Bayerische StaatsBibliothek

Münchener DigitalisierungsZentrum Digitale Bibliothek

The illustrated London news

Bd.: 5. 1844

London 1844

2 Per. 15 f-5
urn:nbn:de:bvb:12-bsb10498558-7

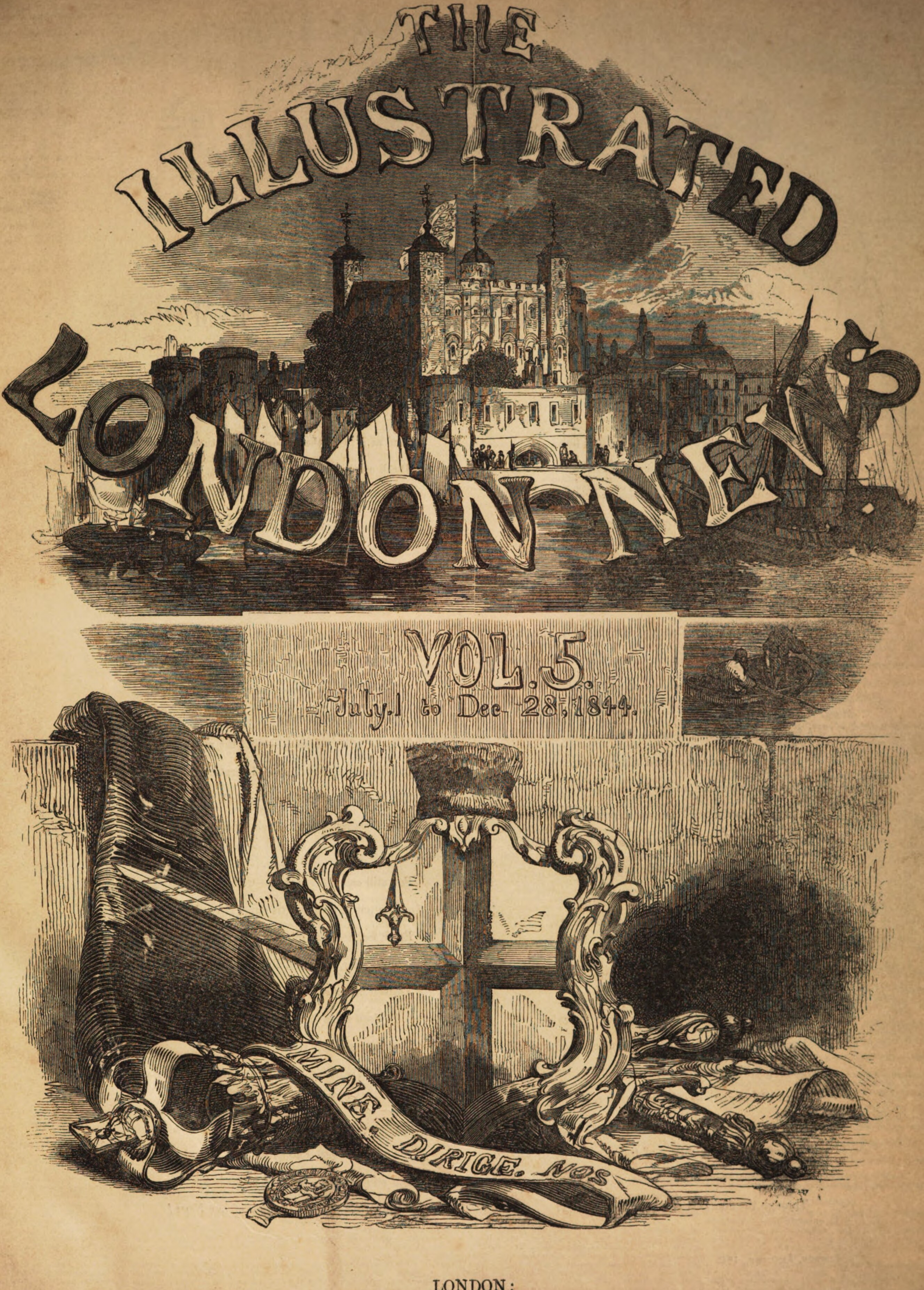
Per. 15 f
2° News

<36605760750014

<36605760750014

Bayer. Staatsbibliothek

Bayerische
Staatsbibliothek
München


THE
ILLUSTRATED
LONDON NEWS
VOL. 5.
July 1 to Dec 28, 1844.
MINE. DIRIGE. NOS

LONDON:

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, STRAND.

1845.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS JANUARY 11 1845.

OUR PREFATORY POEM

TO VOL. V.

Another Volume,—(one more charmful link
  In the bright strong and intellectual chain
That binds us to the public,)—bids us drink
  From the full Cup of Gratitude again—
Pledging a happy future to those friends
  Whose firm support has crown'd our prosperous Past;
And promising to work out noble ends,
  With hardy purpose that shall live and last,
Long as *their* countenance *our* toil beguiles,
And we are sunned by such a host of smiles!

A host!—the word is one of multitude:
  Armies have been concentred in't ere now;
Yet is it not with such a force imbued
  As may describe our "troops of friends;"—we bow
To half a world of readers;—thousands more
  Than fight our nation's battle, read our page
In calm enjoyment of that peaceful lore
  Which pours its influence upon youth and age,
Giving historic value to the time,
And fixing memory with a mark sublime!

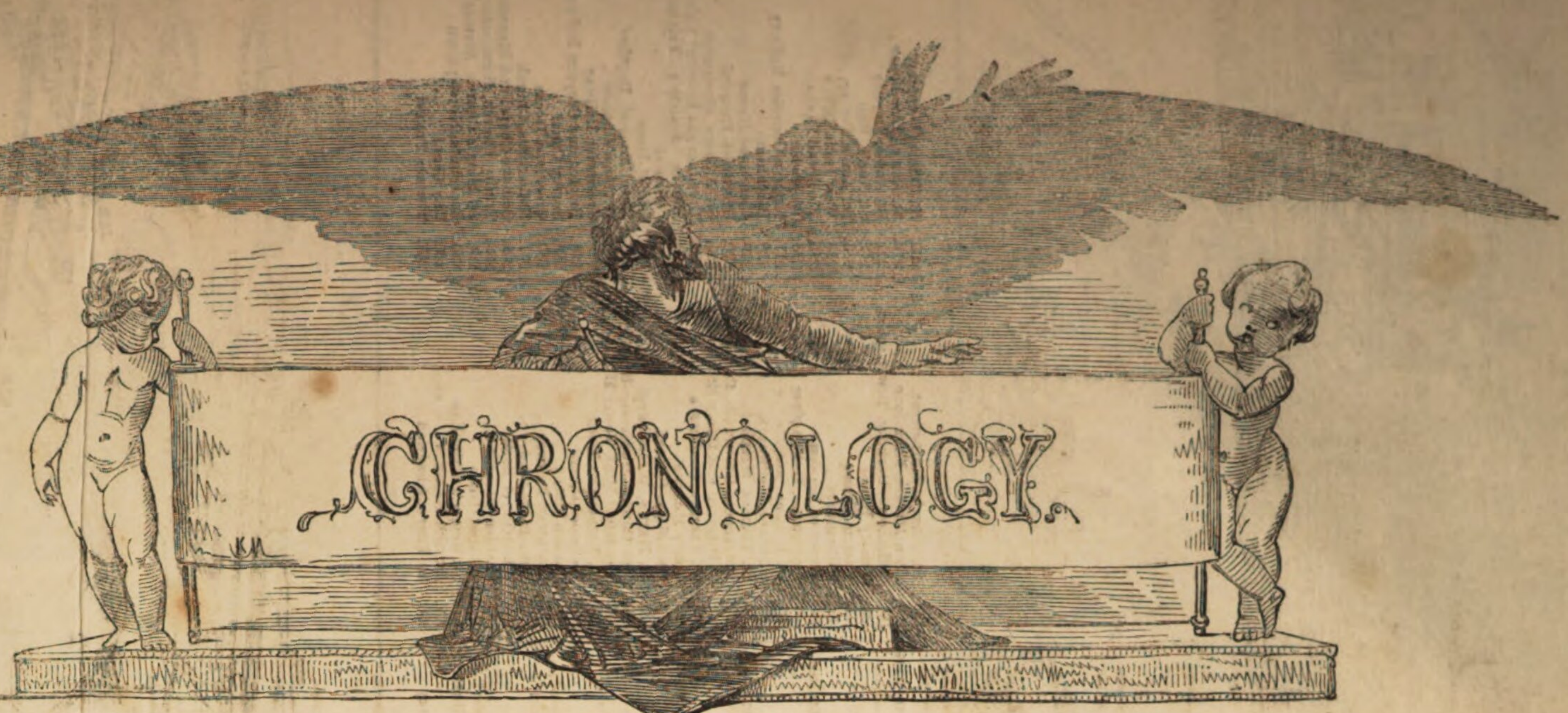
How Art hath reared its triumphs in our tomes!—
  How it hath ploughed, and tilled, and cropped our field,
It hath gone into a million homes!—
  With what a glorious impress hath it sealed
Year after year of fate!—as Time rolls on
  We form its picture-gallery of the mind,
For many after years to gaze upon
  Through the dim Past at what it left behind!
And as it peers the wondrous vista through,
Dwell on the glories we have brought to view!

The by-gone year—nay this one volume—holds
  No few memorials of a teeming age
Of startling progress; every leaf unfolds
  Some novel freshness—Life on every page!
More of free Commerce, sprung from hallowed Peace,
  Of friendly converse 'tween the crown'd of earth,
Of Royal *Home*-tours—that will never cease
  To prove the Queen's love, and the people's worth.
More of *Art's* progress,—what the mind achieves
  When *Science* guides it—Literature's display,
The Drama's mimic show—and all the leaves
  In the strange book which we call "*Every day!*"

For still *one feature more*—we hope to gain
  The public favour—'tis our "New Year's Gift,"
Fresh watered into life by genial rain,
  Of Genius, Patience, Industry, and Thrift!
Thrown into pictured form—and soon we hope
  To deck some thousand walls, from goodly frames,
Showing our noble river's glorious scope
  The Mighty London on Majestic Thames!

Enough—more words were idle: now adieu,
  No more, sweet Public, we your time abuse,
But still grand efforts shall be made for you
  Who *Illustrate* the triumph of our *News!*

London, January, 1845.



CHRONOLOGY.

JULY 1, TO DECEMBER 21, 1844.

JULY.

1. Three persons killed by the bursting of a steam-boiler, in a linen factory, at Bolton.—The Running Rein case, Wood v. Peel, tried in the Court of Exchequer: verdict for the defendant, by which his horse Orlando became entitled to the Derby Stakes.

2. The Writs of Error, in which Mr. O'Connell and his associates were plaintiffs, came before the House of Lords.—A select committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire as to the duties in the secret department of the Post-office.

3. Funeral of the poet Campbell, in Westminster Abbey.—Engagement between the French troops and the forces of the Emperor of Morocco, at Isly.

4. The great Washington Hotel at New York, destroyed by fire.

5. Disgraceful riots in Philadelphia, between the military, regulars and volunteers, and the populace: artillery used, and fifteen persons stated to have been killed.—A committee appointed in the House of Lords, to inquire into the opening of letters in the General Post-office.—The Bank Charter Bill passed in the House of Commons.

6. The Law of Libel Bill ejected by 33 to 3, in the House of Lords.

9. The claims of Sir Augustus D'Este to the Dukedom of Sussex finally disposed of by the House of Lords; the duke's marriage declared invalid, and the claim not established.

12. Lord Heytesbury gazetted as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in the room of Earl de Grey, resigned.

13. Contest for the representation of Birmingham: for Mr. Spooner, 2095; Mr. Scholefield, 1735; Mr. Sturge, 346

15. The Dissenters' Chapels Bill passed in the House of Lords.

17. The Metropolitan Buildings Bills passed through the House of Commons; and on the 29th carried in the House of Lords.

20. Experiment off Brighton with Mr. Warner's destructive machine; a barque of 300 tons burthen shattered by an explosive power, and sunk.—A meteor, two inches in diameter, seen at Nuremberg.

21. Four persons drowned by the upsetting of boats upon the Thames.

22. Five persons drowned by the breaking down of a temporary wooden bridge, from the stone steps of Blackfriars-bridge to the dumb-barge, or steam-boat pier.—Treaty signed between England and Hanover for the settlement of the Stade Duties.

23. Annual Meeting of the Royal Society of Agriculture at Southampton.

28. Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain, aged 76, died at Florence. He was the head of the Bonaparte family, and also Count de Survilliers. Was offered the kingdom of Lombardy by his brother the Emperor, but refused it; was made King of Naples in 1806, and crowned King of Spain in 1808. On the abdication of the Emperor, he went to Switzerland, but afterwards returned into Spain, and, on the escape from Elba, went to Paris in 1815. In 1817, he retired to New Jersey, and in 1825 to New York, but returned to England in 1832; he next went to reside in Florence, where he died.

25. Conflict between the natives, near Nelson, New Zealand, and a party of settlers; 19 killed.

26 Attempt to shoot the King of Prussia, at Berlin.

27. Death of Dr. Dalton, F.R.S., the celebrated chemist, at Manchester.

30. The case of Mr. Pritchard's treatment by the French, at Tahiti, declared by Sir R Peel to be a gross outrage.—The Roman Catholic Penal Acts Repeal Bill passed the House of Lords.—Immense meeting of pitmen at Newcastle, 25,000 present.

31. During this month, frequent incendiary fires occurred in Suffolk, and at the Midsummer Assizes for the county, 32 persons tried for the same.

AUGUST.

1. Great National Archery fête at York.—News received of the murder of "Joe Smith," the Mormon prophet.—The Earl of Aberdeen, in Parliament, strongly condemned the recent conduct of the French at Tahiti.—Intelligence received from Dr. Wolff stating that Captain Conolly and Captain Stoddart had been murdered in June or July, 1843—Abolition of tolls at the Newington, Camberwell, Kennington, and Lambeth Gates.

2. Intelligence received of the murder of the Honourable Erskine Murray and party, at Borneo; and of the murder of the crews of two English vessels by South Sea Islanders.

3. News of the Grand Centenary Celebration of Swiss Freedom.

4. Intelligence received of the death of 70 persons by the explosion of a steam-boat at Rio de Janeiro.

5. Twelve men drowned in the Severn, at Worcester, by the upsetting of a boat.—The Irwell buildings at Manchester burnt.—The Lords' and Commons' Post Office Inquiry Committees reported that every Administration had practised espionage under the authority of a Secretary of State's warrant: warrants issued from 1799 to 1844, 372; persons named in them, 724.—A fraudulent bankrupt sentenced at the Norfolk assizes to six months imprisonment, for obtaining goods, and illegally disposing of them, within three months of his bankruptcy.

6. Tangier bombarded by three ships of the line, under the Prince de Joinville, and the batteries dismantled in about two hours.—Great festival at Ayr, in honour of the poet Burns; three of his sons, and his sister, with her son and two daughters, were present.—Her Majesty safely delivered of a Prince, at Windsor Castle; the event was communicated to London by the Railway Electro-Magnetic Telegraph within eleven minutes; and the news published in the *Times* forty minutes after the birth took place.

7. News received of hostilities between the French and Tahitians.—One Belaney, a surgeon, at Stepney, committed to Newgate on a charge of poisoning his wife.—Twelve persons crushed to death after witnessing the execution at Nottingham of Saville, for the murder of his wife and three children.—Two women executed at Roscommon, for murder.—The Insolvent Debtors' Bill passed in the House of Commons.

8. The Qui Tam actions (Russell v. Lord George Bentinck) tried at Guildford: verdict for the defendant.—The Colt Bloodstone case: two days' trial at Guildford (Herbert v. Day): verdict for defendant.—The sum of £10,000 subscribed at Manchester, for public parks: Sir Robert Peel munificently contributed £1000. On Nov. 1 the amount subscribed exceeded £25 000.—The Lord Chancellor gave judgment in the case of Mr. Dyce Sombre, refusing to supersede the commission of lunacy issued against that gentleman.

9. Death of Rear-Admiral E. Galwey. He entered the navy Feb. 19, 1786, and was lieutenant in the Vanguard at the battle of the Nile; rear-admiral Jan. 10, 1837; was at the Walcheren expedition; in the fleet on the coast of Spain, in the wars of Napoleon; and, in 1814, captured the French frigate the Clotilde, after a severe struggle, with his own vessel, the Eurota.

11. Died, the Grand Duchess Alexandra of Russia, aged 19 years, at St. Petersburgh. She was fourth daughter of the Emperor of Russia, and consort of Prince Frederick of Hesse, eldest son of the Landgrave William of Hesse.

12. Public funeral of Dr. Dalton, at Manchester.—News of a great rise of the Vistula, and frightful damages.

13. The *Madrid Gazette* published a decree suspending the sale of national property, most of which belonged to the church.

14. Important victory (the Battle of Isly) obtained by the French over the army of the Emperor of Morocco.—A bankrupt who had been arrested at Madeira, surrendered at the Bankruptcy Court; £3000 recovered.

15. The Prince de Joinville bombarded Mogadore, and took possession of the place

20. Died, Right Hon. Lord Keane, aged 64, at his residence, Burton Lodge, Hampshire. He was colonel of the 43rd regiment of infantry, K.C.B., and Knight of the Grand Cross of St. George; entered the army as ensign 11th of October, 1794, and rose to be lieutenant-general July 22, 1830. Lord Keane received his peerage and a pension for his recent services in India.

21. The foundation stone of a monument at Edinburgh, to the Scottish Political Martyrs of 1793-4, laid by Mr. Hume, M.P.—Coronation of Oscar, King of Sweden.—Belaney tried at the Old Bailey, for poisoning his wife and acquitted on the second day.

27. Centenary of the birth of the late Rev. Rowland Hill celebrated at Surrey Chapel.—A magnificent Roman Catholic Church consecrated at Newcastle.

28. Death of Sir W. Heygate, Bart., Chamberlain of London.—The Foundation-stone of a Monument to the late Earl of Durham laid on Panishaw Hill.

30. Died, Francis Baily, F.R.S., aged 71; he was President of the Royal Astronomical Society, D.C.L., M.R.I.C., and a fellow of the Geological Society.

SEPTEMBER.

1. Treaty of Navigation and Commerce signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the Kings of Prussia and Belgium.—The 300th anniversary of the foundation of Koningsburg University celebrated with great splendour.

2. A commercial treaty concluded between Belgium and the German Customs' Union, founded on the concession of mutual advantages.

3. Parliament prorogued by commission.

4. The House of Lords gave its verdict on the appeal by writ of error against the decision of the Irish judges in the case, The Queen v. O'Connell and others. Only the law lords voted, and their decision was that "the judgment of the Court below in this case ought to be reversed."—Continued disturbances in Portugal.—News of the settlement of the differences between Spain and Morocco.—Insurrection organised by the fraternity of Young Italy.

6. Peace concluded between France and Morocco—Great rejoicing in Dublin, on the liberation of O'Connell and others from the Richmond Penitentiary.—Christening of the infant Prince Alfred Ernest Albert at Windsor Castle—Inundation at Stockport, six persons killed.

7. Died, the Chevalier Benkhausen, at Wiesbaden, of gout. The Chevalier was Russian Consul in London, and was most highly esteemed.

8. Terrific thunder-storm at London, and parts of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex, where it did considerable damage.

9. The Queen and the Prince Consort embarked at Woolwich for Scotland; her Majesty and the Prince took up their abode at Blair Atholl, in Perthshire, and there remained in great privacy; not returning till Oct. 3.—First Meeting of the British Archæological Association held at Canterbury.—Tremendous storm at Havre.

10. Captain Bullock replaced his Safety Beacon on the Goodwin Sands.

11. The Carlists carried the elections in Spain.—News from Leipsic. The town of Plauen had been on fire two days.—Death of Captain Basil Hall, R.N., an able officer and an intelligent writer.

12. Mr. Alderman Brown elected Chamberlain for the City of London, in the room of the late Sir W. Heygate.—News of dissensions in the newly-formed Ministry of Greece.—Railway train of 10 engines, 250 carriages, and 7800 passengers went from Leeds to Hull.

13. Sudden and terrible fall of rain in the Douro district, Portugal, instantaneously sweeping away gardens, fields, and vineyards.

16. The French evacuated Mogadore.—Great festivities at Stowe, in celebration of the majority of the Marquis of Chandos.—News of revolutionary movements in Mexico, and resignation of Kalergi.—An unprecedented number of letters issued from the General Post-office, for delivery—upwards of 285,000.—Belaney, the surgeon's house attacked by a mob at North Sunderland, and his effigy burnt in the streets. On the 18th the house was fired by the infuriated people.—A new comet seen by Sir James South, at Kensington.

18. The East India Company voted £1000 annuity to Major-General Sir William Nott.—News of a large and destructive fire at Toronto.—News of a mutiny at Ichaboe, among the crews of vessels loading with guano; and of the arrest of Captain Hay and Captain Daldy, at Tahiti.—De la Rosa accepted the office of Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Dreadful fire at Clansthal, Hanover, 300 persons left houseless.—The Great St. Leger Stakes won by Foigh-a-Ballagh.

19. Grand dinner given to Mr. O'Connell and his late fellow-prisoners at Dublin.

23. Lord Wharncliffe, the President of the Council, took occasion, at Ripon, to correct certain misapprehensions as to the Parliamentary Grant for Education, and defended the principles on which the Government acted, which, in substance, were the same as those adopted by the preceding Government.—A Frenchman committed at the Mansion House, charged, under the law of France, with fraudulent bankruptcy.—Vauxhall Gardens opened for a few evenings.—Barry, one of the Clowns at Astley's, rode from Vauxhall-bridge to Westminster-bridge, in a washing-tub drawn by four geese.

24. Great musical meeting in Gloucester Cathedral.

25. Meeting of the Dublin Corporation, when Dr. Maunsell, one of the Aldermen, of Tory principles, moved an address to the Crown, in favour of Parliament being held triennially in Dublin.—A few days since a commission of lunacy declared Mr. T. T. Campbell, only son of the poet, to be of sound mind, although he had been confined fourteen years as a lunatic.—A miller at Datchet, near Windsor, killed by a stroke of the shafts of his windmill.

26. Annual Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science held at York.—Grand banquet given to Sir Robert and Lady Sale at Liverpool.

28. Election of Lord Mayor: when the Livery presented Aldermen Wood and Gibbs, and the Court of Aldermen selected the latter.—Terrific explosion at Haswell Colliery, between Sunderland and Durham, by which 94 persons were killed.

30. Opening of the Spanish Cortes.

OCTOBER.

1. The Act of Parliament came into operation compelling Railway Companies to run a third class train at least once a-day, at 1d. per mile for each passenger.—A Spanish war-schooner fired on from Gibraltar for having refused to show her colours; vessel sunk, crew saved.

2. A Revising Barrister in Marylebone decided in favour of a claim to vote under the Reform Act, from a lodging only.

3. News of the arrival of the new Governor-General, Sir H. Hardinge, at Calcutta, on July 23; and of Lord Ellenborough's embarkation on his return, on August 1, previous to which a splendid banquet was given to his lordship at Calcutta.—Intelligence conveyed by steam-ship and railway, from Liverpool to Montreal in 13 days 3½ hours.—Entire the destruction of the city of Nicaragua, by earthquake.—Accounts of O'Connell's triumphant progress to his native mountains.

4. The King of the French granted an amnesty to all political offenders whose penalty, pronounced previously to 1844, was to expire before the 1st of January, 1847; and to twelve other political prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for various terms, from six to twenty years, or to transportation.

6. Sudden death of Lady Hayter, aged 66, at Brighton.—Death of Lady Heytesbury, at the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin.

7. The King of the French landed at Portsmouth, and proceeded to Windsor, on a visit to her Majesty. His Majesty was most cordially received by all classes, and, by his frankness and affability, made a most favourable impression. During his short stay at Windsor, he was entertained by stately banquets, and was installed with the usual ceremonies as a Knight of the Garter. Addresses were presented to him from the Corporations of London and Windsor, and he received one from the Corporation of Portsmouth before he landed. On the 14th, the King, accompanied by her Majesty and Prince Albert, left the Castle for Portsmouth, intending to embark for France, but the tempestuous state of the weather rendering it probable that he would be enabled to disembark at Treport, his Majesty took the resolution of proceeding by the South-Western Railway to London, and thence to the New Cross station, and forward by the South-Eastern line to Dover. On reaching New Cross, about eleven P.M., escorted by the Royal Horse Guards, the large station was in flames, a most destructive fire having burst out about two hours before his Majesty's arrival; notwithstanding which, preparations were hastily made for receiving his Majesty with suitable respect, and which he courteously acknowledged. He entered the railway carriage amidst the mingled cheers of the people and the noise and confusion of the firemen engaged in working the engines, and arrived in Dover about two A.M. About eleven o clock, after receiving an address from the Corporation, his Majesty embarked for Calais.—The Queen and Prince Albert passed the night on board the royal yacht, in Portsmouth harbour, and afterwards spent a few days at the Isle of Wight.—*Companion to the Almanac.*

9. Seven lives lost by a boat swamped at Plymouth.—Nine persons drowned in a heavy gale in the Mersey: four in a boat run down by the Iron Duke steamer, and five by a boat capsizing.—On the previous day the Nymph, from a collision with the Ocean Queen, sank in the Mersey, and of the crew, all but three, were drowned.

11. Lord Ellenborough arrived at Portsmouth, from Calcutta, in the Locust steam-ship.

12. Sudden death of the Duchess of Marlborough, at Blenheim Palace.

13. Marriage of Queen Christina to the Duke of Rianzares, at Madrid.

14. Terrific explosion of a gun, in firing salutes at the King's Bastion, Plymouth: two artillerymen killed.—O Connell's manifesto issued for Federative or simple Repeal.—Mr. Hampton's new balloon totally destroyed at Dublin, by striking in its ascent against a chimney, and taking fire from the sparks issuing therefrom. Mr. Hampton escaped with little injury.—The Gladiator war-steamer, 1210 tons, launched at Woolwich.—Marriage of Mrs. Nesbitt, of the Haymarket Theatre, to Sir W. Boothby, Bart.

15. The Earl of Ellenborough gazetted as Viscount Southam.—Lucerne made a strong demonstration against the instalment of the Jesuits there.—Two men and two horses drowned on Lancaster Sands, by the rising tide.

16. Atrocious murders in Cork and Kilkenny, and Carrick-on-Shannon; and two brutal murders in Tipperary.

17. Extensive fire at Blackwall: the Britannia Tavern burnt, and others much damaged.

19. News of the town of Matamoras, in Mexico, destroyed by a hurricane.—The long-looked-for Brazilian Treaty received from Rio de Janeiro.—A Bill for the Abolition of Slavery lost in the Portuguese Chamber of Peers.—Eleven persons killed by a colliery explosion at Rowley Regis, Staffordshire.

20. The New Royal Exchange opened by her Majesty and Prince Albert, in state; the royal procession being met by the Lord Mayor in state, who, with several of the Aldermen and Common Councilmen on horseback, preceded her Majesty to the Exchange, where a banquet and the ceremony of proclaiming "the Royal Exchange," took place by sound of trumpet. The day was one of general rejoicing throughout the City.

21. The Duke de Montmorency tried at Paris for the distribution of alleged seditious emblems, and acquitted.—Opening of the States General of Holland, by the King.

22. Opening of the Belgian Chambers by King Leopold—A waterspout burst upon the town of Cette, and crushed several houses.—Great overflow of the Rhone, the Durance and the Saone.

23. News of disunion in the Cabinet of Greece, and a change of Ministry. Several persons killed at elections.—The Honourable W. R. Tuchet tried at the Central Criminal Court for shooting at Mr. Smith, gunmaker, of Holborn, and found "Not Guilty, on the ground of insanity."—The celebrated Father Mathew arrested in Dublin for a debt incurred for temperance medals, and a subscription set on foot for his relief.—The first stone of the New Docks at Birkenhead laid with splendid ceremony.

28. Died, Miss S. Wynard, aged 71, at Kensington Palace, daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Wynard, and for many years bed-chamber woman to the late Princess Augusta; Col. Sir Samuel Gordon Higgins, K.C.H., aged 74, in Chapel-street, Belgrave-square, Equerry to the Duchess of Gloucester; his Grace the Duke of Grafton, K.G., aged 84, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Suffolk.—The Spanish Constitution of 1837 abrogated, under the dictation of General Narvaez, President of the Council of Ministers, who proposed one of much less liberal construction.

29. Defeat of 3000 Kabyles by the French troops under Marshal Bugeaud.

30. News of renewed disturbances at Canton.

NOVEMBER.

2. A large factory at Oldham fell down and killed 21 persons, besides injuring others.—Alarming conflagration at Strathaven: 40 houses, a brewery, and tan-work, burnt.

5. Six men killed at Derby by the falling in of a newly-built sewer arch, by the removal of the centre before the materials had set.

6. News of a conspiracy formed at Madrid to assassinate General Narvaez.—Thirty persons arrested at Barcelona during the riots there—Continued ravages of brigands in Greece.—News of a Brahmin festival at Gunputtee, when 190 persons were killed by the falling of a staircase.

7. A verdict of manslaughter found against the master of the Waterman steamer, No 6, for running down a wherry, by which a waterman was drowned.

12. A very melancholy accident occurred on the river, near Blackwall, on board a new steam-boat called the Gipsy Queen, by which Mr. Jacob Samuda, the head of a firm engaged in business as engineers, lost his life, along with nine other persons. The vessel was making an experimental trip with a view of trying engines of a new construction, called bell-crank engines, said to be the invention of Mr. Samuda; and while he was in the engine-room with the other sufferers, superintending and examining the working of the engine, the boiler burst and scalded to death all within reach of the explosion.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert left Windsor Castle for Burghley, near Stamford, on a visit to the Marquis of Exeter, and returned to Windsor on the 15th.

13. News of a dreadful hurricane at Lake Erie, with loss of more than fifty lives, and property of great value.—Death of Mr Sergeant Andrews.

14. The closing prices of the following Stocks this evening were:—3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities, 99½; 3 per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, 100⅜; 3½ per Cent. New Annuities, 102.

19. The sum of £3000 subscribed at Birmingham for public baths and walks.—Violent affray at Stapleford Park, between the agents of Lord Harborough and of the Midland Counties Railway.

20. News of great excitement at New York, on the approaching election of President.

21. Fatal accident on the Midland Counties Railway, at Beeston, near Nottingham, and three lives lost. A verdict of manslaughter returned against the station-master at Nottingham.

23. Intelligence received of the election of Mr. Polk as President of the America, by a large majority over Mr. Clay.

24 Total eclipse of the moon, visible in some parts of England.

25. The banking-house of Messrs. Rogers and Co., discovered to have been robbed of £40,000.

27. News of the insurrectionary movements of General Zurbano in Spain.

29 Death of Her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda of Gloucester, at Blackheath, in her 72nd year.

DECEMBER.

4. Intelligence received of the barbarous execution of Zurbano's son and brother-in-law, at Logrono; and General Oribe deprived of his command, for not having immediately shot them, on having proved their identity.—Narvaez created a Grandee of Spain, as the Duke of Ardoz.—Destructive fire in Lisbon: twenty-four lives lost.

8. Died, Mr. Corbould, the eminent artist, of apoplexy.

10. Funeral of her Royal Highness Princess Sophia Matilda of Gloucester, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

11. Accounts received of continued atrocities in Spain: the second son of Zurbano, his secretary, and two others, shot at Logrono.—Intelligence of the loss of the Actæon W. I. mail steamer.—News from India of the capture of the Fort of Samunghur.—The Great Britain steam-ship released from dock at Bristol.

15. Died, Sir George Farrant, aged 76, in Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square.

16. Mr. Macready and Miss H. Faucit appeared in "Othello," at the Salle Ventadour, at Paris.

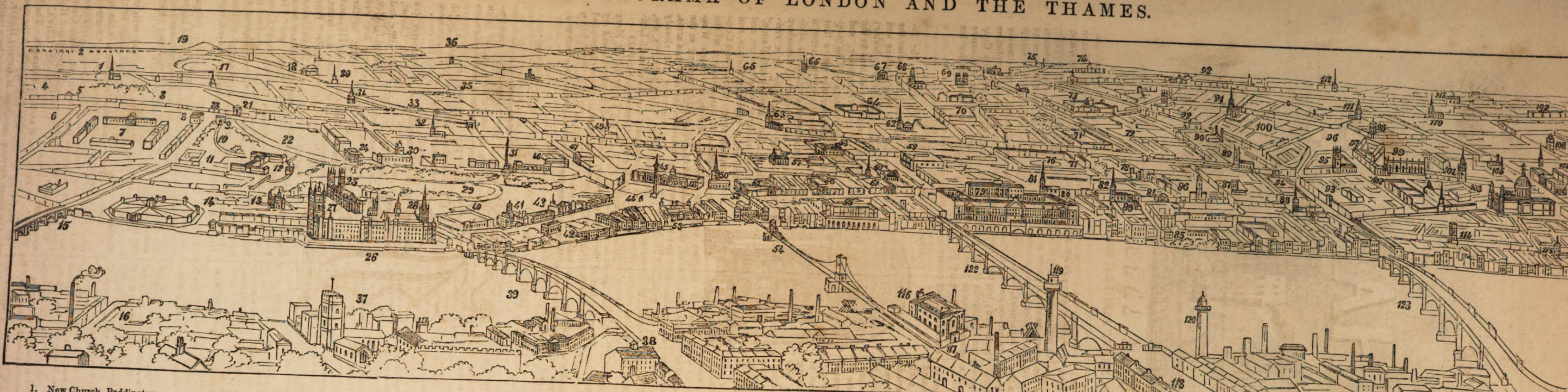
17. Miss Clara Webster died from the effects of her dress taking fire in the performance of a ballet at Drury Lane Theatre, on the previous Saturday.

18. Coombes, the champion of the Thames, won a skiff match against Clasper, on the Tyne.

20. Grand banquet to Sir H. Pottinger, at Manchester.

21. Fire in Guildford-street, Russell-square—four lives lost

KEY TO THE PANORAMA OF LONDON AND THE THAMES.



1. New Church, Paddington
2. Great Western Railway
3. Hyde Park
4. Kensington Palace
5. Horse Guards Barracks
6. Sloane-street, Chelsea
7. Belgrave-square
8. St. George's Hospital
9. Entrance to the Palace Garden
10. Buckingham Palace Garden
11. Queen's Mews
12. Buckingham Palace
13. St. John's Church
14. Penitentiary, Millbank
15. Vauxhall Bridge
16. Lambeth
17. Regent's Park
18. Colosseum
19. Primrose Hill
20. Trinity Church, New Road
21. Apsley House—Duke of Wellington's
22. Green Park
23. Hyde Park
24. Sutherland House.
25. Westminster Abbey
26. Victoria Tower
27. New Houses of Parliament
28. Westminster Hall
29. St. James's Park

30. St. James's Palace
31. Duke of York's Column
32 St. James's Church, Piccadilly
33. Regent-street
34. All Soul's Church, Langham-place
35. New Road
36. Hampstead
37. Lambeth Church
38. Astley's Theatre
39. Westminster Bridge
40. Treasury
41. Horse Guards
42. Whitehall
43. Admiralty
44. Trafalgar-square
45. Nelson's Column
46. Italian Opera House
47. Haymarket Theatre
48. National Gallery
49. St. Ann's, Soho
50. St. Martin's Church
51. Adelaide Gallery
52. Hungerford Market
53. Northumberland House
54. Hungerford Suspension Bridge
55. Adelphi Terrace
56. Adelphi Theatre
57. Covent Garden
58. Covent Garden Theatre
59. Drury-lane Theatre

60. English Opera House
61. Exeter Hall
62. St. George's, Bloomsbury
63. St. Giles's in the Fields
64. British Museum
65. Camden Town
66. Somers Episcopal Chapel, Upper Seymour-street
67. Entrance to Birmingham Railway
68. St. Pancras New Church
69. Scotch Church, Regent-square
70. Foundling Hospital
71. Gray's Inn, Holborn
72. Furnival's Inn, Holborn
73. House of Correction, Cold Bath Fields
74. New Model Prison, Pentonville
75. Copenhagen House
76. Lincoln's Inn Fields
77. Lincoln's Inn New Hall, &c.
78. Stone Buildings
79. Somerset House
80. King's College
81. St. Mary-le-Strand
82. St. Clement's, Strand
83. Illustrated London News Office
84. Temple Bar
85. Temple Gardens
86. St. Dunstan's, Fleet-street
87. New Church, Gough-square
88. St. Bride's, Fleet-street

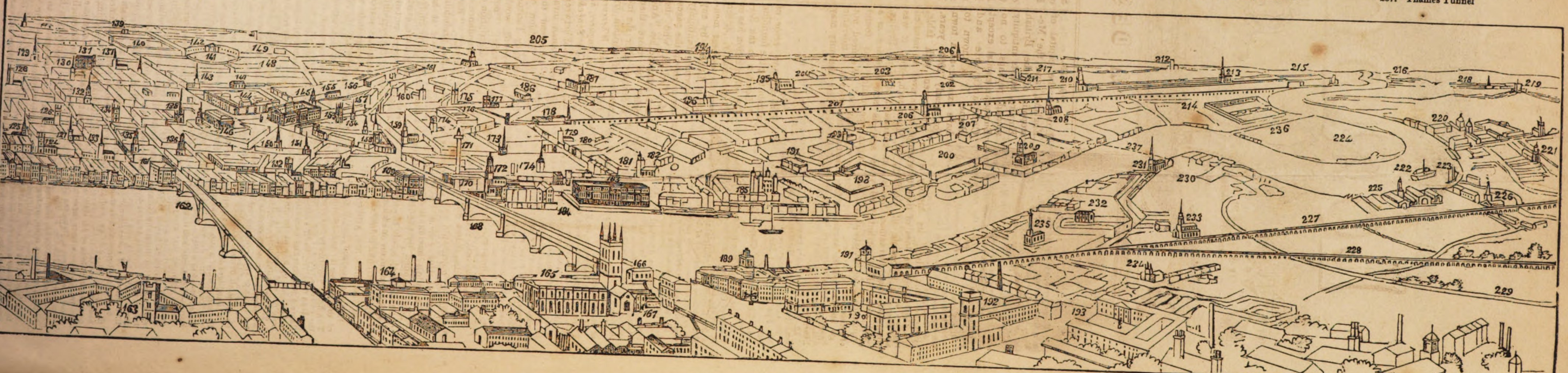
89. St. Andrew's, Holborn
90. St. Peter's, Saffron Hill
91. St. James's, Clerkenwell
92. Sessions House, Clerkenwell
93. Fleet Prison
94. Farringdon Market
95. St. Sepulchre's Church, Snowhill
96. Smithfield
97. St. Bartholomew's Hospital
98. St. Bartholomew the Great
99. Christ's Hospital
100. Clerkenwell
101. Christ Church, Newgate-street
102. Newgate
103. Newgate Market
104. St. Paul's Cathedral
105. French Protestant Church, Aldersgate street
106. General Post-office
107. Goldsmiths' Hall
108. St. Giles's, Cripplegate
109. St. Luke's Hospital
110. St. Luke's Church, Old-street
111. St. Thomas's, Goswell-street
112. Islington
113. Eagle Tavern, City-road
114. St. Andrew's, Wardrobe
115. St. Benet's, Thames-street
116. Lion Brewery
117. Belvedere-road

118. Waterloo-road
119. New Shot Tower
120. Old Shot Tower
122. Waterloo Bridge
123. Blackfriars Bridge
124. St. Mary Somerset, Thames-street
125. St. Mary, Old Fish-street
126. Allhallows, Bread-street
127. St. Nicholas Cole Abbey
128. St. Alban, Wood-street
129. St. Michael Bassishaw
130. St. Lawrence, King-street
131. Guildhall
132. St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside
133. St. Michael, Queenhithe
134. St. Mary Aldermary
135. St. James, Garlick Hill
136. St. Michael Royal
137. St. Mary, Aldermanbury
138. St. Antholins, Watling-street
139. Artillery Ground
140. Finsbury Square
141. Finsbury Circus
142. London Institution
143. St. Margaret, Lothbury
144. Bank of England
145. Royal Exchange
146. Mansion House
147. London and Westminster Bank
148. Finsbury Chapel

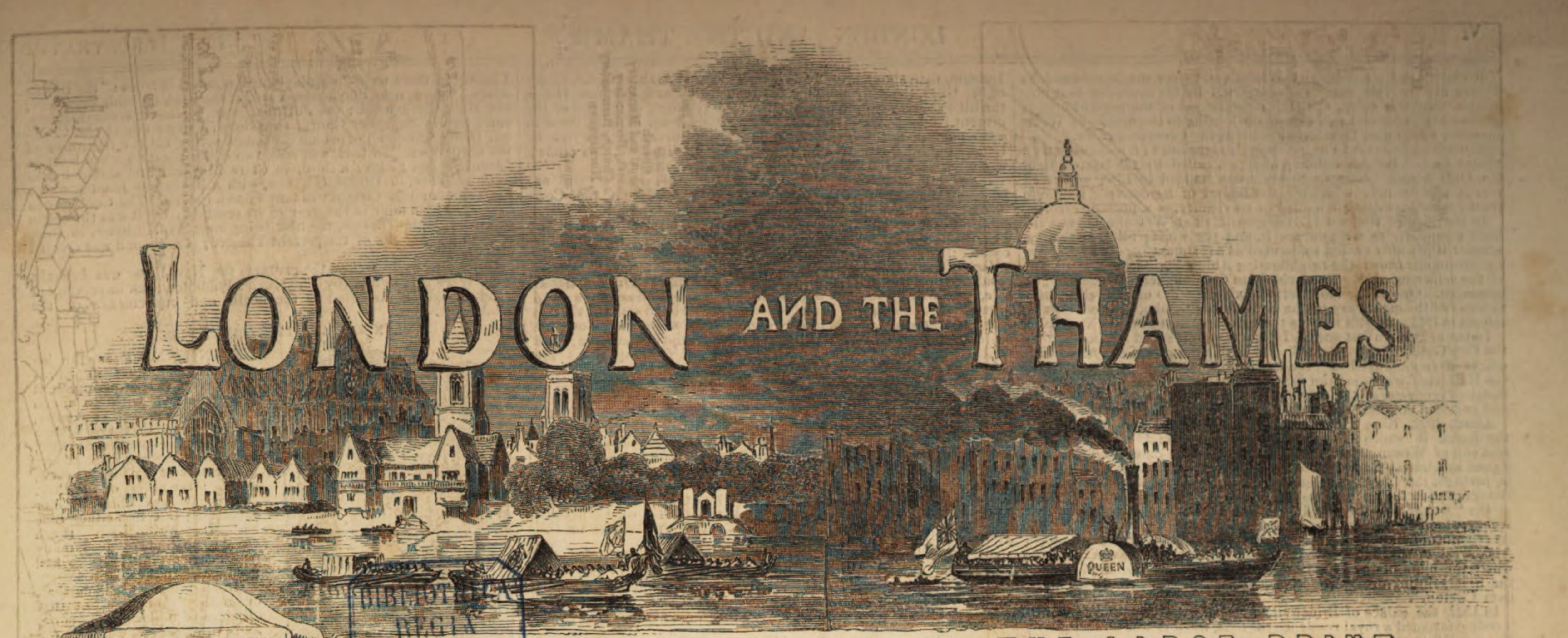
149. Catholic Chapel, Finsbury
150. St. Swithin's Church, Cannon-street
151. St. Mary Abchurch
152. Allhallows, Thames-street
153. St. Michael, Cornhill
154. St. Peter's, Cornhill
155. Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-st.
156. South Sea House
157. London Tavern
158. St. Clement's Church
159. St. Benet's, Gracechurch-street
160. Wesleyan Conference Hall
161. Hambro' Wharf
162. Southwark Bridge
163. St. Peter's Church, Bankside
164. Barclay and Co., Brewhouse
165. St. Saviour's Church
166. Bridge House Hotel
167. Ladye Chapel, St. Saviour's
168. London Bridge
169. Fishmongers' Hall
170. Adelaide Hotel
171. The Monument
172. St. Magnus, London Bridge
173. St. Margaret, Rood-lane
174. St. Dunstan in the East.
175. St. Andrew Undershaft
176. East India House, Leadenhall-street
177. St. Catherine Cree Church
178. Terminus of Blackwall Railway

179. St. Olave's, Hart-street
180. Corn Market, Mark-lane
181. Allhallows, Barking, Tower-street
182. Trinity House
183. Custom House
184. Billingsgate
185. Tower of London
186. Synagogue, Duke's-place
187. St. Botolph, Aldgate
189. St. Olave, Southwark
190. St. Thomas' Hospital
191. Entrance to Greenwich, Croydon, and Brighton and Dover Railway
192. St. Thomas, Southwark
193. Guy's Hospital
194. Spitalfields Church
195. St. Mary's, Whitechapel
196. New Church, Goodmans-fields
197. The Royal Mint, Tower Hill
198. St. Katharine's Dock
199. Wellclose-square
200. London Docks
201. Blackwall Railway
202. Commercial-road
203. Whitechapel Road
204. Pavilion Theatre
205. Bethnal Green
206. St. George's in the East
207. Ratcliffe Highway
208. St. Paul's, Shadwell

209. St. John's, Wapping
210. St. Ann's, Limehouse
211. St. Ann's, Stepney
212. St. Ann's, Bow
213. St. Ann's, Poplar.
214. West India Docks
215. Blackwall Docks
216. Woolwich
217. Eastern Counties Railway
218. Blackheath
219. Flamstead House
220. Greenwich Hospital
221. St. Alphage, Greenwich
222. Dreadnought Hospital Ship
223. Marine Society's Frigate and School
224. Isle of Dogs
225. Royal Arsenal, Deptford
226. Deptford Church
227. Greenwich Railway
228. Brigton and Croydon Railway
229. Surrey Canal
230. Greenland Docks
231. Rotherhithe Church
232. Catholic Chapel and Monastery
233. Trinity Church, Bermondsey
234. St. Mary's Church, Bermondsey
235. St. John's, Horsleydown
236. City Canal
237. Thames Tunnel



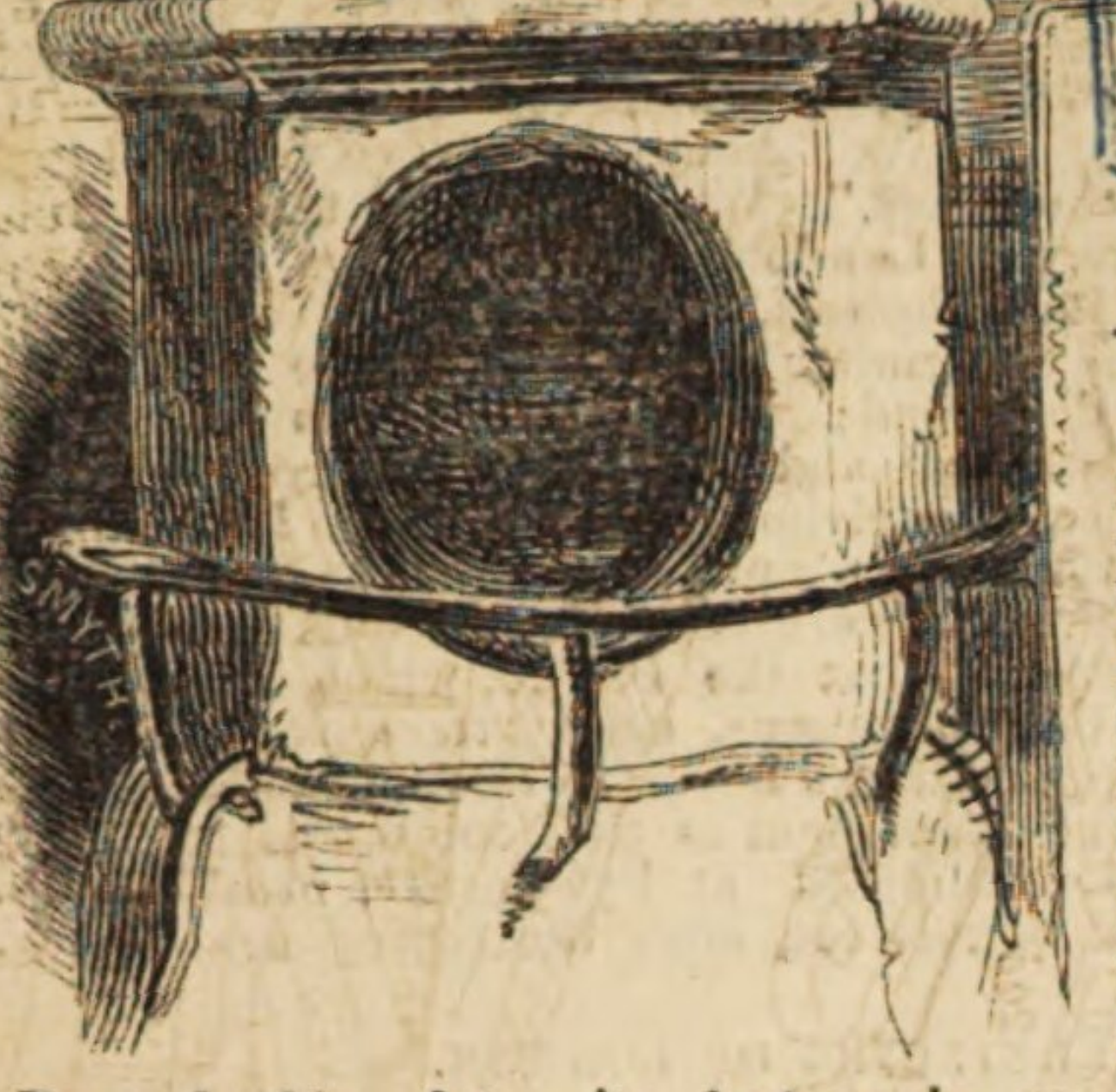
LONDON AND THE THAMES



BIBLIOTHECA REGIA MONACENSIS

A DESCRIPTIVE KEY TO THE LARGE PRINT,

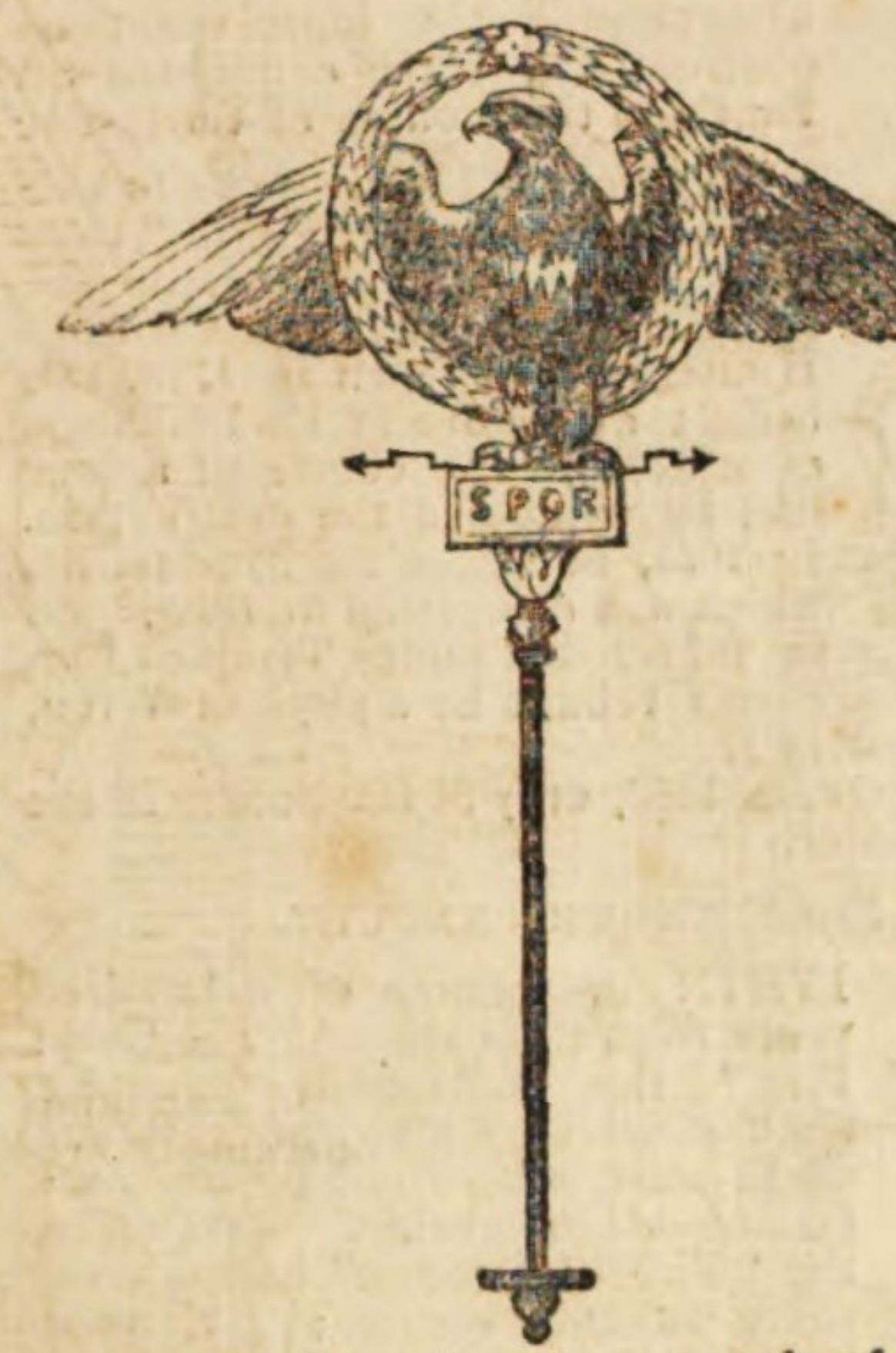
GIVEN WITH "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," JANUARY, 1845.



ORIGIN.

London, the capital of England, and the Metropolis of the British Empire, boasts antiquity second, perhaps, to no European capital except Constantinople and Rome. It is known to have existed as a town for nearly 2000 years. Beyond this date, its history is so interwoven with fable, that it would be loss of time to attempt to unravel its mingled yarn. The Chronicle of Geoffrey, of Monmouth,—that it was founded "by Dardanian hands," at command of King Brutus, and called Troynouvant, 2900 years ago,—is now regarded as a romance; notwithstanding, this Trojan speculation has found favour with Camden, "the nourrice of antiquitie." We need not go so far back as this; for nineteen centuries is a tolerable antiquity for a capital of modern Europe, and that antiquity may safely be assigned to London.

BRITISH AND ROMAN LONDON.



THE common error of attributing the founding of London to the Roman colonization has in all probability, arisen from the earliest mention of London by any extant writer of antiquity occurring in the pages of Tacitus, who did not compose his "Annals" till more than a century after the invasion of Britain by Julius Cæsar. *Wherever the Roman conquers, he inhabits*, says Seneca; but the interval between the first Roman invasion, 55 B.C., and the notice of London or *Londinium*, by Tacitus, in the year 62, would scarcely allow for the growth of its great importance: "not, indeed, dignified by the name of a colony," is the description of the historian, "but yet of the first distinction for abundance of resident merchants and of traffic with other places." "Both parts of this statement go equally to support the probability of London having been a town of British origin; if it had been founded by the Romans, it would, undoubtedly, have enjoyed the name of a colony; but, in that case, it could only have existed some seventeen or eighteen years at the utmost, for there certainly was no Roman colonization of Britain antecedent to the expedition of Claudius, nor, probably, till some years later; and it is scarcely to be supposed that it could have grown up to the magnitude and eminence it had now attained in so short a time;"* for the facts which Tacitus relates, testify both to the populousness of London at this early date, and to its special importance on every account.

The conjectures as to the meaning of the name, London, are far too numerous for us to quote. One of the most intelligent antiquaries of the day, Mr. A. J. Kempe, observes: "there is every reason to suppose that there was a settlement of some importance at London before the coming of the Romans. That name stamps on it a British origin, whether we read it Llyndin, the hill fortress on the lake, or Llong-dinas, the city of ships, from its maritime character. Although much may be said in favour of a name pointing to the broad expanse of waters,—which, probably, at every returning tide nearly surrounded the British settlement, and washed the bases of the Middlesex, Kentish, and Surrey rising grounds—we incline for the etymology received by the judicious Camden, Llong-dinas—simply because the Roman writers distinctly designate it *Lon*dinium."

It is doubted whether Cæsar ever saw London, as he does not mention it; but he only particularizes one British town, supposed to be Verulam; and London was not yet recognized as the capital of the country. At a later period of the Roman sway, it attained this importance, as is denoted by the chief Roman ways branching from its centre; where, according to Camden, the famous "London stone" was placed as the Milliarium, or Milestone, on the Guetheling or Watling-street: this grand way was, however, originally a British road, forest lane, or trackway, before the Romans arrived in England; and the discovery of early British remains on the line settles its origin. The Romans made it their grand route from the point of their invasion, through part of Kent, and the north-eastern corner of Surrey; thence by a ferry over the Thames, to Dowgate, north of the river, by the present Watling-street; and the Great North Road.

The London Stone, presumed to have been originally set up in the centre of the forum of Roman London, is the most ancient relic of the city, of which, in after ages, it seems to have been regarded as the Palladium. When Jack Cade, at the head of his rebel army, entered London, he struck his sword on this stone, saying: "now is Mortimer lord of this citie." This relic of 17 centuries since is now inserted in the wall of St. Swithin's church, Cannon-street, nearly in a line with Watling-street; and is engraved above.

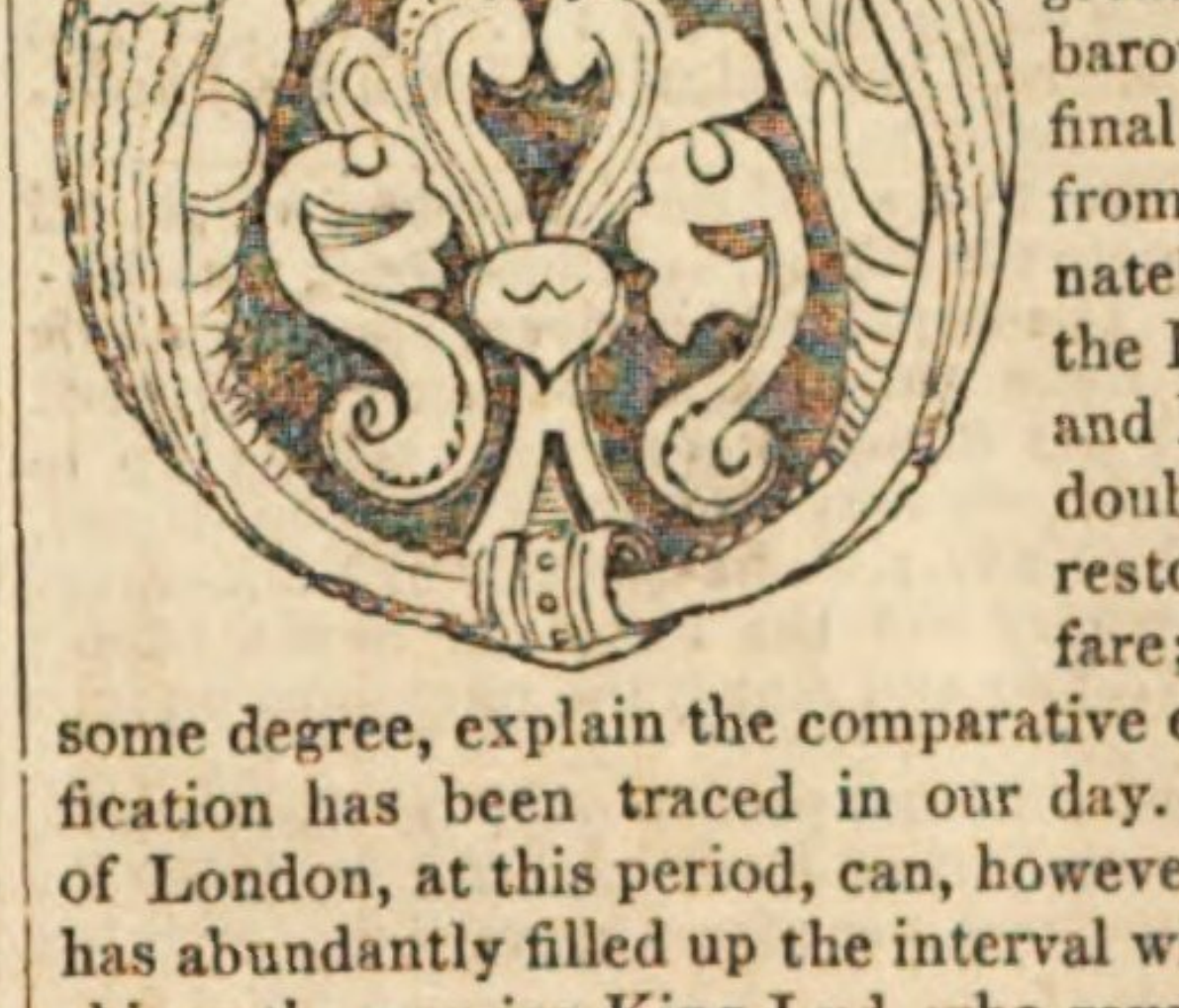
The London of the Britons could only have been a collection of huts set down on a dry spot in the midst of marshes, or in a cleared space within a wood, and encompassed by a mound and ditch; such being the general description of every British town of this period. On the highest ground of the City, about the site of St. Paul's, was, probably, a hill fort: thus London remained until Vespasian made it a Roman military station; and the Prætorium and its adjuncts have been traced, by walls and other vestiges, to have occupied the site of the Poultry and Cornhill. The great wall, of which there remain several fragments, was built by Theodosius, Governor of Britain, in the year 369; or, according to some, by Constantine: it began at a fort near the present site of the Tower, and continued along the Minories, to Cripplegate, Newgate, and Ludgate; inclosing an area of somewhat more than three miles in circumference. The natural boundaries were, on the west the Fleet and the Wall Brook; on the south, the Thames; on the north, the Lang Bourne, and a morass, beyond which lay an extensive forest, stretching also towards the eastern side of the city.

The *Arx Palatina* stood near the river Fleet; on its site, in ancient times, even before the Norman invasion, was built a royal palace, wherein King John subsequently held his court.

Passing to the Surrey side of the Thames, the Borough was the site of a Roman settlement, which the upturned remains prove to have risen to importance, at least, as early as the reign of Nero. Its intersection by the great military way, in later days, called the Ermine-street, also denotes this to have been a locality of importance in the Anglo-Roman times.

Thus far the London of the Britons, and of their conquerors: the latter we find recognized as the chief town of the Trinobantes, in the province of Britannia Prima; and as a colonia under the name of Augusta. Of its progressive prosperity are the following, among other records: in 211, it was styled "a great and wealthy city;" and in 359, there were engaged 800 vessels in the import and export of corn to and from Londinium alone.

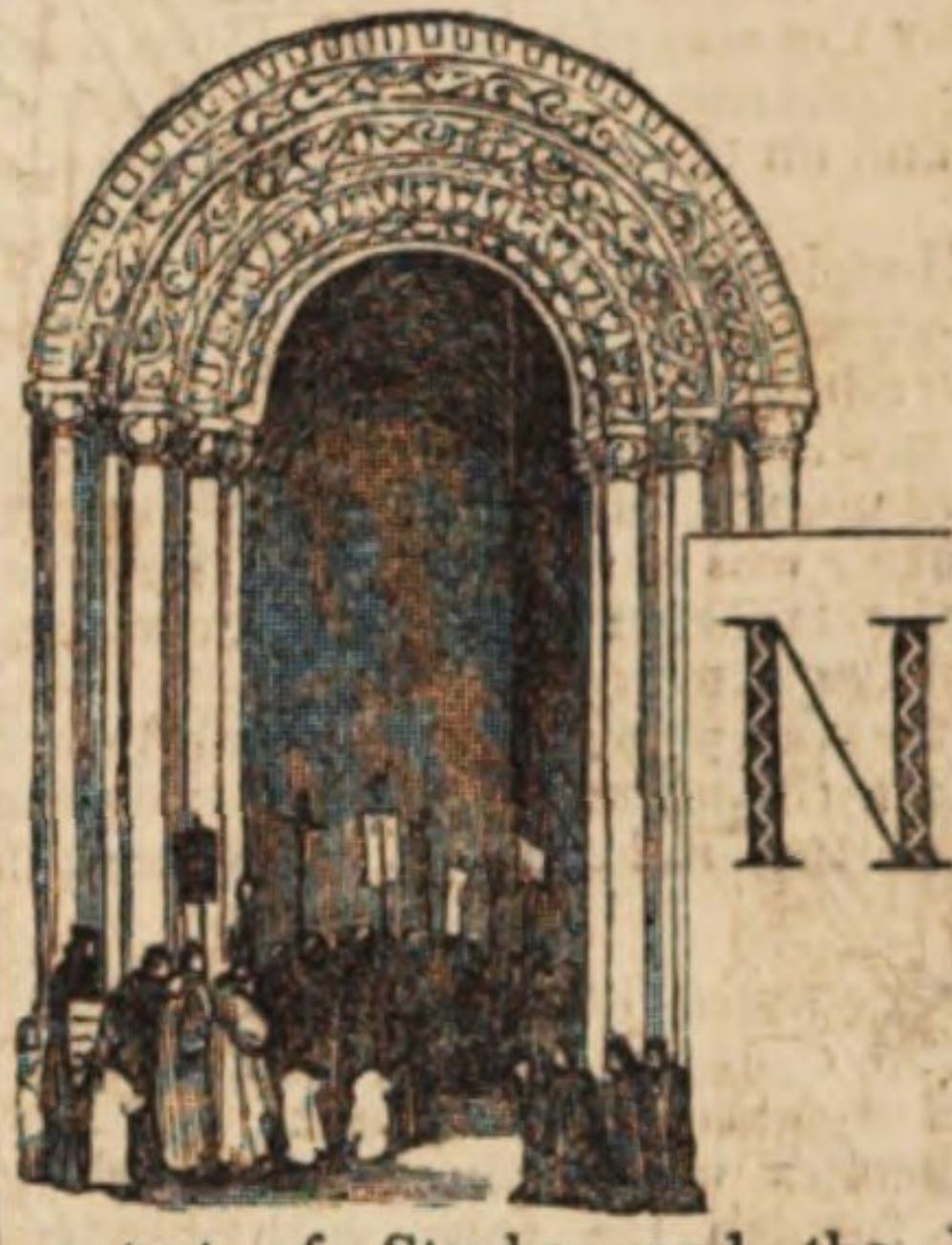
ANGLO-SAXON LONDON.



OF THE London of the Anglo-Saxon times, it would seem that we possess even less information than of the Roman city; but it must have greatly fallen off during the barbarous period that succeeded the final departure of the Romans from the island, when it was alternately attacked and ravaged by the Picts and Scots, by the Saxons and Danes. The great wall was, doubtless, by turns, destroyed and restored during this harassing warfare; which circumstance may, in some degree, explain the comparative entireness in which this fortification has been traced in our day. Little authentic information of London, at this period, can, however, be obtained; but tradition has abundantly filled up the interval with tale and legend; in these, shines the warrior King Lud, who gave name to one of the city gates. Early in the 7th century, London became a bishop's see; and Sebert, King of Essex, having been converted to Christianity, erected a cathedral church to St. Paul, and an abbey church to St. Peter, on the sites of the present cathedral, and West-*minster*; the latter a rude church of timber, or at best, rubble, reared on Thorney Island. But the memory of the city, at this date, has been preserved in a few sites and names, although the walled town itself could have been little more than an assemblage of hovels, intersected by miry land. It was on the banks of the river, and on the south side of the present cathedral, that the Saxon monarchs resided in a palace, erected, most probably, by Athelstan, whose name is retained in that of Adel or Addle Hill. This royal abode was forsaken by Edward the Confessor, who then removed to that which he had erected at Westminster; both the cathedral and the first mentioned building were burnt in 1087. "Edward the Confessor must, therefore, be regarded as the founder and father of Westminster, and whose palace we find standing, (one hall of which is now occupied as the House of Commons,) upon the spot once called Thorney Island: this insular position is, however, no longer apparent, the rivulet and moat surrounding it on three sides, having long ago become covered common sewers. On this spot, powerfully defended, St. Edward founded his celebrated Abbey, the church or *minster* of which gave name to the great city which, in process of time, grew up around it."—(*Bardwell.*)

London was, however, esteemed but as the second city by our Saxon monarchs, who viewed Winchester as the capital. A *wittenagemot*, or parliament, was held here in 883; and Alfred repaired and strengthened the city after its plunder by the Danes, when he also founded its municipal government. The attachment of the Confessor to Westminster, was, probably, the first step in the return towards the pre-eminence which, under the Romans, London unquestionably possessed; but the Conqueror was the first to recognize London as the Metropolis of the kingdom, which, immediately after the Conquest, began to have the title of "the King's Chamber."—(*Camera Regia.*) He gave the inhabitants a charter; and even under his stern rule, they enjoyed peace and prosperity.

ANGLO-NORMAN LONDON.



NOTWITHSTANDING the favour of William I., long after the Conquest, the King's palace and treasury remained at Winchester; but the extensive additions to the buildings at Westminster, and especially the erection of its magnificent Hall, seem to prove that Rufus contemplated the removal of the seat of government altogether to London. Beauclerc preferred Winchester as a residence; but "good Queen Maude" dwelt wholly at Westminster, and founded a priory at Aldgate, and hospitals at St. Giles's and Cripplegate. It was, however, to the contest of Stephen and the Empress Maude, in which Winchester was crushed, that London owed her re-establishment as the metropolis. She had long been the capital of Mercia, whose arms, the red cross, she bears; her facilities for commerce had already rendered her important; and the laws of Offa, King of Mercia, are, with great probability, said to be the basis of "the Customs of London." (*See* a cleverly written paper in the *Athenæum*, No. 723.)

To this age belongs the foundation of the Priory of St. Mary Overie; and of the massive White Tower (of London), built by William the Norman, in 1076; and further castellated, and surrounded with embattled walls and a moat in the reign of Rufus. The church and monastery at Westminster were rebuilt by Edward the Confessor, and were completed in 1065.

LONDON FROM THE 12TH TO THE 16TH CENTURIES.

FROM Fitz-stephen, the first (in time) of our metropolitan topographers, we gather that in the reign of Henry II., there were in London and the suburbs, 13 conventual churches, besides 126 lesser parish churches, though the majority were of wood.

To the palace at Westminster was next added St. Stephen's Chapel, built by the King of that name, and afterwards rebuilt by Edward I.; then burnt in the "vehement fire" of 1298; once more rebuilt in the reigns of Edward II. and III., and completed in that of the latter, about 1363, in the Pointed, or "Pure Gothic" style; the walls being painted in a style which prove the decorative art to have been in a high state of development, even in those "dark ages." In the reign of Edward VI., when the chapel was fitted up for the Commons, these paintings were wainscotted up; they were discovered in 1800; but the structure was almost reduced to a picturesque ruin in the great fire of 1834. The most beautiful architectural addition which London received in the reign of Edward III. was the Chapel of St. Stephen, already referred to.

Houses, by a law of Richard I. were built of stone, for defence from fire; but, in two centuries, to gain ground, many stone houses were taken down, and others of timber erected in their place; and it is distinctly stated that London, before the Great Fire, was chiefly built with chestnut.

Of public buildings there were scarcely any besides religious houses and hospitals, both which were very numerous prior to the Reformation: of several of them, the names are retained to the present day, viz. Black Friars, White Friars, Crutched Friars, Chartreux, (the Charter-house); Priories—St. John of Jerusalem, Clerkenwell, St. John's Gate; St. Bartholomew the Great; St. Mary Overie, Southwark; Nunneries—St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street; and Holywell, in Holywell-lane, Shoreditch: Hospitals—St. Giles's, St. James's, (the Palace), St. Katherine's, and St. Thomas's. The few residences of note were scattered about, and mingled with the meanest habitations: the finest existing specimen is Crosby House, in Bishopsgate, built in 1470, a portion of which has lately been restored.

---

* Knight's London, vol. I. page 150; Roman London, by Mr. Craik, one of the best written papers in that very unequal work.

The church and monastery at Westminster were much enlarged by Henry III., and the latter was completed by his successor as it now stands. In this reign, too (1222) the largest of our present metropolitan market-places was a garden belonging to the monks of Westminster, which was, therefore, known as the *Convent-garden*.

Shoreditch deserves to be incidentally mentioned: it was anciently a village on the Roman military highway, called by the Saxons Eald (*i.e.* Old) Street. John de Sordich was its lord in 1343, and from him it was named; wherefore the legend of its deriving its name from Jane *Shore* dying in a *ditch* in its vicinity, is a popular error.

In the reign of Richard II., the great Hall at Westminster was rebuilt essentially as we now see it, and the wonderful roof thrown across: it has only ceased to be used as a banquetting-hall for coronations in our time; the neighbouring Abbey having been the place of the crowning of our monarchs from the Conqueror to the present sovereign. One of the most perfect existing relics of this reign is the gateway of the monastery of the Knights of St. John, at Clerkenwell, rebuilt in 1381, and still bearing the rich escocheons of the Knights.

In the next reign but one, in 1411, was commenced the building of the City Guildhall, at the north end of King-street, Cheapside: the offices were destroyed in "the Great Fire," but the massive walls of the Hall itself withstood the flames, though only to be patched up by tasteless renovators: the original Hall, with its pointed oaken roof, and enriched porches, was, indeed a magnificent edifice.

About 1502, King Henry VII. began,—almost upon the site of the house in which Chaucer lived,—the splendid chapel at the east end of Westminster Abbey, which bears his name, and was designed as a burial-place for the royal founder and his posterity. It is, perhaps, the finest specimen of Florid Gothic architecture in existence, and in the quaint exaggeration of a past age was termed one of the "wonders of the world." About this time, not far from the Abbey, stood the Sanctuary, (the place of refuge for criminals,) and its cruciform church, supposed to have been built by the Confessor. And, west of the Sanctuary was the Eleemosynary, or Almonry, where the alms of the Abbey were distributed; and where, in 1474, the first printing-press ever known in England, was set up by William Caxton.

In 1522, the palace of Bridewell was rebuilt by Henry VIII.; but it only continued a royal residence till 1553, when it was given up by Edward VI. to the City. Within the palace was a well, dedicated to St. Bridget, or St. Bride, which gave its name to the precinct, the parish, and the church.

Of the actual appearance and condition of the metropolis, we learn little until we come down to times comparatively recent. We may, however, picture to ourselves what London must have been in the first half of the 16th century, when the act for improving and paving the City passed in 1532, describes the streets as "very foul and full of pits and sloughs, very perilous and noyous as well for all the king's subjects, on horseback as on foot, with carriages;" and the narrow crooked streets, gloomy by day, were left in total darkness at night. The houses were mostly built of plaster and timber, and covered with thatched roofs, each story overhanging that immediately beneath it. Hence, from the denseness of the buildings, the combustibility of their materials, and the insufficient supply of water, fires were rendered as destructive as is still the case at Constantinople.

From a very scarce map in the Guildhall Library, of the time of Henry VIII. or Edward VI., we find the metropolis to have then extended from east to west about 3 miles, and from north to south about 2 miles. Among places marked in this map, which do not appear in other maps, even of later date, are "the Spital Fyeld," seemingly used by archers; "Fynsburie Fyeld," with "Dogges' House," for citizens to hunt in; "More Fyeld," with marks as if used by clothiers; "the Banck," by the side of the river; "the Bolle Bayting Theatre, (near the Beare Batynge House,) Black Fryers," near to where the Bridge now is; and on the opposite are houses and trees named "Paris Garden."

In 1552, was founded Christ's Hospital, on the site of a convent of Grey Friars, north of Newgate-street; the buildings were mostly destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666; but were soon rebuilt.

Smith*field*, noted for its horse market and fair from the twelfth century, was also the scene of tournaments, theatrical performances, and martyrdoms: the site of the latter was in the centre of the area. The chivalric association of the locality is preserved in Giltspur-street, through which the knights rode to the tourney.

Between London and Westminster was principally fields and open grounds, and was not paved further than from Temple Bar to the Savoy, till the reign of Elizabeth, on the building of Cecil House in the Strand.

Stow tells us that "within the compass of one age, Somerset House and the buildings were called country-houses; and the open places about them were employed in gardens for profit; and also many parts within the City and liberties, were occupied by working gardeners, and were sufficient to furnish the town with garden-ware."

ELIZABETHAN LONDON.

WHEN Aggas drew his map of London, in 1560, Finsbury and Holborn, St. Giles's and St. Martin's, were scattered villages. Westminster was not only a distinct but a *distant* city. A long dreary road led through Ludgate to the village of Charing, where one of Queen Eleanor's crosses, (now supplanted by Le Soeur's fine statue of Charles I.) pointed the way to the palaces of Whitehall and Westminster. Beyond this Cross, all was open field and garden. Hedge-lane, (now Whitcombe-street) and the Haymarket are marked as the roads to Oxenforde and Redynge. On the top of Hay Hill, stood the gibbet of Sir Thomas Wyatt. In Marybone, (now the Regent's Park), Queen Elizabeth sent her Russian ambassadors to hunt. The venerable Abbey of Westminster was surrounded, on three sides, by a creek. The adjacent palace of Edward the Confessor, with Rufus's Hall, which alone remains, then covered both the "Palace-yards," and extended as far as Whitehall, where it joined the precincts of York House: where Henry VIII. kept his court, after the disgrace of Wolsey. St. James's Hospital, till then under the jurisdiction of Eton College, was seized by Henry, who converted it to a palace, and inclosed the Park, which was afterwards planted by Charles II. About the same time, Hyde Park became the property of the Crown, it being part of the ancient manor of *Hida*, which belonged to the monastery of St. Peter's, Westminster.

The Palace at Westminster, which had been the residence of our Monarchs from Edward the Confessor, was now forsaken for St. James's; and its ancient buildings were, from time to time, demolished. The chamber in which the Confessor died, has, however, been spared, and is that now occupied as the House of Lords. It may be added that Westminster is known to have been a royal residence since the reign of Canute.

In the reign of Elizabeth, the royal palaces occupied the whole of the east side of the street of Whitehall, and that part on the west where the Horse Guards and the Home Office and Treasury now stand. King-street, the only thoroughfare, was guarded by a gate; and another, of nobler dimensions, designed by Holbein, stood in the midst of Whitehall, and formed the principal entrance to the palace. In the next reign was commenced the magnificent palace, designed by Inigo Jones to have comprised six distinct courts; but the beautiful Banquetting-room alone was completed.

Although Holinshed admits that, in his time, London had a very mean appearance in comparison with most foreign cities—during the sixteenth century, it greatly extended itself westward, along the north bank of the river, where many of the nobility erected "fayre and statelie" mansions; of these, Northumberland House is the only one remaining; although the names of several of the others are still retained in the streets opening into the Strand. Even Exeter 'Change, which occupied the site of Exeter House, originally built by the great Lord Burghley, has, in its turn, disappeared. Eastward, on the river-side, were the ancient Savoy, by turns a palace, hospital, and prison; the palace of the proud Duke of Somerset, then just built; the Temple, with its famed Round Church; Dorset-street, where Shakspeare had a theatre; Baynard's Castle, then in waning magnificence; Queenhithe, a Saxon harbour; and Billingsgate, its successor; and the first Custom House, built by Elizabeth.

Still, greatly as the metropolis had increased in extent in the reign of Elizabeth, the map of it at that period shows it to have been a mere dwarf in comparison with its present gigantic dimensions: all to the north and west of the Strand was open fields and country; St. Martin's *Lane* was a fine leafy avenue, and Covent *Garden*, "fields, with some thatched houses, stables, and such like." In Vertue's Plan of London, date about 1560, the last houses seen are those of the village of St. Giles, the only building between which and Primrose Hill is the little solitary church of Tybourn (Marylebone), at the end of the present High-street. The first church, taken down in 1400, stood in a bye place near the highway, on or near the corner of Marylebone Lane, in Oxford-street; and, from its lonely situation, this church was often plundered of its images, bells, and ornaments.

Nearly all the south bank of the river, too, had a rural aspect. Bermondsey had its monastery, famous from the Conquest, when hogs were kept in its woodland. There, too, was the fine cathedral-like church of St. Mary Overie, although the Priory was dissolved; next were the palace of the Bishop of Winchester; Bankside, with its numerous playhouses and *circi;* and the village of Lambeth, where the Archbishops of Canterbury had then resided in palatial style, for nearly four centuries. On the Bankside, too, was Beaumont and Fletcher's house; Shakspeare lived here as late as 1609; and in the same neighbourhood was the theatre where *an audience saw Shakspeare nightly tread the stage.* Nor must we forget Southwark, with its "fair inns for receipt of travellers;" not omitting the Tabard, where Chaucer and his fellow-pilgrims lay in 1383.

The site and date of the first theatre are very doubtful; but, early in the reign of Elizabeth, the Curtain, near Shoreditch; the Red Bull, St. John-street, Clerkenwell; and the Globe, Bankside; were all flourishing. Rymer, in his *Fœder*, relates, that in the sixty years preceding 1629, no fewer than seventeen "common playhouses" were built in and near London; besides inns turned into playhouses, one cockpit, St. Paul's singing-school; the Fortune, near Golden-lane, built in 1599; one in White Friars, &c. The *Swan* and the *Rose* were two very early Southwark theatres; and Taylor, the water-poet, tells us that about the year 1596, the players began to play on the Bankside. There were also, about this time, six other theatres on the Middlesex side of the Thames.

The building of the *first* Exchange upon the site of the Roman Prætorium, was accomplished by Sir Thomas Gresham, in the reign of Elizabeth, who conferred upon the edifice the dignity of "Royal."

LONDON IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

BY A MAP published early in the reign of James I., may be seen how much of that which is now the heart of the town was then field and garden. Then, as now, the most crowded part of the City extended from Newgate-street, Cheapside, and Cornhill, to the banks of the Thames. With the exception of Coleman-street, and a few buildings here and there, from Lothbury to Bishopsgate, and from Bishopsgate to the Tower, all was uncovered or garden ground. Goodman's Fields were but inclosed pasture-grounds; and there were very few buildings east of the Tower. Whitechapel, the eastern outlet of London, consisted of a few houses only; and Houndsditch, which contained a single row of houses, opposite to the City Wall, opened behind into the fields. Spitalfields was then a hamlet. From Bishopsgate Without to Shoreditch Church, there existed a tolerably regular street, yet, still with unoccupied sites intervening. At the back of the western side of Bishopsgate Within, in Old Broad-street, were Gresham College and Almshouses, now the site of the Excise Office. Still further west, Moorfields was nearly all unbuilt; if we except Bethlem Hospital, rebuilt from the Tuileries at Paris, and not pulled down until 1814; the original hospital being a priory founded in the 13th century, on the east side of the Moor. Southward of Moorfields ran the great City Wall, taken down in 1814; but its name is retained in the street known as "London Wall." From the upper end of Chiswell-street to Whitecross-street, there were very few houses; and Goswell-street was called the road to St. Alban's. Cripplegate, the northernmost of the City Wards, is as old as the Conquest, and part of the City Wall, with a bastion, may be traced in the churchyard. A street westward is named Barbican, (Arabic, watch-tower), which was the advanced post of Cripplegate.

Clerkenwell was still chiefly occupied by the monastery and church.

Gray's Inn Lane then extended but just beyond Gray's Inn, demised by the Grays of Wilton, in the reign of Edward III., to students-at-law. Then, indeed, St. Giles's was literally *in the fields*, there being no houses beyond Red Lion-street, Holborn. The latter was anciently a village called Old-bourne, being built upon the side of a brook, or bourne, of that name, which sprang up near Middle Row, and flowed down the Hill till it fell into the river Wells at Holborn-bridge. Along the rivulet, the village gradually extended itself westward, and gave name to this long and spacious street. Ely Place, on Holborn Hill, was, at this period, the site of the palace of the Bishops of Ely, with 40 acres of orchard and pasture land: the western corner was granted to Sir Christopher Hatton and is now the site of the street —Hatton Garden.

Passing from the City to the north-western suburb, we find the latter becoming the site of some truly magnificent specimens of domestic architecture. Lincoln's Inn, built by Henry Lacey, Earl of Lincoln, upon the site of a palace of the Bishop of Chichester and a monastery of Blackfriars, had passed to the ancient society of Lincoln's Inn, for whom Inigo Jones had built a handsome chapel. The same architect also commenced at Lincoln's Inn Fields the erection of that class of houses, and in that disposition, which gave such novel features to London; and forms, to this day, in the different squares, one of its principal charms. Early in the reign of Charles I., Jones was employed by the Earl of Bedford to improve his newly-acquired property of Covent Garden and Seven Acres, called, from its shape, Long Acre. At Covent Garden, a space was cleared, 500 feet long by 400 broad, around which were commenced stately buildings with arcades, after the Italian manner, with a church in the form of a Vitruvian Tuscan temple, on the western side. The north, and a part of the east sides only were erected by Jones: if completed, this Piazza, or Place, would have been one of the finest squares in Europe: "the proportions of the arcades and piers crossed with elliptical and semicircular arches into groins, are," says Elmes, "exquisitely beautiful, and are masterpieces of architecture."

The remainder of Covent Garden was laid out in streets, which still bear in their names a reference to the period, as King-street, Charles-street, and Henrietta-street. The impulse thus given, spread: noble mansions shot up in Drury Lane and in Queen-street, of fine red brick, in Jones's manner. Of the minor streets that sprung up in this locality, in the same century, we may mention Catherine-street, named from the queen of Charles II.; Duke-street and York-street from his brother; also Bloomsbury and the streets of Seven Dials; and, lastly, in the reigns of William and Anne, the remaining unbuilt sides of Covent Garden.

At the bottom of the present Southampton-street, in the Strand, was the family mansion of John, Earl of Bedford, built in 1552, "a mean wooden building, shut up from the street by an ordinary brick wall;" it was pulled down in 1704.

Proceeding westward, Spring Gardens were what the name imports, and the gardens extended to the present Treasury, which occupies the space of the Cock-pit and Tilt-yard, appertaining to the old Palace of Whitehall. From thence to the Abbey and Palace Yard, the buildings were close and connected; and there were houses west of the Great Hall, on the Thames bank, opposite Lambeth Palace: this spot having been for centuries the seat of the Court and of the Legislature, would, naturally, be thickly peopled at an early period.

In 1642, was, in part, completed the fine western outlet, Piccadilly, named from a house of entertainment called Pickadilly; a little east of which stood the country-house of Lord Keeper Coventry (now the site of Coventry-street); and further on, the mansion of *Sydney* —*Earl*—of *Leicester*, upon the sites now occupied by the Passage, Court, and Square, which retain these names. The first mansion built in Piccadilly was Goring House, on the site of Arlington-street; nearly opposite, about 1688, rose Clarendon House and Berkeley House; and, eastward, Burlington House, built by Sir John Denham, and refronted by the celebrated amateur architect, the Earl of Burlington. This negatives the hackneyed story of Lord Burlington choosing the site of his mansion so far out of town that no one would build beyond him. Immediately to the east, were the house and gardens of the Earl of Sunderland, the treacherous minister of James II.: the site is now occupied by the Albany, built by Sir William Chambers, for Lord Melbourne, who exchanged it with the late Duke of York and *Albany*, for the present Melbourne House, in Whitehall.

The theatres of this century may be noticed here. In the reign of Charles I., there were "six playhouses allowed in town:" the Blackfriars Theatre, near Playhouse Yard, at the back of Ludgate-street; the Bull, Clerkenwell; the Fortune, near Whitecross-street, Barbican; one in Salisbury Court; the Globe; and a sixth at the Cockpit, Drury Lane; all of which continued acting till the beginning of the Civil Wars. In 1662, and 1695, two other theatres were built in Lincoln's Inn Fields; a third, in Clare Market; and a fourth was built by Wren, in Dorset Gardens, with a handsome front towards the Thames; this theatre was taken down in 1709. The Cockpit was destroyed by a mob in the year of its erection; but it was the origin of Drury Lane Theatre, the first being built by Killigrew, in 1660, nearly upon the site of the present Theatre; the second was erected in 1674.

During the early part of the century, the New River was brought from Ware to London, by Sir Hugh Myddelton; an improvement which greatly contributed to the health and convenience of the inhabitants.

LONDON, AT "THE GREAT FIRE."

INSIGNIFICANT as the increase of buildings in Elizabeth's reign may now appear, it was regarded with so much apprehension as well as wonder, at the time, that the Queen issued a proclamation in 1580, forbidding the erection of any but houses of the highest class, within three miles of the City. The same was done by her successor; but in neither case had the prohibition much effect; so that, by 1666, many new districts and parishes had been added to the suburbs.

Howel quaintly tells us that, in 1650, "there was not that elegance of building in London, as in other places, nor were the streets so straight and lightsome, by reason that the houses *paunched* out, and their stories hung one over the other." We glean from the Rev. John Ward's Diary of this date, that London then stood upon 460 acres of ground, and contained 150,000 houses.

By the Great Fire of September 2, 1666, almost the whole city, within the walls, was destroyed: including upwards of 13,000 houses, and St Paul's Cathedral and its walls, which covered three acres. "Heaven be praised," exclaims Malcolm, "Old London was burnt!" for, although neither Wren's nor Evelyn's plan for rebuilding the city was adopted, such were the improvements introduced in its comfort and cleanliness, that the Plague, which in the preceding year, carried off 160,000 persons, never afterwards appeared.

"The Great Fire" commenced at a house in Pudding-lane, exactly the same distance from the Monument as that column is high—202 feet. The conflagration terminated at Pye-corner, nearly opposite the Compter, in Giltspur-street, after destroying nearly five-sixths of the whole city.

THE REBUILDING OF LONDON.

ALTHOUGH the art of brick-making was among the benefits introduced into Britain by the Romans, bricks were not generally used in London until after "The Great Fire:" there are, however, some fine specimens, of prior date; as, the piers of Lincoln's Inn gate, and the chapel by Inigo Jones.

In the great re-edification, Wren built no fewer than 52 churches, besides St. Paul's Cathedral, the Monument, and several public offices and private mansions. Notwithstanding the most vexatious obstructions, Wren completed St. Paul's in the course of thirty-five years from the laying of the foundation-stone; this being the third church raised upon the same site. In 1668, Wren built the Custom-House, burned down in 1718, this being the only one of his buildings, of which, in the course of a long life, he witnessed the destruction. In 1671, he began the Monument, which was completed in 1677; and in 1671-2 he built Temple Bar. In 1667-9, the Royal Exchange was rebuilt by a pupil of Wren, the first stone being laid by Charles II.

According to Stow, there were, in 1682, only 84,000 houses in the City, Southwark, and Westminster.

LONDON IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

WITHIN the course of a hundred years from the date of "The Great Fire," the metropolis extended itself considerably to the west and north-west, where it became more fashionable to reside. Doubtless, the "Fire of London" had a great share in this change; for, their mansions in the City having been destroyed by it, the nobility removed from the seat of bustle and traffic much earlier than they otherwise would. "Time was," says a contemporary, "when all the first nobility in England had their town houses in Aldersgate-street, and other (then) fashionable quarters of the old City; and some of the very highest quality, indeed, had grand mansions *out of town* in the Strand."

In 1700, Old Bond-street was in situation, almost rural, all to the north being fields, lanes, and uncovered ground; and many mansions, which are now surrounded with buildings and streets, for a considerable distance, then stood, if not quite solitary, with only a few straggling houses in their neighbourhood. Such was the case with Montague House, now the British Museum, in Great Russell-street, the gardens of which were noted almost down to our day.

At the beginning of this century, Mary-le-bone, or Marybone, was a village nearly a mile distant from any part of the metropolis, with which, however, St. Giles's and St. Martin's began to be incorporated. Marylebone long retained its fame as a place of recreation; hence, the line, "Some dukes at Marybone *bowl* time away." The manor was anciently called Tybourne, from its situation near a small bourne, or rivulet, formerly Aye-brook, or Eye-brook.

Inigo Jones may be regarded as the true founder of the modern domestic architecture of the metropolis. It was not till after he had laid out Lincoln's Inn Square and Covent Garden, and built the palatial mansions that adorned both, that Soho Square and Golden Square arose: the former was originally called King's Square, and on one side of it stood the house of the Duke of Monmouth, after whose execution his friends changed this royal name to "Soho," the watchword with which he advanced to the fatal battle of Sedgemoor.

Hanover Square and Cavendish Square first appear in the maps about 1720; Oxford-street (then Tyburn *Road*,) extended no further than Princes-street; and Bond-street scarcely reached to Conduit-street. Trinity Chapel, which stands in this street, has a curious history: it was originally a Popish chapel of wood mounted on wheels, and followed the camp of James II. to Hounslow Heath, where it remained neglected long after the Revolution; till Archbishop Tennison, then rector of St. Martin's, brought it back to its original position, and rebuilt it of more durable materials.

During the reign of Queen Anne, 50 new churches were ordered to be built in and about London; and St Paul's cathedral was completed. There were also built, by Wren, Arlington, (afterwards Buckingham) House, St. James's Park; and Marlborough House, in Pall Mall, which street was scarcely then commenced. In this reign, Clerkenwell, Old-street, and Shoreditch, were much increased; Marlborough-street, Soho, was formed; as also Bedford Row, Red Lion Square, and the greater part of the neighbourhood immediately north of Holborn.

During the reign of George I., London was greatly enlarged. In 1718, were laid out several streets north of Tybourn-road, the row of houses in which was finished in 1792, when it was called Oxford-street. Berkeley-square and the vicinity were now in progress, as also a few of the 50 new churches.

Early in this century, were built three of the finest churches in the metropolis: St. George, Bloomsbury, by Hawksmoor, in 1731; St. George, Hanover-square, in 1721; and St. Martin-in-the-Fields, by Gibbs, in 1721-26. Each of these churches has a beautiful Corinthian portico; and that in Bloomsbury has also a Palladian *campanile* and steeple. In 1714-18, was built St. Mary-le-Strand, by Gibbs; who, about 1719, added a picturesque tower and steeple to St. Clement Danes, in the Strand, the body of which was built by Wren. St. Dunstan-in-the-West, in Fleet-street, was built long before "the Great Fire" of 1666, which it narrowly escaped: it was taken down in 1830, and the present Gothic church erected nearly on its site. Only two other churches of this period, merit notice: St. Peter-le-Poor, Old Broad-street (1791), and St. Martin Outwich (1796), Threadneedle-street.

In 1705, was built the first "Italian Opera-house," in the Haymarket, by Sir John Vanbrugh; in 1789, this theatre was destroyed by fire, and in 1790, the present theatre was in part built by Novosielski, and completed by Nash and Repton, in 1818: it is a fine specimen of Italian architecture, and is the largest theatre in Europe, except that of La Scala, at Milan. In 1720, was built the first "Haymarket Theatre," where, in 1744, Foote first appeared: this house was taken down in 1820, when the present elegant theatre was erected from the designs of Nash.

In detailing the increase of western London, we have, however, overlooked the improvements in the City itself. In this and the latter half of the preceding century, were built most of the Companies' Halls, which, however, are more to be admired for the richness of their interior decoration than for any high architectural merit: several of them contain exquisite specimens of sculpture in wood and stone, enriched ceilings, painted walls, &c. Ironmongers' Hall, Fenchurch-street, begun in 1748, is far superior in external appearance to any other of the City Companies' halls then erected. Bridewell Hospital was rebuilt in 1668, the old palace having been destroyed in "the Great Fire:" the hospital contains a hall, chapel, prison. &c.; the front, in New Bridge-street, is of much later date. In 1739, was founded the Mansion House, designed by Dance, and occupying the site of Stocks Market: it is, in effect, a massive Italian palace, with a very fine Corinthian portico, enriched with sculpture. In 1769, the Excise Office was built upon the site of Gresham College. In 1770-82, the prison of Newgate was built by Dance; in 1780, it was gutted by the "No-Popery" incendiaries; in 1783, the execution of criminals that had previously taken place at Tyburn, was removed to the spot in front of the prison. It was named from New*gate*, built later than the other city gates, used as a gaol for felons as early as 1218; and for debtors until the year 1815. In 1789, was founded the Bank of England, a structure of no striking merit, until picturesquely embellished about forty years later. In 1799, was enlarged and fronted as it now stands, India House, by Jupp, in Leadenhall-street; the main features being a hexastyle Ionic portico, sculptured frieze and pediment: the original building was erected in 1726.

Here we may notice some of the principal changes in the metropolis during the eighteenth century—or rather the great features of change within that period, though chiefly within its latter half, inimitably depicted by Hogarth.

About 1711, the streets were first lighted with glass globular lamps; parish engines and party walls were introduced to prevent the spread of fires: and the "watch and ward" of the City was improved: the costume of the watchmen. by the way, which lasted to our time, was as old as the fourteenth century, and they carried halberds instead of staves, so late as the year 1706.

In 1713, Sir Christopher Wren extended the west front of Westminster Abbey, and carried up the towers, though in a very incongruous style.

The Fleet River, at this time, had wharves on either side for landing goods from the barges, which came up as far as Holborn-bridge: about the year 1733, the arching over of the channel of the Fleet was commenced, and subsequently was extended to the Thames, forming, at present, one of the main sewers, which debouches at Blackfriars-bridge. Fleet Market was next built; and the Fleet Prison (where had been a goal since the twelfth century), was rebuilt for the second time after its destruction by the rioters of 1780. The market has since been removed, and the prison vacated.

In 1747, the last beheading took place on Tower-hill, which had been a place of execution since the reign of Richard II.

In 1760, the houses and other buildings were removed from London-bridge, which was built between 1170 and 1182.

In 1770, the City gates were removed, with the exception of Temple Bar, built a century before. They were, in the main, unsightly structures.

Between 1739 and 1750, was built Westminster-bridge; and between 1760 and 1770, was constructed Blackfriars-bridge; their approaches, thenceforth became important localities.

The physiognomy of the London streets of the last century included signs to each house, which were only removed in 1750: of these, the Barber's Pole, the Bible and Crown, the Leather Bottle, and the Good (headless) Woman, have descended to our day. The shop-fronts were not inclosed and glazed till about 1710; and each shop was open, like the butchers' at the present day. The fishmonger's shop on the western side of Temple Bar is a specimen of the penthouse front of Old London. May-poles stood in the Strand until 1718; and the heads of traitors were placed upon Temple Bar until 1746.

In 1728, the City conduits were destroyed, it is supposed, to compel the public to have the New River water laid on to their houses. In the olden times, at coronations and public festivals, these conduits ran with wine.

One of the great improvements was the formation of "the New Road," in 1756, from Paddington to the Bank; which was opposed by the Duke of Bedford, lest the dust might annoy him in his house half a mile off, and buildings might be erected, which would destroy his prospect. Within half a century, the Duke's house (on the site of Bedford Place), was levelled to the ground; and now, the fields beyond it are covered with mansions, enlarging, by many thousands, the income of the Bedford family, with a reversionary interest in a city of itself.

The following quaint parallel of *Old Rome and London* presents a very amusing *picture of manners*, from a somewhat rare work, by De Poligné, new edit. 1710.

> London enjoys a good air, and has a fine prospect on all sides, the ground upon which it stands being, in most places, *like the back of an ass!* by which situation it has, on one side, the prospect of a noble river, with a fine open country, full of meadows, gardens, trees, houses; and on the other, delicate fields and meadows of the finest green in the world, with abundance of large and neat villages, and pleasant walks to 'em. The ancient authors take no notice of the walks of Old Rome, which makes it questionable whether there were such as we have about London; particularly in St. James's Park, Hide Park, and in many public places within the City. * * Tho' the Romans had a great many great and curious edifices, I question if they had any of their Temples so stately as St. Paul's Cathedral at London. I am confident the best of them never cost half so much building, their public structures being generally reared by their slaves. Nor had the Old Romans the satisfaction of seeing thousands of fine coaches move along their streets as we see in London, or their streets so full of people well clad, especially women, who had not the liberty at Rome, to appear abroad in the streets; if the narrow streets of Old Rome were full of people, 'twas chiefly of old slaves, very ill kept by their masters. Whereas, at London, the common people and even servants, are better clothed and fed than the Roman Senators and Knights, for the generality. The markets at Rome were neither so numerous nor so well stocked as ours. The great admirers of Old Rome must be very much to seek before they can find in it so many thousands of large and rich shops adorned with *handsome costly signs*, and stocked with all sorts of goods, foreign and domestic, as we have in London. The conveniency alone of our coffee and chocolate houses goes beyond all the common diversions they had at Rome. 'Tis to be attributed to the wealth and number of our citizens that we have so many stately taverns, chocolate, and coffee-houses, and cook shops; the streets so fine, and in a perpetual hurry of carts and coaches; shops and storehouses so well stocked; houses so well furnished; and so many ships in the river; that we have so many stately Inns of Lawyers, such an Exchange, and such a Custom House; * * that people make so good an appearance in the streets, no slaves, nor starved people.
>
> Now, the great part of the beauties, ornaments, and delights of London, are owing to the wealth of its citizens; as, for example, there are in London about 20,000 houses fit, one with another, to lodge gentlemen of £1,000 a year, with a competent retinue, &c. Whereas, historians tell us of only 1,800 *domus*, or dwelling-houses, of such sort of people in Old Rome; I mean of senators or knights, who were not, generally speaking, so rich as our citizens.

EXTENT.

London is usually said to include all the buildings within four miles' radius of St. Paul's Cathedral, which will give it a circumference of 24 miles. The area actually covered with buildings and streets, together with the surface of the Thames, cannot be less than from 19 to 20 square miles. Still, London is not merely one city, but, exclusive of the villages, and groups of houses in the environs, it consists of 8 distinct cities and boroughs: City of London, within and without the walls; City of Westminster; and the boroughs of Mary-le-bone, Finsbury, Tower Hamlets, Southwark, Lambeth, and Grenwich: the first five mentioned of which are situate in Middlesex, the two next in Surrey, and the last in Kent; so that London lies in three counties.

The connected town, however, extends east and west, from Bow to Hammersmith, or about 11 miles; and, from north to south, the greatest width is from Holloway-chapel to Stockwell, about 6 miles. The whole may be considered egg-shaped: the east, or Greenwich and Stratford end, being round and broad, while the west end terminates nearly in a point at Hammersmith. The circumference of the town thus reckoned, is about 30 miles. On the south side, it extends from Vauxhall-Bridge to Greenwich Church, the limits of the foreground of our picture.

PROGRESSIVE POPULATION OF LONDON.

THE population from the reign of Queen Anne to the last Census, will appear thus:

Year 1702	674,300	persons.
1750	676,250	—
1801	900,000	—
1811	1,050,000	—
1821	1,225,694	—
1831	1,375,237	—
1841	1,950,921	—

The last quoted enumeration, however, includes the population of Greenwich; so that, in round numbers, the area of the Metropolis may be taken at 60 000 acres; and its population at 2,000,000.

It is also calculated that if the population of 69 of the principal cities and towns of England were added together, the total would not equal the population of London. It would require above 60 cities as large as Exeter, or 534 towns the size of Huntingdon, to make another metropolis; and it is computed that a population equal to that of Salisbury is added to London every three months!

Mother Shipton's prophecy is now rapidly in fulfilment: London has almost extended itself to Hampstead and Highgate, and those villages are stretching their arms towards each other.

London, which, a century ago, ranked only in the fifth or sixth degree of population among the cities of the world, is now the very first. Yet, London with its 2,000,000, has little more than a third of the population of the Rome of the Cæsars, which according to Lipsius, was between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000! and the "English Opium Eater," from a laborious collation of data, considers Lipsius to be nearer the truth than his critics.

The whole mass of buildings within the limits of London cannot comprehend less than 10,000 streets, terraces, lanes, alleys, and courts, 80 squares, 24 market-places, and nearly 200,000 houses. From an official return, recently presented to Government, it appears that, since the year 1829, no fewer than 45,000 houses, forming 750 new streets and squares, have been erected, or are in the course of building in London and its environs. And, within the memory of one architect, 20,000 houses have been built in the metropolis in the short space of 15 years.

Several populous villages, equal to many county towns, are not included in the above statements; as Hampstead, Highgate, Hackney, Clapham, Wandsworth, Chelsea, &c.

SOIL AND SURFACE.

THE general substratum of the metropolis and its vicinity is clay, hence called "London Clay," the most considerable of the tertiary formations of Great Britain. Beds of clay from 100 to 200 feet in thickness, proper for making tiles, are found in the immediate neighbourhood of the City; and, all around the metropolis, brickmaking is, or has been, carried on extensively. The clay is, in many parts, especially on the north side of the river, for a distance of more than a mile, covered with a thick bed of gravel.

Under the London Clay, a stratum of sand extends, and bears upon a chalk basin, containing an immense quantity of pure water.

This basin is formed by the strata, or layers, bending or dipping in the middle; the dipping causing a greater thickness, and a greater variety of layers in the middle than at the circumference of the basin.

The Isle of Wight, and the City of Paris, occupy basins very similar to that on which London stands.[*] These basins seem to owe their existence to depressions in the chalk formation, which extends under them all.

The depth of the chalk below the surface at London is very considerable, since wells have been sunk several hundred feet without its being reached: but, a few miles south of the metropolis, it is frequently reached.

The seam of chalk which makes up the London Basin varies from 300 to 500 feet in thickness. Several of the wells in London are between 200 and 300 feet deep. At Primrose Hill, near the Regent's Park, some years ago, the ground was bored to the depth of 500 feet without success. One mile east of London, according to Sir H. De la Beche, the chalk is only 77 feet thick, at a well in St. James's-street it is 235 feet thick, and at High Beach 700 feet thick.

Artesian Wells have been bored in the metropolis with various success. In 1835, the New River Company, in the Hampstead Road, unexpectedly reached the chalk at a depth of only 150 feet; but this was at the cost of upwards of £12,000, and the supply of water was uncertain. On the other hand, the Artesian Well in Covent Garden Market is 280 feet deep, and yields 1600 gallons of water per hour; and that in Piccadilly is 240 feet deep; whereas, a well of this kind, bored in 1844, at Hemming's Row, at the rear of the National Gallery, is considerably deeper. Another Artesian Well, near Wandsworth, is 347 feet in depth. These are interesting and important points when we recollect that the quantity of water daily consumed in London is considerably more than 20 million gallons.

From the abundance of clay, London is, as might be expected, a *brick-built city;* although the ingenuity of our age has cased miles of streets with cement to imitate stone.

This abundance of clay is, in great measure, explanatory of the vastness of the metropolis. It is, however, nowhere better illustrated than in the fact of "the Five Fields," (between Pimlico and Chelsea), formerly a clayey swamp, being now the site of some of the finest mansions in London. A few years ago, it retained so much water, that no one would build there, and the "fields" were the terror of foot passengers proceeding from London to Chelsea after nightfall. At length, Mr. Cubitt, on examining the strata, found them to consist of gravel and clay, of inconsiderable depth; *the clay he removed, and burned into bricks, and by building upon the substratum of gravel, he converted this spot from the most unhealthy to one of the most healthy*, to the immense advantage of the ground landlord and the whole metropolis. This is one of the most perfect adaptations of the means to the end, to be found in the records of the building art. Of course, the level of this locality is low; for it has been ascertained that the ground-floor of Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park Gardens, 70 feet above the Thames high-water mark, is on a level with the attics of Eaton and Belgrave Squares. Yet, Chelsea acquired a proverbial salubrity in the last century by Doctors Arbuthnot, Sloane, Mead, Cadogan, and Farquhar, making it their residence.

The rise of the ground from the north bank of the Thames has already been incidentally noticed; and that it continues to rise to the northern suburbs, Hampstead and Highgate, need scarcely be added. But, what will the reader say when he is assured that the summit of St. Paul's Cathedral, the cross, which occupies nearly the highest ground in the City,[*] is lower than the level of the above environs; the relative heights being as follow above the Thames high-water mark:—

	Feet.
Hampstead, Jack Straw's Castle	433
Hampstead Heath	427
Highgate (Old) Church	414
Shooter's Hill	411
St. Paul's Cross	340

A few more levels of the principal parts of the metropolis above the Thames may be acceptable:—

	Ft.	In.
Highgate Archway	259	0
Primrose Hill	206	0
Highbury Terrace, Islington	145	0
Blackheath	137	0
St. John's Chapel, St. John's Wood	120	0
New River Reservoir, Pentonville Hill	118	0
Inner Circle, Regent's Park	116	0
Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park	104	0
Christchurch, Marylebone	95	3
Sadler's Wells Theatre	85	7
Stoke Newington Church	80	0
Cavendish Square	78	9
Bloomsbury Square, north side	69	2
Drury Lane Theatre, front	58	7
Berkeley Square, east side	49	2
St. George' Hospital	38	11
St. James's Square, east side	26	8
Charing Cross Statue	16	0
St. James's Palace	14	11
Buckingham Palace	13	4
Fleet Prison	9	9
Westminster Abbey	5	5
St. Saviour's Church, Southwark	3	8
Horse Guards	2	7
Lake, St. James's Park, surface below the Thames	5	11

The depth of artificial or *made ground* above the surface is, however, very considerable, as we gather from the evidence of Mr. R. Kelsey, before Parliament, including the following results collected during excavations for the sewers in different parts of the City:—Thickness of made ground at Paul's wharf up to St. Paul's Churchyard, 9 feet to 12 feet; Watling-street, 11 feet to 12 feet 6 inches; Bread-street, 17 feet 6 inches; Cheapside, the natural earth was not reached—the cutting varied from 14 to 23 feet; Gracechurch-street, 14 feet to 18 feet; King William-street, 12 feet to 17 feet 6 inches; Princes-street, 10 feet to 33 feet 6 inches; Moorgate-street, 16 feet 6 inches to 21 feet 6 inches; Fenchurch-street, 15 feet 6 inches to 17 feet 10 inches; Bishopsgate Within, 9 feet 6 inches to 16 feet; Fish-street-hill, 5 feet 6 inches to 18 feet 10 inches; Eastcheap, 12 feet to 15 feet; Redcross-street, 7 feet to 9 feet; Barbican, 10 feet to 13 feet; Cannon-street, 9 feet throughout; Rosemary-lane, 8 feet to 12 feet; Water-lane, Fleet-street, 5 feet to 9 feet; Cateaton-street and Lad-lane, 12 feet to 14 feet 2 inches; streets in Cloth-fair, 4 feet 6 inches to 12 feet 6 inches; streets in St. Ann's, Blackfriars, 4 feet to 13 feet 3 inches. The plinth of Temple-bar is buried in accumulation. The east end of Newgate-street was lowered about 12 inches when the present Post-office was built. London-wall has in part been raised above 2 feet within the last 25 years. The Pavement and Little Moorfields have been wholly re-arranged within the last 10 years. All the improvements from London-bridge to London-wall have largely altered the surface of the main line, and of the adjacent streets. The north side of what is termed Holborn-bridge, the north end of Farringdon-street, has been raised about 2 feet. Such occurrences as these are distinctly noticeable in some way, but the insensible alterations are equally great and curious; as, for instance, from levels taken in 1770 and 1842, it appears that in Bishopsgate-street Without, at Bishopsgate Churchyard, the surface has risen 2 feet 2 inches in 72 years, but at Spital-square only 12 inches in the same time. The result of this examination is confirmed by the depths of the sewers as originally built and as they now measure.

CLIMATE AND HEALTH OF LONDON.

A LIVELY writer has agreeably observed, that "London, in winter, is warm; in spring, it is gay; in summer, it is shady; and in autumn, it is quiet." These pleasantries are facts; for London, generally speaking, is the healthiest spot in all England. Amidst its greatest filth, the inhabitants enjoy excellent health; for, in St. Giles's, 50 persons often sleep in the same room without engendering disease: and, comparatively, the town is free from typhus and other contagious disorders.

A few of the leading facts in the climatology of the Metropolis will, however, speak more for its salubrity than pages of discussion. Such are the following:—

Temperature, mean annual at London is 52 deg., and the extremes 81 deg. and 20 deg., the former occurring generally in July, the latter in January. In mild situations, in Devonshire and Cornwall, the winter temperature is 2 deg., 3 deg., 4 deg., and even 5 deg. higher than in London.

Rain.—A smaller quantity of rain falls in the neighbourhood of the Metropolis than elsewhere in the kingdom. At London, the average is 22·7 inches; the average of the whole kingdom is from 30 to 40 inches; whilst at Keswick, the average quantity is 67 inches annually.

From the observation of several barometers *hourly* for fifteen days, at the apartments of the Royal Society, it appears that in London, the greatest heights of the barometer take place about 10 A.M., and 11 P.M.; and the least heights about 5 A.M., and 5 P.M.; the whole range being about one-fiftieth of an inch.

Winds.—At London, during the year, the S.W. wind prevails 112 days, the W. 53, the N.N.E. 50, the S. 18, the N.E. 58, the S.E. 22, the E. 27, and the N. 16.

Fogs.—The vast town, with its dense and busy population accumulated within a circle some ten or twelve miles in diameter, has some influence upon the atmosphere over it. This is apparent in the *London fog*, which sometimes darkens the mid-day atmosphere almost to midnight gloom. The artificially heated air over the city and its environs, sends up, especially after the fires are lighted, far more humidity in the state of vapour, than the cold air above is capable of receiving. Accordingly, this moisture is returned mixed with particles of charcoal and various other substances, which form together the London Fog. Still, this fog rarely, if ever, reaches the height of the cross of St. Paul's; and though it is inconvenient, it is a dry fog, from the continued heating of the lower stratum; and, except to asthmatic patients, it is healthy rather than the reverse, as is proved by the fact that during its continuance, the fever-wards of the hospitals are in great part cleared. Were it not for the fog, it is probable that in those seasons which are peculiarly foggy, the more densely-populated districts would suffer from malaria and its legion of evils.

We have only space to illustrate the Health of the Metropolis in similarly brief manner.

Dr. Arnott states the healthiest part of London to be the north-west; from the prevailing winds there being south-west and north-east, which winds are not contaminated by blowing over London: on the elevated ground in Marylebone parish, the air is as pure as at Hampstead.—*Evidence before the House of Commons: Health of Towns.*

The most unhealthy district in London includes the parishes in the neighbourhood of Whitechapel; whilst the suburban districts of Camberwell and Hackney are the most healthy. The healthiest parish in London is that of St. George, Hanover-square; for, whilst 39 in a 1000 die annually in Whitechapel, the proportion in the former parish is only 17.—*Dr. G. Gregory.*

So great is the difference between the average value of life in the east and west of the metropolis, that whereas in the latter it is 2.1 per cent., in the former it is 3.2; and in Whitechapel it is so low that one female in twenty-four dies in a year, an awful mortality, scarcely, perhaps, equalled by Portugal or any other misgoverned country.

---

[*] The *Basin of the Thames*, *i.e.* the country drained by its tributary streams, including the Medway, comprises the greater part of Kent, with the whole of Surrey, Berks, Oxford, Bucks, Herts, Middlesex, Essex, and Suffolk, with part of Gloucester and Wilts—an area of about 8,500 square miles, or between one-sixth and one-seventh of the surface of England and Wales, on which is accumulated between a third and fourth part of their inhabitants, and decidedly more than one-third of their wealth.

[*] Against the wall of a house in Pannier Alley, Newgate-street, the width of three streets from St. Paul's, is a flat stone, on which is sculptured a naked child sitting upon a pannier, or basket, with the following doggrel underneath:—

"When ye have sovght the citty round,
Yet still this is the highest ground.

Avgvst the 27, 1688."

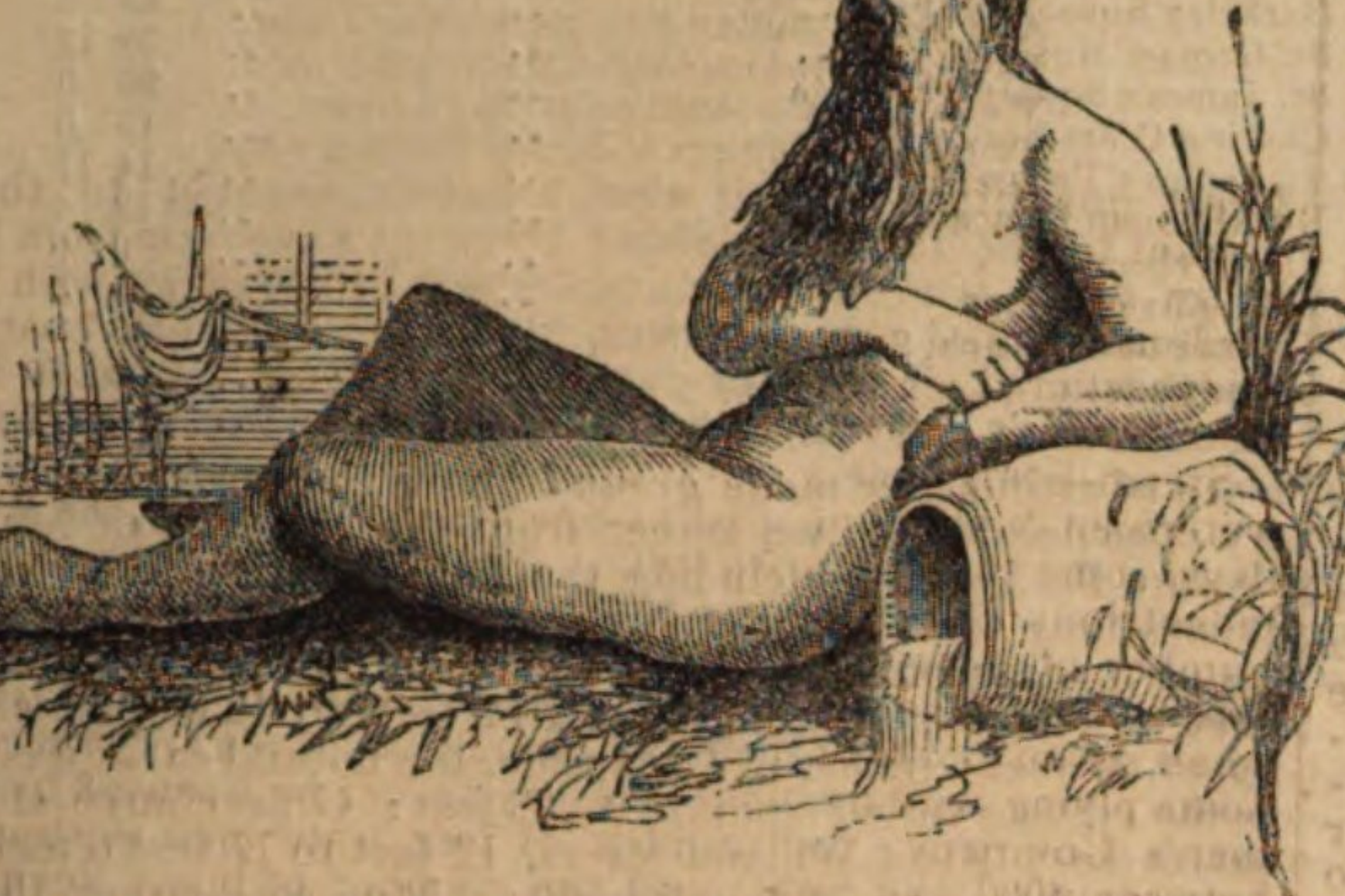
The mortality of London is one thing, but the mortality of its various parishes another; some of them being twice, thrice, and even four times that of others. Every ten minutes, some one inhabitant in 44 dies in the year.

The number of medical institutions in the metropolis devoted to the alleviation of human suffering is about 70.

During the lapse of time, the public health has been wonderfully improved on the one hand, by better diet and accommodation acting as a preventive of disease; on the other hand, by the mighty strides which have been made by the science of medicine. This fact is abundantly shown by the table of deaths in the liberties of London at six different periods in the census of 1841; and hence it has been deduced that the annual deaths out of 100,000 living were as follow:

1629 — 1635	5,000
1660 — 1679 (plague years)	8,000
1728 — 1757	5,200
1771 — 1780	5,000
1801 — 1810	2,920
1831 — 1835	3,200
1840 — 1812	2,500

THE RIVER THAMES.



BEFORE we proceed to the details of the metropolis upon the banks of this majestic river, it may be interesting to glance at its characteristics; for, although the portion represented in our Engraving is little more than one-thirtieth of its entire course, it is that portion which entitles the Thames to rank as the most important river in Great Britain.

The name is inferred to be of British origin: Cæsar writes it Tamesis, evidently Tames or Thames, with the addition of a Latin termination.

The true head of the Thames is about three miles south of Cheltenham, on the south-eastern slope of the Cotswold Hills, in Gloucestershire. About a mile from its source, the stream is swelled by several springs, and from these forms a constant current.

The Thames soon enters Wiltshire, eastward; then winds between the counties of Oxford and Berks; and passing by the Gothic piles of Windsor and Eton, its channel divides Middlesex from Surrey, throughout the whole extent of their devious and opposing shores. We have not space to enumerate its tributaries, or its various windings and flowings, until, proceeding to the north-east and east, its broad stream separates the cities of Westminster and London from their long-extended Southern Suburbs—Lambeth, Southwark, Bermondsey, and Rotherhithe. How various are the emotions when we reflect upon the "oozy bed" to where

> The figured *streams* in waves of silver rolled,
> And on her banks Augusta rose in gold.

The noble river next divides the counties of Essex and Kent; and, gradually expanding into an arm of the sea, it unites its waves with the German ocean, at about the point called the Nore; the entire course from Thames Head being about 220 miles; of which nearly 190 miles are navigable. How eloquently and truthfully has Denham sung its fame, in these oft-quoted lines:

> Thames, the most loved of all the ocean's sons,
> By his old sire, to his embraces runs;
> Hasting to pay his tribute to the sea,
> Like mortal life to meet eternity;
> Though with those streams he no resemblance hold,
> Whose foam is amber, and whose gravel gold;
> His genuine and less guilty wealth t' explore,—
> Search not his bottom, but survey his shore.
> No unexpected inundations spoil
> The mower's hopes, nor mock the plowman's toil;
> But, godlike, his unwearied bounty flows,
> First loves to do, then loves the good he does.
> Nor are his blessings to his banks confined,
> But free and common as the sea and wind;
> When he to boast, or to dispense his stores,
> Full of the tribute of his grateful shores;
> Visits the world, and in his flying towers
> Brings home to us, and makes both Indies ours.
> O could I flow like thee, and make thy stream,
> My great example, as it is my theme;
> Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull;
> Strong without rage; without o'erflowing, full.

The matter-of-fact old chroniclers, however, gainsay one of the poet's attributes; for the Thames has been subject to floods, recorded six centuries since; and ebbs so extraordinary, as to leave dry land in the midst of the channel.

To the wise policy and admirable discipline of the Romans it is inferred that we are indebted for the first embankment of the river; and, according to Tacitus, they pressed the Britons into their service. This is but one of the countless benefits derived by Britain from a people "whose legionaries in the great work were as familiar with the use of the spade and pickaxe as with that of the javelin and the sword."

The maintenance and repair of these embankments, have been traced to the reign of Edward I.; but, such have been the encroachments by the erection of wharfs and other buildings, so as materially to contract the water-way of that portion of the river which flows immediately through the centre of the metropolis, that the only relic of the old line is to be seen adjoining Waterloo Bridge. For example: the distance of the River Front from Westminster Hall, in an old plan, is 100 feet; whereas, at present, it is 300 feet. Of course, these changes can only be slightly glanced at here; but a variety of valuable information upon the embankment of the river, will be found in Mr. Cruden's excellent *History of Gravesend and the Port of London; and in the First Report of the Parliamentary Commissioners for improving the Metropolis*, 1844. This Report contains the several plans submitted to Parliament for the embankment of the Thames, (including lines of railway), which plans will, in all probability, be discussed during the Session of 1845: an outline of that favoured by the Government, has been engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 113: it differs materially from all previous Embankments, inasmuch as it contemplates arcades, terraces, and other architectural embellishments. The only important Embankments of this class hitherto completed, are the terraces of the Custom House, Somerset House, the Adelphi, and the New Houses of Parliament; although, more than a century and a half since, Wren designed "a commodious Quay on the whole bank of the River, from Blackfriars to the Tower."

The Conservancy of the Thames is a privilege and trust vested in the Corporation of London, by very ancient charter, though their rights and duties are much disputed. The Lord Mayor bears the style and title of Conservator of the Thames, and with his deputy, or Water Bailiff, periodically has, for many centuries past, held Courts of Conservancy, when juries are empanelled and sworn, to inquire into all offences committed on the river, and to make presentments thereof; such as those relating to obstruction of the navigation, encroachments of all kinds, and the preservation of the fish in the River. The Admiralty also claims a certain jurisdiction; and the Corporation of the Trinity House has authority to remove shoals, to regulate lastage and ballastage, to provide lighthouses and beacons, to licence pilots, mariners, &c.

In Fitzstephen's time, the Thames at London was, indeed, "a fishful river;" and we read of (a picturesque custom)—the Thames fishermen presenting their tithe of *salmon* at the high altar of St. Peter, and claiming, on that occasion, the right to sit at the Prior of Westminster's own table. At this period, the supply of fish materially contributed to the subsistence of the inhabitants of the metropolis; and the river even below the site of the present London Bridge abounded with fish. In 1376-7, a law was passed in Parliament for the saving of salmon and other fry of fish; and, in 1381-2, "Swannes" that came through the bridge or beneath the bridge, were the fees of the Constables of the Tower. How changed is the picture: a salmon is now rarely caught in a year, within 5 miles of the metropolis; and, as Mr. Cruden pleasantly observes: "Salmon captured in the Thames at Gravesend, now-a-days, would be considered (from that circumstance) like a sturgeon, an offering worthy of royal acceptation, and forwarded with due ceremony, through the hands of the Conservator, to Buckingham Palace; but the public have lost nothing by the change from the dull stillness of the water highway, when swans had their eyries and salmon swam undisturbed by shipmen in the Thames at Gravesend, to the crowded bustling scenes which now enliven the river's surface."—*History of Gravesend.*

The causes of the disappearance of fish from our metropolitan river (from Vauxhall to Greenwich), are too various to be enumerated here. The epicure may, however, yet rejoice that one of the Thames luxuries has been spared for his gratification; since from April to September the delicious whitebait are caught as high up as Woolwich or Blackwall every flood-tide, in glittering myriads.

A few of the more popular natural phenomena of the Thames may be acceptable here.

The tide ascends above London Bridge, about 18 or 19 miles, to Teddington, where high-water mark is about 1½ foot higher than at London-bridge, and the time of high-water is about 2 hours later. Low-water surface at Teddington is about 16¾ feet higher than at London-bridge. Altogether, the tide in the Thames flows from the Nore to Teddington, a distance of more than 60 miles from the sea, which is said to be a greater length than it flows into any other river in Europe.

At ebb-tide, there is a depth of from 12 to 13 feet water nearly or quite up to London-bridge; and the rise of the tide is about 17 feet, or at the extreme springs about 22 feet.

Since the construction of the new London-bridge, and the removal of the old one, there has been less water at St. Katharine's Docks, at low water, by about 18 inches, than formerly. To this point, however, vessels of 800 tons get up; and those of 1400 tons to Blackwall, about 6 miles below bridge.

The depth of the river is constantly maintained by steam dredging engines, consisting of iron frames, with buckets and cutters, made to descend into the bed of the river. Filtration is performed upon a vast scale at the Chelsea water-works, which occupy about seven acres, with machinery, filtering-beds, &c.; and by a powerful steam-engine raises upwards of five million gallons of water daily.

The current of the Thames, too, is of great importance to the health of the vast population of the capital; since, by this means, the river is *washed out* twice a-day, carrying with it to the sea a portion of the impurities that would bring back insupportable evils by accumulation; whereas, the flood brings back clear and pure water from the ocean.

Thus far have we glanced at the beautiful economy of this health-giving stream—the aorta of the metropolis:

> The splendid Thames, with all the strength of life,
> Its boldest beauty and its sweetest breath,
> Peopled with such a world of love and strife!
> Upon whose borders grandeur gathereth
> Its hundred monuments of fame and pride,
> And the link'd sweetness of fair nature's charms,
> Whose lovely landscapes peep into his tide,
> And fold their sapphire beauty to his arms!

It is now time to turn to the countless productions of art, wealth, and industry, which span the current, or cluster on the shores of this majestic river:

> Oh, what a group of glory doth he take
> Where five grand bridges span his river bed,
> From Westminster to London! Dreamers wake
> From no more stately vision than is spread
> In that wide range of regal power and pride;
> A splendour unapproached—unmatched—immense!
> The imperial city by its golden tide,
> Vast to the eye and wondrous to the sense!

THE BRIDGES.

THE earliest mention of a bridge over the Thames at London occurs in an Icelandic narrative of a battle fought there between the Danes and Saxons, in the year 1008, when there was a wooden bridge with turrets and roofed bulwarks. This rude structure was, however, pulled down in the contest, but was rebuilt before the invasion of Canute in 1016. The statement that the first bridge was built by the priests of St. Mary Overy's church must, therefore, be regarded as a monastic legend. The above wooden bridge was swept away by the river in 1091: it was rebuilt, but burnt down in 1136 by a fire, which laid the City in ruins from St. Paul's to Aldgate. It was again rebuilt of timber in 1163, by Peter, Curate of St. Mary Colechurch; the same architect who, in 1176, began the first London Bridge of stone, which was not finished till 1209; this bridge being somewhat to the west of the old timber one, which was close to the site of the present Botolph Lane. The chronicles of this stone bridge, through nearly six centuries and a quarter, or from its completion in 1209 to its removal in 1829, form, perhaps, the most interesting episode in the history of London. It was, indeed, a "world of wonders:" first, it was said to be built upon wool-packs, from its cost having been chiefly defrayed by a tax upon wool; next, in the centre of this bridge of 20 arches and 926 feet length, was the famous chapel and crypt of St. Thomas à Becket, used for divine worship down to the Reformation; then, in the 16th century, was set up Nonsuch House, entirely of wood, pegged together. But we can only mention how traitors' heads were stuck upon the towers and battlements of the bridge-gates; how its lines of houses were swept away by fire, and its piers and arches by the icy torrent beneath; and how the engine for supplying the City with water, erected at the London end of the bridge in 1582, became improved to a triumph of hydraulic mechanism, displaced only in 1822. The removal of the houses was commenced in 1757: they terrifically overhung the bridge on both sides, in most places hiding the arches, so that the rude piers only could be seen. In modern times, the bridge was famous for its gay shops; and hence, "fine as London Bridge" became a vulgar comparison. The scenes of fire and siege, insurrection and popular vengeance, of national rejoicing (as at the Restoration), and of the pageant-victories of man and death, of fame or funeral—it were vain for us to attempt to chronicle. At length, the venerable structure fell into decay, but the Londoners superstitiously opposed its removal:

> London Bridge is broken down,
> Dance over my lady's grave.

After a century and a half of paring and patching the crazy old fabric, at about 180 feet west of it was erected a magnificent bridge, with 5 vast elliptical arches—a triumph of engineering and architectural skill. The foundation-stone was laid in 1825, and the finished bridge was opened in 1831; the cost of the structure and its approaches nearly reaching two millions. The old bridge was not entirely removed until the year 1832, when the bones of the builder, Peter of Colechurch, were found beneath the masonry of the chapel, as if to complete the strange eventful history of the antique structure.

Although attempts to obtain another bridge across the Thames, besides that designated "London," were made in the several reigns of Elizabeth, James I., Charles I. and II., and George I., it was not until the year 1736, (10 Geo. II.,) that Parliament authorised the building of a second bridge, namely, that at Westminster, on the site of the ancient Roman ferry. This bridge is the only one built across the Thames, with caissons; it contains nearly double the stone employed in building St. Paul's Cathedral; and its entire history has been related recently in the Illustrated London News.

Ten years after the opening of Westminster Bridge, was commenced that at Blackfriars, then a noble specimen of art; but, owing to its inconvenient declivity, and the friable nature of its stone, this bridge has lately been altered and repaired at an expense of upwards of £300,000. The removal of the balustrades, and the substitution of a plain parapet, have altogether spoiled its architectural beauty.

Vauxhall Bridge, of iron and granite, was next commenced, in 1811. In the same year, was begun Waterloo Bridge—dignified by Canova, as "the noblest bridge in the world;" and by Baron Dupin, as "a colossal monument worthy of Sesostris and the Cæsars." Its level road-way is the perfection of bridge building: its cost was upwards of a million of money. The lovers of peace must, however, regret that, in naming his fine work of art, no better designation could be found than one to perpetuate the recollection of the most sanguinary conflict of modern times.

To our mind, the finest view of the metropolis is to be enjoyed in the calm of a summer morning, on Waterloo Bridge, rather than on Westminster Bridge, where the exquisite lines of Wordsworth are stated to have been composed:

> Earth has not anything to show more fair:
> Dull would he be of soul who could pass by
> A sight so touching in its majesty:
> This city now doth like a garment wear
> The beauty of the morning; silent, bare,
> Ships, towers, domes, theatres, and temples, lie
> Open unto the fields and to the sky,
> All bright and glittering in the smokeless air.
> Never did sun more beautifully steep
> In his first splendour valley, rock, or hill;
> Ne'er saw I, never felt, a calm so deep!
> The river glideth at its own sweet will:
> Dear God! the very houses seem asleep,
> And all that mighty heart is lying still!

Southwark Bridge, of iron, cast at Rotherham, in Yorkshire, was next commenced, in 1814. Such is the expansion and contraction of the metal in this bridge, that the arches rise and fall about one inch within the usual range of atmospheric temperature.

We subjoin, in a tabular form, the relative proportions of the above six London bridges, with other particulars, upon the authority of Mr. Britton's valuable work on the Public Buildings of London:—

	Length.	Width.	Height.	Arches	Span of Centre	Materials.	Commenced.	Finished.	Architects.	Water-way. ft.
	ft.	ft	ft.	ft.	ft.					
1 London, Old	930	20	40	19	70	Stone & rubble	1176	1209	Peter of Colechurch.	Above Starlings, 540; Below, 273.
Altered by Mr. Dance and Sir R. Taylor .	—	48	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 London, New	920	56	55	5	150	Granite, &c.	Mar. 15, 1824	Opened Aug. 1, 1831	Sir J. Rennie	690
3 Southwark .	700	42	53	3	240	Iron	Sep. 23, 1814	1819	Sir J. Rennie	660
4 Blackfriars .	1000	42	62	9	100	Portland stone	June 1760	1770	R. Mylne	793
5 Waterloo .	1326	42	54	9	120	Cornish granite	October, 1811	Opened March, 1817	Sir J. Rennie	1080
6 Westminster.	1066	42	58	15	76	Portland stone	January, 1739	1750	Labelye	820
7 Vauxhall .	809	36	—	9	78	Iron & granite	May, 1811	July, 1816	James Walker	—

A seventh bridge is in progress, and is shown completed in our Engraving. This bridge, on the suspension principle, will be a marvel of modern mechanism. At about 100 yards from each bank of the Thames, are built two elegant stone piers of Italian design, over which will be carried chains supporting a pathway for foot passengers only, from Hungerford Wharf to the Belvidere Road, Lambeth.

The entire length of the bridge suspended on chains will be 1,342 feet 6 inches—that is, the centre span or arch, 676 feet 6 inches; those on the side 333 feet each. The total weight of iron is between 700 and 800 tons, and the estimated cost, including the approaches, is £110,000. Its centre span alone is nearly 100 feet greater than the entire of the Menai-bridge; 274 feet greater than the centre span of Hammersmith-bridge; and above three times as great as the centre arch of Southwark-bridge. Indeed, with the exception of the wire bridge at Fribourg, in Switzerland, it will be by far the largest suspension bridge in existence.

As a means of communication, may be noticed here

THE THAMES TUNNEL,

from Wapping to Rotherhithe, measuring 1200 feet, beneath the river, at the depth of 63 feet. It consists of a double brick archway, each wide enough for a single carriage way and a footpath, and lit with gas; the approach at each end being by a vast circular shaft, with a spiral roadway. The entire work was executed in about 9 years of actual operation; though the first boring was commenced in 1826, and the Tunnel opened in 1843; the cost of the Tunnel itself being about £446,000. Seven lives were lost in its execution; whereas, nearly 40 men were killed in building the new London-bridge. As an exhibition, the Tunnel has been very attractive, and as a marvel of modern science, it is known throughout the civilised world: it is the work of Sir I. M. Brunel and Son; and the perils and difficulties of its construction would fill a volume. An outline of its history will be found in No. 48 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

It is now time to glance more especially at that portion of the Thames which is designated

At this point lies the Greenland or Commercial Docks (230), occupying about 49 acres, of which four-fifths are water; accommodating 350 ships, and warehousing 50,000 tons of merchandise. Adjoining, on the south, is the East Country Dock, an area of 6½ acres. The private warehouses in this locality are vast, indeed: thus Scott's granary, near Rotherhithe, is said to be the *largest in the world*, and covers an acre of ground.

THE PORT OF LONDON.

First, as to situation: Sir John Herschel, in his excellent *Treatise on Astronomy*, felicitously observes: "It is a fact, not a little interesting to Englishmen, and, combined with our insular situation in that great highway of nations, not a little explanatory of our commercial eminence, that LONDON *occupies nearly the centre of the terrestrial hemisphere.*"

The latitude of the centre of the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, which stands nearly in the centre of what is strictly the *City* of London, (and occupies the centre of the accompanying Panoramic Picture), is 51° 31' 47·59"; and the longitude is 5' 48·2" W. of Greenwich. The latitude of Greenwich Observatory (to the extreme east of the Picture), according to the determination of Mr. Airy, the Astronomer Royal, is 51° 28' 38·07".

London has, for centuries, been styled "the Great Emporium of Nations," its commerce having extended to every region of the globe. It is, however, peculiarly the chief seat of British commerce with India and China; and the marvel of modern times, as "the metropolis of the most intelligent and wealthy empire the sun ever shone upon, and of which the boast is as of Spain of old, that upon its dominions the sun never sets."

No situation could be more happily chosen than that of London: though 45 miles from the sea, from its position on the Thames, it enjoys all the advantages of an excellent sea-port. Had the town been built lower down the river, it would have been less healthy, and more exposed to hostile attacks; and had it been placed higher up, it would have been deprived of the important advantages of a deep-water harbour.

It is, indeed, impossible that London should ever have attained to anything like her present extent, but for her command of internal and external navigation: while, however, the first gives her an easy communication with most parts of England, the latter opens to her a ready access to all the great markets in every other part of the world; so that should our manufactures prosper, the metropolis may increase its colossal magnitude for centuries to come.

It would not be difficult to quote many eloquent tributes to the commercial grandeur of London: but we shall content ourselves with the following, by Baron Charles Dupin. "The metropolis of the empire," says this illustrious *savant*, "incloses within it the most frequented port of any in the world. It is its naval commerce which alone has rendered London the most populous and the most opulent of all the capitals of Europe. Vessels of every country display their flags on the Thames, even in the very middle of this immense city. Nevertheless, the British flags alone surpass in number those of all the other nations united. The inhabitant of London is with reason proud, when he beholds the fleet of merchantmen which daily arrive from the sea, or fall down the river: the latter to export the products of the national industry; the former to import the productions or the treasure of foreign countries. Nor can he contemplate these immense movements without acknowledging, that commerce and the empire of the sea have been the causes of the riches and grandeur of his native city."

The Port of London, as actually occupied by shipping, extends from London Bridge to Deptford, a distance of nearly four miles; the river varying from 290 to about 350 yards in breadth. Our Engraving, however, extends far beyond this point, to Woolwich. The whole course is divided as follows, into Reaches, in a chart constructed by Capt. Bullock, R.N., quoted in Mr. Cruden's valuable work:

	Miles	fur.	yds.
THE UPPER POOL. From London Bridge to King's Head Stairs, Rotherhithe .. .. *Course.* S.E. by S.	1	2	175
THE LOWER POOL. From King's Head Stairs, Rotherhithe, to Cuckold's Point .. .. *Course.* E. by N. to Ratcliffe Dock, then E.S.E. to Cuckold's Point.	1	6	95
LIMEHOUSE REACH. From Cuckold's Point to the lower part of Deptford Royal Dockyard .. .. *Course.* S.S.W.	1	3	115
GREENWICH REACH. From the lower end of Deptford Dockyard to Enderby's Rope-house .. .. *Course.* The upper part S.S.E., and rounding gradually to E. by N.	1	1	130
BLACKWALL REACH. From Enderby's Rope-house to Blackwall Point .. .. *Course.* N. by E.½E. to entrance of West India Docks, then E.N.E.	1	2	15
BUGSBY'S HOLE. From Blackwall Point to Hookness.. .. *Course.* S. by E.½E.	0	7	105
WOOLWICH REACH. From Hookness to Galleon's Point .. *Course.* E.S.E.	2	1	20

The characteristics of the River and the Town upon its banks, above and below (London) Bridge, differ very materially. Above bridge, the south bank is mostly appropriated to trade and manufactures; whilst the opposite shore boasts some fine architectural piles and embankments; but the wharfs thicken as we approach London bridge. The state of the River, too, is altogether different from that below bridge. Instead of a gradual descent of its bed of about six inches per mile, and of a low water line, sometimes level, sometimes inclining slightly towards London, or towards Sheerness, the fall of the bed of the River from Westminster Bridge to the Upper Pool, immediately below London Bridge, is not less than 13 feet, being 6 feet 6 inches per mile; and the face of the low-water line is 2 feet 6 inches. So great is the obstruction offered to the flood-tide by the elevation of the bed of the River from London Bridge to Westminster Bridge, that the increased rise of tide at London Bridge, above the level at Sheerness, is lost again at Vauxhall, where the rise of tide corresponds nearly with that at Sheerness, and where the high water frequently does not even attain the level of high-water at London bridge. This bank, if it may be so called, has been attributed, in a great degree, to the effect of the drain formed by Old London Bridge; and its gradual removal by the agency of the River itself, has been adverted to in all the inquiries connected with the subject. "That the tendency of ages would be to bring the level of the Thames above London Bridge to the level of what it is below London Bridge," is an opinion of Smeaton's often quoted, and, in subsequent Reports, confirmed; and Mr. Telford estimated that the cost of providing against the effects produced on the Thames by the rebuilding of London Bridge, would exceed £100,000. We gather these important facts from a letter from Thomas Page, Esq., to the Earl of Lincoln, in the Appendix to the First Report of the Commissioners for improving the Metropolis, 1844.

The River below bridge, and that portion of London connected with the port and shipping, differ so much from that above bridge, as to constitute one of the most distinct divisions of the metropolis. It embraces on the northern side of the river, a district extending eastward from Tower Hill, and comprising Wapping and Ratcliffe Highway, Shadwell, Limehouse, Poplar, and Blackwall; and on the other side, commences with Tooley-street, and comprehends Rotherhithe, and all along the river to Deptford. As a general summary of the capabilities of the River from London downward, it is navigable for large ships, and, gradually widening, at Sheerness, it becomes a large estuary five miles broad. The depth of the river, too, ensures London a considerable advantage as a shipping port. Even at ebb-tide, there are 12 or 13 feet of water in the fair way of the river above Greenwich; the mean range of the tide at London Bridge is about 17 feet; of the highest spring tides about 22 feet. Up to Woolwich, the river is navigable for ships of any burden; to Blackwall for those of 1400 tons; and to St. Katherine's Docks for vessels of 800 tons; still, the navigation is intricate and difficult. Above bridge, such has been the deepening of the bed of the river since the removal of Old London Bridge, that near one of the piers of Westminster Bridge, it had lowered 3 feet from 1829 to 1836. By this accession of tidal water above bridge, an improved depth might have been expected in the Pool, where, however, very little has been gained; the removal of the bed from above having been followed by a certain deposit in the Pool.

Throughout its tidal course, as the principal approach to London, and the chief seat of its traffic, the Thames presents an imposing spectacle of national wealth and industry. About one-sixth of the whole shipping of the empire belongs to the Port of London:—in 1840, 4,513 British, and 2,215 foreign, vessels were engaged in the foreign trade; 1,006 in the Irish trade; 8,970 colliers; 11,643 coasters, and 3,588 fishing vessels; forming a total of 31,935 vessels, and a tonnage of 4,135,233, without including that of the fishing vessels. The number of steam-vessels employed in 1839, was 2,144, amounting to a tonnage of 563,567; and of these, 2,000 were British.

We next quote the number of ships and their tonnage, in 1843, in comparison with the two other principal ports of the kingdom.

	British.		Foreign.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
London	4,589	1,022,550	1,633	295,121
Liverpool . . , . .	2,6[illegible]	691,707	1,014	417,621
Newcastle	1,076	244,605	1,148	137,356

Annexed are the gross receipts of Customs Duties collected at the following ports, during the year ending Jan. 5, 1844:

London	11,354,702
Bristol	996,750
Hull	525,418
Liverpool	4,121,522
Newcastle	494 524

Again, official returns show that the payments into the Exchequer by the Custom House of London amount to as much as the net receipts of all the other custom-houses in Great Britain and Ireland.

The Port Dues are received by the Corporation of London; and in one year, 1833, they amounted to £108,608 9s. 9¾d., of which only £34,243 13s. 11½d. was net profit to the Corporation. These duties are too numerous to specify; but the duty upon coal, culm, and small coal, of 8d. per ton, imported into the city of London, produced, during the ten years ending 1840, an average annual sum of £76,000; the duty of 4s. per ton, or 2s. per pipe, on wine, produced, during a similar period, an average sum of £3,651. The whole system teems with abuses; for nearly the entire sum raised is levied chiefly on the food and fuel of the metropolis, merely to defray the expences of the City jurisdiction over the traffic in the river Thames; and the Corporation officers have given testimony, in their evidence before the Port of London Committee, in 1836, that not one farthing has been appropriated to the improvement of the Port.

The River is, however, protected by an admirable system of Police, established in the year 1798, and merged into the Metropolitan Police in 1839. Before the existence of a River Police, and the erection of Docks on both sides of the River, it was computed that one-tenth of the cargo of every vessel brought into the Port of London was stolen, and men amassed enormous wealth by this wholesale plunder: the revenue officers connived with the gangs of well-armed river pirates, and the numerous receiving-houses along the shores completed the scheme of universal depredation.

Execution Dock at Wapping, the name of one of the outlets of the River, preserves the memory of many a tale of murder and piracy on the high seas; for, here used to be executed all pirates and sailors found guilty of any of the greater crimes committed on ship-board. Opposite Blackwall, too, we remember to have seen the gibbets, on which the bodies were left to wave in the wind.

With all the advantages of the improved system of police, it is, however, to be regretted that the loss of life upon the Thames, by collision of vessels, and other accidents, is of frightful amount; 500 persons being annually drowned in the River, and one-third of the number in the Pool.

The main accessories to the grand commercial system of the port of London are its capacious Docks, to be noticed hereafter. They chiefly adjoin the north bank of the River; and strange as it may appear in contrast with the success which has followed their formation, these several Docks are the works of the present century; the Parliamentary Bill for the first constructed Docks (the West India) having been passed in 1799; and they were opened in 1802.

The scene which presents itself to the stranger in his passage through the Pool is a far better subject for the painter's art, than for the descriptive pen: apparently interminable forests of masts extend on both sides of the channel, which "the crowd of ships from all quarters of the globe, of colliers, coasters, steam-boats, and river craft, renders it difficult for the harbour-masters to maintain." The variety of the forms of the vessels must strike every beholder; for here we see the dashing steamer, and the gay wherry, in contrast with the almost aboriginal fishing-boat; the picturesque barge and the majestic Indiaman; the rakish schooner, the clumsy coaster, and the graceful brig. But, the great feeder of the life of the Thames is its

STEAM VESSELS,

there being no port in the kingdom which has profited more than London through the application of steam to navigation. It is now some 30 years since the first steam-boat left the metropolis for Richmond; the next for Gravesend, in January, 1815; and in the same year was established a Steam-boat Company between London and Margate. In course of time, the Gravesend steamers superseded the sailing-boats, with decks, which, in the year 1737, had displaced the ancient boats with tilts; and, on the Margate line, the steamers, in like manner, superseded the sailing "hoy." In one of these steamers, the *Eclipse*, built in 1840, the passage from Deptford to Margate was made in four hours and a half, then the greatest speed ever accomplished on British waters. Such was the commencement of the Steam Navigation of the Thames, which now exceeds that of any other river in the world. Probably, the next step that gave a wonderful impulse to this new system of transit, was the construction of wharves, where steam-packets might come alongside, and passengers land and embark, without using the diminutive London wherries, previously employed for these purposes. This improvement originated with Sir John Hall, the secretary to the St. Katherine's Dock company, who first saw his plan consummated on the 9th of April, 1830, by the embarkation of 400 passengers at the wharf in front of St. Katherine's Dock, in the *Harlequin* steam-packet, for an excursion to the Nore.

No accurate amount of the number of this class of ships that enter and leave the Port, can be given. Steam passage boats pass and repass at all hours during the day, between London and Greenwich and Woolwich; and above Bridge, others start every quarter of an hour during the day, from London Bridge and Westminster. To Gravesend, boats go at various times during the day; and in summer, there are several departures and arrivals during the day to and from Margate and Ramsgate. Between London and Calais, Boulogne, Antwerp, and Rotterdam, steam-vessels are passing almost daily in summer, and frequently in winter. With various ports in England, Scotland, and Ireland, a constant intercourse is kept up in the same manner.

The fame of London steam-boats and London engines has spread all over Europe; and the ship-builders, iron steam-boat makers, engineers and boiler manufacturers on the Thames, are as busy on its banks as are the steam-vessels on its waters. The latter have become the most important highway in the kingdom, and, perhaps, in Europe: it being calculated that at one time there are frequently 10,000 persons going up and down the river in steam-vessels, inclusive of those proceeding to and from the Continent; and in one season, the vessels of a single Steam-boat Company have carried more than two millions of passengers!

The two largest steamers built on the Thames were the *British Queen* and the *President*, both constructed at Limehouse; the extreme length of the former being 275 feet; and of the latter, 268 feet. These stupendous vessels cost the British and American Steam Navigation Company, £90,715 each; interiorly, they were two floating palaces, so superb were their fittings. The *British Queen* has been sold to the Belgian Government; but the fate of the *President*, which sailed from New York in March, 1841, remains to this day a melancholy mystery; she had made but nine voyages. Both these vessels were of wood, now almost superseded by metal; so that the building of iron steamers at Blackwall and the Isle of Dogs, has become a very important branch of manufacture. Probably, the smallest iron steamer, is the *Jane*, built by Blaxland, of Greenwich: she is only 26 feet long, with 5 feet beam; her burden is less than 3 tons, and her steam-power less than one horse.

The vast increase in the number of Thames steamers has led to the construction of several Piers for embarkation and debarkation, some of which have been removed as obstructions to the navigation of the River. The most noticeable pier is that which projects from about the centre of the west front of the Southwark bridge, the communication being from the bridge path, down flights of covered steps, which has a somewhat picturesque effect.

SPORTS ON THE THAMES.

The everlasting Thames, that floweth on,
  With history shining through it from the past;
Full of fine themes for mind to dwell upon,
  And make the swelling soul more grand and vast!
With memories of love, and death, and hate,
  Lurking around it—darkening in its deep—
And brighter pomps and pageantries of state,
  Gleaming through ages that have gone to sleep.

The olden recreations on "the noble Thames" are of great celebrity. Fitzstephen tells us of the ancient Londoners fighting "battles on Easter holidays on the water, by striking a shield with a lance:" there was also a kind of water tournament, in which the combatants standing in two wherries rowed and run one against the other, fought with staves and shields. In Gower's time, the Sovereign was rowed in his tapestried barge, probably the first royal barge upon the Thames; and upon this great highway, Richard II, seeing the good old rhymer, called him on board the royal vessel, and there commanded him "to make a book after his hest," which was the origin of the *Confessio Amantis*. At this period, a portion of London Bridge was moveable, so that vessels of burden might pass up the river, to unload at Queenhithe and elsewhere; and stairs, water-gates, and palaces studded both shores. At this time, too, boats conveyed passengers with truss or farthell, for two-pence each, from London to Gravesend.

The landing-places on the Thames appear to have been even less changed than the thoroughfare itself; for in the account of the penance of Eleanor Cobham, Duchess of Gloucester, in 1440, we find named Temple bridge (stairs), the Old Swan, and Queenhithe; and in the earliest maps of London, are Broken Wharf, Paul's Wharf, Essex Stairs, and Whitehall Stairs; all which exist by the same names, to the present day.

In the 15th and 16th centuries, most of the nobility, who resided on the banks of the Thames, kept their barges; but between Westminster and the Tower, and the Tower and Greenwich, the Thames was especially the royal road. In 1454, John Norman was the first Mayor of London who rode to Westminster; and the pageant has been kept up to the present day, through nearly four centuries.

"In the time of Elizabeth and the First James," says Mr. Knight, "and onward to very recent days, the north bank of the Thames was studded with the palaces of the nobles; and each palace had its landing-place, and its private retinue of barges and wherries; and many a freight of the brave and beautiful has been borne, amidst song and merriment, from house to house, to join the masque and the dance; and many a wily statesman, muffled in his cloak, has glided along, unseen, in his boat, to some dark conference with his ambitious neighbour. Nothing could then have been more picturesque than the Strand, with its broad gardens and lofty trees, and embattled turrets and pinnacles. Upon the river itself, busy as it was, fleets of swans were ever sailing; and they ventured unmolested into that channel which is now narrowed by vessels from every region."

Early in the 17th century, Howel numbers among the river glories, "forests of masts which are perpetually upon her; the variety of smaller wooden bottoms playing up and down;" and the "stately palaces that are built upon both sides of her bank so thick." Of "the smaller wooden bottoms," Stow computes that there were in his time, 2000; that there were 40,000 watermen upon the rolls of the Company, and that they could furnish 20,000 men for the fleet. But somewhat later, in 1630, the river had its own poet, one John Taylor, "literally a Thames waterman, working for his daily bread;" and right gratefully does he sing:

But noble Thames, whilst I can hold a pen,
I will divulge thy glory unto men:
Thou in the morning, when my coin is scant,
Before the evening doth supply my want.

The theatres and other places of amusement were at Bankside, and there being no bridge but that of London, the passage by boats must have been immense in these days of the Drama's glory. Taylor knew Ben Jonson; and Mr. Knight, in the spirit of Shaksperean idealism, surmises that the Water-poet "probably had the good fortune to ferry Shakspere from Whitehall to Paris garden." But, Taylor's trade was spoiled by the introduction of coaches; the theatres were swept away at the Restoration, and dirty wharfs took the place of trim gardens on the river-bank. Alack! but one solitary monument of the water pageantry of these days has endured to our time: this is Inigo Jones's celebrated water-gate, (at the bottom of Buckingham-street,) formerly belonging to York House, the palace of John Villiers, Duke of Buckingham: the gate is of Portland stone, and is one of Inigo Jones's finest works; on its pediment are the arms of the founder. Probably, the last relic of this going by water to places of amusement on the banks of the Thames, was the journeying in small boats, to Vauxhall Gardens, which have, to the present day, their "water-gate." Such seems to have been the practice from our earliest notice of Vauxhall, in Addison's exquisite account of his visit to the Gardens in company with Sir Roger de Coverley, in the *Spectator*, May 20, 1712; and this continued to be the favourite mode of locomotion in 1737, when the author of a *Trip to Vauxhall* thus describes his visit with two ladies:—

Lolling in state, with one on either side,
And gently pulling with the wind and tide;
Last night, the evening of a sultry day,
We sail'd triumphant on the liquid way,
To hear the fiddlers of Spring Gardens play.

Great quantities of fruit were formerly brought to the London market by the Thames. Steele describes a boat trip from Richmond, in an early summer morning, when he "fell in with a fleet of gardeners," and "landed with ten sail of apricock-boats at Strand bridge (stairs,) after having put in at Nine Elms, and taken in melons." In these days, the fruit is mostly conveyed to market in waggons.

Steam-boats, piers, and bridges, have spoiled the trade of the watermen in our time, just as coaches did in Taylor, the Water-poet's days, some two centuries since. This change in the prospects of an industrious class of men has been so severely felt as to induce a number of benevolent persons to establish an Asylum for Decayed Watermen. The Thames watermen have, however, lately set up small steam-boats of their own, which have been very successful. All boats plying for hire upon the river must be licensed by the Watermen's Company; the number of free watermen is supposed to be between 4000 and 5000; and the number of boats licensed to carry passengers was 2,728, on January 1, 1836.

Few of the Londoner's opportunities of escaping from the brick-and-mortar Babel are more inviting than the passage up the Thames, from London Bridge, by one of the little steam-boats. The *coup d'œil* has been thus vividly painted in "The Silent Highway," in Knight's *London*: "What a gorgeous scene is now before us! The evening sun is painting the waters with gleaming flames; the cross upon the summit of that mighty dome of St. Paul's shines like another sun; churches, warehouses, steam-chimneys, shot-towers, wharves, bridges—the noblest and the humblest things—are all picturesque, and the eye, looking upon the mass, sees nothing of that meanness with which our Thames banks have been reproached. In truth, this juxta-position of the magnificent and the common fills the mind with as much food for thought as if from London Bridge to Westminster there was one splendid quay, curtaining the sheds and coal-barges, and time-worn landings which meet us at every glance. The ceaseless activity with which these objects are associated renders them separately interesting. We see the goings on of that enormous traffic which makes London what it is; and whilst we rush under the mighty arches of the iron bridge, and behold another and another, and another spanning the river, looking as vast and solid as if they defied time and all the elements; and also see wharves on the one bank, although the light be waning, still populous and busy, and the foundries, and glass-houses, and printing-offices, on the other bank, still sending out their dense smoke; we know that without this never-tiring energy, disagreeable as are some of its outward forms, the splendour which is around us could not have been. * * * * We still see the admixture of the beautiful and the mean, but in another form. The dirty Whitefriars is the neighbour of the trim Temple. Praised be the venerable law which has left us one green spot, where trees still grow by our river side, and which still preserves some relics of the days that are gone! Another bridge, perhaps the noblest, is passed; and the turrets and pinnacles of Westminster are spread before us, with the smart modern mansions that have succeeded the old palatial grandeur of the seventeenth century. The sight is not displeasing, when we reflect that the ground upon which once stood some dozen vast piles, half house and half fortress, is now covered with hundreds of moderate sized dwellings, filled with comforts and even luxuries unknown to the days of rushes and tapestry, into whose true sanctuaries no force can intrude, and where, if there be peace within, there is no danger of happiness being disturbed by violence without."

Let us now glance at the comparatively few pageant glories of the river which have been spared to our utilitarian age. First, are the state-barges of her Majesty, one of which, built more than a century since, is a curious craft. Next is the Admiralty barge, in which the Lords of the Admiralty make occasional excursions. These barges, when manned by rowers in scarlet state liveries, have a very superb appearance, more especially when the gilding and highly varnished timbers of the barges are set off by the brilliancy of a summer sun. They are, however, but rarely used in comparison with the barges of the Lord Mayor and the City Companies, who have maintained this aquatic state for four centuries.

Still, the earliest account that we have of the aquatic pageantry of the Mayor is in Hall's description of the coronation of Anne Boleyn, in the year 1533; when the Mayor and citizens accompanied Anne from Greenwich to the Tower, in their barges garnished with banners and streamers, and arras and rich carpets, each barge having its "minstrelsy." There were, likewise, in the procession, barges full of ordnance, and dragons and grotesque monsters, and wild men casting fire, and making hideous noises. Here, then, we are furnished with a good idea of the ancient annual civic procession to Westminster, for the presentation of the Mayor. In the water pageants of the reign of James I., too, we find sea-chariots and artificial islands upon the river, crowned dolphins, figures of Neptune and Amphitrite, the Thames and attendants; all which were afterwards carried in the show by land. The spirit of the old water pageants has, however, long since departed, the barges alone being spared to our day. Certain companies still maintain their barges, and that of the Lord Mayor is very superb: the head and stern are richly carved and gilt, and upon the deck is a sort of pavilion, decorated with Corinthian columns and griffins' heads, superbly carved and dight with gold; and the gay craft, attended by the Companies' barges, all decorated with emblazoned banners, makes up a very splendid flotilla upon Lord Mayor's and other excursion days. Upon the latter occasions, his lordship and the civic authorities proceed up or down the river, to hold Courts of Conservancy, or in "swan-upping" (*i. e.*, taking up and marking the City swans); and the day concludes with a luxurious banquet, at a river-side tavern, or in a spacious barge, maintained for these unbounded hospitalities.

The last "princely pageant" on the Thames was at the opening of the new London Bridge, by William IV. and Queen Adelaide, on August 1, 1831; when their Majesties, attended by the Corporation, proceeded in superb state barges, and partook of a banquet upon the new bridge; the river between which and Southwark Bridge, was covered with the richly gilt barges, and a fleet of steamers and wherries, all freighted with gay company, and presenting a scene of splendour vieing with the magnificence of olden Venice.

The maintenance of the aquatic civic state is costly, it is true, but it may have its sweet uses. We find the Lord Mayor's state barge to have cost, in 1807, £2,579 17s. 1d. The Water Bailiff is the leading personage of the aquatic *suite*, and is one of the Esquires of the Lord Mayor's Household: he has a salary of £500 a-year, and a shallop, and eight men, for state occasions. The Lord Mayor has also in his *suite* a Barge-master, and 32 City watermen. These are serious items in this age of sweeping municipal reform.

The existing sports on the Thames, though devoid of pageantry, have a healthful influence upon the Londoners. They consist of rowing, boat-racing, and yachting, or sailing, throughout the summer and autumn; by clubs, including many of our young nobility and gentry of fortune; numbering several members of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London; the scholars of Westminster, St. Paul's, and other academic foundations.

Boat-racing takes place both above and below London Bridge. The prizes are generally what are, therefore, termed "wager-boats;" and the oldest wager is that rowed for annually on the 1st of August, from the Swan at London Bridge, to the Swan at Chelsea: the prize is a Waterman's coat and silver badge, purchased from a fund bequeathed by Thomas Dogget, the comedian, who died in 1721, for the purpose of commemorating the accession of the House of Brunswick (August 1, 1714). Regattas upon a more extensive scale take place above Putney Bridge; the prizes being gold and silver cups. The Championship of the river is a post of great mark amongst the Thames men, who have long maintained their superiority over the watermen of several other large rivers; they having been victors several times at the regattas of Havre, Newcastle, Chester, Liverpool, &c. The finest wherries are mostly built on the south bank of the river, immediately above Westminster Bridge, where is the great rendezvous for the members of the Thames clubs.

The Thames has occasionally been the scene of eccentric feats, which it would here be impossible to chronicle. Among them, we find that in July, 1776, a man safely crossed the river in *a butcher's tray*, from Somerset-stairs, for a wager, upon which feat there was depending £14,000. Some four years since, one Scott, an American diver, leaped from the parapet of Southwark and Waterloo Bridges into the river beneath, which was nearly full of floating ice; but the poor fellow killed himself by hanging from a scaffold upon the latter bridge. Now and then, a theatrical clown navigates the river in a washing-tub, drawn by geese; and displays of fireworks are sometimes given upon the river-bank, as the finale to a courtly fête. Then, there are wonderful stories of mermaids, sharks, porpoises, and other strange fish—all "very like a whale"—leaving their ocean sire to pay their respects to London-bridge.

Sometimes, by a freak of nature, the tide falls very low, and by a very high wind, the river is *blown out*, *i.e.* the bed is here and there left dry from shore to shore. Then, many a frolicsome wight "walks across the Thames," in the hope of "setting it on fire."

Once or twice in a century, a sort of rude carnival is got up on the face of the river; this being a dainty device of man to make the lightest of a natural calamity, when the river is, in common parlance, *frozen over:* as, between December and February, 1434-35; for the same duration (the Great Frost), 1739-40; again, between Christmas-day and Jan. 29, 1762-63: Dec. 10 and Jan. 13, 1788-89; and in January, 1814. On most of these occasions was held a "Frost Fair," whereat booths were erected, swings and shows set up, and printing-presses made to commemorate the event. But the reader had better consult a spirited engraving of this Siberian fête, from a sketch by Luke Clennell, in No. 138 of our Journal.

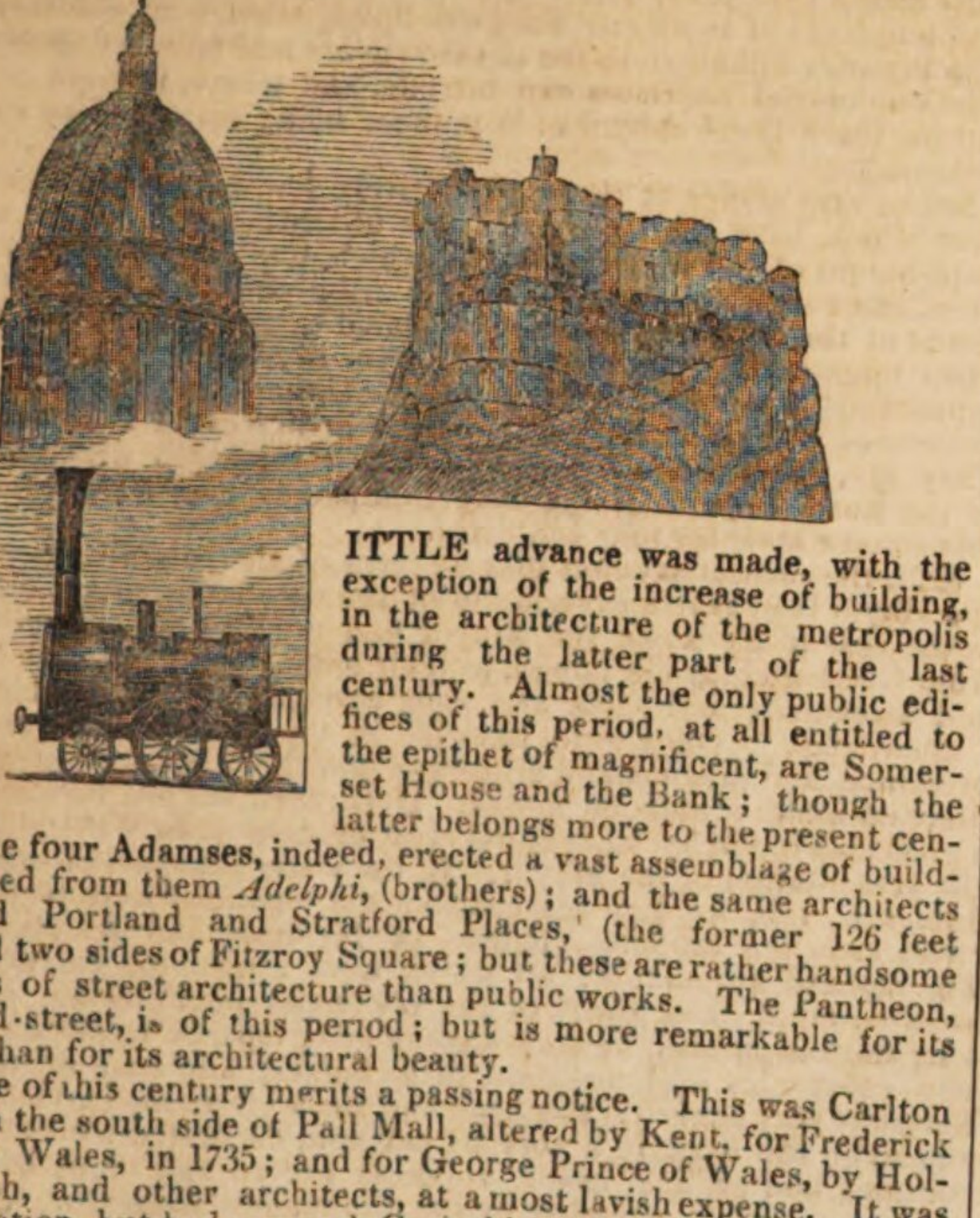
With a recapitulation of its main features, we conclude our survey of the Thames itself.

The very bold reach made by the River, in its course from Westminster, through London and Southwark, to Limehouse, adds greatly to the effect of the prospect from the water or from either of the bridges. The Thames, below bridge, is absolutely crowded with shipping of all nations:—

> The ancient, silver-watered Thames, whose tide
> Rolls riches, and whose banks are fringed with gold;
> Wealth's honour, virtue, vanity, and pride,
> Fling shadows on its stream;—its great arms fold
> Forests of masts, and scores of nations all
> Are clasp'd in its embrace, as though it own'd
> The right to keep all Argosies in thrall,
> And the world's commerce on its waters throned!

But the populous appearance of a City, by no means terminates at the Tower; for the suburb of Wapping unites with the outskirts of Stepney and Limehouse, by means of numerous houses and its large church, and covers the shores of Middlesex and Essex as they unite. On the opposite side of the river, Rotherhithe almost incorporates itself with Southwark, and stretches out to Deptford within the borders of Kent. Between the mouth of the river Lea, and that chain of populous villages which form the outskirts of London, on this side, a very extraordinary compass is made by the Thames, almost enclosing a flat, named the Isle of Dogs. Opposite to this level, where the Ravensbourne descends from Lewisham, the spires of the Deptford churches, and the magnificent Hospital at Greenwich, backed by its well-wooded park, grace the Kentish shore with great splendour; above which the elevated ground of Blackheath displays its villas and clusters of houses, commanding fine views over London, and across the Thames, towards Essex. The distance of objects on the river-bank, by its numerous windings, is very deceptive to the eye: thus, by water, Blackwall is nearly 8 miles from the City, although less than half that distance by land. From this point, the river makes another sweep to reach Woolwich, and flows on, encompassed more and more by marshes, in a broad stream with frequent windings to the sea.

LONDON IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.



LITTLE advance was made, with the exception of the increase of building, in the architecture of the metropolis during the latter part of the last century. Almost the only public edifices of this period, at all entitled to the epithet of magnificent, are Somerset House and the Bank; though the latter belongs more to the present century. The four Adamses, indeed, erected a vast assemblage of buildings, named from them *Adelphi*, (brothers); and the same architects completed Portland and Stratford Places, (the former 126 feet wide,) and two sides of Fitzroy Square; but these are rather handsome specimens of street architecture than public works. The Pantheon, in Oxford-street, is of this period; but is more remarkable for its vastness than for its architectural beauty.

A palace of this century merits a passing notice. This was Carlton House, on the south side of Pall Mall, altered by Kent, for Frederick Prince of Wales, in 1735; and for George Prince of Wales, by Holland, Nash, and other architects, at a most lavish expense. It was a low elevation, but had a superb Corinthian portico, and a screen of graceful design. The entire pile was taken down in 1828; when the Corinthian columns, being fine exemplars of the order, were reserved, and now form a redeeming feature (the portico) of the National Gallery, in Trafalgar Square. The site of the palace and gardens is now occupied by the United Service and Athenæum Club-houses, the York Column and a terrace of palatial mansions bearing the name of "Carlton."

The first great improvement of the 19th century was the building of Russell Square, (about 1803,) one of the largest areas in the metropolis, being nearly 700 feet square. It occupies the site of the gardens and ancient town mansion of the Dukes of Bedford.

Whatever may have been the metropolitan improvements projected at this period, their progress was, doubtless, checked by the renewed war with France. The buildings of the large parish of St. Mary-le-bone, however, continued to increase: it is 8¼ miles in circuit, and, till within the last 70 years, two-thirds of this vast area were chiefly pasture-fields; whereas, it is now covered with 14,169 houses. The rate of population is as follows:—in 1801, 63,982; in 1811, 75,624; in 1821,—96,040; in 1831,—122,206; and in 1841,—138,164. The *borough* of Mary-le-bone, however, includes the parishes of Mary-le-bone, Paddington, and Pancras, containing 293,100 inhabitants—"a population equal to that of most capitals, and in intelligence and wealth not inferior to any on the globe."

In 1812, was commenced the cutting of the Regent's Canal, at Paddington, which was completed in 1820: it proceeds north-eastward round the northern half of the Regent's Park, through Camden Town, under Islington, and the New River, and thence onward, by Stepney-fields, into the Thames, at Limehouse; its entire length being 8 miles 6 furlongs.

To the taste of George the Fourth we are unquestionably indebted for two of the most extensive improvements of this period—the relaying out of the Regent's Park, and the building of Regent-street. The former appears to have been contemplated since the year 1793; but, it was not until 1809, that Mr. Nash, the architect, began to frame his plan: it is nearly circular, with a small circle or "Ring," within which is the garden of the Royal Botanic Society; and at the north end of the Park is the garden of the Zoological Society. The area of the park is tastefully planted, and laid out with a lake and islets, and a few superb villas. Along the east, south, and west sides are splendid terraces and other ranges of buildings; the north side being open to the beautiful uplands, Primrose-hill, Highgate, and Hampstead. Altogether, this is one of the best examples of landscape-gardening and picturesque architecture in Europe; and has been very properly named after its royal patron—the Regent's Park.

In 1816, was commenced, under the same illustrious auspices, the splendid avenue, Regent-street, by which an architectural communication was opened from the Regent's Park, by Portland-place, through nearly a mile of street, to Pall Mall, subsequently extended to St. James's Park.

The houses in this magnificent street are from the designs of Nash, Soane, Repton, Decimus Burton, and other architects; and for extent and variety of architectural display, it is unparalleled in Europe. The origin of the plan, however, belongs to Mr. Nash; and one of its greatest merits is the avoidance of a common-place elbow, by the classical introduction of "the Quadrant," with its stately cast iron columns and beautiful sweep of lofty elevations. This unique contrivance may be best seen from the gallery of the York Column.* Nevertheless, no man of genius has been so lampooned as the originator of the above improvements: even his ingenious expedient of coating brickwork with Roman cement, in close imitation of stone, has been turned into epigram:—

> Augustus at Rome was for building renowned,
> And of marble he left what of brick he had found;
> But is not our Nash, too, a very great master?—
> He finds us all brick, and he leaves us all plaster.

The following tribute to Nash's genius is but late justice:—Whether the stranger traverses the splendid line of Regent-street, the Quadrant, and Portland-place, until he reaches the Regent's Park, beautifully disposed, and laid out in walks and groves, ornamented with sheets of water, dotted with elegant villas, and encircled with rows of houses of noble elevation, from classical architectural designs; or takes his way from Waterloo-place towards Somerset House, and sees before him streets, and places, and arcades, occupying the sites of the filthiest courts imaginable, and finds himself in front of the splendid church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, able to admire its beauties, because cleared away from the wretched dwellings by which it was surrounded;—we think his first inquiry will be—to whose taste, genius, and enterprise, are these improvements owing? He will be answered by being told that they are all attributable to the genius, energy, and talent of Mr. Nash, to abuse and ridicule whom was the fashion of the time in which he lived. This is the best answer to the senseless cry raised against him by those whose enmity arose from their jealousy of the estimation in which he was held by the munificent monarch, in whose regency and reign these wonderful changes in this part of the metropolis were effected.

With two exceptions, all the London theatres were built in the present century; one excepted theatre (the Italian Opera-house) was so altered by Nash and Repton, in 1818, as to be, in appearance, a new edifice.† Covent Garden Theatre, the earliest production of Sir R. Smirke, and almost the first specimen of the Grecian Doric style in the metropolis, was built in 1808-9, upon the site of the old theatre, burned down in the first-named year: it has a splendid portico, copied from the Temple of Minerva, at Athens, and the principal front extends 220 feet. It is, indeed, a classic temple worthy of the last age of the Drama.

The sister theatre, Drury Lane, was burnt within five months of the destruction of Covent Garden: it was rebuilt, in 1811-12, by Mr. B. Wyatt, partly from the great theatre at Bordeaux, supposed to be the best in Europe for accurate sound; but it has no external architectural beauty. The rebuilding of the Haymarket Theatre, by Nash, in 1821, has already been mentioned: it has a finely-proportioned Corinthian portico. In 1834, was rebuilt the English Opera House, or Lyceum, with an elegant Corinthian portico, by Beazley; who subsequently built the St. James's Theatre. These are the only theatres noticeable for their exterior architecture; but the Princess' Theatre, in Oxford-street (fitted in 1839), has an interior of unsurpassed richness in the *renaissance* style.

The vast increase of the metropolis within the present century is, in some degree, recorded by the names of the additions themselves, which indicate so many *towns*. Thus, we have, on the north, Kentish, Camden, and Somers *Towns;* the two former being long links in the connexion of the metropolis with the sister villages of Hampstead and Highgate. Still more direct is the junction of the old village of Islington by Penton*ville*. North-east are Clap*ton*, Dals*ton*, and Homer*ton*, hamlets of the old parish of Hackney; and Hox*ton*, a suburb of ancient Shoreditch; these members, with Whitechapel, forming great portion of the Tower Hamlets, (villages within the jurisdiction of the Constable of the Tower), now grown so populous as to return two members to Parliament; an importance also granted by the Reform Bill, to the vast borough of Finsbury, of which Moorfields may be regarded as the ancient nucleus. Eastward of Hackney, however, the district has been, in some measure, spread this Briareus-like spread of bricks and mortar; and here Government is at this moment laying out about 290 acres, as Victoria Park, for the people. It need scarcely be added that Bethnal *Green*, east of Shoreditch, has entirely lost its rural aspect; as Spital*fields*, nearer the metropolis, had in the previous century. In like manner, Stepney has been joined to the town, though its Green, and old church carry us us back to the 14th century. The rapid increase of houses in this district, from Mile End Old and New Towns to the Thames at Blackwall, is a consequence of the vast Dock accommdation—all the growth of the present century: indeed, this fact is well indicated in the name of one of its leading lines—the *Commercial* Road.

Crossing the Thames, to the south-east, we find Greenwich, a vast parliamentary borough of nearly 30,000 souls, though still retaining much of its antique character. Deptford, through its ship-building docks and storehouses, has proportionally increased; but, in this district, there remains a greater extent of garden and meadow land than elsewhere in the environs; the site, from its lowness, being ill adapted for building. The boundary of this rurality, where still exist Willow Walk and Grange Road, is the well-built line of the Kent Road, leading to Peckham New Town.

To the south-west, Lambeth has risen to a parliamentary borough, with the hamlets of Brixton (a raw material named *bricks town*,) Kenning*ton*, Stockwell, and Vauxhall. This district has doubled its population since the last Census; one important item being a new parish of 30,000, consequent upon the erection of Waterloo Bridge and its meanly-built approach, Waterloo Road. Within our recollection, all the triangular space between Westminster Bridge Road and Blackfriars Road, except the river frontage, was a *Marsh*, not forgetting Pedlar's *Acre*. Kennington is, however, an olden manor, and had its royal palace till the time of Hedry VII.; but its Common is now an oasis among modern bricks and mortar.

Newington, adjoining Southwark on the west, is an offshoot of Walworth; and from its lying by the roadside to London-bridge, has far outgrown its parent. Meanwhile, Camberwell, beyond Walworth, has grown to a parish of nearly 40,000, and with its hamlets of Dulwich and Peckham, contains a vast number of handsome villas; here, within the present year, has been completed one of the largest churches of the present century; and another, of beautifully embellished character, at Herne Hill. Clapham, westward of Camberwell, was commenced building in the last century.

St. George's *Fields* have long since disappeared from the maps, and are now covered with buildings. Here are three noble establishments: the Philanthropic Society, for the reform of the children of vice: the School for the Indigent Blind, an extensive Tudor pile, built in 1834-7; and the royal Bethlehem Hospital (1812-15), 569 feet in length, and the best regulated institution of its class in Europe. The site of these palaces of philanthropy was, in the last century, the scene of low dissipation: how good and great is the mutation: and here, on the very *focus* of the "No Popery" Riots of 1780, is building a vast cathedral-like church for the Roman Catholics of the metropolis,—a striking indication of the advanced liberality of our age.

Returning to Middlesex, by Vauxhall-bridge, we reach a district where the hand of improvement is busy at this moment; though it hsould not be forgotten that George IV. purposed razing the whole space between St. James's Park, and Vauxhall-bridge-road and the Thames, and laying it out into spacious streets, crossing each other at right angles.

Chelsea remains an antique-looking river-side suburb, with its old patched-up church; though the present century has added (1820) a pointed church of considerable merit. Nor must we forget the magnificent Hospital: how characteristic is it of the British nation, that at the two extremes of its metropolis should be a palace-home for those who have so nobly contributed to its glory—the Hospital for Sailors at Greenwich, and at Chelsea for Soldiers.

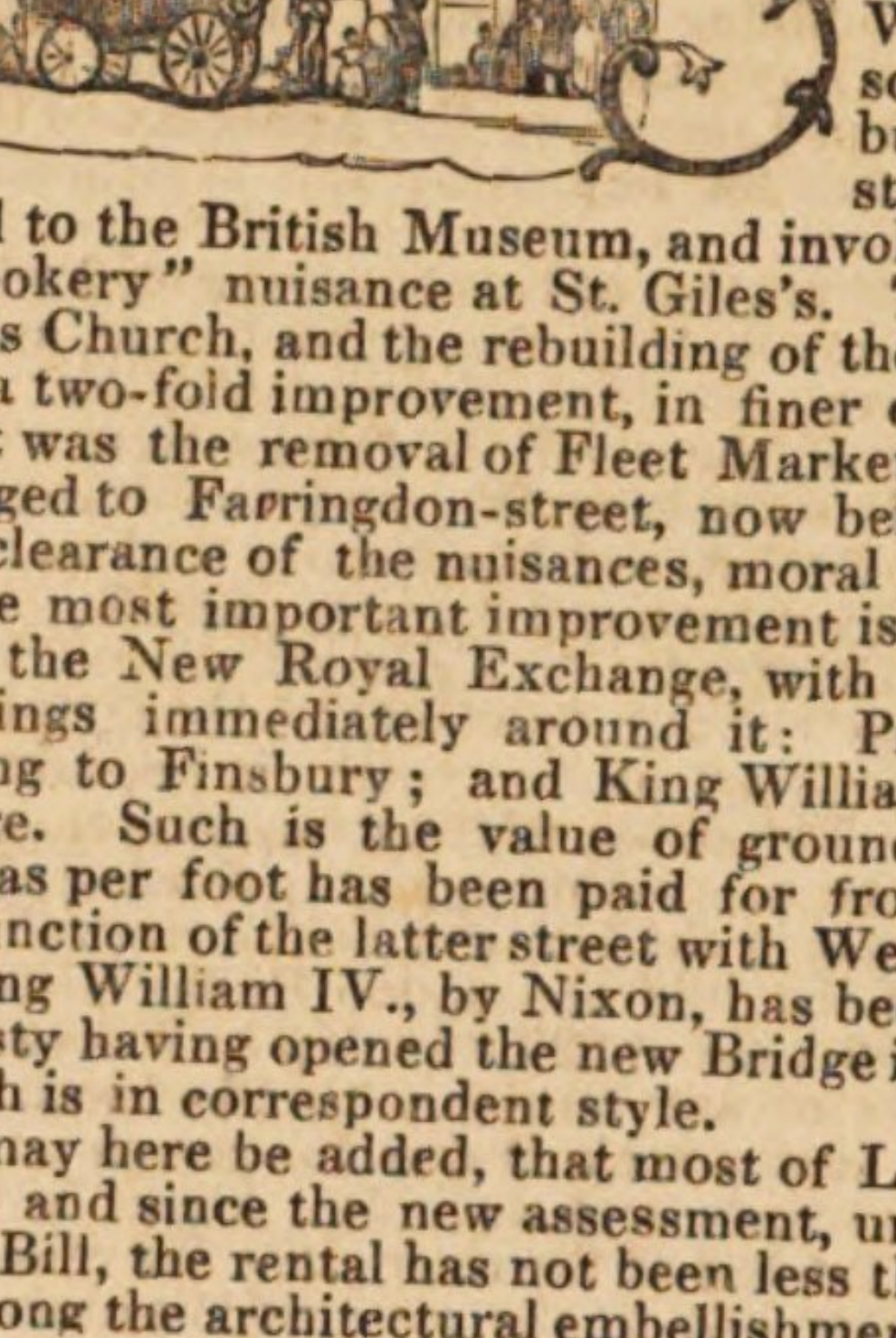
Kensington, too, retains its old fashion, borrowed from its heavy brick palace; the fine gardens of which have been much improved. At Brompton, between Kensington and Chelsea, a new town for the opulent and well-to-do is fast rising upon the old garden-ground north of the Fulham-road; and handsome squares and terraces, like London out-of-town, are already completed.

The removal of the Court to Buckingham Palace in 1830 gave considerable impetus to the improvement of Pimlico; although, a city of palatial mansions had already been commenced upon "the Five Fields," as we have already mentioned. Here are Belgrave Square, 684 by 637 ft.; Eaton Square, 1637 by 371 ft.; a graceful crescent; and several fine streets. The ground-landlord of this rapidly improving estate is the Marquis of Westminster, already reputed to be the wealthiest noble in the kingdom.

Crossing the Knightsbridge-road, we enter Hyde Park, by the new Albert Gate, flanked by two lofty mansions; and facing the north side of the Park, is Hyde Park Terrace, a range of magnificent mansions, fronted by gardens. In the rear lies a town or rather city of squares, crescents, terraces, and noble streets, of first-class houses, and a spacious church—all built within the last ten years. The increased value of this property may be estimated by the fact, that a plot of land, which in the early part of the last century was let for £12 a-year, now produces a rental of £12,000; and the manors of Paddington and Westbourne (the site of the above estate), which, at the Dissolution, produced but a trifling sum, will shortly return to the See of London a rental of £50,000 per annum.

Proceeding westward, by "the Uxbridge Road," from Hyde Park Corner through Bayswater to Notting Hill, the road is flanked with well-built houses, commencing with Connaught Terrace; and, on the western verge of Kensington Gardens, is forming a new thoroughfare to Kensington Queen's Road, on which are building several detached villas in the striking Italian style, with ornamented parapets, *campanili*, and prospect-towers.

The extension of the Edgware Road by lines of Grecianized villas; and the erection of an entire district, Portland New Town, with lines of tasteful villas, north-west of the Regent's Park, will complete our hasty *détour* of the extension of the metropolis in the present century.



STREET improvements of this century may next be glanced at; when this portion of our Key will be as complete as the allotted space will allow.

The widening of the west end of the Strand, by clearing away a large block of houses opposite Northumberland House, and a knot of courts and alleys around St. Martin's Church, was, indeed, an admirable continuation of the improvements at Pall Mall East. A great portion of the north side of the Strand was rebuilt, some new street formed, and two Hospitals erected. The Strand approach to Waterloo Bridge, with a handsome line of houses, has proved but a commencement of a fine street, to be continued northward to the British Museum, and involving the disappearance of the "Rookery" nuisance at St. Giles's. The removal of Old St. Dunstan's Church, and the rebuilding of the same, at some distance back, was a two-fold improvement, in finer edifice, and widened roadway. Next was the removal of Fleet Market, the name of the site being changed to Farringdon-street, now being continued northward, with the clearance of the nuisances, moral and physical, of Saffron-hill.

The most important improvement is, however, that which radiates from the New Royal Exchange, with a fine area, and some tasteful buildings immediately around it: Prince's and Moorgste-streets leading to Finsbury; and King William-street approaching London Bridge. Such is the value of ground in this locality, that seven guineas per foot has been paid for frontage in the latter street. At the junction of the latter street with Wellington-street, a noble statue of King William IV., by Nixon, has been appropriately placed; his Majesty having opened the new Bridge in 1831. The Southwark approach is in correspondent style.

It may here be added, that most of London is built on long leasehold; and since the new assessment, under the Poor Law Amendment Bill, the rental has not been less than £7,000,000.

Among the architectural embellishments of the Town itself are but two *Arches*, such as are the pride of the great Continental cities. These are the arch at Buckingham Palace, and that at Hyde Park Corner: opposite the latter is an elegant screen of fluted Ionic columns, the principal entrance to Hyde Park. There are likewise only two *Arcades*, of any architectural pretension: the Burlington, in Piccadilly; and the Lowther in the West Strand, the latter a very graceful design.

Of *Statues* there are fewer than might be expected in a country producing so many illustrious men: but they are costly memorials, a fine equestrian bronze statue being estimated at from £8,000 to £10,000.

Club-houses, as architectural piles, are altogether of the present century. In St. James's-street, Crockford's, the Alfred, and the Conservative, altogether eclipse the plain brick club-mansions of the last century. The Conservative, just completed by Basevi and S. Smirke, is one of the richest pieces of architecture in the metropolis. Pall Mall is fast assuming a patrician air from the number and vastness of its club-houses: in these, the choice Italian style is most successful, as in the Reform and Travellers', by Barry; the former adapted from the Farnese Palace at Rome. The Grecian club-houses are also much admired; the Athenæum, by D. Burton, has a fine bas relief freize, the only specimen in London.

Of *Market-places*, three important specimens have been built within 15 years. These are Covent Garden, of little ornamental merit; Hungerford, from the model of a Roman market-place; and Farringdon, west of Farringdon-street, in the Italian style.

Cemeteries (burial grounds planted with shrubs and flowers), are suburban introductions of very recent date, to supersede the deleterious practice of burying in churches and churchyards in the town. The largest and first established cemetery is that at Kensal Green, on the road to Harrow. There are others—at the foot of Highgate churchyard, the most picturesque yet formed; at Earl's Court (West London), with showy architecture; at Stoke Newington; at Norwood, Nunhead (Peckham), and elsewhere. The Kensal Green Cemetery had long to contend with the objection to bury in these planted grounds, as assimilating to the Roman Catholic observance; but, this overcome, the cemetery is fast filling, and contains several costly monuments of admirable design. Here was buried H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, in 1843.

Gas-lighting has now been adopted for 35 years; but, so great was the difficulty of introducing gas into common use, that the first Gas-light Company fitted up and supplied shops with gas free of expense, in order to show its superiority, to the public. The first public building lit with gas was Westminster Bridge, in 1814. For lighting London and its suburbs, there are now employed 18 gas-works, 12 companies, and 2,500 persons; the capital employed exceeds £2,800,000; there are about 180,000 tons of coals used annually, 1,460,000 000 cubic feet of gas made, supplying 134,300 private lights, 30,400 public lights: and half a million of money is annually netted by the several companies. For the morality and order of the metropolis, this new light has been of incalculable benefit. The Bude and Boccius lights have been recently introduced experimentally for street lamps; but oil lights are now very rarely seen.

Pavement.—The streets of London were not paved at the end of the eleventh century. In 1315 and 1353, writs were issued by the King for the repair of the road between Temple Bar and the palace at Westminster. Holborn and other streets were first paved in 1417, and many more in the reign of Henry VIII. It is curious to observe that after many ages of imperfect paving, we have returned to the plan adopted by the old Romans in their roads. The new pavement of Holborn is based upon broken granite instead of loose earth, and grouted in with concrete just as the upper layer of the Roman road was lain upon rubble, rough stone, or broken pottery, as may be seen in the streets of Pompeii.

---

* The reader will, doubtless, recollect that we have already presented him with a splendid view of the Improvement of Western London, in the Large View, published with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, in January, 1842; to which Print, "London and the Thames" forms an appropriate companion.

† The other exception is Sadler's Wells Theatre.

Macadamization, or paving with small broken granite, paving with multiform blocks of wood, and the laying of footways with asphalte, are novelties of our times.

The Police System was introduced into the metropolis (except the City), and the Nightly Watch superseded in 1829, when so unpopular was the measure that it was the cause of many street riots. The entire force now consists of about 3400 individuals, including officers; their district from Brentford to the river Lea; and from Highgate to Streatham and Norwood. The City police force numbers 501 individuals.

Sewers.—There are no means of ascertaining the aggregate length of the sewers throughout the circuit of 10 miles from the Post-office; those under the City are about 15 miles in extent, but from only a small portion of the drainage of the metropolis.

Railways.—There are ten termini in the metropolis, or suburbs Birmingham, Eastern Counties, Blackwall, Greenwich, Dover, Croydon, Brighton, South Western, Great Western, and West London; most of which are shown in the View.

We now proceed to a more direct detail of

The Picture;

HARACTERISING, in the manner of a *catalogue raisonnée*, the principal objects denoted in the appended OUTLINE KEY; each of which is indicated by the figure within brackets — thus: St. Paul's Cathedral [104]. The reader need not be reminded that we have already drawn the main characteristics of the River Thames itself and its Bridges, as well as of the vast Town, its history and progress to its present magnitude.

For convenience, we shall sub-divide the Picture as follows:—

VAUXHALL TO WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

In the foreground are part of the ancient suburb of Lambeth (16), and Lambeth Church and the Tudor Archiepiscopal Palace (37): the latter has been enlarged and restored at the expense of the present Primate; and is alike a monument of his good taste and piety. The Great Hall (now the Library), is one of the finest apartments of its class.

To the right is Astley's Amphitheatre (38), rebuilt last year, the former theatre having been burnt down in the previous year; the present being the fourth theatre erected upon this site.

A theatre of this century (the Brunswick), built in seven months, in Goodman's Fields, may be mentioned here: it was opened Feb. 25, 1828, and performed in only three nights; for during a morning rehearsal, on Feb. 28, the whole pile fell to the ground, by which 10 persons were killed, and several seriously injured. It was built at the cost of £25,000, and had the most characteristic theatrical façade in the metropolis. It occupied the site of the *Royalty* theatre, at the opening of which, in 1787, Braham, the vocalist, first appeared. In the same locality, in 1728, was built "Garrick's Theatre," where the English Roscius drew his best audiences.

Leftward, the eye turns to Vauxhall Bridge (15); next to Sloane-street, Chelsea (61), a sort of professional town; and to the Horse Guards Barracks, at Knightsbridge (5), and the Palace of Kensington (4), the birth-place of our beloved Queen. Belgrave-square (7) is next in the view; beyond it Hyde Park (3), 380 acres: and northward, the church lately erected for this magnificent locality: for which, it is gratifying to add, the large sum of £8000 was subscribed in a few weeks. The Railway to the extreme left, is a portion of the Great Western Line.

The Regent's Park (17) contains 372 acres, and its terraces and canal, 80 acres; the tumulus in the horizon is Primrose Hill (19), the long-maintained free ground of the Londoners; to the right is the Colosseum (18), thoroughly refitting, the vast picture of London restored, &c.; the building, generally, resembles the Pantheon at Rome. Lower is Trinity Church (20), one of the best of Soane's churches; and next, All Souls (34), which well nigh extinguished the architect, Nash. Of the splendid Regent-street (33), we have already spoken.

At Hyde Park corner, Apsley House (21), cased with stone, about fourteen years since, was thus converted from a mean brick building to a very palace. (23 and 22) are the entrances to Hyde and the Green Parks, the latter 56 acres; (10) is the Palace Garden, and (12) Buckingham Palace, with all its faults a superb pile; though Waagen, the German critic, thinks "it looks as if some wicked magician had suddenly transformed some capricious stage scenery into solid reality." The cost of the marble arch (a very blank imitation of the antique) was £50,000; and 10 000 guineas for the superb gates and railing—the gates the finest in Europe. To the left is the Royal Mews (11), where the state carriage may be inspected.

Drop we down to a less agreeable object, a pentagonal prison, the Penitentiary (14) at Milbank, reminding one of the towers of the French Bastille. St. John's (13) is one of Queen Anne's churches, designed by Archer, but often attributed to Vanbrugh, and sometimes compared to an inverted dining-table, with the four legs and castors in the air!

Here we reach three of the finest objects in the view· the New Houses of Parliament (26 and 27), completed; the river frontage 800 feet, the massive Victoria Tower at the west end, and the Clock Tower eastward:—

The Senate-house! how bravely it doth rise
  Upon the river brink—a noble sight:
Not Wisdom's shrine of mind for centuries,
  But a new Phœnix full of life and light!

And as the waters flow beneath its walls,
  And catch their shadows in the silver stream,
May Truth's fine echoes greet them from its halls,
  And patriot virtue kindle, glow and gleam!

Adjoining is Westminster Hall (28), 238 feet long, and 68 feet wide, the largest apartment, without columns, *in England;* but at Padua is a hall 300 feet long by 100 feet wide. The carved roof at Westminster is of oak, and not of chesnut, as generally stated. Westminster Abbey (25), despite Wren's Italianised Gothic towers (102 feet high), is to Britons the most interesting edifice in England.

The Abbey! 'tis a plile to fill the gaze,
  And shut out meaner objects from the sight;
Memories of men who made the world's amaze
  Rise with it: it has past and present light;
Its lordly beauty hath a sacred air—
  A temple stemming Time and all his waves!
But the soul thinks of genius buried there,
  And God's great spirits in their treasured graves.

St. James's Park (29) contains 87 acres; its beautiful landscape-garden can be seen well from the palace windows; and the sovereign, when seated on the throne, may, by a slight turn of the head, enjoy a magnificent *coup d'œil* of St. Paul's and old London. At one angle of the Green Park is Sutherland House (24), or rather Palace, for such it would have been styled in other times. Nearly adjoining is St. James's Palace (30), externally an unsightly pile, but containing the most convenient suite of state rooms in Europe: they have lately been superbly refitted.

WESTMINSTER TO WATERLOO BRIDGE.

Westminster Bridge is now the oldest bridge across the Thames at London; about midway between which and Waterloo Bridge (122) is a Suspension Bridge, unfinished (54). In the foreground (Pedlar's Acre), there is little to notice except the lion on the Brewery (116), and the Shot-tower (118). The latter, Mr. Hosking, the architect, considers finer than the Monument: both are cylindrical in shaft, but the Monument is crowned with a square abacus, and the Shot-tower by a bold cornice, following the outline of the tower. "The greater simplicity and consequent beauty of the latter is such as to strike the most unobservant." This is a good lesson in "how to observe."

Reverting to the left, is (40) the classic pile of the Board of Trade and Privy Council Offices: the front in Whitehall, with its beautiful columns from the Campo Vaccino, at Rome, is fine; but the Council Chamber is a very gem. The Horse Guards (41), though built by Kent, and the Admiralty (43) are tasteless piles; and the redeeming edifice of the locality is Inigo Jones's Banquetting Hall (42), opposite. The York Column (31) is a poor imitation of Trajan's column, but is utterly devoid of its magnificence and grandeur: our column and statue are 137 feet high. Of (46) the beautiful *Italian* Opera House, and (47) the Haymarket, one of Nash's best porticoes, we have already spoken. In the distance (35) lie the New Road, and (36) Hampstead.

Northumberland House (53), one of the most magnificent of the town mansions of our nobility, is a fine specimen of the architecture of the time of James I.; it was built by Bernard Jansen, a Flemish architect; or, according to some, by Miles Glover; and Inigo Jones had a share in some additions: it is kept in splendid repair; the lion on the central parapet is the crest of the Percys.

What can be said for Trafalgar-square, the Nelson Column, and the National Gallery (44, 45, 48), but that the finest site in London has not been made the most of; that the column and statue are 177 feet high, but the bas-reliefs for the pedestal are not yet executed:—

Behold, anent Art's palace, near a church
  Of most surpassing beauty, and amid
Statues of kings, a pillar! no research
  Need peer it out, for it will *not* be hid:
Up in the broad day's lustre doth it stand,
  A column raised to dear and dazzling fame,
Mantling with pride the bosom of the land,
  And stamping glory there with Nelson's name;

The National Gallery, 461 feet in length, is scarcely equal to the Royal Mews, which it displaced: still, it cost but little more than the arch at Buckingham Palace, and the beautiful columns for the portico were borrowed from Carlton Palace. St. Martin's Church, by Gibbs (50), is a satisfactory relief: the spire was struck by lightning in 1842, and its repair cost £1000, paid by the Phœnix and Sun Fire Insurance Offices; the vane is 6 feet 6 inches high, and 5 feet long.

Hungerford Market (52) has a characteristic river front; and the Adelphi Terrace (55) may serve as a model for the Thames Embankment Committee; it commands, perhaps, the finest architectural view of London obtainable. The Adelphi Theatre (56) and Exeter Hall (61), have each equally characteristic fronts; one is allowably fanciful, and the other severe Grecian; the Great Hall is 90 feet broad, 138 long, and 48 high, and will hold 4000 persons. Some what to the right is the English Opera House (60), with an elegant portico, in the new street, in a line with Waterloo Bridge. Of Covent Garden (57), and the Theatres (58, 59), we have already spoken.

St. Giles's-in-the-Fields (63) has a tower and spire 160 feet high; and St. George's, Bloomsbury (62), by Hawksmoor, is surmounted by George I., an eccentricity which has often caused the merit of the edifice to be underrated; the portico is magnificent, and the tower, in position, original. A little northward is the British Museum (64), now re-building by Smirke, in severe, substantial style. In the distance is the populous district of Camden Town (65).

WATERLOO TO BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.

The bridges have been elsewhere detailed:—

Fond memory need not stratch her gaze afar
  To grasp two heroes in her wondering view;
There, the tall pillar tells of Trafal*gar*,
  And here—the stately bridge—of Waterloo!

The Shot-tower (20), to the left, is memorable as having been burnt several feet at the top, a few years since, with magnificent effect. On the opposite bank, Somerset House, built by Chambers (79), is altogether, a most satisfactory edifice, though it cost more than half a million sterling: the river-front is 800 feet in length, and the terrace, one of the finest in the world: the depth to the Strand front is 500 feet; the masonry throughout is admirable, the sculptural details very elaborate, and the interior splendid; the eastern wing King's College (80), was only completed in 1834:

No more a palace, yet it seems to rise,
  And in palatial grandeur stand apart
From meaner structures, with a giant size,
  And dark walls buried in the river's heart!

Gibbs' elegant church of St. Mary-le-Strand (81) was the first built of Queen Anne's churches; and eclipses its neighbour, St. Clement's, (82), though its lofty tower and steeple, 116 feet high, are also by Gibbs.

Opposite this church, on the south side of the Strand, is the office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS (83), in the rear of which, by two machines, driven by a steam-engine of 6-horse power, &c., this journal is printed, sometimes at the rate of 2000 impressions within the hour. It may be some gratification for readers at a distance to identify, in our Large Print, the spot whereon it has been engraved.

Temple Bar (84), built by Wren, in 1670-2, next appears; and further east, is the new Tudor Church of St. Dunstan-in-the-West (86), by Shaw, with a lantern, resembling the famed Boston tower: it is 130 feet high; the body of the church is octagonal, and handsomely fitted. The house to the west is a copy of the street architecture of the reign of James I. Opposite lies the Temple, with its beautiful round church, just restored at a vast expense; its Hall, a fine specimen of its kind; and its pleasant gardens (85) on the Thames bank. Eastward is Trinity Church, Gough-square (87), an Anglo-Norman structure, by Barry, with a tower 80 feet high. Beyond it is Wren's church of St. Andrew, Holborn, with a square tower, 110 feet high, very finely situated. Returning to Fleet-street, is one of Wren's master-pieces, St. Bride's Church, with a tower and steeple of varied beauty, 226 feet high, and a fine peal of 12 bells. Between these two churches lies Farringdon Market (94).

Lincoln's Inn Fields (76), in its dimensions compared with the base of the Great Pyramid of Egypt, is: L. I. F., 821 feet by 625 feet—Pyramid, 764 feet on each side; so that the area of the latter is greater by some thousand square feet. On the east side of "the Fields" Mr. Hardwick is building a vast Tudor pile (77), containing a fine Tudor Hall and Library for the Society of Lincoln's Inn, to whom belong Stone Buildings (78).

North of Holborn lie Gray's Inn (71) and Furnival's Inn (72): to the former has lately been added a beautiful Library, &c., and it has a fine Elizabethan Hall; the latter Inn is entirely of this century. To the left is the Sessions House, Clerkenwell Green (90), a building of considerable merit; and, close by, is St. James's Church (91), by Carr, with a lofty tower and spire. Clerkenwell (100) is an ancient district, but its history may be read on the parish pump. Between it and St. Andrew's (89) is St. Peter's, Saffron Hill (90), a Tudor church, by Barry. In the middle distance is the Scotch Church, Regent-square (69), with two lofty pinnacled towers, which are very conspicuous in views of London. To the left is St. Pancras, New Road (68), with a classic lantern tower, 168 feet high, and one of our most embellished exteriors. Just beyond it is the vast terminus of the London and Birmingham Railway (67), with a pure Grecian Doric *propylæum*, by Hardwick, 72 feet high; the columns, 154 feet, 2 inches, are loftier than those of any other building in the metropolis.

Two prisons (73), Cold Bath Fields House of Correction, and the Pentonville Model Prison (74), merit a passing notice; the latter was completed in 1843, and has been fully described in this journal. Copenhagen House (75), to the left, is one of the oldest suburban taverns.

BLACKFRIARS TO SOUTHWARK-BRIDGE.

The foreground is the commencement of Bankside, with its wharves and factories; among which rises the new church of St. Peter (163), a neat Early English structure. On the opposite river bank lie several of Wren's churches: St. Andrew of the Wardrobe, with a square tower, 86 feet high; St. Bene't's, Thames-street (115); St. Mary Somerset (124); St. Nicholas Cole Abbey (127), with a steeple, 135 feet high; Allhallows, Bread-street (126), with a decorated tower 86 feet high; St. Michael, Queenhithe (133), with a tower and spire 135 feet high, and for a vane a ship that will hold a bushel of wheat; St. James's, Garlickhithe (135), with a tower 98 feet high; St. Mary Aldermary (134), Bow-lane, in the florid Gothic style, with a tower 135 feet high, built at the expense of one individual, Henry Rogers, Esq.

We now come to one of Wren's masterpieces, St. Mary-le-bow, Cheapside, (132) founded on a Roman pavement; with a tower and beautiful spire, and dragon vane 10 feet long; the spire is of ingenious and scientific construction, and its entire height is 225 feet. Two other churches by Wren, St. Lawrence Jewry (130), and St. Michael Bassishaw, (129); the former has a gridiron vane (St. Lawrence's emblem), and the steeple is 130 feet high; the interior is rich Corinthian. St. Alban's, Wood-street (128) in the later pointed style, has a tower 92 feet high.

Another of Wren's churches, St. Sepulchre's (95), was a showy pinnacled tower, but a finely groined porch of much greater beauty. Beyond it is the area of Smithfield Market (96), with St. Bartholomew's Hospital (97), and the Saxon and Norman Priory Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, one of the most ancient in the metropolis, it having escaped "the Great Fire."

Christ's Hospital (99), with its noble Hall, rebuilt by Shaw, lies to the right; and next is Christchurch, Newgate-street (101), by Wren, where the Spital Sermons are preached: it has a passage beneath the tower, which, with the steeple, is 153 feet high.

Newgate (103), has greater architectural merit than is commonly thought. In front of this prison, criminals have been executed since 1783, before which the executions took place at Tyburn. In 1785, within ten months, no fewer than 96 persons were executed by "the New Drop" at Newgate! Thank Heaven, times are changed. In a line with Newgate are the Old Bailey Courts; the gigantic ventilating cowl on which is 15 feet diameter, weighs nearly 2 tons, and the point of the vane arrow 150 lbs. To the right of the prison lies Newgate (meat) Market (103). Here we may glance at the Fleet Prison (93), which we hope soon to see taken down.

St. Paul's Cathedral (104) requires a volume of description. (See Dugdale's folio.) The dome is Wren's finest specimen of construction. it is 145 feet in diameter, the lantern weighs 700 tons, and the height from the ground to the top of the cross is 340 feet. The crypt beneath is entire. It has been said that St. Paul's has its Painters' Corner, just as Westminster Abbey has its Poet's—so many artists being buried in the former. St. Paul's was completed in 35 years, yet cost less than has been expended on the restoration of Windsor Castle, or the building of Waterloo Bridge: Wren received for his services only £300 per annum.

From whatever point this majestic church is viewed, we cannot fail to be struck with its fine geometrical proportions, and to be impressed with its grandeur and beauty:

St. Paul's! fine edifice! the spirit's pause
  Of silent wonder is thy trophy now:
Mighty, majestic temple of God's laws!
  Grand as the thought upon a giant's brow!
Marvellous monument! too great for Time
  To clasp or crumble as he wrecks the world;
And rising o'er, as from a throne sublime,
  The morning mists that round thy form have curl'd!

Oft have we gazed on thee at early day,
  And seen thy presence burst as from a cloud,
When the sun came with his most golden ray,
  And melted off the darkness of that shroud!
And then, when forth thy living splendour spread
  In its full majesty, the ground we trod
Seem'd hallow'd by thy shadow, and we said,
  "This is a temple worthy of a God!"

In the rear of St. Paul's is the new French Protestant Church. Opposite is the General Post Office (106), St. Martin-le-Grand, built by Smirke, in 1823-29: it has a frontage of 390 feet, and three porticoes—the central one hexastyle, from the Temple of Minerva Polias, at Athens: for utility, strength, and beauty, this is, perhaps, the finest structure in the metropolis. In the rear of the Post Office, (105) is Goldsmiths' Hall, designed by Hardwick, in the Italian style, and the most magnificent of the City Halls: the interior is very gorgeous, and comports well with the opulence of this ancient Company, whose funds have not, however, been misappropriated in re-building their Hall.

Three churches next merit notice: 1. St. Giles's, Cripplegate (108), built in the pointed style, about 1595, and containing a peal of 13 bells: here rest Speed and Glover, the antiquaries; Fox, the martyrologist; and, above all, John Milton, *clarum et venerabile nomen.* 2. St. Luke's, Old-street-road (110), one of Queen Anne's churches, built by Dance, with a singular fluted obelisk stone spire. 3. St. Thomas's, Goswell-street, a recent Anglo-Norman church. To the right is St. Luke's Lunatic Hospital (109), built by Prof. Dance, in 1782, "as characteristic of its uses as that of Newgate," by the same architect.

In the horizon lies Islington, with its lofty spired old church (112); and to the left the busy City Road, with the gay Eagle Tavern (113).

SOUTHWARK TO LONDON BRIDGE.

The lofty building west of the Southwark Bridge, on the Middlesex bank, is Hambro' Wharf, a good specimen of a carriers' and railway agents' depôt, whence goods are forwarded daily to all parts.

The Southwark foreground of the picture is the continuation of Bankside, more than half of which, in width, is occupied by the vast brewery of Messrs. Barclay and Perkins (164), covering several acres, including the site of the famed Globe Theatre. The premises, with their quadrangle of stables and sheds, cooperage and carpenters' shops, engine-houses, malt-lofts (for 20,000 quarters), brew-houses, and storehouses, with vats the height of small houses, is "a complete town:" it is by far the largest establishment of the kind in the world, and is frequently visited by foreigners of distinction: the consumption of malt in one year at this brewery, has been 106,345 quarters.

To the left is the magnificent church of St. Mary Overie (165), from the tower of which Hollar drew his famed "View of London." We have already referred to the early history of this priory church: it was restored at the close of the 14th century; and here were tried some of the martyrs of the next century. The church has been restored, and part rebuilt within the last thirty years, at a cost of not less than £80,000: its plan is cruciform, and at the east end is the ladye-chapel (167). In this repair, only the fine tower, 35ft. square, and 150 ft. high, with the choir and ladye-chapel, have been *restored*—the excellent work of George Gwilt: the transepts have been altered, and the nave rebuilt, in very incongruous taste: the latter is now used as a disttrict church from the choir. Here lie Gower, the poet; Bishop Andrews;

Shakspeare's brother, Edmond; and "Philip Massinger, a stranger." The tower contains a musical peal of 12 bells. The restored altar-screen must not be forgotten. To the left of the church are some fragments of the ancient palace of the Bishops of Winchester; among which is a circular window, beautiful even in ruin.

The large house south-west of London Bridge is a fine hotel (166), the roof of which has been oddly compared to dish-covers. At the opposite end of the bridge is the new Fishmongers' Hall (169), by Roberts, the third Hall of the Company built nearly on this site. The style is Ionic, and the river front is somewhat imposing. Here is said to be preserved the identical dagger with which Sir W. Walworth (a Fishmonger) stabbed Wat Tyler. The dagger was, however, quartered in the City arms long before Walworth's time, and is intended for the sword of St. Paul, the patron saint of the Corporation.

Several of Wren's churches may be noticed here: (158) St. Clement's, Eastcheap, with a spire 88 feet high; (154) St. Peter's, Cornhill, with a key, the emblem of St. Peter, as a vane; (153) St. Michael's, Cornhill, with a tower imitated from that of Magdalen College, Oxford, 130 feet high; (151) St. Mary Abchurch, with a cupola painted by Thornhill, and a tower and spire 140 feet high; (150) St. Swithin's, against which is placed the Roman milliarium, within a case, by Wren—the tower and spire are 150 feet high; (136) St. Michael Royal, Thames-street, with a spire and tower 90 feet high, and a beautifully-carved altar-piece, by Gibbons; (138) St. Antholine, Watling-street, with an oval dome, and a steeple 154 feet high; (137) St. Mary, Aldermanbury; (143) St. Margaret, Lothbury, with a tower and spire 140 feet high; (152) Allhallows, Thames-street, with a finely-carved oak screen, and a tower 86 feet high; and (159) St. Benet's, Gracechurch-street, with a tower and spire 149 feet high.

Next the Mansion House (146) is St. Stephen's, Walbrook, famous all over Europe as Wren's master-piece, but of late contumaciously neglected. The magnificent insulated pile (145) is the New Royal Exchange, by Tite, already illustrated and described, from the grass-hopper vane to the tesselated flooring, in our journal. The portico is the finest work of the kind in London, and the edifice is altogether an honour to the City, and one of the noblest monuments in the metropolis. In the area, before the portico, is Chantrey's equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington. The insulated buildings northward are the Bank of England (144), in decorating which Soane revelled in classic antiquity and florid fancy. South-eastward are the Sun and Alliance Insurance Offices, exquisitely embellished; and onward, in Threadneedle-street, is the Hall of Commerce (155), with a beautiful frieze; (156) the South Sea House is, externally, blank brickwork, but has within a handsome court-yard and Doric colonnade. The Wesleyan Conference Hall (157), and the London Tavern (160), "open to any one," complete our survey in this direction.

In the distance lies Finsbury, with the Romanized Circus (141); the large Square (140); Finsbury Chapel (148); Catholic Chapel (149): and the London Institution (142), the latter a capacious structure, by Brooks. In the left distance lie the Armoury and Ground of the Hon. Artillery Company, a voluntary corps of armed citizens, and the Sovereign's body-guard upon royal visits to the City.

Two edifices of this section remain to be noticed: (131) Guildhall, with its tasteless façade, though it possesses one of the best sites in London for architectural effect; and (147) the London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury, by Cockerell and Tite, with a most characteristic exterior, and an interior arrangement considered unique: the Town bank is the entire height of the building, 59 feet 6 inches.

We have scarcely referred to our Metropolis in comparison with other European capitals, on which, however, it will be better to quote the opinions of a travelled and highly accomplished German tourist:—

> This town is really immeasurable; and though, perhaps, there is no one point so beautiful and so rich as the Pont des Arts, in Paris, or the exit from the Linden, in Berlin; yet, on the other hand, fresh masses and rows of houses, palaces, shops, &c., continually arise before you. The number of coaches and equipages far exceeds all that can be seen in other cities; and you are led to think something extraordinary is going on in this or that street, whereas it is only the daily customary routine. That so many human beings can live together in such a space, carry on their occupations, and procure food, seems, in spite of all explanations, a miracle, and indicates a pitch of civilization, compared to which the *latifundia* are at best but grazing-grounds and sheep-walks All the continental capitals are capitals of one country only; London is the capital of Great Britain, and of so many other countries beside; and it is, at the same time, the greatest commercial city in the world. In this union of metropolitan and commercial city, lies its peculiar character—its exhaustless principle of life and increase. Madrid, Paris, Rome, Vienna, Berlin, &c., are capitals, and act only as such; they are not, from their very position, power, and industry, also essentially commercial cities. Petersburg has some resemblance with London, but is far from being equally favoured by climate and situation.

LONDON BRIDGE TO GREENWICH.

Before we leave the bridge, let us remind the reader that from its eastern parapet, the Port of London is best seen; for, here a vast forest of masts rises with picturesque effect upon the broad haven of the Thames. Then, may be seen flags of almost every nation on the globe: the clumsy and grotesque, though bright and gaudy craft of the lubberly Dutchman; the taut-rigged Yankee; the piratical Spanish lugger; the smart Frenchman; the rakish Mediteranean trader; the dingy collier; the dashing steamer; the Kentish hoy; the splendid free-trader; and the stately Indiaman; and a host of other vessels of various countries and classes. This scene extends for a space of more than four miles, comprising the Upper, Middle, and Lower Pools, and a portion of Limehouse Reach.

In the foreground are two of the noblest institutions of the metropolis—St. Thomas's Hospital, (190) founded by the amiable Edward VI., and now rebuilding; and Guy's Hospital, (193) the bequest of a worthy bookseller, of which we have no parallel in our days. St. Olave's Church, (189) was, in part, destroyed by fire in 1843, but has just been handsomely restored. St. Thomas's Church (192) has a square brick tower.

The joint Termini of the Greenwich, Croydon, Dover, and Brighton Railways, are an extensive pile; and the Dover terminus, in the Italian style, has a picturesque *campanile.* The lines of railway are (227) Greenwich; and (228) the Brighton, Croydon, and Dover: the Surrey Canal (229) flowing beneath the arches of both lines.

Churches are thickly interspersed through this commercial and manufacturing locality; so distinctive a feature of the English character is religious observance. Thus, we find two churches in Bermondsey, a very hive of industry; one of them (233), is, in part, ancient. Next is a Catholic Chapel and Convent (232), the latter carrying us back to the days of olden Bermondsey, and its monastic celebrity. Just below is the church of St. John, Horsleydown (235), with its columnar tower: this district, according to Stow, was once a noted grazing ground for horses. On the bank of the Thames is Rotherhithe Church (231); and immediately above (237) is an indication of the line of the Tunnel beneath the Thames, already noticed.

Within the reach of the Thames lies the Royal Arsenal at Deptford 225), and one of the Deptford churches (226). Immediately off the former, lie two *Charities*, which, we trust, may be long kept afloat: (223) the Marine Society's School-ship; and the Dreadnought Hospital Ship (222). The first is the Iphegenia frigate, and the second (98), a relic of Trafalgar, "The Seaman's Hospital, for sailors of all nations. By the following report of patients relieved in this Hospital to January, 1834, it appears that almost all varieties of the human race may be seen in the Port of London: Englishmen, 11,878; Scotchmen, 2551; Irishmen, 2220; Frenchmen, 88; Germans, 304; Russians, 182; Prussians, 409; Dutchmen, 83; Danes, 359; Swedes, and Norwegians, 582; Italians, 127; Portuguese, 182; Spaniards, 72; East Indians, 148; West Indians, 402; British Americans, 253; United States, 405; South Americans, 55; Africans, 130; Turks, 7; Greeks, 13; New Zealanders, 18; New South Wales, 9; South Sea Islanders, 79; Chinese, 12; born at sea, 50.

We soon reach Greenwich, with the church of St. Alphage (221), and the magnificent palace-hospital (220), founded by King William III., in 1694, on the site of a royal palace, for aged and disabled seamen: the grand river-front is 865 feet in length; the Great Hall cost for painting, £6,685; it contains a fine collection of pictures of naval subjects, presented by George IV.

The Royal Observatory, Flamstead House (219), in the Park, was built by order of Charles II., upon the site of an ancient tower, by Wren. In the distance lie Blackheath (218), and the dockyard and town of Woolwich.

In the Thames Reach, opposite Greenwich, lies the isthmus called the Isle of Dogs (224), with an interesting history. It is said to have been the place where Togodumnus, brother of Caractacus, was killed in a battle with the Romans. It is said to be named from Edward III. having kept his spaniels and greyhounds there, and not corrupted from the Isle of Ducks; a chapel, or hemitage, stood here in the 15th century. This isle is reckoned one of the richest spots of ground in England; it not only raises the largest cattle (in Stow's time sold at £34 each), but the grass restores distempered oxen. Across "the Isle" are the City Canal (236), and the West India Docks (214), extending from Blackwall to Limehouse: These are the most extensive docks in the world. They will admit 650 vessels of from 250 to 500 tons; and the entire area occupied by the docks and warehouses consists of more than 295 acres, mostly enclosed by a lofty wall, 5 feet thick. When originally opened, such is the extent of the Import Dock, that although the water was admitted at an average rate of 800 gallons per second, the space was not filled to the required depth, about 24 feet, for ten hours. In the warehouses and sheds, 148,563 casks of sugar, 70,175 barrels and 433,648 bags of coffee, 35,158 pipes of rum and Madeira wine, 14,021 logs of mahogany, and 21,250 tons of logwood, besides other merchandise, have been deposited at one time.

The East India Docks, at Blackwall (215), consist of an import dock, 1410 feet in length and 560 in breadth; and an export dock, 780 feet in length, and 520 in breadth, both being about 30 feet deep: here is a cast iron wharf, 750 feet in length, in which more than 900 tons of iron have been used.

Four churches may be next noticed. (206) St. George's-in-the-East, one of Queen Anne's churches, begun by Hawksmoor. It is in an original and massive style, and the spire, or tower, is eminently picturesque. (207) is Ratcliffe Highway; (208) St. Paul's, Shadwell, erected at the expense of Thomas Neale, in 1656; (209) St. John's, Wapping, east of the London Docks, built in 1790; (210) St. Anne's, Limehouse, built by Hawksmoor, is of singular but picturesque construction, with a very original tower, supporting four angular turrets, and a more lofty one in the centre. The three remaining churches of St. Ann, at Stepney, Bow, and Poplar, are fair average structure.

The line of the Blackwall Railway (201), constructed upon arches, will readily be perceived, as will its Terminus (178) at London-street. The Eastern Counties Line is denoted by (217). In the horizon (205), is the populous district of Bethnal Green, where two additional churches have lately been completed. Spitalfields Church (194), by Hawksmoor, has a peal of eleven bells, and a massive steeple, 225 feet high; it was greatly injured by fire in 1836.

Returning to the River, we find the London Docks (200), at Wapping, comprise above 400 acres, and cost about four millions sterling. The great Tobacco Warehouse will contain 24,000 hogsheads of tobacco, and covers nearly five acres of ground; and the east vault has an area of nine acres. St. Katherine's Dock (198), planned by Telford, occupy twenty-four acres, the site of St. Katharine's Church and Hospital (rebuilt in the Regent's Park), and 1250 houses: ships of 800 tons burden can enter the principal lock, at any tide, a desideratum first accomplished in this dock. The warehouses are five and six stories high, and supported on cast-iron columns, 3 feet 9 inches diameter, and the quay pavement is of cast-iron. The goods can be taken at once into the warehouses from the ships, by huge cranes and other machinery. The greatest advantages of these Docks is, that they are formed almost amid the offices of merchants, and the shops of tradesmen, within view of London Bridge. Baron Dupin speaking of the visits to the wine vaults, observes "Lights are distributed to the travellers who prepare to visit these cellars, as if they were setting out to visit the catacombs of Naples, or of Rome."

In this locality is Wellclose-square (199), near which the newly-built Brunswick Theatre fell in the year 1828.

Westward lies the Tower of London (185) with an area, within the walls, of 12 acres and 5 poles, and the circuit outside the ditch 1052 feet. The oldest portion is the keep, or White Tower, built late in the eleventh century; its walls are from 8 to 11 feet thick. The Grand Storehouse of Arms, north of the White Tower, was entirely burnt on the night of October, 1841, and has not yet been rebuilt. In the same year was completed a new jewel-house for the Regalia.

The Tower was used as a Royal Palace, and a state prison, for five centuries and a half or from the reign of Stephen to that of Charles II., who last held his court here. It has also been used to our time as a prison.

Tower Hill, i.e., the open ground adjoining the Tower, was first used as a place of execution in the reign of Richard II. The last person executed here was the Rebel Lord Lovat, on March 18, 1747. The bodies of the greater number of persons executed here are interred in the church of St. Peter, within the Tower, which is a parish of itself.

A *restoration* of the Tower is projected; in which the Storehouse will be rebuilt in appropriate castellated style; the principal towers restored; the modern unsightly buildings cleared away; and the entrance much improved; the moat has been for some time drained, and the banks planted with evergreens, and tastefully laid out.

The next river-side structure is the Custom House, the *fifth* erected: the first was built in 1385; the second about 1559, on the spot where the present building stands; this was destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Charles II. In 1718, this was also burnt; and being rebuilt, remained till 1814, when it was likewise destroyed by fire: it it was again rebuilt, and opened in 1817. In 1825, the foundation gave way, and the whole centre was taken down and rebuilt. "The Long Room" is 186 feet 5 inches in length, and 60 feet in width. The whole length of the building is 489 feet, and the width 107: it accommodates upwards of 600 clerks, and nearly 1000 tide-waiters and servants. Count Tallard once observed that nothing gave him so true and great an idea of the wealth and greatness of this nation, as seeing "the multitude of payments made in a morning in the Long Room of the Custom House." The noble quay is one of the few public walks of the metropolis. The entire cost of the Custom House, including £196,554 for the reparation, amounted to the vast sum of £845,272, or to nearly £100,000 more than the cost of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Billingsgate (184), has been a quay, if not a market, for eight and a half centuries. It has, however, progressed with the times; for, the market, formerly a miserable collection of wooden sheds, penthouses, and benches, has been constructed in a neat style; and the manners of its frequenters are so modified as to entitle them to be termed "the *ladies* of the British fishery." The market is held daily, except Sundays, when, however, mackerel are allowed to be sold.

Of course, in so luxurious a capital as London, the consumption of fish by the rich and middle classes is very great, as are fluctuations in price: the earliest supply of mackerel has been sold at 7s. per fish, or 40 guineas for the first boat-load, the second boat-load has produced only one-fourth of the above sum; and later in the season, mackerel have been sold at Dover at 60 for a shilling! Formerly, boats were kept back by contrary winds: in spite of which they are now towed into the market by steam-tugs. Salmon is brought up by the Scotch steam-boats in little more than forty hours, by which means, and the fine season, in 1841, the weekly supply of salmon from Scotland to Billingsgate, was 1000 boxes per week, and the price 6d. per lb. Lobsters are principally brought from Shetland and Norway, to the number of 1,904,000 in a year; and Turbot from Holland, 97,958. Eels are brought, principally from Holland, and whole cargoes are daily sent up the river, to be eaten as Thames or Kennett eels, at Richmond, Eel-pie Island, &c.; Cod-fish were formerly brought from the Dogger Bank, but they are now obtained by going no further than the Lincolnshire and Norfolk coasts, and even between that and London. Large cod have been sold at one shilling each; but, in the high season, a fine fish has been sold at the west-end for a guinea and a half and two guineas! Periwinkles are brought from as great a distance as the Frith of Forth.

Over against Billingsgate, is the Coal Exchange, where are disposed of the greater portion of the 2,000,000 tons of coals annually consumed in the metropolis. In the same locality, in Mark-lane, is the New Corn Exchange (180), a pleasing architectural composition, by George Smith; erected in 1827, consisting of a receding hexastyle Grecian Doric portico, bearing the imperial arms of the United Kingdom, with agricultural emblems, and an inscription: adjoining is the Old Corn Exchange.

A group of churches, by Wren, are next to be noticed: (172) St. Magnus was in the line of road with Old London Bridge, the eastern pavement passing beneath its tower: the octagonal lantern-cupola and spire are a pleasing composition: it has a gilt bracket clock, which cost £485. Miles Coverdale was once rector of this parish; and in 1837, the parishioners set up a tablet to his memory. St. Margaret Pattens, Rood-lane (173), has a lofty tower and spire, 198 feet 2 inches high. St. Dunstan's-in-the-East (174) has a spire supported on a tower, 20 feet wide, by four flying arches, the whole taken from St. Nicholas Church, Newcastle. Wren's nave has been taken down and handsomely rebuilt. St. Andrew Undershaft (175), at the south-east corner of St. Mary-Axe and Leadenhall-street (architect unknown), was named after the May-pole, or *shaft*, annually set up before it, and this was higher than the tower and campanile, which are 90 feet.

Nearly opposite the latter church, is the East India House (176), by Jupp, with a handsome hexastyle Ionic portico, the tympanum filled with characteristic sculpture, by Banks: the Museum is open gratuitously to the public. St. Catherine Cree Church (177), by Wren, also in Leadenhall-street, is in a mixed style, and has a tower 92 feet high. St. Olave, Hart-street (179), Crutched-friars, is of considerable antiquity, having escaped the Great Fire, as did Allhallows Barking (181), at the east end of Tower-street. In 1639, the vicar was charged with setting up images and a cross, and the letters I. H. S. in this church; and it is remarkable that the chancel was not entirely expurgated. The funeral brasses and tombs are very interesting: Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, Archbishop Laud, and Bishop Fisher were buried here, after their execution on Tower Hill.

In parting with Wren's multitudinous churches, it would be almost ungrateful not to say a little as to the genius which has so largely contributed to bristle our view of London with spires.

In the buildings of Wren, we are invariably struck with his devotion to proportion. In this respect, his theory and practice went hand in hand; for in his first tract (*Parentalia*, p. 351), he says: "There are natural causes of beauty. Beauty is a harmony of objects,—begetting pleasure by the eye. There are two causes of beauty, natural and customary. Natural is from *Geometry*, consisting in uniformity (that is equality) and proportion. Customary beauty is begotten by the use of our senses to those objects which are usually pleasing to us for other causes, as familiarity or particular inclination breeds a love to things not in themselves lovely. Here lies the great occasion of errors; here is tried the Architect's judgment: but always the true test is natural or geometrical beauty."

Many of the metropolitan steeples are exemplars of the most perfect architectural composition, or that which forms one immense pyramid of decoration, consisting of many minor subservient pyramidal masses: such are the steeples of St. Mary-le-Bow, St. Bride's, and those of all the others of Wren's churches. The diagonal outline of the spire of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East is likewise a fine exemplar.

Again: Mr. Godwin, in his work on "The Churches of London," well observes:—"When we consider the great number of steeples which Wren erected in London, all of them dissimilar for the most part, and many of them strikingly so, remembering too that the style which the spirit of the time, and his own predisposition caused him to adopt, is not in the least calculated for the purpose, we see at once the difficulties he had to contend with, and are better able to appreciate the skill with which he overcame them."

On Tower Hill is the Trinity House (182), a handsome stone-fronted building, by S. Wyatt, the office of the Trinity Corporation: it is enriched with sculptured medallions of royal portraits, light-houses, and nautical genii. Nearly opposite is the Royal Mint (197), eastward of the St. Katherine's Dock offices: it is of Roman and Grecian architecture, by Johnson, the entrances by Smirke. All the coinage of the United Kingdoms is now executed within these walls, by very complex machinery. Within three years, 1837 to 1840, the total value of the moneys coined here, was as follows, viz.: gold coinage, £4,612,762: (in 1840, however, there was no coinage of gold whatever); silver coinage, £847,981; and copper coinage, £14,336; making altogether the sum of £5,475,079.

In Aldgate, at Duke's-place, is the elegant Jewish Synagogue, by Davis, completed in 1838; it is in the Italian style, and has an open loggia of three arches resting upon Tuscan columns. The interior eclipses our modern churches in architectural show: the profusion of marbles, stained glass, gilding, and brass-work, velvet, &c., is very superb. St. Botolph, Aldgate (187), built in 1744, is a bold and massive brick structure, with a lofty spire, on a rusticated tower. In this direction lies St. Mary, Whitechapel (195), which has anything but the appearance of a metropolitan church; next are the Whitechapel Road (203), and the Pavilion Theatre (204).

Our *détour* is now well nigh complete; though we have left one of London's most celebrated memorials for our leave-taking: "the Monument on Fish-street Hill" (171), built by Wren, upon the site of the church of St. Margaret, to commemorate "the Great Fire;" though we have not space to detail how the record of the event has been inscribed upon the pedestal by one party, effaced by another, then restored, and finally, obliterated altogether. The height of the Monument from the pavement is 202 feet (30 feet higher than the column of Antoninus): it is of the Italo-Vitruvian Doric order, and stands on a Palladian pedestal, of 21 feet square, the plinth being 27 feet: the lower diameter of the shaft is 15 feet, and it incloses a staircase of 345 black marble steps. it contains 28,126 feet of solid Portland stone, and cost £14,500. The view from the gallery is very impressive—"that sea of house-tops, with St. Paul's, and countless other churches and public buildings rising up from its surface as from so many islands." The column has acquired a melancholy celebrity from six suicides having been committed here during this century, by persons throwing themselves from the gallery, which, in 1842 was enclosed with cage-like iron-work, to prevent the recurrence of such catastrophes. On the night after laying of the first stone of London Bridge, the upper portion of the Monument was illuminated; and we have been told that the triple gilding of the crowning vase of flames cost, a few years since, £120! Defoe, by the way, quaintly describes the Monument as "built in the form of *a candle*," the top making "a handsome gilt flame like that of a candle.

At the Adelaide Steam Wharf (170) we take leave; and now,—

Away, away the river stretches on,
  Far amid woods of masts to fields of green—
Spots far and famed through many an age agone,
  And we have loved and painted *every scene.*
The poet's wing may furl, nor care to fly,
  Or his muse linger by some lonely part;
But all is compass'd by the painter's eye,
  And register'd within our Map of Art!

THE END.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SUPPLEMENT Saturday, January 11, 1845.

Redaction

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

ANDREW BEST ET LELOIR SC. A PARIS.

No. 114, Vol. V.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1844. [Sixpence.

WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

SESSIONAL SYMPTOMS.

EVERY sign of the beginning of the end of the session is distinctly visible; the indications of the period so desired by all parties—by the Ministers who represent her Majesty, and by the members who represent the people—are abundant, decisive, and not to be mistaken. We have before spoken of a fatality that overtakes measures that are still left pending, about the first week of July. It is a legislative epidemic, periodical in its visits, unvarying in its effects, and this week has set in, as Canning once said of the English summer, " with its usual severity."

There are two ways of getting rid of business; one is by talking as little and doing as much as possible : this is the mode pursued by men in the City. The other is by talking much, doing a little, deferring a good deal, and altogether dropping the rest. Business is thus, at least, disposed of, though it is not done; but it is the method practised at Westminster. The much talk is a symptom of the early part of the session, when time does not press, and grouse shooting is a long way off. The deferring measures is partly a consequence of the talk aforesaid, and begins about the middle of legislative sitting; the dropping measures altogether is the last and fatal symptom which shows that its days are numbered. Soon after its appearance, dissolution supervenes; and many an elaborately-drawn measure sinks into " mere oblivion." That symptom has appeared this week.

On Monday evening Sir Robert Peel stated to the House of Commons the measures the Government intend to proceed with, and those they intend to abandon. The list of failures is rather longer than most people could wish, especially those sanguine spirits who are always expecting Parliament to do " something." It includes the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, the Irish Registration Bill, the Irish Municipal Bill; the decision on the County Courts Bill is postponed for a week, when it will in all probability receive the *coup de grace.*

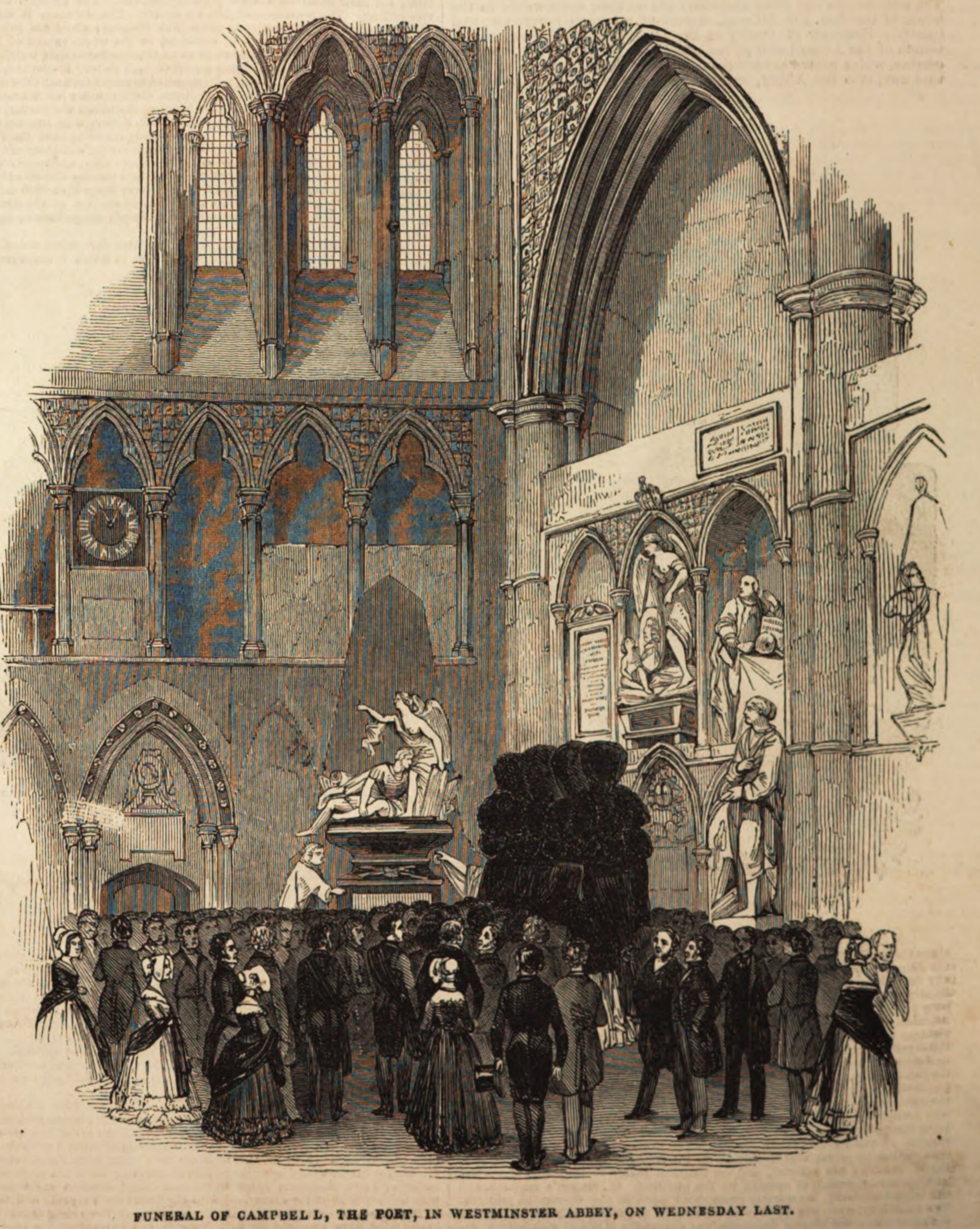
The Superior Courts, Common Law Bill, and the Small Debts Bill, are not in the charge of the Government; but if the Ministry cannot carry through its measures, it is not likely an independent member will be able to do so.

The Poor-law Bill is not yet completely abandoned; the Government has still some hopes of proceeding with it. The hope, we fancy, must be something mingled with fears.

Now, looking at what the Parliament has done—and, be it said, undone—during the present session, at the scarcely disguised command of the Ministry, we are safe in saying that the Government is strong enough to carry through almost any measure it really intends or truly wishes to carry. With what facility Sir R. Peel has effected his settlement of the Bank Charter! How easily the Chancellor of the Exchequer reduced the Three-and-a-Half per Cents. The alteration in the Sugar Duties was carried against the strong opposition of the friends of the Ministry, which was saved by the votes of those who usually oppose it. Determination and perseverance in the face of difficulties carried the Government through; Sir R. Peel screwed his courage to the sticking place, and did not fail. It was the same with the Factory Bill. Not even a majority against them could drive the Government to the course it did not mark out for itself; Lord Ashley, if not outargued, was outnumbered. Both on the Factory question and the Sugar Duties Bill, the House of Commons reversed its own decisions, at the instance of the Ministry. How determined, too, was the support it gave to Lord Lyndhurst's Dissenters Chapel Bill, which passed both houses in the face of opposition out of doors, which, on some occasions, has been found too powerful to be disregarded. We may fairly suppose, then, that, having done so much, the Government might have done more. It had only to will that a certain thing should be done, and it was effected; all that is not done, therefore, must be considered exactly that which it did not wish to do.

Every one must remember the sarcastic reviews that Lord Lyndhurst used, in the days of the Whig Ministry, to give of that Government's sins of omission, of its failures and shortcomings, at the close of every session. He was then in Opposition, he is now in office; but his skill in criticising the deficiencies of his opponents has not enabled him to infuse the ability of producing results into his friends. The Government of which Lord Lyndhurst is a member is open to the same reproach that he, with such damaging effect, used to cast upon its predecessors. And among the measures abandoned, virtually or actually, are some which the Lord Chancellor himself either actually supported or did not oppose. Where is Lord Cottenham's Bill for the Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt? Dragged from the light of day into the darkness of a Select Committee by the twin measure of Lord Brougham, who would rather see a bad law disgrace the Statute Book for ever, than permit any one but himself to have the credit of reforming it. Where is the County Courts Bill? Stopped in its progress by the loss of Lord Cottenham's bill; for it was at first delayed, in consequence of the more comprehensive measure of the Ex-Chancellor rendering the more local enactment in many points unnecessary: thus one evil creates another.

There is no doubt that much of this delay and disappointment as to the carrying through of proposed measures, is unavoidable is a Legislative Assembly; it is one of the evils that must be submitted to for the sake of the compensating good arising from free discussion—an advantage that would be but ill exchanged for all the celerity that the machinery of an absolute power, fixing every thing by an ukase, or a decree, could afford. That the evil is in some respects unavoidable, seems proved from its existing alike under two Governments, so differently circumstanced, as those of Sir R. Peel and Lord Melbourne. The Whig Ministry had a bare majority in the Commons, and a united and powerful opposition; while in the Lords it could scarcely carry a single measure: it, therefore, did nothing. The present Government has an overwhelming majority in the Commons, where the opposition to it is broken and divided; while in the Lords, it has the powerful support of the Duke of Wellington, and Lord Lyndhurst, and the good will, in the main, of the majority of the Peers. Yet, strange to say, the strong Government does almost as little as the weak one. There are so many events, beyond the control of a Ministry, giving rise to discussions it cannot prevent, that some expenditure of time is inevitable. But the mischief is in a great degree to be attributed to the Ministry not pressing its own measures forward at the early part of the Session, when the greater number of nights are occupied, we will not say wasted, in discussions on every imaginable subject. We think it possible to combine the advantages of free and full discussion with a greater dispatch of business, provided the Government would attempt less, know with more certainty its own intentions, and exhibit a little more determination and earnestness as to all the measures they take in hand. It is possible to talk and work at the same time, but no example of the double process is furnished by the Session of 1844.



FUNERAL OF CAMPBELL, THE POET, IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY, ON WEDNESDAY LAST.

FUNERAL OF THE POET CAMPBELL, IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Farewell! farewell, with kindred ashes mix'd,
Thy worldly home is now for ever fix'd,
Poet! amongst some mighty ones of old,
Who sleep around thee 'neath the marble cold!

But is it death-still aye throughout the pile—
Does it not happen in the moonlit aisle
That spirits from their tombs disporting rise
And join their fancies in strange colloquies?
Can they who caus'd us, now to hope—then fear,
Again to smile—or weep the pensive tear—
To laugh outright at Wit and Humour's play,
Or steal our sense by Harmony away—
Can these all mixed, in mute communion lie?
Do they not sometimes have ghost-revelry,
And at the midnight pace the inscript floor
With heedless merriment of earth once more?

Alas! 'tis silence all—the monuments
Are only emblems of the deep, intense,
And lasting sleep of those who are enshrin'd,
Once quick with various qualities of mind,
But now all equal in the silent dust
As e'en to be the king and peasant must!

Farewell! thou classic bard of hope, and song
Of many-minstrel touch! Time will prolong
Thy memory through yet unheard-of years,
And make it, dimm'd but by the Muses' tears,
A star to gaze on, like thy own sweet theme,
A thing to love and cherish in the dream
Of Life's dull sleep, until the hour be nigh
When all shall merge into Eternity!

Sleep, gentle Spirit! 'neath the Abbey wall,
Nobles and statesmen—Poets wept thy fall—
But up on high thine was a welcome death,
For now Heav'ns quire has gain'd more tuneful breath! W.

The funeral of no public character since that of the late Mr. Canning, has excited so much interest in the public mind as that of the poet, Thomas Campbell, which took place on Wednesday last in Westminster Abbey. We speak not of royal funerals, which are of course an exception, and such an exception as afford no contradiction to our assertion when speaking of subjects. Thomas Campbell was known to all who like delight in pursuits above mere animal gratification; a patriot, a poet, a scholar, and a gentleman. It was no wonder then that a host of men of all ranks and parties—of literary men, of artists, and of friends, who knew and estimated his virtues whilst living—flocked to his funeral, and by their presence gave the last testimony of what they were capable of their respect to his virtues, his genius, and his philanthropy.

It was wisely chosen that the remains of the author of the "Pleasures of Hope," should find their long and last home in Poets' Corner, and that the dust of the greatest poet of these days should mingle with the kindred dust of the great poets of earlier times.

The plate which accompanies this description of the funeral will be viewed with interest by thousands of persons, and it will be creditable to their good feeling as well as to their good taste to sympathize with the sentiments which have led us to present it to our readers and subscribers.

The mourners, who were anxious to pay the last tribute of respect to departed worth, assembled in the Jerusalem Chamber, which is an ancient room, well known in the annals of English history, situated on the north side of the Abbey, in an angle formed by the south aisle and the cloisters of that venerable edifice. The corpse, which had been landed last week from Boulogne, and which was brought to London, and deposited at the house of Mr. Ives, the undertaker, in Holborn, for a few days, was removed to a small apartment in the Abbey, called, we believe, the "Room of the Spirit," on Saturday last, and all the preparations for the solemn occasion duly made. The pall-bearers and chief mourners put on their sable weeds in the house of the Rev. Mr. Milman, a poet of no small reputation, and formerly Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford, now a Canon of the Abbey; and at ten minutes to twelve o'clock, the procession, which passed at once from the Jerusalem Chamber, by a private way, into the Abbey, and not as some of our contemporaries have erroneously stated through the Great Western Door, took its way to Poets' Corner along the south aisle of the Abbey in the following order:—

The Rev Mr. Milman, the officiating minister.
The coffin, covered with a large black pall, supported by
The Duke of Argyll
Lord Brougham
Lord Aberdeen
Lord Campbell
Lord Stangford
Lord Morpeth
Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart
Lord Leigh, and
Sir Robert Peel
All of whom wore scarves and hatbands.
The Chief Mourners.
Mr. Alexander Campbell, Mr. Whiss (nephews of the deceased), in crape scarves and hatbands.
The Executors,
Dr. Beattie and Mr. W. Moxen.

Mr. J. Richardson, Mr. W. Ayrton, the Rev. C. J. Hassells, and Mr. E. Moxon, wearing silk scarves and hatbands; and after these the great body of the mourners, walking two-and-two, amongst whom we observed:—

Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Bart., M.P.; Sir J. Hanmer, Bart., M.P.; Major-General Sir J. Macdonald, K.C.B.; Sir P. Shelley, Bart.; the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, M.P.; R. M. Milnes, Esq., M.P.; B. Disraeli, Esq., M.P.; the Right Hon. R. Sheil, M.P.; Emerson Tennent, Esq., M.P.; R. Christopher, Esq., M.P.; J. G. Lockhart, Esq.; the Rev. W. Harness; the Rev. A. Dyce; W. S. Ayrton, Esq.; H. Smith, Esq.. Brighton; Dr. J. Johnson; Sir P. Laurie; the Rev. Dr. Croly; W. Jerdan, Esq.; Mr. Pettigrew, Mr. Semple (of Boulogne), Dr. C. Holland, Mr. G. Daniell, Sir J. Ross, Dr. Vivian, &c. A deputation from the Literary Association of Poland, of which the deceased poet was the founder, was also present, consisting of the Chevalier B. de Wreicinski, Colonel Tcyermer, Captain Kleceryneski, M. Kizmean, M. Olizarowski, and Count Grabowski: one of whom carried a small portion of earth from the grave of Kosciusko, near Cracow, which was cast into the grave of Mr. Campbell, and will mingle with the dust with which he is covered.

The service was read in a more than commonly expressive manner by the Rev. Mr. Milman; and certain it is, that those who attended appeared, and, no doubt, were more than usually affected by the solemnity of the occasion, and by the recollection of him to whom they came to pay their final testimony of veneration. After the Epistle of St. Paul, ending with the words, "For as much as you know that your labour in the Lord is not in vain," the organ pealed forth its solemn notes, and then the corpse was lowered into the grave, and the clergyman concluded the ritual of the burial service.

After the whole of the ceremony was finished, the procession returned to the Jerusalem Chamber, and after a few minutes most of the mourners retired.

The public were admitted at the door in Poets' Corner, and were allowed to take their places behind the railings used to keep the body of the church clear on public solemnities.

The coffin was very plain—black cloth, with gilt nails—and the following inscription, being all the decoration of the last narrow tenement of a great man:—"Thomas Campbell, LL.D., author of 'The Pleasures of Hope.' Died 15th June, 1844."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Paris, July 2.

MOROCCO.

An extraordinary courier, who left Perpignan on the 29th of June, brings the following important intelligence:—

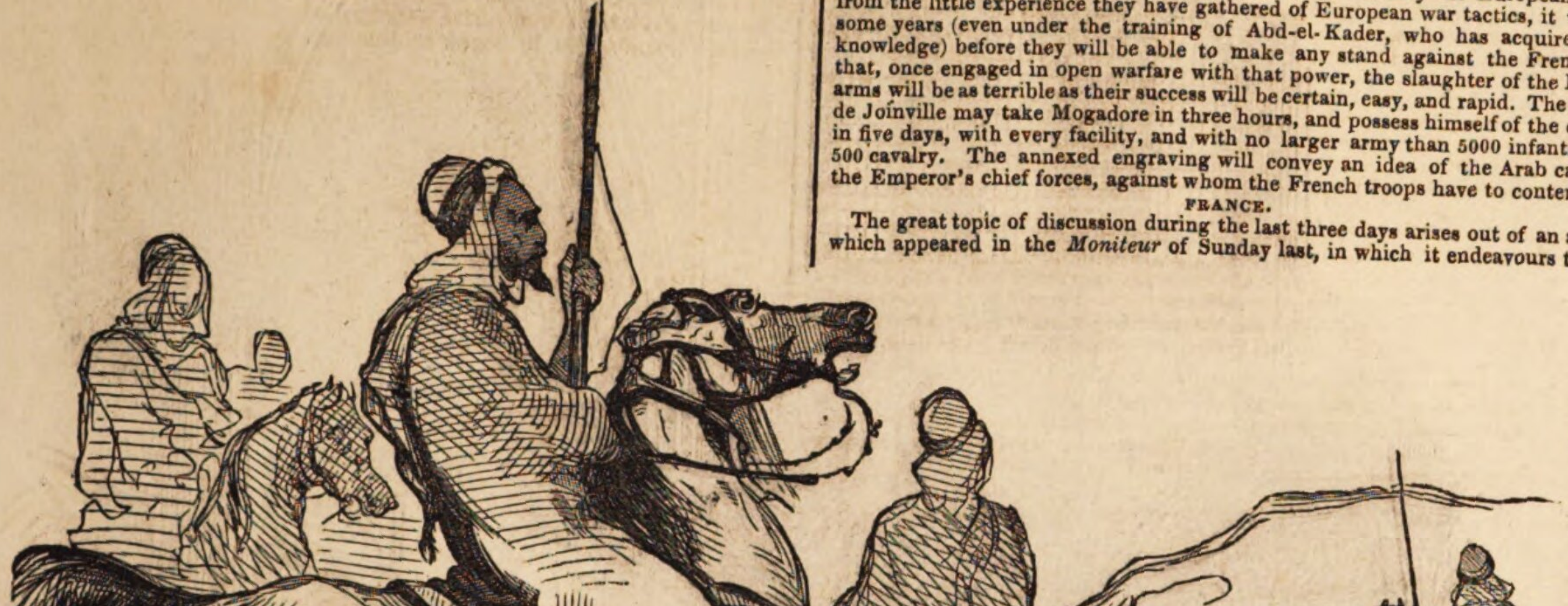
"The Emperor of Morocco has rejected the ultimatum of the Spanish Government.

"The Emperor has equally rejected the proffered mediation of England.

"The four Spanish Ministers now at Barcelona will return to Madrid at the end of this present week."

The impression produced by the news of the Emperor's obstinacy, in the best political circles, is, that France must have recourse to most decisive measures. France and Spain, it is concluded, are equally set at defiance, and England barred from interference.

The Emperor of Morocco has not a part in his dominions that might not be taken by a frigate and two bomb-vessels in less than four hours. His army is a farce, and their mode of warfare perfectly childish. The national finances are very trifling. The munitions of war are scanty. The ordnance is *dangerously useless*, and the art of gunnery is worse than Chinese; while the population of the country is but in proportion of one-third to the whole extent of the dominions, and of them the Emperor could at no time gather or hold together 100,000 fighting men, and these comprising a host of such ill-fed, ill-clothed, ill-armed ragamuffins as a man might well be "ashamed to march through Coventry with." From their bigoted habit of excluding from their country all Europeans, and from the little experience they have gathered of European war tactics, it will be some years (even under the training of Abd-el-Kader, who has acquired this knowledge) before they will be able to make any stand against the French, so that, once engaged in open warfare with that power, the slaughter of the French arms will be as terrible as their success will be certain, easy, and rapid. The Prince de Joinville may take Mogadore in three hours, and possess himself of the capital in five days, with every facility, and with no larger army than 5000 infantry and 500 cavalry. The annexed engraving will convey an idea of the Arab cavalry, the Emperor's chief forces, against whom the French troops have to contend.



WAR IN MOROCCO—ARAB AND MOORISH CAVALRY.

FRANCE.

The great topic of discussion during the last three days arises out of an article which appeared in the *Moniteur* of Sunday last, in which it endeavours to disabuse the public mind of the impression that the private means of the King of the French are not so large as they have been represented; and more especially that they are sufficient to afford a pretext for withholding from his children dotations from the state. Beside borrowing money on his title-deeds, his Majesty has frequently been compelled to have recourse to the liberality of Madame Adelaide, his sister—a state of things which, as the *Moniteur* remarks, is at variance with the principles of justice and sound policy, as well as opposed to the dignity of the Crown. This being naturally regarded as the precursor of a new dotation bill, a discussion arose on the subject in the Chamber of Deputies, on Monday. M. Guizot being asked if the Ministry took upon itself the responsibility of the article in the *Moniteur* on the dotation question, replied in the affirmative; but added, that as there were amongst his own party persons who thought the time for the discussion inopportune, the Ministry would not bring the measure forward until they should have reason to be confident of its success. A motion was made for passing to the order of the day, at the same time expressing regret that the article in the *Moniteur* should have been published; but this was resisted, and the Chamber passed to the order of the day without any expression of opinion on the question. M. Guizot's remarks, and the subject generally, are warmly commented upon in the Opposition journals. The *Constitutionnel*, and the *Courrier Francais* in particular, reprobate, in the strongest terms, the idea of dotations, and charge the Ministry with having debased the house by bringing the subject forward.

In the Chamber of Peers on Monday Count Molé announced that in consequence of the attacks which had been made upon his motion elsewhere, he deemed it necessary to withdraw his name from all railroad projects. He condemned in strong terms the amendment of M. Cremeux, which disqualifies all peers and deputies from taking part in the administration of railways, and blamed the Government for having allowed a principle so injurious to railway enterprises to pass without remark or animadversion. The Montpelier and Nismes Railroad Bill was then passed by a majority of 95 to 51.

The feeling against the application for dotations is almost general. The real friends of the King think that the article in the *Moniteur* was most unwise and ill-timed; but it is now well known that it was not advised by the Cabinet.

SPAIN.

We are in receipt of letters and Madrid journals of the 26th ult. arrived this morning. They furnish us with another instance of the respect paid to personal liberty in Spain by the *constitutional* Government. An artist has been arrested and thrown into prison for engraving on the heads of canes a portrait *supposed* to be that of Espartero. The *Globo* publishes a letter from Paris, asserting that M. Guizot has protested against the idea of hurrying on a marriage for Queen Isabella; but a Barcelona letter states that Count Bresson has been charged with the negociation for a marriage with the Count de Trapani, and to proceed to Naples almost immediately. If the accounts of the young Queen's state of health that have appeared be well founded, she has something else to think about at present than marriage.

Senor Cayetano Cardero, the former political chief of Badajos, had been arrested, and was to be transported to the Canary Islands. He is believed to have been connected with an extensive conspiracy against the Government, which had recently been discovered in the provinces. There is nothing new from Barcelona.

GREECE.

Letters from Athens of the 20th ult. announce that Russia had acknowledged the constitutional Government of Greece.

PORTUGAL.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer, Montrose, Captain Samuel Lewis, arrived at Southampton on Monday afternoon, at one P. M., from the Peninsula. Her dates of departure are as follows:—Gibraltar, June 23; Cadiz, 24; Lisbon, 26; off Oporto, 27; Vigo, 28.

It was reported the day of her departure from Gibraltar that a severe battle had been fought between the French and Moors, on the 15th, and several since that date; many are stated to have been killed on both sides.

The Minister of Justice, M. Sousa Azevedo, had tendered his resignation, and it was said that the Queen refused to accept it. His reason for so doing, it appears, is, that the decree for the collection of taxes, which, as an extraordinary measure, was the act of all the ministers jointly, was issued, not only without his concurrence, but even without his knowledge, so much so that it was only after it had been published in the *Diario do Governo*, with the names of all his colleagues appended to it, that his own signature to the original was applied for.

The Constitutional Charter has now become a mere farce—a name and nothing more. The Chief of the Lisbon Police takes it upon himself, contrary to all law, to prohibit the publication of the Opposition papers, and finding that in despite of his interdict, the editors still contrive to circulate them to some extent, he applies to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who, without the least ceremony, orders the Postmaster General to stop the transmission of the obnoxious journals through the Post-office; and yet this is the state of things which the papers in the interest of the Government are constantly lauding, and placing in favourable contrast to the frankly-avowed absolutism of former times.

Mr. John Alfred Tozer is still confined in the Castle of St. George, and, in gross violation of his privileges as an Englishman, has not yet been placed under the jurisdiction of the British Judge Conservator. The Government recently attempted to compromise the matter by offering to set him at liberty if he would promise to say no more about it, but he has spurned the offer and continues to demand a fair trial.

This is strong presumptive proof of his innocence, and, assuredly, if ever any one was entitled to compensation, Mr. Tozer is so, for the outrageous treatment he has received at the hands of the Portuguese Government.

TURKEY.

Our letters from Constantinople reach up to the 12th ultimo. On the previous day the Sultan had returned from his trip, and was received with as many honours as if during his absence he had been fortunate enough to conquer a vast and wealthy country. Salutes of guns, volleys of musketry, began as soon as his steamer hove in sight, and continued in one thundering roll for a full hour, until he had safely landed at his palace at Begler Bay. The Grand Vizier, the ministers, and all the high grandees of the capital, were on the wharf to receive and welcome him. Salutes were repeated at noon, at *Ikindi* (the afternoon prayer), at sunset, and at *Yatsi* (the evening prayer). The city and the banks of the Bosphorus were illuminated at night, fireworks were let off, the sounds of music and mirth burst forth from every *konak*, and all was joy and exultation. The poets, too, have been making sonnets on the occasion, the last line or two lines of each recording the date of the event. The ministers display their zeal in servile homage to their young Sovereign, who is lauded out of his senses, and made to believe that the wishes of the people are all concentrated in his own individual comfort and contentment. It was hoped that during his late voyage he would have seen that the glitter of his capital is not to be found in the provinces, where crumbling hovels are witnesses to the mal-administration of a government which squanders millions in vain show, whilst it neglects public works which would tend to advance the prosperity of the country.

The Turkish fleet, under the command of the Capudan Pacha, was at Mytelene, and was to set out for Syria immediately after the arrival of the steamer Esseri Djedid.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

The Sugar Duties Bill was read a second time, and the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill went through committee.

Earl Powis moved the third reading of the bill for preventing the Union of the Sees of Bangor and St. Asaph.—Lord Vivian thought the people of North Wales were indifferent to the question as to whether these Sees should be united or otherwise.—The Bishop of Bangor denied that any such iudifference existed.—The Duke of Wellington said her Majesty had not given her assent to this bill, nor were Ministers prepared to advise that the royal assent should be given. If, under such circumstances, their lordships should suffer the bill to go down to the House of Commons, he hoped that in the latter house such amendments would be made as to preserve the machinery of the bill for uniting those Sees, which would be in a great measure repealed by the present bill.—Lord Monteagle said that this bill, if passed, would stand in the way of that provision for the working clergy contemplated by the ecclesiastical commissioners; and he, therefore, moved that it be read a third time that day six months.—The Lord Chancellor expressed a doubt as to whether he could put the question upon a bill which so directly affected the rights of the Crown, and suggested the propriety of appointing a committee to search for precedents.—Considerable discussion followed, and at length Lord Canterbury moved the adjournment of the debate, with a view to the appointment of the committee suggested by the Lord Chancellor.—The Earl of Powis wished to have the bill read a third time, and referred upon the question that the bill do pass.—After some further discussion, the motion of Lord Canterbury was agreed to, the debate was adjourned, and a committee to search for precedents appointed.

Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

After the presentation of a large number of petitions, Sir R. Peel intimated that it was the intention of the Government to persevere with the Bank Charter Bill, and to carry one, not yet introduced, for the regulation of future joint-stock banks; also, to persevere with the Poor Law Amendment Bill, the Railways Regulation Bill, the Savings Banks Bill, the Presbyterian Marriages Bill, and some others, to which they did not anticipate much opposition. Upon the County Courts Bill they would reserve themselves until after the decision of the House of Lords on the subject of imprisonment for debt. It was not intended to proceed with the Irish Registration Bill beyond the second reading, nor with its companion, the Irish Municipal Corporation Bill. Neither was it intended to go on with the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill. A bill would, however, be introduced respecting the jurisdiction of the house in contested elections, in accordance with the recommendation of the committee on that subject.

On the motion for the second reading of the Irish Registration Bill, Mr. Duncombe objected to its proceeding as being a useless waste of time, now that it was announced that the bill was not to be passed during the present session.—A discussion ensued, in which Lord Eliot, Mr. Sheil, Mr. Bernal, Mr. Shaw, Mr. M. J. O'Connell, and Lord Palmerston took part; after which Sir R. Peel said he had no wish to press the second reading of the bill against the general feeling of the Irish members.—After some further discussion the house proceeded with the other orders of the day.

The Unlawful Oaths (Ireland) Bill, after some discussion, went through committee, as did the Prisons (Scotland) Bill, and the house adjourned at half past eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

The adjourned debate on the Bangor and St. Asaph Bishoprics Bill was postponed to Monday next.

The Earl of Radnor presented a petition from Lyneham, in Wiltshire, praying for a repeal of the Corn-laws, and originated a discussion on it, in which Lord Methuen, the Duke of Richmond, the Duke of Cleveland, the Earl of Stradbroke, the Duke of Beaufort, Lord Ashburton and Lord Beaumont, took part. The point in argument was whether or not the rate of wages rose and fell with the price of food.

The Marquis of Clanricarde gave notice that on Thursday, he should put a question relative to the dismissal of Mr. Cornelius O'Brien from the magistracy of Ireland.

Lord Campbell, owing to the absence of the Lord Chief Justice, again postponed his Law of Libel Bill until Friday.

The Earl of Dalhousie moved the third reading of the Sugar Duties Bill, and stated to their Lordships the principles upon which the Government proceeded with respect to the regulations. He combatted at considerable length the various objections which had been urged against the measure while it was in the House of Commons, and expressed his opinion that it was the best measure that could be adopted, both for the interests of the consumer and the general benefit of the country.—Lord Monteagle condemned the course pursued by the Government, in not at once settling this question instead of bringing forward a temporary measure like the one before the house, which left every one interested in the subject in a state of uncertainty. He also objected to the bill, because it would occasion great fluctuation in price, making, as it did, the supply of sugar to this country dependant upon the laws of other countries.—Lord Brougham, in reference to some observations of Lord Monteagle, imputing either delusion or hypocrisy to those who had supported the bill on the ground of its tendency to discourage slavery, said that he wholly differed from his noble friend in his theory; he also dissented from the most part of his facts, and entirely differed from him in all his conclusions.—Earl St. Vincent contended that if a sufficiency of free labour had been supplied to the West Indies, the necessity for this bill would never have arisen.—The Earl of Radnor thought it a great hardship on the West India proprietor that he was not allowed to refine his sugar before sending it to this country. The bill took a step in the right direction, and, perhaps, as great a step as could be taken in the first instance.—Lord Ashburton said such a bill as this was necessary to insure cheapness to the consumer, and considerable advantage to the revenue.—After a few observations from the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Dalhousie shortly replied, afterwhich the bill was read a third time and passed.

Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

On the motion of Mr. Gladstone, an alteration was made in the standing orders relating to railways, by which subscription contracts entered into before the session of Parliament in which the particular Railway Bill was introduced are in future to be held valid.

Mr. Wallace moved an address, praying her Majesty to appoint a commission to inquire into the conduct of the Judges who presided at the assizes held in the city of Glasgow in the month of May last, and especially into the the circumstances attending the trial of Alexander Walker, accused of a felonious assault.—The Lord Advocate opposed the motion as uncalled for and unnecessary.—Mr. Wallace in his reply stated that as usual, whenever he brought any case before the House with respect to the conduct of his countrymen, he never received any assistance from that House. (A laugh.) He believed that Mr. Muir had been most improperly snubbed by the Lord Justice Clerk, and he had no doubt, if the Learned Judge had been at the bar, instead of being on the bench, Mr. Muir would have pulled his nose. (Great laughter.) The House then divided, when there appeared—

For his motion	36
Against it	149
Majority	—113

At the earnest request of Sir R. Peel, several gentlemen who had precedence gave way, in order to permit Mr. Duncombe's motion on the subject of the opening of letters in the Post-office, to be brought on. Mr. T. Duncombe then moved for a select committee to inquire into a department of her Majesty's General Post Office, commonly called "The Secret or Inner Office," the duties and employment of the persons engaged therein, and the authority under which the functions of the said office are discharged, with power to the committee to report their opinion to the House, upon the expediency of making alterations in the law under which the present practice of opening letters is carried on. The Honourable Member entered into startling statements as to the mode and extent of the practice, both with respect to foreign and home correspondence, all which, he said, he was prepared to prove if the committee were granted. The letters of the foreign Ministers, he asserted, were examined, and during the disturbances of the year 1842, a commission of three individuals had been sent down to the manufucturing districts, with instructions to examine all suspected correspondence. Nay, the Honourable Member even went the length of saying that the mail bags were frequently sent to the secret office, and that there the letters contained in them were opened wholesale.—Sir James Graham rose immediately. and having acknowledged that since he was last questioned on this subject it had assumed a very serious aspect—that in fact it had become an important question between the people and the Government—stated his determination now to speak out the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Though he would have endured the obloquy cast on him, even though it should crush him, rather than injure the public service; and though he had endured much, after the votes and speeches of Lord John Russell, Lord Howick, Sir George Grey, and Mr. Macaulay—all men conversant with official duties—in favour of Mr. Duncombe's former motion for inquiry, he now felt himself relieved from his late reserve, and felt bound to confess that he believed it to be impossible to maintain the power confided to him longer without a full inquiry. Now, therefore, without the slightest sacrifice of duty, either to the Crown or to the country, he could, and he would, indulge his own feelings, as well as his sense of public duty, by becoming a party to a most searching inquiry into the state of the law, and the practice under that law, from the earliest time to the present moment. As he had nothing to conceal, he proposed to go before a committee and state everything he had done down to the present moment. He hoped that his colleagues would also appear before the committee and his predecessors in office, in order that there might be a full and entire investigation. He hoped that the inquiry would also extend to the manner in which this power had been exercised by Lords Lieutenant of Ireland, to whom it was intrusted by the Act as well as to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.—Sir J. Graham, in accordance with this determination, proposed that the committee should be a secret one, invested with the amplest powers, and that their investigation should commence with the least possible delay. The following gentlemen, five being those who usually vote against the Government, and four who generally support them, to be the committee of nine, viz.:—Lord Sandon, Mr. H. Drummond, Mr. T. Baring, and Sir W. Heathcote, of the Ministerial side of the house; Sir C. Lemon, Mr. Warburton, Mr. Strutt, the O'Conor Don, and Mr. Ord of the Opposition. To this committee the right hon. bart., who spoke throughout under deep feelings, said he was willing to submit his character and conduct for the most full and searching inquiry, and he confidently hoped to defeat the attempt that had been made to crush him. He moved his proposition as an amendment to Mr. Duncombe's motion.—Mr. Sheil desired that some gentlemen, learned in the law and accustomed to extract evidence, should be added, one on either side.—Sir G. Grey urged the propriety of delaying the nomination of the secret committee until the names should be canvassed.—Mr. Labouchere approved of the secret committee, and also of the determination to exclude from it all lawyers.—Sir R. Peel said he rejoiced at the appointment of this committee, "as it would afford a fitting opportunity for obtaining full and proper information on the subject of this most invidious power." The acts done had been done with the cognizance and under the authority of the whole Government, and the whole Government, and not the Home Secretary individually, were responsible for them. Lawyers had been specially excluded from this committee, because it was feared that if they were nominated squabbles about the construction of the statutes might arise, and an unsatisfactory termination of the labours of the committee would be the result. As the inquiry was to be followed up by full disclosures, and as it was intended that the Post-office authorities should undergo examination, a secret committee instead of a select committee was indispensable for the public service.—Lord J. Russell justified his vote for Mr. Duncombe's former motion, on the ground that Sir J. Graham had then denied every information. He did not regret the course which he had taken on the former occasion, or the excitement which prevailed, because the result was that they were to have an inquiry. He, however, agreed that this should be a secret committee, because the purpose they all had in view would be better answered than by an open committee. He also agreed that the names had been properly selected, and, so far as he was concerned, he should be happy to state all he knew, although there were others who could give better evidence than him.—Mr. Wakley said this secret committee was a most extraordinary mode of satisfying the curiosity of the public. It was said that when certain characters fell out, honest men came by their own; and as Sir James Graham defended himself on the plea that he was no worse than his predecessors, he was glad that the quarrel between the late and the present Government had brought about the present intended inquiry, which, however, he feared would end in a managed report, vindicating the perpetuation of this most odious power.—After some observations from Mr. M'Geachy and Mr. Wallace, Mr. Macaulay denied that he had made a mere personal attack on Sir James Graham, who, in refusing all information when first asked for, had drawn a distinction between himself and his predecessors in the Home-office. He should be surprised, indeed, if the committee were to report otherwise than that the law required extensive alteration, as being a power, the advantage of which was not at all commensurate with its evil and insecurity.—Mr. Williams, as a security to the public, proposed that Mr. Hume and Mr. Duncombe should be added to the committee.—Mr. Curteis said the public were indebted to Mr. Duncombe and the press for directing attention to this power, which ought not to be possessed by any Government.—Some conversation arose in settling the precise terms of the amendment (the original motion having been withdrawn), but Sir James Graham having assured the house that he wished a full investigation, the following form was agreed to:—"That a committee of secresy be appointed to inquire into the state of the law with respect to the detaining of letters in the General Post-office, and to the mode in which that power has been exercised, and that the committee should have power to send for persons, papers, and records, and to report the result of their inquiry to the House."—It having been discovered that Mr. H. Drummond had practised at the bar some twenty years ago, the name of Mr. W. Patten was substituted for his. With this exception the committee, as proposed by Sir J. Graham, was nominated, after an unsuccessful attempt made to add Mr. Duncombe's name, which was rejected by 128 against 52.—Five of this committee are to constitute a quorum.—Mr. Mackinnon submitted a motion for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the clashing opinions of the several reports on prison discipline, and to recommend some uniform and satisfactory system.—After a short discussion, the hon. member withdrew his motion.

Some unopposed bills were advanced a stage, and the house adjourned, at twelve o'clock, to next day at noon.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Wednesday.

The house did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Wednesday.

The House of Commons met at twelve o'clock. Some discussion took place on the motion for going into committee on the Joint Stock Companies Registration and Regulation Bill, which was opposed by Mr. Hawes and Mr. Hayter; but eventually the house went into committee, and the first clause was agreed to. The second clause led to a considerable discussion, which was terminated by a motion that the Chairman should report progress, and ask leave to sit again.—Agreed to.

The Smoke Prohibition Bill was postponed until next session.

The Customs Duties (Isle of Man) Bill went through committee.

The Linen, &c., Manufactures (Ireland) Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Sergeant Murphy moved that the house should, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a committee to take into consideration the Act 17 and 18 Car. II. c. 7, intituled "An Act for Provision of Ministers in Cities and Corporate Towns, and making the Church of St. Andrew, in the Suburbs of the City of Dublin, presentative for ever," with a view to the repeal of so much thereof as relates to the payment of ministers in corporate towns in Ireland.—Lord Eliot said that he had, in conjunction with the Attorney-General for Ireland, endeavoured to devise some plan to relieve the rate-payers from this burden, but they had not as yet been able to adopt any specific plan which could be submitted to Parliament. Under these circumstances, and as the hon. and learned gentleman proposed no plan of his own, he hoped the house would not assent to the motion, although the law as it now stood did inflict considerable injustice.—While the discussion was proceeding, an attempt was made to count out the house, but it failed, and soon after a division was called for. The gallery was cleared, but it appeared that, after strangers were withdrawn, a rush of Opposition members into the house took place, and the Ministerial benches being very thin, the Ministers allowed the motion to be carried without a division.

The house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

The Royal Assent was given on Thursday, shortly before four o'clock, by Commission, to the following Bills:—The Sugar Duties Bill, the Vinegar Duties Bill, the Slave Trade Treaties Bill, the Gold and Silver Wares Bill, Forestalling Abolition Bill, the Night Poaching Bill, the Assaults (Ireland) Bill, the Limitation of Actions (Ireland) Bill, the Salisbury and South-Western Branch Railway Bill, the Chester and Holyhead Railway Bill, the Shoreham and Chichester Railway Bill, the South Devon Railway Bill, the South-Eastern Railway and Folkestone Harbour Bill, the Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Stornaway Railway Bill, the Sheffield Gas Bill, the Manchester Warehousing Bill, the Manchester Police Bill, the Nottingham Canal Bill, the British Society Incorporation Bill, Liverpool Fire Prevention Bill, and various turnpike, drainage, estate, naturalisation, and other Bills.—The Commisioners were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Wharncliffe.

After the Commission their lordships resumed the arguments in the case of the Queen *v.* O'Connell and others.

Their lordships re-assembled for parliamentary business at five o'clock, when the Lord Chancellor took his seat on the Woolsack.

Notices were given by the Earl of Minto and the Marquis of Clanricarde to put questions to Government with regard to the war in Africa.

The Earl of Radnor then moved for a committee of their lordships upon the subject of opening letters by the Government and the Post-office.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

After the presentation of a number of petitions on various subjects, the house passed to the order of the day for the third reading of the Bank Charter Bill.—Mr. Wodehouse moved the insertion of a clause with regard to legal tenders, but there being a technical informality, it was subsequently withdrawn.—Another amendment, proposed by Mr. Turner, to clause 9, was also withdrawn.

Sir J. Graham then moved that the house do resolve itself into Committee on the Poor Law Amendment Act. A long and interesting discussion ensued, in which Lord J. Russell, Col. Wood, Lord Sandon, Mr. Wakley, Mr. Borthwick, and others joined.—At a late hour Mr. Ferrand moved the adjournment of the debate.—This was opposed by Sir R. Peel, who said that if the debate was adjourned, the bill must be given up.—Lord J. Manners complained of the conduct of the Government in bringing in the bill at so late a period, and then refusing them the opportunity of discussing it.—After a few words from Lord Stanley, Mr. B. Cochrane, and Mr. Borthwick, the house divided on Mr. Ferrand's amendment, when there appeared—

For the adjournment	18
Against it	219
Majority against	—201

The house again divided on the main question, and the committee was carried by 199 to 19.

The house then adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday.

In answer to a question from the Earl of Minto, with regard to the affairs of Morocco, the Earl of Haddington said, that her Britannic Majesty's Government had sent to Morocco such forces as they thought the circumstances required, and with regard to every other station, they had such forces ready as were necessary for the protection of British interests.

Lord Campbell then moved the third reading of the Law of Libel Act Amendment Bill. The purpose of the bill is to extend the provisions of the act proposed last session as to private libels and slander, and Government prosecutions for the same offences, by admitting defendants to prove the truth of allegations as a justification.—The Lord Chancellor opposed the bill.—Lord Brougham advocated the measure.—After a speech from Lord Denman against the bill, most of the Opposition peers left the house, and on the division, the measure was thrown out by 33 against 3.—The house adjourned at half-past eight.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday.

The house met at four o'clock. Some petitions were presented, and a new writ moved for Birmingham to elect a representative in the place of J. Scholefield, Esq., deceased. At five the house went into committee on the Poor Law Amendment Bill, and continued so until twelve o'clock, when the other orders of the day were entered upon, and the house adjourned at a quarter to one o'clcok.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

According to the promise made to our readers, we resume the analysis of the evidence given before the Select Committee of the Lords on the above subject.

The Earl of Shaftesbury presided on the second day's sitting, the 26th of April last, and the first witness examined was Lord Sudeley, who was, as we have already stated, a member of the committee.

His lordship stated that, having been one of the Commissioners appointed to select the designs sent in for the new Houses of Parliament, and, having concurred with the other commissioners in giving the preference to Mr. Barry's, he had made it his business to master all the details of the plan, connected with the House of Lords, and the offices belonging to it. But he admitted, in justice to Mr. Barry, that it never was their "idea, expectation, or wish," to restrict him closely to that plan, which they conceived capable of improvement and modification; and while they did not intend that alterations should be made without reference to them for approval, he could not take upon himself to say that those improvements were expected to be submitted to them severally for inspection, for they had been out of office from the time they had made their report.

The noble lord then read some extracts from the testimony given before a Committee of the House of Commons, by himself and the other Commissioners, to show in how far their united opinions of the excellence of Mr. Barry's design as a general one coincided, but that they also thought it susceptible of various improvements in detail.

As a proof that some portions of the original plan were not approved of, and called for alteration, he instanced a pillar, round which the royal carriage was to drive, after entering the tower from the west, before stopping for the Sovereign to alight at the staircase at that side, and thence it was to depart by the southern gateway. Now that arrangement had been considered objectionable, on account of the length of the royal equipage, and he had urged it to Mr. Barry as such. Mr. Barry seemed not to agree in opinion with him; but, however, he found that that part of the plan had been altered in the present building, and he approved of such alteration. But what he thought was, that, considering the great addition made to the area of the original plan, as much had not been made of the increased space as might have been.

It was at this portion of his lordship's evidence that he explained that the observations which he was making had reference to the plan published in this journal. We have already given the question and answer at length; but it will be more explanatory just to recapitulate them briefly as follows:—

Then your objection to what has been done, is not that there has been alteration, but that that alteration, considering the increase of area, has not been sufficiently effected to accomplish the purpose?

Yes. I object to the present plan, because I think it is not nearly so good a plan as the one before you,* and secondly, I object to it, because the Architect has not carried out his own idea in the best possible manner. But, perhaps, I had better now explain the second plan, taken from the Illustrated London News, and which is now being carried into execution.

The noble lord then proceeded to detail the course proposed for the royal *cortège* by the present plan. The royal carriage was now to drive through the Victoria Tower, and under the Queen's Robing-room into the royal court. Her Majesty was set down at the left, and ascended a flight of nine steps to the first landing, then ascends three more to the second, and turning to the right, had to mount a second flight of twenty-six steps to the lobby, thence through the Victoria Gallery to the Robing-room, after which, she had to pass through the Victoria Gallery again into the House of Lords. Now, his objection was to every part of the plan except the Tower, which he admitted was much improved. But he particularly reprobated the stairs, as consisting of so many steps unbroken by a landing.

His lordship then entered into a minute detail of his objections to the internal arrangements of the present plan. In the centre of the lobby was a pillar for groining the ceiling, which being exactly opposite the staircase would be in the way of the Peers' approach. What struck him as principally objectionable, was, that everything appeared to be sacrificed to the Victoria Gallery. The Queen's Robing-room was removed from the back of the throne; a continuous roof was now necessary (contrary to the original plan, by which the House of Lords wasi ntended to be higher than the surrounding buildings) from the House of Lords to Little Abingdon-street; thereby causing an obstruction of light and air; the house could not be lighted, if deemed necessary, at one end; a passage north, east, west, or south, could only be had through the Victoria Gallery, which it would be necessary to keep heated and lighted all the year round. Mr. Barry's conception about this gallery might be very well if the building was intended only for the Fine Arts, but he conceived that they were for other purposes, and, however the Fine Arts might be called in for its embellishment, he did not think that any architectural arrangement should be sacrificed for their display. In his opinion the original plan had been all recast. There had been something like a gallery in the original plan, but the present was too short for one in proportion to its width, and too wide for a hall; in fact it was neither one thing nor another. There were no corridors in the present plan from one end of the house to the other along either side of the gallery, which was in the old plan, and the want of which was a great objection to the new.

Here the noble lord begged to suggest a remedy for the inconvenience which he conceived to exist in the design at present carrying out, and produced a plan, showing by what means he proposed effecting a change. It contemplated reducing the Victoria Gallery to the dimensions of 100 feet by 45; thereby making it a hall instead of a gallery, and making the ascent to the House more gradual by introducing two additional landings.

The noble lord concluded his testimony by expressing his regret that the present investigation should have only taken place at the eleventh hour; but though, if the contemplated changes should take place, it would be necessary to pull down a portion of the masonry already set, the expense of such a thing could hardly be deemed worth any consideration, where they were expending nearly a million of money. It was, however, a great pity, from the advanced state of the works, they were placed in the position, that they should either put up with what they considered a defect in the plan, or pay the cost which its removal might occasion.

Mr. Barry was then called, and on being questioned touching the alterations above adverted to, maintained that none had taken place in the leading features of the original plan, those which had been made being only in the details; and with respect to those he had consulted no one, nor had he any direct authority for them; but they had been effected, upon his own judgment, with a view to the general improvement, beauty, and convenience of the internal arrangements. He contended that although the staircase might have been different from that in the original plan, it was much improved in the present, and he gave examples of staircases of greater length and height, and number of steps, in various celebrated palaces on the Continent, where one flight was continued without any landing. With respect to the Robing-room, as he had been given to understand that inconvenience would arise from the Sovereign proceeding a distance under the weight of heavy robes, there would be no difficulty in getting a Robing-room closer to the Throne.

He is then called upon to produce the original instructions he received for the dimensions of the House of Lords, and the various offices, chambers, and apartments connected with its business; and having accordingly handed in a copy of those instructions, containing a detailed statistical account of all the different apartments and other conveniences required, with the height, length, and width of each arranged in a tabular form, and stated that those were the only instructions he had received, the witness is ordered to withdraw, and the committee adjourned to the following Monday.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

Accident by Lightning.—On Monday evening, during the storm, the lightning struck the clock of St. Clement's Church, in the Strand, and sent the minute-hand, which was at ten minutes past six o'clock, back five minutes, when it stopped; the flash passed down the steeple, and crossed the street, where Mr. Cadman, the umbrella manufacturer, who was standing at his door, received a severe shock on the legs, which nearly felled him to the ground. At the same time a shower of sand and small pebbles descended on the houses in Cambridge-street, Hyde Park-square, thus corroborating, in a great degree, the truth of the phenomenon described as having taken place at Liverpool during the previous week.

Escape of a Soldier from the Strong-room in the Tower.—On Sunday night last, Thomas Hodges, a private in the Scots Fusilier Guards, made his escape from the strong-room attached to the barracks in the Tower. He was under sentence of sixty days' confinement, for disobedience of orders, and is believed to have been in possession of a quantity of valuable jewellery which had been stolen from a gentleman named Studly, at North Brixton, by his servant, who was transported for the offence at the last Old Bailey Sessions. The girl was taken into custody in the Tower, while on a visit to Hodges, who was seen several times, by his comrades, with jewellery and a number of sovereigns, after that occurrence. He was taken into custody and examined at Union-hall, but discharged for want of evidence. Since then he has been tried by a court martial, and sentenced to sixty days' confinement. He contrived to get a suit of private clothes on Saturday, and was seen in possession of a diamond ring, and about twenty sovereigns. He is supposed to have gone to Hereford, and a handsome reward is offered for his apprehension. He is about six feet high, well made, light complexion, and sandy hair and whiskers; aged twenty-six.

Accident on the River.—On Wednesday morning, about half-past two o'clock, a man named Jacob Allwood, the master of the Diver, a ballast steam engine and vessel, lying nearly off Hungerford-market, his wife, and two other females, embarked in a boat at the wharf opposite, for the purpose of going on board, when the boat upset, and the whole party were immersed in the water. The crew of a Thames police-galley saved two of the women, and conveyed them ashore in a deplorable condition, and a police-constable of the F division, named Smith, saved Allwood, but his wife was drowned.

Fire in Oxford-street.—Late on Wednesday night a fire of somewhat an alarming character broke out in the extensive range of premises known as Stratford House, situate at No. 161, Oxford-street, in the occupancy of Messrs. Taylor and Morel, jewellers and dealers in fancy goods. The flames were first discovered by a man in the mews at the back of the premises, by perceiving flames raging in the second floor. An instant alarm was raised, and in the course of a few minutes a great body of the D division of police were on the spot, as well as the St. Marylebone parish engine. That part of the premises where the fire originated was, with its contents, destroyed, the adjoining apartments much damaged by fire and water, and the ceilings underneath greatly damaged by water. The upper floors are also discoloured by smoke and heat. The precise cause of the fire is unknown, but the supposition is, that it was caused through a cat having crawled under the kitchen fire-place, and her coat becoming ignited, then ran underneath the bedding in the second floor. Fortunately the whole of the valuable property in the lower part of the premises is uninjured, and the business of the firm will not in the least be retarded. The loss is fully covered by insurances in the Sun and Guardian Fire-offices.

LAUNCH OF THE BRAGANZA STEAMER, AND THE KESTREL YACHT!

On Monday last West and East Cowes were the focus of unusual gaiety and attraction, occasioned by the sending afloat of two splendid vessels: the Braganza of Southampton, one of the large steamers belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company; and the R. Y. S. yawl, Kestrel, belonging to the Earl of Yarborough, Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron; both of which vessels having been, some months back, hauled up on adjacent slips, for the purpose of undergoing extensive alterations.

The ceremony drew hundreds of pleasure-seeking visitors from Southampton, Ryde, and Portsmouth, and the morning steamers brought over a number of passengers, who, from the fineness of the weather, had resolved on making a holiday. The shores of the Medina, on both sides of the river at "the Ferry," and every spot from whence a sight could be obtained, were crowded with spectators, and the river in the immediate vicinity covered with boats with fashionables, amongst which we observed several belonging to the Royal Yacht Squadron.

Our engraving shows "the Launch," sketched from the opposite shore of the Medina, at the period when the Braganza was making her way along the inclined plane, returning to that element where she had previously distinguished herself; introducing also the extensive premises of the Messrs. White, shipbuilders, West Cowes; and the adjacent slip, belonging to Mr. Hausen, on which the Kestrel is observed, previous to being launched.

The Braganza has been lengthened 30 feet in midships, and her dimensions are now as follow:—

Length aloft, from the inner part of the main stem to the fore part of the sternpost		188 5-10 feet
Breadth amidships		24 8-10 "
Depth of hold in midships		18.6 "
Engine-room in length		57. "
Total tonnage (as follows), ..		855.852-3500 tons.
The hull	794.957	
Poop	60.3395	
		855.852-3500
Deduct engine-room ..		284.1925
Register tonnage ..		570.2427-3500

She is now a splendid model, commanded by Captain James Down, her former commander, and we understand is to be employed between London and Constantinople.

Precisely at eleven o'clock this superb steamer was turned off, amid the cheers of thousands, and her gradual and steady progress towards the river was truly majestic. She was fully rigged, and dressed out in a gorgeous attire of flags and signals. On reaching the middle of the stream, the anchor was let go, and she was moored until the following day, when she was taken in tow by the Iberia steamer, and conveyed to Southampton, where she will receive her boilers.

At noon, the Kestrel was launched from the adjacent slip. This vessel was built by Mr. Joseph White, at East Cowes. She has undergone some alterations; her stern has been shortened, and a cutwater, with the figure of a kestrel, added, together with a standing bowsprit; and, although on the whole she is a fine vessel, we do not think that the alteration forward has added to her beauty. She now has the appearance of being one of "the olden time."

On Wednesday, at noon, the foundation-stone of the new Steam Frigate Dock, which is being constructed at this port, on the premises of Messrs. White, was laid by the senior of that firm, Mr. Thomas White, in the seventieth year of his age, unaccompanied by the pomp usual on similar occasions. It will be a dry dock, capable of taking in the largest steam-vessel afloat, without the necessity of unshipping the paddle-wheels. Already above two-thirds of the soil (a stiff lias) has been excavated, and the whole dock piled in; and, when viewed from the interior, the excavation resembles the hold of a great floating monster. It is expected the dock will be completed in November next. This additional accommodation in the port will greatly benefit the place, and its contiguity to the Royal Mail Steam Packet Station at Southampton.

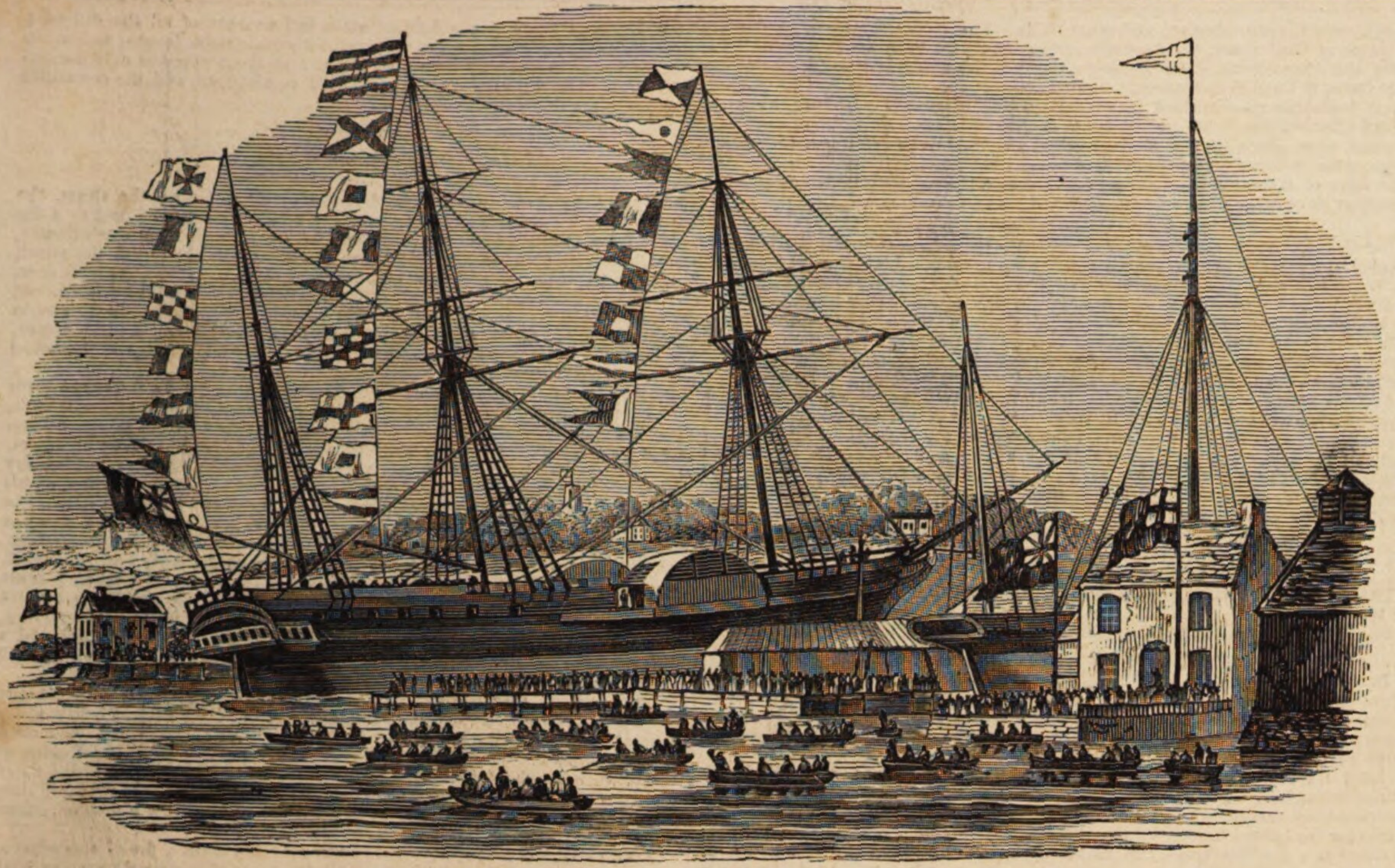
At the conclusion of the ceremony of laying the stone, the proprietor drank the following pithy toast:—"May the dock answer the purpose for which it was intended, and may it reward the honest endeavours of many generations;" which was responded to in a bumper, and with the long and loud cheers of the persons present. In a bottle beneath the stone were deposited various coins of the realm, and many little statistics relating to the port, and the causes which gave rise to the work.

THE TAYLOR INSTITUTE, OXFORD.

In our account of the Grand Commemoration at Oxford, we promised an engraving of this handsome edifice. It has been erected from the bequests of Sir Robert Taylor, the architect, and of Dr. Randolph; the one for the study of modern languages, the other for a picture and statue-gallery; and the funds have been appropriated by the authorities to a structure intended to serve both purposes. The portion allotted to the Taylor Institute, from the designs of Professor Cockerell, is shown in our illustration. The entire building occupies the angle of St. Giles' and Beaumont streets, the east front wing (the Taylor Institute) facing the former. The entire site is about 260 by 100 feet; but about 150 by 70 feet is given up to a raised terrace between the wings, and the centre building is set back to the depth last mentioned. Externally, this middle building has a tetrastlye Corinthian portico, carried up as high as the wings, and rising above the parts on each side of it, which last in height correspond with the order introduced into the wings, and here continued as antæ, forming four in the columns on either side of the portico, with as many windows below, and niches above them. The most striking features in the wings are the large arched windows in the second tier; which, besides having a projecting balcony, are recessed, and are carried up quite through the entablature of the Ionic order. The raised court, or terrace between the wings, to which the ascent is by a wide flight

---

* We believe there was a model of the original plan in the Committee Room, to which reference was frequently made.



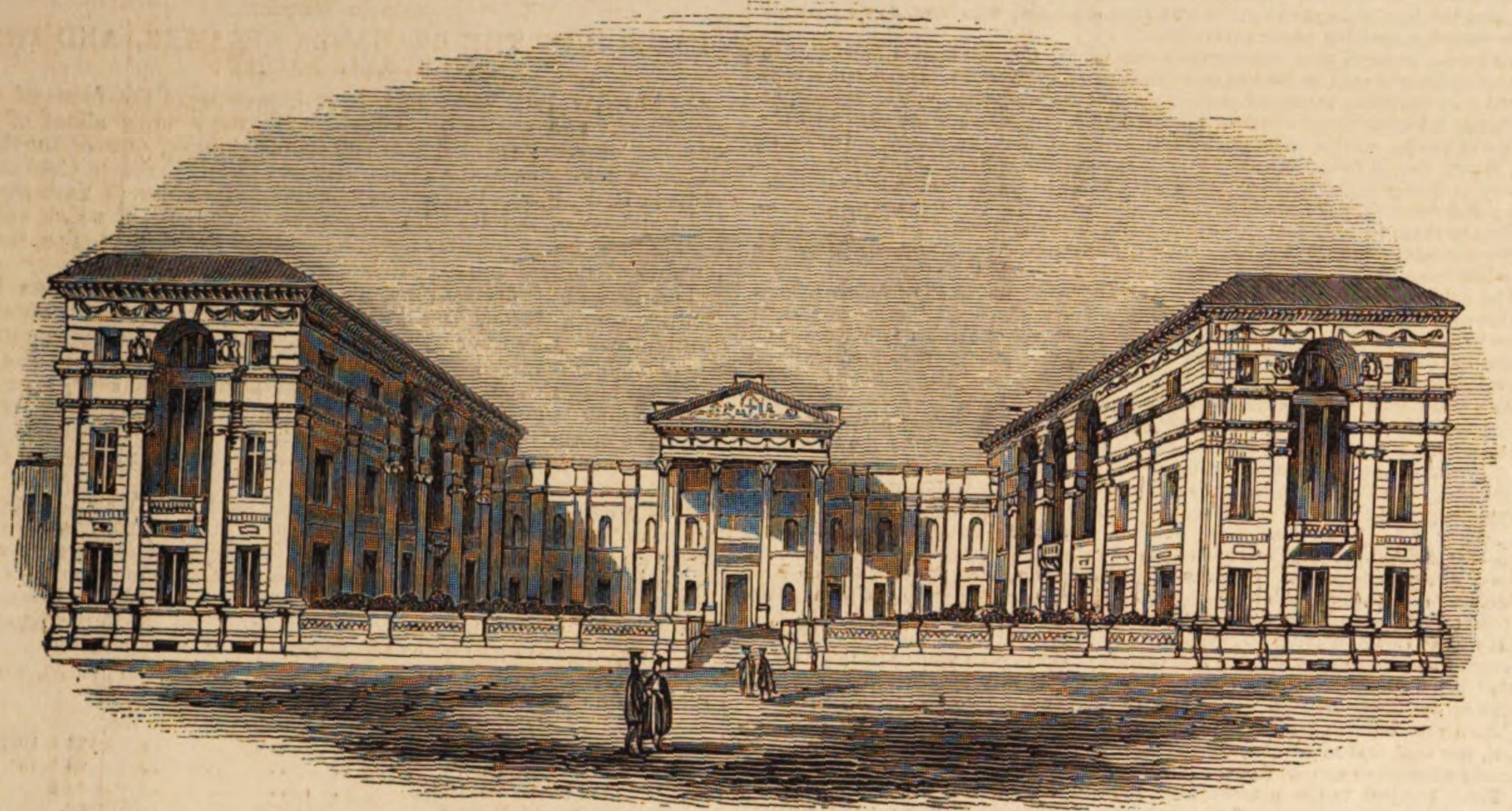
LAUNCH OF "THE BRAGANZA" STEAMER, AT COWES. (See page 3.)

of steps facing the portico, is a pleasing novelty: the cornice and roof of the wings produce a fine effect.

The Taylor building will contain the Curator's residence, six lecture rooms, and a library, forty feet cube.

It is to be hoped that some portion of the entire building will be appropriated as a museum of specimens of sculpture and architectural decoration of the middle ages, which should be arranged chronologically. Oxford may be termed a sort of architectural museum in itself; but nowhere, except at the sister University, could a gallery of the kind suggested be more desirable, inasmuch as it would tend to promote a feeling for the beauties of our ancient architecture among those destined for the church, and likely to have influence in the preservation or restoration of our ancient ecclesiastical edifices.

Meanwhile, considerable interest has been excited at Oxford by the University having in convocation rejected the new statute for the cultivation of modern languages at the Institute, on account of the weak and inefficient scheme for its regulation. The capital is £60,000, and a magnificent foundation like this, will, it is hoped, be not frustrated by injudicious parsimony.



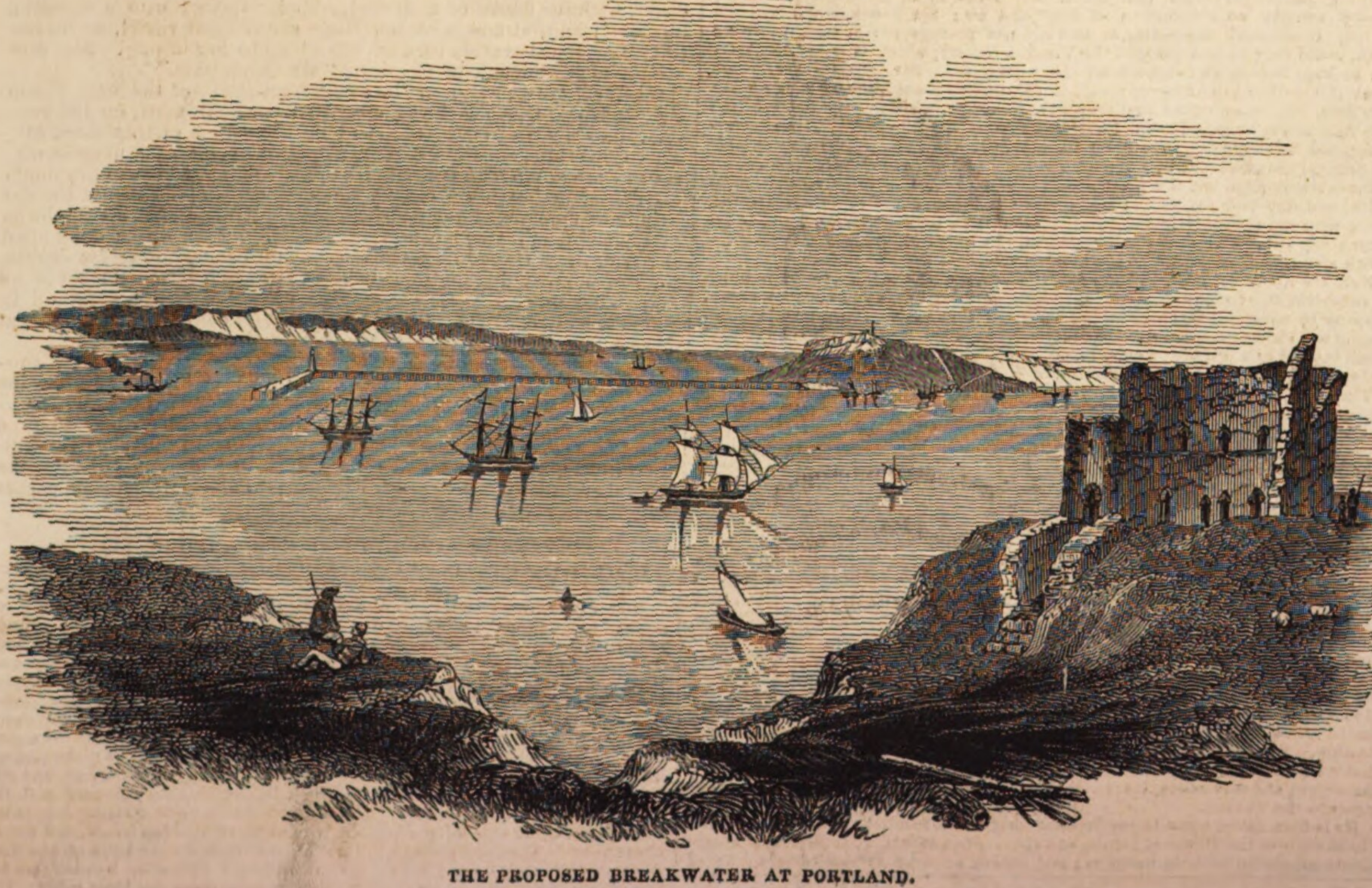
THE TAYLOR INSTITUTE, OXFORD.

ASYLUM HARBOUR FOR PORTLAND ROADS.

The Harbour of Refuge Commissioners having just completed a careful survey of Weymouth Bay and Portland Roads, and having examined all those who offered themselves and were qualified to afford the necessary information, the Commissioners are fully impressed with the natural advantages presented to their notice for forming a Breakwater in Portland Roads, capable of affording shelter and protection to the shipping and maritime commerce of England, of being a counterpoise to Cherburgh (from which Portland is only distant sixty miles), and St. Malo, and situated about midway between Portsmouth and Plymouth. In their visit to Portland, the commissioners were forcibly struck with the economy that would be attendant on the erection of a Breakwater here—large quantities of stone, already quarried, and now only encumbering the land, and of no value, seeming to invite the undertaking, and the owners would, no doubt, be glad to see it removed. This stone (the roach) being in large pieces of from ten tons and under, is admirably adapted for the construction of a Breakwater; and we congratulate the town and neighbourhood upon the prospect of this great and important national undertaking being carried into effect.

We quote this statement from the *Dorset Chronicle*. It is now more than probable that the Breakwater proposed by the late Mr. John Harvey, so far back as 1813, will be constructed. The work in its progress would be of vast advantage to the neighbourhood, since it would afford employment for five or six years to many thousands. Mr. Harvey's plan proposes that the Breakwater extend from the north-east point of the Isle of Portland, to a distance of about two miles and a quarter, which would secure a safe anchorage, and form a roadstead of four square miles in extent, situated only twenty-one leagues north of Cherburgh; and would prove the most complete shelter, during all winds, in the British Channel.

The excellent anchorage in Portland Roads, consisting for the most part of strong blue clay, with scarcely any tide, is too well known and appreciated by mariners, to require any comment; a fleet of sixty sail of the line would be in perfect safety during *every vicissitude of winds and weather*, and be enabled to go to and from sea at discretion. There are numerous springs of excellent water contiguous to the proposed Breakwater, sufficient for the use of the whole British Navy, if required.



THE PROPOSED BREAKWATER AT PORTLAND.

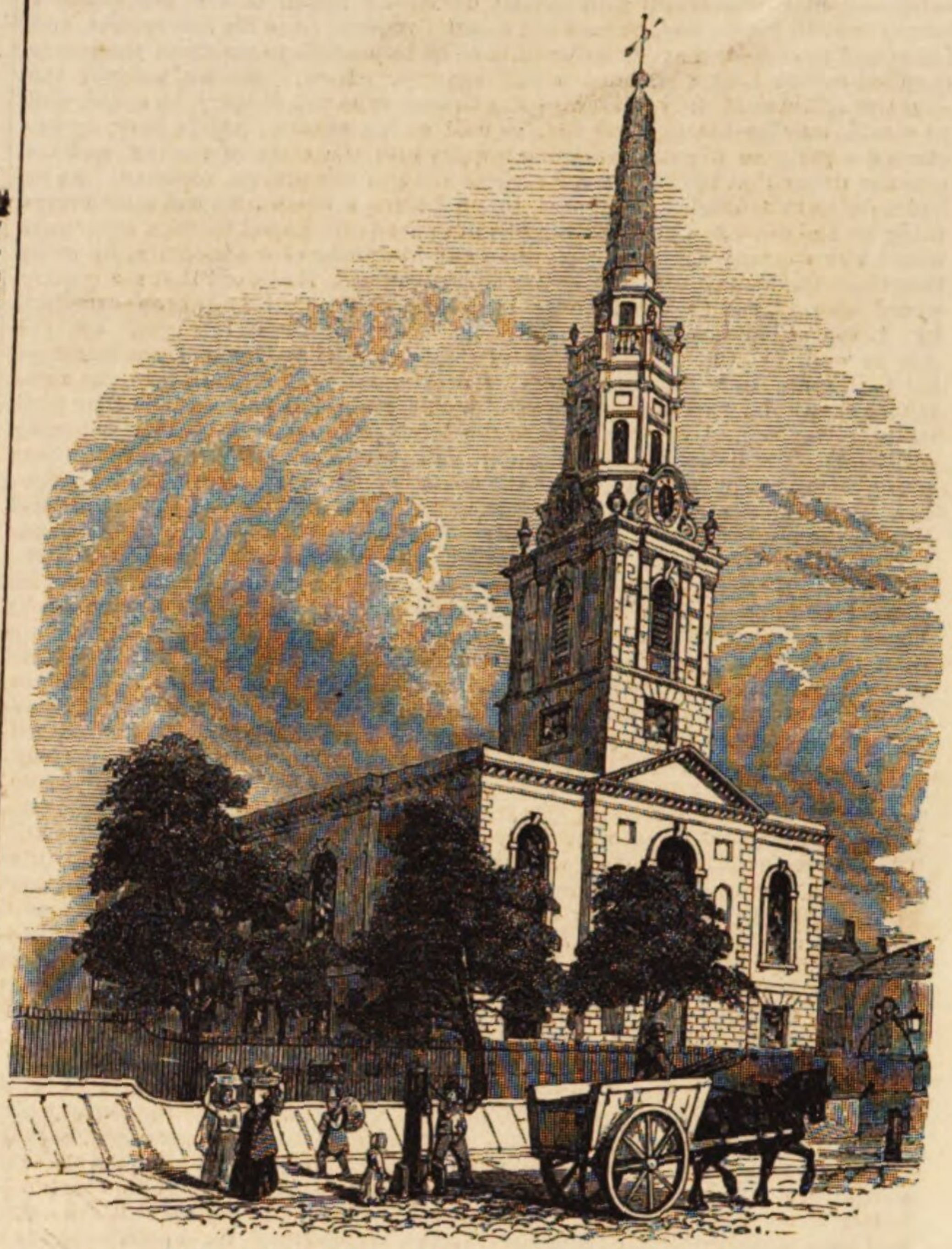
By extending the Breakwater 2¼ miles, it would completely shelter Weymouth Pier, Harbour, and Bathing-place, when it blows hard from the south-east. The point of termination will then be on the remains of the wreck of the Abergavenny; and it is important that a vessel may, from that point, clear Portland with the wind at south-east, without making a tack; a position to be more readily gained by vessels working up to it under the lee or shelter of the Breakwater.

The stone for this great work may be obtained gratis, and there are in one mile of quarries no less than 20,000,000 tons of stone already prepared: this being the upper, or cap stone, which must necessarily be removed in order to obtain the finer stone suitable for building. The quarries are upwards of 300 feet above the sea level, so that by railways, or inclined planes, the stone might be conveyed to the water side without either engines or horses. The expense of the proposed Breakwater is estimated at £600,000.

CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XLVI.

ST. GILES'S-IN-THE-FIELDS.

Many a reader may start at the adjunct of "in the fields," to the dedicatory name of this metropolitan church; and the surprise is natural enough when we recollect that the structure is situated on the south side of the High-street, St. Giles's, probably one of the narrowest roadways in this overgrown city. For the information of such persons, however, it may be as well to premise that the name of the church receives its addition from the circumstance of being formerly *in the fields*, and to distinguish it from the Church of St. Giles's, Cripplegate. This parish was anciently a village of the same name, and its church is supposed to owe its origin to the chapel which belonged to the hospital founded about 1117, by Queen Matilda, consort of Henry I., for the reception of leprous persons belonging to the City of London and the county of Middlesex. In 1354, Edward III granted this hospital to the Master and Brethren of the order of Burton, St. Lazar, of Jerusalem, in Leicestershire, for certain considerations for which it became a cell to that order, till the general dissolution of religious houses by Henry VIII. who, in 1545, granted it to Lord Dudley. Soon after this period, the chapel or church was made parochial; and on the 20th of April, 1547, William Rawlinson was instituted rector.



CHURCH OF ST. GILES'S IN THE FIELDS.

The ancient church being very small, and much dilapidated, was taken down in 1623, and a church of brick was erected in its stead. This also became in its turn too small and inconvenient, when the inhabitants applied for an Act of Parliament to enable them to rebuild it; accordingly, the old fabric was taken down in 1730, and the present very handsome edifice was erected and completed in 1733; this being the third church built upon the site.

Mr Elmes, in his diligently compiled "Topographical Dictionary of London," attributes the design to Gibbs; but the following statement is more circumstantial:—"It is curious that this edifice, which has given to Flitcroft his reputation, should be attributed, in the Report of the Church Commissioners to the House of Commons, to Hawksmoor, who, they say, expended £8605 7s. 2d. upon it; but there is no doubt but Walpole, and the View, published in 1753, are correct in ascribing it to Flitcroft, who was, probably, employed by Gibbs, and not by the Commissioners."—Knight's "London."

The church is built of Portland-stone, as are also the tower, and the tall and graceful spire, which are 160 feet high to the vane. The interior is 75 feet in length, exclusive of the recess for the altar, and 60 feet in width: it has a waggon-headed ceiling, and is divided into nave and aisles by fluted stone Ionic columns, which assist the main walls in carrying the roof. The effect of the entire composition is more than usually chaste and beautiful.

A new entrance-gateway, of considerable beauty, has, within these 40 years, been erected from the designs of William Leverton, Esq., in which is introduced an ancient piece of sculpture, of more curiosity than beauty, representing the last judgment. This work was taken from "The Resurrection Gate" of the old church, which had also many rich monuments, one of which, to Sir Roger L'Estrange, the well-known loyalist and writer, still remains. Andrew Marvel was also buried here, "A man in whose reputation the glory of the patriot has eclipsed the fine powers of the poet." St. Giles's also preserves the ashes of Chapman, the translator of Homer; and Flaxman, the truly great sculptor, was buried here on December 15, 1826, his body accompanied to the grave by the President and Council of the Royal Academy. For once, an inscription speaks simple truth; we read here, "John Flaxman, R.A., P.S., whose mortal life was a constant preparation for a blessed immortality: his angelic spirit returned to the Divine Giver on the 7th of December, 1826, in the 72nd year of his age.'

There is a peculiarly interesting circumstance connected with his death, told by Allan Cunningham, in his "Lives of the British Sculptors," (Page 359), which we cannot resist the temptation of transcribing. He says "the winter had set in, and, as he was never a very early mover, a stranger found him rising one morning when he called about nine o'clock. 'Sir,' said the visitant, presenting a book as he spoke, 'this work was sent to me by the author, an Italian artist, to present to you, and at the same time to apologise for its extraordinary dedication. In truth, sir, it was so generally believed throughout Italy that you were dead, that my friend determined to show the world how much he esteemed your genius, and having this book ready for publication, he has inscribed it 'Al Ombra di Flaxman.' No sooner was the book published than the story of your death was contradicted, and the author, affected by his mistake, which, nevertheless, he rejoices at, begs you will receive his work and his apology.' Flaxman smiled, and accepted the volume with unaffected modesty, and mentioned the circumstance, as curious, to his own family and some of his friends." This occurred on Saturday the 2nd of December, when he was well and cheerful; the next day he was taken suddenly ill with cold, and on the 7th was dead.

We perceive, with great satisfaction, that a subscription is in progress for a statue of Flaxman, but we are not aware of its destination.

In the churchyard, too, is the tomb of the Pendrells, who aided in the escape of Charles II.; and, a few years since, was revived the custom of decorating this tomb on Restoration Day (May 29), with branches of oak, in commemoration of Pendrell's loyalty and attachment to the "unkingship."

In the tower is a clock, the dials of which are illuminated at night with gas; this being, if we remember rightly, the first improvement of the kind introduced into the metropolis.

The church is a rectory, in the County and Archdeaconry of Middlesex, in the diocese of London, and the patronage of the Lord Chancellor. The present rector is the Rev. J. E. Tyler, who was instituted in 1826. He is the author of a recondite treatise on Oaths, and a life of Henry V., blending the research of the antiquary with the accomplishment of the scholar.

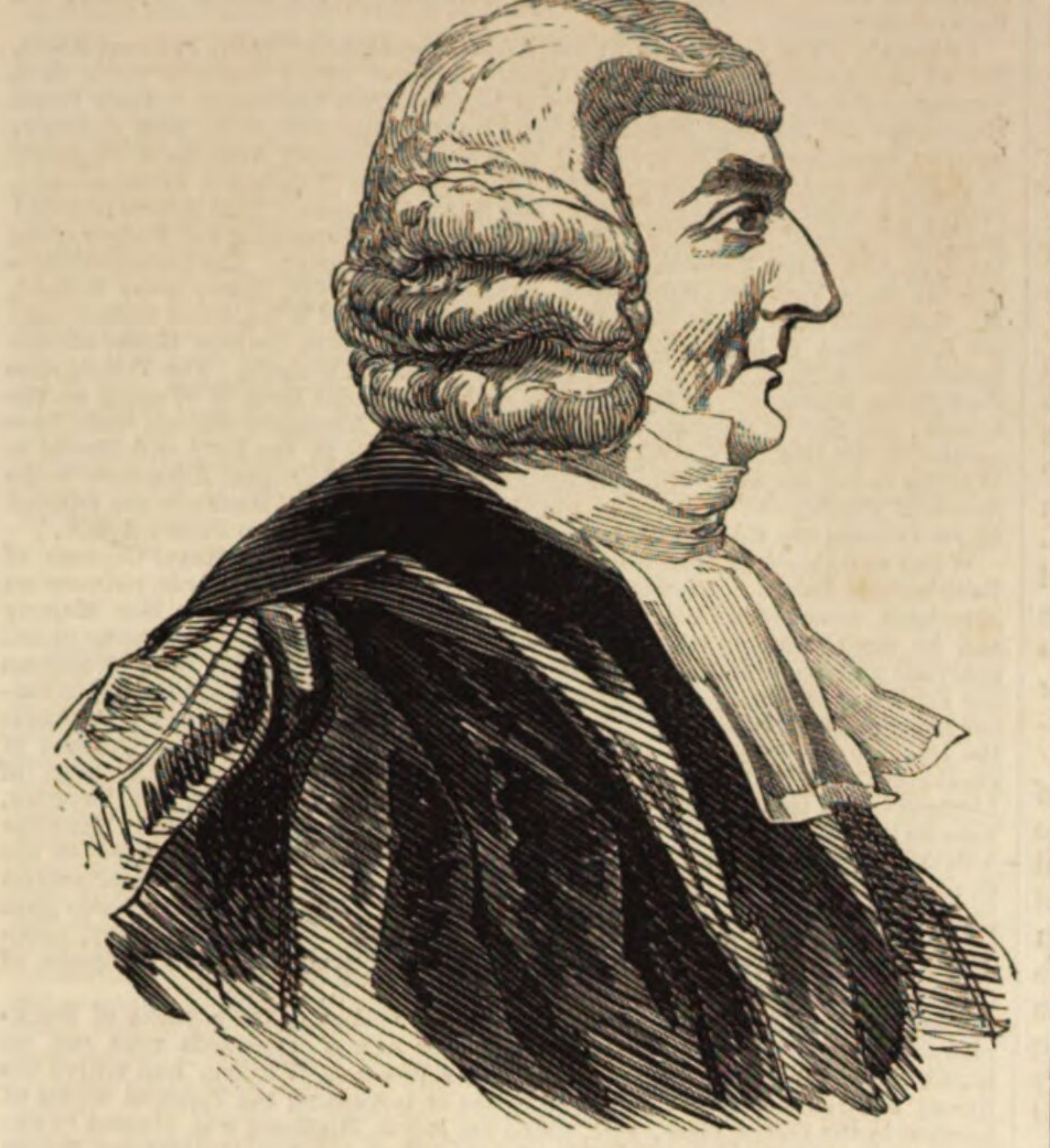
Although the church is very capacious, it is altogether inadequate to the spiritual wants of the parish; and the excellent Rector has been very instrumental in raising funds for the erection of another church, the first stone of which was laid a few weeks since. Of the superstructure, cleverly designed by Ferrey, we shall shortly present our readers with an engraving.

It was in front of the site of St. Giles's Church that Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham, was so savagely burnt during the reign of Henry V., his early friend. The phrase, "St. Giles's Bowl," will remind many of the custom that formerly prevailed here of giving every malefactor on his way to Tyburn a bowl of ale, as his last worldly draught. Thus is the site associated with the fierceness and coarse spirit of bygone ages; and probably the most grateful relics are the trees in the churchyard, which carry the mind's eye back to "the fields." The illuminated clock and the wood pavement of the roadway, are unquestionably of our own time.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.—No. XXII., XXIII.

LORD DENMAN, CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

The name of Denman is one of the greatest of those that figure in the political and legal history of the present and past age. He was early on the stage of public life; he has continued on it long, and he has won the honour and respect of all parties throughout his career. In him the learning of the lawyer has not deadened freedom and independence of thought in the man; nor has the exalted station he has attained caused him to forget or hold in light esteem the rights and privileges of the people. This he has proved on many occasions, in his decisions from the judgment seat, which was never, we believe, filled by a man in whose uprightness and integrity there was a more universal and absolute confidence. But his exertions are not confined to the bench.



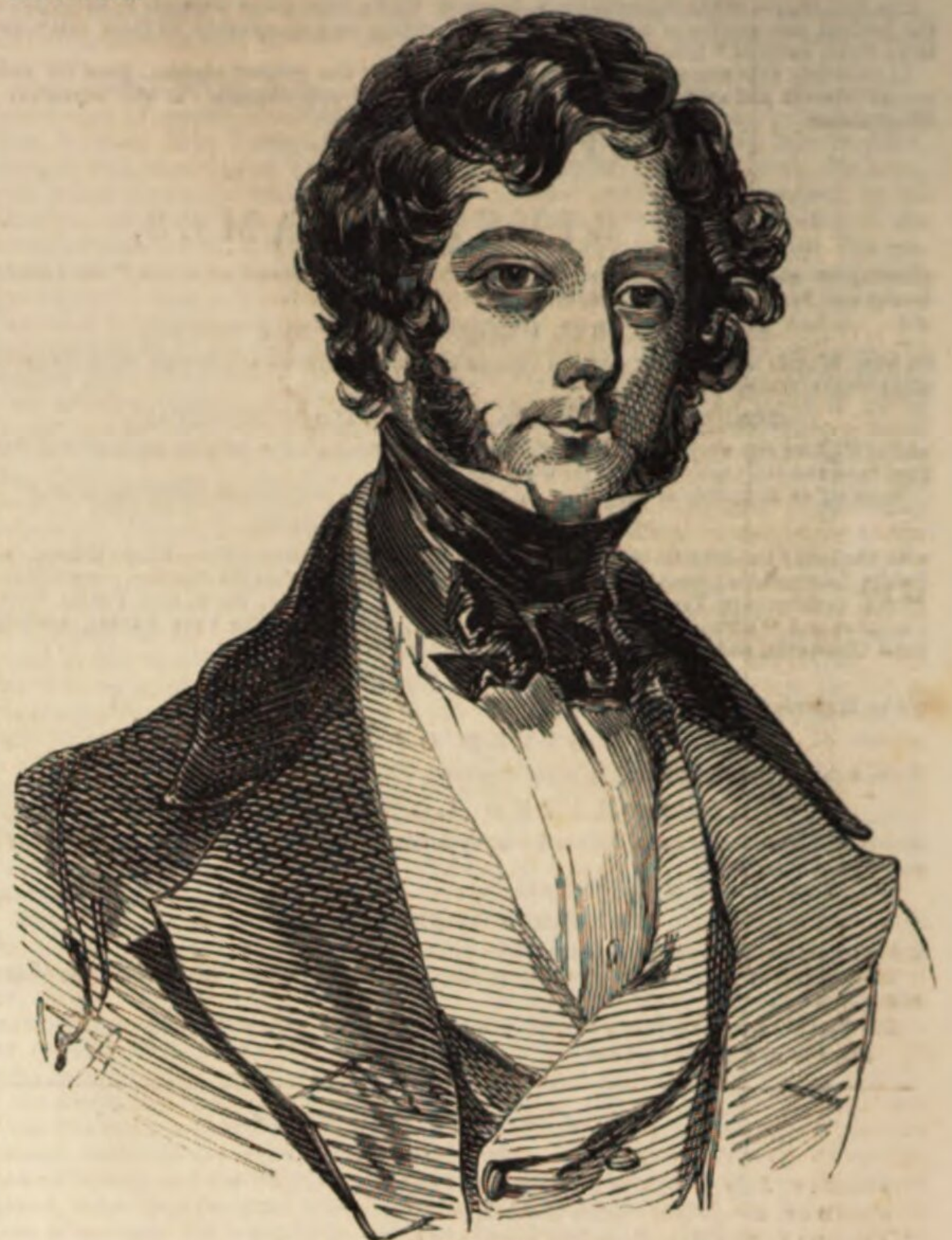
LORD DENMAN.

In his place in Parliament he is not an unfrequent speaker, and it is on account of the part he has taken in the debate in the Lords on the management of the Post-Office that we give him as one of our Parliamentary Portraits. His speech on that occasion was a severe denunciation of the system; and the censure he threw on Sir J. Graham, though couched in temperate language, was nevertheless strong.

Lord Denman is now sixty-five years of age; he seems to have borne with less injurious effect than might be expected the wasting toil of his laborious office. He was created a peer in 1834, having previously sat in the House of Commons as Sir Thomas and Mr. Denman. He was, with Lord Brougham, the advocate of the unfortunate Queen of George IV.; he filled the office of Solicitor-General to her Majesty. His exertions for his client were so well remembered, that, it is believed, they excluded him from the Bench during the life of George IV., but, on the accession of the Whigs to power, under William IV., he was made Attorney-General, and then Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench.

T. S. DUNCOMBE, ESQ., M.P.

Mr. T. Duncombe is well known as the Parliamentary advocate of popular rights and personal grievances. In bringing forward both of them, he has on many occasions met with more success than could have been anticipated for one who holds extreme political opinions, and who is not attached very closely to any one section of the house as a party man. He owes his success partly to personal qualities, such as earnestness and boldness of speech, but more to the ability with which he chooses his ground of attack, never bringing forward a case that is either untenable or badly supported by evidence, and more than all, perhaps, by the great knowledge he has of the forms of Parliament, and the skill and tact with which he uses it. He is almost the only member of whom it can be said that he has beaten Sir R. Peel on points of precedent and parliamentary practice. In the first session of the Peel Ministry, when its power was yet unshaken by internal divisions, he defeated it on a motion with respect to the right of petition on the Income-tax Bill. But his efforts have been rather exceeded by his late exertions in bringing forward the affair of the opening of letters by the Secretary of State. In this matter it must be admitted that he got hold of a famous grievance, one in which he enlisted on his side a great amount of public feeling, not by any means confined or limited by party or partisan spirit. He has carried the question through with his usual ability. From briefly refusing all explanation and inquiry, the Government have been brought to furnish something like the first, and to grant the latter by the means of a committee; it is a secret one, indeed, but it is still a concession. Mr. Duncombe has great personal advantages; his features are handsome, his voice good, his bearing bold, manly and unaffected, and (what is not altogether without its effect) his style of dress is unexceptionable. The frank *bonhommie* of his manner when addressing the House, combined with the power of giving hard hits, of the effect of which there is no mistake, make the honourable member for Finsbury a favourite on his side of the House, while he is not disliked by the other. Having before given a sketch of the honourable member—(See the Illustrated London News, for July 30, 1843)—we do not think it necessary to add more than the following details:—Thomas Slingsby Duncombe is the eldest son of Thomas Duncombe, Esq., of Copegrove, near Boroughbridge. His father is brother of the first Lord Feversham. He sat for the borough of Hertford for several Parliaments previous to 1832, in which year he was unseated by Lords Mahon and Ingestre, under the influence of the Marquis of Salisbury. Their election was afterwards declared void. He has represented the Metropolitan borough of Finsbury since 1834: at the present moment he may be called the most popular of the Metropolitan members.



T. S. DUNCOMBE, ESQ., M.P.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—THE YELLOW DRAWING-ROOM.

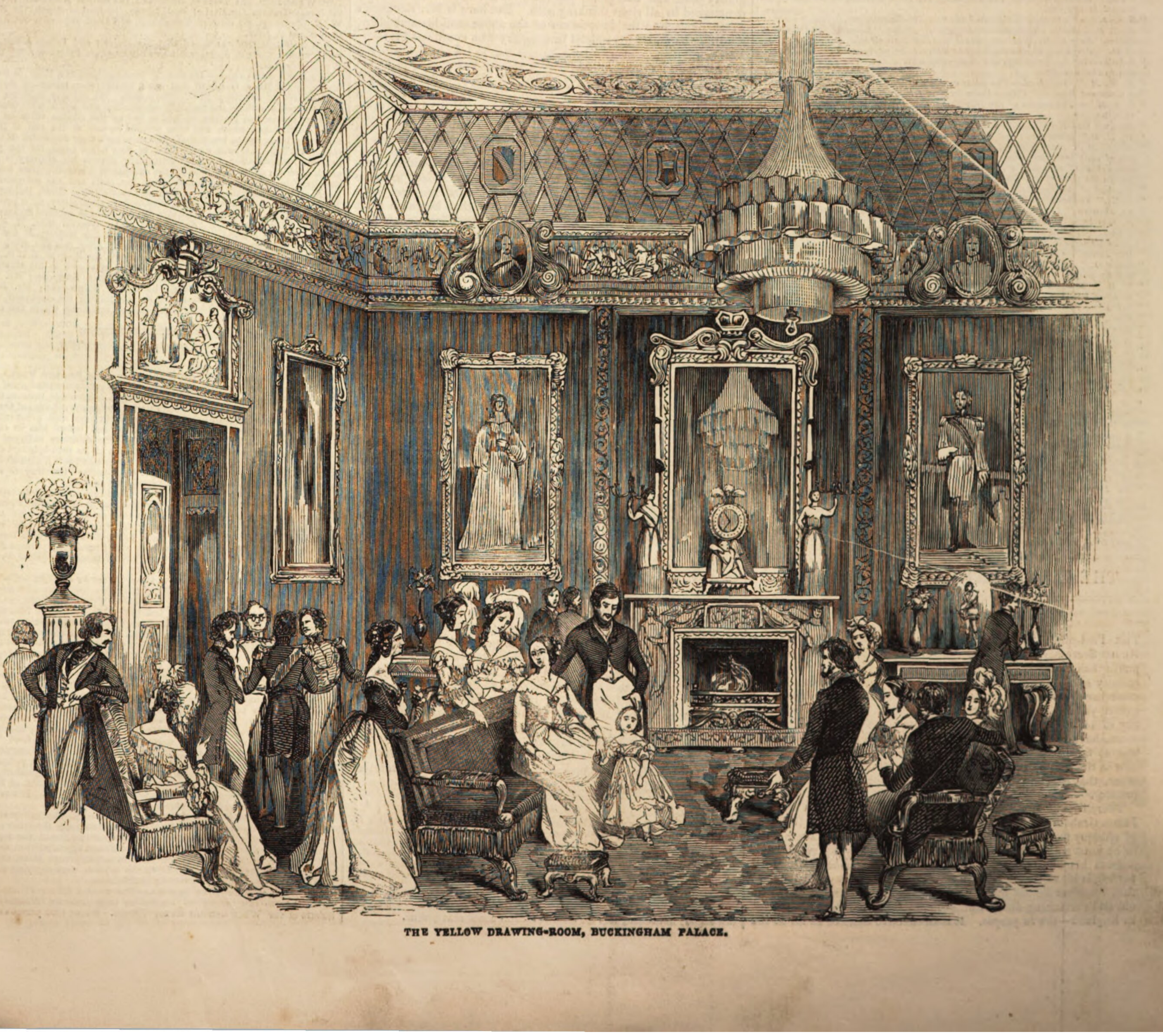
Waagen, the acute German critic, said of Buckingham Palace, "it looks as if some wicked magician had suddenly transformed some capricious stage scenery into solid reality." Thus far of the exterior. Mrs. Jameson, speaking of the interior, says: "George the Fourth had a predilection for low ceilings, so all the future inhabitants of the Pimlico Palace must endure suffocation; and, as his Majesty did not live on good terms with his wife, no accommodation was prepared for a future Queen of England."

The superb saloon represented in our engraving, will, we think, gainsay the last quoted opinion. It shows "the Yellow Drawing-room," the most superb of the entire range of rooms that occupy the western or garden front of the first story, and the northernmost in the suite. Its height is 32 feet, and its form nearly square: it has a lofty cove, richly gilt, and ornamented with heraldic shields. In the frieze is a series of sculpture, in relief, by Pitts, descriptive of the origin and progress of Pleasure, namely, Love Awakening the Soul to Pleasure—the Soul in the Bower of Fancy—the Pleasure of Decoration—the Invention of Music—the Pleasure of Music—the Dance—the Masquerade—the Drama—the contest for the Palm—the Palm resigned—the Struggle for the Laurel—the Laurel obtained. There is so much classic beauty in these designs, that we regret to see the continuation broken by the introduction of medallion portraits, even though they be of royal and illustrious personages.

But the main beauty of the apartment lies in the harmony of colour adopted for its draperies, &c.; namely, a series of shades of yellow, ranging almost from brown to green. Thus, the walls are hung with figured yellow silk, and the window draperies are of similar costly material; as are the sofas, chairs, seats, &c. The effect is truly elegant; and we remember the like success in the principal drawing-room of the Reform Club House in Pall-Mall.

The floor of the Yellow Drawing-room in the Palace is bordered with satin and holly wood, inlaid with devices of rose and tulip wood, which ingenuity it were pity to hide even with the choicest productions of the loom.

Upon the walls are portraits of royal personages; and at each end, and above the chimney-piece, are placed superb mirrors. The chimney-piece is of exquisitely white marble, sculptured by Westmacott. The furniture of the room is truly sumptuous; and the assemblage of vases filled with flowers, clocks, bronzes, inlaid tables, cabinets, &c., in exquisite taste. To quote a contemporary, "All that luxury can desire, or skill and wealth accomplish, to make this apartment magnificent, in the ordinary modes of obtaining magnificence, is to be found here in an extraordinary degree.



THE YELLOW DRAWING-ROOM, BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

SPLENDID ENGRAVING
FOR THE
SUBSCRIBERS
TO THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

COMPANION PRINT TO THE COLOSSEUM VIEW OF "LONDON IN 1842."

The Proprietors of the Illustrated London News have great pleasure in announcing the forward preparation of a most Superb Engraving, as a companion to their celebrated large Print, entitled "London in 1842."

In selecting this engraving, they are convinced that the subject chosen, from its paramount interest and attraction, will meet with universal approbation. It will represent a Magnificent

PANORAMA
OF
THE RIVER THAMES,

showing at one view "the Royal-towered Thame;" its "Forests of Masts;" its crowded Docks and Port; its Fleet of Steamers; its

NOBLE BRIDGES, UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD;

its busy Wharfs and Quays; and the various objects of interest and beauty upon its immediate banks, including

GREENWICH, AND ITS SUPERB PALACE-HOSPITAL;

and exhibiting the winding of the "Silver Thames" through the mighty mass of buildings that form the metropolis of the Commercial World.

Showing as distinctly as in a Map, yet with beautifully picturesque effect, the several

STREETS OF THE METROPOLIS;

with the many hundred Churches, Palaces, Columns, and Arches; Government Offices, and Public Institutions; Club Houses, Noble Mansions, and Palatial Homes; embellished Street Architecture, Terraces, and Villas; Theatres; Railways; Parks and Public Walks; Factories and Warehouses; and, in short, a perfect Picture of the Vast Extent, Architectural Character, and Most Recent Improvement, of the

BANKS OF THIS NOBLE RIVER.

To be Engraved in the

FIRST STYLE OF THE ART,

From a most Elaborate Drawing made expressly for the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS;

And which has occupied the Artists for several months, so that the strictest reliance may be placed on its accuracy.

The entire length of the PRINT will be

UPWARDS OF EIGHT FEET!

but it is impossible to enumerate one-tenth of the objects.

The interest of the subject cannot be surpassed, and the highest talent is employed in its execution.

☞ Further announcements of this Magnificent Print will be duly given.

198, Strand, April 18, 1844.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, July 7.—Fifth Sunday after Trinity.
Monday, 8.—Adam Smith died, 1790.
Tuesday, 9.—Mrs. Radcliffe born, 1764.
Wednesday, 10.—Calvin born, 1509.
Thursday, 11.—Lalande born, 1732.
Friday, 12.—Julius Cæsar born, B.C. 100.
Saturday, 13.—Fenton died, 1730.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending July 13.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.
7 39	8 3	8 31	9 6	9 38	10 10	10 45	11 21	11 54	0 0	0 22	0 49

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"H. F.," *Hitchin.—The number stated includes all the parishes.*

"*J. L. G.*"—*A new edition of the Pharmacopœia has appeared lately. The neighbourhood in question is comparatively healthy. If the analysis be sent we will decide.*

"*A Regular Subscriber,*" *Drogheda.—The article shall appear when the subject is again brought before Parliament.*

"*W. J.,*" *Watling-street.—The height of the York Column, to the top of the capital, is 109 feet.*

"*Sphinx.*"—*We have not hitherto had room for the solution.*

"*H. T. B.,*" *Bath, should address the author of the "Lives of the Princes of Wales," care of Mr. Colburn, Great Marlborough-street.*

"*E. O.,*" *Brighton, should continue to address the party until replied to.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*Drawings are chargeable with duty. The fare from London to Paris is £2.*

"*E. W. M.,*" *Guildford.—The maze consists of yew hedges.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *City.—Palm Sunday fell on March 19, in the year 1837.*

"*C. S. M.*"—*The length of the Box Tunnel on the Great Western Railway is 1¾ miles.*

"*An Auld Subaltern*" *shall not be forgotten when occasion presents itself.*

"*W. H. R.*" *is thanked; but the article on the Regatta arrived too late.*

"*Mr. C. M.,*" *Burton-street, is thanked for the suggestion, but the subject has already been engraved in our journal. We shall be happy to aid the completion of so noble a memorial as the Scott Monument by any means within the plan of our journal.*

"*A Lover of the Fine Arts,*" *Andover.—We will see.*

"*T. K.,*" *Tonbridge.—We cannot print the complimentary trifle.*

"*An Oxonian,*" *Louth.—The drawings of the Oxford Illustrations were by Mr. N. Whittock, of Oxford.*

"*Alpha.*"—*The judge referred to as having once waved the standard at the Eton Montem is Mr. Justice Patteson.*

"*Boy Jones.*"—*The sketches will not suit.*

"*Little O.,*" *Banbridge.—Any Postmaster is justified in opening a newspaper sent by post.*

"*F. O.,*" *Liverpool.—Farming for Ladies, or Moubray on Breeding and Rearing Poultry.*

"*Libra.*"—*The History of Wood-Engraving can only be had in our journal.*

"*J. G.,*" *Woolwich.—We have not room.*

"*Quæro.*"—*Vol. I., in Numbers, may be had, post free, price 17s. 6d.*

"*R. D.,*" *Settle, shold apply at the nearest Stamp-office.*

"*X. Y. Z.*"—*The History of Wood-Engraving is completed in the Supplement, published with the present number.*

"*C. E.*" *complains that the post marks used in provincial towns are not plainly stamped.*

"*A. M.*"—*The Irish Bargain will not suit.*

"*W. B.,*" *Ross.—The Great Print is progressing, and every exertion will be made for its speedy completion.*

"*S. D.,*" *Burnham, will be entitled to the Print.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Cork.—Sliced cucumber or "Beetle Wafers" will destroy cockroaches.*

"*W. C.*" *must give six months' notice.*

"*J. H. S.,*" *Huntingdon, should first receive notice.*

"*W. C.*" *and* "*J. T.,*" *Wareham, will be entitled to the Print.*

"*An Inquirer,*" *Lutterworth.—Descriptive Geography, pmblished by the Christian Knowledge Society.*

"*A. E.,*" *Merthyr.—Transportation for life does not dissolve a marrriage.*

"*Onesimus.*"—*Yes.*

"*Orlando.*"—*A portrait of the Winner of the Derby, as decided on the recent trial, will appear in our next.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1844.

The Post-office business has raised a greater storm than the Home Secretary at all anticipated. The first surprise of the public has changed to a deeper feeling, and from one end of the country to the other so unanimous have all parties been in denouncing the practice, that even Sir James Graham has, to some extent, yielded to the force of public opinion. The narrow majority of 44, and the part taken by the members of the late Government, have also told on the Ministry; and the explanation that was at first refused, and that somewhat cavalierly, is conceded now in the shape of a Secret Committee of the House of Commons, that is to inquire both into the law of the matter, and the practice.

There is evidently a good deal at stake on the question. Sir James Graham confesses that he cannot stand up under the load of obloquy that now rests upon him; he must remove some of it, or he must sink under it; and that he may throw some share of it from his own shoulders to those of his predecessors, of all parties, is his object in granting the inquiry. He says, or implies, that whatever he has done has been done by others; he uses the old and everlasting defence of political men and political parties in England—the *tu quoque*. It is an effective defence as far as the recriminating parties are concerned, but it is no answer to the complaints of the third and greater party that stands between the two, and suffers occasionally from both. The people are just as averse to having their letters opened by a Lord J. Russell or a Marquis of Normanby as by a Sir J. Graham. Politics ought to be kept out of consideration with respect to an act that is a violation of the principles of common morality, which is a breach of the law of the land and a suspension of the Constitution of the kingdom, by the command of power under the shield of official impunity. Sir J. Graham seems to think that the conduct of the Oppositiom has fixed a sort of personal stigma upon him in the affair. It cannot be denied that the Whigs have small cause for forbearance when their old associate, changed into their bitterest opponent, lays himself open to attack. But we do not believe that Lord J. Russell would have ventured to denounce in another the very identical practices he had, in the same office, authorised himself. Dwelling in a glass-house he would scarcely have been so imprudent as to throw stones, knowing pretty well that he must bring his own fabric about his ears. We may take it for granted that former Home Secretaries have ordered the detention and opening of letters; but we may take it for granted also, that it was done for the advantage of our own State, not at the mere instigation of Foreign Powers. Had explanation been asked of them, it would, moreover, have been given, at least as to the principle on which they proceeded, as in the case of the celebrated Sir R. Walpole, when questioned on the same subject. The great mistake of Sir J. Graham was so obstinately refusing any information at first, only to be driven afterwards into conceding much more than was asked. He refused to give the slightest explanation of the principle he had adopted; Parliament murmurs, the press expose, and the people become indignant, and on the *third* discussion Government is compelled to concede an inquiry not only into the facts of the case, but the law, which it is not improbable will undergo considerable modification.

On this occasion, as on the former discussions, the weight of argument and the tendency of the debate are directly against the Home Secretary and the Post-office. The bulk of the Ministerial party have thought it quite an official question, to be fought out between the holders of office and Mr. Duncombe. Most of them gave their votes to the Government, but did not feel called on to give their advocacy; that is, not in the political bond. To give their votes is their duty, but to speak is more a matter of feeling and conviction; the votes were given, though not without many exceptions, but the advocacy was withheld, except by Lord Brougham among the Peers, and his double, or shadow, Mr. Roebuck, in the Commons. The manner in which the latter gentleman defended the Government was rather curious. He always does things in a two-handed manner; if he interpose between two contending parties, it is generally to say something bitter of both; neither of them is quite in the right, nor wholly in the wrong. Thus nothing can be stronger than his condemnation of the practice which all parties denounce:—

> He was sure that when the people of England understood what was the nature of the power exercised under the Post-office Act, and likewise when the proceedings which had taken place at the Post-office were laid bare, that moment was its destruction sealed. Such a power was not necessary toward the safety of the country, or even, he would say, of the world. It was only used to gratify base and malignant passions, or to serve the most disingenuous purposes, nor could it be of any use whatever to a Government resting on the affections of the people.

Now to ordinary minds it would seem that a power "not necessary to the safety of the country," and which was "only used to gratify base and malignant passions," could not be too strongly denounced by all right thinking men. But here is Mr. Roebuck's wrath poured on the denouncers of the abuse, and his sympathy, shed like balm, on the official functionary who committed it:—

> He begged to assure the right hon. baronet that he sympathised most sincerely in the feelings which he had expressed as to the manner in which he had been dealt with in this matter. Public indignation had been called down upon a public officer, whose only offence was that of following exactly in the footsteps of his predecessors in office; and that sense of indignation had been created out of doors by all the vile arts of the daily press, which he did not hesitate to designate as the foul instrument by which all manner of vileness had been poured upon the right hon. baronet's head. He would not honour one more than another of these detestable and despicable channels of private information by naming it.

We learn through these same "detestable and despicable channels"—it being among the "vile arts of the daily press" to make known such matters—that these remarks were received with "loud laughter;" so we should imagine; and that laughter must have been caused by some feeling not far removed from contempt. In the affairs of life there is no separating the act from him who does it; the doer must be responsible for the deed. We have it on the best and highest of all authorities that offences must needs come; but it is added, also, "Woe unto them by whom they come." By this mode of dividing the system from the men who carry it out, the most atrocious crimes against society might be justified, if any one in office were only allowed to plead the practices of his predecessors as a defence of his own. Men have not allowed the judicial cruelties of former ages to grow into precedents, neither will they allow official espionage in the present to become one. It is the duty of every age to improve on the past, and leave society better than they found it, or, at all events, not to leave it worse; and in this matter we seemed retrograding. But the discussions, the vote, the granting of the committee, have, we hope, given the system a check.

We regret to see, by a letter in the *Times*, that much wanton damage has been done to the statues and columns of the ruins in Windsor-park; some have been thrown down and others mutilated. It is such conduct as this that compels the exclusion of the public from many places to which they would otherwise be freely admitted. It is lamentable, too, that a very few individuals are sufficient, by their misconduct, to bring a reproach on all: they are exceptions to the general rule, but unfortunately these exceptions oblige precautious to be taken that look a mistrust of all.

The public occasionally hear strange things, but very few were prepared for one portion of the foreign intelligence of the week, which states the poverty of Louis Philippe! It has been generally believed that he was one of the most wealthy monarchs of Europe, having, in addition to the Civil List, the family property of the Orleans branch of the Bourbons, while the wealth of the Prince de Condé is inherited by the Duc d'Aumale. The statement of the insufficiency of the fortune of the King is said to be put forth in order to prepare the way for procuring a "dotation" from the State for some of his children yet unprovided for. The Opposition papers are in a blaze on the subject, and there seems much probability of the plea being not very favourably received by the French people.

THE REVENUE.

The Quarter's Revenue has been made up till yesterday, and presents a favourable aspect. In the important department of Excise, there is an increase on the quarter of £85,479, and on the year of £420,073. In the Customs there is an increase of £312,029; the Stamps and Tax department is nearly the same as in the corresponding quarter of last year. There is a small increase in the Post-office returns; but there is a slight deficiency on the quarter as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, under the head of Miscellaneous Taxes, in consequence of the remittances of silver from China coming into the account of last year, and the remittances recently received in this country not coming into the revenue account until next quarter.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

The Queen and Prince Albert left Buckingham Palace, in an open carriage and four, at twenty minutes past three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, escorted by a party of Lancers, for Claremont. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal were in the next carriage.

Sunday.—The Queen and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal suite, and the houschold, attended divine service at Claremont. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated. In the evening her Majesty and the Prince took an airing in an open pony phaeton.

Monday.—In the morning her Majesty and Prince Albert walked on the lawn in front of Claremont, and also promenaded in the gardens. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Major-General Sir Edward Bowater, afterwards rode out on horseback. The Prince returned to Claremont at two o'clock. In the afternoon the Marchioness of Douro left Claremont for a drive in an open carriage. The Royal Family were taken their accustomed daily airings in Claremont Park. Sir Robert and Lady Gardiner had the honour of joining the Royal dinner-party.

Tuesday.—The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, arrived at Buckingham Palace, at twenty minutes before twelve o'clock, in a carriage and four, escorted by a party of Lancers, from Claremont. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice were in the next carriage; and the Marchioness of Douro (Lady in Waiting), Colonel Arbuthnot (Equerry in Waiting), and Major-General Sir Edward Bowater (Equerry to Prince Albert), occupied another carriage and four. His Royal Highness Prince Albert presided in the afternoon at a meeting of the Commission for Promoting and Encouraging the Fine Arts in the Rebuilding the Palace of Westminster. The Commissioners present were Viscount Palmerston, Lord Ashburton, Mr. Henry Gally Knight, Mr. Benjamin Hawes, Mr. George Vivian, Mr. Thomas Wyse, Lord Mahon, and the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay. The Prince arrived at Gwydyr House shortly before three o'clock. The meeting broke up at six o'clock. The Viscountess Jocelyn has succeeded the Marchioness of Douro as the Lady in Waiting on the Queen; the Earl of Morton and Captain the Hon. Alexander Nelson Hood have succeeded the Earl of Warwick and Captain Meynell as the Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty. Colonel Buckley has relieved Colonel Arbuthnot in the duties of Equerry in Waiting to the Queen; and Colonel Bouverie has relieved Major-General Sir Edward Bowater as Equerry in Waiting to Prince Albert.

Wednesday.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked in the Royal Gardens of Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Albert afterwards rode out on horseback, attended by Colonel Bouverie, Equerry in Waiting. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert did Sir George Hayter the honour to inspect his picture in progress, representing the christening of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. The Queen had a dinner party at Buckingham Palace. The company consisted of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Marquis of Granby, the Earl of Liverpool, the Countess of Westmoreland, the Earl and Countess of Beverley, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Lady Georgiana Bathurst, Baroness Ahlefeldt, Sir Martin Archer Shee, and Baron Knesebeck. The band of the Grenadier Guards attended at the Palace during dinner, and performed several pieces. The band was conducted by Mr. Creaton. Her Majesty afterwards gave a concert, which was performed in the grand saloon. The picture gallery, green drawing-room, and other state apartments were opened for the reception of the visitors.

Thursday.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked in the gardens of Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Albert afterwards rode out on horseback, attended by Colonel Bouverie, Equerry in Waiting, and visited the Surrey Zoological Gardens for the purpose of inspecting the Pictorial Model of London in the Olden Time, with which his Royal Highness was pleased to express himself very much gratified. In the afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert took an airing in an open carriage and four. The royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace included the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, the Marquis of Granby, Lord and Lady Ernest Bruce, Lord Forester, and General the Hon. Sir William Lumley.

The Duchess of Kent.—Her Royal Highness will return to this country on Monday next, on the morning of which day she will embark at Ostend on board the Princess Alice, Dover mail packet, Master Commander L. Smithett, who is ordered to Ostend on the 7th to be in readiness. The Princess Alice will land her Royal Highness at Woolwich.

The Queen Dowager.—Her Majesty Queen Adelaide is expected to return to this country, from visiting her illustrious relatives at Meiningen and Weimar, about the 20th of the ensuing month. It is a gratification to be enabled to state that the last letters from Germany assert the complete health of her Majesty.

Married, on Wednesday, at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell, Lord Alexander George Russell, youngest son of the late Duke of Bedford, to Anne Emily, youngest daughter of the late Sir Leonard Worsley Holmes, Bart., of Westover, Isle of Wight, in the presence of a numerous circle of relatives and friends. After the ceremony, the happy couple preceeded to Woburn Abbey, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Bedford.

A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday at the Foreign Office. The Ministers present were Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wharncliffe, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, the Earl of Haddington, the Earl of Ripon, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Sir Edward Knatchbull, and Lord Granville Somerset. The Council sat an hour.

It is now definitively arranged that her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the royal infants, and the court, will leave Buckingham Palace for the season, on Wednesday next.

The King of Saxony.—On Sunday evening last, the King of Saxony, attended by the Baron Gersdorff and suite, in two open travelling carriages and four, arrived at the Royal Hotel, Weymouth. On Monday morning early, his Majesty took a walk on the beautiful esplanade; and again, after breakfast, his Majesty, previous to leaving, walked as far as the marine villas on Greenhill, when his carriages, which had been ordered to wait at the end of Brunswick-buildings, being ready, his Majesty and suite took their departure on his western tour, intending, as it was understood, to visit Lyme Legis, for the purpose of geological investigation, to which interesting science his Majesty is said to be much devoted; and a finer field for the exercise of a scientific taste does not present itself in the United Kingdom than the cliffs and lias surrounding Lyme Regis. On Tuesday the King arrived at Elliot's Royal Hotel, Devonport, from Torquay. Quite unexpectedly, on Wednesday, his Majesty, in a private dress, with one or two attendants, came into the dockyard in Admiral Sir David Milne's carriage. The gallant Port Admiral, and Major General Hon. H. Murray and Captain Murray, his son and aide-de-camp, met his Majesty at the establishment, and proceeded with him round the yard. After this the King proceeded to the residence of the Admiral Superintendent, Sir S. Pym, K.C.B., where he cordially returned thanks for the kind attention shown to his Majesty by the officers of the departments of the dockyard—Captain Burgman; Mr. Lumsdale, the Master Attendant; Mr. Edye, the Master Shipwright; Mr. Jessop, the Storekeeper, &c. His Majesty and suite, on leaving the dockyard, went, with the Port Admiral, Sir D. Milne, to his official residence, where the royal party lunched.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Deputation of Railway Directors to Sir Robert Peel.—On Monday a deputation of directors from most of the railways waited upon Sir Robert Peel, for the purpose of laying before the right honourable baronet their views on the subject of the ministerial measure respecting the railways of the kingdom. The right honourable baronet received the deputation with great courtesy, and listened with attention to their case, which was laid before him at considerable length. A long conference ensued, in which the directors enlarged on the objectionable character of the whole measure, both in its principle and details, and concluded by expressing a hope that, at the present late period of the session, the bill would be postponed. Sir Robert Peel declined acceding to the request of the deputation for a postponement until next session.

The New Sugar Duties Bill.—We have authority to state that a British Consul has been appointed for Manilla, and that he will proceed to his destination by the July mail; and also that arrangements have been made, which will take effect immediately after the arrival of that mail in the East, under which there will be, in the three ports of Java to which foreign vessels have access—namely, Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya—persons duly authorised to certify the origin of Java sugar in the manner required by the Sugar Duties Bill now before the House of Lords.

Sale of the Library of the late Duke of Sussex.—On Monday, at one o'clock, the sale of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex's library commenced in the auction-rooms of Messrs. Evans and Sons, 93, Pall-mall. The attendance was very limited, and the prices the books fetched were remarkably low. Before the sale commenced a rather strange scene took place between Mr. Evans, sen., and the well-known Captain Ackerley, who, it appeared, caused to be inserted in one of the Sunday papers an advertisement to the effect that the sale would not take place, as some of the books were the property of the public, and had been stolen from the palace. On Mr. Evans coming into the auction-room he asked the Captain if he was the author of the advertisement. The latter did not answer. Mr. Evans commenced the business by stating the title of the first lot; upon which, Captain Ackerley rose and handed him a paper, saying, "That is my protest, sir. I protest against the sale proceeding."—Mr. Evans: Don't interrupt the business, sir.—Captain Ackerley: I have only done my duty, sir, in protesting.—Mr. Evans: You are a madman; and if you don't behave yourself I shall send for a constable.—Several voices cried "Turn him out."—The Captain (addressing the persons present): Mind, I caution you; any persons purchasing these books render themselves liable to an action (laughter, during which the Captain retired.) The number of lots disposed of during the day was 197; the majority consisting of Bibles and portions of Scripture in Hebrew; and the proceeds of the day amounted to £270 8s. It was stated that the Hebrew books disposed of were to be sent to Jerusalem.

Licensed Victuallers' Asylum.—On Tuesday, the half-yearly court of this corporation was held at the Bridge-house Hotel, the Governor in the chair. Mr. Jones, secretary and solicitor to the corporation, read the report of the committee for the past six months, from which it appeared that the domestic and financial affairs of the asylum were in a prosperous state, and that the inmates of the 101 houses attached to the asylum were enjoying all the comforts that age or infirmity in adversity could desire.

Licensed Victuallers' School.—The annual dinner of the friends and subscribers to this benevolent institution took place on Wednesday, in the theatre of the White Conduit House Tavern. About 1200 persons sat down at table. Mr. Wigram (of the firm of Reid and Co.) was in the chair. The chairman, in a brief and eloquent address, adverted to the great good that had been done by the establishment of the school, and impressed upon the company that they were bound, both by interest and duty, to afford it every assistance in their power. Numerous toasts were proposed, and the party broke up at an early hour. A very large amount of subscriptions was collected during the evening.

The Wellington Statue in the City.—A meeting of the committee was held on Tuesday, at which Sir Peter Laurie protested that his sole reason for intruding himself into the Mansion-house on the day of fixing the statue was his anxiety for the honour of the presence of the King of Saxony, that the event might be recorded in the annals of the corporation.

Royal Botanic Society, Regent's Park.—This Society's third and last exhibition of plants and flowers for the season took place on Tuesday. The weather, though sufficiently cloudy to guard from excessive heat of the sun, so cleared up after the stormy gusts of rain and hail as to enhance the pleasures of the promenade, and afforded to the company as they ranged over the grounds an agreeable surprise that the effects of the storm should have been so quickly obliterated. It is but just to state, as we have before had occasion to do, that the arrangements for viewing the plants were admirable, the tents spacious, commodious, and well-ventilated. The bands of the three cavalry regiments—the Horse Guards Blue, the First Life Guards, and the Second Life Guards, met upon the occasion, and played choice selections of music.

The Convicts Barber and Fletcher.—The following document has been published as coming from Fletcher. Barber and he are both on board the convict ship Agincourt, lying off Woolwich, and will sail on Tuesday next for their destination. The witness, whose name is appended to the paper, is said to be an officer of the convict vessel:—"28th June, 1844.—I solemnly declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, William Henry Barber had no guilty knowledge that the will of Anne Slack was a forgery, or that it was otherwise than a legitimate and proper matter of business; as such it was introduced by me to him, as stated in my first examination at the Mansion-house. And I further declare that, to my knowledge and belief, he had no guilty knowledge of either of the cases which have recently formed the subject of indictment. I make this declaration with no other motive than to do an act of justice to Mr. Barber as far as lies in my power.—Joshua Fletcher.—Witness, Matthew Henry Cuttris."

COUNTRY NEWS.

Bolton.—Dreadful Accident and Loss of Life.—We regret to state that a dreadful accident occurred at the linen factory of Mr. Alderman Brookes, at Bolton, on Monday, attended with a considerable loss of life. It appears that the factory, which was built about twelve years since, close to the river Crole, and adjacent to St. George's Church, in that town, was at full work, when the boiler of one of the engines suddenly burst, and buried the whole of the work-people, consisting of males and females, in the ruins. The force of the explosion is said to have been tremendous, and to have torn away the roof, and the principal portion of the floors and walls. The authorities were speedily upon the spot, so also were some thousands of the inhabitants; and as soon as the extent of the catastrophe had been ascertained, workmen were employed in clearing away the ruins, with the view of discovering the dead, and ministering to the necessities of the wounded. It was impossible, in the hurry and confusion of the moment, to ascertain how many were employed in the factory at the time. Some said 50 and others 100; but from the fact that a wounded person was not discoverable in any part of the ruins, it was feared that the whole of the unfortunate inmates must have met their deaths simultaneously. Some idea may be formed of the extent of the building, from the fact that it covered nearly two acres of ground, including, of course, the yards and out-offices. It contained two engines, one at each end of the works; one of 50, and the other of 60 horse power; and it was, as we have said, the bursting of the boiler attached to one of those engines that caused the dreadful explosion in question. The extent of the injury by the explosion of the steam-boiler at the linen-mill of Mr. John Brooks, is now ascertained. Three persons have perished by the calamity. Bridget Hart, who was the first person discovered amongst the ruins, died at her house in Newport-street, this morning, leaving a husband and three children. She was returning from the yard to the mill, when the explosion took place, and thus met her melancholy end. James Swift, an elderly man, was found dead. He has left a wife and four children. He was employed in a drying-room over the boiler-house, and must have been thrown into the air with the materials of the building. James M'Donald, of Dale-street, was also employed in the drying-room, and met the same fate as his companion Swift. He was a young man and has left a wife in a state of pregnancy. He had only gone to wrok at the mill that morning with his brother William, who was also much mutilated, but is expected to recover. James Rigg, the mechanic. George Brinscow, the fireman, and the others who were injured, are also considered out of danger. This morning workmen commenced taking down the chimney and the end of the mill over the engine house. There were nearly six hundred hands employed in the establishment, who are thus thus thrown out of employment, but, we are happy to say, that three hundred or four hundred of them are expected to be at work again in about a fortnight, *there being two other engines* at the other end of the mill, which will keep a considerable portion of the machinery going. An inquest will be held on the bodies of the deceased, when some light will, most probably, be thrown upon the cause of this calamitous accident.

Cirencester.—A public meeting of the shareholders and supporters of the Agricultural College was held at Cirencester on Monday, to receive the report of the committee of management. Earl Bathurst occupied the chair. The attendance was numerous and influential. Dr. Daubeney, of Oxford, was amongst the number. The report was satisfactory. It is intended to hold a public meeting at Southampton in aid of the scheme, on the occasion of the great annual meeting of the Agricultural Society of England taking place in that town. A farm of about four hundred acres, nearly a mile from Cirencester, on the road to Stroud, called Port Farm, belonging to Earl Bathurst, is to be the experimental farm for the intended college.

Gallant Conduct of a Boy.—On the 27th ult. a little boy, named Birch, while playing at Bootle, near Liverpool, fell into the water, when his brother, seven and a-half years old, plunged in, and rescued him.

The Worcester Tragedy.—Death of the Murderer.—To our former report of the horrible tragedy at Worcester last week, we have now to add the final catastrophe. On Friday Jabez Hooper was considered much better, and the surgeons in attendance closed the horrible wounds in his throat. Next morning, however, he was considerably worse, and unfavourable symptoms supervened in the course of the day, until the evening, when he died. He continued rational during Friday, but at one time got out of bed and approached the window of his room. He was, however, at once stopped by the police officer, and placed in bed. During the day he expressed an earnest desire to know the result of the coroner's inquest, but this was most properly concealed from him until he should be in a fit state to receive the intelligence. On the day of his death the prisoner betrayed slight aberration of intellect. The deceased prisoner formerly kept a general provision shop at Abberley, about eleven miles from Worcester, on the Ludlow road, and is respectably connected. About twelve months ago he removed to Worcester, and was living at his brother's house when the murder was committed. There does not appear to have been the slightest ill-will subsisting between him and his brother's family; and as to the allegation of the prisoner's insanity, we may say that, although it is positively affirmed that he has betrayed symptoms of mental aberration after indulgence in intoxicating liquors, nothing of the kind was apparent a few hours before the committal of the horrid deed which has hurried two mortals unprepared into the other world. The remains of the poor child were buried on Friday afternoon, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators.

IRELAND.

Lord Heytesbury succeeds Earl de Grey as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He is expected in Dublin on the 15th inst. The following appointments have been announced:—Mr. A'Court, at present of the Chief Secretary's Office, Dublin Castle, to be Private Secretary to Lord Heytesbury; Capt. Bowles, brother to the gallant admiral lately on the Irish station, to be Comptroller of the Household, vice Major Parker of the 1st Life Guards; Capt. Willis, Gentleman Usher (son-in-law of Sir William Gossett), succeeds to the Mastership of the Horse, vice Capt. Williams, formerly of the 7th Hussars; Lords Francis Gordon, Charles Ker, and Sir William Don, will be retained as Aides de Camp. It is generally understood that the foregoing are the only changes contemplated in the household.

The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association, which was held, as usual, on Monday, in the Conciliation Hall, presented an equally crowded appearance as on any of the previous Mondays since the incarceration of Mr. O'Connell and his fellow-martyrs. Valentine Maher, Esq., M.P. for Tipperary, was called to the chair. The Repeal rent for the week amounted to upwards of £2,000.

It is stated on the authority of the *Limerick Chronicle* that Sir Richard de Bourgho, Bart., of Castleconnell, abjured the Church of Rome, and embraced the Protestant faith, at Castletownroche Church, county Cork, on Sunday se'nnight.

The corporation of Dublin have chosen Mr. Arabin (a liberal Protestant) to fill the office of Lord Mayor during the ensuing year. It was proposed to re-elect Mr. O'Connell, but the honourable and learned gentleman declined the honour.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Affghan Massacre.—A handsome tablet has been erected in Alverstoke Church, near Gosport, to the memory of the officers and soldiers of the 44th Regiment who fell in the Affghan war, over which hangs the colours of that ill-fated regiment. The following is the inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of Colonel T. Mackrell, A.D.C. to her Majesty; Major W. B. Scott, Captain T. Swaine, Captain R. B. M'Crea, Captain F. R. Leighton, Captain T. Robinson, Captain F. C. Collins, Lieutenant W. H. Dodgin, Lieutenant W. G. White, Lieutenant W. G. Wade, Lieutenant H. Cadett, Lieutenant S. Swinton, Lieutenant F. J. C. Fortye, Lieutenat A. W. Gray, Paymaster T. Bourke, Lieutenant and Quartermaster R. B. Hallahan, Surgeon J. Harcourt, Assistant Surgeons W. Balfour, and W. Primrose, and 645 non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the 44th Regiment, who fell upon the field of battle in the disastrous Affghan war of 1841 and 1842. They sank with arms in their hands unconquered, but overpowered by the united horrors of climate, treachery, and barbarous warfare; their colours saved by Captain J. Souter, one of the few survivors, hang above this stone, which is erected to their memory by the officers of the 44th Regiment.—June, 1844." "And if thy people Israel be put to the worse before the enemy, because they have sinned against Thee; and shall return and confess Thy name, and pray and make supplication before Thee in this house; then hear Thou from the Heavens, and forgive the sins of thy people Israel."—6th chapter of the 2nd book of Chronicles, 24th and 25th verses.

Launch of the Retribution.—The launch of the Retribution Steam-frigate took place on Tuesday last at two o'clock, at Chatham Dock Yard. The assemblage of persons present was not so great as on previous occasions of a similar kind, which may be accounted for by the wetness of the morning. Among those present were:—Vice Admiral J. C. White, commander-in-chief in the Medway; Captain Martin of the Camperdown; Captain Fisher, superintendent of Sheerness yard; Captain Sherriff, superintendent of Chatham yard; Commander Burton, of the Poictiers; Sir F. Smith, commanding Royal Engineers; Lord A. Fitzclarence; Sir W. Symonds, Surveyor of the Navy; and the heads of the local department. Miss Phillimore, the daughter of Dr. Phillimore, had the honour of performing the ceremony of christening. Her armament, it appears, will consist of 10 pieces of ordnance, that is two 8-inch guns of 112 cwt. each, four 8-inch guns of 65 cwt. each, and four 32 pounders, of 25 cwt. each. We believe this is smaller than at first intended. She has eight ports on a side, besides the bridle port. Her intended load, draft of water is 18 feet forward and 18 feet abaft, and the height of the midship port from the water is to be 6 feet 6 inches. The centre of the engine shaft is to be 10 feet above the water; the diameter of her paddle-wheel is to be 35 feet. Her rigging consists of two masts only; the foremast is square rigged, and the mainmast has a boom mainsail and gaff topsail.

Promotions.—Mates:—George Hancock (1840) from the Excellent, for his proficiency in naval studies; and William L. Partridge (1839) of the Dido, to the rank of lieutenant.

Appointments.—Lieutenant:—Alfred Fairman (1829) to the Warspite, taking passage to the Mediterranean in the Sydenham, vice George Goldfinch (1st) invalided.—Second Master, George S. Hall, of the Sydenham, acting master of the Geyser.

Lights on the Coast of Norway, &c.—The following has been received at Lloyd's, from the Hydrographic Office, dated the 18th June, 1844:—"The Norwegian Government has given notice that the following lights will be established in the course of the present year:—1. Two fixed lights on the island of Udsere, in lat. 50 18 N., and long. 4 53 30 E., visible from 18 to 20 miles distant. 2. Two fixed lights on Store and Little Torunger Islands, at the entrance to Arendahl, in lat. 58 24 N., and long. 8 53 E., visible from 18 to 20 miles. 3. A fixed light on the island Sundvigsoden, on the western side of the Channel to Arendahl, in lat. 58 25 40 N., and long. 8 52 10 E., visible from 10 to 12 miles. In order to prevent any of the above lights from being mistaken for those of Marköe and Lindersnoes, on the south point of Norway, the light of Marköe will be discontinued on the 1st of July next."

Her Majesty's Theatre.—We do not remember ever having such a combination of excellence as that announced for Puzzi's benefit for Thursday. The very *élite* of the first talent in Europe will, on this occasion, be drawn into one focus. The best works of the two first Italian modern writers are to be presented, supported by *artistes* who have earned the greatest fame. Anna Bolena, the best opera seria of Donizetti, with Lablache, Moriani, and Grisi. Signora Guiseppina Risetti, from the Italian Opera, at Vienna, will make her first appearance in this country as Jane Seymour. Tho second act of Rossini's "Guillaume Tell" is to be given, with the powerful aid of Mdme. Persiani, Lablache, Fornasari, and Mario. And in the ballet Ellsler and the Cerito will perform. The *beneficiaire* will delight his patrons with a solo on the horn.

Harrow School: Speech Day.—The examinations for scholarships having been postponed to the present term, it was found advisable to have only one speech-day (Thursday last), when the company was very numerous. The speeches were excellently delivered. Among them, perhaps Day, Grant, Chitty, and Long might be selected for special commendation. Day's "Parabasis" from "The Knights" of Aristophanes was given with genuine comic humour, chastened by correct taste. The five annual prize recitations were interspersed with the speeches. Grant was pre-eminent with the triple honours of his Latin Alcaïcs, his Greek Iambics, and his Greek prose for the Hope prize. Day was the successful competitor in Latin hexameters; Chitty in Latin prose for the Peel medal. A sixth prize for Latin composition has lately been founded.

The St. Marylebone Savings' Bank.—Deposits in the year ending yesterday show a considerable advance upon the previous year: 1843, £305,383; 1844, £340,509.

POSTSCRIPT.

Saturday Evening.

The Queen and Prince Albert took their usual early walk yesterday in the gardens of Buckingham Palace. The Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz paid a visit to the Queen in the afternoon, at Buckingham Palace. Prince Albert presided at a meeting of the *Fine Arts* Commission at Gwydyr House. Sir R. and Lady Peel had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

We understand the removal of the Court from Buckingham Palace to Windsor Castle has been postponed until Wednesday or Thursday next at the latest. Her Majesty will have a large dinner party on Monday next, at the Palace, which, it is expected, will close the royal banquets *in town for the present* season.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge arrived at Dover on Thursday, at 12 o'clock, and was accompanied by Baroness Ahlefeld and Baron Knesebeck. Her Royal Highness went to Worthington's Ship Hotel, to await the arrival of her daughter, the Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz. At two o'clock the Grand Duke and Duchess of *Mecklenburgh Strelitz, landed from her Majesty's* steam-packet the Princess Alice, Captain Smithett, at the Admiralty-yard, where a guard of honour of the 68th Regiment was in waiting. Colonel R. Jones and Captain Merces, R.N., were also in attendance. Captain Mercer had the honour of escorting the Grand Duchess to the Ship Hotel. After dining, the Royal personages set off for London by the half-past four o'clock train.

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress gave a most *splendid* ball and supper, at the Mansion House, on Wednesday night. There were upwards of three hundred and fifty guests.

Several of the Cabinet Ministers visited Sir Robert Peel on Friday morning, at the residence of the right hon. baronet in Whitehall-gardens.

Lord Stanley left town to-day for Tonbridge Wells.

The Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England, and Mr. Higham, as Commissioner for the Reduction of the National Debt, had a meeting on Friday morning with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in Downing-street.

Post-office Committee.—The secret committee appointed to enquire into the regulations of the Post-office, met on Friday morning at twelve o'clock in the Committee-room, No. 14. Sir James Graham was in attendance during the whole morning, but nothing transpired as to the mode of proceeding which the committee intended to adopt.—The committe, (the only one sitting to-day) met again this morning at twelve o'clock, and proceeded with the inquiry. Sir James Graham was again in attendance.

Justice to Ireland.—This day a numerous meeting of Irish noblemen and gentlemen was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, for the purpose of establishing an association for the mutual advantage of the Irish of all classes, &c. The Marquis of Clanricarde presided, and was supported by several noblemen and gentlemen. The noble chairman having addressed the meeting and explained its objects, expressed his views in favour of the design, and having concluded, Mr. Emerson Tennent, M.P. for Belfast, proposed the first resolution. He observed that the formation of an association, such as contemplated, was much desired, and much required. He had only to refer to the fact of the Scotchmen, resident in London, having their association—the Welshmen having their association—and he also found that the natives of the principal English counties had their associations. It was therefore to be confidently hoped that an association would be found in which all Irishmen would cultivate their respective opinions and ideas irrespective of religion or politics. He hoped that all political or religious differences would subside. After some further remarks, Mr. Tennant concluded by proposing a resolution to the effect that an association, such as referred to, should be formed. General Caulfield seconded the resolution, which was carried. Resolutions were then proposed by Lord Castlereagh, Lord Trimbleston, Mr. E. Grogan, M.P., Captain Taylor, M.P., Sir D. Norreys, M.P., Hon. G. O'Callaghan, late M.P., &c. &c. A committee was named to carry out the object. It was announced that the subscription would be but £2 per annum. After some further resolutions in accordance with the objects, the meeting was dissolved. The total subscriptions received were £136. It is here that the meritorious stranger may look for friends without disappointment; it is hither that the honest sufferer may come with a certainty of finding gentlemanly sympathy and prompt relief. The advantages of such a society are so obvious and so numerous that our wonder is that the first step had not been taken years ago.

Adult Orphan Institution.—Yesterday the annual meeting of this most excellent Institution, which has for its object, the education, clothing, and nurture through life, of the orphans of clergymen, and officers in the army, navy, and marines, was held at the Institute, in St. Andrew's-place, Regent's-park, the Right Hon. the Earl Manvers, in the chair. The Rev. Thomas Bowdler, the Secretary, read the report, which, after expressing the healthy state of the inmates, &c., stated, that the number of wards at present were 35, 9 being the orphans of clergymen; 14, of officers in the army; 9, of officers in the navy; and 2 in the Royal Marines. Since the opening of the Institution, 206 orphans had been clothed, fed, instructed in dancing, music, &c., to fit them for governesses—61 being the orphans of clergymen, 72 of officers in the army, 73 of officers in the navy, many of whom were now in good circumstances. The finance account stated, that the donations for the last year had been £372 10s., and the contributions £320 9s.; the whole of the receipts being £2418 12s. 4d. The disbursements had been £2115; the house expenses being £719 16s. 7d., and the salaries £700. The balance in hand was £303 19s. 4d. The company inspected the rooms and gardens of the building, and seemed much pleased with the cleanliness of the young women who were parading the grounds.

Death of Mr. Scholefield, Member for Birmingham.—We regret to announce the death of this gentleman, which took place at his residence in Manchester-buildings, at three o'clock on Thursday afternoon. The deceased gentleman was in the 70th year of his age.

Fairlop Fair.—Yesterday was a regular Fairlop day; it rained in torrents, and the beautiful forest of Hainault was like a swamp; the donkeys were almost as numerous as the visitors, but the unfavourable weather saved the poor animals from many a hard blow, as few persons availed themselves of a ride. There were nearly 400 donkeys saddled and bridled in the forest, and of these 120 passed over London Bridge on their way to Fairlop at an early hour in the morning. Their taskmasters, the Gipsies, who always congregate in considerable numbers at Fairlop fair, and a few higlers, formed the majority of the company assembled; the dramatic companies of the various theatrical booths appeared in a woful plight; the jokes of "Mister Merriman" fell harmless, terrific broadsword combats passed unnoticed, scarcely a good audience could be assembled during the whole day, and the drinking booths were almost deserted. Those amphibious vehicles, the boats rigged out like ships, and mounted on carriages, each drawn by six horses, gaily decorated with ribbons, made their appearance as usual at the fair, according to annual custom. One of them contained the blockmakers of Wapping, in their holiday gear, and the other the watermen of the same place. Their wives followed in open carriages. As they entered the fair a band of music, which accompanied them, struck up; and, on passing over the spot where the gigantic oak once stood, the band played the "Brave Old Oak." A body of the K division of police were in attendance to prevent gambling and protect the visitors, but the rain made their task a very easy one.

Attempted Murder in a Shooting Gallery.—This day (Saturday) a young man of respectable appearance, 22 years of age, who gave the name of the *Hon. William Ross Tuchet*, was brought up at Bow-street, before Mr. Twyford, charged with shooting at Thomas Smith, a gunsmith, at 288, High Holborn, with intent to murder him. The prisoner seemed perfectly unconcerned by his situation, and had spots of blood upon his clothes. From the evidence of the wounded man's son, it appeared that about half-past twelve that day, the prisoner came into the shooting gallery at the back of the shop, and inquired whether he could have a few shots with a pistol at the target? Witness's father replied that he could, and immediately proceeded to load a brace of pistols. He then gave them to the prisoner, who, after the second shot, observed, that the triggers pulled very hard. Witness's father said he could set the hair-triggers if the prisoner wished, on which the latter said he did not want them to go off so easy as that, and would shoot with them as they were. On receiving a pistol for the third shot, the prisoner, without saying a word, turned round, and while Mr. Smith was loading another pistol, with his back towards him, he fired the pistol at him, and wounded him in the loins. The wounded man immediately exclaimed, "Good God, I am shot through the back," and then turning to the prisoner, asked him what he did it for, but he made no answer. The prisoner smiled at the time he fired the shot. A policeman was immediately fetched, to whom the prisoner said, that he was tired of his life, and had shot Mr. Smith on purpose, as he wished to be hanged. The prisoner also repeated the same words to Mr. Smith's son, adding that he bore no animosity to his father. He was then removed in custody to the station-house, and Mr. Smith was carried to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, when it was discovered the bullet had lodged in the right side of his back, and that great danger existed.—The prisoner, in answer to questions from Mr. Twyford, said, "What the witnesses have told you is perfectly true. I did it on purpose, because I wished to be hanged, as I am treated very badly, and am very unhappy. I am a single man, and have plenty of money. I live in lodgings by myself, at 26, Weymouth-street, Portland-place.—Mr. Twyford remanded the prisoner for a week.—Late in the day it was discovered that the prisoner was the brother of Lord Audley.

Destructive Fires last Night.—Last night a fire of a very alarming and destructive character, and which was well nigh attended with fearful loss of life, broke out in the premises known as Grange-house, Bermondsey, the property of Mr. Owen. At the time the flames burst forth, Mr. Owen, with his family and servants, were up, and employed in different parts of the premises; but such was the rapidity with which the fire spread, that they had not sufficient time to make their escape down the staircases. Fortunately, several persons were quickly at the scene, and, having procured ladders, Mrs. Owen was dragged through one of the windows, and lowered into the garden. The rest of the inmates were also rescued, and without receiving personal injury. The engines arriving, water was soon obtained, and the engines were set to work, but so fiercely did the flames extend, that they for some time defied the utmost exertions of the firemen, and room after room fell a sacrifice. When the roof fell in, the flames rose to an immense altitude. Towards half-past ten, owing principally to the exhaustion of all combustible material, the firemen got the mastery of the conflagration. The valuable stock of furniture, &c., was either consumed or rendered worthless by the action of the fire.—Scarcely had the firemen succeeded in extinguishing the disastrous fire at Bermondsey, than intelligence was received of another conflagration having broken out in Whitechapel. Thither several of the brigade and West of England engines were despatched, when it was ascertained that the upper part of the spacious range of premises belonging to Mr. Fryett, pawnbroker, carrying on business at 16, Whitechapel-road, immediately opposite the church, was in flames. The fire originated in the stores among a valuable assortment of pledges. The damage done is very considerable.

Attempted Murder.—On Thursday afternoon the neighbourhood of Redcross-street, Southwark, was thrown into great excitement by the report that a woman had murdered her husband. The unfortunate sufferer, Mr. Samuel Johnson, arrived home to dinner from Billingsgate-market, at which place he is a salesman, when he found his wife inebriated, and no dinner provided for him or his family. He remonstrated with her for her conduct, and was about to leave the house, when his wife, in a state of frenzy, seized a table-knife and stabbed him in the back of the head, just below the scalp. He was taken to Guy's Hospital, where it was ascertained that the knife had entered with great force between the nape of the neck and the skull-bone, against which it had struck, and that little hopes were entertained of the man's recovering. The wife was taken into custody.

The Convict Dalmas.—Dalmas has received a reprieve during pleasure, which is tantamount to remitting the capital punishment. Dalmas will remain in Horsemonger-lane prison for another month, and it will then be decided whether he is to be transported for life or sent to Bedlam as a lunatic. We understand it is the opinion of Drs. Sutherland and Monro that he is subject to such violent passions when in the least provoked, that he cannot be considered n any other light than that of an insane man.

FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMER THAMES.

Southampton, Saturday Morning.

The above steamer, Lieut Philip Hast, arrived from the West Indies this morning, at half-past four o'clock. The dates of departure of the Thames are, from Tampico 24th of May, Vera Cruz June 1, Demerara 4th, Jamaica 8th, Havannah 9th, Grenada 10th, Nassau 13th, St. Thomas 14th, Barbadoes 18th, Bermuda 20th. Among the passengers is Major Hill, of the 1st West India Regiment, who is the bearer of important dispatches from the Governor-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands.

The Illustrious, line-of-battle ship, had been sent by the Admiral to Havannah, it was said, to demand an explanation respecting the imprisonment of several British subjects on account of the late disturbances in the island, as well as all free coloured British subjects having been peremptorily ordered off the island of Cuba, to the ruin of many of them.

Colonel Thompson, the American Commissioner, who had arrived in Mexico with, it was said, important dispatches concerning the annexation of Texas to the United States, was to have left Mexico on the 28th of May, and his place was taken in the diligence for Vera Cruz, but on the morning he was to leave an order was sent from the Mexican Government that his fare should be returned to him, as no answer could be given to the dispatches, of which he was the bearer, until the arrival of Santa Anna in Mexico, who would certainly arrive on the 3rd of June, our informant having left him at his hacienda of Encero, near Jalapa, on the *31st May*, on his way to the capital. The 5th of June was fixed for the extraordinary meeting of Congress, and at that meeting it was said that Santa Anna would demand additional powers, to enable him to treat with the United States and Texas on the subject of annexation, which had created the greatest possible excitement among all classes in Mexico.

A report was current that the United States' Government had offered five millions of dollars to Mexico, as the price of its acquiescence in the proposed plan of annexation.

Much excitement prevailed among the English, in consequence of an English gentleman named Lloyd, having been shot through the arm by one of the sentinels on duty at the palace, for no other cause than his walking on the pavement before the palace—a walk *not* prohibited to the Mexicans. Our minister, Mr. Bankhead, had with great promptitude interfered, and the soldier, as well as the officer on guard, had been placed in arrest.

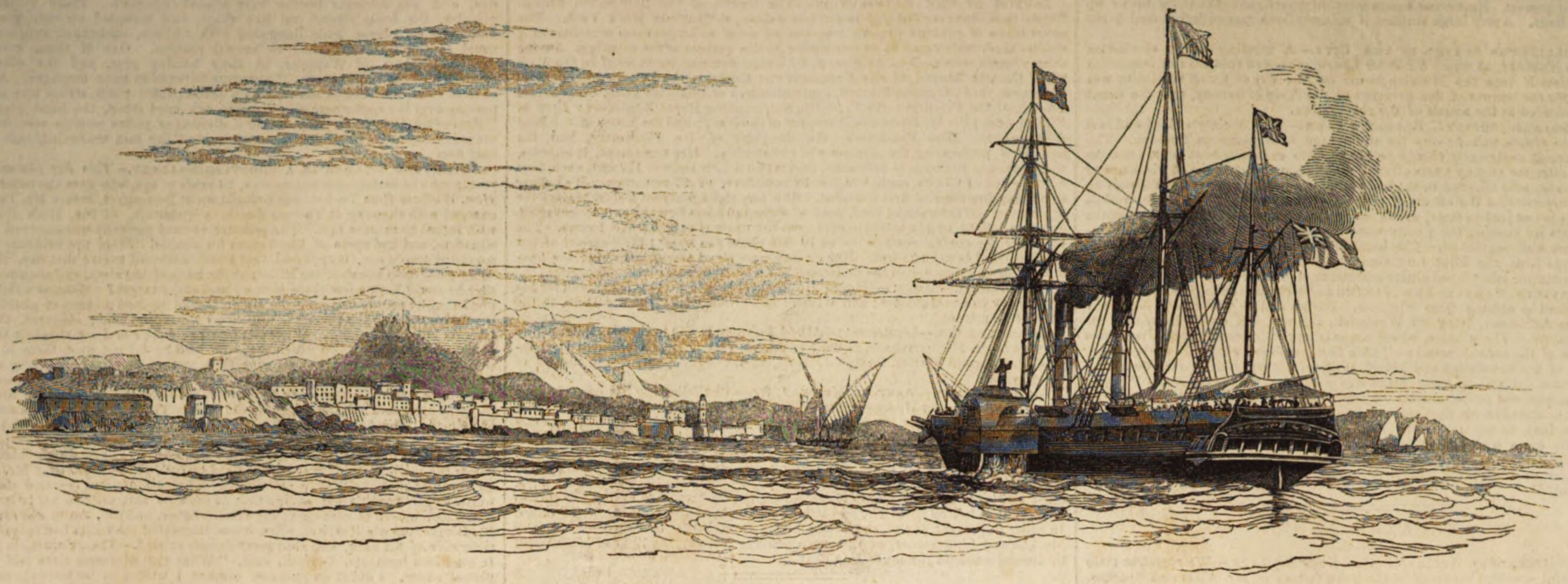
Riots in Dominica.—Serious disturbances have taken place in this island, originating in opposition, on the part of the black population, to the census which was ordered to be taken on the 3rd of June, and which they imagined to be a preliminary step to re-establishing slavery. So foolish an idea must be ascribed to the circumstance of there being in the island some hundreds of refugee slaves from the French islands, whose fears were excited by being called upon to give their names. The negroes collected in considerable numbers, assaulting the enumerators and commissioners, and severely beating the magistrates who hastened to give their assistance in explaining the meaning of the census. In the neighbourhood of the town of Roseau, martial law having been proclaimed in the island, the tumults soon ceased, the people being awed by the presence of an armed force; but in the distant parts of the island, where this could not be so soon done, the mob made use of their power to sack several houses; ultimately, being opposed by the militia, they dispersed. About 100 persons were in gaol, on the departure of the packet, waiting their trial. The Governor of the Leeward Islands, Sir Charles Fitzroy, had arrived in her Majesty's ship Inconstant, Capt. Freemantle, and it was supposed martial law would cease immediately. About eight of the insurgents were killed and wounded. Two hundred men of the Royals were dispatched from Barbadoes, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Archer, on the news reaching that island.

Hayti.—The ex-President Herard, finding himself deserted by his troops, embarked at Port au Prince for Jamaica on the 1st of June, on board her Majesty's ship the Spartan, Hon. Capt. C. Elliott. The Government of Guerrier was daily consolidating, and giving much satisfaction to all classes. Hostilities with the eastern portion of Hayti had been suspended, and negotiations opened for an amicable adjustment of their differences.

Acaan had submitted to the Government, but his followers had committed some acts of plunder at Aux Cayes. The property, however, of foreigners had been respected. The French admiral was at Port au Prince with a frigate and two other vessels of war.

Entry of Marshal Bugeaud into Morocco.—Dispatches were received by the French Government on Wednesday, announcing the entry of Marshal Bugeaud into the town of Ouchda, on the 19th ult., without a shot being fired, the Morocco troops having evacuated the place two days before. A Moorish Chief had asked previously for a conference with the Marshal, and appeared disposed towards a pacific arrangement. At this period, however, the Marshal had not received instructions from his Government, acquainting him with the views of the Cabinet, nor was he aware of the fact of the departure of the Prince de Joinville with the fleet under his commad.

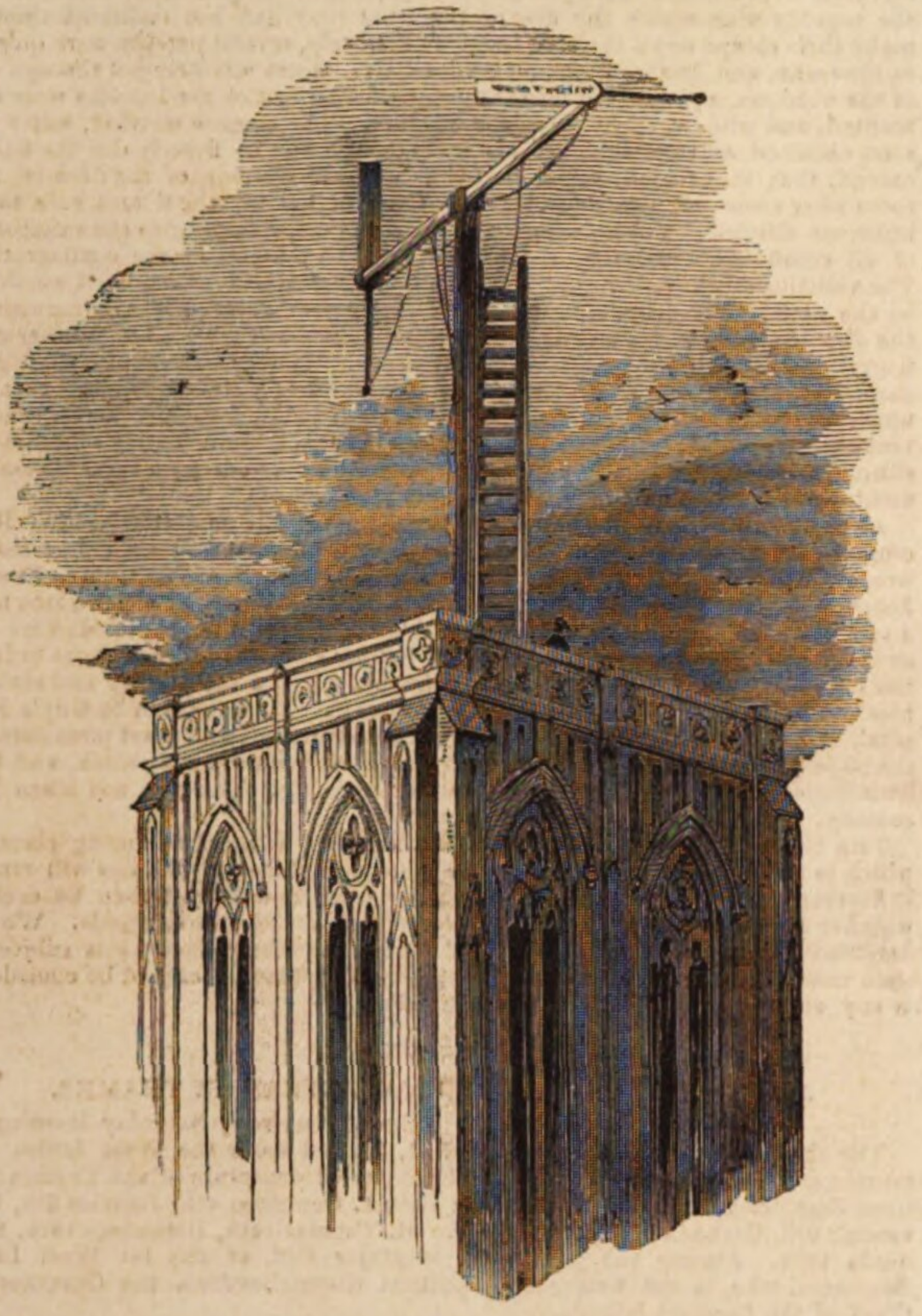
THE OVERLAND INDIAN MAIL.



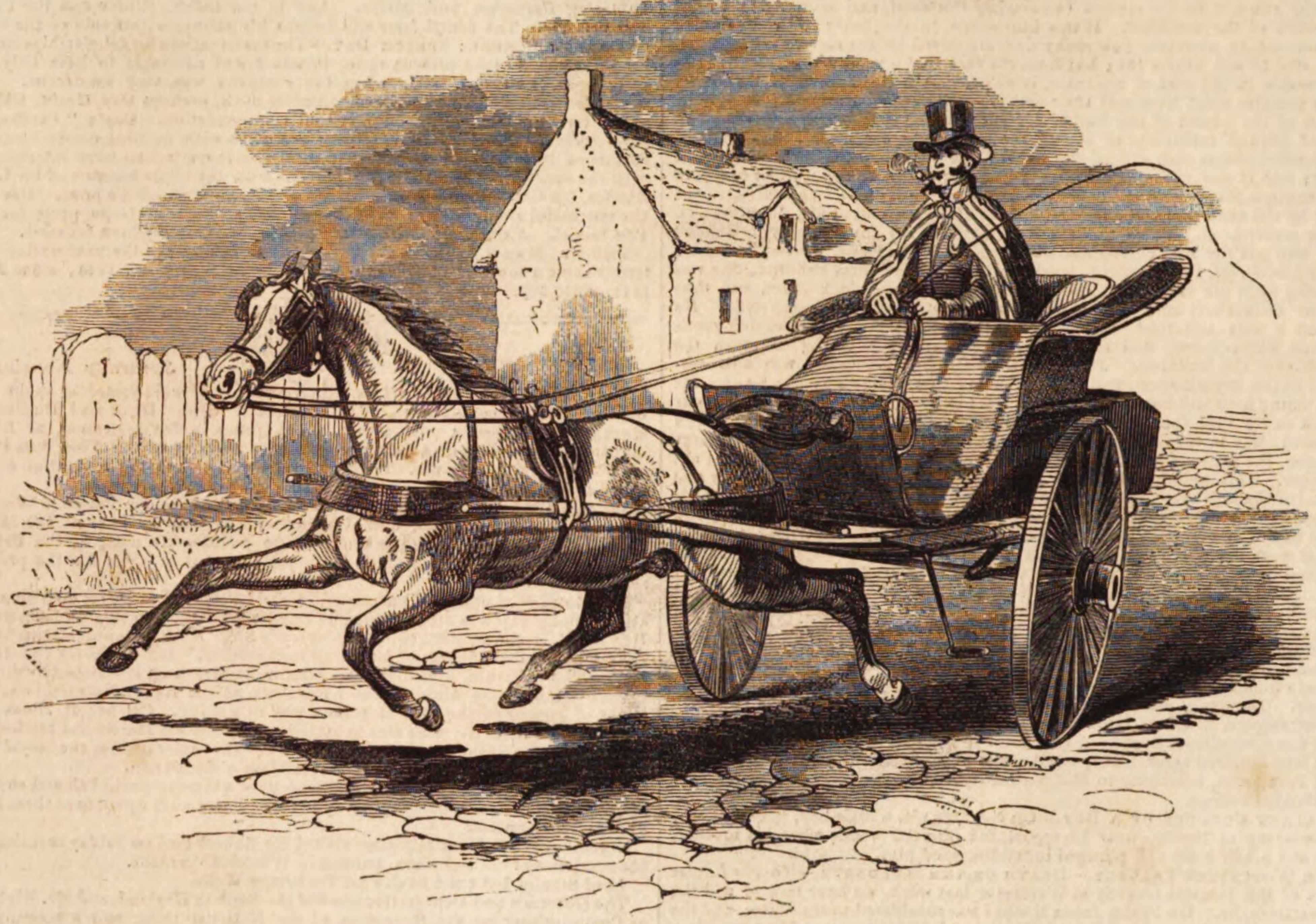
THE MAIL PACKET FROM ALEXANDRIA, OFF MARSEILLES—THE INDIAN MAIL ON BOARD.

The arrival of the Overland Mail, on Tuesday morning last, suggests the fitness of this opportunity of perfecting our details of this complete postal arrangement.

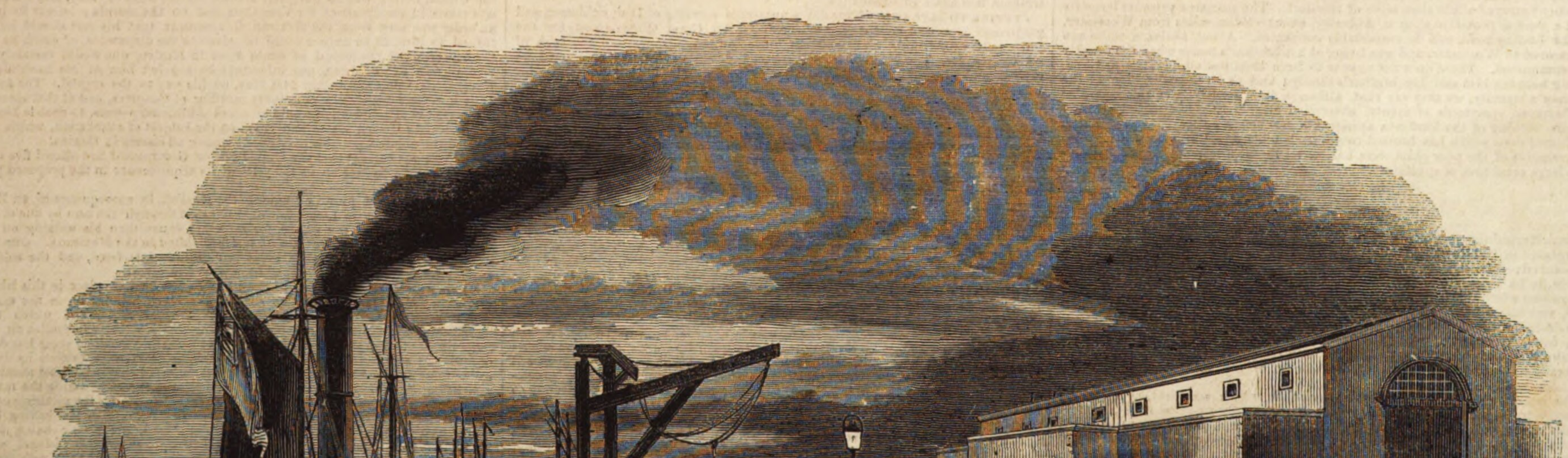
We have described in former numbers the course of the Indian Mail from Bombay to Marseilles, together with views of some of the more remarkable localities in the passage of a newspaper express from Paris to the *Times* office in London. Since that period, the subject has grown to be one of greater importance; the states of Hindostan have become more essential to the welfare of the home country; China has been added to our commercial empire; and the course of trading adventure on the coasts of Burmah, Japan, and many wondrous places of the Orient seas, have combined to give all Post-office arrangements with these immense territories a degree of surpassing interest. The flight of the Indian Mail is, in truth, a wonder of the day: thousands follow its course for pleasure or instruction; and even the Governor-General, throwing off the customary solemnity of a state march, has at last ventured to take the post passage to Calcutta. For these reasons, we have felt ourselves bound to gratify the public with some additional information on the subject; and accordingly, at great expense, we have prepared them a complete series of views of the more important agents used in the transmission of



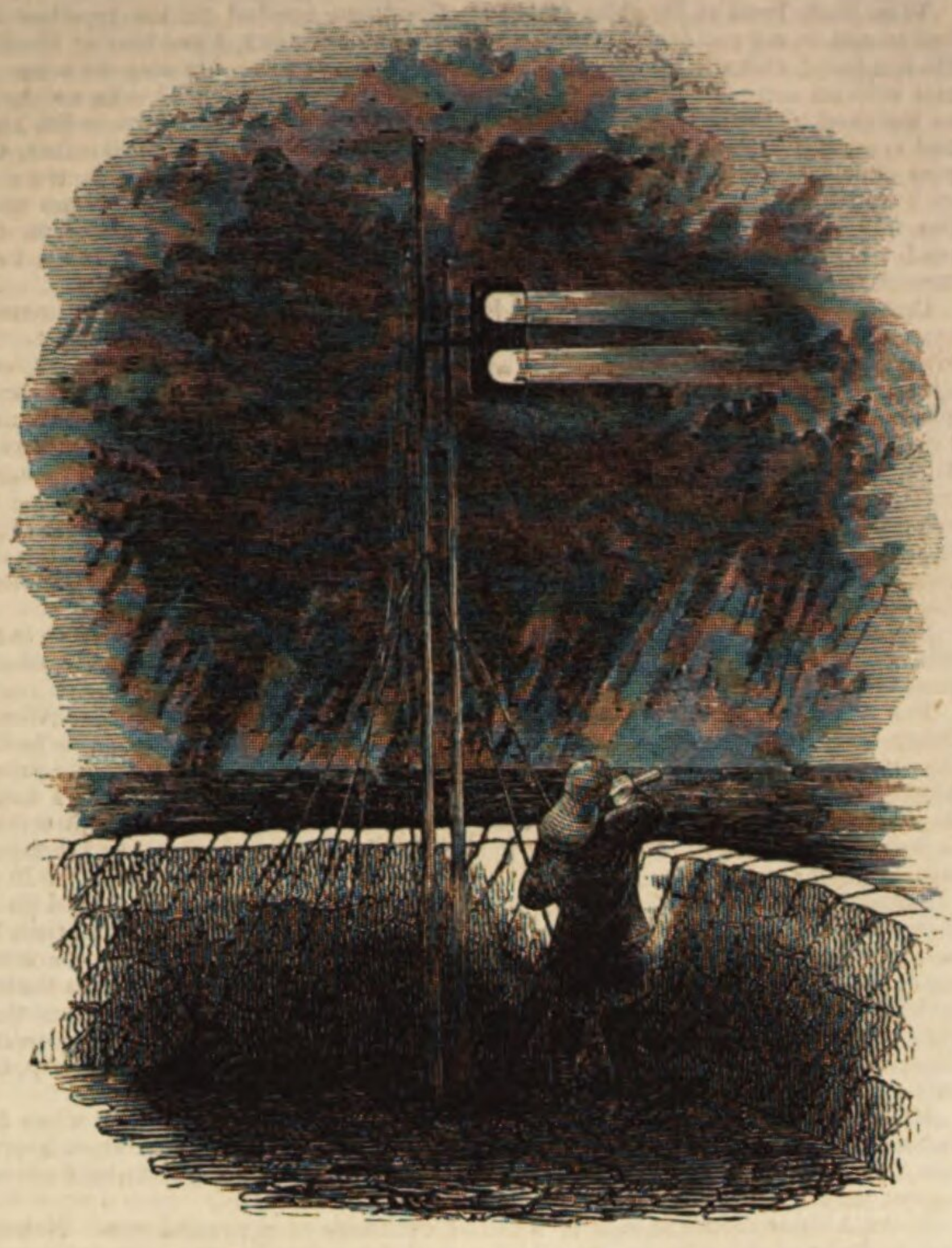
TELEGRAPHING THE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN MAIL FROM MARSEILLES TO PARIS.



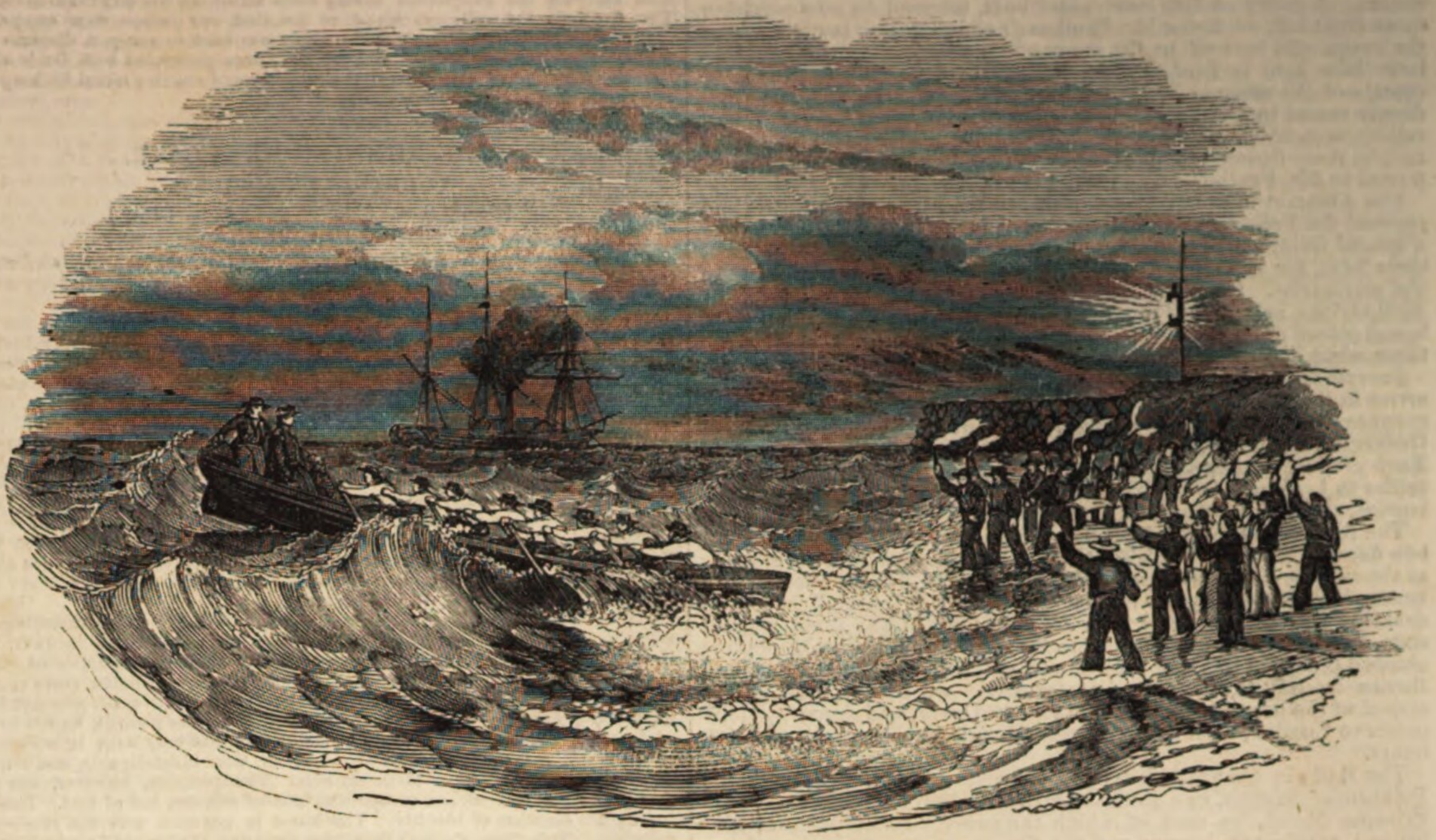
ABSTRACT EXPRESS FROM PARIS TO BOULOGNE.



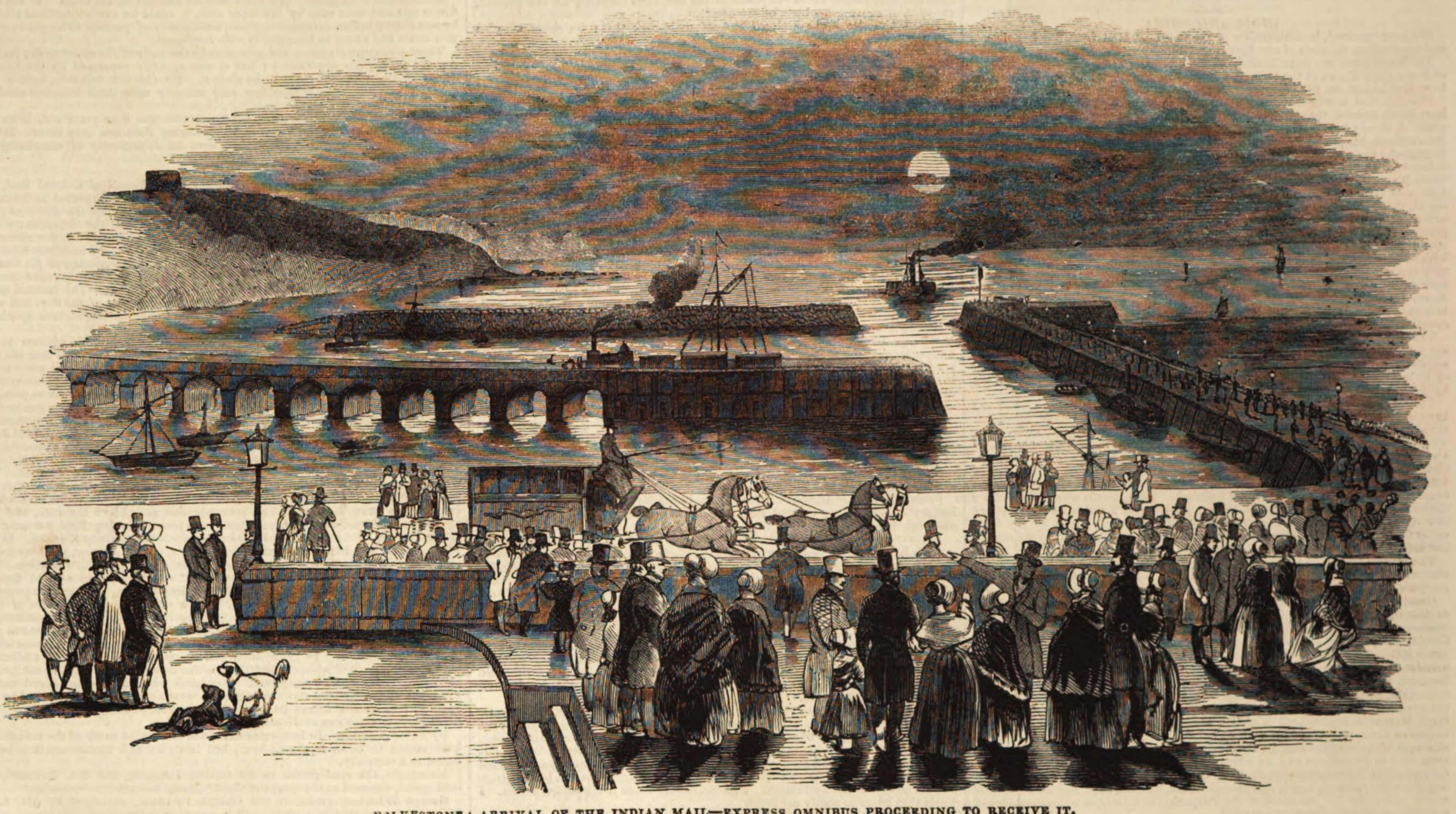
BOULOGNE—EMBARKATION OF THE INDIAN MAIL.



INDIAN MAIL SIGNALS, AT FOLKESTONE



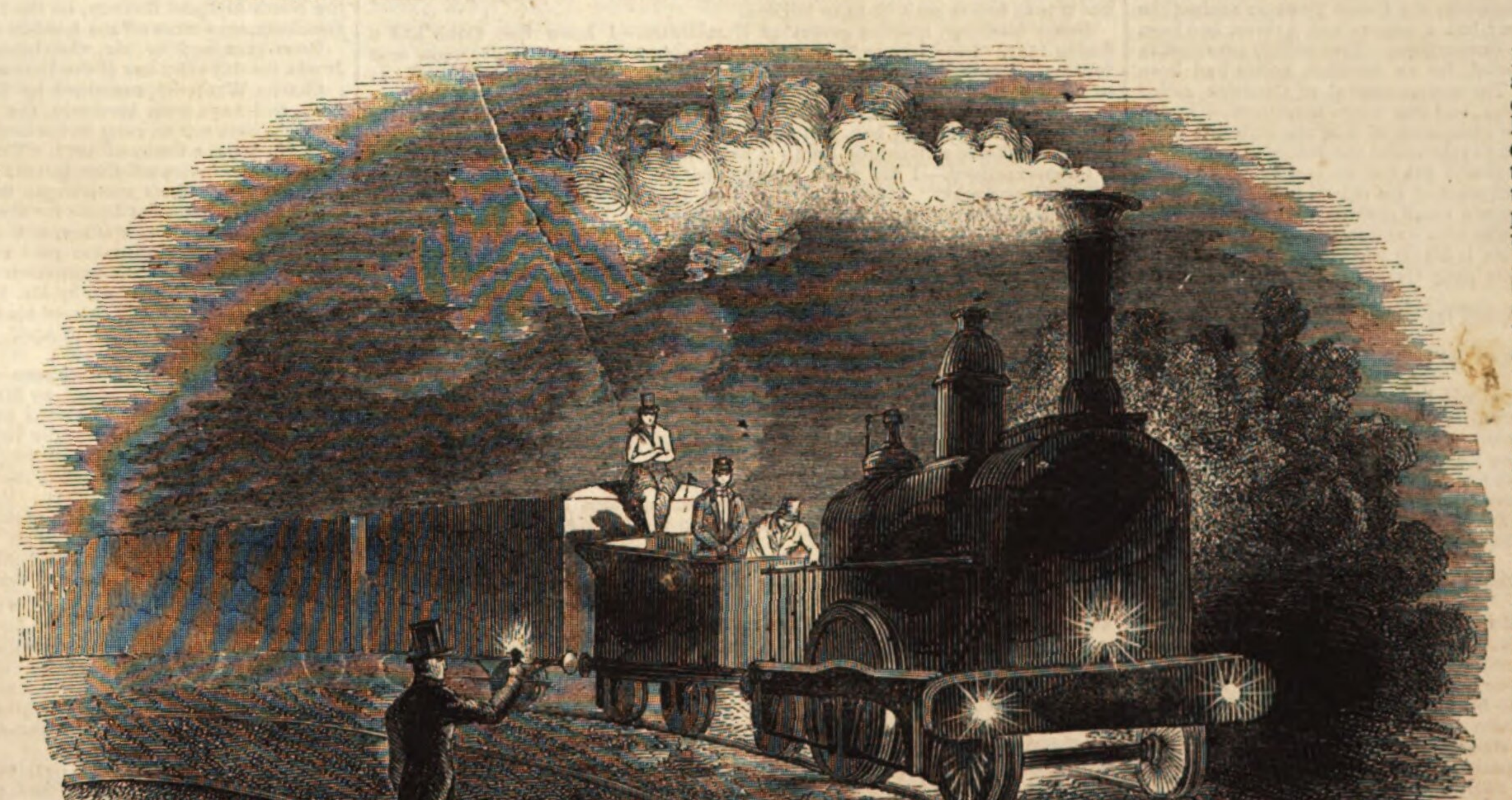
LANDING THE ABSTRACT EXPRESS, AT LOW WATER.



FOLKESTONE: ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN MAIL—EXPRESS OMNIBUS PROCEEDING TO RECEIVE IT.

"The Mail" from Egypt to London. These engravings almost describe themselves; and, being consecutive in their arrangement, will call for little additional matter to make both them and the intermediate steps of the mail journey intelligible to the untravelled reader.

The India Mail—comprehending all the mails from the departments of the East—is made up at Bombay. It consists of bundles of letters, so packed, in strong iron boxes of about two feet by one and a half in depth, securely bound and sealed in *solder*, as wax would be melted by the heat of the climate; these boxes are stamped with a crown, and the words, "GENERAL POST OFFICE—India Mail." The number of these boxes varies from thirty to forty, or more; together, they constitute the Mail. The boxes, sealed and numbered, are put on board a powerful steamer, and sent direct to Suez, at the head of the Red Sea; then they are transmitted across the Desert in light carts, to Cairo, where they are shipped on the canal, and towed, or steamed, according to circumstances, to Alexandria, where the race against time and tide in reality commences. They are mostly shipped by one of the magnificient steamers in the service of the Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and carried, *viâ* Malta, direct to Marseilles. At this port, the papers for France are delivered, and an abstract of the Indian news drawn up for the instant information of the French and English Governments. This abstract is sent by telegraph to Paris and thence to Boulogne by a one-horse "*Malle-poste.*" Our cut exhibits one in ordinary use. In France, the telegraph usually occupies the top of a church tower. On reaching Boulogne, the "abstract" India Mail express, bearing on its envelope the significant words, "*Tres Pressé*" is placed on board a steamer—or, in extreme cases, a sailing smack—and forwarded, with all possible speed, to Folkestone. In approaching this port the vessel hoists a signal of the "Mail," called a "whiff," or pennon tied at the end in a knot, to give notice to the harbour-master and the railroad authorities, to have all things in readiness to speed it on its flight to the metropolis; but if the coast be made during the night, a red light under her bows and a white light at the mast-head are the only signals given. The answer to these signals, from the pier-head, is made by a double white light, as shown in our engraving. The passage by steam vessels has varied from 2 hours and 40 minutes to 14 hours; and by sailing vessels, from 3 hours and 55 minutes to 48 hours. The South Eastern Railway Company hope, however, to be able to send the Mail by their new steamers in, at most, 1 hour and 45 minutes. Immediately on the Mail signal being observed, the railway harbour-master, the indefatigable Mr. Faulkner, makes the necessary arrangements for its reception. If it be high-water, these are simple and common-place enough, as the despatch has merely to be landed and sent by the mail omnibus to the station, a journey of about a



EXPRESS TRAIN WITH THE MAIL SIGNALS.

mile, performed—amid the shouts of the company, who usually assemble in great numbers to welcome its arrival—at the breakneck pace of twenty miles an hour. But if it be low-water, the weather rough, and the time night, a scene of exciting adventure ensues. A galley—a long clear-water boat, manned by some eight or more stout fellows, under Mr. Faulkner's command—is launched from the beach, and sent off to the approaching vessel. On reaching it, a large blue light is fired, and in the glare of its ghostly fume, the captain of the steamer descends, bearing the express, and is immediately rowed to the shore, when, if it be dark, and a heavy surf rolling, a number of fishermen are usually posted with flambeaus to light them through the breakers. On landing, the express is committed to Mr. Faulkner, who carries it to the train.

The Abstract Mail having thus escaped the perils of the water, and reached the Folkestone station in safety, is placed in the carriage of a special train, which is usually in waiting a period—more or less—of three days, for its arrival, and, despatched in less than two hours to the metropolis. On these occasions, the transit of a train on India Mail service, is indicated to all the railway servants by a broad white board placed during daylight in front of the engine; and, at night by three white lights in the same situation.

Several of these expresses, from one to half-a-dozen, will sometimes arrive in the course of as many hours, to be sent in the same "special" manner to London. The *Times*, the *Herald*, the *Chronicle*, the Government, the Stockbrokers, have often their separate expresses. Each of these despatches costs the parties upwards of £100 from Marseilles to London:—£50 from Marseilles to Boulogne, £35 for the voyage, and £25 for the special train.

The Abstract of the Mail usually anticipates the Mail itself by about two days. While the "heads" of the intelligence have been progressing at the rate we have described, the iron boxes of details, packed in a hearse-like coach, called by the *estafettes* a "fourgo," has been dragging its comparatively slow length along, at the rapid pace of sixty-three hours from Marseilles to Boulogne, on reaching which it is shipped on board the mail packet, and sent direct to Folkestone, and thence by rail to London; but formerly—we believe even to the arrival of the present Mail—it was sent to Dover, and despatched by coach to London, a proceeding attended with the loss of at least ten hours.

The Railway Company have just placed, in conjunction with the Folkestone Station, two iron steam-boats, the Princess Mary and Princess Maud, by each of which the passage to Boulogne is performed within two hours; and the Company are not without hope that the time of transit may be reduced to an average of one hour and an half.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

INDIA AND CHINA.

We have received, in anticipation of the Overland Mail from Bombay, letters and papers from all parts of our Indian empire.

The latest dates are from Bombay to the 20th, and from Calcutta to the 11th of May; from Macao to the 10th, and Hong Kong to the 8th of April. The mail from England of the 6th of April, had reached Bombay on the 12th of May.

The principal intelligence brought by the Indian mail of the 20th of May relates to the state of the Punjaub, which appears now to be more distracted than ever. A bloody fight is stated to have taken place on the 7th of May, between Heera Singh, the present Prime Minister, and the party of the sons of Runjeet Singh, who are opposed to him, led on by Ittur Singh, a chief of considerable influence. In September last, when Ajeet Singh had murdered the then King, Shere Singh, and the Prime Minister, Dhyan Singh, he was himself slain in a fight with Heera Singh, who avenged the death of his father, Dhyan, by ordering all the family of Ajeet to be butchered. One boy of nine years was allowed to live, and an uncle named Ittur, or Utter Singh, escaped into the Sikh States, protected by the British. After seven months' residence, he went back on the 30th of April, and joined the party under Cashmeera Singh and Peshora Singh, both sons (though of minor rank) of old Runjeet Singh. They proceeded to attack Heera Singh, and a bloody conflict took place, in which Heera was said to have been wounded. Ittur Singh was considered by some of the partisans of Heera as being supported by the British, and they therefore have threatened to invade the territories of the latter, to revenge themselves on those who had countenanced the proceedings of Ittur Singh.

The threatened movement of the notorious Ackbar Khan on Peshawur had not taken place. The position of his father Dhost Mahomed, was by no means satisfactory; his age, his infirmities, and the complicated state of the affairs of Cabul would, it was thought, induce him to resign his sovereignty into the hands of Ackbar.

The news from Scinde extends to the 16th of May. Sir Charles Napier was busy in making preparations for the meeting of the Beloochee chiefs, which was to take place on the 24th of May, when it is said that upwards of 17,000 of them would attend, each having an unarmed attendant. Thirty thousand men assembled to deliberate would present an odd appearance. It was supposed that Sir Charles had some important measure to propose to their attention. In Upper Scinde, where General Simpson (who was to be succeeded by General Hunter) commanded, nothing remarkable had occurred. Preparations were going on for the purpose of putting down the freebooters under Beeja Khan, who had acquired new strength in consequence of the unsuccessful attempts made by the force under Captain Tait and Lieutenant Fitzgerald to storm Poolajee, as mentioned last month.

The Bengal troops had arrived at Sukkur, where they were making arrangements for locating themselves. General Hunter was expected there from Ferozepore.

Great expectation was entertained respecting the meeting of two large corps of troops, which are to be collected towards the months of August and September on the Sutledge; the one to the west to be commanded by General Sir Charles Napier, and the other, near Ferozepore, by Sir Hugh Gough. The latter statement might be doubted, as it was said that the presence of the Commander-in-Chief was required at the Council Board at Calcutta. It seems, however, more likely that either this gallant general or Sir Charles Napier will attend the movements of the Governor-General, who was, it was reported, on the eve of going from Calcutta to the north-western provinces, and who would reach Meerut in September. The disturbed state of the Punjaub is calculated to hasten the movements of the British Indian armies in that direction. The attempts lately made to corrupt the fidelity of the British sepoys, and the large sums sent to Ferozepore and its vicinity (£170,000), have excited a strong wish for punishing the unprincipled chiefs of Lahore. The large force of 80,000 men was therefore ordered, and it was thought Lord Ellenborough and Sir C. Napier would undertake the conquest of the Punjaub, the former as a diplomatist and a politician, and the latter as a general.

In Gwalior there were intrigues fomented by the Queen Dowager against the British and the Regent established there; but a caution and a threat had been given her on the part of the Supreme Government. Tranquillity prevailed in the capital, and the people were satisfied, for an excellent police had been arranged there by the British officers. The ancient capital of Candeish, called Burhanpore, had been ceded to the British, and was taken possession of by the troops from Mhow and Asserghur. The occupation of it by the British is satisfactory to its inhabitants, as it was going to ruin under the Mahratta yoke.

One of the freebooting chiefs of Boghilkund has had his castle levelled to the earth, and is himself a prisoner, in consequence of his refusal to obey the orders of the Supreme Government, and to restore some plunder which he had taken from some merchants, British subjects, who were travelling through the country. This decided act of the British authorities is highly acceptable to the ryots and tradesmen, who are delighted when these petty tyrants are punished for their robberies and insolence.

The other parts of India were tranquil, and expected to be so during the rainy season.

Admiral Sir W. Parker was at Madras on the 11th of May, when he was *fêted* by the inhabitants.

The large native-made piece of ordnance which was found some years ago at Kurnoul has been shipped on board her Majesty's ship Cornwallis, and was to be removed to England. It weighs upwards of eight tons.

In Bombay there was a discussion going forward respecting the conduct of the native justices, who had not exerted themselves to procure the arrest of a man named Aloo Paroo, against whom evidence had been discovered to prove his being implicated in the burning of the five ships from that harbour during the last two years, and also of his being connected with the gang of pirates, smugglers, &c., discovered in 1843.

The news from China comes down to the 26th of March, but it adds nothing to the facts already known.

Further intelligence had been received at Bombay from China, just before the departure of the mail, by way of Calcutta. It is to the 10th of April, but is still destitute of political news. Malwa opium was said to have declined very materially in price in consequence of its inferior quality.

The mail from Bombay was brought to Suez by the Hon. East India Company's steamer Cleopatra, which arrived there on the 16th ult., with 40 passengers. The Peninsula and Oriental Company's steam-ship Hindostan reached Suez on the following day with upwards of 100 passengers, having left Calcutta on the 11th of May.

The Great Liverpool steamer, which had only reached Alexandria on the 19th, from Southampton, was to leave again on the 21st, on her return voyage, with a full complement of passengers.

Sir Henry Hardinge was expected at Alexandria on the 21st ult.

One case of plague had occurred at Alexandria.

The following extract is taken from the *Bombay Monthly Times* of the 20th of May:—

"Considerable alarm prevailed at Shikarpore, in consequence of the return of Captain Tait and Lieutenant Fitzgerald with a force of 800 men, which had been repulsed at Poolajee, and were followed by the enemy back tocamp."

Scinde.—"The Belochees having come down to plunder the country round Shikapore, had destroyed several villages within a few miles of our camp. Captain Tait, with six hundred irregular horses, and Lieutenant Fitzgerald, with two hundred of the camel corps, had gone out in quest of them, and having crossed the desert, proceeded till very near the entrance of the Murree hills—the scene of so many of our misadventures in 1840. The enemy were here in considerable force, and had taken refuge in the strong fort of Poolagee. An attempt was made by Lieutenant Fitzgerald to blow open the gate with powder-bags and storm the town. The first operation was unsuccessful, the leading man carrying the gunpowder having been killed on his way towards the gate. The fire from the walls was found so hot that our troops were compelled to retire—the enemy following them the whole way back to camp, a distance of 70 miles. The coast being thus clear, the Belochees proceeded with fresh alacrity to renew their forays, and to strip the unprotected country round Shikarpore of everything that could be carried away."

THE RUNNING REIN CASE.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

(Before Baron Alderson and a Special Jury.)

WOOD v. PEEL.

This trial having been appointed for Monday last, the court, immediately on its opening, was crowded to excess. Several sporting men of celebrity were in attendance.

The Earl of Stradbroke, the Hon. Mr. Byng, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, the Baron De Tessier, the Hon. Charles Greville, and other distinguished individuals, sat upon the bench. Lord G. Bentinck sat close to the counsel for the defendant.

Mr. Cockburn, Q.C., Mr. James, and Mr. Lush, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Solicitor-General, Mr. Wortley, Q.C., and Mr. Martin, for the defendant.

At a few minutes before ten o'clock Mr. Baron Alderson took his seat upon the bench, when the following gentlemen were sworn of the special jury:—Joseph Bowman (foreman), Isaac Haywood, Charles W. Moore, Frederick Bryant, Charles J. Cotteril, Robert Bentley, Richard Williams, William Cotes, Thomas A. H. Dickson, John T. Miller, Edward Antrobus, and Henry Watson.

Witnesses on both sides were ordered out of court. On application to the Bench, Lord George Bentinck was, however, permitted to stay, as were also the Baron De Tessier and Sir Gilbert Heathcote.

Mr. Lush having stated the pleadings,

Mr. Cockburn said, the question was, whether a horse called Running Rein, which won the Derby at the last Epsom Races, was a colt foaled in 1841, whose sire was The Saddler, and whose dam was Mab. When they recollected what the Derby was—the amount of the stakes, and the number of people, grave senators, lawyers, and others, who took an interest in it—it would easily account for the importance that was attached to the present issue. The plaintiff had to contend with individuals of great weight and station, who had very large bets depending on the result of the action, and who, therefore, were indefatigable, and not over-scrupulous in their efforts to defeat him. The question, however, was a very simple one. It was not one of opinion, nor of science, but of fact. Indeed, it was a plain question of identity. The horse in question won the race—won it gallantly. This done, Colonel Peel, the owner of the second horse, objected to the stakes being paid over to the owner of Running Rein, and claimed them for himself, as the owner of Orlando. According to the ordinary rules of the Jockey Club, Colonel Peel, having objected to the age of the horse, was bound to prove the disqualification to the satisfaction of that club. But Colonel Peel did not do this, but took refuge under the power of the law, thus throwing on the plaintiff the onus of proving the birth of the horse.

Baron Alderson.—The plaintiff himself undertook that; he chose his own position.

Mr. Cockburn.—And did not shrink from it. The proper qualification of the horse—its actual identity—should be fully proved, not by one witness, but by a whole host. The learned counsel then proceeded to state the pedigree of the horse, and after detailing the facts which he proposed to substantiate in evidence, concluded by saying that surely the transaction was straightforward enough; and yet because some suspicion attached to certain transactions of Goodman with regard to other horses—and because certain noblemen and gentlemen (as they called themselves) had bet to an enormous amount against the horse, Mr. Wood was now attempted to be robbed of his gains. He spoke not of Colonel Peel—not he; no, there was an honest man; but let other gentlemen, and one or two certain noblemen, get into the witness box—let them dare to do it, and he would turn them inside out. (Laughter.) Why many of these people—members, ay, and high members too of the Jockey Club—he could prove, laid, heavily, enormously, against Running Rein at the very time they were preparing a case to dispute his qualification. A day or two before he ran, Lord George Bentinck, Mr. Bowes, and Mr. John Scott, signed a protest against Running Rein. The stewards adopted the usual rule of the Jockey Club, and appointed a time for receiving evidence as to the identity of the horse; and they determined that he was *prima facie* qualified to run. He did run, and he won the race. It was objected that the stakes should be given up, and further inquiry was to be instituted. Mr. Wood again prepared for it; but Colonel Peel refused to go into it, but offered to abide by the arbitration of a barrister. This Mr. Wood declined, in his (Mr. Cockburn's) opinion most properly. At the same time he could not but regret that the sanctity of a court of justice should be desecrated, and its ermine sullied by contact with the foul practices of a race course. He ventured to say that many members of the Jockey Club had made bets against the horse at a time they intended to protest against him if he lost, and if they dared to enter the witness-box he would turn them inside-out. (Laughter.)

Plaintiff's witnesses were now called.

Thomas Lofthouse, of Norton, deposed to the birth of the foal at Cobb's, in May, 1841. He said it was two or three days old when he saw it, of a bay colour, all the legs black, and clear of white. It had a few white hairs on its forehead, but no star. He saw her two or three times a day, and knows King, of Norton; the colt and its dam remained three or four months in the paddock.

Cross-examined.—It was a smart little foal. He was not sure that Saddler had a star. He never noticed that the off fore-foot was turned out, though he observed that all the feet were black.

Re-examined.—Many white hairs constitute a star. The mother had none.

John Kitching.—In 1840 I went to Cobb's, at Norton, and remained there three years. Knows the mare. She had a foal, and remained a week in the stable. The mare and foal were then taken to Sutton House paddock, till it was bought at the instance of Stebbing. He looked after it there and in the hay-house. It was a bay foal, having black legs, and was not particularly broad in the ears. Robert Sponton took it to King's stables, near Sutton House. He is a training groom. He went with Allen to Lord George Bentinck's lodgings, and thence, with his valet, to Kent. His lordship came next day with another gentleman, and by them he was taken before the stewards of the Jockey Club, where he made his statement. Lord Stradbroke went with him to the stable, and showed him the horse, which he at once knew, and said so. He did not talk with any one of Goodman.

Cross-examined.—I am twenty next January. Left Cobb last Martinmas. The horse in question has black legs and feet. I have resided with Mr. Gill, the plaintiff's attorney, for nearly a month, in Addington-street, Hampstead-road. I have done nothing since the Derby. I have been at Mr. Glen's, baker, Regent-street. I have not given up my situation at York. [A letter being handed him, he read it to himself, and declared the handwriting to be his.] Mr. Glen has not promised me a situation. I do not expect £100 if the action is won. I wrote that letter to pacify my father.

Baron Alderson.—That may be the Yorkshire method of pacifying a father; but it is as bad to act a lie as to tell one.

Henry Stebbing, training groom of Hambledon.—I knew that Cobb had a foal in 1841. I saw him in Cobb's paddock, with a donkey. Watson was sent for him. I gave Wise £28 to pay for him. Watson took him to York. He is of a bay colour, has black legs, clear of white, and a few white hairs on the forehead. I saw him at York, in January, 1842. My brother James was there. He put the colt in a railway box, and went to London. I could expect it to grow into such a horse as Running Rein. I bought him for Mr. Goodman.

Cross-examined.—I am much accustomed to horses. Goodman employed him at Newmarket. I tore the letter that enclosed the payment. It was a late foal; had a white pastern, and I did not observe that its off fore-foot turned outwards.

Re-examined.—Goodman had several horses.

Wm. Wise.—In January, 1841, Stebbing's servant went to Cobb's about the foal which he had seen. It was of a bay colour, black legs, clear of white, and had a few white hairs on the forehead. It was to be sent to John King's.

Baron Alderson here said, it would be highly proper for the horse to be seen, especially by the jury.

Mr. Thesiger said he had been refused to see it.

Mr. Cockburn.—Your lordship shall presently see under what circumstances it was refused.

His lordship advised that the horse should be in readiness to be viewed to-morrow.

Robert Sponton.—In January, 1841, I was in Cobb's service. Witness then described the history of the foal about the time of its birth. It has black legs, clear of white, a little white hair on the forehead, and its hind heels much cracked.

James Stebbing.—Lives at Hambledon with his brother Henry. In January, 1842, he was at York, and going to London. I came to York with him from Thirsk. I saw the foal at the Derby station. When we came to Euston-grove we were met by a man or a lad. The colt was taken next day to some stables in Foley-place. I should have entered him as a bay horse; some would have entered him as bay or brown, from their anticipation of a change of colour. It had four black legs, and no white that he knew of. Saw him running at Newmarket in October, 1843. The foal I saw was likely to grow into such a horse as Running Rein.

John Andrews.—In December, 1841, I was in the service of Mr. Fowlis, a country gentleman, attending some of his hunters then standing at Cobb's. He saw the foal, and gave a description of it similar to the preceding one.

Daniel White.—In 1842, I was employed at Joseph's stables. I went to Euston-square station for a foal. He remained at Foley-place two nights and a day. I saw him the next day, and took him to Mr. Pearl's, Milton-street, Dorset-square. In September, I saw him at Bean's, at Finchley. I fetched him from there and took him to Goodman's, in Foley-place, and thence to Haynes's stables, Langham-place.

Cross-examined.—Mt. Joseph is brother-in-law to Mr. Goodman, who sometimes uses his stables. Mr. Joseph keeps no book. I gave the note to Bean. George White went with me. I do not know that Bean had a chesnut filly.

Re-examined.—I met George White, who told me he was going to fill a situation at Paris.

James Wilson Pearl, lives in Milton-street, Dorset-square. On the 20th of January, 1842, a man brought Goodman's boy for the colt. He remained till the 30th. Bean, of Finchley, fetched him away. I saw him every day. He was a little bay foal, having black legs, clear of white. I have every reason to believe that the horse I saw at Epsom was the same. Bean's paddock adjoins the road.

Wm. Bean lived at Finchley in 1842. Goodman applied to me to allow his foal to run in my paddock. On the 30th of January, 1842, I saw him at Pearl's. He remained with me till the 24th of September. During his stay with me he met with an accident, in endeavouring to enter an adjoining field. In so doing he knocked off some hairs from his forehead and near fore leg, between the knee and arm, and broke some of his skin. I saw him at Newmarket in October, the year after. It struck me that it was the same colt I saw afterwards in training with Smith at Epsom. I never had any other colt. I was not at home when the message came for him, but was going to London, and met him on the road. I gave my order, and he had the colt. The colt was gone when I returned.

Cross-examined.—I have been a horse-dealer for 30 years. In business I have not been prosperous, having been twice bankrupt, and twice insolvent. In my first bankruptcy, I cannot say whether my creditors ever received a dividend nor can I say as much respecting my second bankruptcy. No account was ever given, nor was there a creditor who applied to me. Mr. Hammond is my assignee. I don't remember ever having asked him to advance me £75 on the order of Allen in my favour to that amount, and that that order arose from a dishonest transaction by me. I do not remember any transaction with Allen, but I do remember one with Kingscoat. I will not swear that I ever told Hammond that Kingscoat owed me money, that he was away, but would soon return, and in the mean time asked him for money. I will not swear that I paid part of this money, and have left the rest unpaid till this day.

His Lordship here told the witness, that he ought to be able to swear to these points one way or the other; but it was impossible to get other than guarded and qualified answers from the witness.

The above are the principal witnesses examined in behalf of Mr. Wood. Others were equally minute in tracing the horse through town, and down to the time he won the Derby. The facts were exactly as Mr. Cockburn had related. Among these witnesses were the Baron de Tessier, John Derly, James Love, Rayner, Drewett, Hitchcock the horse-breaker, and Smith the trainer. A certain period in the course of the evidence rendered it necessary to advert to the actual inspection of the horse.

Baron Alderson said that if evidence could be afforded which should go to show that the examination of the horse's mouth was an infallible criterion, he would assuredly call the serious attention of the Jury to it. If, on the other hand, it was a fallible criterion, he would then tell them either to dismiss it altogether, or to be guarded in the application they should make of evidence thus obtained. In the meantime he earnestly recommended the counsel to consider the question in their evidence, as the course he had adopted was, evidently, the only fair and rational method of proceeding.

Mr. Cockburn would have no objection to show the Gladiator colt, when his *indicæ* were first pointed out. But he would not undertake to show him to witnesses beforehand, who, he was afraid, would be but too ready to take advantage of their knowledge to his detriment.

Baron Alderson put the case of a bill of exchange as a parallel one. Nobody ever thought of objecting to show it, if any doubts existed as to a signature, until the hand-writing had been first described. He saw no sensible difference in the cases as to identity.

Mr. Cockburn submitted that there was no analogy in the cases. If the Gladiator colt had been seen by the other side, it could be easily described; but if he was shown before description, there were plenty of persons to be got to come into court and swear to his identity with any horse.

There was some clapping and stamping in the body of the court as the learned counsel made this observation; but it was speedily repressed by the learned Judge commanding the court to be cleared. He did not, however, enforce this order, but he lectured the offenders very severely upon their indecent conduct. The case then proceeded.

The Solicitor-General said the Gladiator colt was four years old, if he was right; and, if the other side was right, Running Rein was only three. It was important that persons of skill should have an opportunity of examining the horse to settle that question.

The case for the plaintiff having closed,

The Solicitor-General rose to address the jury in behalf of Colonel Peel, the defendant. Having commented upon the sudden and unexpected termination just put to the plaintiff's case, he proceeded to remark upon the different parts of the evidence by which it was supported. He then laid the defendant's case before the jury, in which he intended to show that Running Rein, the winner of the late Derby race, was not the real Running Rein, but a fraudulent substitution of a horse which was foaled by a mare once in the possession of Sir Charles Ibbotson. He would show that this Running Rein was formerly called Maccabeus, and in that name had been entered at several races.—The learned counsel's speech occupied a large portion of the advanced part of the day, and went into details which showed where the two horses were at the various epochs to which the attention of the jury had been called.

It was six o'clock when the Solicitor-General concluded his address to the Jury; and the bar and the spectators evidently appeared anxious that the case should be adjourned: but the Learned Judge decided upon hearing some of the evidence for the defendant, on the ground that as the trial would necessarily go into the next day, it was important that as much should be done as possible. The following witnesses for the defendant were therefore called and examined:—

Lord Stradbroke, examined by Mr. J. S. Wortley: Was one of the stewards of the Jockey Club last year. He remembered the race on the 4th of June, when Running Rein beat Cremolin at the Newmarket meeting. Cremolin was the property of the Duke of Rutland. The race was for two-year-olds. The Duke made an objection after the race that the winner was three years old. The stewards were Mr. Byng and Mr. Greville. An arrangement was made that the case should be heard at the Houghton Meeting. An application was made to examine the horse's mouth. The stewards met and heard the case, and Mr. Goodman examined two or three witnesses to prove Running Rein was only two years old; the Duke of Rutland produced only one—the boy Kitchen. It was arranged that the boy and a veterinary surgeon, named Barrow, of Newmarket, and Mr. Wetherby, the secretary, should be taken to Goodman's stables. The horse was in a loose box; Kitchen looked at the horse, and said at first he thought it was the horse, and then that he believed it was. It was then proposed that Mr. Barrow should examine the horse's mouth—he is a person of high character, but Goodman objected positively to it, and gave them to understand he would resist by force. He said his legal adviser had advised him not to permit the horse's mouth to be examined. They then returned to the rooms where the stewards met, and he (Lord Stradbroke) reported the result to the meeting. The stewards were of opinion that though the Duke of Rutland had not proved his case, it was one of suspicion. Goodman was told by him (Lord Stradbroke) on the part of the stewards, that the horse should never be allowed to run again at Newmarket unless he permitted the examination of his mouth. The horse had not since run at Newmarket.

By Baron Alderson—In forty-nine cases out of fifty the mark of the mouth had been stated to be an erroneous test; but lately he had understood it to be reduced to a certainty.

Messenger, the stud-groom to Sir Charles Ibbotson, and Mr. Hayward, the land agent, deposed to the marks of the Gladiator foal sold to Goodman.

George Wharton, groom to Sir Charles Ibbotson, examined by Mr. J. S. Wortley, proved that he took the colt in question to the Masborough station, on the North Midland Railway, on the 17th of September, and delivered him to Mr. Goodman, who went off the London way.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cockburn—Knew Mr. Goodman by sight very well. It was the day after one of the Doncaster races he took the colt to the station.

Charles Wetherby, examined by Mr. Martin—Was Secretary to the Jockey Club, and kept, with his clerks, the books for Epsom and Newmarket nominations. There was an entry in his books of the entry of Gladiator, in the name of Watson, for the Derby of 1843. That horse was afterwards entered as Maccabeus for the Liverpool Cup, in 1843; the entries closed on or before the 2nd January, 1843. Both entries were in the handwriting of the witness's clerk. There was forfeit of £5 paid for the Liverpool Cup, which was paid in Goodman's name by a Mr. Moffam, in the presence of Goodman. It formed a portion of £45 over-due stakes paid on Goodman's account, to permit his horse Dr. Phillimore to run, in accordance with the rules of the club.

Joseph Farrell, examined by Mr. Martin—Was clerk to the stewards of the Epsom races. Goodman entered his bay colt Maccabeus for a sweepstake of £5, with fifty sovereigns added, in April, 1843. The colt ran in that race, carrying 7st. as a three-year-old.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cockburn—Captain Flathooker was a bay horse.

Mr. Wetherby, re-examined by Mr. Martin—Running Rein was first entered for a sweepstakes of 50 sovereigns to run at Newmarket First Spring Meeting, 1844. The next entry was for the Derby; it was made at Newmarket on or before the last day of the July meeting, 1842. The third entry was for the Second October Meeting at Newmarket, 1843, for the 2000 guineas Clearwell Stakes, to be run for in the spring of 1844. He was also entered for a 50 guineas stake at the Abingdon Mile, in October, 1843. The horse did not run at the Houghton Meeting. The meeting took place on the Thursday after the decision of the stewards alluded to by Lord Stradbroke.

The Court then adjourned until the next morning.

TUESDAY.

Long before the time appointed for resuming the trial, on Tuesday morning, Westminster Hall was crowded with individuals connected with the sporting world; and when the doors of the Court of Exchequer were opened, the rush to gain admittance was terrific. In a moment every place appropriated to the public was filled, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the ushers of the court, with the assistance of several police-officers, could keep the crowd from occupying the barristers' benches.

The Duke of Rutland, the Earl of Stradbroke, Baron De Tessier, Lord G. Bentinck, and other noblemen and gentlemen were in the court at the time of commencing business, and were accommodated with seats on or near the bench.

Before the business commenced, Baron De Tessier asked Lord George Bentinck to come and speak to him. His lordship was heard to say, "I am a witness in the cause, and cannot hold any conversation with you until the trial is over." Baron Tessier then asked Col. Peel to have a few minutes' conversation with him, which Col. Peel acceded to, and in a few minutes afterwards it was rumoured that Mr. Wood intended to give up his case, and withdraw the record.

Mr. Baron Alderson, on taking his seat on the bench, at ten o'clock, asked the name of the first witness counsel intended to call.

The Solicitor General.—Mr. George Worley is the first witness, my lord.

Mr. Cockburn said, after what had fallen from his lordship yesterday he was placed in a difficult situation as to the production of the horse.

Baron Alderson said—Mr. Cockburn, surely you must be anxious to produce the horse.

Mr. Cockburn felt that it was his duty to produce the horse for the inspection of the jury, and in that opinion his learned friends and the plaintiff fully concurred; but Mr. Wood assured him, the horse had been taken away without his sanction, approbation, or knowledge, and that, having traced it to the place to which it had been first removed, he went there for the purpose of getting possession of the horse, but he was there informed that it had beea again removed to some other place.

Mr. Baron Alderson.—Why do you not then apply to the police to apprehend the persons so acting, on a charge of horse-stealing? If they were tried before me on such a charge, I would transport them as sure as they are born. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cockburn said no doubt it was an offence which could be so punished, but the only question in which he (Mr. Cockburn) was concerned, was what course he should adopt after what had fallen from his lordship yesterday respecting the production of the horse, for he felt that it would be vain to strive against the effects which must be produced by the non-production of the horse after those remarks; and he had Mr. Wood's assurance that it was not in his power to produce the horse.

Mr. Baron Alderson.—It was for the learned counsel to decide on the course which he should adopt. The case as it now stood was purely a question of fact for the jury to decide. There was a case in the old books in which a poor boy who had found a diamond took it to a jeweller, who kept it. An action was brought to recover the value of the diamond, and as the jeweller refused to produce the diamond the jury found that it was a diamond of the first water, and he (Baron Alderson) thought they had found justly. Up to a certain point this case was perfectly clear, namely, up to the period at which the horse was delivered to Hales, and the question was, did Cobb's colt go from Hales's to Bean's, and subsequently become Running Rein.

Mr. Cockburn was quite willing to do whatever his lordship pleased.

Mr. Baron Alderson.—Do whatever you please.

The Solicitor-General said, as far as they (the counsel for the defendant) were concerned they were quite ready to go on and prove their case.

After a short pause it was resolved to proceed.

Mr. George Worley called, and examined by Mr. J. S. Wortley.—Farmed his own property at Sewell, in Northamptonshire. Was at Doncaster races in 1841. Saw Mr. Goodman and Mr. Henry Higgins. Mr. Higgins said something about buying a colt. Got home the day after the St. Leger was run for. A few days afterwards received a colt from Mr. Higgins; it was a kind of a blood-coloured bay colt—a bright bay colt. Received a pedigree shortly afterwards. Had no white about him; no white dot on his forehead, but he might have had a grey hair or two between his eyes. He was in custody from Sept. 20 to the end of January. Was at the last Derby race. Saw the horse called Running Rein at Epsom, got down and looked at him; had no doubt that it was the same horse as I had seen in my paddock. Saw Mr. Higgins there; rode up to the course from the town with him. Also saw Mr. Goodman there. When the horse was at witness's he was in a paddock, and was a lively spirited horse. He had an accident, having hurt himself between the knee and the arm of the near leg. It would leave a scar. Could not be otherwise. The horse has the scar now. The flesh was lacerated a good deal. Had seen Higgins about him. He was christened at the house of witness. He was got by Gladiator, and at first he was to have been called Prize Fighter, but Lord Chesterfield had a horse of the same name. Higgins then looked in a book and proposed that he should be called Spartacus—he found that name in a book (laughter); but he was afterwards called Maccabeus.

Baron Alderson.—He did not find that name in a book; or at least in any book he was likely to look in, I suppose? (Much laughter.)

The witness was shortly cross-examined by Mr. Cockburn, but nothing material was elicited.

Mr. George Odell was next called, and examined by Mr. Martin.—I am a horse-dealer at Northampton. I know Henry Higgins and Mr. Worley, of Sewell. I recollect seeing a bay colt at Mr. Worley's early in October, 1841, and in November. Mr. Worley showed me the horse; he was a bay colt, a very good-looking one; he had black legs. He was fifteen hands high, well made, and a good-looking colt, with a good head, and rather strongly made in his hind parts. I went to Mr. Worley's several times subsequently, and saw the colt almost every time that I went there. I saw a cut above the near knee. I aftrewards saw him at Northampton—at the Vigo stables. Henry Higgins lodged there. The last time I saw him was as late as April. He was led about by Mr. Higgins's man, who is now dead. I know a paddock at Northampton of which Mr. Markhorne had the letting. Saw the colt there enter in the spring of the year 1843. He continued in this paddock until the latter end of the summer. He had a fresh accident there on the same leg, but a little lower down on the side of the knee. I was at Epsom at the last Derby; went with Mr. Worley there; saw the horse called Running Rein at Epsom. That was the same colt I had seen at Northampton. I will swear it. It had both the marks on the leg.

Mr. Baron Alderson.—Now, if we could see the horse, that would prove the case. Who keeps him away? It is quite childish to act in this manner.

Mr. Cockburn here rose, and said he had just received a note from Mr. Wood's solicitor, stating that that gentleman was now convinced that he had been deceived, and he (Mr. Wood) begged to assure the Court that he had not bought the horse until he had passed through what he thought a sufficient ordeal.

Mr. Baron Alderson.—No; there is nothing to show the contrary.

The case was accordingly given up on behalf of the plaintiff, and the record withdrawn.

Mr. Cockburn wished to state that he had received a communication from Lord George Bentinck, couched in terms of perfect courtesy, and which were, indeed, perfectly unexceptionable in every point of view, in which his lordship complained that he (Mr. Cockburn) had not put him into the witness-box, and given him an opportunity of disproving the charges of tampering with some of the witnesses, and with feeding, clothing, and holding out pecuniary promises to them. He had made these charges in conformity with his instructions; and, although his lordship was not ostensibly a party to the case, he (Mr. Cockburn) had thought it better to open with these matters, that his learned friend, the Solicitor-General, might know the course he intended to take.

Mr. Baron Alderson did not think any explanation was necessary. He hoped learned counsel would always, without hesitation, in matters in which they were instructed, have no scruples in stating that which they deemed to be proper, however high in rank or station the persons may be upon whom they had to make these observations. This had been the practice and privilege of the bar from time immemorial, and God forbid that it should be otherwise now.

Mr. Cockburn said that it was only due to his lordship to say that he did not complain, but, on the contrary, expressed his high sense of the value of the privileges of the English bar.

Baron Alderson.—I am quite sure nothing has been said by you that could give ground for a charge of impropriety in the conduct of your case.

Mr. Wortley (second counsel for Col. Peel, the Solicitor-General having left the court.) There is no complaint of the kind made by us, my lord.

Baron Alderson.—Oh, no; no ground for it. Lord George Bentinck was most anxious to work out the truth. Nothing more can be said.

Mr. Wortley.—No person feels more than Lord George Bentinck the value of the liberty of the English bar. I may add, however, that the fullest refutation would have been given to the instructions of my learned friend Mr. Cockburn, and to every insinuation that has gone forth to the prejudice of my noble friend, but for the abrupt termination of this trial. But for this circumstance, every charge, or supposed charge even, against Lord George Bentinck, would have been fully and clearly contradicted.

Mr. Baron Alderson, addressing the jury, said—It is now my duty, gentlemen, to tell you that the verdict must be given for the defendant, and you will therefore proceed to give a verdict to that effect. I must tell you, gentlemen, that this case has produced in my mind a deep feeling of sorrow and disgust. Since the opening of the case a most atrocious fraud has been proved to have been practised, and I have seen with great regret gentlemen associating with persons much below themselves in station. If gentlemen would associate with gentlemen, we should have no such practices. But if gentlemen will condescend to race with others below their station, they must expect to be cheated.

[The remarks of his lordship were delivered with much warmth, and in a most emphatic manner, and produced quite a sensation in the Court.]

The jury immediately returned a verdict for the defendant; and thus ended this case, so interesting and important to the sporting world at large, and which decides the Derby stakes.

THE IRISH STATE TRIALS.

HOUSE OF LORDS—THURSDAY.

WRIT OF ERROR.—THE QUEEN V. O'CONNELL AND OTHERS.

On Thursday their lordships met at ten o'clock, to hear the arguments of counsel in support of the writ, or rather writs of error, brought by Mr. O'Connell and the other traversers against the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland.

Long before the time of their lordships meeting a great number of persons had assembled in the lobbies of the house, anxious to obtain admission.

The following counsel appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs in error:—Sir Thos. Wilde, Mr. M. D. Hill, Q.C., Mr. Fitzroy Kelly, Q.C., Mr. Sergeant Murphy, Mr. Peacock, Mr. J. W. Smith, Mr. Lahee, Mr. Close, Sir Colman *O'Loghlen*, and Mr. Crampton.

Counsel for the Crown.—The Attorney-General (Sir W. Follett), the Solicitor-General (Sir F. Thesiger), the Attorney-General for Ireland (Mr. Smith), and Mr. Waddington.

There were a number of peers present, amongst whom we noticed all the law lords, who had a conversation together before business commenced. The following judges were in attendance:—Lord Chief Justice Denman, Lord Chief Justice Tindal, Mr. Baron Parke, Mr. Baron Alderson, Mr. Justice Patteson, Mr. Justice Coltman, Mr. Justice Williams, and Mr. Justice Maule.

When counsel had been called in,

The Lord Chancellor, addressing Sir Thomas Wilde, said—For whom, Sir Thomas, do you appear?

Sir Thomas Wilde.—I have the honour to appear, my lord, as counsel for Mr. Daniel O'Connell.

The Lord Chancellor.—Does any one appear with you for Mr. O'Connell?

Sir Thomas Wilde.—Yes, my lord; Mr. Peacock is with me: and I think it right to state to your lordships that as separate writs of error have been presented, all the traversers are represented by different counsel, in whom they place confidence. The writs contained many different points, and it was, therefore, arranged that each should be argued separately.

The Lord Chancellor.—Well, if that is so, I suppose when we come to the reply that you will reply on the whole case?

Sir Thomas Wilde.—No, my lord; I cannot undertake to promise that.

The Lord Chancellor.—Then we shall have at least three replies, and I wish you to recollect that the judges go the circuits on Wednesday next; and, therefore, if the arguments in this cause are not finished before that day, it will be impossible for the house to give judgment this session. I make the remark (said his lordship) for the advantage of the plaintiffs in error. Had you not better (inquired his lordship) consult with the other couesel, and consider whether you should not reply on the whole case.

Sir Thomas Wilde.—I do not think, my lords, that it would be satisfactory to the traversers, if their counsel had not separate replies.

After some further conversation, the Lord Chancellor said it would be better to discuss at another time whether or not the Attorney-General had a right to reply on the whole case.

Sir T. Wilde then said he had the honour to appear for Mr. O'Connell, in support of the writ of error, praying their lordships to reverse the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland. Several errors had been assigned, all of which it would be his duty to call their lordships' attention to. The learned counsel then, at great length, stated the nature of the proceedings in Ireland, and, after remarking on the different meetings at which Mr. O'Connell and the other traversers attended, said it had not been proved in evidence that the parties had conspired to meet for an illegal purpose, and that was necessary to support an indictment for conspiracy. Vast numbers of persons assembled at Epsom and Doncaster Races; but surely no charge of conspiracy could be substantiated.

The Lord Chancellor.—Sir Thomas Wilde, you are aware that the allegation in the indictment is, that the parties convicted had conspired for an unlawful purpose; that certainly was a question of law, for no acts of violence followed the meeting.

Sir Thomas Wilde said, he should contend that the meeting was not proved to be illegal.

The Lord Chancellor.—Suppose certain individuals agree to call together large assemblies of the people for the purpose of attempting to alter the Constitution as by law established, would not that be an illegal act? That was the question which the house had to decide.

Sir Thomas Wilde.—My lord, certainly that is the question, but he should contend that the party for whom he appeared had only exercised a constitutional right in calling meetings to petition Parliament for real or supposed grievance.

Lord Brougham.—Suppose half the people of England were to assemble at the instigation of a few individuals, say on Salisbury Plain, for the professed purpose of obtaining and demanding an alteration of the laws—would not such a meeting be considered dangerous and illegal?

The Lord Chancellor.—If parties said, Let us assemble in such large numbers that the physical effect will be to obtain a change in the Constitution, would not that be illegal? The question was, whether the meetings and language used were unlawful.

Sir Thomas Wilde then proceeded with his address. He contended that if any conspiracy existed it was not sufficiently defined in the indictment to constitute a legal offence.

The learned gentleman concluded his argument at five minutes to five o'clock, and the further hearing of the argument was adjourned till Friday morning at ten o'clock.

FRIDAY.

Their lordships again assembled on Friday morning, at ten o'clock.

The attendance of peers was much less numerous than on the previous day.

The Law Lords and the Judges present were the same as those in attendance on Thursday.

At a few minutes after ten counsel were called in, and Mr. Peacock proceeded with his address on behalf of Mr. O'Connell.

When Mr. Peacock had concluded, Mr. M. D. Hill followed on behalf of Messrs. Steele and Barrett, and had not concluded when their lordships adjourned.

The further hearing of the argument was adjourned till next day.

THIS DAY (SATURDAY).

The house met again this morning at ten o'clock. There was a very thin attendance of peers, and but few persons in the strangers' gallery.—Mr. Hill resumed his address, and concluded his argument at half-past twelve o'clock.—Mr. Fitzroy Kelly, Q.C., followed on behalf of Mr. John O'Connell, Dr. Gray, and Mr. Ray.

In the course of the morning the Lord Chancellor and Lord Brougham suggested the necessity of bringing the arguments to a close on Monday, as it would require one day to consider the judgment to be given.—Sir Thomas Wilde, and the other counsel for the traversers, thought it would be impossible to close the arguments on Monday.—The Lord Chancellor: Well, you are aware that the judges have appointed Wednesday to commence the circuits, and which cannot now be postponed; therefore, if the arguments are not brought to a termination by Monday night, the whole case must of necessity be adjourned until next session.

FASHIONS FOR JULY.

(Abridged from "Berger's Ladies' Gazette of Fashion.")

CHAPEAUX AND CAPOTES, the close form still prevails for. Some have appeared a little shorter at the ears than they were early in the season. Trimming the interior of the brims with ribbon increases in vogue. Some are merely trimmed with a simple bouquet, composed of a sprig of flowers or fruits; others with a mixture of satin and ribbon. Capotes of white gros de Naples, trimmed with moss roses or bouquets of Persian lilac, are very fashionable.

ROBES are still generally made in the pelisse form. The most favourite trimming is the Passementerie byrinthe. The materials are muslins, balzarines, barèges, and other half-transparent materials, and silks, which present a beautiful and almost endless variety. Cambric or muslin robes, with the corsage en Elouse, are getting into vogue. Coloured gros de Naples, and white barège robes, with deep flounces, are still in favour for evening dress.

SCARFS are decidedly in the ascendant. Mantes are next in favour. The favourite materials are lace, and soie camelion, trimmed with lace. Embroidered muslin Canezous are also in vogue. The Canezou Victoria is the most novel.

CAPS.—The round form is still in favour. They are made shorter at the ears, and trimmed very lightly.

Coiffures of hair are not so much in vogue as usual. In fact, caps have nearly superseded them, and have placed them in a decided minority. Among the prettiest Coiffures are those composed of coques of ribbon, which encircle the hind hair and terminate in a knot, with long ends falling on one side.

Fashionable Colours are the same as the last. White and green, however, are increasing in vogue.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

> Why should a man, whose blood is warm within
> Sit like his grandsire cut in alabaster;
> Sleep when he wakes, and creep into the jaundice
> By being peevish? SHAKSPEARE.

Why, indeed, unless he cannot help himself, which was pretty much the condition of the metropolitan man of spirit and enterprise during the last se'nnight. To practical downright sporting there has rarely been within the bills of mortality so dull a week as that now ended; in its theory, perhaps, there never was one so pregnant with interest and matter of account. On Monday last, in the Court of Exchequer, came on for settlement the issue which has lately paralysed with amazement and dread every member of the racing world. For that day the Running Rein case was set down; and at an early hour Mr. Cockburn rose for the purpose of opening it on the part of the plaintiff, Mr. Wood, owner of the celebrated horse that won the Derby. After hitting right and left at Lord George Bentinck, "according to his instructions," he proceeded to state that the question the jury were assembled to try was "whether the horse called Running Rein, was a colt foaled in 1841, whose sire was the Saddler, and whose dam was Mab." To prove this, he called no less than eighteen witnesses, several of whom swore point blank to the fact of the animal's identity, and subsequently passed through such an ordeal of cross-examination as would have horrified the echoes of the Old Bailey. Monday closed with the Solicitor-General's speech on the part of the defendant. Tuesday opened with the examination of a few most respectable persons for the defence, who most clearly and emphatically contradicted every assertion made by the witnesses of the previous day, and established the fact, past the possibility of doubt, that the horse which ran for, and won the Derby, as the three-year-old colt, Running Rein, by the Saddler, out of Mab, was a four-year-old called Maccabeus, bred by Sir Charles Ibbotson, by Gladiator, out of his Capsicum mare. Previous to the proof, however, the learned judge, Mr. Baron Alderson, distinctly stated, that nothing would satisfy him but the production of Running Rein to the jury, a proposition with which on Monday the plaintiff's counsel appeared to acquiesce; but on the following morning they broadly stated it was not possible for that desire to be complied with, "inasmuch as the horse had been stolen out of his stable, and conveyed no one knew whither!" This clenched the case—one of the most infamous ever dared to be introduced into a British court of justice. The nest of scoundrels by whom the fraud was concocted were associated together for the purpose—the systematic purpose—of running horses older than the age specified for the events they engaged them in. This they did last year at the Epsom Spring Meeting, where they ran Gone-Away, an Irish four-year-old, hired of Mr. Ferguson, as the identical Simon Pure, Maccabeus, at three-year-old weights. They will be forthwith indicted for conspiracy, and the public will see with astonishment the name of at least one seemingly respectable tradesman of London, a man of substance and credit, included in the list of vagabonds. "Auri sacra fames!" What indeed will you not induce men to perpetrate?

The great bout at Cricket, Kent against England, commenced on Monday, at Lord's, and terminated on Wednesday, after the players' imminent risk of being drowned on the spot, on the first day; a water-spout took it into its head to burst over the ground just in the nick of the fun—when everybody was there. Such a catastrophe has not been witnessed since the days of Deucalion. The score terminated with 172 for Kent, and 156 for England. The science displayed was a theme of general eulogy. There was a little more cricket during the week, and a little boat-racing at Erith, but neither of a character to call for details of them.

Thursday being the first public day at Tattersall's since the verdict in favour of Orlando for the Derby, the Subscription-room was better attended than it has been on a Thursday since Epsom Races. There was little, if any, business done, the matter of interest being the announcement by the Stewards of the Jockey Club, that the Derby settling is fixed for Monday next. It will be far from a good one. The partial settling pending the trial was a most inconvenient proceeding. Already its effects have been felt. On Monday next more than one crash is likely to come of it.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The all-absorbing Running Rein cause being set down for trial this day, the attendance at the Corner was confined to the select few who were unable to obtain admission into the Court of Exchequer. Reports of the progress of the plaintiff's case were received in the course of the afternoon, and up to a certain point it bore so favourable an aspect, that 3 to 1 on Orlando was the highest offer; the trainer's evidence, however, was so complete a break down, that 4 and 5 to 1 were afterwards laid, and the Orlando party evidently booked it "a certainty." On the Goodwood events, the St. Leger, and the Derby of 1845, some betting took place, at the following averages:—

GOODWOOD STAKES.

12 to 1 agst Red Deer	20 to 1 agst Franchise (t)	20 to 1 agst Parthian
14 to 1 —— Croton Oil (t)	20 to 1 —— The Currier	20 to 1 —— Pride of Kildare (t)
17 to 1 —— Best of Three		

Gunter is declared to be "not likely to start"!!

GOODWOOD CUP.

2 to 1 agst Alice Hawthorn (t)	20 to 1 agst Khondooz (t)

ST. LEGER.

4 to 1 agst The Curé	12 to 1 agst Red Deer (t)	30 to 1 agst Devil to Pay (t)
8 to 1 —— Ithuriel (t)	25 to 1 —— Morpeth	

DERBY.

9 to 1 agst Col. Peel's Lot, t	25 to 1 agst Virago c (t)	50 to 1 agst Sowerby (t)
16 to 1 —— Cobweb colt (t)	50 to 1 —— Columbus (t)	66 to 1 —— Bastion (t)
20 to 1 —— Seaman	50 to 1 —— Minikin c (t)	66 to 1 ——Young Eclipse (t)

THURSDAY.—The "Ring" is rapidly recovering from the damper thrown upon it by the Running Rein conspiracy; not even the strong observations made by Baron Alderson, in his summing up, having had the effect of preventing that association of the great and small, without which, betting round would soon die a natural death. In proof of this, the room was well attended to-day, and although the Epsom settling has yet to take place, business to a considerable amount was transacted on all the great stakes now in the market, the St. Leger, in the amount and importance of the investment, taking a decided lead. Before we give the prices, we should state, with reference to the late trial, that the members of the Jockey Club, and others interested in the respectability and process of the Turf, intend to show their sense of the great service Lord G. Bentinck has rendered it, by detecting, exposing, and defeating the most disgraceful fraud ever attempted, by presenting him with a piece of plate. The subscription, which is limited to £25, and open to all, already amounts to some hundreds, and will, we doubt not, be worthy the occasion.

THE LATE DERBY.

The Settling is fixed for Monday next.

GOODWOOD STAKES.

10 to 1 agst Croton Oil	18 to 1 agst Best of Three	18 to 1 agst The Currier
12 to 1 —— Red Deer	18 to 1 —— The Æra	20 to 1 —— Parthian
16 to 1 —— Franchise	18 to 1 —— Lucy Banks	20 to 1 —— Subduer
17 to 1 —— Canton	18 to 1 —— Pride of Kildare	20 to 1 —— Elegance filly

GOODWOOD CUP.

6 to 4 ag Alice Hawthorn (t)	9 to 1 agst The Squire (t)	20 to 1 ag Rob. de Gorham (t)

ST. LEGER.

4 to 1 agst The Curé (t)	8 to 1 agst Ugly Buck (t)	20 to 1 agst Morpeth (t)
7 to 1 —— Ithuriel	12 to 1 —— Red Deer (t)	25 to 1 —— Foigh-a-ballagh (t)
8 to 1 —— The Princess (t)	11 to 1 —— Bay Momus (t)	

DERBY, 1845.

5000 to 100 agst Bloodstone (t)	3000 to 50 agst Clear the Way

GREAT FOOT RACE.—The great foot-race between William Jackson, the American Deer, and Thomas Maxfield, the North Star, which has created much speculation of late in the pedestrian circles, came off on Monday, in the grounds of the Rosemary Branch Tavern, Peckham. The match was for £50 a-side; the ground selected three miles. Betting was 5 to 4 on the American Deer. The men were prepared for the race when "the pitiless pelting of the storm" induced them to defer it until the rain somewhat abated. TheDeer won easily.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The salmon fisheries in Scotland and in the North of England, this season, are unusually full of fish, large quantities of which have, during the last fortnight, been taken, as may be inferred from the fact that in the markets fine large salmon are selling at the reasonable price of 7d. and 8d. per lb., and salmon trout as low as 4d. and 4½d. per lb. of 14 ounces.

Macready, who has of late been playing at New York to good houses, is expected to return home either at the end of the present month or early in August, after an absence of about 12 months.

The clear profit of the late ball given for the benefit of the Polish refugees, after payment of all expenses, exceeded one thousand pounds. Last year the ball at Willis's for the same purpose, produced about £600 only.

On Tuesday afternoon, about three o'clock, the low neighbourhoods on the banks of the Thames were completely inundated by the encroachment of the tide, which was unusually high. The cellars and kitchens in Bankside, Tooley-street, and Wapping, were completely filled, and furniture washed about in all directions.

It is stated that in consequence of the alteration required in the business of the Bank by the new Charter, no less than 90 additional clerks wil have to be taken on.

The Orleans Railroad Company is establishing the electrical telegraph between the passengers' station at Paris and the warehouse for goods and the workshops at Ivry.

Russia has acknowledged the representative regimen established in Greece. The greater part of the Hellenic papers highly commend this step.

News has been received at Trieste, from Corfu, that 40 Italian refugees, among whom were D. Moro and the brothers Bandiera, naval officers embarked in the night of the 12th ult., in a Neapolitan or Roman vessel, with the intent of landing on some point on the coast of Italy. It was believed that they had steered their course towards the coast of Calabria. Subsequent accounts state that the insurgents had been attacked and defeated, and that the insurrection is at an end.

The annual distribution of prizes to the students of the East India Company's College at Haileybury was attended as usual by a deputation from the Court of Directors.

Operations for sinking a new colliery at Seaham Park, by a wealthy company, on the estate of the Marquis of Londonderry, have been commenced. This colliery will be on an extensive scale, and, should it be successfully won, will probably be one of the most important and profitable in the county of Durham.

A public meeting, convened by the High Bailiff of Westminster, was held in Covent-garden, on Monday, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament to liberate Mr. O'Connell and the other State prisoners. There were between two and three thousand persons present.

The exhibition of the works of art, which had been forwarded to the Commissioners of the Fine Arts by the aspirants for the distinction of embellishing by their genius the new Houses of Parliament, was opened on Saturday for a private view by special invitation.

The commercial letters received from the United States and Canada by the steamer on Saturday are, apart from party politics, generally of a favourable complexion. The President's message has excited the utmost astonishment throughout the country.

Chevalier Bunsen, who has been absent some months on leave, does not come back to resume his diplomatic functions as Prussian Minister at our Court before the close of next month.

There is a manufacturer in Pudsey who has lately got an order for eight miles and a quarter of cloth. He has already executed a few miles of the order.

The number of persons embarking and disembarking at Boulogne and Calais, from and for England, during the week ending the 27th of June, was—At Boulogne, 2109; at Calais, 469: total, 2578. The number at Boulogne, during the corresponding period of last year, was 1125: thus showing an increase this year of 984.

Wednesday's sale of the Duke of Sussex's library was highly interesting, and was numerously attended. The great attraction of the day was the splendid "Biblia Sacra Latina," two vols. folio, called the Mazarine copy, from first having been discovered in Cardinal Mazarine's library, by the eminent biographer Debure. It is the first edition of the Holy Scriptures, and the first book executed by the inventors of printing in moveable metallic types, at Mentz, by Guttenburg and Faust, in 1450-55. After much spirited bidding it was knocked down to Mr. Leslie, for £190.

In the case of Sam Gray, under sentence of transportation from Ireland, which was brought before the House of Lords on a writ of Error on Monday last, a question has been propounded by the Lord Chancellor, for the opinion of the Judges, and until an answer is sent in, all further proceedings are for the present suspended.

Accounts were received at Berlin, on the 22d ult., of the safe arrival of the Emperor of Russia at Revel. His Majesty continued his route to St. Petersburg by land.

The King of Hanover has accepted the resignation of M. de Scheele, his Majesty's Prime Minister, who is in the 71st year of his age.

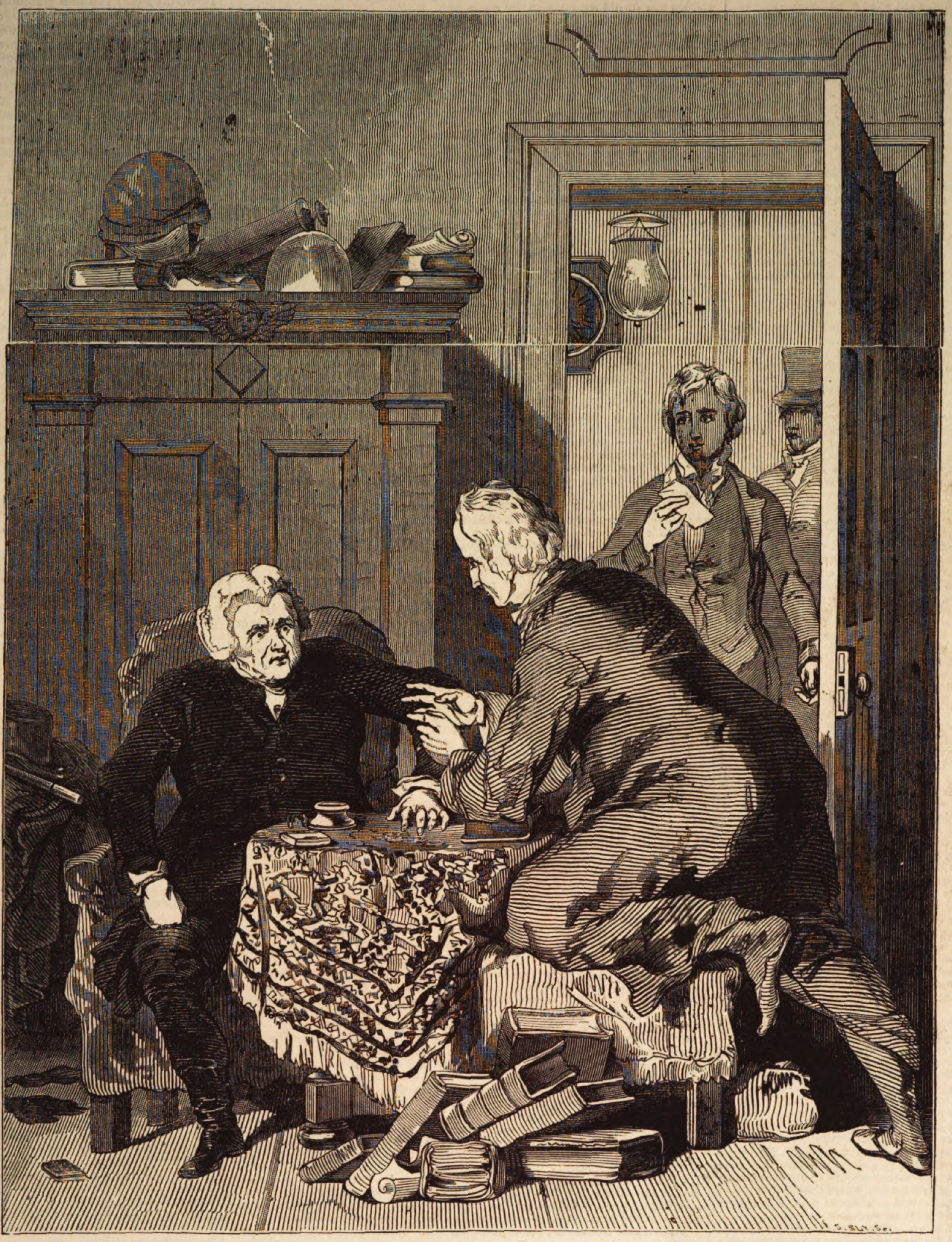
Mr. Peel, eldest son of the Premier, has gone to Lisbon, and from thence by Cadiz and Gibraltar to Madrid, where we learn he is appointed Secretary to the British Embassy, under his Excellency Mr. Henry Bulwer Lytton. It is said Mr. Peel will remain for two years in Spain.

A field of rye was cut at Marsons Lafitte, in the neighbourhood of Paris, on Tuesday last. The Paris papers say that there is no instance of so early harvest for upwards of 25 years.

FINE ARTS—THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

THE WHISTONIAN CONTROVERSY. FROM A PICTURE BY MULREADY, R.A., IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

To quote ourselves, this is "one of the most beautiful cabinet pictures ever painted: it has all the finish of Teniers, is full of character, and perfect in the details, as well as the general treatment." It is a masterly illustration of Goldsmith's exquisite "Vicar of Wakefield," representing the famous dispute on Monogamy, in Chap. II., or Whiston's tenet, that it was unlawful for a priest of the Church of England, after the death of his first wife, to take a second. The disputants are the Vicar and his friend, a rosy-gilled, portly parson of the old school, Mr. Wilmot, whose daughter, Arabella, the Vicar's son is about to marry. It will be recollected that the Vicar having completed a tract on his favourite subject of dispute, which he looked upon as a masterpiece, both for argument and style, he could not, in the pride of his heart, avoid showing it to his old friend, Mr. Wilmot, as he made no doubt of receiving his approbation; but not till too late he discovered that he was most violently attached to the contrary opinion, and with good reason; for he was at that time actually courting a fourth wife. This, as may be expected, produced *a dispute, attended with some acrimony*, which threatened to interrupt the intended alliance; but on the day before that appointed for the ceremony, the Vicar and Mr. Wilmot agreed to discuss the subject at large. Who can forget the admirable description of the contest?—"It was managed with proper spirit on both sides. He asserted that I was heterodox, I retorted the charge; he replied, and I rejoined." The picture represents the moment, "*when the controversy was hottest*," just as the Vicar is about to be called out by one of his relations, who advises him to give up the dispute—at least till his son's wedding is over. Then the sequel:—"How," cried I, "relinquish the cause of truth, and let him be a husband, already driven to the very verge of absurdity. You might as well advise me to give up my fortune as my argument." "Your fortune," returned my friend, "I am sorry to inform you, is almost nothing. The merchant in town, in whose hands your money was lodged, has gone off, to avoid a statute of bankruptcy, and is thought not to have left a shilling in the pound. I was unwilling to shock you or the family with the account till after the wedding; but now it may serve to moderate your warmth in the argument; for I suppose your own prudence will enforce the necessity of dissembling, at least till your son has the young lady's fortune secure." "Well," returned I, "if what you tell me be true, and if I am to be a beggar, it shall never make me a rascal, or induce me to disavow my principles. I'll go this moment and inform the company of my circumstances; and as for the argument, I even here retract my former conversions in the old gentleman's favour, nor will I allow him now to be a husband in any sense of the expression."


THE WHISTONIAN CONTROVERSY, FROM THE PICTURE BY MULREADY, R.A., IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Mr. Mulready had somewhat anticipated this picture in one of his admirable illustrations of the handsome edition of Goldsmith's most popular work: it is the head-piece to Chap. II., but it merely contains the figures of the disputants, and there is a material difference in the accessories. In the painting, the treatment is skilfully elaborate, and evinces great thought. The earnest eloquence of the Vicar, who, in his animation, has started from his seat, and, kneeling with one knee on the chair, and leaning forward with one elbow across the table, and with the fingers of one hand pressed against the other—is all inimitably depicted; as is the patient but obdurate manner of the other disputant, who has resolved not to admit conviction. The hands of both the controversialists are wonderfully expressive, and perfect; and the details of the books, the furniture, and, above all, Turkey table-cover, are matchless realities, equal to those of the best masters of the Dutch school. The picture, we are happy to learn, is a commission from Sir Thomas Baring.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The last concert for the season was given at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Saturday last, and was both numerously and fashionably attended. The programme presented some interesting particulars; but why does the highly-talented Miss Kate Loder re-set what has been already so beautifully done by Donizetti, namely, the introduction to the opera of "L' Elisir d' Amore"? or was it done to follow the example of the patron of the Academy, who, some years ago, put new music to the libretto of "The Siege of Belgrade," affecting not to know what had been selected and composed for it by Storace? Mr. Sterndale Bennett's pupils (Miss E. Bendixen and Miss Compton) acquitted themselves admirably in Dussek's elegant duet for two pianos, and Mr. Watson, notwithstanding that unpleasant accident of breaking a string during his performance, evinced great ability and promise of more, as a violinist. Brizzi is getting up in voice as well as in musical reputation; he sang the canzonetta "Bell raggio di Luna" (composed by the Earl of Westmoreland) with great sweetness and expression. Amid all the florid modern harmony, Bennett's madrigal came out in all the beauty of pastoral simplicity, which only poet-musicians can achieve in their compositions: the parts flowed

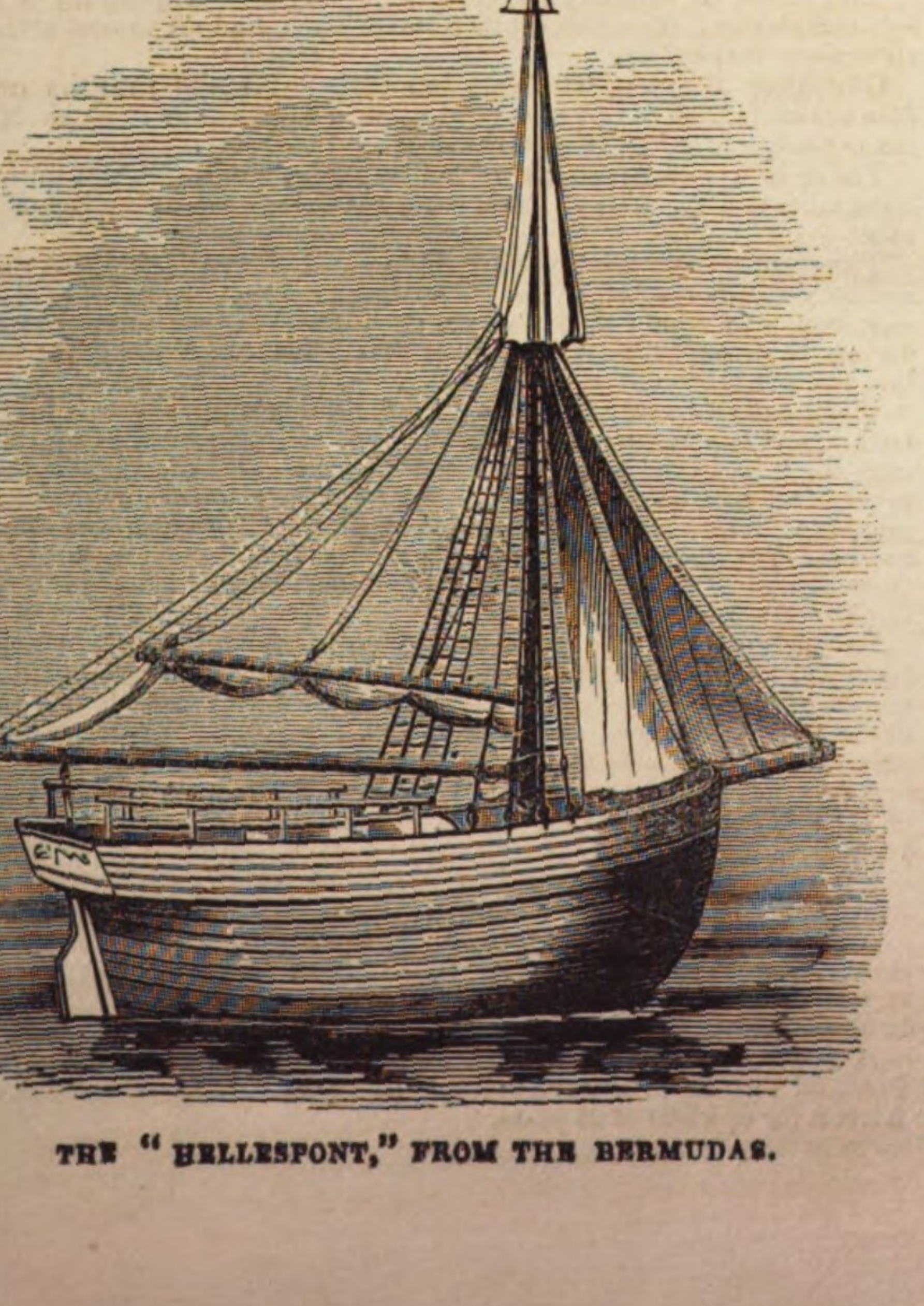
> Confluently like streams determined on
> With purpose to same end.

It was delicious, and was encored, a good proof that the most charming style of composition in the world—the old English madrigal is—as beloved now as ever, after all our importations. Mr Vandenhoff, the tragedian, has been appointed professor of elocution to the Academy.

"THE HELLESPONT."

This almost Lilliputian specimen of naval architecture has already been noticed in our journal. It is now lying in St. Katherine's Docks, where its diminutive proportions are very attractive. It is entirely without paint, but has a very gay appearance, as if constructed of satin-wood and mahogany. It has lately arrived from the Bermudas, and is said to be the smallest vessel that has ever performed such a voyage; being only 40 tons burden, and is exceeded in size by many of our Thames barges.

The principal employment of the Bermudians, by the way, is building vessels, which are generally small, swift, and very durable, being constructed of cedar; they are likewise noted for their graceful little boats; and on Ireland Island large sums have been expended, in order to render it a strong port for a naval and military depôt. Their fame for building vessels is of some antiquity; for when Sir George Sommers was driven upon the Bermudas, in 1609, on his voyage to Virginia, he and his party made their way thence to their original destination in two small cedar-built vessels, constructed by his men; and that in which Sir George embarked, did not contain an ounce of iron, except one bolt in the keel.


THE "HELLESPONT," FROM THE BERMUDAS.

THE BANK CHARTER.

As the different enactments of the Bank Charter Bill come into operation at different periods, we think we shall render a useful service to our readers by specifying the date of the commencement of the operation of each enactment.

1. The division of the departments of the Bank of England takes place "upon the 31st day of August, 1844.

2. All persons may demand notes for gold at £3 17s. 9d. per ounce, "from and after the 31st of August, 1844."

3. Bank of England exempt from stamp duty "from and after 31st August, 1844;" Bank to allow £180,000 per annum, from the same date.

4. No new bank of issue to be allowed "from and after the passing of this act."

5. Existing banks of issue to give notice to the commissioners of stamps and taxes of their claim to issue to the extent of their average issue during the 12 weeks preceding the 27th April—such notice to be given "within one month next after the passing of this act."

6. No bank to issue upon an average of four weeks a higher amount than that allowed by the commissioners "after the 10th day of October, 1844."

7. A return of the name of every bank, and of every partner in each banking firm or company, shall be made to the commissioners of stamps and taxes "on the 1st day of January in each year, or within 15 days thereafter."

8. The agreements that have been made between the Bank of England and the bankers named in schedule C shall cease and determine "on the 31st day of December next."

9. The compensation of one per cent. to such banks shall cease "on the 1st day of August, 1856."

10. Any banking company in London, or within 65 miles thereof, though the number of partners exceed six, may draw, accept, or indorse bills of exchange "from and after the passing of this act."

11. The exclusive privileges of the Bank of England shall continue until the expiration of "12 months' notice, to be given after the 1st day of August, 1855."

ANTI-GRAHAM WAFERS.

(From *Punch*.)

DEDICATED TO THE HOME SECRETARY, AND POLITELY PRESENTED TO HIM BY THOMAS SLINGSBY DUNCOMBE, ESQ., M.P.

We have published this day, at our office, price—but we will not appeal to the sordidness of our readers—a sheet of emblematical devices, with mottoes, for Sir James Fouché Graham, which, from the peculiar appropriateness of their sarcasm, backed by the extraordinary adhesiveness of their gum, are adapted to *stick* to the Home Secretary for life.

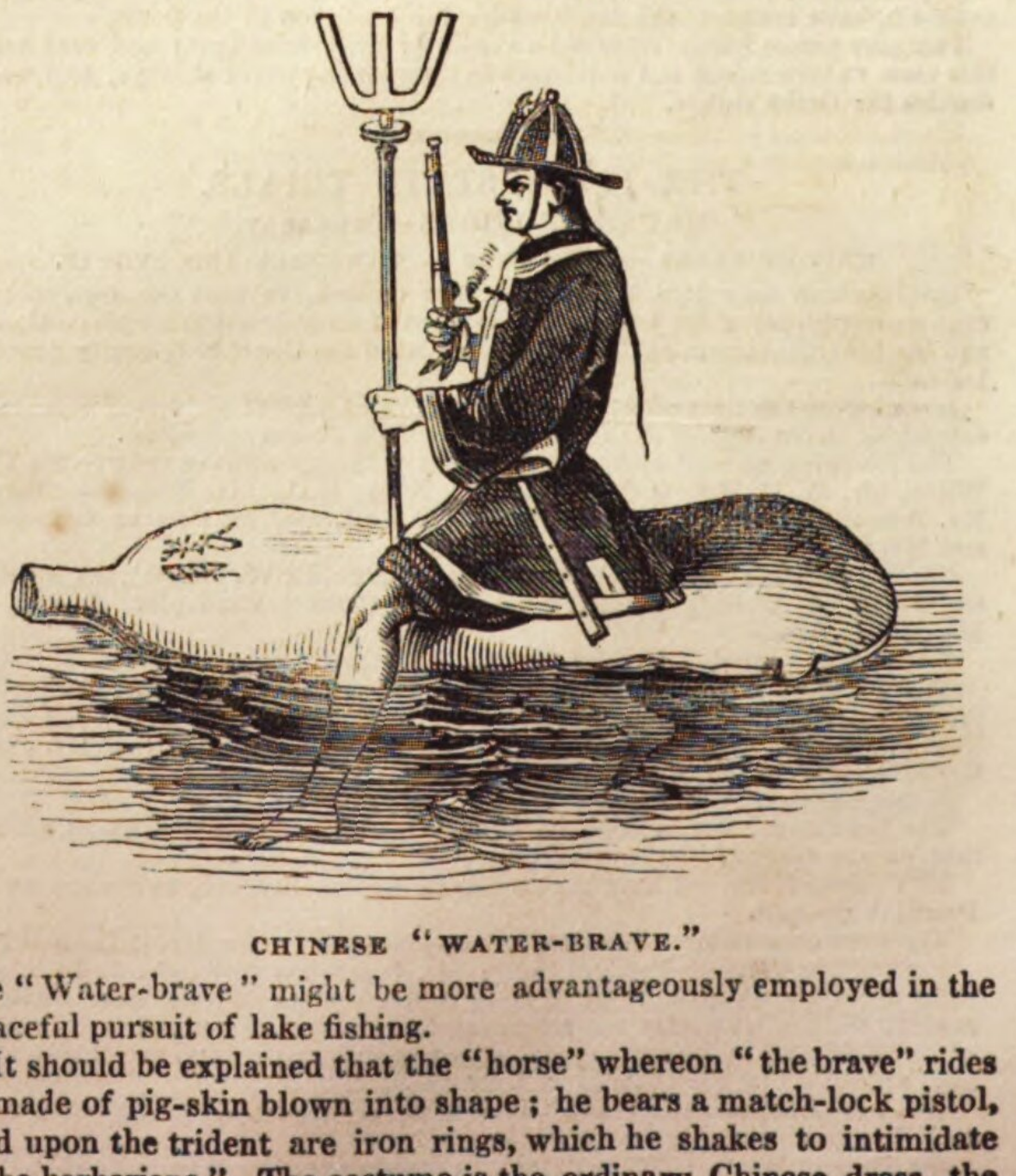
We have also just dotted off a good stinging envelope, which we intend to hold up as a mirror to Sir James Fouché Graham's very bad nature.

The following are some of the devices and mottoes:—

DEVICE.	MOTTO.
A blunderbuss on full cock......	I hope the contents will reach you.
A black lobster................	Not to be *red* without getting into hot water.
A manacle.....................	I trust this will come to hand.
A clenched fist	Should this meet your eye.
A bee	Touch my wax, you'll feel my sting.
A soda-water bottle............	If opened, a noise will follow.
Crocodile with mouth open	You're welcome to the inside.
A fox	You'll be run down, if you break cover.

CHINESE WATER-BRAVE.

A very interesting item has just been added to the popular "Chinese Collection," at Hyde-park Corner. It has been received direct from China, and is a "Water-brave," with all his warlike accoutrements, and is believed to be the only specimen of the kind ever brought to England. The Water-brave is a soldier mounted upon a large hollow body, and armed with a trident weapon, &c., a fit antagonist, it was thought, before the late encounter, to cope with British seamen; but, by this time, we suspect the Chinamen must be satisfied of their sorry contrivance to withstand those who are accustomed to "rule the waves;" whilst it is altogether unworthy of a people who have been the authors of three of the most important inventions or discoveries of modern times—the art of printing, the composition of gunpowder, and the magnetic compass. Nevertheless, it has been suggested that the "Water-brave" might be more advantageously employed in the peaceful pursuit of lake fishing.


CHINESE "WATER-BRAVE."

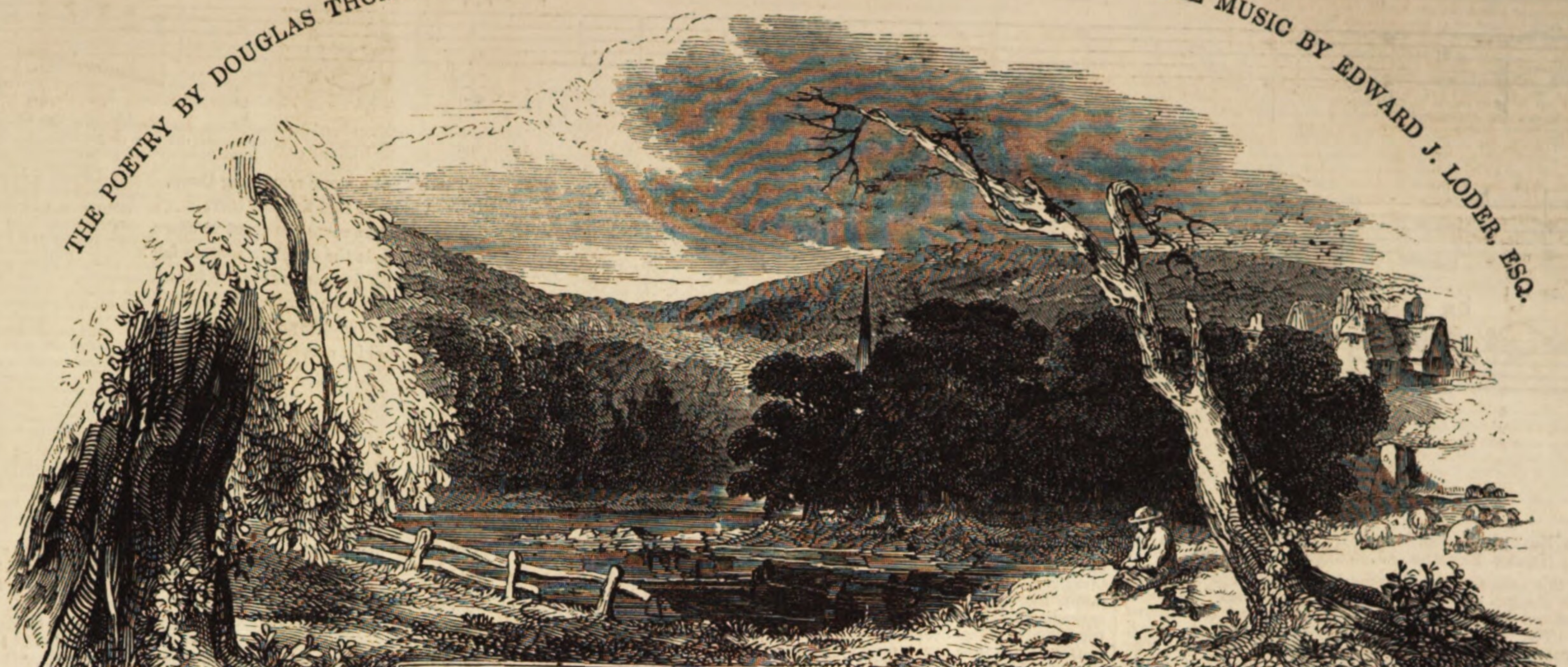
It should be explained that the "horse" whereon "the brave" rides is made of pig-skin blown into shape; he bears a match-lock pistol, and upon the trident are iron rings, which he shakes to intimidate "the barbarians." The costume is the ordinary Chinese dress, the trousers being tucked up.

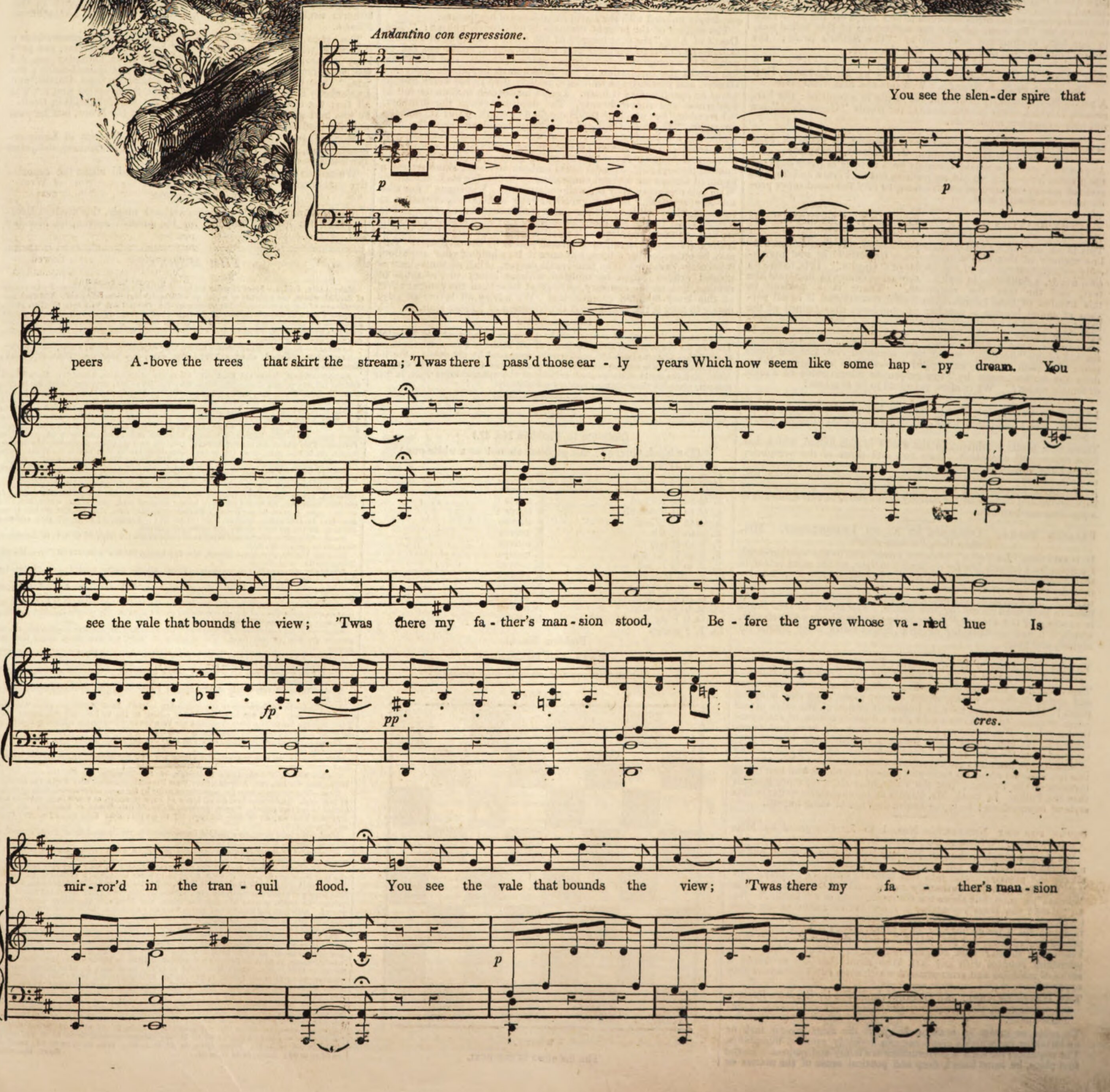
"YOU SEE THE SLENDER SPIRE THAT PEERS."

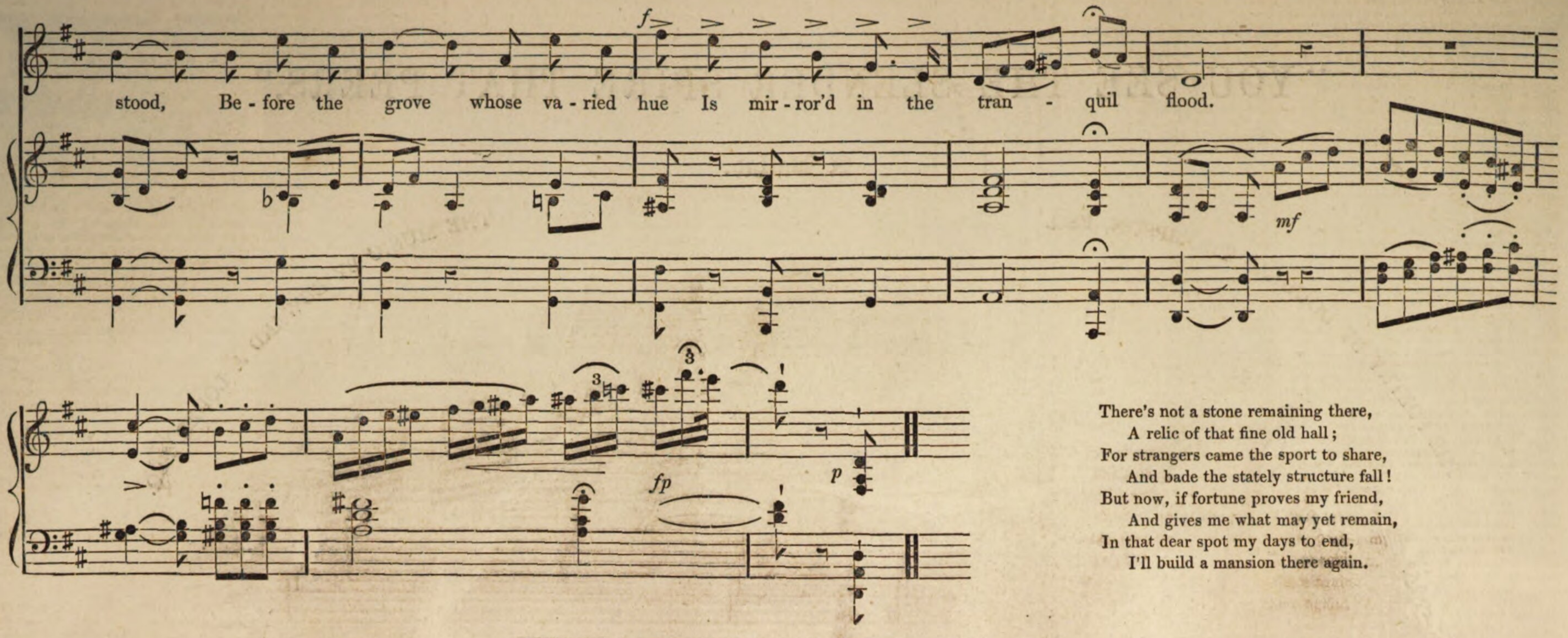
A Ballad.

THE POETRY BY DOUGLAS THOMPSON, ESQ.

THE MUSIC BY EDWARD J. LODER, ESQ.




Andantino con espressione.
p
p
You see the slen-der spire that peers A-bove the trees that skirt the stream; 'Twas there I pass'd those ear-ly years Which now seem like some hap-py dream. You
see the vale that bounds the view; 'Twas there my fa-ther's man-sion stood, Be-fore the grove whose va-ried hue Is
fp
pp
cres.
mir-ror'd in the tran-quil flood. You see the vale that bounds the view; 'Twas there my fa - ther's man-sion
p


f
stood, Be-fore the grove whose va-ried hue Is mir-ror'd in the tran - quil flood.
mf
fp
p

There's not a stone remaining there,
A relic of that fine old hall;
For strangers came the sport to share,
And bade the stately structure fall!
But now, if fortune proves my friend,
And gives me what may yet remain,
In that dear spot my days to end,
I'll build a mansion there again.

NEW MUSIC.

THE SEAMAN'S BRIDE; the words by Mr. **THOMAS FRICKER**, the music by **HENRY FARMER**. J. Williams, Cheapside.

The melody of this song is not very remarkable, except in a passage where the words "mirth and glee" and "boundless sea" are saddened and confined by an union with a needless and *unconnoted* minor phrase. The progressions and harmonies at bars 1 and 2, page 3 (and repeated in the second verse), are against all rule. The second portion, or half, of bar 1, ought to be the harmony of 6-4, and the consecution of the fifths between it and bar 2 on the same page is intolerable. By some mistake the authorship of this ballad was, in our last, confounded with that of "The *Sailor's* Bride;" the notice, however, had nothing to do with the error.

THE GIPSY CHILD. Ballad. The Words by H. **LOVELL**, Esq. The Music by N. J. **SPORLE**. Williams and Son, Cheapside.

A pretty flowing melody in design, but faulty in execution: the harmonies (?) which occur in each verse at the words "Gipsy child" are not only wrong but intolerable.

LA MOSCOVIE. Quadrille Nouveau, composé et dedié à Miss Woodhead par Elise Launitz. J. Williams, Cheapside.

A *quadrille nouveau* would certainly be a novelty in these days; in the present production we can see nothing but that grace and (for this style of music) correctness which belong to fifty thousand other productions of a similar kind.

THE BEAUTIES OF THE OPERA. Part I. "La Giselle." London: D. Bogue.

This is an interesting and curious publication. It contains an outline memoir of that charming *danseuse* Carlotta Grisi, and a poetically written description of the Ballet of "Giselle." It is, to use its own words, a *feuilliton*, in which "engraving comes to illustrate the text, and the text the engraving." There is a portrait in this number of Grisi (which alone would recommend it to all persons of taste), besides a number of wood-cut illustrations of the ballet, executed in a first-rate style of art. We would advise, however, the author of the highly-wrought descriptive narrative to restrain his muse a little. The "Advertisement" which comes at the end of the "libretto," would have rendered Nat. Lee ten times more mad than he ever was, could he have lived to read it. What does the author mean by "the golden or silver notes of a male or female singer?" We confess ourselves to be at a loss!

I COME TO SCENES OF EARLY DAYS; ballad. Written by J. A. **PAGE**, Esq.; composed by F. H. S. **PENDLETON**. Smith, Liverpool.

There is a pretty sentiment in the words of this ballad, which has been rather well expressed. Bars two and three of the symphony might have contained a better figure with more correct harmony, namely, had the bass been a third higher. The composer should not have made a trisyllable of the word "alter'd." The progression at bars twelve and sixteen of the melody is not good, but altogether it is a pleasing composition.

PAULINE POLKA. Composed by A. **DE LENONCOURT**. Mrs. James Rae, Berners-street

It is said that "La Polka" has been introduced to the weather-cock Parisians by a certain *Maitre de danse politique*, on the same principle that Napoleon ordered the dome of the Invalides to be gilt, namely, to make the vane of the French mind veer from something "grave to gay." Be that as it may over the water, the serious heads of Englishmen have been turned by this dance. The music to this Polka is another of the eternal "ringing the changes" on a few chords, which, if it had no ancestor or rival, might claim some notice for melody and grace.

VALSES ROYALES D'ANGLETERRE. For the piano-forte. Composed by **EDWARD PAGE**. Jefferys and Co., Frith-street, Soho.

This collection consists of fifty-five waltzes, besides introductions and codas, in eleven books, which occupy close upon one hundred pages! Mr. Page must have an imperfect notion of the value of our *pages* or space, to think we could give a distinct notice of each particular valse. We, however, have looked them all over (not overlooked them), and found many passages of grace and beauty constructed upon the Strauss and Lanner models. *Thirteen* more books of waltzes are promised on a similarly extensive scale! We suspect this is a national *rising* on their part against the recent and successful invasion of the Polkas. But the Valse, after all, is no more English than the Polka. In truth, Mr. Page is an inexhaustible writer in this style of composition; he is the Lopez de Vega of valse libretti.

SONGS FOR THE NURSERY. Nos. 1 to 7. Composed by Miss **BROUNCKER**. Willis and Co., Lower Grosvenor-street.

We do not much incline to Nursery Rhymes, or Stories, but we must congratulate the fair composer on having introduced some simple and pleasing music into that hitherto squalling locality. No. 2 ("The Lullaby,") is extremely sweet and soft. No. 3 ("The Witches") is good, but above the comprehension of a "babby." No. 4 ("Hark! the Dogs") contains a spicy bit of satire at the close (clothes?) No. 5 ("The North Wind") is extremely pretty and affectionate. No. 6 we do not like, as it familiarises Cockney pronunciation in his *rhymes*, and No. 7 is inferior to the old song of "Who killed Poor Robin?" but altogether, although we do not like to see puerilities coupled with any Art, Miss Brouncker has produced a series of melodies and arrangements which even adult musicians may approve.

THE DEATH OF ABEL. An Oratorio composed by **GEORGE PERRY**, the words from the Scriptures and Gesner's Poem. Lee, Albemarle-street.

To write or invent an oratorio is about the most serious task or undertaking for which a composer can possibly prepare his genius. The requisites for such a performance are many and various. In the first place, he must have a deep and poetical sense of the matter or subject he takes in hand—his judicious taste in the first instance must have selected, and in the second, his genius and learning must attire it in appropriate musical costume. How often have we seen the most sacred themes dressed up in the garbs of orchestral buffoonery on one hand, and on the other, cowled into monkish and unamiable severity by a love for obsoleteness and ignorance! The real treatment, like Truth, lies between—and though we have often heard cathedral music highly, nay, as solemnly effective on the stage as in the church, when descriptive of some holy ceremony, we have, *au contraire*, listened in the fane to sounds as *profane* as we ever heard in a vaudeville theatre. The mighty Handel seems to be the only one deeply imbued with the awful sacredness of his themes.

The subject of the present oratorio is felicitously chosen: "The Death of Abel," the first tragedy of the earth—the scene in which it is laid—its *dramatis personæ* and time of action, could not fail to suggest to a composer's mind some noble thoughts, and Mr. Perry has caught the inspiration of his theme most happily in many instances, and poetically as well as musically (two terms which should never be apart) bodied it forth. Leah's invocation to Cain is full of tenderness and simple beauty. The duetto between the brothers, "I tremble," has much of the Handelian strength about it, and the quartetto, "O praise the Lord," is very graceful and smooth. The recitatives are highly expressive and well and characteristically accompanied. The choruses exhibit the contrapuntal knowledge of a *maestro*, although perhaps the fulness of their parts is not *continuous* enough throughout. Handel could embroider on the same ground a hundred times over without concealing or disfiguring his first pattern. With this objection, they are well constructed. The fugue "For who has any strength," is very excellent—the double augmentation at pages 92, 93, is highly effective. The concluding chorus, also, "The Voice of the Lord," is admirably worked up: in fact, the only fault we find with our countryman's work (of which we should be proud) is the too frequent iteration of a vocal phrase by the orchestra. This may be unheeded for a time, but once it lays hold of your attention, it becomes *ennuyant* to an intolerable degree. Half of those instrumental echoes might be omitted without injury to the sense or rhythm, but, on the contrary, with great benefit to the general effect of this truly talented composition. We advise all lovers of good music to hear it the next time it is performed at Exeter Hall.

MODEL OF VENICE.—A concert will be given on Monday, at her Majesty's Theatre, for the benefit of the proprietors of the Model of Venice, the ingenuity of which has hitherto been but indifferently recognised by the public. For the above occasion, Mr. Lumley has liberally granted the free use of the concert-room, and the most distinguished *artistes* of the establishment have, in like manner, accorded their eminent services gratuitously.

CHESS.

(Solution to Problem No. 47.)

(The black Queen in this problem should be a white one.)

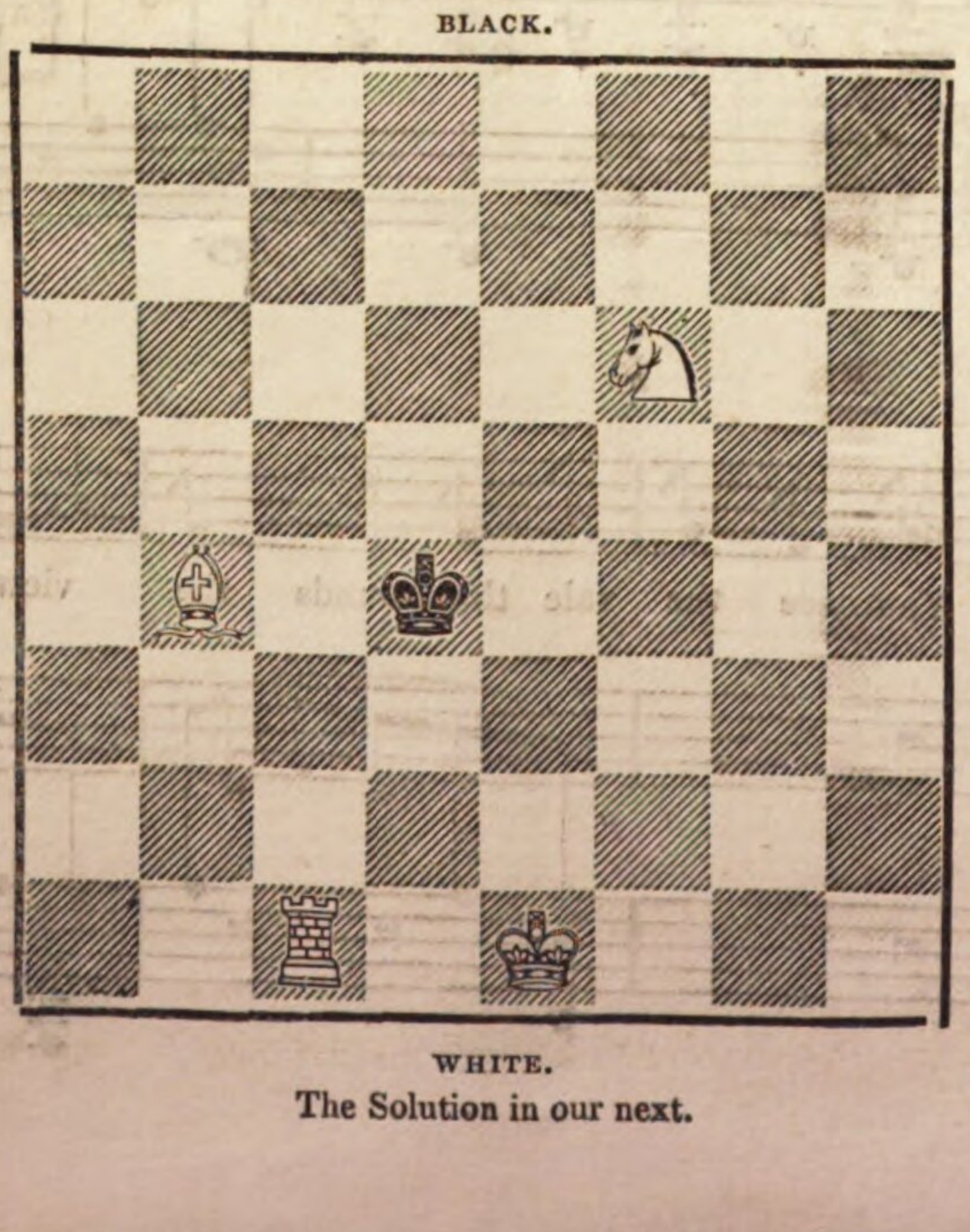
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q R 4th	K takes P
2. Q to Q Kt 3rd ch	K moves
3. Q to Q Kt 2nd	K takes P
4. Q to Q B 3rd ch	K takes P
5. Q to K B 3rd	K moves
6. B to K 4th	K moves
7. B to Q 2nd	K moves
8. B to Q Kt 4th	K moves
9. B to Q R 3rd	K moves
10. Kt to K B sq	K moves
11. Kt to Q 6th ch	K moves
12. Q to Q B 3rd	K takes Q
13. K to K B 6th	K moves
14. Q B P ch	K moves
15. K P mates	

Problem No. 48.

(By Clericus Delgovitiæ.)

White to move and mate in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

The Solution in our next.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

On Tuesday night, Moriani made his second appearance, and met with increased success in the part of *Edgardo*, in Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor." On Wednesday he sang at the Palace, and enchanted the ears of royalty.

On Thursday (for the benefit of Grisi), the opera of "Otello" was produced, with a cast which was never before equalled. Grisi, as *Desdemona*, Mario as the *Moor*, Fornasari as *Iago*, Corelli in the hitherto neglected part of *Rodrigo*, and the mighty Lablache as *Elmiro*.

The opera of "Otello," is one of Rossini's noblest conceptions; it abounds with musical science, mixed with poetical feeling, and perhaps was never so magnificently represented as on Thursday last. All the prominent beauties of the opera came out magnificently; the trio, "Ti parla l'amore" was beautifully sang by Grisi, Corelli, and Lablache. The quartetto leading into the finale of the first act was all that the nicest ear could exact. Mario was delightful in *Otello*: he was perhaps a little more like *Romeo* than the Moor, but he was, notwithstanding, very delightful.

Moriani again appeared in a portion of the "Lucia di Lammermoor," and, relieved in some degree from his hoarseness, delighted the house once more.

We cannot say more than we have already said about the superlative excellence of the ballet department.

HERR DÖBLER.—This magician without magic, this modern Breslau, took his leave of London, for the present season, on Monday last.

THE MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, Friday.—Since Monday we have received a full average time-of-year supply of English wheat, the quantity of which on offer to-day was tolerably good. Although the attendance of buyers was somewhat numerous, the demand was in a very sluggish state, and prices had a downward tendency. Foreign wheat was amending, and might have been purchased on easier terms. For all descriptions of spring corn, the supplies of which were by no means large, we had a very dull sale, and in almost every instance the currencies were somewhat easier.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 4160; barley, 350; oats, 4620. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 2530. Foreign: wheat, 11,120; barley, 4880; oats, 10090 qrs. Flour, 4210 sacks; malt, 2710 qrs.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 44s to 53s; ditto white, 54s to 61s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s to 49s; ditto white, 48s to 56s; rye, 28s to 36s; grinding barley, 26s to 27s; distilling ditto, 25s to 28s; malting ditto, 34s to 36s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s to 62s; brown ditto, 58s to 60s; Kingston and Ware, 60s to 63s; Chevalier, 64s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s to 20s; potatoe ditto, 22s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, black, 21s to 22s; ditto white, 22s to 23s; tick beans, 26s to 32s; old ditto, 27s to 32s; grey peas, 31s to 35s; maple, 31s to 35s; white, 35s to 40s; boilers, 36s to 38s per quarter. Town-made flour, 50s to 53s; Suffolk, — to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 38s to 40s, per 28 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 48s to 58s; Dantzig, red, 48s to 61s; white, 60s to 68s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 19s to 20s; oats, new, 12s to 16s; ditto feed, 11s to 15s; beans, 15s to 19s; peas, 23s to 25s per quarter. Flour, America, 21s to 23s; Baltic, 21s to 23s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—For linseed and for cakes we have had a steady demand, at full prices, but all other kinds of seeds have been a mere drug.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 25s to 37s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 26s to 38s; hempseed, 28s to 35s per quarter; coriander, 15s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s to 18s; white ditto, 10s to 12s; tares, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £25 to £26 per last of ten quarters: Linseed cakes, English, £10 10s to £11; foreign, £7 5s to £7 15s; rapeseed £5 5s to £5 10s per ton; canary 58s to 66s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; of household ditto, 6d to 7½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 55s 9d; barley, 34s 0d; oats, 22s 9d; rye, 35s 0d; beans, 38s 0d; peas, 36s 1d.

Six Weeks' Averages that govern Duty.—Wheat, 55s 8d; barley, 31s 10d; oats, 21s 1d; rye, 33s 6d; beans, 36s 3d; peas, 34s 1d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 17s; barley, 7s; oats, 6s; rye, 9s 6d; beans, 6s 6d; peas, 8s. 6d.

Tea.—The stock of tea in bond in London, on the 1st instant, consisted of 30,916,000 lbs, against 27,870,000 ditto at the corresponding period in 1843. By private contract very little is doing, yet prices are steadily supported.

Sugar.—For all descriptions of sugar we have to report an inactive inquiry, yet the importers are firm at late rates. The supplies on hand are now much larger than last season.

Coffee.—In Ceylon coffee very little is doing at late rates, good ordinary being quoted at 50s. per cwt. Jamaica, and most other kinds of coffee, met a slow enquiry.

Rice.—This article is flat, yet prices are mostly supported. The public sales have been by no means extensive.

Rum.—We have a very steady sale for rum, at full prices, proof Leewards selling at 2s 2d to 2s 2½d.

Provisions.—In consequence of the increasing arrivals, Irish butter has given way from 1s to 2s per cwt. Cork and Limerick is now selling at 72s to 74s; and Waterford, 73s to 74s. Foreign butter is a mere drug, and the turn lower. The bacon market is steady, but all other kinds of provisions hang heavily on hand.

Tallow.—This article is steady, at 41s 3d to 41s 9d for P.Y.C. on the spot, and 42s 6d. for forward delivery.

Oils.—Linseed oil is in request, and prices are well supported. Other oils are quite as dear.

Coals.—Adair's, 19s 6d; Ord's Redheugh, 16s 6d; Townley, 17s 6d; Hotspur, 20s 6d; Hilda, 22s; Hetton, 24s; Adelaide, 24s; West Tees, 22; Staveley, 16s; Elgin, 19s per ton.

Hops.—The accounts from the plantations being by far more unfavourable than even those of last week, the demand here for all kinds of hops is active, at prices fully equal to those quoted in our last report. Sussex pockets, £6 to £6 10s; Weald of Kent do., £6 10s to £7; Mid Kent do., £7 to £10; do. bags, £7 to £8 10s; East Kent do., £7 to £9; Choice do., £10 to £12.

Wool.—We have to report a decided improvement in the demand for all kinds of wool, the value of which is somewhat on the advance.

Potatoes.—Old potatoes have become dull in sale on easier terms. New ones are in request, at 8s to 16s per cwt.

Smithfield.—In to-day's market the numbers of beasts on offer were only moderate, yet the beef trade was in a very sluggish state, at, in some instances, a decline of 2d per 8lbs. There were on sale, 12 beasts from Holland, and 70 horned and polled Scots from Aberdeen. The supply of sheep was tolerably good, yet the mutton trade rated somewhat active, at full prices. In lambs a good business was doing, and Monday's quotations were well supported. Although the numbers of calves were very extensive, the veal trade was somewhat brisk, at full currencies. In pigs, little was doing, yet previous rates were supported. Milch cows moved off steadily, at from £16 to £19 each.

Per 8lbs., to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 8d; second quality do 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime large oxen, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 8d to 3s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 6d to 3s 2d; second quality ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime Southdowns ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; large coarse calves 3s 4d to 4s 0d; prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; neat small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lambs, 4s 0d to 5s 0d. Suckling calves, 18s to 28s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s 0d to 20s each. Beasts, 567; cows, 175; sheep and lambs, 12,150; calves, 469; pigs, 309.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Although the supplies of meat on sale to-day at this market were but moderate, the demand for all descriptions was inactive, on the following terms.—Per 8lbs by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime small do., 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; small pork, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; lamb, 4s 0d to 5s 0d.

ROBT. HERBERT.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

On the Royal Exchange, last foreign post day, the supply of bills drawn on foreign nations, although unusually large, was not equal to the demand, and a fall in the rates of the foreign exchanges was the necessary consequence. This change in money prospects is purely the effect of the considerable importations, which are now in progress, of all descriptions of agricultural produce from abroad; and should these imports continue to the same extent during the remainder of the season, they may have an unfavourable influence in the money market. Indeed, already is the interest on loans of money becoming gradually higher, and so likewise are the rates of discount charged for cashing Bills of Exchange. On the English Stock Exchange, however, no scarcity of money is, at all events, as yet apparent, although little inclination to invest money in the Consols, or in any other description of our public securities, has been shown by the capitalists since our last publication. Prices are, however, fairly supported by purchases, made for the Court of Chancery, and for different public bodies; and, as the floating stock in the market was scarcely ever smaller in its amount, it is justly presumed that little chance at present exists of any decline occurring in their present quotations.

As the interest on money advances, so likewise does the value of the shares of the London Banking Associations. The proprietors of the Union Bank of London are particularly sanguine of a farther improvement soon occurring in their property, and they therefore ask higher prices than the monied interest at present is willing to pay. The same feeling exists, but perhaps not to the same extent, amongst the proprietors of the London and Westminster and of the London Joint Stock Banks, for higher annual incomes are expected to be drawn from all of them.

To railway property, also, the attention of capitalists continues to be directed, and this channel for the investment of spare monies is still a favourite one with the public. Birmingham Stock has reached 222, and will be higher when the differences with the Grand Junction are finally arranged, an event which is expected speedily to take place. Edinburgh and Glasgow and the Great Western are also saleable at their late high quotations. The deduction of the dividends is the reason for their prices appearing to be lower. On the whole, matters remain in a sound and healthy state in this department of the money market.

On the Foreign Stock Exchange the usual amount of transactions has been again done, although in prices but little alterations can be quoted. Spanish bonds are still an object of attraction for speculators. The dividends having been paid, prices have recovered a portion of their late depression. Duch stock, of all descriptions, is also again higher, and so are Belgian bonds. The securities of Austria and of Russia continue to command very high prices. In various descriptions of American goods, likewise, a good deal of business has been again done at prices fully as dear as we last quoted them.

BRITISH FUNDS.—London and Westminster Bank, 26½ to —; London Joint Stock Bank, —; Commercial Bank of London, —; National Provincial Bank of England, —; Bank Stock, 199; East India Stock, 290 to —; Union Bank of London, 12½ to —; Three per Cent. Consols, — to —; Three per Cent. Reduced, 99⅞; Three and a Half per Cent., 1818, —; Three-and-a-Half per Cent. New, 102¼; Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Reduced, 102½ to —; Five per Cents., —; Long Annuities, 12 7-16 to —; India Bonds, 96 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 75 prem.; Consols for the Settlement, — to — ex. div.; National Bank of Ireland, — to —; Consols for the Opening, 98¾; South Sea Stock, —; South Sea Old Annuities, —; Union of Australasia, —; Provincial Bank of Ireland, —; Colonial Bank, 15; British North American Bank, 42.

FOREIGN BONDS AND SECURITIES.—Belgian, 104 to —; Buenos Ayres, 35½ to 36; Colombian Bonds, 13½ to —; Venezuela, 42 to —; Greek Bonds, 15 to —; Mexican, 35½ to —; Portuguese Converted, 45½; Peruvian, 27 to —; Spanish 5 per Cents, 23½ to —; Spanish 3 per Cents, 33⅞ ex div.; Dutch 2½ per Cents, 61½ to —; Dutch 5 per Cents, 100⅜; Russian 118½ to —; Austrian Bonds, 116 to —; Danish, 90 to 88; Brazilian, 82½ to 83; Chilian 105; Cuba 6 per Cents., —; Neapolitan, — to —; Dutch 4 per Cents, —.

PRICES OF SHARES.—Birmingham and Derby, 64 to 65; Scarborough Branch, 21; Birmingham and Gloucester, 94 to 95; Bristol and Exeter, 77 to 79; Eastern Counties, Registered, 13½ to —; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 63 to 64; Great North of England, 102 to —; Great Western, 126 to 127; Hull and Selby, 59 to 60; London and Brighton, 46½; London and Blackwall, 7½; Greenwich, 6¾; Croydon, 18 to —; London and Birmingham Stock, 220 to 222; Manchester and Leeds, 38 pm.; Manchester and Birmingham, 56 to —; South Western, 84; Midland Counties, 93 to 94; North Midland, 95; Newcastle and Darlington, 41; Northern and Eastern, 57 to 58; Paris and Rouen, 39; Paris and Orleans, 39; South Eastern and Dover, 35; York and Norwich, —; Dublin and Cashel, —; Guildford Junction, —; Lancaster and Carlisle, — to —; Chester and Holyhead, 4½ to —; North British, —; Strasburg and Bale, —; Rouen and Havre 20 pm.; Caledonian, —; Leeds and Bradford, —; Yarmouth and Norwich, 25; Bristol and Gloucester, — to —; Liverpool and Manchester —; Glasgow and Dumfries, —; York and North Midland, 106 to —; Guildford Junction —; Norwich and Brandon, 7½; Grand Junction, 222; Trent Valley, —; Carlisle, Dumfries, and Glasgow, — prem.; Newcastle and Darlington Junction, —; Glasgow and Ayr, 58 to —; Edinburgh and Berwick, 2½ to —; Lancaster and Dumfries, 6.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JULY 2.

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE JULY 1.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has been pleased to appoint Dr. William Smith, as one of his Physicians.

BANKKUPTS.—H. W. COLLINSON, hat maker, Stamford-street. T. SCOTT, baker, Colchester. W HARDING, grocer, Southampton-street, Camberwell. F. ROBERTS, butcher, Handley, Cheshire.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—S. BROWN, saddler, Ayr. J. M'KELVIE, coal dealer, Edinburgh.

FRIDAY, JULY 5.

WAR OFFICE, JULY 5.—3rd Dragoon Guards: Lieut. I. R. Warner to be Captain, vice Nugent; Cornet C. P. Coote to be Lieutenant, vice Warner; F. A. Oakes to be Cornet, vice Coote. 17th Light Dragoons: Lieut. H R. Boucherett to be Captain, vice Broadley; Cornet S. Le Hunt Hobson to be Lieutenant, vice Boucherett; Cornet N. M. Innes to be Lieutenant, vice Taylor.

12th Regiment of Foot: Ensign G. H. M. Johnston to be Lieutenant, vice Butcher; C. Maitland to be Ensign, vice Johnston. 23rd: Sergeant-Major C. Grant, Grenadier Guards, to be Quartermaster, vice G. Moore. 43rd: Captain R. N. Phillips to be Captain, vice Havelock. 46th: Captain G. P. Mansel to be Captain, vice Clarke. 48th: Lieut. G. S. Tidy to be Captain, vice Hall; Ensign W. F. Wyndowe to be Lieutenant, vice Tidy; Sergeant-Major J. Mancor to be Ensign, vice Windowne. 53d: Capt. C. F. Havelock to be Captain, vice Phillips; Capt. W. H. H. F. Clarke to be Captain, vice Mansel. 60th: G. Warburton to be Second Lieutenant, vice Roche; Lieut. J. F. Jones to be Adjutant, vice Mitchell. 88th: Ensign S. Dunning to be Adjuant, vice Maxwell.

Rifle Brigade: Sec. Lieut. A. Lautour to be First Lieutenant, vice Dawson; J. C. Nicholl to be Second Lieutenant, vice Lautour.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment: Ensign J. N. Holmes to be First Lieutenant, vice Mortimer; S. Peel to be Ensign, vice Holmes.

UNATTACHED.—Lieut. G. Man to be Captain.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, JULY 3.—Royal Regiment of Artillery: First Lieut. P. R. Cocks to be Second Captain, vice Caddy; Sec. Lieut. W. F. Lock to be First Lieutenant, vice Cocks.

ADMIRALTY, JULY 3.—Corps of Royal Marines: Gentleman Cadet F. C. Knight to be Second Lieutenant.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—S. H. SPENCE, Maltster, Leeds.

BANKRUPTS.—T. H. SKELTON, stationer, Southampton. F. STOKES, importer, London-wall. P. TANSLEY, straw-plait dealer, St. John-street. M. CASANAS, wine merchant, Fenchurch-street. J. RAMSAY, cheesemonger, Chapel-street, Somerstown. T. J. SWAINE, innholder, Newland-street, Eaton-square, Pimlico. T. HINDMARSH, grocer, Hartlepool, Durham. F. PLANK, perfumer, Plymouth. J VERNON, licensed victualler, Monks Coppenhall, Cheshire. R. LODGE, innkeeper, Thornhill, Yorkshire

BIRTHS.

At Court Hill, County Mayo, the lady of John Gardiner, Esq., of a daughter.—The lady of the Rev. Dr. Senior, Head Master of Batley Free Grammar School, and Campden Lecturer of Wakefield, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Peter's, St. Alban's, Thomas Lewis, Esq., to Olivia, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Richardson.—At Jesus Chapel, near Southampton, John Baker, Esq., to Catherine Stopford, youngest daughter of Captain Woodriff, Royal Navy, of Woolston Lawn.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Seven o'clock on Thursday Evening.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Signor PUZZI respectfully informs the Nobility, Subscribers to the Opera, his Friends, and the Public, that his BENEFIT will take place on THURSDAY next, July 11, 1840, on which occasion will be presented (for the First Time this Season), Donizetti's celebrated Opera, ANNA BOLENA. Henry VIII. (King of England), Signor Lablache; Percy, Signor Moriani (His first appearance in that character); Smeaton (Page and Minstrel to the Queen), Signora Favanti (Her first appearance in that character); Anna Bolena, Mdme. Grisi; Jane Seymour, Signora Giuseppina Risetti (from the Italian Opera at Vienna, her first appearance in London. In the course of the evening Sig. Puzzi will perform a SOLO on the HORN. To be followed by a DIVERTISSEMENT, in which the following distinguished Artistes will appear:—Mdlle. Fanny Elssler, Mdlle. Cerito, M. Perrot, and M. St. Leon. After which, the Second Act of GUILLAUME TELL. Matilde, Madame Persiani; Arnoldo, Signor Mario; Walter, Signor F. Lablache; and Guillaume Tell, Signor Fornasari. To conclude with A FAVORITE BALLET, in which all the principal Artistes of her Majesty's Theatre will appear. Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be made to Signor Puzzi, 38, Jermyn-street, St. James's, and at the Box-office, Opera Colonnade.—Doors open at Seven; the opera will commence at half-past Seven.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The LAST CONCERT will take place on MONDAY EVENING, when will be performed Beethoven's Sinfonia Eroica; Trio (Corelli), Messrs. Lindley, Lucas, and Howell; Scene, with Chorus, from "As You Like It," H. Smart; Dr. Mendelssohn Bartholdy's "First Walpurgis Night," with Chorus (first time in this country); Concerto, Violin, Mr. Sainton; a selection from Beethoven's Ruins of Athens, with Chorus, MS. (first time in this country); and Weber's Overture to "Oberon." Vocalists: Miss A. Williams, Miss Dolby, Mr. Allen, and Herr Staudigl. Leader, Mr. T. Cooke; Conductor, Dr. Mendelssohn Bartholdy.—Single Tickets, One Guinea, and Double Tickets, £1 10s., to be had of Messrs. CRAMER and Co. 201, Regent-street.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LONGBOTTOM'S PHYSIOSCOPE exhibits the human face with its varied expressions, on a gigantic scale, curiously contrasted with the living man. The OPAQUE MICROSCOPE magnifies effectively a succession of WORKS of the FINE ARTS; also, casts of INSCRIPTIONS taken by Miss Wilson from the WALLS of the TOWER of LONDON, cut by Lord Guilford Dudley, and other State Prisoners. Arrangements have been made for Dr. RYAN to deliver VARIED LECTURES on the EVENINGS of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAYS; and Professor BACHHOFFNER on TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS. These Lectures, as well as the Morning Lectures, will abound in interesting Experiments. ARMSTRONG'S HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE. DIVING BELL and DIVER. NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS, &c., &c. The Music is conducted by T. Wallis, Mus. Doc.—Admission, One Shilling. Schools, Half-price.

PRESERVES and CONFECTIONERY.—The superiority of BETTS'S PATENT BRANDY, for Preserves and Confectionery, is testified by the fact that it is preferred to any other spirit by the most extensive Wholesale Confectioners in the Metropolis; for fortifying Home-made Wines it is invaluable; as an ordinary Beverage it is congenial to the most delicate constitutions; and, as a Medical Stimulant it is peculiarly adapted to persons of bilious or dyspeptic habits. Quantities of not less than Two Gallons, supplied at the Distillery, 7, Smithfield Bars, in Stone Jars, at 18s. per Gallon, exclusive of the price of the Jar; and in Glass Bottles, at 20s. per Gallon, Bottles and Case included.

Consumers of Brandy are respectfully informed that J. T. BETTS, Jun. and Co. will not be responsible for any Bottled Brandy that is not protected against fraudulent substitution, by the Patent Metallic Capsules, made of pure and solid metal, (not tin-foil,) embossed with the words "Betts's Patent Brandy, 7, Smithfield Bars, to which attention is especially directed.

SUBSCRIBERS to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS (the Fourth Volume of which is just completed), may have it bound in the same style as the previous volumes, in cloth, gilt edges, price 5s., for which purpose the numbers may be sent free through the Post-office, open at the ends. All the numbers hitherto published, or any of them, can be sent free by post.—W. DAWSON and SON, Newspaper and Advertising Office, 74, Cannon-street, City, London.

LA POLKA.—THE LADIES' GAZETTE OF FASHION for JULY (Price 1s., post-free 1s. 6d.) contains Music of Polka Dance and Important Novelties given in no other work; 50 beautifully coloured Costumes, Patterns of Morning, Evening, Promenade, and Sea-side Dresses; Hats, Bonnets, Caps, and Fashionable Millinery; with Descriptions, Tales, Poetry, &c. The Ladies' Gazette contains the Paris Fashions before any other work.—G. BERGER, Holywell-street, Strand.

READING AND BOOK SOCIETIES. NOW READY—DELIVERED GRATIS,

A NEW PLAN for READING and BOOK SOCIETIES THROUGHOUT THE KINGDOM.—This Plan provides an unlimited Supply of Standard Works—all the New Books—and the right of Members to purchase any work desired at one half the published price. Delivered Gratis, and sent post-free to order, enclosing two stamps, addressed to Mr. BULL, Librarian, 19, Holles-street, Cavendish-square.

Just Published, 2nd Edition, considerably enlarged, price 2s.,

IMPRESSIONS and OBSERVATIONS of a YOUNG PERSON, during a Residence in PARIS.—This work, the production of a Young Lady, has met with a most favourable reception, and will be found especially interesting to young persons who have visited, or who intend to visit Paris.

DALTON, 28, Cockspur-street, and may be had of all the principal Booksellers.

THE CHRISTIAN GRACES.—Three New SONGS, illustrative of "Faith," "Hope," and "Charity." Poetry by Rev. J. R. WREFORD and C. JEFFEREYS. Music by STEPHEN GLOVER.

"These songs are excellent alike in Poetry, Music, and Illustration; while the musician must be delighted with their harmonies, every lover of music must feel the charm of their melodies. 'Charity' is our especial favourite."—Musical World.—Pos 2s. a h of JEFFEREYS, 21, Soho-square.

TO THE BUILDING WORLD.—In No. 74 of THE BUILDER, published this day, price 3d., will be found, besides numerous Scientific Illustrated Articles upon Architecture, A NEW COMMENTARY ON THE AMENDED BUILDINGS' BILL. Most of the Suggestions made by A. Bartholomew, Architect, Esq., F.S.A., which appeared in Nos. 58 and 59 of THE BUILDER (which are now out of print) have been followed in the Amended Bill. The Workman, the Tradesman, the Architect, the Antiquary, the Gentleman, the Clergyman, and the Proprietor, will alike find this to be the soundest in its principles, the most exact, and the most useful of the scientific publications of the day. Office, 2, York-street, Covent-garden.

DR. CULVERWELL'S "GUIDE TO HEALTH AND LONG LIFE."

Elegant pocket edition, with Engravings, price 1s.; by post, 1s. 6d.

WHAT TO EAT—WHAT TO DRINK—HOW TO LIVE—WHAT TO AVOID; with Hints about Air, Exercise, and Regimen; and Suggestions for the General Conduct of Life; whereby Immunity from Disease may be secured, and a healthy and happy Old Age attained.

"———— Till, like ripe fruit, thou drop,
Or be with ease gather'd, not harshly pluck'd."—MILTON.

SHERWOOD, 23, Paternoster-row, and the Author, 21, Arundel-street, Strand.

Just published, price 1s., or sent to any part of the country, post-free, on receiving a remittance of 1s. 4d., or sixteen postage labels, New and Enlarged Edition,

HOW TO DANCE THE POLKA, and all the QUADRILLES, GERMAN WALTZES, HIGHLAND REELS, &c., after the method of M. COULON. The present edition is greatly enlarged, and the rules for the "Fascinating Polka" are such as to enable any person, by attentive perusal, to acquire both its principles and practice.

Just published, third edition, price 5s., with Maps, Cuts, &c., considerably enlarged and corrected to the present time,

HAND-BOOK TO THE ISLE OF WIGHT, comprehending its History, Topography, and Antiquities; Natural Productions and Romantic Scenery; also information respecting the Royal Yacht Squadron, Steam Boats, Coaches, &c., and a complete List of Tours and Excursions throughout the island. By THOMAS BRETTELL.

Just published, price 6d., with Plates,

HISTORICAL RECOLLECTIONS OF CARISBROOKE CASTLE. Abridged from Brettell's Hand-Book.

London: HUGH CUNNINGHAM, 193, Strand, and all Booksellers.

CHEAP RELIGIOUS AND ENTERTAINING MISCELLANY FOR GENERAL READING.

This Day is Published, extra large 8vo., price 5s. 6d., cloth embossed,

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND MAGAZINE, Vol. XVI., with Fifty Wood-Engravings of Cathedrals, Churches, Abbeys, Castles, Natural History Subjects, Animals, Trees, &c. It contains Original Contributions by Bishops, Clergy, and Laymen of the Church of England; Select Extracts, instructive and amusing; Narratives and Tales; Sketches in Natural History, with Engravings; Biographies of Eminent Persons; Visits to Remarkable Places at Home and Abroad, with Views; The Islands, Lakes, &c. of Great Britain and Ireland; Anecdotes; Poetry, &c. &c.

Part XCVIII., for July, Just Out, commences a new volume, and affords a favourable opportunity for persons wishing to commence a subscription. It contains a Frontispiece (Two Views) of ST. GEORGE'S, WINDSOR; also other Engravings, and the usual variety of letter-press. Several new Series of instructive and amusing Papers, with Pictorial Illustrations, are in preparation, calculated to add to the usefulness and attractiveness of the Work.

N.B.—The previous volumes are now getting very scarce, and an early application is recommended.

London: Published for the Proprietors by EDWARDS and HUGHES, 12, Ave Maria-lane; BURNS, Portman-street. Sold also by HAMILTON and Co.; and SIMPKIN and MARSHALL; and by all Booksellers in Town and Country.

POLKA MATINEES, 16, Manchester-square.—Mrs. JAMES RAE has the honour of announcing to her Patrons and Friends, that she has REMOVED from 50 A, Berners-street, to 16, MANCHESTER-SQUARE. Mrs. Rae's Réunions for the exclusive practice of the Polka and Valse being sanctioned and honoured with the greatest success, will be continued every FRIDAY MORNING, from Two to Five o'Clock. Mrs. James Rae's Academy for Dancing and Exercises (so many years established under the most distinguished patronage), and hitherto held at the Hanover-square Rooms, will in future be continued at her Residence, where terms and particulars may be ascertained.—Private Lessons daily; also Families Attended at Home.

BEFORE LEAVING TOWN, Ladies should not neglect a real opportunity to Purchase the Spring Novelties at quarter price.—DISON (who acknowledges with gratitude the patronage he has received this short season) has reduced the prices of his remaining fancy stock of mantles, capes, canezoux, collars, &c., in lace, muslin, and tarlatans, to half their original price, and in some instances, where the articles are out of condition or passé, to a third their cost, in order to effect a total clearance before the close of the season. Ladies will likewise do well to lay in a stock of cambric pocket handkerchiefs, as an immense saving is made by purchasing these articles from DISON, who maintains a first-rate reputation for excellent fabrics, as well as cheapness. Address, DISON, principal Laceman to her Majesty, No. 237, Regent-street.

HOBY'S IMPERIAL BLACKING.—GEORGE HOBY begs to call attention to his Celebrated Blacking, which gives a lasting polish, equal to patent leather, causing boots and shoes to be much more durable and soft, and alleviating the pain arising from corns and tender feet. Sold wholesale in bottles, at 1s., 1s. 6d., and paste at 6d.; in London, 48, St. James'-street; Edinburgh, DUNCAN and Co., 59, Princes-street; Dublin, HODGES and SON, 16, Westmoreland-street, &c., &c.

LOSS OF TEETH SUPPLIED, without Springs, Clasps, or Wires; Loose Teeth Fastened; and Filling Decayed Teeth with Mineral Marmoratum.—Mons. LE DRAY and SON, SURGEON DENTISTS, 42, Berners-street, Oxford-street, continue to restore Decayed Teeth with their celebrated Mineral Marmoratum, applied without pain, heat, or pressure, preventing and curing the Toothache, and rendering the operation of extraction unnecessary. They also Fasten Loose Teeth, whether arising from age, neglect, the use of calomel, or disease of the gums. Incorrodible Artificial or Natural Teeth, of surpassing beauty, to match in colour and shape those left in the mouth, fixed, from one to a complete set, without extracting the roots, or giving any pain, at the following charges:—A single tooth, 10s; a set, £5 5s. Arranged on the most approved principles, and restoring perfect articulation and mastication. At home from Ten till Six. N.B.—Removed from 60, Newman-street, to 42, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

WATCHES, CHRONOMETERS, and CLOCKS.—Mr. HARRIS, Chronometer-maker to the Hon. East India Company (nearly 50 years Hatton and Harris, of Cornhill), having retired from business, Mr. R. WEBSTER will SELL the remainder of his superior and extensive STOCK, at his late residence, 76, CORNHILL, considerably below the original manufacturing cost. The Stock, which has been added to by the introduction of a few articles by the finest makers in London, consists of forty new and second-hand Marine Chronometers, Gold and Silver Pocket Chronometers, Marine and Pediment Barometers; Duplex and Lever Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases; superior small flat horizontal Gold and Silver Watches, for Ladies and Youths, worthy of attention from the low prices; two Regulators; Musical, Quarter, and Balance Clocks for Carriages; Timepiece Dials for Counting-houses and Kitchens; several ornamental Drawing room Clocks, at very low prices. Purchasers will be referred for attention and regulation to one of the oldest houses in London, whose guarantee will be given for the correctness of performance and superior manufacture of the work. The premises being to let, the Stock must shortly be removed.—The LEASE to be SOLD.

Apply, late HARRIS, 76, Cornhill.

READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES OF THE EFFICACY OF PARR'S LIFE PILLS:—

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY of an Old Man in his 77th year, received by Messrs. MOTTERSHEAD and Co., Manchester, and forwarded to the Proprietors of PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

I, THOMAS BARLOW, gratefully testify to the great benefit I have derived by taking PARR'S LIFE PILLS. I had been out of health for many years; sometimes unable to work, and on the sick-club. I had a bad complaint at the stomach, with a violent cough, and at various times was under different medical men, including the noted Dr. Newbold, of the Chorlton Dispensary; but my case seemed hopeless, as they none of them could cure, or give me much relief, and I had no hopes left of being better on this side the grave; however, quite unexpected, the deliverer came at last (Old Parr's Recipe). I got a box of his Pills and found immediate benefit from the first box, and continued them for several months with increased good until this time, and now I feel myself wonderfully well, and am strong in body, have a good appetite, and though in my 77th year, I am able to get my own living in the employ of Mr. Mee, farmer, Withington (as a farm labourer). I am satisfied that my recovery is to be ascribed entirely to the restorative qualities of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, and as a proof of my great age, subjoined is a copy of my baptismal register.

BAPTISM, 1767.—THOMAS, Son of JAMES and MARTHA BARLOW, of Hale, Cheshire, was Baptised the 27th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1767.

From the Parish Register—F. BOWDON.
Signed—JOHN BALDWIN, Vicar.

This and hundreds of other cases of decided cures, attested on the highest authority, and already published, occupy upwards of 150 pages of letter-press. These Testimonials are published periodically, and may be had on application at any respectable medicine vendors. The cures in many instances were effected after all other means had failed, and they thus establish the claims of PARR'S LIFE PILLS in being considered the best medicine in the world.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Beware of Spurious Imitations of the above medicine. None are genuine unless the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" are in WHITE LETTERS on a RED GROUND, engraved in the Government Stamp, pasted round each box; also the fac-simile of the signature of the Proprietors, "T. ROBERTS and Co., Crane-court, Fleet-street, London," on the directions.

A NEW DISCOVERY.—NO MORE SUFFERING FROM CORNS or BUNIONS.—AGENTS required all over England, Ireland and Scotland, for the sale of this wonderful remedy, which immediately enables the greatest sufferer to walk with the most perfect ease and comfort. Sold in boxes, including stamp, at 1s. 1½d. by JONES and Co., LIGHTHOUSE, 201, Strand, London.—A box will be sent free to any address on receipt of fifteen postage stamps.

DANCING TAUGHT in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons at all hours to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age, wishing privacy and expedition. Lessons in the Polka and Valse à Deux Temps every day.—Terms may be had on application as above.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.—Office for Patents of Inventions and Registrations of Designs, 14, Lincoln's Inn-fields.—The printed Instructions, gratis, and every information upon the subject of Protection for Inventions, either by Letters Patent or the Designs Act, may be had by applying personally, or by letter, pre-paid, to Mr. ALEX. PRINCE, at the Office, 14, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

IMPROVED AIR CANES.—An entirely new and further improved assortment of these portable and silently Destructive Weapons, will be finished in a few days, by REILLY, Jun. He particularly invites inspection and trial of the recently reduced size, only ⅝ inch diameter, and 1½ lb. weight; rifled for killing rabbits, sea fowl, &c., with ball.—REILLY, Gun Maker, 316, Holborn, near Chancery-lane.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

GOOD BLACK TEAS in Chests, or smaller quantities, at 3s. to 3s. 10d.; finer qualities, 4s., 4s. 4d., 4s. 8d.; Young Hyson, 3s.; Twankay, 3s. 8d., 4s.; Hyson and Gunpowder, 4s. 10d., 5s. 4d., 5s. 8d., 6s.; Roasted Coffee, 1s., 1s. 2d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 8d. Letters enclosing Post-office orders, or cash, punctually attended to. Messrs. W. WOOD and Co., original Commission Tea Company, 94, Cannon-street, City. Agents supplied.

MADDEN'S Registered PATENT KNIFE CLEANER meets with the most extensive and distinguished patronage, and is now established as an article of utility. Its cleanliness, simplicity, and efficacy, combined with the advantages of removing all the dirt and noise, the saving of time, and the preservation of the knives insure universal favour. MADDEN'S KNIFE CLEANER, price 15s., may be seen and tried at the office, 14, George-street, Adelphi.

EAU de COLOGNE, 10s. per case of six, or 2s. singly, which, since its first preparation, in 1709, has maintained an undisturbed supremacy over all other distilled compounds, can be had genuine, as prepared from the original recipe, by application to H. BREIDENBACH, 88, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, and manufacturer at Cologne. This Eau de Cologne is no spurious imitation of Farina's, but the genuine article itself, and as such defies all competition.

STOOPING of the SHOULDERS and CONTRACTION of the CHEST are entirely prevented, and gently and effectually removed in Youth, and Ladies and Gentlemen, by the occasional use of the PATENT ST. JAMES'S CHEST EXPANDER, which is light, simple, easily employed outwardly or invisibly, without bands beneath the arms, uncomfortable constraint, or impediment to exercise. Sent per post, by Mr. A. BINYON, 40, Tavistock-street, Strand, London, or full particulars on receiving a postage stamp.

THE Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England at Southampton.—A large quantity of BUILDING MATERIALS, lately erected for the Show Yard at Portswood, and for the Pavilion, at the Fairfield, Southampton, consisting of whole and sawn Deals, in boards and quartering, including several Portable Rooms, suitable for Fishing, Bathing, or Shooting Boxes, or for Emigrants' Colonial Cottages, will be SOLD BY AUCTION immediately after the meeting.

Particulars may be obtained of H. MANNING, Builder, 251, High Holborn, London.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.—2s. for a Card Plate Engraved to any Pattern, and in the best manner; handsome Blotting-cases, 1s. each; ditto with lock, 1s. 6d.; best Sealing-wax, ten sticks, 1s.; Note paper, from 2d. per quire; Letter, from 3d.; Post-Office Paper, from 1s. 9d., packet of five quires; Magnum Bonum Pens, 6d. per dozen, with holder; 100 Cards printed from Plate, 2s.; Fancy Wafers, 3d. per box; Motto Wafers, 2d., packet of 100; every other article lower than any house in the trade—compare the prices—at ARNOLD'S, 21, Piccadilly. Goods sent any distance.—Please observe, 21.

GOWLAND'S LOTION.—This elegant preparation, an original formula of the late Dr. Gowland, for all IMPURITIES OF THE SKIN, continues to maintain a repute commensurate with its specific properties of speedily eradicating every species of eruptive malady, discoloration, &c., and of preserving and enhancing the beauty of the complexion by a congenial action upon the skin, as perfectly innocent as it is agreeable and efficacious. "ROBT. SHAW, London," is in white letters on the Government Stamp, without which none is genuine. Prices, 2s. 9d., 5s. 6d., quarts, 8s. 6d. Sold by all Perfumers and Medicine Vendors.

HANWELL COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Middlesex.—Principal, the Rev. J. A. EMERTON, M.A., Curate of Hanwell. Parents and Guardians desirous of selecting a School in a healthy situation, combining the intellectual advantages of a collegiate course with religious instruction, moral and physical training and parental care, may obtain Prospectuses by a personal or written application to the Principal, or by letter, pre-paid, to the Rev. T. T. Walmsley, D.D., Rectory, Hanwell; J. D. Macbride, Esq., D.C.L., Principal of Magdalene Hall, Oxford; or to J. A. Paris, Esq., M.D., Dover-street, Piccadilly, President of the Royal College of Physicians.

SO great has been the wonder occasioned by a Mechanical Figure we have exhibited, to prove, by practical illustration, the elasticity and perfect adaptation to the neck, of our invention, the ALBERT or PATENT ELASTIC CRAVAT, which is admitted to be as superior as different to the old and almost obsolete Cravats made of bristles, India-rubber and starched materials, &c., that, mirabile dictu, crowds of persons have so surrounded the Manufactory, as to prevent the usual work in our shops below the window in which the figure is exhibited.—F. HUGHES and CO., Anatomical Mechanicians, 247, High Holborn. P.S.—Let the public exclaim, *Veni, vidi*, and vici bad habits.

A LUXURY FOR WARM OR WET WEATHER.

BERDOE'S SUPERIOR LIGHT SUMMER FROCKS, WATERPROOF.—An extensive variety of the above in NEW and greatly improved materials (in lieu of the unsightly rubbish made by Slopsellers), now ready, guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever, and confidently recommended to those who regard a respectable appearance, or wish to avoid disappointment and vexation. FIRST-RATE CLOTHING of every description, upon the lowest terms possible, consistent with true economy and ultimate satisfaction.

W. BERDOE, TAILOR, WATERPROOFER, &c., 69, CORNHILL (north side.)

DENTAL SURGERY.—EXTRACTION SUPERSEDED.—MESSRS. MOSLEY, Surgeon Dentists by appointment to his Majesty the King of Hanover, 32, Haymarket, St. James's, in announcing that they may be consulted daily, as usual, beg to invite attention to their method (peculiar to their own practice) of FILLING DECAYED TEETH. Teeth, however badly decayed, or however large the cavity, FILLED WITH GOLD, enabling the patient to masticate with perfect ease, and rendering extraction unnecessary. Their terreous artificial teeth fixed without wires of any kind, or extraction of stumps, are not only quite indestructible and unchangeable in colour, but being of every shade natural to the original, may be worn from one to a set, without the slightest difference in shape or colour. Loose teeth fastened without ligatures and rendered perfectly firm.—OBSERVE, 32, Haymarket.

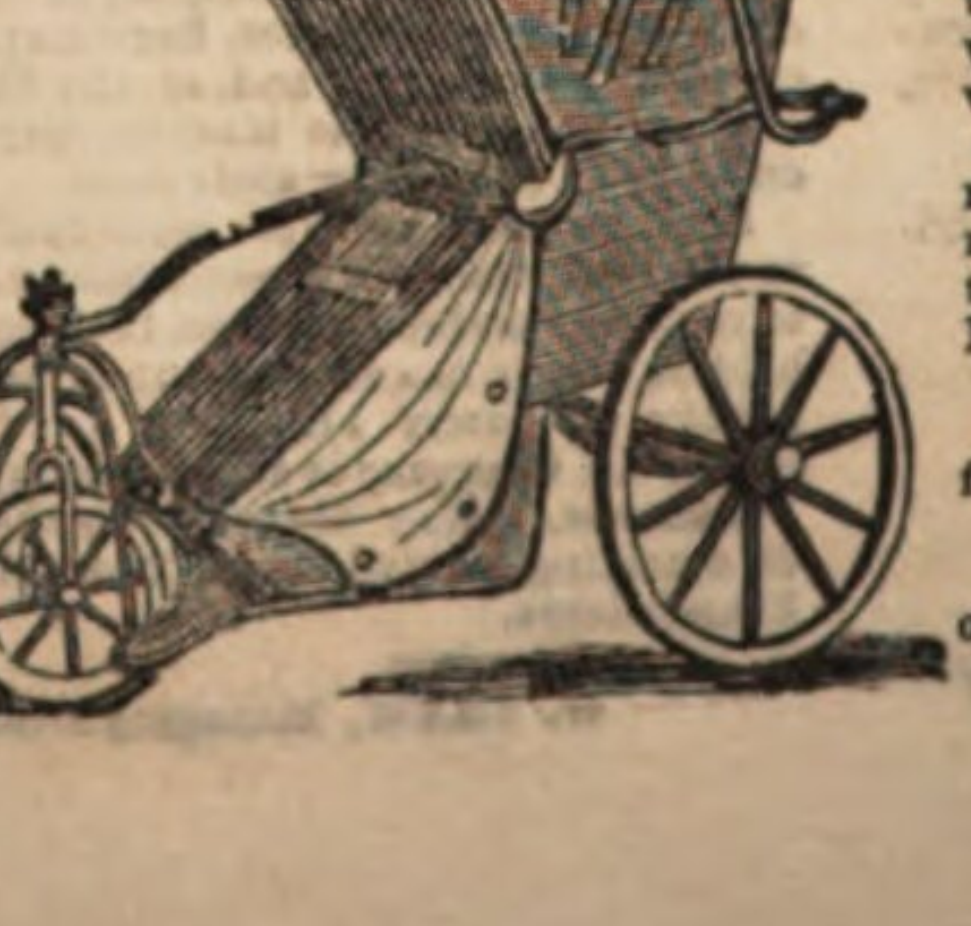
IMPORTANT to FAMILIES FURNISHING.—A considerable saving can be effected in the purchase of Furnishing Ironmongery, by visiting the PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS, 58, Baker-street, Portman-square, where may be inspected the most extensive STOCK of IRONMONGERY GOODS in the Kingdom, consisting of kitchen cooking utensils, German silver wares, drawing-room stoves, shower and vapour baths, ornamental iron work, garden implements, japanned water cans and toilette pails, best Sheffield plate, kitchen ranges, fenders and fire-irons, tea trays, ornamental wire-work, flower-stands, table cutlery, &c. Every article being marked in plain figures, at the lowest possible price, will fully convince purchasers at this establishment of the great advantage resulting from Cash payments, as the Proprietors warrant every article of the very best manufacture.—THORPE, FALLOWS, and CO., 58, Baker-street, Portman-square.—A liberal allowance to merchants and captains.

MOURNING—Court, Family, and Complimentary.—The Proprietors of the London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249 Regent-street, beg respectfully to remind families whose bereavements compel them to adopt mourning attire, that every article (of the very best description) requisite for a complete outfit of mourning may be had at their establishment at a moment's notice. Widows' and Family Mourning is always kept made up; and a note descriptive of the mourning required, will ensure everything necessary for the occasion, being sent (in town or country) immediately. Ladies requiring Silks—either Satins, Satin Turcs, Watered or Plain Ducapes, and Widows Silks, are particularly invited to a trial of the new Corbeau Silks introduced at this house, as they will be found not only more durable, but the colour will stand the test of the strongest acid, or even sea water. Black and Grey, and Fancy Mourning Silks of every description. The Show Rooms are replete with every novelty that modern taste has introduced in mourning millinery, flowers, collars, head-dresses, bugle berthes, trimmings, &c. &c.—The London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249, Regent-street, near Oxford street.—W. C JAY, and Co.

SAILING UNDER FALSE COLOURS!!!—The BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH hereby cautions the Public against the numberless Pills sold under fictitious names and titles, which have sprung into existence since Mr. MORISON'S Work appeared. The parties who put forth such Pills (sailing under false colours), take the name of some eminent person not in existence, and then most fraudulently make extracts out of Mr. Morison's Work, which they put into their bills, in order to obtain a sale for their pills. It is, therefore, against such a nefarious practice that Messrs. MORISON deem it their duty and interest to warn the Public, being determined that the Hygeian Theory of Medicine, as introduced by JAMES MORISON, the Hygeist, shall not be made a vehicle to such fraud and imposture. MORISON and CO., Hygeists.

British College of Health, Hamilton-place, New-road, July, 1844.

N.B. We would advise the Public, should they feel inclined to patronise such Pills, to be cautious in making inquiries as to who the Proprietors of such medicines really are. The practice of adopting the Hygeian theory with an inefficient or improper medicine, of course tends to bring that theory into disrepute.



INVALID CARRIAGES.—To be DISPOSED OF, a number of Out-of-door and In-door Wheel Chairs, constructed especially for the comfort of Invalids, comprising the plainest as well as the most expensive builds, Second-hand, as well as new. Self-acting Wheel Chairs, by which any degree of exercise for the arms can be attained, suitable for the drawing-room or garden; Long Bed or Spinal Carriages, for the very debilitated. Any of the above can have Hoods of Leather, Macintosh, or Canvass to let up and down.

On sale or hire, at INGRAM'S Manufactory, 29, City-road, Finsbury.

N.B. A variety of Children's Carriages on Sale.

LITTLE SONGS for LITTLE SINGERS.—Just published, Two New Numbers—15, THE LITTLE DAIRY MAID; 16. WHAT PRETTY LITTLE MAIDENS! From the Dancing Games of the Children in France. Each song embellished with a lithograph title. The Words and Music suited to the youngest capacities, and the whole collection dedicated by most gracious permission to her Majesty, by J. GREEN, 33, Soho-square.

SUPERIOR SCHOOL BOOKS,
Sold by Simpkin and Co., Whittaker and Co., Longman and Co., Hamilton and Co., Darton and Clark, London; H. Mozley and Son, Derby; Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh:—

BUTTER'S ETYMOLOGICAL SPELLING BOOK and EXPOSITOR; an Introduction to the Spelling, Pronunciation, and Derivation of the English Language; containing, besides several other important improvements, extensive Tables of Words deduced from their Greek and Latin Roots; adapted to the use of Classical and Ladies' Schools, and also of Adults and Foreigners. Seventy-fifth Edition. Price 1s. 6d, bound. "This is a very excellent little work. It is not, like many others of the same description, a mere modification or re-arrangement of those which have gone before it."—Edinburgh Evening Post.

BUTTER'S GRADATIONS in READING and SPELLING, upon an entirely New and Original Plan, by which Dissyllables are rendered as easy as Monosyllables; with numerous entertaining and instructive Reading Lessons in prose and verse. Twenty-Seventh Edition. Price 1s. 6d., bound. "Mr. Butter has conferred no small favour upon the rising generation by this publication. Its great excellence is its gradual progression, by the most easy steps, from the alphabet to the simplest, and thence to the most difficult words in the language"—Baptist Magazine.

BUTTER'S GRADUAL PRIMER. With Engravings. Eighteenth Edition. Price 6d.

THE FOURTH VOLUME of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—SUBSCRIBERS to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, by sending their Numbers to M. C. ROUND, General Bookbinder, 129, Fetter-lane, may have them Bound in the same Elegant Style, and uniform with the previous volumes of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, for Five Shillings.—N.B. Soiled or deficient numbers supplied at Sixpence per Copy.

WANTED, in the Country, BOARD and LODGING for Two Children, about seven years of age. in some village where there is a good School, and (within seventy or eighty miles of London,) easy of access, either by rail or steam-boat. Near the sea coast would be preferred. Any communication, pre-paid, stating particulars, addressed to J. S., 104, High-street, Marylebone, London, will receive immediate attention.

CUSTARDS WITHOUT TROUBLE.—ORRIDGE'S POWDER merely requires the addition of Boiling Milk to form a Custard of exquisite richness. It is less expensive, and far more wholesome, than the Custards as usually made. To secure the right article, be pleased to ask for the preparation made by Orridge, Chemist to the Queen, Deptford. Sold in boxes, 1s., 2s., and 5s. each, by Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; Batty and Co., Finsbury Pavement; and most Chemists and Italian Warehousemen.

EDUCATION.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE BOARDING SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, six miles from London. Terms 20 and 22 guineas per annum. The pupils of this establishment are led to feel an interest in learning, its utility being recommended by kind treatment. The domestic arrangements are conducted by the preceptor's wife, and every solicitude is manifested to combine scholastic advantages with the comforts of home. Pupils may be removed at any time. A prospectus will be sent in answer to letters, post-paid, to I. N., 29, Mount-street, Westminster-road.

CITY of LONDON FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, 52, King William-street, London bridge.—Messrs. BURCH and LUCAS, Tailors (late J. Albert), respectfully invite gentlemen and families to view one of the largest and best-assorted Stocks in London of superfine cloths, cassimeres, and waistcoating of the most novel designs, cashmerets for summer coats, &c., &c., for the present season. The style of cut and make of every garment are guaranteed equal to the first and most expensive houses at the West End, and for Cash payment, a saving of 40 per cent. will be effected, and will be found to the wearer much cheaper than the inferior garments made up by puffing slopsellers and hosiers at prices to astonish and delude the public, which description of goods are entirely excluded from this establishment An assortment of light summer Over Coats kept ready made.—52, King William-street, City, Established 1818.

METCALFE'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—The Tooth Brush has the important advantage of searching thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth and cleaning them in the most effectual and extraordinary manner, and is famous for the hairs not coming loose, 1s. An improved Clothes Brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. Penetrating Hair Brushes, with the durable unbleached Russian bristle, which does not soften like common hair. Flesh Brushes, of improved graduated and powerful friction. Velvet Brushes, which act in the most surprising and successful manner. The genuine Smyrna Sponge, with its preserved valuable properties of absorption, vitality, and durability, by means of direct importations, dispensing with all intermediate parties, profits, and destructive bleaching, and securing the luxury of a genuine Smyrna Sponge.—Only at METCALFE'S sole establishment, 130 B, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street.—Caution: Beware of the words, "from Metcalfe's," adopted by some houses.

INTERESTING TO LADIES.
To Messrs. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden, London.

Percy-place, Landport, Portsmouth, April 4th, 1844

Gentlemen,—I think it but an act of justice to inform you of the benefit I have derived from the use of your admirable Macassar Oil. About six months ago I found my hair getting daily more weak and thin, and much discoloured from a practice I had adopted of wetting it continually; fearing that I should lose it entirely. and hearing of the efficacy of your Macassar Oil, I have for some time past constantly used it, and the result is, that my hair is now perfectly restored and much improved in appearance and colour, having become thick, dark, and glossy; it also curls freely without the use of paper, which it never did before. To all my friends I have warmly recommended your Macassar Oil as an excellent restorative and preservative for the hair. As I have an objection to see my name in print, I beg you will not publish it; but you are at liberty to show this letter, or make any other use you please of it, and refer applicants to me, if necessary, in proof of the efficacy of your Macassar Oil.

Your obedient servant, * * * * * * * * * *

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL preserves and reproduces the Hair; prevents it from falling off or turning Grey; changes Grey Hair to its Original Colour; frees it from Scur and Dandriff, and makes it beautifully soft and curly.

Ask for "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL." All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

PLATE.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, No. 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank of England.—The best wrought SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, Fiddle pattern, 7s. 2d. per ounce; Queen' Pattern, 7s. 4d. per ounce. The following are the weights recommended, but the articles may be had lighter or heavier, at the same price per ounce:—

Fiddle Pattern.	oz.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
12 Table Spoons	30 at	7	2	10	15	0
12 Dessert ditto..	20	7	2	7	3	4
12 Table Forks ..	30	7	2	10	15	0
12 Dessert ditto..	20	7	2	7	3	4
2 Gravy Spoons..	10	7	2	3	11	8
1 Soup Ladle....	10	7	2	3	11	8
4 Sauce ditto....	10	7	8	3	16	8
4 Salt Spoons (gilt strong)....				1	0	0
1 Fish Slice..................				2	10	0
12 Tea Spoons....	10	7	8	3	16	8
1 Pair Sugar Tongs				0	15	0

Queen's Pattern.	oz.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
12 Table Spoons	40 at	7	4	14	13	4
12 Dessert ditto	26	7	4	9	10	8
12 Table Forks ..	40	7	4	14	13	4
12 Dessert ditto..	26	7	4		110	8
2 Gravy Spoons..	12	7	4	4	8	0
1 Soup Ladle....	12	7	4	4	8	0
4 Sauce ditto....	12	7	10	4	14	0
4 Salt Spoons (strong gilt)....				2	2	0
1 Fish Slice..................				3	5	0
12 Tea Spoons ..	14	7	10	5	9	8
1 Pair Sugar Tongs				1	5	0

N. B. A price current, stamped as a newspaper, illustrated by drawings, and containing every information relative to the purchase of silver or Sheffield plate, may be had on application, or will be sent into the country. free of postage, in answer to a paid letter.

ROYAL, FARMERS' and GENERAL, FIRE, LIFE, and HAIL-STORM INSURANCE INSTITUTION.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament. Capital, £500,000,
OFFICES, STRAND, LONDON.

HONORARY DIRECTORS.

Duke of Rutland, K.G.
Duke of Bedford
Earl of Stamford and Warrington
Earl of Stair

Earl Howe
Earl of Stradbroke
Earl Ducie
Viscount Torrington

Viscount Campden
Lord Rayleigh
Lord Feversham
Lord Stanley, M.P.

And 76 other Members of Parliament and Gentlemen.

HAIL-STORM DEPARTMENT.

ADVANTAGES OF INSURING IN THIS OFFICE.

An actually subscribed Capital of £500,000, secured by 1,963 shareholders, whose names and addresses are enrolled according to Act of Parliament.

Insurances effected in one sum.

Division of profits amongst the insured every third year.

All losses, whether total or partial, paid in full, as soon after the occurrence as the valuation can be completed.

No average clause, so that the sufferer will be certain of receiving the full amount of his loss, to be settled as in the case of loss by fire.

Premium Sixpence per acre for Wheat, Barley, and Peas; Fourpence for Oats, Beans, Turnips, and Potatoes.

Glass in hothouses. greenhouses, or private houses, 20s. per cent.

The surplus profits, after paying an annual dividend of £4 per cent. to the shareholders, and providing for a reserved fund, will be divided every third year between the shareholders and the insured.

Detailed Prospectuses may be obtained at the office, or will be forwarded, post free, upon application.

The usual commission to Solicitors.

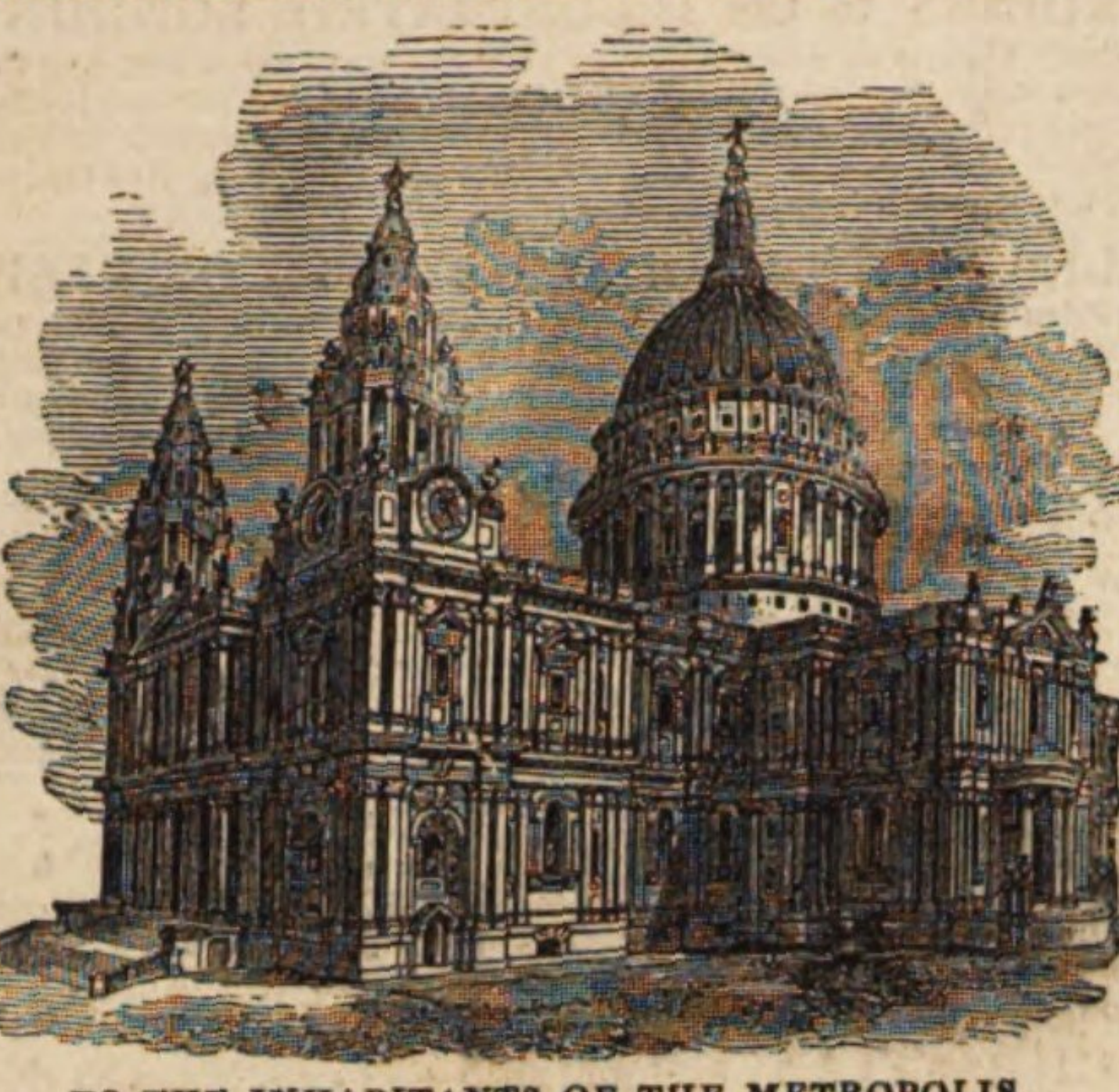
The Directors of this Institution by no means wish to interfere with any other Office; but as the General Hail-storm Insurance Institution, Norwich, has announced rates lower even than those charged by this Institution last year, they do not feel that they are going too far in calling public attention to the comparative positions of both Offices.

ROYAL, FARMERS' AND GENERAL, FIRE, LIFE, AND HAIL-STORM INSURANCE COMPANY.	GENERAL HAILSTORM INSURANCE COMPANY, NORWICH, (Not the Norwich Union Insurance Office.)
Empowered by special Act of Parliament.	No Act of Parliament.
Subscribed capital, £500,000.	Nominal capital, £100,000.
Number of shareholders, registered, 1963, with names and addresses according to Act of Parliament.	Number of shareholders, not announced. Query, what number, their mames and addresses?
Four years' experience.	No experience.
Rates based upon the above-mentioned experience, but, if found too high, A RETURN WILL BE MADE EVERY THIRD YEAR.	Rates not founded on experience; and too low to meet losses on an average of seasons.
NO AVERAGE CLAUSE.	AVERAGE CLAUSE.
Full liability to the extent of £500,000.	Limited liability, confined to shares taken, however few.
Power given by the Act of Parliament by which parties insured may sue the the Company, in the name of the Managing Director, Secretary, or any one of the Directors.	No power to sue the Company in the name of the Managing Director, Secretary, or any one of the Directors; and, as the Shareholders are unknown, the insurers may have a difficulty in recovering their loses.
Shareholders, if sued, can recover contributions from their co-Shareholders.	Purchasers of Shares are individually liable to the £100,000, and if sued, have no power to recover contributions from their co-Shareholders. ANY CLAUSE INTRODUCED INTO A POLICY TO LIMIT LIABILITY IS INVALID unless the Company is empowered by Act of Parliament, giving Shareholders the power of obtaining contributions from their co-Shareholders.

Agents are appointed in all the Principal Towns in the Kingdom.

W. SHAW, Managing Director.

DAKIN AND COMPANY NUMBER ONE, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.



TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE METROPOLIS,
THE NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, AND FAMILIES, THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

TEAS.—On the 22nd of June, 1844, we opened the Extensive Premises, Number One, St. Paul's Churchyard, for the purpose of selling TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, &c. On occasion of our doing so, we are anxious that the advantages we hold out, and the system generally, on which our business will be conducted, be clearly understood. It will be found, like all that is great and good, to be plain and simple, being divested of mystery, and made perfectly clear and manifest to all; and we will convince you, not by specious arguments, but by truth stamping our assertions, and our assertions being borne out by our actions, that it is the interest of all who want Good and Pure Teas to purchase from us. We will first establish the fact that we will sell none but Good Teas; secondly, we will pledge ourselves to keep none but Pure Teas; and thirdly, the prices of our Teas shall be on a scale of liberality hitherto unequalled.

Firstly, then, "We will sell none but Good Teas." We have capital to purchase good Teas; we have been long celebrated for our ability in discriminating good Teas; we have an anxious desire to select good Teas; we have an inflexible determination to supply good Teas; and we have, beyond all these powerful motives, our best interests to consult in selling good Teas.

Secondly, "We will pledge ourselves to keep none but Pure Teas," and we would particularly desire attention to this fact, the vast importance of which our subsequent remarks will clearly show.

We feel called upon, in justice to the inhabitants of this great Metropolis and the Kingdom at large, to subjoin the following statistical account of Three Millions Four Hundred and Seventeen Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty Pounds of trash, dignified by the name of "Tea," that has been purchased at the tea auctions in Mincing-lane, and after passing through various hands, has at length reached the canisters of the retailer, and finally the teapot of the consumer.

Three hundred and fifty-seven thousand three hundred pounds, at one penny per pound,
Three hundred and ninety-five thousand five hundred pounds, at twopence per pound,
Six hundred and sixty-one thousand six hundred and seventy pounds, at threepence per pound,
Seven hundred and thirty thousand nine hundred and eighty pounds, at fourpence per pound,
Five hundred and seventy-seven thousand one hundred pounds, at fivepence per pound,
Four hundred and seventy-seven thousand pounds, at sixpence per pound,
Two hundred and eighteen thousand four hundred pounds, at sevenpence per pound
Have been sold from Jan. 1st 1843, to June 1844.

Add to these prices, two shillings and twopence farthing per pound (the duty payable to Government), and you will at once perceive the original value of these "Teas." To stay this gigantic evil, and to protect you from this long-hidden grievance, shall be our study, and, with your co-operation, will be our privilege. Our position in the markets enables us at once to possess ourselves of the best Teas imported; and we fearlessly assert that the prices of our Teas, coupled with the excellence of their quality, "shall be on a scale of liberality hitherto unequalled." We bring to our undertaking proved experience, discriminating judgment, and inflexibility of resolve. With integrity to uphold us, we pledge ourselves, by well-directed energy, untiring industry, and unvarying courtesy, to merit the patronage we now solicit.

BLACK TEAS.

	Per lb. s. d.
Useful Congou Tea	3 0
Good Sound Congou, with flavour ..	3 4
Rough and Strong, little Souchong flavour	3 6
(An acceptable tea to the public in general.)	
Brisk and strong Congou, blackish leaf,	3 9
(A stronger tea, and grateful to the palate.)	
Very strong Congou, even black leaf ..	4 0
(A matured tea, with plenty of strength and good flavour.)	
Fine Congou, full Pekoe Souchong flavour	4 2 to 4 4
(These teas will give general satisfaction.)	

	Per lb. s. d.
Finest true rich Congou	4 6
(This is an old-fashioned fine tea, such as the East India Company used to bring over.)	
Choice Souchong	5 2
(A particularly agreeable tea; replete with goodness.)	
Very choice and very strong Souchong,	5 8
(This tea possesses great virtues and is very excellent.)	

GREEN TEAS.

	Per lb. s. d. s. d.
Good Twankay tea	3 5
Fine do.	3 7 to 3 9
Hyson kind	3 10 to 4 2
Hyson Tea	4 6½
Fine do., with strength and flavour	5 0 to 5 2
(This is a good Hyson tea.)	
Superior do., fine flavour ..	5 8 to 6 0
(A very desirable green tea, and will be greatly approved of.)	

	Per lb. s. d. s. d.
Rich and delicate Hyson tea,	6 4 to 6 6
(This is in the highest state of perfection.)	
Young Hyson or Ouchain ..	3 8 to 6 0
(Some of these teas abound in strength and fulness of flavour.)	
Imperial Gunpowder ..	5 2 to 5 6
Fine, and the Finest Gunpowder	6 6 to 7 0
(These are in the highest perfection, both for strength and richness of flavour.)	

Forty to fifty chests of different sorts of fine and rare Teas will be always open for inspection in the Upper Rotunda, where ladies and the heads of large establishments may make their selections, and give their orders apart from the ordinary bustle attendant on business.

COFFEES.

The following are the characteristics:—

JAVA.—An excellent Coffee, some of it fine, being full and mellow; an increasing supply from this island is probable, and very desirable. It is a Coffee well adapted for the consumers in this country. Its importation, however, into the English Markets has not been extensive, in consequence of restrictions imposed by the Dutch Government. The annual production of Coffee in the island is estimated at about One Million of Bags, of about one cwt. each. Price, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 6d. per pound.

CUBA.—This Coffee is chiefly fine, and also well adapted for the consumption of this country. Price, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d. per pound.

PORTO RICO.—The quantity of Coffee imported from this island is comparatively limited, but the quality of it is useful and good. Price, 1s 1½d. to 1s. 4d. per pound.

LA GUAYRA.—The removal of high protective duties has induced enterprising and intelligent individuals from England, to greatly improve the quality of this Coffee. A considerable portion of the supply, the last two or three years, has been sufficiently fine to come into competition with some of the finer qualities of Colonial Coffees. Price, 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 8d. per pound.

MOCHA.—This Coffee has for many years been very justly held in high estimation, the best qualities of it possessing a fulness and mellowness, particularly suitable to the English palate. It is to be hoped that the encouragement given, by the recent favourable measures of the Government, to the extension of the consumption of such an excellent beverage, will tend greatly to increase the importation of this favourite description. Price, 1s. 5d. to 2s. per pound.

JAMAICA.—This Coffee has been brought to a higher state of perfection than the Coffee of any other country. The best descriptions are particularly strong and fine flavoured; but there are a variety of qualities imported from this island, and great care and judgment are necessary in the selection. Price, 11d. to 2s. per pound.

CEYLON.—This is the most interesting and promising of all our Colonial Possessions. The cultivation of the Coffee-plant is rapidly extending, and some of the best qualities are already brought to a high state of perfection. Price, 9d. to 1s. 8d. per pound.

There are, in addition, importations of Coffee from Sumatra, Padang, Batavia, St. Domingo, Havannah, Brazil, Costa Rica, Berbice, Demerara, Dominica, Malabar, &c., too unimportant to describe, all of which, however, we supply.

The article of Coffee has for some years past attracted the attention both of the late and present Governments, their object being to benefit the public by introducing it at a cheaper rate. Mr Labouchere, the President of the Board of Trade in the late Government, devoted considerable time in endeavouring to alter the anomalous laws which existed in regard to Coffee, but strong opposing interests at that period prevented him from carrying his good intentions into effect. Sir Robert Peel, with great determination, notwithstanding the powerful interests arrayed against him, at once reduced, in his celebrated Tariff, the duty on Foreign Coffees from 1s. 3d. to 8d. per pound; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his financial statement during the present session, announced a further reduction to 6d. per pound, saying, "It is most important to extend the use of a beverage which is a great luxury to all classes, and which, in addition, is found to supersede other beverages detrimental to health."

As the honour of being the first to afford the public the full benefit of these philanthropic measures has fallen upon ourselves, we confidently call upon her Majesty's Ministers, Noblemen, Statesmen, and all who desire to see the liberal intentions of Government carried out, and who wish to enjoy, in its greatest purity, so nutritious a beverage as Coffee, to confer on us their valuable support.

COFFEES.	s. d.		s. d.	
Common Coffee	0 9	to	1 0	per lb.
CEYLON, of various qualities	1 0	to	1 4	„
Java	1 1	to	1 6	„
Jamaica	0 11	to	2 0	„
MOCHA	1 5	to	2 0	„

(Particularly 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.)

We have dwelt thus particularly on Teas and Coffees, not because these articles will be pre-eminently distinguished for their goodness and cheapness beyond Spices, &c., but as a mirror to show forth our system of business.

We have taken our Premises in the centre of the World's great Metropolis; we have endeavoured in every way to render them commodious, convenient, and comfortable; but we shall at all times be obliged to any friend who will enable us to amend whatever may be amiss—to right whatever may be wrong—to rectify, alter, and improve, as may be thought desirable.

Our site, as before mentioned, is No. 1, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, corner of Ludgate-street, a position with which all the inhabitants of this great city must be familiar, being also well known to the innumerable concourse of strangers who daily visit St. Paul's, and whose patronage, one and all, we earnestly invite.

We anxiously solicit the Noblemen, Gentlemen, and the Public at large, in the Country, as well as London, to profit by our undertaking; and we pledge ourselves that all Orders, accompanied by a respectable Reference or a Money-order, shall receive our prompt and careful attention.

It now only remains for us to invite you, in return for having consulted your comfort, convenience, and advantage, to do us the favour of testing our assertions.

Your obedient servants, DAKIN and COMPANY,

TEA MERCHANTS, No. 1, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

⁂ Our Vans will deliver Teas, Coffees, &c., within 8 Miles of St. Paul's, in all directions.
June 17 1844.

A CHOP or STEAK COOKED in FIVE MINUTES WITHOUT TROUBLE or EXPENCE! or a DINNER COOKED WITHOUT LIGHTING a FIRE.—Gentlemen going abroad, Captains, Emigrants, Families living in apartments, Bachelors, and Pic-nic Parties, should visit the LIGHT-HOUSE, 201, Strand, where may be seen the greatest variety of curious and portable Apparatus for Cooking, and every domestic purpose, &c. &c. The original and only Manufactory for the best instantaneous lights. JONES and Co., LIGHT-HOUSE, 201, STRAND.

INCOME WITHOUT RISK.—The LONDON GENUINE TEA COMPANY, Established November 5, 1818, at 23, Ludgate-hill, are now filling up their list of Agents; and persons desirous of such an appointment, by which many have derived considerable incomes, without risk, during the last twenty-six years, are requested to apply to the Company, at their Warehouses, 2, Laurence Pountney-hill, London.

REFORM your TAILORS' BILLS.—Fashionable DRESS COATS, 38s. and 47s. 6d.; frock coats, silk facings, 42s. and 50s.; new pattern summer trousers, 10s. 6d., or three pair for 30s.: splendid summer waistcoats, 7s., or three for 20s.; suit of livery, 63s.; ladies' elegant riding habits, 63s. and 84s.—DOUDNEY and SON, 49, Lombard-street (established 1784), celebrated for good and cheap boys' clothing.

GOOD TEAS, in 6lb. bags, or small chests of 35lb., at 2s. 10d., 3s. 4d., and 3s. 10d. per lb.; Young Hyson 3s. By the change of wind millions of pounds of tea have arrived, and the merchants, consequently, accept lower prices. The above being trade quotations, families will find that they save considerably at each year's end by constantly dealing with the East India Tea Company.—Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Church-yard, Bishopsgate-street.

CHASTON'S PATENT INDIA RUBBER ELASTIC CORN PLAISTERS are generally admitted to be the most unique and best to eradicate either Hard or Soft CORNS. From their elastic quality, they can be worn with perfect ease, however tight the boot or shoe fits the foot. Invented and sold by B. CHASTON, Chemist, Watton, Norfolk. N.B.—On receipt of thirteen postage stamps (free), a box will be forwarded (also free) to any part of the Kingdom.

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are apprised that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEAS (Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street). They are packed in showy leaden canisters, from an ounce to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale; the license is only 11s. per annum, and many, during the last nineteen years, have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without 1s. let or loss. Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) as above.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Watchmakers, 9, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, request the attention of purchasers to their stock of London-made PATENT LEVER WATCHES, which are manufactured by themselves in their own house. In silver cases, with the detached escapement and jewelled, the prices are four and a half guineas, six, and eight guineas each; or in gold cases, 10, 12, 14, and 16 guineas each. The very large stock offered for selection includes every description, enabling a customer to select that which is more particularly adapted to his own use.

NEW PATENTS.—BROCKEDON'S IMPROVED STOPPERS.—This important Invention, a Substitute for Corks and Bungs, has, by new and Great Improvements, become a pure, imperishable, and perfect means of preserving, for any length of time, Wine, Beer, Spirits, &c. They are cheap and easily applied, and the appearance which they now have of fine Cork has removed the prejudice against their former dark colour. Also, DECANTER STOPPERS, to keep Wine which is in daily use in perfect condition.—C. MACINTOSH and Co., 19, Walbrook, London, and 22, York-street, Manchester.

WOLLASTON'S PATENT GELATINE, for immediately making Jellies or Blanc-mange, being quickly dissolved in boiling water. It is of equal strength with the finest Russian Isinglass, and perfectly free from any unpleasant taste or smell, requiring less flavouring than any other preparation of Gelatine or Isinglass, being a perfectly pure, colourless, and soluble substance. For Jellies it will not be found necessary to use eggs, as passing through a flannel bag is sufficient. Invalids will find this a very nourishing and valuable restorative, from the great facility and readiness with which it is used, and not being liable to become sour so soon as isinglass.—Manufactured and Sold by EDWARD L. WOOLLASTON, Dover; and retailed by all respectable Druggists, Grocers, and others, at 8s. per pound.

FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH.—Price 4s. 6d. Patronised by her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. Mr. THOMAS'S SUCCEDANEUM, for Stopping Decayed Teeth, however large the cavity. It is placed in the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and will remain firm in the tooth for many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, arresting the further progress of decay. All persons can use Mr. Thomas's Succedaneum themselves with ease, as full directions are enclosed.—Prepared only by Mr THOMAS, Surgeon-Dentist, 64, Berners-street, Oxford-street. Price 4s. 6d., and can be sent by post. Mr. THOMAS continues to supply the Loss of Teeth on his new system of Self-adhesion, without springs or wires. This method does not require the extraction of any teeth or roots, or any painful operation whatever. At home from Eleven till Four.

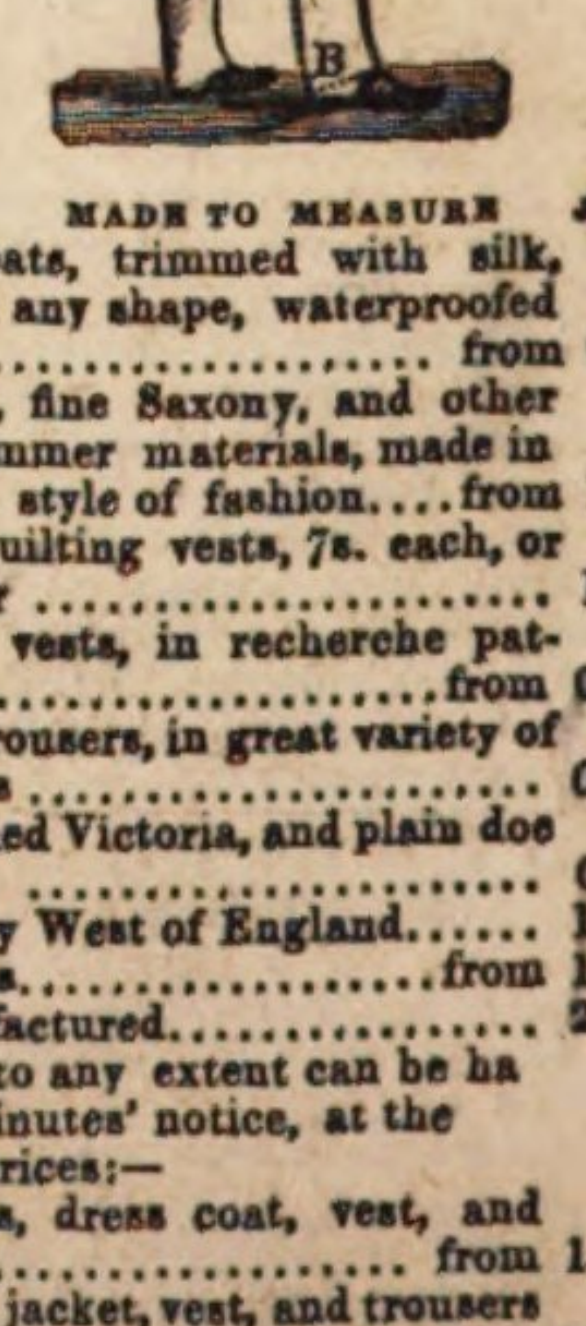
TO LADIES.—ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, for the SKIN and COMPLEXION. This Royally Patronized and universally adopted Specific is composed chiefly of extracts from the most rare flowers and herbs of an eastern clime, and perfectly free from all mineral admixture. It exerts the most soothing, gentle, cooling, and purifying action on the skin; and most effectually dissipates all Redness, Tan, Pimples, Blotches, Spots, Freckles, and other Cutaneous Visitations. The radiant bloom it imparts to the Cheek, and the softness and delicacy it induces on the Hands, Arms and Neck, render it indispensable to every toilet. It affords immediate relief in cases of Sunburn, Stings of Insects, or incidental Inflammation. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

CAUTION.—Many Shopkeepers vend the most spurious trash under the title of "Genuine" Kalydor, containing mineral astringents utterly ruinous to the complexion, and by their repellant action endangering health. It is therefore imperative on purchasers to see that the words "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR" are on the Wrapper; and A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden, engraved (by Authority) on the Government Stamp affixed on each bottle. ⁂ All others are Fraudulent Counterfeits!

SUPERIORITY AND ECONOMY IN YOUNG GENTLEMEN'S DRESS.
"That only is cheap which is excellent."—Athenæum.

AT the FASHIONABLE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, 156, Fleet-street, Young Gentlemen's Clothes are made with greater care, taste, and judgment than are usually bestowed upon them. Superfine Cloth Suits, including Jacket, Waistcoat, and Trousers, £1 5s., and every description of Boys' and Youths' Fashionable Clothing upon equally moderate terms. Families waited upon with patterns and specimens. Country residents can be fitted by sending an old suit.—RODGERS and Co., Fashionable Tailors, 156, Fleet-street, London (next the Portugal Hotel).

SELF MEASUREMENT.
Country residents will duly estimate the convenience of the following plan, by which they may secure a perfect fit. Orders executed with dispatch and exactness.



DIRECTIONS FOR COAT.

From 1 to 2 and on to 3 for full length; from 4 to 5 for elbow point, and to 6 for sleeve length; round the arm at 5, and wrist at 6; round the breast at 7, under the coat; and waist at 2, under the coat.

VESTS.

From 1 over the shoulder to vest length in front, with Breast and Waist measure as instanced in coat measurement.

TROUSERS.

Full length from top at the hip to B; from A to B for length between the legs; round the waist, and round the bottom at B, as desired; giving ½ inches will ensure a correct fit.

READY-MADE.	£	s	d
Tweed Taglionas .... from	0	8	6
Ditto, superior quality, with silk collars, cuffs, and facings..........	0	16	0
Cashmerette coats in a variety of shapes, handsomely trimmed....	1	0	0
An immense stock of Holland and jean blouses ....from	0	3	6
Splendid summer vests ......from	0	2	6
An endless variety of cashmere and Persian vests, splendid patterns 3s. to	8		6
Washing satin vests, warranted....	0	6	0
Cloth trousers.............. from	0	9	0
Single milled does............from	0	11	6
A great variety of summer trousers .... from	0	7	0
Dress coats edged.......... from	1	0	0
Frock ditto......................	1	4	0

MADE TO MEASURE	£	s	d
Tweed coats, trimmed with silk, made in any shape, waterproofed .... from	0	18	0
Cashmere, fine Saxony, and other light summer materials, made in the first style of fashion....from	1	5	0
Figured quilting vests, 7s. each, or three for	1	0	0
Cashmere vests, in recherche patterns.....................from	0	9	6
Summer trousers, in great variety of materials	0	16	0
Single milled Victoria, and plain doe trousers	0	17	6
Best quality West of England......	1	2	0
Dress coats.................from	1	12	0
Best manufactured................	2	15	0
Mourning to any extent can be ha at five minutes' notice, at the lowing prices:—			
Men's suits, dress coat, vest, and trousers .... from	1	16	0
Boy's ditto, jacket, vest, and trousers .... from	0	18	0

IMPORTANT.—Any article purchased, or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, money returned.

Observe.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Woollen Drapers Outfitters and General Warehousemen, 154 Minories, and 86, Aldgate, City, opposite the church.

CAUTION.—E. Moses and Son are obliged to guard the Public against imposition, having learned that the untradesman-like falsehood of being connected with them, or it's the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connexion whatever with any other Establishment; and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing, should call or send to 154, Minories, or 86, Aldgate, opposite the church to prevent disappointment, &c.

N.B. No Business transacted at this Establishment from Friday at sunset until sunset on Saturday, when Business is resumed until twelve o'clock.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1844.

Redaction

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 115, Vol. V.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1844. [Sixpence.

THE SUFFOLK FIRES.

Whatever may be hereafter discovered to be the cause of the evil, it is certain that the crime of incendiarism still prevails among the peasantry of the agricultural district of England that lies almost the nearest to the largest and wealthiest city of the world. When it first exhibited itself, it was thought to be the outbreak of political feeling; but that opinion has long been abandoned as untenable; the excitement of the two years preceding the Reform struggle has long since passed away; the farm labourers are now far more anxious to obtain Bread than the Franchise, and more desirous of escaping the inside of the Union-house than gaining the privilege of entering the Polling-booth. But still the dreadful symptom continues; of that there has been no abatement; and while it does continue there can be no doubt of the existence of a fearful mass of discontent and suffering, goading on to crime. The worst of the evil is, that what are the faults of a system are revenged as if they were the acts of individuals: laws oppress or produce oppression, and the result is only seen in the blazing stacks and barns of individuals, most of whom had but little share in making the laws, and are compelled by position to be the instruments for carrying them out. It is a hard case, certainly, when the law thrusts on a man an office that exposes him to the hatred of those he dwells among, and who wreak their hatred by that revenge which has been called a sort of "wild justice," and is certainly as blind and undiscriminating as the more legitimate Justice of mankind is represented to be. We perceive by the reports from the seat of agricultural discontent, that a large number of the fires have occurred on the property of farmers and gentlemen holding the office of Poor-law Guardians, and as to many of whom, it is stated distinctly that they are kind-hearted men and good masters, giving as much employment and as high wages as any persons in their neighbourhood. But they are the officers of a bad law, and that neutralises all estimable personal qualities.

We are beginning, thanks to the exertions of the Press, to get a clearer idea of the causes of this unhealthy and deplorable state of things, and in acknowledging its efforts, we cannot take a fitter opportunity of giving a short estimate of the immense advantages we possess in an engine of inquiry that combines close investigation of causes with the power of spreading far and wide the results it arrives at. It is only by the union of the two powers that opinion can be created.

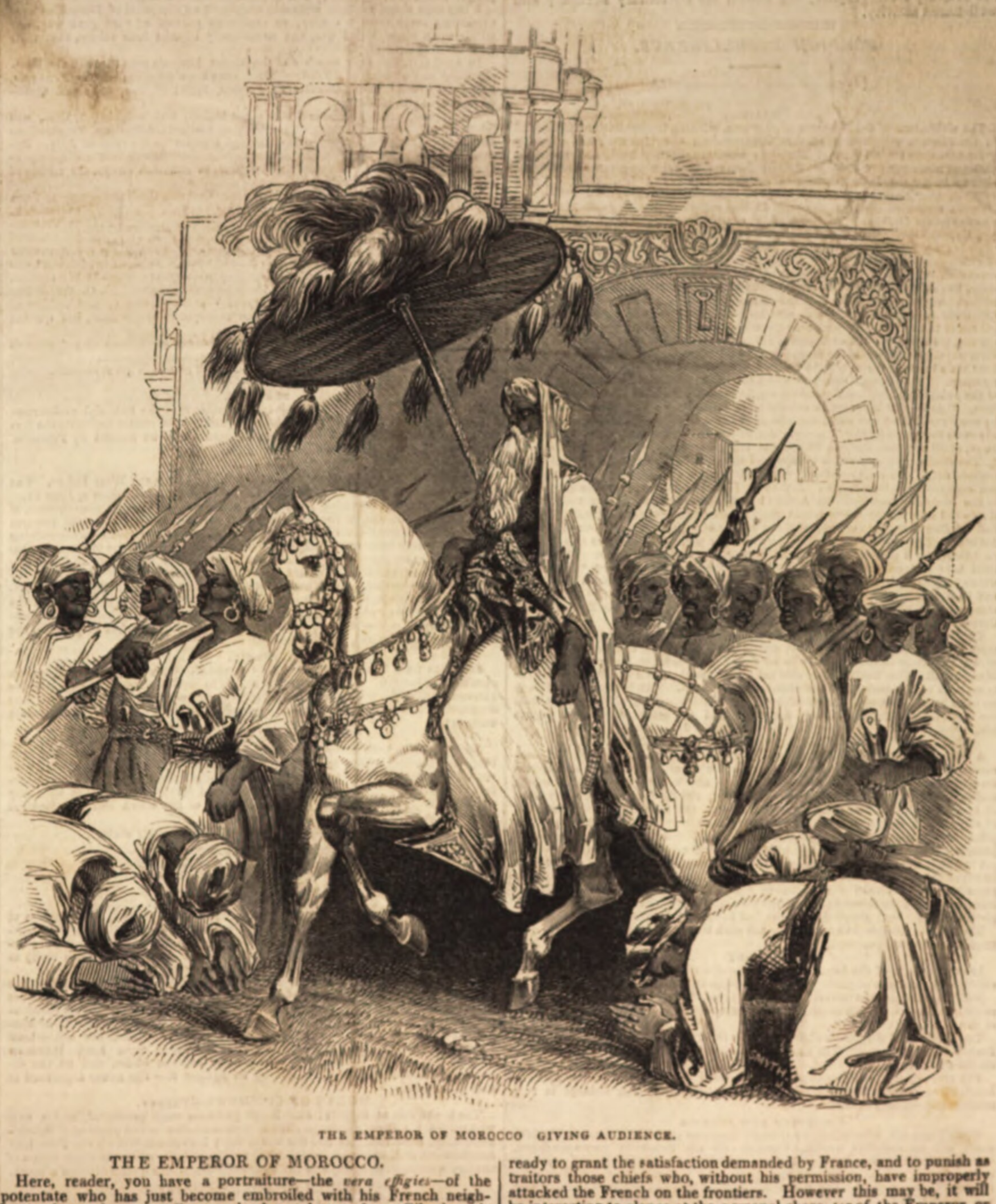
But when we consider the number of abuses exposed, and of evils detected by the influence of the press, one gloomy reflection at least comes over us—how many more abuses—how many more evils—grew, flourished, and oppressed mankind, when that power did not exist—and long after it existed, indeed—but when it was monopolised by learning, and not yet applied to the affairs of daily life?

The time when it was so applied can be scarcely fixed; the power developed itself gradually; its capabilities were not at first perceived, nor could the eyes of men recognise the forest that was hidden in the cup of the acorn. But as soon as men *do* feel its vast powers, and put them in operation, the disappearance of the mists of night before the beams of the morning sun is scarcely less rapid and not more complete than the vanishing of the tyrannies and oppressions of the earth before the increase of information and discussion. A slight glance at the past and the present will be enough to satisfy the reader of the justice of the assertion.

The modern press disseminates facts, which are events, and promulgates opinions, generally conclusions, of which those events are the premises, or comments on the public conduct of the public men by whom those events were influenced. Where every reader is more or less of a critic, and has access to more sources of information than one, the facts must be correctly stated and the conclusions drawn rationally, or at least with a show of reason; errors and mistakes are unavoidable, and there is occasionally some allowance to be made for the colouring given by party feeling, but wilful perversions of fact are, we believe, in the respectable portion of the press, both daily and weekly, of rare occurrence.

Under a despotic government such an engine could not exist; the system of Russia, for instance, is one of utter secrecy; it is not allowed even to circulate the intelligence of ordinary events. The most dreadful calamities may occur, attended with great loss of life, but they would scarcely be heard of beyond the immediate spot where they occurred. The Marquis de Custine states that at one of the grand *fêtes* of the Emperor, a large number of peasants were drowned in crossing a lake, almost in sight of the revellers, but it was forbidden to converse about it! What a strange proceeding would a coroner's inquest appear to those brought up under such a system!

The Imperial power being there considered all-sufficient for the remedy of evils and disasters, it is deemed superfluous for the people to know anything of the affairs of the community. Here we see the exact reverse of this state of things; the "ordinary channels of information," as they are called in Parliamentary language, are often so much better instructed than the Government, that the Executive is compelled to adopt a line of action by the force of that public opinion which has been created by the Journalist. When the riots of "Rebecca" first startled the country, they seemed inexplicable to that great mass of Englishmen who know about as much of the state of South Wales as they do of Tartary. The revelations of the *Times* in some degree explained the matter, and proved that the Welch farmers had really something to complain of. The result, after months of riot and tumult, was a Commission of Inquiry, and we have just had brought into the House of Commons, a bill to cosolidate the different Turnpike Trusts of South Wales, and place them under a control that will prevent both the abuses of the local boards and the discontent they occasioned. We have another instance of the salutary power of the press in the exertions of the same paper with respect to the state of the peasantry of Suffolk and the eastern part of England. There was a general idea as to the cause of these fires, that they were the reckless acts of ignorance driven wild by want. But we have now a clearer notion of the matter, and it has at least been proved that in one point the new Poor-law has been strained beyond its intention, and used illegally and oppressively. Those labourers who refused to accept work at any price an employer chose to offer—in many cases too little to support life—were refused relief at the poor-house because they could not produce a ticket signed by these employers, on the production of which the relief depended. Sir J. Graham has in his place in Parliament declared this practice illegal, and we have no doubt steps will be taken to suppress it. Here is one good result, the forerunner we hope of others, which will testify as this has done to the good effect of "inquiry." More attention than usual has been this week turned to these statements, by a very extraordinary explosion of feeling from a peer—Lord Wodehouse—in the Lords, on Monday evening. He declared that all the statements were calumnies, and sneered somewhat at "gentlemen of the press—as they call themselves." Yet the correspondent of the *Times* did no more than make known the mournful fact that a kind disposition and all the qualities of a good master give no exemption from the ravages of the midnight fire-raiser; the inquiry, as far as the *Times* was concerned, had closed, but in consequence of Lord Wodehouse' rather intemperate attack the public is to have, it seems, a special report on that district with which his lordship is more particularly connected.



THE EMPEROR OF MOROCCO GIVING AUDIENCE.

THE EMPEROR OF MOROCCO.

Here, reader, you have a portraiture—the *vera effigies*—of the potentate who has just become embroiled with his French neighbours, but who, according to the latest letters from Gibraltar, is ready to grant the satisfaction demanded by France, and to punish as traitors those chiefs who, without his permission, have improperly attacked the French on the frontiers. However this may be, it will be interesting to glance at the personal character of the Emperor, or

Sultan, as he is styled by travellers, upon whose conduct in this affair probably rests, in some degree, the peace of Europe.

Muley Abderrahman, then, the Emperor, is between fifty and sixty years of age, robust, and of active habit, but of brutal and cruel character, whilst he possesses a more despotic power than any other even of Mahometan potentates. He is not even held in check by a mufti, an ulema, or even a council or divan. He is supposed to possess a divine character, and to be superior to all law.

Yet, this monarch must pay respect to long-established usages and institutions; must not invade the domestic privacy of any of his subjects; and must even give public audience four times a week to administer justice to all who may apppeal to him from the cadi, or local governor. On these occasions he appears on horseback, in the superb state shown in our engraving, in an open interior court of the palace. He is mounted on a snow-white stead, which, with arched crest and measured steps, is moving majestically under his Sheerefian burden. The colour of the horse is supposed to indicate his Sublime Highness's humour; for white is the symbol of peace and goodwill; black, that of hatred and war; chesnut, that of displeasure, &c. The bridle and head-trappings are superb, being of green silk richly embroidered in gold, wherein is portrayed the sacred emblem of Solomon's seal; and in the hollow of the neck is a small pouch of scarlet leather, wherein is held a portion of the earth of the holy Dreer's tomb; and by its side, in strange conjunction, the polished tooth of some enormous boar, an infallible remedy against the evil eye. The saddle, which reposes on a housing of orange damask, is quilted in green, having a poitrel and girths of the stoutest silk, interwoven with gold thread. The ample stirrups are of massive gold, beautifully chased.

The Sultan's simple dress forms a striking contrast with the richness of his horse-furniture. He wears a caftan of white kerseymere, with the Moorish girdle of white leather, embroidered with pale blue silk, fastened by a plain silver buckle. A muslin turban with the silk tuft of royalty, crowns his Imperial head; and over this hangs gracefully, in full broad folds, a transparent haik of the finest fabric of Fas. His legs are equipped in boots of white morocco leather, curiously worked in devices with silk thread. Above his head is borne a very large umbrella, which is in Morocco to this day the ensign of royalty, and still continues to be in various nations of the East. The suitors prostrate themselves on the ground, and the entire scene of barbaric state is accurately shown in our illustration.

The Sultan's favourite mode of gaining the objects of his ambition is by poison. It appears that he poisoned Solyman Abderrahman, his predecessor and cousin; and a letter from Tangier, published in the *Algerie*, states, that since the accession of the present Emperor to the throne of Morocco, he has before his eyes the crime by which he ascended it. The fear of poison incessantly presents itself to his imagination. No one can approach him except his son; he alone is permitted to serve him, and he must first taste each dish. Sidi-Mohammed, the Sultan's eldest son, was for some time the guardian of his father, but it is now his youngest son, Monly Ali, who fills that office. These two sons are born of the same mother, an Englishwoman, called in the language of the country Rahmouna. Sidi Mohammed, the presumptive heir to the throne, is a man of about 36 years of age. His blue eyes and fair hair betray his semi-Britannic origin. He replaces his father on all important occasions. It is said that he commanded the Moroquin troops at the battle of Lalla Magrania on the 30th of May. He had for a long time maintained a direct communication with Abd-el-Kader, whom he encouraged in his resistance to the French. The Moroquins assert that but for him the ex-Emir would have made his submission several years since. Every time that a letter arrived in Abd-el-Kader's camp from the Prince of Morocco it gave rise to great rejoicings.

We may here mention two interesting works in connexion with the present position of France and Morocco, which have just been issued. These are a reprint of Mr. Hay's very interesting account of Western Barbary, in Murray's "Colonial and Home Library;" and a Map of the North Coast of Africa, including Morocco and Algiers, with the Coast of France and Spain. In the latter, the publisher, Mr. Wild, her Majesty's Geographer, has shown his customary accuracy and well-timed activity.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Paris, July 9.

SPAIN.

The ultimatum of the Emperor of Morocco, refusing the mediation of England in his dispute with Spain, reached Barcelona on the 27th ult., and caused a great sensation; a Council of Ministers was immediately held, and the most vigorous measures decided on. Amongst others, orders were given for the Solurano to follow the Isabella war steamer to the coast of Africa. On the 7th of July the four Ministers who had come to Barcelona left for Madrid. General Narvaez remained with the Queen. It was reported that General Mazarredo was to replace Narvaez as Minister of War, and that General Oraa was to be the new Captain-General of Madrid. The tone of the Madrid press on the Morocco affair is truly ridiculous. The *Castellano* says it is astonished that "this Captain of Pirates should venture to be insolent towards the nation which for so many years dictated laws to the whole world, and which, whatever may be its present state, has sixteen millions of inhabitants, and, in the late war, humiliated the hitherto unconquered eagles of the first captain of the age." The *Echo de Comercio* is more reasonable; it asks how the money is to be found for the expences of the war? This pertinent question the Ministers will find it difficult to answer, for a country whose finances are in such a state that to avoid the immediate payment of some of its most pressing debts the Government agrees to give 1000 reals in stock for every 350 reals of debt, should only think of war as a last resource. I may as well here give you a few of the articles for the reorganization of the public finance promulgated by royal decree on the 26th of June, at Barcelona. "Article 1. The credits arising from advances to the Government shall be converted into 3 per cent. consols, at the rate of 1000 reals of stock for every 350 reals recovered by the treasury. An account shall be made up to the 30th of June, of all interests due, which interest shall be added to the capital. Article 2. The drafts drawn upon the receivers of revenues beyond sea, the floating centralised debt, and bills special in virtue of the law of 29th of March, 1842, are not comprised in this decree. Article 3. In case any of the parties interested in the contracts mentioned in Article 1 shall refuse to accept this conversion, they shall wait till the Government shall have laid the matter before the Cortes, and the Cortes shall have regulated the means of repaying them their advances. Article 4. The sinking fund shall immediately prepare certificates transferable to bearers for 3 per cent. stock to be applied for this conversion. This stock shall bear interest from the 1st of July next, whatever may be the date at which they shall be delivered to the parties interested." Articles 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 merely regulate the mode of conversion. Article 11 says, "At the next session the Government shall submit the provisions of the present decree to the Cortes."

The interior of the country is, to outward appearances, tranquil, but I am most confidently informed that vast conspiracies are afloat, and that at the head of an Espartero insurrection are to be found such men as Colonel Primm and Mendizabal. The Carlists are also actively at work—their agents overrun the mountains of Catalonia, and the whole of La Mancha. The health of Isabella is far from being satisfactory, and although not in immediate danger, great fears are entertained that at no very distant period she must retire from public life.

ITALY.

A letter from Smyrna of the 9th says, "that the Italian refugees had succeeded in engaging in their revolutionary plans a certain number of Austrian seamen, and even the son of Admiral Bandeira and a son of Admiral Paulucci, and some officers. Their design was to seize on the Austrian cruisers and some of Lloyd's steamers, and with them to put into the ports of the Adriatic and of the Mediterranean, to excite the populations to revolt. The measures of the police caused the project to miscarry. A certain Miciarelli, who had been compromised in the events of 1831 had been sent to Smyrna to watch the refugees. He got intimate with them, entered into the plot, and even organised it, and then betrayed the fools who trusted him." A letter from Venice, of the 24th June, reports, "that several Italian refugees, amongst whom was the son of Admiral Bandeira, had been taken by an Austrian vessel, and carried into Trieste. It was given as certain that Admiral Bandeira had been placed on half-pay."

The town of Palestrina has been visited with three shocks of earthquake; fortunately no person perished.

GERMANY.

In consequence of the improved service of the steam-packets, letters are now only thirty-six hours on their way from London to Cologne.

Notwithstanding the elevated dues paid for Russian passports, there have never come into Germany so many Russians, particularly of the higher classes, as this year.

The Duchess of Angoulême left Goritz on the 27th ultimo for the Chateau of Frohsdorf, near Vienna. The Duke de Bordeaux was expected at the Chateau on the 4th instant.

The crops of more than 100 farmers have been destroyed in the commune of Landighem, Eastern Flanders, by a violent hail-storm. The damage is very considerable—nearly £10,000.

MOROCCO AND ALGERIA.

Great hopes are entertained by General Bugeaud that the dispute with Morocco will be amicably settled, founded on the following correspondence. "From Marshal Bugeaud to El Guennaoni, June 17, 1844.—In all your preceding letters you accuse us of having violated your territory, of having infringed the law of good fellowship which reigned between us, which means that you attribute to us all that has been done, and that we have nothing to reproach you with. I am not habituated to these diplomatic artifices, I go straightforward and candidly to the point. We wish for nothing that belongs to you, but we desire that you should no longer receive Abd-el-Kader and afford him succour; reviving him when he is almost exhausted, and then sending him forth anew against us. This is the war which you have carried on against us for the last two years. We desire that you will cause to retire to the western inner parts of the empire, La Deyra, the chiefs who have served Abd-el-Kader; that you cause to be dispersed the regular troops, the Goum and Asker; that you admit no more the tribes who migrate from our territory, and that you immediately send away those who have taken refuge with you. We bind ourselves under the same obligations towards you, if any such occasion should arise. On these conditions we will be your friends, we will favour your commerce and the government of Moley Abd-el-Rahmin as much as it shall be in our power. If you wish to act contrary to this, we shall be your enemies. Answer me immediately, and without evasion, for that I do not understand." "From El Guennaoni to Marshal Bugeaud Jan. 18.—I have received your letter and have understood its contents. Know that I cannot approve of misunderstanding between us even although the provocation should be on your side. But we cannot go back upon what has passed, for to God belongs the directions of all things. You say that you are disposed to friendship and peace. So are we, and besides I have not received permission to go to war. We must not, therefore, on either side, regard as an inexcusable grievance such or such a fact contrary to peace, so long as friendship shall exist between us, and maintain our old conditions which were established by our ancestors, and have been respected by their descendants. God does what he chooses and desires. I will not in any way depart from these conditions; on the contrary, by their execution will be confirmed friendship, peace, and the happiness of our people."

The dispatches of Marshal Bugeaud, dated the 24th and 27th do not announce any new fact of much importance. In the letter dated Djenuia-el-Ghazoonat, he states that Abd-el-Kader had returned to a distance of seven or eight leagues from Ouehda, after having performed a *razzia* upon the tribe of the Hamiames Cheragas, on the pretext of their having refused to follow him.

The Pluton steamer arrived on the 23rd ult., before Tangiers, with despatches for the Consul of France, and the same day left for Oran to join the Prince de Joinville. At the moment of her departure from Tangiers, the Consul-General of England at that place was preparing to set out for Larrache Mogador, and Morocco. It was generally supposed that the journey of the Consul related to the affairs between Spain and Morocco, and that at the same time he proposed to recommend to Muley Abderrhaman, to employ all his authority to put an end to the armed incursions of his subjects on the other side of the French frontier.

FRANCE.

The Dotation question is at an end; it will not be presented to the Chambers, but unfortunately the Opposition and Legitimists have made it the pretext for many unpleasant disclosures.

The *Moniteur* has just published the general results of the commerce of France, during the year 1843. If they be compared with those of preceding years, it will be found that commerce was more active in 1843 than in 1842, but not so much as in 1841. The general commerce, which had amounted to 2082 millions in 1842, and 2186 in 1841, was 2178 in 1843. The imports in 1843 have exceeded what they were during the two preceding years, but the exports were only 992 millions, in place of 1065, which they reached in 1841. The exportations of wines and brandies have gradually fallen off. The export of silk tissues, which had risen to 161 millions in 1841, amounted to only 128 millions in 1843. The exports of cotton have come down from 104 millions to 82. It is only the exports of woollen tissues which have presented an increase, as from 64 millions in 1841, to 79 millions in 1843.

Admiral Turpin, the Maritime Prefêt of Toulon, has been appointed to succeed M. Leray in the command of the naval station of the Levant.

M. Charles Lafitte has been again returned as Deputy for Louvier; he had 331 votes, his opponent only six.

We continue to receive distressing accounts from various parts of France, particularly the south, of the damage done by the recent storms. In many places the crops are laid by the heavy rains to such an extent, that little hope is entertained of saving them. The electric fluid fell on Saturday at Batignolles (suburb of Paris), and killed three persons and a horse.

The following are the number of passengers and the amount of receipts of the Paris railways during the month of June:—

	Passengers.		Receipts.
Saint Germain..................	132,508	..	133,599f.
Versailles, Right Bank..........	165 928	..	196 903f.
——— Left Bank............	103,4 0	..	117 551f.
Orleans and Corbeil	148 258	..	645 289f.
Rouen	76,245	..	679 921f.

The Havre Regatta, under the patronage of the Prince de Joinville, will take place on the 28th and 29th of the present month. There are to be six races each day, the prizes for which amount to 7200 francs in money, and 500 francs in plate. Boats of every country will be permitted to contend.

A few days since, as some workmen employed on the canal of Marseilles were extracting stone from a quarry, an enormous portion of rock gave way, and falling upon them, killed five, and so seriously injured four others, that their lives are despaired of.

In April last, the daily number of legitimist journals sent through the Post-office did not amount to 10 000. They were thus divided:—*Echo Français*, 2230; *La France*, 1110; *Gazette de France*, 2793; *Nation*, 485; and *Quotidienne*, 2705; in all 9325.

A sturgeon, measuring seven feet eight inches, and weighing 275lbs., was lately caught in the river Loire, at Bellevue, opposite St. Sebastian. Preparations are being made for illuminating the Champs Elysées for the fêtes of July. Pyramids are to be raised at certain distances from the Place de la Concorde up to the Barrière de l'Etoile, on which will appear, in coloured lamps, the names of all the departments of France.

We have little fresh in the musical circles. Carlotta Grisi has recovered from her serious indisposition, and will re-appear towards the end of the month. Eugéne Garcia has been engaged for the Opera Comique. Pauline Viardôt-Garcia is expected in Paris, from Vienna, about the 8th of July. The celebrated Louis Spohr arrived in Paris last week. Anna Thillon made her re-appearance at the Opera Comique in *Cagliostro*. The benefit of Taglioni produced 21,000 francs. Madlle. Sabine Heintetter is singing with great success at Wiesbaden. Dreyschock has quitted the banks of the Rhine for Prague. M. G. Preyer has been named Director of the Conservatory of Vienna. Donizetti, the brother of the celebrated Maestro and leader of the musique to the Sultan, has quitted Constantinople for Vienna.

Two new German operas have been brought out at Brunswick; "Pino di Porto," by George Müller, and the "Substitute," by Wernthal. At Weimar, the "Emancipation of Women," by Chelard, has met with great success.

PORTUGAL.

Accounts from Lisbon, to the 2nd instant, state that the financial embarrassments of the Government have increased so much as to render probable the formation of a new Ministry, which it was thought would be headed by Palmella. There is no other political news.

WEST INDIES.

The royal mail steam-packet Thames has arrived from the West Indies. The new dates are—Jamaica, June 6; Barbadoes, June 8; St. Thomas's, June 14.

Much excitement prevailed among the English at Mexico, in consequence of an English gentleman, of the name of Lloyd, having been shot through the arm by one of the sentinels on duty at the Palace, for no other cause than his walking on the pavement before the Palace—a walk *not* prohibited to the Mexicans. Our Minister, Mr. Bankhead, had with great promptitude interfered, and the soldier, as well as the officer on guard, had been placed in arrest.

There have been some disturbances of a serious character at Dominica, originating in opposition, on the part of the black population, to the census which was ordered to be taken on the 3rd of June, and which they imagined to be a preliminary step to re-establishing slavery. About 100 persons were in gaol, on the departure of the packet, waiting their trial.

BRAZIL.

Accounts from Rio to May 12 bring the speech of the Emperor of Brazil on opening the session. The topics relate chiefly to local matters. The speech also announces that the rebellion in Rio Grande is not entirely suppressed, but that an amnesty had been granted to all concerned in the Paulo and Minas Geraes outbreaks.

UNITED STATES.

Accounts have been received from New York to the 17th ultimo. The only subject of interest relates to the Philadelphia riots. The Grand Jury had presented their report relating to them. Their origin they attribute to the imperfect manner in which the laws had been executed by the authorities of both city and county. They returned 161 true bills out of 200 which had been brought before them.

The money market is described to be in an unsatisfactory state.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday.

In answer to a question from the Earl of Minto, with regard to the affairs of Morocco, the Earl of Haddington said, that her Britannic Majesty's Government had sent to Morocco such forces as they thought the circumstances required, and with regard to every other station, they had such forces ready as were necessary for the protection of British interests.

Lord Campbell then moved the third reading of the Law of Libel Act Amendment Bill. The purpose of the bill is to extend the provisions of the act proposed last session as to private libels and slander, and Government prosecutions for the same offences, by admitting defendants to prove the truth of allegations as a justification.—The Lord Chancellor opposed the bill.—Lord Brougham advocated the measure.—After a speech from Lord Denman against the bill, most of the Opposition peers left the house, and on the division, the measure was thrown out by 33 against 3.—The house adjourned at half-past eight.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday.

The house met at four o'clock. Some petitions were presented, and a new writ moved for Birmingham to elect a representative in the place of J. Scholefield, Esq., deceased. At five the house went into committee on the Poor Law Amendment Bill, and continued so until twelve o'clock, when the other orders of the day were entered upon, and the house adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

The Bishop of Exeter, in allusion to the Charitable Bequests Bill, stated some objections to the eleventh clause, on the ground that it would recognize the jurisdiction of the Pope, and would thus be contrary to the oath of supremacy.—Lord Wharncliffe seemed to admit that this would be the effect of the clause, and therefore postponed the second reading till Tuesday next, the 16th, in order that he might have the opportunity of considering the clause.

Lord Wodehouse complained of some statements which he alleged to be calumnious, which insinuated that several yeomen of Norfolk and Suffolk had, by their severity in the administration of the Poor-law, been the cause of the late incendiary fires in those counties. Lord Wodehouse eulogised the individuals in question, and said it was impossible to name men who were more beloved by every class. The noble lord, in an excited tone, appealed to the "gentlemen of the press," as he said they called themselves, and invited them to go with him to the poorhouse. He added that he should like to put questions to every individual pauper, and to hear the answer which would be given. Then there would be an exposure of these infamous scandals by those base and infamous calumniators—for they deserved no other name—for there never had been anything more base and calumnious than the last accounts which had been brought forward in this way. If they would do him the favour to meet him, he would put these questions, and they would see that the Poor-law was well administered, and that the labourers would tell them that they are better off under the present than they were under the old law.

It was ordered that a message be sent to the Commons, requesting that Lord John Russell and Sir James Graham should be allowed to attend the Lords' Committee on the Post-office, and leave was given to Lord Melbourne to attend the Commons' Committee.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

Mr. Sheil and Sir C. Napier successively put some questions to Sir Robert Peel upon the subject of the occupation of Algiers by the French, and the recent dispute between the latter government and the Emperor of Morocco.—In answer to Mr. Sheil, the right hon. baronet made an explanation, which indeed has been given before, that the Earl of Aberdeen had never said he had no "objection" to make to the occupation of Algiers by the French, but that the expression was, that he had no "observation" to make. Sir R. Peel also said, that the British Consul at Algiers did not remain there under *exequatur* from the French Government, but that he had precisely the same authority as when Mr. Sheil was Vice-President of the Board of Trade. In reference to the dispute between France and Morocco, Sir R. Peel denied that the Emperor of Morocco had refused all mediation. He said he should not disclose whether the Government intended to increase the naval force in the Mediterranean; but he added, that there never was a period when England could make a greater naval demonstration in a very short time, should it be considered necessary. Whenever the Government thought it desirable to increase our naval force, it would make a proposition with that object to the House of Commons.

The rest of the night was occupied with a discussion upon the Government Railway Bill. An ineffectual attempt was made to postpone the order of the day for the second reading, after which, Mr. Gladstone, in moving it, argued upon the necessity of giving the Government the power of interfering with railways, an interference which was advocated by the committee. Mr. Gladstone explained that the bill did not, as some supposed, give the Government the power of purchasing the future railways, but merely enabled directors of them to make bargains with the Government. At present, the public paid to the railways between £5,000,000 and £6,000,000 sterling, and in a few years the amount would probably be £15,000,000, and when there was such an amount involved, it was surely desirable that the Government should have the means of interposing.—Mr. Entwistle moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months.—In the course of a discussion which ensued, Colonel Sibthorp, who supported the bill, repeated some of his accustomed diatribes against railways, which he said he hated as much as he did pickpockets and commissioners. Colonel Sibthorp also explained that he did not mean last Friday night to convey the idea that he had withdrawn his confidence from the Government generally, but only from Sir James Graham, in regard to the Poor law Bill. Colonel Sibthorp admitted, that although he advocated this bill, he was not partial to the general measures of the President of the Board of Trade, which he called the Board of *Free* Trade. Ultimately, the debate upon the bill was adjourned till Thursday. The house sat till half-past one o'clock in the morning.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

The business to-day was unimportant.

The Bank Charter Bill was read a second time, with the understanding that the discussion should take place on the third reading.

The Bishop of Exeter withdrew his Bill for the Protection of Young Females, the Duke of Wellington having intimated that the Government would perhaps take up the subject of the bill next session.

Adjourned at a quarter to seven.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

The house met to-day at twelve o'clock.

The Militia Ballot Suspension Bill, the Stock in Trade Bill, and the Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill, were read a third time and passed.

The Solicitor General moved the second reading of the Sudbury Disfranchisement Bill.—Mr. M. D. Hill, Q.C., was then heard against the bill. He contended that sufficient grounds had not been shown for the disfranchisement of a whole community.—The Solicitor-General gave his opinion that Mr. Hill had not made out a case which could justify the house in refusing to assent to the bill.—After some discussion it was read a second time.

At the evening sitting Mr. Christie brought on the often agitated question of the Danish claims. His motion, for an address to her Majesty on the subject, was, as usual, resisted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.—On a division, however, the motion was defeated by a majority of four only, the number in its favour being 68, and against it 72.

Mr. Liddell brought the subject of dog-stealing under the consideration of the house, and moved for a committee to inquire into the prevalence of the offence.—Sir James Graham consented to the committee principally on the ground that this was the month of July.

Mr. Hume attempted to submit a motion respecting the constitution of the Royal Academy, but, as he was proceeding, the house was counted out at eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Wednesday.

The house did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

The house again assembled at twelve o'clock, and much business was transacted, although of an unimportant character.

The Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Exemptions Bill was read a third time and passed, as was the Vagrants Removal Bill.

The Joint Stock Companies Regulation Bill, and the Joint Stock Companies Remedies-at-Law, &c., Bill, went through committee.

Mr. Hume took occasion to condemn the course pursued in counting him out on the previous evening, and characterised it as an "ungentlemanly" act.—The Speaker: The hon. member will please to withdraw that expression.—Mr. Hume: Well, Sir, unhandsome act, then. (Laughter.) So long as we were talking about dogs the house was not counted, but when I came to talk about men, it was counted directly. I shall bring forward my motion on going into committee of supply.

Some discussion ensued on the Field Gardens Bill, which is based on the recommendations of the committee on allotments, and proposes to create a machinery for appropriating to the labouring population portions of land, to be cultivated for their own use.—The bill was read a second time, and was ordered to be committed on Wednesday.

On the proposal that the house should resolve into committee on the Actions for Gaming Discontinuance Bill (the measure for suspending the further progress of the *qui tam* actions against certain leading members of the turf), Mr. Christie proposed that Mr. Russell, in whose name the actions were brought, should be heard by counsel against the bill. This motion having been negatived, Mr. Christie moved that the bill be committed that day six months.—This amendment elicited a discussion upon gambling generally, and some reference to the late trial.—Captain Berkeley said he could easily understand and fully feel the obloquy which attached to those who had been concerned in transactions recently exposed; but as a member of the committee he must say, the house would have been relieved from all difficulty in this case, if they had heard from themselves the reasons which had induced parties to bring these actions. He felt some reluctance that such heavy penalties as had been named should go into the pockets of such characters, although the noble lord opposite (Lord G. Bentinck) had gallantly set them at defiance, and declared he would not screen himself under this bill. For himself, he would say he would rather that a son of his should go to the common hazard-table than be induced to take up the art of "book-making," and enter into all the chicanery and dirty work that must ensue to those who meddled with such transactions.—Col. Peel made the following explanation in reference to the emphatic remarks made by Baron Alderson in the Running Rein case. He said, the expressions made use of by a learned judge on a late occasion, that "if gentlemen associated and betted with blackguards they must expect to be cheated," had been quoted in the course of this debate, and if that learned judge meant by "associating" keeping company in the usual acceptation of the term, the observation was a most unfortunate one. For himself, he could say that he had never seen any of the parties referred to in the late case until they entered the court; and, as to their meeting him in a public place, he could as soon prevent that as their walking over Westminster-bridge. (Hear, hear.) It was because his noble friend (Lord G. Bentinck) had not not mixed himself up with those parties—because he did not associate with them—because he had been exerting himself with an ability only equal to his success—that he had been made the subject of a most unfair and unjustifiable attack. The Gallant Colonel then condemned the conduct of Mr. Gibson in holding communication with Mr. Russell.—Mr. Gibson defended himself, and said his only object was to elicit the truth.—Lord G. Bentinck repeated the accusation, and entered into some particulars. He said, that of thirty-four writs which had been served, declarations had been delivered against only two individuals, and one of them was a gentleman of the name of Hill, for penalties amounting to £12,000, in consideration of a bet of £20,000 to £3000, alleged by the plaintiff in the action to have been laid by him against a horse, "Gaper," which belonged to him (Lord G. Bentinck). The noble lord used some expressions in regard to Mr. Gibson, whom he accused "of associating with persons who had robbed their own uncle's hell." These expressions excited some commentary from hon. members.—Mr. Christie's amendment was negatived, and the bill passed through committee.

Upon the order of the day for the committee upon the Sudbury Disfranchisement Bill being read, Mr. Blackstone complained of the late period of the session at which the bill was brought forward, and mentioned the cases of Harwich, Nottingham, &c., in which, he maintained, bribery as flagitious as that at

Sudbury had been committed. He moved, as an amendment, that instead of disfranchising the borough, the right of voting should be extended to the adjacent hundreds.—Captain BERESFORD seconded the amendment, and was supported by Mr. COCHRANE. In Nottingham no less than £12,000 had been expended at one election, and yet upon proof that £250 had been spent among 8000 electors in Mr. Walter's behalf, that gentleman had been unseated. This was a most monstrous case; and upon the grounds on which Mr. Walter had been deprived of his seat, every member of the house might, he believed, be declared unduly elected.—The SOLICITOR-GENERAL entered into another defence of the bill. On a division, only one vote was recorded for the amendment, and thirty-seven for going into committee. The bill was committed immediately.

The LORD ADVOCATE then rose to move for leave to bring in a bill to diminish the expense of feudal investitures in Scotland, when Mr. HUME, perhaps by way of reprisal for the course adopted towards him on the previous evening, remarked that there were not forty members present. The house was counted, and the fact being as Mr. Hume suggested, an adjournment took place at a quarter before twelve.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Lord SANDON appeared at the bar with a message from the Commons, praying their lordships to allow the Earl of Fortescue to attend and give evidence before the Postage Committee of the House of Commons.—Leave given.

A number of petitions were then presented for and against the Dissenters' Chapels Bill.

Earl POWIS intimated, that as the Duke of Wellington had stated that her Majesty's consent to his bill for preventing the consolidation of the Sees of St. Asaph and Bangor had not been obtained, and as the report of the committee was adverse to his, he should withdraw the bill.—The Bishop of SALISBURY recommended her Majesty's Government to reconsider this question. He very much regretted that the noble earl had been compelled to withdraw this bill, for he felt that if it had been passed it would have been found to be a very beneficial measure. He trusted, however, that the Government would in the next session of Parliament introduce a bill themselves upon this subject.

Lord MONTEAGLE then brought forward his motion with respect to the management of pauper lunatics in Ireland. After some discussion he withdrew it, on the assurance of Lord Wharncliffe, that the Government would take the matter into consideration. Their lordships adjourned at nine o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—THURSDAY.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE presented a petition from Mr. Mazzini, stating that he had been informed that certain accusations were likely to be brought against him before a Secret Committee of that House then sittting upon the subject of opening letters. He felt it due to himself to state that he was prepared to repel any charge which might be brought against him, and he hoped that if such charges should be brought against him, that he would be allowed to be examined before the Committee.

The Assessed Taxes Composition Bill, and the Colonial Postage Bill, were read a third time, and passed.

The adjourned debate on the Railways Bill was next proceeded with. Mr BRIGHT insisted that the object of Mr. Gladstone's long speech was to disguise instead of to explain the intention of the bill. The principle sanctioning the purchase of railways was a most erroneous one, and although Mr. Gladstone had stated that this power was not given to the Government, he (Mr. B.) was certain that the bill was intended to confer it. Mr. Bright then remarked upon the admirable management of railways, which establishments he said were conducted on a better system than any Government establishment. Another objection involved a point of great political consequence. He meant the influence which Government would have if it monopolised railways. Some railway companies paid immense sums to their servants, and if all this influence fell into the hands of the Executive Government, would it not affect the freedom of the constituencies of those places through which the railroads passed? In illustration of his argument, Mr. Bright mentioned the case of a railway guard at Kendal who had been taken from his duty that he might vote for the Government candidate. He should certainly support the amendment.—Lord SEYMOUR defended the provisions of the bill, and combated some of the objections of Mr. Bright.—Mr. BERNAL and Mr. COLQUHOUN opposed the bill.—Mr. CHARLES BULLER and Mr. GISBORNE also spoke strongly against the measure.—Sir R. PEEL then addressed the house, and from the tone of his speech it appeared that the Government was willing to make considerable modifications in the bill; the second reading, though put to a division, was carried by 196 to 98. It is to be committed on Saturday,

The Report on the Law Courts (Ireland) Compensation Bill, was received.

The Turnpike Trusts (South Wales) Bill was read a second time.

The report on the Horse Racing Penalties Bill was received, after a smart personal discussion, and the house adjourned at half-past one.

THE IRISH STATE TRIALS.

THE WRIT OF ERROR.—O'CONNELL AND THE REPEALERS.

The House of Lords met again on Saturday to hear the argument of Counsel on behalf of the plaintiff in error in the O'Connell cause. Very few lords were present. The arguments turned *chiefly upon* technical legal points.

Mr. F. Kelly addressed the House on behalf of Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Ray, and Dr. Gray. He contended that the jury had found three offences where only one was charged, and also complained of the direction of the learned judge, which was the very reverse of that of Baron Rolfe in the case of Mr. Feargus O'Connor. Mr. Kelly proceeded to say it was clear that the traversers had been found guilty of a greater number of offences than the Grand Jury had directed them to be put upon their trial for. Here a man was convicted of two conspiracies as to which he had never been put upon his trial—as to which he had never pleaded—as to which the jury had no power to give an opinion. With respect to the findings, they could not return one and reject another. They must stand together or they must fall together. Each, taken respectively, was good as a count—all, taken together, were good as counts—but on them the parties were brought in guilty of too much. When Mr. Kelly had concluded, the further hearing of the case was postponed till Monday.

MONDAY.

On Monday Mr. Kelly resumed his argument. He submitted that every count in the indictment was bad, but particularly the sixth and eighth. These terms, he contended, were too general to constitute a legal offence: for, in order to constitute a legal offence of conspiracy, it must be expressly alleged that the conspiracy was for some unlawful object, and if for an unlawful object the object must be shown to be unlawful, and not merely called so, or described as such; or at least it must be shown that the intention was to obtain an object, whether lawful or unlawful, by means which must be shown to be unlawful. When Mr. Kelly had concluded, the Attorney-General addressed their lordships on the part of the Crown. The learned gentleman cited various cases in refutation of the argument used by the counsel in support of the writ of error, and said that where there were different counts and a general verdict the judgment would not be erroneous, although some of the counts turned out to be defective. Supposing that the second count was defective for want of venue, the judgment would be the same, for the first count, being good, would support the judgment though the second count would not.—Lord Campbell: Suppose the second count had been for a perjury, and that it was defective either by omitting something material or for want of venue, would the same reasoning apply?—The Attorney-General: Yes, my lord: it is quite impossible to make any distinction.—The Attorney-General then maintained that the sentence was no question for a Court of Error, and argued for some time in support of the finding of the jury. The Attorney-General was much exhausted during his address to the house, and an adjournment till Tuesday took place in consequence of this circumstance.

TUESDAY.

On Tuesday morning their lordships met again as a Court of Appeal, and the Attorney-General concluded his argument in support of the conviction. Mr. Smith (the Attorney-General for Ireland) then followed on the same side, but the arguments were so purely of a legal character, that a recapitulation of them could not be interesting to the general reader. Mr. Smith finished his speech in the evening after the House of Lords had adjourned.—Sir Thomas Wilde requested permission to address the Court in reply, without appearing in his legal costume. He always experienced considerable inconvenience from wearing his wig.—Lord Denman remarked, that this indulgence was generally conceded to Sir Thomas Wilde.—The Lord Chancellor: I wish the same indulgence could be extended to me. This is not to be taken as a precedent Sir Thomas; and what you curtail from your wig is not to be added to your argument. (Laughter.)—Sir Thomas Wilde was followed by Mr. F. Kelly, and the proceedings were adjourned till Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY.

On Wednesday Mr. F. Kelly continued his argument at considerable length. The Lord Chancellor then said he had prepared several questions, which he, in conjunction with his noble and learned friends, wished to submit to the consideration of the Queen's Judges. The Lord Chancellor here handed the questions to Lord Chief Justice Tindal. The following is an accurate copy of them:—

"The attention of the judges is requested to the record and proceedings hereafter subjoined, with reference to the following questions:—

"1. Are all, or any, and if any, which of the counts in the indictment bad in law, so that, if such count or counts stood alone in the indictment, no judgment against the defendants could properly be entered upon them?

"2. Is there any, and if any, what defect in the finding of the jury upon the trial of the said indictment, and in entering of such finding?

"3. Is there any sufficient ground for reversing the indictment, by means of any defect in the indictment, or of the finding, or entering of the findings of the jury upon the said indictment?

"4. Is there any sufficient ground to reverse the judgment by reason of the matters stated in the pleas in abatement, or any of them, or in the judgment upon such pleas?

"5. Is there any sufficient ground for reversing the judgment on account of the continuing the trial in the vacation, or of the order of the Court for that purpose?

"6. Is there any sufficient ground for reversing the judgment on account of the judgment of the Court overruling and disallowing the challenge to the array, or any or either of them; or of the matters stated in such challenge?

"7. Is there sufficient ground to reverse the judgment by reason of any defect in the entry of continuances from the said trial to the 15th day of April, regard being also had to the appearances of the defendants on the said last-named day?

"8. Is there any sufficient ground to reverse or vary the judgment on account of the sentences, or any, or either of them, passed on the respective defendants, regard being had particularly to the recognisances required, and to the period of imprisonment dependent on the entering into such recognisances?

"9. Is there any sufficient ground to reverse the judgment on account of the judgments in the assignments of error *coram nobis*, or any or either of them, or of the matters stated in such assignments of error, or any or either of them?

"10. Is there any sufficient ground for reversing the judgment by reason of its not containing any entry as to the verdicts of acquittal?

"11. In an indictment consisting of counts A, B, C, where the verdict is guilty of all generally, and the counts A B are good, and the count C is bad, the judgment being, that the defendants, for the offences aforesaid, be fined and imprisoned, which judgment would be sufficient, in point of law, if confined expressly to counts A and B, can such judgment be reversed on a writ of error? Will it make any difference whether the punishment be discretionary, as above suggested, or a punishment fixed by law?"

Lord Chief Justice Tindal said, on behalf of himself and the other Judges, he had to request that their lordships would allow them time to consider the questions which had been submitted to them.

The Lord Chancellor.—Certainly. You are entitled to all reasonable time.

The Attorney-General for England said, on the part of the Crown he had the right of final reply, but he should not avail himself of it on the present occasion. He only mentioned the matter, that no precedent might be drawn from it.

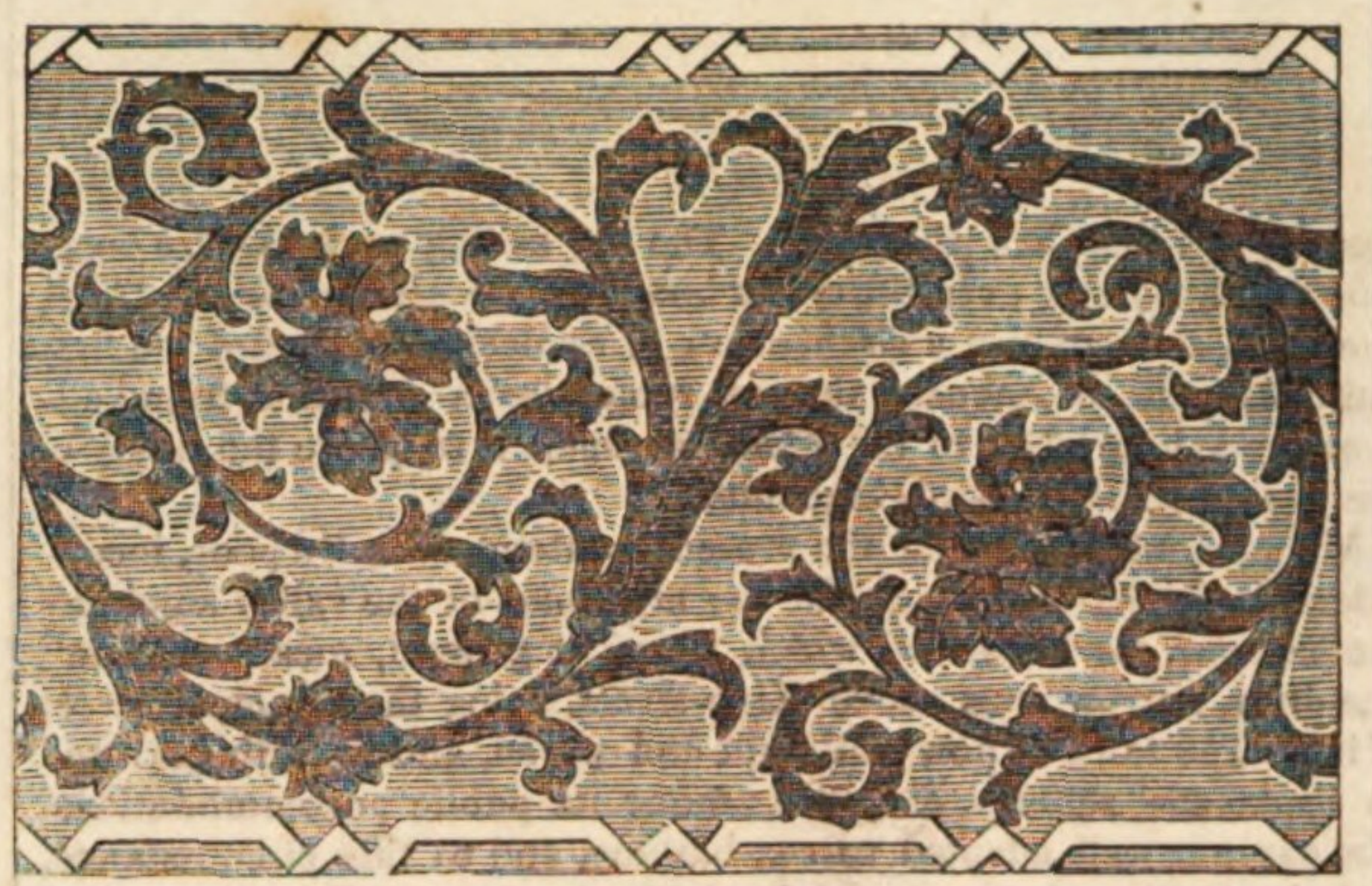
The house then immediately adjourned. It having been erroneously stated in the morning papers, that the judgment would be given on Thursday morning, great numbers of persons went to the house, and much disappointment was experienced by them on learning that the decision was postponed for the present.

THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF DESIGN.

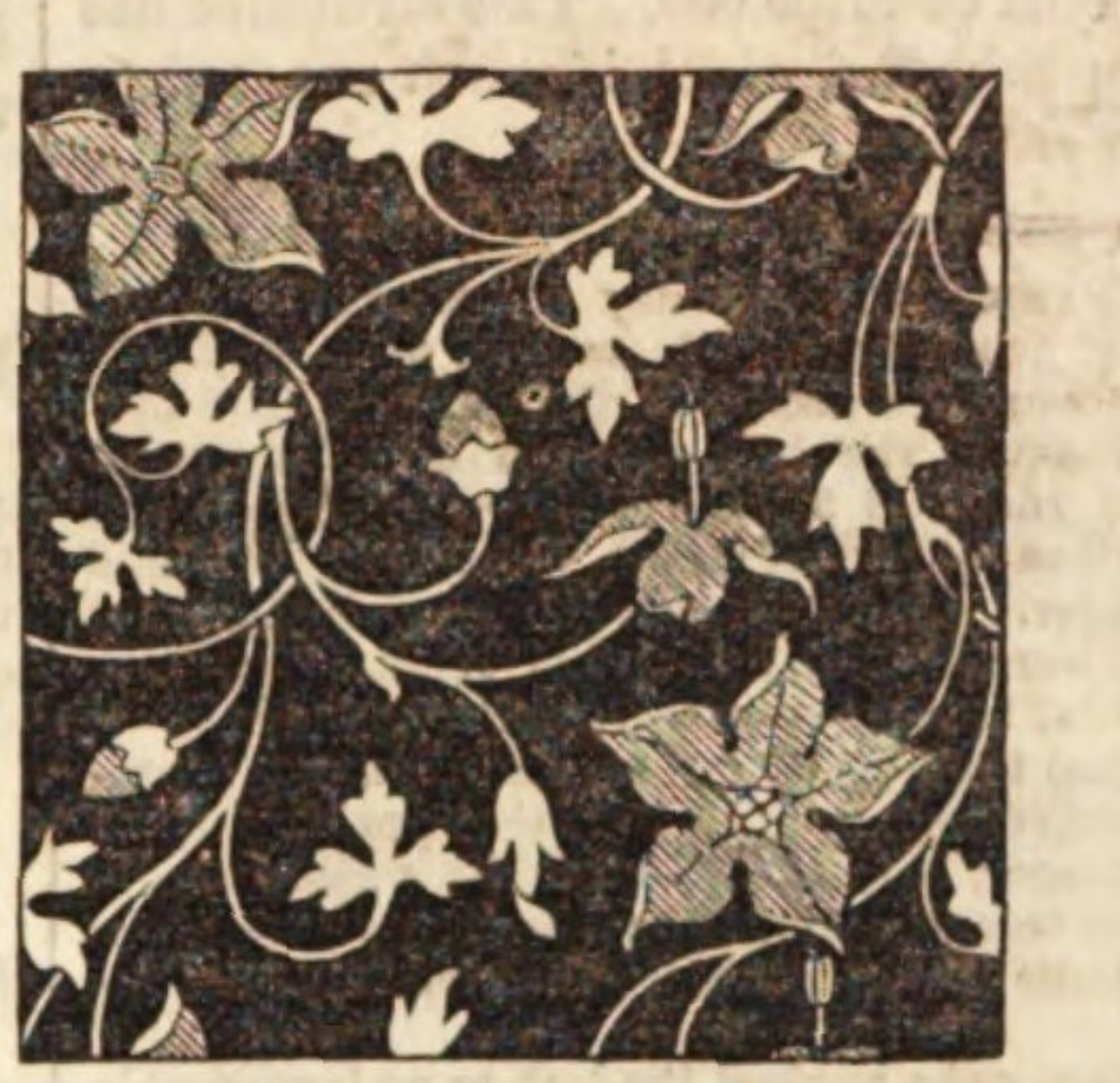
On Wednesday the annual distribution of prizes of the Spitalfields branch of the Government School of Design, took place at Crosby-hall, Bishopsgate-street. The ceremony appeared to excite considerable interest. The Marquis of Normanby, on taking the chair, expatiated on the advantages which the school was calculated to confer, and expressed his gratification at the great increase in the number of pupils. The Rev. W. Stone read the annual report, which showed that since the last report of the committee the amount of attendance has increased to a degree which has rendered it necessary to provide more convenient accommodation for the students. The total number of pupils in attendance during the month of April, in the present year, was 238, which exceeds by 122 that reported in the same month of the preceding year. The report also showed that through the liberal exertions of Richard Durant, Esq., and a numerous body of silk-merchants and brokers, a fund has been created amounting already to £450, the interest of which is to be appropriated annually to the distribution of prizes to meritorious students.

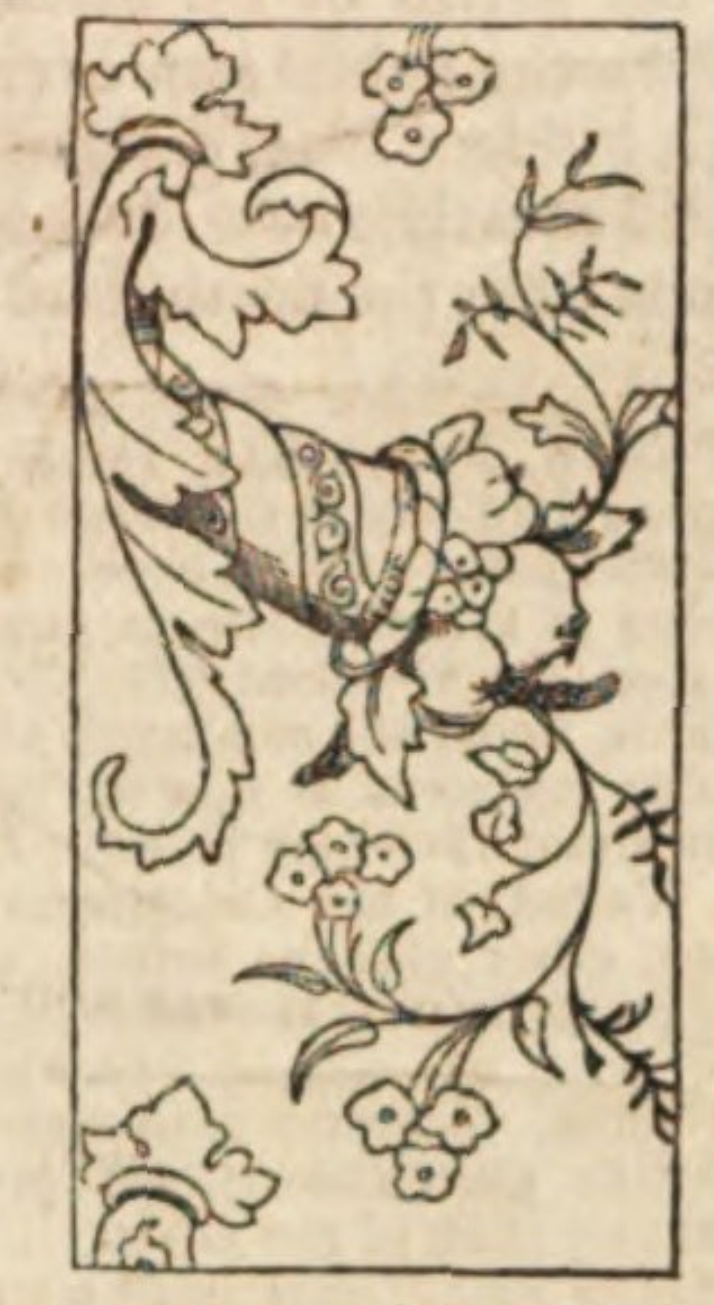
When the prizes had been distributed by the Marquis of Normanby, several resolutions connected with the objects of the school were agreed to. Mr. Dillon, in proposing one of them, expressed an opinion in which we are disposed to concur, that the superiority of French workmen in regard to patterns, is not so much to be attributed to any superiority of talent on their part, as to the greater degree of encouragement afforded by the French Government to such institutions.

We have not space for the entire list of prizes, but have engraved three of them.



No. 1.—Charles Slocombe, for the best design for a 600 cord figured silk garment, £2 2s. 0d. This pupil, aged twelve, is the son of a Spitalfields weaver.





No. 2.—Joseph Bridges, for the second best design for a 600 cord figured silk garment, £1 1s. 0d. This pupil, aged twelve, is also the son of a silk-weaver, has been two years in the school, and had no knowledge of drawing when he first entered.

No. 5.—Henry Cole Soper, for the best design for a parasol border, £1 1s 0d. This pupil, aged fourteen, is the son of Mr. H. Soper, silk manufacturer, Spital-square; he has been in the school two years.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

RIGHT OF BILL BROKERS TO RAISE MONEY UPON COLLATERAL SECURITIES.—A case has been tried in the Court of Exchequer, Acraman v. Cooper and others, which involved an important question to the commercial world. It was an action of trover, to recover £10,300, the alleged value of the scrip receipt for 300 shares in the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. The defendants, who are bankers, claimed a lien upon the scrip for advances made upon this and other securities, deposited with them by Colls, Thompson, and Co., the plaintiff's bill brokers. A verdict was returned for the defendants, thus marking the opinion of the jury, that the bankers had a right to recover their advances, but, at the same time, they gave an intimation that they considered it a dangerous practice for the mercantile world to raise money upon collateral securities, while the original securities were still running.

THE CLAIM OF SIR AUGUSTUS D'ESTE TO THE DUKEDOM OF SUSSEX.—The House of Lords sat in a Committee for Privileges on Tuesday and gave their judgment on the claim of Sir Augustus D'Este to the Dukedom of Sussex. Chief Justice Tindal read the opinion of the Judges, which was to the effect that no marriage of any branch of the royal family was valid unless the consent of the Crown was previously obtained, and as this was not the case with the marriage of the Duke of Sussex with Lady Augusta Murray, the judges were of opinion that the claim of Sir Augustus D'Este to the Dukedom of Sussex should not be allowed. The House of Lords affirmed the opinion of the Judges, and rejected the claim of Sir Augustus D'Este.

ALDERMAN GIBBS AND THE PARISH ACCOUNTS.—At the Rolls Court on Monday argument was heard on an information at the instance of William Frederick Rock, on behalf of himself and other the inhabitants of the parish of St. Stephen's Walbrook, London, against Michael Gibbs and others, praying for an account of all money, stock, and personal estate, vested in Gibbs in trust for the parish, and of all sums received by him, and his application of the same. Alderman Gibbs admitted that he had received the amount, and a decree was made as prayed.

SUSPENSION OF A CERTIFICATE FOR TWELVE MONTHS.—In the Court of Bankruptcy on Tuesday, in the case of T. W. Palmer, the bankrupt's application for a certificate was opposed on the ground that he had carried on business as a broker without a certificate and without having taken the necessary oath. Also upon the ground that he had made purchases to a large amount when in a state of insolvency. The Court, thinking the allegation proved, suspended the certificate for twelve months.

POLICE.

REVIVAL OF MONOMANIA.—A gentlemanly-looking young man, the Hon. William Ross Touchet, has been examined at Bow-street on a charge of shooting Thomas Smith, a gunsmith, at 288, High Holborn, with intent to murder him. Alfred Smith stated that he resided at 288, High Holborn, and was assistant to his father, a gunsmith. About half-past twelve o'clock on Saturday last, the prisoner came into the shooting gallery at the back of the shop, and inquired whether he could have a few shots with a pistol at the target? Witness's father replied that he could, and immediately proceeded to load a brace of pistols. He gave them to the prisoner, who, after the second shot, observed, that the triggers pulled very hard. Witness's father said he could set the hair-triggers if the prisoner wished, on which the latter said he did not want them to go off so easily as that, and would shoot with them as they were. On receiving a pistol for the third shot, the prisoner, without saying a word, turned round, and while Mr. Smith was loading another pistol, with his back towards him, he fired the pistol at him, and wounded him in the loins. Witness's father immediately exclaimed, "Good God, I am shot through the back," and then, turning to the prisoner, asked him what he did it for, but he made no answer. The prisoner smiled at the time he fired the shot. Mr. Smith contrived, with witness's assistance, to walk up stairs. On witness descending to the shooting gallery, he found Mr. Touchet in the custody of a policeman, who told witness that the prisoner had said he was tired of his life, and had shot Mr. Smith on purpose, as he wished to be hanged. The prisoner also repeated the same words to witness, adding, that he bore no animosity to his father. He was then removed in custody to the station-house, and Mr. Smith was conveyed to Bartholomew's Hospital, where it was discovered that the bullet had lodged in the right side of his back. Witness saw the prisoner about three months ago at his father's shooting gallery, when he had some shots at the target. On examination by Mr. Twyford, the prisoner admitted that he did the deed on purpose, and repeated that it was because he wished to be hanged. He was treated very badly, he said, and was very unhappy. It was not for want of money. The prisoner, who resides at 26, Weymouth-street, Portland-place, is the younger brother of Lord Audley. The surgeon at Bartholomew's Hospital pronounced the wound to be a dangerous one.—Mr. Twyford remanded the prisoner.—[These instances of monomania, as it is styled, are really alarming. But a few months since the public were deeply excited by the deplorable death of Mr. Drummond, but as the man who committed the act was pronounced to be insane, the perpetrator escaped punishment. Still more recently, Dalmas, whom a jury pronounced guilty of murder, has been reprieved, and we are told that it was solely upon the ground of his insanity. It is to be remembered, however, that his insanity has not been proved by the intervention of a jury, as in the former case. It is far from our desire to excite prejudice, but, to say the least, when insanity assumes such a shape as to be dangerous to her Majesty's subjects, it does seem time either to come to some more perfect definition of the law, or to provide some means of restraining persons who are, or affect to be, insane.]—We have also to record another instance of an offence committed by a person labouring under this mania. At Worship-street, on Monday, a Mr. *Grove* was charged with having committed a violent assault upon two constables on the Eastern Counties Railway, because they would not allow him to endanger his life by walking along the rails. The defendant admitted the charge, but behaved in a very incoherent way. Mr. Bingham told the defendant that if it were proved he was labouring under a delusion when he committed the act, it would be his duty not to punish him. Acting in conformity with this view, the magistrate detained the defendant till his friends could be apprised of his situation. When the defendant was removed from the office, he wrote a letter to Sir R. Peel, in which he said he would serve her Majesty faithfully, if she would give him the Colonelcy of the Grenadier Guards.—[Mr. Bingham may be correct in his view that the law will not punish persons who commit crime while labouring under a delusion; but we cannot help thinking it would be highly desirable for the Legislature to take some steps to compel the friends of such deluded people to take care of them, on the principle that "prevention is better than cure."]

COUNTRY NEWS.

BIRMINGHAM ELECTION.—There are three candidates in the field to supply the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Scholefield, viz., Mr. Spooner, a Conservative, and Mr. Sturge, and Mr. Scholefield, son of the late member, in the Whig interest.

ACCIDENT AT LEWES.—On Tuesday morning a young man named Garnham, in the employ of Messrs. Wood, brewers, overbalanced himself whilst at work, and fell into a copper of boiling liquor nearly seven feet deep. Assistance was immediately procured and he was extricated from his perilous situation, but in a dreadfully scalded condition. The poor fellow expired at four o'clock in the afternoon.

THE EXPLOSION AT BOLTON.—After an inquiry, which lasted three days, the jury returned the following verdict:—"We are unanimously of opinion that the death of James Swift, Bridget Hart, and James M'Donald, was caused by an explosion of the steam-boiler at Mr. Brooks's mill. That the said boiler exploded from the pressure of the steam being too great; and that George Branscombe has caused the explosion. We are also of opinion that due care has not been used in the general superintendence of the steam engines and boilers." George Branscombe was thereupon committed to take his trial for manslaughter.

MURDER IN BUCKS.—On Monday a murder was committed at the village of Bow Brickhill, near the town of Newport Pagnell, Buckinghamshire. The victim was a man named Joseph Leach, and the supposed perpetrators of the horrid deed are two young men named Joseph Keen and William Stephens, both belonging to the same neighbourhood, who have absconded, and for whose apprehension warrants have been issued,

INCENDIARISM IN ESSEX.—On Wednesday week an incendiary fire took place on a farm called Lindridge, the property of S. M. Raymond, Esq., and occupied by Mr. Chinery. A barn, stabling, byres, and sheds, were destroyed. The barn contained a large quantity of wheat. The women joined the men while they worked the engines to extinguish the fire. This crime appears to have been committed because Mr. Chinery used a dressing-machine on his farm, and is a maker of machinery.

DREADFUL SUICIDE BY A FRENCHMAN IN LIVERPOOL.—On Monday morning, a Frenchman, named Felix Em, committed suicide in one of the state-rooms of the barque China, in which vessel he had taken his passage from Liverpool for Quebec, by shooting himself through the head with a loaded pistol. The deceased seems to have been a man of higly respectable appearance in dress and manner. He had a short time since arrived in Liverpool from Genoa; and at the time he was found weltering in his blood, two bags, containing doubloons and other coin, of the value of £1000 were discovered upon his person.

THE PITMEN AND THE COALOWNERS.—The Pitmen of the North appear determined to continue the strike, for we find by the *Tyne Mercury*, that an immense meeting, consisting of upwards of 20,000, took place on Monday, on Shaden Hill. They were perfectly peaceable. Resolutions were agreed to deprecating the monthly agreements of the masters, and pledging themselves to continue the contest until their just claims are acceded to.

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AT MANCHESTER.—On Sunday night a murder and attempt at suicide took place under circumstances of an extraordinary character. A labouring man, named Thomas Stew, was paying his addresses to Alice Nolan, a factory girl about twenty-eight. On Saturday night last, they met at the house of a friend, when Stew told her he had bought the ring, at which she seemed displeased, and said she would not be married yet, as he had not consulted her. On Sunday they again met at the same house, took tea together, and left to go home about nine o'clock. In the interval Stew was in great excitement. He had borrowed a razor which he said was to shave with. It appears that on their way home he took the poor girl down a back street to a vacant piece of ground called "Shaws' Brow," and whilst talking to her, he took out the razor and nearly severed her head from her body. He then went back to the house of the friend singing and making a loud noise, and on reaching the door cut his own throat. He is not expected to survive. An inquest was summoned on the body of the poor girl, but was adjourned for further evidence.

CONFESSION OF MURDER.—At the Lincoln Assizes, held in March, 1843 Elizabeth Joyce was indicted for poisoning her step-son, William Edward Joyce aged 16, at Boston, on the 17th September, 1842, by administering arsenic to him which she had purchased under the pretence of poisoning mice. After the examination of several witnesses, Mr. Baron Gurney stopped the case, because the indictment charged the prisoner with administering poison to "William," instead of to "William Edward" Joyce. At the July Assizes, Mrs. Joyce was again arraigned, when much evidence was heard, and after an able defence the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." The husband felt so confident of his wife's guilt, that on her liberation he refused to live with her, and she has been for some time in Boston Union-house, where she is now suffering from severe illness. On Monday last (probably under the fear of approaching death) she made a full confession of her guilt in the horrid deed for which she has been twice arraigned at Lincoln.

TRIAL OF THE RIOTERS AT LEEDS.—This extraordinary trial has terminated, having occupied four days of the borough sessions, and twice as long as the other 36 cases put together. Twice the Court sat until between ten and eleven o'clock at night. Of the military, four were found guilty and eight not guilty; of the civilians, four were found guilty and three not guilty. The sentences on the former were different periods of imprisonment; of the latter, one was fined £4, the others were sentenced to short periods of imprisonment.

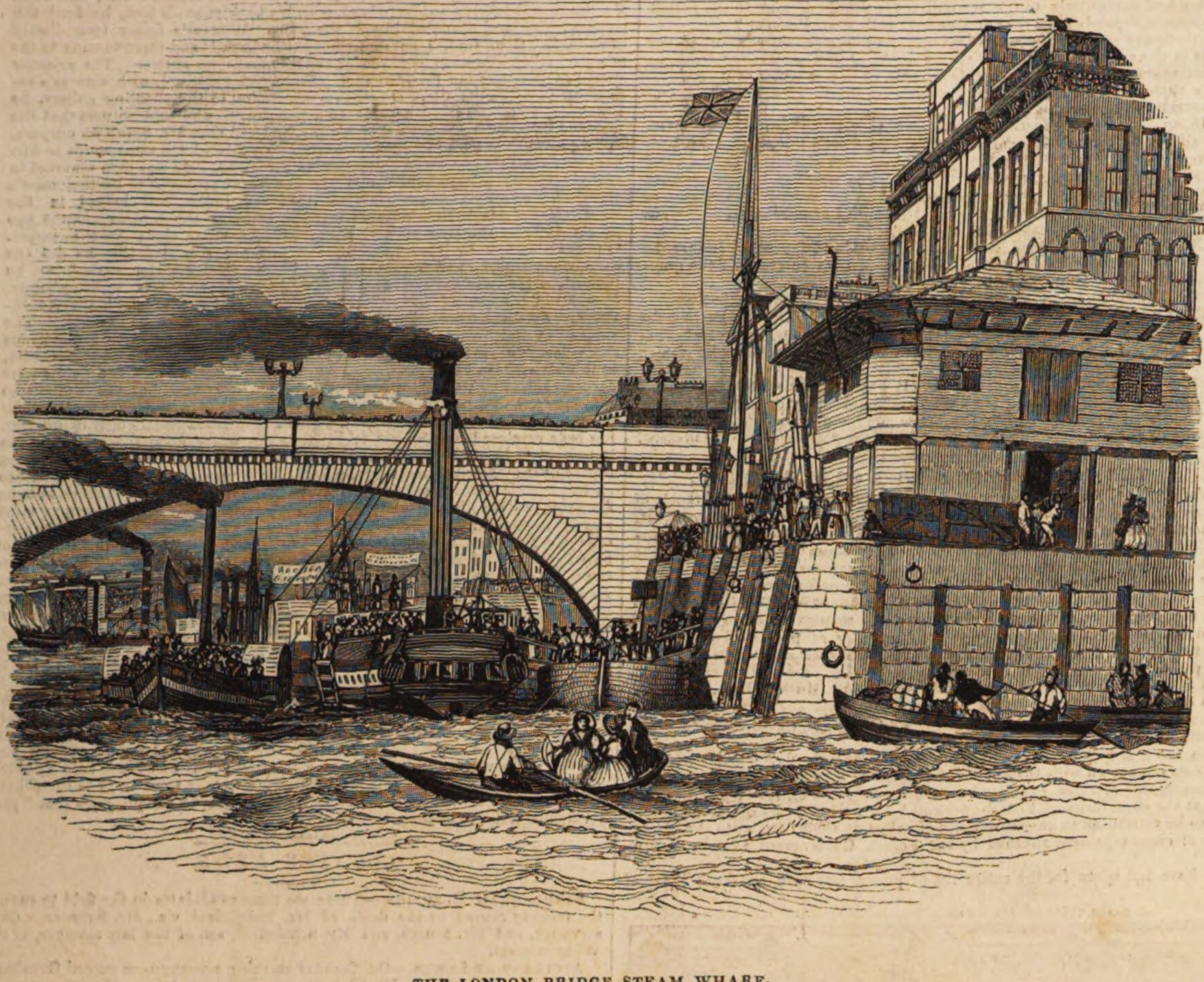
IRELAND.

At the close of the meeting of the Repeal Association, held at Dublin on Monday, the weekly return of the rent was £2136. This was the sixth weekly return of a similar large amount, since the incarceration of Mr. O'Connell.

A SECOND STATE PROSECUTION.—According to the Irish papers, an indictment is to be preferred at the next Limerick Assizes, against the proprietor of the *Limerick Reporter*, for an article in which the writer calls upon the people to purchase arms and register them. After giving this advice the article concludes thus:—"With arms in your hands you will more effectually plead for your rights; and if persecution should proceed further in its career (and it must either advance or retreat), you will have those means of self-defence which the constitution has provided. A nation unarmed is a nation of slaves, to be trodden down by a military despotism. And what Government, we ask, coul resist the demand of a nation thus unanimous and armed for her rights?"

STEAM-BOAT ACCIDENT.—It was very generally rumoured in town on Monday, that a steamer, which left Derry on Saturday, for Belfast, having on board a large number of ministers of the General Assembly, had met with an accident on her passage, attended with loss of life. The fact, we believe to be, that the steamer (we have not ascertained her name) left Derry on Saturday for Belfast, and on her passage down Lough Foyle, when nearly abreast of Moville, the boiler burst with considerable noise. One man on board, a seaman belonging to the vessel, was severely injured; but, with this exception, we are gratified to learn that no other casualty of consequence occurred. The vessel was brought to Moville, where she remains, and the passengers returned to Derry.

ANOTHER DREADFUL MURDER.—The *Cork Reporter* gives an account of another revolting murder, which took place a few nights ago. A man named William Coleman, residing at a place called Mayfield, between Cloyne and Ballycotton, was found mangled in his bed in a most shocking manner, his head being literally smashed to pieces with a pickaxe. An inquest has been held, and a verdict of Wilful Murder returned. No person has yet been arrested, but there are strong suspicions involving some near relatives of Coleman's.



THE LONDON BRIDGE STEAM WHARF.

STEAM NAVIGATION OF THE THAMES.

There is no port in the kingdom which has profited more than London through the application of Steam Navigation. A great number of the steam-vessels that arrive and depart, carry passengers only, and are, therefore, not required to make entry at the Custom-house; and with regard to such as carry goods, no distinction is made between them and sailing-vessels, for which reason, no accurate account of the number of this class of ships that enter and leave the port can be given.

The spirited scene represented in the engraving—the Steam Packet Wharf at London-bridge—may be regarded as the main focus of this extensive means of transit. The number of arrivals and departures at this spot during the day, is truly astonishing; and at the present high steam season, is a constant source of attraction. The vessels are of all degrees of tonnage; and from thence and the adjoining Fresh Wharf, and Cox and Hammond's Quays, steamers start for Greenwich, Woolwich, Sheerness, Gravesend, Herne Bay, Margate, Deal and Dover, Calais, Boulogne, and Ostend, and other places. Although the width of the river is here nearly 700 feet, the constant arrivals and departures occupy a considerable portion of this extent.

Little more than thirty years have elapsed since the Thames was first navigated by steam, and that experimentally. We find it stated, that in 1812, a Mr. Lawrence constructed a steam-boat at Bristol, which he brought to London to ply on the Thames for passengers; but such was the clamour raised against him by the Company of Watermen, that he was compelled to return with his steamer to Bristol: others soon succeeded, and in twenty years the Thames was ploughed by 100 steam-boats.

The London-bridge wharf is one of the handsomest and most convenient constructions of its class on the Thames; and the bustling crown, with one of the beautiful arches of the bridge, as a framework for our engraving, is a very picturesque scene. Indeed, comparatively few Londoners are aware of the effective scene, especially when viewed from the river.

London-bridge Wharf is the main point for the Herne Bay and Margate steam-boats. It is curious to turn to the statistics of Steam Navigation to this favourite watering-place. It appears that the first steamboat, the Thames, 90 tons, left London for Margate in 1815: in 1817, the fares were 11s. and 15s. each person. The passage was then made in ten or twelve hours, whereas it is now effected with ease in less than half that time. The old sailing packets were occasionally thirty and even thirty-six hours on the same passage. And, such was the popular apprehension of explosion on board the first built Margate steamboats, that we remember a scientific friend addressing a long letter to the *Times* newspaper, to prove the safety of the new triumph of man's ingenuity.

Margate, almost within the present century, was "a poor, inconsiderable fishing-town, built for the most part in the valley adjoining the harbour, the houses of which were, in general, mean and low; one dirty, narrow lane, called King-street, being the principal street of it." The town is now well built and paved, and lit with gas: and an esplanade, squares, &c., are among its public accommodations. The shore is well adapted to sea-bathing, and to this circumstance, and the facility of communication with the metropolis, by means of steam-vessels, must be attributed the rapid increase in the population of the parish of St. John, which amounts to about 11,000. Nor, among the public improvements of Margate, must we forget the stone pier, 900 feet long, erected at a cost of £100,000. This structure has added greatly to the utility of the harbour, which is much exposed to winds from the north-east.

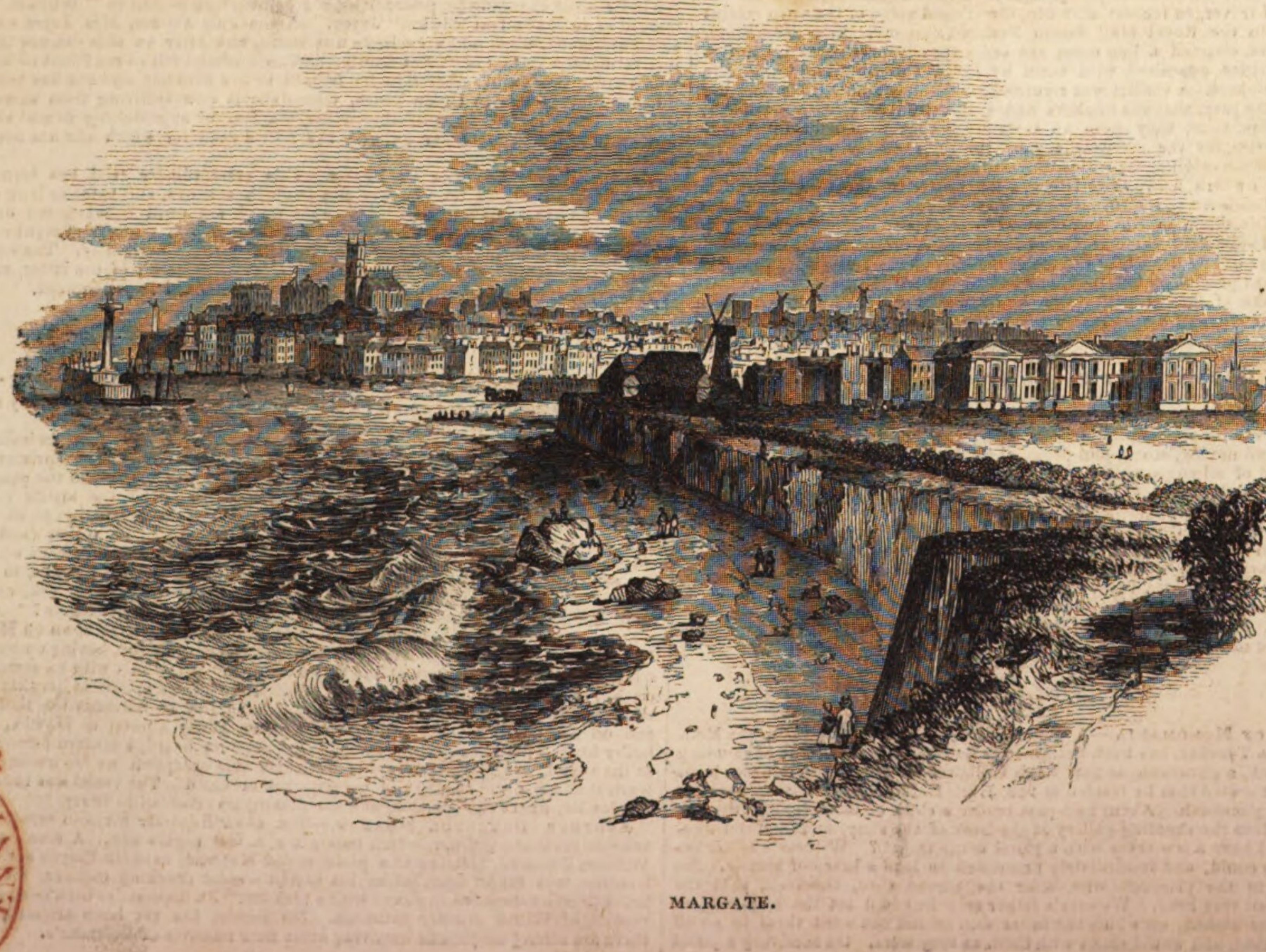
GRAND FIELD-DAY IN HYDE PARK.—On Monday there was a grand brigade field-day in the large space of ground generally used on such occasions in Hyde-park. The troops on the ground consisted of the 1st and 2nd battalions of the Coldstream Guards, making the full strength of that distinguished corps—about 980 men; the 2nd and 3rd battalions of the Grenadier Guards, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Grant. The first battalion of this regiment is now at Winchester. Including the bands of both, there were about 1500 men present, and all were under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Walton, of the Coldstream Guards, a gallant officer, who, in addition to many other glorious scenes, witnessed that of Waterloo. The Duke of Cambridge, Colonel of the Coldstreams, arrived on the ground at the appointed time. The Duke was mounted on a grey charger, and was attired in the regimentals of the corps. A grand review of all the troops stationed in London or adjoining, will take place shortly, and preparations are now being made very extensively in anticipation of the affair.

"How long," exclaimed a tradesman, as he applied the lash to an incorrigibly bad apprentice, "how long will you continue to serve the devil?" "Not more than three months sir—my indenture will be out then."

AMERICAN REFINEMENT.—The *New York Herald* says, "In extra polite circles the *night mare* is now termed 'the nocturnal horse of the feminine gender.'"

Call not the grey hairs of age the snows of winter—call them not the frosts of time! They are white—spring-blossoms, betokening the Eternal spring-time of Heaven.—*American Paper.*

HAPPINESS.—Happiness! that glorious crown which all the jewels of the world cannot enrich; which studded with the diamonds of the heart, can receive no additional lustre from such paltry things as power, or wealth, or station.



MARGATE.

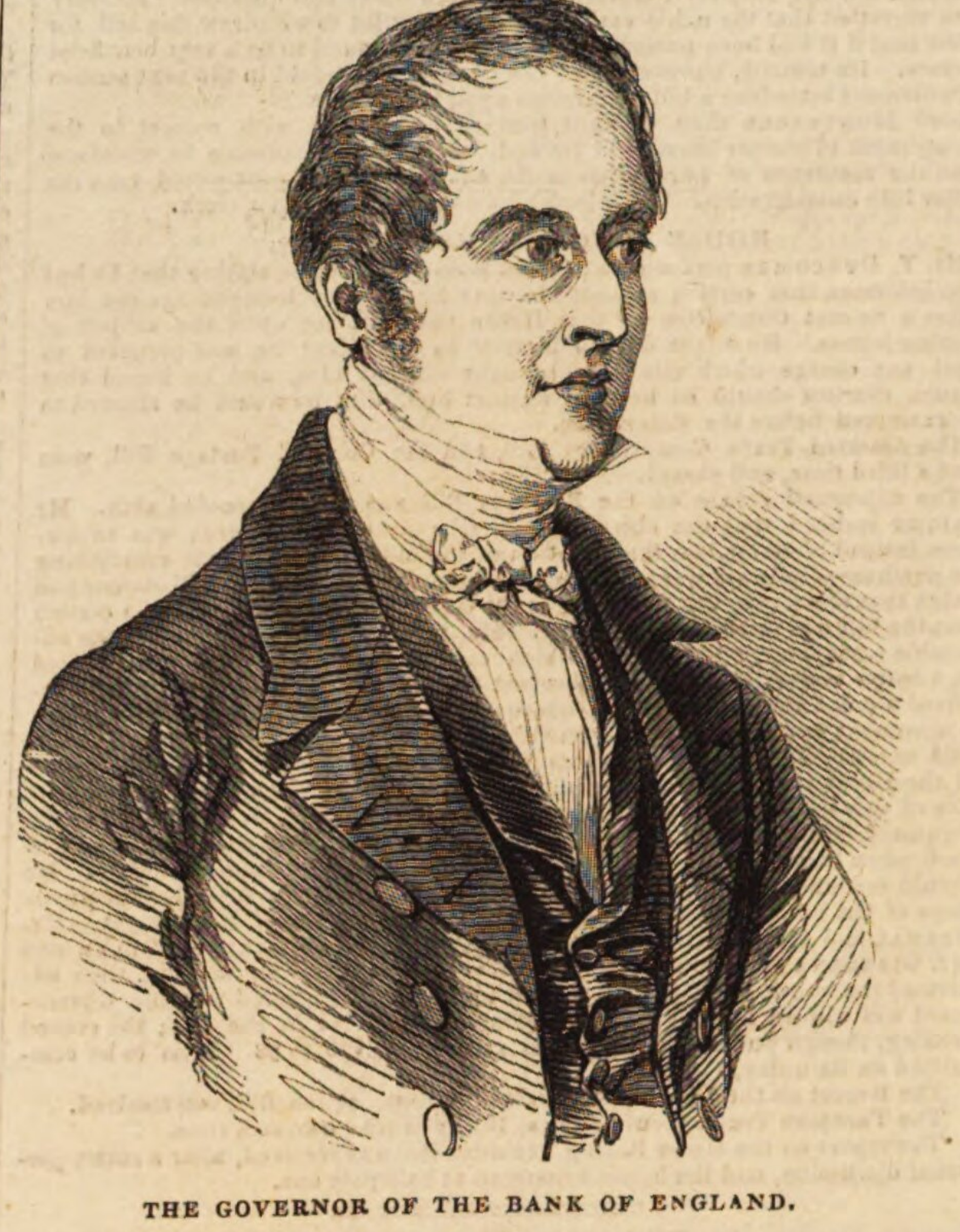
NEWSPAPER

WILLIAM COTTON, ESQ., GOVERNOR OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

This excellent gentleman has recently acquired additional public importance from his connection with "the Bank Charter," now under discussion in Parliament.

Mr. William Cotton is the third son of Mr. Joseph Cotton, for many years a Director of the East India Company; and Deputy-Master of the Trinity House. He is also a grandson of Dr. Cotton, of St. Alban's, of whom such honourable mention is made by the poet Cowper. Mr. W. Cotton was born in London, in 1786. In 1827, he joined the firm of Huddart and Co., and enjoyed the advantage of a long friendship with Capt. Huddart, of which distinguished philosopher and mathematician Mr. Cotton has contributed a brief memoir to the Transactions of the Royal Institute of Civil Engineers.

In 1822, Mr. Cotton became a Director of the Bank of England; Deputy-Governor in 1841; he has served two years as Governor, and has been requested to continue in office in consequence of the negociation for the renewal of the Charter. His eldest brother, Mr. John Cotton, was last year Chairman of the East India Company; so that the two brothers were, at the same period, at the head of two great Corporations of the City of London.



THE GOVERNOR OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Mr. W. Cotton is distinguished for his extensive acquaintance with practical science; and, last year, he invented a very ingenious machine for weighing sovereigns, and separating the light ones from those of standard weight. This machine is so delicate, that it detects a variation of the 12,250th part of the weight of a sovereign; and the invention is declared to be one of the most satisfactory instances of automaton labour.

NEW MUSIC.

FORGET THEE! Ballad. The Words by the Rev. J. MOULTRIE, M.A. &c., the music by J. CALVERT. Cramer, Beale, and Co.

A graceful flowing melody, but there is some incongruity between its rhythm and that of the words. The dragging of the monosyllable upon a dotted crotchet, quaver and crotchet, which so frequently occurs throughout, produces a painful effect: besides there is some very loose grammar in the words, as the following lines will show:

> If this thou *call'st* forgetting
> Thou indeed *shall* be forgot!

I NEVER CAST A FLOWER AWAY. Cavatina composed by JOHN CALVERT. Cramer, Beale, and Co.

The only objection we have to this cavatina is the indecision or uncertainty of its accent. The composer may probably have intended this as a beauty; but there is as much rhyming in music as there is in poetry, and when the observance of it is neglected, the ear is seriously offended. The notation after the two pauses on page 3, is, with respect to time, rather strange and defective.

CHESS.

(Solution to Problem No. 48.)

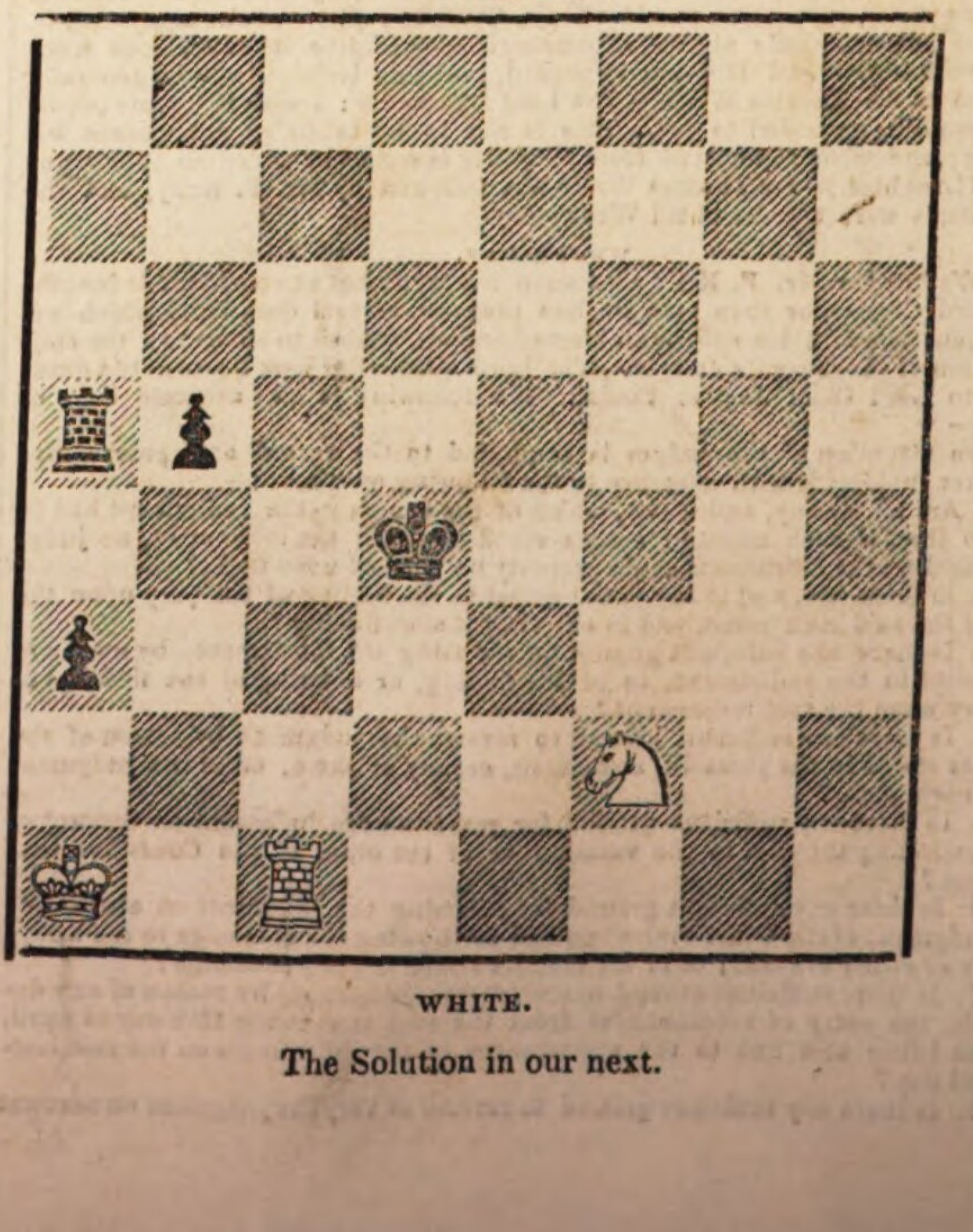
WHITE.	BLACK.
B to Q 6th	K to K 6th
B to K 5th	K to K B 6th
R to Q B 2nd	K to K 6th
R to Q B 3rd—mates	

Problem No. 49.

(By Clericus Delgovitiæ.)

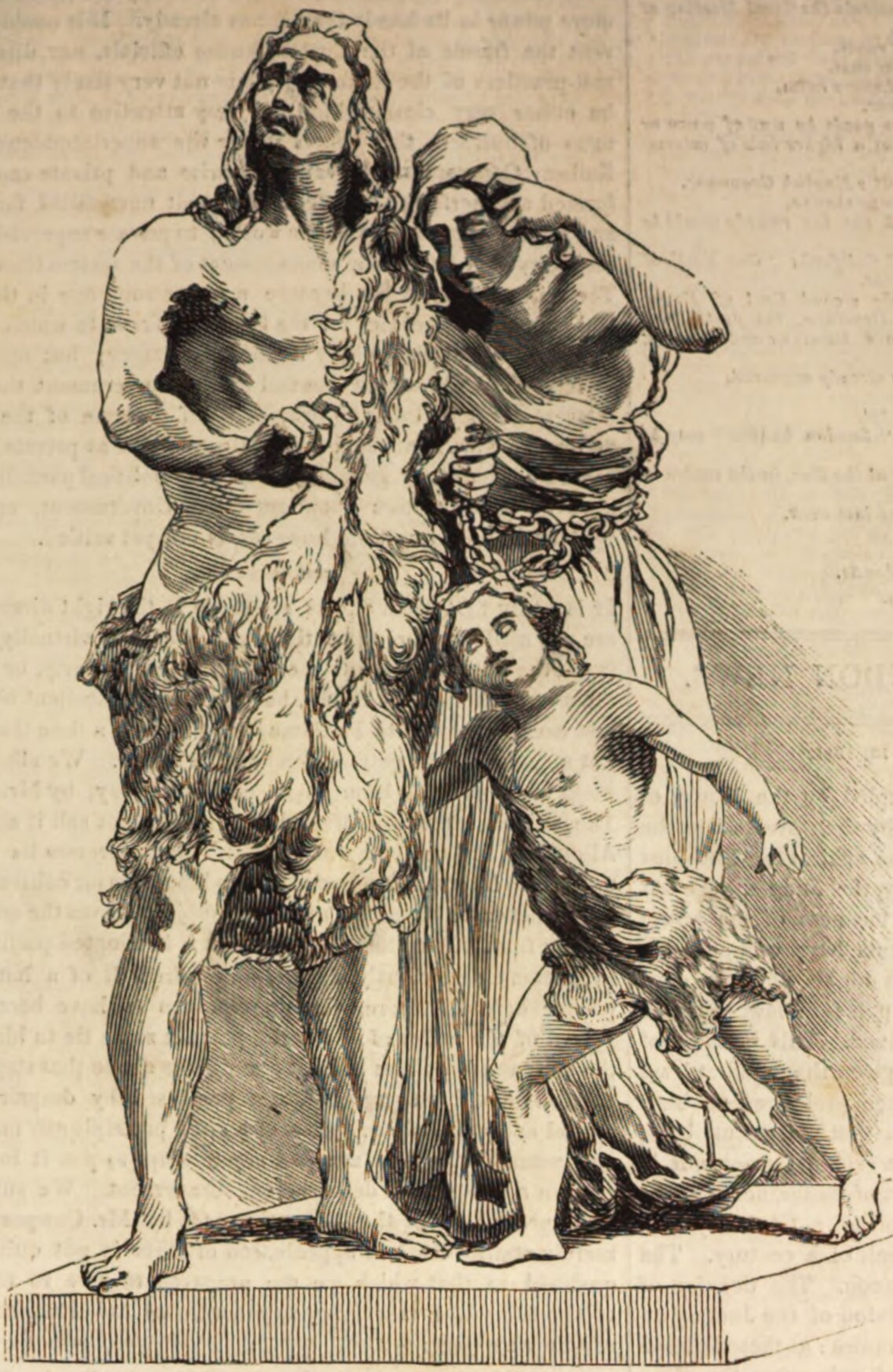
White to move and compel Black to mate him in six moves.

BLACK.

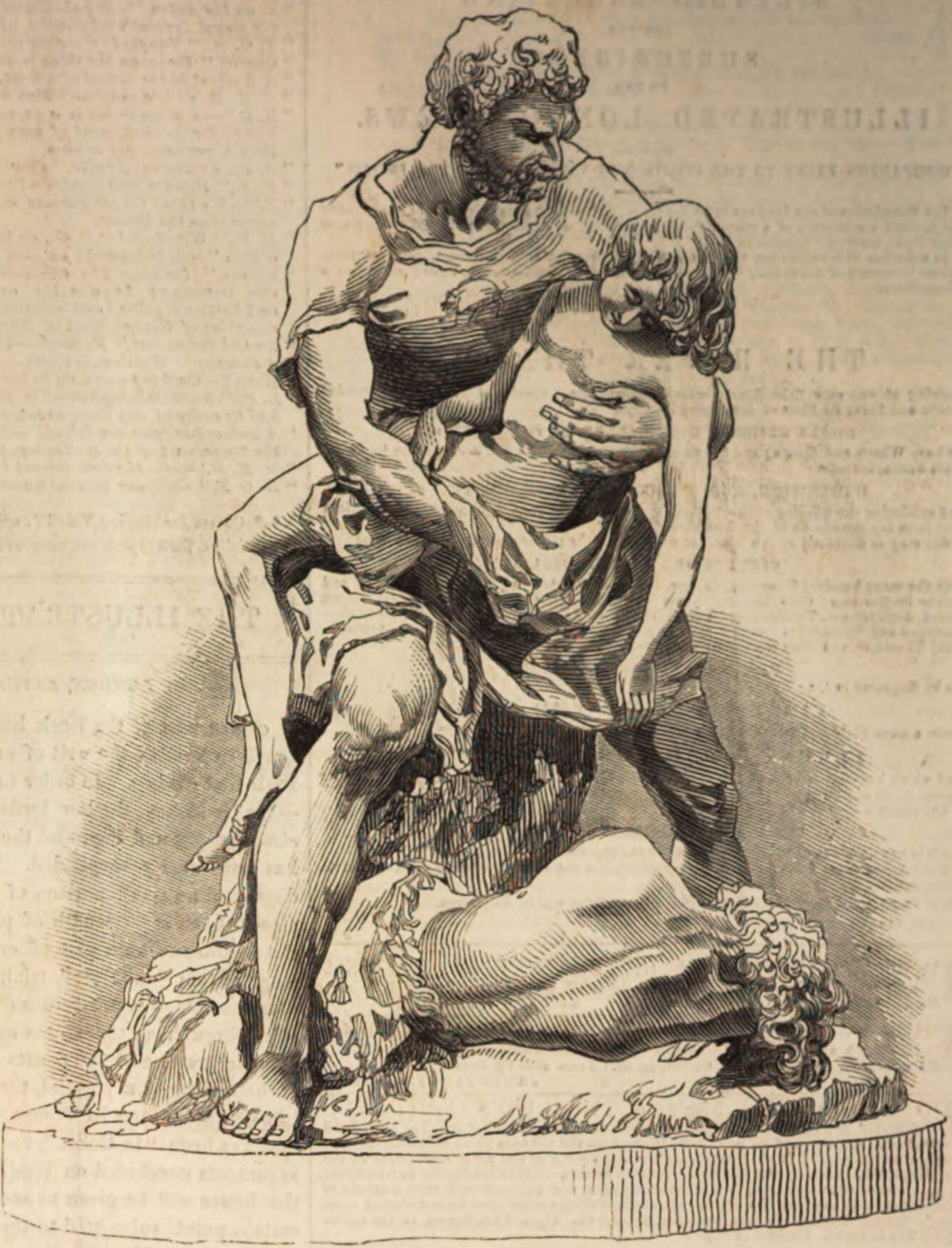


WHITE.

The Solution in our next.



CARACTACUS BEFORE CLAUDIUS CÆSAR.



THE BURIAL OF THE PRINCES IN THE TOWER.

THE EXHIBITION AT WESTMINSTER HALL.

The Exhibition of "Works of Art sent in, pursuant to notices issued by her Majesty's Commissioners on the Fine Arts," is daily attracting crowds to Westminster Hall. The effect on entering this vast apartment is strikingly beautiful; and, as the thoughtful spectator advances up the floor of the Hall, and looks upon its walls decorated with cartoons and frescoes, and the double row of statues that divides the apartment into two aisles, perchance his mind's eye may be carried through the vista of nearly eight hundred years, or from the aspirations of British art in the nineteenth, to the crudities of Anglo-Norman civilizations in the eleventh, century—the latter being the period of the foundation of the Hall itself.

The catalogue comprises about 100 specimens of sculpture, and 84 frescoes, cartoons, and oil-paintings. We do not intend to travel by the record, but to confine ourselves, for the present, at least, to the subjects here engraved.

First is a frescoe of extraordinary merit, 3 feet 11 inches wide, and 8 feet 2 inches high, executed by Richard Redgrave. The subject is termed in the catalogue—

"Loyalty: Catherine Douglas barring the door with her arm, to withstand the assassins of James I. of Scotland." "Unattended even by a body guard, and confiding in the love of his subjects, James was residing within the walls of the Carthusian Monastery at Scone, which he had founded and endowed. Graham, of Strathearn, seized the occasion, and brought down a party by night to the neighbourhood. Seconded by traitors within, he gained possession of the gates and interior passages. The King's first intimation was from his cup-bearer, William Straton, who, on leaving the chamber in which the King and Queen were at supper, found the passage crowded with armed men, who answered his cry of alarm by striking him dead. The noise reached the royal chamber, a rush of the assassins followed, and Catherine Douglas, one of the Queen's maids of honour, springing forward to bolt the door of the outer apartment, found the bar had been clandestinely removed: with resolute self-devotion she supplied the place with her naked arm." This is one of the most vigorously executed of all the frescoes in the exhibition.

The second subject is a fine group of sculpture, by J. D. H. Browne—

"Caractacus before Claudius Cæsar;" wherein the British chief reproves the Roman conqueror with the memorable words: "Though you may wish to rule all, it does not follow that all will submit to slavery." (See "Annals of Tacitus," Book 12.)

The next subject, a truly classic production, by James Legrew, is—

"The Last Prayer of Ajax,"

impersonated, the lines from Sophocles, (Potter's Translation):—

"Oh, Jove! thou father of my ancestors!
First let me crush this wily juggling foe,
And the two chiefs that, with imperial power,
Command the Grecian host, then let me die."

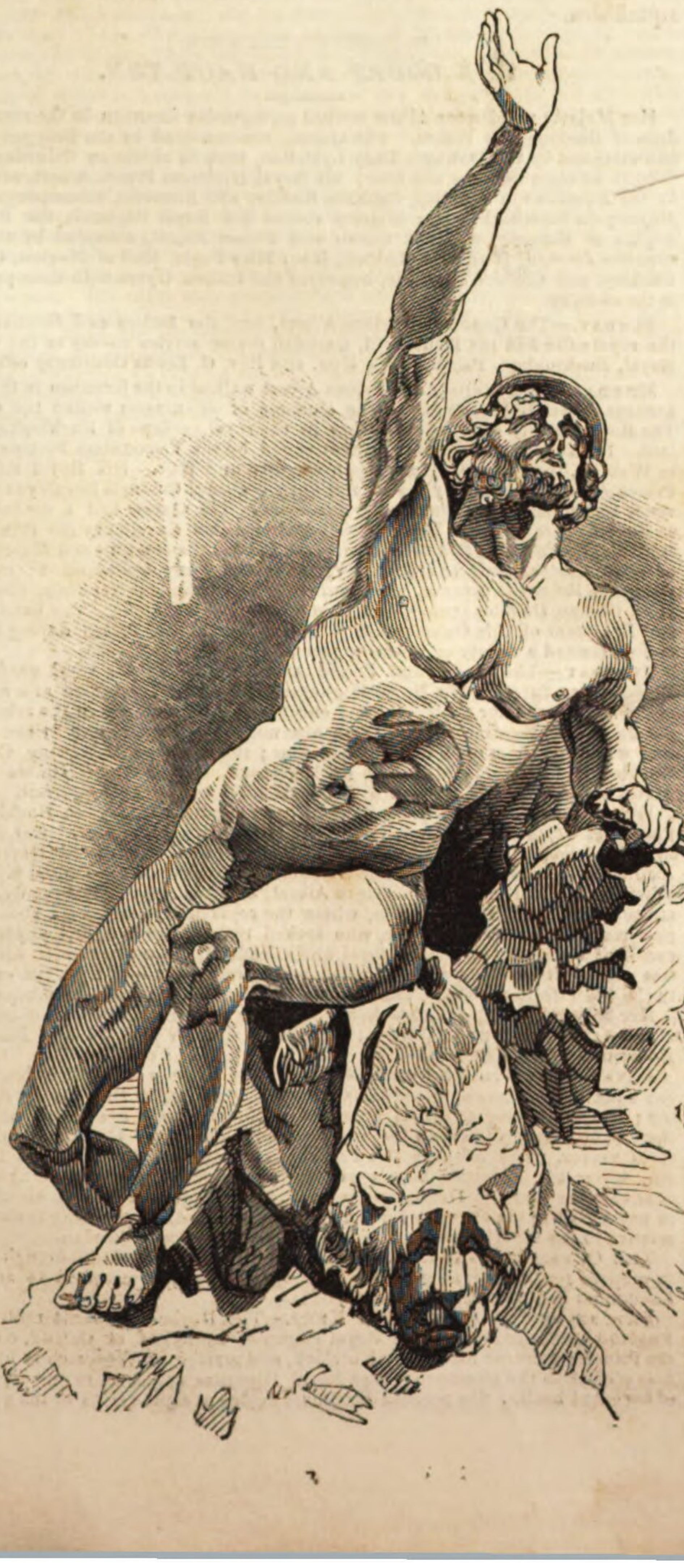
The fourth subject is a finely executed group by H. C. Shenton, jun.:—

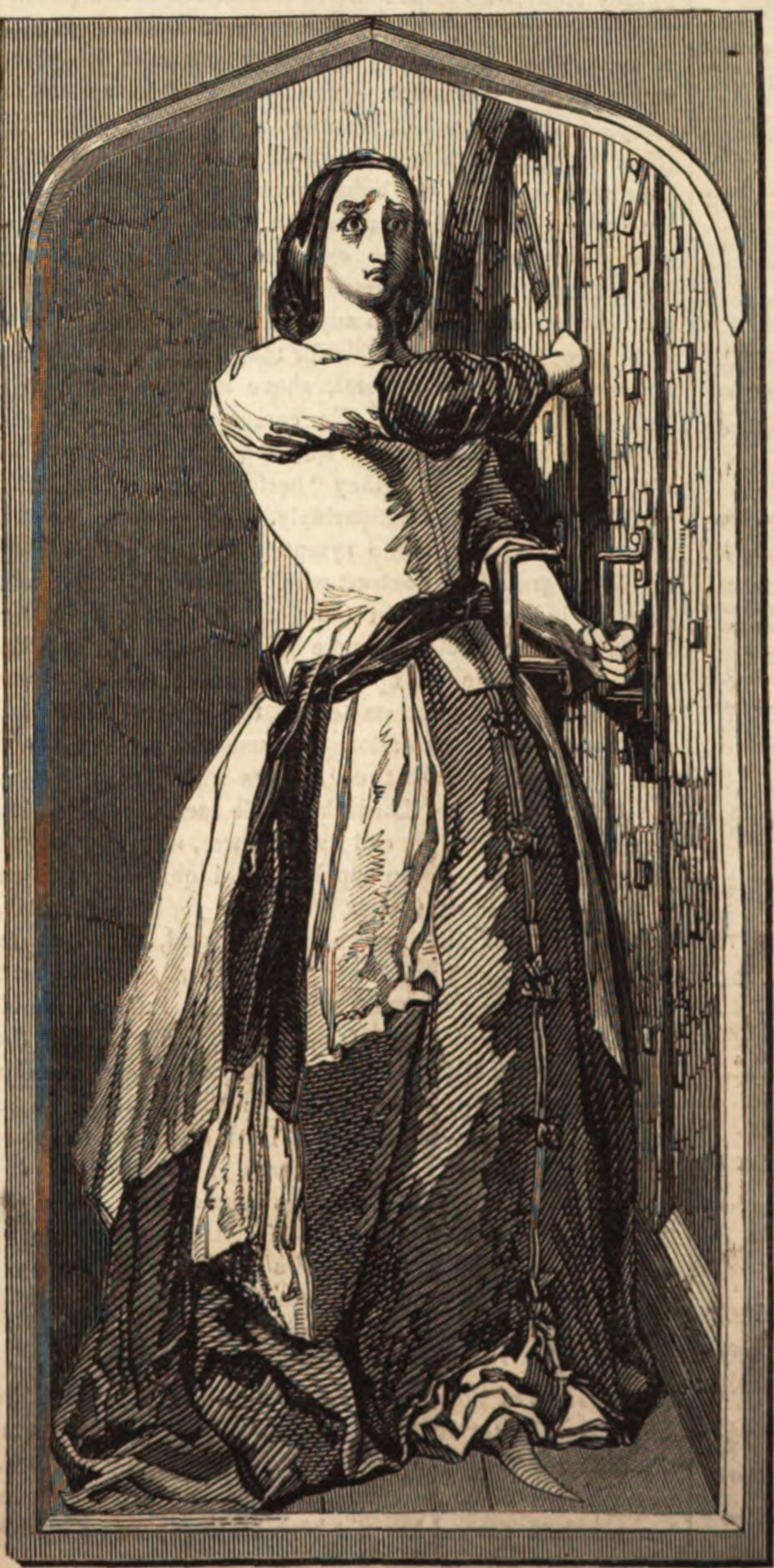
"The Burial of the Princes in the Tower of London."

"The tyrannous and bloody act is done;
The most arch deed of piteous massacre,
That ever yet this land was guilty of.
* * * *
* * We smothered
The most replenished sweet work of nature
That, from the prime creation, e'er she framed."

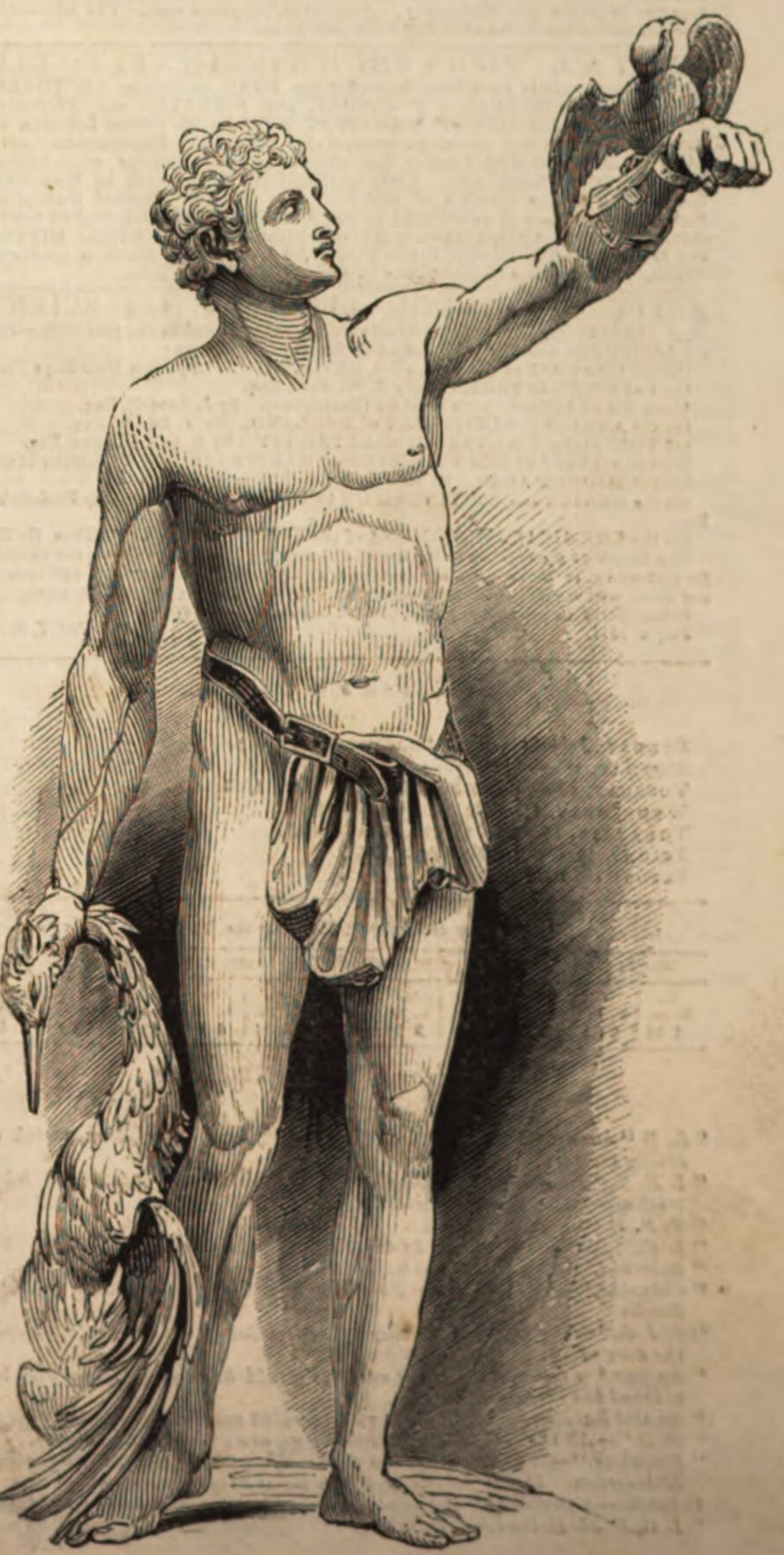
Vide Shakspeare's Richard III., Act 4, Scene 3.

The fifth and last subject is a characteristic figure of "A Falconer," by John E. Carew; it is, altogether, a production of great merit.





LOYALTY: CATHERINE DOUGLAS BARRING THE DOOR, AT SCONE.



A FALCONER.

SPLENDID ENGRAVING
FOR THE
SUBSCRIBERS
TO THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

COMPANION PRINT TO THE COLOSSEUM VIEW OF "LONDON IN 1842."

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have great pleasure in announcing the forward preparation of a most Superb Engraving, as a companion to their celebrated large Print, entitled "London in 1842."

In selecting this engraving, they are convinced that the subject chosen, from its paramount interest and attraction, will meet with universal approbation. It will represent a Magnificent

PANORAMA
OF
THE RIVER THAMES,

showing at one view "the Royal-towered Thame;" its "Forests of Masts;" its crowded Docks and Port; its Fleet of Steamers; its

NOBLE BRIDGES, UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD;

its busy Wharfs and Quays; and the various objects of interest and beauty upon its immediate banks, including

GREENWICH, AND ITS SUPERB PALACE-HOSPITAL;

and exhibiting the winding of the "Silver Thames" through the mighty mass of buildings that form the metropolis of the Commercial World.

Showing as distinctly as in a Map, yet with beautifully picturesque effect, the several

STREETS OF THE METROPOLIS;

with the many hundred Churches, Palaces, Columns, and Arches; Government Offices, and Public Institutions; Club Houses, Noble Mansions, and Palatial Homes; embellished Street Architecture, Terraces, and Villas; Theatres; Railways; Parks and Public Walks; Factories and Warehouses; and, in short, a perfect Picture of the Vast Extent, Architectural Character, and Most Recent Improvement, of the

BANKS OF THIS NOBLE RIVER.

To be Engraved in the

FIRST STYLE OF THE ART,

From a most Elaborate Drawing made expressly for the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS;

And which has occupied the Artists for several months, so that the strictest reliance may be placed on its accuracy.

The entire length of the PRINT will be

UPWARDS OF EIGHT FEET!

but it is impossible to enumerate one-tenth of the objects.

The interest of the subject cannot be surpassed, and the highest talent is employed in its execution.

☞ Further announcements of this Magnificent Print will be duly given.

198, STRAND, April 18, 1844.

THE EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS, Suffolk-street, Pall mall East, is NOW OPEN DAILY from Nine A.M., till Dusk. Admittance, 1s.; Catalogues 1s. EDWARD HASSELL, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS. The Tenth Annual Exhibition is now open, at their Gallery, 53 Pall Mall, next the British Institution.—Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. From nine till dusk.
JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

TO the LADIES.—Madame TUSSAUD'S NATIONAL GROUP, in honour of her Majesty and the illustrious Wellington.—The Queen and Prince Albert are supposed to be offering to the hero the honours he so well deserves, surrounded by Sovereigns in amity with England, supported by the great characters of the day, in splendid costumes, consisting of eighteen figures.—"This exhibition, in its present state, is one of the very best sights in the metropolis, and abounds with such a variety of objects that it is a matter of surprise how so many things could have been collected together."—Times. Admittance 1s.; Napoleon Rooms, 6d. Open from Eleven in the morning till Ten at night. Concert at Eight.

GENERAL TOM THUMB will positively CLOSE his EXHIBITIONS in London on the 20th July, and immediately after leave for several of the Provincial towns; Ireland, Scotland, and Paris. The General has had the distinguished honour of three times visiting her most Gracious Majesty and the Royal Family, by command. The elegant presents from her Majesty, the Queen Dowager, the Duke of Devonshire, and others, may be seen. The General exhibits in the day time, from Eleven to One, and from Half-past Two to Five, in Catlin's Indian Gallery, Egyptian Hall; and in the Evenings gives concerts at the Adelaide Gallery, from Seven to Nine o'clock.—Admission at either place, One Shilling.

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS of the EQUESTRIAN WONDER at ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, every Evening. Proprietor & Manager, Mr. W. BATTY. 7th Week of the CHINESE FEAST OF LANTERNS, and SPLENDID TRIUMPHS of ENGLAND'S ARMY and NAVY in CHINA—CONQUEST of AMOY. NEW SCENES in the CIRCLE. PAGEANT and CAVALCADE of the FLITCH of BACON; and, on account of its great attraction, THE GREAT STEEPLE-CHASE; or, ENGLAND'S HARVEST HOME.—Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. O. Broadfoot. Box-office open from Eleven till Five. Lessons in the Art of Riding given daily by Mr. R. Smith.

ROSHERVILLE GARDENS.—These beautiful grounds have now become the general attraction of the Nobility, Merchants, Bankers, and other inhabitants of the city of London and its vicinity. Thousands daily visit this splendid Elysium, returning to their homes highly delighted with their day's pleasure, and delaying not to make fresh parties for the purpose of again enjoying this enchanting spot—far surpassing in brilliancy of effect any other garden in the United Kingdom.—"To any one who has not seen these splendid grounds, we would say, Go, view, and be surprised."—Times.—AMUSEMENTS—Archery, Rifle-shooting, the Maze and Gipsy Tent, the Botanical and Floricultural Gardens. FETE DAYS—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays. FIREWORKS—Mondays and Wednesdays.—Admission, Sixpence each.—The Gravesend Steam Packets call at the Rosherville Pier every half hour.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Arrangements have been made for Dr. RYAN to deliver LECTURES on the EVENINGS of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAYS; and Professor BACHHOFFNER on TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS. These Lectures, as well as those delivered in the Mornings, abound in interesting Experiments. LONGBOTTOM'S PHYSIOSCOPE exhibits the human face on a gigantic scale, curiously contrasted with the living man. Casts of INSCRIPTIONS taken by Miss Wilson from the WALLS of the TOWER of LONDON, cut by Lord Guilford Dudley, and other State Prisoners, as well as WORKS of the FINE ARTS, are magnified by the OPAQUE MICROSCOPE. ARMSTRONG'S HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE. DIVING BELL and DIVER. NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS, &c., &c. The Music is conducted by T. Wallis, Mus. Doc.—Admission, One Shilling. Schools, Half price.

CITY OF LONDON LITERARY and SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, 165, Aldersgate street. Established in the year 1825.—The following LECTURES will be delivered during the present half year:
On the ORATORY of the FRENCH REVOLUTION. By John Humffreys Parry, Esq.
On PAINTING in FRESCO. By R. W. Buss, Esq.
Upon CHARACTER: with Musical Illustrations. By J. Russell, Esq.
On the ANCIENT MINSTRELSY of ENGLAND. By J. Edney, Esq.
On VOLTAIC and MAGNETIC ELECTRICITY. By Robert Addams, Esq.
READINGS of SELECT SCENES from SHAKSPEARE. By C. Cowden Clarke, Esq.
On the MIDDLE AGES. By Rev. John Lord, A.M., of Boston, U.S.
On the GENIUS and WRITINGS of CHARLES DICKENS, Esq. By Frederick Rowton, Esq.
On the CHEMICAL PHENOMENA of the FOUR SEASONS. By Thos. Griffiths, Esq.
The Members are entitled to the use of an extensive Library; to attend the various Classes for instruction in languages and the Sciences; and to frequent a retired and spacious reading room, well supplied with newspapers, periodicals, and new works of interest.
Subscription Two Guineas yearly, or One Guinea half-yearly.
July 4, 1844. G. STACY, Secretary.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 14.—Sixth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 15.—St. Swithin.
TUESDAY, 16.—Sir Joshua Reynolds born, 1723.
WEDNESDAY, 17.—Dr. Watts born, 1674.
THURSDAY, 18.—Dr. Hooke born, 1635.
FRIDAY, 19.—Petrarch died, 1374.
SATURDAY, 20.—Margaret.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending July 20.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 54	2 13	2 31	2 50	3 10	3 28	3 44	4 1	4 19	4 38	4 56	5 14

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*L. R.*" *is requested to send the engraving and description, which shall be briefly inserted.*

"*I. E. C.*" *should write to the Governor of the Bank of England, whose portrait appears in our present number.*

"*T. P. H.*"—*Certainly not.*

"*J. F.*," *Midhurst.—Apply to any news-agent. The price is* 1s.

"*Hibernia.*"—*We do not know.*

"*Calanthe.*"—*The Banksia Rose was named in compliment to Sir Joseph Banks.*

"*J. J. S.*"—*The husband, in case of separation from the wife, is entitled to the care of the children.*

"*Anchor*" *is thanked; but the subjects would be comparatively uninteresting without the respective colours.*

"*An Old Bat.*"—*Probably during the present season.*

"*M.D.*"—*All the events in the Chronology are given in the volume.*

"*Enquirer.*"—*We have from the first uniformly denounced the pretensions of Mesmerism. It was fully exposed in Paris fifty years ago.*

Orlando.—A portrait of the celebrated racer appears in our present number.

"*I. H.*," *St. Heliers.—Devonshire.*

"*A Subscriber,*" "*K. S.*"—*See the present number.*

"*A. on the Auton.*"—*We shall next week fully illustrate the Great Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, at Southampton.*

"*T. G. H.*," *Twyford Winchester.—We have not room.*

"*Querist*" *Hanaran we think is not liable in either case.*

"*A Student in the School of Christ.*"—*We cannot spare room.*

"*R. R. B.'s*" *is a question which we will not answer.*

"*X. C.*"—*A pawnbroker is a person who receives goods by way of pawn or pledge for the repayment of money lent thereon at a higher rate of interest than* 5 *per cent. per annum.*

"*A. B., a Constant Reader,*" *should consult Cobbett's English Grammar.*

"*P. S.*," *Devizes, will require a license to sell postage stamps.*

"*Z.*"—*We think the assignment would be invalid, but the remedy would be worse than the disease.*

"*E. F.*," *Wareham!* "*C. G., an Old Subscriber,*" *Coleford;* "*One-Ninth of a Man,*" *will be severally entitled to the large print.*

"*Sellrus,*" *Dublin.—The surname of Robert, the second Earl of Essex, was Devereux; he was the son of Walter Devereux, the first Earl, and Lettice Knolles, and grandson of Sir Richard Devereux and Dorothy, daughter of George, Earl of Huntingdon.*

"*An Old Subscriber,*" *Norwich.—The solution has already appeared.*

"*A Forester,*" *Winslow, is liable.*

"*Rosa.*"—*Quid pro quo may be translated Tit for tat.*

"*L. P.*," *Minchinhampton.—The large print of* "*London in* 1842" *may be had by order of any news-agent, or at the office.*

"*A Subscriber from the Début.*"—*The criminal is at the Bar, in the centre of the lower part of the engraving in No.* 44.

"*E. K. B.*"—*See the Supplement to our number of last week.*

"*N. O. F.*"—*See our present number.*

*** Covers for binding Vol. IV. are now ready, price 3s.

Portfolios, for keeping the numbers clean, price 4s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1844.

A GREAT part of the week has been occupied by the House of Lords in hearing the writ of error moved by the traversers in the Irish State Trials. In order to expedite the affair, their lordships—that is to say, the law lords—assisted by the Judges, have sat almost night and day, and the legislative business of the house has been nearly suspended. The arguments have occupied six days, and no small portion of some of the nights of those days also! Such is the length of pleas on dry points of law, to which the arguments on a writ of error are confined. This is the last stage of this "monster" trial, which has given the world at least one example of a prosecution and a defence prolonged on both sides through all the mazes and intricacies that the statute book and the practice of the courts allow. As a criminal process, it is perhaps without a parallel, though in point of endurance it sinks into insignificance in comparison with many a Chancery suit that has been "in Court" for the better half of a century. The arguments concluded on Wednesday afternoon. The decision of the house will be given as soon as the opinion of the Judges on certain points submitted to them is made known: as these learned persons were obliged to leave town immediately after the close of the case, to attend their several circuits, an interval of some days may take place before the final decision that shall "end this strange eventful history" is made known. We believe the whole contest has been watched with that kind of interest that attaches to an exhibition of great skill on both sides, and less has been thought of the main questions involved, than of the personal and professional qualities of the parties engaged. It is almost impossible for any one who has not good legal knowledge to give an opinion on a long and dry legal controversy. Our own impression of the argument is, that the pleading of Sir Thomas Wilde was refined, subtle, and seemingly strong in many parts; whether it was sound or not, must be left to the legal authorities of the land to decide. He was most ably seconded by Mr. Fitzroy Kelly, who dealt more in technicalities, and less in general principles, than his leader. The reply of Sir William Follett was in some degree marred by the disadvantage of labouring under severe illness; it was not without difficulty he appeared at all; every facility was of course given him, and that the effort to make himself heard might not be too exhausting, the arrangements of the house were altered; the table at which the Judges sat and the chair of the Lord Chancellor were brought close down to the bar in order to diminish the distance and lessen the exertion. His weakness did not induce him, however, to slight his task or evade any point of the case he had to meet, and his reply was remarkable for that quality which distinguishes the present Attorney-General, above most lawyers—its extreme lucidity and distinctness. He compressed his arguments into something like a reasonable space; but as to some of the other advocates, we do think they "bestowed their tediousness" on the house a little too unsparingly. A most patient hearing was, nevertheless, given, and no symptom of haste or ill-temper was visible—a gratifying contrast with the scenes that were enacted from the judgment seat in the good old times of Coke and Jefferies, when political cases were before them. An impression has gone abroad, founded upon some conversational observations, that some doubt is entertained on the count of the indictment which charges a combination to cause the construction of tribunals to settle disputes between parties without having recourse to the Courts of Law. Lord Campbell seems to think that it is very much like what we call Law Reform, and that on the same grounds, the Commission appointed to inquire into the operation of the Ecclesiastical Courts would be indictable! But, as we have before said, nothing can be predicted, on an argument, of the legality or illegality of any one count of an indictment.

In another case that has created some interest, the House of Lords has this week given its decision. It has rejected the claim of Sir Augustus D'Este to the Dukedom of Sussex. The Royal Marriage Act has proved an obstacle too great to be got over; nothing could be more fully established, according to the ordinary laws of this country, than the marriage of the Duke of Sussex with Lady A. Murray, but it was a marriage in contravention of the provisions of that act, and so far it was an illegal one. The defect has been fatal to the claim; but the decision was accompanied by a declaration from the Court, that "a most grievous wrong" had been done to the mother of the claimant.

THE attempt of the Government to subject Railway Companies hereafter to be formed to the control of the Executive, through the Board of Trade, has not been very favourably received. The management of those establishments in which the Government has absolute control has not been of so superior a kind—so free from faults and abuses—that it furnishes any inducement to place more power in its hands than it has already. If it could not prevent the frauds of the Custom-house officials, nor discover the mal-practices of the Exchequer, it is not very likely that it would be either very clear-sighted, or very attentive to the immense mass of business that comes under the superintendence of the Railway Companies. Private enterprise and private capital have formed and perfected a system of transit unequalled for celerity and safety in the annals of the world; to private supervision, then, may very well be left the management of the system thus created. The railway interest has become a very strong one in the house; and it may be necessary for the Board of Trade to watch carefully that it does not obtain any undue advantages; but against any attempt to obtain undue control by the Government the railway interest seems well able to protect itself. Some of the Conservative party are connected with railways; and as private and personal questions very generally neutralize political partialities, they have on this question abandoned the Government, and voted against it. The question, however, is not yet settled.

IT is a pity that when efforts are made in the right direction they are not made at the right time, and are thus virtually defeated from the impossibility of discussing them properly, or carrying them out effectually. A bill, having a most excellent object, has just been brought into Parliament, but at such a time that there is not a chance of its getting through the house. We allude to the Field Gardens Bill, brought in, on Wednesday, by Mr. Cowper. The title is rather an affected one. Why not call it at once an Allotment Act, or by any name that better expresses its purpose, which is to let small portions of land to labourers for cultivation? All the evidence we have seen as to this subject proves the advantages arising from this system. At present it is adopted partially, and, as it seems, capriciously, depending on the will of a landed proprietor here and there, who may happen to have become convinced of the policy of giving the peasant some tie to bind him to the soil, and keep him at least one degree above that stage of destitution in which energy becomes paralysed by despair. But a partial and uncertain adoption of a good principle can never effect any general improvement; and any attempt to put it into operation on a wider scale deserves encouragement. We subjoin the main provisions of the bill, as stated by Mr. Cowper himself, merely stating that our approbation of them is not quite so unqualified as that which we are prepared to give to the object of the Act. The machinery appears to us too complex for so simple an object:—

> The bill provided for the election of a Field-garden Board. This Board should not have compulsory, but merely discretionary powers. The calculation was, that a fourth of an acre of land should be given to each person. The Field Garden Board was to consist of four persons, two of whom were to be chosen by persons rated above £10 a-year, and two by persons rated under £10 a-year. The officiating clergyman was to be *ex officio* a member of the Board. The election was to be for three years, but the Members of the Board were qualified to be re-elected at the expiration of that period. The Board would have the power of drawing upon the poor-rates for as much as would be necessary to defray the rent of the land; but they would at the same time be required to give good security for the repayment of that money. Should any of the occupiers of their field garden be in arrear for more than a month, they could, by a process specified in the bill, be compelled to pay. Whenever any inclosure act was passed, this Board would have the right to demand a certain quantity of land, for the purposes of this bill, upon a valuation. The land was not to be given up absolutely. The rent was to be paid to parties whom the Commissioners might appoint.

The elective constitution of the Board, and the drawing on the rates, are both objectionable features, and will retard the progress of the scheme rather than promote it. It is pleasing, however, to see that such questions as these force their way into discussion, even in the midst of measures for the protection of lap-dogs, and discussions of *qui tam* actions, gambling transactions, and racing squabbles.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert walked on Saturday forenoon in the royal gardens of Buckingham Palace. The Queen, accompanied by the Princess Royal, and attended by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, took an airing on Saturday afternoon in an open carriage and four; his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by the Equerries in Waiting, Colonels Buckley and Bouverie, accompanying her Majesty on horseback. Her Majesty visited her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia at Kensington. The Queen and Prince Albert, attended by the Viscountess Jocelyn, Hon. Miss Liddell, Hon. Miss Paget, Earl of Morton, Colonel Buckley, and Colonel Bouverie, honoured the Italian Opera with their presence in the evening.

SUNDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the royal suite and the Household, attended divine service to-day in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.

MONDAY.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert walked in the forenoon in the royal gardens. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester visited the Queen. The Royal Family were taken airings in the royal gardens of Buckingham Palace. In the afternoon her Majesty, attended by the Viscountess Jocelyn, Lady in Waiting, took an airing in an open carriage and four. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by the Equerries in Waiting, Colonels Buckley and Bouverie, accompanied her Majesty on horseback. The Queen had a dinner-party at Buckingham Palace. The company included his Excellency the Prince Castelcicala, the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, Lady Lyndhurst, Viscount and Lady Marianne Alford, Lord and Lady Robert Grosvenor, the Lord Mayor, le General Avitabile, the Right Hon. George Dawson Damer, and Captain Francis Seymour. The band of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards were in attendance at the Palace during dinner, and performed a variety of favourite pieces.

TUESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked in the royal gardens of Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Albert presided at a meeting of the commission for promoting and encouraging the fine arts in the rebuilding the Palace of Westminster. In the afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert took an airing in an open carriage and four; the equerries in waiting, Colonels Buckley and Bouverie, attending on horseback. His Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured Mr. Thorburn with a sitting, for a full-length portrait.

WEDNESDAY.—Her Majesty held a Privy Council to-day at Buckingham Palace, at which Prince Albert and all the Ministers were present. Her Majesty in Council was pleased to declare the Right Hon. William Lord Heytesbury, Lieutenant-General and Governor-General of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland. Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the infant royal family, in the afternoon, left town for Windsor, where the royal party arrived at about half-past six o'clock. Her Majesty, who looked remarkably well, and appeared in excellent spirits, returned the loyal and affectionate salutations with which she was greeted by the hundreds of persons who were assembled from the entrance to the town up to the Castle gates, in the most affable and gracious manner.

Her Majesty, the Queen, has been pleased to send the munificent donation of £50 to that excellent institution, the Association for the Aid and Benefit of Dressmakers and Milliners.

ROYAL VISITS TO BRIGHTON.—We believe there is very little doubt that the King of the French intends to visit her Majesty some time during September; and as the long-talked-of purchase of Norris Castle has been abandoned, there is no place so likely as the Pavilion to be chosen for the reception of the royal visitor. The King of the French has been expected for some time at Eu, where his Majesty's horses and carriages arrived several days ago. We hear that the Duke of Devonshire is awaiting the King's arrival at his château, to pay a visit to his Majesty, for the purpose, it is said, of receiving instructions relative to the King's intended visit to our most gracious sovereign.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—Orders have been received at Marlborough House to prepare for the reception of her Majesty, who is now expected to arrive in London on Saturday, the 27th inst.

RETURN OF THE DUCHESS OF KENT.—The Duchess of Kent returned to England on Wednesday. Her Royal Highness embarked at Ostend, on board the Princess Alice, at half-past six o'clock, and arrived at Woolwich at half-past four o'clock in the afternoon. Her Royal Highness appeared in the enjoyment of excellent health. She reached Frogmore Lodge at eight o'clock in the evening.

The King of Saxony.—On Sunday his Majesty the King of Saxony, attended by his usual suite, visited the city of Bristol, and proceeded to the Bath Hotel, Clifton. His Majesty, after attending divine service, went to view the various beauties of Clifton, and was particularly struck with the romantic grandeur of St. Vincent's rocks. On Monday morning he proceeded to view the steam-ship Great Britain, on board which his Majesty was received by the Right Worshipful the Mayor (Mr. W. L. Clarke), Captain Claxton, R.N., Mr. T. R. Guppy, Civil Engineer; and Captain Elton, by whom his Majesty was conducted through every portion of the ship, which excited the most marked commendations from the royal personage. His Majesty then proceeded to Leigh Court, the seat of Mr. P. J. Miles, which has been so often visited by royalty.

We understand that preparations have been made at Windsor Castle, in anticipation of the event which naturally excites great interest, and her Majesty's health is such that its occurrence may be expected within a very short interval.

On Monday afternoon the Duchess of Buccleuch gave a princely *fete champetre* at Montagu-house, at which above 1200 personages of rank congregated, including the leading members of the *corps diplomatique*, and distinguished foreigners visiting this capital.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford have left town for Hamburg.

On Tuesday morning Lord Charles Wellesley, son of the Duke of Wellington, was married to the Hon. Miss Pierrepoint, at St. George's, Hanover-square. The Duke arrived with his son at eleven o'clock, and a distinguished company, after the ceremony, partook of a *dejeuner à la fourchette* at Apsley House.

The Duchess of Leinster gave a ball on Wednesday evening, at the noble duke's mansion, in Carlton House-terrace, on which occasion the whole suite of saloons were, for the first time, thrown open for the reception of one of the most distinguished assemblies which have congregated during the season. Their royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, accompanied by the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, were present.

On Wednesday, the Dowager Duchess of Bedford gave her fourth grand *fête champetre* for the present season, at Bedford-lodge, Campden-hill, on which occasion her grace was honoured with the presence of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and about 600 members of the aristocracy.

Lord and Lady Brougham entertained the Duke of Wellington, Lord and Lady Ashburton, Countess of Essex and Lady Amelia Capel, Countess of Westmoreland, Earl and Countess of Mornington, Hon. A. Capel, Mr. Repton, Hon. Cecil Forester, Sir P Crampton, Miss Copley, and a large party, at dinner on Monday last. Lady Brougham had a select party afterwards.

Blenheim Palace.—The infant Earl of Sunderland, the first born of the Marquis and Marchioness of Blandford, was baptized at the palace chapel, Blenheim, last week. The Marchioness of Londonderry presented the child at the font, who was named George Charles, the names of his paternal and maternal grandfathers. Besides the sponsors, there were also present the Duchess of Marlborough and Lady Louisa Spencer Churchill, Lady Caroline Stewart, Lord A. Churchill, and Lord Seaham. The font, richly embossed silver gilt, was presented by the Marquis of Londonderry to the infant earl, his first grandson.

The Earl and Countess of Cardigan have arrived in Portman-square from Ireland, and are expected to remain in town for three weeks before going to Deene Park, Northamptonshire.

We hear that Lord Claude Hamilton, the member for Tyrone, is about to be married to Miss Proby, the daughter of General Proby.

G. Bellairs, Esq., of Leicester, has had the Stockerton estate, Leicestershire, bequeathed to him by the will of Messrs. W. and N. C. Stevenson, of Stamford. The value of the real and personal estate of the deceased gentleman is supposed to be £230,000, of which £96 000 is left in numerous legacies, and the residue to the Rev. P. Wilson, rector of Newmarket; Rev. H. Bellairs, rector of Bedworth; and James, George, and William Bellairs, Esqrs., sons of Mr. A. W. Bellairs, formerly a banker of Leicester.

Sir Robert Peel's son has arrived at Lisbon on his way to Madrid, and has been received by the Queen of Portugal with great cordiality. Her Majesty made him an offer of one of her carriages during his stay at Lisbon, but he politely declined to accept it.

A Cabinet Council was held on Monday at the Foreign Office, which was attended by all the Ministers. The Council sat three hours.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

Oxford.—The following gentlemen have been elected Probationary Fellows of Wadham College:—Rev. J. G. Shephard, Henry King, Rev. Richard Congreve, scholars of that society. J. L. Capper, Postmaster of Merton, F. M. Nicholls, and H. Weare Blandford, Commoners of Wadham College, were elected scholars. J. F. Mackarness, Postmaster of Merton, has been elected Fellow of Exeter. Henry Hayman and James Henry Eld, scholars of St. John's, admitted actual fellows, and Arthur Knox, educated at Tunbridge School, elected and admitted scholar.

Sidney College, Cambridge.—Edward Spencer, B.A., has just been elected a foundation fellow of this society, and the Rev. Hugh Fowler, M.A., on the Blundell Foundation. Charles Gutch, B.A., has been appointed Mathematical Lecturer of this society.

At a convocation holden at Durham, on Wednesday, the following members of Cambridge University were admitted *ad eundem*:—Hon. and Rev. John Grey, Trinity; Thomas C. Smyth, St. Catherine's; Rev. J. L. Walton, Trinity.

The Rev. Henry Wilkins Norman, B.A., Fellow of New College, Oxford, has been appointed to the curacy of Kingston Seymour, Somersetshire.

On Monday, the new chapel of St. John's, Firbank in the county of Westmoreland, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Chester, in the presence of a numerous congregation.

Consecration of a New Church at Tunbridge.—On Tuesday morning, the Lord Bishop of Rochester consecrated a new church at Hildenbrough, a hamlet of Tunbridge, in the presence of a large number of clergymen and gentlemen. The church is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The New Royal Exchange.—The ground between the eastern front of the New Royal Exchange, and the rear of the houses in Finch-lane, is being now built upon by the direction of the trustees of Magdalen College, to whom the property belongs. There will be a line of houses from Cornhill to Threadneedle-street, for which purpose the church of St. Benet Fink will be pulled down, the living of which it is said will be transferred to a church which will be erected on the site of what was formerly Cripplegate workhouse, Moor-lane. In excavating for the foundation of the new houses, at a depth of about twelve feet, a large quantity of common Roman and of Roman tessellated pavement was found. This noble edifice is rapidly approaching completion, and at present no obstacle is apprehended that will delay its being opened beyond the early part of September. The Gresham Committee have not as yet appointed the day, although preparations are going on to celebrate the event, so as to render the ceremony of an imposing and interesting character, it being clearly understood that her Majesty, accompanied by her august consort, will honour the city of London by opening it in person. The exact arrangements have not been as yet determined.

Post-office Committee.—The Secret Committee on the Post-office met again on Thursday at twelve o'clock, Lord Sandon, Chairman. The Earl of Aberdeen, we understand, was the first witness examined.

Association of Irishmen.—The meeting to which we alluded last week to form a society to promote social and intellectual intercourse among the Irish, took place on Saturday last, at the Freemasons' Tavern. The Marquis of Clanricarde presided. Mr. Emerson Tennent, M.P., who moved the first resolution, remarked, that whilst the Welsh and the Scotch, and even numerous counties of England, had each some point of reunion, Ireland was without the enjoyment of any such association of her resident natives in the Metropolis. He observed that multitudes of young Irishmen of genius and education came to seek for employment in England, and yet could hardly calculate upon any assistance from their own countrymen. With a view, therefore, of promoting the association of Irishmen with one another, a society was now proposed, the members of which would meet together for social and literary purposes. It was proposed that there should be at least one or two *conversaziones* during the session, at which an opportunity would be afforded of exhibiting the works of Irish artists of every branch—of Irish painters and Irish sculptors, to be enlivened by Irish music; but it was not intended to exclude the English from these reunions. At present it was not intended to form a club, but Mr. E. Tennent expressed a hope that one day their association would be formed on that footing. It was very properly provided that there should be no exclusion on account of religious or political grounds. Resolutions were agreed to for forming such an association, to be called the Irish Society, with a view to remedy the present estrangement of Irish gentlemen. In the evening, about seventy gentlemen who had been present, dined together, and pledged themselves to give every assistance to the society. A great many noblemen and gentlemen have promised to unite in the same object. Such a society is much wanted. The Irish have too long been estranged from each other, and it is now to be hoped that a social and cordial union will be formed among them, and will be productive of such good effects that, at least, no one will ever dream of the repeal of such an association. It is lamentable that intelligent and enlightened men should be excluded from social intercourse because religious differences may have existed between them, or, as Mr. Tennent humorously observed, "because they differed as to the proper discriminating duty between brown, clayed, and white sugar," and we feel real pleasure at the prospect that this exclusive system is about to be reformed altogether.

The Newsvenders' Annual Dinner at Highbury Barn Tavern.—The annual dinner of persons employed by the dealers in newspapers was on Monday held at the Highbury Barn Tavern. At one o'clock about 200 boys dined, and were regaled with a very substantial dinner. At about four o'clock 300 persons sat down to dinner, the repast being graced by the presence of the wives and children of many of the members of the society. The total number of persons who dined at the tavern was 529. The grounds of the tavern were thrown open to the guests, and the disciples of Discobolus were pre-eminent in the display of their skill at the classical game of *quoits*.

A meeting of the Catholic community of the metropolis took place at the Music-hall, Store-street, on Tuesday night, to prepare an address of sympathy to O'Connell and the other State prisoners. An address, couched in flattering terms, was agreed to, but the meeting was very thinly attended.

Mortality in the Metropolis.—It appears from the official table of mortality that the number of deaths, from all causes, registered in the week ending Saturday, the 6th inst., was 871.

Dalmas.—Since the arrival of the reprieve, Dalmas has been exceedingly cheerful, but has abstained from making the slightest allusion to the dreadful crime of which he stands convicted. His daughters have for the present discontinued their visits, and we believe, through the influence of the reverend chaplain, and the kindness of some friends, have been placed in respectable situations. The conduct of these young women has been praiseworthy in the extreme, and has gained for them the pity and esteem of all those with whom they have come in contact since the occurrence which threw them in an unprotected state upon the world.

The Attempted Murder in Holborn.—Mr. Smith, the proprietor of the shooting-gallery, 288, High Holborn, who was shot by Mr. Touchet, the brother of Lord Audley (of which the particulars are given in the police report) is still in the hospital, and in a very precarious state. The ball entered close to the spine, and about the centre of the back, without touching a vital part. As yet the surgeons cannot trace the ball, although they made every effect to do so, for the purpose of extracting it. Notwithstanding the shock Mr. Smith sustained by the wound, he was enabled after receiving it to walk, with the assistance of his son, to the cab that conveyed him to the hospital. He is in his fiftieth year, and has a wife and two sons. Lord Audley is incessant in his attentions to Mr. Smith. Besides the hospital surgeons, his lordship's own medical men daily attend him, and his servants enquire after him twice or three times a day. As regards Mr. Touchet, no reason can be assigned for the murderous attempt.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Warspite, 50, Captain Wallis, was the only ship of war at Gibraltar on the 22d June, but an imposing force was proceeding to that point for the effectual protection of British interests.

The Collingwood, 80, Captain Eden, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Sir G. Seymour, will go out of harbour in a few days, and be available for any service required. She will not proceed to the Pacific until the middle of August.

The Amazon, razée frigate, and Vernon, 50, both at Sheerness, are ordered to be prepared for commission. It is reported the President, 50, at this port, is also to be got ready.

Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker is shortly looked for in the flag-ship Cornwallis, 72, Capt. Richards Letters from her, of the 10th April, report the belief that she would reach England about the end of July, and proceed to Plymouth to be paid off. The cases of sickness which prevailed on board at Hong Kong had entirely disappeared. She was at Madras at the above date, under refit, and replenishing provisions and water for the homeward voyage. It was thought she would remain a fortnight at the Cape.

The St. Vincent, 120, Captain Rowley, was hurried away from Spithead on Monday, by Admiralty orders, to join the squadron assembling at Gibraltar for the purpose of closely watching the movements of the French Admiral. The Camperdown, 104, Captain Martin, arrived here on Monday from the eastward; she came into this harbour on Tuesday evening to be paid off.

The Queen, 110, Captain Sir Charles Sullivan, is still in commission in the harbour, and can be sent to sea on a short notice. Her present orders are to be paid off all standing.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The fair week, at the close of which we write, lavish in gorgeous weather, was also rife with good things for such as have their pleasure in flood and field. To give the latter the precedence in our catalogue, we come to speak of the turf—whose chief event was the July meeting at Newmarket. Since the great increase, both in consequence and numbers, of the provincial meetings, those at the metropolis of racing have been on the decline. Of the seven there held annually, three—the Second Spring, the July, and the First October—are on their last legs. That to which this notice applies was not the shadow of a shade of its former self The first day produced a single race! and what more had we a right to expect? The town was full of horses, but not such as people thought it prudent to expose to the casualties of Fifty Pound Plates, with the prospect before them. Another fortnight brings us to Goodwood—that *El Dorado* of the turfite—where one stroke of fortune decides his fate for a year at the least. As a sample of a Two-Year-Old Stake, let us take the Ham, with its 42 subscribers at 100 sovereigns each. With its half forfeit this will very probably be worth £3000; and then the Gratwicke, for three-year-olds, 100 sovereigns, half forfeit, with 66 subscribers! Here for a walk over there would be £3250!——a fortune, by Jupiter Olympus! But this is enticing us wide of Newmarket. The July Stakes—the only affair of any account of the meeting, so far as regards any possible effect on coming events—was won by Old England, beating three miserable reps, not worth the gear they ran in. The *élite* of the racing circle was present; and the exercise-grounds, during the morning *promenades à cheval*, were alive with coursers of price; but the present sport terminated, and "left no mark." In cricket, too, the current se'nnight was below its recent averages.

Better things await us on the flood. The Royal Thames Yacht Club Match for a hundred guineas Cup, presented by Captain Cocksedge, was sailed on Wednesday, and in spite of an untoward commencement—in a stark calm—it was as exciting a finish as ever was witnessed. Half-a-dozen of the Club's best clippers started, but very soon the contest was left to a pair—Lord Alfred Paget's Mystery and Mr. Wilkinson's Phantom. This rakish pair kept together like a couple coquetting through the Polka all the way down to Coal-house Point, and all the way back again to Greenwich, the Phantom winning by some seven minutes, though the lowest in tonnage of the six. This club is remarkable for its class of wager-boats, restricted to cutters of 25 tons: in fore and aft vessels of that class it is unrivalled in the world. The best of the rowing was that exhibited at the Duke of Buccleuch's *fête*, on Monday, at Montagu House. It had one great drawback, however, and that was, the insertion, in the conditions of the matches, of the old custom of "fouling." This unfair and unseemly practice has been discontinued by the amateur clubs, and it does no credit to the professionals.

To the business returns of racing—from the official sources some matters of interest were announced. The first of them was the fact of a testimonial being about to be presented to Lord George Bentinck for his services in exposing the intended robbery disclosed in the celebrated Running Rein case. The subscriptions are near £600 already, and no doubt they will be greatly increased. The plate won by Running Rein in October at Newmarket, has been awarded to the Duke of Rutland; and it is said there are hopes of justice being done to the conspirators jointly and severally concerned in the horse—or rather the horse which purported to be him. The evidence published in the last number of the Sheet Racing Calendar, in which he was allowed to start for the Derby, discloses a tissue of unfact—to use a courteous figure of speech, rarely to be seen in a similar shape.

TATTERSALL'S.

Monday.—The subscribers mustered in large numbers this afternoon, with the intention, we presume, of proceeding with the "settling." They must have been wofully disappointed; for in all our experience we cannot call to mind an occasion to which the term was so grossly misapplied. Many were present who had not the means, and not a few who possessed the wherewithal, but lacked the disposition to pay; others did not condescend to show at all, amongst whom were two or three whose station in society must, we take it, free them from the suspicion of being either unwilling or unable to meet their engagements. In the absentee class we must include some half-dozen individuals who may be fairly pronounced "hopeless." Of course this untoward state of affairs has awfully crippled the ring, and is not calculated to encourage "book-making" on future events. Of the little business transacted we subjoin the averages:—

LIVERPOOL CUP.

6 to 1 agst Aristotle.

GOODWOOD CUP.

6 to 4 agst Alice Hawthorn	8 to 1 agst The Squire (t)	12 to 1 agst Antler (t)

GOODWOOD STAKES.

7 to 1 agst Franchise (t)	13 to 1 agst Canton	18 to 1 agst Elegance filly
11 to 1 —— Croton Oil	15 to 1 —— Parthian	20 to 1 —— Subduer
12 to 1 —— Red Deer	18 to 1 —— Lucy Banks	25 to 1 —— Poussin (t)

ST. LEGER.

4 to 1 agst The Curé (t)	8 to 1 agst Ithuriel (t)	15 to 1 agst Foigh-a-Ballagh (t)

DERBY.

30 to 1 agst Virago c (t)	40 to 1 agst Minikin c (t)	40 to 1 agst Lycurgus (t)

Thursday.—There was an average meeting this afternoon, but nothing was done towards improving the "settling," and so little on the races to come, that the alterations were confined to the Liverpool Cup, for which The Era rose to 5 to 1, and The Poor Soldier 8 to 1. The closing quotations were as follow:—

GOODWOOD STAKES.

6 to 1 agst Franchise	13 to 1 agst The Currier
12 to 1 —— Parthian	17 to 1 —— Lucy Banks

ST. LEGER.

14 to 1 agst Morpeth	14 to 1 agst Foigh-a-Ballagh

LIVERPOOL CUP.

5 to 1 agst The Era	8 to 1 agst Poor Soldier	14 to 1 agst Trueboy
8 to 1 —— British Yeoman	11 to 1 —— Pompey	14 to 1 —— Pagan

NEWMARKET JULY MEETING.—Tuesday.

The July Stakes of 50 sovs each, 30 ft; for two-yr-old colts 8st. 7lb, and fillies 8st 5lb. New T.Y.C. The second to save his stakes. (15 subs.)

Mr. John Day's Old England	(John Day, jun.)	1
Lord Albemarle's Scaramentado	(Whitehouse.)	2
Col. Peel's b f by Slane, out of Seakale	(Nat.)	3
Lord Exeter's Deodora	(Mann.)	4

WEDNESDAY.

A miserable day's sport was preceded by the sale of the late Mr. Thornhill's two-yr-olds and yearlings.

The racing attracted but a small attendance, and may be described in half-a-dozen lines:—

The Town Plate of £50; for two-yr-old colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 3lb. Last mile and a distance of B.C.

Duke of Bedford's Glen Fishie	(Robinson.)	1
Lord W. Powlett's Falconer	(Rogers.)	2
Lord Exeter's Crosby	(W. Boyce.)	3

£50: for three-yr-olds, 7st 2lb; 4 yrs, 8st 7lb; 5 yrs, 9st 1lb; 6 yrs and aged, 9st 5lb. From the starting post of T.M.M. to the end of R.C.

Mr. Boyce's Corranna, 5 yrs	(Robinson.)	1
Lord Lonsdale's Blackdrop, 4 yrs	(Rogers.)	2

Betting.—5 to 4 agst Corranna, and 5 to 4 agst Blackdrop.

Corranna made all the running, and won by five lengths.

THURSDAY.

Handicap of 15 sovs. each, for three yrs old, and upwards.

Lord Exeter's Algernon, 3 yrs	(Mann)	1
Mr. Ford's Sir Diggory Diddle, 3 yrs		2

The Chesterfield Stakes of 30 sovs. each, for two yrs old.

Lord Chesterfield's f by Hornsea	(Nat)	1
Lord Albermarle's Tisiphone		2
Duke of Grafton's Sister to Canadian		3

Richard Cricket, Seakale filly, and Queen of Cyprus also ran.—Won by a head.

The Thames Yacht Club.—The boats which form the squadron of this club, or rather that portion of them which usually contest for the prizes, sailed on Wednesday for a silver-gilt cup, presented by Captain Cocksedge, and of which the value intrinsically was much beyond what is usually given on occasions of this sort. At a quarter past eleven the start took place, from Greenwich, in the following order. There was no wind, and it was only the tide which could float the boats down to the accustomed point. The start was thus:—Phantom, 1st; Mystery, 2nd; Gazelle, 3rd; Enigma, 4th; Gnome, 5th; Champion, 6th. The boats, after floating down the river as far as Coal-house Point, rounded the buoy in the following order:—Phantom, 17 minutes to four, P.M.; Mystery, second; and the rest in good places. The want of wind, and the state of the atmosphere, rendered this a very dull and tedious match.

Cricket.—The Marylebone Club and the County of Hants, with Pilch and Good.—This match excited considerable interest, and occupied Monday, Tuesday, and part of Wednesday. Lord's was very well attended. The odds, which had been in favour of the Marylebone Club, on Monday morning were much increased on that eleven so soon as it was intimated that Box was unable, in consequence of the indisposition of his wife, to come up. Another player, Good, was substituted. The first innings was well fought for; whilst the Marylebone scored 118, their opponents made 90. In the second hands, however, the former completely ran away with the match. Everything was against the country eleven. The Marylebone having won the toss, went in first, and scored 118. The Marylebone, in the second innings, fetched 175, and won by 140 runs.

The Running Rein Dispute.—A day or two ago Mr. Janson, the landlord of the Fir Tree, in Whitechapel, went to Lambeth-street to ask Mr. Norton's advice respecting this affair. It appears that a Derby Sweep had been established at his house, and not well understanding the decision of the Court of Exchequer, the parties who had drawn Running Rein, insisted upon receiving the money, on the ground that that horse had come in first, and threatened an action. Mr. Norton told the applicant that he doubted whether the threatened action could be brought after the decision of a judge and jury, there being such things as verdicts for the defendants, and plaintiffs being saddled with enormous costs. He advised the applicant to pay the money to the holders of Orlando, only taking care to receive a guarantee from the parties that they would hold him harmless.

It is reported that Running Rein has been destroyed to prevent any further discoveries.—*Morning Post.*

At a general meeting of the Jockey Club held on Saturday last, it was resolved:—"That it being now proved that Running Rein was three years old when he ran for the Two-year-old Plate at Newmarket, Crenoline must be considered the winner of that race, and that the Duke of Rutland is entitled to the Plate.—That the thanks of the Jockey Club are eminently due, and are hereby offered to Lord George Bentinck, for the energy, perseverance, and skill which he has displayed in detecting, exposing, and defeating the atrocious frauds which have been brought to light during the recent trial respecting the Derby Stakes.—That it is the opinion of this meeting that no publication of the proceedings of the Jockey Club should be made without the consent of the stewards."

On Tuesday the 23d annual scullers match by eight free watermen of the parishes of Wapping, Shadwell, and St. George's-in-the-East, for a new skiff and sundry other prizes, was contended for in four heats. The distance rowed was from off the St. Katharine's dock entrance and round a vessel moored below New Crane-stairs, twice each heat. The fourth, or grand heat for the new skiff, lay between Joseph Church, Hermitage-stairs (yellow), and Richard Jackson, Wapping New-stairs (green), Church being the favourite. At starting Church took the lead and kept it a considerable distance. Jackson being close behind, both men displaying excellent science. When half the distance had been rowed, Jackson headed Church, and won by nearly four lengths.

A boat-race for a purse of 60 sovereigns, presented by the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, took place on Monday, and was won by F. Lett, of Lambeth (crimson).

THE WAVERLEY BALL.

The object of this truly superb ball, was to raise a fund in aid of the general subscription for completing the beautiful Gothic monument in course of erection in the city of Edinburgh, to the memory of Sir Walter Scott; an engraving of which appeared in No. 46, of our journal.

It is difficult to name the identical person with whom the idea originated of embodying in a fancy ball the characters of that great novelist and poet; but to whoever the credit is due, we have only to say, the most sanguine expectations must have been surpassed by the gorgeous and brilliant spectacle the arena of Willis's Rooms presented on Monday night. The object of the promoters of this magnificent assembly has been fully gained. There were between 1200 and 1300 persons of rank and distinction at the ball; no less than 1438 tickets were actually entered, so that upwards of £1000 will pass into the exchequer of the committee.

In an early stage of the arrangements, the Ladies Patronesses were unanimous in their desire to limit the issue of vouchers; but, owing to the extensive demand, it was judged almost a necessity to increase the original number named by 500. On Monday afternoon, vouchers could not be procured for either love or money.

The carriages began to set down company at both entrances to the rooms, at nine o'clock, and there was an uninterrupted succession of arrivals until after one. The arrangements for the reception of the company were admirable.

On this occasion it was necessary, however, to increase the ordinary accommodation in order that the personal comfort of all present should be ensured. The supper-room on the ground-floor was appropriated for dancing, and the staircase leading from that room to the ballroom above was suitably decorated with exotics, &c., and access was gained with the greatest facility to both rooms. The grand ball-room had rows of raised seats arranged at the east end, covered with crimson, exclusively for the use of the Ladies Patronesses, and those beauties of our nobility who were to take part in the fancy quadrilles. The five costly chandeliers, and the girandoles, from which the room was illuminated by hundreds of wax lights, were tastefully ornamented with roses and camellias. In the supper-room an extended table was supplied with the choicest refreshments, and two rooms up stairs were set apart for refections of a lighter description. Several of the rooms, as well as the staircases, were abundantly embellished by flowering plants and exotics.

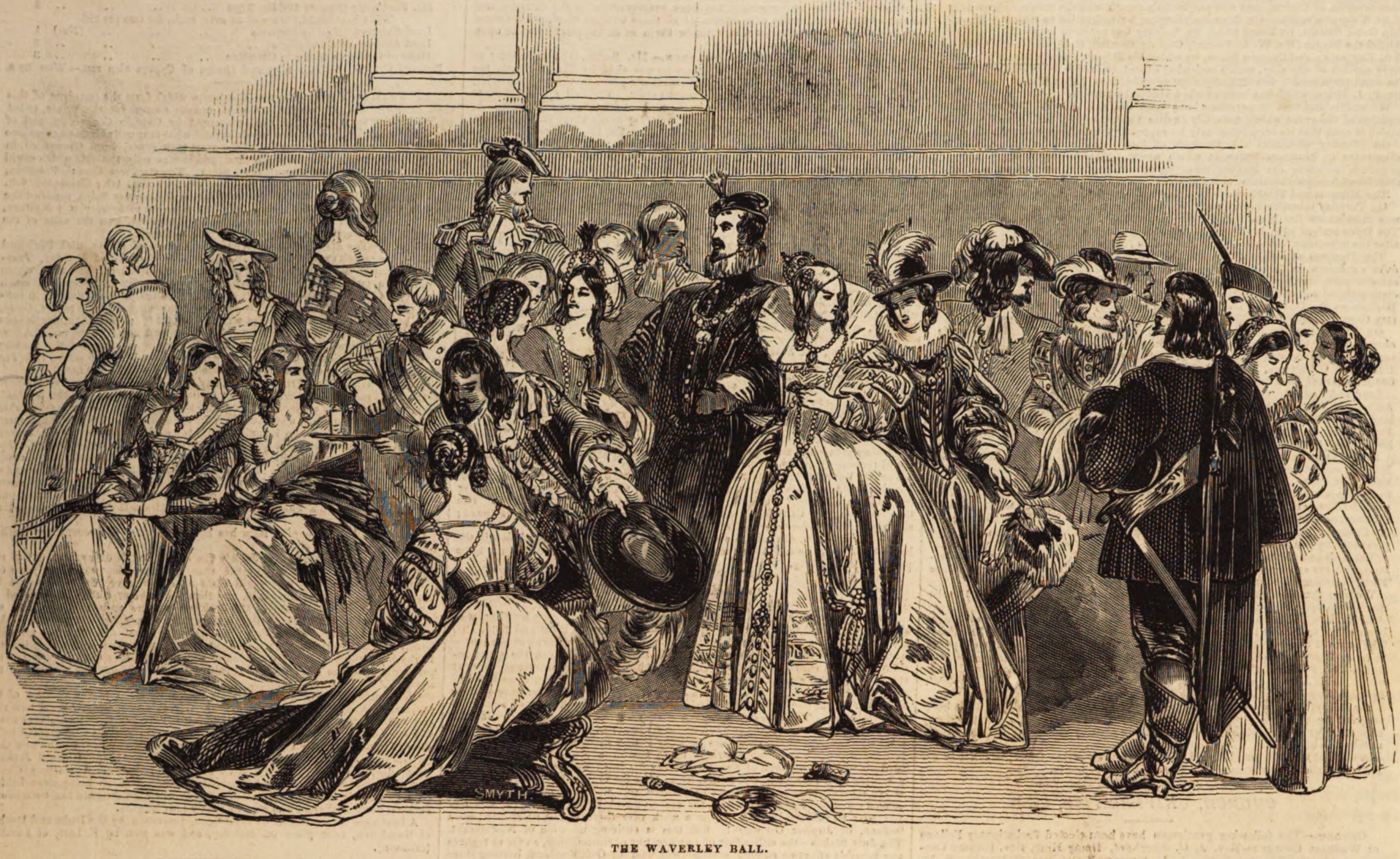
The Ladies Patronesses were conducted to the "Card-room." The Tea-room was the *locale* for the congregation of the ladies and gentlemen taking characters in the Waverley quadrille (the Marchioness of Londonderry's) so that not the slightest confusion arose.

The Duchess of Gloucester arrived at ten o'clock, the leading Ladies Patronesses advancing to meet her Royal Highness.

The Duke of Cambridge, attended by Major Stephens, came shortly after his Royal sister. The Royal Duke wore the uniform of Colonel of the Coldstream Guards, and the riband of the Order of the Garter. The Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz arrived at eleven.

By half-past ten, the Ball-room was crowded to excess. After Tolbecque's powerful orchestra had played the National Anthem, the folding doors of the Tea-room were thrown open, and the procession advanced in the following order, the annexed programme setting forth the names and assumed characters of the Marchioness of Londonderry's *monstre* quadrille, the leading attraction of the evening:—

Count Robert of Paris.	
"Brenhilda," Lady Alexandrina Vane.	"Count Robert of Paris," Mr. C. Sheridan
"Anna Comena," Lady Elizabeth de Burgh.	"Nicephorus Briennius," Mr. Dawson Damer
The Betrothed.	
"Eveline Berenger," Lady C. Herbert.	"Sir Damian de Lacey," Hon. H. Cholmondeley.
The Talisman.	
"Queen Berengaria," Hon. Miss Scarlet.	"Richard Cœur de Lion," Viscount Cantilupe.
"Edith Plantagenet," Lady Caroline Cust.	"Kenneth the Scot," Lord John Manners.
Castle Dangerous.	
"Lady Augusta Berkeley," Lady E. Douglas.	"Sir James de Walton," Mr. Hesketh.
The Bridal of Triermaine.	
"Gyneth," Hon. Miss Miles.	"Sir Robert de Vaux," Hon. Mortimer West.
Ivanhoe.	
"Rowena," Miss Farquhar.	"Ivanhoe," Mr. Robert Peel.
"Rebecca," Miss Greville.	"The Templar," Lord Northland.
Lord of the Isles.	
"Edith of Lorn," Miss Drummond.	"Lord Ronald," Lord Bernard Howard.
Fair Maid of Perth.	
"Fair Maid of Perth," Miss Bradshaw.	"Henry the Armourer," Hon. P. Methuen.
Quentin Durward.	
"Isabella de la Croye," Miss Proby.	"Quentin Durward," Marquis of Granby.
Anne of Geierstein.	
Anne of Geierstein," Hon. S. Thullusson.	"Arthur de Vere," Mr. F. Dawson.
Marmion.	
"Queen Margaret," Miss Proby.	"James the Fifth," Viscount Clifden.
The Lady of the Lake.	
"Edith Douglas," Mdlle De Coigny.	"Malcolm Græme," Mr. Duff.
Kenilworth.	
'Queen Elizabeth," Mdlle. de Lechner.	"Sir Walter Raleigh," Hon. A. Duncombe.
"Amy Robsart," Miss Montgomery.	"Earl of Leicester," Lord Loftus.



THE WAVERLEY BALL.

The Monastery.
hite Lady of Aveaal," Lady M. F. Howard. | "Halbert Glendinning," Hon. E. Lascelles.

The Abbot.
Mary Queen of Scots," Miss M'Leod. | "George Douglas," Lord Brooke.
Catherine Seyton," Miss Fitzgibbon. | "Rowland Græme," Viscount Curzon.

The Pirate.
Minna," Hon. Harriet Hanbury. | "Cleveland," Viscount Seaham.
Brenda," Lady Mary Taylour. | "Mordaunt," Mr. Boulton.

Rokeby.
Matildaof Rokeby," Lady Mary Campbell | "Redmond," Mr. Sturt.

Lay of the Last Minstrel.
Margaret of Branksome," Lady G. Kerr. | "Lord Cranstown," Lord Cranstown.

Fortunes of Nigel.
Margaret Ramsey," Miss Dawson Damer. | "Nigel, Lord Glenvarlock," Mr. D. Carleton.
Lady Hermione," Miss Roma M'Leod. | "Lord Dulgarno," Hon. G. Browne.

Woodstock.
Alice Lee," Miss Macdonald. | "Everard," Hon. G. Smythe.

Peveril of the Peak.
Alice Bridgenorth," Lady R. Russell. | "Peveril of the Peak," Mr. Wayland.
Fenella," Lady Clementina Villiers. | "Duke of Buckingham," Hon. E. Fane.

The Legend of Montrose.
Annah Lyle," Lady Olivia Taylour. | "Earl of Monteith," Mr. G. Egerton.

Old Mortality.
Edith Bellenden," Lady Caroline Cust. | "Henry Morton," Hon. George Barrington

Redgauntlet.
Lilias Redgauntlet," Miss Morrett. | "Ellen Fairford," Mr. Hugh Seymour.

Rob Roy.
Diana Vernon," Miss Macdonald. | "Frank Osbaldeston," Viscount Lascelles.
Helen Macgregor," Hon. C. Hanbury. | "Rob Roy," Mr. Harry Erskine.

Guy Mannering.
Julia Mannering," Hon. Miss Cholmondeley. | "Henry Bertram," Hon. Mr. Astley.
Lucy Bertram," Miss Balfour. | "Charles Hazlewood," Baron Talleyrand.

The Antiquary.
Isabella Wardour," Miss Clive. | "Lord Geraldine," Mr. Hogg.

The Bride of Lammermoor.
Lucy Ashton," Miss Fitzgibbon. | "Ravenswood," Mr. Tomline.

The Black Dwarf.
Isabella de Vere," Lady Jane Grimston. | "Earnscliffe," Mr. Hugo Mildmay.

The Heart of Mid Lothian.
Jennie Deans," Miss Fielding. | "Reuben Butler," Captain Lyon.

Waverley.
"Flora M'Ivor," Lady Lucy Herbert. | "Fergus M'Ivor," Campbell of Islay.
"Rose Bradwardine," Miss Wyndham. | "Waverley," Hon. H. St. John.

Deplanque, the Master of the Ceremonies, having gained the desired room for the dance, Tolbecque's band brought forward an exquisite quadrille, composed by that artist expressly for the ball, denominated the "Waverley Quadrille," and dancing commenced.

The following position was taken up by the quadrille:—

Heart of Mid Lothian
The Black Dwarf
Count Robert of Paris
Bride of Lammermoor
The Monastery

Lord of the Isles
Marmion
Fortunes of Nigel
The Pirate
The Abbot
The Talisman
Rob Roy
Lady of the Lake
Rokeby
Woodstock

The Waverley
Quadrille
(The Marchioness of
Londonderry's).

Quentin Durward
The Antiquary
Guy Mannering
Castle Dangerous
Redgauntlet
Kenilworth
Waverley.
Ivanhoe
Lay of the Last Minstrel
Old Mortality
The Bridal of Triermaine.

The Betrothed
Fair Maid of Perth
Peveril of the Peak
Anne of Geierstein
Legend of Montrose

The fancy quadrilles of Lady Caroline Sandford and the Hon. Mrs. Leicester Stanhope were next danced in succession. They were most effective in all respects, but want of space prevents us from giving the lists.

The Duke of Cambridge and Duchess of Gloucester remained for these quadrilles, and then retired, the intense heat of the room, no doubt, accelerating their departure. The Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz left about the same time.

The Duke of Wellington, as usual at all the balls he now attends, retired early. On leaving the staircase, the noble and gallant Duke was asked his opinion of the ball as a spectacle. His Grace's answer was brief, but to the point—"It is the most beautiful ball I ever saw."

The Ladies Patronesses, after the three fancy quadrilles were finished, demanded a Polka from the orchestra, and then descended to the supper-room, where Scotch reels and country dances were gone through, an extra band being stationed there.

Dancing was prolonged until five o'clock in the morning, no less than twenty-six sets having been danced in the principal ball-room.

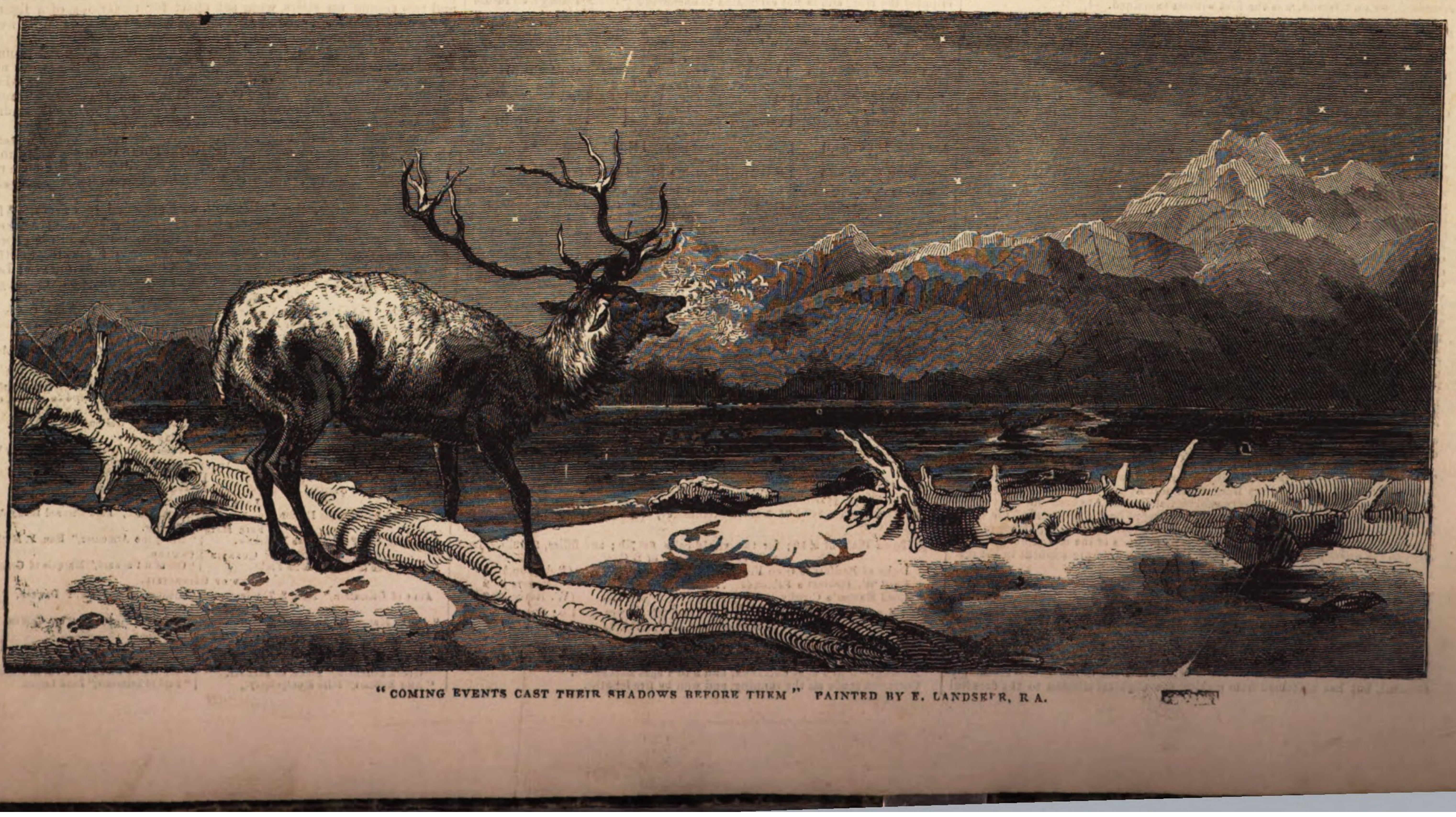
The dresses of the Waverley quadrille were scrupulously correct; and it is due to the Marchioness of Londonderry to remark that to her ladyship's exquisite taste in costume are attributed the above accuracy, as well as the success of the entertainment generally. All who remember the Marchioness's magnificent costume ball (the Court of Queen Elizabeth), at Holderness House, some years since, will appreciate her ladyship's influence in the Waverley "gathering." In many respects the dresses were equal, if not superior, to those worn at the Queen's *bal masque.*

Our engraving glances at the magnificent assembly, which may be said to have included all the leading personages of rank and distinction. The dresses were as various as they were superb: and even the very names of the great Novelist's productions will suggest the fitness of this statement. We are happy to record that the raising of a memorial to his genius will be extensively aided by means so pleasurable as the Waverley Ball.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

This year Edwin Landseer may be said to have assumed a new and higher style. The neat finish and elaborate handling of his well-known pictures have given way to a breadth, boldness, and free gene-



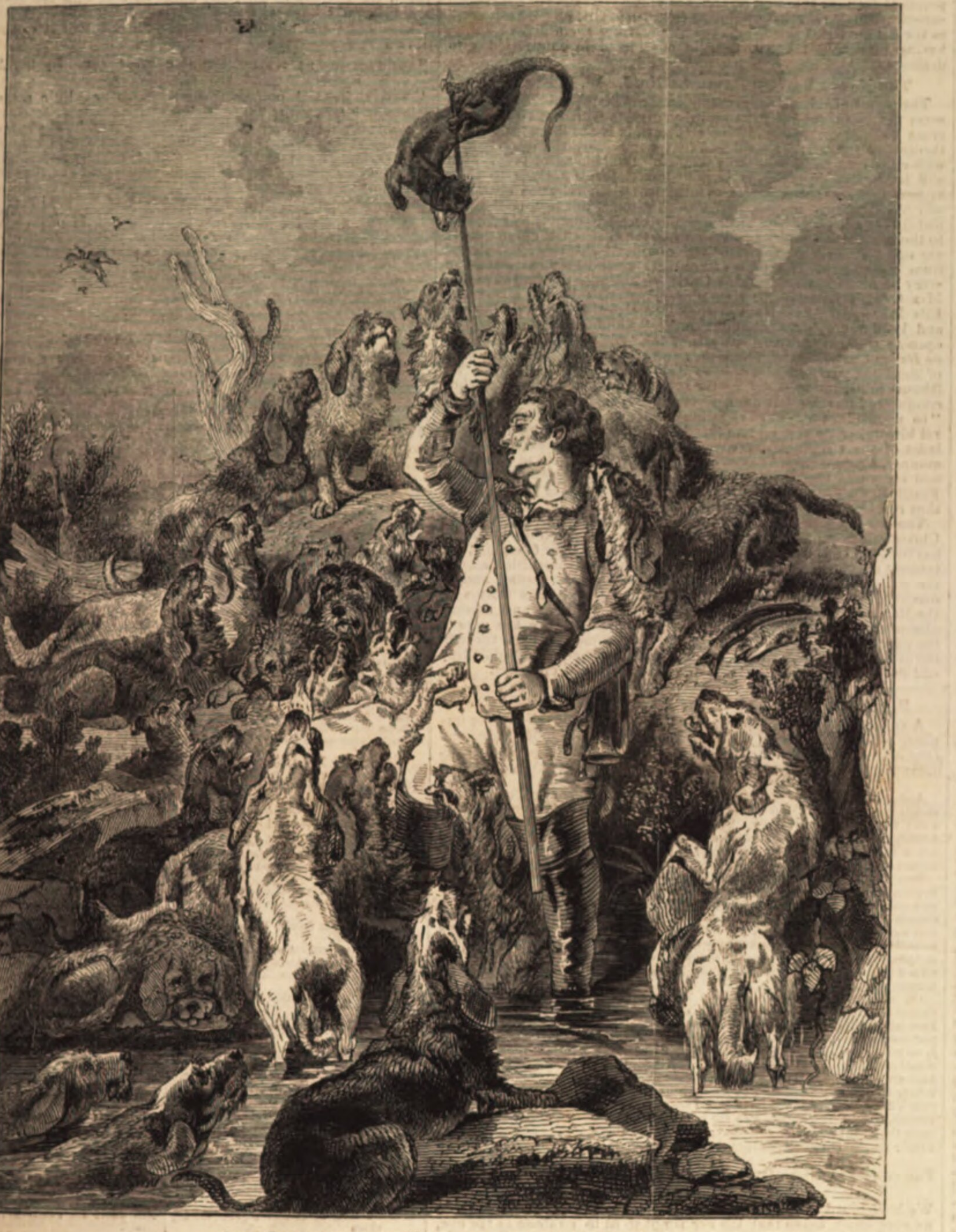
"COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE THEM" PAINTED BY E. LANDSEER, R.A.

ralisation of manner which indicates an extraordinary advance in the ideal greatness of his art. Of this change (which we have not yet seen noticed) the pictures before us are remarkable specimens. In one of them we see an "Otter Speared" surrounded by a host of its natural enemies (with a portrait of the Earl of Aberdeen's favourite otter-hound), ready to avenge their instinct in his blood. This is a marvellous picture, painted in the rich, splashing, but most graphic style of Snyders. In the second we have a jealous stag, of the elk family, who, sniffing on the gale the approach of a rival lover, prepares, by "inly ruminating on the coming danger," to take the first, and fatal, advantage of his adversary. This picture is full of the poetry of art—that great power which invests the most trifling events in the great drama of Nature with interest, or even sublimity. The sensation of intense cold conveyed by this picture is very extraordinary. The white mountainous horizon is admirably relieved by the deep sky, spangled with stars, and the entire scene reminds us of Byron's "clear, but oh! how cold." The deep shadow of the elk is very effective, and the wintry desolation of the entire scene leaves upon the spectator an impression which not readily passes away. Other pictures by the same artist exhibit even more strongly the peculiar ability of which we have spoken.

The Government and the Fine Arts.—On Saturday last, there was a sale of valuable pictures at Messrs. Christie and Manson's. Mr. Eastlake upon this occasion purchased, on account of the Government, "The Judgment of Paris," a splendid picture, by Rubens, for which no less than four thousand guineas were given. This picture is remarkable for the brilliancy and transparency of the flesh. The back ground is most richly coloured. For the other picture—a Guido—"Lot and his Daughters," the liberal sum of sixteen hundred guineas was paid. This picture possesses a grandeur of design and an intensity of expression never exceeded. Both these treasures were placed in the National Gallery on Monday, and excited much attention.

The last-received American papers say that the Polka dance had just been introduced into New York, and that it is extremely popular with a portion of the citizens from its near association with the name of one of the Presidential candidates (Polk).

A Rival to Lord Rosse's Telescope.—A New York paper states that a vessel is shortly expected from Bremen with an immense telescope, which has been manufactured in that country for the National Observatory at Washington. Some idea of its magnitude may be formed when it is known that it is contained in fifteen boxes, three of which are sixteen feet in length. The telescope that is now in use at the observatory, was manufactured by the same opticians, and though not half the size of the one on its way to this country, is of great power.



"THE OTTER SPEARED."—PAINTED BY E. LANDSEER, R.A.

The Magnetic Telegraph.—The New York papers contain some curious particulars of the transmission of intelligence between Washington and Baltimore, 34 miles, by the magnetic telegraph. A large number of gentlemen were present to see the operations of this truly astonishing contrivance. Many admitted to the room had their names sent down, and in less than a second the apparatus in Baltimore was put in operation by the attendant in Washington, and before the lapse of a half-minute the same names were returned plainly written. At half-past eleven o'clock, a.m., the question being asked "What the news was at Washington?" the answer was almost instantaneously returned—"Van Buren stock is rising." It was also asked how many persons were spectators to the telegraphic experiments in Washington? The answer was "sixteen;" after which a variety of names were sent up from Washington, some with their compliments to their friends in Baltimore, whose names had just been transmitted to them. Several items of private intelligence were also transmitted backwards and forwards, one of which was an order to an agent in Baltimore not to pay a certain bill. The electric fluid proved too slow, for it had been paid a few minutes before.

Post-office Espionage.—The excitement respecting the opening of letters at the post-office is by no means diminished, and as so much public curiosity has been created on the subject, it may not be amiss to give the following amusing anecdote from the *Scotsman*. It may also serve as a hint to Secretaries of State disposed to favour the practice.—"Some years ago," says a correspondent, "in conversation with the late Sir Robert Liston, I asked him the reason of all the public dispatches to our ambassadors being sent by special couriers. He said that it was because every dispatch sent by the ordinary post was opened at the Foreign office—and he told me that when he was Secretary at Madrid, our ambassador one day sent for him, gave him a *copy of* a dispatch from our Secretary for the Foreign Department, evidently written by a Spaniard, and desired him to go to the Minister and ask an explanation of the letter containing the dispatch having been opened. When Sir Robert gave the copy to the Spanish Minister, he without saying a word, rang a bell, and when his Secretary appeared, the Minister gave him the copy, and said in a very angry tone—'How, Sir, could you be so stupid—give the gentleman his dispatch,' and then bowed Sir Robert out of the room." Another Scotch paper also contains a reasonable intimation on the subject. It says "On Thursday last, a Criminal Court was held by Sheriff Jameson, when Ann Troup, daughter of James Troup, manufacturer and postmaster, Strathmiglo, was charged at the instance of the Procurator Fiscal of the county, with having, on or about the 8th of May last, opened a post letter, which had been posted a short time previously by a young man, an inhabitant of the village. She pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to pay a fine of £5, or to be imprisoned in Cupar gaol for sixty days."—It is noticed as a curious coincidence, that Lord Ellenborough has recently been performing the same character of Post-office spy in India, where he is alleged to have commenced a system of secret letter opening at the Post-office, in order to discover who are the correspondents who send animadversions upon his acts to the public newspapers.

Railways in Italy.—The railroad between Turin and Genoa, with two branches between that city and Milan, has obtained the royal sanction. By this road, and those being laid down in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, the north of Italy will be covered with railroads uniting all the principal towns of this portion of the Italian peninsula.

A New Guano Island.—The ship *Leo* has arrived at the port of Berwick with a complete cargo of guano from Chincha, or the Bug Islands. The captain states that he loaded his vessel (about 426 tons) in 48 hours, the guano lying as thick as 300 feet; and that, had it not been for the trouble of stowing, it might have been done in four or five hours. The Bug Islands are three in number, about fifteen miles off Pisco, in latitude 14 degrees 23 minutes S., longitude 76 degrees 13 minutes.

The Loss of the Manchester.—The body of Mr. Smith, of Drogheda, wrecked in the ill-fated Manchester, has been picked up; and also the body of a man, supposed to have been one of the crew. The wreck has gradually disappeared, by the breakers washing over it and and destroying it.

Cannibalism.—A letter from Akaroa, in New Zealand, dated January 28, states that the Mahouris, a tribe of Zealanders, have killed thirty English of the colony, and eaten them. They showed the heads of their victims in triumph. Among them was that of Captain Wakefield, a distinguished inhabitant of Port Nicholson.

A Marvellous Shower.—We have heard of its raining cats and dogs—a phenomenon of rare occurrence—but according to the *Halifax Guardian* of Saturday last, frogs were rained during the late thunder storm, at the bleaching premises of Messrs. Watson, Oates, and Simpson, Crimple, near Knaresborough. During the prevalence of the storm, small frogs in abundance actually fell from the aerial regions! The *Guardian* adds, that notwithstanding the improbability of this relation, it can be attested by several of the workmen who witnessed the fact.

The Girls.—They think of Hymen and can't help sighing. When their lovers forsake them they can't help crying. They sit at the window and can't help spying. Into private matters they can't help prying. To get each a beau they can't help trying. When together their tongues they can't help plying. At the mirror they can't help twisting, and turning, and trying. They screw up their corsets, bring on the consumption, and can't help dying.—*American paper.*

A Good Swallow.—A proof of the voracity of the cod may be adduced from what follows:—One was caught at Invergordon last week, in the stomach of which was found a silver-handled pen-knife in the best state of preservation, the carving on the handle being of beautiful workmanship in silver, and not at all injured by its encasement in the belly of the fish.

A Parallel.—"By gosh, Pompey," said a nigger to a brother goggle-eyed black—"You should see what I hab bought, sich a splendacious perticular *walking-stick*—him so fine, him nearly walk alone." "What de debil wunderful about dat, Massa Cato, for I can tell you I hab got at home a *black teapot what runs.*"

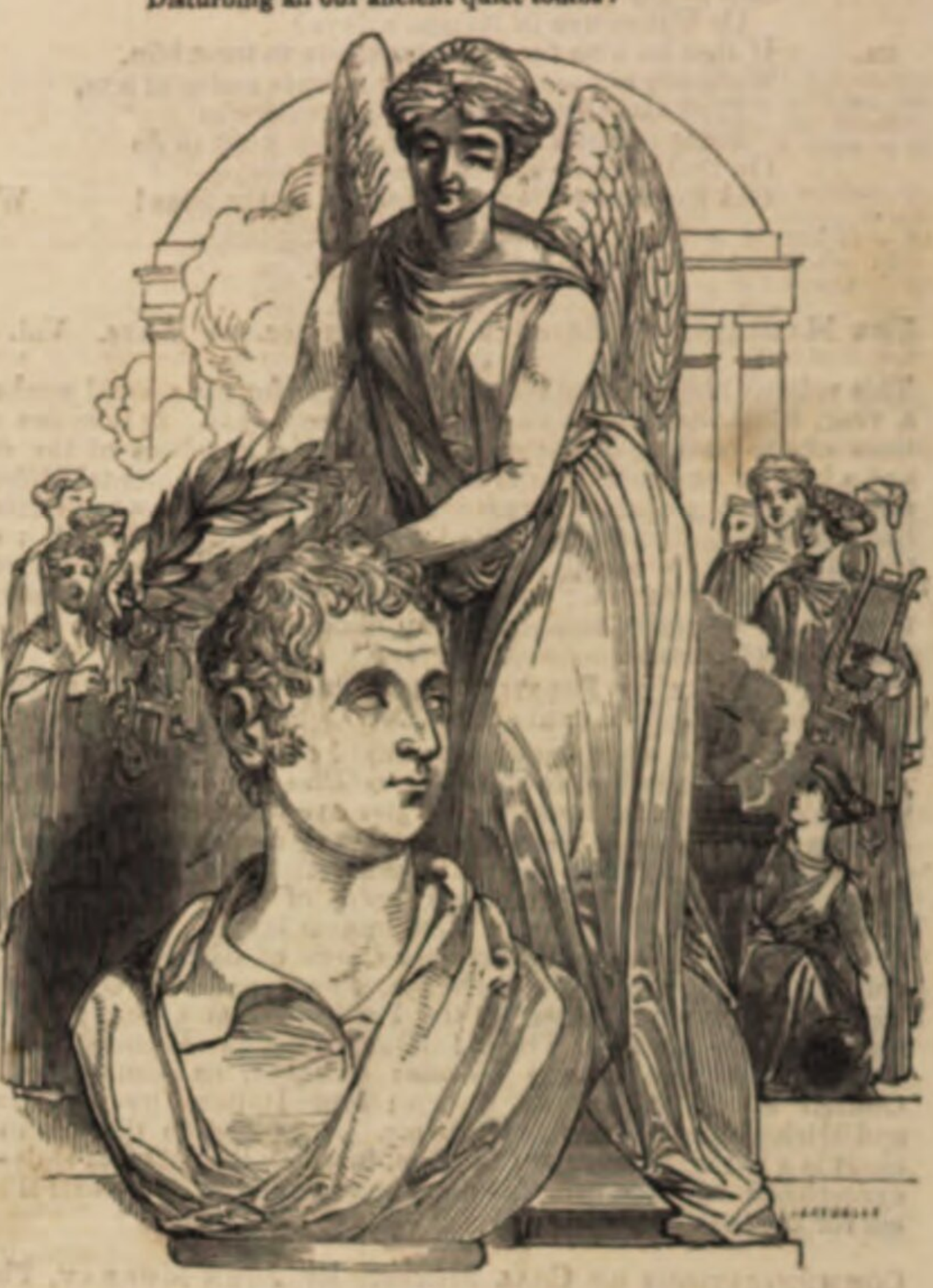
THE POET'S GRAVE!

A DRAMATIC RHAPSODY.

Scene: The Interior of Westminster Abbey, by Moonlight.

Chorus of Enshrined Spirits.

Why hold ye here this Feast of midnight Mirth
Disturbing all our ancient quiet tombs?



(Semi-Chorus.)

See! through the glimmering distance something comes,
A Stranger from the Earth!

(A Spectre appears.)

It is the Bard of Hope whose gentle smile
Lights his own footsteps through the aisle!

Chorus.

Then hail him, hail! since 'tis to greet
A kindred shade that here we meet;
We'll not repine to break our rest
When **Campbell** comes to be our guest!
"Immortal amaranth" is wreath'd
  Around his head—he's doom'd to be,
  Like us, of Mind's eternity!
A Poet's breath he always breath'd!
Wake! Handel, wake! and let the organ's swell,
With strains undying, this our welcome tell!

First Voice.

When in the lap of Poesie
I was a babe, I chanc'd to spy
A starre, precursor of the morn,
Gentilly lighting every thorn
That had a dew-drop to reflect
The beauty of its mild aspect!
I ne' had English to bestowe
Upon its name, but now I knowe
'Twas Hope, for here its Genius comes
With self-same light to gild our tombs!

Second Voice.

Certes, I would have held on my swete sleepe,
  Un'customed to the duties of the morn:—
But waking up, I have no cause to weepe,
  Now that I finde Death's minister hath shorn
One of Dan Phœbus' sunniest locks and sent
  The golden ringlet heere to deck our graves—
A laurel branch with many a tear besprent
  It doth appear, and high around there waves
That scarfe of beautye which the clouds put on,
  Hope's symbol—the mixt rainbow, whose blent hues
So softly paint the circuit of the sonne
  Wide-arch'd across the eastern sky when dews
Of evening weep to see his early fall:—
  Welcome, Great Poet! to our Sacred Hall!

Third Voice.

Substance, not semblance of that alchymy
By which strange things unite in harmony,
While to the future did thy Muse intend
Fond Memory behind, a faithful friend,
Follow'd and wept a consecrating tear,
Embalming thee with us for ever here!

Fourth Voice.

Ye old Cathedral aisles,
  On whom new lustre's shed
By this unsent-for Poet's smiles,
  Lay his head
By those kindred spirits He
Rival'd so in witchery
Of magic, spell-wrought Poesy!

Chorus.

Sleep! gentle shade!
  Within thy honour'd Tomb!
The wreath that Fame bestow'd on Thee
Is doom'd to live eternally—
  It cannot fade,
    For every Muse has bid it ever bloom!

(The Moon becomes obscured—Silence and darkness fill the Abbey walls.)

FRENCH PRESUMPTION!

AN IMPROMPTU.

Incipit optare, et totis Quinquatribus optat.

The Prince de Joinville longs to have a shot
  At our old British tars he says:—
Has he the Shannon's Chesapeake forgot
  Or Villeneuve in Nelson's days?
If that he wish for something rare to treat him,
We'll *boy* not *man* our herring boats and beat him,
  Bind him then afterwards apprentice to
  Some collier's mate to teach him what to do
On that proud element which but obeys
Old England's Flag as Sovereign of the Seas! W.

LITERATURE.

The Magazine of Science and School of Arts. Vol. V. Brittain.

This volume contains the collected numbers for the several weeks of a year, illustrated with upwards of 200 wood-cuts. It inlcudes notices of the leading inventions and scientific novelties of the day, and a host of new facts in natural history and experimental philosophy, artistical processes, ornamental manufactures, and the arts of life. The work is soundly edited by Mr. G. Francis, F.L.S.; and the information is popularly conveyed: perhaps, the best feature of the magazine is its great number of processes and practical instructions in the operative arts. It is published at such a rate as to be a marvel of cheapness.

Pocket Chart of Foreign Architecture. By Archibald Barrington, M.D. Bell.

In this chart, the exemplars are arranged chronologically, so as, by a pictured representation, to show the *relative* antiquity of the architecture of different nations; and to give examples of the Grecian and Roman orders, and of the several styles of architecture which have successively prevailed in various countries. Thus, as Egyptian specimens, we have portions of the temples of Tentyra and Latopolis, one of the Carnac obelisks, a Memnonium statue, and the colossal head of the Sphynx; as Indian, the Caves of Elephanta; as Celtic and Cyclopean, Carnac, Stonehenge, Abury, and Kits Coty House. The Grecian is represented by the Parthenon, at Athens; the Roman, by the Arch of Trajan; Byzantine and Romanesque, by Churches at Ancona and Worms; Pointed, or Gothic, by the Church of St. Ouen, at Rouen; and Italian, by the Gondi and Michaellozzi Palaces at Florence. Appended to the key to the chart is a list of buildings in London, in which the different styles are exemplified Altogether, this must be regarded as a very useful little aid for the inquiring traveller.

Communications on Coal Mines. By John Murray, Ph.D. Hamilton, Adams, and Co.

This pamphlet contains a series of sensible letters, addressed to the South Shields Committee for investigating the causes of Accidents in Coal Mines. The topics are the "After-damp, and its remedies; scientific instruments; ventilation; safety-lamps; and a substitute for gunpowder, in blasting coal." There is, likewise, a Supplement of useful hints on warming and ventilating churches, and other public buildings. Dr. Murray's unwearied scientific benevolence deserves honourable mention; and this production of a few pages is a portion of his wisdom-tempered scheme.

Factories and the Factory System. By W. Cooke Taylor, LL.D. How.

This well-timed *brochure* may serve to enlighten "the plain country gentlemen" of a certain house upon "that form of industrial organization which is usually called 'The Factory System,'" which, however, it neither attacks nor defends; but it explains what its nature is, and what are its results. The question is, at this moment, of paramount importance; and, as Dr. Taylor's is not a partisan pamphlet, but has been drawn up from parliamentary documents and personal examination, its circulation will, doubtless, effect great good.

A Guide to Life Assurance. By A. Young. Groombridge.

A pamphlet, containing the origin and progress of the system of Life Assurance, its working and benefits, with directions for effecting a policy—matters of considerable importance in a community of saving habits, such as are the English people.

Remedies Suggested for some of the Evils which constitute "the Perils of the Nation." Seeley and Co.

We have little faith in state doctors, even when regularly "called in;" and crotchety schemes upon paper are not a whit less valuable in our sight. The present volume, however, of nearly 500 pages, appears by its goodly store of facts illustrating the author's position, to be worthy of careful examination. It is divided into two sections—the State of the Nation and Remedies Suggested. The author sets out by showing the vast wealth and capability of the country, whilst the great bulk of the population is immersed in misery and disaffection. He next aims to prove the root of the evil to be the neglect of the Bible, and the setting up of the writings of political economists instead; the growth of the evil to be the idolatry of wealth and money-making; and the evil in its fruit, to be selfishness and oppression, as shown in our agricultural, factory, and trading districts. The remedies suggested are the restoration of God's Word to paramount authority; church extension and national colonization; the lightening of the labour-market; the cottage allotment system; improvement of the dwellings of the poor; amelioration of the New Poor Law; and the advancement of morals. In the latter, the state of the marriage law, beer and gin shops, cigar shops, neglect of Sabbath observance, and railway travelling on Sundays, come in for the author's several animadversion. Nevertheless, he does not probe the wound and leave it to heal of itself; but he suggests a remedy, which, with his recapitulation, fills one hundred pages. Of course, the examination of their soundness would far exceed our limits; but, we repeat that the book is well stored with facts and authorities, so that the reader may judge how far the author's inferences are correct. Usually, books of this class are made up of opinions unsupported by other than the writer's *ipse dixit*, and accordingly of little worth.

Records of Israel. By Grace Aguilar. Mortimer.

These "Records" consist of two tales "of a people of whose modern history so little is generally known, that the word *Jew* is associated only with biblical and ancient recollections, or as connected with characteristics, feelings, and spiritual incitements, wholly distinct from those which relate to man in general." The first is a story of the celebrated Edict of 1492, made at the instigation of the inquisitor, Torquemada, by which from half a million to eight hundred thousand unconverted Jews were banished from Spain; this being the heaviest affliction which had befallen the Jews since the destruction of their Temple, and final dispersion. In the second tale, of 1755—"The Escape"—the incidents and actors are taken from the history of the Jews during their secret existence in Portugal and Spain. The author is evidently of the people whose cause she so zealously and gracefully advocates in this little volume; and, as its general object is to correct some vulgar errors concerning Jewish feelings, faith, and character, we hope the work may be extensively circulated.

A Brief Historical Account of the Castle and Manor of Sudeley, Gloucestershire. Okell, Tewkesbury.

In No. 99 of our journal appeared a view of Sudeley Castle, with some descriptive details, which appear to have been borrowed, by a Correspondent, without acknowledgment, from the little work before us. This explanation is due to its author; and we are pleased to gather from him that not only is the castle being architecturally restored, but the walls are to be re-hung with tapestry, the windows refilled with ancient stained glass; and some very interesting additions to the pictures have been made from the celebrated Strawberry Hill collection. The "brief account" is carefully compiled, and is indispensable to the visitor of taste to Sudeley.

Spring Buds, Summer Flowers, Autumn Leaves, and Winter Hours. By Samuel Shepherd, F.S.A. Hatchard and Son.

A small volume of poems and sonnets, written at various periods during the space of thirty years; and now published under distinguished patronage, to which, by their religious and moral tone, they are entitled.

The Hand-Book to Paris. Eighth Edition, Enlarged. Strange.

The great merit of this guide is, that it contains much practical information upon matters likely to be serviceable to the traveller in France; and, as the author has lived in that country more than 20 years, and gone over the ground which he describes at least fifty times, his little volume is entitled to special mention.

Electrical Experiments. By S. Francis, F.L.S. D. Francis.

This is a cleverly arranged collection of some five hundred experiments in the science of Electricity, assembled from various accredited sources, as well as from the author's own practice; he having been accustomed to make all his own apparatus, and to lecture on natural philosophy, for many years. His treatise is stated in the preface to contain more experiments and illustrations than any other work upon the subject; and all the facts that are known with certainty, relative to frictional electricity. When we consider the importance of electricity during the last few years, and its daily increasing attractiveness in explanation of the most stupendous phenomena, we need scarcely recommend this work to the reader's attention: it is neatly printed, and liberally illustrated with wood-cuts.

A Treatise upon the Practical Drainage of Land. By Henry Hutchinson. Houlston and Stoneman.

Draining, as one of the first principles of Agriculture, has, of late years, excited considerable attention, both as to its importance and the mode of executing it. The volume before us is the work of a practical drainer: it is well arranged in sections treating of the several varieties of drainage. that on Boring Artesian Wells, or "bore-holes," as the author terms them, is very striking, from the utility of boring having been as yet but very little considered in connection with drainage.

The North British Review. No. I. W. P. Kennedy.

The object of this new appearance in the "Periodical" field is "to meet the increased intelligence, in connexion with the strong religious feelings of the age." Nevertheless, it is not intended to be a theological journal: "no subject that can occupy the interest of a well-cultivated mind will be excluded. But topics of every kind will be treated by individuals accustomed to view them in their highest relations; and papers of a more strictly religious character will be frequently introduced," though without advocating the distinguishing peculiarities of any particular sect, and merely by referring to those great principles upon which all the evangelical communions are agreed. Such are the principles of this new Review, just issued from Edinburgh. Its table of contents presents a most attractive array of first-class subjects, as Cuvier—Ethiopia—the Corn Trade—Mrs. Grant's Letters—the Crusades—Tractarian Poetry—Domestic Life in Sweden—Sewell's Christian Morals—the Policy of Party—and Lord Jeffrey's contributions to the "Edinburgh Review." The opening paper contains an analysis of the brilliant *Eloge Historique de Baron Cuvier*, by M. Flourens, Secretary to the French Academy of Sciences, and includes a brief history of the life of Cuvier, his labours in natural science, and the splendid discoveries to which they conducted him: for, "it was reserved for Cuvier," says the reviewer, "to show that the laws of classification, and the philosophy of natural history, could rest on no other foundation but an intimate knowledge of the structure and organization of natural bodies. In this manner, Comparative Anatomy became the handmaid of Zoology; and on these two sciences did Cuvier erect the new scicnce of Fossil Remains, which has itself become the basis of Geology, and thus revealed to us so many wonders."

The second paper is a *resumé* of Major Harris's Journey to the Christian Court of Shoa, in Abyssinia. The article on the Crusades has for its text-book Michaud's celebrated *Histoire des Croisades*, the interest of which has been resuscitated of late by a disposition among the writers of La Jeune France to applaud the Crusades, and to overawe the suffrages of all history against them. The Poems of the Rev. Mr. Faber and Lord John Manners, "ardent and accomplished disciples of the Oxford school of theology," are the *pegs* of the paper on Tractarian Poetry; and Miss Bremer's novels, those of the article on Swedish life. The concluding paper on Lord Jeffrey and the Edinburgh Reviewers is a sparkling piece of criticism.

Facts and Fancies. By George Godwin, F.R.S., &c.

A volume of gracefully written tales and sketches, as its title implies, alternating fiction with truth; replete with good, taste, and forming a very pleasing acquisition for the drawing-room table. Here is a specimen:—

POMPEII.

And this is Pompeii? Magnificent desolation! Before me, in solemn majesty, stands the Temple of the Goddess Fortune; behind me lies that which was once a city, lifeless and motionless—a body without a soul. The noonday sun blazes fiercely in the heavens; the world is up and stirring, but *here* it is still as night; not a bird, not a thing of life is there to break the melancholy, sepulchral silence.

Two thousand years ago, a countless multitude occupied this place, full of life, hope, and joy—possessing the same powers, prejudices, and passions which now rule us; nay, on this very step may Cicero have stood, surrounded by listening crowds; who have all perished, leaving little save these stones to tell of the things that were. I feel awe-stricken and heart-sick; and dare not to move, lest my own footfall should make more dreadful the stillness which exists. Whence comes this sickness, this involuntary yearning of the heart? It is from sympathy with those who *are* as I *must* be: it is from innate knowledge of mine own evanescent nothingness.

On a heap of rubbish at my feet lies a small ring, which once perhaps bedecked the finger of some proud Pompeian dame! that little worthless bauble has here lain buried, while twenty generations of the rich and miserable, the virtuous and the bad, have passed from off the earth. *That* is unimpaired; of *them* there is no trace; the elements which composed their bodies have entered into other combinations, and their original form is lost. Stay! In nature nothing is or can be destroyed; it may be changed by commixture in proportion and in appearance; it may be now as air and then as water; still the same particles are in being, and ever will be until the end. Here then I see consolation; their minds (whether in heaven, whether in paradise with the houri, or whether animating some other form upon the earth) must also still exist; and those whom I have deplored are not *dead*; they have merely changed their dwelling-place.

French—Spanish—German—Italian—&c., without a Master. Gilbert, Paternoster-row.

We have heard of hand-books to the Continent without a guide, but we very much opine that the ear is not so fit to go alone as the eye, or we should not have so much *patois* in every language all over the earth. What becomes of the phrases, "Castilian purity," "Parisian accent"—"lingua Toscana in bocca Romana," if, like one bird learning another's song, the ear be not the informant of the peculiar music or harshness of a language? Moreover, no language possesses all the sounds of all others, and therefore it is vain to attempt their description by any visual combinations. The Spanish *j* for instance, to represent which there is no equivalent sound in our language; and the Englishman is referred to another pronunciation of which he knows nothing at all. With this exception, the works in question are admirably conceived, and will serve as capital companions to even a little oral instruction.

Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress Converted into an Epic Poem. By C. C. V. G. Shields and Son, Parsonstown.

This paraphrase has been undertaken at the suggestion of the late Dr. Adam Clarke, in his "Postscript to a Life of John Bunyan." The Doctor was of opinion that "The Pilgrim's Progress would be more generally read, and more abundantly useful to a particular class of readers, were it turned into decent verse. The whole body of the dialogue and description might be preserved perfect and entire; and the task would not be difficult, as the work has the complete form of an epic poem, the versification alone excepted. But a poet, and a poet only, could do this work; and such a poet, too, as is experimentally acquainted with the work of God on his own soul." Whether C. C. V. G. possesses these high qualifications may be a matter of dispute. Here is a specimen:—

Then saw I in my dream, while thus they speak,
A miry slough the scene's fair prospect break;
Sunk in the middle plain its slime appear'd,
They mark'd it not until its banks they near'd:
This slough was nam'd Despond, and suddenly
Amid its mire, our trav'llers struggling lie;
There wallowing, begrim'd with mud and dirt,
And grievously by gathering perils girt;
Christian, by reason of the load he bare,
Began to sink, o'ercome by dread despair;
Then Pliable, with taunting tone of woe,
Cried, "Neighbour Christian, where, pray, art thou now?"
"Truly I know not," Christian meekly said,
While troubled thoughts oppress'd his heart and head.

The book is, certainly, a curiosity in its way: the paraphrase is preceded by a Life of Bunyan, by R. H. Wetherell, Esq.; and the volume concludes with a Key to the Pilgrim's Progress, by the paraphraser, in which he notes: "It is a curious fact, and one not generally known, that a complete design of a Pilgrim's Progress is to be found in Lucian's 'Hermotimus:' it is not to be imagined that Bunyan could have seen it there, from the limited educational advantages he possessed; yet the obvious allegory occurred to his mind, unschooled as it was, in a similar arrangement with that suggested by Lucian."

Thoughts on Duelling, and its Abolition. Nickisson.

A well-timed pamphlet, recommending, as the only possible, effectual step to prevent Duelling—"the establishment of a Court of Honour, for the trial and cognizance of those affairs for which gentlemen now demand of each other satisfaction; one which will give them an opportunity of appealing to their peers, to judge whether their conduct or that of their antagonist has been that of a gentleman, or unworthy of a gentleman, instead of having to appeal, as at present, to the pistol-barrel." Still, the writer thinks Government must act as the central power.

The Hand-book to Gibraltar. By an Old Inhabitant. Cowie.

A guide-book to the Rock of Gibraltar, with lithographic illustrations, is a true sign of these locomotive times. The powers of steam have, indeed, enlarged our sphere of observation. "Steamers," says our hand-book writer, "run to Spain and Portugal; and the Rock of Gibraltar, being restored to its former dignity of a city, and possessing, for the first time, a bishop (there are now two), with a cathedral, tempts our metropolitan to become a cosmopolite, to undergo the horrors of an eight days' voyage, with the advantage of seeing both Lisbon and Cadiz." The country is well described in the Hand-book; and all the information that a tourist can require, is here very neatly given.

Backgammon: its History and Practice. By the Author of "Whist." Bogue.

A smart, ironical preface, ushers in this neat little manual of the "brave winter's sport," teeming with "the dainty delicacies of Kenny Meadows' pencil—each design a little history." The author divides his subject into Preliminary, History, Instructions, Chances, Technicalities, and Laws; and each chapter is as lively and rattling as the box and dice itself. Here is a humourous outline of the game:—

Backgammon has always been a fireside, a domestic, a conjugal game; it is not so abstruse as to banish conversation on general topics; it does not, like chess, or love, or art, or science, require the entire man, whilst the ever-recurring rattle of the dice keeps the ear alert and the attention alive; it has often been found an anodyne to the gout, the rheumatism, the azure devils, or "the yellow spleen." Pains and physicians, alms and law suits are forgotten when—

The quick dice
In thunder leaping from the box, awake
The sounding gammon.

THE POET'S PRINCELY POWER.

VERSIFIED FROM A LITERAL FRENCH TRANSLATION BY G. FLETCHER, AUTHOR OF "CLAUDINE'S CROSS," "ADELPHIAN LYRICS," &c.

Within my heart a sweet voice gladly sings;
  All things seem smiling 'neath the "old roof-tree."
Though home is humble, to the rude wall clings
  Ivy, and clothes it with embroidery
Richer than braids the royal robe of kings;
  And all is fair, for man hath left me free
The chattering sparrows come with restless wings,
  To break my rest. I from my pallet flee;
And to the sun look forth with gladsome eyes,
Seeking the clime where Fancy's pictures rise.

On buoyant wing my thoughts bear me afar;
  Though poor, a palace I can have, and gold.
Ye sordid, take the coin that peace doth mar!
  No ducats in my coffers can be told:
Yet wealth is mine—vast, as my domains are;
  No miser e'er in such profusion roll'd.
And thou, bright phantom, in my dreamy car,
  Oh, Happiness! thy form I dare enfold:
Awake, thour't gone—flitting far away—
Life's butterfly among its flowers at play.

A lord complain'd to me: his splendid halls
  Brought no sweet slumber to his fever'd brow.
I said—"The spirit that your mind enthralls
  Is vanity; self-love doth bind ye now:
'Humble your heart!' the voice of Nature calls."
  Thron'd in my car, I see, from its bright prow,
A mansion fair, with shining marble walls;
  And richer than the lordling's 'tis, I trow;
In'aid with gold; in cunning carving drest;
In that fine home I take my lofty rest.

Over my rustic guise my dreams have thrown
  An emp'ror's robe. Many a costly gem,
More priceless than enwreaths a monarch's crown,
  Is glitt'ring in my regal diadem.
Go, watch your treasures—tell the ingots down—
  Ye gold-bought crew! I scorn you, and contemn
Your mammon-lust. A king e'en, or a clown,
  I coldly pass: what is my pow'r to them,
When in my car I pass the world's bleak strand
O'er the cloud-bridge that leads to Fancy's land?

A traveller said, "Come, friend, aboard my bark;
  The curtain, which your pow'r undraws, but shows
A little sky; your scenes are dull and dark."
  "Not so," quoth I. And, at my spell, arose
Tagus and Nile—Alpine glaciers stark—
  Etna's red gulf, which fountain-fires disclose—
My spirit saw. Swift as the soaring lark,
  Icebergs I view; or where the South-breeze blows.
The cage is here; yet on the unseen wind,
The mind-bird glides, chainless and unconfin'd.

In dream-car thron'd—white sails and moving sands
  Float by, 'mid earth's four quarters far and wide:
I the Antilles seek, where, rock-grown stands
  The fragile *lienes;* the humming-bird, wing'd pride
Of shore of Ind pass, with its rosy lands—
  A swallow's fleet career; and now doth glide
Asia's green palms; anon, the varied strands
  —Egypt and Araby—where hot winds ride
An arid march. Yet there sweet valleys lie
Behold, how fair! how rich the vermil sky!

For me, each country and each clime is fair:
  My bird's gold tinted wing I paint at will;
The petals of my flowers; th' insect rare,
  That dwelleth in its leaves. Mine is the skill
To sculpture rocks; silver'd, beyond compare,
  My glaciers rise; torrent or fairy rill
Leap at my word; I warm the Eastern air
  With purple light; its sun my pow'r doth fill.
Yea, in the strength of my caprice, I hold
The globe itself, and form it to my mould.

A lover, scornful, cried—"Love flies your dream!"
  "Not so," I said; "I have a nymph divine;
Fresh as sweet May; pure as th' flower-kiss'd beam
  Of Spring's young time: a gentle love is mine:
My spell hath fram'd her; giv'n the sapphire gleam—
  Her star-lit eye's soft ray. At my incline
The angel came; no lover e'er cou'd deem
  A brighter idol thron'd on Beauty's shrine.
I am a Raphael, on whose easel's drawn
A chaste Madonna, holy as the dawn.

The pink's soft satin stains her lily face—
  Pure her complexion, as her sinless mind;
Her crown and veil are modesty and grace.
  Though she was beautiful—oh, womankind
Ne'er took a fairer shape!—yet still a trace
  Of perfume to the bud, remain'd behind:
She lack'd a heart. As in a Parian vase,
  A grain of incense thrown—thus I combin'd
Love with her soul. She was, without that dow'r,
A lifeless statue, or a sceatless flow'r.

Mine is the wealth of worlds: the poet's gaze
  Makes him the master of a boundless home.
Fancy is prodigal: with its bright rays
  It paints the trees more green; the river's foam
Yields liquid crystal: where th' enchanter strays,
  How fair the city! Now the palace dome,
Gold-tinted, shines! Oh, grant me length of days,
  With Fancy for my guest! still let her come
And rule my thoughts! Reality is cold;
And where she dwells the reign of Fancy's told.

London, May, 1844.

Re-opening of York Minster.—York Minster was re-opened on Friday week, after having undergone a complete restoration. The Very Rev. W. Cockburn, D.D., the Dean, preached on the occasion.

There is now residing in an almshouse at Leek, Staffordshire, a woman named Widow Hargreaves, formerly of Endon, in the 87th year of her age, who is cutting a complete new set of teeth.

A Post-office Pie.—The *Stamford Mercury* states, that a day or two since a gooseberry pie was sent through the Post-office. For the sake of those who ate it, we hope that Sir James had no finger in it, the Home Secretary having, just now, not the cleanest of hands.—*Punch.*

The Brazilian Tariff.—According to the *Manchester Guardian*, a copy of the new Brazilian tariff has reached town, although it has not been officially promulgated, and it is stated that it will cause a very large increase in the duties on all the principal articles of export from this country. It is pretty generally known, that the duties levied on articles of British manufacture, at the present time, though nominally at a uniform rate of 15 per cent., amount in reality to 21 per cent. *ad valorem*, but, by the tariff proposed, these duties will vary in amount; those articles which constitute the bulk of the exports from this country will be subjected to duties, varying from 30 to 60 per cent. *ad valorem*, which will, no doubt, have a very serious effect upon British commerce. For this result we have only to blame the restriction which our own laws have placed upon the trade ot Brazil, by prohibitory duties upon her staple articles of produce.

A New Comet.—The discovery of a new comet, in the constellation of Hercules, was announced on Tuesday at the sitting of the Paris Academy of Sciences. It is slightly nebulous, but the observations appear to have been as yet imperfect. At the same sitting, M. Gautier gave an account of some new observations of the spots on the sun's disk. He is of opinion that the years in which the greater number of these spots exist, are sensibly colder than when they are comparatively few in number.

Arrangement of Time.—It is a wise arrangement to divide the day into sections, and to allot a given time to every occupation. By this method, every duty would have the proper time allotted to it, and there would be no fear that one which afforded pleasure would be followed to such a length as to leave no time for another which might be regarded as less agreeable.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

On Thursday night last that old and deserving favourite of not only the musical public, but also of a large circle of private friends, Puzzi, *il primo corno del mondo*, took his benefit at this house, and if we were to judge by appearances, a *benefit* in the *full* sense of the word it was. The opera was "Anna Bolena," with the magnificent cast of *Anna Bolena*, Grisi; *Henry VIII.*, Lablache; *Percy*, Moriani; the page, *Smeaton*, Favanti; and *Jane Seymour*, by a Signora

Giuseppina Rosetti, from the Grand Opera at Vienna, who, if she be not first-rate, is a singer of very distinguished physical and cultivated powers. Her aria in the second act was very brilliantly executed, and her duet with Grisi deserved the highest praise. Moriani sang divinely in the part of *Percy*, particularly in the duet with Grisi in the second act, and the trio with her and Lablache. The impersonation of *Henry*, by this last mentioned truly great *artiste*, is beyond all eulogy. He seemed to have stepped out of an old Holbein frame. The *beneficiaire* played his delightful Fantasia on Bellini's beautiful quartetto, from the "Puritani," "A te o cara," and another *tema* from the "Lucia." Next came the second act of "Guillaume Tell," with Persiani and Mario, the whole winding up with "La Vivandière," forming altogether one of the most delightful evening's treats that could be enjoyed by musician or accomplished amateur. A word *en partant* to Mr. Lumley; let him select a more *civil* list of box-keepers, or correct the manners of those in his present employ. The house was crowded to excess.

It is said that Mr. Webster, of the Haymarket, is about selecting a play from the rejected of those sent in by the competitors of the prize comedy, £500. Bets are 20 to 1 that Webster will select a play far superior to "Quid pro Quo."

According to the American papers, Mr. Macready has realized about 40,000 dollars by his engagements in that country; and it is likely that he will double the amount before he leaves, making his 80,000 dollars in less time than Fanny Elssler made hers.

The Attempt to Create a Disturbance at her Majesty's Theatre.—The two individuals who a short time since caused a disturbance by distributing bills at her Majesty's Theatre, with a view to force Mr. Lumley to engage Signor Salvi, having consented to pay £50 each to stop proceedings, the lessee has kindly consented to do so on condition that the money shall be distributed to ten different hospitals to be named by him.

Quid Pro Quo.—A brief correspondence has taken place between Mr. C. Mathews and Mrs. Gore on the subject of the allotment of the characters in this comedy. Mr. Mathews having stated that Mrs. Gore had expressed her regret that there was no part in the comedy which she could offer to Mrs. Mathews, and that Mrs. Gore had suggested that Miss Julia Bennett should play the character originally assigned to herself. The fair authoress in her answer considers the letter of Mr. Mathews confirmatory of the statement in the preface that he had *refused* the part offered to him, on the plea that he was too old for it. Mrs. Gore adds rather naïvely, and probably by way of *quid pro quo* for the letter, that perhaps the same reason determined Mrs. Mathews to decline the part marked down for her.

Angling Extraordinary.—On Thursday last as Mr. Padwick, son of Henry Padwick, Esq., solicitor, was angling in a pond, near Horsham, he hooked a small roach, which was instantly seized by a perch, and the two were as quickly swallowed by a jack. After some considerable trouble, the three were safely brought to land, and exhibited as a great curiosity to many persons.

The Model of Venice.—This beautiful work of art has been purchased by Mr. Tyler, the enterprising proprietor of the Surrey Zoological Gardens, where it is to be exhibited, and where, no doubt, it will prove an attractive feature.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Campbell, the poet, has left all his personal property to his niece, Mary Campbell. Among it is the copy of a portrait of her Majesty, sent to him by the Queen herself; and the silver bowl presented to him when Rector of the University of Glasgow. The personal property was sworn under £2000. The testator states in his will, that he makes no provision for his son, because he will be entitled to a certain sum of money on the testator's decease, which he deems a competent provision for him.

A letter dated Van Diemen's Land, Feb. 14, and addressed to a party in Bath, states that the writer, who has frequent opportunities of hearing of Frost, Williams, and Jones, says they are all well in health and spirits; and, owing to recent alterations in the convict system, are now at liberty, in the colony, and are consequently free to dispose of their labour as they please.

A letter from Florence of the 26th of June informs us that Prince Jerome Buonaparte has precipitately left that city, after long occupying one of the finest palaces of Florence, where he formerly held a sort of court. The Prince's sudden departure is ascribed to financial embarrasments which it is impossible for him to overcome at this moment. The Marchioness has not accompanied him.

At the present time passengers are actually being conveyed from Newcastle to London, by steam-boat, at the rate of *two shillings* per head.

The Bristol and Gloucester Railway (77½ miles in length) was opened throughout on Monday morning, and the event was marked with the usual demonstrations of rejoicing. By the opening of this line the inconvenience which has been hitherto experienced from the disseverance of the chain of railway between the west and the north of England is obviated.

A cat was last week thrown down a coal-pit at Whitehaven by some cruel and mischievous person, and was afterwards found at a depth of 96 fathoms as well as if nothing had happened.

The Customs receipts at Liverpool, for the month ending the 5th instant, have been the greatest ever known, the amount having reached half a million sterling; and that, notwithstanding the great reduction which has taken place in the duties upon timber, turpentine, and other important articles, and the entire abolition of the duties on exports. The receipts at Liverpool for the first half of the present year have exceeded £2,150,000 sterling, or nearly one-fourth of the entire Customs of the whole empire for the same period.

On Monday afternoon, a special train on the South Western Railway arrived at the terminus, Nine Elms, containing nine tons and a half of Sysee silver, which had been brought from Portsmouth. The above specie is part of the money agreed upon by the Chinese government to be paid to this country for the ransom of Canton, and arrived at Portsmouth a few days ago in her Majesty's ship Childers. The specie was conveyed to the Mint.

The boy Jones, who became so notorious by secreting himself in Buckingham Palace, has, it appears, been playing his pranks at sea. He has for some time been on board the Warspite as a first class boy. During last month, while the ship was between Tunis and Algiers, there was the exciting cry of "A man overboard!" The life buoy was let go, which blazed away with a steady beautiful light, and dropped considerably astern immediately. The cutters were lowered after a little confusion, and pulled for the buoy, where they found no less a person than Master Jones, who was holding on with one hand, and dashing the sparks (arising from the port-fire) from his face with the other. As they approached he sung out—"Here I am, look lively." They quickly succeeded in getting him into one of the boats, the other taking the buoy in tow. It was believed that he jumped overboard for the purpose of seeing the life-buoy light burning.

The convicts, Barber and Fletcher, sailed on Monday from Woolwich, with upwards of 300 convicts, on board the Agincourt, for Norfolk Island. Previous to his departure Barber wrote a long letter to the *Times*, reiterating his innocence in the most solemn manner, and expressing his regret that his counsel did not call all the clerks of his house to submit every paper connected with his case. Had this been done, he says, and if other parties who had transactions with him had been examined, they would have proved facts raising the strongest possible presumption against his being a guilty participator in the frauds.

The Madras East India ship, Captain Kitching, took fire on Monday night at Deptford, and very considerable damage was done to her. The origin of the fire is unknown; some attribute it to spontaneous combustion amongst the Government stores in the fore-hold.

Recently intelligence has been received from Sydney, Cape Breton, concerning the loss of the Sir George Prevost, emigrant ship, on a reef of rocks to the westward of Gaberus, and but for the moderate state of the weather it might have terminated in a fearful sacrifice of human life, the ship having upwards of 160 souls on board. Happily, however, the crew were all saved.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Queen's counsel:—John Hodgson, Esq., Charles Stewart Whitehurst, Esq., Wm. J. Alexander, Esq., Robert Charles Hildyard, Esq., and James Parkes, Esq.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

The Hon. Miss Caroline Boyle, niece to the Earl of Cork, and Maid of Honour to the Queen Dowager, had a miraculous escape from drowning a few days ago, at Allarston, the Earl's seat near Frome. Miss Boyle was on a pleasure excursion on the lake, and when pushing off among some willows she lost her footing, and fell from the boat where the water was 16 feet deep. Miss Boyle clung to the boughs. Miss Warburton, her companion, threw her the end of an oar from the shore. Miss Mary Boyle, who had been waiting the arrival of the tow-boat, at the further end of the lake, alone unmoored the boat, and assisted by Miss Warburton, succeeded in dragging in the half lifeless lady just as her strength was giving way and her hands were relaxing their hold.

Steam-Boat Collision.—On Tuesday evening, about seven o'clock, another steam-boat collision took place on the river Thames off the residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, by which the lives of many were placed in the greatest jeopardy. It appears that the Pink, Chelsea boat, was proceeding up the river with the tide, when, by some means or other, she ran into the side of the Daylight iron boat, and the crash was tremendous. Nothing could exceed the alarm of the passengers, the females especially, but the captain of the Daylight successfully exerted himself in making for Lambeth stairs, when the passengers were removed to another vessel, the Moonlight, for the completion of the voyage.

Drunkenness and Death at Fairlop Fair.—Sunday evening, Harriet Milwood, a middle-aged female, who with her husband kept a large toy stall at Fairlop fair, and who had been in the habit of going to different fairs to follow the same occupation, drank to such excess as to become much intoxicated. Her husband and herself had, in consequence, some words, when the latter declared she would stop on the ground no longer, and managed to get into a light cart for the purpose of going home. When about to drive away, her husband, who had suffered much from her conduct during the evening, exclaimed with much fervour, "I wish you may break your neck before you get home." The wretched woman took no notice of the observation, nor did she make any reply, but she had not driven away more than 200 yards, when she tumbled out of the vehicle, and falling with considerable force on her head, actually broke her neck, and in a few moments was a corpse.

Furious Driving.—On Tuesday afternoon two young women, named Ann Jones, the wife of a mariner now at sea, and Mary Wilson, a sempstress, of No. 6, Gower's-walk, Whitechapel, went out for an afternoon's walk; and, after remaining some time in Old Stepney churchyard, they left for the purpose of returning home, and had just reached the remains of King John's Palace, on Stepney-green, about 100 yards from the Cemetery, when a horse, driven at a furious rate, and which was drawing a cart along the road, knocked them both down close to the curb-stone, and the off-wheel passed over the body of Mrs. Jones, and killed her on the spot.

Frightful Occurrence.—On Tuesday afternoon Ellen Anderson, one of the female servants of Mr. Locke, of 140, Sloane-street, fell from the parapet of the house into the area, and was so seriously injured, that death is likely to ensue. It is stated that she was making her way to the next house on a visit to one of the servants there, as she had frequently done before.

Sudden Death on the Croydon Railway.—On Wednesday evening, Mr. Joseph Payne held an inquest at the Green Man Tavern, Tooley-street, on the body of Mr. Thomas Anthony Fenton, aged eighty, of Finchley Park, Ripley, Surrey. It appeared that deceased had come to London by the Croydon train on Tuesday morning, and he was returning at twenty-minutes to five P.M., and had just taken his seat in a first class carriage with two of his sons. As the train began to move, his sons observed him lean forward, and on a closer inspection discovered that he had become suddenly indisposed. They caused the train to be stopped and deceased was conveyed from the carriage to a waiting-room, and Mr. Clarke, a surgeon, was sent for. On his arrival he pronounced deceased dead, most probably from the rupture of some blood vessel, caused by over-exertion at his advanced time of life.—Verdict, "Natural death."

Explosion on the Brighton Railway.—Great excitement prevailed at the Brighton terminus on Monday, by the non-arrival of the last train from London, and after the lapse of about half an hour a pilot engine was dispatched up the line to ascertain the cause. It appears that when near the Hayward's Heath Station, one of the tubes of the boiler burst, and the train was enveloped in steam. A messenger was dispatched up the line for an engine, but before he returned the pilot from Brighton arrived, and propelled the train for the remainder of its journey, after a delay of an hour. No one was injured by the explosion.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange.—Although the arrivals of English wheat up to our market this week have been by no means extensive, we have to report a very inactive demand for all descriptions of that grain. The best samples have, however, mostly sold at previous rates, but the value of other kinds has suffered an abatement of 1s per quarter. Of foreign wheat the imports continue moderately good, while the amount of business doing in it is small, at barely stationary prices. Malting barley has supported its value, but grinding and distilling sorts have given way 1s per quarter. Although the receipts of malt have been rather limited, that article has sold heavily, though offered at a reduction of from 1s to 2s per quarter. The supplies of oats being more than adequate to meet the wants of the dealers, we have to report a further decline of from 6d to 1s per quarter in the quotations. Beans have sold heavily, at 1s per quarter less money. White peas are quite as dear, but grey and maple qualities are 2s lower. Flour very dull, but not cheaper.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 46s to 54s; ditto white, 53s to 61s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 44s to 52s; ditto white, 44s to 54s; rye, 31s to 33s; grinding barley, 27s to 28s; distilling ditto, 31s to 32s; malting ditto, 32s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 59s to 60s; brown ditto, 57s to 60s; Kingston and Ware, 62s to 64s; Chevalier, 64s to 65s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s to 22s; potatoe ditto, 23s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s to 21s; ditto white, 19s to 21s; tick beans, 29s to 31s; old ditto, 38s to 40s; grey peas, 31s to 33s; maple, 33s to 34s; white, 35s to 38s; boilers, 38s to 39s per quarter. Town-made flour, 45s to 48s; Suffolk, 38s to 39s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s to 38s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 58s to 61s; Dantzig, red, 50s to 56s; white, 56s to 61s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 23s to 24s; oats, brew, 17s to 19s; ditto feed, 14s to 17s; beans, 24s to 28s; peas, 28s to 29s per quarter. Flour, America, 24s to 25s; Baltic, 24s to 25s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Owing to the favourable state of the weather, the business doing, in all kinds of seeds, is small, at barely late rates.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 54s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 40s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 41s to 43s; hempseed, 35s to 38s per quarter; coriander, 15s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 17s to 20s; white ditto, 10s to 13s; tares, 4s to 5s 0d per bushel: English rapeseed, new, £28 to £30 per last of ten quarters: Linseed cakes, English, £9 15s to £10 10s; foreign, £5 15s to £7 0s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 0s to £6 0s per ton; canary 55s to 58s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; of household ditto, 6d to 7½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 55s 8d; barley, 34s 5d; oats, 22s 11d; rye, 35s 0d; beans, 38s 2d; peas, 36s 6d.

Six Weeks' Averages that govern Duty.—Wheat, 55s 8d; barley, 32s 6d; oats, 22s 5d; rye, 34s 1d; beans, 36s 11d; peas, 34s 11d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 17s; barley, 6s; oats, 6s; rye, 8s 6d; beans, 6s 6d; peas, 8s. 6d.

Tea.—During the whole of the week this market has ruled extremely inactive, owing to the recent large imports, and prices of most descriptions are on the decline. The stock is now about 4,000,000 lb. larger than at the corresponding period in 1843.

Sugar.—For all kinds of sugar—the supply of which in warehouse is very extensive for the time of year, we have to report a very dull inquiry, and, in some instances, the rates are 6d per cwt. easier.

Coffee.—Although the quantity of coffee offering is rather extensive, a fair amount of business is doing, and prices are about stationary.

Provisions.—The market for Irish butter has again ruled heavy, at a decline of quite 1s per cwt. Corks and Limericks have sold at 72s to 74s, and Waterfords 73s to 74s per cwt. landed. For forward delivery nothing is doing. Foreign butter is a mere drug, and 1s per cwt. lower. Prime Holstein may be had at 74s to 76s per cwt. Bacon moves off slowly at late rates. Mild cured sizeable is held at 47s to 48s landed; while stale and inferior parcels may be had at 41s to 45s; and heavy, 41s to 43s per cwt. All other kinds of provisions meet a dull sale at late rates.

Oils.—This market is firm in general, and prices are firmly supported.

Tallow.—For most kinds of tallow we have a steady demand at full prices. For forward delivery several parcels have sold at 42s 6d to 42s 9d per cwt. The stock is now nearly 2000 casks less than in 1843.

Hops.—The accounts from the plantations being rather more favourable than of late, the hop trade is in a sluggish state at almost stationary prices.

Wool.—Although the imports of wool continue large, and several public sales are declared, the demand by private contract is rather active at full prices.

Potatoes.—The season for old potatoes being now nearly closed, those qualities are a dull sale at barely late rates. New potatoes sell steadily at from 8s to 15s per cwt.

Coals.—Holywell Main, 23s; Ord's Redhugh, 18s; Old Pontop, 18s 6d; West Wylan, 22s; Gosforth, 24s; New March, 22s; Braddyll's Hilton, 25s 6d; Hilton, 25s; Russell's Hilton, 25s per ton.

Smithfield.—For the best old Downs we have had a steady demand, and prices have been well supported. In all other kinds of stock a limited business has been doing at barely previous rates. Beef from 2s 4d to 3s 10d; Mutton, 2s 6d to 4s; lamb, 4s to 5s; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; and pork, 2s 4d to 4s per 8lbs., to sink the offals.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—For the time of year our supplies of slaughtered meat have been good, yet the general demand has ruled steady at our quotations. Beef from 2s 2d to 3s 4d; mutton, 2s 4d to 3s 8d; lamb, 4s to 5s; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; and pork, 2s 4d to 3s 10d per 8lbs by the carcass.

Robert Herbert.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

The Money Market has remained in a very quiet state since our last publication. There is still great abundance of capital unemployed, but at the same time profitable channels for annual incomes to the capitalists are gradually unfolding themselves. Circumstances have latterly much improved the present condition and the future prospects of the great Joint Banking Associations in the Metropolis, and the shares in them are daily now attracting the attention of those who desire to invest their property at fair profits and with solid security. For the shares of the London and Westminster Bank, the demand continues to exceed the supply in the market for sale, and to make purchases, higher prices must be submitted to by the buyers. In the shares of the Union Bank of London, also, increased activity prevails, in consequence of the very satisfactory annual report made on Wednesday by the Court of Directors. For India Stock, likewise, a considerable demand has existed throughout the week, and higher prices have been consequently demanded. Bank Stock has also advanced to 200; and in all these descriptions of securities a fair portion of business has been transacted. Not so, however, is the present condition of our Funded Debt, for the transactions on the English Stock Exchange, since our last publication, have been neither extensive nor interesting. The monied interest consider the present price of the Consols too high for investment, with security to the monies so invested; but still, small purchases made by trustees and by public companies, have caused them to reach 99½, the July dividend deducted. Other descriptions of our funds have ruled proportionally high.

Amongst the shares of all the great railway associations, also, the abundance of money is operating most favourably. The dispute so long existing between the Grand Junction and the London and Birmingham Companies having been amicably arranged, public confidence is again reappearing in the solidity of the property, and a considerable improvement in the value of both these great undertakings has been the necessary consequence. Great North of England and Midland Counties' shares have likewise advanced severally £2, and an equal improvement has occurred in those of the Great Western, and of the Liverpool and Manchester lines. Edinburgh and Glasgow are £1 higher than they were last week, and so also are those of the Glasgow and Ayr line. In short large sums of money continue almost daily to be added to the £80,000,000 sterling already embarked in railway property.

On the Foreign Stock Exchange, also, foreign bonds and securities have, during the week, attracted the attention of the capitalist to the usual extent, and a considerable quantity of business has been again transacted in various descriptions of them. A remittance in dollars, on account of the next half-yearly dividend, caused Mexican bonds to advance 2 per cent.; and in Spanish Threes, the operations of speculators caused an improvement of 1 per cent., since our last publication. Brazilian bonds are likewise gradually advancing, and so are those of Venezuela. In Belgian and Dutch stock, purchases to some extent have again been made, at last week's quotations. The foreign demand for the bonds of the northern states of Europe is still rather active than otherwise; and Russian and Danish bonds fully maintain their late high prices. Thus there appears to be nothing unsatisfactory during the last week in this great department of the London money market.

On the Royal Exchange last foreign post-day, there was again a large amount of bills drawn on the Continent, for sale, but the demand for remittance, chiefly in payment for foreign agricultural produce at present importing into the United Kingdom, exceeded the supply, and a small depreciation in the rates of the foreign exchanges was the necessary consequence. Gold is now dearer in Hamburgh than it is in London.

British Funds.—London and Westminster Bank, 26½ to —; London Joint Stock Bank, 14½; Commercial Bank of London, —; National Provincial Bank of England, —; Bank Stock, 199 to 200; East India Stock, 285 div. off; Union Bank of London, 12½ to —; Three per Cent. Consols, 99 ex. div. to 99½; Three per Cent. Reduced, 99¾; Three and a-Half per Cent., 1818, —; Three-and-a-Half per Cent. New, 101¾ ex. div.; Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Reduced, 102¾ to —; Five per Cents., —; Long Annuities, 12½ 7-16 to —; India Bonds, 96 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 76 prem.; Consols for the Settlement, — to — ex. div.; National Bank of Ireland, — to —; Consols for the Opening, 99 to 99½; South Sea Stock, —; South Sea Old Annuities, —; Union of Australasia, —; Provincial Bank of Ireland, 15; Colonial Bank, —; British North American Bank, —; Canada Bank, 44 ex. div.

Foreign Bonds and Securities.—Belgian, 103½ to —; Buenos Ayres, 35 to —; Colombian Bonds, 14 to —; Venezuela, 42 to —; Greek Bonds, 15 to —; Mexican, 36½ to 36; Portuguese Converted, 46½; Peruvian, 27 to —; Spanish 5 per Cents, 23½ to —; Spanish 3 per Cents, 33½ ex div.; Dutch 2½ per Cents, 61½ to —; Dutch 5 per Cents, 101; Russian 118½ to —; Austrian Bonds, 115 to 116; Danish, 88 to 90; Brazilian, 83 to —; Chilian 105; Cuba 6 per Cents., —; Neapolitan, 105 to —; Dutch 4 per Cents, —.

Prices of Shares.—Birmingham and Derby, 66 to 67; Scarborough Branch, 21; Birmingham and Gloucester, 98, Bristol and Exeter, 77 to 78, Eastern Counties, 11½; Registered, 13½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 63 to 64; Great North of England, 102 to 104; Great Western, 126 to 127; Hull and Selby, — to 60; London and Brighton, 46½; London and Blackwall, 7½; Greenwich, 6½; Croydon, 18½; London and Birmingham Stock, 227 to 228, Manchester and Leeds, 107 to 108; Manchester and Birmingham, 56; South Western, — Midland Counties, 98 to 99; North Midland, 97½; Newcastle and Darlington, 39; Northern and Eastern, 58; Paris and Rouen, 39; Paris and Orleans, 39; South Eastern and Dover, 35½; York and Norwich, —; Dublin and Cashel, 5½; Guildford Junction, 6½; Lancaster and Carlisle, 4½ to 5; Chester and Holyhead, 5½; North British, 2½; Strasburg and Bale, —; Rouen and Havre — pm.; Caledonian, 3½; Leeds and Bradford, —; Yarmouth and Norwich, 25½; Bristol and Gloucester, 46; Liverpool and Manchester, 226; Glasgow and Dumfries, —; York and North Midland, 106; London and South Western, 83; Norwich and Brandon, 7½; Grand Junction, 224; Trent Valley, 11; Carlisle, and Dumfries, — —.; Orleans and Bordeaux, 2; Glasgow and Ayr, 58 to 59; Edinburgh and Berwick, — to —; Lancaster and Dumfries, —; Hull and Selby, — to 60.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, July 5.

WAR-OFFICE, July 5.—3rd Dragoon Guards: Lieut. I. R. Warner to be Captain, vice Nugent; Cornet C. P. Coote to be Lieutenant, vice Warner; F. A. Oakes to be Cornet, vice Coote. 17th Light Dragoons: Lieut. H. R. Boucherett to be Captain, vice Broadley; Cornet S. Le Hunt Hobson to be Lieutenant, vice Boucherett; Cornet N. M. Innes to be Lieutenant, vice Taylor.

12th Regiment of Foot: Ensign G. H. M. Johnston to be Lieutenant, vice Butcher; C. Maitland to be Ensign, vice Johnston. 23rd: Sergeant-Major C. Grant, Grenadier Guards, to be Quartermaster, vice G. Moore. 43rd: Captain R. N. Phillips to be Captain, vice Havelock. 46th: Captain G. P. Mansel to be Captain, vice Clarke. 48th Lieut. G. S. Tidy to be Captain, vice Hall; Ensign W. F. Wyndowe to be Lieutenant, vice Tidy; Sergeant-Major J. Mancor to be Ensign, vice Windowne. 53d: Capt. C. F. Havelock to be Captain, vice Phillips; Capt. W. H. H. F. Clarke to be Captain, vice Mansel. 60th: G. Warburton to be Second Lieutenant, vice Roche; Lieut. J. F. Jones to be Adjutant, vice Mitchell. 88th: Ensign S. Dunning to be Adjuant, vice Maxwell.

Rifle Brigade: Sec. Lieut. A. Lautour to be First Lieutenant, vice Dawson; J. C. Nicholl to be Second Lieutenant, vice Lautour.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment: Ensign J. N. Holmes to be First Lieutenant, vice Mortimer; S. Peel to be Ensign, vice Holmes.

Unattached.—Lieut. G. Man to be Captain.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, July 3.—Royal Regiment of Artillery: First Lieut. P. R. Cocks to be Second Captain, vice Caddy; Sec. Lieut. W. F. Lock to be First Lieutenant, vice Cocks.

ADMIRALTY, July 3.—Corps of Royal Marines: Gentleman Cadet F. C. Knight to be Second Lieutenant.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—S. H. SPENCE, Maltster, Leeds.

BANKRUPTS.—T. H. SKELTON, stationer, Southampton. F. STOKES, importer, London-wall. P. TANSLEY, straw-plait dealer, St. John-street. M. CASANAS, wine merchant, Fenchurch-street. J. RAMSAY, cheesemonger, Chapel-street, Somerstown. T. J. SWAINE, innholder, Newland-street, Eaton-square, Pimlico. T. HINDMARSH, grocer, Hartlepool, Durham. P. PLANK, perfumer, Plymouth. J. VERNON, licensed victualler, Monks Coppenhall, Cheshire. R. LODGE, innkeeper, Thornhill, Yorkshire

Tuesday, July 9.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, July 5.—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Michael Kennedy, as Consul at Galway for the United States of America.

WHITEHALL, July 6.—The Queen has been pleased to present the Rev. Donald M'Connochie to the church and parish of Durness, in the Presbytery of Tongue and county of Sutherland, vacant in consequence of the Rev. William Finlator, late Minister thereof, having ceased to be a Minister of the Church of Scotland.

WHITEHALL, July 8.—The Queen has been pleased to present the Rev. Neil Mackenzie to the church of Duror, in the parish of Appin, in the presbytery of Lorn and shire of Argyll, vacant by the transportation of the Rev. Donald M'Naughton, late Minister thereof, to the church and parish of Killin, in the presbytery of Weem.

BANKRUPTS.—C. BEAVIS, Shirley, Hampshire, carpenter. A. PORTWAY, Braintree, Essex, tea-dealer. J. PAGE, Devonshire-terrace, Fulham-road, builder. H. M. SHAW, Newport, Hampshire, jeweller. A. POTTER, Kidderminster, carpet manufacturer. J. CROWDER and J. GREEN, jun., Macclesfield, Cheshire, trimming manufacturers. W. COWARD, Hartlepool, Durham, baker. J. WOOD and W. NORTON, Fenany-bridge, Yorkshire, fancy cloth manufacturers. C. B. REYNOLDS, Devizes, Wiltshire, tailor.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—T. WHITSON, late of Blairgowrie, writer. W. LYON, Dundee, hotel-keeper. J. LINDSBY, Glasgow, slater. R. M. KENNEDY and J. KENNEDY, Glasgow, chemists.

BIRTHS.

On the 6th inst, at Thorpe place, Surrey, the lady of the Rev. Edward Leigh Bennett, of a daughter, still-born.——On the 10th inst., at Vauxhall, the lady of John R. F. Burnett, Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 9th inst., at St. James's Westminster, the Rev. Edward Hartrop Grove, Vice-Principal of Brasenose College, to the Hon. Harriet Lister, one of Her Majesty's Maids of Honour.——On the 9th inst., at Kensington, William Longman, Esq., to Emma, eldest daughter of Frederick Pratt Barlow, Esq., of Kensington.——On Wednesday, the 10th inst., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Horatio Kemble, Esq., to Margaret Amelia, only child of Lieutenant Colonel Carpenter, of Potter's-bar, Middlesex.

DEATHS.

On the 20th of May, at Bombay, Captain C. B. Morton, of the 10th Regiment of Native Infantry, by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the tent of Major Willoughby, on the Esplanade, aged 41.——On Sunday, the 7th inst., at Leamington, in her 59th year, Elizabeth, the wife of the Rev. J. James, D.D., Canon of Peterborough.——On the 5th inst., Captain William Williams Foote, R.N., of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, in the 77th year of his age, 65 of which were spent in the service of his country. He was one of the few survivors of Rodney's action.

"ORLANDO," THE WINNER OF THE DERBY.

The Derby day rose fair and bright,
You did not hear the Cits complain—
The farmers would have felt delight
If there had been a *running rain.*

Throngs filled the road to Derby Downs,
Expectant thousands reached the plain,
Their harness reeked with horses' sweat—
Yes, bridle, bit, and *running rein!*

The soldier gay rode there away,
With spur on heel, and glove on hand, O—
The Channel Downs, for Epsom Downs,
The sailor left—the sea *for-land O!*

The world came to a *grand stand;* still
The sun shone down upon it, O, so
Hot, that *Orlando's* backers were
For full five minutes *furioso!*

Yet other favourites matched the field
Whose fate their betters would not leave, O,
Like Music's eggs their wagers were,
For they were all laid "*Con motivo!*"

Before the race—'twas ever so—
The *legs took exercise* with pother,
While many of them took the *odds,*
Just to be *even* with each other!

They *herald,* soon the horses in,
Be-*times* their speed the jockeys boast;
Who will not *chronicle* that name
Which he shall own who wins the *post?*

What ho!—they ride!—now some rejoice,
While others' hearts are filled with dolours;
One jock has struck his horse to win,
While all the rest have *struck their colours!*

Hurrah, Hurrah! for Running Rein,
He loudly is proclaimed the winner—
To all the world his owners say,
Now, gentlemen, go home to dinner!

But not too long the taunt endures,
For soon their money vision *breaks* up,
And all their *chops* fall down at once,
When Weatherby wont give the *stakes* up!

Ah! no he wont—tho' legs demand,
With all their sable birds of feather by,—
For he says no—give up's no go,—
Whether by fraud or force wont Weatherby.

A four-year-old is Running Rein!
The Turf must have *some* satisfaction.
"I'd scorn the action," Wood exclaims,
"And more than that, I'll *bring* the action."

The action 's tried—"Wood *versus* Peel;"
The lawyers hit their hardest knocks,
And Running Rein, with all his jaw,
Is ordered in the witness-box!

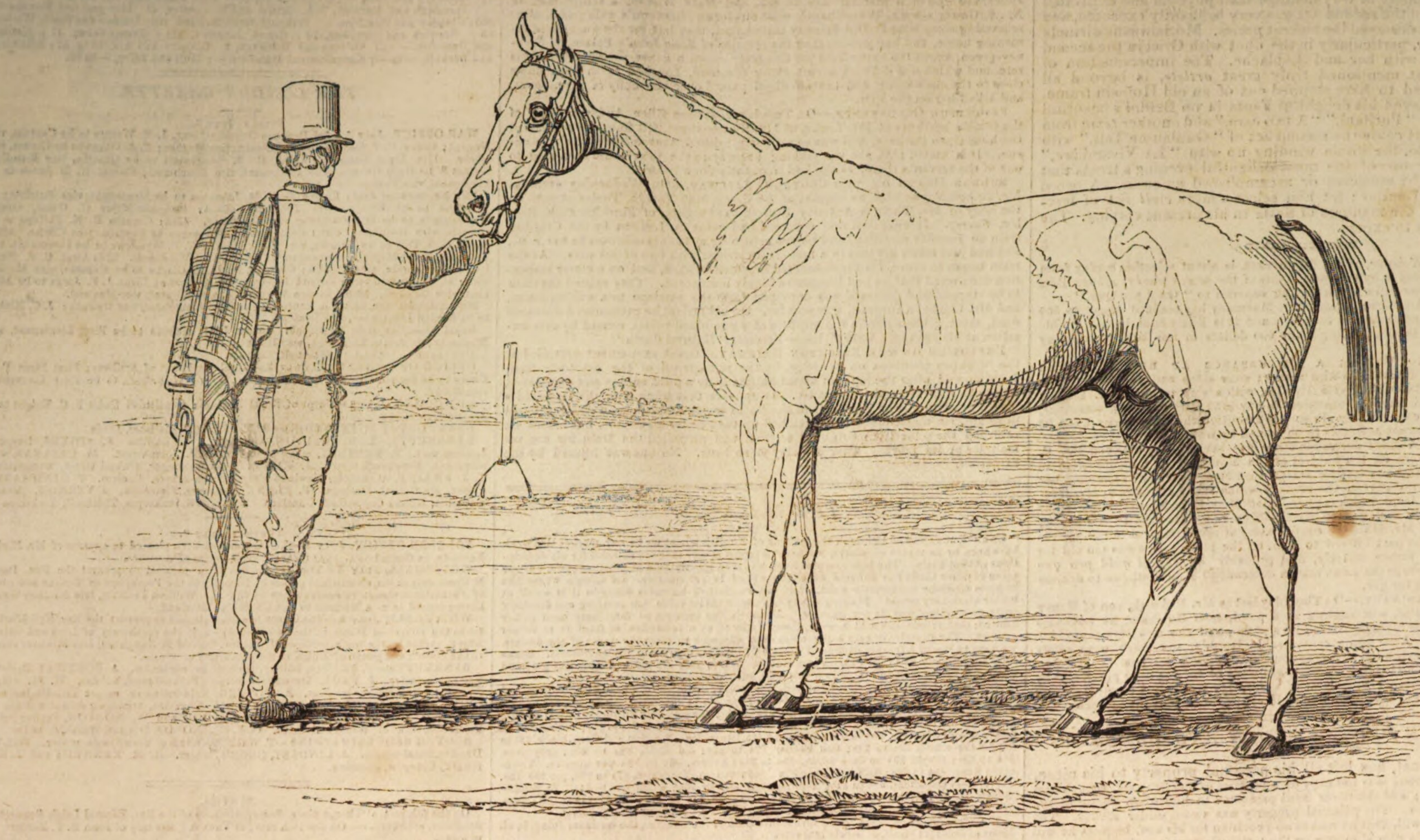
The Peel assents—the Wood protests—
The jury feel in a quan*dary.*
No matter, Alderson has got
A cacoethes vet*inary!*

Horses come seldom into court,
Tho' asses gather there amain,
And Alderson 's a farrier judge,
Who *will* examine Running Rein.

They hurry east, they hurry west,
To find him still they are unable—
Ah! when a case is so *stall'd* off,
Men think it can't be very *stable!*

They hurry north, they hurry south,
Still all their seeking is no good;
Well, Wood can't find him, so its clear
That Running Rein has *cut his Wood!*

So up he gives his cause; the Judge
Says very well, I think you *should man;*



COLONEL PEEL'S "ORLANDO," THE WINNER OF THE DERBY. DRAWN BY J. F. HERRING, SEN., ESQ.

And Wood replies, I've been no doubt
  Imposed on by that *bad man, Goodman.*

The Judge then cries this cause has failed,
  And every one I think must *see vy!*
Goody is bad ; so in your hands
  Jury! defendant's verdict *leave I!*

With this remark, which here to make,
  Justice—too much disgusted—begs ;
That Lords perform a blackguard *feat,*
  When they begin to bet with *Legs!*

With this Peel's counsel turns and says,
  We've gained, now what are you going to stand O?
What, but a very feast of gold,
  Part of stakes that won Orlando!

The great interest excited by "The Running Rein Case," and the verdict for the proprietor of "Orlando," induces us to present to our readers the above portrait, from a drawing by Mr. J. F. Herring, sen.

Orlando stands 15 hands 1 inch high; and his colour is a bright bay; he has a white face, and white hind legs; is a wiry animal, and very blood-looking; his head is lean, and full of character; his neck light; shoulders oblique; good fore and back ribs; deep in the brisket; good arms and thighs, and flat legs; rather long pasterns, with capital feet; he is one of the best tempered animals perhaps, as a race horse, that we have ever seen.

THE CHAPEL ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S.

Many readers of the *Court Circular* may remember "the early service," "the daily service," and "the afternoon service," at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, which, during the London season, are attended by many persons of distinction: the Duke of Wellington and Sir Frederick Trench, for example, are regular attendants at the early service. The history and details of the establishment, are not, however, so well known.

The Chapel Royal, then, is believed to be the same that belonged to the ancient hospital, suppressed by Henry VIII. It was retained, in accordance with the good old custom of attaching a place of worship to all noble residences, beneath whose roof the lord of the manor and his humblest ploughman might meet to worship the God of rich and poor, in whose sight each had equal claims to regard. It is a Royal Peculiar, and, as such, is exempted from all episcopal jurisdiction. Divine service is performed here in the same manner as at our various cathedrals. Its establishment consists of a Dean, usually the Bishop of London, who has a salary of £200 per annum; a Lord High Almoner; a Sub-Almoner, whose salary is £97 11s. 8d. per annum; a Clerk of the Queen's Closet, who has beneath his jurisdiction three deputy clerks, and a closet keeper, the latter of whom is allowed £41 per annum, besides £50 for necessaries, and £31 5s. for linen and washing. Besides these, there are one or two inferior officers, such as choristers, &c.

This is not the only ecclesiastical foundation belonging to what is termed the Queen's household. There are in all forty-eight chaplains, that preach in turn before the Royal Family, though of that number but few of them perform service in the Chapel Royal, and we know not that all have salaries. In addition to those chaplains, there are ten priests in ordinary; but several of these offices are held by one and the same person.

There is one relic of the old Papal times still lingering among these officers, or, if now abolished, was in existence as late as 1815, when the Rev. Dr. Henry Fly held the office. It is that of *Confessor to the Royal Household*: of course, as auricular confession is not a tenet of our church, the situation is happily a sinecure. It brings a salary of thirty-six pounds ten shillings only to its holder: the reverend gentleman who held the office in 1815, was also one of the ten priests in ordinary.

There are, in addition to those officers, sixteen gentlemen of the Chapel Royal, who have each a salary of £73 yearly; and five Clergymen, and eight Gentlemen in Waiting.

The organist and composer has a salary of £146 yearly; the ordinary organist, £41 10s.; The violist, £40, and the lutanist, £41 10s. yearly; but, as these instruments form no part of the modern choir, these places are sinecures, generally held by two Gentlemen of the Chapel. The musical service of the Chapel has been famed, probably, from the time of the founder. Henry VIII., we know, was not only a lover of music, but himself an accomplished musician; and we infer this part of his household to have been on a scale of grandeur and magnificence in accordance with his well-known taste for splendour and display.

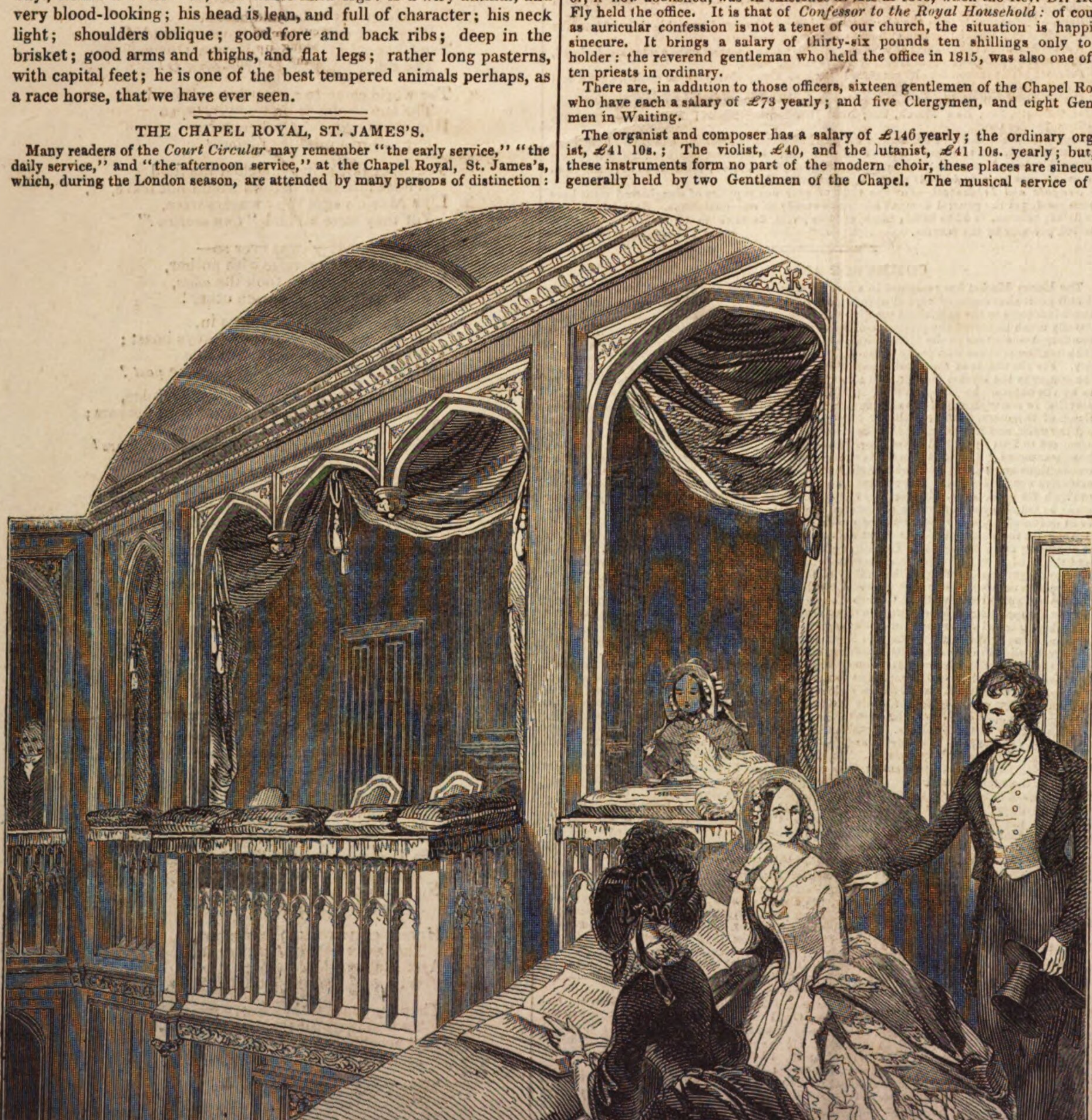
The sergeant of the vestry has a salary of £182 2s. per annum; the groom of the vestry, £51 12s; the yeoman of the vestry, £54 15s.; and there is also paid for maintaining and teaching ten children of the Chapel Royal (choristers), £320 per annum.

In the time of George III., the King, when in town, was always preceded to the Chapel Royal by a nobleman carrying the sword of state, and attended by the Lords and Groom of the Bedchamber, the Gold Staff Officer, and other officers in waiting; accompanied by the various members of the Royal Family, and such of the foreign and native nobility as happened to be in the palace at the period. The heralds and pursuivants at arms also attended, the procession being closed by the band of gentlemen pensioners.

The King was indeed a most regular attendant. Madame d'Arblay, in her memoirs, recently published, describes the perseverance with which he continued his religious duties there during 1747, at the time when he was in the prime of life, and she was one of the robing-women. According to her account he perseveringly attended prayers in November, until the Queen and family, dropping off one by one, used to leave the King, the parson, and his Majesty's equerry, to "freeze it out together."

Previous to the addition of a Chapel to Buckingham Palace, her Majesty and the Court were constant attendants at the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

The chapel is situated on the western side of the court-yard of the palace. It is a small square in plan, possessing few striking features, being altogether plain and unostentatious. In this point, it is in perfect keeping with the palace itself. A gallery runs ronnd one half of the building, the centre portion of which, immediately over the entrance doorway, is appropriated to her Majesty and suite. The ceiling is very superb, and ia one of the earliest specimens of the new style, introduced by Holbein into England, in 1540. The form of the whole is flat, with a slight curve or rise, at the two long sides; the rib-mouldings are of wooden frame work, suspended to the roof above; the panels have plaster grounds, and on these are painted various heraldic subjects, the centres being Tudor emblems. The subject is gilt, shaded boldly with bistre; the roses glared with a red colour, and the arms emblazoned in their proper colours; leaves painted dark green, ornamented each subject; and the general ground of the whole was light blue. The mouldings of the ribs are painted green, and some are gilt; the under-side, dark blue, with a running gilt ornament. This ceiling has undergone several repairs; in one of which the blue ground was painted white. In 1836, when the chapel was enlarged, under the direction of Sir Robert Smirke, the blue ground was discovered, as were some of the mottoes in the small panels.

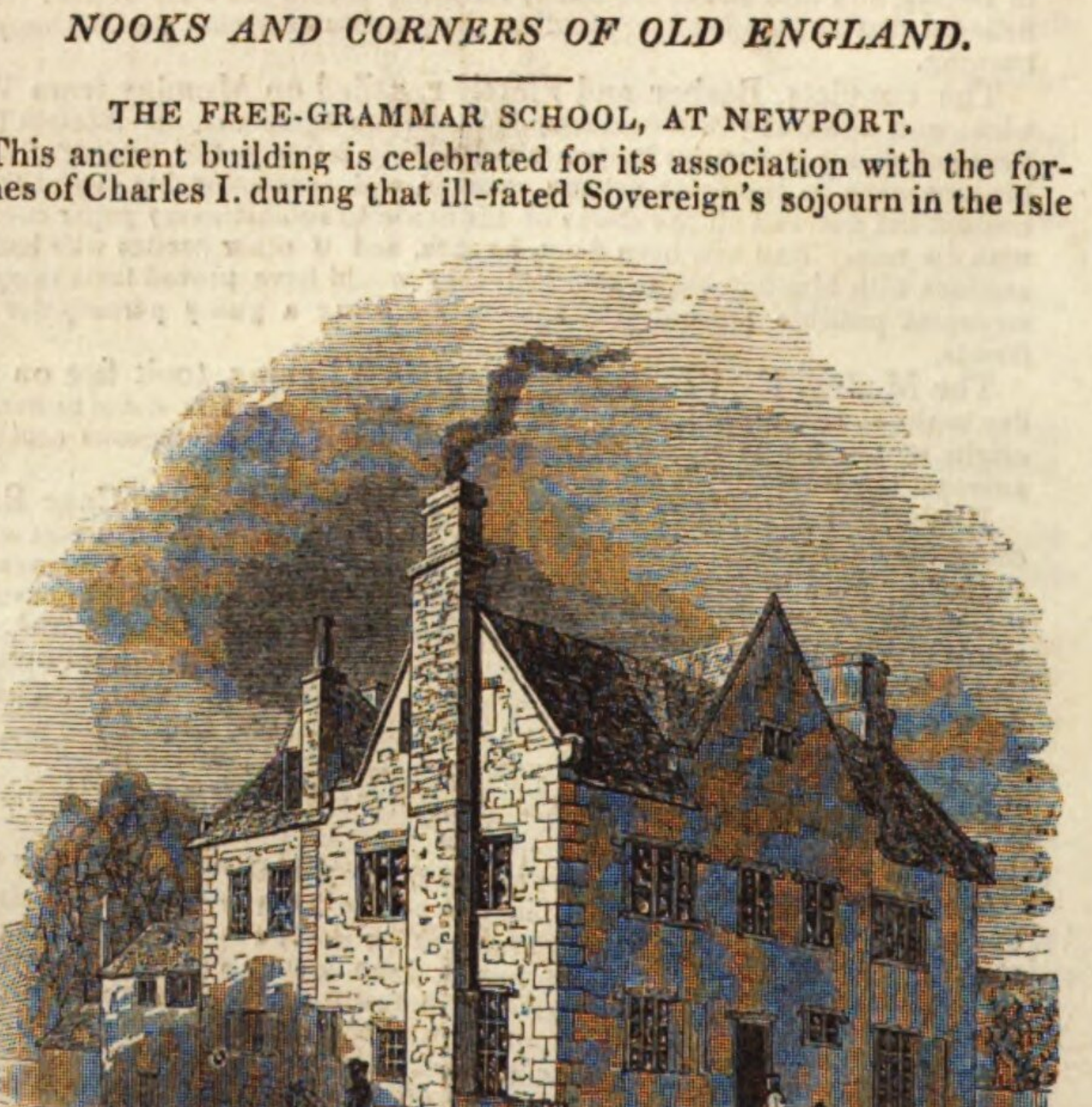


THE ROYAL CHAPEL, ST. JAMES'S.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

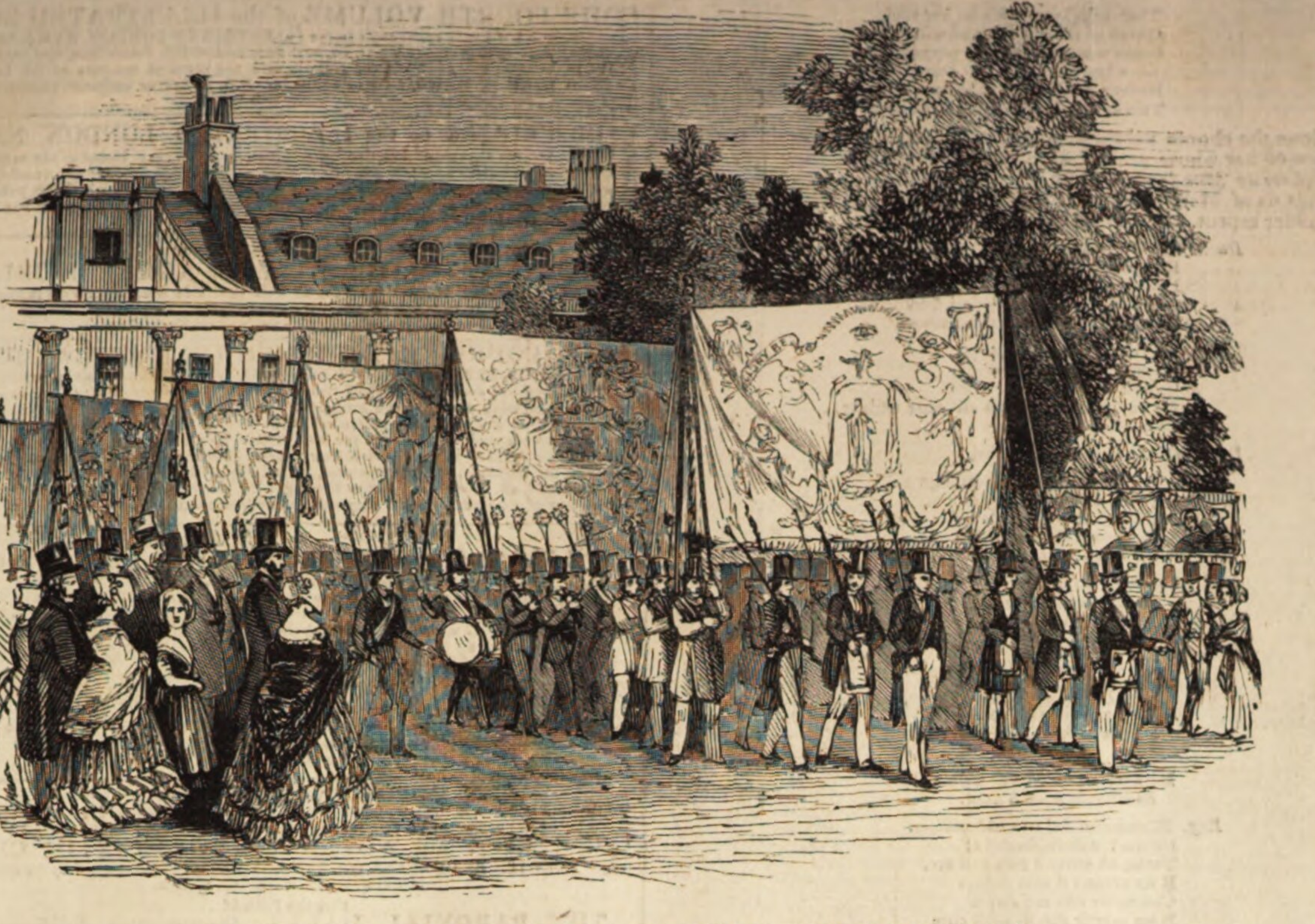
THE FREE-GRAMMAR SCHOOL, AT NEWPORT.

This ancient building is celebrated for its association with the fortunes of Charles I. during that ill-fated Sovereign's sojourn in the Isle



THE FREE GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT.

of Wight. It is still used as a school-house, and is exteriorly built of the soft freestone found in the island, shaped into rough resemblance of bricks; but, at the angles of the building, the stones are neatly squared: parts of the stacks of chimneys shown in the engraving are built of brick. The school-room is the apartment in which Charles and the Commissioners met: it is panelled with oak, which is generally in a dilapidated condition. At the east end of the room, within the memory of a very old man, was a canopy, beneath which, tradition says, the King's chair was placed. On the north side of the room, and near the canopy, are two doors, through one of which—that nearest to the window—Charles had communication with his partisans; though it is more probable that the King entered the room by this door. The room below has some tolerably ornamental carving, but of a later date than the main building.



MEETING OF THE IMPROVED ORDER OF OLD FRIENDS, IN FINSBURY-SQUARE.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE IMPROVED ORDER OF OLD FRIENDS.

Monday was the day appointed for the celebration of the anniversary of this institution, which is stated to number in its list nearly 40,000 members. The place of muster was Finsbury-square, and thither the several lodges passed in procession, each accompanied by its banner and band of music, committee bearing ornamented wands, and wearing their insignia of office. The weather was brilliant, and the appearance of the banners very splendid, there being no lack of gold and silver upon these huge floating sheets of emblazonry. The bands played lively airs, and, making allowance for the vast numbers, the line of procession was well kept. At the place of muster, represented in our engraving, the scene was that of a general holiday, and there seemed to be but one feeling of satisfaction and joy pervading the "Old Friends," and the vast assemblage of spectators. The several lodges having *formed* in the square, proceeded to the large tavern known as Highbury Barn, and there passed the day in festivity. There were in the entire procession nearly 2000 persons, 74 banners, and 30 bands of music; and the moving masses of spectators were astounding.

The respectable appearance of the "Old Friends" could scarcely fail to impress the spectator with associations of full employment, and the very healthy condition of "well-to-do." The "Order" is an improved Friendly Society, one of those institutions which, when founded upon correct principles, and prudently conducted, are beneficial both to their members and to the community at large. Like most of that which is excellent in English habits, these societies are of very ancient origin, for the guilds, or social corporations of the Anglo Saxons, seem on the whole to have been friendly associations, made for mutual aid and contribution to meet the pecuniary exigencies which were perpetually arising from burials, legal exactions, penal mulcts, and other payments or compensations. The quality of the members of these societies was not, however, confined to the operative classes. And it is now no longer necessary to establish a mutual guarantee against legal exactions and penal mulcts; and the objects of friendly societies are limited to an insurance against the natural contingencies of sickness, infirmity, and death. Nevertheless, they are clearly to be traced to the customs of our ancestors a thousand years since.

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING AT GUERNSEY, TO ADDRESS THE QUEEN.

Our readers may remember that certain injurious and unfounded imputations have lately been cast upon the loyalty of the inhabitants of the island of Guernsey; insomuch that the Government were induced, by the representations of the Governor, to despatch a number of troops to the island to suppress the imaginary insurrection. To repudiate altogether this insinuation, the islanders met in great numbers on the 2nd instant, to assure the Queen of their unshaken attachment and allegiance to her Majesty's person and Government. The day will hereafter be a memorable one in the history of the island; for up to this period a general public meeting of the inhabitants of Guernsey was a thing unknown. At all former times, and under the most urgent circumstances, the opinions of the people of the island had no other organs of expression than the States, the Court, and parochial meetings of the rate-payers. By many, indeed, it was maintained that by such means only could the public wishes be proclaimed in a constitutional manner, and that a general meeting of the inhabitants would be subversive of constitutional order. There were others, however, who could not subscribe to this opinion. The question was mooted by this party as an experiment; and, it being hailed by respectable persons of all classes, Tuesday was the day fixed for this "novel and interesting event."

As early as three o'clock in the morning, the inhabitants of the island were on the alert, as if in preparation for a national holiday. In the town of St. Peter-Port, workmen were busy in every direction hanging flags and garlands, and raising arches of evergreens and flowers brought in cart-loads from the country.

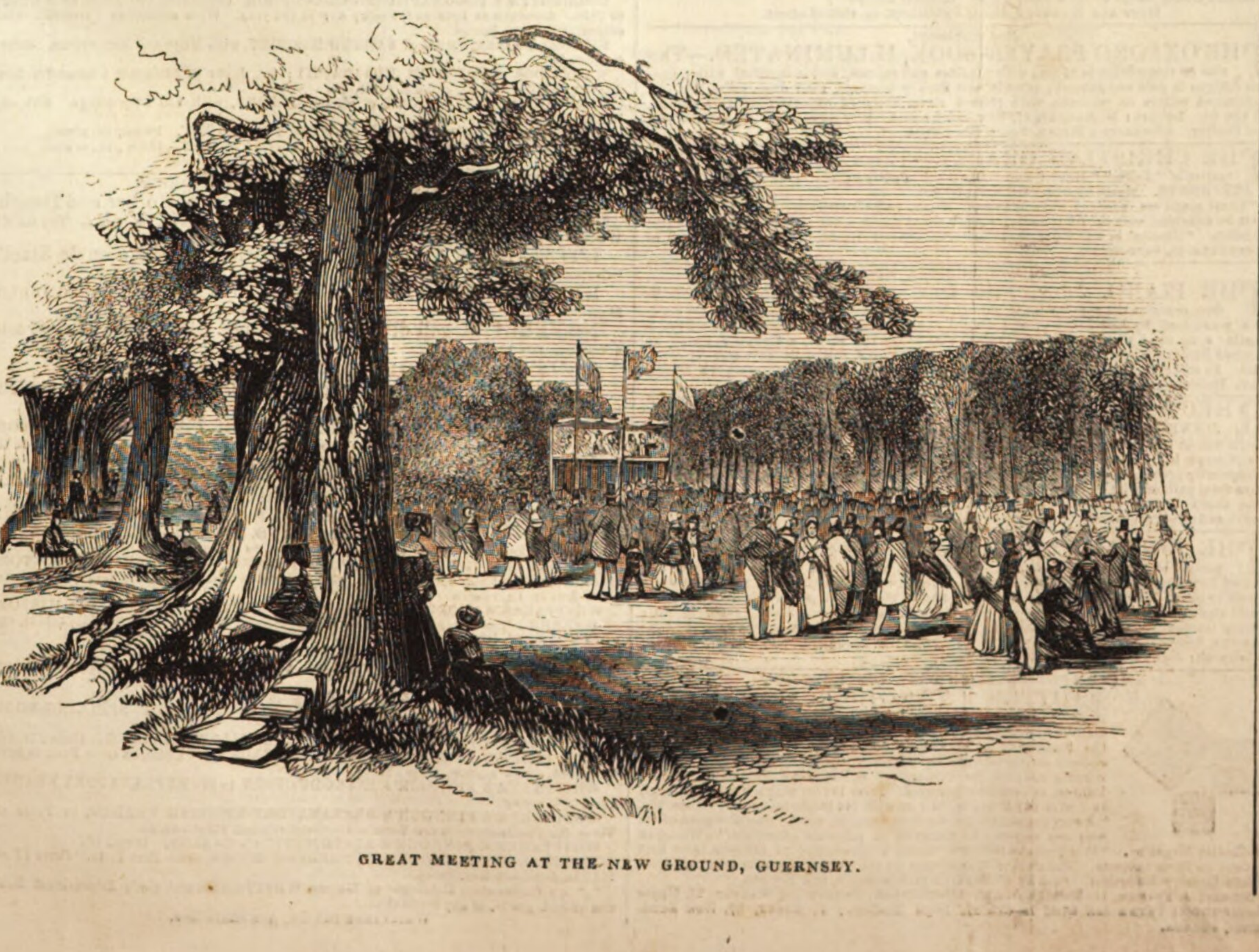
The public promenade, known as "the New Ground," was judiciously fixed on as the place of meeting, where a substantial and capacious hustings, which afterwards gave accommodation to upwards of 200 persons, was erected by Mr. Daniel de Putron. The centre was ornamented with the Royal Standard of England, whilst the Union Jack floated at each corner.

Twelve o'clock was the hour appointed for the meeting, but long before this the crowd commenced to pour in, and by noon there was collected such an assemblage of both sexes as was never before witnessed in Guernsey. Some have estimated them at 10,000 and others at 16,000, but, they may safely be stated at from 12,000 to 15,000.

The assemblage consisted of both sexes, and of all classes, and as the meeting was considered almost as a religious solemnity, all were dressed in their holiday attire, so that the mass presented a most animating appearance. Punctually at twelve o'clock, the gallant and venerable General Sir Thomas Saumarez, who the day previous had completed his 84th year, ascended the hustings, and was loudly cheered by the multitude,—the band, which was placed on a platform in front of that construction, at the same time playing the national anthem, and the whole of the assemblage being uncovered. There were on the hustings the Very Reverend the Dean, the Reverend Thomas Brock, Commissary of Guernsey, and the greater part of the Clergy and Ministers of the island, the bailiff and most of the magistrates, Sir Thomas Mansell, R.N., Lieut.-Col. Lane, Major Rynd, and a very considerable number of naval and military officers, both native and British, together with Colonels and Officers of the Militia, and many of the most respectable of the inhabitants.

The business of the meeting having been opened by the venerable chairman, resolutions were passed, and a dutiful and loyal address voted to her Majesty, amid the enthusiastic shouts of the multitude; after which the meeting was addressed by several gentlemen. The platform was then vacated, the signing of the address commenced, and in a short time 980 signatures were affixed to it. From the New Ground, the vast assembly dispersed, to witness the decorations in the town; at about seven o'clock, a vessel, of about 150 tons, was launched from the building-yard of Mr. Machon; the Independent Club-house was brilliantly illuminated, fireworks were displayed, and the rejoicings were kept up till midnight.

Our engraving, from an artistical sketch, obligingly forwarded by a correspondent at Guernsey, represents the New Ground during the meeting.



GREAT MEETING AT THE NEW GROUND, GUERNSEY.

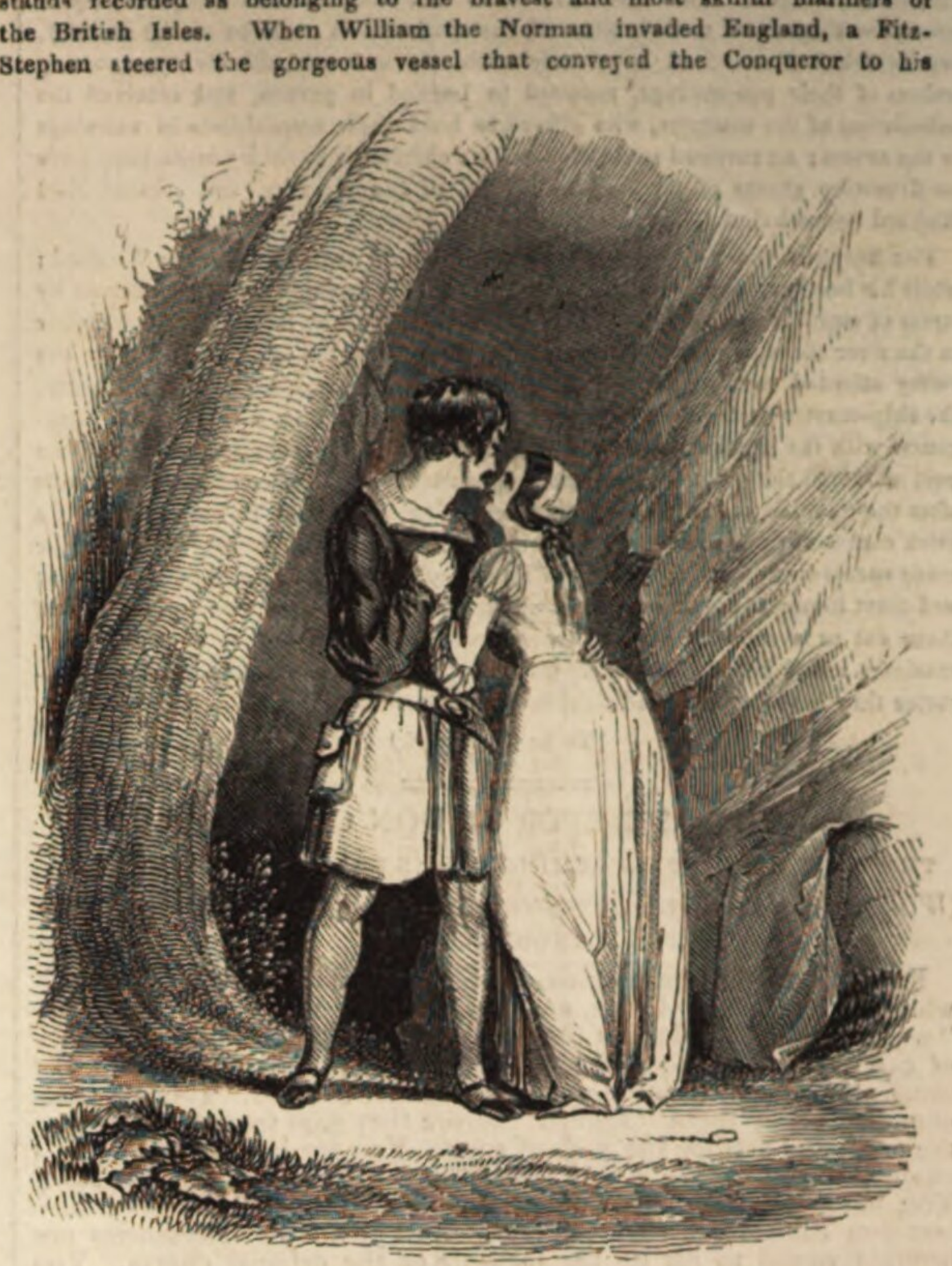
FITZ-STEPHEN.

BY

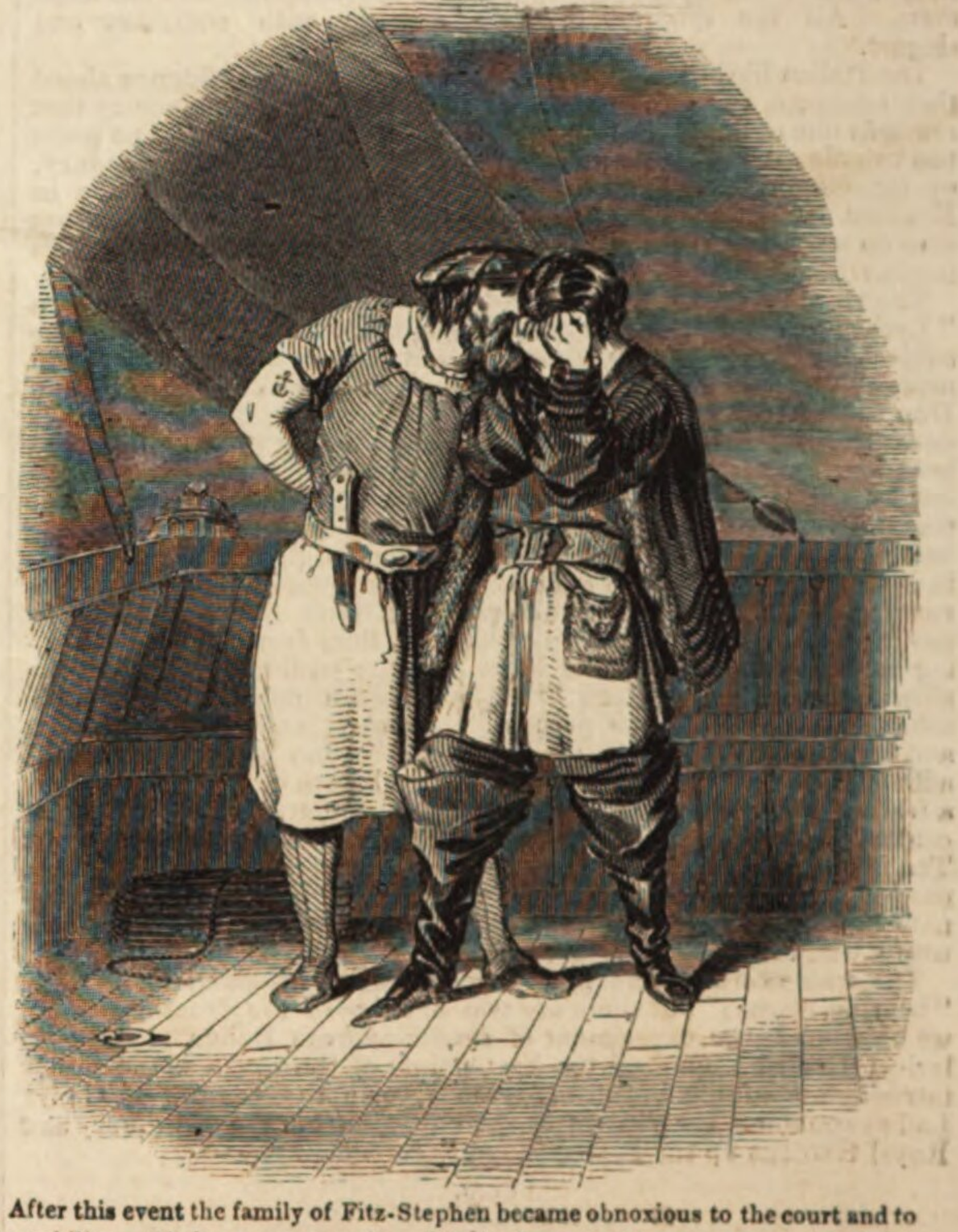
"THE OLD SAILOR."

> "The great King of Kings
> Hath in the table of his law commanded,
> That thou shalt do no murder.
> Take heed, for he holds vengeance in his hand,
> To hurl upon their heads that break his law.—Shakspeare.

From the earliest period of English naval history, the name of Fitz-Stephen stands recorded as belonging to the bravest and most skilful mariners of the British Isles. When William the Norman invaded England, a Fitz-Stephen steered the gorgeous vessel that conveyed the Conqueror to his future kingdom, and it was the grandson of this man who commanded the White Ship, which was wrecked on the Catte du Raz, when Prince William, the worshipped of his father's heart, together with the flower of the English and Norman nobility, perished in the ocean, and found at the same moment, a death of violence and an unblessed grave. Fitz-Stephen was not himself to be blamed for this—the catastrophe was owing to the intoxication of his pilots, who had drank deep of the ruddy wine, in honour of their royal and noble freight. But the devoted commander would not survive the lost heir to the throne of England—he had gone down with his vessel when she first sank, but rose again buoyant on the waters and gained the mast of the wreck, whose top was above the surface—here he might have remained in safety, but on enquiring for the Prince, of a Rouen butcher, who was the only person saved, and learning that he was drowned, he flung himself back into the sea and settled down beneath the waves a voluntary, but a useless sacrifice.



Was the hand of retributive justice displayed in this disaster? The proud monarch, who had usurped his brother's throne and deprived him of his sight, had anticipated a long succession of his own lineal descendants to rule over the dominions which he had seized; he had embarked for England after obtaining the oath of fealty from the Norman barons to his son—that son, who in the midst of revelry and joyous mirth, whilst sky and sea were beautifully serene, was untimely and suddenly summoned into the presence of the King of Kings, and the worldly ambition of his father, which had urged him into the perpetration of crime, was crushed and annihilated. "He never smiled again."



After this event the family of Fitz-Stephen became obnoxious to the court and to the nobility. Their presence awakened in the breasts of bereaved parents painful recollections that could not be subdued—recollections of the young, the brave, and the beautiful, who would never return, and whose bodies the greedy waves had not restored for christian burial. Death is at all seasons appalling, and brings regret and sorrow to the survivors; yet there is a melancholy satisfaction in hearing the last utterance of the dying, closing the eyes of the dead, and laying the perishing remains within the silent sepulchre. But oh! how greatly is the heart agonized when separated for ever from those whom we have loved—no voice to sooth and cheer the departing spirit, but suddenly cut off when hope was brightest, and home, with all its dear delights and sweet enjoyments, was daily getting nearer. Oh! how the mind's eye dwells with appalling interest upon the ghastly corpse dashed about at the mercy of the winds and waves! There is something consolatory in having witnessed the depositing of the coffin in its narrow prison-house; it gives a locality to the departed; remembrance revives the funeral scene, and there is a certainty that the inanimate body is mingling with its kindred earth. But dreadfully distressing it is when even these melancholy consolations are denied, and imagination pictures the sallow and bloated body rolled over and over by the billows, or becoming a prey to the monsters of the deep.

Fitz-Stephen was a bold, generous, and chivalrous youth, much valued and esteemed by his relatives, who now, in addition to their sorrow for his loss, found themselves compelled to withdraw for a time into partial obscurity that implied disgrace. In the reign of Henry the First, however, they appear to have regained favour, for we find one of them acting in the capacity of Secretary to the proud prelate Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, whose unjustifiable assassination caused him to be canonized as a saint; and we also see another of the family, Robert Fitz-Stephen, at the head of a body of retainers subjugating Ireland to the supreme control of Dermot, King of Leinster, who had been exiled by his subjects. But Dermot did not long survive his success, and the whole dominion of Ireland devolved on Richard, Earl of Strigul, who had married Dermot's daughter. The adventurers who had achieved this conquest appropriated to themselves as their share of the spoil certain portions of the country, over which they exercised a princely authority and rule, till Henry, growing jealous of their proceedings, repaired to Ireland in person, and received the submission of the usurpers, who offered to hold their acquisitions in vassalage to the crown; he restored some of the Irish chieftains to their possessions, gave confirmatory grants of territory to several of the English, and created Earl Richard Seneschal of Ireland.

Fitz-Stephen the warrior acquired considerable tracts of land in Wexford; while his brother, a sea-captain who traded with Spain, having been driven by stress of weather upon the western coast, entered Galway Bay, and found shelter in the river through which Lough Carrib flows into the sea. Gratified by the safety afforded to him, as well as pleased with the appearance of the country, the ship-master determined to remove thither and establish a commercial intercourse with the continent. His design succeeded; the commodiousness of the port attracted the notice of mercantile speculators; a handsome town was built after the Spanish model (the streets crossing each other at right angles) and a brisk commerce was opened with Spain, Portugal, and the Mediterranean. For many succeeding years the family of Fitz-Stephen occasionally filled the highest and most important stations; and when a Parliament was summoned, one of them sat as a member of the lower house. Their fame as merchants and mariners continued to be widely diffused; but more so on account of the character they bore for stern and rigid integrity.

(To be continued.)

THE LIBRETTO OF DON CARLOS,

THE NEW OPERA PERFORMING AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

(*With poetical translations, written exclusively for the* Illustrated London News.)

Previous to the appearance of the new opera of "Don Carlos," which has raised up Costa, and knocked up Mario and Lablache, "we fell upon" the Italian Libretto, and have taken the opportunity of careful perusal, to award it a literary notice apart from the musical criticism, which appears in another column. It is amusing enough to read these "libretti" before they pass from the hands of the poet, and assume the garb of song. You are in the blacksmith's shop, and you see the naked iron before it is forged into the shoe. You have the mould without the metal—the die without the coin—but you cannot get the mint-sterling, until all the accessories are brought round to fill up the measure of the original charm. You read a libretto, and you sink your poor poet into a nonentity. He has fair thoughts, pretty sentiments, and a sweet or horrible romance, but you cannot appreciate him properly till he is fairly drowned—not

> Like maudlin Clarence in his malmsey butt,

but in sweets full as delicious and intoxicating; in bright scenery, brilliant costume, "heavenly music, and the delirium of angel voices." You take him to the Opera, you know that he is of no use in your study, and you not only put flesh upon the skeleton, but array him in a goodly suit of fashionable attire. Or, if you like, he is the foundation of a house, and nothing more; Costa builds up the tenement—Lumley puts on the roof—Grieves paints papers and decorates, while Lablache, Grisi, Bellini, Mario, Fornasari, and Giubilei come in as the furniture. You have other enchantments around you, and in the meanwhile your poet is out of sight. But for all this there is no reason why a libretto should not be as good as any other of the elements which compose an Opera. In dramatic outline, in fertile incident, in strength of purpose and poetic feature, it should be the very spring of all the fountain; and genius and originality ought to shine like stars from the heaven that surrounds them. The story should make itself felt; not in the way of excuse or as filling an *hiatus;* not as who should say—

> Story, Lord bless you I have none to tell,

but by its intrinsic interest, by the emotion it is capable to excite. With our English operas this is rarely the case; you seldom get a glimpse of poetry in an English libretto, and the *nouvelette* is generally worked out by the scene-painter, the blue fire, and the trap-door. All the *spirituel* of the affair lies with composer and singers.

The Italian libretti are better; there is some natural fluency about their language, and a gentle current of flowing undulating poetry that reminds one of improvisation, so facile is it, and so free. The poets too usually select lofty themes, or such as are wild in their romance, or touching and tender in their simplicity. The disadvantage in England is that they are generally abominably translated for those who do not know Italian; but if you see them upon the stage, there is something to be gathered from them after all.

The story of M. Costa's new opera is before us. in the form of a "Lyric Tragedy," from the pen of Signor Leopoldo Tarantini. The subject is one of those absorbing *crises* of history which have lived in mystery and died in blood. It involves the destinies of Philip II. and Don Carlos of Spain, and Isabella of Valois—the creature of saddened purity, though implied crime—who, having warmly loved and been betrothed to the son, was forced by the exigencies of state policy to wed the father, and reaped the bitterness of her frightful destiny in the tragic harvest of sorrow, which the Muses in the libretto before us have sent forth their ambassador to glean. The poet has in some measure departed from history, and from still more familiar romance—for it will be remembered that both Alfieri and Schiller have woven it into the fair embroidery of their fame: the one painting in Philip and Carlos the bigot and the enthusiast, with all the glow and fervour of deep and dark Italian portraiture; and the other, diverging into the path of friendship, and quitting passion and love, to shadow forth the devoted affection and fidelity of the afflicted Princess's friend. In the version before us that friendship is a feature, but not a prominent one; and the interest of the tragedy is centred in the King, his unhappy son, and still more unhappy wife. The father is haughty, distrustful, and tyrannical—the son wretched, passionate, and enthusiastic—the wife miserable utterly, in her unnatural position; loving the son enduringly, but dreading the husband with a wild and wondering awe.

The framework of the plot may be easily imagined from these "bearing-places;" but there are two or three of the situations which we have made the experiment of rendering from Italian poetry into lyrical English. One of the best points of the opera is the pretty introduction of the beautiful Isabella, with the Chorus of Court Ladies sounding her praises as she emerges from the Shrubbery and Royal Gardens up the Palace Steps.

Coro.

Sì vaga si bella
Sul fior dell' età
Non v' è o' Isabella
Più cara beltà
Del serto che brilla
Raggiante sul crin
Più puro sfavilla
Quel guardo azzurrin
Quel guardo che splende
Di divo candor
Quel guardo la rende
Regina de' cor.
D' Iberia le meste
Querele ascoltò,
E un angel celeste
Iddio le donò.

Chorus.

In her beauty gliding there,
Bloomful and surpassing fair,
Who can wear her charms so well
As the lovely Isabel!
Not the circlet that doth shine
Brilliant on her brow divine,
Hath a sparkle half as bright
As her eyes, when shedding light!

In those tender eyes we see
Stars of Heav'nly purity
That with love proclaim her still
Queen of every heart and will!
Spain was desolate, and prayed—
So, when her complaint was made,
Heaven, indulgent list'ning, gave
This sweet soul, to soothe and save.

Soon the chorus subsides, and the fair courtiers are in the presence of her whose praises have hardly died upon their lips. One *Duchess de Mondecar* welcomes her, and the scene which ensues reminds us of Mary's farewell to France, though taking in the sequel a sadder aspect. The *Duchess* and *Queen* converse:—

Duch. Quì t' assidi
Regina; il primo spiro
Della tepida brezza
Che va destando i rugiadosi fiori
Dolce è goder sui matutini albori.

Reg. Ah sì—caro è al mio core
Questo loco, quest' ora—
Quì quanto intorno io miro
Mi richiama di Francia all' aure amiche,
Parmi fruirle ancora—

Duch. Ognor Francia rimembri?

Reg. Ognora, ognora
Quando, o bel suol di Francia,
Ritorni al mio pensiere,
Per te nei dì che furono
Par che rinasca il cor.

Per te rivivo all' estasi
Del mio primier amor.

Parmi sull' ale ai zeffiri
Volar di sfere in sfere,
Del caro ben l' immagine
Lieve mi segue a vol.

Ah! scordo allor gli spasimi
Di questo basso suol.

Coro.

Misera! oh qual nell' anima
Rinchiude acerbo duol.

Reg. *Riavendosi dal suo abbandono.*
Delirai! delirio orrendo!
Tutto, ah tutto è colpa in me.
E un arcano il mio dolore
Che morir con me dovrà
E un martir che in ogni core
Desta orrore e non pietà.

Quel che avanza a ognun che geme:
Il conforto della speme—
Fin la speme è in me delitto
Fin delitto è il sovvenir.

Duch. Sit here. Such breath as zephyr breathes,
And round the dewy flowret wreathes
The morning's sweet and scented gale
Is fair and fragrant to inhale.

Queen. Ah, yes, this calm and balmy spot,
Recalls me pleasures unforgot,
And bids my bounding fancy dance,
Back to the homes of joyous France.

Duch. Still France rememb'rest thou?

Queen. Oh, yes!
Its cherish'd charms my memory bless,
And as in days long gone I seem
To live again in every dream
That floats around my heart, to prove
The bliss of all my early love!

I seem as though on zephyr wing,
I flew about, a fairy thing,
And fondly caught, when glancing back,
Love's image lingering on my track!
Ah! all forgotten then my grief,
In joy so beautiful and brief!

Chorus.

Ah, wretched soul, in sadness drown'd,
How black on it hath sorrow frown'd.

Queen (recovering her *abandon*).
I was delirious! fatal madness stole
Upon my spirit, and absorbed my soul.
All, all is guilt with me; no mortal eye
May scan the mystery that with me must die;
A grief that, once proclaimed, would only start
All hearts to horror—none to pity's part.
Even hope, that still is sorrow's gentlest bride,
'Mid all my torture is to me denied;
For *Hope* is crime to me, and *Memory's* pain
Cannot come guiltless to my aching brain.

There is something exquisitely touching in the affliction which is by present circumstances forbidden even to *remember* its former love. It furnishes a key and clue to the whole tragedy, which has indeed a fatal termination, and plunges its hapless heroine among the flames of the Inquisition.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Seven o'clock on Thursday Evening.

Now ready, six vols. in one, complete for 7s. 6d., bound,
EUGENE SUE'S MATILDA. Translated by H. W. HERBERT, Author of "The Brothers," "Cromwell," &c.—"A work of absorbing interest." Wiley and Putnam, 6, Waterloo-place; and all libraries and booksellers.

THE POLKA EXPLAINED by ALBERT SMITH and JOHN PARRY. Price 2s. Sung with the most enthusiastic applause by Mr. JOHN PARRY at the principal Concerts. This is one of the easiest and most effective of all the admirable Comic Songs of John Parry (Vide "Musical Review.")
Duff and Hodgson, Music Publishers, 65, Oxford-street.

Just Published,
THE OXFORD PRAYER-BOOK, ILLUMINATED.—The size of this edition is 16mo., with red lines and rubrics, and is enriched with numerous designs in gold and colours; price in best Turkey morocco, 16s.: ditto, extra, 20s.: in illuminated vellum or morocco, with pierced clasp, designed expressly for this edition, £2 12s. 6d. London: H. Brooks, 17, New Bond-street. City Agents: L. Houghton and Co., Poultry. Edinburgh: Milne, South Hanover-street.

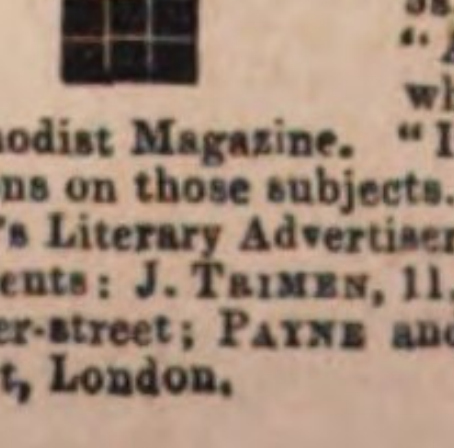
THE CHRISTIAN GRACES.—Three New SONGS, illustrative of "Faith," "Hope," and "Charity" Poetry by Rev. J. R. WREFORD and C. JEFFEREYS. Music by STEPHEN GLOVER.
"These songs are excellent alike in Poetry, Music, and Illustration; while the musician must be delighted with their harmonies, every lover of music must feel the charm of their melodies. 'Charity' is our especial favourite."—Musical World.—Post free, 2s. each, of Jeffereys, 21, Soho-square.

POPULAR MUSICAL WORK.
THE PIANO, July, Price One Shilling, or 1s. 4d., post-free, contains the very favourite set, Cupid's Quadrilles, composed by Henri Bohlman, patronised by her Majesty, and danced at the Court Balls; Those Lovely Lips, a popular song sung at the Nobility's concerts; As Fades the Moon, a favourite song; an admired Russick Hopser; favourite Movement from Zampa, tastefully arranged by Donizetti. In all 13 popular pieces of music, for 1s.—Published by Duncombe, 10, Middle Row, Holborn.

RHEUMATIC PAINS, WEAKNESS in the LIMBS, JOINTS, &c.—The afflicted with such should read Mr. CABBURN'S PAMPHLET, which will be sent to any part of the kingdom (gratis), upon a paid letter enclosing two post stamps, being addressed to Mr. Cabburn's Dispensary, King's Cross, London, wherein indisputable proofs are adduced that, for a few shillings, or even pence in some cases, alleviation from pain may be quickly effected, and in a short period a perfect restoration. Persons about to take the benefit of change as to air, &c., for the restoration of their bodily health and strength, should peruse this pamphlet, it being the 3rd edition of 100,000.

THE SUNDAY PRAYER-BOOK, being the whole of that portion of the Book of Common Prayer that is used in the Sunday services of the United Churches of England and Ireland, arranged in the regular order in which the same is said or sung. These editions will be found to unite the advantages of a large print and a small size in a manner unattainable in any other version. Royal 32mo., roan, 2s. 6d.; Turkey morocco, 6s.; elegant, 8s. 6d. 48mo., roan, 2s.; best Turkey morocco, 5s. London: Brooks, Brothers, 87, New Bond street; City Agents: L. Houghton and Co., 30, Poultry; Edinburgh: Milne, South Hanover-street.

AMUSEMENT BLENDED WITH INSTRUCTION.



BUTTER'S TANGIBLE ARITHMETIC and GEOMETRY FOR CHILDREN; an easy and effectual method of teaching Addition, Subtraction, &c., and Fractions; also, the Formation of Squares, Cubes, Prisms, Pyramids, &c., and an endless variety of Buildings; with numerous illustrative Cuts; admirably adapted for Preparatory Schools and Families. Second Edition, revised and improved. Price 1s; or, with a box of 96 Cubes, 5s.; with 144 ditto, 6s. 6d.; or with 144 larger mahogany Cubes, 10s. "A very ingenious and amusing manual, worthy the attention of all who are engaged in domestic or infantile education."—Wesleyan Methodist Magazine. "It is perhaps the best means of imparting to children their first notions on those subjects. The method it developes for teaching fractions is admirable."—Bent's Literary Advertiser. Sold by all Booksellers, Stationers, and Toymen.
Agents: J. Trimen, 11, Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn; Taylor and Walton, 28, Upper Gower-street; Payne and Son, 16 and 17, High Holborn; T. Edlin, 37, New Bond-street, London.

THE FOURTH VOLUME of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, by sending their Numbers to M. C. ROUND, General Bookbinder, 129, Fetter-lane, may have them Bound in the same Elegant Style, and uniform with the previous volumes of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, for Five Shillings.—N.B. Soiled or deficient numbers supplied at Sixpence per Copy.

SUBSCRIBERS to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS (the Fourth Volume of which is just completed), may have it bound in the same style as the previous volumes, in cloth, gilt edges, price 5s., for which purpose the numbers may be sent free through the Post-office, open at the ends. All the numbers hitherto published, or any of them, can be sent free by post.—W. Dawson and Son, Newspaper and Advertising Office, 74, Cannon street, City, London.

Second Edition, Price 1s. 6d.,
CHEMISTRY MADE EASY for AGRICULTURISTS. By J. TOPHAM, M.A.—"It would be well that this little work were in the hands of every Farmer in the kingdom."—Era, 24th March, 1844.
London: Whittaker and Co., and all Booksellers.

PAR COURRIER EXTRAORDINAIRE.—LA SUITE DU JUIF ERRANT.—LE COURRIER DE L'EUROPE (Bohain's French Newspaper) will publish every SATURDAY two Chapters more than any other London Journal of the "Wandering Jew," by the Author of "Les Mysteres de Paris." Le Courrier de l'Europe, during five years, has presented to the English reader a complete resumé of the news of the week, and textually all the best articles on Politics and Literature, Romance, Poems, &c., published in the Parisian Newspapers. Subscriptions, 6s. 6d. per quarter, received at the Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand; by JOSEPH THOMAS, 1, Finch-lane, Cornhill; and all Newsmen. Single Numbers, 6d. each. Those containing the commencement of "Le Juif Errant," may still be obtained as above.

13, Great Marlborough-street, July 13.
NEW BOOKS OF THE SEASON.
PUBLISHED BY MR. COLBURN.
1. Townsend's Memoirs of the House of Commons. Vol. 2.
2. Mr. Disraeli's Coningsby.
3. Hon. Mr. Smythe's Historic Fancies. 1 Vol.
4. Marchioness of Londonderry's Travels. 1 Vol.
5. Memoirs of the Babylonian Princess.
6. Miss Strickland's Queens of England. Vol. 7.
7. Hyde Marston, A Novel. By "Craven,"
8. The Wilfulness of Women. A Novel.
9. A Winter in Italy. By Mrs Ashton Yates. (Just ready.)
10. Revelations of Russia and the Emperor. (Just ready.)
Henry Colburn, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT COMPLETE.
On the 16th instant, in One Volume Octavo; price, bound in cloth, 21s; half-bound, morocco, £1 4s. 6d.; whole bound, morocco gilt, £1 6s. 6d.,
THE LIFE and ADVENTURES of MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT. By CHARLES DICKENS. With Forty Illustrations by "PHIZ."
Chapman and Hall, 186, Strand.

Part the Fifth of
THE BARONIAL HALLS, Picturesque Edifices, and Ancient Churches of England, from Drawings made expressly for the Work, by J. D. Harding, G. Cattermole, S. Prout, F. Müller, and other eminent artists. With descriptive Letterpress, and numerous Engravings on Wood. Edited by S. C. HALL, F.S.A. Contents: Shottesbrooke Church, Berkshire; Great Chamber, Montacute, Somersetshire; Ingestrie Hall, Staffordshire.—Price—Prints, 5s.; Proofs, 7s. 6d.; large Proofs, India Paper, 12s. Chapman and Hall, 186, Strand.

Part the Third, containing One Hundred full octavo pages of Letterpress, with Forty-one Woodcuts, price 1s. 6d.,
THE LIBRARY OF TRAVEL; being a Popular Description of Foreign Countries, with Notices of Scenery, National Characteristics, Incidents of Wayfaring and Sojourn, Personal and Historical Sketches, Anecdotes, &c. &c. Abundantly illustrated with Wood Engravings. Edited by WALTER K. KELLY. *.* Syria and the Holy Land will form the First Volume.
Chapman and Hall, 186, Strand.

This day is published, price Half-a-Crown, a new and faithful Likeness, engraved on Steel, of
DANIEL O'CONNELL, Esq., M.P., painted on marble, by THOMAS CARRICK, Esq., during Mr. O'Connell's visit to London in April last; and pronounced by the learned Gentleman, and such of his Family as have seen it, to be the only characteristic and faithful Portrait extant.

In One Shilling Parts, containing two Steel Plates and two Sheets of Letter-press; and Divisions, Five Shillings,
THE PEOPLE'S FAMILY BIBLE.—The Operative Manufacturing and Agricultural Classes are respectfully invited to take an opportunity of examining for themselves this beautiful and cheap standard Family Bible. The Text was originally got up for the express purpose of supplying William the Fourth with what at that time did not exist—a suitably splendid Palace Bible. This Text is now offered to the Public in One Shilling Parts. The Size, Super-royal Quarto—The Text, beautifully printed in a large and distinct Type, on superfine paper—The Illustrations (nearly 200 in number), highly finished Steel Engravings, comprising Historical Designs after the Old Masters, and Landscapes from Drawings on the spot.
"TRULY GOOD—THEREFORE, TRULY CHEAP."
THE PEOPLE'S GALLERY OF ENGRAVINGS, in One Shilling Parts, containing Four highly-finished Steel Engravings, many of them having cost upwards of One Hundred Guineas each. Edited by the Rev. G. N. Wright, M.A.—Fisher, Son, and Co., the Caxton Press, Newgate-street, London.

PHILLIPS'S GEOGRAPHICAL and ASTRONOMICAL WORKS for SCHOOLS.
GOLDSMITH'S GEOGRAPHICAL COPY-BOOKS; or, Outline Maps to be filled up by pupils. In two parts. The first giving the outlines of countries, and the second only the lines of lat. and long., with tables, &c. Oblong 4to. Price 3s. 6d. each, sewed. The same, on a larger scale, for room in writing. Price 5s. 6d. each.
ATLASES, to accompany the Copy-books. Demy 4to., 6s. 6d. plain, and 8s. 6d. coloured; royal, 12s. plain.
PRIOR'S VOYAGES ROUND the WORLD, with 100 engravings. 20th edition, 12mo. 10s. 6d.
GOLDSMITH'S GRAMMAR of BRITISH GEOGRAPHY, with maps and views 18mo., 4s. 6d. bound.
CLARKE'S HUNDRED WONDERS of the WORLD, with 100 engravings. 47th edition. 12mo., 10s. 6d. bound.
SQUIRE'S GRAMMAR of ASTRONOMY, and the PHENOMENA of the HEAVENS. Royal 18mo., 7s. 6d. bound, with numerous engravings.
SHAW'S ATLAS of NATURE, with several hundred engravings and brief descriptions. Folio, £2 8s.
BLAIR'S PRACTICAL GRAMMAR of the ELEMENTS of NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. 18mo., with numerous engravings and woodcuts, price 6s. 6d. bound.
NICOLSON'S TABLES of LOGARITHMS, from 1 to 10,000. Also, of Logarithmic Sines, Tangents, and Secants, and Co-Sines, Co-Tangents, and Co-Secants, with Natural Sines and Co-Sines. 8vo., 5s boards,—Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria-lane.

PHILLIPS'S HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL WORKS FOR SCHOOLS.
ROBINSON'S GRAMMAR of UNIVERSAL HISTORY, with 500 Questions annexed 21st edition, 18mo., price 3s. 6d.
ROBINSON'S ABRIDGMENT of HUME and SMOLLETT'S HISTORIES of ENGLAND, with 140 Engravings. 10th edition, 12mo., 9s. bound.
ROBINSON'S MODERN HISTORY of all NATIONS, brought down to the Treaty of Vienna. 16th edition. 12mo., 6s. bound.
ADAIR'S QUESTIONS on the Current Editions of GOLDSMITH'S HISTORY of ENGLAND. 18mo., 1s. sewed.
GOLDSMITH'S BIOGRAPHICAL CLASS-BOOK, containing 500 Lives, from Homer to 1820. Arranged as Lessons for every day in the year. With numerous Portraits. 16th edition, 12mo., 7s. bound.
RUNDALL'S GRAMMAR of SACRED HISTORY, with Maps and Engravings. 18mo., 4s. bound.
WATKINS'S SCRIPTURE BIOGRAPHY; or, Lives of Scripture Characters from Adam to St. Paul. 34th edition, 12mo., 7s.
NIGHTINGALE'S ACCOUNT of all RELIGIONS, with 100 Engravings. 10th edit 12mo. Price 10s. 6d. bound.
BARROW'S 500 QUESTIONS on the NEW TESTAMENT. 18mo., 1s. sewed.
BARROW'S 500 QUESTIONS on the OLD TESTAMENT. 18mo., 1s. sewed.
Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria-lane.

FRENCH AND ITALIAN SCHOOL BOOKS.
MADAME CAMPAN'S Conversations of a Mother and Daughter. French and English. 12mo. with a Vocabulary. 3s. 6d. bound. The SAME WORK, in ENGLISH and ITALIAN. Price 4s.
L'ITALIE; an Abridgement, in French, of Madame de Stael's "Corinne." 12mo., 3s. 6d. cloth.
ELISABETTA, Translated into Italian by M. Santagnello. 18mo., 4s.
NOVELLI Morali di Francesco Soave. Thirty-six Tales, and a Vocabulary. 12mo, 4s.
GROS' French Grammar. 12mo., 5s.—A Key 3s. 6d.
BEAUMONT'S Magazin des Enfans. Dialogues on various subjects. 12mo., 5s.
WHITTAKER'S Improved Editions of Pinnock's Catechisms:—GRAMMARS:—French, German, Italian, Spanish, in which the principles of the languages are developed in the easiest mode. 18mo., 9d. each.
Whittaker and Co., Ave-Maria lane.

FOR SCHOOLS AND PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.
WHITTAKER'S IMPROVED EDITION of PINNOCK'S GOLDSMITH'S HISTORY of EGLAND. The 34th edition, 12mo., with numerous embellishments, maps tables, exercises, &c., 6s., bound.
WHITTAKER'S IMPROVED EDITION of PINNOCK'S GOLDSMITH'S HISTORY of ROME. The 22nd edition, 12mo., with numerous embellishments, maps, tables, exercises &c., 5s. 6d. bound.
WHITTAKER'S IMPROVED EDITION of PINNOCK'S GOLDSMITH'S HISTORY of GREECE. The 18th edition, 12mo., with numerous embellishments, maps, tables, exercises &c., 5s 6d. bound.
WHITTAKER'S PINNOCK'S CHILD'S FIRST BOOK. 18mo., 3d.
WHITTAKER'S PINNOCK'S CHILD'S SECOND BOOK; or, Mentorian Primer. 18mo., 6d.
WHITTAKER'S PINNOCK'S FIRST SPELLING-BOOK. 18mo., 1s.
WHITTAKER'S PINNOCK'S EXPLANATORY ENGLISH SPELLING-BOOK. 12mo., 1s. 6d. bound.
WHITTAKER'S PINNOCK'S EXERCISES in FALSE SPELLING. 18mo., 1s. 6d.
WHITTAKER'S PINNOCK'S JUVENILE READER, for Children from Four to Seven Years old. New edition, 12mo, 1s. 6d.
WHITTAKER'S PINNOCK'S INTRODUCTION to the EXPLANATORY READER. 12mo, 3s. bound.
WHITTAKER'S PINNOCK'S EXPLANATORY ENGLISH READER, in Prose and Verse, for Pupils above Seven Years old. Sixth edition, 12mo., 4s. 6d.
WHITTAKER'S PINNOCK'S ARITHMETICAL TABLES. 18mo., 6d.
WHITTAKER'S PINNOCK'S CYPHERING BOOKS, 4to. Part I, 1s. Parts II. and III., 3s. each.—A Key, 3s. 6d.
. An Explanatory Catalogue of Messrs. WHITTAKER and Co.'s Educational Books can be had, gratis, of any bookseller.
Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria-lane.

THE NEW DISCOVERY for the NERVES. By Dr. GRANDISON. Patronised by above 100 of the Nobility. The wonderful virtues of this medicine can be attested by all who have tried it. It is a combination of a most remarkable kind, and its efficacy proves how important a one.—Sold by all Medicine Venders. Ask for Dr. GRANDISON'S CHARITY PILLS.—"A wonderful yet safe medicine."—Professor Mollen.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL — THE KING'S HEAD HOTEL is in one of the most splendid situations in the kingdom, commanding views into several counties.—JAMES LAWS having made considerable improvements in the hotel and grounds, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public, confidently assuring those who may honour his house with a visit that they will be highly delighted with the day's excursion.—Dinners, for large or small Parties. Good Beds. Private Sitting Rooms. Post-horses, Chaises, and Flys.—Good Stabling.—Coach from the Bull Inn, Holborn. Day Tickets by the Birmingham Railway, 2s. 6d. each.

LOAN.—MONEY amounting to 89,450 FLORINS will be distributed on the 1st of August, in the ROYAL BADEN LOAN, to be drawn at Carlsruhe, guaranteed by the Government. There are Prizes of 35,000, 10,000, 5000, 3000, &c., the lowest 65, and will be paid in British money. A few Tickets, 12s. each, 10 for £5, 22 for £10, with Prospectus, may be had (on immediate application) of Messrs. A. J. Straus and Co., Bankers and Receivers General, Frankfort, or by remitting a post-office order to their office, 26, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London. Government Lists of the drawing will be sent to each purchaser.—Office hours from 12 to 3.

FOR THE HAIR.—DAWSON'S AUXILIAR.—The only Safe and Certain Means of Restoring the Hair from Baldness or Greyness, and of preserving a Juvenile Beauty from infancy to age. It thoroughly removes Dandriff, produces Eyebrows and Whiskers, and fosters Children's Hair to a beautiful luxuriance.—Sold at 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., and 21s. per bottle, by Barclay, 95, Farringdon-street, wholesale and retail; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Butler, St. Paul's; and most Chemists, Perfumers, &c.—Caution—Particularly ask for Dawson's, and observe the signature, R. DAWSON, on the envelope.—The genuine are not sold at any house in Holborn.—A saving in the larger bottles.

FLAT PATENT LEVER WATCHES, London-made, with the late improvement of placing the balance level with the other wheels of the watch, so as to render it flat for the waistcoat pocket, with the detached escapement, capped and jewelled in four holes, hand to mark the seconds, hard enamel dial, maintaining power to continue the action of the watch while winding, are offered in silver engine-turned cases, price six guineas each, or hunting cases 6½ guineas. An undertaking is given with fixed terms, on which the watches will always receive attention.—T. COX SAVORY, Watchmaker, Jeweller, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch street), London. N.B. Second-hand watches purchased in exchange.

COLWELL'S POMADE, or HAIR RESTORATIVE, is rapidly superseding every other preparation hitherto offered to the public, having never yet failed, although tested in numerous cases of baldness of 20 years. For the growth of eyebrows and whiskers it is equally certain. One pot is sufficient to convince the most sceptical.—Sold by all wholesale dealers; and retail, at 3s. 6d. each, by Sanger, Oxford street; Smyth and Nephew, 117, New Bond-street; Savory and Moore, New Bond-street, and Regent-street; Sharpe, Haymarket; Butler, Cheapside; Prout, 229, Strand; by most respectable chemists; and by the proprietor, H. Colwell, Belvidere-place, Southwark, by whom all letters will be attended to, and testimonials sent.

WOLLASTON'S PATENT GELATINE, for immediately making Jellies or Blanc-mange, being quickly dissolved in boiling water. It is of equal strength with the finest Russian Isinglass, and perfectly free from any unpleasant taste or smell, requiring less flavouring than any other preparation of Gelatine or Isinglass, being a perfectly pure, colourless, and soluble substance. For Jellies it will not be found necessary to use eggs, as passing through a flannel bag is sufficient. Invalids will find this a very nourishing and valuable restorative, from the great facility and readiness with which it is used, and not being liable to become sour so soon as isinglass.—Manufactured and Sold by Edward L. Woollaston, Dover; and retailed by all respectable Druggists, Grocers and others, at 8s. per pound.

TO LADIES.—Every requisite in LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING, of the best quality, much below the usual prices. Chemises, 15s.; night gowns, 25s. a dozen; corded skirts, 1s. 2d. Shirts, &c., made to order. Infants' long and short robes 3s. 9d. to 80s.; frock bodies, 10d. to 8s.; French cambric caps, from 1s 3d.; nursery diapers, all linen, 3s. 6d. aps. Just purchased, a manufacturer's stock of muslin capes, collars, chemisettes, Elizabethans, habit-shirts, and cuffs; likewise, a quantity of lace goods, in scarfs, from 2s. 6d.; veils and falls, 1s. 2d.; capes and berthes, 2s. 6d.; collars, 6d.; ladies' dresses, 5s. 6d.—At R. WILLIAMS'S Lace, Muslin, Hosiery, and Baby linen Warehouse, 57, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, six doors from Great Portland-street.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.
SOUTHAMPTON MEETING.

SEVERAL of MANNING'S PORTABLE COTTAGES,
Suitable for BATHING, FISHING, or SHOOTING BOXES, or
for EMIGRANTS' COLONIAL COTTAGES,
now in use for the GREAT AGRICULTURAL MEETING at SOUTHAMPTON,
are to be SOLD at Half the usual Prices.
Inquire of H. MANNING, the Contractor, on the Show Ground, or at 251, High Holborn London.

N.B. Also for SALE, a large quantity of NEW and USEFUL BUILDING MATERIALS.

IMPORTANT to FAMILIES FURNISHING.—A considerable saving can be effected in the purchase of Furnishing Ironmongery, by visiting the PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS, 58, Baker-street, Portman-square, where may be inspected the most extensive STOCK of IRONMONGERY GOODS in the Kingdom, consisting of kitchen cooking utensils, German silver wares, drawing-room stoves, shower and vapour baths, ornamental iron work, garden implements, japanned water cans and toilette pails, best Sheffield plate, kitchen ranges, fenders and fire-irons, tea trays, ornamental wire-work, flower-stands, table cutlery, &c. Every article being marked in plain figures, at the lowest possible price, will fully convince purchasers at this establishment of the great advantage resulting from Cash payments, as the Proprietors warrant every article of the very best manufacture.—THORPE, FALLOWS, and CO., 58, Baker-street, Portman-square.—A liberal allowance to merchants and captains.

FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH.—Price 4s. 6d. Patronised by her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. Mr. THOMAS'S SUCCEDANEUM, for Stopping Decayed Teeth, however large the cavity. It is placed in the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and will remain firm in the tooth for many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, arresting the further progress of decay. All persons can use Mr. Thomas's Succedaneum themselves with ease, as full directions are enclosed.—Prepared only by Mr THOMAS, Surgeon-Dentist, 64, Berners-street, Oxford-street. Price 4s. 6d., and can be sent by post. Mr. THOMAS continues to supply the Loss of Teeth on his new system of Self-adhesion, without springs or wires. This method does not require the extraction of any teeth or roots, or any painful operation whatever. At home from Eleven till Four.

MOURNING—Court, Family, and Complimentary.—The Proprietors of the London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249 Regent-street, beg respectfully to remind families whose bereavements compel them to adopt mourning attire, that every article (of the very best description) requisite for a complete outfit of mourning may be had at their establishment at a moment's notice. Widows' and Family Mourning is always kept made up; and a note descriptive of the mourning required, will ensure everything necessary for the occasion, being sent (in town or country) immediately. Ladies requiring Silks—either Satins, Satin Turcs, Watered or Plain Ducapes, and Widows Silks, are particularly invited to a trial of the new Corbeau Silks introduced at this house, as they will be found not only more durable, but the colour will stand the test of the strongest acid, or even sea water. Black and Grey, and Fancy Mourning Silks of every description. The Show Rooms are replete with every novelty that modern taste has introduced in mourning millinery, flowers, collars, head-dresses, bugle berthes, trimmings, &c. &c.—The London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249, Regent-street, near Oxford street.—W. C JAY, and Co.

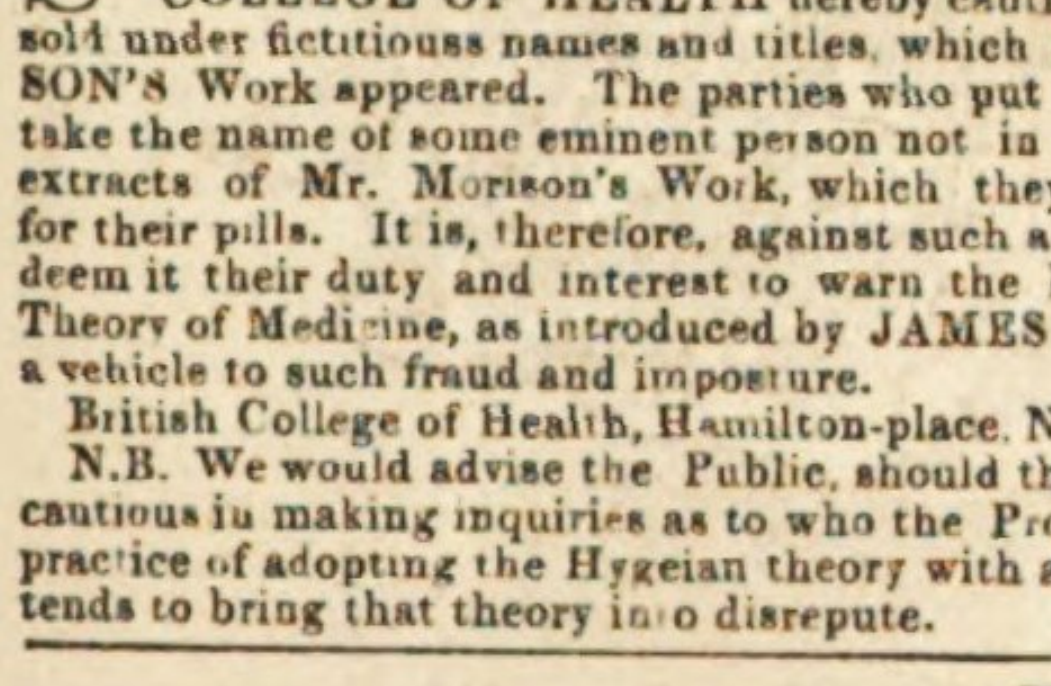
PRESERVES and CONFECTIONERY.—The superiority of BETTS'S PATENT BRANDY, for Preserves and Confectionery, is testified by the fact that it is preferred to any other spirit by the most extensive Wholesale Confectioners in the Metropolis; for fortifying Home-made Wines it is invaluable; as an ordinary Beverage it is congenial to the most delicate constitutions; and, as a Medical Stimulant it is peculiarly adapted to persons of bilious or dyspeptic habits. Quantities of not less than Two Gallons, supplied at the Distillery, 7, Smithfield Bars, in Stone Jars, at 18s. per Gallon, exclusive of the price of the Jar; and in Glass Bottles, at 20s. per Gallon, Bottles and Case included.

Consumers of Brandy are respectfully informed that J. T. BETTS, Jun. and Co. will not be responsible for any Bottled Brandy that is not protected against fraudulent substitution, by the Patent Metallic Capsules, made of pure and solid metal, (not tin-foil,) embossed with the words "Betts's Patent Brandy, 7, Smithfield Bars, to which attention is especially directed.

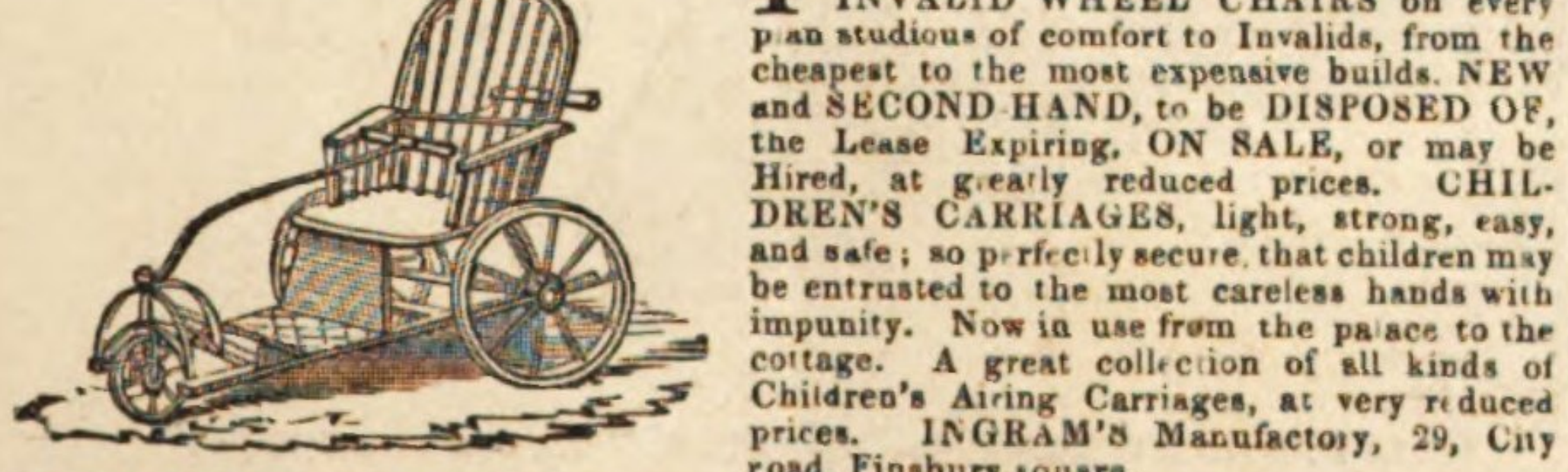
SAILING UNDER FALSE COLOURS!!!—The BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH hereby cautions the Public against the numberless Pills sold under fictitious names and titles, which have sprung into existence since Mr. MORISON'S Work appeared. The parties who put forth such Pills (sailing under false colours), take the name of some eminent person not in existence, and then most fraudulently make extracts of Mr. Morison's Work, which they put into their bills, in order to obtain a sale for their pills. It is, therefore, against such a nefarious practice that Messrs. MORISON deem it their duty and interest to warn the Public, being determined that the Hygeian Theory of Medicine, as introduced by JAMES MORISON, the Hygeist, shall not be made a vehicle to such fraud and imposture. MORISON and CO., Hygeists.

British College of Health, Hamilton-place, New-road, July, 1844.

N.B. We would advise the Public, should they feel inclined to patronise such Pills, to be cautious in making inquiries as to who the Proprietors of such medicines really are. The practice of adopting the Hygeian theory with an inefficient or improper medicine, of course tends to bring that theory into disrepute.



INVALIDS and CHILDREN. INVALID WHEEL CHAIRS on every plan studious of comfort to Invalids, from the cheapest to the most expensive builds. NEW and SECOND-HAND, to be DISPOSED OF, the Lease Expiring, ON SALE, or may be Hired, at greatly reduced prices. CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, light, strong, easy, and safe; so perfectly secure, that children may be entrusted to the most careless hands with impunity. Now in use from the palace to the cottage. A great collection of all kinds of Children's Airing Carriages, at very reduced prices. INGRAM'S Manufactory, 29, City road, Finsbury square.



A BRONZED SCROLL and SPEAR FENDER, 15s.—RICHARD and JOHN SLACK, 336, Strand, opposite Somerset House, are now offering a great assortment of Bronzed Fenders of elegant designs, at prices, if compared with quality, 30 per cent. under any other house; ornamental Iron ditto, 3 feet, 4s. 6d; 3 feet 6 inches, 5s. 3d.; Chamber Fire-irons, 1s. 9d. per set; parlour ditto, 3s. 6d.; superior ditto, from 6s. 6d. Their stock of Table Cutlery, Nickel Silver Spoons and Forks, Tea-trays, &c., contains every variety at very reduced prices. Their Illustrated Catalogue may be had gratis, or sent post free.—Established 1818.

DANCING TAUGHT in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons at all hours to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age, wishing privacy and expedition. Lessons in the Polka and Valse à Deux Temps every day.—Terms may be had on application as above.

BASS' EAST INDIA PALE ALE.—This celebrated Ale may be obtained in fine condition, in quart and pint bottles, and in casks of 18 gallons each, of their appointed Agent, CHARLES HALSON, 8, Cross-street, Finsbury-square.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

INCOME WITHOUT RISK.—The LONDON GENUINE TEA COMPANY, Established November 5, 1818, at 23, Ludgate-hill, are now filling up their list of Agents; and persons desirous of such an appointment, by which many have derived considerable incomes, without risk, during the last twenty-six years, are requested to apply to the Company, at their Warehouses, 2, Laurence Pountney-hill, London.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.—Office for Patents of Inventions and Registrations of Designs, 14, Lincoln's Inn-fields.—The printed Instructions, gratis, and every information upon the subject of Protection for Inventions, either by Letters Patent or the Designs Act, may be had by applying personally, or by letter, pre-paid, to Mr. ALEX. PRINCE, at the Office, 14, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

REFORM your TAILORS' BILLS.—Fashionable DRESS COATS, 38s. and 47s. 6d.; frock coats, silk facings, 42s. and 50s.; new pattern summer trousers, 10s. 6d., or three pair for 30s.: splendid summer waistcoats, 7s., or three for 20s.; suit of livery, 63s.; ladies' elegant riding habits, 63s. and 84s.—DOUDNEY and SON, 49, Lombard-street (established 1784), celebrated for good and cheap boys' clothing.

MADDEN'S Registered PATENT KNIFE CLEANER meets with the most extensive and distinguished patronage, and is now established as an article of utility. Its cleanliness, simplicity, and efficacy, combined with the advantages of removing all the dirt and noise, the saving of time, and the preservation of the knives insure universal favour. MADDEN'S KNIFE CLEANER, price 15s., may be seen and tried at the office, 14, George-street, Adelphi.

BAKER'S PHEASANTRY, Beaufort-street, King's-road, Chelsea.—By Special Appointment to the Queen and H.R.H. Prince Albert.—Gentlemen can be supplied with any quantity of Pheasant Poults for stocking preserves, by giving their orders early. Gold, Silver, White, and Pied Phesants. Useful and Ornamental Poultry. A large collection of English and Foreign Water Fowl. Large Norway Horned Owls.—And at No. 3, Half-moon Passage, Gracechurch-street.

Some Pure China Pigs.

DENTAL SURGERY.—32, Haymarket, St. James's.—Messrs MOSELY, Surgeon-Dentist, by appointment to his Majesty the King of Hanover, may be consulted daily, as usual, 32, Haymarket. Their TERREOUS ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs or wires, fastening the adjoining teeth, and guaranteed to retain their colour during the life of the patient. Teeth filled with gold, however large the cavity; loose teeth fastened without ligatures; children's teeth regulated, and every operation relating to dental surgery.

SHIRTS.—W. E. WHITELOCK, 166, STRAND, (Established 20 Years), solicits the attention of Gentlemen to the Shirts he supplies for 6s. 6d. each, including washing. They are made from Marsland's Patent Long Cloth, with fine Linen fronts, collars, and wrists; the very best work and latest fashion, and are equal to what are usually charged 8s. 6d. Also all Linen, 10s. 6d., usual price, 13s. 6d. A sample Shirt of either sent to any part of the Kingdom free, upon receipt of a Post office Order for the amount, with 1s. added, as part payment of carriage. The dimensions required are the tight measure of the neck, chest, and wrist.

STOCK of a CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—FIVE HUNDRED VOLUMES of NOVELS and ROMANCES in good condition, warranted perfect, to be DISPOSED OF for Twenty-five Pounds, including many of the best works of the most popular authors, and several of the most recent, as Whitefriars, Coningsby, Windsor Castle, Martin Chuzzlewit, Our Mess, &c. The books and a list may be seen at J. Garmeson's Magazine Warehouse, No 9, Temple-street, bottom of Bouverie-street, Fleet-street. Also One Hundred and Fifty Volumes of modern Voyages, Travels, Memoirs, &c., for only Ten Pounds.

WORN-OUT PLATE IMMEDIATELY RE-SILVERED.—COGAN and GILLO'S NOVARGENT, or Silver Solution, immediately re-silvers Plated Articles, and Plates German Silver, and all alloys of copper, by depositing a Coating of Pure Silver (without a particle of Mercury), and Preserves and Cleanses Plate and Plated Goods. It is highly approved by Dr. Ryan, Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Polytechnic Institution, and other eminent Chemists. Sold by Messrs. Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon street, London, at 3s. the bottle; and to be had of all the Chemists and Booksellers in the United Kingdom.—None are Genuine unless Signed on the wrapper by J. D. Cogan and R. Gillo.

BLACK-BORDERED ENVELOPES 1s. per Hundred; black bordered note paper, 5 quires for 2s.; the best satin envelopes, 1s. per hundred, all sizes; superfine satin note paper, 8vo. size, 6s. 3d. per ream; good Bath note, 5s. per ream; ditto, thinner, 4s. per ream; letter-papers, from 6s. per ream; French gum wafers, 2d. per box; good wax, ten sticks, 1s.; leather blotting-books, 1s. each; bibles, roan, gilt edges, 1s. 6d. each (Oxford edition); prayer-books, from 1s. to £4 4s; testaments, 10½d. each; bibles, prayers, and church services, in several hundred varieties of vellum, velvet, and morocco bindings.—BROOKS, Brothers, Stationers, Booksellers, and Publishers, 87, New Bond street, corner of Oxford-street.

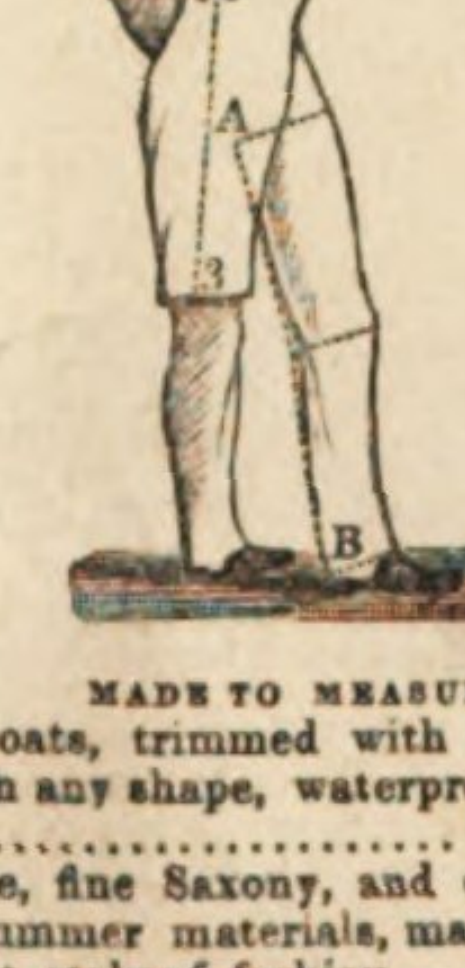
ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE.—Under the patronage of her Majesty the Queen, H. R. H. Prince Albert, the Royal Family, and Nobility.—A fragrant White Powder prepared from Oriental Herbs of inestimable virtue for strengthening, preserving, and cleansing the Teeth. It eradicates the factitious formation of tartar, and by the removal of that extraneous substance, lends a salutary growth and freshness to the gums. It removes from the surface of the teeth the spots of incipient decay, polishes and preserves the enamel, substituting for discolour and the aspect of impurity, the most pure and pearl-like whiteness; while, from its salubrious and disinfecting qualities, it gives sweetness and perfume to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included.

Caution.—To protect the public from fraud, the Hon. Commissioners of her Majesty's Stamps have authorised the Proprietors' signature to be engraved on the Government Stamp, thus:—A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden, which is affixed on each Box.

, All others are Fraudulent Counterfeits!!!

THE HAIR.—Of the numerous compounds constantly announced, for promoting the growth or reproduction of the Hair, few survive, even in name, beyond a very limited period, whilst ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, with a reputation unparalleled, is still on the increase in public estimation. The singular virtues of this successful invention for Restoring, Preserving, and Beautifying the Human Hair, are too well known and appreciated to need comment. The very facts of the high and distinguished patronage it enjoys, its general use in all countries, together with numerous testimonials constantly received in its favour, are authorities which stamp its superior excellence and title over all attempts of a similar nature. Being universally preferred, its consequent great demand excites the cupidity of unprincipled shopkeepers, who vend the most spurious trash as the "genuine" Macassar Oil; whereas, the genuine article is wholly the invention and property of A. Rowland and Son, and the amalgamation of its costly exotic materials (solely imported by them) renders abortive any attempt to discover its component parts—thus proving the imposition of all other articles bearing the title of "Macassar Oil." The genuine article has the words ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL engraved in two lines on the Wrapper: and on the back of the wrapper nearly 1500 times, containing 29,028 letters.—Price 3s. 6d., 7s.; Family bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s. per bottle.—*,* All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS!!!

SELF MEASUREMENT. Country residents will duly estimate the convenience of the following plan, by which they may secure a perfect fit. Orders executed with dispatch and exactness.



Directions for Coat.

From 1 to 2 and on to 3 for full length; from 4 to 5 for elbow point, and to 6 for sleeve length; round the arm at 5, and wrist at 6; round the breast at 7, under the coat; and waist at 2, under the coat.

Vests.

From 1 over the shoulder to vest length in front, with Breast and Waist measure as instanced in coat measurement.

Trousers.

Full length from top at the hip to B; from A to B for length between the legs; round the waist, and round the bottom at B, as desired; giving ½ inches will ensure a correct fit.

READY-MADE.	£	s	d
Tweed Taglionas ....from	0	8	6
Ditto, superior quality, with silk collars, cuffs, and facings..........	0	16	0
Cashmerette coats in a variety of shapes, handsomely trimmed....	1	0	0
An immense stock of Holland and jean blouses ....from	0	3	6
Splendid summer vests ......from	0	2	6
An endless variety of cashmere and Persian vests, splendid patterns 3s. to	8		6
Washing satin vests, warranted....	0	6	0
Cloth trousers.............. from	0	9	0
Single milled does............from	0	11	6
A great variety of summer trousers .... from	0	7	0
Dress coats edged.......... from	1	0	0
Frock ditto......................	1	4	0

MADE TO MEASURE	£	s	d
Tweed coats, trimmed with silk, made in any shape, waterproofed .... from	0	18	0
Cashmere, fine Saxony, and other light summer materials, made in the first style of fashion....from	1	5	0
Figured quilting vests, 7s. each, or three for	1	0	0
Cashmere vests, in recherche patterns....................from	0	9	6
Summer trousers, in great variety of materials	0	16	0
Single milled Victoria, and plain doe trousers	0	17	6
Best quality West of England......	1	2	0
Dress coats....................from	1	12	0
Best manufactured...............	2	15	0
Mourning to any extent can be ha at five minutes' notice, at the lowing prices:—			
Men's suits, dress coat, vest, and trousers .... from	1	16	0
Boy's ditto, jacket, vest, and trousers .... from	0	18	0

Important.—Any article purchased, or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, money returned.

Observe.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Woollen Drapers Outfitters and General Warehousemen, 154 Minories, and 86, Aldgate, City, opposite the church.

Caution.—E. Moses and Son are obliged to guard the Public against imposition, having learned that the untradesman-like falsehood of being connected with them, or it's the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connexion whatever with any other Establishment; and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing, should call or send to 154, Minories, or 86, Aldgate, opposite the church to prevent disappointment, &c.

N.B. No Business transacted at this Establishment from Friday at sunset until sunset on Saturday, when Business is resumed until twelve o'clock.

QUITE A NEW DISCOVERY.

NO MORE SUFFERING FROM CORNS or BUNIONS.—AGENTS required all over England, Ireland and Scotland, for the sale of this wonderful remedy, which immediately enables the greatest sufferer to walk with the most perfect ease and comfort. Sold in boxes, including stamp, at 1s. 1½d., by JONES and Co. LIGHTHOUSE, 201, Strand, London.

A box will be sent free to any address on receipt of fifteen postage stamps.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—WANTED, by a Retail Furnishing and Manufacturing IRONMONGER at the West-end, a respectable, well-educated Youth as an APPRENTICE. He will be treated as one of the family, and have every opportunity of thoroughly learning his business.—For full particulars apply to Mr. Wilkinson, 77, Regent-street, between 3 and 6; if by letter, prepaid.

GOOD TEAS, in 6lb. bags, or small chests of 35lb., at 2s. 10d., 3s. 4d. and 3s. 10d. per lb.; Young Hyson 3s. By the change of wind millions of pounds of tea have arrived, and the merchants, consequently accept lower prices. The above being trade quotations, families will find that they save considerably at each year's end by constantly dealing with the East India Tea Company.—Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Church-yard, Bishopsgate-street.

CHASTON'S PATENT INDIA RUBBER ELASTIC CORN PLAISTERS are generally admitted to be the most unique and best to eradicate either Hard or Soft CORNS. From their elastic quality, they can be worn with perfect ease, however tight the boot or shoe fits the foot. Invented and sold by B. CHASTON, Chemist, Watton, Norfolk. N.B.—On receipt of thirteen postage stamps (free), a box will be forwarded (also free) to any part of the Kingdom.

EAU de COLOGNE, 10s. per case of six, or 2s. singly, which, since its first preparation, in 1709, has maintained an undisturbed supremacy over all other distilled compounds, can be had genuine, as prepared from the original recipe, by application to H. BREIDENBACH, 88, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, and manufacturer at Cologne. This Eau de Cologne is no spurious imitation of Farina's, but the genuine article itself, and as such defies all competition.

COFFEE!—All who prize a delicious Cup of really fine COFFEE are invited to purchase from the Establishment of SIDNEY and HALL, No. 8, Ludgate Hill. The New Duties came into operation on Saturday, 8th of June, from which day we reduced prices TWO-PENCE to FOUR-PENCE per POUND.—The Tea Market, No 8, Ludgate Hill. SIDNEY and HALL.

Black Tea of splendid quality at Three Shillings and Ten-pence per Pound.

CUSTARDS WITHOUT TROUBLE.—ORRIDGE'S POWDER merely requires the addition of Boiling Milk to form a Custard of exquisite richness. It is less expensive, and far more wholesome, than the Custards as usually made. To secure the right article, be pleased to ask for the preparation made by Orridge, Chemist to the Queen, Deptford. Sold in boxes, 1s., 2s., and 5s. each, by Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; Batty and Co., Finsbury Pavement; and most Chemists and Italian Warehousemen.

WRITING, Languages, &c.—The WRITING of persons of all ages, if ever so bad, IMPROVED in EIGHT easy LESSONS. The pupils are taught quite privately, or met at their own residences. Bookkeeping for the counting-house, custom-house, &c., mental arithmetic, and the reporters' short-hand guaranteed in twelve lessons. Separate rooms for ladies. Apply to Mr. Langmaid, at the old establishment for private tuition, (where there are professors for the French, German, and Italian languages, on the Hamiltonian system,) 122, Regent-street.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Watchmakers, 9, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, request the attention of purchasers to their stock of London-made PATENT LEVER WATCHES, which are manufactured by themselves in their own house. In silver cases, with the detached escapement and jewelled, the prices are four and a half guineas, six, and eight guineas each; or in gold cases, 10, 12, 14, and 16 guineas each. The very large stock offered for selection includes every description, enabling a customer to select that which is more particularly adapted to his own use.

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are apprised that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEAS (Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street). They are packed in showy leaden canisters, from an ounce to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale; the license is only 11s. per annum, and many, during the last nineteen years, have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without 1s. let or loss. Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) as above.

HANWELL COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Middlesex.—Principal, the Rev. J. A. EMERTON, M.A., Curate of Hanwell. Parents and Guardians desirous of selecting a School in a healthy situation, combining the intellectual advantages of a collegiate course with religious instruction, moral and physical training and parental care, may obtain Prospectuses by a personal or written application to the Principal, or by letter, pre-paid to the Rev. T. T. Walmsley, D.D., Rectory, Hanwell; J. D. Macbride, Esq., D.C.L., Principal of Magdalene Hall, Oxford: or to J. A. Paris, Esq., M.D., Dover-street, Piccadilly, President of the Royal College of Physicians.

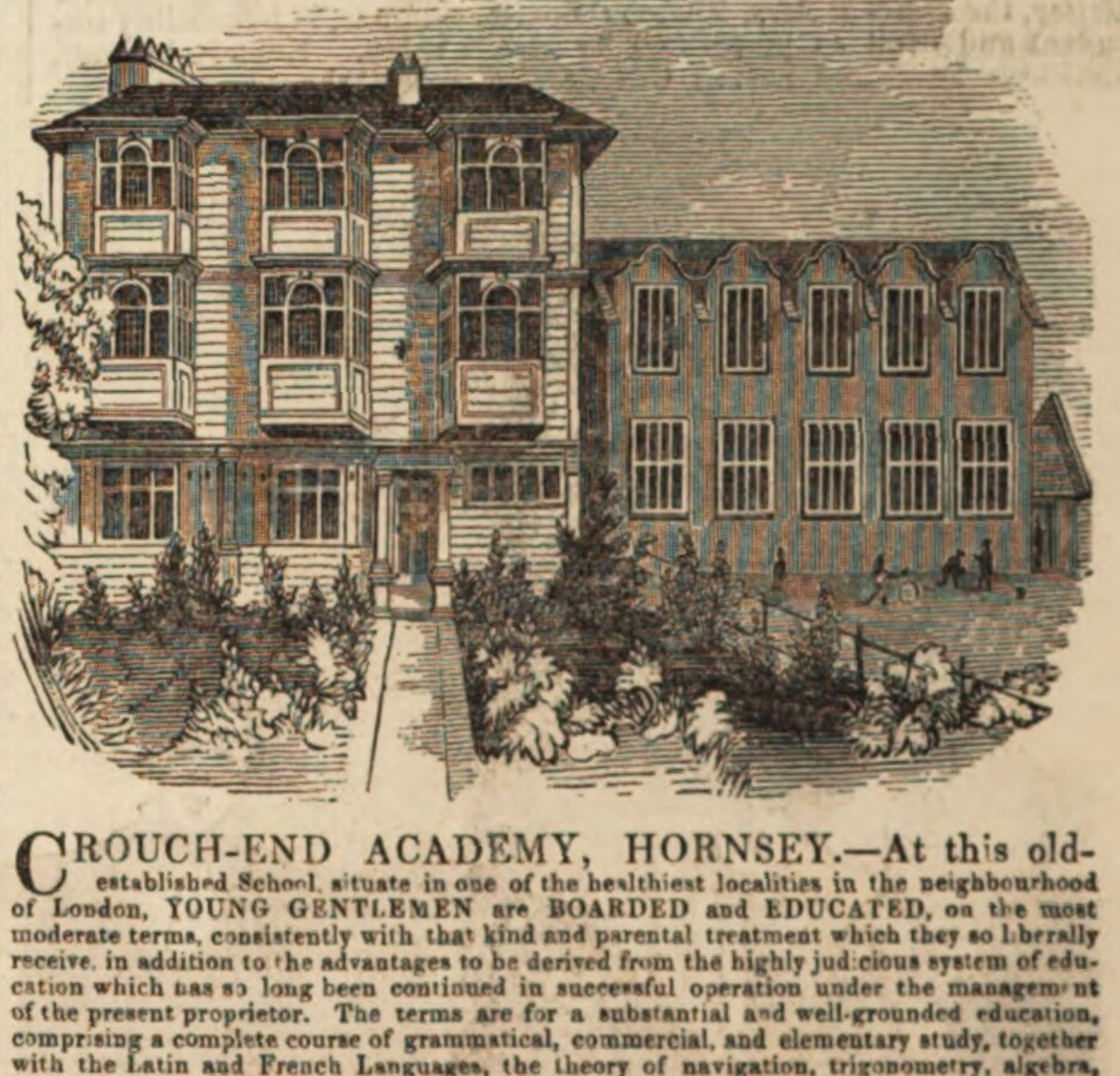
METCALFE'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—The Tooth Brush has the important advantage of searching thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth and cleaning them in the most effectual and extraordinary manner, and is famous for the hairs not coming loose, 1s. An improved Clothes Brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. Penetrating Hair Brushes, with the durable unbleached Russian bristle, which does not soften like common hair. Flesh Brushes, of improved graduated and powerful friction. Velvet Brushes, which act in the most surprising and successful manner. The genuine Smyrna Sponge, with its preserved valuable properties of absorption, vitality, and durability, by means of direct importations, dispensing with all intermediate parties, profits, and destructive bleaching, and securing the luxury of a genuine Smyrna Sponge.—Only at METCALFE'S sole establishment, 130 B, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street.—Caution: Beware of the words, "from Metcalfe's," adopted by some houses.

PLATE.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, No. 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank of England.—The best wrought SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, Fiddle pattern, 7s. 2d. per ounce; Queen's Pattern, 7s 4d. per ounce. The following are the weights recommended, but the articles may be had lighter or heavier, at the same price per ounce:—

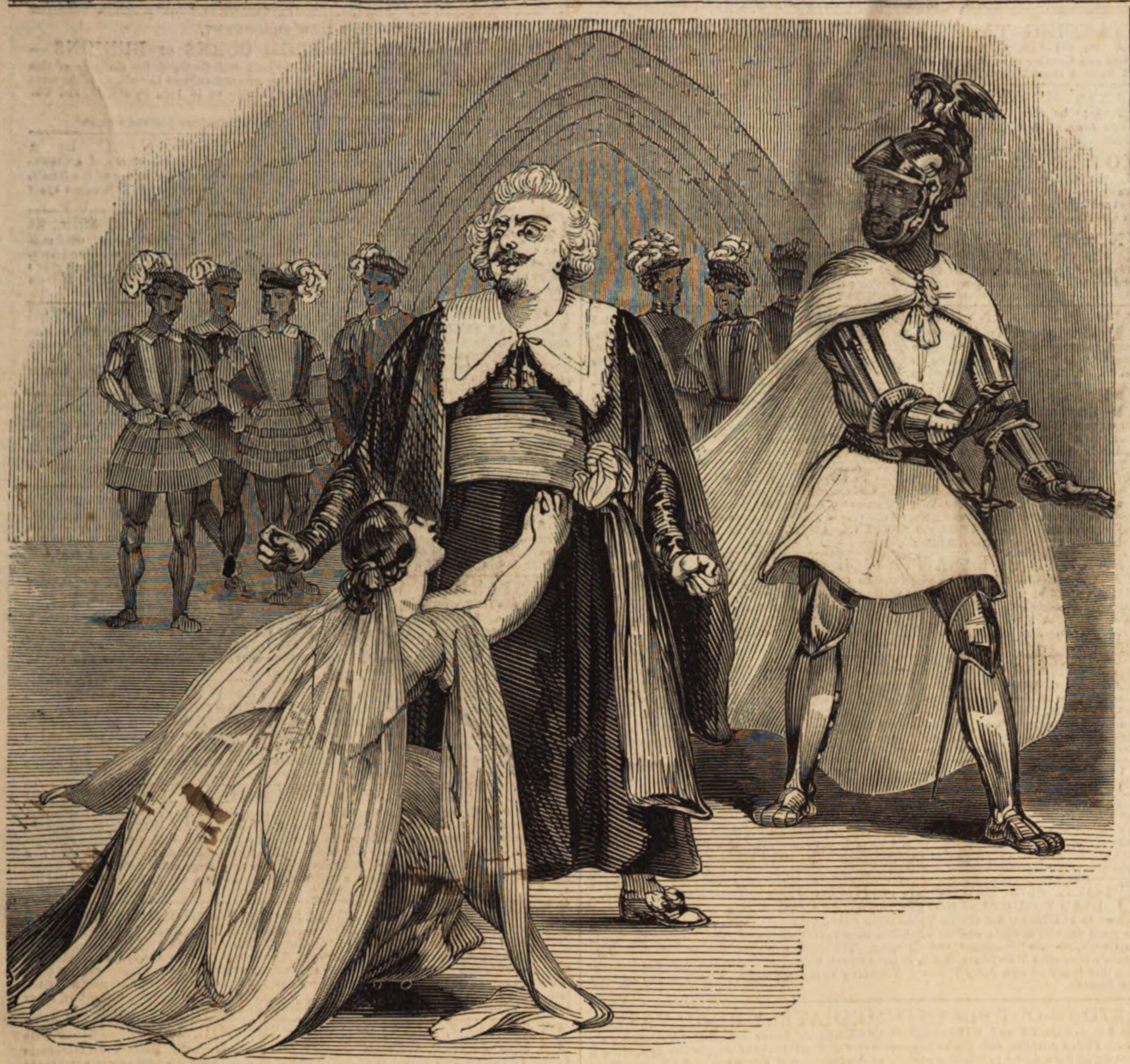
Fiddle Pattern.	oz.	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
12 Table Spoons	30 at	7	2	....	10	15	[illegible]
12 Dessert ditto..	20	7	2	....	7	3	4
12 Table Forks ..	30	7	2	....	10	15	0
12 Dessert ditto..	20	7	2	....	7	[illegible]	4
2 Gravy Spoons..	10	7	2	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Soup Ladle....	10	7	2	....	3	11	[illegible]
4 Sauce ditto....	10	7	8	....	3	16	[illegible]
4 Salt Spoons (gilt strong)....					1	0	0
1 Fish Slice..................					2	10	0
12 Tea Spoons....	10	7	8	....	3	16	8
1 Pair Sugar Tongs					0	15	0

Queen's Pattern.	oz.	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
12 Table Spoons	40 at	7	4	....	14	13	4
12 Dessert ditto	26	7	4	....	9	10	8
12 Table Forks ..	40	7	4	....	14	13	4
12 Dessert ditto..	26	7	4	....	[illegible]	10	8
2 Gravy Spoons..	12	7	4	....	4	8	0
1 Soup Ladle....	12	7	4	....	4	8	0
4 Sauce ditto....	12	7	10	....	4	14	0
4 Salt Spoons (strong gilt)....					2	2	0
1 Fish Slice..................					3	5	0
12 Tea Spoons ..	14	7	10	....	5	9	8
1 Pair Sugar Tongs					1	5	0

N. B. A price current, stamped as a newspaper, illustrated by drawings, and containing every information relative to the purchase of silver or Sheffield plate, may be had on application, or will be sent into the country, free of postage, in answer to a paid letter.



CROUCH-END ACADEMY, HORNSEY.—At this old-established School, situate in one of the healthiest localities in the neighbourhood of London, YOUNG GENTLEMEN are BOARDED and EDUCATED, on the most moderate terms, consistently with that kind and parental treatment which they so liberally receive, in addition to the advantages to be derived from the highly judicious system of education which has so long been continued in successful operation under the management of the present proprietor. The terms are for a substantial and well-grounded education, comprising a complete course of grammatical, commercial, and elementary study, together with the Latin and French Languages, the theory of navigation, trigonometry, algebra, land-surveying, geometry, mensuration, geography and the use of the globes, board, washing, repairing of linen, &c., 30 guineas per annum, and no extras; pupils under ten years of age, 25 guineas; foreigners learning the English language, and gentlemen requiring a separate room and table, 60 guineas per annum; junior pupils, 40 guineas. This establishment has now stood the test of public opinion, and received the most liberal patronage, for more than 130 years, during 20 of which it has been conducted by the present proprietor, Mr. W. C. SMITH. It is situate in one of the most beautiful and picturesque localities in the vicinity of the metropolis, and affords not only the advantages arising from a sound and efficient system of education, but combines also every privilege that can tend to promote health and strength. An excellent table is kept, and more of the social comforts of home will be found in this school than in any other of the same very moderate terms. The number of pupils generally averages between 40 and 50, and for the instruction of this limited number four tutors, besides the principal (exclusive of the music, drawing, and dancing masters), are always kept, and reside in the house. The school, which is a detached and commodious building, in the Elizabethan style of architecture, is lofty, and especially adapted for study and the preservation of health—the house spacious—the bed rooms airy—the play-ground large and dry—and the walks in the fields most delightful, this part of the country having been always pre-eminently distinguished for its great salubrity, as well as for the beauty and richness of its landscape. This establishment, which is distant about five miles from the City, is also most conveniently situate for parents desiring frequently to visit their children, as access by omnibus is to be had at all hours of the day, both from the Bank and Charing-cross. Those who are really in quest of a goood school, will find this establishment, on inquiry, everything that could be wished, as the most indefatigable exertions are invariably made to carry the views and intentions of the parent into effect, and that, too, under the mildest possible treatment. The most satisfactory references to merchants and gentlemen, residing in London and elsewhere, whose sons have been brought up at this establishment, can be obtained, together with prospectuses of terms and other particulars, by applying, personally, or by letter, to the Principal of the CROUCH-END ACADEMY, Hornsey. The present vacation will terminate on the 21st instant.



SCENE FROM THE OPERA OF "OTELLO," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

SCENE FROM OTELLO.

The Doge *(Elmiro)* denunciating his daughter *(Desdemona)* is perhaps, as treated by Lablache and Grisi, the most splendid lyric-tragic passage upon the Opera or indeed any other stage. The prostration of Grisi before the lightning blast of Lablache's malediction is truly awful. We thought we almost heard the dreadful lines from "Troilus and Cressida" issue from the angry father's lips:

> Now Hell's bluest plagues
> Receive her quick, with all her crimes upon her:
> Let her sink spotted down: let the dark Host
> Make room, and point, and hiss her as she goes:
> Let the most branded Ghosts of all her sex
> Rejoice and cry, *Here comes a blacker Fiend!*

The terrible fierceness of Lablache is in those lines. Mario as the Moor serves but as an accessory to the picture: he cannot stand out in any great prominence against the other mighty portraits. Garcia was the only *Otello* who could have withstood Lablache's *Elmiro*: but still Mario is very charming in the part and sings its music beautifully.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

A drama founded upon Boz's "Martin Chuzzlewit" was produced at this house on Monday last, and was completly successful. To describe the intricate and ever-changing plot of the novelist would be needless, and that of the dramatist (Mr. E. Stirling) is pretty nearly the same thing. Suffice it to say, that the principal features in the narrative are made to stand out very prominently in its stage adaptation. *Pecksniff* and *Tom Pinch* are admirably personated by Messrs. F. Mathews and Meadows. *Mary Graham* is rendered still more interesting by Miss Fortescue's representation of her, and *Master Bailey*, the *Boots* at *Mrs. Todgers'* boarding-house, is irresistibly impudent and droll as performed by Mrs. Keeley. Keeley, himself, was immense in the part of *Old Mother Gamp*, the monthly nurse. The drama has been "got up" most excellently. The following neat prologue, written by Mr. Albert Smith, was well delivered by Mrs. Keeley, and much applauded:—

No ghostly legend from some mould'ring page
And "carefully adapted to the stage;"
No grand romantic drama, deep and dire,
Filled with "terrific combats" and red fire,
Boast we to night. No flimsy plot shall trench
Upon our scene "translated from the French;"
But one in deep emotions far more rife,
The powerful romance of common life.

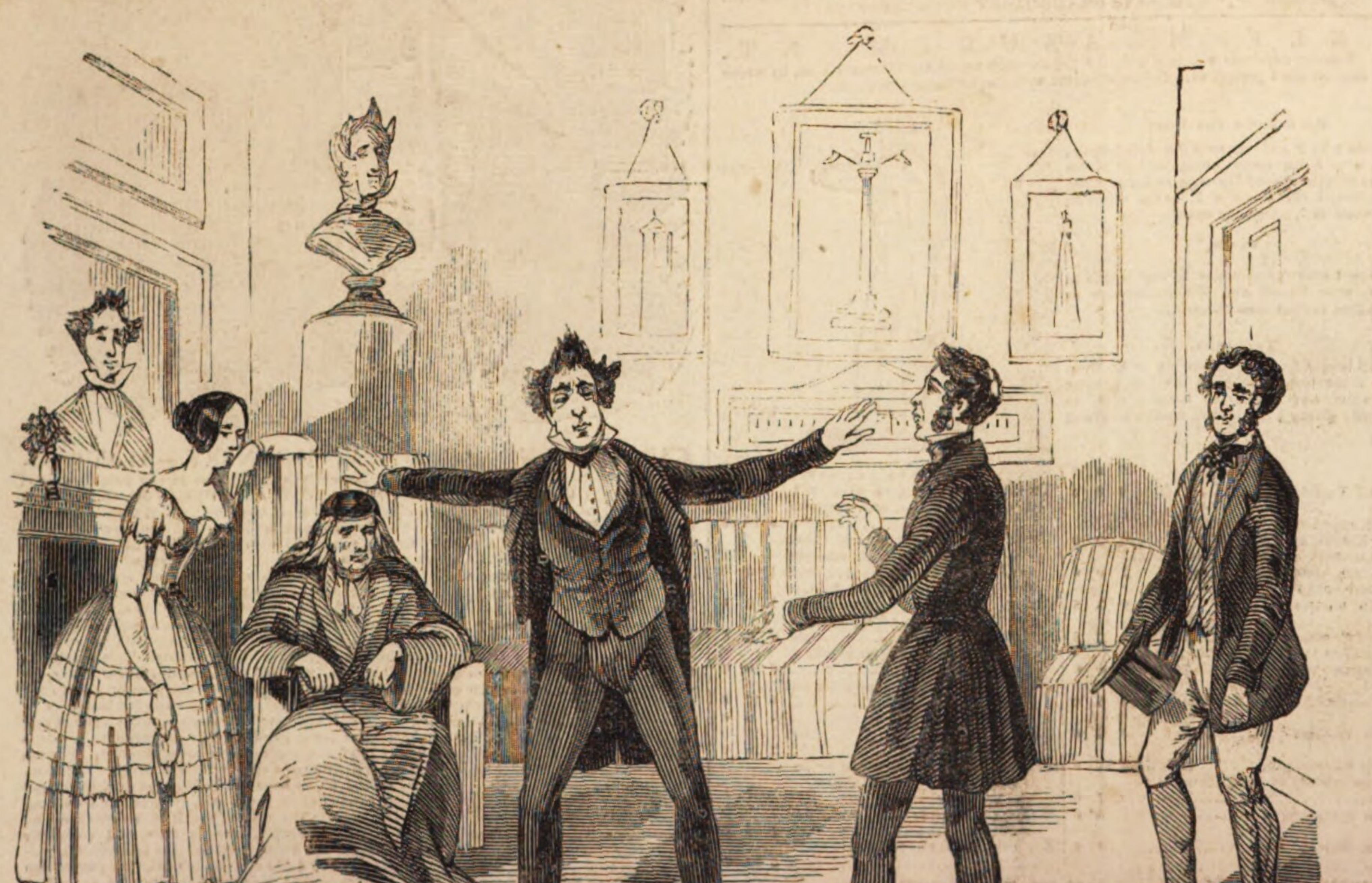
We owe this story of the present hour
To that great master hand, whose graphic power
Can call up laughter, bid the tear-drop start,
Or find an echoing chord in every heart.
Whom we have learned to deem an household friend,
Who, 'midst his varied writings, never penn'd
One line that might his guileless pages spot,
One word that "dying he would wish to blot."

We know there is around his simple name
A prestige thrown, your sympathies to claim;
But our poor playwright, feeling well his task,
Has sent me forth your clemency to ask.
And some old friends, selected from the rest,
Of human kind the sweetest and the best,
Crowd forth, your patient hearing to implore,
Presuming on the fellowship of yore.

Good Mr. Pickwick first with smiling face,
And kindly heart implores your patient grace:
Then arm in arm, led onwards by one will,
The Brothers Cheeryble endorse our bill,
And warm by kindness ever both alike,
The timid hopes of poor neglected Smike,
Whilst not unmindful of your past kind deeds,
Oliver Twist next for indulgence pleads.
Dick Swiveller, who has crept here quite by stealth,
"Passes the rosy" ere he drinks your health,
Surrounded by those friends we know so well,
Watch'd over by the shade of Little Nell.
Next laughing at Joe Willett in our train
Dear Dolly Varden flirts, and laughs again
And hopes your pleasure will not be alloyed
Because she knows that Miggs will be annoyed.

And lastly, whilst around both cot and hall
The echoes of the Christmas Carol fall,
Bob Cratchet on raised wages, spruce and trim,
Leads forward, with his crutch, poor Tiny Tim.
The others are to come. In anxious state
Behind the scenes your fiat they await.
Be satisfied, for yours and their behoof,
They'll do the best they can; now to the proof.

The piece was announced for repetition till further notice by Mr. Keeley.



SCENE FROM THE NEW DRAMA OF "MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

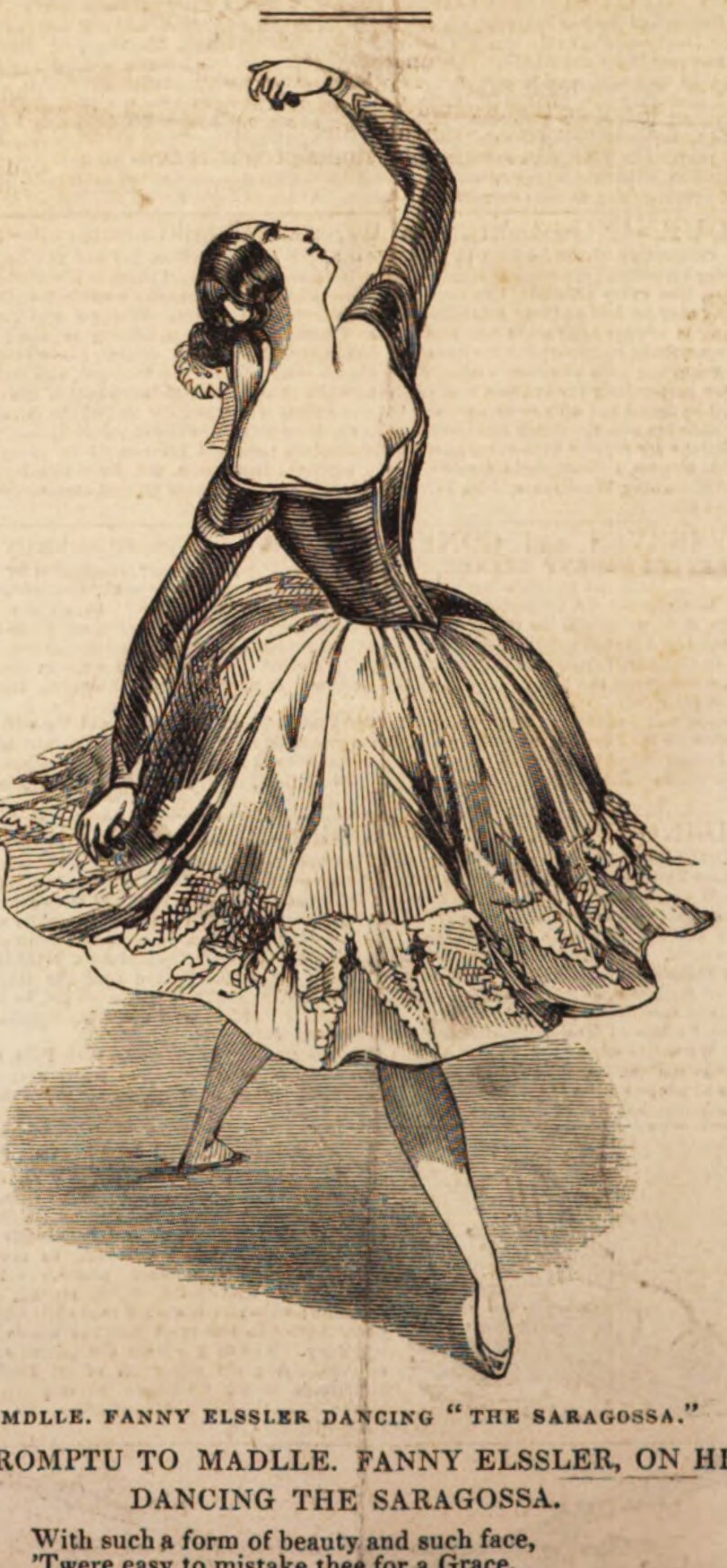
The eighth and last concert for the season took place on Monday night last, at the Hanover-square Rooms, and proved to be one of the most interesting of the series. The following was the programme:—

PART I.	
Sinfonia Eroica	Beethoven.
Song, MS. "Ach Herr," Herr Staudigl	Nicolai.
Trio, two violoncellos and double bass, Messrs. Lindley, Lucas, and Howell	Corelli.
Scene from "As You Like It," Miss A. Williams, Miss Dolby, Mr. Allen, and Herr Staudigl, with Chorus	H. Smart.
PART II.	
The First Walpurgis-Night, Miss Dolby, Mr. Allen, and Herr Staudigl (first time of performance in this country)	Mendelssohn.
Concerto Violin, M. Sainton	Sainton.
A Selection from "The Ruins of Athens," Miss A. Williams and Herr Staudigl, with Chorus, MS. (first time of performance in this country)	Beethoven.
Overture to "Oberon"	Weber.

This concert, conducted by Mendelssohn, and led by T. Cooke (who, by the way, conduced to more than half the effect by his precise and steady leadership), went off beautifully. It will be seen by the programme that the directors are now acting more liberally than in former years; witness the production of Smart's "Scena" (a beautiful composition), and the names of English vocalists in the scheme. This is as it should be—a glorious change has taken place; we have begun to "dare to have sense ourselves," and the happiest results have been the consequence.

The "Sinfonia Eroica" was exquisitely performed. Staudigl sang a version of one of David's Psalms most admirably: he was in better voice than he has been for some time back. Corelli's "Trio" is beginning to be a little tiresome. H. Smart's composition, which gained the prize offered by Mr. Macready two years ago for the best finale to "As You Like It," is full of chaste and beautiful writing.

The second part opened with a composition by Mendelssohn, so full of poetry of the highest order that we cannot find words to adequately describe it. Wildness, Strength, and Beauty seem to have been the composer's adopted Graces, while, on the other hand, he must have multiplied the muses by their own number, for he seems ninety-nine times greater in this work than in any he has produced before. He has gone hand-in-hand with his poet Goethe, and done him ample justice. The choruses are of a most impressive character: that of the Druid Guards "Disperse, disperse, ye gallant men," was enthusiastically encored, and the reception of another, between the said guards and the people feigning to be witches, cannot be described. We never witnessed more delight on the part of an auditory. Staudigl as a kind of *Oroveso* was magnificent, and the whole terminated with a chorus of Druids worthy of the loftiest inspiration of Handel. Though the season be near its close, we mean the musical season in general, we hope to hear this stupendous work again. M. Sainton played a very clever concerto on the violin, his own composition, in a neat and finished style. Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens," like the generality of his works, msut be heard often before it can be duly appreciated; still many pieces excited considerable applause. Weber's overture, with which the concert terminated, was heard to the very echo of the last chord, when vehement cheering for Mendelssohn proved how highly his services are estimated by the subscribers to these now truly classic concerts.



MDLLE. FANNY ELSSLER DANCING "THE SARAGOSSA."

IMPROMPTU TO MADLLE. FANNY ELSSLER, ON HER DANCING THE SARAGOSSA.

With such a form of beauty and such face,
'Twere easy to mistake thee for a Grace,
But that one only of the Sisters Three
Could not reveal thy various symmetry!
The air is musical wheree'er thy feet
In mazy turnings cause vibrations sweet—
Their echoes, than the sounds to which they move
More exquisite—more soul-inspiring prove,
And make us think that ev'n the Muses Nine
To make Thee *One* their sister charms combine!

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1844.

THE ILLUSTRATED
LONDON NEWS.

ANDREW BEST LELOIR SC. A PARIS

No. 116, Vol. V.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1844. [Sixpence.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

THE debates towards the end of the session seldom touch on questions in which great principles are involved; they are mostly confined to the details of bills and measures that have been driven, as it were, into a corner by the discussions of an earlier period, and must be passed with most of their imperfections, or dropped altogether. Sometimes, however, a giant evil will make itself visible among the mass of petty enactments, and force itself on the attention even of unwilling Legislatures. There are some things that can not be hid, some from which it is vain for man to avert his gaze. They do not the less exist because we for a time cease to think of them, and when attention is re-awakened to their frightful evils, the prospect is often worse, the abuse has grown more terrible than when we last surveyed it.

On Tuesday evening the Slave Trade was brought under the notice of the house, and the effect of the discussion is what we have described; it produces a painful conviction that our exertions have been useless, and our efforts vain. We have spent masses of treasure, have lost to the country numbers of valuable lives—the fatal Niger expedition is an instance of it—and yet the hideous traffic, that stands a dark stain in the history not of one nation, but of mankind, is more active, more cruel, more unrelenting, destroys more human life, and causes more human misery in a year than at any former period! The truth is often mournful, and here is indeed an instance of it; how can it be accounted for? How is it that exertions so disinterestedly made, and, for the most part, so ably directed, have been not merely so useless, but absolutely so mischievous?

In the first place, the traffic, dreadful as it is, produces, it is said, enormous profits; and, as the efforts of those European nations that have declared themselves opposed to it, have reduced it to a smuggling trade, the increased risks are covered by increased profits. Every expedient that perverted ingenuity can discover has been brought to bear, to combine capacity for cargo and swiftness of sailing in the slaving vessels: to these human life is sacrificed with a coolness of calculation that is perfectly revolting. When the slaves are brought to the place of embarkation, it is stated as "a well-known fact, that whatever might be the size of the slave ship, the slave captain always took a fourth, or a third more than his ship was calculated to hold. This was done on a true arithmetical calculation, just as a person who was sending a pipe of wine round upon the Indian voyage always sent a quarter-cask, in order to make up for leakage and evaporation, so the slave captain took an extra number of slaves on board, to make up for the deaths he felt certain would occur during the passage."

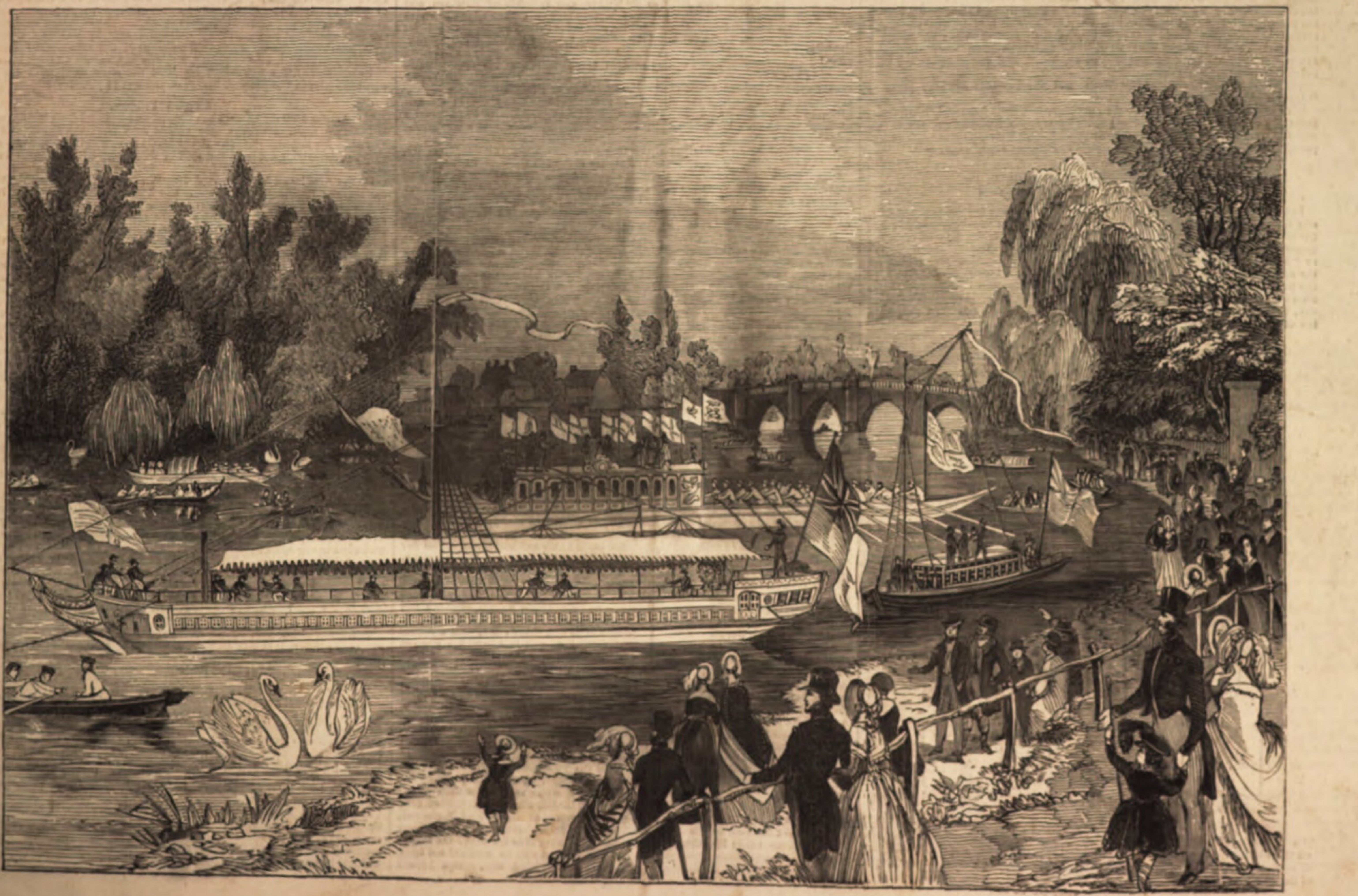
The mass of human evil caused by the system of which the above extract describes but a portion of the details, is thus impressively placed before the mind, in the recent speech of Lord Palmerston. After estimating, on the authority of Mr. Bandinell and Sir F. Buxton, the number of slaves annually deported from Africa at 150,000, he says, "What an enormous amount of human misery and human crime is shown by this simple statement to exist! Let any man consider to himself what 150,000 people are; let any man who has seen armies collected think, if it has ever fallen to his lot to see 150,000 men collected at once under his eye—let him imagine that he saw that number assembled together on a plain—that he was told, as they passed by him, that they were travelling fast towards their doom—that that living mass of human beings was doomed to a painful and premature death, under every variety of bodily and mental torture! Why, if he were told that it was not a single sight, but that every year, over the same spot of ground, an equal number were urged forward to the same melancholy doom, could any man, when he witnessed such a sight, fail to invoke the vengeance of Heaven on the authors of such enormities?"

The bringing all this amount of misery together, and concentrating the attention, as it were, upon it, is most effective. It reminds us of the passage in which all the gathered diseases of the future degenerate race of man are shown by Milton's Angel to our first parent, as the consequences of his transgression.

> Sight so deform what mortal eye could long
> Dry-eyed behold! Adam could not—but wept.

It must be a callous heart indeed that can contemplate such a number of his fellow beings doomed annually to be the victims of the unhallowed avarice of man. The world has been called "a vast Lazar-house of many woes;" but it exhibits no other evil like this—not even the carnage of war and battle—though these have in them sufficient of the horrible, for in these men meet on something like equal terms, and war itself is not without redeeming features in, at least, individual instances of mercy, generosity, and forbearance. But the Slave Trade is a perpetual war, in which all the advantage is on one side; it is like massacre without resistance, or cruelty without provocation.

But greater perhaps even than its physical evils, are its fatal moral effects; it is another melancholy fact, that the most cruel features of slavery have been the most strongly developed beneath European and Christian masters. Among the Mahometans cruelty to the domestic slave—the dweller beneath the same roof—is the exception rather than the rule. Where Christians are slave-owners, kindness has been the exception—the general



"SWAN-UPPING" ON THE THAMES, FROM BRENTFORD AIT.

rule, barbarity. The description applies to the masters of every European nation; and treating the English and the Americans as one race—as they have been and are at present the greatest slave holders of modern times—the heaviest amount of guilt lies upon them. Seeing what is the practice of Christian men, it was not likely to impress an ignorant and heathen people with anything but hatred of the race and suspicion of the creed of those who were guilty of such enormities. Thus centuries of intercourse between Africa and Europe have left the former as Pagan and idolatrous as she was centuries ago; and while the spiritual state of the people is no better now than it was then, their physical condition is far worse, from the continual internal wars the slavers encourage by giving a ready market for the prisoners, and the decrease of cultivation in consequence of the continual drain of the native population. The accounts of travellers in Africa two centuries ago, prove that whole districts are now deserts that were then well cultivated, populous, and flourishing. In both respects the blighting effect of the Slave Trade is manifest. Sir R. Peel says, "When I reflect on this subject, I cannot but imagine to myself the light in which the nations of Europe must appear to those unfortunate inhabitants of Africa who are made the victims of this crime—what must be their ideas of the Christian faith which they are taught to believe is professed by Europeans when they see them practising daily such dreadful cruelties, and when they witness so many thousands of their fellow-creatures falling victims to the avarice and cruelty of those who they are told call themselves Christians? Whilst such frightful crimes were daily committed amongst them, was it not to be expected that impediments to the spread of Christianity would be engendered thereby."

The evils being so incontestably proved and conceded by all parties, what we must again ask is the reason that all the efforts made to check, have only increased them? Sir R. Peel says, and we believe says truly, that two nations only are mainly responsible for the failure of the exertions of the rest of the world. Spain, by its possession of Cuba, affords a market for the slaves; the Spanish Governors share the profits of the Trade, and Spanish subjects are the agents in carrying it on. The Empire of Brazil is open to the same reproach; and as long as these two countries continue to uphold the system, the attempts to put it down will be ineffectual. France and England are the only two powers that do much towards its suppression; we might almost say that it is England alone that interferes to any appreciable extent, for France and America, by their overstrained sense of national honour on the "right of search," have thrown obstacles in the way of vigorous effort in this respect rather than assisted. America, too, is open to suspicion in the matter; against the spirit of her free constitution, she fosters within herself a system of slavery as foul as ever disgraced the world. The states of Europe who have declared against the Slave Trade—Norway, Sweden, Austria, Prussia, Russia, either have but little power, like the two first, or small naval forces, as Austria and Prussia, or no colonies, like Russia; they can do little more than protest against the traffic, and leave its suppression to others; and of the three powers, France, England, and the United States, who interfere the most actively, by far the greatest share of the work is done by England alone. It is a credit to us that we do so much; it is a misfortune that we cannot do more; but while the manner and extent of our interference is so fettered by the regard that must be paid to national rights, we fear that we have gone as far as we shall be able to go. The only mode would be to declare the traffic piracy, and take from those engaged in it the protection of every flag of every power. Till that is done, we must, according to Sir R. Peel, deal cautiously with criminals who are bold to effrontery, dexterous, and indefatigable. We must sit down and wish that the world was better, but take no strong means of making it so. He sees the evil in its full extent, and with his regrets for its existence, his cold, prudential reasons for not increasing the means of preventing it, contrast somewhat disappointingly.

SWAN-UPPING.

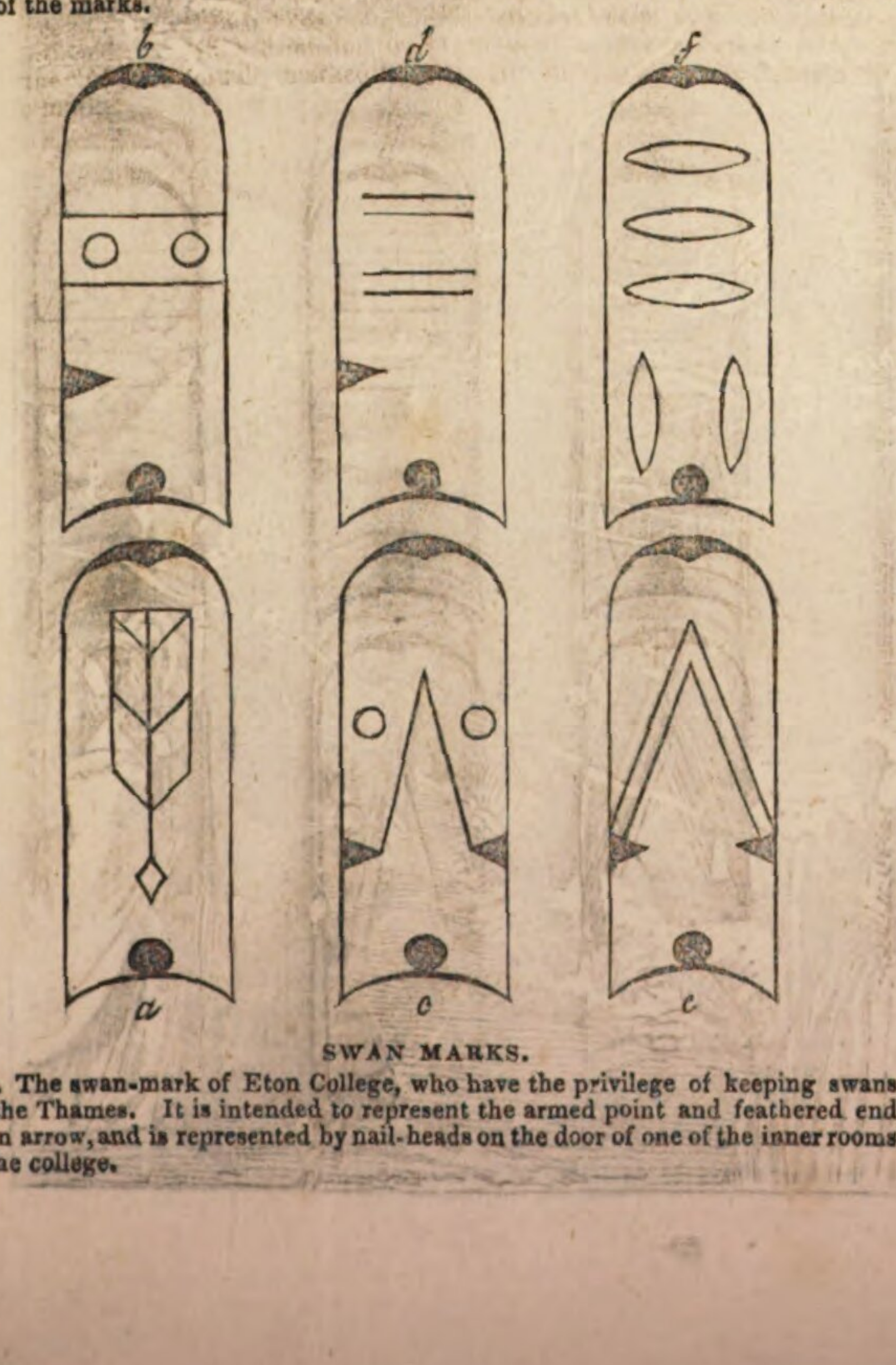
Yesterday the Lord Mayor and his civic friends proceeded in state to spend a festive day in the haunts of the regal and privileged swans of the Thames, previously to their more close inspection by the Dyers' Company, in August next. On this occasion, the state barge, followed by a gaily dressed shallop, conveying the company, were towed to Brentford Ait, a little above Kew-bridge, where the celebrated barge, the Maria Wood, was moored to receive them: his lordship disembarked and continued his "voyage" to Twickenham on board the barge Maria. A splendid banquet was served on board, and dancing kept up with much spirit on the ample deck.

The following particulars of the Swan, and the business of these pleasure "Uppings," will gratify our readers:—

"The Swan," says Mr. Yarrell, "is, perhaps, the most beautiful living ornament of our rivers and lakes. Poets of all ages and countries have made this bird the theme of their praise, and by none with more characteristic truth of expression than by our own Milton, who, in his 'Paradise Lost,' says:—

'The swan with arched neck
Between her white wings mantling,
proudly rows

In the Thames, at present, the greatest number of swans belong to the Queen, and the Companies of Vintners and Dyers own the next largest proportion; but the birds are far less numerous than they used to be. They are marked upon the upper mandible with a knife or other sharp instrument. The "Swan-upping," or "Swan-hopping," as it is vulgarly termed," is the catching and taking up the swans to mark the cygnets, and renew that on the old birds, if obliterated, in the presence of the royal swan herdsman, which is still continued by the companies above mentioned. This was ostensibly the business of the civic excursion yesterday, but the birds are actually marked in the month of August. We subjoin a few of the marks.



SWAN MARKS.

a. The swan-mark of Eton College, who have the privilege of keeping swans on the Thames. It is intended to represent the armed point and feathered end of an arrow, and is represented by nail-heads on the door of one of the inner rooms of the college.

b, c. Represent the swan-marks of the Dyers' and Vintners' Companies of the City of London, as used in the reign of Elizabeth. These two companies have long enjoyed the privilege of keeping swans on the Thames, from London to a considerable distance above Windsor; and they continue the ancient custom of proceeding with their friends and visitors, with the royal swan herdsman, and their own swanherds and assistants, on the first Monday in August in every year, from Lambeth, on their "swan voyage," for the purpose of catching and marking the birds as above. Mr. Kemp, F.S.A., who has taken great pains to collect the details of this ancient custom, states, that "the struggles of the swans, when caught by their pursuers, and the duckings which the latter receive in the contests, made this a diversion with our ancestors of no ordinary interest." The formation of the circles or amulets on the beak, as observed in these two ancient marks, being considered to inflict more severe pain upon the bird than straight lines, the rings are now omitted, and the lines doubled, as shown in the marks *d, e*, which are those of the Dyers' and Vintners' Companies, as used at this time; *b, d*, being the ancient and modern mark of the Dyers' Company, and *c, e*, the ancient and modern mark of the Vintners' Company. The two nicks in the swan-mark of the latter, which have so often been noticed, are probably intended for two half lozenges, or a demi-lozenge on each side; the V is, perhaps, a chevron reversed, the arms of the company being sable, a chevron between three tuns argent; for Mr. Kemp considers the true chevron could scarcely be cut on the beak of the bird, without each lateral branch crossing its elongated and tender nostril; and this, from a feeling of humanity, the marker would be disposed to avoid. Besides being heraldic, that many of these swan-marks have the additional adaptation of the initial letter of the word "Vintner," and form also the Roman numeral V., is supported by a custom at the hospitable entertainments of the Vintners' Company, where one of the regular stand up toasts of the day is, "The Worshipful Company of Vintners, with Five!" Mr. Kemp discountenances the popular notion that the sign of the Swan with Two Necks, has any reference to the "Two Nicks."

f Is the royal swan-mark of Queen Victoria, and has been used through the reigns of George III. and IV., and William IV. to the present time.

At the Swan-voyage in August, 1841, the following number of old and young swans, belonged to her Majesty and the two civic companies:—

	Old Swans	Cygnets	Total
Her Majesty	185	47	232
The Vintners' Company	79	21	100
The Dyers' Company	91	14	105
	355	82	437

At one period, however, the Vintners' Company alone possessed 500 birds. In the language of the swanherds, the male swan is called a *Cob*, the female a *Plu*.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Our accounts from France are of an interesting character. The dispute with Morocco is, of course, the principal political topic in the Paris papers; but there is also domestic news worthy of notice. The Duchess de Nemours has given birth to a Prince, upon whom Louis Philippe has bestowed the title of Duke d'Alençon. The most contradictory reports were in circulation in Paris, respecting the contest in which France is at present engaged with Morocco. On the one hand it is said the Prince de Joinville is about to be recalled from the Mediterranean with his fleet, but it is obvious from the accounts given in other French journals, that the Government do not expect to be able to settle the differences in so summary a manner. For instance, a Toulon paper of the 9th says:—"The four ships forming the squadron of Rear-Admiral Parseval Deschenes have completed their provisions and stores for five months, and wait only the telegraphic order for sailing. Admiral Parseval being of older rank than the Prince de Joinville, cannot be put under the command of his royal highness, and we are credibly informed will remove his flag from the Ocean to the Souverain. The Minister of Marine has sent orders for the purchase on account of Government of the steamers Le Liamone and Le Var, belonging to M. E. Gérard, and which have been employed in carrying the mails between Toulon and Corsica. The command of the Liamone has been given to Lieutenant Albert, and of the Var to Lieutenant Lacroix. They came into harbour this morning to be armed; they are to be manned with crews of about thirty sailors, but their destination is not known." Some of the Paris papers too state that the aspect of affairs in Algiers was very warlike. The whole of the Prince de Joinville's squadron, consisting of the Suffren, Jemmapes, and Triton of the line, the Belle Poule frigate, and the Gassendi, Pluton, Asmodée, and Phare steamers, were off the port of Oran.

The Chamber of Deputies has been occupied with the discussion of the Orleans and Bordeaux Railroad Bill. The seventh paragraph of the bill excluded members of the Legislature from all participation in railroad companies, either as contractors or managers. On the return of the bill to the Deputies, M. Cremieux again proposed the insertion of the clause; but after a long debate, it was rejected, and the measure passed in the form in which it had been sent down from the Peers. The numbers were—

For the bill	195
Against it	105
Majority	90

It would seem, therefore, that the French Legislature, like the English House of Commons, is determined to have as much controul as possible over Railways.

In a previous sitting, the Chamber of Deputies passed, by a majority of 190 to 41, the bill for granting an extraordinary credit of 8,000,000 francs to the Navy Department, and immediately took into consideration the budget of expenses of the same department for 1845. Contrary to what was expected when the Prince de Joinville published his exciting "note," most of the estimates were voted in great haste, and with very little discussion. On this occasion Admiral Leray read a long speech on the state of the navy, and M. Lherbette expressed a hope that the Emperor of Morocco would be made to pay the cost of the naval armament which had been sent to that country. M. Lherbette added, that 73 million francs were already due to France for various expeditions, namely, forty-three millions by Spain, six millions by Greece, two millions by Belgium, and 16 millions by Mexico. The Minister of Marine replied that the expedition to Morocco had cost nothing, and that there was every reason to believe that the arrangements which had been made would prove in every respect advantageous.

The *Courrier Français* says:—We understand that immediately on the close of the session Marshal Soult will go to pass three months at his seat of Saint Amand; the Minister of Commerce will take a tour through the manufacturing districts; the Minister of Public Works will make a general inspection of the railroads; the Minister of the Marine will visit Cherbourg and Brest; the Minister of Justice will pass a month with his family at Douai, and the Ministers of Finances and Public Instruction will go to take the benefit of some of the mineral waters.

The *Sémaphore de Marseilles* of the 13th inst. announces the demise of the celebrated M. Forbin Janson, Bishop of Nancy and Toul.

The *Chronica de Gibraltar* of the 26th ultimo states that on the morning of that day, the Vesuvius steamer sailed for Tangier, for the purpose of taking on board the English Consul General and conveying him to Mogadore. The consul was commissioned by his government to hand the Emperor a sealed dispatch, which had been brought to him by the Prometheus steamer.

A letter from Dreux thus describes the celebration of the anniversary of the death of the Duke of Orleans:—At half-past eleven the King, leading the Queen by the hand, entered the body of the chapel through the crypt. His Majesty took his station in the centre of the choir, before the altar, having the Queen on his right, and next to her the Queen of the Belgians, and the Duke de Montpensier. On his left was the Duchess of Orleans, between her Royal Highness Madame Adelaide and the Prince de Wurtemburg. The clergy followed the Royal Family from the crypt. It was impossible to see without emotion the august widow of the Prince Royal endeavouring to suppress the convulsive sobbings of her heart, prostrated and motionless on the earth by the weight of her grief, while the King and Queen were seeking resignation at the foot of the altar. One overwhelming feeling predominated in all who were present; the most lively sympathy with the august mourners was depicted in every countenance. After the absolution, the King and his family returned to the Palace, passing again through the crypt, where the Queen and the Duchess remained a long time kneeling before the tomb of the departed Prince.

CURIOUS TRIAL FOR MURDER.—The Paris papers contain long details of a trial resembling in some respects the celebrated Laffarge case. A Madame Lacoste and a Monsieur Joseph Meilhan were indicted, under the following circumstances, before the Tribunal of Auch, near Toulouse, on the 10th inst.:—Meilhan was the first prisoner placed at the bar. He is a robust old man, with a countenance full of good nature and serenity, and with features possessing little of the southern type. Madame Lacoste, who next entered the court, accompanied by her advocate, M. Alem-Rousseau, is described as an elegant woman, with large black eyes, regular features, and altogether an expressive face. Her dress was plain, but in excellent taste. She looked pale and melancholy, and her appearance contrasted singularly with the jovial features of her fellow-prisoner. Meilhan, in answer to the various questions put to him, stated that his name was Joseph Odilon Meilhan, that he was 70 years old, a native of Vicq Fezensac, a schoolmaster by profession, and that his habitual residence was Riguepeu. Madame Lacoste replied that her maiden name was Euphemie Vergès, that she was 26 years old, a native of Mazerolles, in the Upper Pyrenees, and that she resided at Riguepeu. All her replies were made in a mild and sweet voice, with a southern accent, and her manner was modest, unaffected, and interesting. The act of accusation states that, in 1841, Henry Lacoste, the deceased, although then 66 years old, married his grand niece, Euphemie Vergès, that he was apparently in good health; but that, on the 16th of May, 1843, whilst at the fair of Riguepeu, he was suddenly attacked by illness, and that eight days afterwards he expired at his own house, after having experienced repeated attacks of colic and vomiting. A few days afterwards his widow produced a will, by which her husband had made her sole legatee, and bequeathed to her the whole of his fortune, amounting to 700,000 francs. Reports being current that Madame Lacoste and Meilhan had poisoned Lacoste, the widow announced her intention of attacking the authors of them for defamation, and wrote to the Procureur du Roi at Auch, requiring the exhumation of the body of the deceased. This took place on the 18th of December. The body and parts of the muscles were submitted to the ordinary experiments by three pharmaciens of Auch, who declared that they contained arsenic. On the 16th of May Lacoste was at the fair of Riguepeu, where he drank some wine with Meilhan; he was immediately afterwards taken ill, and declared that Meilhan must have put something into his wine. On reaching home, Lacoste became worse, but his wife did not call in medical aid until within a few hours of his death. She alone attended him. She herself administered during his illness the tisannes which he took, and in which it is declared there must have been added other portions of arsenic, which, it is presumed, were supplied by Meilhan. The motives for this crime on the part of Madame Lacoste are stated to have been her knowledge that her husband, dissatisfied at being without children, and otherwise displeased with his wife, had signified his intention of revoking the will which he had made in her favour. Against Meilhan it is charged that he was on very intimate terms with Madame Lacoste. He admitted having dined with her immediately after her husband's death; but this, he said, was the custom of the country, and other persons were invited as well as himself. The chief ground of suspicion against Meilhan was that he had suddenly changed from poverty, and become possessor of a large sum of money. Madame Lacoste was asked by the President what her fortune was before she married Lacoste. She replied, from 20,000f. to 25,000f. It was then observed to her that she was charged with having kept up, after marriage, an intimacy with a young man at Tarbes, to whom she had been formerly attached. She replied emphatically, "That is not true;" but admitted that a month or six weeks after her husband's death she had received a young man of Tarbes, who was her suitor. Evidence was given that the marriage was unhappy. An immense deal of tittle-tattle evidence was admitted during the four days the trial lasted. Some of the sixty-eight suitors who were said to have offered for Madame Lacoste were introduced into court and examined, without throwing the smallest gleam of light on the charge. It was fully established that M. Lacoste had a great aversion to medical men, and great need of them, for he was much diseased, and doctored himself. Much of the interest of the trial was occasioned by the beauty of the lady. "She was," said her counsel, "all beauty, goodness, kindness. She had everything in her favour—she was charming!" At the end of the fourth day both the accused were acquitted.

A new opera by Balfe, "Les Quatres Fils Amyon," was produced at the Paris Opera Comique on Monday, and was entirely successful. It is founded on the old nursery tale of how some sons set out to seek their fortunes; how they fell in love with four heiresses; how an old servant of the family deluded the Count of Beaumaison to give his only daughter in marriage to the eldest of the sons, and how the said daughter contrived to get her three cousins married to the three other brothers. The music is charming; the overture is busy and well instrumented, and the opening song of the first act, "Sentinelle, prenez garde a vous," almost insures success for the piece. A new bass singer, Herman Leon, from Brussels, sang this air, and in doing justice to Mr. Balfe's music established his own reputation. The general character of the music is elegance and lightness, interspersed, however, with several passages which indicate the learned and scientific hand of a master.

The Lyons papers say that several persons have been arrested, charged with a Fieschi plot against the authorities of that place. Several grenades were found in their possession, with which, it is said, they intended, by a single discharge, to destroy the general in command, the mayor, and the prefect, when coming out of the church of St. John, after the solemn mass of the 1st of May.

SPAIN.

Our letters from Spain bring the important information of the dissolution of the Cortes, and the convocation of the new Legislature for the 10th of October next. Another decree prescribes the nomination, by the Basque provinces, of two commissioners for each, who are to repair to Madrid to settle with the Government the question of the *fueros*. A fourth decree orders the exhumation of the remains of Montes de Oca, former Minister of Marine, who was shot at Vittoria, in October, 1841, and their removal to the cemetery of Fuencarral, at Madrid.

The Ministry have addressed circular letters to all the Political Chiefs, inviting them to adopt the necessary measures for the elections of the deputies and one-third of the senators. The electoral lists are to be closed on the 3rd of August, and publicly posted up, on the 19th, during fifteen days. The elections are to commence throughout the provinces on the 3rd of September, and the general scrutiny to take place on the 14th.

The *Gazette* publishes the official return of the national property sold in June last, from which it appears that 438 lots were disposed of for 9,041,996 reals (upwards of £90,000). The entire of the property hitherto sold has produced 218,820,637 reals.

PORTUGAL.

We have advices from Lisbon to the 8th inst., but they are destitute of interest. The abstract of the revenue derived from the customs at Lisbon and Oporto for the first six months of this year, proves that there has been some improvement in trade, but it is not to any great extent, nor does it at all afford any reasonable prospect of financial improvement.

The *Diario* of the 2nd instant contained the Queen's decree, authorising the raising of the required loan from the new contractors.

HOLLAND.

The *Staats Courant* of the 14th inst. prints a supplement of twenty-five columns with the project of law for introducing a new tariff of duties on importation, exportation, and transit, accompanied with the explanatory memorial, which has been sent to the members of both chambers of the States General, and which will be laid before the States General at the opening of the next session.

THE HAGUE, July 14.—The latest accounts from India (to the end of March) state, among other news, that a combat had taken place near the Thousand Islands, very near Batavia, with two piratical vessels, one of which was taken—the other escaped. The men of war of the more important expedition against the pirates sailed from the roads of Sourabaya on the 15th of Feb. His Majesty's frigate the Palambang, Captain Koope, had made a demonstration in January on the west coast of Sumatra. Major Van der Hart, resident at Ayen Banjee, had been thereby enabled, at the head of a detachment, to confirm the authority of the Government in the Balla Lands without having recourse to arms.

TURKEY.

We have accounts from Constantinople to the 27th ult., but they bring nothing of importance. The Sultan had renewed to Sir Stratford Canning his promises in reference to the renegade question.

GREECE.

Letters from Athens of the 30th ult. describe Greece as on the eve of becoming again the theatre of party strife. A few days previously some rioting took place in that capital. Cries of "Down with the Ministry!" and "*Viva* the Constitution!" were vociferated under the King's windows, and Callergis was obliged to order a body of cavalry to disperse the mob. Several persons were wounded in the affray, two of whom subsequently died. The elections were nearly over in the provinces, and had passed off quietly, except in Messenia, where five individuals lost their lives. On the 29th the list of the senators, 36 in number, was published. Coletti, Mavrocordato, and Metaxa, would not permit their names to be enrolled on the list, which included the most eminent of the personages who took part in the political events of the last 25 years.

UNITED STATES.

The Acadia Mail steam-ship has arrived at Liverpool from Boston and Halifax, after a very rapid passage of only twelve days from the former and nine and a half from the latter port. The Royal Mail steamer Britannia, which sailed hence with the American mails on the 19th of June, arrived out at Halifax on the 1st inst.

By the Acadia we have received New York papers to the 30th ult., Boston to the 1st, and Halifax to the 3d inst., and files from Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, to correspondingly late dates. The political news is unimportant, and indeed the only topic which appears to have excited any interest in New York when the last accounts came away, was the unexpected marriage of President Tyler. The worthy head of the American union has married a young lady, 26 years of age, represented as possessing great personal attractions. Her father was a Col. Gardner, of the American militia, and was killed on board the steam-ship Princeton, at the time of the late unfortunate explosion. After the marriage ceremony had been performed the President, who is *ex officio* commander in chief of the navy and army, to give his fair bride a taste of the honours which would be paid her in his society, took her on a water excursion in a steamboat through the harbour and bay of New York, in which were lying an 84-gun ship, used as a receiving-ship for naval apprentices, a revenue cutter, two Mexican war-steamers, and the war-steamer Princeton. From all of these salutes were of course fired, even from the very ship in which the President's wife's father had so shortly before met his death. We hardly need say there is very great disparity between the ages of the happy pair, Mr. Tyler being almost of an age to be grandfather to the lady of his choice.

The Texan annexation question is rapidly losing its hold on the public mind; most parties evidently look at it as a mere electioneering bait of Mr. Tyler.

The Canada papers mention another steam-boat explosion. On the 25th of June the steam-boat Gen. Vance, Captain Woodworth, burst her boiler at the wharf on the Canada side, and five persons, including General Truax, are known to have lost their lives. The Vance was owned by Captain Woodworth. Captain W. was killed while in conversation with the engineer, who was severely, but not dangerously, wounded. The *Detroit Advertiser* says that Mr. Motherwell, the engineer of the steam ferry-boat United, who had just stepped on board the Vance, was among the killed, as also a man named George Sweeny, of Canada West, formerly employed on board the British steamer Kent. Gen. Truax was wounded in the head by a fragment, and died of his wounds. The two firemen were severely wounded. The engineer of the boat, who is represented as a careful and able officer, was, at the time of the accident, in conversation with the captain, remonstrating with him for not having given warning of his intention to stop at Windsor, and requesting him to make but a short stay, as the steam was well up. Upon leaving the wharf at Detroit the steam was low; and at the time of the accident the safety valve was up.

The great wheat harvest has commenced in many parts of America, and all accounts agree that it will be most abundant. Indeed, the crops of all descriptions are promising.

Exchange was rather dull at 109½.

A letter from New Helvetia mentions the arrival there of Lieutenant Fremont and the exploring expedition to Oregon. They found it impossible to pass over the Snowy Mountains into the Oregon, towards the Arkansas river, and he was obliged with his party to strike further south, and get to the above settlement in California.

THE COUNTESS DE NASSAU.—According to a letter from the Hague, the Countess de Nassau, widow of the late ex-King of the Netherlands, is on the point of taking for a second husband General Van Omphal, who was aide-de-camp to his late Majesty.

THE STATE APARTMENTS AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—It will be interesting to the public to know that the whole of the state rooms at Windsor Castle will remain open, during the stay of the Court, as heretofore, from eleven in the morning till six o'clock in the afternoon. On Tuesdays and Fridays the public will not be admitted, nor on Sundays until half-past one o'clock, P.M.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE ALLEGED LUNACY OF AN EX-M.P.—In the Court of Chancery there have been several days' argument upon the subject of the alleged lunacy of Mr. Dyce Sombre, late M.P. for Sudbury. The object of the proceedings is to supersede the decision of the commission of lunacy. The affidavits disclosed some very extraordinary conduct on the part of Mr. Sombre, which the counsel contended afforded ample proof that he was a dangerous and confirmed lunatic; one of his delusions was that Mrs. Dyce Sombre had been guilty of great impropriety. Dr. Elliotson deposed that Mr. Dyce Sombre called upon him and in a violent manner complained that he had mesmerised him or his wife, and that he must fight him for it. Deponent declined fighting without a cause, when Mr. Dyce Sombre said he would insult him before his servants, and then he must fight. He had some difficulty in getting him out of the house. E. M. Rickets said that Mr. Dyce Sombre had frequently said to him that he would take his wife's life or shoot her. He was quite satisfied that he was out of his mind. On one occasion Mr. Dyce Sombre stated that he had seen a spirit in his dressing-room, and on another, said that he would cut off his wife's nose. Mr. Sombre told Sir James Clark that if he had not been placed in confinement he would have shot his wife, and that she should have taken the other pistol and shot him. His intention was to have shot her in the back, but not to have killed her. He said, that he should like to have a public trial to bring all the charges against her; and that she had danced in an opera ballet before her marriage. On one occasion, when Dr. Dormier refused him some curaçoa in a mild manner, he sprung into his room with a stick; he also said that a spirit had told him that the Queen had been confined on a certain day, although he had seen her driving out in the morning. Upon seeing a lady in a carriage, he said that it was Sir William Follett, disguised in female attire, and that he should like to fight Lord Cardigan for keeping him in confinement. He was also guilty of many other absurdities and acts of violence.—William Sheriff, a keeper, deposed that he took a brace of pistols from Mr. Dyce Sombre, loaded with powder and balls, but they had no caps on. He had very recently danced and shouted along Pall-mall, and accosted every female he met with; his conduct was so outrageous in Bond-street that he would have been taken into custody by the police had deponent not explained the circumstances to them.—Mr. Kelly, who appeared for Mrs. Dyce Sombre, after repudiating the idea that this was a hostile suit to Mr. Dyce Sombre, contended that the case was made out by the affidavits: for though parts of them only went to the extent of passion and jealousy, still throughout the whole of them, from the beginning of 1843 down to the latest period that information could be obtained, there was incontestable evidence that Mr. Dyce Sombre had not laboured under an erroneous impression arising from facts, but a conception that facts existed which never had, that he had seen and heard things which had never been uttered or taken place. There was no accounting for the extremity to which human passion might carry one, and, if it were caused by a false conclusion derived from passing facts, even although it extended to murder, it could not be called insanity; but, if the impelling power were a conviction that something had taken place which never had, the man who laboured under such a delusion was insane, or there was no such thing as madness in this world. As to the French doctors who had pronounced Mr. Sombre to be sane, Mr. Kelly said they had not probed into the delusion under which he laboured.—Mr. Bethell followed on the same side.—Sir T. Wilde, in his reply, on the part of Mr. Dyce Sombre, argued that there was no proof of any insane acts in Paris during his nine months' residence there, and insisted that whatever the errors or follies of which he had been guilty, he was not a lunatic, or incompetent to manage his affairs. The arguments occupied no less than eight days, and were only concluded on Wednesday. The Lord Chancellor was glad they had come to an end of these proceedings. It only remained for him, before the decision of the case, to see Mr. Sombre, and that he should take an opportunity of doing at the earliest moment.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCLOSURES.—The Court of Bankruptcy was on Monday again occupied with the case of William Bromley, who had carried on business as a solicitor and money scrivener in Gray's Inn, and who lately failed for no less a sum than £140,000. The case excited unusual curiosity. Mr. Sturgeon, on the part of the bankrupt, appeared to explain the circumstances under which his client had contracted such enormous debts. He stated that the bankrupt had once been solicitor to Earl Grey. He had been unfortunately tempted to enter into various speculations, in the full confidence that he would be enabled to realise a fortune, and in those moments of temptation he had applied money to his own purposes which had been placed in his hands with other intentions. But he had not done so without reasonable expectation of being able to replace the sums so applied, for at this time his professional exertions brought him in an income of between £2000 and £3000 per annum, and the rental of various properties which he then held yielded between £5000 and £6000 a year. The bankrupt had given, when on a bed of sickness, a warrant of attorney to Captain Blair, and when he found that warrant about to be put in execution, he himself caused this fiat to be issued, in order that his assets might be equally distributed, and that no one creditor should obtain a preference at the expense of the general body. He (Mr. Sturgeon) could assure the court that the bankrupt's property had cost him upwards of £120,000, the whole of which will come to the creditors.—Sir C. F. Williams: I should be very glad if 120,000 half-crowns would come to the creditors.—Mr. Humphreys, who represented the assignees, here said, that there would not be one shilling in the pound.—Mr. Sturgeon was proceeding to give explanations of cases mentioned at a former hearing, when he was interrupted by Sir C. F. Williams, who said, as regards the cases gone into, amounting to between £30,000 and £40,000, I am convinced that cool and deliberate fraud was practised, the nature of which makes me shudder.—Mr. Sturgeon made some further remarks, and asserted that the bankrupt was anxious for the fullest investigation of his accounts.—Sir C. F. Williams, in giving the decision of the Court, said the statement of Mr. Sturgeon did not afford any explanation of a single item in the balance sheet. He did not think the creditors ought to be satisfied; and, in all his experience, he never saw so adverse a balance sheet. A man might at once, and by some sudden emergency, be plunged into difficulties; he may feel alarmed at the sudden touch of the sheriff's officer, or a hundred other imaginable cases, and do under such circumstances what his better nature and his more sober senses would afterwards recoil from; but in this case no such excuse can by any possibility be pleaded. Sir C. F. Williams then made the following remarks upon the case, which will best explain the painful and peculiar circumstances of it. He said, I do not find upon the face of the balance sheet here, that the bankrupt had one shilling of capital at the time when it commences, about one year ago; but I do find the startling admission that the debts amount to £141,522, out of which there are creditors without any security to the amount of £86,791, and creditors holding security only in the sum of £455 15s. Now this must appear to the creditors, and to all the world, to be a frightful state of things, and it is also quite clear that Mr. Bromley had engaged in such extraordinary courses of business as to leave him indebted now in the enormous sum of £86,791. If, in addition to this, it be true that he derived an income from his profession of £3000 a year, I fear it will be found that his improvident outlay, and misappropriation of his creditors' money, will amount to not less than £15,000 a year. True, it is also said upon this balance-sheet that his property amounts to £120,517 7s.; but I verily believe that, out of this apparently enormous sum, not £6000 will be realised for the creditors. I find an alleged mortgage by Chuleb to Mr. Wilkinson, who was Mr. Bromley's friend and benefactor; and how has he repaid it? Why, by pretending that it was advanced to a Mr. Throughton (£3500); and what was really done with it? It was placed to Mr. Bromley's own account; and to make the transaction the more culpable, it was entered in Throughton's name, and the interest credited to him, as if it were a *bona fide* matter. Nor was this all, for the deed was sent to Dr. Lushington—the pretended deed—for no deed was ever really executed; and the whole turned out to be a decided fabrication. The bankrupt's is not a case to excite pity or compassion. Look again at his conduct to Archdeacon Brymer. That most respectable gentleman may not possibly suffer to the amount of ruin which has fallen upon others, because of his having a private fortune; but how can I recur to that of a poor woman, who was not only deprived of a competent means of support for life, but was obliged to resort to the parish for a loaf; and the very mention of whose case the other day produced a shriek of horror in a crowded court? Again, the bankrupt alleged that he lent Mr. Ker £3000, when the fact was that that respectable gentleman had never borrowed a single shilling. Again, I find that the mortgage to Cooke was released for £4000, upon his paying it in. It was afterwards alleged that the sum had been lent to Bernal; but what was the result? Why, that it all went into the hands of Mr. Bromley himself. The executors in the case of Mr. Wilkinson never thought human nature could be so base as to imagine such gross misconduct, and the whole of these monies had been swamped by the bankrupt. However, these extraordinary transactions should act as valuable admonitions to society in general not to trust themselves or their property to the management of any man's hands, without seeing that they were properly secured. There never was worse conduct than that of the bankrupt in relation to Mr. Wilkinson. The deeds for £9000 were deposited in a tin box, at Messrs. Child's, and within three months after his death he got them back, used them to his own purpose, and never returned them. The recital of these things creates horror. Compassion was claimed for the bankrupt upon the ground of the extent of his speculations. Now, my answer is, that before he indulged in this lust for speculation, he should have looked into his banker's book, and not have dipped his hands into the pockets of his friends, his benefactors, and his clients. In this case, to the sorrow of the creditors, the property which the bankrupt states to have cost £120,000, has been so spun out in order to raise money, so divided, and so subdivided, that I do not believe it will yield more than £5000 to £6000; for the whole of the property, even to the homestead and pigstye, have been pledged, I fear, to their full value. After some further observations, the learned commissioner ordered an adjournment, at the bankrupt's expense, for the 28th of October, when an amended balance sheet is to be furnished.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

The Summer Assizes have commenced since our last.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

THE MURDER IN BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—On Monday at the Assizes for the county of Buckingham, held at Aylesbury, *Richard Chandler* was indicted for killing and slaying John Leech, gamekeeper to a gentleman named Curtis, by striking him over the head with a stake, on Monday, the 2nd of July, in the parish of Little Brickhill, near Newport Pagnell. *John Keen* was also indicted for aiding and assisting. The trial lasted a considerable time; but the following are the whole facts of the case:—On the day named in the indictment the two prisoners were detected by the deceased beating for game. The latter interfered, and attempted to take them into custody. Chandler declared that he would not be taken alive, and a severe struggle took place between them and the deceased. The latter was getting the better of them, when Chandler seized a stake from the hedge, and, striking the deceased several blows with it over the head, felled him to the earth, and caused his death subsequently. The jury retired to consider their verdict, and after being absent for some time, returned a verdict, finding Chandler "guilty of manslaughter," and "acquitting" Keen. Mr. Baron Alderson sentenced Chandler to be transported for fifteen years.

THE ROBBERY OF A BANKER'S PARCEL.—At Oxford, on Tuesday, *Richard Elliott* was tried before Chief Justice Tindal, charged with stealing 1500 sovereigns, the property of Robinson and Co., bankers of Oxford. This robbery, which took place in March last, made some noise at the time. It will be recollected that on the 18th of that month 1500 sovereigns were nailed up in a box, by Coutts and Co., and afterwards put into a bag, and carried by the porter to the Gloucester Coffee-house, which was the last house the Defiance coach stopped at before leaving London. The bag with its contents was given to Hobson, the driver, and deposited in the front boot. The prisoner Elliott was taken up by the coachman, at Knightsbridge. The bag was afterwards seen safe by Hobson at Longford; and on the coach stopping at Benson, the prisoner was seen meddling with the parcels in the front box. He afterwards treated the coachman to a glass of ale, and paid his fare to Benson. The coach went on to Oxford, and on arriving at Messrs. Robinson and Co.'s, at whose banking house the coach first stopped, the bag and its contents were not to be found. Various circumstances were stated, with a view to implicate the prisoner in the robbery, but the jury did not think them sufficient, and returned a verdict of acquittal.

POLICE.

FRAUDULENT BILL DISCOUNTERS.—On Tuesday, *John Alves*, whom the police have long been looking after, was apprehended by Inspector Pearce, of the A division. He is charged with having stolen two £1000 promissory notes from Lord Charles Fitzroy, with which he had been entrusted by his lordship to get discounted. Immediately after the prisoner's apprehension, he was examined at Marlborough-street, before Mr. Maltby.—Alves is a man about thirty-five years of age, but from having shaved off his whiskers, and dressed his hair in a juvenile style, he looks much younger. Neither his manners nor appearance were such as would, under ordinary circumstances, disarm suspicion, especially where money transactions for the first time were to be concluded. The prisoner is said to be known to the police as an acquaintance of the well-known John Minter Hart, and an associate of Cooke, Prescott, and others, engaged in the same pursuits.—Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Watkins accompanied Lord Charles Fitzroy into court as his lordship's professional advisers.—Mr. Clarkson addressed the bench, and stated the principal circumstances as detailed afterwards in evidence.—Lord Charles Fitzroy examined: I reside at this moment at Midhurst, in Sussex, when in town I live at Burlington-house. I was not acquainted with Alves until I received the letter of the 19th January. I wrote an answer and addressed it to No. 24, Piccadilly. I saw Alves on the 1st of February. I went to his office, which was on the first floor, and I saw some pictures in the room to which he called my attention. The proposition made to me was to procure £2000 at 25 per cent. I demurred, and left the room, but I called again the next day. I agreed to take the money on Alves's terms. Alves asked me if it would be more convenient to have two bills for £1000 each, than one of £2000 drawn on me? Alves gave me two bills ready prepared. I put my name to them, but I cannot recollect whether I wrote the body of the bills. Alves gave me a letter of acknowledgment. I would not have parted with the bills without this letter. In the faith that I was to receive the money, less the discount, I consented to part with the securities. Alves put the letter into my hands, and I saw him previously write it. I have no doubt the first letter I received was written by Alves. It was arranged that I was to call in Piccadilly on the Friday following for the money. I went and waited an hour, but Alves was not within. I left word I had gone to the United Service Club, and went away. I went out of town, and the next morning I received a letter containing £200. I wrote an answer, requesting Alves to meet me the following Wednesday.—Mr. Clarkson here asked the magistrate if it was necessary to give the accused notice at once to produce the answer.—The prisoner said it was not necessary, as he was willing to produce the letters.—Lord C. Fitzroy, continued: On Wednesday I went to Piccadilly. Received a letter in the handwriting of Alves. It was to the effect, that the writer was extremely sorry that he could not meet me at the appointed hour, but, if I would make another appointment, he would attend to it, and would pay the balance of the notes into my banker's hands, if I wished. I made no subsequent appointment, but I called at the house frequently, and always received the same answer, that Mr. Alves was out. I went to my solicitor, Mr. Watkins, in Sackville-street, and left the £200 with him to pay to Alves. Under the advice of my solicitor, I copied the following note to Mr. Alves, to be sent to him:—

> Sir,—I have called several times, for the purpose of returning the £200 which you sent me. I decline the money, and have deposited it with my solicitor, in whose hands it now is; and I must further request you to give up the two £1000 promissory notes, which you obtained from me under false pretences.
>
> Your obedient servant,
> C. FITZROY.

I have never heard anything in reply to this letter. The bills were for three months, and until they became due, I heard nothing more of either them or Alves. Before the bills became due I came to this court for advice. I have received nothing on the bills, except the £200, and no money has been paid into my banker's hands. In consequence of suggestions from my professional adviser, I have filed a bill against an individual who holds one of the bills, and one against another person. [The names of the individuals were mentioned, but this being an *ex-parte* proceeding, we do not think it fair to publish them.]—Mr. Maltby asked the accused if he wished to put any questions to Lord C. Fitzroy?—Prisoner: I only wish to say that at the first appointment I got to Piccadilly before one o'clock, and finding his lordship gone, I went to the club, and afterwards to the railway, but was too late. With this exception the statement of Lord Charles Fitzroy is correct.—Mr. Clarkson: There was plenty of time between the 16th of February and now to have seen Lord C. Fitzroy.—Inspector Pearce proved that he took the prisoner into custody that morning, at Chelsea. He told him that he was charged with obtaining two promissory notes from Lord C. Fitzroy, by fraudulent pretences, to which he replied that his lordship had been harsh with him.—Mr. Watkins, solicitor, proved that the letter was sent to 24, Piccadilly, and that his lordship left the £200 with him. He had called several times, but had never been able to see Alves. Mr. Clarkson said he was bound in fairness to state that he held in his hand the answer to the bill filed by Lord C. Fitzroy. The individual against whom the bill was filed states that, on the 16th of February, he gave to Alves £600 in two checks, £300 worth of pictures, and took £100 discount for one of the promissory notes. He did not mean to make this evidence at present. The statute made it a misdemeanour to misappropriate securities where written directions were given. So as written directions could be proved, he contended it did not matter who wrote them, whether the principal or the agent. The written directions here were in the writing of Alves; both parties were consenting parties; and he submitted it did not matter who was the writer of these directions, inasmuch as they were to govern the transaction. The case was a very important one; and if the present proceeding failed to protect his lordship from loss, he trusted it would at least protect the public.—Mr. Maltby asked the prisoner if he had anything to say to the charge.—The prisoner wanted to know what the charge was.—Mr. Maltby said he was charged with stealing two bills, the property of Lord C. Fitzroy.—The prisoner asked how he could be charged with stealing two bills, when Lord C. Fitzroy admitted he gave them to him.—Mr. Clarkson said the charge which he at present made was, that the prisoner was entrusted with securities, with directions in writing to negotiate them, and that he had abused this trust.—The prisoner said he had a letter from his lordship, requesting him to fix a time to see him. This was after he had sent Lord C. Fitzroy the £200. The letter was read at the request of the prisoner.—Mr. Clarkson said the letter did not alter the case.—Mr. Maltby was of the same opinion.—Mr. Clarkson said there was no doubt a great moral fraud had been committed, but it was difficult at present to say what precise shape the charge against the prisoner would take.—Mr. Maltby said there was enough to justify him in remanding the prisoner until Monday next, but he would have no objection to receive good bail, two sureties in £250 each, and the prisoner in £500.—[The extent to which these bill transactions are carried in the metropolis demands serious attention. Scarcely a day passes but some nefarious transaction is brought to light connected with bill discounting, and the records of the Bankruptcy Court prove the difficulty which tradesmen find of extricating themselves when once in the clutches of these discounters and their agents. In the present case it appears that £100 was to be paid for the discount of one of the notes for £1000, but the sum of £700 was to be taken out in pictures. This discount, enormous as it may seem, is less than that usually charged by the gang of swindlers who infest the metropolis. The defective state of the law calls aloud for a change. At present it appears that there is no remedy when a person intrusts another to get a bill discounted, and he appropriates the money, unless there should be a written direction on the subject. It is fortunate for Lord C. Fitzroy that he took such a precaution, or he would probably have been compelled to pay the money for the bills.]

CHARGE OF STEALING A CHECK.—At the Mansion House, on Tuesday, a young man, who stated his name to be *Henry Sage*, and his profession to be that of a surgeon, was brought before Sir Peter Laurie, charged by Mr. Robarts, of the banking-house of Curtis, Robarts, and Co., under the following circumstances:—Mr. Robarts stated, that on the afternoon of Monday he called accidentally upon Mrs. Maddox, his sister, and was told by her that she had lost a small bag out of her carriage, which bag contained a check which she had drawn for £30 upon the house in Lombard-street. As the check was post-dated, he did not suppose that any mischief would arise from the finding of it by any person, but by way of precaution he wrote to the resident clerk the particulars, and at a little after nine o'clock on that (Tuesday) morning it was presented at the counter by the prisoner, who gave so lame an account of the manner in which he became possessed of it, that it was considered proper to give him into custody.—Sir Peter Laurie: Perhaps the gentleman will give me an intelligible explanation. Pray, sir, where did you get this check?—The defendant: I had it of two Frenchmen whom I saw in Lombard-street.—A long examination took place in regard to the two Frenchmen, but as they did not appear, although the person said he was sure they would do so, he was remanded. On Wednesday Sage was re-examined on the charge.—Sir Peter Laurie told the prisoner he had made inquiry into his character, and also as to that of the persons whom the prisoner said were in his company when he spoke to the two Frenchmen, and nothing favourable had been elicited.—Mrs. Sidney Maddox (widow) stated that the check produced had been last in her possession on Monday. It was drawn by her on the banking-house of her brother (Mr. Robarts), and she had deposited it in a pocket-book which she placed in a bag, which bag lay in a basket in her sister's open carriage, at Holmes's shawl warehouse, in Regent-street, where she called. She was about twenty minutes or a quarter of an hour at Holmes's, and upon her return to the carriage she missed the bag.—The prisoner requested to know whether the magistrate woud take bail.—Sir Peter Laurie replied that he could not think of taking bail in such a case.—The prisoner: I assure you that I am entirely innocent. I admit that there is something calculated to excite suspicion, but that is all.—The prisoner was then committed for trial.

CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.—On Tuesday, *Francis Thomas Scott* was charged at Union-hall with the death of John Samuel Reed on the preceding day.—James Hughes stated, that on the preceding afternoon, as he was in Blackfriars-road, he observed the prisoner on horseback galloping down the road at a very furious rate. When he got about half way down a middle-aged respectable-looking man, who happened to be passing from one side to the other, was knocked down, and one of the hinder hoofs of the horse striking him on the side of the head, inflicted a dreadful wound. The unfortunate man was taken up in a state of perfect insensibility, bleeding from the wound, and also from the mouth and ears, and conveyed to Guy's Hospital. The injuries he received were of such a serious nature, that in the course of the night he expired. In the course of the investigation it was stated that the prisoner was under the effects of liquor at the time of the catastrophe, and that he was riding along at a most reckless rate down the Blackfriars-road.—Mr. Cottingham remanded the prisoner until Wednesday, when some further evidence was adduced. The magistrate then said it had been clearly proved that the prisoner was riding along at a most furious rate, by which the life of a human being had been sacrificed. He then committed the prisoner for trial for manslaughter.

COUNTRY NEWS.

LIVERPOOL MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—The directors of this Institution have just issued a prospectus of a Girls' School, on a large scale, which they intend to open on the 5th of August next.

STATE OF TRADE.—We are glad to state that the accounts from some of the manufacturing districts of the state of trade are favourable. At Manchester goods are on demand, and there are improvements in other places.

INCENDIARY FIRES.—Last Friday night there was a large fire at the farm-premises of Mr. John Turner, of Stonham Astle, Suffolk. The farm-buildings were burnt, and a horse, a pig, &c., destroyed. About £600 or £700 worth of damage was done. This village is six miles from Stowmarket. Mr. Turner is the *Poor-law Guardian* of the parish. A boy has been taken into custody, under some vague suspicion. There was also another fire at Debenham, an adjoining village to Stonham, at a wheelwright's shop named Homes, but of small importance.

SERIOUS FIRE AT SLOUGH.—On Monday afternoon, shortly after two o'clock, a fire broke out in the recently-erected mansion at Upton Park near Slough, the property of Mr. J. F. Bedborough, the builder, of New Windsor. As soon as the intelligence of the fire reached Windsor two companies of the Scots Fusilier Guards, under the command of Colonel Drummond, left Windsor with the barrack engine for the scene of conflagration, followed by the two engines from the Castle, the Windsor and Eton College engines, and several others from the vicinity; but such was the ascendancy which the flames had obtained before their arrival, that all attempts (though there was a plentiful supply of water) to preserve the property were totally ineffectual, and three houses were completely gutted, forming the west end of Victoria-terrace. The property is insured to the amount of £3000 (about one-half of its value) in the London Union Fire Office.

FIRE IN SALFORD.—On Sunday a fire of an alarming character broke out on the premises of Messrs. G. Wilson and Co., engineers, screw, bolt, &c., manufacturers, Queen-street, Salford, which for rapidity and destruction has seldom been equalled. The premises in question are upwards of fifty yards in length, and from these there was a wooden communication to the extensive sizing works of Messrs. Lavins and Co. These works soon caught fire, and in a quarter of an hour were in flames from one end to the other; the cotton warp, of which there was a large quantity on the premises, blazing most tremendously. With difficulty the flames were prevented from spreading to the adjacent cottages. The shrieks of the inmates were quite appalling. The women and children were glad to escape in their night dresses, and fortunately none of them suffered any serious injury. It is not known how the fire originated. The premises were locked up on Saturday night at the usual time, and all was then safe. As to the amount of loss, it is not at present accurately known. Messrs. Wilson are insured for £3300 in the Globe-office, and Messrs. Lavins for £5200, of which the Atlas company lose £1750 for the building, and £3500 for the stock; but it is supposed that these amounts will not cover the loss sustained by Messrs. Wilson and Lavins.

MELANCHOLY CASE OF DROWNING AT DOVER.—On Monday afternoon a very melancholy loss of life occurred in Dover Bay, by the upsetting of a small pleasure-boat, or punt. The party consisted of Mrs. Bennett, two of her daughters, one about ten and the other eight years of age; a young gentleman, Mr. Henry Rawlings, the nephew of Mr. Bennet; and the two men who were in charge of the boat, named Fox and Lewisham. The boat was under sail and tacking, about a mile off the land, when she was observed to upset, there being a rather brisk breeze of wind blowing at the time. On observing the accident several boats were immediately launched from the beach, but before they could get to the sufferers, a fishing-smack, that was about half a mile to windward, bore down, and sent her boat to the spot. The fishermen fortunately picked up Mrs. Bennett, and the two men, Fox and Lewisham; but the gentleman and the two young ladies had disappeared. The boatmen saved themselves by swimming, and it is supposed Mrs. Bennett's clothes kept her above water. Mrs. Bennett was brought on shore almost lifeless; but on being taken to Mr. Marsh's bathing-house, she was placed in a warm bath, and by the application of the means recommended by the Humane Society, she was fortunately recovered. Mr. Bennett comes from Frome, in Somersetshire, where he carries on the business of a woollen cloth manufacturer, and has also a warehouse in the borough. He came to Dover with his family for the benefit of their healths only about a week since. He had gone to Folkestone and Hythe in the morning, and did not return till half-past seven o'clock, when he became acquainted with his sad loss. Mrs. Bennett, who narrowly escaped with her life, was so far recovered by about nine o'clock at night as to admit of her being removed to her lodgings. Up to that time she had not been informed of the fate of her two daughters and the young gentleman. She is now aware of it, and bears the bereavement with Christian fortitude. The men Fox and Lewisham, who had charge of the boat, are not licensed boatmen, though they have been in the habit of taking off pleasure parties for some time back. The ill-fated craft was only about twelve feet long, and of a class not adapted to carry sail. At the time of the accident Mr. Rawlings was steering the boat, and in "wearing," or "gibbing" her, a squall caught the sail, and before the sheet could be let go upset the boat. The fishing-smack which saved Mrs. Bennett and Fox and Lewisham is named the Forget-me-not, Captain Ord, and the property of Mr. Duke, of Dover. One of the bodies, that of the youngest girl, was found on Tuesday afternoon. On Wednesday, about eleven o'clock, the body of Mr. Henry Rawlings, who was drowned on Monday, was picked up in the bay. An inquest was opened before the borough coroner at one o'clock, on both bodies, and the evidence went to show that the boat had been upset during a brisk gale, while the boatmen were about to jib her. There did not appear to have been carelessness on the part of any one; but the boat was not a good one, and she carried too much sail for her size. The inquest was adjourned for further evidence.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—A most heart-rending and fatal accident happened on Monday to a limeburner employed at the Southwick lime-kilns, near Sunderland. The poor man, whose name was Bell, went on the top of one of the kilns when it was burning. When standing on the stones about the centre of the kiln, the burning mass beneath him suddenly gave way, and he sank up to the shoulders in the "furnace of fire." In this position he remained for a short time in the greatest agony, till his limbs and body were so burnt as to cause his death. A rope having been fastened round the upper part of his body, he was with difficulty dragged out, when his mangled remains presented a most horrible spectacle—appalling even to contemplate. The unfortunate man has left a widow and large family to mourn his truly melancholy death.

MINIATURE STEAM ENGINE.—A most interesting piece of mechanism has been produced by Mr. Warner, and exhibited by him at the Polytechnic Institution, in Regent-street. The base on which this beautiful little toy stands is a four penny-piece. It is perfect in all its parts, and will work by atmospheric pressure, a more severe test as to the precision of its fittings than steam itself. Altogether this is a most beautiful piece of mechanism, and does infinite credit to the patience and ingenuity of Mr. Warner.

GREAT SALE OF PINE-APPLES.

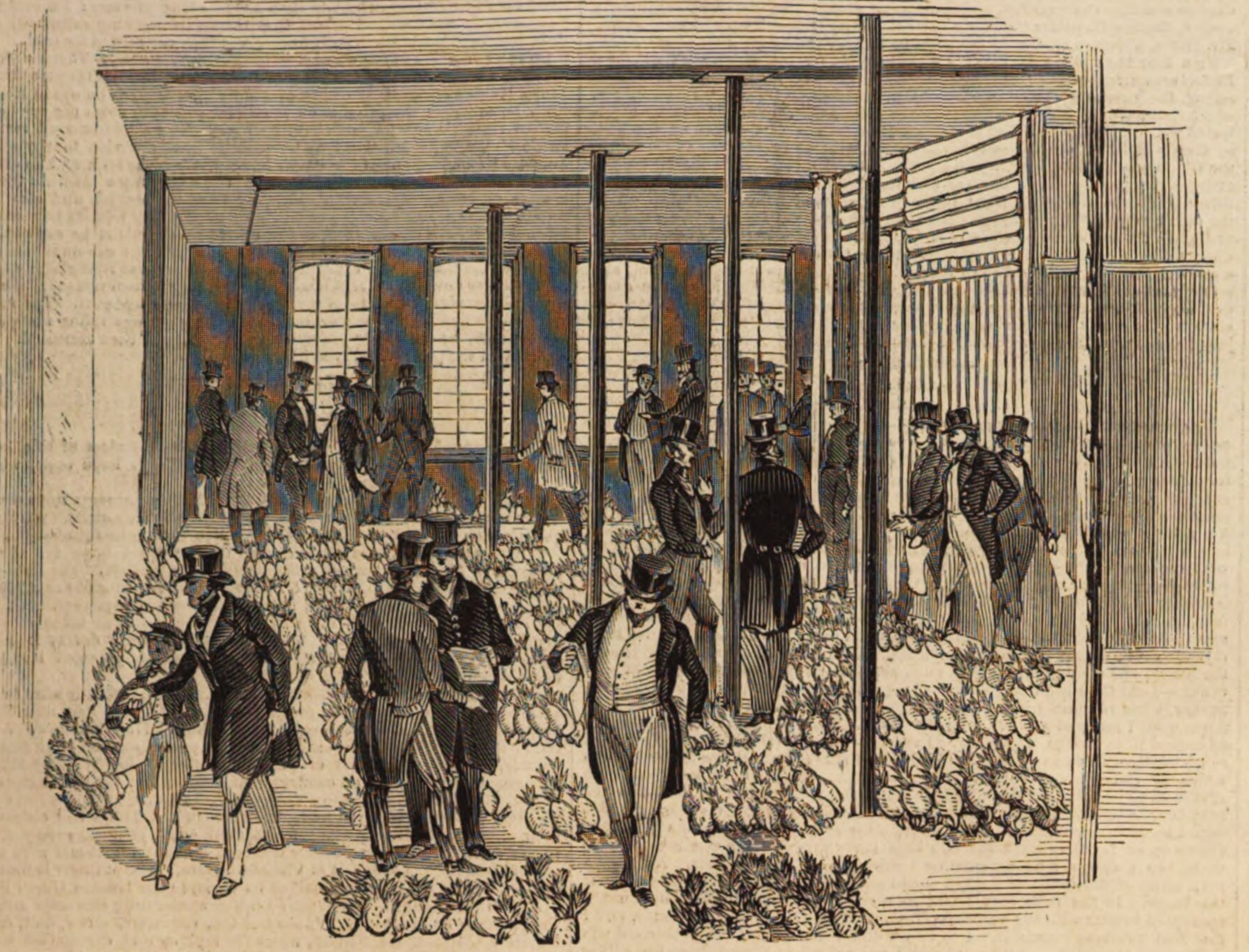
On Monday last, considerable interest was excited among persons engaged in the "Fruit Trade" at the sale of upwards of 2700 West Indian Pine-Apples, by Messrs. Keeling and Hunt, of Monument-yard.

It appears that a cargo of this delicious fruit was imported last year, but was altogether inferior to the pines just disposed of. These have been received by the Rival, from Nassau, and by the Reis Effendi, Captain Sutherland, from Eleuthera, one of the smallest but most fruitful of the Bahamas, and celebrated also for its fine turtles.

The Reis Effendi was consigned to Nassau, where she took in part of her cargo, consisting of logwood, yellow-wood, ebony, arrow-root, conch-shells, tortoise-shells, and asphaltum; she completed at Eleuthera, with pines and turtle, where the former can be bought at a dollar and a quarter per dozen, and the latter at five pence per pound.

Up to the last season, the trade in pines, at Eleuthera, was in the hands of the Americans, who obtained the fruit at their own prices; whereas, this year, in consequence of British competition, the pines have advanced 50 per cent. The letters from the Bahamas state that the natives are quite enthusiastic now that the British have taken up the trade, since the Americans, who were the sole purchasers before, cannot now beat them down in prices.

The pine plants in the West Indies, it appears, only bear for three years, and then the natives root them up to make room for other plantations. The plant is, as the reader may recollect, indigenous to some of the West India islands, and to South America. In its wild state, as at Eleuthera, it is found near the sea-shore, the sand accumulated there in downs serving for its growth, as well as for that of



SALE OF WEST INDIA PINE APPLES.

most of the species of the same family. Each plant, when put into the ground, yields one pine for three successive years, and then becomes exhausted. The sandy plains of Praya Velha, and Praya Grande, formed by the receding of the sea, and in which no other plant will thrive, are the spots where the pine-apple grows best.

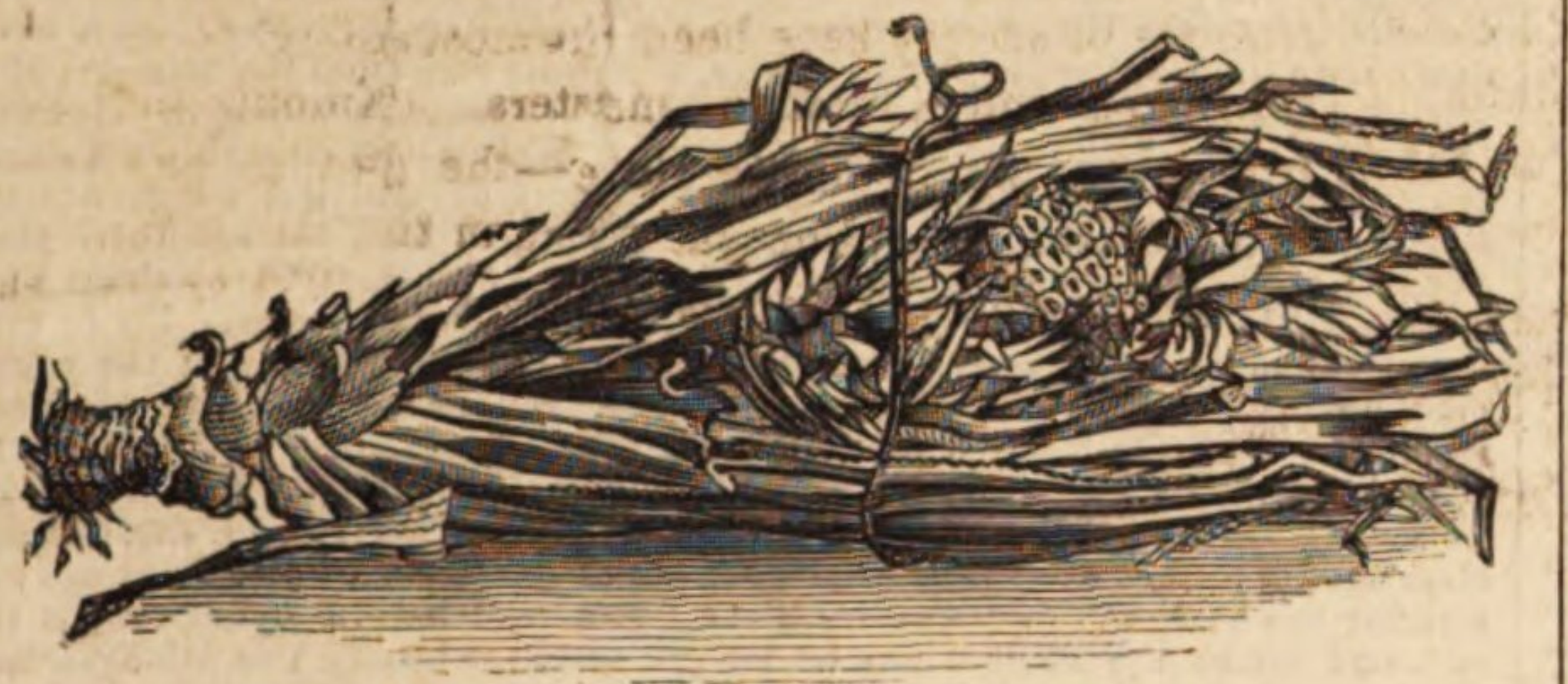
At Eleuthera the business of culture has only just been commenced, by sending to that island a few of our finest varieties of the fruit. The pines just received are, unquestionably, superior to last year's importation. They may be purchased at from 2s. 6d. to 6s., and their average weight is two pounds; whereas, in England, from seven pounds to eight pounds is, by no means, an uncommon weight for a single fruit.

We have heard of pine-apples being so abundant in the West Indies, as to be used, when cut horizontally, for scrubbing ships' decks, the acid of the fruit serving to whiten the timbers.

Although the flavour of the West India pines is far inferior to pines of British growth, they are fine fruit; and Eleuthera should not be lost sight of, producing as it does, two prime luxuries of the table—pine-apples and turtles.

The engravings show the pines, as *lotted* for sale; and a specimen, with the crown, main-leaves, and stem; the varieties imported being the Birds-eye and Providence.

Two of the finest pines received by Messrs. Keeling and Hunt were forwarded as a present to her Majesty, for which the following courteous acknowledgment has been received:—



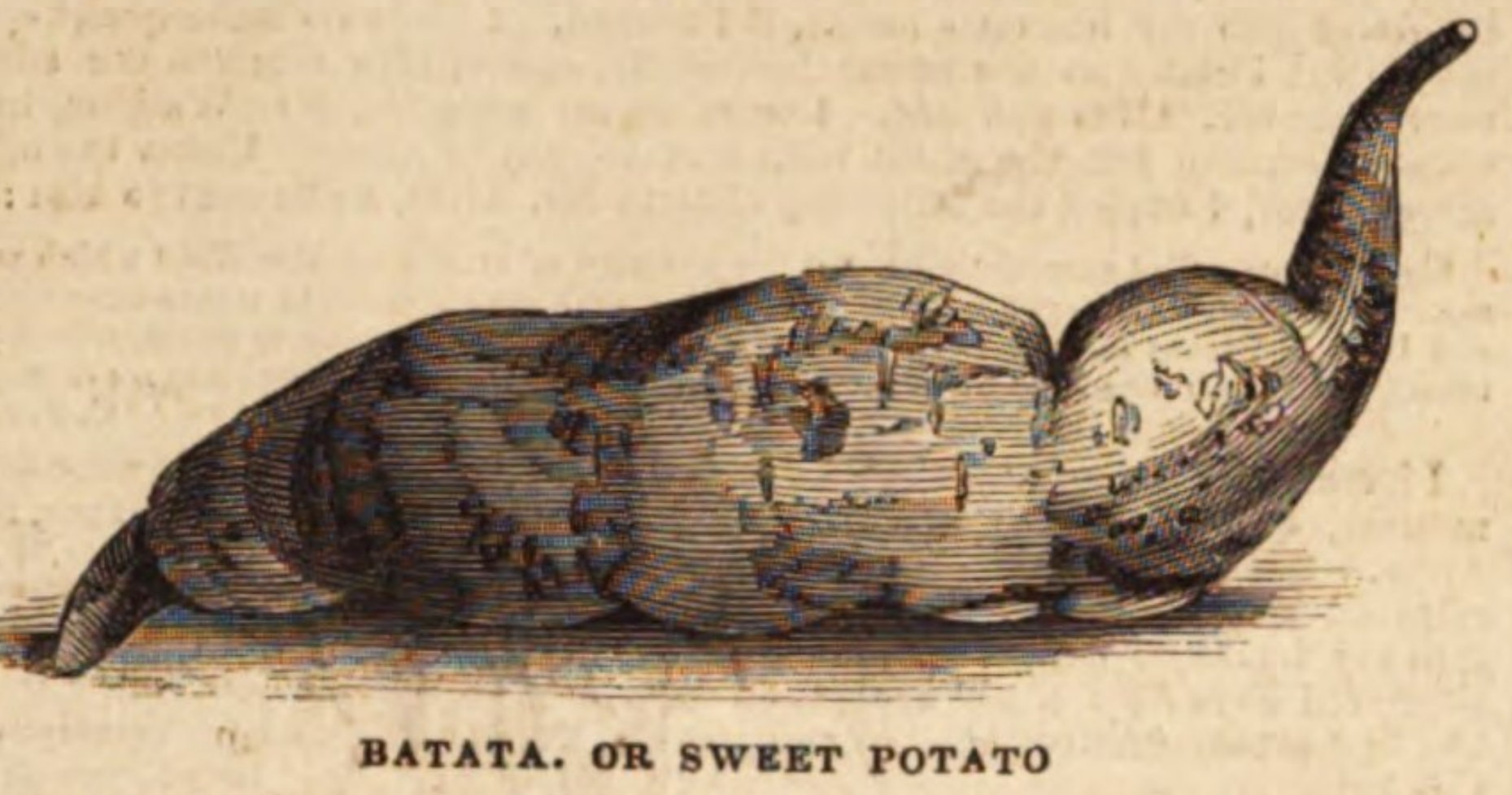
PINE-APPLE FROM ELEUTHERA.

Windsor Castle, 14th July, 1844.

The Master of the Queen's Household presents his compliments to Messrs. Keeling and Hunt, and has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of two pine-apples, which arrived on Saturday evening, in perfect order, and have been served at her Majesty's table.

Messrs. Keeling and Hunt have just received a second cargo from Eleuthera, consisting of 12,000 pines, and 50 tons of block ice; the vessel having made the passage in 28 days.

By way of tail-piece, we subjoin a specimen of the *Batata, or Sweet Potato*, of which three boxes were sold on Monday, subsequently to the pines. It is a native of the Malayan archipelago, and was eaten much in the south of Europe before the cultivation of the potato, which both became a substitute for it, and appropriated its name. It is partially cultivated in the south of Spain and France, whence its roots are sent to the markets of Madrid and Paris, where they are held as a delicacy: they are mealy, sweet, and wholesome, but keep badly.



BATATA. OR SWEET POTATO

GREAT REPEAL MEETING AT WASHINGTON.

A vast meeting was held in Washington Hall, on the 25th ult., for the purpose of raising a fund for the payment of the fine of £2000 which Mr. O'Connell is sentenced to pay at the expiration of his imprisonment. The scene is described in the *New York Herald* to have "exceeded anything ever seen in this city since the memorable eve of October 29, 1841, when Bishop Hughes organized the thousands then assembled into a body pledged to carry his ticket. From all quarters of the city, and from the adjoining villages, the Irish, chiefly of the lower classes, poured in by hundreds and thousands to the place of meeting. Long before the time of meeting the large hall was densely crowded, and the scene was diversified, animated, and picturesque in the extreme." Mr. Hilliard, the celebrated artist, has sketched this great demonstration for the annexed engraving.

There could not have been less than twelve thousand Irishmen present in the course of the evening, for the stream going out and entering the hall was kept up without intermission for nearly three hours. Every man seemed prepared to contribute; and the shouts, the tossing of hats in the air, the whirling about of coats and jackets, the waving of shillelahs, the almost frenzied excitement which universally prevailed, were certainly well fitted to astonish all who witnessed, for the first time, a lively Irish meeting. Crowds of passers-by in Broadway stopped in utter amazement to listen to the shouts of the multitudes which thronged and issued from the hall.

The Secretary, Bartholomew O'Connor, Esq., amid deafening applause, introduced Mr. Gansevoort Melville as Chairman, who briefly addressed the meeting amidst tumultuous applause, and bespoke their "substantial sympathy for the great—the illustrious—the indomitable patriot—O'Connell—the man whose energies have been devoted to human liberty all over the world; and who is now consigned to the gloom of the dungeon for Ireland." (Immense cheering which lasted for a considerable time.)

The Secretary, Mr. O'Connor, then read several communications from various Repealers in America, with accompanying subscriptions; and Mr. Harry Langton, the Receiver-General, announced seventy-seven dollars from "the Foigh-a-Ballaghs of Waterford," for whom three lusty cheers were given. Other subscriptions were announced, and, says the *New York Herald*:—"The rapidity with which the money was poured in, and the jostling, bustling, struggling and pushing to get to the tables where it was received. were perfectly indescribable. It seemed as if every man felt that the salvation of his native land depended on his depositing his dollar."

After this part of the business had proceeded with spirit for some time, the meeting was addressed by Mr. H. Greeley with great vehemence, who stated that since the last meeting, there had taken place two events favourable to the cause of liberty:—"One is Daniel O'Connell's standing up with undaunted mien and resolution before his judges, to plead for the cause of his country and the cause of universal freedom, in a voice that spreads unchecked over the civilized world (great applause.) Yes, the trial of these great patriots, intended to be the death-blow of Repeal, has but given it a wider range, and one which no government can control. * * * * The world, gentlemen, has seen Daniel O'Connell standing up before his judges, saying, 'I stand up for relief to the poor, prosperity to the humble, and liberty to the oppressed; for such a conspiracy as this I am indicted before you.' (A burst of applause followed this sentence, which took some moments to subside.) The cause of Repeal has had another honourable testimony from the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the Earl of Aberdeen, who, in a correspondence with the British Minister in this country, says that his government is solicitous for the abolition of slavery all over the world—every place but Ireland. (Laughter.) Out of his own mouth we will show the justice of our cause. Our enemies ask us what we have to do with Repeal? I answer, just as much as the British have to do with the abolition of slavery out of their own dominions. (Prolonged cheering.) We have it under the sign manual of the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs—in the hand-writing of the Earl of Aberdeen, in a document coolly considered and skilfully penned, that they mean to abolish slavery in every place as soon as they can, but we tell them, if they are not prepared to begin, we will teach them a lesson in their own land." (Great applause.)

The Hon. John M'Kean then proposed seven or eight resolutions, of a very strong character.

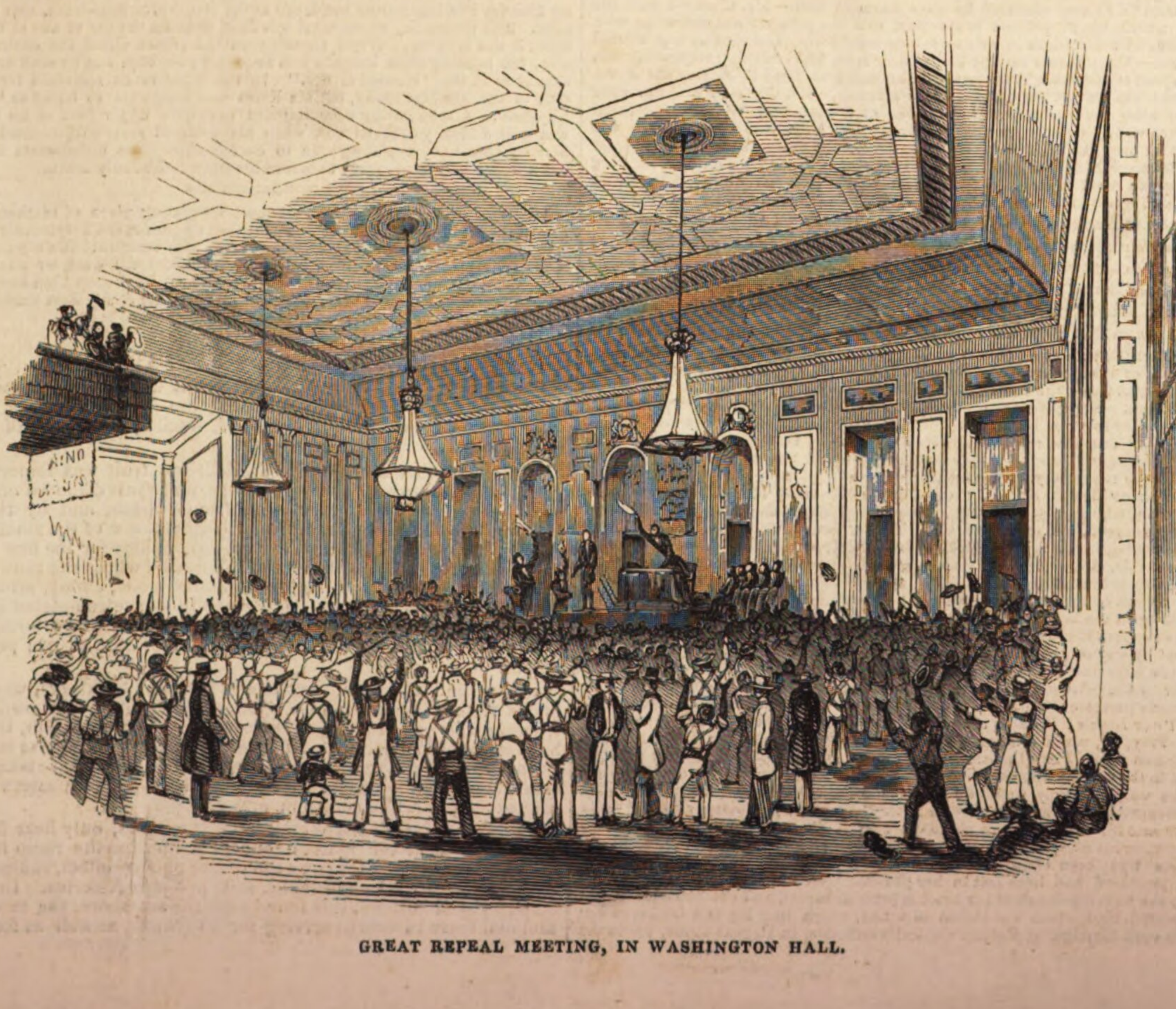
The Chairman then proposed three cheers for "the ladies," which were heartily responded to.

For a considerable time, "the money came rolling in," and, at length, the meeting was adjourned to the following evening, after 1072 dollars, 70 cents had been collected.

Next evening, according to the *New York Herald*, "the muster evidenced that a good deal of the steam had been let off by the previous evening's proceedings. At the time the meeting was organised, there were not as many hundreds present as there were thousands, on the previous night. Their conduct was much cooler—there was not that anxiety to bring out the needful." Nevertheless, numbers of persons came forward with different sums; many of them apparently only labourers, presented at what they no doubt thought the altar of liberty, their five, and some ten, dollars each, when all the apparel on their backs were not worth the same amount, and many who had subscribed the previous evening, repeated their subscriptions on this occasion, and some of them for the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh time. About nine o'clock the room was well filled. Considerable amusement was then caused by a jolly Irish tar attempting to sing the "Harp of Erin," whereas the meeting were more disposed for the cash.

One secretary then spoke, and concluded by calling for three cheers for "O'Connell, his speedy deliverance, and regeneration of Ireland."

The receiver-general continued to receive subscriptions, and "found it such hard, warm work, that he was obliged partially to strip to it:" he then announced that evening's collection to have been near upon 300 dollars, and the meeting adjourned.

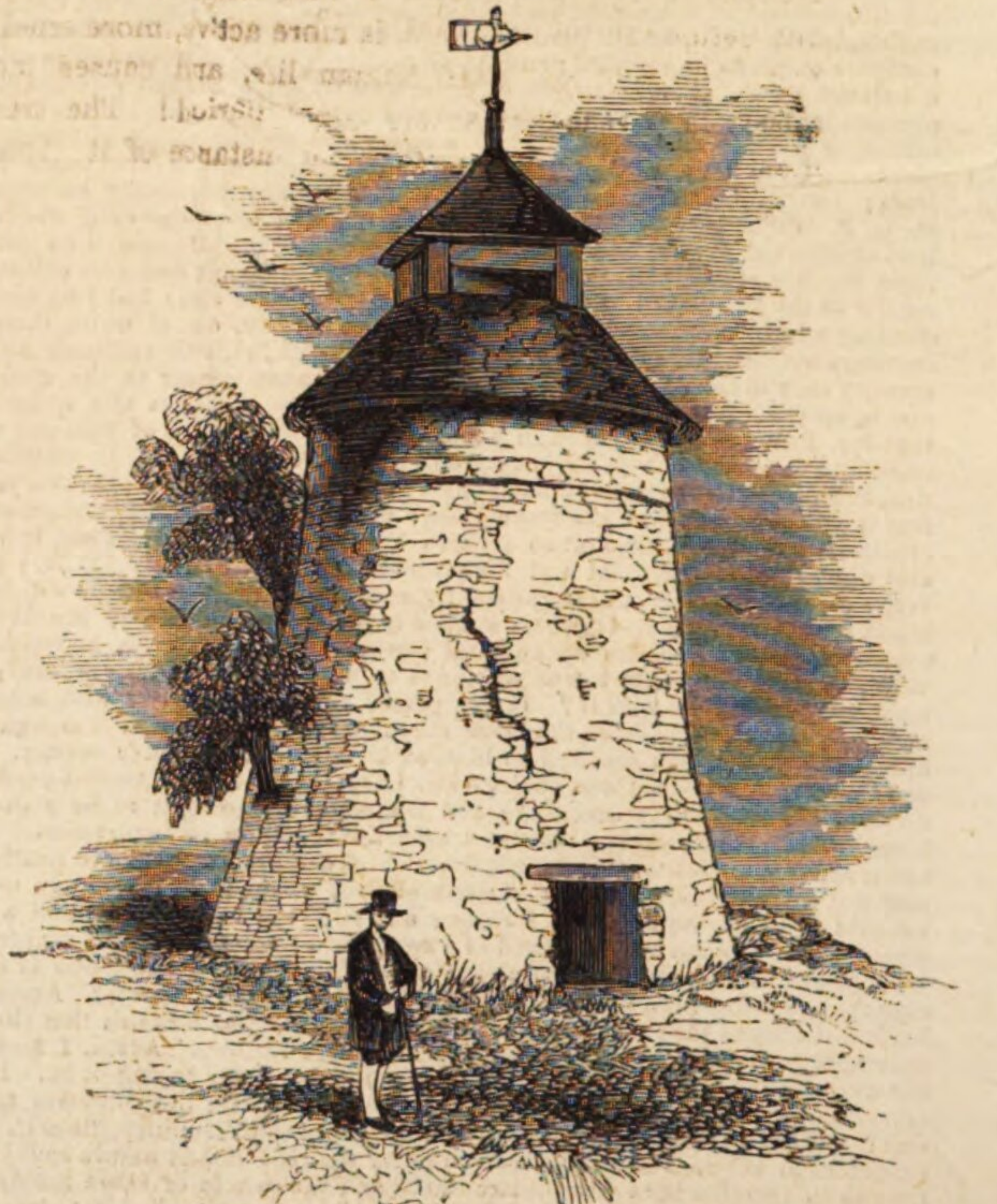


GREAT REPEAL MEETING, IN WASHINGTON HALL.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

ANCIENT DOVE-COTS.

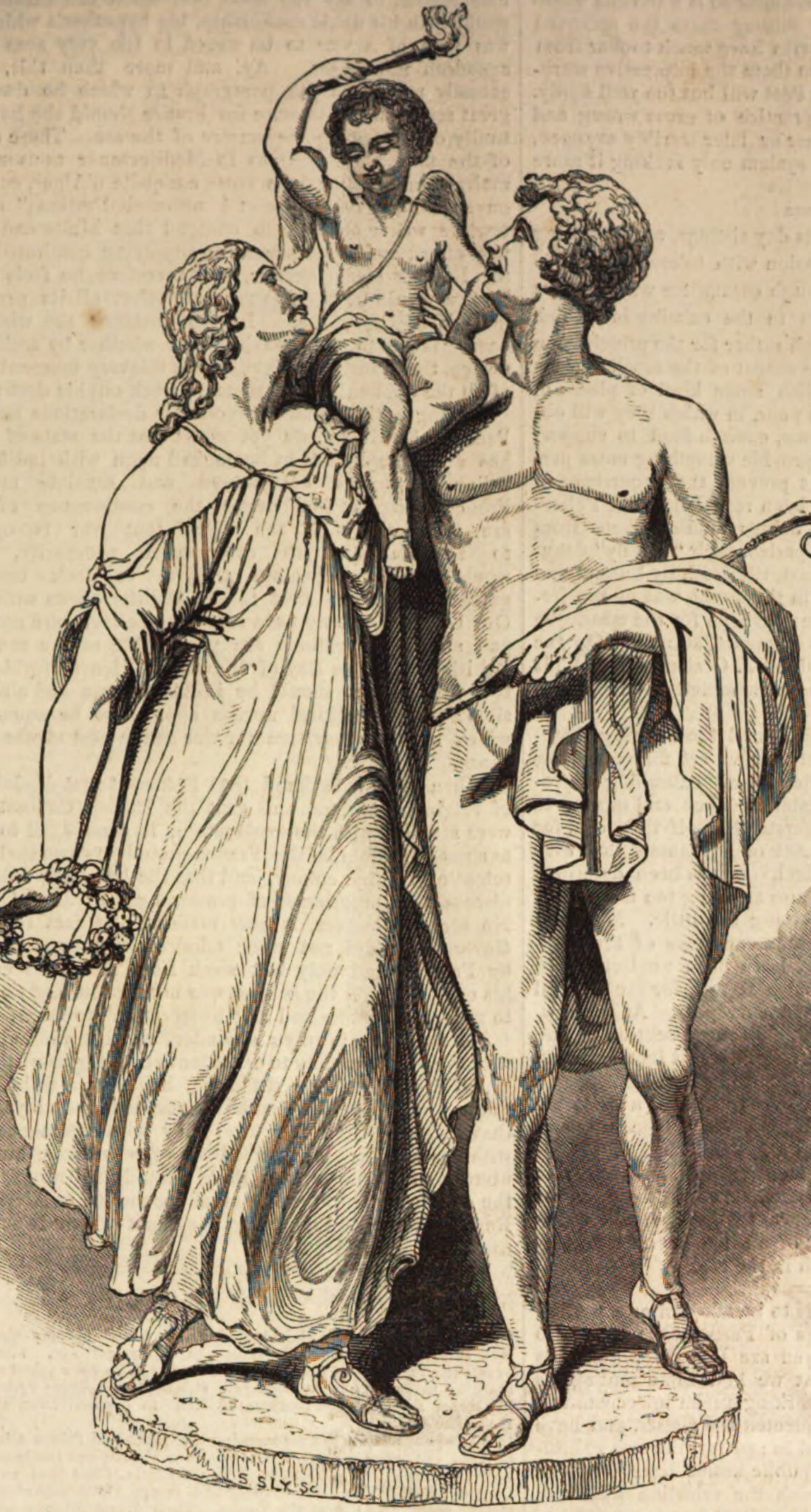
The regal, ecclesiastical, and military antiquities of the country have been fully explored; but those which throw a light on our domestic history—the manners and customs of our ancestors—have been seldom visited, and as seldom described by those who profess to narrate the history of the people, as well as the rule of their more conspicuous leader. The reason of this omission is to be found in the character of the locality of such monuments. They dwell in obscure places, and are found only in "nooks and corners." Such an object is exhibited in our cut. It is the ancient dove-cots of Codnor. An ordinary observer would pass it heedlessly, and number it in his note-book with those towers and walls of the castle devoted to military purposes, and thus lose an instructive opportunity of making himself acquainted with an interesting feature of the private, every-day life of the early founders and inhabitants of the place.



DOVE-COT TOWER, CODNOR CASTLE, DERBYSHIRE.

The keeping of doves was so extensively followed in the middle ages, that a house or "cot," for their preservation, became a distinct adjunct to the household arrangements of the humblest as well as of the most lordly dwelling. Those, however, which belonged to the poor have mostly perished, and with the changing spirit of the age, the practice itself has, with them, almost passed away; but those which belonged to the feudal castle, built, as they mostly are, of stone, remain to this day in a state of perfect preservation. The midland counties contain many good examples, but perhaps the one at Westonlarge, in Kent, and that at Codnor, shown in our cut, may be taken as the finest specimens These dove-cots were usually circular in form, of the length [illegible] more feet, neatly and strongly built of "ashler work," and fitted in the interior with parallel ranges of nest chambers for the accommodation of the birds.

Codnor is beautifully situated in the eastern part of Derbyshire, about nine miles from Derby, and two from Ripley. The castle, which was built in the early part of the thirteenth century, is now a mass of ruins. Richard de Grey, in the early part of the thirteenth century, had his chief seat here. In the 26th Edward III., the Lord Grey, of Codnor, was joined in commission with Wm. D'Eincourt, to command all the knights in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, in case of an invasion. In the 3rd Henry V., the king sent the Lord Grey, of Codnor, to bring to England, Henry, the son of Hotspur, from Scotland. Henry, the last of the family, it is said, was much devoted to chemistry, and obtained a license for the transmutation of metals. Dying in the reign of Henry VIII., he left part of his lands to his two natural sons, Richard and Henry, the remainder of his estates went to his aunt Elizabeth, who was married to Sir John Zouch, younger son of William Lord Zouch, of Harringworth. Codnor remained in the hands of the Zouches until 1622, when it was sold, and the family left the kingdom. Sir Keynshen Master, who resided here in 1712, is supposed to have been the last inhabitant. The castle and lands now belong to the celebrated Butterley Company, who in prosecuting their operations for getting iron ore, have undermined the ruins in many places, so that in a few years this, like many other of our most interesting relics of former ages, will be swept away from the face of the earth, and its site only known by tradition.



"LOVE TRIUMPHANT," BY MR. M'DOWELL, A, AT THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

SCULPTURE.—"LOVE TRIUMPHANT."

This beautifully classic group in marble, by Mr. P. Mac Dowell, A., is one of the finest specimens of British sculpture produced for many a year. It has been executed for that munificent patron of art, Mr. Wentworth Beaumont, and will form the gem of his splendid collection. The composition is very felicitous: two figures, a youth and a maiden, support, on their shoulders, the boy Cupid; the march of the two supporters is bold and spirited, and their varied expression excellent, as they look up to the archer-boy, whose playful smile, whilst he bears the torch in triumph, is truly charming. The head of the female is exquisite, and has few parallels in the exhibition. In conception, expression, and finish, the group is not surpassed; and it goes far to redeem the character of this year's exhibition of sculpture, in which the busts alone are nearly two-thirds of the whole collection.

BIRMINGHAM ELECTION.

The Birmingham election terminated on Saturday last in the election of Mr. Spooner, the Conservative candidate, by a large majority.

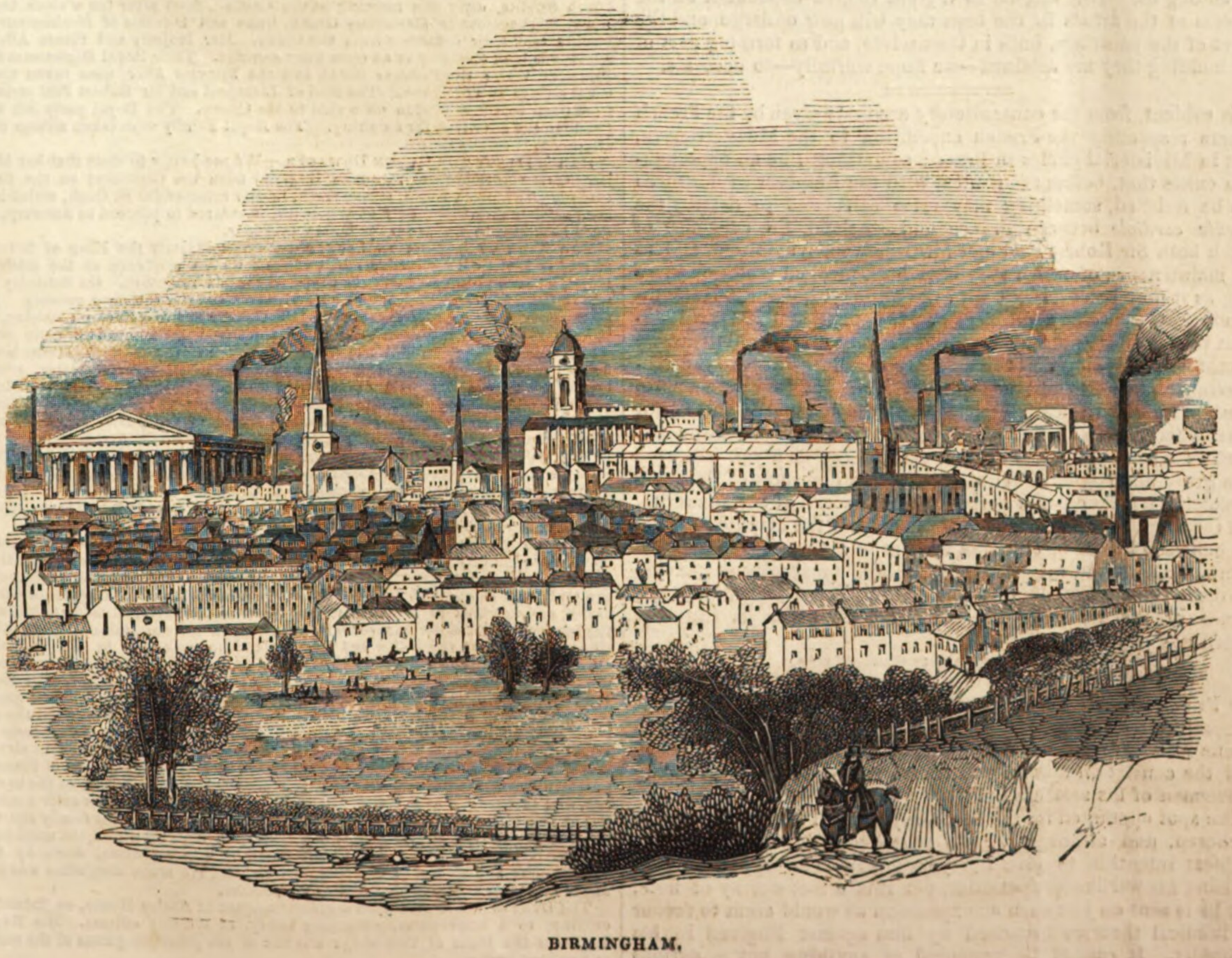
The numbers were on Monday officially declared by the Mayor to be as follows:—For Mr. Spooner, 2095; for Mr. W. Scholefield, 1735; for Mr. Sturge, 346. Majority for Mr. Spooner over Mr. Scholefield, 360; majority for Mr. Spooner over Mr. Sturge, 1749; majority for Mr. Spooner over both Mr. Scholefield and Mr. Sturge, 14. Mr. Spooner having been declared duly elected, that gentleman came forward and returned thanks. He said he did not go to Parliament to serve any party, nor to truckle to any Minister. (Cheers.) He would neither be a noisy Oppositionist, nor an over-zealous, talkative Government supporter. Mr. Spooner, after stating that he should not consider himself as the representative of a party, but the representative of all parties and all interests in the borough, concluded by expressing his thanks to the ladies of Birmingham, by whom he had been so efficiently supported. On sitting down, he was loudly applauded.—Mr. Sturge, in returning thanks, said he did not regret that he had stood by his pledge, and given the electors the opportunity of voting either for or against him.—Mr. Beale addressed the electors on the part of Mr. W. Scholefield, who was not present.

At the general election for 1841, the numbers were:—Muntz, 2175; Scholefield, 1963; Spooner, 1825.

Birmingham, with its numerous steam-engine chimneys, and a portion of its pleasant environs, are represented in our engraving. The town lies nearly in the middle of England, and was once surrounded with gardens, which, however, are fast diminishing from the rapid increase of buildings. As a seat of industry and the simpler mechanical arts, Birmingham may date its prosperity from the time of the Restoration. It has few edifices, either public or private, of gerat antiquity; nor has it been the scene of any important historical events. From the nature of its staple employments, it lay till lately under the stigma of blackness and dirt; but the improved processes and the great change in the nature of its manufactures, with the excellent arrangements of the Commissioners of the Street Acts, tend, especially in the newer parts, to remove these grounds of reproach. Its general aspect is that of a place suddealy and greatly improved; the streets lately erected or altered are wide, and the buildings are good. Many of the public edifices are substantially built, in a style highly creditable to the taste of the people. The magnificent new Town Hall, shown to the left of the view, is one of the finest structures of the kind in the kingdom. It is of the Corinthian order, its proportions being taken from the Temple of Jupiter Stator, at Rome. The exterior is of grey Anglesea marble: the extreme length of the building being 166 feet, breadth 104 feet, and height 83 feet. Two of the principal churches are St. Martin's, with a lofty and well-proportioned spire; and St. Philip's, adorned with an enriched tower, surmounted by a dome.

The denomination of "the toy-shop of Europe," given to Birmingham by Burke, was correct at the time; but the extensive application of powerful mechanical forces has now raised the staple productions of the place.

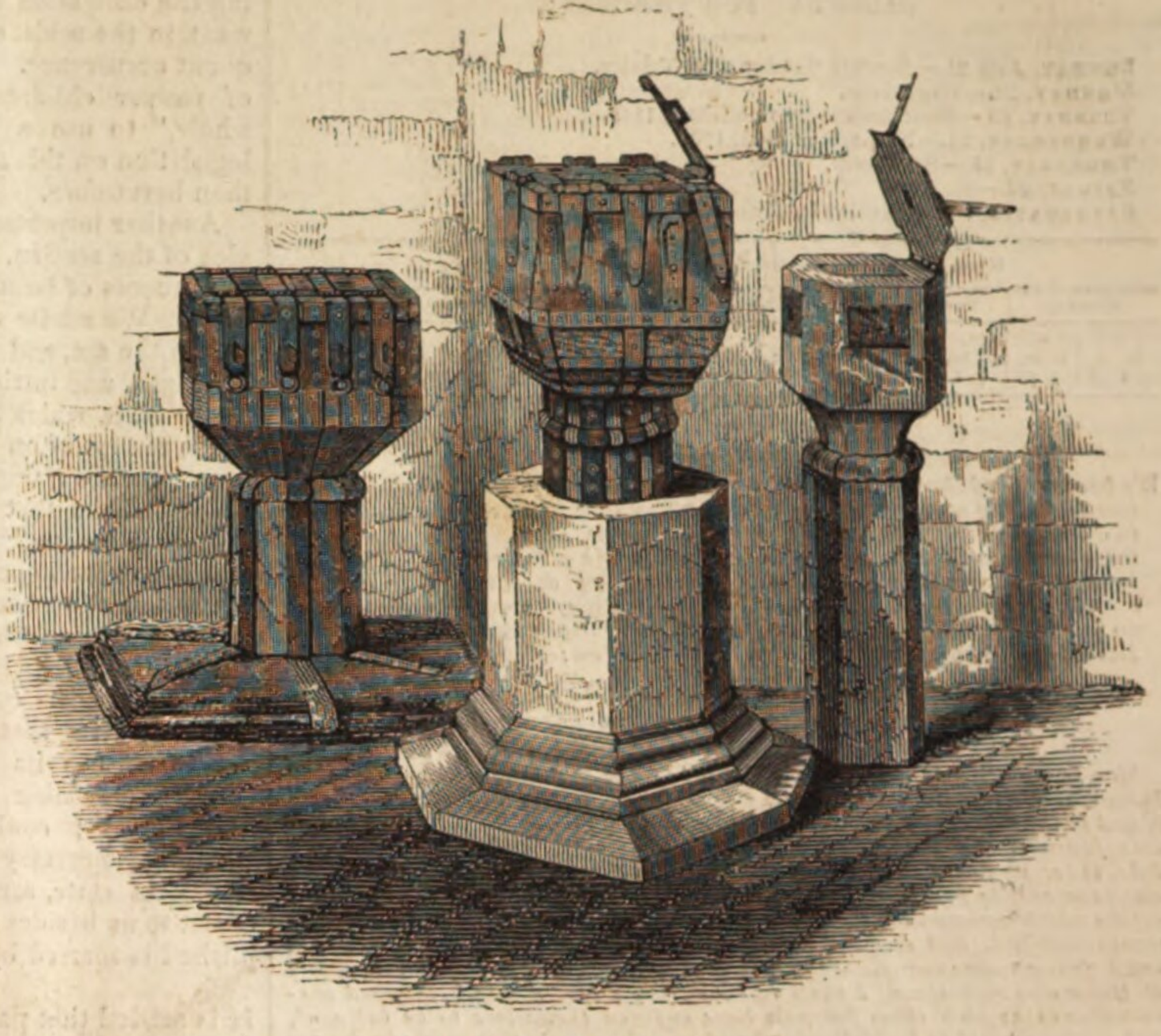
The elective franchise, which has just been exercised at Birmingham, was only conferred upon the town by the late Reform Bill: and, under the still more recent Municipal Corporation Act, has been changed the simple form of government which existed when Birmingham was an obscure village.



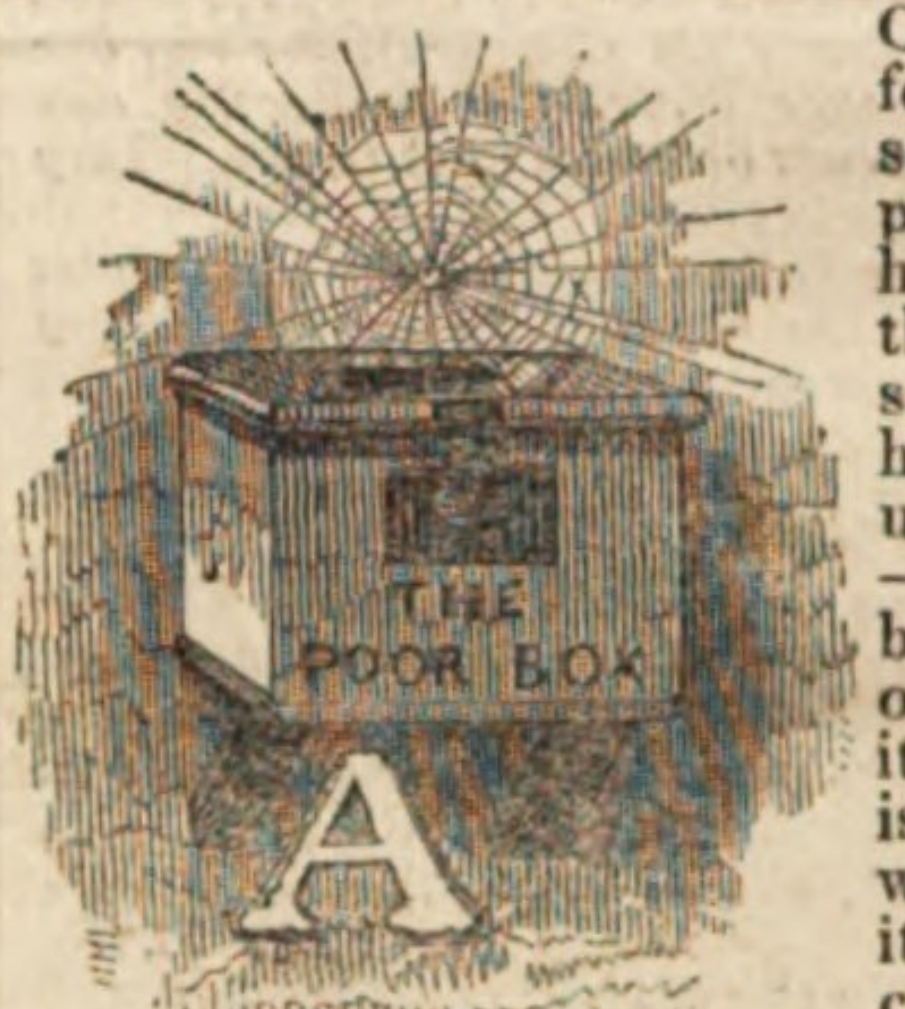
BIRMINGHAM.

THE CHURCH POOR'S BOX.

The poor man's box is there too: if ye find anything
Besides the posy, and that half rubbed out too,
For fear it should awaken too much charity,
Give it to pious uses——.—BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER.

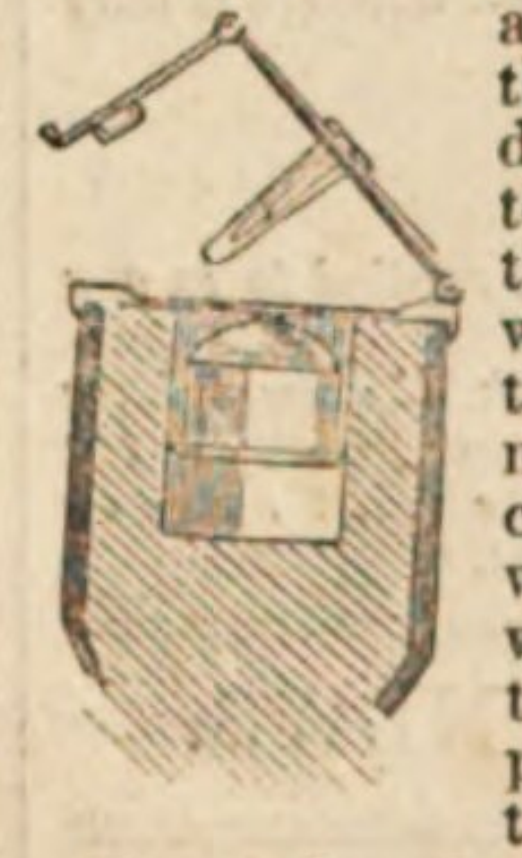


POOR'S BOXES IN CHURCHES.



A CHURCH POOR'S Box is now almost a forgotten piece of antiquity. We have still Poor's Boxes in our prisons and police-courts; but charity seems to have fled from our churches, for there they appear to be considered unnecessary articles. Indeed, as if to show how strangely custom has perverted its use, its very name has become changed—the rich "Poor's Box" of former ages being now abbreviated to a "*Poor Box*" only. It has no longer a genitive case: it belongs not to the poor, except as it is *poor* itself. The large cobweb with which the satire of Hogarth has clogged it up, tells not more plainly its neglected condition than does the omission of that single letter in its designation, which time and truth have alike established. It is poor indeed!—starved in neglected holes and corners. But it is not entirely so Hiding in some obscure village church, it may still be found among ancient relics and forgotten lumber; or, revived by some worthy antiquary, it may re-appear in the church-porch, and wait patiently for charity til neglect shall again cover it with dust, and be once more forgotten.

We have engraved some of these Poor's Boxes that have survived the changes of three or four centuries. They are from three neighbouring churches in a secluded part of Norfolk, (a county rich in ecclesiastical remains,) where they may be said to have been discovered a few years since by J. A. Repton, Esq., by whom an account was transmitted to the Antiquarian Society. The central chest, mounted on an octagonal stone pedestal, is from the Church of Cawston, and is probably as old as the church itself, which was built between the years 1385 and 1414. The one on the left hand is from Loddon Church, built about 1495; and the other, of about the same date, is from the Church at Wickmere. From the substantial manner in which these boxes are made, being massive wooden structures, strongly bound and secured with iron plates, it would seem that the amount deposited in them in those days, for the use of the poor, was oftentimes so considerable as to render such precautions necessary against robbery; for, doubtless, there were knaves in the land then as now, who would not scruple to plunder even the Poor's Box, if the booty was sufficiently tempting. We may also judge from the number of the keys (the Cawston box having places for three, of which it is supposed two were for the churchwardens, the other for the clergyman,) that even the officials might be tempted to go astray. Besides these precautions, there is yet another in this Cawston-box, which we may show by a section of the interior; where an inverted cup, suspended from the lid, allows the alms to glide over to the receptacle below, but prevents their abstraction through the money-hole at the top.



Formerly, the Poor's Box was to be found in every cathedral, church, chapel, or meeting-house, where the principles of Christianity were taught, and the duties of man to man enjoined upon all. There, where charity was preached and its lessons illustrated by Holy Writ, was the Poor's Box affixed, that the act might wait upon the will; that they whose hearts had been moved by the preacher's discourse, and who felt the desire to benefit their poorer brethren, might do so at once humbly and religiously. And on the Continent it still retains its place in the cathedrals, the "*tronc*" being placed frequently in several parts of the church, with inscriptions over it in three or four languages, stating to what use the alms will be applied—sometimes for the poor generally, sometimes for particular charities, to which is mostly added some text from Scripture, appealing to the feelings or religion of the visitors.

But the Poor's Box is now banished from our churches, modern refinement having substituted for it the glaring silver plate, which once a month, or on the occasion of a "charity sermon" (for it is only on these rare occasions it makes its appearance), stands boldly in the way of all who leave the church, or appeals still more strongly to their vanity in a pompous walk, or triumph, from pew to pew. And there also stands the beadle in his scarlet and gold, now bowing to the guinea dropped from the perfumed glove of the "carriage lady;" now hastening to remove the halfpence (the "widow's mite," perhaps the only contribution of *true charity*), because the copper sullies the lustre of the more patrician coin. There is little *charity* in these gold and silver offerings. Pride and ostentation there is much; and for these the old and unobtrusive Poor's Box is sacrificed. The cause of the poor *may* not therefore be injured; and perhaps they by whom this change has been introduced, studying human nature as it is rather than as it ought to be, have judged wisely in enlisting Pride and Vanity in a cause which Charity is not alone sufficient to secure. But we would fain hope otherwise. A better spirit is now abroad; and as the false sympathy with crime and depravity, which has retained the Poor's Box longer in our prisons than our churches, becomes exposed, our charity and sympathies will become more strongly directed to the cause of poverty. The *Poor's Box* may then regain its place in church, and we trust it will then lose its satirical title of *Poor Box*.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.
MEETING AT SOUTHAMPTON, 1844.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
For SATURDAY, JULY 20, 27, and AUGUST 3, 1844, will contain several
SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS
OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S MEETING AT SOUTHAMPTON;
The Drawings, by first-rate Artists, made expressly for this Journal; with an accurate Report of the Proceedings.
GRAND VIEW OF SOUTHAMPTON.
THE GREAT CATTLE SHOW.
MEDALLION OF EARL SPENCER, THE PRESIDENT.
PORTRAITS OF THE PRIZE CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, &c. &c.
☞ With a most interesting Account of this Grand National Meeting. With several other Engravings. Price 6d., Stamped.
Office, 198, Strand, London.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, July 21.—Seventh Sunday after Trinity.
Monday, 22.—Magdalene.
Tuesday, 23.—First newspaper published, 1583.
Wednesday, 24.—N. Lardner died, 1768.
Thursday, 25.—St. James.
Friday, 26.—St. Ann.
Saturday, 27.—Revolution in France, 1830.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending July 27.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
6 16	6 39	7 4	7 31	8 1	8 32	9 12	9 51	10 31	11 12	11 51	0 0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received three letters, calling our attention to two Kentish journals impugning the accuracy of our statements relative to Dover and Folkestone, in connexion with the transmission of the Indian Mail. We have referred these letters and the statements in question to the artist commissioned by us to execute the illustrations and the accompanying details; and we have received from him the following letter in explanation. For ourselves, we have no partiality in the matter; but for its associations and historic interest, Dover is not surpassed by any town in the kingdom:—

DOVER *versus* FOLKESTONE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

15*th July*, 1844.

Sir—In reference to the illustrated report of the "Progress of the Overland Indian Mail," which appeared in the Illustrated London News *of July* 6, *and to the reflections which have been cast on its accuracy by those respectable journals the Dover Chronicle and the Dover Telegraph, of the* 13*th July, it becomes my duty, both to yourself and the public, to state that I am alone responsible for the truth of the drawings, and for the facts on which the article which accompanies them are founded. I made the sketcees* from the scenes described, *and supplied the information for the letter-press. But, to avoid giving undue importance to a subject of local rivalry between the ports of Dover and Folkestone, I shall refrain from noticing the ill-tempered personalities into which those journals have suffered themselves to be betrayed, and confine myself to the following brief and undeniable statements in answer to the insinuations which they have thought proper to make against your own veracity and the independence of the South Eastern Railway Company.*

First, That neither the South-Eastern Company, its chairman, nor any one of its members servants, or friends, had, either directly or indirectly, any concern in the suggestion or execution of the cuts or notes in question. They were, from first to last, wholly mine.

Second, That the article connected with the Folkestone cuts distinctly states that it is the abstract Indian Mail, containing the heads of its more important information, which is and ever has been, expressed from Boulogne through the port of Folkestone.

Third, That the Indian Mail itself has been landed at Folkestone, although its ordinary route has been through Dover.

Fourth, That the Princess Mary steamer has performed the passage between Folkestone and Boulogne in one hour and fifty-seven minutes; your statement being "within two hours."

I have only now to regret that any misapprehension should have existed on these points.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your faithful servant,
11, *Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.* Stephen Sly.

The tale of "'Fitz-stephen" will be resumed in our next.

"R. G.," Charlotte-street, Islington.—Not at present.

We have received a long letter, dated from Haydock Lodge, which is illegible.

"An Old Inhabitant of St. Giles's," complains that the clock of the parish church is neither lighted with gas nor at present strikes the hours and quarters.

The Scenes in Dublin and its Environs reached us much too late to be available.

"I. B.," Dublin, is thanked for his sketch for which we have not room.

"An Admirer," Guisborough.—The subject is not of present interest.

"Philanthropos," Bath, wishes to ascertain the dimensions of the Hellespont from the Bermudas, engraved in a late Number.

"An Enquirer," Passage, is recommended to be cautious of foreign loans and lotteries.

"X. Y. Z.," Belper.—The promised engraving of the Chatsworth Conservatory will appear shortly.

"L. M."—The Treatise on Navigation, published by the Useful Knowledge Society.

"R. W. P.," Maidstone, should write to Mr. J. Gilbert, Blackheath.

"J. Stevenson," Bytown, Canada, should send us a subject of more popular interest for engraving.

"R. H."—The church shall appear shortly.

"C. T. P.," Holborn.—We do not know.

"J. O.," Tewkesbury.—The work was noticed in our last Number.

"E. T.," Leeds.—Leigh's and Mogg's are fair Pictures of London.

"C. S.," Lyme Regis.— We have not room.

"A Subscriber."—The person who hires the gig is liable for all damage it may receive while in his possession.

"Voltus" may republish the Music.

"Fair Play."—No.

"A. B.," must reside in the parish a week.

Several communications not answered in this Number will be replied to in our next.

Chapel Royal, St. James's.—*In our Journal of last week, it should have been stated that the end gallery is occupied by the Royal Family; the central pew by her Majesty and Prince Albert; that on the right hand by the Queen Dowager, and on the left by the Duchess of Kent.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1844.

At the very time the question of the Slave-trade was brought under the notice of the Legislature, and as if to illustrate the working of the whole system, have arrived accounts of the state of the island of Cuba, which speak "trumpet-tongued" as to the political and social misery it produces. The slaves of that island, far more numerous than their inhuman masters, have attempted to rise; and though the planters and the white inhabitants have escaped the doom that overtook the French in St. Domingo, they are still in the most imminent danger. Both sides seem to have passed that point at which reconciliation is possible: henceforth there must be inextinguishable hatred between them. The masters cannot trust, the slaves will not forgive. On the mere suspicion in some cases, on the slenderest proof in others, the most atrocious cruelties have been perpetrated on the blacks. The details read like a bloody page torn from the barbarous annals of the past, and transferred by the dark necromancy of man's depravity, to the present times; they thrust themselves into notice among the trivialities of our everyday life, like monstrous things of whose like the world has read, but it was hoped had forgotten—forgotten so completely, that their recurrence seemed an impossibility. Too well are we taught that it is not so. The worst cruelties of the past have been revived in their worst forms in the present; and that they should have done so is a terrible warning to those nations that yet retain among them the accursed thing. The Southern States of America have much to fear from this example, so near at hand; and to them the impressive warning addressed to Spain by Sir Robert Peel will but too well apply. No country ever continued in the practice of gross wrong and oppression but the victims were sooner or later terribly avenged, the very means taken to uphold the system only making it more unendurable.

The House of Commons continues its day sittings, and is getting through the heavy business of the session with tolerable rapidity. The Poor-law Bill is progressing through committee with but few alterations. It makes some changes in the existing law which will be hailed as improvements, though rather for the principle on which they are founded than for the extent of the ameliorations they effect. It is proposed to establish some kind of places of refuge for the destitute and houseless poor, in which they will obtain temporary shelter, and, we presume, enough food to support life for a short space, till the law can provide something more permanent for them. This will at least prevent the recurrence of those shocking scenes which have been revealed in our Police-offices and Inquest-rooms, of human beings bandied about from officer to officer, and from parish to parish, each "legally" denying the obligation to relieve the outcast, till death by hunger and want, in the midst of the richest city in the world, was of too frequent occurrence. There is also some provision for the education of pauper children which deserves commendation. "On the whole," to use a favourite phrase of Sir J. Graham himself, his legislation on this subject has this session assumed a better tone than heretofore.

Another important measure produced amid the expiring struggles of the session, and yet incomplete, is an act for regulating the process of building in this gigantic and still extending metropolis. We advise all who are interested in brick and mortar to obtain the act, and endeavour to understand it—if they can, for in length and intricacy it rivals any Act of Parliament that ever preceded it, which is saying a great deal. It has been described by an authority on one side of the house as doing too much, and by another, on the other side, as effecting too little. Mr. Mackinnon states that the principal recommendations of the committee, as to ventilation and drainage, have been neglected, and that it has the appearance of having been framed for the especial advantage of builders by profession and surveyors. As the hon. gentleman is a Ministerialist, and has paid some attention to the subject, his allegation may have some weight. But its merits and defects are alike concealed by the impossibility of discussing it. We perceive that Trafalgar-square is to have a separate act to ensure its protection from injury, &c. The measure shows a laudable desire on the part of the Board of Woods and Forests; could it not go a step further, and provide the funds necessary to complete the works, which, in their present imperfect state, are a painful annoyance to the eye, and a discredit to us besides? The good effect of all that has been accomplished is marred by the want of finish in the rest.

It is settled that painting in Fresco is to be adopted as a portion of the decorations of the New Houses of Parliament; it is also fixed that the artists to be employed are British, which was sometime a doubt, as it was thought we had none among us capable of adopting a new style, or working in an unaccustomed method. The Commissioners have selected the artists, and have fixed on the subjects they are to send in; so far, the two exhibitions which have attracted so much public notice have produced a certain result. The manner in which the selection has been made is fair and open, and we trust there is at last a probability of something connected with the expenditure of the public money on works of art being concluded, without the suspicion of its being a job. The exhibition of Frescoes, Cartoons, and Sculpture, sent in according to the terms of the Commissioners, prior to the selection, has been this week opened to the free inspection of the public. It was looked forward to with some anxiety, as the previous exhibition of the Cartoons only went to prove a capability of drawing designs in a style suitable to the work; it gave no assurance of equal ability in executing the Frescoes themselves. An artist might succeed admirably in sketching an outline of grandeur and breadth on the canvass who would fail when he came to deal with the difficulties of colour joined to those of the material. The Exhibition contains some decided failures certainly, but enough also of skill in and mastery of the art to justify the commission in coming to its resolution. It is a revival of this kind of painting in England rather than an introduction of it, and should the mode be adopted by those who have the means of employing it, it may yet become an important branch of art among us. This will be in a great degree dependent on the success of the artists in the tests they will now undergo. and the effect of the paintings, both in themselves, and as forming part of the building they are destined—we hope worthily—to decorate.

It is evident, from the contradictory accounts given by the French papers respecting the French expedition to the Mediterranean, that in Ministerial circles in France something like an apprehension exists that, before the contest with the Emperor of Morocco can be finished, something may arise calculated to destroy the *entente cordiale* between France and England, the existence of which both Sir Robert Peel and M. Guizot have admitted, and to the maintenance of which they have both pledged themselves, so long as it may be consistent with the national honour. Notwithstanding the pacific assurances of M. Guizot, and the protestations in a similar spirit made by the French Ministerial press, we cannot help thinking that the presence of a large fleet in the Mediterranean is a circumstance calculated, if not to excite apprehension, at least to justify vigilance and caution on the part of our Government. We are not alarmists, but yet we regard the dispatch of a squadron under such circumstances as a *fait accompli* of a grave and significant character. Every day some of the Paris Ministerial papers contain a report of the recall of the squadron, and indulge in vague hints of a settlement of the dispute; but yet the bellicose Prince de Joinville was, at the date of the last accounts, before Oran with a large force, and apparently not having the most remote intention to put back. There is, indeed, little chance of his imitating the ancient feat, which is thus recorded:—

> "The King of France, with eighty thousand men,
> Marched up the hill, and then—marched down again!"

The Prince is formed of sterner stuff than the warriors who make demonstrations without the intention of following them up; and no one who has read his late pamphlet can fail to be impressed with the conviction that he will court every opportunity of giving a specimen of his seamanship.

The spot appointed for the first essay of the Prince is singularly ill-chosen, and although we do not accuse M. Guizot of the slightest intention to give the young Prince an opportunity of realising his warlike propensities, yet it is a fact worthy of note, that he is sent on just such an expedition as would seem to favour the inimical theories broached by him against England in his pamphlet. It cannot be regarded as anything but a curious coincidence, to say the least, that when the Prince startled the world with his noble authorship, the hypothesis which he created was that of a war to be waged in the very seas whereon his squadron now rides. Ay, and more than this, Algiers was actually named in the paragraph in which he dwells upon the great results likely to arise for France should she have the opportunity of contesting the empire of the sea. These are the words of the pamphlet:—"Dans la Mediterranée nous regnerions en maitres, nous assurerions notre conquête d'Alger, ce vaste champ ouvert á notre commerce et á notre civilization;" and then the warlike writer proceeds to contend that Malta and Gibraltar do not afford sufficient means of supplying combustible materials for English steam vessels, and therefore he feels assured that France would be free to carry into effect all its projects in that quarter of the globe. In this instance the wish has indeed been "father to the thought," and whether by accident or from design, the Prince de Joinville is at this very moment in possession of all the appliances he desired to work out his destructive theory.

Placing entire reliance upon the declarations both of Sir R. Peel and M. Guizot, we yet assert that the state of things which has arisen ought not to be looked upon with indifference. We believe that the enlightened and sensible men of both France and England desire the continuance of peace, and are impressed with the belief that war is opposed alike to religion and to commercial prosperity, but yet it would not be absolute wisdom to look upon the dispatch of a French fleet to the Mediterranean with indifference. Our Government, we have reason to believe, are not so disposed, and already indications are perceptible of the rendezvous of a British fleet in the Bay of Gibraltar. Heaven forbid that hostilities with France should be imminent—we had almost said possible; but no political maxim appears to be sounder than that which urges preparation for war as the best means of preserving peace.

When it is considered that France at first disclaimed the idea of retaining Algiers, and that the British Cabinet of that day were satisfied with the explanation, it cannot fail to be remarked as somewhat singular that France should now run such risks for the retention of that colony, and that the Prince de Joinville should discuss the importance of preserving the fruits of the conquest. No secret, however, is now made of the fact that the English Government did not much admire the colonization of Algeria by France; and only last week Lord Aberdeen explained that his expression on the subject was not that he had no "objection" to urge, but that he had no "observation" to make.

However, this is only a secondary consideration at present; but we have felt it our duty to call attention to the maritime expedition which France has now fitted out, believing it to be the most important political event that has occurred for some years past. Not that England need fear war; they who commence the contest with her will have most need of apprehension; but it is of the utmost consequence that there should be "no mistake," as was the case in regard to the original occupation of Algiers, for which England was not prepared, and against which it has been found useless to remonstrate.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Saturday last her Majeaty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, went to Adelaide Lodge in a pony carriage. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice were taken an airing in the morning in an open pony carriage. His Royal Highness Prince Albert visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent in the afternoon at her residence, Frogmore Lodge.

Windsor, Sunday.—This morning the Queen and Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the ladies and gentlemen of the royal suite and the household, attended divine service at the private chapel in the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated. Her Majesty and Prince Albert walked this forenoon in the pleasure grounds of the Castle. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, were taken airings in the morning.

Monday.—The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, took an airing this morning in an open pony carriage, in the pleasure grounds of the Castle. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice were taken a drive in an open carriage in the forenoon. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Col. Bouverie, Equerry in Waiting, inspected his regiment (the Scots Fusilier Guards) this morning in the Great Park. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty today. Their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz arrived at the Castle from town, on a visit to the Queen.

Tuesday.—The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, took an airing in an open pony carriage this morning. The illustrious party paid a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore Lodge.—Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice were taken a drive in an open pony carriage in the forenoon. Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal was also taken an airing.—The Earl Delawarr arrived at the Castle on a visit to the Queen this forenoon.—The royal party left the Castle, for an airing, shortly before five o'clock this afternoon. The Queen, the Princess Royal, the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, and the Countess of Mount Edgecumbe, lady in waiting, were in the first open pony carriage and four. The illustrious party returned to the Castle at half-past six o'clock.

Wednesday.—Her Hoyal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen and Prince Albert, and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, early this morning at the Castle. Soon after ten o'clock their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz took their departure from the Castle. Her Majesty and Prince Albert afterwards took an airing in an open pony carriage. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, were taken their usual airings this forenoon. The Earl of Liverpool and Sir Robert Peel arrived from town in the afternoon on a visit to the Queen. The Royal party left the Castle in the afternoon for an airing. The Royal Family were taken airings this afternoon.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager.—We are happy to state that her Majesty Queen Adelaide will return to England from the Continent on the 23rd instant. The Black Eagle, steam-yacht, master cemmander B. Cook, which has been newly painted and fitted at Woolwich, is ordered to proceed to Antwerp, to be in readiness to bring over the Queen Dowager.

The King of Saxony in Liverpool.—His Majesty the King of Saxony arrived in Liverpool on Sunday last, and took up his residence at the Adelphi Hotel, where apartments had been prepared for his reception. On Saturday he was at Bangor, North Wales, and he arrived at Chester the same evening. He there resided at the Royal Hotel. He left Chester at five o'clock on Sunday, in two travelling carriages and four. He reached Birkenhead a little after seven o'clock, and crossed the river Mersey in the Mersey steam-boat. After leaving Liverpool, the King of Saxony went to Manchester, where he visited several mill and other establishments. His Majesty left Manchester for York. It is understood his Majesty, after visiting Leeds and York, will return to Liverpool, and afterwards proceed to Lancaster, Bowness, and Scotland, and that he will embark at Leith for Saxony on the 31st instant.

The Duke of Alencon.—The godfather of the young Duke d'Alençon (the infant son of the Duke and Duchess de Nemours) is his Majesty the King o Portugal, who appointed his ambassador at the court of Paris to be his proxyf The godmother is her Royal Highness the Duchess of Saxe Coburg Gotha, represented by her Royal Highness the Princess de Joinville.

The Marchioness of Londonderry's Dress Ball.—The Marchioness of Londonderry gave a grand fancy dress ball on Tuesday evening, at Holdernesse-house, which was honoured by the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, and upwards of five hundred members of the principal noble families in the kingdom. In order to give increased effect to the entertainment, her ladyship requested all the ladies and gentlemen who took part in the Waverley Quadrille to attend in their respective costumes, in addition to which a new set, entitled the "Married Ladies' Quadrille," was arranged expressly for the occasion. The company began to arrive about ten o'clock. The company engaged in the Waverley Quadrille assembled in the picture gallery; and, upon the arrival of the royal family, marched in procession through the grand saloons of the mansion, returning to the gallery, where dancing commenced about eleven o'clock. The Waverley Quadrille was succeeded by that of the Queens of France, in which married ladies only took part. This was the great feature of the evening, and excited intense interest. Refreshments were served in the *salle à manger* at one o'clock, shortly after which the members of the royal family retired, but dancing wae resumed about two o'clock, and kept up with spirit until daybreak. Nothing could exceed the splendour of the costumes, worn by the Marchioness and several of her noble gnests, and the scene altogether was one of the most magnificent it is possible to conceive.

The Duke of Wellington gave a grand banquet at Apsley House, on Saturday evening, to a large party, exceeding thirty, of military officers. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was one of the principal guests of the noble and gallant host.

On Saturday last the Duke and Duchess of St. Alban's entertained at dinner, at Holly Lodge, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, Lord Edward and Lady Mary Howard, Duchess and Mdlle. De Coigny, Marquis of Granby, Lord and Lady Delamere and Captain and Miss Cholmondeley, Lord and Lady Morley, Lord and Lady Hawarden and Miss Maude, Mr. and Lady Gertrude Stanley, Miss Stanley, Lady Georgiana Cholmeley, Lady Mary Corbett, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley, &c.

The Duke of Wellington has issued cards for a splendid entertainment on the 31st inst., at Apsley House, to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Duchess of Gloucester, and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz.

The Dowager Duchess of Bedford gave another *fête champêtre* on Wednesday, at Campden Hill, which attracted a very numerous and fashionable company.

Her Majesty has appointed the Hon. Lucy Maria Kerr to be one of the Maids in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of the Hon. Harriet Lister.

Baroness Rothschild's Fete.—Baroness Rothschild gave a very delightful fête on Wednesday, at Gunnersbury Park, to above four hundred of the aristocracy, in addition to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz. A concert, at which the leading *artistes* of the Italian Opera assisted, preceded the banquet, and at six o'clock their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, conducted by Baroness Rothschild and Baron Lionel Rothschild, entered the *salle à manger*, where a sumptuous repast awaited them. At the royal table covers were laid for about thirty personages. The pleasure grounds and gardens were all suitably prepared for the reception.

On Monday evening the Marquis of Salisbury was honoured by the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge at a grand entertainment given at the noble marquis's residence in Arlington-street. The sumptuous entertainment was magnificently served up in the banquetting room. The noble marquis cast open a splendid range of saloons for the reception of a numerous and brilliant circle of the *élite* of society. The Marchioness held a reception at a later period of the evening, which was attended by nearly four hundred members of the aristocracy.

On Tuesday, the Hon. S. Carew, M.P. for Waterford, was married at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, to Miss Katherine Emily Ann Phillips, danghter of George Richard Phillips, Esq., of Hill-street, Berkeley-square.

Marriages among the Aristocracy.—We hear that a marriage is on the *tapis* between the Earl of Mulgrave, only son of the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, and Miss Russell, niece to the Dowager Duchess of Cleveland. The alliance between Mr. Edward C. Kerrison, only son of Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart., M.P., and Lady Caroline Fox Strangways, youngest daughter of the Earl of Ilchester, and niece to the Marchioness of Lansdowne, is expected to be solemnized the week after next. The preliminaries have been arranged for a marriage between Mr. Cochrane and Miss Seymour, daughter of Rear-Admiral Sir G. Seymour, K.C.H., the newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific, and niece to the Countess of Euston and Lady Seaford. The ceremony is expected to take place before the departure of Sir George for his distant command at the end of next month.—We understand that a marriage is arranged between Viscount Loftus, eldest son of the Marquis of Ely, and the beautiful and accomplished Miss Jane Hope Vere, daughter of the late Mr. Hope Vere, of Craigie-hall and Blackwood, N.B.

Sir Robert and Lady Peel received a distinguished party at dinner, on Saturday last, at their mansion in Whitehall Gardens.

Alexander Oswald, Esq., M.P. for Ayrshire, is about to lead to the hymeneal altar Lady Louisa Johnstone, widow of the late Sir Frederick Johnstone, Bart.

Mr. Van Amburgh has been exhibiting his trained animals at Windsor. A few days ago, pursuant to royal command, two beautiful cubs, a lion and lioness, were sent by him to the Castle, and shown to her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Court, in her Majesty's drawing-room. The pets were very playful, and some of the attendants took them in their arms. There were present, besides her Majesty and the Prince, the Duchess of Kent, the Countess Josephine Wratislaw, Viscountess Jocelyn, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, the Hon. Misses Liddell and Paget, the Earl of Morton, Capt. the Hon. Nelson Hood, &c.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

New Church at Greenwich.—A new church, to be dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is about to be erected at Greenwich. The site is chosen, and the ground, nearly an acre, which is gratuitously presented for the purpose by the Drake family, is situate between the Upper-road, Deptford, and Tanner's-hill, Greenwich.

The Earl of Cardigan has subscribed the sum of £100 towards a new church at East Ardsley, near Wakefield.

Cambridge, July 13.—The following have been elected afternoon preachers at Great St. Mary's:—1844: October, the Hulsean Lecturer; November, the Rev. Theyre T. Smith, Queen's College; December, the Rev. D. Moore, Catherine Hall; 1845: January, the Rev. Dr. Robinson, Trinity College; February, the Rev. Dr. Mill, Trinity College; March, the Rev. T. Worsley, master of Downing; April, the Hulsean Lecturer; May, the Rev. C. S. Bird, Trinity College. The following appointment has taken place:—The Hon. and Rev. Arthur Saville, M.A., of Trinity College, to the curacy of St. Nicholas, Warwick.

Ordination.—An ordination will be held on Sunday, July 21, by the Lord Bishop of Worcester, at Worcester.

Oxford, July 13.—We understand that it is intended to form an Oxford Society, for the promotion of the Fine Arts, in connection with the Randolph and Taylor Galleries, so as to establish an institution for the encouragement of that study. By the demise of Dr. Hoskins, rector of Appleton, Berks, for forty-two years, that living has become vacant; and by the death of the Rev. R. Williams, of Great Houghton, Northamptonshire, for thirty-nine years, this rectory is also vacant. Both of them are in the gift of the President and Fellows of Magdalen College.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Further Metropolitan Improvements.—The building to be called New Exeter 'Change is just completed. It consists of ten shops, with dwellings attached, together with spacious rooms over the lobby entrance. This new Exchange runs from North Wellington-street into Catherine-street, in the Strand, and will certainly add not a little to the improvements which have recently been made in that neighbourhood. The arabesque decorations which ornament the shop fronts, and the entrance, are exceedingly tasteful. It is intended that the shops shall be let for the sale of cutlery and articles for the toilet. A bill has been introduced into the House of Commons which provides that Trafalgar-square, and all the works now being, or which may be hereafter erected thereon, shall be vested in the Queen, her successors and heirs, as part and parcel of the hereditary possessions and revenues of her Majesty, in right of her Crown. Piccadilly is to be widened. That portion of the Green Park to be appropriated to the purpose is to be severed from the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields and annexed to that of St. George, Hanover-square. The whole of Piccadilly, between Bolton-street and Park-lane, when so widened and improved, is to be kept in repair at the expense of the last-mentioned parish.

Coffee and Eating House Keepers' Association.—Monday evening the annual general meeting of the members of the above association, established for the purpose of relieving coffee and eating-house keepers, when in distressed circumstances, was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, and was well attended. The report of the committee stated that they continued to receive fresh proofs of the esteem in which the association was held by the members of their body resident in London. During the year there had been an increase in the amount and number of subscriptions, an increase much greater than any previous year of the society's existence. Since the last meeting £200 had been added to the sum invested in the funds, making the total sum now amount to £1400. The committee had received but one application for pecuniary assistance, and having found the applicant eligible, he was unanimously placed upon the funds as a pensioner.

Parish of St. Mary, Newington.—Church Rates.—On Wednesday the question regarding the payment of a salary to the Rev. Mr. Ainslie, for his services as Chaplain to the Parish Workhouse, was finally decided, and the poll closed leaving a considerable majority against the rate, there being for it, 721, against it. 1356. The church-rate party were consequently defeated by the majority of 635.

Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear.—On Tuesday last the twenty-eighth general annual meeting of this charity was held at the Dispensary, the Marquis of Exeter, K.G., in the chair. The report gave a favourable account of the affairs of the institution, and briefly recapitulated the chief points in its history. From this it appears that the number of patients cured or relieved since its establishment, in 1816, is upwards of 13,850, including upwards of 700 cases of nervous deafness. Thanks were voted to several distinguished persons for their support of the charity, and to Sir Matthew John Tierney, Bart., the physician, and John Harrison Curtis, Esq., the surgeon, for the performance of their respective duties.

Royal South London Floricultural Society.—On Wednesday the second flower show of the season was held in the Surrey Zoological Gardens. The flowers, &c., were arranged in a very tasteful manner, beneath marquees of immense length. The display of picotees, carnations, fuschias, cut flowers, and miscellaneous plants, were equal to those of any previous exhibition. Seventy-four prizes, consisting of gold and silver medals, a prize in money, offered by J. Coppock, Esq., together with the Linnæan medal, given by W. T. Iliff, Esq., were awarded to the best exhibitors. The gardens throughout the day were thronged with visitors. The boys of the Royal Military Asylum, with their juvenile band, were present, and attracted much attention, and contributed materially to enliven the scene by the performance of a variety of overtures and popular airs.

The Fine Arts.—In addition to the order given to the six artists for fresco paintings, the Royal Commission of Fine Arts have offered three premiums of £200 each to the artists who shall furnish specimens of cartoon drawing and fresco painting, which shall respectively be deemed worthy of one of the said premiums by judges to be appointed to decide on the relative merit of the works. Also three premiums of £500 each, three premiums of £300 each, and three premiums of £200 each, to the artists who shall furnish oil-paintings for the decoration of the New Palace at Westminster, which shall be deemed worthy of one or the other of the said premiums, by judges to be appointed to decide on the relative merits of the works. The names of the artists are not required to be concealed.

Mortality in the Metropolis.—The number of deaths within the metropolis, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th inst., amounted to 831. Of that number 438 deaths were of persons under 15 years of age, 259 between 15 and 60, and 133 from 60 upwards. The number of females who died during the week was 424. and of males 407. The mean temperature was 61.5 deg.

The late Attempt at Murder in Holborn.—Wednesday, upon inquiring at St Bartholomew's Hospital as to the state of Mr. Smith, the gunmaker, of Holborn, who was wounded in the back by a pistol-shot, fired at him by the Hon. W. Touchet, the reporter was informed that Mr. Smith was progressing favourably, and strong hopes are entertained that he will ultimately recover. On Monday, the piece of coat which was carried into the wound by the bullet forced itself out. The bullet has not yet been discovered, but it is supposed by the medical gentlemen who attend him that it is lodged between the fangs of the vertebræ, having been stopped there in its progress, and prevented from injuring the spinal cord. Lord Audley and the family of the Hon. W. Touchet are most solicitous about the progress to convalescence of Mr. Smith.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The implied course of the Government in reference to betting on horse-races could not have been made known at a more convenient season. "Book-making," "betting-round," "P. P. betting," and all and singular such devices, are to have their swing—ample scope and run enough; and "let every man take care of himself," as a gallant member of Tattersall's said to the committee. Just such counsel was given by the donkey to the chickens when he danced among the hencoops. The gallant captain is in a condition to weather the pirates, but we should be glad to know how is our public to protect itself? Are any precautions taken that the subscribers to Tattersall's (a society formed for the especial purpose of betting, and one which gives the bias to the investment of vast ventures on the turf,) shall be parties of substantive respectability—of money as well as manners?—the two items which now-a-days constitute the man, and without both of which he is "but half made up." No such thing. There are individuals there, as plenty as blackberries, who have not paid the half—the quarter—the sixteenth—hardly a fractional portion of their losses in the ring. It is not enough that their creditors countenance their defaults: there they are where betters from all quarters of the globe "most do congregate," and the style in which they may be seen "picking up" a country gentleman now and then, would put to the blush Goldsmith's green spectacle merchant. If the system of general speculation on the issues of the turf is to be comforted by state patronage, at least we have a right to expect that some place shall exist, appropriated to its details, where gentlemen may venture as among their fellows, instead of trusting themselves among a company of cut-purses. This may seem harsh language, but it is the truth. There are among the existing members of that society persons who cast shame upon an association, whose sole bond of confederacy is honour. Let us believe the time of reform at Tattersall's is not remote. This latter confidence, too, may be more extended than in its application to men and manners. Surely some small endowment of necessaries might most conveniently be made upon the Subscription Room. On Thursday afternoon it was without information about the results of Wednesday's racing at Liverpool, or any news touching the state of the odds. A return list, in instances such as that, ought to be forwarded by express (the rail is express master-general), and posted up the moment of its arrival. Every appliance of the turf comes twenty-one years after it is needed.

The Sheet Calendar of the 16th instant, gave us such a Derby and Oaks entry for 1846, as never entered the most distempered dreams of our forefathers: there are 196 subscribers to the former, and 140 to the latter; thus, the Derby has much more than doubled in fifteen years, and the Oaks has improved in the same proportion. What betting round we shall have if the Home Secretary don't meddle with it! No doubt a hundred horses will be backed for the Derby of 1846, so that at 70 to 1 against every one of the lot, there would be a fortune for the book maker that laid against the whole party to a hundred pounds. The speculation during the week, save that upon the Liverpool events, was not worth the name of betting. Nothing was done on Thursday at the Corner, save a few offers to back Alice Hawthorn for the Goodwood Cup, at 2 to 1. And till Goodwood business is introduced in earnest, it will be dull times for the industrious investor of loose cash on loose consequences.

TATTERSALL'S.

Monday.—One of the events on which we have given a table of the prices this afternoon, will have been decided ere this paper will have gone to press; we need, therefore, only mention that the actual betting on it was confined to four or five hands, and that three of them, namely, The Castor, The Poor Soldier, and The British Yeoman, belong to John Scott's masters, a strong symptom of monopoly, and calculated to lead the public astray as to which was the real Simon Pure. The Goodwood Stakes betting was flat, and with no other result than to raise Franchise a point or two on last week's market. The chief feature of the day's business was the fall of Alice Hawthorn to 2 to 1, with plenty of layers, and the advance of the 'Squire and Robert de Gorham to 8 to 1, both taken freely. Nothing fresh on the St. Leger.

LIVERPOOL CUP.

6 to 1 agst The Caster (t)	9 to 1 agst Aristotle	17 to 1 agst British Tar
7 to 1 —— The Era	10 to 1 —— Pompey (t)	18 to 1 —— Scalteen (t)
7 to 1 —— British Yeoman (t)	12 to 1 —— Red Deer	20 to 1 —— The Neill
7 to 1 —— Poor Soldier (t)	17 to 1 —— Best of Three	20 to 1 —— Mickey Free

GOODWOOD STAKES.

5 to 1 agst Franchise	15 to 1 agst Pride of Kildare	18 to 1 agst Lucy Banks (t)
10 to 1 —— Croton Oil	17 to 1 —— The Currier (t)	20 to 1 —— Poussin (t)
12 to 1 —— Parthian	18 to 1 —— Elegance filly (t)	

GOODWOOD CUP.

2 to 1 agst Alice Hawthorn	8 to 1 agst Robert de Gorham (t)
8 to 1 —— The Squire (t)	10 to 1 —— Antler

ST. LEGER.

7 to 2 agst The Curé	7 to 1 agst The Princess	10 to 1 agst Bay Momus (t)
7 to 1 —— Ithuriel (t)	8 to 1 —— Ugly Buck (t)	12 to 1 —— Foigh-a-Ballagh

LIVERPOOL JULY MEETING.

WEDNESDAY.

The Croxteth Stakes of 15 sovs each, 10 ft, &c.

Mr. Meiklam's Trueboy, 4 yrs	(Templeman)	1
Lord Verulam's Robert de Gorham, 5 yrs		2
Lord Chesterfield's Knight of the Whistle, 6 yrs		3

Match, 100, h ft. St. Leger Course.

Mr. Robinson's April Noddy (Marlow), beat Lord Glasgow's Give him a Name. 6 to 4 on Lord Glasgow. Won easy by two lengths.

The Sefton Stakes of 30 sovs each, h ft; mile and half.

Lord G. Bentinck's Emma	(Rogers)	1
Mr. Irwin's Pride of Kildare		2

The Produce Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, &c. Two miles.

Mr. Mostyn's Brunel walked over.

The Bickerstaffe Stakes of 100 sovs each, h ft. One mile.

Lord G. Bentinck's All-round-my-Hat	(Rogers)	1
Sir R. Bulkeley's Coal Black Rose		2

SOUTHAMPTON RACES.—TUESDAY.

The Shirley Stakes of 15 sovs each, 5 ft, with 30 sovs added from the fund; two-yrs-old, 7st; three, 9st 2lb; colts, 3lb extra. Winner to be sold for £150, if demanded in the usual way. The last three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Caffall's b f Gaiety, 3 yrs	(Wakefield)	1
Mr. Deakin's br c Caractacus, 2 yrs		2
Mr. Payne's b f Audrey, 3 yrs		3

The Southampton Stakes of 20 sovs each, h ft, and only 5 if declared on or before the 8th of July, with 100 added, the second to save his stake. One mile and three-quarters.

Lord Glenlyon's ch c Ben-y-Ghlo, 4 yrs, 8st 2lb	(S. Mann)	1
Mr. Greville's Portumnus, 4 yrs, 6st 7lb		2
Capt. Martyn's b c Emilian, 5 yrs, 7st		3

The Maiden Plate of £30, added to a sweepstakes of 3 sovs each; for three-yrs-old, 7st 2lb; four, 8st 7lb; five, 8st 8lb; six and aged, 9st; that never won £50 at any one time in plate or stakes; mares and geldings allowed 3lbs; the second saves his stake and receives £5. Heats, once round and a distance. Ten subs.

Mr. Wesley's Miss Lucy, 5 yrs	(Wakefield)	7	1	1
Mr. Payne's Audrey, 3 yrs		1	3	3
Mr. Southby's Waterloo, 5 yrs		9	2	2
Mr. Fuller's Whitefoot, aged		5	5	4
Mr. Jones's b c by Elis, out of Distaff, 3 yrs		3	4	dr
Mr. King's c by Hornsea, out of Slender's dam, 3 yrs		6	6	dr
Mr. Fitt's Jack Scroggins, 6 yrs		8	fell	
Mr. Bray's The Midnight Star, 3 yrs		2	dr	
Mr. W. Etwall's Queen of the Chase, 3 yrs		4	dr	

Miss Lucy won easy by three lengths, and was claimed for £100.

WEDNESDAY.

The Members' Plate of £50, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, the second to save his stake, and the winner to be sold for £200; three-yr-olds, 7st 2lb; four, 8st 6lb; five, 9st; six and aged, 9st 4lb; mares, &c., allowed 3lb; winners of one 50 this year 3lb extra; two, 5lb; three, 7lb; horses that have started three times in 1844 and not won allowed 5lb; the winner of the County Members' Plate on Tuesday 7lb in addition. Heats, once round and a dis. Seven subs.

Captain G. Delmé's Red Skin, 3 yrs	(R. Cotton)	1	1
Mr. Stanbrough's Isleworth, 5 yrs		3	0
Mr. Pryse's Jack Cade, 3 yrs		4	0
Mr. Etwall's Palladium, 5 yrs		2	3
Mr. Caffall's Gaiety, 3 yrs		5	dis

The Hunters' Stakes of 5 sovs each, and 30 added, for four-yr-olds, 10st; 5 yrs, 11st; six and aged, 11st 7lb; thoroughbred 7lb extra; winners once this year 3lb, twice 5lb, thrice 7lb extra; mares and geldings allowed 3lb, &c. Winner to be sold for £300, &c. Gentlemen riders. One mile and three quarters. Six subs.

Mr. Anderson's Chance, aged	(Mr. Scott)	1
Mr. Wesley's Miss Lucy, 5 yrs		2
Mr. French's Argos, aged		3

The Borough Plate of £50 added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, the second to receive £10 and save his stake, and the winner to be sold for £100. Heats, once round and a distance. Six subs.

Mr. Caffall's Mobarek, 6 yrs	1	2
Mr. E. R. Clarke's Ellen, 5 yrs	4	1
Mr. Death's Cast-off, 5 yrs	2	0
Mr. Preston's Bosphorus	3	dr

Tewkesbury Races.—These races are fixed for Wednesday and Thursday next. The entries for the Produce Stakes are fourteen, including some of the first two-year olds of the day. In the Gloucestershire Stakes sixteen are entered, and excellent sport is anticipated in this race. Seven are entered for the Tradesmen and Innkeepers' Cup, and for the seven other races some very excellent horses have arrived. The course, from the late rains, is in beautiful order and presents such turf as but few places in England can boast of.

Eastern Yacht Club.—It is anticipated that a regatta, on an extensive scale, will be held in Harwich Harbour, towards the end of the ensuing month, under the auspices of the "Eastern Yacht Club," now about being formed.

The Royal Academy Club.—A great boat race amongst the gentlemen of the Royal Academy Club, for a pair of gold oars, will take place on Tuesday next, from Vauxhall to Putney-bridge.

Cricket.—On Monday the great match between the Marylebone Club, with Pilch, against the Northern Counties, with A. Mynn, Esq., was commenced, and as this was considered one of the most interesting matches of the season, the ground was crowded with spectators, and many of high rank and fashion, and all appeared to take a lively interest in the game. The following are the fields:—Marylebone Club—Sir F. Bathurst, Kynaston, Keate, Mills, and Taylor, Esqs., with Dean, Dorrington, Hillyer, Lillywhite, Pilch, and Sewell. Northern Counties—Elmhurst, Hartopp, Nethercote, Noyes, and Mynn, Esqs., with Butler, Brown, Clark, Fenner, Guy, and Tinlay. The Marylebone Club went in first, and obtained 97 runs. The Northern Counties then took to their batting, and got 105 runs, heading their opponents by 8 runs. The Marylebone Club took their second innings, and obtained 76 runs, leaving 68 runs for the opposite party to get, but who got only 55 runs, thus leaving the Marylebone Club the winners by 13 runs. The game was not concluded till Wednesday night.

The Shooting Season.—As the result of extensive inquiries throughout the north, we may state that prospects for the moors have not been better for the last seven years. The birds are very numerous, and the recent rains have proved exceedingly beneficial, coming as they did at the period of the young ones breaking the shell. We understand that most of the Perthshire moors are let, and the same is the case with our more Highland ones.—*Northern* (Inverness) *Herald.*

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Earl of Haddington and the other Lords of the Admiralty visited Deptford Dockyard on Tuesday, and mustered the officers and men belonging to the establishment.

The Collingwood, 80, Captain H. Eden, bent sails and crossed topgallant-yards on Tuesday, and it is expected will leave Portsmouth Harbour for Spithead directly. She has a very fine set of men on board, to all appearance, both as respects their physical and sailor-like qualities. She will be ready for sea on the 25th instant.

The Queen, 110, Captain Martin, was taken into dock at Portsmouth on Monday, all standing, with her middle and main-deck guns in, and all her stores on board, under the command of Mr. Bellamy, the master. On Tuesday morning her pendant was re-hoisted, being commissioned by Lieut. Robt. Hall, of the Camperdown. She will remain in dock until some alteration is made in her cabins and other internal fittings.

The Superb, 80, at Devonport, advanced ship, has been taken into dock to be cleaned.

The Indus, 78, supernumerary advanced ship for Portsmouth, instead of the Malabar, was undocked at Devonport, on Tuesday morning.

The Terrible, steam-frigate, building at Deptford, is to have tubular boilers, and small engines to fetch the boilers.

A general court-martial is ordered to assemble in Limerick—Colonel Chatterton, 4th Dragoon Guards. president—for the trial, at his own request, of Lieutenant Wm. Augustus Hyder, 10th Hussars, quartered there, on charges preferred by his commanding officer, Colonel Vandeleur.

The 32nd regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Markham, will arrive in Dublin, from Manchester, this day. The 5th Fusiliers have received the route for Belfast to replace the 66th, ordered to this garrison. The 11th Hussars will not leave Dundalk until October. On their arrival there the 11th Hussars proceed to Dublin.—*Dublin Monitor* of Monday.

IRELAND.

Departure of Lord De Grey.—The Lord Lieutenant and the Countess de Grey held an undress levee at Dublin Castle on Monday, for the reception of those desirous of paying their respects previous to the departure of their excellencies. The levee commenced at one o'clock, and for nearly an hour visitors continued to arrive. The attendance was numerous, and comprised most of the nobility and gentry now in town, a considerable number of clergymen, officials, military officers, &c. After the reception, an address to Lord de Grey, highly complimenting his excellency personally, but avoiding any special allusion to political questions, was presented by Sir Edward Borough and a deputation. This address was signed by the Archbishop of Armagh and several bishops, a number of peers, and a great number of deputy-lieutenants, magistrates, &c. The final departure of the Earl and Countess de Grey from Dublin, took place on Tuesday morning with the usual ceremonies. Before nine o'clock all the troops in garrison, in review order, lined the streets from Essex-bridge to the Westland-row Railway station. The Royal Horse Artillery were formed, with their right at Essex-bridge, through Parliament-street. The 3rd Dragoon Guards and 1st Royal Dragoons from their left, through Dame-street and College-green, as far as their strength permitted them to extend. The Royal Foot Artillery, Royal Sappers and Miners, 5th Fusiliers, 16th, 24th, 34th, and 36th Regiments extended in succession through Grafton-street, Nassau-street, Leinster-street, Clare-street, into Westland-row; and the 11th Hussars formed in the extreme left to the railway station, with their band stationed on their right. At 10 o'clock, the Lieutenant-General commanding, Major-General Wyndham, and a brilliant staff, assembled at Essex-bridge, to await the arrival of their Excellencies from the Viceregal lodge. At this hour the bridge was thronged by well-dressed persons, and a few equipages ready to join the procession. A few minutes before 11, the Viceregal party, consisting of three carriages—one an open landau, in which their Excellencies were seated—and escorted by a troop of the 11th Hussars, left the Park, *en route* for the railway-station. At a quarter-past eleven o'clock the Viceregal party arrived at Westland-row, where the directors and a great number of ladies and gentlemen were in attendance to receive them. A special train immediately started to Kingstown, where a guard of honour from the 5th Fusiliers, with the Queen's colours and band, were drawn up at the place of embarkation, together with 100 of the Royal Marines, with their officers. Their Excellencies and suite having alighted went on board the Medusa Government steamer, Captain Ladd, and all being in readiness, at a quarter before twelve o'clock the steamer proceeded on her destination, under a royal salute from her Majesty's steamers Albion and Lucifer, and the revenue brig Shamrock. In less than twenty minutes the Medusa appeared a long way out at sea, and there can be little doubt of her having a quick and pleasant passage. Their Excellencies take with them the best wishes of all the good and loyal people of Ireland.

Mr. O'Connell.—According to a statement made at the Repeal Association on Monday, Mr. O'Connell is joyous and buoyant, and occupies himself with "practising gymnastics;" so that, it was added, when he comes out of prison he will have acquired not only additional strength, "but more grace of attitude." All representations agree in describing Mr. O'Connell to be in excellent health and spirits.

Lamentable Occurrence.—Mr. Wm. E. Ryan, brother of Alderman E. F. Ryan, of Limerick, fell over the taffrail of the steamer at Lough Dergh, near Killaloe, on Wednesday evening, and was drowned. The deceased, when a mere lad, was blown up in his bed, at the awful gunpowder explosion at George's-street, Limerick, on the night of the 3rd of January, 1837, and most providentially escaped, though in the very focus of death and desolation.

The Repeal Button.—On Saturday last there was some excitement at the Head Police Office, Dublin, in consequence of that day being fixed to hear the charge of Ignatius Ennis against Capt. Matthews, of the 34th regiment, for assault and larceny, in forcing from his breast a Repeal button. From the statement of Richard O'Connell, Esq., who was counsel for Ennis, it appeared that the complainant was a carman, and some money was due to him from Lieutenant Agnew, of the 34th, stationed in Portobello Barracks. That gentleman desired Ennis to call for the amount on last Monday morning. He accordingly proceeded to the barracks for that purpose. He passed the sentinel at the gate, and was going towards the quarters of Lieutenant Agnew, when he observed a body of soldiers, in marching order, moving towards him. When they came up to him, Captain Mathews stepped up to him, and said "You scoundrel, how dare you come in here with that button," seizing him by the lappel of the coat, and tearing the button from it, which he retained. He then collared him, and roughly pushed him, again calling him foul names, such as you "rascal and scoundrel." The button which excited the ire of the gallant officer was what is called a Repeal button, and rumour had it that there was a military order against admitting persons wearing it to pass into any of the barracks; bnt he (Mr. O'Connell) contended that his client had a right to wear it, and that no man could legally deprive him of it, much less assault him in compelling him to yield up his property. This account was proved in evidence. The counsel for Capt. Mathews said there was a positive order from the commander of the forces that no person wearing party emblems of any kind should be permitted to enter any of the barracks in Ireland, and that order applied as well to Orange lilies as to Repeal buttons. Captain Mathews would as soon remove an Orange lily from the breast of a person appearing within the precincts of the barrack, as he would a Repeal button. His client avowed the act, and he believed that in it he was strictly performing his duty. He did not seize hold of the man, as was alleged, until he had first told him to go out; but as he paid no attention to what he said, he took hold of the lappel of the coat, and used no more force than was necessary to remove the button. He also denied having called Ennis any such names as rascal and scoundrel. Evidence was given on the part of the defendant of the fact that there was an order against wearing party badges in the barracks in Ireland. The magistrates, after hearing both sides, were of opinion that an assault in law had been committed, and that there was nothing to justify it. They therefore ordered Captain Mathews to find bail for his appearance at the next commission, which will sit on the 5th of August.

A Mrs. Wright, an Englishwoman sixty years of age, went to Calais from Boulogne a few days ago to see her granddaughter at school. After spending the evening there in good spirits, on returning to the hotel she felt unwell, entered a shop, seated herself, and almost immediately expired. Medical men soon attended, but could do no good. She and her husband had dined at the Hotel de Genéve.

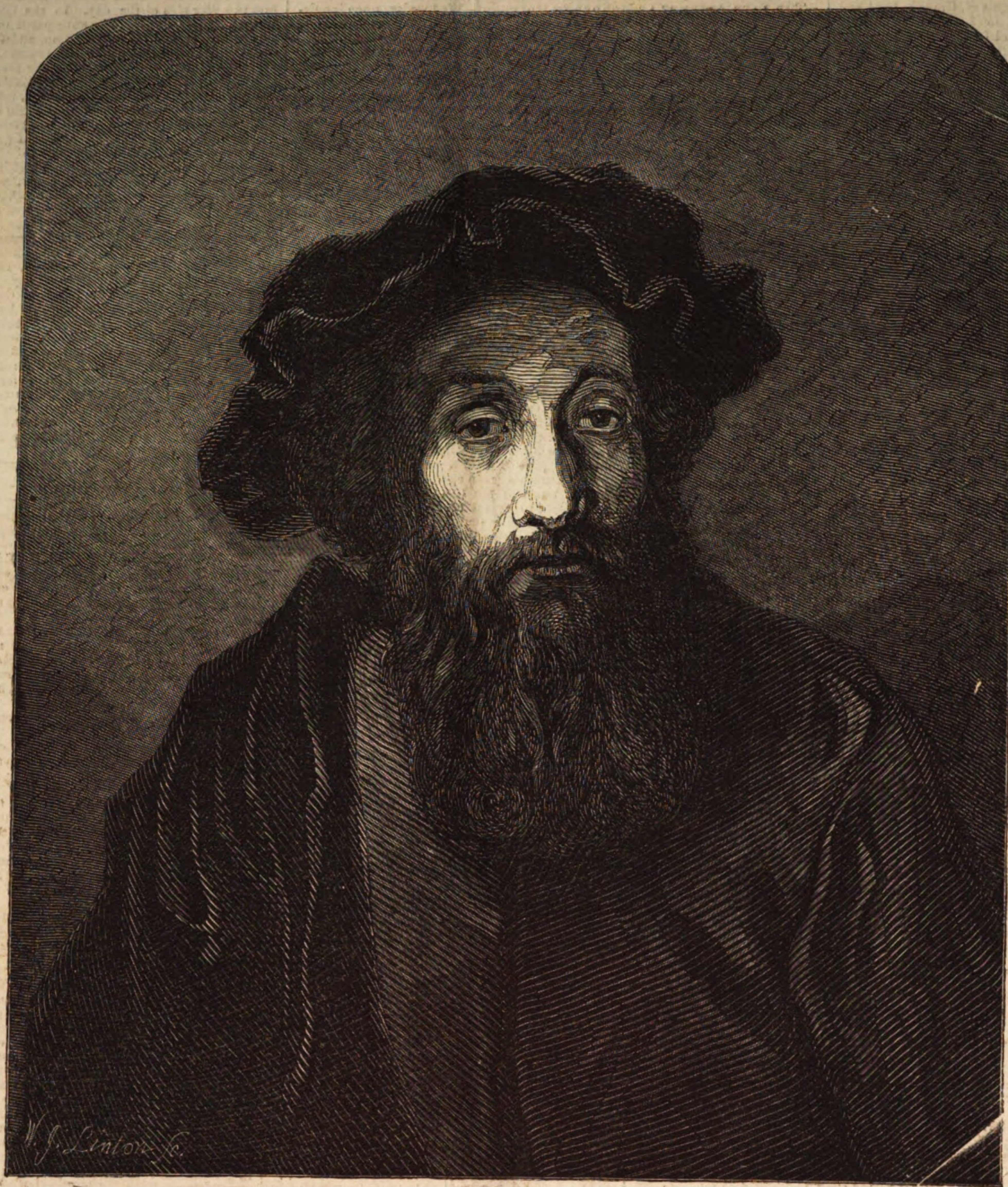
FINE ARTS.

NATIONAL GALLERY. NEW PICTURE—REMBRANDT'S "RABBI."

Rembrandt, one of the most celebrated painters of the Dutch school, also an etcher admired for the boldness of his designs, notwithstanding the apparently careless execution of them, which, to an uneducated eye, made them seem so many scratchings, was born near Leyden, in 1606, and died in 1688. He could finish, if he liked, up to the fineness of enamel (witness a painting of his in this Gallery, "The Woman taken in Adultery"), but his own *penchant* was for the dash and glare, and sometimes whimsically opposite gloom, which alternately appear in his pictures. There is one remarkable quality in his productions; they may be placed in any light, and seen to advantage, for their lustre is in themselves.

The rose is pale beneath the moon—alone
Her lover can her blushes see—all flow'rs
Have each their own peculiar light—some choose
The morning or the noon-tide hour to ope
Their beauteous bosoms to the sight:
Some sentimental blossoms wait till eve
Is in the dewy west ere they awake
Their lovely eyes!—but in the forests deep
Of Mexico, there is a flow'r that glows
E'en through the gloom of midnight's darkest hour,
And from within its long-inwreathed bell
Pours out a stream of the most glorious light,
Dazzling the weak beholder's eye with beauty!

Something resembling this Torch-flower is the internal light of Rembrandt's pictures. The Jewish "Rabbi" which has been recently added to the National Collection, if not one of his greatest productions, is a splendid performance—a study for young portrait painters. There is none of that mawkish, tea-board lackery colouring about it—all is breadth and freedom and strength. Some slight objections might be made in detail—but "*ubi plura nibent*," it is much more pleasant to chronicle the beauties than the defects. The head of the Rabbi is a splendid specimen of what the hand of Genius can create; and the picture is a valuable acquisition to the Gallery. It was purchased for 410 guineas at the sale of the late Mr. Harman's collection, and was once the property of the Duke of Argyle.


W. J. Linton sc.

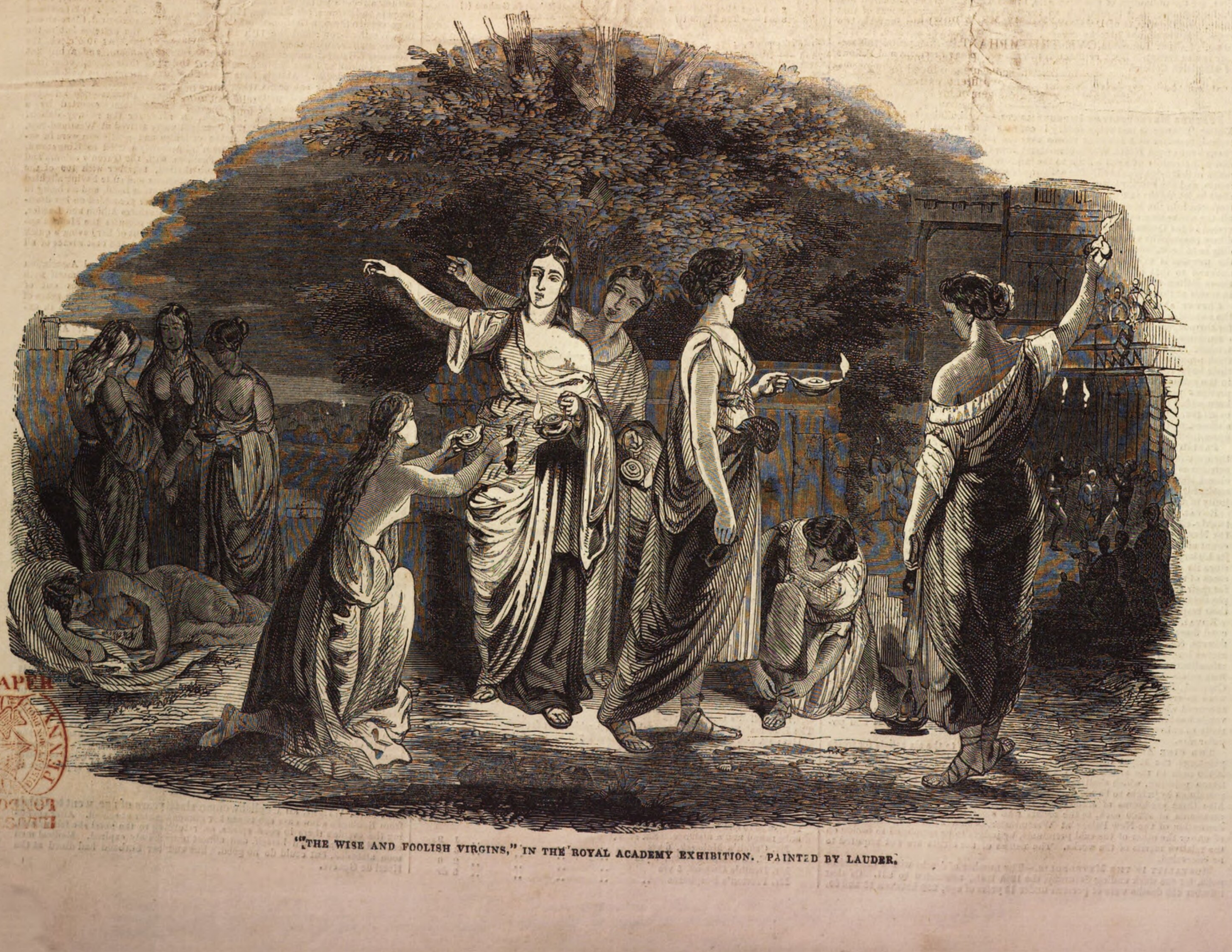
A JEWISH RABBI. BY REMBRANDT, IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

"THE WISE AND FOOLISH VIRGINS." BY J. E LAUDER.—IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

The Ten Virgins.—"Then shall the kingdom of heaven be likened unto ten virgins, which took their lamps, and went forth to meet the bridegroom. And five of them were wise, and five were foolish. They that were foolish took their lamps, and took no oil with them; but the wise took oil in their vessels with their lamps. While the bridegroom tarried, they all slumbered and slept. And at midnight there was a cry made, Behold, the bridegroom cometh; go ye out to meet him. Then all those virgins arose, and trimmed their lamps. And the foolish said unto the wise, Give us of your oil, for our lamps are gone out. But the wise answered, saying, Not so, lest there be not enough for us and you: but go ye rather to them that sell, and buy for yourselves."—*Matthew*, chap. xxv.

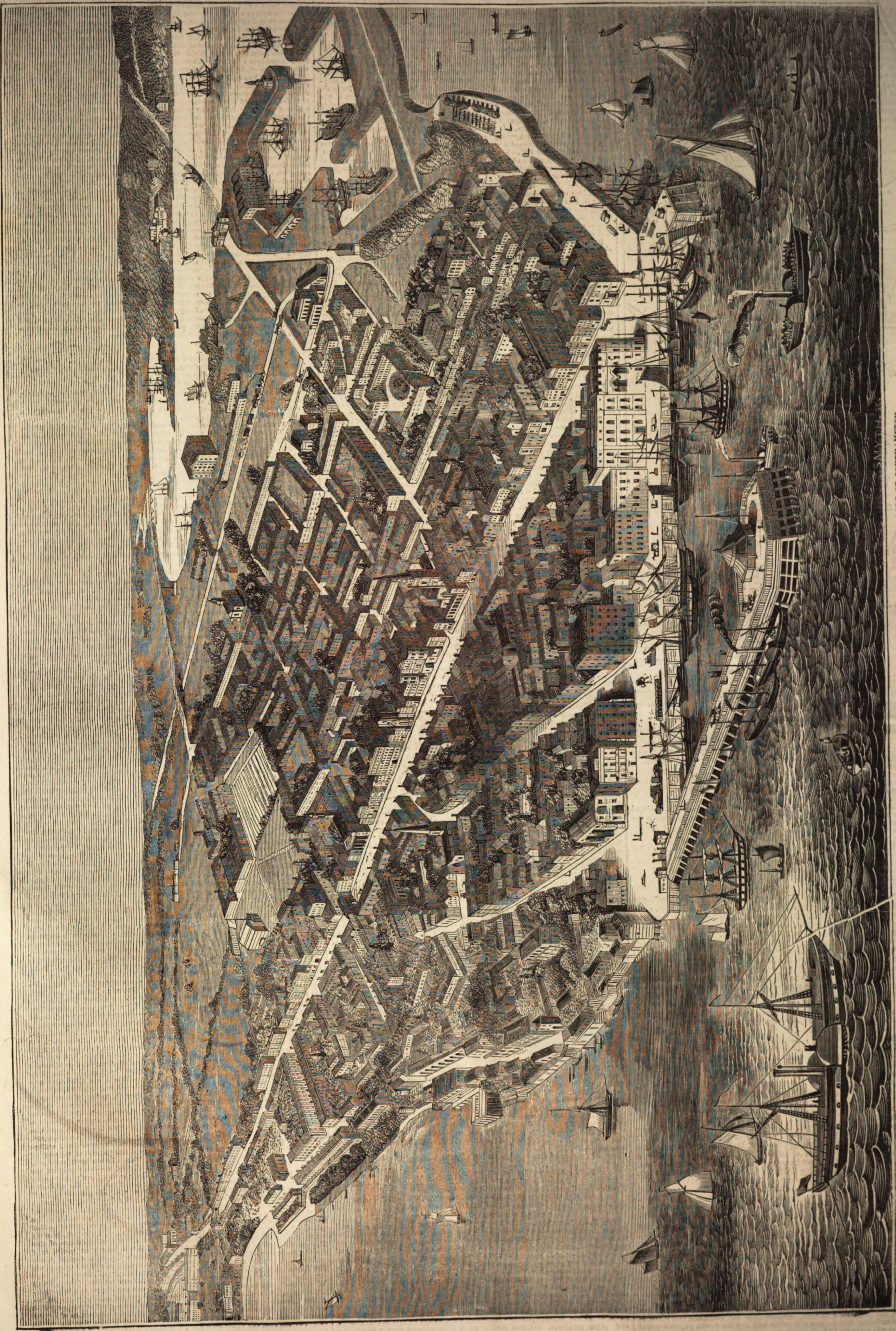
This picture is one of great promise for the English school. With the firmness, breadth, and simplicity of expression which characterised the greater works of Gainsborough, it has much of the dignity and sentiment of the hitherto inimitable school of Caracci. As a whole, the composition is dramatic without exaggeration, and forcible without overstepping the sublime simplicity of the scripture narrative. Its faults are those of detail: the colouring is in many parts crude in finish and injudicious in distribution, while much of the drawing is feeble and ill proportioned. But these are errors which experience will rectify. The expression—the sacred power of the parable is realised, and all is solemn and instructively impressive. It is the first work of a young man, and we are glad to learn has found a liberal purchaser.

The Exhibition at Westminster Hall.—It may be well to remind our readers that the exhibition of the works of art placed in Westminster-hall, pursuant to the notices issued by her Majesty's Commissioners of the Fine Arts, was for the first time thrown open for the gratuitous admission of the public on Monday. Though it was not generally understood that the exhibition would be free so soon after its first opening, the hall was numerously attended, the great majority of the persons present being well attired, while there appeared to be very few of the working classes among the visitors. All conducted themselves with the most perfect propriety and decorum. Numbers of persons have visited the exhibition during the week. On Saturdays the charge for admission will be 1s.



"THE WISE AND FOOLISH VIRGINS," IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION. PAINTED BY LAUDER.

NEWSPAPER

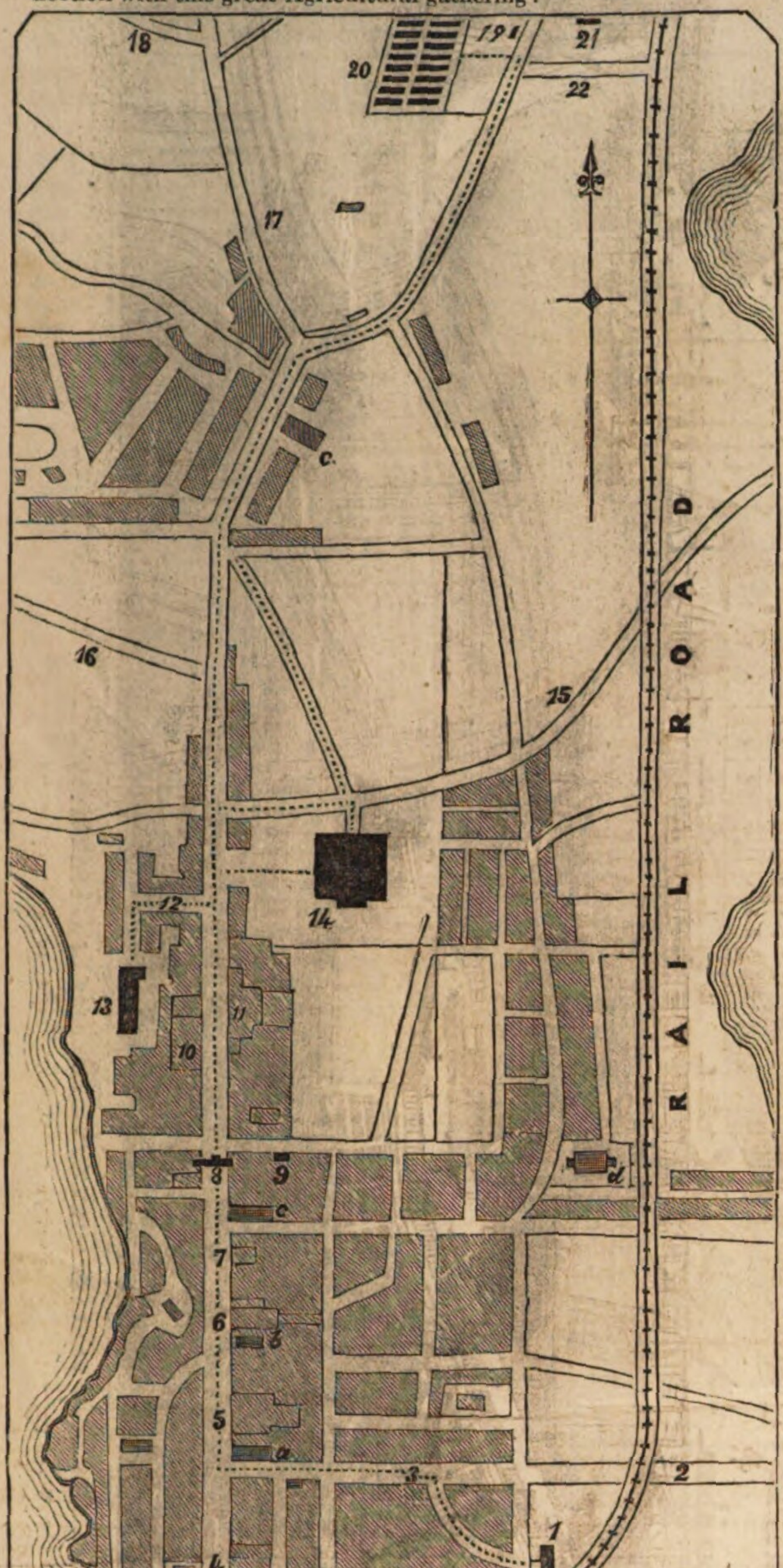


GREAT MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—THE TOWN AND PORT OF SOUTHAMPTON.

GREAT MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

The anniversary meeting of this truly national society is appointed to take place at Southampton in the ensuing week; and, in our two next Journals, we shall present our readers with an illustrated record of the Society's Show, the Prize Animals, &c. The proceedings may be said to have commenced on Thursday, the last day of receiving implements, wheat, barley, seeds, &c., to be exhibited in the Implement Yard, and arranged by the Stewards for the Judges' inspection. The proceedings will be resumed on Tuesday, and terminate on Friday next.

As the most useful information at present, we subjoin a plan representing the situation of the Society's Pavilion and Show Yards; the Victoria Inn, and the principal Inns; all points of interest in connection with this great Agricultural gathering:



PLAN OF CATTLE SHOW.

1. Terminus of the London and Southampton Railway.
2. The road from Portsmouth, over the River Itchen.
3. Barnard-street.
4. High-street.
5. Dolphin Inn.
6. Star Inn.
7. The Crown.
8. The Bar-Gate.
9. The Post-office, Hanover-street.
10. York Hotel.
11. Royal Hotel.
12. Portland-street.
13. Victoria Rooms.
14. Pavilion.
15. Northam-road.
16. Road to Romsey, Salisbury, &c.
17. Road to Winchester.
18. Road to the Race-Course.
19. Portswood Lodge.
20. Show Yard.
21. Portswood House.
22. Temporary Cut from the Railroad to the Show Yards, for animals and luggage only.

CHURCHES.

a. Holy Rood.
b. St. Lawrence.
c. All Saints.
d. St. Mary's.
e. St. Paul's.
f. St. Michael's.

The town of Southampton (of which we have annexed a bird's-eye view), though lying within Hampshire, forms a county of itself, situated on a point of land between the river Alre, or Itchen, on the east, and the Test, Teese, or Anton, on the west: these rivers here uniting form the estuary called Southampton Water.

The town lies somewhat elevated on the bank of the Anton, which washes it on the west and south sides. The principal, or High street, runs north and south, and is divided into two parts by an ancient bar, or gateway, belonging to the old town wall. The other streets or lanes lead from the High-street at right angles, or are nearly parallel to it. On the south side of the town is the quay: near which, at the south-western corner of the town, is the pier, a structure of considerable extent and elegance. At the east end of the quay is a raised walk, or causeway; and on the platform, or battery, near the quay, is a singular gem of the time of Henry VIII. The more modern part of the town, above the Bar, contains some handsome ranges of buildings. High-street is handsomely built throughout. A new road from thence to the Itchen leads to the floating-bridge, which forms the communication with Fareham, Gosport, and Portsmouth.

The principal parish churches are in High-street. Of these, Holy Rhood, a large and ancient structure, with a lofty tower and spire, and a long colonnade, or portico, in front, is distinctly shown in the engraving; as is also the Grecian-Ionic church of All Saints, above Holy Rhood; and about midway between them a church not yet completed. St. Michael's, the most ancient church, is in the west part of the town, and has a tower and several Norman porticoes. There are several Dissenting places of worship; and the Corporation have, besides the Guildhall, a handsome audit-house, a borough gaol, and a debtors' prison. There are also a theatre, assembly-rooms, reading-rooms, libraries, billiard-rooms, bathing-rooms, and a botanic garden. The topography of the town will be better understood by reference to the prefixed plan.

Southampton was anciently a place of great trade, which declined to a very low ebb. It revived in the eighteenth century; but its improvement has been mainly in the present century, in which it has trebled its population. It has a secure harbour, and considerable docks are in course of construction. There are a custom-house and four banking establishments; it is the largest packet-port in the kingdom; and has been materially benefited by its direct railway communication with London.

The Harvest.—We are glad to find, from the provincial papers, that in spite of the fears expressed, in consequence of the long drought, the harvest is likely to be a good one. The *Halifax Guardian* says—"We congratulate our readers upon the hopeful harvest prospects, which we hear from all parts of the country. The weather, during the week, has been most seasonable, and the crops, of all descriptions, continue rapidly to improve. There is the prospect, not only of an abundant, but of an early harvest. Reports from the south and east speak of the wheat as falling into the sere and yellow leaf, and the Scotch papers say that the harvest will probably be earlier in that country than any harvest since 1826."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday.

The Earl of Radnor presented a petition from Mr. Mazzini, complaining of the opening of his letters at the Post-office, and gave notice that on Monday he should move that the petition be referred to the committee.

The Marquis of Clanricarde alluded to reports that a large army had been collected on the western territory of India, under Sir Charles Napier, and wished to know if it was intended to commence hostilities. He also asked if there existed an intention to obtain an extension of territory on the banks of the Indus.—The Earl of Ripon said there were exaggerations in the reports about an enormous army. There was not an army to the extent of 80,000 men on the Punjaub, nor was Sir C. Napier to command it. In the north-western provinces it was necessary to assemble a large force, for the purpose of meeting any emergency that might arise. The Government had no desire to obtain an extension of territory, but he could not answer for what we might be called upon to do for our own defence or protection. It was not possible during the Session to lay on the table any information respecting the state of India.

A long discussion ensued upon the order of the day for going into committee on the Bank Charter Bill. The bill ultimately went into committee, *pro forma*, and the house adjourned at half-past ten o'clock. It was remarked, as somewhat curious, that notwithstanding the importance of the bill, merely a dozen peers were present during the evening.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday.

Petitions were presented on various subjects.

Sir G. Clerk gave notice that he should in Committee of Supply, this day week, move the education grant for Maynooth College.

Mr. M. Gibson put a question to Sir R. Peel upon the subject of the alleged arrival of the new Brazilian tariff, but the right hon. bart. said that no information of the tariff having arrived, had reached the Foreign Office.

In answer to Mr. S. Wortley, Sir James Graham said he was compelled to abandon the County Courts Bill for this session.

The house went into committee on the New Poor Law Bill. Clauses 21, 22, and 23 were agreed to. On clause 24 being proposed, Captain Bernal moved an amendment to the effect that justices of the peace appointed under the Municipal Act shall be, *ex officio*, members of the board of guardians. The amendment was, however, negatived.

The whole night was consumed in discussing the clauses of the bill, but nothing of importance occurred. Several amendments were proposed, but the Government was successful in carrying the clauses. At midnight, the committee having got as far as the 34th clause, the Chairman reported progress.—The house resumed, and, after some discussion, it was arranged that the house should meet again to-day at twelve o'clock (Saturday), to proceed with the bill.—Mr. Wakley protested against this course, but Sir R. Peel said, that if the hon. gent. wished to get away for grouse shooting on the 12th of August (a laugh), he (Sir R. Peel) saw no chance of it unless they proceeded with this bill at once.

The house adjourned at one o'clock till twelve o'clock to-day (Saturday).

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Saturday.

The House of Commons met to-day at one. On the motion of Mr. Gladstone the committee on the Railways Bill was postponed until Thursday next at one o'clock. The right hon. gentleman stated that by that day he expected to receive the opinion of the Directors of the various railway companies upon the measure. After some opposition on the part of Mr. Wakley, the house resolved into committee on the Poor Law Amendment Bill, with which the house was occupied for some hours, and then adjourned till Monday.

Before the proceedings were ended, Mr. Wakley took an opportunity of giving an emphatic denial to an insinuation of Mr. Wodehouse, which, indeed, was not made for the first time. Mr. Wodehouse, at the conclusion of some remarks relative to incendiarism, referred to Mr. Wakley, and said, "No one is more capable to give an opinion on the subject of incendiarism than the hon. member himself." Mr. Wakley repelled the charge as a foul calumny, and thus explained the origin of it:—"I had the misfortune," said Mr. Wakley, "to be attacked in my own house; my house was burnt. I brought an action against the insurance-office which resisted my claim; and every farthing for which I was insured was given me by a jury—Lord Tenterden being the judge (hear); and, after the trial, one of the jurymen, who was himself a proprietor of the insurance-company against which I proceeded, joined my friends in a subscription to pay my extra expenses as between attorney and client. (Hear, hear.) All this was stated in the newspapers at the time; but as I have been most shamefully and cruelly used by persons casting out insinuations against me, I do trust that the house will feel that I have not now unnecessarily interfered." (Cheers.)—Mr. Wodehouse expressed his satisfaction that he had afforded Mr. Wakley the opportunity of giving so distinct an answer to the accusation.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

The Earl of Radnor presented a petition from Mr. Mazzini, praying to be examined before the Secret Committee on the Post-office, but the Duke of Wellington having stated that the petitioner's character had nothing to do with the object of the inquiry, the petition was withdrawn.

Dissenters' Chapels Bill.—The Lord Chancellor moved that the house should agree to the amendments made by the House of Commons in this bill, and called upon their lordships to sanction the measure, as a large majority of the house had marked its sense of its justice and policy. The noble and learned lord defended the bill with great animation, and expressed his regret that it had excited so much opposition from the Bench of Bishops. The noble and learned lord concluded his exhortation in favour of the bill in these emphatic terms:—He was sorry that the chief opposition to the bill proceeded from the dissenting body—from those who not so very long since complained of being made the victims of persecution—who had obtained from the Legislature all they could get, and now desired to withhold from their brethren that toleration which they had demanded and obtained for themselves. Some of their lordships might remember a remarkable speech of a wise, eloquent, and philosophical statesman, Mr. Burke; he did not dare to quote the whole of the eloquent passage to which he alluded, it was too warm for the temperament of that house (a laugh); but he would repeat the last sentence:—"If," said he, "instead of busying themselves in the depths of the divine counsels, they would turn to the mild moderation of the gospel, they would there read their own condemnation—'O thou unworthy servant, did I not forgive thee because thou desiredst me? Shouldst not thou have extended to thy fellow-servant that which I have extended to thee?'"—The Bishop of London opposed the amendments made by the Commons with much energy, and called upon the house to take the last opportunity of voting against a bill which was contrary to the dictates of reason, and to the maxims of common sense. The third clause contained the very essence of injustice, because it barred the relators, who had already almost obtained judgment in their favour, from further prosecuting their claims. The second clause, as altered by the Commons, was frightfully destructive to the cause of the Christian Church and to the principles of eternal truth, because it declared that doctrines, directly in opposition to those fundamental truths on which our hopes of salvation rest, may be taught in any place of worship whatever. Then the designation by Parliament of Unitarian meeting-houses as places "for the worship of God" was a recognition most palpably contrary to the constitution of this Christian country, which could not regard as lawful any worship to the Deity except such as was offered to the Trinity. After thus impugning the principle of the bill, the Bishop of London said, that although almost dismayed by the talents opposed to him, yet he felt comforted, in the course his duty imposed on him, by the reflection that out of doors the vast majority of all professions, and that many of the Judges both of the courts of law and equity were with him in hostility to it. He approved neither of the bill nor the amendments. In some respects those amendments were an improvement—in others, a worsening of the bill. But he could not accept of either. It was a hasty measure, introduced and adopted without sufficient Parliamentary inquiry; and, if passed into a law, would outrage the religious feelings which pervaded the great bulk of the community. In conclusion the right rev. prelate moved that the Commons' amendments be considered that day three months.—The Bishop of Durham supported the measure.—Lord Brougham also spoke in its favour. He denied that the great body of Dissenters were opposed to it, and said he regarded it as a measure advantageous to all classes of Churchmen and Dissenters, and calculated to promote peace, and prevent chicane.—The Bishop of Norwich admitted that at first he looked upon the measure as a Socinian endowment bill; but on further examination, he found it to be a measure of equity and justice.—The Earl of Roden strongly condemned the bill, and said the principles of it were utterly inconsistent with that of a Conservative Government. The bill was of a more spoliative character than the appropriation clause.—Lord Cottenham, with much candour, undertook to defend the Conservative character of the Government, and to explain the meaning which he attached to the word Conservative. He said if he were right in the meaning which he had always attached to the word "Conservative," the present bill was entitled to be considered as purely a Conservative measure, for its object was to do justice, by protecting property that had been in the hands of particular parties for a great length of time, and preventing its spoliation from those who were in the enjoyment of it, in order to have it transferred to others who had no earthly right to it. Such was the meaning that he attached to the word "Conservatism." (Loud cries of "Hear, hear," from the Ministerial benches.)—Lord Teynham, the Earl of Galloway, and Lord Lyttelton spoke against the bill.—On a division the numbers were—

In favour of the amendments made by the House of Commons	202
For the Bishop of London's amendment	41
Majority in favour of the bill	—161

The Commons' amendments were then agreed to.

The Loan Societies (Ireland) Bill, and the Birkenhead Docks Bill were read a third time and passed, and the house adjourned at half-past eleven.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

The Poor-Law Bill.—The house met at twelve o'clock in the day, and discussed the Poor-law Amendment Bill in committee. On the 36th clause, Mr. Christopher urged the expediency of establishing in each union workhouse a ward for the houseless poor who were journeying in quest of employment or of their parishes.—Sir J. Graham was favourable to this suggestion, though he considered it not to be strictly connected with the clause in discussion. At present it was not unusual to commit these wanderers to prison; but he thought it much better to provide them with a temporary asylum than to send them to gaol. Three or four of these asylums, in well-selected localities, would enable the police to bring such persons where they might have shelter for a night, or even refuge for three or four days, and due care in case of sickness. Such an arrangement would fulfil the duties of Christianity and humanity, which he feared were neglected under the present system.—The clause was opposed by Mr. T. Duncombe and other members, but was carried on a division.—At four o'clock the Chairman reported progress, and it was arranged that the bill should be proceeded with on Wednesday. At five o'clock the house met again.—Mr. Wodehouse made a more ample apology to Mr. Wakley than he had done on Saturday.—Sir Robert Peel considered the explanation to be in unison with the unanimous feelings of the house, and hoped it would be put on the records of the house as a public declaration.—Mr. Wakley expressed his gratitude, and said the acknowledgment would be most satisfactory to every member of his family, and he had a particular motive in making that declaration.—In answer to a question from Mr. Hume, Sir J. Graham said that as he saw no prospect of Lord Cottenham's bill for the Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt being proceeded with this session, he must withdraw the County Courts' Bill.

The Irish State Trials.—Mr. Wyse moved for a select committee to inquire, in accordance with the prayer of the petition presented on the 17th of June, into the facts connected with the formation of the special jury in the case of "The Queen, at the presecution of the Attorney-General, v. Daniel O'Connell and others." Mr. Wyse grounded his claim to the inquiry, upon the fact that petitions had been presented from nearly 1,000,000 of the Irish people praying for it. The hon. member alluded to the excitement which prevailed in Ireland upon the subject, and contended that the trial had not been a fair one. He then went over the various technical objections to the jury lists which have been so often urged, and repeated some of the other well known grounds urged against the validity of the trial. Mr. Wyse, in conclusion, said the Ministers themselves had raised Mr. O'Connell into the position of importance which he occupied, and urged them to undo the injury they had inflicted on the Irish nation.—Lord Eliot opposed the motion, on the ground that Mr. Wyse had not substantiated any of his objections to the fairness of the trial, and particularly as the whole question was now under the consideration of the House of Lords.—Mr. M. J. O'Connell addressed the house in the same spirit as Mr. Wyse.—The Solicitor-General entered into some details respecting the trial, and denied that any unfairness had been practised against the defendants. He also vindicated the summing up of the Lord Chief Justice, and said the present discussion was in the highest degree calculated to cast suspicion on the administration of justice at this most important trial. Under what circumstances was this motion made? A most dangerous and extensive conspiracy existed in Ireland—a conspiracy fraught with the most dangerous consequences—threatening danger to the whole empire. This conspiracy—not by asking for extraordinary powers, not by using a coercion bill—with no other weapon than the ordinary arm of the law, the Government had beaten down to the ground;—the law had vindicated its supremacy;—the offenders were beaten beneath its feet;—and it was under such circumstances that the hon. gentleman endeavoured to impugn the justice of the proceedings, and to lead the public mind to the conclusion that the parties implicated had not been fairly dealt with. (Cheers.)—Mr. V. Stuart urged the house to agree to the inquiry, in order to restore confidence in the administration of the laws.—On a division, the numbers were—

For Mr. Wyse's motion	73
Against it	91
Majority against the motion	—18

The London and Croydon Railway Bill was read a third time.

The house sat till past midnight.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

Lord Monteagle obtained leave to bring in a bill to legalise such Art Unions as possessed charters, and to give to those which had not, provided they were approved by the Board of Trade, an equal legality.—The bill was read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

Earl Fortescue then introduced the case of Mr. O'Driscoll, an Irish magistrate. That gentleman, as may be recollected, was dismissed by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland from the commission of the peace, for intemperate conduct in beating a boy, and for using offensive language to his brother magistrates, but who has since been re-appointed, upon a memorial addressed to the Lord-Lieutenant, and signed by five noblemen, 13 clergymen, 41 esquires, and 2840 respectable inhabitants of the county, praying for his restoration. The noble earl complained of the re-appointment of Mr. O'Driscoll as another insult to Ireland, and moved for copies of any memorial or memorials addressed to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, recommending the restoration of Mr. Alexander O'Driscoll to the commission of the peace.—Lord Wharncliffe, in reply, defended the conduct of the Government.—The Marquis of Normanby strongly impugned it, and contrasted the policy of the Whigs.—A long discussion arose upon Irish matters generally, in the course of which some rather angry remarks were made by noble lords on both sides of the house, but nothing of political importance elicited. Ultimately, the motion for the documents was agreed to.

The Charitable Bequests Bill was re-committed, and the house adjourned at half-past nine o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

The house met at twelve o'clock, and, after some discussion and a division, resolved into committee on the Metropolitan Buildings Bill. A number of the clauses were agreed to, and some verbal amendments added.

The Slave Trade.—In the evening, Lord Palmerston, in moving for returns connected with the slave-trade, entered into some very interesting details upon the subject. The first part of his speech was devoted to an argument, which he supported by statutes, to prove that the slave-trade was much on the increase, and that several Governments had refused to fulfil their engagements to put down the traffic. Lord Palmerston made the following statement to show the immense number of slaves annually carried from Africa, and imported into the islands and continent of America, for the purposes of slavery. He said, "Now, what are the numbers which are calculated at this time to be annually imported to the isles and continent of America? Mr. Bandinell, in his able work on the subject, compiled from official documents, and containing condensed forms in a small compass of more valuable information than perhaps any other work of its size can afford—Mr. Bandinell, a man of great industry and accuracy, calculates the number of those only who have landed in America, previous to the few years that have lately elapsed, at from 120,000 to 130,000, and Sir F. Buxton, in his interesting and valuable work, puts the numbers at 150,000 at least:" The noble lord then drew this startling picture of the horrors connected with slavery:—"But any man who thinks that only 150,000 negroes are sacrificed to the avarice and cruelty of men—I will not call them Christian men—belonging to Christian nations, is very far from the truth. It is calculated, that for every negro who lands, two others have perished in the previous stages of the slave-trade; that whatsoever number may be landed, that number must be multiplied by three before you can arrive at the full sacrifice of human life—at the full number of human persons who are annually swept away from the population of Africa. It is well known that the negroes are not collected at the places where they embark; many of them come from a great distance in the interior of Africa—many hundred miles in the interior, down to the sea-coast—some of them are captives taken in wars—wars stimulated and brought on by the prospect of gain to be derived from the sale of the captives; but the greater number are the victims of the system of man-stealing which prevails in the interior of Africa. The way it takes place is this: When the time of year comes round for sending a slave caravan to the coast, some peaceable African village, whose unsuspecting inhabitants are buried in that repose which nature kindly bestows on man to fit him for the useful occupations and the innocent engagements of the succeeding day—some African village in the dead of night is surrounded by armed ruffians; the huts are set on fire; the inhabitants, roused from their sleep by the flames in which they are enveloped, endeavour to escape; some attempt it by flight, and some by resistance, but all fail; the fugitives are brought back, and those who resisted are overpowered and made slaves. Sometimes a hill-village is attacked, where the intricacies of the ground afford a greater facility for escape; some of the inhabitants fly to the neighbouring caverns; some take refuge in the high grounds; fires are lighted at the mouths of the caves, and those who sheltered themselves within are compelled to choose between suffocation within and captivity without. The wells on which the natives depend for water are occupied, and those who have fled to the high grounds are compelled by the intolerable torments of thirst to barter their liberty for a few drops of water. (Hear, hear, hear.) Then comes the selection. The hale and healthy of either sex, with children about six or seven years of age, are put aside by the merchant to go with the caravan to the coast; the aged and the infirm, the infant at the mother's breast, the child under six or seven years of age, to send them to the coast would be impossible, and if it were possible it would be without profit—to maintain them would be costly—to leave them to perish would be too cruel even for the slave hunter; they are despatched, and are the least to be pitied. (Hear.) Well, the caravan sets out—men, women, and children, half-naked, barefooted, and weak, are driven on by the lash and the goad, the strong restrained from flight by yokes and chains—they are marched 100 miles across the burning sands of the plain, and over the stony passes of the mountains; with disease of body and agony of mind, some drop down dead on the way; others, unable to keep up with the rest, are left behind to perish by a lingering death of hunger or thirst, or become a prey to the wild beasts of the desert, and others are knocked on the head, and put out of their misery. Multitudes perish in this way, and travellers who have visited the interior tell us that they can trace the march of a slave caravan through the pathless wilderness, and that at the wells and watering places thousands of human skeletons are bleaching and mouldering in the dust. (Hear, hear.) Well, the slave ship arrives, the captain lands, inspects the negroes, chooses those whose health and strength lead him to think they will outlive the passage, and become profitable to the merchant. Those whose weakly or sickly appearance induce him to believe will not outlive the voyage he rejects altogether, and these last are either put out of the way, or are left to perish on the coast by famine and distress. It has been reckoned, and I believe the calculation is not exaggerated, that whatever may be the number of negroes embarked on the coast, an equal number perish previously at the seizure, on the march, or in the detention. Therefore, for every 500 negroes put on board, 500 human beings are always sacrificed." After describing the agonies of the negroes on board ships, Lord Palmerston made the following summary of the results of this horrible traffic. "From all those various causes I reckon that one-third of the negroes who are embarked on the coast of Africa perish before they reach the coast of America, and if to that one-third 500 be added as having died before embarkation, I say that for every negro landed in America two others have perished at the previous stages of this abominable traffic. Why, according to that, if 150,000 have been landed only for the few years last past, the ravage committed on the population of Africa must be measured by a number not short of from 400,000 to 500,000 every year; and let any man reckon what a fearful devastation that depopulation must have caused, during the last 50 years, throughout the African interior. (Hear, hear.) Why, I undertake to say that, if all the other crimes the human race have committed from the creation of the world down to the present hour were classed together in one fell aggregate—I undertake to say that the great aggregate would not equal—at any rate would not exceed—the extent of the devastation of human life under this hideous, this atrocious traffic." (Cheers.) Having thus proved the extent of the evil, the noble lord argued that our Government in particular was bound to put an end to the disgusting system. He accused the present Ministry of not having endeavoured to do so, and argued that while he and his friends were in office they had effected great diminution in the numbers of slaves landed in America. For instance, "in the year 1838, there were landed in the Brazils 94 000, and in Cuba 28,000, making a total of 122,000. In 1840 there were landed in Brazil only 14,000, and in Cuba 14,700, instead of 28,000; making a total of 28,700, instead of 122,300, or a diminution of no less than 93,000. Nor was this a sudden diminution: with regard to Cuba, it is stated on good authority, that from 1817 to 1835, there were imported from 39,000 to 40,000 slaves annually. In 1838, as I have said, the number imported was 28,000; in 1839, it had fallen to 25,000; in 1840, to 14,000; in 1841, to 11,000; and in 1842, it was stated to have come down so low as 3000. In Brazil, there were imported in 1838, 94,000; in 1839, these had fallen to 56,000; and, in 1840, there were only imported 14,000." Lord Palmerston next taunted the Government upon the alleged cordiality existing between it and that of France, and said he had not seen any fruit of such cordiality. The noble lord then made an emphatic appeal to the Government to put down slavery, by which, he said, it would earn the gratitude of posterity for countless ages yet to come, and concluded by moving for a "Return, showing the total number of African Negroes landed for the purposes of slavery on the islands and on the continent of America, from the year 1815 to the year 1843, both inclusive; distinguishing the number so landed in each of those years, and distinguishing also the number landed in each year on the territory of each separate state or power, so far as the same can be made up from documents in the possession of her Majesty's Government."—Sir R. Peel commenced his reply by saying that he could hardly have inferred from the modest terms in which the notice of the noble lord who had just sat down was worded, that it would have afforded him an opportunity for making the rhetorical display in which he had just indulged; a more harmless motion than that which he read on the notices of that day he could hardly conceive. The right honourable baronet then said, he concurred in all that Lord Palmerston had urged in regard to the horrors of the slave-trade. "I do most sincerely believe," said Sir R. Peel, "that the slave-trade is the most iniquitous, the most heinous offence against mankind that was ever yet invented or practised by man. The pursuit of it engenders more crime, and produces more misery, than any other traffic that ever yet was carried on, and it fell most distinctly under prohibition by the laws both of God and man. I do not believe that the noble lord has overrated the amount of misery which this most detestable crime has inflicted upon the unfortunate beings who are subjected to this traffic; though I rather think he has done so with the number of slaves who have been landed on the coast and islands of America, between the years 1815 and 1843. The noble lord estimates their number at 150,000: I reckon them at 100,000; but if my estimate should even prove to be the more correct one of the two, I still am perfectly ready to admit that these figures do not by any means represent the sum total of those natives of Africa who have suffered the horrible miseries which this traffic has entailed upon them. I don't think, therefore, the extent of this misery, with respect to numbers or its nature, has been exaggerated by the noble lord." Sir R. Peel, however, although admitting the existence of the evil, said he did not believe that while Spain and the Brazils determined upon carrying on the slave-trade, any effectual progress could be made in putting an end to it. These are the terms in which Sir Robert Peel enunciated this declaration:—"I here declare it to be my opinion that a heavy load of public guilt rests on the heads of those nations who derive a profit from this horrible traffic; and I, moreover, assert it can be clearly and indisputably shown that Spain and the Brazils are the only two Christian countries the government or people of which derive any profit from the trade in human beings. (Hear.) Those countries have the power to suppress the slave-trade, and unless they exert that power sincerely, and with a determination that the effort shall be effectual, it is utterly out of our power to do so. It would be impossible to make any effort of this kind with the hope of perfect success unless by the co-operation of the Brazilian Government. It might be partially done, and the Court of the Brazils has expressed a desire to assist our views; but the connivance of the local authorities has hitherto always prevented the efforts to suppress the trade from being effectual; and, in my opinion, nothing is more easy than to show, that if the two Governments of Spain and the Brazils were earnest in their desires, the slave-trade might be put an immediate stop to." After this statement Sir. Robert Peel applied himself to controvert Lord Palmerston's opinion that the present Government had been less active in endeavouring to suppress the slave-trade than the last, and enumerated various points of policy to prove that every possible exertion had been made by the present Government to suppress the traffic. Sir Robert then passed to the allusion to France. He said—"The noble lord referred in the course of his speech to the good understanding that exists between France and this country, and the noble lord says he is always glad that a good understanding should prevail; but he spoke in terms which seemed hardly calculated to improve or strengthen it. (Hear, hear.) I also entertain the same opinion on that point, and I am sure that it cannot be forwarded by any compromise dishonourable to this country. (Hear, hear.) But at the same time, if with regard to their mutual interests that good understanding between France and England can subsist, it is essential to the interests of civilization, of peace, and of the welfare of the whole civilized world. (Hear.) I believe that it is the earnest wish of the great body of the people of this country to maintain that good understanding so long as they can do so without any sacrifice of honour, or the essential interests of the country. (Hear, hear.)" After touching upon these points Sir R. Peel said he did not think Lord Palmerston had shown any ground for his strictures upon the Government, and hinted that the noble lord appeared to have made his motion, of which he had given notice last March, mainly for the sake of his peroration; he, of course, could not suffer such a gem to remain in obscurity. He could not take it with him into the country; if he had done that, he would have been repeating the speech to himself all the autumn, as he must already have been doing all the last month. The right hon. bart concluded his speech thus:—"With the reservation that we should proceed temperately and justly, that we should act upon the law of nations, and ask for nothing more than positive engagements give us a right to obtain, that we should observe the principle towards the weak as well as the strong—with this reservation, I assure the noble lord and the house that the Government are deeply impressed with both the duty and policy, for the highest considerations of the public welfare, of suppressing the slave trade, and that if that be the avenue to fame, it shall be one that shall be open to us so far as constant and persevering exertions can insure the means of securing it." (The right hon. baronet sat down amidst loud cheers.)—After a reply from Lord Palmerston the papers were ordered, with some additions suggested by Sir R. Peel.

The other business was unimportant.

The house adjourned at one o'clock in the morning.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Wednesday.

The House did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

Mr. Spooner, the new member for Birmingham, took the oaths and his seat, amidst cheers from the Ministerial side of the House.

The House went into Committee on the Poor-law Amendment Bill.—On the 38th clause, Sir. J. Graham proposed that each district board should appoint a chaplain, at a salary to be fixed by the Poor-law Commissioners. Some conversation arose upon this point, but the proposal was agreed to. Several other clauses were agreed to without any material opposition.

Mr. S. O'Brien proposed a clause for authorising the admission into the district schools of children not paupers, upon some moderate payment.—Sir J. Graham did not sanction the amendment, and it was withdrawn. The Committee proceeded as far as clause 54.

In accordance with a suggestion of Sir J. Graham, Mr. Cowper said he should not press the Field Gardens Bill this session. The Bill was committed *pro forma* in order that the amendments to it might be printed.

On bringing up the report of the Farm Buildings Bill, Mr. Hume said, he regretted that the Government had not submitted any measure to Parliament in order to prevent the continuance of the causes which had lately led to the commission of numerous acts of incendiarism in several counties of England. Those causes were the distress and despair of a large portion of the labouring classes of the country. It appeared to him that the Government had treated these matters very lightly.—Sir J. Graham said that information would be shortly afforded to Parliament and the country with respect to the causes which had led to the late fires in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex; 17 persons would be tried for being concerned in those fires.—Mr. Hume.—The fires are still going on.—Sir C. Burrell said the hon. member fer Montrose had stated that the labourers of this country were inadequately paid. He (Sir C. Burrell) asserted that in the county (Sussex) which he represented, and particularly in the neighbourhood where he resided, wages were reasonable. The average wages of labour in his neighbourhood, were 13s. a week.

The Metropolitan Buildings Bill was discussed in committee and all its various clauses agreed to.—Mr. Hawes, who had been absent during the committee, complained of the rapidity with which the bill had been passed, as he had various amendments to propose.—The Earl of Lincoln replied that the Government had nothing to do with the absence of Mr. Hawes, who had received public and private intimation of the intention to preceed with the measure.—Mr. Alderman Humphery joined Mr. Hawes in opposition to the bill, and some formal amendments were proposed, on which there were divisions.—At length Friday was fixed for bringing up the report and the house adjourned at a quarter past ten o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

Committee of Privilege.—The house sat this morning at ten o'clock in a Committee of Privilege, when they unanimously decided that Sir Brooke Wm. Brydges, Bart., had established his claim to the vacant Barony of Fitzwalter.

The house met again at five o'clock in the evening.

Lord Campbell presented the petition of which he had given notice, from Charles Henry Russell, to be heard at the bar, by himself or counsel, against the actions for Gaming Discontinuance Bill. The noble and lerned lord then moved that the petitioner be heard by counsel against the order of the day for its committal. Agreed to.

The Aliens Bill.—Lord Brougham called the attention of the house to a bill which had been brought up from the House of Commons, having for object to remove various disadvantages under which foreigners now laboured. It was his intention to add a clause providing that the wives of British subjects should be naturalised by the fact of their marriage; and that in all acts of naturalisation the clause prohibiting a naturalised person to sit in Parliament, or hold office under the Crown, should be omitted.

Lord Mountcashel brought forward a motion respecting a school in Ireland, which was finally negatived without a division.

The Art Unions Bill was read a second time.

The Report on the Insolvent Debtors Bill was received.

Their lordships adjourned soon after seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Thursday.

The house met this afternoon at one o'clock, and again went into committee on the Poor-law Amendment Bill. The committee proceeded as far as the 60th clause, when the Chairman reported progress. The discussion did not present any point of particular interest.

Mr. Ross gave notice that on Tuesday next he should move for an humble address to her Majesty, praying for the removal of Mr. O'Driscoll, recently restored to the commission of the peace in Ireland.

The Post-Office Committee.—Mr. T. Duncombe called the attention of the house to the proceedings of the committee appointed to investigate the recent charges made by him against the Post-office. The hon. member said he had been called before the committee, and he did not accuse them with any impropriety or harshness—indeed, their manner had been almost coaxing to him—but he had been asked to furnish a list of the witnesses whom he intended to support the charges he had made, and, at the same time, the committee wished to prevent him from being present at the examination. He maintained that the truth could not be ascertained, unless he were present during the examination of certain witnesses, and he therefore moved that it be an instruction to the committee that he might be present during the examination of such witnesses as he might think proper to examine.—Mr. Hume seconded the motion.—Lord Sandon, as chairman of the committee, said, the committee felt that the hon. gentleman had no knowledge of the parties himself, and that he only acted on information received from others. For him to be present, therefore, examining witnesses and observing the evidence, would have been virtually to have put him on the committee—(Hear, hear)—wishout his having the responsibility of being a member of it. They should be most happy to have the hon. member on the committee, if the house should think fit to place him there, as he would then have the same responsibility as the other members of it.—Sir R. Peel said he was unwilling to throw any technical difficulty in the way of the motion which the hon. gentleman had made, although he thought he was justified, according to the rules of the house, in objecting to a member of that house stating anything with respect to the proceedings of a Secret Committee, but he was unwilling to debar the hon. gentleman the opportunity of making his statement. No notice of a motion had been given, and he (Sir R. Peel) was at a loss to understand the grounds upon which the hon. gentleman had made the present motion.—Mr. Labouchere said he quite agreed in the statement that the house must choose between putting the hon. member for Finsbury on the committee, or allowing him to examine particular witnesses himself.—Mr. V. Smith moved that the Hon. Manners Sutton, and Mr. T. Duncombe be added to the committee.—The question having been put, the O'Conor Don referred to what had been done by the committee with regard to the presence of the hon. member for Finsbury. He did not think it would be right for the house to rescind the resolution to which it had come when it negatived the proposition that he should be a member of the committee. After a sharp discussion the house divided. The numbers were—

For the motion	51
Against it	141
Majority against it	—90

The proposition for putting Mr. Duncombe on the committee is thus negatived.

The Unlawful Oaths (Ireland) Bill, after some discussion, was read a third time; it is only a continuance of a former act.

The house then went into committee on the Poor-law Bill. Several clauses were agreed to. An amendment was moved, during the discussion, to one of the clauses, which will allow of relief being given to widows and others not residing in their own parishes, without compelling them to return to the place of their settlement, which, under the existing law is imperative.—Mr. Tatton Egerton supported the amendment; he said that a poor widow residing in a manufacturing town with her children, would be enabled by a small amount of relief from the perhaps distant union to support herself and family, while if they were compelled to return they would all become chargeable.—Sis James Graham opposed the amendment; from the time of Elizabeth, residence had always been enforced as a condition of relief. He considered the small amount from the union would go in aid of wages in the manufacturing district.—Mr. Bankes and several other members supported the amendment, which, on a division, was carried against the Government by a majority of one, the numbers being, for it 49, against it 48. The announcement was loudly cheered. The remaining clauses of the bill were then gone through, the preamble agreed to, and the house resumed, thus closing the long and fatiguing discussion of this measure.

The Committee on the Railways' Bill was postponed till Monday, and the other orders having been disposed of, the house adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

"Lucrezia Borgia" was announced for Moriani's benefit on Thursday evening last, but, we will not say whether it was a disappointment or not—the opera of "Don Pasquale" was substituted for it, some late *affiches* announcing that owing to the increased hoarseness of Signor Moriani that it was impossible for him to appear. Now, whether it be the humidity of our climate, or affectation on the part of its visitors, we will not presume to say, but it is a curious thing to remark that all vocal foreigners on their first arrival in this country are hoarse for two or three days. Why do not the dancers take example from this, and get the cramp for a short time? Lablache was never more rich in *Don Pasquale;* his ejaculations in French now and then were amazingly droll. Grisi, as *Norina*, was exquisite :the parts of *Ernesto* and *Malatesta* are not very well calculated to show off the respective powers of either Mario or Fornasari; but in the beautiful quartet towards the close of the second act, it would be difficult to say to whom, individually, we were indebted for the exquisite effect. It was encored *nem. con.* and increased in attraction on its repetition.

Between the second and third acts of the opera there was a *divertissement*, or extract from some ballet, in which Cerito and St. Leon danced *à merveille*. It was announced as a *pas de deux*, but a Mdlle. Ferdinand appeared, and made it a *pas de trois*, to the great delight of every *amateur de danse*.

The ballet of "Giselle" followed, in which Elssler was as charming as ever. The house was crowded to excess, and, with good humour, more judiciously critical than usual. This is pleasant to notice, both for *artistes* and audience: there can be nothing more dreadful than hearing sweet sounds thrown away upon dull or ignorant ears.

ST. JAMES'S.

This delightful house closed for the season on Wednesday last with a performance for the benefit of M. Cartigny and M. Cloup. It was a miscellaneous selection, and the assistance of the humorous John Parry was called in, to atone in some measure for the loss of the lively Déjazet and Levassor, who took their leave on Monday. The highest thanks are due to Mr. Mitchell for the brilliant treat he has so liberally afforded.

PRINCESS'S.

On Monday last, in addition to the other novelties, "The Ladies' Club" was produced; but although powerfully cast, it did not go off altogether with good effect.

STRAND.

An adaptation of "Martin Chuzzlewit" has been produced at this theatre with merited success. It is a less disjointed version than that lately introduced at the Lyceum, and accordingly the plot is rendered more intelligible to those persons who have not read the novel. The part of *Pecksniff* was sustained with much talent by Mr. H. Hall, who doubled *Mrs. Gamp. Tom Pinch*, by Mr. Younge, was a successful impersonation, especially in the pathetic touches—by far the most difficult for stage representation. The other characters were well supported, if we except occasional loudness and coarseness, but ill adapted for the contracted area of this theatre. Altogether, the piece is bustling throughout, and seizes upon the best points of the tale with good tact and judgment.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Seguin, the vocalists, have recently returned to England from America, where they have been on a successful theatrical tour for several years past. They intend to return to the United States very shortly.

MUSIC.

HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.

Mr. Wilson took his farewell of the metropolis on Wednesday evening at these rooms, which were well attended to say "*au revoir*" to the most popular minstrel that has appeared in our recollection. He possesses the art of interweaving song with history; and the occasional anecdote and melody commingled, make his entertainment in the highest degree charming. He is going to make a provincial tour, but we hope he will soon return to delight the metropolis with his Scottish recitals once and many times more.

Fatal Accident on the Croydon Railway.—On Sunday afternoon an accident occurred on the above line near the Brighton Junction, which terminated fatally to a passenger in a third-class carriage. It appeared that the deceased, a country-looking man, took a third-class ticket at Croydon about half-past two. Previous to the train leaving he had a pint of ale at the Railway Tavern, part of which he gave to another passenger. Shortly after the train had started he lifted himself over the side of the carriage, which is about breast high, and endeavoured to sit on the corner. Just as he had placed himself there he overbalanced, and fell backwards under the train, which was going at a rapid rate; the two carriages which were behind passed over his body and mangled him dreadfully. On his arrival at the terminus he was taken to Guy's Hospital, where he immediately expired. The top of his head was smashed in, and his left leg broken; his name is unknown.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

Fatal Accident in the Thames Tunnel.—On Monday afternoon, Mr. Baker held an inquest in the board room of Wapping Workhouse, on the body of Samuel Jolly, aged fifty, gunsmith, lately residing at 18, Meeting-house-lane, High-street, Woolwich. From the evidence it appears that the deceased tendered one penny at the Wapping entrance of the Tunnel, about eleven o'clock on Thursday night, for the purpose of proceeding to the Rotherhithe side, on his way to Woolwich, and that when he had descended to within fourteen steps of the bottom, he, by some cause not elicited, rolled to the stone flooring at the bottom of the flight of stairs, by which he received an extensive fracture of the skull, and notwithstanding medical attendance, he died in the workhouse at two o'clock on Friday morning. The deceased appeared to be sober and was not subject to fits.—Verdict, "Accidental Death."

Fatal Cart Collision.—Last Saturday evening Mr. Higgs held an inquest at the Nag's Head, Wandsworth-road, on the body of Sarah Groves, aged eleven, daughter of Mr. Groves, saddler, &c., of the Blackfriars-road. It appeared that the deceased, on Thursday evening last, was in a chaise with her father, mother, and sister proceeding along the Wandsworth-road, when they saw coming furiously towards them two horses and a cart. Mr. Groves pulled up by the side of the road, got out of his chaise, and stood by his horse's head, and as the horses and cart were approaching, he held up his whip, which made them swerve towards him, and strike against the chaise. By the concussion his wife was thrown out, and, going to her assistance, he left his horse's head, and the animal ran away. Deceased being frightened, jumped out of the chaise, and the consequence was fatal injury to the skull. The horses in the cart in the first instance ran away from a watering-place beside the road, through the driver having taken the bits from their mouths to allow them to drink. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death, adding that the taking the bits from horses' mouths for any purpose on the public roads was highly censurable.

The late Fatal Steam-boat Accident.—On Tuesday morning Mr. Carter resumed, for the fourth time, at the Ship, Fore-street, Lambeth, the inquiry touching the death of Henry Tucker, aged 35, a lighterman, and William Wright, aged 23, a coach-painter. The particulars of this protracted inquest have been given in our paper. The inquest room was, as on the former occasions, crowded with persons engaged in the navigation of the river. A good deal of evidence having been adduced, at five o'clock P.M. (the inquiry having begun at ten in the morning) the coroner summed up. After a consultation of two hours, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," with a deodand of £100 upon the steamer, the Thunder, which caused the accident. Mr. Justins, on the part of the proprietor of the boat, said that he should appeal against the verdict by *certiorari*.

Sudden Death in an Omnibus.—On Tuesday Mr. G. I. Mills, Deputy Coroner for Middlesex, held an inquest at the Mother Black Cap, High-street, Camden-town, on the body of Janet Hans, aged 42. It appeared from the evidence that on Friday last the deceased got into a Kentish-town omnibus in the New Road, on her way to Camden-town. Charles Wiber, the conductor of the omnibus, stated, that the instant he had handed deceased up the steps into the vehicle she fell forward, and on being picked up by some of the passengers, she appeared perfectly lifeless. The passengers were so alarmed that they rushed out of the omnibus, leaving no one in it but deceased and her daughter. A surgeon, who was sent for when the deceased was carried home, pronounced her to have been dead some time; but, in order to satisfy deceased's relatives, attempted to bleed her, but without effect. He gave it as his opinion that her death was instantaneous, and was caused by the water touching the heart at the moment she had reached the top of the steps of the omnibus. Verdict, "Natural Death."

Suicide with Poison.—On Wednesday evening, Mr. Joseph Payne held an adjourned inquest, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the body of Cornelius Ryan, aged 31, late a servant in Mr. Godby's clothes wharehouse, in Brook-street, Holborn, who committed suicide. Deceased, on Saturday last, went to Mr. King's surgery, in Gray's Inn-lane, andrequested to be served with a pennyworth of arsenic. Mr. Bastow, Mr. King's assistant, who was in the surgery, at first refused to serve him, but he was well known at the shop, and telling such a plausible tale about wanting to poison some rats, he was served with the poison. He then went away, and on the following morning a lad called upon Mr. King, and said that the deceased wanted to see him. He repaired to deceased's residence, in Euston-place, Clerkenwell, where he found him labouring under the effects of poison. He was removed to the above institution, where he died shortly after, from the effects of poison taken into the stomach. Proof was given that deceased's mind was impaired, and that the complaint was hereditary, and the jury, after consulting, returned a verdict of "Temporary Insanity."

Fatal Coach Accident.—On Saturday evening last, as the Shuttle coach was on its way from Bury to Manchester, when about 150 yards from the Bess's-o'th'-Barn toll-bar, on the Bury New Road, the linch pin of the off-hind wheel fell out, and the wheel came off, and four passengers and the coachman were thrown from the top of the coach. One woman, the wife of Samuel Kenyon, block printer, Bank Top, Manchester, was killed on the spot.

Melancholy Accident.—We extremely regret to announce that in the contest for the Hooton Cup, at Eastham, a short time after the boats had rounded the flag barge situated about a mile and a half above the Eastham Ferry, the Amphitrite shipped a sea and swamped. A number of boats, as also a steamer, were close at hand, but, in despite of all their endeavours, they only succeeded in saving four out of the five of the crew, and two of those, a Mr. Dixon, and we believe a Mr. Mold, of Chester, in an almost senseless state. The remaining one, a fine young boy, who acted as coxswain, Mr. William Henry Brown, son of the late Mayor of Chester, was drowned.

Death from Starvation.—Frightful Case.—An inquest was held on Wednesday, before Mr. Mills, at the Strand Union Workhouse, on the body of William Edward Carson, aged 32. Allen Phillips, police constable 48 F, said, on Friday afternoon he was on duty in Covent-garden, and found deceased, about half-past two o'clock, lying on the pavement under the Piazza, in a dreadfully exhausted and apparently dying condition. Witness had deceased conveyed to Charing-cross Hospital. The witness, in answer to further questions, stated that whilst deceased was at the hospital, he was questioned, and stated himself to have been a barrister's clerk in the Temple. He had not tasted food for three days. He had some bread in his pocket, but he said his destitution had become so great that his stomach could not take it. He was in the most deplorable condition, and on being searched all that was found on him was a piece of bread and an old pocket-book, containing his certificate of baptism. He was subsequently taken to the Union. Walter Pullman stated, that on deceased's arrival at the Strand Union Workhouse, he was in so exhausted a state that, notwithstanding he was promptly attended to by the medical man, he died in a few hours after his admission. After a considerable discussion, the jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased died from extreme exhaustion, produced and imbided from destitution and the want of the common necessaries of life."

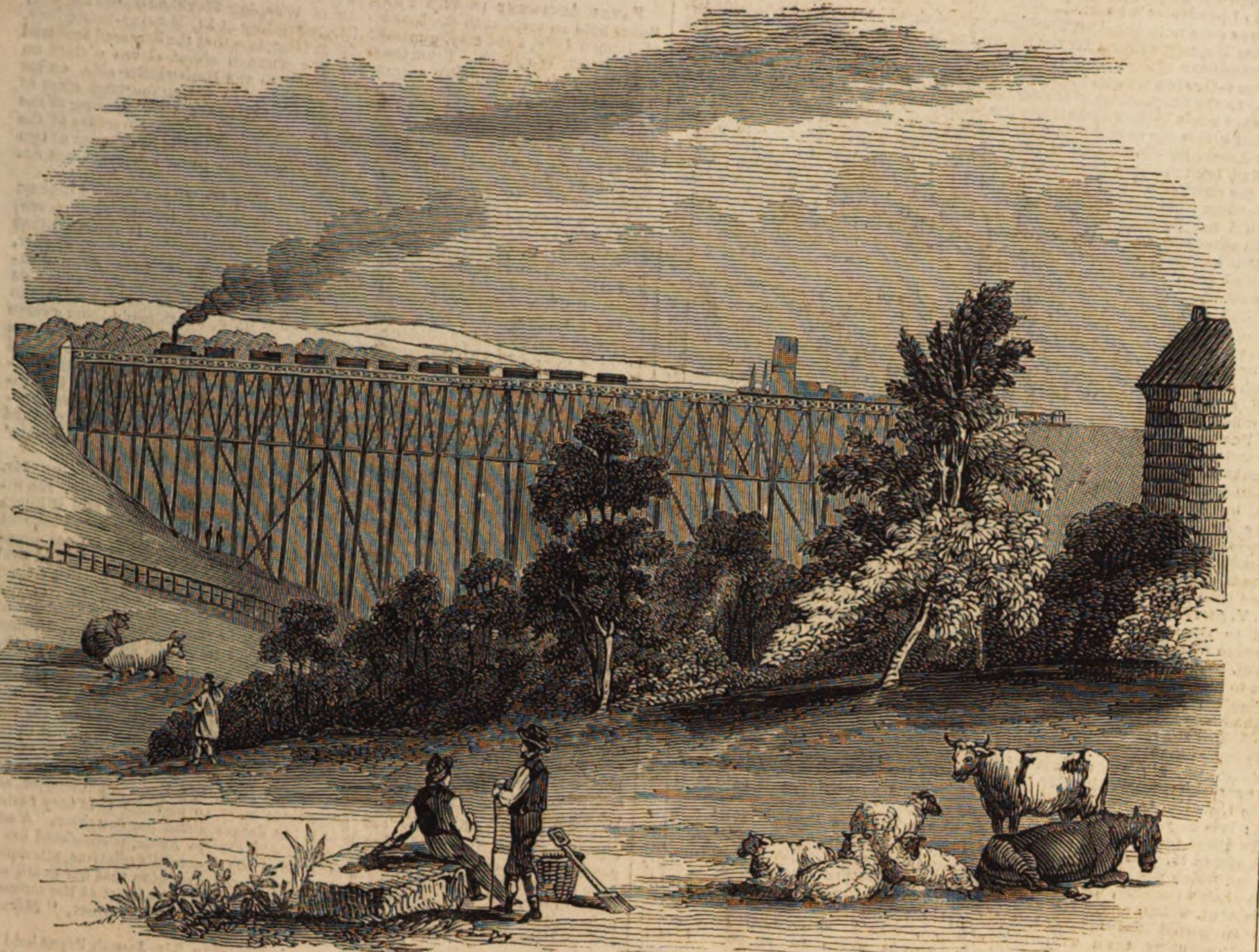
Fire in Great Portland-street.—On Wednesday morning a fire broke out in a spacious range of premises, the property of his Grace the Duke of Portland, but tenanted by Mr. Gotobed, corn-merchant and hay salesman, and Mr. Gould, an upholsterer, in Riding-house-lane, Great Portland-street. The damage done is as follows:—Considerable injury to building and stock in basement and ground floors, a large quantity of the stock in trade destroyed; Mr. James Gould, upholsterer, first floor, stock in trade, and furniture, damaged by fire and water, window-frames burned out; No. 9, Little Titchfield-street, Thomas Leay, tailor, building and stock damaged by water, &c. Both Mr. Gotobed and Mr. Gould were insured.

Scaffold Accident.—On Wednesday evening some scaffolding suddenly fell, on which were several men at work, in front of an extensive building in Gloucester-square, Regent's-park, and which is intended for the residence of Mr. George Wyatt, the architect. When the poor fellows were extricated, they were all found to be more or less injured: two of them, named John Humphries, a carpenter, aged 50, and Charles West, a labourer, aged 30, so seriously that they were conveyed in a state of insensibility to St. George's Hospital. The cause of the accident is said to have been from the putlogs, on which the planks of the scaffolding rested, giving way. The above unfortunate men are in a deplorable state of suffering, and but slight hopes are entertained for the recovery of West.

The Late Murder in the Mint.—It will be remembered that in the course of last February a woman of the name of Elizabeth Hobbs, the wife of a stoker, occupying lodgings in the Mint, Southwark, had a quarrel with her landlord, a man named James Carroll, who, in ejecting her from her apartment, threw her down stairs, and inflicted such other severe injuries as to cause almost her immediate death. At the coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder against James Carroll." Carroll, it appears, instantly decamped, and proceeded to Ireland. He was, however, taken into custody on Tuesday by police sergeant Sturgen, M 1, and subsequently examined at Union Hall Police Office. After hearing some formal evidence, Mr. Cottingham told the prisoner that he stood charged with the wilful murder of Elizabeth Hobbs, and that he was informed a true bill had been found against him at the Old Bailey. As soon as he received a certificate from the Clerk of Arraigns that he is the party mentioned, he should commit him to Newgate for trial. He, therefore, should remand him for the present.

Dalmas.—The daily papers have stated that Dalmas is to be transported for life. This is a mistake. No decision upon the subject has yet been given. The instructions to the Governor of Millbank Penitentiary are, that he shall be kept there for a month, in order that medical men may examine him. The result of their investigations will determine whether he will be sent to Bethlehem as an insane person, or be transported to a penal settlement.

The Loss of the Manchester.—The relatives of the unhappy persons who perished on board this ill-fated steamer have now the melancholy satisfaction of knowing that the remains of the sufferers have at last been cast up from the deep: for by the late arrivals from Hamburgh we learn that eleven bodies of the unfortunate sufferers have been picked up, comprising the whole of the passengers, the captain, Mr. Dudley, and part of his crew. The managers of the Hanseatic Steam Navigation Company, at Hamburgh, have received information from Busum, to the effect that the bodies of Captain Dudley, Mrs. St. George Smith, and her son, Mr. G. Smith, two seamen, and a gentleman unknown, with a large sum of money, amounting to 3,900 marks, tied round his neck, had been cast ashore near that place, and that the bodies of Miss Emily Smith, the daughter of Mrs. Smith, and Mr. P. Rothbury, of Leeds, had also been picked up off Cuxhaven, and brought into that port. A friend of Mr. Edgington, a magistrate at Hull, who was deputed to remain at the mouth of the Elbe so as to identify the bodies of Mrs. Smith and her son and daughter, has taken charge of them, and no doubt by the earliest packet to Hull will convey them to England for interment. The body of the unfortunate commander, Mr. Dudley, has been interred in the churchyard of Wessbussum, as also the other bodies.



TIMBER VIADUCT ON THE DARLINGTON AND NEWCASTLE RAILWAY.

THE SHERBURN VIADUCT, ON THE GREAT NORTH RAILWAY.

During the past month has been opened the Great Northern Line of Railway communication from London to Newcastle-on-Tyne, by which the county of Northumberland, the cities of Durham, Newcastle, Shields, and Carlisle, are brought near to the centre of England and to the metropolis, from which they were isolated by want of a railway. "England," says the *Railway Chronicle*, "is now covered with an unbroken chain of railway communication from Exeter, Bristol, Southampton, and Brighton on the Channel, to Newcastle and Carlisle, on the Scottish Border." The opening of this noble line, on the 18th ultimo, was, indeed, a brilliant affair. In the morning a party breakfasted in London, at the Euston Hotel; and in the afternoon the same party found themselves sitting comfortably at an early dinner in the town of Newcastle, having passed over *three hundred and three miles*, in *nine hours and twenty-nine minutes*, stoppages included! the rate of travelling having been a mean, including stoppages, of 40 miles an hour throughout the whole distance, the stoppages having occupied 1 hour and 40 minutes of that time.

"This rapid communication between London and the North is the work of several combined railways. The train which leaves Euston-square for Newcastle passes over the London and Birmingham line for 83 miles, to Rugby, where it enters on the Midland Counties. It then passes over 49¼ miles to Derby, along the North Midland 63¼ miles to Normanton, thence by 24 miles of the York and North Midland to York. From York there are 45 miles of the North of England line to Darlington, and thence 38½ miles to Newcastle. In all, over the six lines, 303 miles.

"It is this last portion which forms the Newcastle and Darlington Junction Railway. It is also a combination of several lines—from Darlington there are 23 miles of the new line, 4½ miles of the Durham Junction, 5 of the Pontop and South Shields, and 6 of the Brandling Junction—in all, from Darlington to Newcastle, 38½ miles."—*Railway Chronicle.*

Among the novelties of construction in this portion, the beautiful timber viaducts are masterly specimens of skill and economy, of which, that which crosses the Sherburn is represented in our engraving: it carries the line at the length of 70 feet, over a chasm 600 feet wide, at the cost of less than £10 per foot.

The value of timber viaducts, as the means of effecting the economical construction of railways, is a point of engineering practice becoming daily of greater importance. Those on the Newcastle and Darlington railway are the work of Mr. Harrison. The Sherburn construction is from 60 to 70 feet high; it is founded on piles driven 35 feet into the ground; several courses of masonry rest on these piles, and from the masonry spring the light tall timber baulks that support the railing. A single baulk, a foot square and 70 feet high, with a locomotive engine on the top of it, is at first sight an alarming statement. Here it is literally true—yet such is the excellent disposition of the timber, that the structure is rigid, free from vibration, and perfectly stable. The whole, including the masonry, piling, and stone abutments, cost only £10 5s. per running foot: without stone abutments the cost is reduced to £9 10s. per foot. This is by far the cheapest system with which we are acquainted, and to its solidity and excellence we can bear decided testimony. We question whether any arrangement of materials can be made more judicious and more economical than this. The direct pressure of the weight being made to rest vertically on the upright timber, is unquestionably that arrangement which will carry most. No obliquity of position, no arch form, no conceivable disposition, can increase the power of matter to resist this strain. The uprights are 20 feet apart, a distance which enables the horizontal baulks to carry the whole weight, while additional stiffness is attained by the intermediate diagonals. The long diagonal braces merely serve to keep the vertical baulks accurately in their positions. These diagonals are simply half-baulks, checked on the timbers, and fastened by a single bolt. The scantling is uniform throughout the structure.

The piles on which the whole structure is sustained, are about 35 feet long and 12 inches square, of American rock elm, and are driven till completely buried in the soil: on them rest blocks of masonry, 3 feet deep by about 4 feet square, on which the upright standards of the bridge, 12 to 13 inches square, are supported. These uprights are placed at distances of 20 feet between centres in the longitudinal direction of the bridge, in transversal rows of four each, 9 feet to 11½ between centres. By this arrangement, each pair of piles supports one upright, and the stone blocks and intermediate cross-pieces of timber serve to preserve the piles from exposure to the air. The upper ends of the standards are bound together by cross-beams of the same scantling, which rest upon the top of them, and by half-baulks, one on either side of the pile, about 10 feet below the former,—and lying upon four longitudinal pieces of the same size, which extend the whole length of the viaduct, and are fastened to the inside of the uprights abutting against the latter:—resting on the intermediate cross-pieces are the lower ends of as many struts, which rise at an angle of 45 degrees, bearing up at their junction a transverse beam of the same size, and to the same level as those which rest upon the tops of the upright standards. Between these cross-pieces and the stone blocks, transverse pieces, about 6 inches by 4 inches, run diagonally on either side of each row of uprights, crossing each other beneath the centre of the way. Upon the upper transverse beams, which lie on the tops of the standards, are laid nine longitudinal beams, five of which, including the two outer, are equidistant from each other, and 12 inches deep by 6 inches broad; the remaining four, which are 12 inches square, are so disposed as to be nearly beneath, and slightly wider than the lines of rails. Upon these, 3-inch planks are laid diagonally, at an angle of about 45 degrees, and above all there are longitudinal wooden sleepers, 12 inches by 6. The whole structure is surmounted by a slight railing, about 3 inches square, consisting of upright posts, 5 feet asunder, and intermediate diagonals. All the timber used is Memel, with the exception of the piles, which, as we have already said, are of American rock elm.

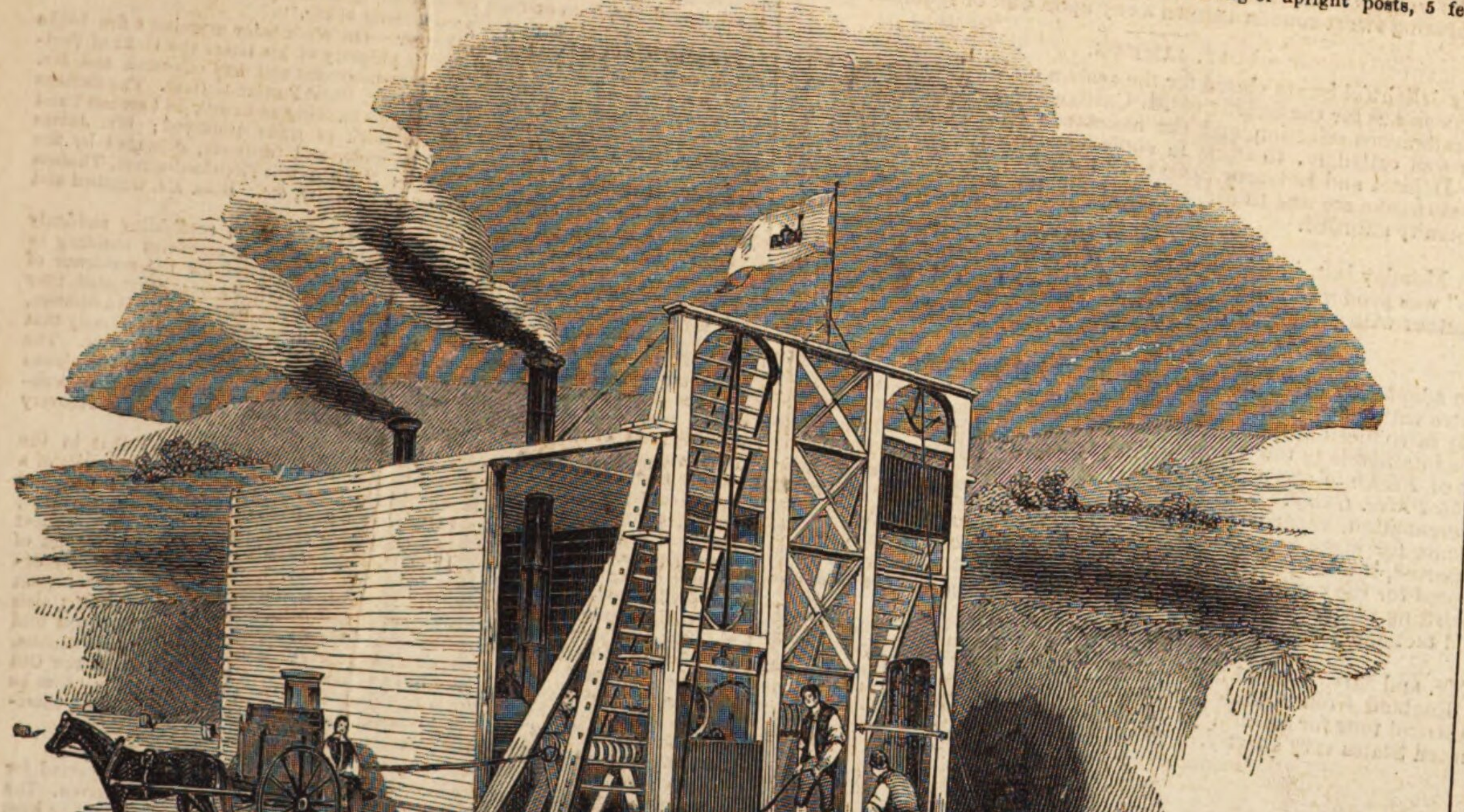
This viaduct is remarkably free from vibration—the passage of a train scarcely affecting it in any perceptible degree. The simplicity of the framing, also, gives great facilities for repairs or alterations, as almost the whole can be removed by degrees, without interruption to the working of the line.

Our sketch is taken at a short distance from Sherburn Hospital, founded by Bishop Pudsey, in 1180, for sixty-four poor lepers, a master, and other officers, and altogether, a noble monument of the benevolence of our ancestors.

Of interest akin to the construction of the Sherburn Viaduct, is the annexed specimen of the mechanical works on the Utica and Syracuse Railway. As a considerable length of this line passes through a deep swamp, a foundation of great permanency was required; this gave rise to a modification of the superstructure, and formed that which is known as pile road. The swamp varied in depth from 10 to 60 feet, and was nearly on a dead level throughout; the grade line closely corresponded with its surface, so that it was necessary to reach the hard bottom before *any* foundation could be effected. Piles were adopted as the cheapest and most efficacious means to secure a durable and substantial basis; they were driven to their places by Cram's Patent Steam Pile Driver, which, in our engraving, is shown driving piles for a railway, but is equally applicable to pile-driving in bridge constructions. The machine is formed of a platform, about twenty-five feet long, and eight broad; at one end are erected two pairs of leaders, or guides, in which the hammers are moved. Immediately behind the leaders are fixed the rollers, with the necessary breaks, and gearing for working the hammers, raising the piles, &c. The rollers are revolved by a small high-pressure steam-engine, occupying the rear of the machine. The arrangement of the leaders is the same as in ordinary piling machines: a curved piece of wood forces open the shears, when the hammers reach their elevation. The hammers are confined to the leaders by a groove; they weigh about 1000lb each, are made of cast-iron, and at their last blow fall through a space of 27 feet. A pair of piles are driven at one operation by this machine; when driven, cast-iron rollers are placed upon their heads, and the machine, by means of an inverted rail, moves on to the next place. The heads of the piles, sawed off to reduce them to the proper level, were found sufficient to supply the furnace with fuel.

The men employed in operating this machine on the Utica and Syracuse Railway, were a foreman, a steam-engineer, two brakemen, and two men in front at the saws; also a horse and cart to furnish water for the boiler. Properly geared in front of the machine, and between the leaders, was a saw that played upon a sway-bar, and could be pressed against either pile as it was driven home: being prepared by sharpening one end, and butting the other, it was drawn up by ropes, worked by the engine, secured in position between the leaders, and driven to the hard bottom.

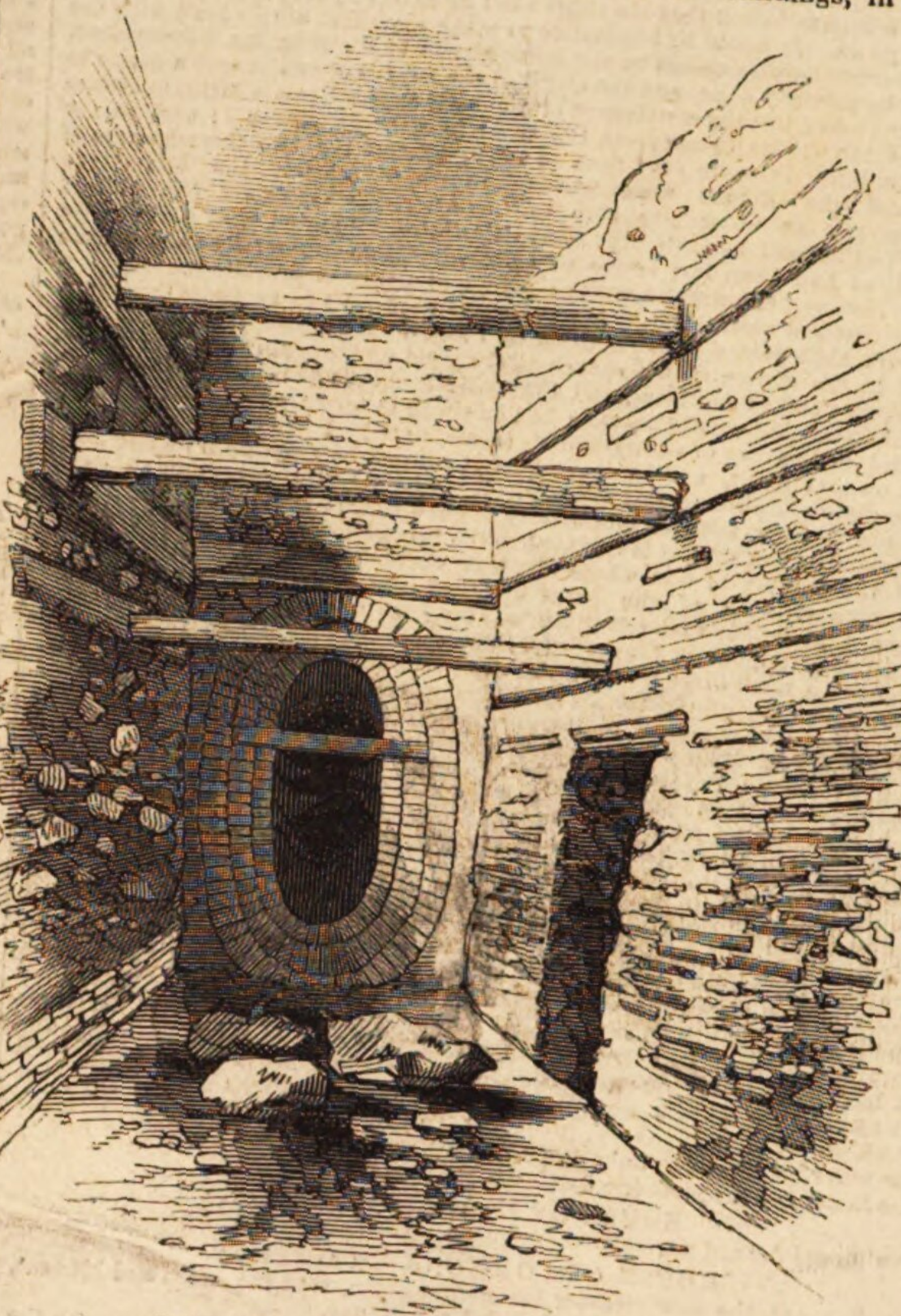
This machine was manufactured in the United States, complete, at the cost of 2000 dollars. Mr. Weale, in his valuable "Examples of Railway Making," (whence the above details have been derived), states that Mr. Thomas Roberts, of Plymouth Dockyard, has patented an ingenious invention for scarfing timber, which may also be used for driving piles of great lengths.



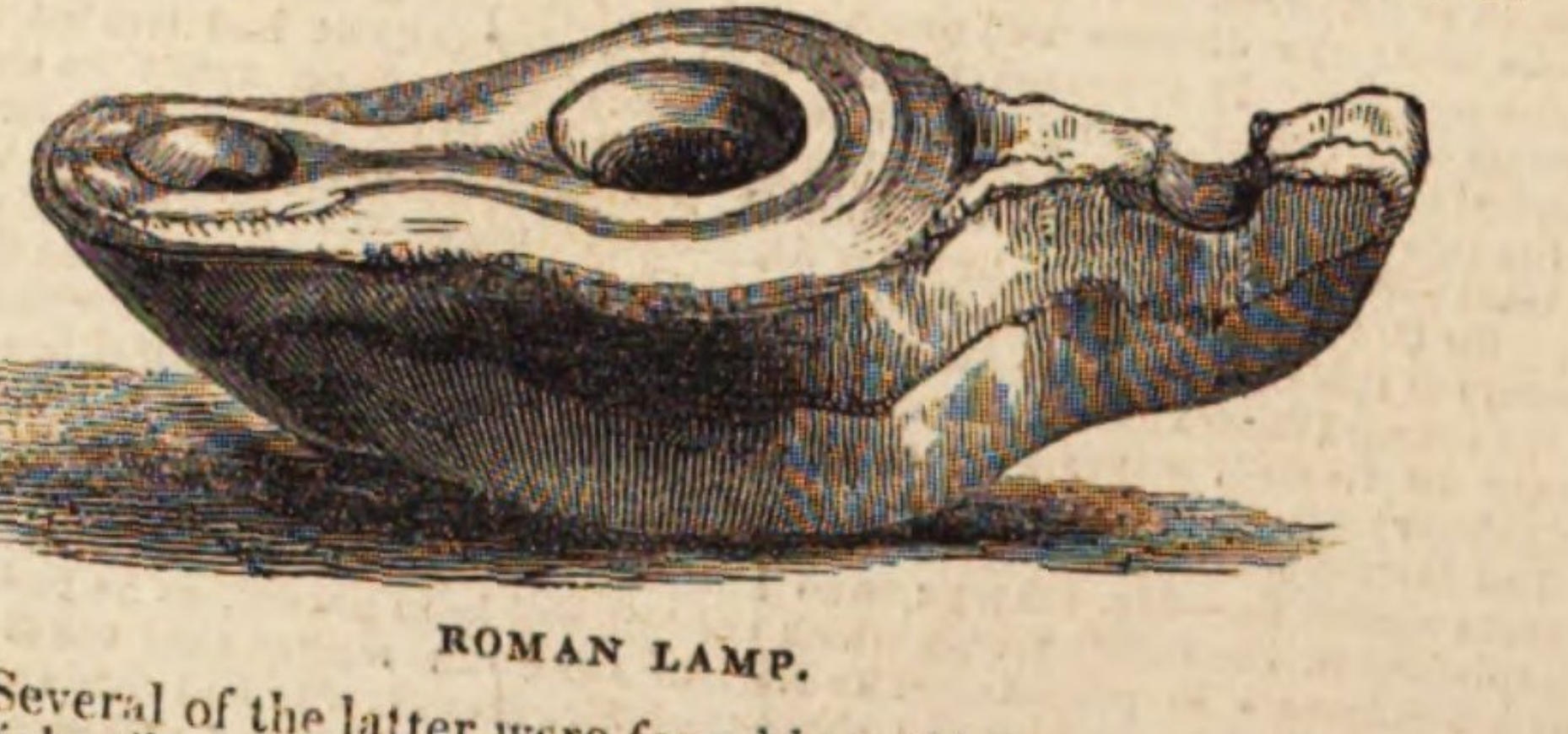
PATENT AMERICAN STEAM PILE-DRIVING ENGINE.

ROMAN LONDON.

Some interesting discoveries have been made in the course of the past week of the foundations of several Roman buildings, in the centre of the city of London; and of various Roman coins, vases, lamps, and domestic implements. These have occurred in the course of the great excavation made for the formation of common sewers in Huggin-lane, Bread-street-hill, and Peter's-hill—a group of sites placed on the narrow slip of land between the ancient Watling-street and the Thames, at Queenhithe; and not far from the Roman miliary, or "London stone," the centre of the Roman city. Several of the foundations of the buildings are of a size and strength which would lead to the conclusion of their having been public edifices of great dimensions and importance; one of them, indeed, has been surmised to be the base of a temple. Others, of smaller size and slighter structure, have been supposed to be the foundations of houses. Several of the latter were found beautifully paved with large square brick tiles. The walls, in most cases, are constructed of rubble, alternately with broad layers of tile and concrete, after the Roman style of construction. Our first cut exhibits a portion of one of the more massive walls, found in the Bread-street excavation; and the second a clay lamp, from the same locality.



ROMAN WALL, BREAD-STREET-HILL.

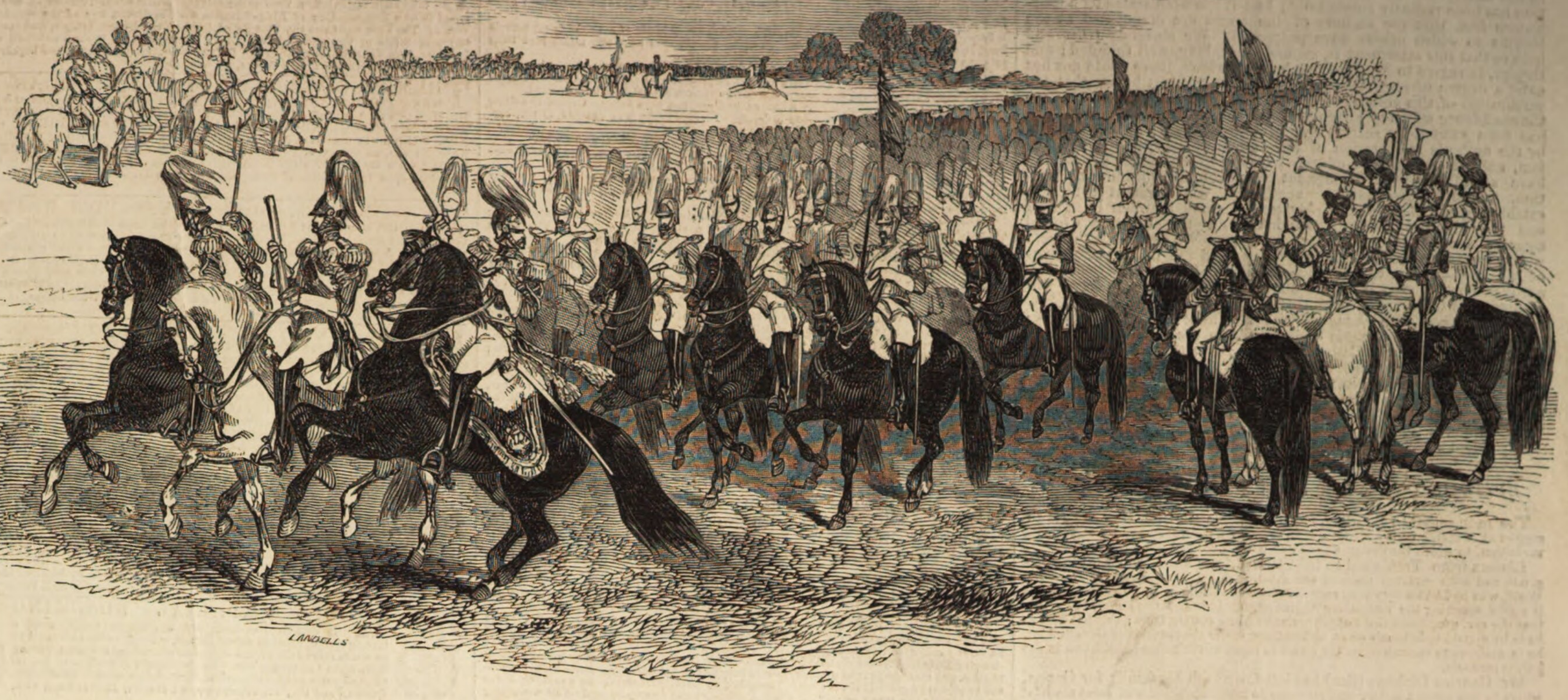


ROMAN LAMP.

A Chapel on Wheels.—The Wesleyan Methodists of the Bingham circuit have erected a moveable wooden meeting-house upon wheels, capable of seating about 120 persons, at a cost of about £60, for the accommodation of several villages where no site could be obtained. The above place of worship was opened on Monday last.

Difficult to Please.—Thomas Lichfield, a hired servant, complained a day or two ago against his master, Mr. W. Chambers, of Wellingborough, for the non-payment of wages due up to the time he left. Mr. Chambers considered that he had no right to pay the complainant until he completed the period of his engagement. "He sets me such funny jobs," said Lichfield, "such as standing on a gatepost to whitewash the moon with a pot of blacking; at another time, to fetch a load of clouds to litter the horses: he tell'd me the other Sunday, when I wanted my dinner, to cut a Bath brick into mutton chops, and fry them in a four-wheel waggon at Vishuvious; it ain't likely I can do them there conjuration tricks." The complaint was discharged, and Lichfield ordered to return to his work.

St. Swithin's Day.—Monday last passed over without a shower—at least in the Metropolis; so that the weather-wise, who prognosticated a wet autumn, will probably calm their apprehensions. In the country, however, there appears to have been much rain. The *Tyne Mercury* says—"Monday, being the anniversary of St. Swithin, that venerable saint poured his unction upon Newcastle in the shape of frequent and heavy showers."



GRAND REVIEW IN HYDE PARK, ON SATURDAY LAST.

GRAND REVIEW IN HYDE PARK ON SATURDAY LAST.

The 1st Life Guards, stationed at Regent's Park barracks, the 2nd Life Guards, at Hyde Park barracks, the 2nd battalion of the Grenadier Guards, at St. George's barracks, the 3d battalion of the Grenadier Guards, at St. John's-wood barracks, the 1st battalion of the Coldstream Guards, at Portman-street barracks, and the 2d battalion of the Coldstream Guards, at Wellington barracks, left their respective quarters on Saturday morning, and arrived on the review-ground in Hyde Park about ten o'clock, and shortly after formed into line according to their rank in the service, the ground being kept by the 17th Lancers, from Hounslow.

At half-past ten o'clock the following troops were formed in contiguous columns, at a distance of twenty-five paces:—The 1st and 2nd Life Guards on the right, and then the second and third battalions of the 1st or Grenadier Foot Guards, and the two battalions of the 2nd or Coldstream Guards on the left. The whole line was commanded by Major-General the Hon. Edward Lygon, and the brigade of Foot Guards by Lord Saltoun. At eleven o'clock, punctually, the Duke of Wellington arrived on the ground, and was received by the "general salute," the colours of the Grenadier Guards dropping in honour of his being their colonel. The duke and a numerous staff, including a few ladies and numerous civilians, and the Earl of Cardigan in plain clothes, then went down the entire line, the respective bands playing "See the Conquering Hero comes;" after which they again returned to the saluting point, and the troops marched past (and saluted) in slow time, and then again, in columns at quarter distance, in quick time; after which they deployed in two lines, with their rear to Connaught-terrace, the Coldstream forming the front and the Grenadiers the rear line, at fifty paces distance, and the left flank companies of the whole thrown out as skirmishers. The two lines then advanced covered by the skirmishers) to the wood, and then halted, recalled the skirmishers, and the two battalions of the Coldstreams fired by companies from left to right; after which they retired, by filing through the line of the Grenadiers, who advanced, then halted, and commenced file-firing, and afterwards made a very fine charge towards the Serpentine; then halted, and retired in line covered by skirmishers.

The Coldstreams, after filing through the Grenadiers, re-formed, and retired in line, then halted, and fronted; and the Grenadiers filed through their line, and formed column at quarter distance in their rear. The Life Guards now came on from the rear, through the openings between the battalions, formed line, and charged towards the Serpentine; afterwards retired to the right and rear of the Infantry, who then retired towards Connaught-terrace, covered by skirmishers. The whole of the Infantry then deployed to the left of the second company of the second battalion of Coldstreams, which brought them facing the saluting point, when the whole line advanced in slow time, and presented arms after halting. The Duke then assured General Lygon and Lord Saltoun how satisfied he was with the movements, and the steadiness and precision with which they were performed, &c., and the troops then fired a volley, in order to unload their firelocks, formed four deep, and marched off the ground, leaving their bands to enliven the company till dispersed by the heavy rain.

The troops on the ground were as follows:—

1st Life Guards—Colonel Cavendish, Adjutant Anderton.

2nd Life Guards—Colonel Reid, Adjutant Sherwen.

2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards—Lieutenant-Colonel Lascelles, Adjutant Lindsay.

3rd Battalion Grenadier Gnards—Colonel Home, Adjutant Lambert.

1st Battalion Coldstream Guards—Colonel Shane, Acting-Adjutant Cocks.

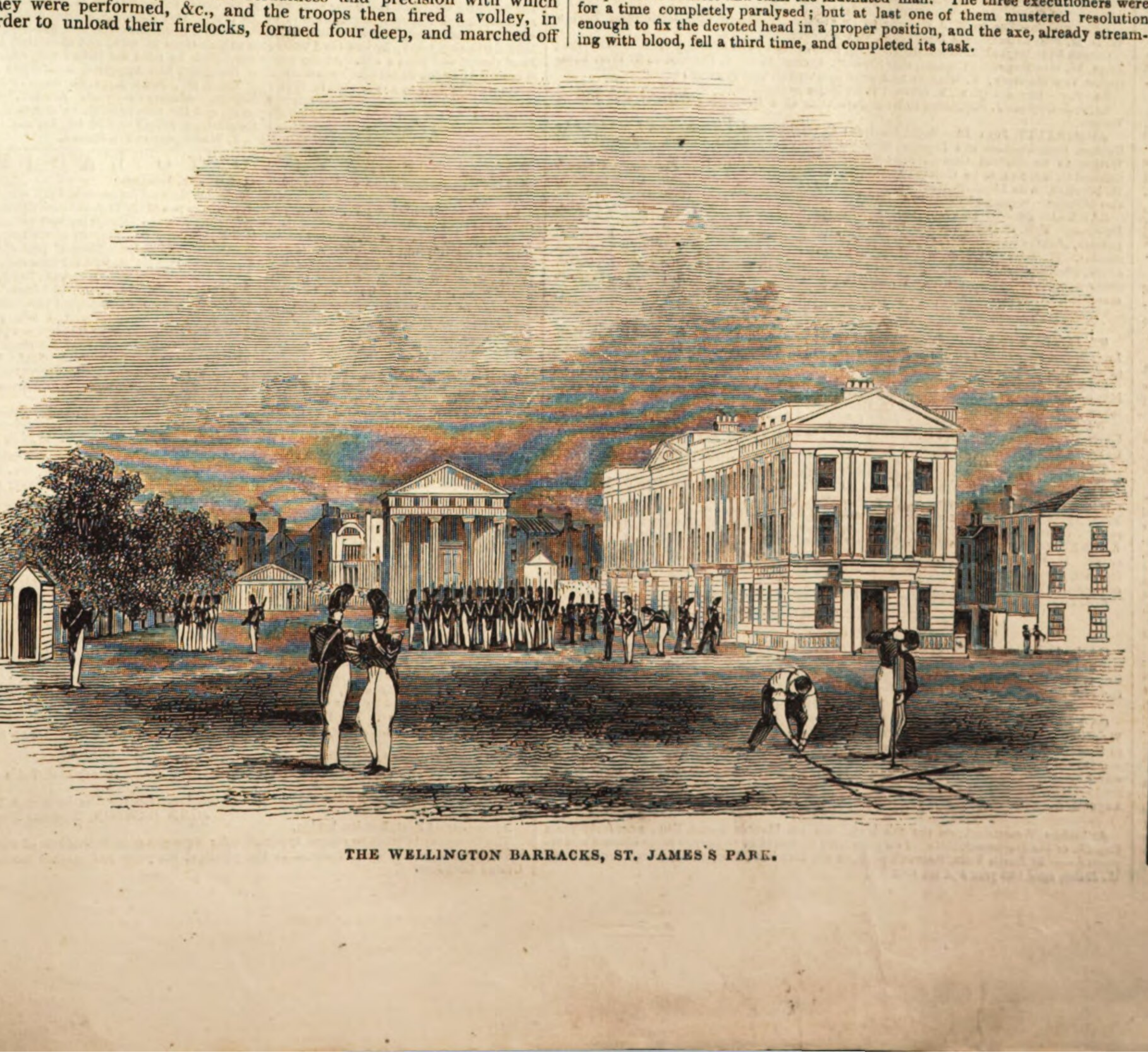
2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards—Colonel H. Bentinck, Adjutant Lord Frederick Paulet.

The 1st Life Guards was headed by their colonel, the Viscount Combermere; the 2d Life Guards headed by their colonel, the Marquis of Londonderry; and the Coldstream Guards by their colonel, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. The colonels of the regiments, after passing, joined his Grace the Commander-in-Chief.

Some dissatisfaction among the officers of the Brigade was caused by an order from the Quartermaster-General, forbidding the usual tickets of admission to the several friends of the officers, while Yeomanry and Militia, if in uniform, could take their friends from among the crowd, thus rendering it impossible for many ladies to attend.

Our first engraving represents the Review-Ground; to which we append a view of the Infantry Barracks, adjoining the Birdcage-walk, St. James's Park, with the Parade, &c.

Frightful Execution in France.—On the 8th instant Pierre Lescure, who was accused of the murder of his father, but not brought to trial for want of sufficient evidence, and who has since been condemned to death for making away with his uncle, was executed at Riom (Puy-de-Dôme), France. The circumstances attending the execution were most horrifying. Being a man of herculean strength, he was bound in prison with an unusual weight of chains. It required at least half an hour for the smiths to unrivet them. Lescure was much weakened by his confinement, and assistance was offered to him in walking to the scaffold, but he declined it and went forward, and even ascended the ladder with a firm step. Fearing resistance the executioners of St. Fleur and Moulins were called in to aid the executioner of Riom. When Lescure appeared on the platform, his tall and athletic person towered above them and the priest who attended him. Unfortunately he was not bound with sufficient force to the swing-board, which also was too short for his length, so that his neck went beyond the groove, and the axe, when loosened, fell on the wood of the frame, and only wounded its intended victim. Upon this the executioner from St. Fleur got astride on the head of Lescure, but the convict struggled from the grasp, and, breaking his bands, rose again, with his shoulders and breast covered with his blood, his face flushed, and his eyes haggard, uttering cries that struck terror to the heart of every spectator. The priest approached the wretched man, and, presenting to him the image of Christ on the cross, succeeded by his exhortations in prevailing on him to again submit to be bound. Again the axe fell, and again missed its mark, only enlarging the first wound. Lescure's cries became still more astounding. The people shouted with indignation, and pressing round the scaffold, were on the point of overcoming the gendarmerie in attendance, while the priest, whose surplice was covered with blood, embraced and did all in his power to console and calm the mutilated man. The three executioners were for a time completely paralysed; but at last one of them mustered resolution enough to fix the devoted head in a proper position, and the axe, already streaming with blood, fell a third time, and completed its task.

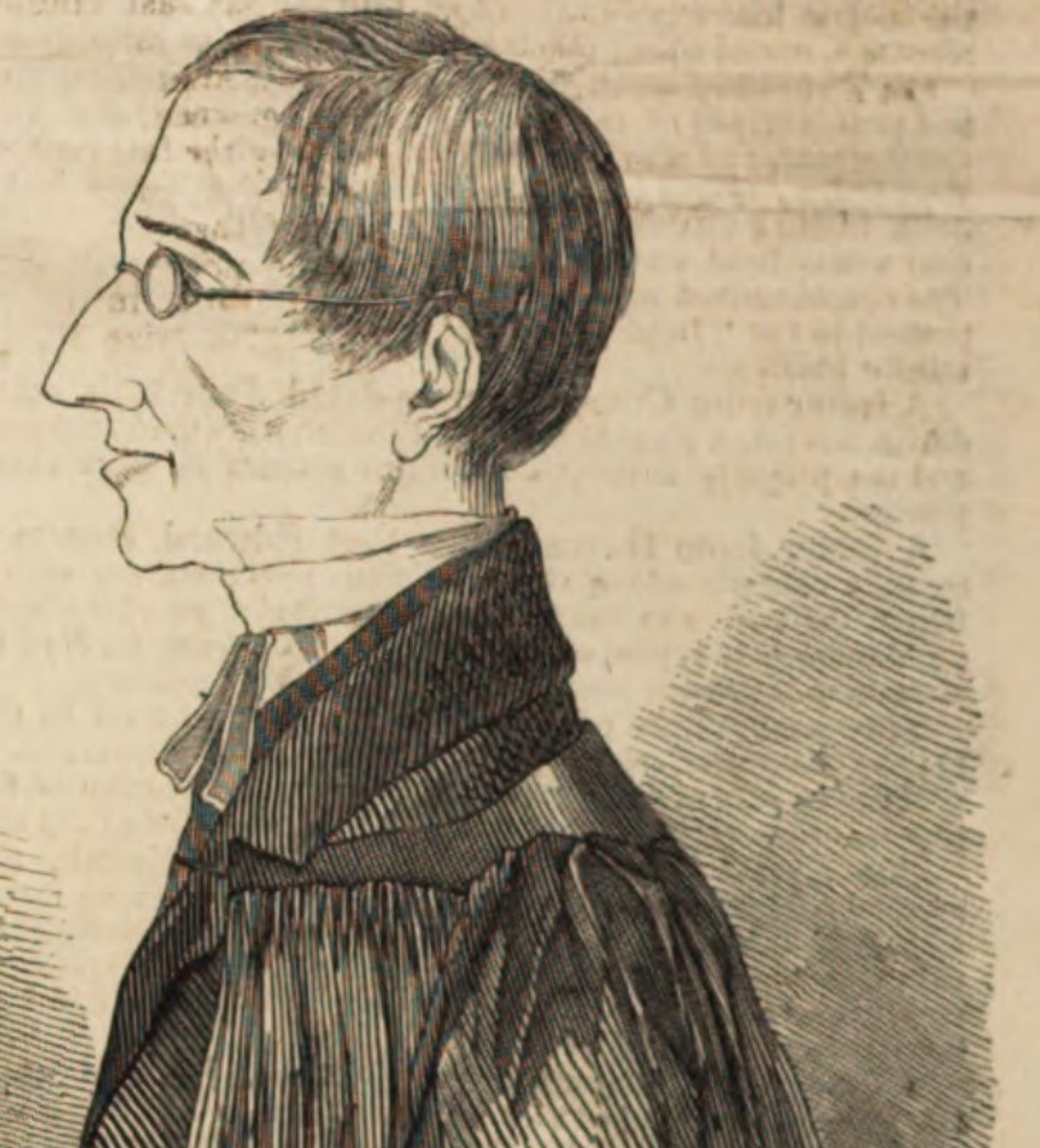


THE WELLINGTON BARRACKS, ST. JAMES'S PARK.

LITERATURE.

The English Review, or Quarterly Journal of Ecclesiastical and General Literature. July, 1844. No. 2.

There are some good articles in this number of the "English Review," and written in a spirit which we cannot but commend—a spirit more or less pervading them all—a spirit that, while it has in view the temporal good of man, looks more particularly to his spiritual welfare also. We are mistaken if the present is not superior, in several respects, to the first number. The article on Dr. Prichard's "Natural History of Man" is a lucid and well-reasoned essay, and evidently written by one who has well studied the subject. It arrives at conclusions respecting the origin of the human race, which cannot but legitimately flow from the induction of facts. The review of Lady Fullerton's "Ellen Middleton, a Tale," we deem to be a "fair account" of that excellent novel. We agree with the reviewer, that of all the religious novels we have ever seen, that eminently able and eminently womanly work has, with the most pointed religious aim, the least of direct religious teaching; it has the least effort and the greatest force; it is the least didactic and the most instructive. The paper on "Mr. Maitland's Essays on the Dark Ages," is full of information so far as it goes; but the reviewer does not clear up quite to our satisfaction the anecdote respecting Luther and his Latin Bible at Erfurth. The article on the "Progress of Education" we read with great pleasure; and we trust the prospects in regard to the right Christian instruction of the rising generation are as cheering as the writer indicates. The last article of the Review, on the "Old English Chroniclers—the Wars of the Roses," is a deeply historical and instructive essay. But that which exhibits more than any other paper the character and principles of this periodical, is the criticism of "Newman's Sermons on Subjects of the Day," the notice of which we purposely left till the last. If we have, in our former allusion to this subject, been at all mistaken as to those principles, we now happily have an opportunity of correcting ourselves and our readers, by quoting the following passage:—



THE REV. MR. NEWMAN.

"It remains, in conclusion, to offer some general remarks on the position, in relation to existing parties in the Church, which this volume [The Sermons] seems to indicate. That there has been, unhappily, within the last two or three years, a tendency in some quarters to certain doctrines and practices of the Church of Rome, is a fact which is too well known to need any proof. That such a tendency has been viewed with the deepest regret by the great body of those who have maintained Church principles is equally certain. Convinced as they are that the principles which they uphold do not favour the pretensions of Romanism, but present a firm barrier against them—and persuaded as they have been that the 'Tracts for the Times' (we say nothing of a few of the *latter* tracts) were not written by men who were either disloyal to the English Church, or favourable to Romanism, they have been justly unwilling to identify the tracts and their authors, whose services had been in many respects so great, with views opposed to their continual declarations, and to the tenour of many of their writings. It was surely, for instance, difficult to imagine that the author of 'Lectures on Romanism and Popular Protestantism,' could approve of the later doctrines of the 'British Critic.' A distinction is certainly perceptible between the doctrines of that periodical and those of the tracts, and of their authors, if not always in principles, yet certainly in the *conclusions* at which they respectively arrived. This distinction has been recently pointed out; and it has been stated as a well-known fact, that the authors of the tracts are dissatisfied at the lengths to which others have proceeded. We sincerely trust and believe that this statement is, generally speaking, well founded; and though, in regard to Mr. Newman's *recent* views, there could not but exist a degree of uncertainty, we were not without hopes that the publication of this volume of sermons might possibly tend to restore the confidence which had been lost, and to remove the doubts which had been excited by several recent circumstances; more especially by the author's retractation of strong expressions against Romanism, and his resignation of the vicarage of St. Mary's. But we have sought in vain throughout this volume for any declaration, or any expression of sentiment, which might suffice to establish some difference of objects and views between its author and the 'British Critic:' we have, on the contrary, found signs of agreement in too many respects. We say this with grief: we are too sensible of the great services, and the many excellences of Mr. Newman not to feel much at being obliged to arrive at such a conclusion; but it is in the discharge of a solemn duty to the Church, and to her great head, that we avow our conviction that Mr. Newman's views *have changed*—that they have received a developement which has caused them to diverge from the sound and genuine principles of the Anglo-Catholic Church; and that those who combine with Catholic principles a warm attachment to the English Church, and a conscientious repugnance to the errors and superstitions prevalent in the Roman communion, can no longer expect the co-operation of this distinguished and eminent writer."

We annex a portrait of the Rev. Mr. Newman, sketched in St. Mary's, and allowed to be a characteristic likeness.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The monument to Southey, in Crosthwaite Church, Keswick, is to consist of a shrine with a recumbent figure of the poet, instead of a tablet with medallion, to which the design was at first limited.

Letters from Trebizond to the 24th of June announce that intelligence had been received there of the safe arrival at Bokhara of the Rev. Dr. Wolff, who had had a very kind reception from the Bokharees; but, since nothing is stated touching the interesting object of this journey, it is concluded either that the rev. gentleman had not yet arrived at any certain facts; or, that sent as he is by certain individuals on an undertaking under the sanction of Government, he is desirous to communicate the result to them and it before publication in the public journals.

Mr. Charles Dickens (Boz) has left town with his family for Genoa, where he has taken a house, and purposes to make a residence of some months' duration in Italy.

It is stated that the Post-office authorities have discovered that portions of the human body have been sent by post since the cheap postage. They have taken steps to prevent any such an occurrence in future.

Sir James Graham has intimated that he can see no ground whatever for interfering with the conviction of Barber, and the ship Agincourt, in which that convict and his accomplice Fletcher are passengers, is on her way to her destination. It is believed that if any confirmation of the propriety of the verdict had been considered necessary, that confirmation was furnished in the ingenious struggle to appear to be an innocent man, made by Barber after his condemnation, a struggle which showed how impossible it was that so clever a fellow could have been made the dupe by one so infinitely his inferior in every respect.

Letters from Alexandria, of the 26th of June, announce the arrival there, late on the afternoon of the 22d, of the Geyser, British war-steamer, from Marseilles, conveying his Excellency Sir Henry Hardinge, who landed as a private individual on the following morning, but re-embarked soon after and landed in state, in the Pacha's barge, at the palace gate, he was received by a guard of honour. At three, p.m., after Divine service, his Excellency paid his visit of ceremony to his Highness the old Pacha, who met him at the door of the audience hall. On the 24th he had another interview, which was private, and at three p.m., was entertained by the Pacha at dinner, after which both took a long drive. On the 25th Sir Henry left Alexandria for Cairo, where he would arrive at noon on the 26th. Several officers of the Pacha's household were sent to accompany his Excellency.

We regret to announce the death of Lord Kintore, which took place on Thursday week at his residence Keith Hall, Scotland. The immediate cause of his lordship's death, we understand to have been an injury that he had received in the chase many years ago, and which, although partially cured, had left effects from which his lordship never altogether recovered. His lordship was accounted the boldest huntsman of the day. His lordship has left two sons by his second marriage, one of whom succeeds him in the title and family possessions.

On Thursday week, Lieutenant Leeson, nephew to Lord Milltown, and youngest son of the late Hon. Mr. Leeson, of the Thorn, near Penrith, Cumberland, and who is on leave of absence from his regiment, which is in the East Indies, eloped to Gretna-green, with Miss Laura Bristow, a daughter of John Charles Bristow, Esq., of Easemere-hill, Ullswater, Westmoreland, and over whose head sixteen summers have scarcely flown. Pursuit was in vain. The couple arrived within a short time at Gretna-green, got married, and are at present in the "Land o' Cakes," and it is understood that they will shortly set sail for India.

A letter from Constantinople dated June 27th, states that an inundation has taken place at Adanna, by which more than 1000 persons have perished, and the property destroyed is said to amount to more than eight millions of piasters.

A letter from Havre states that Edward Donon Cadot, who was recently charged under very suspicious circumstances with the murder of his father, the banker at Pontoise, and acquitted after a lengthened trial, embarked on Monday at that port on board the Louis Philippe, for New York. An immense concourse of persons assembled to witness his departure.

The post-offices of France last year received in the various boxes 114,200,000 letters, of which 3,200,000 remained unclaimed. The 111 millions produced a sum of 41,569,200f. There were also distributed 60,000,000 of printed papers, which produced 2,400,000f., giving a total of 43,969,200f.

The Earl of Westmoreland, Lord Burghersh, and other distinguished noblemen, left Cologne on Sunday morning by the railroad for Ostend, embarked at midnight on board the General Steam Navigation Company's steam ship Rainbow for London, and arrived at London-bridge-wharf shortly after ten on Monday morning. The distance between Cologne and London occupied only twenty-seven hours.

We regret to announce the death of Lieutenant George Lennox, 4th Madras Cavalry, aged 23, the eldest son of Lord and Lady George Lennox. This gallant young officer died of cholera, on the 2d of May, on the march from Secunderabad to Trichinopoly, in camp at Ootatoor.

There was a severe gale and storm in the metropolis on Sunday morning last, which appears to have been felt much in the country. At Liverpool great apprehension was entertained for the shipping, but no damage of consequence was done. At Manchester on Monday last there was a severe thunder storm. The electric fluid entered a cottage in Ardwick, and struck a boy named James Edward Jackson, about ten years of age, who was with his sister. It appears that the boy was not fully dressed, and had a shawl wrapped round his waist. The boy states that when he felt the "ball of fire" run round his head he drew the shawl up so as to cover it. His hair, especially at the back part of his head, is singed, as well as the upper part of the shawl. His sister corroborates the boy's statement as to seeing flame going out at the front door.

On Thursday morning, shortly after one, a fire broke out upon the premises occupied by Mr. W. T. Purkis, publican, the Prince of Wales, Lewisham-lane, near Greenwich. The fire was not extinguished before the house was gutted, and the major part of the contents destroyed. The cause of the fire is unknown; the building is supposed to be uninsured.

A man named John Riley, a prisoner in Westminster Bridewell on a charge of robbing his master Lord Northbland of a Bank note, committed suicide on Wednesday night by suspending himself by the neck with a handkerchief to the fastenings of the cell window.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange.—During the present week the arrivals of English wheat have been but moderate, hence the supply on offer at Mark-lane has been by no means large. For all descriptions the demand has been in a very sluggish state, and we have to report a further decline in the value of quite 1s per quarter. In foreign wheat, both free and in bond, exceedingly little has been doing, and, in some instances, the rates have fallen 1s per quarter. Although the receipts of barley have been small, that article has moved off slowly, at barely stationary prices. The malt trade has ruled dull, and the currencies have had a downward tendency. The show of oat samples has been extensive, owing to which the oat trade has been extremely heavy, and the value of the inferior parcels has given way 6d per quarter. Beans, peas, and flour have been a mere drug, and must be considered somewhat cheaper.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 43s to 53s; ditto white, 54s to 60s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 44s to 52s; ditto white, 44s to 54s; rye, 31s to 33s; grinding barley, 27s to 28s; distilling ditto, 31s to 32s; malting ditto, 32s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 59s to 60s; brown ditto, 57s to 60s; Kingston and Ware, 62s to 64s; Chevalier, 64s to 65s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s to 22s; potatoe ditto, 23s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s to 21s; ditto white, 19s to 21s; tick beans, 29s to 31s; old ditto, 38s to 40s; grey peas, 31s to 33s; maple, 33s to 34s; white, 35s to 38s; boilers, 38s to 39s per quarter. Town-made flour, 45s to 48s; Suffolk, 38s to 39s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s to 38s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 58s to 61s; Dantzig, red, 50s to 56s; white, 56s to 61s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 23s to 24s; oats, brew, 17s to 19s; ditto feed, 14s to 17s; beans, 24s to 28s; peas, 28s to 29s per quarter. Flour, America, 24s to 25s; Baltic, 24s to 25s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Owing to the prevailing fine weather, the demand for all kinds of seeds is heavy, and previous rates are barely supported.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 54s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 40s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 41s to 43s; hempseed, 35s to 38s per quarter; coriander, 15s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 17s to 20s; white ditto, 10s to 13s; tares, 4s to 5s 0d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £28 to £30 per last of ten quarters; Linseed cakes, English, £9 15s to £10 10s; foreign, £5 15s to £7 0s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 0s to £6 0s per ton; canary 55s to 58s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; of household ditto, 6d to 7½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 54s 10d; barley, 34s 10d; oats, 22s 3d; rye, 34s 2d; beans, 37s 8d; peas, 37s 3d.

Six Weeks' Averages that govern Duty.—Wheat, 55s 6d; barley, 33s 2d; oats, 22s 6d; rye, 34s 1d; beans, 37s 5d; peas, 35s 6d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 17s; barley, 5s; oats, 6s; rye, 8s 6d; beans, 5s 6d; peas, 7s. 6d.

Tea.—The present has been a very sluggish market for all kinds of tea; the finest parcels have, however, produced full prices, but all other descriptions have not maintained their previous value.

Sugar.—Notwithstanding the large supply of sugar in warehouse, the demand must be considered tolerably steady; yet most of the large dealers have purchased with some caution, under the apparent impression that present prices cannot long be supported.

Coffee.—In British plantation only a limited business has been doing. Ceylon is selling steadily, at 49s to 51s per cwt. for good ordinary. Foreign coffee is in demand, at full currencies.

Rice.—This market is inactive, yet we have no alteration to notice in the quotations.

Oils.—For all kinds of oils we have an improved demand, and prices are steadily supported.

Tallow.—The amount of business doing in tallow is by no means extensive, yet previous rates are supported. P.Y.C., on the spot, is held at 41s 3d to 41s 6d, while the price for forward delivery is 41s 9d to 42s per cwt.

Provisions.—In Irish butter scarcely anything is doing, at a further decline of 1s per quarter. The best foreign butter is in fair inquiry, at a rise of 2s per quarter. The bacon market is firm, at fully late rates. Other kinds of provisions are a dull sale.

Hops.—The accounts received from East Kent are, on the whole, favourable; but those from all other quarters intimate that the bine is looking unhealthy. The trade here is very inactive, at barely late rates. The duty is called £145,000 to £150,000.

Wool.—Some large public sales, which will be continued for ten days more, have taken place this week, and at which a good business has been doing, at full prices.

Potatoes.—In old potatoes, the supply of which is small, very little is doing, at from 60s to 85s per ton. New ones are in demand, at 8s to 16s per cwt.

Coals.—Adair's, 19s; Holywell Main, 23s; Ord's Redheugh, 18s; Old Tanfield, 16s; Townley, 19s 6d; Wylam, 21s 3d; Belmont, 24s 3d; Braddyl's Hetton, 25s; Gosforth, 25s; Adelaide, 24s 6d; Lambton, 24s 6d; and Stewart's, 25s per ton.

Smithfield.—Although the supplies of fat stock on offer have proved tolerably extensive, the general demand has ruled active, at full prices. Beef, from 2s 4d to 4s; mutton, 2s 4d to 4s; lamb, 4s to 5s; veal, 3s to 4s 4d; and pork, 2s 4d to 4s per 8lbs, to sink the offals.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—For each kind of prime meat we have to report a steady inquiry, while the value of other qualities has been mostly supported. Beef, from 2s 4d to 3s 4d; mutton, 2s 4d to 3s 8d; lamb, 4s to 5s; veal, 3s 2d to 4s 2d; and pork, 2s 4d to 4s per 8lbs, by the carcase.

Robert Herbert.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent).

The abundance of money still continues, and the brokers' prices range from one and three quarters to two per cent.

The half-yearly meeting of the St. Katherine Dock Company was held on Tuesday, and a dividend of two-and-a-half per cent. declared. The comparative statement of ships entered inwards for the last six months showed an increase over the previous six months of sixty ships and 6930 tons, the number standing relatively 375 ships, and 75,997 tons, and 435 ships, 82,927 tons. The goods landed, delivered, and warehoused, were all increased.

At the recent meeting of the Grand Junction Railway Company, it was resolved that the £12 10s. per share agreed to be subscribed towards the Lancaster and Carlisle line, should be shortly called for. The Chairman (Mr. Moss), in the course of the proceedings, stated that all differences between the Grand Junction and London and Birmingham boards had ceased to exist, and that the general arrangements in progress would ultimately prove highly beneficial to both railways. It is understood (although no official announcement was made at the meeting) that the terms are:—"An alliance, offensive and defensive, against all competing lines. That the Holyhead be left to the Birmingham, free of any opposition, direct or indirect. The Shrewsbury lines to be in abeyance for the present, but to be ultimately left to the Grand Junction. The Grand Junction to withdraw all connection with the London and York scheme." This arrangement must be a subject of congratulation to the shareholders of both lines, as the warfare carried on only tended to mutual injury. There is little doubt, however, that the London and York scheme has hastened this beneficial result. Should the last-mentioned line ever be carried out, the most serious injury must be felt by the London and Birmingham. The other material sufferers would be the Midland Counties, North Midland, and York and North Midland Railways. The array of interest on either side, whenever the question is presented to the Legislature, will be unsurpassed in the annals of private influence. It would not be just, however, to refer to the subject more fully until it becomes a public question.

The English Market betrayed more than usual activity at the commencement of the week, the Government broker having taken, on Monday, a purchase of £15,000 Consols at 99½, which, joined to some other bargains, gave a favourable turn to prices. Consols, at close of business, quoted 99⅝ to ¾; Three per Cent. Reduced, 100⅛ to ¼; Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Reduced, 102⅞ to 103; New Three-and-a-Half per Cents., 102½; Long Annuities, 12 9-16; Bank Stock, 199 to 200; India Stock, 284½ to 285½; Exchequer Bills, 76 to 78; India Bonds, 94 to 96 pm. These prices were well supported by operations on the part of the public, as well as the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt. On Wednesday, however, some extensive sales produced a reaction, and Consols quoted only 99⅝, at which the commissioner took his purchase. Quotations were afterwards a shade worse, and have not since advanced, Consols, at the close of the week, marking 99¼ to ⅜; Three per Cent. Reduced, 100 to ⅛; Three-and-Half per Cent. Reduced, 102¾; New Three-and-a-Half per Cents., 101⅞; Exchequer Bills, 77 to 79; India Bonds, 96; India Stock, 286 to 287, Long Annuities, 12½; Bank Stock, 199 to 200.

The foreign money-market opened with considerable animation on Monday, prices being well supported, and several transactions in the speculative stocks gave a good tone to quotations. Spanish Actives quoted 22⅝ to ¾; Three-per-Cents, 33 to ¼; Mexican, 35⅞ to 36; Deferred, 15¾ to 16; Peruvian, 26 to 27; Dutch Two-and-a half per Cents, 61½ to ¾; the Five per Cents, 101½ to ⅝; Danish, 88 to 89; Colombian 13⅝ to ⅞; Chilian, 104 to 106; Brazilian, 83 to 84; Belgian, 103½ to 104½. The arrangement of the half-monthly account on Tuesday was a very quiet affair, money being easy at from three to five per cent., and the differences small. Prices, however, were not maintained on Wednesday, as the heaviness in the English house influenced all speculative trantactions. A slight tendency to advance was perceptible in Spanish on Thursday, quotations improving a point. Some transactions were also effected in the Active Bonds, without the overdue coupons of all years previous to 1844. The price quoted was 17¾. Nothing of any moment occurred towards the close of the week, and final quotations were—Brazilian Bonds, 80; Columbian, 13⅝; Mexican, 35½; Portuguese, 45½; Spanish Actives, 22⅞; Three per Cents do., 33¼; Venezuela, 41½; Dutch Two and a-half per Cents, 61⅞; Five per Cents, do., 101⅝ to ¾.

The railway market has been steady during the week, without any marked variation in prices. The settlement on Tuesday passed off quietly, and prices maintained their previous quotations. The final prices, when neither premium nor discount is mentioned, stand:—Birmingham and Derby, 68 to 70; Birmingham and Gloucester, 99; Bristol and Exeter, 75 to 77; Eastern Counties, 12¾: ditto (New), 12½; ditto (Extension), 1 to ⅛ pm.; Great North of England, 101 to 101½; Great Western, 53 to 54; London and Brighton, 47 to ½; London and Blackwall, 7⅝ to ¾; London and Birmingham, 222 to 224; Croydon, 17½ to 18¼; South Eastern and Dover, 36 to ½; Paris and Rouen, 38½ to 39; Paris and Orleans, 38½ to 39; Norwich and Brandon (New), 5½ to 6; Orleans, Tours, and Bordeaux, 1 to ½; South Western, 81½; Yarmouth and Norwich, 7 to 9 pm.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, July 12.

WAR-OFFICE, July 12.—17th Light Dragoons: H. W. Lindow to be Cornet, vice Hobson; W. I. Anderton to be Cornet, vice Innes.

Scots Fusilier Guards: Second Lieut. Hon. P. Barrington to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Russell.

41st Foot: T. Wilson to be Ensign, vice Hardinge. 53rd: To be Assistant Surgeons—Assist.-Surg. A. Gordon, and C. H. Fasson. 59th: Lieut. W. F. A. Gilfillan to be Lieutenant, vice Clay; Ensign R. J. Lloyd to be Lieutenant, vice Gilfillan; T. H. Pakenham to be Ensign, vice Lloyd. 60th: To be Assistant-Surgeons—Assistant-Surgeon S. Macfarlane; Assistant-Surgeon F. J. F. Payne. 61st: To be Assistant Surgeons—Assistant-Surgeon D. Lucas; W. H. Jephson, M.D. 72nd: Ensign F. Brandling to be Lieutenant, vice James; G. S. Mackenzie to be Ensign, vice Brandling. 80th: T. Fardrew to be Assistant-Surgeon.

Rifle Brigade—Ensign W. J. Colville to be Second Lieutenant, vice Barrington; Ensign W. D. M. Best to be Second Lieutenant, vice Webster.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment.—Captain H. W. S. Stewart to be Captain, vice H. A. Aitchinson; Lieut. W. Hardisty to be Captain, vice Stewart; Second Lieut. B. Fenwick to be First Lieutenant, vice Hardisty; V. Wing to be Second Lieutenant, vice Fenwick.

Brevet.—Captain H. W. S. Stewart to be Major in the Army.

Staff.—Captain J. Middleton to be a Paymaster of a Recruiting District, vice Francis Wemys.

ADMIRALTY, July 10.—Royal Marines: Colonel Second Commandant J. Owen to be Colonel Commandant and Deputy Adjutant General; Colonel Second Commandant J. Wright to be Colonel Commandant of the Chatham division, vice Lawrence; Lieut.-Colonel C. Menzies, to be Colonel Second Commandant, vice Wright; Captain and Brevet H. Mitchell, to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Menzies; First Lieutenant T. Lemon to be Captain, vice Mitchell; Second Lieutenant A. Butcher to be First Lieutenant, vice Lemon.

BANKRUPTS.—G. FRYER, grocer, Alfred-street, City-road. W. R. WOOD, dentist, Brighton. F. E. C. DE LA MARCOTELLE, merchant, Fenchurch-street. T. G. THORN, builder, Southampton. S. SOUTHEY, cabinet manufacturer, South-street, Finsbury-market. H. WHITTAKER, silk throwster, Macclesfield, Cheshire. W. WEIR, iron merchant, Carlisle, Cumberland. T. BIGGS, woollen-draper, Bath. T. GRIFFITHS, tailor, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire. W. BOND, publican, Liverpool. J. A. FORREST, glass merchant, Liverpool.

Tuesday, July 16.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, July 10.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Lucy Maria Kerr to be one of the Maids of Honour in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of the Hon. Harriet Lister.

COMMISSIONS.—Royal Cornwall and Devon Miners' Militia: Capt. H. Willyams to be Major, vice Alston; C. B. G. Sawle to be Captain, vice Willyams; C. Rashleigh to be Captain; J. N. V. Willyams to be First Lieutenant.

WHITEHALL, July 11.—The Lord Chancellor has appointed William Freeman, of Cheltenham, in the county of Gloucester, Gent., to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.—J. PARKIN, Whorlton, Durham, innkeeper.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—E. SWIFT, Chingford, Essex, miller.

BANKRUPTS.—W. B. SMITH, Sudbury, Suffolk, surgeon. S. HAMMOND, jun., Upminster, Essex, market-gardener. R. BANISTER, Portsea, Hants, draper. E. SYLVESTER, Agars-field, St. Pancras-road, contractor. J. G. WILSON, Standard-factory, Wharf-road, City-road, engineer. T. PEARSE, Bermondsey street, Southwark, tripeman. B. KASNER, Old Cavendish-street, Cavendish-square, jeweller. T. W. GREEN, Leeds, bookseller. H. WILLIAMS, Farringdon, Berks, grocer. W. H. WILLIAMS, Martock, Somersetshire, linen-draper. T. L. GORDON, Exeter, cabinet-maker. J. L. LORAINE, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, wine-merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.—W. FIMESTER, Glasgow, mason.

BIRTHS.

On the 12th inst., Grosvenor square, the Countess of Home, of a daughter.——On the 15th inst., in Lowndes-street, Belgrave-square, the wife of Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., M.P., of a son.——On the 14th inst., at 38, Albemarle-street, Mrs. Welborne, of a son.——On Sunda the 14th inst., at Sandleford Lodge, Berks, the lady of Thomas Cooper Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday, the 16th inst., at St. Faith's Church, Arthur, son of the late Rev. Stephen Woodgate, M.A. vicar of Pembury, Kent, and nephew of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge, to Grace Maria, fourth daughter of Hugh Kennedy, Esq., of Cultra, county of Down, Ireland.——On the 10th inst., in St. Peter's Church, Dublin, John Henry Keane, Esq., to Laura, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Richard Keatinge, Judge of the Prerogative Court in Ireland.——On Monday, the 15th inst., in Guernsey, Patrick Leonard Macdougall, to Louisa Augusta, daughter of Major-General William F. P. Napier.

DEATHS.

At Bishop Wearmouth, on the 8th inst., William Hunter Burne, Esq., near forty years Captain of the Durham Militia. Few men have decended to the grave more beloved and regretted.——At North Villa, Regent's-park, on the 15th inst., Mary Anne, daughter of Colonel W. Miles, aged one year and six months.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Seven o'clock on Thursday Evening.

BAALBEC.—Just opened, at the PANORAMA, LEICESTER-SQUARE, a View of the splendid Ruins of the Temples of Baalbec, supposed to be a Treasure-City of King Solomon, and considered one of the Wonders of the World. The View embraces the Temple of the Sun, the Lesser Temple, and the other interesting relics of this extraordinary City; together with Mount Lebanon and Ante Lebanus. The Views of Hong Kong and Baden Baden, recently visited, and highly approved of by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, are now open.

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS of the EQUESTRIAN WONDER at ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, every Evening. Proprietor & Manager, Mr. W. BATTY. 8th Week of the CHINESE FEAST OF LANTERNS, and SPLENDID TRIUMPHS of ENGLAND'S ARMY and NAVY in CHINA—CONQUEST of AMOY. NEW SCENES in the CIRCLE. PAGEANT and CAVALCADE of the FLITCH of BACON; and, on account of its great attraction, THE GREAT STEEPLE-CHASE; or, ENGLAND'S HARVEST HOME.—Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. O. Broadfoot. Box-office open from Eleven till Five. Lessons in the Art of Riding given daily by Mr. R. Smith.

TO the LADIES.—Madame TUSSAUD'S NATIONAL GROUP, in honour of her Majesty and the illustrious Wellington.—The Queen and Prince Albert are supposed to be offering to the hero the honours he so well deserves, surrounded by Sovereigns in amity with England, supported by the great characters of the day, in splendid costumes, consisting of eighteen figures.—"This exhibition, in its present state, is one of the very best sights in the metropolis, and abounds with such a variety of objects that it is a matter of surprise how so many things could have been collected together."—Times. Admittance, 1s.; Napoleon Rooms, 6d. Open from Eleven in the morning till Ten at night. Concert at Eight.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—IMPORTANT SCIENTIFIC NOVELTY.—Dr. POTT'S PNEUMATIC mode of forming SUBMARINE FOUNDATIONS in DEEP WATER, explained in a Lecture by Dr. Ryan, on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, at Four o'clock, with the VARIOUS INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS. On the EVENINGS of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, POPULAR LECTURES are delivered by Dr. RYAN, and on TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, by Professor BACHHOFFNER. The Daily Lectures are constantly varied. LONGBOTTOM'S PHYSIOSCOPE and OPAQUE MICROSCOPE. ARMSTRONG'S HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE. DIVING BELL and DIVER. NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS, &c., &c. The Music is conducted by T. Wallis, Mus Doc.—Admission, One Shilling. Schools, Half-price.

LADIES! LADIES!! LADIES!!!

PATTERNS for EMBROIDERING HERALDRY in NEEDLE-WORK.—MESSRS. HARRISON and SONS, respectfully inform the Nobility and Gentry that they emblazon on Vellum in Gold, or upon Checked Paper, for working therefrom. Coats of Arms at 7s. each; Coronets, Crests, &c., at 3s. 6d each; 4 inches square, 400 stitches to an inch, warranted to be correctly executed from written description, Books, Plates, or Seals. N.B. Heraldic Banners, Shields, &c., at Messrs. Harrison and Sons, Genealogists, and Professors of Heraldry, 23, Great Portland-street, Portland-place.

HOBY'S IMPERIAL BLACKING is entirely free from any unpleasent smell, gives a lasting polish, equal to patent leather, causing boots and shoes to be much more durable and soft, and alleviating the pain arising from corns and tender feet. Sold wholesale in bottles, at 1s., 1s. 6d, and paste at 6d.; in London, 48, St. James'-street; Edinburgh, Duncan and Co., 59, Princes-street; Dublin, Hodges and Son, 16, Westmoreland-street.

LOAN.—MONEY amounting to 89,450 FLORINS will be distributed on the 1st of August, in the ROYAL BADEN LOAN, to be drawn at Carlsruhe, guaranteed by the Government. There are Prizes of 35,000, 10,000, 5000, 3000, &c., the lowest 65, and will be paid in British money. A few Tickets, 10s. each, 11 for £5, 23 for £10, with Prospectus, may be had (on immediate application) of Messrs. A. J. Straus and Co., Bankers and Receivers General, Frankfort, or by remitting a post-office order to their office, 26, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London. Government Lists of the drawing will be sent to each purchaser.—Office hours from 12 to 3.

POLKA MATINEES, 16, Manchester-square.—Mrs. JAMES RAE has the honour of announcing to her patrons and friends that she has REMOVED from 50a Berners-street, to 16, Manchester-square. Mrs. Rae's Réunions for the exclusive practice of the Polka and Valse, being sanctioned and honoured with the greatest success, will be continued every Friday morning, from Two till Five o'clock. Mrs. James Rae's Academy for Dancing and Exercises (so many years established under the most distinguished patronage), and hitherto held at the Hanover-square Rooms, will in future be continued at her residence, where terms and particulars may be ascertained. Private lessons daily also families attended at home.

LADIES' GOLD CHAINS, London-made.—For facility of reference the weight is given by comparison with sovereigns; the quality of the gold is warranted equal to any that is worked into articles of this description.

	Length, inches.	Weight, sovereigns.	Simple chains.	With stars on links.	Fancy patterns.
A Neck Chain	45	3	£4 4 0	£5 5 0	£5 15 6
Ditto	45	4	5 5 0	6 6 0	6 16 6
Ditto	45	5	6 6 0	7 7 0	7 17 6
Ditto	45	6	7 7 0	8 8 0	8 18 6

Drawings of the various patterns kept for the purpose of sending by post to any part of the country.—T. COX SAVORY, Goldsmith, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

LOSS OF TEETH SUPPLIED, without Springs, Clasps, or Wires; Loose Teeth Fastened; and Filling Decayed Teeth with Mineral Marmoratum.—Mons. LE DRAY and SON, SURGEON DENTISTS, 42, Berners-street, Oxford-street, continue to restore Decayed Teeth with their celebrated Mineral Marmoratum, applied without pain, heat, or pressure, preventing and curing the Toothache, and rendering the operation of extraction unnecessary. They also Fasten Loose Teeth, whether arising from age, neglect, the use of calomel, or disease of the gums. Incorrodible Artificial or Natural Teeth, of surpassing beauty, to match in colour and shape those left in the mouth, fixed, from one to a complete set, without extracting the roots, or giving any pain, at the following charges:—A single tooth, 10s; a set, £5 5s. Arranged on the most approved principles, and restoring perfect articulation and mastication. At home from Ten till Six. N.B.—Removed from 60, Newman-street, to 42, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

THE APPROACHING CLOSE OF THE SEASON.—EXTRAORDINARILY CHEAP SILKS, BAREGES, TARLATAN and FOULARD DRESSES, &c.—SEWELL and Co. beg to acknowledge the very liberal patronage they have experienced during the season, and to apprise the Nobility and Gentry leaving town that they have made a great REDUCTION in the PRICE of all their light and fancy SUMMER STOCK. Checked, striped, and broché silks at nearly one-third the usual price; French barèges, all wool, at 1s. and 1s. 4d. per yard; several hundred pieces of printed muslin, at 8s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. the full dress; a splendid assortment of white and coloured flounced and tucked dresses, from 7s. 6d. to 19s. 6d.; 200 silk flounced dresses, very cheap; several boxes of choice barège shawls, 12s. 18s. and 23s. each; kid gloves (slightly soiled) 7s. 6d. the dozen; French ribbons, 6½d.; with a great variety of fancy lace and muslin embroidery, white muslin and silk mantelets, with upwards of 300 very splendid cachmere and French de laines, at 11s. 9d. the full dress.—Compton House, Frith-street and Compton-street, Soho-square, London.

TWENTY YEARS LOSS of HAIR, and WONDERFUL RESTORATION.—"Church-street, Whitby, October 19, 1841.—Gentlemen,—Of the last supply of OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA, every bottle was sold immediately on receipt, and I have many more bespoke, only waiting for a further supply, which I hope you will send without the least delay. Orders have poured in more than ever since the powerful effects of the Balm have been so decisively demonstrated in the cases of several credible and respectable inhabitants of the town. One instance, among others which have attracted particular attention, is the case of a gentleman who had had little or no hair for twenty years; he had tried numerous preparations in vain, and ultimately had his head shaved and wore a wig. At my recommendation he tried the Balm; and, after using it according to the directions, for a short time, the young hair appeared, and he has now as fine a head of hair as any person in Whitby. Yours, &c., John Kilvington.—To Messrs. Kennaby, Brothers, 10, Westmoreland-buildings, Aldersgate-street, London."—OLDRIDGE'S BALM prevents the hair turning grey, and the first application causes it to curl beautifully, frees it from scurf, and stops it from falling off.—Price 3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. per bottle.—Ask for Oldridge's Balm of Columbia, 1, Wellington-street, Strand.

INTERESTING TO LADIES.

To Messrs. Rowland and Son, 20, Hatton-garden, London.

Percy-place, Landport, Portsmouth, April 4th, 1844

Gentlemen,—I think it but an act of justice to inform you of the benefit I have derived from the use of your admirable Macassar Oil. About six months ago I found my hair getting daily more weak and thin, and much discoloured from a practice I had adopted of wetting it continually; fearing that I should lose it entirely, and hearing of the efficacy of your Macassar Oil, I have for some time past constantly used it, and the result is, that my hair is now perfectly restored and much improved in appearance and colour, having become thick, dark, and glossy; it also curls freely without the use of paper, which it never did before. To all my friends I have warmly recommended your Macassar Oil as an excellent restorative and preservative for the hair. As I have an objection to see my name in print, I beg you will not publish it; but you are at liberty to show this letter, or make any other use you please of it, and refer applicants to me, if necessary, in proof of the efficacy of your Macassar Oil.

Your obedient servant, * * * * * * * * * *

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL preserves and reproduces the Hair; prevents it from falling off or turning Grey; changes Grey Hair to its Original Colour; frees it from Scurf and Dandriff, and makes it beautifully soft and curly.

Ask for "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL." All others are Fraudulent Counterfeits.

MARINERS' and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Established for Insurances on the Lives of Mariners, whether of the Royal or Mercantile Navy, Members of the Coast Guard, Fishermen or Boatmen, Military Men and Civilians proceeding to any part of the Globe, as also individuals of every class in society, resident on shore, are Insured.—Empowered by Act of Parliament.

TRUSTEES.

Admiral Sir Philip Henderson Durham, G.C.B.
Joseph Somes, Esq.
Vice-Admiral Sir William Hall Gage, G.C.B

DIRECTORS.

The Right Hon. Captain Lord Viscount Ingestre, R.N., C.B., M.P.
Capt. Thomas Dickinson, R.N.
Joseph Bishop, Esq.
George Lee, Esq.
George Mann, Esq.
Sir George Rich.
John Warrick, Esq.
Edmund Turner Watts, Esq.
John Wills, Esq.

Auditors.—Donald McRae, Esq.; B. Fooks, Esq.
Bankers.—Bank of England.
Physician.—Sir James Eglintoun Anderson, M.D., M.R.I.A., 11, New Burlington-street.
Surgeon.—Charles Ilderton Croft, Esq., 22, Laurence Pountney-lane.
Solicitor.—John Hayward, Esq., 2, Adelaide-place, London-bridge, and Dartford, Kent.

The policies granted by this Company cover Voyages of every description and service in every part of the Globe. The Premiums for Life Policies, with permission to go any and everywhere without forfeiture, are lower than have ever hitherto been taken for such general risks.

Deferred Annuities to Mariners at very moderate Premiums.

The Premiums for all General Assurances are based upon a new adjusted Table of Mortality.

Ten per Cent. of the Profits applied in making provision for Destitute and Disabled Mariners.

JOHN DAWSON, Resident Manager.

Arthur-street East, London-bridge.

The Company is ready to receive application for Agencies from individuals of respectability, influence, and activity, resident in the principal sea-ports and market towns of the United Kingdom.

THE FOURTH VOLUME of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, by sending their Numbers to M. C. ROUND, General Bookbinder, 129, Fetter-lane, may have them Bound in the same Elegant Style, and uniform with the previous volumes of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, for Five Shillings.—N.B. Soiled or deficient numbers supplied at Sixpence per Copy.

Elegant pocket edition, price 1s.; by post, 1s. 6d.,

DR. CULVERWELL'S GUIDE to HEALTH and LONG LIFE; or, WHAT to EAT, DRINK, and AVOID.
Sherwood, 23, Paternoster-row; and the Author, 21, Arundel-street, Strand.

Second and concluding Series of

THE ECCLESIASTICAL ARCHITECTURE of ITALY, from the time of Constantine to the Fifteenth Century. With Text, by HENRY GALLY KNIGHT, Esq., M.P. A splendid Volume, imperial folio, containing Forty-one beautiful Plates, just published, price Five Guineas.
Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden.

Just Published in 2 vols., price £1 1s.,

A NEW GEOLOGICAL WORK by Dr. MANTELL, entitled THE MEDALS OF CREATION; or, First Lessons in Geology, and in the Study of Organic Remains; including Geological Excursions to the Isle of Sheppy, Brighton, Lewes, Tilgate Forest, Farringdon, Swindon, Calne, Bath, Bristol, Crich-hill, &c., illustrated by coloured plates, and several hundred beautiful woodcuts of Fossil Remains,
Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden

EVERY WEEK.

HUNT'S LONDON JOURNAL.—The last new Novel—the last new Play—the last new Book of Travels—the last new Poem—the last new Music. The best of the Old and the Newest of the New, in Literature, the Arts, and Science; with a fearless Commentary on Men and Things, and a faithful reflex of The Spirit of the Passing Hour. Sixteen quarto pages, price Three Halfpence. Part I. will be ready with the Magazines, price 7d.
Office, 10, Bolt-court, Fleet-street; where Advertisements are received.

MEMORANDA of MEN and THINGS.—Under this head the "ATLAS" contains articles on the topics of the day, the wonders of the week, and the follies of the hour, by some of the most popular and humorous authors. The "Atlas" also embraces Politics, Literature, the Arts, the Sciences, Music, and all the News of the Week, thus forming a Family Newspaper addressed more particularly to the intellectual classes of society. An edition compiled expressly for Indian readers is dispatched by the Overland Mail every month. The Price of the "Atlas" is Eightpence, that of the Indian edition is Tenpence.—6, Southampton-street, Strand.

Just published, price One Shilling,

THE GOOD POLITICIAN.—The object of the author is to convey Instruction and Comfort to the Cottage, to the dwelling of the Artizan, and to the Pupil in the School, by the means of Merit Rewarded, manifesting itself from any cause, with the view of introducing the blessed Kingdom of Righteousness, and Peace, and Joy in the Holy Ghost, by portraying the happy cottager under its blessed influence and exercise.—Each envelope contains six.—To the Visitor, and all who wish to do good, we would say, "Work while it is day."
Odell, 18, Princes-street, Cavendish-square, and all Booksellers.

Second Edition. Corrected, Improved, and Enlarged. Sixteen Pages.

THE KNITTER'S FRIEND, Illustrated, One Shilling, or Post-free for 16 labels, containing Sixty original Receipts in Knitting and Netting, for Anti-Macassars, Carriage Boots and Shoes, Lace, Fringe, Opera Caps, Shawl, Cardinal, &c.

Also, just out,

The BOOK of the BABY'S WARDROBE in KNITTING and NETTING, Sixpence, or Post-free Eightpence. Twenty Receipts for Boddice, Hoods, Shoes, Under-dress Gaiters, Mitts, &c.—J. Hope, 58, Queen street, Ramsgate.

MEMBERS of Clubs, Colleges, Athenæums, Literary and Mechanics' Institutions, in London, and the towns of England, Scotland, and Ireland, ask for LE COURRIER DE L'EUROPE. A French newspaper, printed during five years in London, and edited by M. VICTOR BOHAIN, formerly editor of "La Figaro," and Prefect of La Charente. In order to avoid the possible uncertainty of the extraordinary courier by which the Editor has received and published two Chapters of "Le Juif Errant" more than any other London paper, he has just purchased of M. Eugene Sue the copyright of his work for England; and having received two volumes in advance, will in future give, every Saturday, as much, at least, as will be published in Paris up to that day. LE COURRIER DE L'EUROPE contains in its weekly number the matter of an 8vo. volume, in politics, literature, romance, poetry, &c. &c. Price 6d., stamped for post. Subscriptions, 6s. 6d., received at the Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand; by Joseph Thomas, 1, Finch-lane, Cornhill; and all Newsmen.

FOR SCHOOLS AND PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.

WHITTAKER'S ELEMENTARY WORKS. HISTORY of the FOUNDATION of the EUROPEAN STATES, and FALL of the ROMAN EMPIRE. By Dr. W. C. TAYLOR. 12mo., 6s. 6d. cloth.

HISTORY of FRANCE and NORMANDY. By Dr. W. C. TAYLOR. 2nd edition, 12mo., 6s. bound.

WOODBRIDGE'S ATLAS; exhibiting, also, the Religions, Forms of Government, Degrees of Civilisation, Comparative Size of Towns, Rivers, and Mountains, and the Climates and Productions of the Earth. Royal 4to., 8s. half-bound.

WOODBRIDGE'S GEOGRAPHY; illustrative of the foregoing Atlas. With numerous engravings. 4th edition, 18mo., 3s. 6d. bound.

HISTORICAL EPITOME of the OLD and NEW TESTAMENTS. 4th edition, with engravings and maps. 12mo., 6s. bound.

PLATT'S LITERARY and SCIENTIFIC CLASS-BOOK; forming Reading Lessons for every day in the year. With questions and engravings. 12mo., 5s.

THOMPSON'S FIRST BOOK of ARITHMETIC; with 900 examples. 18mo., 1s. 6d.—A Key, price 1s.

AYRE'S YOUNG LADIES' ARITHMETIC. 18mo., 2s.

BEASLEY'S DICTATION SPELLING EXERCISES. 18mo., 2s.

DUNCAN'S ENGLISH EXPOSITOR; or, Explanatory Spelling-Book. 17th edition, 12mo., 1s. 6d.

BARCLAY'S SCHOOLMASTER'S REGISTER. 4to., 1s.

BARCLAY'S SCHOOL MISTRESS'S REGISTER. 4to., 1s.

*** An Explanatory Catalogue of Messrs. Whittaker and Co.'s school and elementary Books can be had, gratis, of any bookseller. Whittaker and Co., Ave Marie-lane.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.—Office for Patents of Inventions and Registrations of Designs, 14, Lincoln's Inn-fields.—The printed Instructions, gratis, and every information upon the subject of Protection for Inventions, either by Letters Patent or the Designs Act, may be had by applying personally, or by letter, pre-paid, to Mr. ALEX. PRINCE, at the Office, 14, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

REFORM your TAILORS' BILLS.—Fashionable DRESS COATS, 38s. and 47s. 6d.; frock coats, silk facings, 42s. and 50s.; new pattern summer trousers, 10s. 6d., or three pair for 30s.: splendid summer waistcoats, 7s., or three for 20s.; suit of livery, 63s.; ladies' elegant riding habits, 63s. and 84s.—DOUDNEY and SON, 49, Lombard-street (established 1784), celebrated for good and cheap boys' clothing.

MADDEN'S Registered PATENT KNIFE CLEANER meets with the most extensive and distinguished patronage, and is now established as an article of utility. Its cleanliness, simplicity, and efficacy, combined with the advantages of removing all the dirt and noise, the saving of time, and the preservation of the knives insure universal favour. MADDEN'S KNIFE CLEANER, price 15s., may be seen and tried at the office, 14, George street, Adelphi.

GOOD BLACK TEAS in ¼ Chests, or smaller quantities, at 3s. to 3s. 10d.; finer qualities, 4s., 4s. 4d., 4s. 8d.; Young Hyson, 3s.; Twankay, 3s. 8d., 4s.; Hyson and Gunpowder, 4s. 10d., 5s. 4d., 5s. 8d., 6s.; Roasted Coffee, 1s., 1s. 2d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 8d. Letters enclosing Post-office orders, or cash, punctually attended to. Messrs. W. WOOD and Co., original Commission Tea Company, 94, Cannon-street, City. Agents supplied.

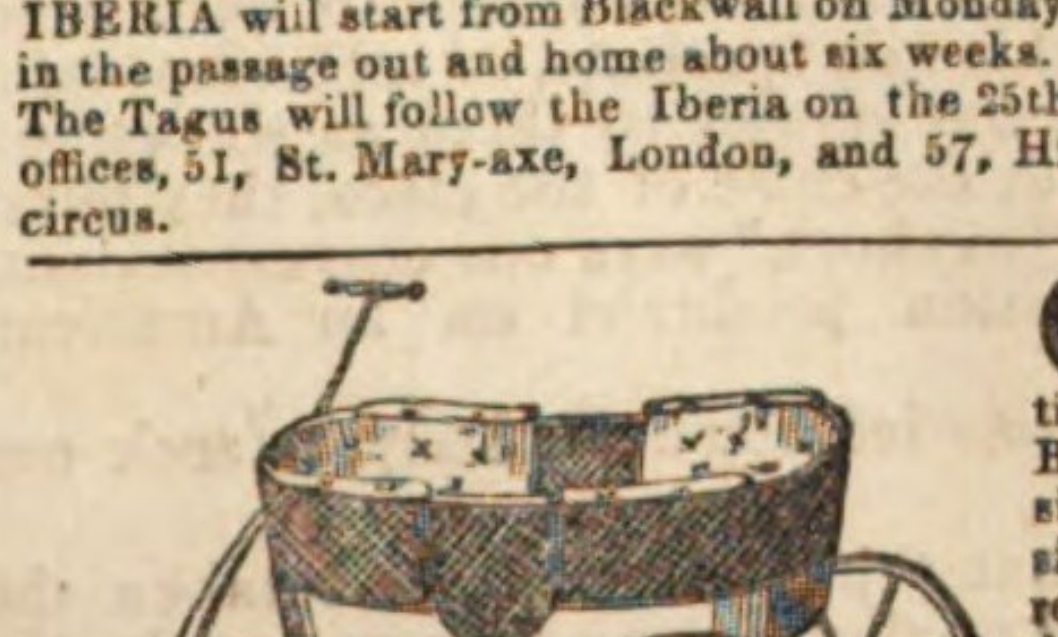
SYLPHIDE UMBRELLAS.—W. and J. SANGSTER beg to inform the public, that they have applied their Patent Improvement to Umbrellas of various kinds, which will be found to possess all the advantages of the Sylphide Parasol, 20,000 of which have been sold this season. W. and J. SANGSTER, Patentees, 140, Regent-street, and 94, Fleet-street.—N.B. No additional charge is made for Umbrellas with this improvement.

BAKER'S PHEASANTRY, Beaufort-street, King's-road, Chelsea.—By Special Appointment to the Queen and H.R.H. Prince Albert.—Gentlemen are respectfully informed that they can be supplied with any quantity of Pheasant Poults for stocking preserves by making an early application, also a great variety of useful and ornamental Water Fowl; Some Pure China Pigs, Large Horned Owls, &c., and at No. 3, Halfmoon-passage, Gracechurch street.

WHITE BRANDY, for Preserves and Home-made Wines.—We are supplying this exceedingly pure spirit, of the highest legal strength, by the single Gallon or upwards, at the low rate of 16s. per Imperial Gallon. Our IMPROVED BRITISH COGNAC, and the LIQUEUR GINGER BRANDY, both of which are likewise in great request, continue at 18s., as heretofore.—Beware of assumed agencies, and order by post, direct from the Proprietors, Henry Brett and Co., Old Furnival's-inn, Holborn-bars.

SILVER, and IMITATIONS of SILVER PLATE.—The PARISIAN SILVER DETERGENT (1s. 6d. per bottle) gives a rich and lasting lustre and polish to silver plate and its imitations: it at once removes all stains, and renders the imitations of silver equal to real silver in appearance. In all the operations of plate cleaning and polishing, it saves much trouble and expense. Sold by UPTON and Co., 33, George-street, Hanover-square; and 66, Basinghall-street, City.—N.B. Gold Detergent, 2s. 6d. per bottle; Lacquer and Bronze, 1s. 6d. each; lamp, 1s. 4d. The trade supplied.

INTERESTING and CLASSICAL EXCURSION.—A six weeks' Tour by steam to Athens, Smyrna, and Constantinople, calling at Gibraltar and Malta, with the option of visiting en route Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's well known splendid steam ship IBERIA will start from Blackwall on Monday, August 5, for the above ports. Time occupied in the passage out and home about six weeks. Very superior accommodation for passengers. The Tagus will follow the Iberia on the 25th August. For terms apply at the Company's offices, 51, St. Mary-axe, London, and 57, High-street, Southampton; also at 33, Regent-circus.



CHILDREN and INVALIDS.—To be Disposed of, an immense collection of Children's Chaises, Vis-a-vis, Phaetons Barouches, Waggons, of various designs and sizes, &c., from the cheapest to the most expensive builds, Second hand as well as New, at very reduced prices. Also all the out-of-door and in-door Invalid Wheel-chairs, constructed especially for the comfort of Invalids. On SALE or HIRE, Self-acting Wheel-chairs, by which any degree of exercise for the arms may be obtained. Long Bed or Spinal Carriages for the very debilitated. Any of the above can be had with hoods of macintosh, leather, or canvas, to let up and down.
INGRAM'S MANUFACTORY, 29, City-road, Finsbury-square.

A LADY accustomed to Tuition, wishes to re-engage herself as GOVERNESS in a Gentleman's Family.—Address, Mr. Flintoff, Bookseller, Plymouth.

EXCELLENT TEAS of their kinds, in 6lb. bags and 12lb. chests, at 4s. 6d., 4s. 2d., 3s. 10d., 3s. 4d., and 2s. 10d. per lb.; Young Hyson, 3s.; Small Bright Gunpowder, 4s. 10d. By sending to the East India Tea Company's Offices, No. 9, Great St. Helen's Church-yard, Bishopsgate, ready money purchasers will derive all the advantages they have a right to expect from the importers.

CHASTON'S PATENT INDIA RUBBER ELASTIC CORN PLAISTERS are generally admitted to be the most unique and best to eradicate either Hard or Soft CORNS. From their elastic quality, they can be worn with perfect ease, however tight the boot or shoe fits the foot. Invented and sold by B. CHASTON, Chemist, Watton, Norfolk. N.B.—On receipt of thirteen postage stamps (free), a box will be forwarded (also free) to any part of the Kingdom.

SEWELL and CO.'s WAVERLEY CHINTZ.—This novel and peculiar furniture print is just introduced, and offered at 9½d. a yard. It will be found suited to all purposes, and fast in colours. Sewell and Co. beg also to call attention to a large importation of magnificent French Carpets, considerably below value: they are in sizes well adapted for ladies' rooms. Families purchasing before leaving town will find some very cheap lots of Irish Cloths, Damask Table Linen, Sheetings, &c., Brussels Carpets, and Washing Damasks.—Compton House, Frith street and Compton street, Soho square.

DENTAL SURGERY.—32, Haymarket, St. James's.—Messrs. MOSELY, Surgeon-Dentist, by appointment to his Majesty the King of Hanover, may be consulted daily, as usual, 32, Haymarket. Their TERREOUS ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs or wires, fastening the adjoining teeth, and guaranteed to retain their colour during the life of the patient. Teeth filled with gold, however large the cavity; loose teeth fastened without ligatures; children's teeth regulated, and every operation relating to dental surgery.

WATTS'S WRITING FLUID.—This beautiful Writing Fluid has for years been extensively used among bankers, merchants, &c. It flows freely, and does not corrode the metallic pen, and changes from blue to a permanent intense black. Purchasers should ask for "Watts's Writing Fluid"—Sold in bottles, 6d., 1s., and 3s., by all stationers; and Wholesale at the Manufactory, 12, Brooksby-street, Barnsbury-park, Islington. Also, Watts's permanent Blue, Red, and Black INKS, of surpassing brilliancy.

SILVER IMPLESITE, an EFFECTUAL SUCCEDANEUM for STOPPING TEETH.—This Preparation causes no pain or inconvenience; the application is so simple that any person can use it without the chance of failure; it arrests farther decay, and will remain firm for years. Price 2s.—Agents: Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Mr. Ripley, Nicholas-lane, City; can be sent free by post for 2s. 2d., on receipt of post-stamps to Mr. Ripley, or the Proprietor, J. Marder, Jun., Operative Chemist, Lyme, Dorset.

THE TOILET OF BEAUTY furnishes innumerable proofs of the high estimation in which GOWLAND'S LOTION is held by the most distinguished possessors of brilliant complexions. This elegant preparation comprehends the preservation of the complexion, both from the effects of cutaneous malady, and the operation of increased temperature, by refreshing its delicacy, and sustaining the brightest tints with which beauty is adorned.—"Robt. Shaw, London," is in white letters, on the Government Stamp, without which none is genuine. Prices, 2s. 9d., 5s. 6d., quarts, 8s. 6d. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.

GRAFFTEY'S POMPEIAN HAIR DYE, Price 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d., is warranted to change Hair to a permanent, natural, and beautiful Brown or Black, without staining the skin or injuring the hair. This liquid is in three preparations—1st, a Black; 2nd, a Dark; 3rd, a Lighter Brown.—Sold only at Grafftey's, 23, Warwick-street, Regent street, London; and can be obtained of any of his Agents, or direct by sending 1s. extra, in postage stamps. Also, GRAFFTEY'S DEPILATORY, the most certain and innocent preparation for removing superfluous hair. Price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. Be sure to order Grafftey's.

LOAN of the GRAND DUKE of BADEN of 5,000,000 florins, negotiated in the year 1841. The seventh distribution will take place at Carlsruhe, publicly and irrevocably, on the 1st August, 1844, when 400 gains will be obtained. One gain of 35,000 florins, 10,000, 5000, 3000, &c. The lowest gains being 65 florins each; and 12 florins are equal to £1 sterling. Price of a share, 10s.; eleven for £5; twenty-three for £10, &c.—For particulars and bonds of the above loans apply to Messrs. J. A. Schwarzschild, bankers, Frankfort-on-Maine; or, to save postage, all applications by letter can be addressed Mr. A. Schwarzschild, Plough-court, Lombard-street, London.

THE SOCIETY of DANCERS and TEACHERS of DANCING (Male and Female) of the United Kingdom.—It is earnestly requested that all in the profession immediately enrol their names as members, to assist in forming a fund for the relief of themselves (if required) in old age or distress. All donations will be gladly received at the Society's Bankers, Messrs. Coutts and Co., or by Mr. Beckett, Secretary.—Office, 32, Gerrard-street, Soho, where every information can be obtained. A Committe every Tuesday evening, Five o'clock, at the Office. No admission fee until after the 29th of September.

LIGHT SUMMER COATS.—Messrs. BURCH and LUCAS beg to inform gentlemen that they keep a large assortment of this most fashionable and agreeable SUMMER GARMENT ready made in Angolas, Cashmeretts, Tweeds, &c., of superior workmanship and taste; being made under the superintendence of the proprietors, they can warrant their being of better materials and lower price than any other respectable tailor's in London—viz., from 20s. to 42s. N.B. All garments of an inferior or slop description are excluded from this establishment. BURCH and LUCAS, Tailors, &c., 52, King William-street, London-bridge, established 1818.

WORN-OUT PLATE immediately RE-SILVERED.—COGAN and GILLO'S NOVARGENT, or Silver Solution, immediately re-silvers Plated Articles, and Plates German Silver, and all alloys of copper, by depositing a Coating of Pure Silver, and Preserves and Cleanses Plate and Plated Goods. It is used with less trouble than the ordinary process of cleansing, and is warranted not to contain Mercury or anything injurious, as it deposits nothing but Pure Silver. Sold by Messrs. BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London, at 1s. and 3s. the Bottle; and to be had of all the principal Chemists and Booksellers in the United Kingdom.—None are genuine, unless signed on the wrapper by L. D. Cogan and R. Gillo.

ESSENCE of the MOSS ROSE.—J. and E. ATKINSON, Perfumers, beg respectfully to recommend to the nobility and gentry this New Perfume, as much preferable to the Esprit de Rose, so long a favourite, but objected to by many as too pungent, and not so reviving as other perfumes; but the Essence of the Moss Rose differs from that extracted from the Chinese and other roses, being more delicate, fragrant, and permanent, and they confidently expect will become a favourite with the admirers of perfumes extracted from English flowers. Essence of Spring Flowers, and all others, of the finest quality.—Prepared by J. and E. Atkinson, Perfumers, 24, Old Bond-street, and sold, by appointment, by most Perfumers.

CAMELEON SILKS.—BAILEY and Co. respectfully solicit the attention of Families to a Manufacturer's Stock of Cameleon Silks:—

185 pieces of Figured Cameleon Gros-de-Naps, at 1s. 9½d. per yard.

207 pieces of very rich shots, fashionable colours, 2s. 4½d. the very best.

A large assortment of Polka Mantles, 25s., elegantly trimmed.

53 pieces of New Tarletane Muslins, fast colours, 4s. 11½d. full dress.

2184 yards of real Valenciennes Lace, 4½d. per yard.

A decided cheap lot of Irish Linens, particularly a few chests at 10d. per yard.
Bailey and Co., Albion House, 77, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

IMPORTANT to FAMILIES FURNISHING.—A considerable saving can be effected in the purchase of Furnishing Ironmongery, by visiting the PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS, 58, Baker-street, Portman-square, where may be inspected the most extensive STOCK of IRONMONGERY GOODS in the Kingdom, consisting of kitchen cooking utensils, German silver wares, drawing-room stoves, shower and vapour baths, ornamental iron work, garden implements, japanned water cans and toilette pails, best Sheffield plate, kitchen ranges, fenders and fire-irons, tea trays, ornamental wire-work, flower-stands, table cutlery, &c. Every article being marked in plain figures, at the lowest possible price, will fully convince purchasers at this establishment of the great advantage resulting from Cash payments, as the Proprietors warrant every article of the very best manufacture, at a saving of at least 30 per cent.—THORPE, FALLOWS, and CO., 58, Baker-street, Portman-square.—A liberal allowance to merchants and captains.

MIND COMPLAINTS or NERVOUSNESS.—Clergymen, Noblemen, and all who suffer from groundless fear, suspicion, inquietude, &c.; confusion, blushings, despondency, indecision, irresolution, headache, vertigo, loss of memory, delusion, inaptitude for society, study, or business; blood to the head, restlessness, wretchedness, thoughts of self injury, &c., can now not only be relieved, but tranquillised, made happy, and cured. The Rev. Dr. WILLIS MOSELY, late of Cambridge University, after enduring these sufferings fourteen years, discovered their causes, seat, and a perfect cure, and for twenty five years has had no relapse. By the same means he has cured numerous Clergymen, Gentleman, Noblemen, &c.; and of 10,000 applicants knows not twenty uncured who have followed his advice. Numerous testimonials can be seen, and references given. Most get well in six weeks.—Means of cure sent to all parts. Apply or write. At home from Eleven to Three.—9, Charlotte street, Bloomsbury.

COD LIVER OIL, a Safe and Certain CURE for GOUT, and RHEUMATISM, Scrofula, Skin Diseases, Ulcers, Consumption, and nearly every case of suffering humanity.—The above remedy is now just introduced in this country in its pure state. In every case yet tried it has produced instant relief, and, after a short time using it, a perfect cure; Prospectuses, containing a full account of this remedy, to be had of JONES and Co., 201, Strand, London. To protect purchasers against fraudulent and spurious imitations, the following important Caution must be strictly attended to:—Messrs. JONES and Co. having been appointed as the sole mercantile Agents for this remedy by the only manufacturer, an eminent chemist and practitioner, residing on the Continent, they beg to state that every bottle sent from their establishment will be contained in a wrapper, bearing a fac-simile of their signature, and that the outside wrapper will be further protected by the stamp and address, "JONES and Co., 201, Strand, London."

Wholesale Agents: Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; E. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard. Sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each.

LONG LIFE, HEALTH, AND HAPPINESS.—

CURE OF CONSUMPTIVE ASTHMA BY PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

I, ALEXANDER DOUGLAS, do hereby declare the good I have received from taking PARR'S LIFE PILLS. In the year 1840 I was afflicted with a most distressing Asthma, Cough, and Shortness of Breath, which reduced me to death's door, notwithstanding my spending nearly £200 in consulting the most eminent medical men in London and Edinburgh. My disease continued unabated, and I was, as a last resource, advised to try my native air of Dundee, which I did, and, at the same time, was recommended by a friend to take PARR'S LIFE PILLS. I commenced with them in the spring of 1843; experiencing relief, I persevered, and am now, in my 63rd year, perfectly cured, and in better health than I have been for many years. Having just arrived in London, I hasten to make my wonderful cure known to the proprietors; and to recommend something to the afflicted worthy of a fair trial, and no favour. I have recommended them to many of my friends, and they have all found relief.

July, 16, 1844, ALEXANDER DOUGLAS, Farmer.
Witness, to the above, ALEXANDER CUTHBERT, Stolswell-road, Dundee.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

In order to protect the public from imitations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" to be engraved on the Government Stamp, pasted round the sides of each box, in White Letters on a Red ground. Purchasers are also requested to observe that a fac-simile of the Proprietors' signature, "T. ROBERTS and Co., Crane-court, Fleet-street, London," is printed on the directions wrapped round each box—without which none are genuine.—Sold by all respectable Medicine Vendors.

QUITE A NEW DISCOVERY.

NO MORE SUFFERING FROM CORNS or BUNIONS.—AGENTS required all over England, Ireland and Scotland, for the sale of this PHILOSOPHICAL REMEDY, which immediately enables the greatest sufferer to walk with the most perfect ease and comfort. Sold in boxes, including stamp, at 1s. 1½d., by JONES and Co., LIGHTHOUSE, 201, Strand, London.

A box will be sent free to any address on receipt of fifteen postage stamps.

EAU de COLOGNE, 10s. per case of six, or 2s. singly, which, since its first preparation, in 1709, has maintained an undisturbed supremacy over all other distilled compounds, can be had genuine, as prepared from the original recipe, by application to H. BREIDENBACH, 88, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, and manufacturer at Cologne. This Eau de Cologne is no spurious imitation of Farina's, but the genuine article itself, and as such defies all competition.

SEA.—ONE or TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN who have a desire for the Sea, are required in a large first-class East Indiaman as MIDSHIPMEN, where they are treated as Gentlemen, mess with the officers, and live apart from the men. For amount of premium and other particulars apply to Edward West, Ship and Insurance Broker, 5, St. Benet's-place, Gracechurch-street, London. A VACANCY also for a SEA APPRENTICE.

TO ANGLERS.—Three Joint Bamboo Rods, 2s. each; Four Joint Best Hickory Rods for Punt Fishing, Brazed, Ringed, Winch Fittings, and Bag, 15s; Four Joint Hickory Fly Rods, from 7s. 6d.; Artificial Flies, 2s. per dozen; Best Gut Fishing Lines, 3d. per yard; Silk Fly Line, 1d. per yard.—Catalogue of prices may be had (gratis), on application, or by post, to E. ALLEN, Silver Trout, 198, Oxford-street, two doors from Orchard-street.

STOOPING of the SHOULDERS and CONTRACTION of the CHEST are effectually prevented and removed in Youth and Ladies and Gentlemen, by the occasional use of the PATENT ST. JAMES'S CHEST EXPANDER, which is light, simple, easily employed outwardly or invisibly, without uncomfortable constraint or impediment to exercise. Sent per post by Mr. A. BINYON, Wholesale Depôt, 40, Tavistock-street, Strand, London, or full particulars on receiving a postage stamp.

CUSTARDS WITHOUT TROUBLE.—ORRIDGE'S POWDER merely requires the addition of Boiling Milk to form a Custard of exquisite richness. It is less expensive, and far more wholesome, than the Custards as usually made. To secure the right article, be pleased to ask for the preparation made by Orridge, Chemist to the Queen, Deptford. Sold in boxes, 1s., 2s., and 5s. each, by Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; Batty and Co., Finsbury Pavement; and most Chemists and Italian Warehousemen.

WRITING, Languages, &c.—The WRITING of persons of all ages, if ever so bad, IMPROVED in EIGHT easy LESSONS. The pupils are taught quite privately, or met at their own residences. Bookkeeping for the counting-house, custom-house &c., mental arithmetic, and the reporters' short-hand guaranteed in twelve lessons. Separate rooms for ladies. Apply to Mr. Langmaid, at the old establishment for private tuition, (where there are professors for the French, German, and Italian languages, on the Hamiltonian system,) 122, Regent-street.

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are apprised that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEAS (Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street). They are packed in showy leaden canisters, from an ounce to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale; the license is only 11s. per annum, and many, during the last nineteen years, have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without 1s. let or loss. Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) as above.

WOOLLASTON'S PATENT GELATINE, for immediately making Jellies or Blanc-mange, being quickly dissolved in boiling water. It is of equal strength with the finest Russian Isinglass, and perfectly free from any unpleasant taste or smell, requiring less flavouring than any other preparation of Gelatine or Isinglass, being a perfectly pure, colourless, and soluble substance. For Jellies it will not be found necessary to use eggs, as passing through a flannel bag is sufficient. Invalids will find this a very nourishing and valuable restorative, from the great facility and readiness with which it is used, and not being liable to become sour so soon as isinglass.—Manufactured and Sold by Edward L. Woollaston, Dover; and retailed by all respectable Druggists, Grocers, and others, at 8s. per pound.

FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH.—Price 4s. 6d. Patronised by her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. Mr. THOMAS'S SUCCEDANEUM, for Stopping Decayed Teeth, however large the cavity. It is placed in the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and will remain firm in the tooth for many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, arresting the further progress of decay. All persons can use Mr. Thomas's Succedaneum themselves with ease, as full directions are enclosed.—Prepared only by Mr THOMAS, Surgeon-Dentist, 64, Berners-street, Oxford-street. Price 4s. 6d., and can be sent by post. Mr. THOMAS continues to supply the Loss of Teeth on his new system of Self-adhesion, without springs or wires. This method does not require the extraction of any teeth or roots, or any painful operation whatever. At home from Eleven till Four.

METCALFE'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—The Tooth Brush has the important advantage of searching thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth and cleaning them in the most effectual and extraordinary manner, and is famous for the hairs not coming loose, 1s. An improved Clothes Brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. Penetrating Hair Brushes, with the durable unbleached Russian bristle, which does not soften like common hair. Flesh Brushes, of improved graduated and powerful friction. Velvet Brushes, which act in the most surprising and successful manner. The genuine Smyrna Sponge, with its preserved valuable properties of absorption, vitality, and durability, by means of direct importations, dispensing with all intermediate parties, profits, and destructive bleaching, and securing the luxury of a genuine Smyrna Sponge.—Only at METCALFE'S sole establishment, 130 B, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street.—Caution: Beware of the words, "from Metcalfe's," adopted by some houses.

PRESERVES and CONFECTIONERY.—The superiority of BETTS'S PATENT BRANDY, for Preserves and Confectionery, is testified by the fact that it is preferred to any other spirit by the most extensive Wholesale Confectioners in the Metropolis; for fortifying Home-made Wines it is invaluable; as an ordinary Beverage it is congenial to the most delicate constitutions; and, as a Medical Stimulant, it is peculiarly adapted to persons of bilious or dyspeptic habits. Quantities of not less than Two Gallons, supplied at the Distillery, 7, Smithfield Bars, in Stone Jars, at 18s. per Gallon, exclusive of the price of the Jar; and in Glass Bottles, at 20s. per Gallon, Bottles and Case included.

Consumers of Brandy are respectfully informed that J. T. BETTS, Jun. and Co. will not be responsible for any Bottled Brandy that is not protected against fraudulent substitution, by the Patent Metallic Capsules, made of pure and solid metal, (not tin-foil,) embossed with the words "Betts's Patent Brandy, 7, Smithfield Bars," to which attention is especially directed.

TO LADIES.—ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, for the SKIN and COMPLEXION. This Royally Patronized and universally adopted Specific is composed chiefly of extracts from the most rare flowers and herbs of an eastern clime, and perfectly free from all mineral admixture. It exerts the most soothing, gentle, cooling, and purifying action on the skin; and most effectually dissipates all Redness, Tan, Pimples, Blotches, Spots, Freckles, and other Cutaneous Visitations. The radiant bloom it imparts to the Cheek, and the softness and delicacy it induces on the Hands, Arms and Neck, render it indispensable to every toilet. It affords immediate relief in cases of Sunburn, Stings of Insects, or incidental Inflammation. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

Caution.—Many Shopkeepers vend the most spurious trash under the title of "Genuine" Kalydor, containing mineral astringents utterly ruinous to the complexion, and by their repellant action endangering health. It is therefore imperative on purchasers to see that the words "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR" are on the Wrapper; and A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden, engraved (by Authority) on the Government Stamp affixed on each bottle. *** All others are Fraudulent Counterfeits!

SELF MEASUREMENT. Country residents will duly estimate the convenience of the following plan, by which they may secure a perfect fit. Orders executed with dispatch and exactness.

Directions for Coat.

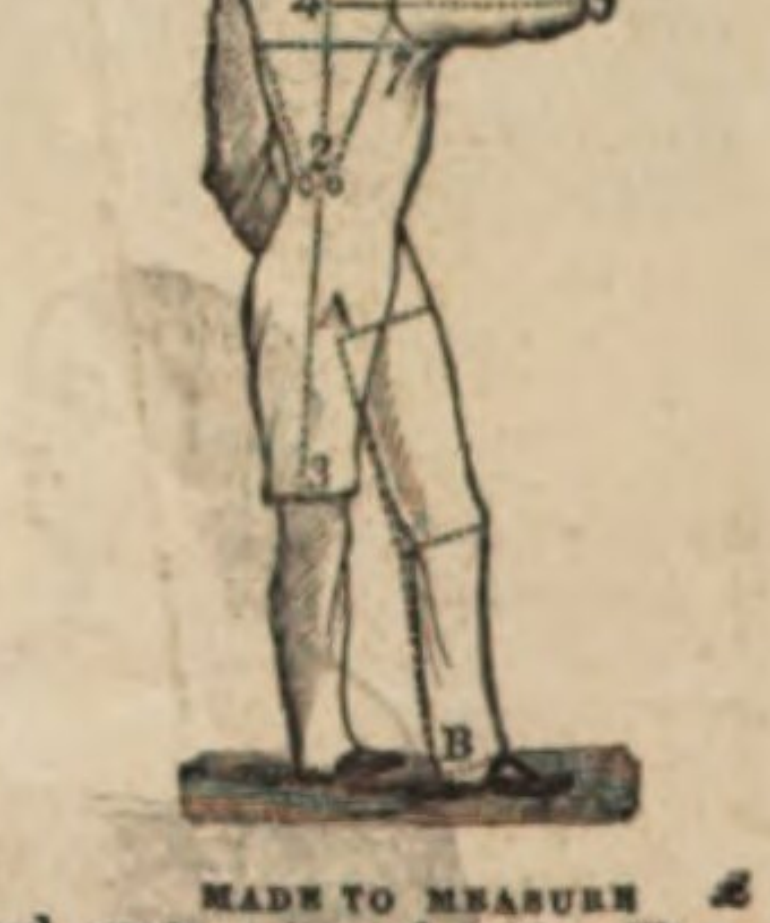
From 1 to 2 and on to 3 for full length; from 4 to 5 for elbow point, and to 6 for sleeve length; round the arm at 5, and wrist at 6; round the breast at 7, under the coat; and waist at 2, under the coat.

Vests.

From 1 over the shoulder to vest length in front, with Breast and Waist measure as instanced in coat measurement.

Trousers.

Full length from top at the hip to B; from A to B for length between the legs; round the waist, and round the bottom at B, as desired; giving ½ inches will ensure a correct fit.



READY-MADE.	£	s	d
Tweed Taglionas ....from	0	8	6
Ditto, superior quality, with silk collars, cuffs, and facings..........	0	16	0
Cashmerette coats in a variety of shapes, handsomely trimmed....	1	0	0
An immense stock of Holland and jean blouses ....from	0	3	6
Splendid summer vests ......from	0	2	6
An endless variety of cashmere and Persian vests, splendid patterns 3s. to	8	6	
Washing satin vests, warranted....	0	6	0
Cloth trousers.............. from	0	9	0
Single milled does............from	0	11	6
A great variety of summer trousers .... from	0	7	0
Dress coats edged.......... from	1	0	0
Frock ditto......................	1	4	0

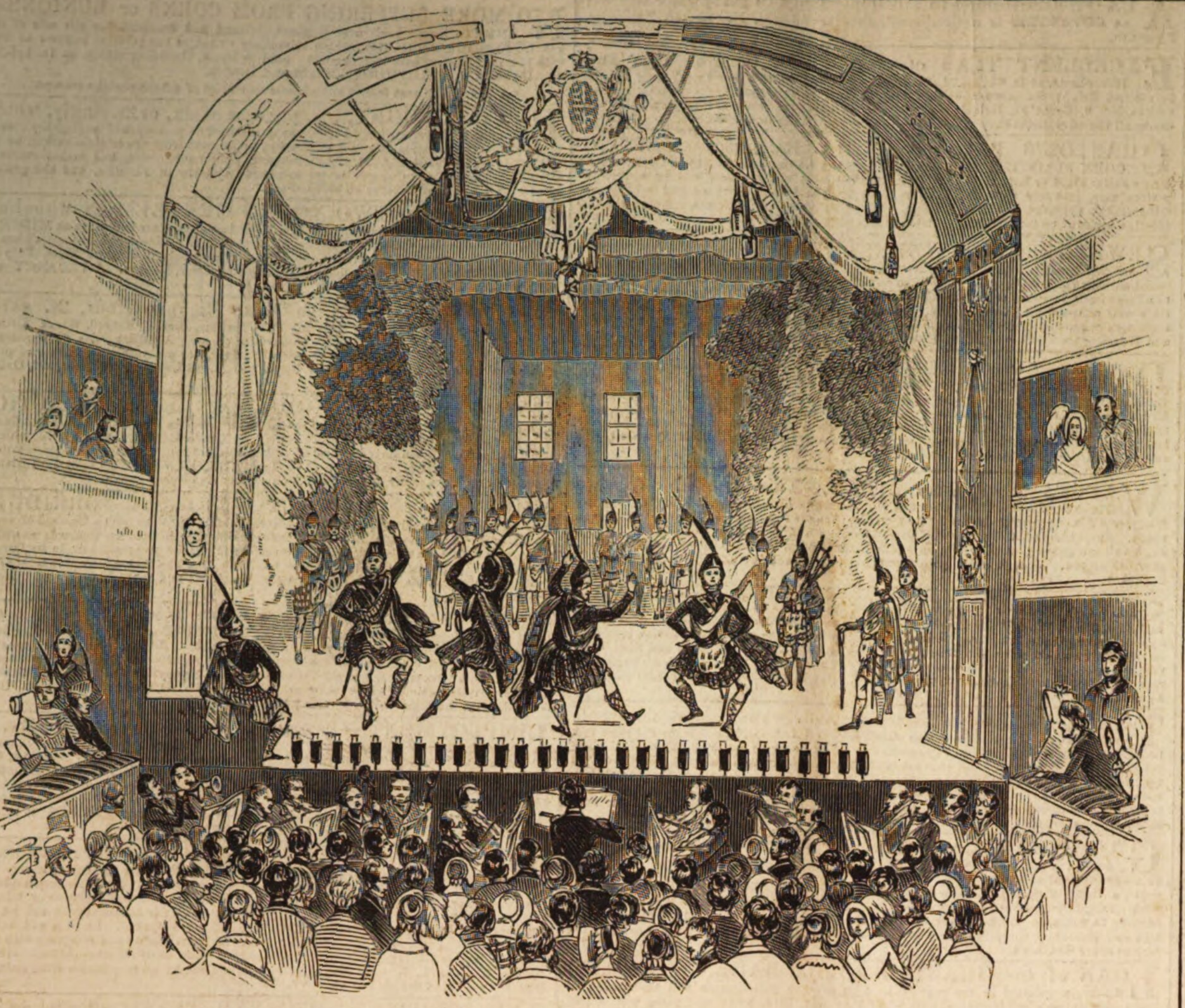
MADE TO MEASURE	£	s	d
Tweed coats, trimmed with silk, made in any shape, waterproofed .... from	0	18	0
Cashmere, fine Saxony, and other light summer materials, made in the first style of fashion....from	1	5	0
Figured quilting vests, 7s. each, or three for	1	0	0
Cashmere vests, in recherche patterns........................from	0	9	6
Summer trousers, in great variety of materials	0	16	0
Single milled Victoria, and plain doe trousers	0	17	6
Best quality West of England......	1	2	0
Dress coats...................from	1	12	0
Best manufactured.................	2	15	0
Mourning to any extent can be ha at five minutes' notice, at the lowing prices:—			
Men's suits, dress coat, vest, and trousers .... from	1	16	0
Boy's ditto, jacket, vest, and trousers .... from	0	18	0

Important.—Any article purchased, or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned.

Observe.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Woollen Drapers, Outfitters and General Warehousemen, 154, Minories, and 86, Aldgate, City, opposite the church.

Caution.—E. Moses and Son are obliged to guard the Public against imposition, having learned that the untradesman-like falsehood of being connected with them, or it's the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connexion whatever with any other Establishment; and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing, should call or send to 154, Minories, or 86, Aldgate, opposite the church, to prevent disappointment, &c.

N.B. No Business transacted at this Establishment from Friday at sunset until sunset on Saturday, when Business is resumed until twelve o'clock.



THE GREAT HIGHLAND BAGPIPE COMPETITION. AT THE THEATRE ROYAL, EDINBURGH.

TRIENNIAL COMPETITION OF PIPERS, EDINBURGH.

This very attractive contest of the best performers of the Ancient Music of the great Highland Bagpipe was held in the Theatre Royal, at Edinburgh, on the 10th instant. The doors were opened at twelve o'clock, noon, and in a few minutes every corner of the theatre was crowded to excess. The performances were strathspeys and sword-dances, by fourteen accomplished pipers. The effect of the national music on the audience was very marked; at one moment they were riveted by the plaintive lament, and next the strathspey, or reel, made hearts and heels as light as those of the agile inhabitants of the hill and dale. The scene during the performance of a reel by four Highlanders, is shown in our engraving. The judges named by the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland then retired to decide the prizes. In their absence, Donald MacInnes, from Lochaber, who gained the Prize Pipe at the last competition, performed a salute on the Prize Pipe to be then awarded. There were also favourite Scottish airs by the band, and national dances.

At five o'clock the judges returned, and proceeded to distribute the prizes, which were received by the fatigued competitors with evident feelings of pride. The president and judges were seated in the box nearest the right hand side of the stage; and, on a table near them, on the stage, were placed the prizes—a bagpipe, a sword, horn, &c. The general effect of the kilted men in their particoloured costumes, was extremely picturesque. The Prize Pipe and other prizes having thus been distributed, the affair concluded with a spirited dance. The spectators were admitted by tickets, the proceeds from the sale of which, were divided among the pipers, dancers, and competitors for dress.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

A greater instance of versatility never appeared than in the persons of Grisi and Lablache. Who that has only seen the *prima donna* in the arch *Rosina*, could form any notion of her great powers as a tragic actress in the parts of *Semiramide*, *Norma*, *Lucrezia*, *Lucia*, or *Anna Bolena*?—and it is hard again for those who have been convulsed by the drolleries and irresistible humour of *Don Geronimo*, *Leporello*, *Doctor Bartolo*, *Don Pasquale*, &c., to believe it is the identical Lablache who exhibits the awful fury of an incensed father, as *Elmiro*, the religious grandeur of *Moise*, or the tyrannical overbearing of the brutal *Harry*. Of Moriani's versatility we cannot say anything, not having seen him in a character opposed to his personation of deep and intense tragedy, in which he is truly affecting and powerful. No man can better express the tender abandonments of the soul to love, hope, or joy, than Moriani, while, on the other hand, frenzy and despair he can depict with equal truth, but with more thrilling energy. In the magnificent scene selected for our illustration, perhaps he was a little enfeebled in voice from previous over exertion, but his energetic action was still unfailing, which, joined to Lablache's *hauteur* and Grisi's earnest indignation, formed a tableau of dramatic beauty which we seldom, if ever, have seen equalled—certainly not excelled. The costumes of this scene cannot be too highly extolled for their splendour and accuracy—that of Lablache particularly made him stand forth as "bluff Harry" himself. What a pity that the termination of the season is nigh at hand, and that we cannot hear and see Donizetti's *chef-d'œuvres* again rendered still more perfect by a little more practice!

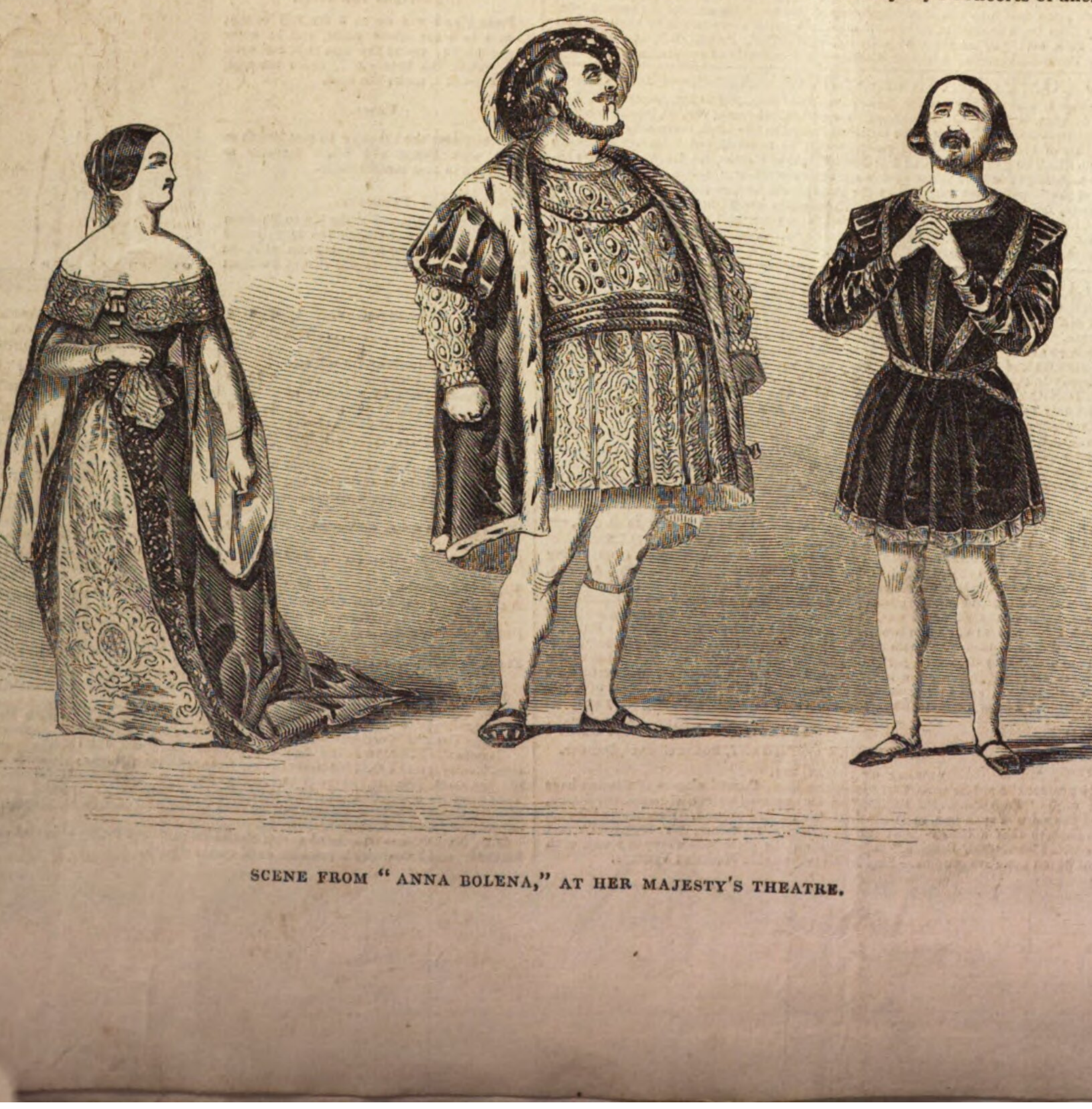
> But the swallows will take flight
> And the singing-birds will too—
> So we have nothing else to say
> But come again soon—do!

Theatricals in America.—Mr. Macready appeared at the Buffalo Theatre on the 25th ult., in *Hamlet*; and on the previous evening, Mr. Vandenhoff played the same character at the Albany Theatre. Brougham and Miss Nelson are in New York, where Ole Bull has just arrived. The Lyceum burlesque, "Open Sesame," has been received in New York with immense success.

Musical Movements.—At the termination of the opera season, the principal artistes, both vocal and instrumental, who have delighted the metropolis, will take provincial tours through the three kingdoms. The first *troupe* will consist of Grisi, Favanti, Mario, and F. Lablache: the second, of Persiani, Salvi, and Fornasari, under the direction of Puzzi. The third part will be principally instrumental, under the management of Sivori.

Taglioni.—This charming *danseuse* continues still to captivate the Parisians. She intends shortly to retire from public life after a novel manner. She will pay a farewell visit to every place where she has been received. This, it is calculated, will occupy about two years in the performance.

Herr Staudigl.—This distinguished *artiste* was one of the passengers on board the Earl of Liverpool, which sailed on Sunday evening last for Ostend. It is said that it is his intention to sing in French at the Academie Royale, Paris:—we hope not—the audience of that theatre are not likely to be pleased with his solid style of singing. He will return here next season. We understand he is engaged for the whole series of her Majesty's concerts of ancient music.



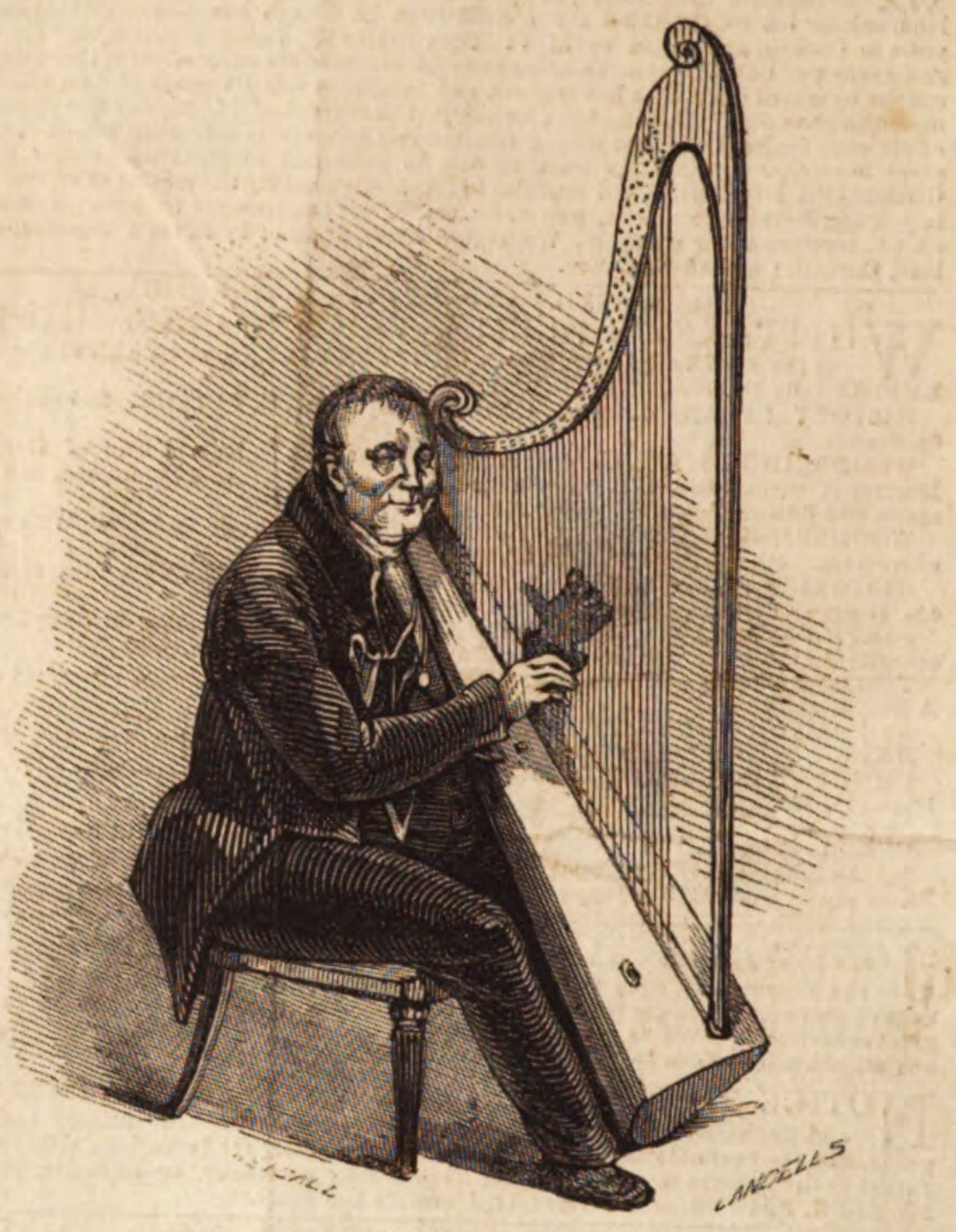
SCENE FROM "ANNA BOLENA," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

JULY.—SONNET.

Now is the time to see the glorious Sun
  At early dawn his chymistry begin—
To see him hang, on threads the dews have spun,
  Pearls, sapphires, rubies—and far up, within
The greeny clouds, a golden tissue weave,
Whose splendour drowsy-heads can ne'er believe!
A poet's fancy only can conceive
The gorgeous beauty of a summer's morn
At that sweet time when young Aurora's born
  To shed her smile on fields and groves and bow'rs,
And tell the rustling minstrels on each thorn
  To mix their music with the breath of flow'rs!
Oh! there's no time can give such pure delight,
As when the Day first flees th' embrace of Night. W.

ROBERTS, THE WELSH HARPER.

There is no country in the world where the motto of "*prisca gens mortatium*" is more assumed than in Wales: a man with a genealogy of two thousand years' standing, is only a "fellow of yesterday!" The good people of the principality are ready to assert that Adam was a Welshman; that the Garden of Eden was situate in the lovely Vale of Llangollen; that the Cambrian language was the vernacular of the terrestrial Paradise; and that their music, with their national instrument, boast of the highest antiquity on earth. Be that as it may, many of their own writers and historians do not agree with the general opinion of their countrymen, but, on the contrary, assert that they had their music and learning from Ireland. For instance, Giraldus Cambrensis distinctly states so. Caradoc affirms that the Welsh had the harp from Ireland (vide Wynne's "History of Wales," p. 159); and Vallancy (in "Collect. de rebus Hiber.," No.13, p. 36), gives the following philological reason for its importation from the *Insula Sacra*, or Holy Island, which its name *Erin* implied (vide O'Brien on the Round Towers of Ireland.) "The Irish *Teadhloin*, pronounced Tealoin or Telin," says the General, "is certainly the etymon of the Welsh *Teylin*, a harp—a word I can find no derivation of in that language; and, I think, proves from whence they borrowed both the instrument and its name." Still there is a great dissimilarity between the Irish and Welsh harps—the former being very inferior in size, and strung with wire; the latter in some instances as high as six feet, and strung with gut. We confess we prefer the tone of the Cambrian instrument to that of the Irish; there is less tinkling or jarring, and particularly in the hands of Mr. Roberts, who awakens all our best recollections of the bards of old by his admirable performance. Although totally deprived of sight, that loss of sense seems to have been amply atoned for in the amazing perfection of his musical hearing. He has gained the principal prizes at the Estefodd, and is decorated with a profusion of harps, medals, &c., the trophies of his triumphs. Her Majesty, when Princess Victoria, condescendingly hung one around his neck, and the Duke of Sussex conferred a similar honour upon him. He is considered the best harper in Wales.



MR. ROBERTS, THE WELSH HARPER.

CLASSICAL CONCERT.

On Monday evening last an instrumental concert under this title was given at the Hanover-square Rooms, and proved a delicious treat. The following is the scheme:—

Quartett (No. 74), Messrs. Sivori, Sainton, Hill, and Rousselot..	Haydn.
Posthumous Quartett, Messrs. Sainton, Sivori, Hill, and Rousselot..	Beethoven.
Trio in A, pianoforte, violin, and violoncello, Mr. Osborne, Signor Sivori, and M. Rousselot......................	Osborne.
Quartett, Messrs. Sivori, Sainton, Hill, and Rousselot....	Beethoven.

Haydn's quartett was deliciously performed, particularly the andante and last movement. Beethoven's wild and fanciful composition was executed in a most masterly manner; but, beautiful as it is, it is rather too long—six movements, and some of them of considerable length, are somewhat too much. The trio, by Osborne, is a very charming composition, replete with peculiar melody and science. It was very neatly performed by the author, a native of the Sister Isle, but who has chiefly resided at Paris for several years, where his reputation both as composer and performer is of the highest order. The last quartett, one from the Rousamousky set, was also magnificently executed. Altogether the concert was a most brilliant treat to amateur and professor. The performers were placed on a platform in the centre of the room, which had an imposing and pretty effect.

Mr. Macready at New York.—A correspondent assures us that Mr. Macready's performance of *Werner* at New York, has proved a great dramatic triumph: his audiences appear to have been almost paralyzed by the force of this fine specimen of melo-dramatic tragedy; the bye-play, especially, was viewed by them as something they had never seen before, and at the close of the piece, they burst forth into rampant enthusiasm: "in short," says our correspondent, "never shall I forget the sensation produced on an American audience by Macready's *Werner*."

Mr. Bunn.—This gentleman has left town for Italy, to seek out some novelties for next season.

Mr. Webster.—We learn that this gentleman has taken the Adelphi Theatre. He is an enterprizing manager to undertake the superintendence of three dramatic establishments at once, namely, the Haymarket, the Adelphi, and the Liverpool. We heartily wish him success, but there is an old saying, "Too many irons," &c.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, July 20, 1844.

THE ILLUSTRATED
LONDON NEWS.

ANDREW BEST ET LELOIR.SC.A PARIS.

No. 117, Vol. V.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1844. [Sixpence.

STEAMERS AND PIERS.

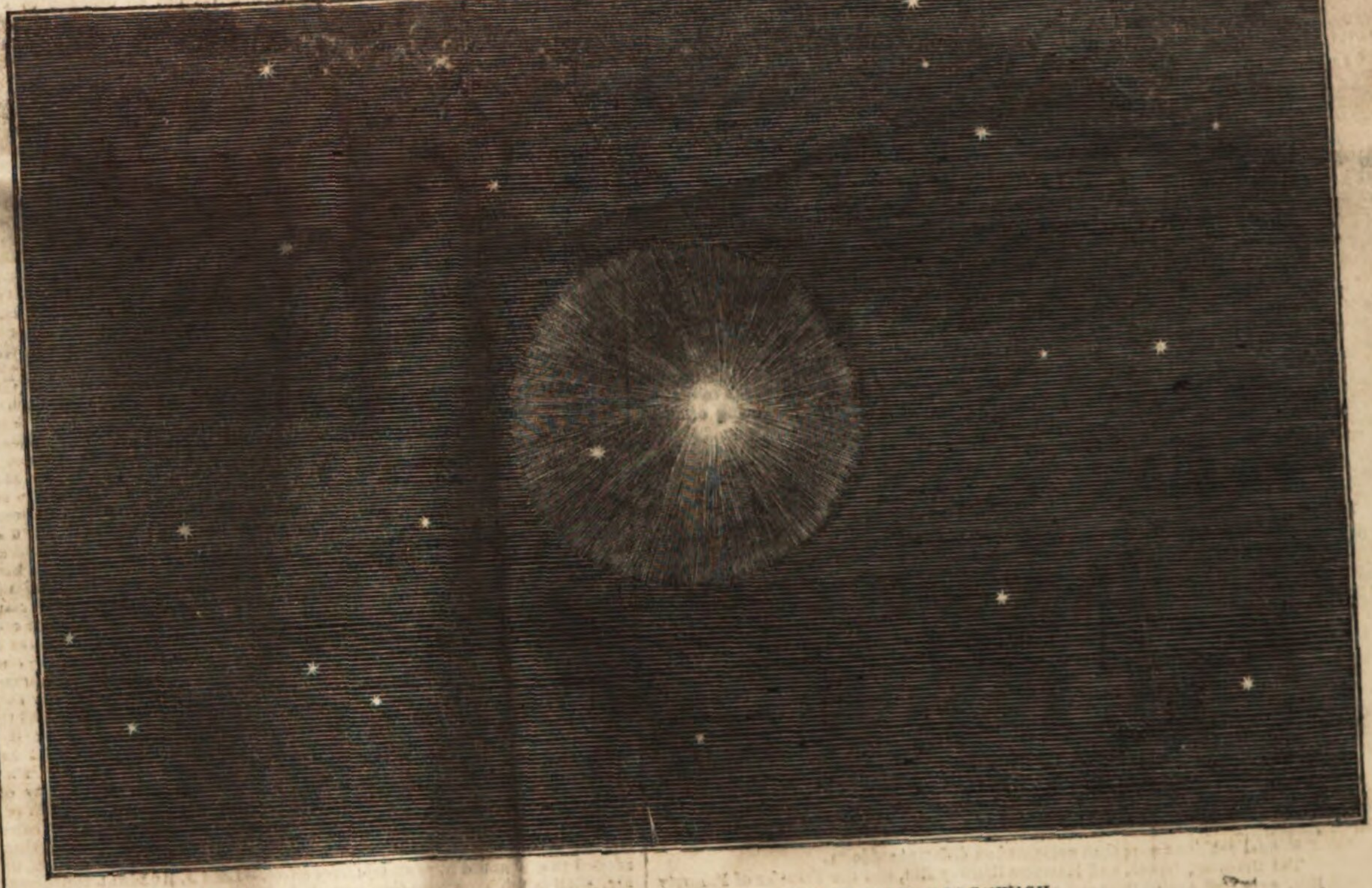
HUMAN reason, in its full pride' is often sternly rebuked by the fatality of human accident. The casualties of life, and the modes in which they occur, so often prove that our reason and foresight are made so little use of, that there seems but slender cause for arrogance, and much, very much, for humility. If reason, the power of thought and reflection, were given to man for any purpose, it surely was for that of preserving his life; yet the hunted herd that rushes blindly over the precipice is not more heedless of consequences than are vast numbers of human beings, who, having reason, seem deprived of the faculty of using it.

The public has been this week startled by the occurrence of one of those events which, happening, as they generally do, in the midst of some exciting cause that congregates numbers to one spot, none think danger possible, till some unforeseen, but not unlikely accident, converts a gay and laughing scene into one of shrieking and dismay—of a convulsive struggle with each other, and with the elements for life, terminated by the silence of death that closes over the victims, and the frantic grief of the survivors.

Such, or nearly such, was the scene that occurred at Blackfriars-bridge on Monday last.

There is a superstition connected with some of the rivers of Europe that the spirit of their waters requires each year a certain number of victims, and he seldom fails in receiving his tribute. It is a fanciful way of accounting for those casualties of which all rivers that flow past great cities are fertile. But there is, probably, no river in which so many human lives are annually lost as the Thames. This arises from the immense population on its banks—its large amount of water-borne traffic—and, added to this, a love of boating and regattas unknown to any other people, except, perhaps, the Venetians. Under such circumstances, it might be thought that the authorities would take some care of that part of the public that never take any of themselves. But the river is altogether destitute of a police to regulate the passenger traffic of its surface. Some order is enforced on the larger vessels that moor in the tiers, but the "silent highway" may be used as the providers of water conveyance choose; they may overcrowd their vessels from cupidity, or they may run down each other from carelessness—there is little or no check upon them. On land, where the number of loaded and crowded vehicles can at worst only cause a stoppage, there are street-keepers and constables to insist on order and careful driving, and carriages and omnibuses are limited in their burdens to the safety point. On the water, where a collision, or over-crowding, might be the death of hundreds, every master of a steamer appears to be a law unto himself; and the too natural desire to gain as much as possible, being stimulated by opposition, the consequence is what may be seen any fine Sunday or holiday at any of the landing-places, and what, to those who are in the slightest degree acquainted with the laws that govern floating bodies, and with what a mass of human beings will do in a moment of panic, is almost a melancholy sight. Forgetting that "ships are but boards, sailors are but men," and that, consequently, the former may be rotten and the latter careless or incapable, or both, people rush by hundreds into a boat that with half the number would be loaded to the verge of safety, and they steam away with a happy indifference which might be mistaken for courage, by a spectator who did not know that is is nothing more than utter ignorance of their own danger. The slightest accident to the vessel or her machinery, the least panic, would in such a crowd be fatal, for the greater mass in a moment of terror would lose all self-command, and the exertions of the few who could keep their presence of mind would be unavailing. What the result might be is terrible to contemplate.

We dwell on this total want of caution in the public themselves, in order more strongly to point out the necessity of some regulations for ensuring their safety. We are no advocates for the continual interference of the authorities with the affairs of daily life, according to the continental system, which does every man's business for him better than he could do it himself. But there is a mean in all things, and the total neglect we witness here is as blameable as the excess of supervision. In no respect is this neglect more apparent than in the state of the different piers and landing-places along the river. They are ricketty structures, made of old worn out coal barges, chained together, or connected by planking, which may or may not be trustworthy. The recent appalling accident seems to have arisen from the snapping of the timbers of one of these platforms, over-crowded with people, who were suffered to go upon it by a culpable neglect. The whole of the piers on the river are bad and faulty, and as unsightly in appearance as they are dangerous in use. Surely it would be easy to construct them so as to be at once safe and elegant, and without making them what they are at present—obstructions to the navigation of the river. Nothing can be better adapted to the formation of these piers than the suspension principle, so easily applied, and, when properly constructed, so safe, with the additional advantage of allowing a free tide-way beneath. The Cadogan-pier, at Chelsea, is an example of what might be done elsewhere. It is inconceivable that the Court of Conservancy, entrusted with the guardianship of the river against obstructions and encroachments, should have so long tolerated these crazy fabrics. To their neglect may be attributed the loss of seven or eight lives now, and more hereafter when the impression produced by this catastrophe shall have worn off. It has been stated that the Court was about to take some steps in the matter; it is even said that this pier was one of those about to be "presented" as unsafe. We hope the late event will quicken the pace of this body, seeing the fatal result of its dilatoriness. If they make a vigorous strike now, they will be seconded by public opinion, and the banks of the river may present landing places that will no longer be at once unsightly and unsafe, and on any public occasion or spectacle on the river, inviting the crowd to press upon them to betray them to a sudden death. Those who profit by the conveyance of passengers on the river should be compelled to consult the public safety a little more, even though it should cause their returns to be a little less.



THE NEW COMET. DRAWN AT THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.

ADDRESS TO THE COMET.

Cœlivagæ flammæ.

Art thou the same mysterious traveller,
That in our last bright circuit of the sun
Paid visit to our gaze,
And woke up mixt surprise—
Filling the many with an awful dread,
The few with deep delight?

Art thou the same return'd with reinforce
Of heav'nly ammunition—Light and Heat,
Which in thy last campaign
'Gainst other worlds was spent
Ere thou had'st meditated war on us?
Hast thou been back to where

The storehouse of the thunderbolt is kept,
And steep'd thy long hair in the lightning stream
That 'round it ever flows,
Keeping it prisoner there
Till the destroying angel lifts the sluice
To pour both on some world?

Or art though on a kindly mission sent?—
Or on thy own research a wand'ring orb
Curious to see in which
Of all the breathing stars
The happiest Eden was by folly lost?
If so—come not to us!

Thou'lt find no remnants of that blissful place
Where we imagine our first kindred dwelt—
Dreary and desolate
Is all around it now!—
Turn—turn away and give us not the fear
Of thy consuming touch!

W.

A beautiful comet has recently appeared in our northern heavens, but whether it be a new one—that is one that has preveviously escaped the observation of astronomers—can only be determined by further observations on its orbit. Since its first discovery in this country, it has passed Bootis Corona Borealis, and on the night of July 23d, when our drawing was made, it was not far from Bootis. Its daily change in R. A. = —4m. 30s.; ditto in N. E. D. = + 44m. In its course towards the sun, it is rapidly approaching the earth, a circumstance which has caused timid and visionary people some alarm. The fever of apprehension is not, however, so great as that which disturbed the Parisian population in 1773, when a similar phenomenon occurred. On that occasion, many persons are said to have died of fright; while numbers prepared for the worst by purchasing—what were offered at high premiums—places in paradise. To relieve the fear of such a catastrophe, we may inform the public of the result of some very curious and elaborate calculations made by Arago to show the extremely small probability of a contact between ourselves and any comet whatever. "Let us suppose," says that great man, "a comet, of which we only know that at its perihelion it is nearer the sun than we are, and that its diameter is one-fourth of that of the earth, the calculation of probabilities shows that of 281,000,000 of chances, there is only one unfavourable, there exists but one which can produce a collision between the two bodies. As for the *nebulosity*, in its most general dimensions, the unfavourable chances will be from ten to twenty in the same number of two hundred and eighty one millions. Admitting then, for a moment, that the comets which may strike the earth with their *nuclei*, would annihilate the whole human race, then the danger of death to each individual, resulting from the appearance of an *unknown* comet, would be exactly equal to the risk he would run if in an urn there was only one single white ball, of a total number of 281,000 000 balls, and that his condemnation to death would be the inevitable consequence of the white ball being produced at the first drawing."

The comet is of a bright white colour, with its tail turned from the earth. Stars of small magnitude are seen through its body. At present, it is only visible with a telescope; but in a few nights it is expected to be seen with the naked eye. Its luminosity is so intense that it has been easily detected during the bright sunsets of the past week.

We are indebted to the Astronomer Royal, for permitting our artist to make the drawing from which our cut is engraved.

S. S.

[COUNTRY EDITION.]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers are, of course, much occupied with the progress of the expedition against Morocco, but no news of consequence has transpired.

Accounts have been received from Algiers to the 16th by the Ville de Bordeaux steamer, which arrived at Marseilles on the 18th. At the time when she left Algiers it was not known that the Prince de Joinville, with his fleet, had left Oran for Tangiers. It was said in Algiers that Marshal Bugeaud intended to follow up his attacks upon the Moors by more decisive measures. It was also reported in Algiers, in opposition to the general opinion as to the Emperor of Morocco's pacific dispositions towards France, that after the affair of the 15th the Moors were supplied with of troops from Fez.

There has been another accident on the Versailles Railway (left bank), but fortunately it was not attended, like the last, with fatal consequences. At Meudon, a train coming from Versailles, was in the act of stopping, when it came in contact with another train which was standing at the station and ready to start. It is supposed the person in charge of the engine neglected to turn the steam off in time. The stoker, and another person, had legs fractured, and one or two others were slightly injured. It being the day of the Meudon *fête*, when a vast number of the Paris populace were assembled, the affair created great alarm.

The Chamber of Peers has adopted without any amendment the bill for authorising the construction of a railroad from Paris to the Belgian frontier, and to the British channel, and has also agreed to the bill for the railway from Paris to Rennes. The section from Paris to Amiens will be ready to receive the rails towards the end of the year.

In the Chamber of Deputies the Budget of Receipts was voted by a majority of 209 against 39. The Chamber also adopted an important amendment of M. Salvandy, who had proposed that the University tax, which produces annually about 1,600,000f., should cease to be levied after the 1st of January, 1845. Another amendment, equally important, moved by M. Garnier Pagès, was also carried with the approbation of the Minister of Finance. It was to the following effect:—

"The portion not yet issued of the loan of 450,000,000f., which the Minister of Finance has been authorised to negotiate with publicity and competition by the 35th article of the law of June 25, 1841, may be equally negotiated by him, for the entire or any portion, by means of a public subscription, of which the mode and conditions shall be fixed by Royal ordinance."

It appears that the French Government have not yet determined to negociate the loan of 300,000,000 francs which was authorised in 1842.

The *Toulonnais* of the 18th inst. contains the following list of the French vessels of war now concentrated on the African coast—The ships of the line Suffren, bearing the flag of Admiral de Joinville, Jemappes, and Triton; the frigate Belle Poule; the steam frigates Labrador, Asmodée, and Orénoque; the steam-corvettes Pluton, Gassendi, Veloce, and Cuvier; the steamers of lesser power Phare, Castor, Cocyte, Etna, Tartare, Euphrate, Sphinx, Chimère, Rubis, Var, and Gregois; and the lighters Aube, Provencale, and Perdrix.

The *Moniteur* publishes the returns of the manufacture and consumption of beet root sugar down to the close of June last; from which it appears that on the 1st of July there were 325 manufactories in operation, or 59 less than at the corresponding period of 1843. The entire quantity of sugar manufactured in 1844 was 28,104,523 kilogrammes, and that lying over since last year, 3,871,314, making in all 31,975,837 kilogrammes; the quantity sold for consumption was 28,993,218, leaving on hand at the end of June, 2,979,619 kilogrammes. The duties levied thereon amounted to 4,869,890 francs.

SPAIN.

Our accounts from Madrid state that the threatened expedition against Morocco was still in the contemplation of Ministers, but the well-informed portion of the public did not consider it as likely to proceed.

The late executions in Aragon had caused a very painful sensation in that capital. The province of Almeira had been likewise declared in a state of siege, in consequence of symptoms of disaffection manifested in different localities. Some other executions of an equally atrocious character had taken place at Caspe. The following account is given of it, in a letter from Caspe, dated the 9th instant:—"Yesterday morning," it says, "a detachment of twenty infantry and nine cavalry arrived here from Alcaniz. The three unhappy Carlists were removed from their dungeons and enjoined to confess, and at twelve o'clock they were shot. The judge opposed, by every legal means, so flagrant an injustice: but what can the tribunals do in presence of bayonets? One of the three sufferers, Pajares, died without confession, and Christian burial was denied to his remains."

M. Viluma was to resume the post of Ambassador in London, and Count de Colombi had been appointed Chargé d'Affaires in Brussels. A letter from Gibraltar, of the 5th, mentions that the steamer Vesuvius, which sailed on the 26th ult., from Mogadore, with Mr. Hay, Consul-General of England at Tangier, had returned to Gibraltar. The Consul was to proceed from Mogadore to the residence of the Emperor, and there was every reason to hope that his mission would be successful. According to that letter, the Moors of Fez had resolved to avenge their countrymen killed in the late encounters with the French, by setting fire to the quarter inhabited by the Israelites; but Sidi Mahomed, the son of the Emperor, had opposed their project.

The *Posdata* quotes a letter from Algesiras of the 12th, announcing that the French squadron reached that harbour on the morning of the 11th. The Prince de Joinville had immediately gone ashore, and had an interview with the General in command of the place. After his return on board the Suffren, a deputation of the authorities waited upon him to congratulate him on his arrival, and offer him the use of an apartment which the Ayuntamiento had fitted up for his reception. The Prince politely declined the offer, and even requested that no honours should be paid to him when he visited their town, which he purposed often doing during his stay in their harbour. The next day the Prince, dressed in plain clothes, landed with a number of officers of his staff, and rode out to examine the adjoining coast, on which he intended, the next morning, to effect a landing from the ships, to train his crews to that exercise.

HANOVER.

A letter from Hanover of the 16th inst. has the following:—"We were alarmed yesterday by a report that the town of Gelas was almost entirely burnt to the ground. To-day, however, we learn that there has been a great fire, which destroyed a church, with a celebrated organ, and ten houses. It is stated, that to the indefatigable and judicious exertions of the military in directing the fire-engines, may be ascribed the preservation of the remainder of the town, the wind being very stormy, and the roofs of the adjoining houses being often in great danger.

PORTUGAL.

We have letters from Lisbon to the 17th inst., but they are utterly destitute of political news. The financial difficulties of the Portuguese Government are on the increase. An attempt had been made to negociate a loan with the Lisbon bank, but it had failed. The consequence is, that Government is compelled to dishonour bills for very petty sums. Some have been protested for the sum of £120, others have been renewed at a very extravagant interest.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday.

The house met at four o'clock, when the royal assent was given to various bills.

Mr. E. James was called to the bar, and addressed their lordships against the Gaming Bill. When the learned gentleman concluded, Mr. Russell was called and examined, but as he declined to answer some questions put to him, he was told to withdraw, but not to leave the house. Ultimately it was resolved that the witness Russell be ordered to attend at the bar, and that in the meantime his evidence before the Select Committee and the house be printed. The witness was accordingly called in, and ordered to attend. He said—"I will obey your lordships."

Several petitions were then presented on different subjects.

The Brighton, Lewes, and Hastings Railway Bill, and the Transfer of Property Bill, were read a third time and passed.

The Art Union Bill went through committee, and some other bills being disposed of, the house adjourned at half-past seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday.

The house met at twelve o'clock.

Railway Resolutions.—Mr. Gladstone moved certain resolutions relating to the deposit of railway sections, plans, and bills, in the railway department of the Board of Trade, and to reports which may be made thereon. The right hon. gentleman said it was unnecessary to make any statement respecting them, as the resolutions were themselves sufficiently explanatory. He proposed, however, to omit the last resolution, as it related to subjects of which the house could have no knowledge. The resolutions having been agreed to, Mr. Gladstone said, it must be obvious that there were many subjects which came under the control of the Board of Trade which could not be made the subject of resolutions of that house; but it would be the duty of the Board of Trade to prepare some minutes, which would be laid before the house with as little delay as possible.

The report on the Metropolitan Buildings Bill was agreed to.

Joint Stock Companies Bill.—The house, on the motion of Mr. Gladstone, went into committee on the Joint Stock Companies Regulation and Registration Bill.—In answer to a question from Sir D. Norreys, Mr Gladstone stated that on bringing up the report he should introduce words to extend its provisions to Ireland. The clauses were disposed of, and the bill, with the amendments, ordered to be reported on Tuesday.

Mr. Ewart called the attention of the house to the expediency of a statement being made by the Government, respecting the disposal and the results of the outlay of public money voted for the purposes of education. The remarks of the hon. member, however, did not elicit any reply.

Mr. Milner Gibson then brought the subject of the incendiarism in Norfolk and Suffolk before the house; and after contending that the existence of the crime called for the earnest attention of the Government, moved an address to her Majesty for a commission to inquire into the subject.—Sir J. Graham opposed it, and said such discussions were only calculated to increase the evil.—After a long discussion the house divided. The numbers were—

For the motion..	41
Against it	130
Majority against the motion	—89

The house having resolved into a committee of supply, Mr. Wyse, on the vote for education (Ireland) having been proposed, moved an address to her Majesty, representing the importance of due provision being made for the University education of Ireland, and praying for an enlargement and improvement of existing arrangements, by opening the emoluments and honours of the Universities of Dublin to Roman Catholics as well as Protestants, or by such other means as her Majesty in her wisdom and benevolence may deem fit.—Sir R. Peel assured Mr. Wyse that the Government had taken the subject into consideration, and next session a measure would be submitted, the object of which would be to place the Roman Catholics on a level, as regarded academical education, with their Protestant fellow subjects.—With this explanation Mr. Wyse was satisfied, and the vote of £40,000 for the purpose of education in Ireland was then agreed to.—Mr. Plumptre gave his opinion that the Protestant population of Ireland would feel themselves deeply wounded by the increase of £25,000 a year in the grant. If he had any other opportunity he should divide the committee against the grant.—Lord Palmerston, and some other hon. members, expressed their satisfaction at the liberal tone assumed by Sir R. Peel on the subject. Subsequently the usual annual vote for Maynooth College was proposed. To this some opposition was manifested. On a division, the grant was agreed to by 87 to 30.—The house resumed.

Mr. Sheil gave notice, that on Monday he should move for a select committee to inquire how the French possessions in Africa were acquired, and how far their extension was consistent with the political and commercial interests of this country.—Sir R. Peel said it was the most extraordinary motion he had ever heard.—The house adjourned at twenty minutes to two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

Actions for Gaming Discontinuance Bill.—Mr. Russell, the solicitor, was again examined in reference to the thirty-four *qui tam* actions commenced by him. A question was put to him, which he declined to answer, as to the parties connected with the proceedings who advanced the money. This he declined to answer on the ground that it involved a privileged communication to him in his character of attorney.—The Earl of Radnor passed a censure on the committee appointed to inquire into the gaming laws, who, he said, wished to fish out facts unfairly. He objected to the course of examination adopted by Lord Brougham.—Lord Brougham defended it.—A controversy of rather a personal character arose, in the course of which the Duke of Richmond said that Earl Radnor had taken advantage of the proceedings out-of-doors, and had adopted the clap-trap for the purpose of representing that the object of the bill was only to protect some of their own friends. The noble duke denied that the committee had any unfair feeling.—The Earl of Eglintoun also defended the committee.—Earl Radnor explained.—It was decided that the witness was right in his view, and the question was withdrawn.—The bill passed through committee.

The Sudbury Disfranchisement Bill was read a second time, as was the Charitable Trusts Bill. The latter, however, excited some opposition from the Bishop of London.

The Charitable Bequests (Ireland) Bill, and the Art-Unions Bill, were read a third time and passed.

Adjourned at eleven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

The house assembled at twelve o'clock.

The Explosion off Brighton.—In answer to a question from Captain Pechell, Sir R. Peel said that the Government had nothing to do with the experiment made by Captain Warner, and had received no report of the proceedings.—Captain Plumridge also put some questions to Lord Ingestre, which that noble lord answered, by reading a certificate, signed by himself, and Captains Dickenson and Henderson, (given in page 54.)

Joint Stock Banks Regulation Bill.—In Committee on the Joint Stock Banks Regulation Bill, Sir W. Clay moved a clause, removing the principle of unlimited liability of shareholders in joint stock banks, and rendering them liable only for the amount of their shares. The clause, however, was negatived, on a division.

Railways Bill.—Mr. Gladstone explained the alterations made by the Government in the bill; the chief of which appear, from his statement, to be as follows:—Mr. Gladstone said there was a material relaxation in the term of the option of revision or purchase—that was, that the right of purchase should not accrue until after twenty-one years, instead of fifteen years, after the passing of the Act of Incorporation, as originally intended. Another change was, that the right of revision, being once exercised, should not be again exercised within the further term of twenty-one years. The bill, in its amended state, provided that when a railway should be purchased, it should be taken at the value at which it might be estimated at the time of the purchase. He thought that an improvement in the bill. Then, again, it was provided that, if the railway, at the expiration of twenty-one years, should be making more than ten per cent., the transfer should be effected by the payment of twenty-five years' purchase.—On clause 6 an amendment was proposed by Mr. Thornely, having for its object to provide third class trains on Sundays, as well as first and second class. The Government opposed this amendment; but, on a division, it was carried by a majority of 32.—Other amendments were proposed, and some divisions took place, but none of them were carried, and the bill passed through committee.

In answer to a question from Captain Polhill, Sir J. Graham said he had advised her Majesty to grant mercy to Dalmas; but he declined to state the grounds on which he had made the recommendation.

France and Morocco.—Mr. Sheil called the attention of the house to the present state of the relations between France and Morocco. He did not persist in the motion of which he gave notice on Friday last, and which Sir R. Peel characterized as the most extraordinary one he had ever heard, but merely moved for a return of the amount of the British force in the Mediterranean on the 1st July, 1844, and a copy of an ordonnance of the French Government, imposing new duties on foreign vessels entering the port of Algiers. Mr. Sheil introduced the subject by referring to the various communications which have taken place between France and England respecting the occupation of Algiers, and remarked that the occupation of the colony involved important circumstances connected with the commerce of this country. He read documents to show that much injury had been done to our trade by the tariff in operation in that part of Africa. Mr. Sheil then alluded to the dispute between France and Morocco, and insisted that our Government had not taken steps to provide a sufficient force in the Mediterranean to meet any emergency. In urging this, however, Mr. Sheil disclaimed the idea of saying any thing offensive towards the French. He greatly admired the French people: they were a noble people, and the Minister of the French Government stood pre-eminently great in intellectual stature: he was a great statesman—a great thinker—a great minister—a great writer—but, what was better, he was a good and honourable man. (Cheers.) The King of the French, since he had been placed upon the throne, had displayed that jewel which was stated to be rare, and which was finer than any which he carried in his crown. (Cheers.) His noble friend (Lord Palmerston) was charged with having alienated France: at all events he did not lower England (cheers from the Opposition); and he owned that he had been at a loss to discover any practical fruits from the amity which was stated to subsist between the two cabinets. He saw many professions of diplomatic endearment exchanged between the Cabinets of France and England; but he was at a loss to discover what England got. (Hear.)—Sir R. Peel said that the Government were occupied in doing what they could to prevent any hostile collision between France and Morocco, that either might be injurious to the integrity or independence of Morocco, or compromise the commercial or political interests of this country. He acquitted Mr. Sheil of any intention to cause animosities between this country and France; but said if that had been his intention, he could hardly have taken any course more calculated to ensure it. Sir R. Peel then went over the circumstances connected with the occupation of Algiers by the French, remarking *en passant* that the Whig Government had never taken any steps on the subject. On the subject of the tariff he said he regretted that France had imposed it, but that was a totally different question from the question of right.—Sir R. Peel denied the alleged insufficiency of the British navy, and repeated what he had lately said, that this country was now in a situation for making, within a very short time, if it should be necessary, a naval demonstration worthy of her character. All that the Government had thought it requisite to do with respect to the African question, was to ask for a disclaimer from France of any intention to extend her territories in the direction of Tunis or of Morocco, and that disclaimer France had given. The right hon. baronet opposed the motion, on the ground that it would have an injurious effect.—Lord J. Russell concurred with Mr. Sheil in thinking that Government had not paid sufficient attention to the state of the navy.—In the course of a long discussion that ensued, Sir C. Napier gave a similar opinion to that of Lord John Russell, and also censured the Government for not sufficiently equipping the navy. He said he hoped that the right hon. baronet, who, he was afraid, allowed obstinacy to prevail over his mind (a laugh), would alter his determination, and come down to Parliament and ask for more men, and he thought that his hon. friend the member for Montrose (Mr. Hume) would be one of the first to vote with the right hon. baronet for the increase when he saw that this country would be placed in an improper position without it.—Sir G. Cockburn defended the policy of the Admiralty, and said they could send out ships with quite sufficient rapidity for any emergency that was likely to occur.—Lord Palmerston considered the existence of the war party in France as an additional reason for entering into discussions, which would show the force and the resolution of this country. He stated the substance of some correspondence which had passed upon the subject of Algiers between the Duke of Wellington's Ministry, in 1830, and the Government of France; and defended the course taken by the subsequent Ministry in leaving the subject undisturbed. He blamed the present Government for the insufficiency of their naval force. He believed that the best economy was to be well prepared with the means of naval defence.—The motion was negatived without a division.

Mr. Hume brought on the motion, upon which the house had been counted out a few nights before, for an address to the Crown praying Her Majesty to remodel the Royal Academy, with a view of rendering it more conducive to the advancement of the fine arts. In the course of his speech, Mr. Hume spoke of the Royal Academy and the President in very uncourteous terms.—Sir R. Peel observed that the hon. member had now substituted the word "impudence" in speaking of the members of the Royal Academy, for the term "audacity," which he had at first used. He would not, however, quarrel with the hon. gentleman, considering him to be a good judge as to how far impudence might be carried with impunity. (A laugh.)—Mr. Hume said that if he had not had the impudence of the devil he would never have done any good in that house. (A laugh.) As to the taunt which the right hon. baronet had thrown out respecting his impudence, it was quite thrown away upon him, for he should go on as he had always done, performing his duty to the public. (Hear.)

The Municipal Corporation Bill was read a third time and passed.

The house sat till nearly two o'clock in the morning.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

The house sat but a very short time, and a few bills were advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

The house assembled at twelve o'clock, and devoted the morning sitting to the Joint Stock Banks Bill and the Joint Stock Regulations Bill.

In the evening Lord Ashley moved for an address to the Crown praying her Majesty to take into consideration the report of the Commissioners of Lunacy. Lord Ashley cited many passages of the report to prove the wretched condition of pauper lunatics and the inadequacy of the present means of providing for them.—Sir James Graham admitted the existence of the evil, but requested the withdrawal of the motion, as the Government intended at some future period to take measures to ensure better prevision both for pauper and criminal lunatics. Lord Ashley therefore withdrew the motion.

On the motion of Dr. Bowring, a resolution was carried, recommending a further relaxation of the quarantine laws.

Mr. Ross then moved an address to the Crown, praying of her Majesty to remove from the Commission of the Peace, Mr. O. Driscoll, (about whose case a long discussion took place in the House of Lords last week.—Lord Eliot and Sir J. Graham both opposed the motion, and on a division, Mr. Ross's motion was negatived by 92 to 59.

Leave was given to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to bring in the Appropriation Bill, the sure forerunner of the close of the session.

The House adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Wednesday.

The house did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

The house met at twelve o'clock in the day, and disposed of several bills.

Upon the suggestion of Sir James Graham, Mr. Fitzroy Kelly withdrew his Bill giving an appeal in criminal cases, the Government having undertaken to pay attention to the subject next session,

The Poor Law Amendment Bill was then discussed. On the question of bringing up the Report, Mr. Borthwick moved the addition of four clauses, introducing the principles that people standing in the relation of man and wife, and in that of parent and child, should not be separated; and that persons who had fallen into poverty from temporary infirmity or insufficiency of employment, or whose destitution had arisen from circumstances over which they had no control, should be entitled to out-door relief.—Sir James Graham opposed the clauses, on the ground that they were contrary to the principle of the legislation on the Poor Law which had prevailed for the last three centuries. On a division the first clause was negatived by 82 to 19, and Mr. Borthwick did not divide the house on the others. The further consideration of the Report was postponed.

The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery Bill was read a third time and passed.

The house sat till one o'clock, but nothing of importance occurred.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

The County Coroners Bill was read a third time and passed.

Actions for Gaming Suspension Bill.—The Marquis of Normanby, in the absence of the Duke of Richmond, moved the third reading of the Actions for Gaming at Horse Races Bill.—The Earl of Radnor opposed the motion. He contended that the defendants in these actions had no claim for the protection or the interference of the Parliament.—The Earl of Stradbroke and Lord Foley supported the bill.—After a few words from the Marquis of Normanby, in reply, the bill was read a third time and passed.

The Earl of Aberdeen, pursuant to notice, laid on the table the latest instructions given to the naval officers engaged in the suppression of the slave trade.

The following bills were then severally read a third time: the Sudbury Disfranchisement Bill, the Parish Constables Bill, Unlawful Oaths (Ireland) Bill, Soap Allowances Bill.

On the question of receiving the Report on the Insolvent Debtors' Bill a long debate took place, some portions of which were of an angry and personal description: Lord Cottenham complaining of the manner in which his bill had been treated by the committee. Several noble lords joined in the debate, and the Lord Chancellor having replied in defence of himself and the committee, the Report was received, and their lordships adjourned at half-past eleven.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

There was again a morning sitting, and the discussion of the Poor Law Amendment Bill was continued. Several amendments were proposed and rejected. Colonel Sibthorp moved a clause, having for its object to abolish the Poor Law Commission, and to vest the management of the poor in local Boards of Guardians.—Sir J. Graham resisted the clause, on the ground that it would be equivalent to the abolition of the present Poor Laws. He said the Commissioners had his entire confidence. On a division the numbers were, for Colonel Sibthorp's clause 8, against it, 81, majority against it, 73. Various other clauses were discussed, and the further consideration of the Report was postponed till a later hour.

Archbutt's Divorce Bill was read a third time and passed.

The house next went into Committee on the Controverted Elections Bill, and having passed the measure through this stage, resumed the discussion on the report of the Poor-law Amendment Bill, which was disposed of with the exception of some few amendments, which stood over till the next day.

The remainder of the sitting was occupied in disposing of the business on the paper, most of which consisted of bills that stood for the third reading. Nothing of importance occurred in the discussions, and the house adjourned at half-past twelve.

Dreadful Suicide.—On Tuesday, expired at the Greenwich Union, an unfortunate young woman named Hannah Diball, aged eighteen, who precipitated herself from a second floor window of a house near the Magistrate's Police-office, Woolwich, on Saturday last. The unfortunate deceased was subject to fits of aberration of intellect and in one of these she destroyed her life.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Ingenious Frauds in the Linendrapery Trade.—In the Court of Bankruptcy on Monday, assignees were chosen in the matter of Robert Bannister, a bankrupt, who had carried on business as a linen draper at Portsea, and whose brief career and flight from England exhibit the most extraordinary circumstances. It appeared that in the course of about ten weeks the bankrupt had contracted debts with some of the first houses in the trade in London, and with a few also at Manchester, to the amount of between £16,000 and £17,000. The mode of his conducting business during that short period was by selling at reduced prices—that is, under cost prices—at Portsea, where he was supposed to have taken about £40 a day; other portions of the goods supplied to him, having been consigned to the care of certain auctioneers in London, had been subsequently disposed of, and the proceeds at once realised by the bankrupt. Another portion of the goods was also sent to a description of houses in the London trade, called "slaughter houses." The bankrupt was last seen at Portsea, by his servants, upon the 23rd of June last, when the business was carried on in the usual way. A few days subsequently, however, upon the receipt of an anonymous letter by one of the London creditors, in which it was stated that "the bankrupt had bolted, and left the concern to take care of itself," Mr. Quilter, of the firm of Quilter and Ball, accountants, was despatched by the leading (chief) London creditors to Portsea, on the evening of the 6th inst., where he found the statement as contained in the letter to be the fact. Upon his return to London, next morning, a docket was struck against the bankrupt, and in the course of the same day, the stock upon the premises, valued at about £4500, was seized, as well as between £400 and £500 in cash from the wife of the bankrupt and another person connected with him. In consequence of subquent exertions, a further amount of property has been received, to the extent of £500, from various places where it had been deposited by the bankrupt. Bannister, it appears, went to France and other places under different names, and afterwards embarked for Madeira, but a clerk has been dispatched to that island with a warrant for his apprehension. He is supposed to have a large sum of money in his possession.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

Frightful Cases of Confessed Murder.—At the Norfolk Assizes, held at Cambridge, *Eliza Joyce*, aged 31, was charged with having, in the October of 1841, at Boston, administered to one Emma Joyce, a quantity of laudanum, with intent to kill and murder her. A second indictment, charged her with having, in the month of January, 1842, administered also a quantity of poison to Ann Joyce, with intent to kill and murder her. The prisoner was tried at the last spring assizes for the murder of one of the children of her husband by a former wife; owing, however, to some defect in the proof, she was acquitted. So strong, however, was the impression on the mind of her husband of her guilt, that he refused to live with her, and she went to the Boston union, where, being attacked with a severe fit of illness, she confessed to having murdered the two children mentioned in the indictment; to one, which was three years old, she was stepmother; the other, which was eighteen months old, was her own offspring. The wretched woman was habited in deep mourning, and as she appeared in the dock was evidently suffering acutely, both in body and mind. She was accommodated with a chair. Having pleaded guilty to the charges against her, the learned judge, in passing sentence, observed the present was one of the most distressing cases it had been his lot to witness since he had sat upon the bench. By her own confession, she had not only destroyed the life of an infant to whom she was bound to have been a protector, but she had not hesitated to sacrifice her offspring, and that without any conceivable reason. He could hold out no hopes of mercy to her in this life; she must, therefore, prepare to meet her God. Mr. Justice Coltman then passed upon the prisoner the last sentence of the law, that she be hung—nothing being audible beyond the judge's voice but the sobs of the guilty woman in the dock.

Incendiarism by a Girl.—Upon the same day, at the above assizes, *Fanny Rutherford*, a young girl of fifteen, was charged with setting fire to an outhouse, whereby five cottages were burnt to the ground. Mr. Worlledge conducted the case for the prosecution, and called several witnesses, whose testimony proved that within a minute after the prisoner had been seen to enter and quit a certain outhouse attached to her father's cottage, and close to which was a furze stack, a fire burst out. While the flames were in progress, and after they had spent their utmost fury on the property set forth in the indictment, the prisoner was quietly amusing herself in the street, playing and romping about with other children. In addition to these facts, various witnesses deposed to her having given several contradictory statements relative to her proceedings just before the fire; and the jury having, without much hesitation, returned a verdict of "Guilty," the prisoner was sentenced to fifteen years' transportation.

A Barrister Indicted for Perjury.—Considerable interest was excited by the profession and the public as to the result of the trial of Mr. Newton, the barrister, on a charge of alleged perjury. The trial took place at Worcester on Monday. There were several counts in the indictment, but the allegations were in fact only two, namely, that the defendant had committed wilful and corrupt perjury in two affidavits sworn to by him, one on the 28th of June, at Gloucester, and the other before Mr. Justice Maule at Oxford, on circuit, on the 14th of July, 1843, in swearing that he was discharged by order of Mr. Boodle from an arrest *at the suit of Mr. Healey, and that George Wilson, the prosecutor* in this case, had forcibly broken into his house and arrested him on the 5th July last. The public are familiar with the circumstances out of which the trial arose. Witnesses were examined on the part of the prosecutor, but the case signally failed, and the jury returned a verdict of acquittal.

Shooting with Intent to Murder.—At the Lincoln assizes, William Markham, aged 37, was charged with having, on the 30th of May, at Tathwell, feloniously shot at Jacob Gainsley, with intent to murder him. There were other counts charging him with an intent to wound and maim. The prosecutor is the keeper of a toll-bar near Louth, and on the evening in question was within the same, reading his Bible, when Markham entered and asked for a biscuit. He soon after quitted the place, but returned, and taking down a pistol from the mantelpiece, levelled it at the prosecutor and fired, the ball happily missing him and lodging in the wall. The defence was, that the man, at the time he committed the act in question, was not in a right state of mind. The jury retired, and after a long consultation, returned with a verdict of guilty of shooting with intent to kill. The sentence was deferred.

Incendiarism in Suffolk.—The Suffolk assizes have commenced. The calendar contains the names of 50 prisoners, the majority of whom are charged with the frightful crime of arson. Scarcely any of the prisoners can either read or write. They are for the most part boys or young men.

POLICE.

The late Bill-Discounting Case.—*John Alves*, the person charged with having fraudulently obtained two promissory notes of £1000 each from Lord C. Fitzroy, attended on Monday before Mr. Maltby, at Marlborough-street Police-court, to meet the further proceedings in this case. After some conversation between the counsel on both sides, the defendant entered into recognizances to meet the charge. We last week remarked upon the defective state of the law in regard to the appropriation of bills; and it appears that a difficulty has arisen in this case, the directions, it being now ascertained, were not in writing, but only verbal, on the part of Lord C. Fitzroy. There is, however, another point in the defendant's favour. A bill in Chancery has been filed against him and two others, and the third section of the above act prohibits in such a case any criminal proceedings.

Death of a Boy from Brutal Treatment.—On Wednesday, at Worship-street, a man named *Jeremiah Mulready*, a carman, in the service of a farmer, at Hendon, was charged with having so seriously injured a boy, thirteen years of age, named Robert Jennings, the son of a poor labourer, in Golden-lane, St. Luke's, that he has since died on the hospital. An Irish shoemaker, named Mahony, stated, that while at his tea on the preceding afternoon, at 137, Golden-lane, he was called by some person to his street door, and he saw the prisoner drive a cart full of wet sand up to the next house. The prisoner then suddenly turned his horse round, and backed the cart close to the pavement, when, without calling out or giving the least warning, he instantly withdrew the bolt in the front of the cart, and turned the contents of the cart in a lump on the curbstone. This action was done so quickly that it was impossible for any person who was behind to escape, and, hearing a fearful scream when the cart was tilted, he recollected seeing the youth Jennings standing just where the sand was shot only an instant before; but the sand had fallen in such a compact mass, that not an inch of his person was visible. The prisoner did not immediately move his cart, and the witness and a shopman of a Mr. Fletcher, residing next door, with great difficulty got the sand from off the boy, on whose chest the whole weight of it was lying. The prisoner exhibited the greatest indifference, and, without taking the least notice of the occurrence, pitched the cart back again on to the shafts, and sent the horse on. The horse and cart went some distance down the street, and, in consequence of the boy's ankle having got twisted in a chain secured to the tail board, his body was dragged along the paving-stones until the horse was stopped, when it was found that the flesh of the boy's leg had been torn away by the chain, and the bone laid bare for the length of about six inches. The witness and Mr. Fletcher's shopman then raised up the youth, who was speechless, and carried him to the shop of a surgeon adjoining, but the surgeon could do nothing for him, and advised his removal to the hospital, which was accordingly done; but the poor youth expired there within a short time after his arrival. The witness spoke very indignantly of the heartlessness displayed by the prisoner, who, although he saw the state the unfortunate youth was in, while the witness had him in his arms, exclaimed, on being appealed to by one of the crowd the occurrence had assembled, "Oh, that vagabond's not hurt: he should have got out of the way." Another witness, named Henry M'Keogh, gave a similar account of the transaction, and was satisfied the prisoner gave no warning whatever. The prisoner said that he called out twice, and could prove it, if the magistrate would give him time to produce his witness. The prisoner's master gave him a good general character as a steady and careful driver, and offered to become bail for the prisoner if the magistrate would consent to take it. Mr. Bingham said it was important to the prisoner to produce the witness he spoke of if he could, and he would remand him for a week to enable him to do so, accepting the master's bail in the sum of £80 for the prisoner's appearance.

IRELAND.

The Lord-Lieutenant has nominated the Dean of the Chapel Royal to be first *chaplain to his Excellency, and has expressed his intention of re-appointing* all the chaplains whose names appear on the list of his predecessor. Viscount Tullamore, of the 43rd Regiment, son of the Earl of Charleville, has received the appointment of extra aide-de-camp on the staff of the Lord-Lieutenant.

The Harvest in Ireland.—The reports from all parts of the kingdom speak most sanguinely of the prospects of the harvest, which has already commenced *in some of the more favoured districts, several fields of barley having* been cut down in the neighbourhood of Dublin. The grain crops will be abundantly beyond the average of preceding years, but hay, from the exceeding drought, will be scarce, and of inferior quality. Potatoes are said to have failed in some instances; but the complaint is by no means general, nor is there at present any reason to apprehend a scarcity of this necessary article of food.

The "State Prisoners."—*The rules of the prison being further relaxed* by permission given to erect a gymnasium for the health and recreation of the seven conspirators, M. Maccaud, the celebrated professor of gymnastics, has been engaged—whether at the expense of the county or of the Corn Exchange, is a secret—for the purpose of imparting instructions in his graceful art to Messrs. O'Connell and Co. All his pupils are progressing admirably: but Mr. O'Connell, sen., *as might be expected, is far a-head of his competitors. His feats of* strength and agility are stated to have excited the astonishment of his teacher. Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, being the days on which strangers are excluded from visits, are devoted to practice.—[So says the Dublin correspondent of the *Times*, and the details given from other sources of the feastings and visitings at the prison, prove pretty clearly that "the martyrs" have every opportu*nity of enjoying themselves as much as possible.*]

A very serious accident occurred to the High Sheriff of Carlow county, Sir Robert J. Paul, on Monday, by which it was considered for a time that his life was placed in imminent danger. He went to shoot rabbits at Brown's Hill, where he was on a visit; and after some time spent in this amusement, with a double barrel gun, he was reloading one of the barrels, when the other, which *was loaded, exploded, and lodged the contents in his right hand, dreadfully* shattering two of his fingers. Dr. Rawson, of Carlow, was in attendance a short time after, and removed a joint off the thumb, and the entire fore finger. He sustained some injury in the cheek, but is entirely out of danger, and going on well.

The Murder of Lord Norbury.—At the King's County Assizes, held at Tullamore, *Peter Dolan, who was dressed in the garb of a labourer*, and was apparently about thirty-five years of age, was arraigned for the murder of Hector Toler, Lord Norbury, on the 1st of January, 1839 (in the second year of the reign of Queen Victoria), by firing at him with a gun, loaded with powder and ball, and giving him a mortal wound, of which he languished for two days and then died. The Solicitor-General briefly stated the case, observing that the principal witness *in the case was a person named Day, who was open to the imputa*tion of being one of those conspirators himself, and who, therefore, came before them in the questionable character of an approver. He then detailed the circumstances of the murder, and called several witnesses in addition to Day, who deposed to various facts connected with the murder, the circumstances of which must be familiar to our readers. They, however, failed to satisfy the jury, who returned a verdict of acquittal.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

LAMENTABLE OCCURRENCE AT BLACKFRIARS-BRIDGE.

On Monday evening a most serious and fatal accident took place in consequence of the breaking down of the floating pier moored upon the east end of Blackfriars-bridge.

A crowd of men, women, and children had congregated upon the pier for the purpose of witnessing the great heat of the Bankside boat race, when suddenly the temporary bridge gave way and precipitated nearly thirty persons into the water, which was then about ten feet deep, on the Middlesex side. The confusion was at once indescribable—a dense mass of human beings struggling together, each clasping the other, and many of them sinking to rise no more. With all possible speed drags were procured, and four persons were, after much difficulty, rescued, and, after the most careful attention on the part of Dr. Hutchinson, they were restored to their families and friends. About eight o'clock, the bodies of two children, Benjamin Bredcott, aged about four years, and that of his sister, about fourteen years of age, were brought ashore, quite dead. The bodies were taken to the Glaziers' Arms, in Water-lane, and every attempt made to resuscitate them, but without effect. About half-past eight the body of a young female, about eighteen years of age, was found close by the bow of one of the coal-barges lying alongside the floating pier. She was dressed in a black drawn bonnet, a lavender print dress, had on an apron, but no ring on her finger. She was quite dead when taken to the above public-house, where she was laid by a large fire and wrapped up in flannel.

When the poor creatures were precipitated into the water, their screams for assistance were truly heart-rending, but so great was the confusion, that few had sufficient presence of mind to exert themselves.

The bridge and the vicinity presented a scene of painful excitement such as we never before witnessed. Mothers were running wildly in every direction calling out for their children, each expecting momentarily to hear of her own bereavement. Others made rapidly towards their homes, to see if all were safe, whilst here and there, on and about the vicinity of the bridge, some spectator of the sad event, who had barely escaped the calamity, was detailing with painful cir*cumstantiality all that he or she had witnessed, scarcely conscious, in the turn of* the tale, of the interest which it excited.

By ten o'clock two other bodies had been picked up at St. Paul's Wharf, but the parties were restored.

Just before that hour another female body was found, and the following is a correct list of those first discovered:—

Mary Ann Bredcott, aged eighteen years, living with her father in Newgate-market.

Rhoda, aged fourteen, her sister. Benjamin, aged about four years.

Also, Maria Paleston, twenty-three years of age, a fringe-maker, who was residing at 8, Aylesbury Court, St. John's Square.

It appeared that Mr. Bredcott was himself immersed with his children, and in *the presence of his wife, who, standing on the step at a few yards distance, was* an eye-witness of the distressing scene. The fifth body was discovered near the bridge on Tuesday morning, and proved to be a little girl named Aurelia Mundy, about ten years of age, the daughter of Alfred Mundy, a publican, in Printing-house-lane.

An inquest was held on the body of the latter at the Glazier's Arms, on Tuesday evening, before *Mr. Payne, coroner. The first witness, David Thomas*, a labouring man, deposed as follows:—I was standing on the landing-place at the lower part of the pier, near Blackfriars-bridge, when the accident occurred. A steamer had just come up, and Mr. Ware, one of the proprietors of the pier, who was also standing on the dumb lighter, told me to go and send the people away from the top part of the pier. There were as many as 50 people at that time on the wooden bridge leading from the stone landing *to the pier-boat. They* had been attracted there by a rowing match which was going on on the river. I told them repeatedly to go away, but they persisted in remaining on the pier-bridge. I heard the noise when the bridge snapped asunder, and saw the people struggling in the water. Several children had just previously run from the bridge on to the stone steps. I picked up a Frenchman and his lady; they were saved. I should say about twenty persons *fell into the water besides those who* were drowned. The proprietors of the pier do not allow the public to stand there by right, only on this occasion they would not go away. No money was taken for admission to the pier. The bridge was only intended to land passengers from the steam-boats, and for that purpose I believe it was quite strong enough. It broke down, in my opinion, from the heavy weight upon it, and *from no other cause.* I believe the *wood of which it was made was strong* and sound in every respect.

Mr. Ware, one of the proprietors of the pier, corroborated the statement of the last witness, that the bridge was made quite strong enough for the embarking and disembarking of passengers. He had endeavoured repeatedly to remove the people from the pier, but they insisted on stopping. He did not see any policemen present. *At the time of the accident (shortly before eight o'clock) the tide* was about an hour after high water. He thought as many as forty persons fell into the water. He took two out himself.

A carpenter named George Hodges said the wooden bridge of the pier was in good condition. It was built of the best Dantzic timber. From his experience he was satisfied that the bridge was of sufficient strength. It was sufficiently *strong to enable people to pass from the bridge to the steamboats. He believed* the rail on the bridge was the original one, and that the pressure on it broke it. While this rail remained whole, the entire structure would continue whole and firm. Had no doubt that this rail broke or was forced outwards. The rail was a support to the bridge.

Some other evidence was given, but it was immaterial. After an address from the Coroner upon the *law of the case, the jury, without rising, returned* a verdict of "Accidental Death."

On Wednesday an inquest was held by Mr. J. Payne, at the School-room, Playhouse-yard, on the four remaining bodies, namely, those of Rhoda Bredcott, aged 14; Mary Ann Bredcott, aged 10; and George Bredcott, aged 4 (the children of Mr. Bredcott, butcher, 22, Newgate-market); and of Mary Puleston, aged 23, of Aylesbury-court.

Martha Canning stated, that she was standing on the wooden-bridge, with her child in her arms, when the accident happened, by which she was precipitated into the river. She had seen Mr. Bredcott and his girl and boy just previously, having stood close by them on the bridge. When the crash took place she clung to that part of the platform which hung from the stonework, having her child still on one arm. *One of the watermen tried to get her out of the* water, but failed in the attempt. They were ultimately saved by a gentleman whom she did not know. She saw Mr. Bredcott just after he was taken out of the water, but did not see his children taken out. She did not pay anything to get on the bridge, nor did she see any money taken at all. There were, she thought, about thirty or forty people on the bridge, independently of a great many others who had assembled on other parts of the pier.

John Bredcott, an aged man (the father of the three deceased children) after speaking to the identity of his children, stated that he was standing with them on the bridge, about two yards from the stone work, when the accident happened. He had no idea of its being unsafe, and did not hear any body telling them to go off, or he should not have remained there another minute.

Thomas Eaves, city policeman, No. 303, deposed that he was on Blackfriars-bridge, and from thence went to the spot. Was there when the body of Rhoda Bredcott was found. Was on duty near the spot. It was not his duty to remove persons from the pier who might be standing there, and should not do it without the order from the superintendent. It was not a usual thing to remove such persons. Saw sixty persons standing on the bridge about half an hour before it gave way. Saw the waterman attempt to drive the people off the pier several times, but when that person's back was turned, they came there again.

Mr. Hutchinson, the surgeon, deposed to the ineffectual attempts he made to restore animation to the bodies.

Edward Thomas Puleston was then examined.—Lives at 8, Aylesbury-court, St. John-square, and is a currier by trade. The deceased, Maria Puleston, was his daughter, and was 22 years of age. Was not aware that she was dead until he had returned home after the accident. Was himself at Blackfriars-bridge, but did not see her there. He saw the accident happen from the place where he was standing. Many people were standing on the wooden bridge at the time. He should say there were 40 or 50 standing on it when the platform broke, as nearly as he could judge.

After some other evidence, which was not material, the coroner addressed the jury, who, after a few minutes' consultation, returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

One of the jurymen said it did not appear that any blame was attached to the people connected with the pier.

The coroner concurred in the observation, giving his opinion that the pier men had only been too indulgent.

On Tuesday Mr. Under-Sheriff Anderton waited upon the Lord Mayor, and called his attention to the accident. He said that the inhabitants of the neighbouring houses were, in consequence of the frightful occurrence, the full extent of which they were not yet acquainted with, in a state of the most painful excitement; and blame was attached to the corporation for having allowed the temporary piers to remain along the shore, occasioning considerable danger to human life, and palpable inconvenience to those engaged in commercial pursuits upon the banks of the Thames. Speaking as one of the public, he could not help saying he was surprised that more numerous accidents had not occurred. *He also begged permission to draw his lordship's attention to the state of the* steam vessels in conveying passengers to different parts of the river. On Monday night one of the steamers was observed at Blackwall to have on board upwards of 1000 persons, so that there the immense mass stuck, deriving its safety in a great degree from the impossibility of moving from one side to the other; for, if the vessel had dropped a little upon either side, the most awful destruction must have taken place.

The Lord Mayor expressed his satisfaction at the manner in which the Under Sheriff had publicly called his attention to the melancholy disaster which had occurred, and to the practice of overcrowding the steam-vessels—a subject which had frequently occupied his mind. He regretted that delays, arising from the nature of the difficulties which pressed upon the subject, had taken place; but *the committee, together with the Watermen's Company, were,* with the aid of the City Solicitor, at the present moment engaged in framing rules which would soon be acted upon, and were calculated to remedy the hazardous evil of overcrowding. The Lord Mayor added that, in his opinion, there ought to be a sort of City pilot on board steam-vessels.

A Special Court of Common Council was held on Wednesday, when Mr. Atkins *called the attention of the Court to the accident. The Lord Mayor* said that at the next meeting of the Navigation Committee, a set of laws would be laid before them, both with regard to prices and the number of passengers carried by steam-boats. That the Conservatory of the City of London possessed the power to enforce certain regulations, and he could assure the Court they would be strictly carried out, and that immediately.

Fatal Accidents on the River on Sunday.—On Sunday last a great many accidents took place on the river, attended by loss of life. The most painful and distressing occurred between ten and eleven, near the Archbishop of Canterbury's Palace, to a party of five who were returning from Richmond. From the statements of the survivors, two youths, named Henry Tuckton and Alfred M'Evoy, it appears that on their return they stopped at the Red-house, Battersea, where they partook of some refreshments, and continued their course towards Hungerford Market, Mr. Thwaites, a brother-in-law of Mr. Lye, tailor, of Great Pulteney-street, taking charge of the rudder, and the remainder, viz., his son John, another young man whose name is unknown, and the survivors, pulling. On nearing Lambeth Church the cutter was shivered to pieces by a steamer, and the above three persons were drowned.—Near Putney, a skiff, containing seven persons, was upset by coming too near a barge, and a man named White was drowned.—The third accident happened on board the Nymph, Woolwich steamer, in Bugsby's Hole, near Blackwall-pier, whilst on her passage to London, to a little girl named Clarke, eight years of age, who accidentally fell overboard from the gangway.—The other fatal accident, making the fourth, happened to the mate of a collier off Rotherhithe, who was about returning on board his ship, when he missed his hold and fell into the Thames.

Coroner's Inquest.—On Monday afternoon an inquest was opened before Mr. G. J. Mills, at the Old Swan Tavern, Chelsea, on the body of Mr. Richard Pegler, aged 45, late a clerk in the banking-house of Messrs. Coutts and Co., in the Strand, which had been found in the river, between ten and eleven o'clock in the forenoon. The body having been identified by Mr. Samuel Pellatt, the brother-in-law of the deceased, the coroner adjourned the inquest, in order to afford time for the investigation of the case.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

LINES ON THE DEATH OF THE POET CAMPBELL.

Another lyre hath hush'd its farewell tone,
From life's still changing sky, a light has gone!
Poet! who sang so well of hope's sweet ray,
Still beckoning sorrow to her starry way;—
What lays but thine, have taught so well her power,
To smooth the rugged toils of life's lone hour;
The way-worn pilgrim's sadness to beguile,
And bid the future's flowery promise smile.
Hope,—ever prompt, to smooth the brow of care,
And chace the gathering shadows from despair—
But far, how far,—beyond the bounds of Time
Thy numbers swell; and on their way sublime,
Led by the Angel still, that world explore,
Where ransomed millions fill the peaceful shore,
Where every sound of mourning dies away,
And souls rejoice in heaven's eternal day!
Shall not thy name with cherub hope be twined,
And live, till song itself shall be resigned!
We owe thy memory love, for tranquil hours
Beguil'd by thee, in fancy's fairy bowers;—
A world all beauty, peaceful and serene,
Where groves and woodlands own perpetual green,
Far o'er the Atlantic isles, thy muse could fling,
Its own sweet magic over "Wyoming."—
And Gertrude's peerless grace, again recall,
Where now the "heath-flower decks the ruin'd wall;"
How long o'er Indian wilds will fancy view
That home, where dwelt the loving and th true,
But thou art gathered to the dust, where rest,
Of mind's high heritage, the noblest,—best,—
He comes to join your band, departed throng,
Who once like him, *awoke the chords of* song;—
No murmured greetings from the tombs arise,
Where on each moveless breast the marble lies:
That once was "Tremblingly alive all o'er,"
Now, thought and feeling wake each pulse *no more;*
Meet honour gives that resting place to thee,
Who bad hope cheer our earthly destiny,—
And o'er the darkling grave pursue their way,
Led on by pure religious guiding ray.—
Farewell!—each gentle spirit sheds the tear,
Of grateful sorrow, over Campbell's bier.

Mrs. H. W. Richter.

A CLEVER BOY.

A farmer's wife, in speaking of the smartness, aptness, and intelligence of her son, a lad six years old, to a lady acquaintance, said, "He can read fluently in any part of the Bible, repeat the whole Catechism, and weed onions as well as his father." "Yes, mother," added the young hopeful, "and yesterday I licked Ned Rawson; throwed the cat into the well, and stole old Hinckley's gimblet."—*American Paper.*

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF A FAIR ANGLER IN LAKE WINDERMERE.

A lady, who, by the by, is no novice with the rod and the line, and who is *almost daily on the queen of lakes, from morn till night, trolling for pike*, spinning minnow for char, or bobbing for perch, one day last week hooked no less than twenty-six fine pikes.—*Westmoreland Gazette.*

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The American papers last received are full of gossip about the marriage of the President with Miss Gardiner. The latest saying on the subject was that he had "annexed Gardiner's Island to the Union without the consent of the Senate." Another paper intimates that the exquisites are quite surly at his having carried off one of the finest belles, and one of them, in a vexatious mood, revived the old anti-war cry, "the Potomac the boundary; the Negro states by themselves."—The *Philadelphia Chronicle* gives the following small talk upon the matter:—"The party arrived in this city by the Pilot Line, about eleven o'clock on Wednesday night, and were received at the wharf by Robert Tyler, Esq.; their arrival was strictly private. They proceeded at once to Hartwell's Washington House, Chesnut-street, above Seventh. The arrival at the hotel was unknown to any. When the party had been announced, the register book was opened, and the following is the entry, as appears in the hand writing of the persons themselves:—John Tyler, Julia Gardiner Tyler, John Tyler, jun., Miss Gardiner, three servants. When Mr. Tyler had registered his name, his young bride said—'I will sign my own name,' and for the first time she wrote her new name. The autographs are on the book, and caused much speculative conversation. The President and his lady occupied the room No. 2, which is to be hereafter designated the 'President's Room'—as the circumstance of a marriage of a President is one that has never before occurred in the United States. The party left for Washington by the railroad, at seven o'clock the next morning without any display or pomp."

THE REAL METHOD OF SEAL-BREAKING.

Public attention has been of late very properly directed to the odious system of espionage which has long been practised at the Post-office, under the authority of the British Secretary of State; and many of the journals have pretended to describe the agency by which the operation of taking fac-similes of seals has been accomplished, but evidently with little knowledge of the subject. Some of them have stated that the imitation seal was produced by placing a plate of lead on the wax impression, which, when smartly struck, presented a perfect fac-simile of the original; but this is a palpable absurdity. The operation is much simpler; and by the process adopted at the Post-office a score of spurious seals can be produced in a few minutes, and with the utmost precision and certainty. The spurious seal by which it is intended to re-seal the opened letters, is taken in plaster of Paris, and with so much accuracy as to defy detection. It is, in fact, the process by which our beautiful casts of medals and coins are taken, as well as that by which the lower gangs of coiners are enabled to cast exact fac-similes of our silver coinage in base metal. It appears that in the secret, or inner bureau of the Post-office, the appropriate apparatus for casting is always in readiness. It simply consists of a small cylindrical annular brass mould, about an inch in height, which opens and shuts like a bullet mould. After the seal has been oiled, to prevent the plaster adhering, this mould is placed upon it, and the plaster of Paris, mixed in the usual way, is poured upon it. In about five minutes it hardens, or *sets* as it is technically called; and in about as many minutes more is fit for re-sealing the letter, which has been opened by the application of a hot iron to the seal, and a copy of its contents duly taken. If a wafer should have been used, a little hot water or steam will soon remove the obstruction.—*Atlas.*

LORD ELDON'S FULFILMENT OF A PROMISE.

In 1783, when Mr. Scott, afterwards Lord Eldon, first became a candidate for the borough of Weobly, he was lodged in the house of Mr. Bridge, the vicar, who having a daughter then a young child, took a jocular promise from him, that if he should ever become Chancellor, and the little girl's husband should be a clergyman, the Chancellor would give that clergyman a living. Now comes the sequel, partly related by Lord Eldon himself to his niece (Mrs. Foster). "Years rolled on—I came into office: when one morning I was told a young lady wished to speak to me; and I said that young ladies must be attended to, so they must show her up. And up came a very pretty young lady, and she curtsied and simpered, and said she thought I could not recollect her. I answered I certainly did not, but perhaps she could recall herself to my memory; so she asked if I remembered the clergyman at Weobly, and his little girl, to whom I had made a promise. 'Oh, yes!' I said, 'I do, and I suppose you are the little girl.' She curtsied, and said 'Yes.' 'And I suppose you are married to a clergyman?' 'No,' she said, and she blushed, 'I am only going to be married to one, if you, my lord, will give him a living.' Well, I told her to come back in a few days; and I made enquiries to ascertain from the bishop of the diocese that the gentleman she was going to be married to was a respectable clergyman of the Church of England; and then I looked at my list, and found I actually had a living vacant that I could give him. So when the young lady came back, I told her she might return home and get married as fast as she liked, for her intended husband should be presented to a living, and I would send the papers as soon as they could be made out. 'Oh, no!' she exclaimed, and again she simpered, and blushed, and curtsied; pray, my lord, let me take them back myself.' I was a good deal amused, so I actually had the papers made out, and I signed them, and she took them back herself the following day."—*Life of Lord Eldon.*

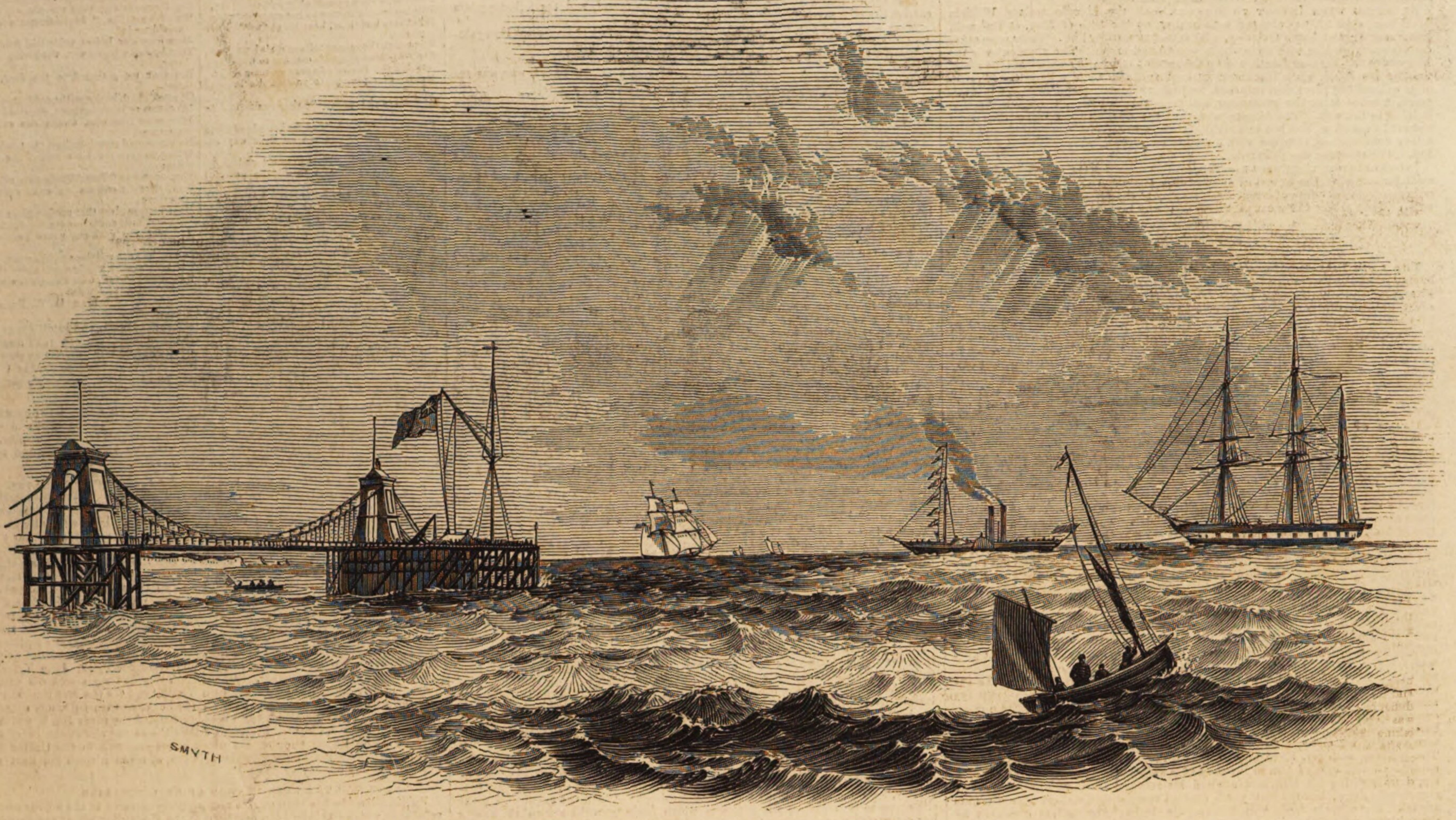
WHITEBAIT.

Whitebait is only a little means for acquiring a great deal of pleasure. Somehow, it is always allied with sunshine: it is accompanied by jolly friends and good humour. You rush after that little fish, and leave the cares of London behind you—the row and struggle, the foggy darkness, the slippery pavement where every man jostles you, striding on his way, pre-occupied with care written on his brow. Look out of the window; the sky is tinted with a thousand glorious hues—the ships pass silently over the blue glittering waters—there is no object within sight that is not calm, and happy, and beautiful. Yes! turn your head a little, and there lies the Tower of London in the dim smoky sunset. There lies Care, Labour, To-morrow.—*New Monthly Magazine.*

A PICTURE OF ALGIERS—AN AFRICAN PARIS.

A correspondent of the *Times* at Algiers gives a graphic description of that town, which the French, according to his account, are desirous to render as much like Paris as possible. He says, "What ought to be your sensations in stepping from the Marseilles steamer upon the *terra firma* of the Paris in *Africa?* Nothing very particular. You *see yourself* in a French town, and that's all. On arriving at the Place Royale the only object which shakes your faith in the French town is a large mosque, which forms a very striking and novel feature in the *ensemble* of the place. You must then picture to yourself a tolerably-sized square, open on one side to the sea, where you look over the Mole and the harbour, and a hundred merchant ships and half-a-dozen steamers, and filled up on the other sides with hotels and shops and *cafés* of four and five stories high, with an esplandade or parade, lined on two paths with growing-up orange-trees; and you have the Place Royale. There is another square as you advance upon the hill of houses, where a market is held in the centre, having a fountain, which is also enclosed by *cafés* and shops. There are two widish streets, Baba-Azours and Baba-Ouled, running east and west, which communicate directly with the Place Royale. The streets are *lined with hotels, cafés*, and shops, teeming with French goods, as cheap as in any town of France. There is scarcely a street where building up and pulling down is not going on. There is an immense faubourg (Mustapha) springing into life all along the eastern coast, like a Yankee city of the far west. There are at least some fifty carriage-omnibuses running to this and every other part of the environs. I must not forget also that the Government, to please the Moors, have, besides repairing their mosques, built them two or three handsome bazaars in their *moresque* fashion. The bustle and confusion in this African Paris is beyond description. It is like a great hotel, or an Africo-European bazaar. A fellow-traveller of mine could not think of anything else to compare it to but Epsom races. Of course, as French, Spaniards, Maltese, Arabs, Moors, and Barbary Jews, constitute nearly the whole population, the variety *of their costumes* has a very droll, if not pleasing effect. A great many of the lower classes are everywhere seen; and little Moorish shoe-blacks follow you to black your shoes in French style. The number of *cafés* and *restaurants* are totally beyond calculation. It was mentioned the other evening as an astounding proof of the progress of civilization in the interior, that Italian music and singing was to be heard at Blidals, a town about eight leagues from this. *Everybody seems to live at the cafés* or *restaurants.* Very small houses are inhabited by half-a-dozen families, that is, of Europeans; for house-rent is exceedingly dear.

NEW DESTRUCTIVE POWER: CAPTAIN WARNER'S EXPERIMENT AT BRIGHTON.



THE "JOHN O'GAUNT" BEING TOWED TO DESTRUCTION.

CAPTAIN WARNER'S EXPERIMENT AT BRIGHTON.

> **From the earliest dawnings of policy to this day the invention of men has been sharpening and improving the mystery of murder, from the first rude essay of clubs and stones to the present perfection of gunnery, cannoneering, bombarding, mining.—Burke.**

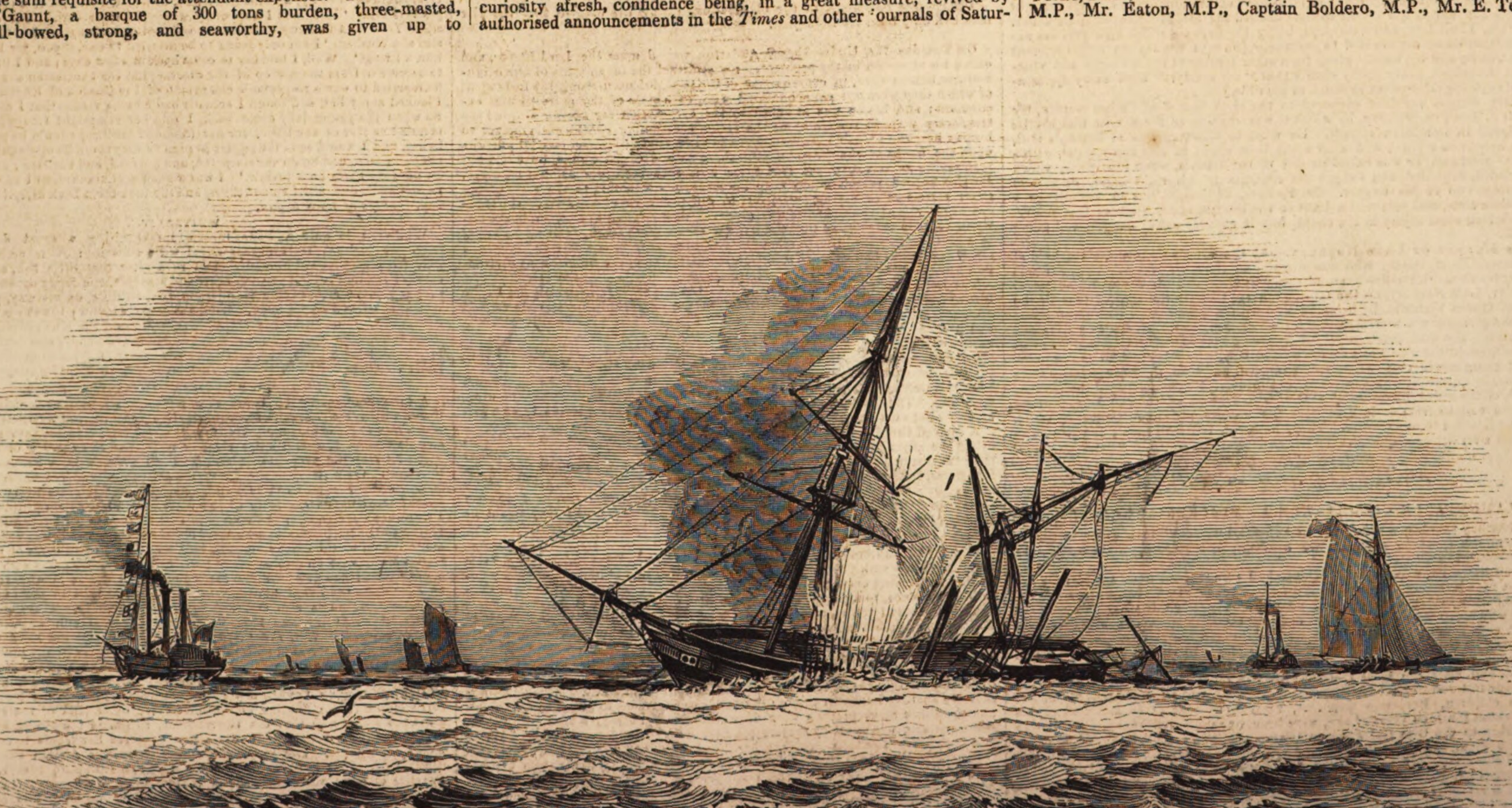
Upwards of a month since a report reached us that Captain Warner was about to exhibit in public the destructive effects of the explosive power discovered or invented by him, and with which he had already experimented privately. The place selected for this interesting demonstration was the expansive Bay or Road in front of the town of Brighton, a judicious choice, both as regards the bold and open shore and facility of rapidly reaching the town by railway.

The proposition which Captain Warner undertook to illustrate by the exhibition of this experiment was, that no ship could chase a vessel furnished with his implements of warfare, without herself being perfectly destroyed. It is now understood that the experiment had been proposed to the Government, as demanding their attention, from its application of a new power to the purposes of naval warfare, which would seem to bestow on those who might possess it, the power of the instant annihilation of opposing fleets. Thus far, it might be said to have a tendency greatly to alter the character and *diminish the frequency of war;* and, on these accounts, it was submitted that Government should defray the expenses of this public experiment, estimated at £2000. To this cost, however, the authorities demurred: a quarter of that sum was offered, but promptly declined; and, in this dilemma, Mr. Somes, the eminent ship-owner, generously proffered a vessel for the occasion, whilst the private friends of Capt. Warner raised the sum requisite for the attendant expenses. The vessel, the John o'Gaunt, a barque of 300 tons burden, three-masted, tall, full-bowed, strong, and seaworthy, was given up to Captain Warner in the early part of the present month, and on the 10th inst. sailed from the Thames, but on her arrival at Gravesend, the crew having learnt her destination, most of them deserted, under an apprehension that they might share her fate. After some delay, the men were procured, and she was piloted for Brighton; but, unfortunately, the vessel, which left the Downs on Wednesday, the 10th instant, was caught by the S.W. wind, which suddenly sprung up, and was compelled to put back. Meanwhile the experiment had been fixed for Saturday, the 13th, on which day a large party of noblemen and gentlemen went down to Brighton, specially to witness the spectacle. Their disappointment at its unavoidable postponement was very great: many inquiring groups were to be seen upon the cliffs, and each little knot of visitors seemed to sympathise with each other in their mortification: the good people of Brighton, whom we questioned, knew nothing of the matter, and this circumstance, coupled with the marvellous nature of the proposition, created public distrust; and many persons who could neither slake their scientific thirst, nor forget their disappointment in the luxurious accommodations of Brighton, returned to London with a lurking suspicion that they had been hoaxed, and that such was the only way in which "the invisible shell" (as Captain Warner's invention had been named), would ever go off. Among the visitors were Lords Brougham, Southampton, Ingestre, Worsley, John Beresford, Longford; Captains Dickinson, Henderson, Tracy, R.N., and Messrs. Hutt and Masterman, M.P., &c.

On Wednesday, the 17th, however, the John o'Gaunt was towed by a steamer to Shoreham Roads, and moored there; the knowledge of which fact, and the renewed assurances of Captain Warner that he would fulfil his promise on Saturday last, excited the public curiosity afresh, confidence being, in a great measure, revived by authorised announcements in the *Times* and other journals of Saturday, as well as by the *affiches* of the London and Brighton Railway Company.

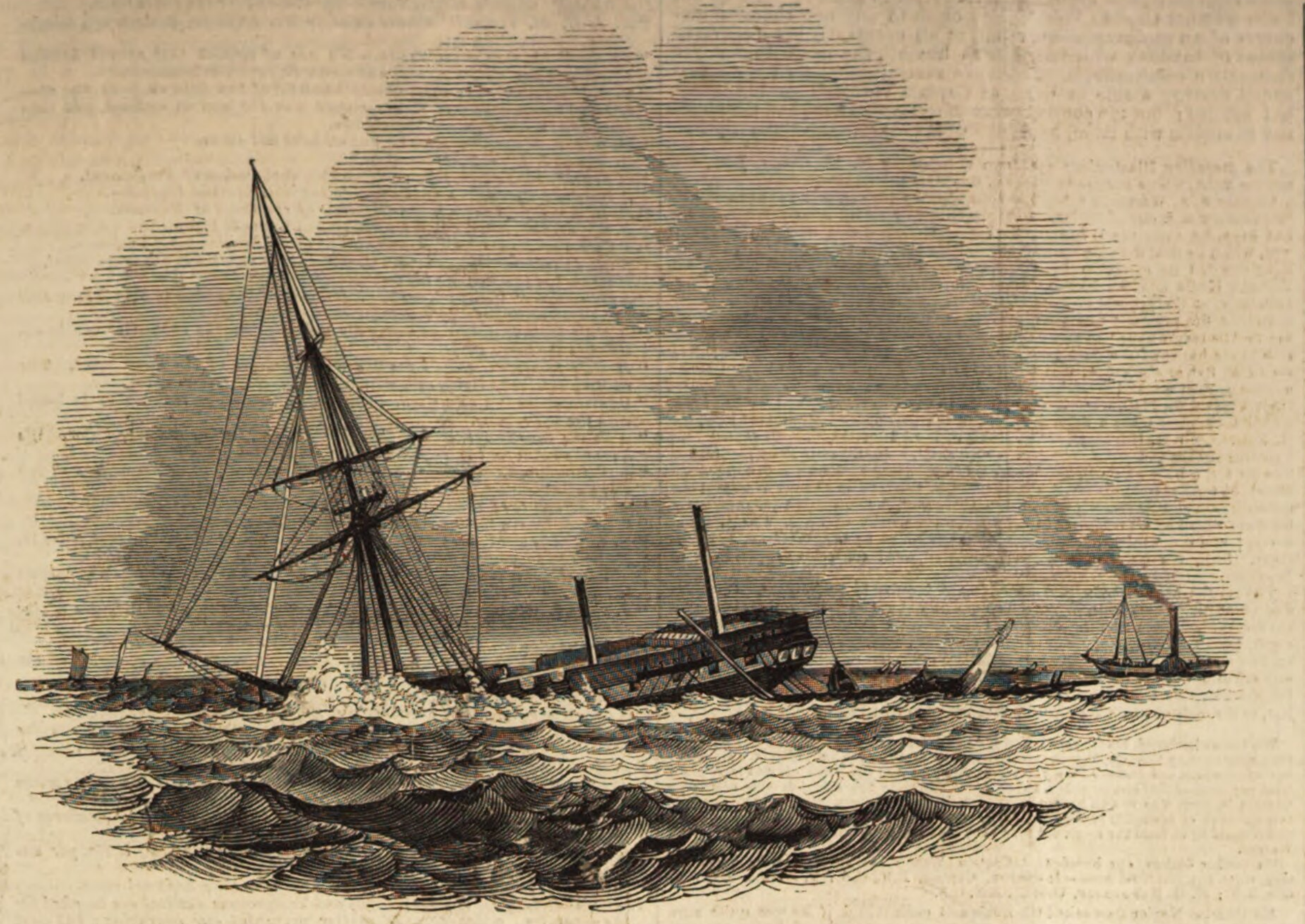
On Saturday morning, at an early hour, crowds of visitors from all parts of the county of Sussex flocked into Brighton, and the first railway train brought down upwards of 500 passengers. The hour named for the experiment was between three and six, so that all the morning trains would arrive in time. Lord Brougham journeyed by the mid-day train, on the arrival of which at the Brighton terminus, there was an excitement far beyond that of the usual accession of Saturday visitors.

On our arrival at Brighton, by this train, we found the three-mile coast-line, from Kemp-town to Brunswick-terrace more or less thickly peopled: the cliffs, the chain-pier, and the houses facing the sea, with their hundreds of balconies, were densely occupied; in fact, the whole range of the coast from Shoreham to the upper extremity of Brighton, soon after noon presented a truly gay and animated appearance, being lined with crowds of persons, who were flanked by a row of carriages and other vehicles. There was an attractive attendance of ladies, whose generally fashionable attire, as they were seated at the windows and in the coaches, coupled with the elegant equipages interspersed, greatly enlivened the scene; and the weather was extremely fine. Among other distinguished persons present were, Earl Manvers, Lord Brougham, Lord Combermere, Viscount Ingestre, M.P.; Lord Ranelagh, Marquis of Douro, Lord J. Beresford, Lord W. Cowper, Lord Southampton, Marquis of Exeter, the Marquis of Lorne, Lord Alford, M.P.; Lord Hungerford, Lord Lovaine, Lord Aylmer, Lord Templetown, the Bishop of Oxford, Lord Tadcaster, Mr. M. Gore, M.P., Mr. Mackinnon, M.P., Mr. Tomline, M.P., Mr. Lindsay, M.P., Mr. Neville, M.P., Mr. R. Yorke, M.P., Hon. Mr. Fitzroy, M.P., Mr. Lyall, M.P., Mr. Cole, M.P., Mr. Eaton, M.P., Captain Boldero, M.P., Mr. E. Tennent,



TEH EXPLOSION.

NEW DESTRUCTIVE POWER: CAPTAIN WARNER'S EXPERIMENT AT BRIGHTON.



THE JOHN O'GAUNT "SETTLING DOWN."

M.P., Hon. Captain Murray, R.N., Colonel Dundas, Captain R. Burton, R.N., Hon. Sydney Pierrepoint, Chevalier Benkhausen (the Russian Consul), Captain E. Loyd, R.N., Sir M. Cholmondeley, Sir T. Whitcote, Captain Henderson, R.N., Captain Dickenson, R.N., Captain Stevens (Marine Artillery), Hon. General Upton, Captain Britten, Colonel Sykes, Mr. W. Peel, Mr. Somes, the ship-owner, and the following Directors of the East India Company:—Mr. Robinson, Colonel Sykes, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Warden, Mr. Cotton, &c. The total number of persons present is estimated at from 30,000 to 40,000.

It appears that the hour of the experiment had been postponed until between four and five o'clock, for the purpose of giving time for the attendance of Lord Haddington and the Hon. Sidney Herbert, the First Lord and Secretary of the Admiralty, who had expressed a wish to be present, but they did not arrive until after the vessel had been destroyed.

Up to four o'clock the chain-pier was crowded with anxious lookers-out, who, however, then began to thin; some persons leaving it from impatience, and others from information that the experiment would not be exhibited off the pier, as originally inferred, but some distance westward, in which direction the crowd began to thicken.

Another hour passed away, and still there were no practical indications in favour of the experiment—in the sporting, if not scientific phrase—coming off. Meanwhile it had become known that from the signal-staff of the battery on the west cliff a flag was to be hoisted, by the command of Lord Ingestre and Captains Dickenson and Henderson, to indicate to Captain Warner when the ship, the subject of his operations, was to be destroyed. The reason of this arrangement was to remove any doubt as to the *bonâ fide* nature of Captain Warner's power of destroying a pursuing vessel, without having any communication with that vessel at the moment of her destruction. Accordingly, the platform of the battery was the grand position; and the stone pavement and the inclosed grass-plot was crowded with the *élite* of the nobles, fashionables, and professionals, those of the navy and army being in a large majority; and it was curious to observe them leaning across the long guns, with their telescopes pointed towards Shoreham Roads, where the devoted bark was lying, and whither two steamers, the Sir William Wallace (on board of which was Capt. Warner), and the Tees had gone. The *Times* report of this period is amusingly graphic:—

> "The company, who generally expected the experiment to come off at four o'clock, waited very good-humouredly, and without evincing any tokens of impatience, until five, when Lord Brougham, who had been manifestly chafing for some time, gave loud utterance to his expressions of displeasure and distrust of Captain Warner's intention to perform an experiment at all. In vain several of Captain Warner's friends reminded the noble and learned lord of the many impediments which prevented a short-handed crew from getting a ship under weigh with the dispatch of a man-of-war's complement of hands. Lord Brougham looked through his telescope, and commented upon the tardy movements of the John o'Gaunt's crew in a manner which intimated that if he himself had been on board, matters would have gone on much more smoothly and swiftly. His learned and mercurial lordship lying prone upon the battery parapet, with a huge telescope resting upon his white hat, was not one of the least lenitives of the tedium of delay."

This delay, however, is accounted for by more than an hour being passed in the removing from the ship cordage and other stores which were not necessary for the experiment, and in raising and detaching the anchor and cables. This was a slow process, and unintelligible to the majority of the spectators, who resolutely held up their glasses, which gleamed in the sunshine like files of musketry, until they became fatigued, and impatiently wondered what in the world Capt. Warner and his people could be about. Lord Brougham undisguisedly expressed his suspicion that the affair would end in nothing but smoke, and there would be no explosion. "You never intended to do it," said he to one of Captain Warner's friends. "Is it not extraordinary," he asked "that with a fair wind and two steam-boats, they cannot bring the ship up that short distance?" But every one is not so rapid in his movements as the noble and learned lord; who, it must be admitted, was only giving utterance to the general feeling. But the fact was that there were not hands enough employed to do the work quickly. Lord Brougham said he should go, and he would have gone, but just then Lord Ingestre called out that the ship was in motion.

This was about five o'clock, but the tow-line had not yet been attached, and the vessel swung round and was drifting away with the tide towards Shoreham; but a rope was immediately attached from her bow to the Sir William Wallace, which was ahead. Meanwhile some of the few men, who had been left in charge of her, descended into a boat and rowed off, as if for their lives, to the Tees, which followed astern for the purpose of keeping off any persons who might be influenced by their curiosity to come within range of danger. The tide, as is obvious from what was said before of her drifting, was against her, and the distance she was to be brought, between four and five miles, so that it was nearly six o'clock before she was fairly towed to the position she was to occupy, about a mile and a quarter from shore, between the Old Ship Hotel and the battery. Now, two men who had remained on board to manage her helm, or do anything else that might be necessary, hurried out of her, and went off in a boat with greater expedition, if possible, than their shipmates had previously.

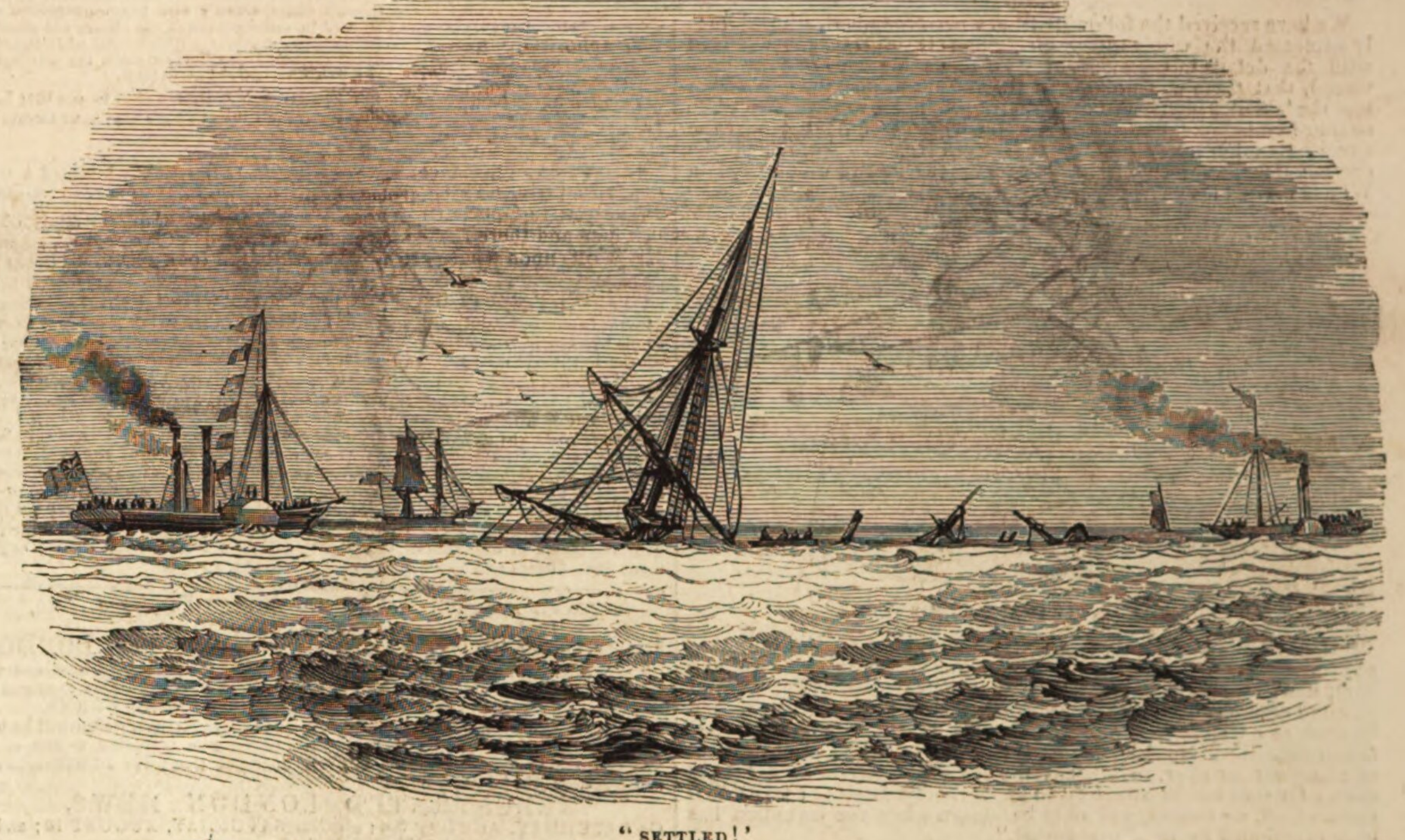
The progress of the ship, as illustrated in our first engraving, was watched with intense interest by the assembled thousands, who seemed to forget their previous disappointment in their anticipation of the spectacle. The most intense anxiety now prevailed among the spectators on shore, and every movement of those on board the tug-boat was watched with the greatest interest. Captain Warner was himself on board the tug, and it had been arranged that when the signal was given from the battery the crew of that vessel should go below, leaving no other persons on deck but the captain and the mate. This arrangement was observed; and immediately afterwards, the steamer, which had hitherto been towing the ship by a hawser, put back, and came abreast of her—a position which she maintained for a very few moments, and then again proceeded to her former situation, about a quarter of a mile eastward of the John o' Gaunt.

Captain Warner now hoisted a Union Jack at the mast-head of the steamer, denoting that he was ready to operate, and only awaited the hoisting of the Union Jack from the flagstaff on the battery, to be replied to by Captain Warner hauling down his signal. This had been flying some time before it was answered from the battery; and then arose another delay, in consequence of some adventurous persons in a small cutter, in spite of the presence of the Tees, and of two armed revenue cutters besides, to keep off intruders, going close alongside the ship. Captain Warner hauled the Union Jack half-way down only until the cutter and its occupants were out of danger. The Union Jack was then hauled down entirely.

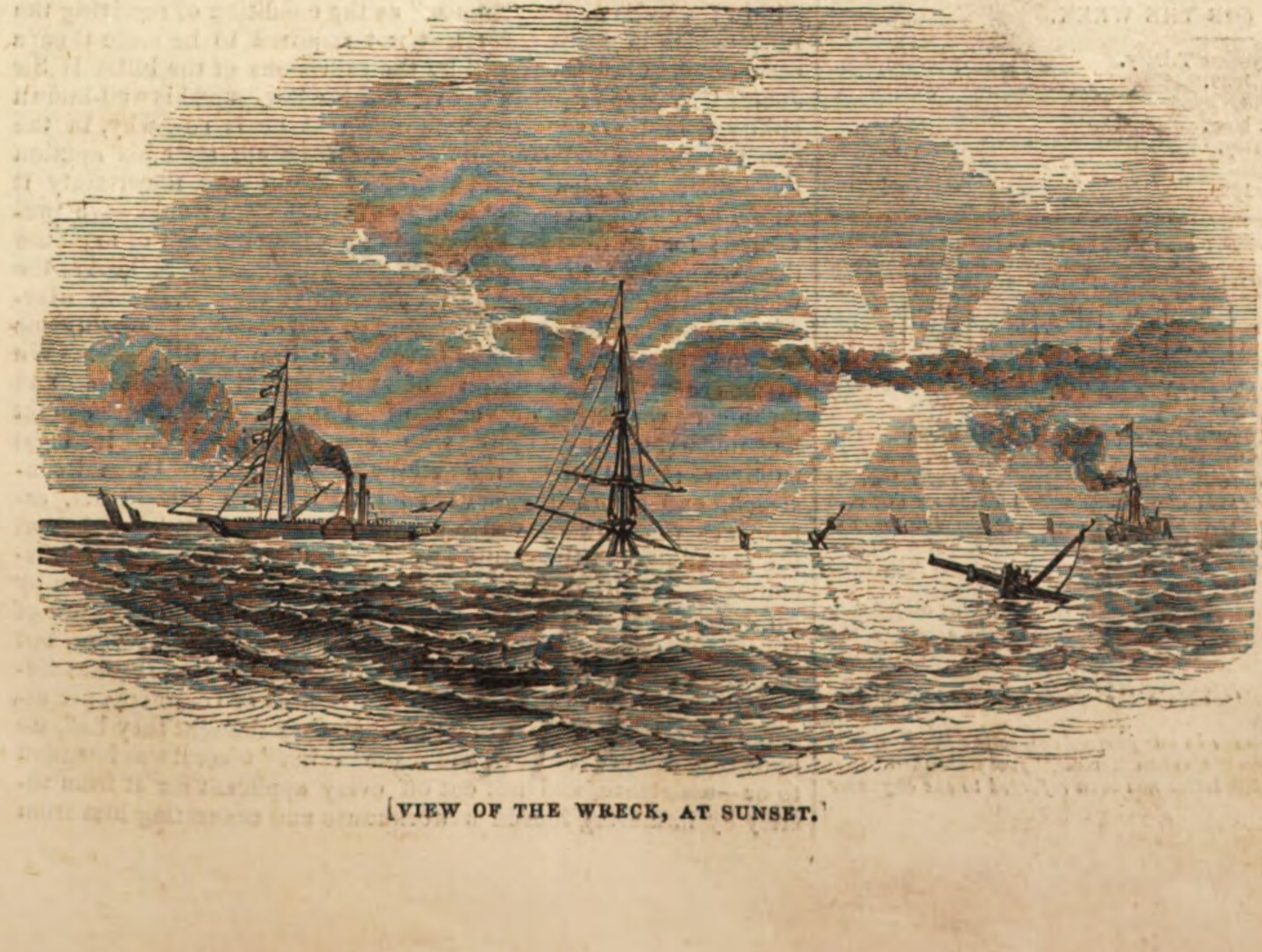
The grand crisis had now arrived; and we may say, without exaggeration, that the suspense of all present was painful; the silence was deep and unbroken.

At six o'clock, precisely, the devoted vessel appeared to be struck midships, at which point shot up a huge column of water, intermingled with the shingle of her ballast, which was mistaken by most persons for a cloud of smoke. Then a low booming and gurgling noise, indicating a submarine explosion, but not approaching a loud report. "The vessel is struck!" was uttered by a thousand voices, and the next thing to be seen was the falling of the mainmast and the mizen mast. In less than a minute, the vessel was riven almost from stem to stern. "She is filling!" "She is sinking!" the spectators exclaimed, and in less than two minutes and a half the vessel literally tumbled to pieces as if by magic.

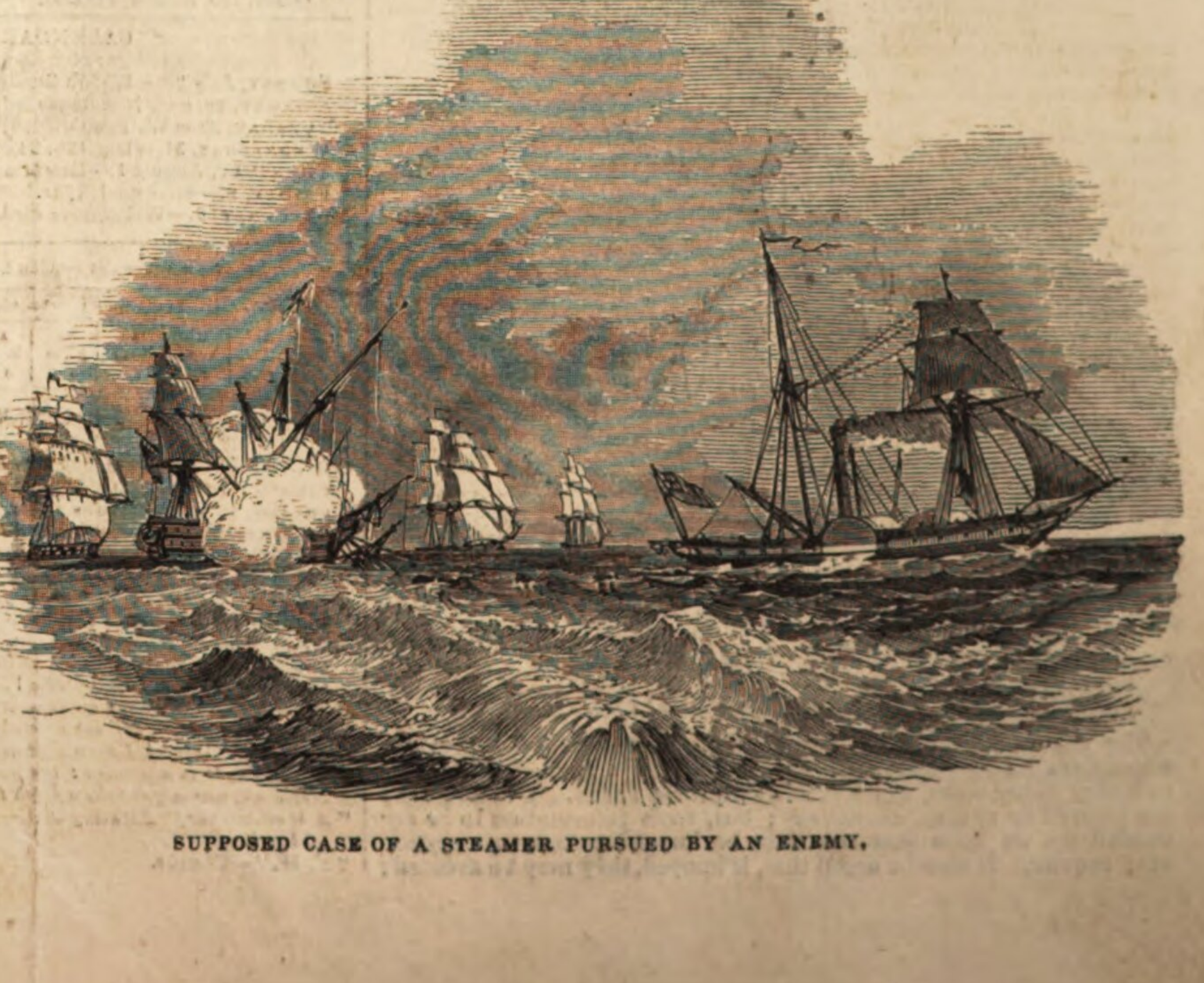
Our second engraving shows the actual work of destruction:—Her mizen



"SETTLED!"



VIEW OF THE WRECK, AT SUNSET.



SUPPOSED CASE OF A STEAMER PURSUED BY AN ENEMY.

went by the board, her m[illegible]ast, a new one, was shot clean out of her; she heeled over to port to an angle of 45 degrees, and her main hatchway being open, daylight was visible through her bottom timbers on her starboard side, and probably her larboard also, having been blown away, and she seemed to part asunder as she went down, in about 35 feet water, leaving nothing perceptible but the top of her foremast. The third illustration shows the vessel "settling down." The time which passed from her being struck and her sinking could not have exceeded two minutes and a half. Some few of the more enthusiastic spectators, chiefly professional men, raised a cheer, but with the mass all was mute astonishment. The eyes were rivetted on the last observable fragment of the large object that but the moment before floated gallant on the waters "like a thing of life." A work of destruction so sudden, so frightful, so stupendous, appeared impossible for a moment even to the thousands and tens of thousands that witnessed it. It was like an awful mystery. There were none of the ordinary circumstances which accompany similar catastrophes. There was no smoke, there was no fire, there was no noise, save the low groan of the rending timbers, and the succeeding hush of the waters as they rolled over the instantaneous wreck, and then arose a melancholy feeling, for it was impossible to prevent the imagination depicting the terrific effects of such an explosion upon a peopled ship, thus silently and suddenly perishing. The fourth engraving represents the vessel "settled," and the fifth illustration, the appearance of the wreck at sunset.

Several officers interested in the experiment put off to make an examination of the wreck, and the Sir William Wallace steamer remained in the vicinity for some time.

It was now six o'clock, and most of those who had gone down to Brighton for the day hastened to the railway station, and were brought to London in a train of twenty-nine carriages, containing nearly 600 persons.

Captain Warner received the congratulations, personally, on Saturday evening of Lord Brougham, and the other noblemen and officers who remained in Brighton; and Mr. Somes, who says he fully expected that Captain Warner would destroy his ship when he gave it to him, has expressed his willingness to give him another for the further proof of the Captain's powers, if the Government are not now satisfied, or will not provide one to satisfy themselves.

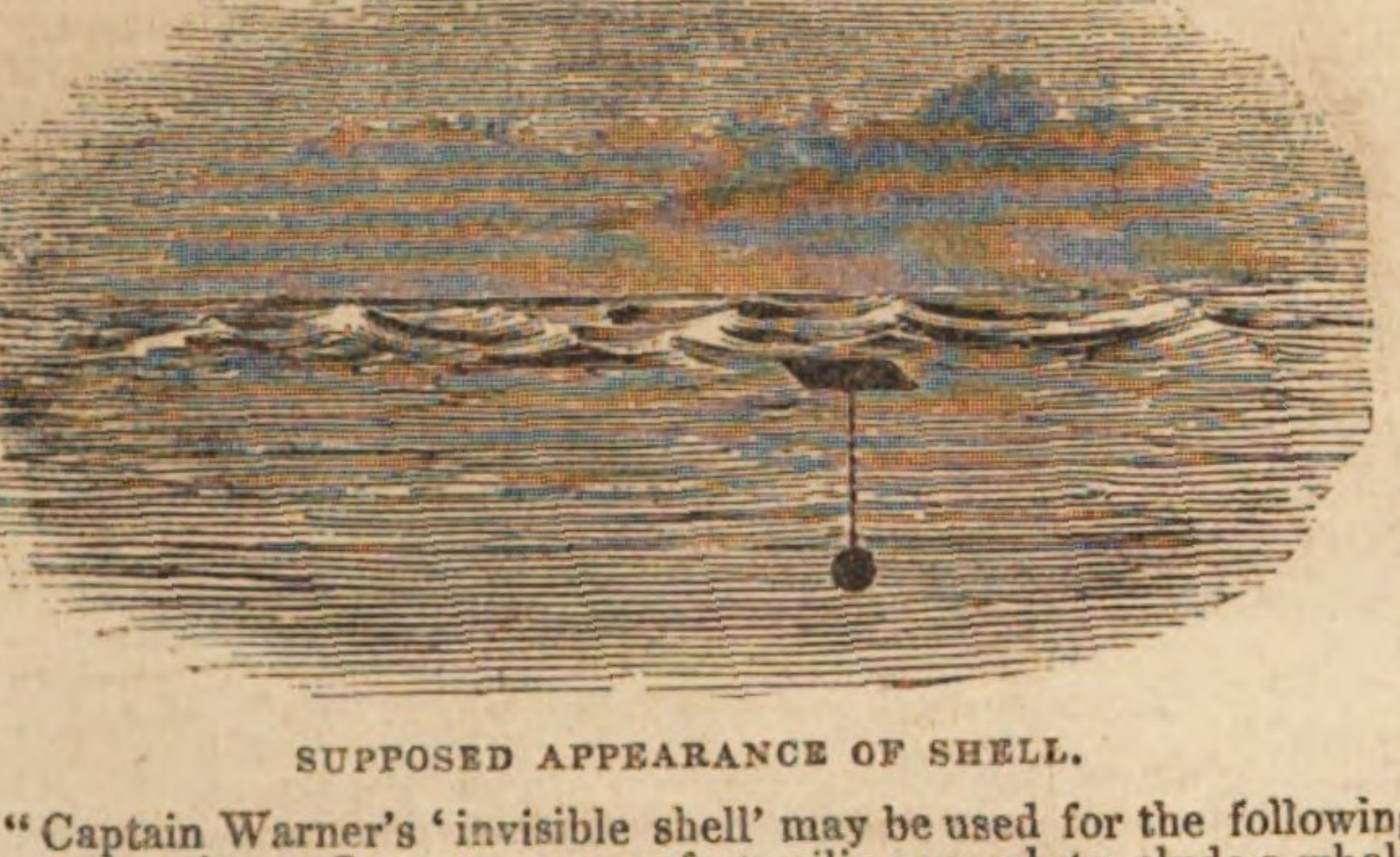
The success of the experiment is admitted to have been perfect and entire: and the wonderfully destructive power of its agency is universally admired. The *modus operandi* is kept secret; and, so long as this is the case, it will be impossible to say how far, under all circumstances, it would prove efficacious against an enemy's fleet, or safe for our own fleet to carry.

It is right to state that the experiment of Saturday was in order to show the portion of the invention which may be applied at sea, in the blockade of towns, or defence of places from attack by sea. There is application of the power, which is intended for a long range in the destruction of forts and places of strength.

Speculation is already rife as to the means employed; and the conjectures in the several journalists' reports of the event are too numerous for us to detail.

Some persons conjectured that the instrument of destruction was conveyed from the steamer to the ship by means of a rope. Others thought that the agent being attached to a line was suffered to float with the tide against the ship, and that then the line being pulled let off a trigger and produced the explosion. More scientific individuals imagine an electrical battery to have been used; others, an air-gun; others, that a substance is put to float without any guide on the water; others, that a submarine shell is sent in the direction of the ship's bottom. And still others conjecture that the "shell" is made of polished steel, and thus, magnetic, rendered buoyant by cork: "Such a floating magnet would be attracted by the iron of a ship approaching within the range of its attraction, and the force of contact and friction would be sufficient to explode many known detonating compositions." But, though every body was watching, and watching narrowly, with all the aid that optical instruments could afford them, the mode of operation is, we believe, still as profound a secret to the world as before this public experiment.

We have received the following from a correspondent, who minutely witnessed the whole proceedings, and is otherwise acquainted with the details of the subject:—"Of one thing we are quite convinced, that there was nothing in the vessel to cause the explosion; and the 'shell' is inferred from the effect produced, to have been three or four feet below the surface. A wooden case seen floating near the wreck, was by many persons considered to have contained the combustible material; but it was merely the box in which Captain W. had carried his engine of destruction.



SUPPOSED APPEARANCE OF SHELL.

"Captain Warner's 'invisible shell' may be used for the following purposes, viz.:— In a steamer or fast sailing vessel, to elude a whole fleet, and in the event of being chased, to destroy them. For a vessel to catch another, she must follow in her wake: these shells will then be sunk as a trap for the pursuing vessels, as will be seen in the annexed cut. (Cut No. 1.) The shell may also be used at the mouth of a harbour, or river, to prevent the ingress or egress of a hostile fleet. Or they can be projected to an incredible distance; an experiment which, we believe, will only be shown when the invention has been sanctioned by the Government."

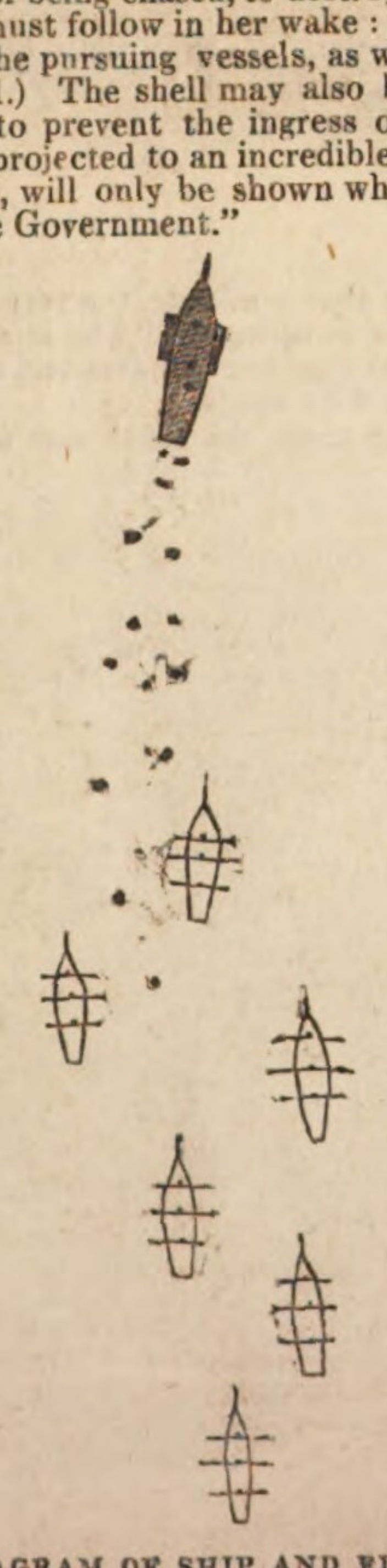


DIAGRAM OF SHIP AND FLEET.

The sketch, with the steamer in the foreground, in the previous page, gives an idea of the effect produced by a line-of-battle ship following in her wake, which is laid with these shells. Whether they are buoyed or not, we cannot say; but, from information to be depended on, we learn that they may be buoyed or not, as occasion may require. It may be urged that, if buoyed, they may be avoided; but sailors know the great difficulty of discerning a small object barely 'awash,' as shown in the illustration, and that it is only seen when right on it, and even then, not in time to avoid it. We do not know whether Captain Warner lays claim to any new chemical discovery of an explosive power; but, at all events, he has discovered means of handling with impunity to himself, the most deadly and destructive combustibles. There are several materials known that would destroy a ship as quick as Captain Warner's, could they be but applied; but the consequences to those who have had the temerity to meddle with them, have been of the most frightful description.

The preceding Illustrations are from sketches by N. M. Condy, Esq., the marine artist, whose success in works of this class is well established.

Captain S. A. Warner, we learn, commanded a privateer, and in the most gallant manner took one of the largest luggers that ever sailed from Boulogne. He has been, for some years, engaged in experimenting with a new implement of war, which he first described to his late Majesty William IV., in 1831; the Sailor King directed its merits to be investigated; and, accordingly, Admirals Sir Richard Keats and Sir Thomas Hardy, reported thereon satisfactorily. Subsequently, at the request of Lord Melbourne's private secretary, Lieut. Webster examined the principle and practice of Capt. Warner's discovery, and, in 1839, asserted its merits to be "so extraordinary as to vest the absolute sovereignty of the seas in the hands of the first power that should adopt them." Their range was stated at five or six miles; and a hundred sail of the line were declared to be useless against a vessel furnished with this stupendous power. Nevertheless, the subject rested till 1840, when it was agitated in the *Times*. In the spring of 1841, a trial took place upon a lake, in Essex, in the presence of Sir Robert Peel, Sir G. Murray, Sir H. Hardinge, Sir F. Burdett, Lord Ingestre, Col. Gurwood, and Captains Britten and Webster; when, with a shell, weighing only 18lbs., was lifted into the air, a boat weighing 2½ tons, filled in with and shattered into a thousand pieces, 5½ tons of solid timber, and displacing, at least, 14 or 15 tuns of water; the noise of the explosion scarcely exceeding that of a gun. A commission had previously been appointed by Government to investigate the merits of Capt. Warner's discovery; and the results were embodied in a pamphlet by Mr. Walesby, the barrister. Still, the question was left undecided until the recent experiment at Brighton.

The results have already been the subject of inquiry in Parliament. On Monday night Sir Robert Peel, in reply to a question by Capt. Pechell, stated that the Government had nothing whatever to do with the experiment. On the same night, Lord Ingestre, in reply to another question, by Capt. Plumridge, intimated that he was not at liberty to disclose either the materials by which the destruction was effected, nor the manner in which it was done; but the noble lord read the following certificate, which had been drawn up entirely with reference to the subject, to the facts of which his lordship was ready to make oath:—

July 21.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the operations against the John o'Gaunt, of 300 tons, conducted by Captain Warner, off Brighton, on Saturday the 20th instant, were under our management and control. We further certify that the explosion did not take place from any combustible matter either on board or alongside the ship, but was caused by Captain Warner, who was on board the William Wallace steamer, having the ship in tow at a distance of about 300 yards, and that the explosion took place in consequence of a signal made by us from the shore, the time of which was not previously known by Captain Warner.

We further declare our belief that Captain Warner has never been on board the ship since she left Gravesend.—INGESTRE, Captain, R.N., C.B.; T. DICKENSON, Captain, R.N.; W. H. HENDERSON, Captain, R.N. C.B.

Sir Charles Napier then asked the noble and gallant lord if he was quite sure there was not a Torpedo in the case, such, as in the words of Fulton, the inventor, was "to blow a whole ship's company into the air:" it was a chest containing a certain quantity of gunpowder, which, by means of some clock machinery, might be ignited at a given time under water, and being placed under a ship's bottom, destroy it by the explosion. Fulton offered his invention, but in vain, to the French Directory, and to the Dutch Government: he was sent by Bonaparte to Brest, where, however, he failed. It was subsequently offered to the British Government, and a commission appointed to examine the project; but Fulton took two days to blow up with his Torpedo, or Catamaran, an old Danish brig in Walmer Roads!

The commission upon Captain Warner's invention having been pronounced at an end on the 1st of May last, he addressed the following gratuitous offer to the Government Commissioners:—

Being now in possession of a bark fit for service, with her sails bent, I offer to you, her Majesty's commissioners, my permission to take the ship into any of the Government dockyards, and strengthen her in any manner you please, to test the force of my powers to the fullest extent. I shall then have no objection to go through the trials suggested by yourself (Colonel Chalmer, B.A.), and Captain Caffin, secretly with you, on condition of a written understanding that in case I succeed in satisfying you of the efficacy and practicability of my inventions, I am to be reimbursed my expenses. Without this understanding, though I shall be happy to see yourself and Captain Caffin, I must claim the privilege of having as many other parties present at my experiments as I may please.

This fair and liberal offer was not accepted; but, we are glad to see that Lord Ingestre has given notice of a motion upon the subject in the House of Commons for Tuesday evening.

It may not be generally known that Captain J. Norton has invented a most formidable percussion shell, to explode at the bottom of the sea. An iron tube, like the barrel of a musket, is screwed into a shell of any size, water-tight. A rod of iron, about half a pound in weight, and one foot in length, is suspended within the tube, by means of a split quill passing through a hole in the upper end of the rod, the other end being armed with a percussion cap. The mouth of the tube is closed with a screw lid, almost water-tight. Tin or brass wings being attached to the upper end of the tube, will keep it in a vertical position during its descent to the bottom of the sea; and the shock, on its striking the bottom, will cause the bar of iron within the tube to fall and produce the percussion and explosion. Should it be found difficult to make the shell water-proof, Captain Norton is satisfied that percussion-powder, made from silver, will explode by friction or percussion, even when *mixed with water*. These shells have been also adapted to field artillery, and have been pronounced "simple, safe, and efficacious."

The properties of explosive compounds are interesting, at this moment, in their assumed connexion with Captain Warner's secret. Two of the most formidable compounds known are the chloride of nitrogen, or azote; and its brother compound the iodide of ammonium, or nitrogen. The mechanical force of the chloride of azote in detonation, is superior to that of any other known, not even excepting the ammoniacal fulminating silver. Dulong was the first to investigate the iodide of ammonium, and exchanged for his knowledge in one experiment three fingers and in a succeeding experiment, an eye.

GRAND FESTIVAL IN HONOUR OF THE POET BURNS,
AUGUST, 1844.

THE PROPRIETORS of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS feel great pleasure in announcing to the Public of Scotland that they have secured the services of several eminent Artists and Authors to attend the
GREAT FESTIVAL IN HONOUR OF ROBERT BURNS.
No expense will be spared in the execution of the Engravings, which will be both splendid and numerous. The Literary Department is intrusted to one of the most popular Writers in Scotland, and it is arranged that these Illustrations and contributions will be given in the
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
On SATURDAY, AUGUST 3rd; also, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 10; and to be concluded on SATURDAY, AUGUST 17.
The number of Illustrations of this event are expected to comprise
TWENTY BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS.
In the progress of this Festival other objects of interest in Scotland will be introduced, and will form a
GREAT PICTURE
OF THE MOST ROMANTIC PART OF GREAT BRITAIN.

. The immense demand expected for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will render it necessary that orders should be given immediately to the News Agents in Scotland.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is published every week, containing about Thirty Engravings. Price 6d., free by post.

Office, 198, Strand, London.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 28.—Eighth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 29.—G. Naudæus died, 1653.
TUESDAY, 30.—W. Penn died, 1718.
WEDNESDAY, 31.—Day 15h. 24m. long.
THURSDAY, August 1.—Lammas Day.
FRIDAY, 2.—First mail, 1784.
SATURDAY, 3.—Wilberforce died, 1833.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending August 3.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 26	1 51	2 17	2 40	3 4	3 23	3 44	4 2	4 21	4 41	4 58	5 16

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Cambrian correspondent, Mr. Edward Taffy Morgan, has been very uselessly *choleric: he attempts a defence of the* morality *of Wales against an article in our last,* in which it was never dreamt of or alluded to, *and calls* "*gross falsehoods*" *the quotations* (*on the subject of* music *alone*) *which we through delicacy extracted only from the works of Welsh writers! An Irishman is not put into a passion by being supposed capable of blunders, but a Welchman—no. we beg pardon, a "Cymro"—will not allow his national folly to be harmlessly ridiculed. Did Mr. Taffy Morgan ever read Shakspeare's "Sir Hugh Evans"? And again, what has his rodomontade about hospitality and purity of morals to do with our few observations on the origin of the Cambrian harp?* Proh pudor!

"Selbus," Dublin.—We will see.

"F. C.," Manchester, may probably obtain the works referred to, of Mr. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden.

"Oxoniensis" is mistaken: the passage in our journal respecting the Rev. Mr. Newman, was a quotation from the "English Review," just published.

"A Well-wisher," Birmingham.—His letter has been referred to the engraver of the view.

"T. W."—Thanks.

"M.," Helston.—The subject is too "cloudy."

"A Constant Reader."—We are gratified at our correspondent's approbation of the Southampton view.

"A Reader," Walton-on-the-Naze.—The demand for the toll is legal.

"E. J. H. St. Vincent" should write to Mr. Landells, Bride-court, Blackfriars.

"Tertius," St. Day, near Truro.—We are of opinion that several London advertisers pay £3000 a-year, and upwards, for advertisements.

"T. C.," Edinbro'.—In 1837, nearly one-half of the duty on hops was contributed by the county of Kent; Sussex was the next in amount, and then Hereford, Worcester, and Hampshire.

"M. S. J. A. Munro."—Thanks but we have not room.

"A. L. and J. L."—If under £10.

"S. S. J.," Halesworth, may rest quiet till next session of Parliament.

"A Constant Reader" should apply to the New Zealand Company.

"B. B. Z." should write to the Governor of the Bank of England.

"B. S." should recollect that we have many tastes to please.

"A Correspondent," Bolton.—The Duke of Wellington is an Irishman.

"W. B.," Halesworth, and "W. C. R." will be entitled to the large Print.

"Minima" is thanked for his corrections.

"A Subscriber," Westport.—The large Print of "London in 1842" may still be had, by order, of any bookseller.

"J. M.," Bonhill.—By continuing his subscription, the subscriber will be entitled to the large Print.

"H. C.," Langston, should see the advertisement of the large print. The railway referred to is a continuation of the South Eastern Railway.

"Cæsaromagers," Chelmsford.—The large print is not intended to be bound with the 4th volume.

"A Young Lieutenant, R.N.," should write to any army and navy tailor. We have not room for the obituary beyond its present extent.

"B.," Knutsford.—Perhaps our correspondent will favour us with a sketch and memoir.

"G.," Strand-lane, should call.

"Wexford."—We think the charge is correct.

"T. W.," Limerick, should order the print and No. of any news-agent, price 1s.

"D."—The documents are collateral security for the debt.

"A Traveller" is thanked for the hint. The price of each half-yearly volume is 18s. bound.

"J. B.," Windsor.—We do not find the origin of the name of Virginia Water in any readily accessible description of Berkshire.

"J. D.," Colesford, should not attempt to disguise his handwriting.

"E. S."—We do not feel disposed to extend the questionable celebrity of the French novelist in question.

"J. W. P.," Burslem, is thanked.

"A Subscriber from the Commencement."—The paragraph—anonymous.

"Beatrice," Kensington, should apply to the Income-tax Commissioners for the district in which she resides. Unwrought ivory is sold by weight.

"S. K.," should forward a specimen of the proffered sketches.

"J. H. S."—At draughts, it does not always follow that it is a drawn game when only one man of each party is left.

"A. Z."—The Turnpike Trusts Bill is one of the many deferred measures of the present session of Parliament.

"A. B.," Thirsk.—The price of our paper, if paid in advance, is 26s. per annum for 52 Nos.

"A Constant Subscriber." Walton-on-the-Naze.—We have not room.

The Committee of the Hartwell Peace and Temperance Festival are thanked for the views, &c., which press of matter prevented our engraving; but next year, we hope to illustrate their interesting meeting.

"A Subscriber," Linlithgow, will be entitled to the large print.

"Homo" is jocose: he should see future announcements.

The following poetical contributions are ineligible—"Lines by M. to the Duke of Devonshire;" "C. B. on a Young Mother;" "Lines by H. D. on the Wellington Statue;" "The Lament of a Jacket;" "Song, by Philo-Cricket."

"T. C. C.," Douglas, Isle of Man.—We think the Rothsay Castle steamer was wrecked late in 1839.

"Government School of Design."—The distribution of the prizes took place on Wednesday, Mr. E. W. Gladstone in the chair. Next week we shall engrave the principal prizes, and briefly report the progress of the school.

"A Subscriber from the Commencement."—A child that has lost either parent is an orphan.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1844.

IT is generally stated that the legislative business of Parliament will close on the 8th of August; it will not, however, rise on that day, but be adjourned over till the 22nd, in order to give time to the Judges to return from Circuit and deliver in their opinion on the points submitted to them, on the Writ of Error, from the Dublin Court of Queen's Bench. The decision of the Lords must be given in the present session, as to defer it till the next, would inflict the greater part of the sentence, with a doubt still existing as to whether there may or may not have been a flaw in the legal proceedings. The opinion of the Judges will be given in writing, and then the House of Peers will proceed to judgment, in which it may be necessary to state, they are not bound to decide according to the opinion so delivered, though coming from such high authorities it will doubtless have great effect on their lordships, whichever way it may be. The judgment having been given, Parliament will be prorogued, most probably by commission.

A CURIOUS coincidence marked the final stages of two of the principal measures introduced by the Government this session. In the discussion in committee on the final clauses of the Poor-law Bill, an amendment was moved, and by a Conservative member, which will have the effect of relaxing the strictness with which the act has been interpreted as to out-door relief. The amendment was resisted by Sir J. Graham, but on the division the Government was beaten; for though the majority was only one, yet "it will do," as Mercutio says, as well as a larger. The first Poor Law was strict enough on this head, but it was in addition strained unnecessarily on the side of harshness by those who administered it. The present amendment will, in some degree, correct the evil—for an evil it was—and the good work has been still more assisted by Sir J. Graham himself, by a declaration made on Wednesday last, of what he, the highest authority, both as one of the framers of the law and its chief administrator, conceives to be the intention of the act. He declares that by the old act, even as it stood, Boards of Guardians have the power to order out-door relief in cases of necessity, and that the unsparing indiscriminate severity with which destitution has been forced within the walls of the "house," as the condition of receiving the relief which in many cases was not required to be more than a casual one, is not warranted by the provisions of the bill. If Sir James Graham is right in his view of the law—and his well-known ability would prevent our doubting that he is so—why, in the name of justice and common sense, did he not state his opinion long ago? What a vast amount of doubt and uncertainty it would have relieved; what a mass of suffering it would have prevented; for it would be entertaining a worse opinion of mankind than we possess, to suppose that the guardians were always the willing instruments of the hard operation of the law. They overstrained the act for fear of breaking it, and dreaded being humane lest they should by mistake have fallen into an illegality. We here see the bad effect of the absurdly intricate and technical wording of acts of Parliament; they cannot be understood by those who are not practised in legal subtleties; but they are eternally liable to be misconstrued, and a practice once adopted under a certain act, establishes the rule by which others proceed, without looking at the act at all, and the result is often needless oppression and discontent. Mr. B. Escott, on hearing the interpretation given by Sir J. Graham, stated that he had frequently urged the Board of Guardians, of which he is a member, to adopt this very view, but had always been outvoted! We have no doubt that this has frequently been the case, and now, that Boards of Guardians are assured they have more discretion than they thought they had, we hope they will use it wisely, and make "relief" what it was intended to be—assistance, and not cut off every applicant for it from society by immuring him in a workhouse and converting him from a struggling but perhaps still hoping man, into an objectless and despairing pauper.

The other instance we have alluded to, in which the House of Commons came to a conclusion the reverse of that arrived at by her Majesty's Government, occurred on the Railways Bill. Like the Poor-law, it was dragging its slow length out of the purgatory of a committee, being as yet neither accepted nor condemned, when again an amendment was moved, and again by a Conservative member, making it imperative on railway companies, should they run *any* trains on a Sunday, to append to the first and second-class carriages a third-class train. The amendment was opposed in this case by the President of the Board of Trade, as in the other by the Secretary of State. Mr. Gladstone alleged that he could not think of encouraging Sunday travelling in the working classes. But it was answered, you provide for travelling on that day by those who can pay well for it; be at least impartial; for the poor man may have as urgent need to be conveyed from place to place on the Sabbath as the rich one, and to compel him to pay a high fare, is subjecting his necessity to a heavy tax, without asserting your principle one jot. In fact, the case, as stated by Mr. Sheil, was this—Dives was to be permitted to travel, while Lazarus was to stay at home; and the incongruity was so apparent that the house carried the amendment against the Government by a majority of 33—a large number in a thinly-attended house during a morning sitting. We wonder that so clear-headed a man as Mr. Gladstone should have put himself in such a position; he had not one argument to fall back on, as he had given up the principle of prohibition of Sunday travelling, by allowing first and second-class carriages to run. As a question of principle, he was bound to prohibit all or none. It was almost amusing to remark member after member rising on both sides, and all with some new form of condemnation of the partiality of the Board of Trade. Mr. Gladstone must have seen his mistake long before the division; and he would have done better to have conceded the point than to have exposed himself to defeat. We may observe, by the way, that there has seldom been a measure introduced which underwent such a change in its progress as this Railway Bill.

One of the last acts passed this session is an act of what may be called retributive justice. A notorious offender against political morality is effectually put out of the way of sinning any more. The Borough of Sudbury is politically extinguished, it is disfranchised; the powers it has abused are taken away from it, and having nothing to sell, can be purchased no more. Of the defunct we are told to say nothing except what is good; but where the subject of the discussion never did a thing of which good can be said, and many things which provoke tongues and pens to speak evil if they would speak with justice, how shall the injunction be observed? The best plan, perhaps, is to let its memory die, except so far as its misdeeds may act as a warning, and its fate as an example to other boroughs which could be named as by no means immaculate. It is not always the most guilty that are selected for punishment. Those on whom the Tower of Siloam fell were not sinners above all the Galileans. One great offender has been swept away, but there are many left having ample cause and necessity for repentance. We are glad that Parliament has taken this decisive step. Of all punishments it is the most striking and effectual. The question now remains to what place shall the two members be given, for we presume the list of Parliament will be maintained at the number of 658? The University of Edinburgh might, we think, put in a strong claim to consideration.

The investigation into the late accident at Blackfriars-bridge, has terminated without fixing any direct blame on any one. Indeed the summing up of the Coroner appears to acquit the proprietors of the pier, which might have been strong enough for the landing and embarkation of passengers crossing it a few at a time, but was not meant to bear the weight of a large concourse of people at once:—

> If it were shown that the wooden bridge was not sufficiently secure for the ingress and egress of parties passing to the river steamers, and that in consequence of such insecurity human life had been sacrificed, a verdict of manslaughter then would lie. It appeared, however, from the whole of the evidence, that the fatal event took place from the improper conduct of the persons who forced their way upon the bridge, and not from any neglect on the part of the pier people, who did all in their power to keep them off. Though sufficient for the purpose of ingress and egress to the steamboats, the bridge might not have been strong enough for those who forced their way upon it at the time of the accident. What right had they to be there? If any money had been taken for their admission, or if any inducement had been held out to them to come there, any person holding out such inducement would be liable to the charge of having caused the deaths which ensued.

It appears that at least some efforts were made to keep the crowd off, but the exertion of one man could do nothing against the determination of many, and then follows the inference of the Coroner, as to the real cause of the event, which, we fear, is too well founded:—

> The incautious rashness of the people who crowded to the wooden bridge in despite of all the efforts of the man on the pier to keep them away, led to the terrible catastrophe which involved the immediate families of those victims of their over-rashness in the deepest affliction, and startled the public by circulating exaggerated reports of the calamity. It was clear from the whole evidence that the accident occurred from the desire always prominent on the part of the people of England to see a stirring sight at all hazards.

A destruction of life from one kind of danger will frequently call attention to another. The over-crowding of the steamers has often been a subject of remark, but till some awful destruction of life occurs, nothing effectual seems very likely to be done. In the meantime it would be as well if the pleasure-loving part of the public, which is generally a very careless one, would ponder the following facts, communicated to the Lord Mayor by Mr. Under-Sheriff Anderton:—

> He begged permission to draw his Lordship's attention to the state of the steam vessels in conveying passengers to different parts of the river. On Monday night one of the steamers was observed at Blackwall to have on board upwards of 1000 persons, so that there the immense mass stuck, deriving its safety in a great degree from the impossibility of moving from one side to the other, for if the vessel dropped a little upon either side the most awful destruction must have taken place.

This is only one instance out of many; and here the evil is of a kind that the public might remedy for themselves. Others require the interference of authority, and we are happy to see such a statement as the following coming from the first Magistrate of the City:—

> My opinion as regards the regulating the speed of the steam-vessels is, that we should have an authorised agent on board—a sort of city pilot; we should erect public landing-places ourselves too, and do away with those private piers altogether; but I am convinced the Navigation Committee will make every exertion for the public safety and benefit, and it will no longer be considered indispensable to pack people together like a flock of sheep to insure their security from drowning.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Saturday last her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, took their usual early walk. The Princess Royal and the Princess Alice were taken a drive in an open pony carriage. The royal party took a drive in the afternoon, the Queen and Prince Albert in an open phaeton and pair.

Windsor, Sunday.—The Queen and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the royal suite, and the household attended divine service this morning in the private chapel. The Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay officiated. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent attended divine service in the chapel near Cumberland-lodge. In the forenoon the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, walked in the pleasure grounds of the Castle. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness took a drive in the afternoon in a pony phaeton.

Monday.—The Queen and Prince Albert took an airing this morning in a pony phaeton, and visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore Lodge. In the afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert rode out in a pony phaeton, the Prince driving. The royal children were also taken out for airings.

Tuesday.—The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, walked this morning in the pleasure grounds of the Castle. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice, were taken an airing in the forenoon. The Royal party left the Castle for a drive in the afternoon. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent took an airing in an open carriage. The Royal dinner party at the Castle, in the evening, included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Charlotte Dundas, and the Countess Wratislaw.

Wednesday.—The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, walked in the pleasure grounds of the Castle this morning, and also took an airing in a pony phaeton. Her Majesty and Prince Albert visited the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore Lodge. Sir Robert Peel arrived at the Castle on a visit to the Queen. In the afternoon the illustrious party rode out. The Queen, the Marchioness of Douglas, the Countess of Mount Edgecumbe, and the Countess De Grey, occupied an open carriage and four. His Royal Highness Prince Albert was on horseback. The Royal Family were taken in the gardens of the Castle in the afternoon.

Return of the Queen Dowager to England.—On Thursday morning, at eight o'clock, the Black Eagle arrived at Woolwich Dockyard, having on board her Majesty the Queen Dowager and suite. The Queen looked exceedingly well, and sat on deck until half-past eight, while the carriages, five in number, were getting on shore and the horses putting to, and then disembarked and immediately proceeded to town. The landing was strictly private. A foreign steamer proceeded up the river with her Majesty's luggage.

Another Royal Visit.—We understand that his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William Louis of Prussia, brother of the King, and heir apparent to the Prussian throne, is expected on a visit to her Majesty in the early part of next week. His Royal Highness will probably be present at the Goodwood races.

Louis Philippe's Visit to England.—We believe it is arranged that the visit of the King of the French to her Majesty will take place in September. The King will embark at Tréport. His Majesty will be accompanied by two ships of 74 guns, and four or five steamers, and will land at Portsmouth, whence he will proceed by railway to the station nearest to Windsor. His Majesty will remain eight days at Windsor, and will not visit London.

The King of Saxony's Tour.—On Saturday last the two carriages and four conveying his Majesty the King of Saxony and suite drew up at the White Ox Inn, at High Hesket, about halfway between Penrith and Carlisle, when his Majesty, Baron Gersdorff, Doctor Carus, and others, walked forward down the hill towards Low Hesket. On the road a gig passed them in which were a lady and gentleman and a little boy; the latter happened to lose his hat out of the gig, when his Majesty hastened from his attendants and picked up the hat, and ran after the vehicle and gave it into the little fellow's hand. The lad, on being informed who the illustrious personage was who had picked his hat up off the road, was, of course, highly delighted, and called his hat the "King of Saxony." His Majesty has since visited Glasgow.

A Royal Artisan.—During the recent tour of the King of Saxony in the North, his Majesty visited the well-known pencil manufactory of Messrs. Banks, Foster, and Co., at Keswick. The King not only examined every process through which the pencil passes, but having expressed his admiration at the manner in which the operation of stamping was performed, he was solicited by Mr. Banks to try the operation, which the royal visitor at once agreed to, and on a dozen pure lead pencils being placed in his hands his Majesty passed them through the engine with an expertness and tact that would have done credit to a more experienced workman.

Wednesday being the birthday of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, the whole of the *corps diplomatique* and most of the leading nobility in town paid congratulatory visits to her Royal Highness. In the evening there was a select dinner party at Cambridge House.

The Expected Accouchement of Her Majesty.—Two engines, to be attached to special trains, have been commanded to be kept in constant readiness with their steam up, both by day and night, at the Paddington Terminus of the Great Western Railway, to start at five minutes' notice for the Slough Station, for the purpose of conveying the great officers of state *en route* to Windsor Castle, upon their being summoned from town on the auspicious and interesting occasion of the accouchement of her Majesty. A powerful alarum has just been fixed at the galvanic telegraphic office at Paddington, communicating with the telegraph at Slough, for the purpose of arousing the attendant who sleeps at the office, in the event of a telegraphic express reaching the terminus from Windsor during the night. A trusty person has also been appointed to remain in attendance at the office of the Slough Station throughout the whole of the night. It is computed that a message can be expressed by the aid of the telegraph from Windsor Castle to Buckingham Palace in 25 minutes.

Dr. Charles Locock, first physician accoucheur to her Majesty, has arrived at Windsor, and taken up his residence at the house of the Rev. D. F. Markham, one of the canons of Windsor, and within the precincts of the Castle. Dr. Ferguson, second physician accoucheur, and Sir James Clark, Bart., one of the physicians in ordinary to the Queen, have also arrived. Mrs. Lilley, who has been engaged as her Majesty's monthly nurse, is at the Castle.

Prince Albert's Birthday.—The inhabitants of Dover intend to commemorate the approaching birthday of his Royal Highness Prince Albert (the 12th of August) by a grand fête and fancy fair on a very extensive scale, under high patronage and the immediate support of the first families in the locality; the proceeds to be devoted to the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Benevolent Society, of which his Royal Highness is patron.

Grand Entertainment at Gloucester House.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester gave a magnificent entertainment on Monday evening at Gloucester House, to her illustrious relatives the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and a number of other distinguished persons. In the evening there was a concert, at the conclusion of which supper was served in the *salle à manger*, and the royal party took their departure about a quarter past one o'clock.

Fete Champetre, at Caen Wood.—On Tuesday afternoon the Earl of Mansfield gave a princely *fête champêtre* at Caen Wood, the noble earl's delightful retreat, at Hampstead, to the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Gloucester, and above 700 of the leading aristocracy, and most of the foreign ministers.

The Duke of Wellington will give a grand concert of vocal and instrumental music on Wednesday evening next at Apsley House, to which are invited their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, and four hundred of the *élite* of the *haut ton*. The entertainment, it is understood, is given for the purpose of introducing Lady Charles Wellesley after her recent alliance with Lord Charles.

Lord Brougham is expected to arrive in the north in the course of a few days, the requisite arrangements having been made for his lordship's reception at Brougham Hall, to which considerable additions and alterations have lately been made in the building and decorative departments.

The Earl of Wilton gave a magnificent entertainment on Wednesday evening at his mansion in Grosvenor-square to their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, the Duke of Wellington, &c. &c.

Liberal Present of her Majesty.—At the recent marriage of the Rev. Edward Hartropp Grove, Vice Principal of Brasenose College, Oxford, to the Hon. Harriet Lister, one of her Majesty's Maids of Honour, her Majesty presented the happy fair one with a magnificent locket containing her own hair, together with a donation of £1000, to which were added £500 from Lord John Russell, as a mark of his esteem. The bride was given away by Lord John Russell, whose first wife was her sister.

An address has been agreed to by the inhabitants of Guernsey, signed by 7000 natives, and 750 English residents. It is printed on white satin, and on the reverse side all the speeches at full length which were delivered at a late meeting at Guernsey, with a raised gold border. Sir Thomas Saumarez wrote to the Queen, begging permission to present it in person, and she graciously favoured him with an autograph reply, to the effect that she would herself receive from him the address. Sir Thomas was equerry to the Duke of Kent many years, and is, it appears, a favourite of her Majesty.

Fashionable Marriages.—Viscount Grimston, M.P., is on the eve of leading to the hymeneal altar Miss Weyland.—It is currently gossiped in the circles of fashion, that a lovely and accomplished daughter of a noble earl and countess is likely to be, within a few months, conducted to the altar by a young viscount, heir presumptive to a much higher title.—On Tuesday, at Hampton Church, Mr. Cochrane, son of Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, led to the altar the daughter of Rear Admiral Sir G. F. Seymour, Commander-in-chief in the Pacific.—The marriage between Mr. Kerrison and Lady Caroline Strangways was solemnised on Tuesday morning at Melbury, Dorsetshire.

Death of the Dowager Countess of Leicester.—It is with pain we record the demise of Anne Amelia, Dowager Countess of Leicester, wife of the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, M.P. for Coventry, which took place on Monday morning, at Longford-hall, her ladyship's seat in Derbyshire, where the deceased countess had repaired for her accouchement. Her death resulted from her confinement, having, on the 10th instant, given birth to a son, who survived its birth only a few hours. The deceased countess was third daughter of the Earl and Countess of Albemarle.

Accident to the Earl of Mornington.—The Earl of Mornington met with an accident on Wednesday, at his residence at Twickenham. His lordship missed his footing in descending a stone staircase, and rolled to the bottom, where he was taken up severely bruised, but happily no bones were broken, and it is hoped that his lordship has suffered no internal injury. The venerable earl is now in the eighty-second year of his age, and his frame has been somewhat shaken by this unfortunate accident.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

Consecration.—On Wednesday morning the Lord Bishop of Worcester consecrated a new church in Birmingham, dedicated to St. Stephen. The church, which is a neat and convenient structure, is capable of accommodating about 1200 persons, having many of its sittings unappropriated and free. On Sunday morning the Lord Bishop of Ripon consecrated a new church at Yeadon, in the parish of Guiseley, near Leeds, in the presence of a large number of the clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood. The Lord Bishop of Ripon has licensed the Rev. William Metcalf, M.A., Incumbent of Kirkhammerton, Yorkshire, to the ministry of the new church.

The Isle of Man.—The Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man, held an ordination at Bishop's Court, on Sunday, the 21st inst., when the following gentlemen were admitted to holy orders:—Priests—The Rev. John Fry Garde, the Rev. John Congreve, B.A., the Rev. Isaac Britain. Deacons—Alexander Watt, A.M., Philip Dowe.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England had a meeting on Tuesday. Those present were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Ely, the Bishop of Lichfield, the Lord President of the Council, the Dean of Westminster, and the Earl of Besborough.

The Dean and Chapter of Lincoln have nominated the Rev. James Johnson, curate of Crowie, Lincolnshire, to the livings of Glentham and Normanby, in the same county. The Lord Bishop of Peterborough has instituted the Rev. James Powell Marriott, B.A., to the rectory of Cottesbach, Leicestershire, vacant by the resignation of Fitzherbert Adams Marriott. The Rev. George Cook, M.A., has been instituted by the Bishop of Salisbury to the perpetual curacy of Piddle Hinton, Dorsetshire, vacant by the cession of the Rev. T. Thellusson Carter, on the presentation of the Provost of Eton College. The Rev. W. F. Sims, M. A., Chaplain to Lord Viscount Strangford, has been appointed to the evening lectureship of Lee Church, Kent, of which parish he is the curate. The Lord Bishop of Oxford has licensed the Rev. Robert Williams to the perpetual curacy of Stoken Church, Oxfordshire,

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Taking the Veil.—On Tuesday morning the imposing ceremony of taking the black veil was performed at the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, at Parker's Folly, Bermondsey. At the early hour of eight o'clock the chapel of the Convent was crowded, principally by ladies, to witness the ceremony. At that hour the Convent bell began tolling, announcing the entrance of the procession, which consisted of the priests, incense-boys, and assistants, followed by the nuns, each of whom bore a lighted wax taper. The ceremony was then proceeded with, during which solemn mass was celebrated; and at the conclusion, each of the nuns embraced their newly professed sister, and they returned to the Convent in the same order in which they had left. The young lady who has thus embraced the profession is a Miss Duff, and is possessed of considerable property. She has been in the convent upwards of two years, and is of great personal attractions.

The State of the Weather.—The weather has been intensely hot in the metropolis this week. On Tuesday the thermometer stood in the sun, south aspect, 109 degrees. When placed, at four o'clock, upon wood, in opposition to its rays, the spirit reached 121 degrees, whilst the other, which was longitudinal, was only 102 degrees. The shade thermometer indicated, in the sheltered position, 84 degrees ·5; and the most extraordinary indication was the heat of Monday night, which was not less than 63 degrees, eight degrees above temperate heat; being a most unusual heat in the night, even in eastern nations. On Tuesday afternoon at Windsor the thermometer in the shade, on the north side of the Castle, ranged between 81 and 82 degrees, and within a few minutes after the sun had passed the meridian, the mercury rose to 122 degrees Fahrenheit, the thermometer being in the sun, on the southern side of the royal residence, and between the Victoria and Augusta towers.

South London Floricultural Exhibition.—This exhibition took place on Tuesday, in the Surrey Zoological Gardens, and attracted a large crowd of respectable individuals. The show of flowers was very good, and the selection for prizes made by the judges gave universal satisfaction. The collection of miscellaneous plants in pots was particularly fine, and from their showy, elegant appearance, added much to the beauty of the exhibition. In the evening the gardens were crowded, in consequence of the double attraction of the fireworks and flowers. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, honoured the exhibition with their presence between one and two o'clock, and expressed their high gratification at the show of flowers and fruits.

The Statuary at the New Royal Exchange.—The Committee for managing the building of this splendid edifice have recently determined upon most important improvements in the shape of statues, that will tend to render it of a far more attractive character than was at first anticipated. A finely carved marble figure of the Queen will stand in the centre of the quadrangle, facing the principal or western entrance. The sum of 1000 guineas has been allowed for its cost, and the artist being left to the selection of her Majesty, she has been pleased to confer the honour on Mr. Lough. A new statue of Sir Thomas Gresham, 15 feet in height, and chiselled out of Portland stone, at a cost of 500 guineas, has also been decided on, and will be placed immediately under the tower at the eastern end. New figures of Sir Thomas Whittington and Sir Hugh Myddelton are likewise to adorn this commercial building. The former, for which £450 has been allowed, will, with a new statue of Queen Elizabeth, occupy the only two niches on the east side of the area. The latter, with another, will be placed on the north exterior facing Bartholomew-lane, £430 being allowed for its cost. The figures are in a forward state, and it is hoped that they will occupy their several positions on the day of the opening of this important structure.

The Registration.—In consequence of the recent decision of Lord Chief Justice Tindal, that lodgers paying a yearly rent of £10 were entitled under the Reform Act to the privileges of voting at elections, there is every probability that the constituencies of the metropolitan boroughs will this year be greatly increased. In the Tower Hamlets about 1000 claims have been sent in to the overseers; in the Ward of Cripplegate, notices have been served for 700; and in the borough of Lambeth there are no fewer than 1000 new claimants, the great majority of whom are lodgers. From this it is evident that the revision of the lists of voters will this year last much longer than usual.

Increase of Luxury.—The effect of the importation of pines from the West Indies is that such luxuries have been placed within the reach of the poorer classes, by the novel mode of having considerable numbers exposed in barrows and hawked through the streets for sale in the same way as it is customary to see cherries and cocoa nuts, but with the addition that the public ears are saluted with the extraordinary cry of "Pine Apples, a penny a slice."

Distribution of Prizes at the Government School of Design.—On Wednesday the annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of this valuable institution took place in the great room of the establishment at Somerset-house. The hour fixed for the business of the day was four o'clock, and by that time the great room was filled by the pupils, and a large assemblage of Members of Parliament, artists, and other distinguished personages, amongst whom were several ladies. The walls of the room were covered with paintings in fresco, drawings, models, and other works of art, the productions of the students, of a very meritorious character. Lord Colborne having briefly opened the proceedings of the day, called the Right Honourable W. E. Gladstone to the chair for the purpose of distributing the prizes. Mr. Gladstone made some very gratifying observations upon the progress which the School of Design, manifested by the productions of the pupils, had made within the comparatively short period since its establishment, and expatiated upon the important and useful results which must accrue from it to the extensive manufactures of this country. A debt of gratitude was due to the Government under whose auspices this great experiment of superinducing an excellence in the ornamental arts, upon the proud pre-eminence which this country already enjoyed in those more purely of industry and ingenuity; and, for himself and his colleagues, he was happy to be able to declare their warm and anxious interest in its success, and their determination to lend it every co-operation in their power. (Cheers.) The right honourable gentleman also passed a high compliment upon the exertions of the council, and of Mr. C. H. Wilson, the director, to whose zeal, talent, and discretion so much of the success which had attended the objects of the institution was due. This compliment was responded to by loud cheers from the pupils, re-echoed by many of the general company. Mr. Gladstone then proceeded to deliver the prizes to the successful competitors.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Movements of the French Navy. Extract of a letter received at Lloyd's from their agent at Gibraltar, dated the 14th of July:—

"The French Government steamer Pluton, with his Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville, arrived at this port from Oran on the night of the 8th inst.; she steamed for Tangier the following morning, and returned to the anchorage on the same evening.

"The French line-of-battle ships (of the first class) the Suffren, the Jemappes, and the Triton, also the frigate Belle Poule, which were in Algesiras roadstead, have this day sailed for the westward, said to be bound for Cadiz to await the issue of the negociations now pending with the Emperor of Morocco."

Extract from the *Gibraltar Chronicle* of the 12th of July:—

"A frigate, signalized three leagues distant to the eastward this morning, did not show her colours until her Majesty's ship Warspite fired a gun and hoisted the demand as she passed Europa Point to the west, when she showed French colours. Her decks were crowded with people."

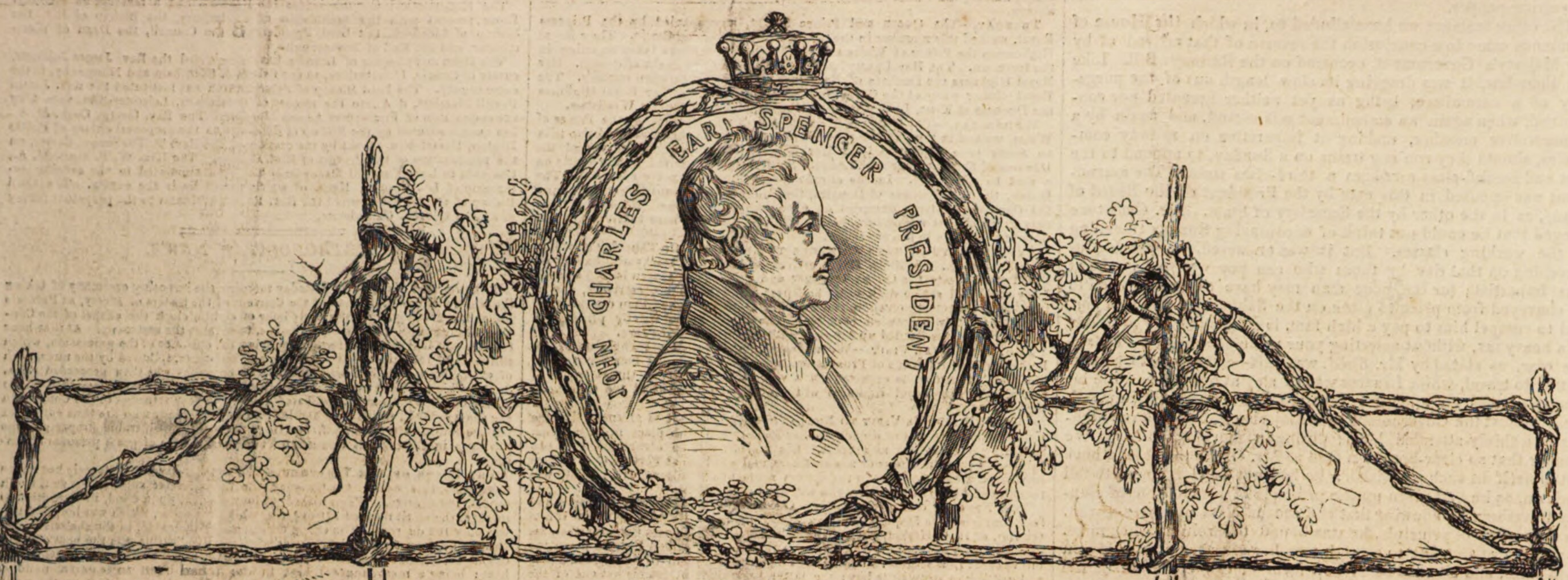
The sentence of the court martial on First Lieutenant Louis, Royal Marines, Woolwich Division, for leaving his guard at the Victualling-yard, Deptford, without due authority, and for being absent therefrom when the fire took place on board the freight ship Madras, on the 9th inst., was, that Lieutenant Louis be cashiered: but in consequence of certain mitigatory circumstances which appeared in evidence, and the high testimony borne to his character by his commanding officer, Colonel Parke, C. B., Commandant of the Woolwich division, Lieutenant Louis was recommended to her Majesty's favourable consideration, who, exercising her clemency, though fully approving the sentence of the court, has been pleased to order that Lieutenant Louis be permitted to return to his duty.

The Admiral Superintendent of Devonport Dock-yard, with Capt. Burgoyne, and the master shipwright, surveyed the line of battle ships in ordinary on Monday, and the assistant-master shipwright, with the foreman afloat, and the commander of the ordinary, surveyed the frigates. On Tuesday Sir S. Pym and party inspected the advanced ships, and the other officers the small vessels.

The Malabar embarked passengers and some officers for India, at Spithead, and sailed on Tuesday morning for Madras. She has 120 rank and file going out to join their respective corps in the East Indies on board.

Appointments—Assistant-Surgeons: A. W. Babington (1841), of the Queen, to the Comet; Richard P. Chapman (1843), acting of the Prometheus, to the Porcupine; John Belcher (1833), to the Hecla; Philip Porter (1841), to the Virago; Patrick Slevin (1841), of the Lynx, to the Savage; Alexander Mitchell (1839), to the Lynx.

The Collingwood, 80, Captain H. Eden, went out of harbour from Portsmouth to Spithead, on Saturday, in excellent style. She had a leading wind out, and carried all sail to royals. The Collingwood has since taken in her lower deck guns, some provisions, and water. Rear-Admiral Sir G. F. Seymour went down to Spithead yesterday, and hoisted his flag (blue at the mizen) on board the Collingwood. After mustering and inspecting the gallant crew, he departed on leave until the ship sails.


JOHN CHARLES EARL SPENCER PRESIDENT

GREAT MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, AT SOUTHAMPTON.

THE OLD ENGLISH FARMER,

A HOMELY BALLAD, SUGGESTED BY THE ABOVE ANNIVERSARY.

Here's a health to the Farmer who lives on the Land,
Made the best and the richest on Earth by his hand:
You may roam the wide world, but there's nought to be seen
That can rival the old English Farmer, I ween!
Derry down, down,
Down derry down!

What life is so happy? he's up with the sun—
He hears the Day's poetry sweetly begun
By the lark and the cuckoo, the swallow and merle—
And sees the green lawn all besprinkled with pearl!
Derry down, &c.

While sluggards in cities, 'mid tumult and strife,
Lose all the best part of this quick-fading life;
He quaffs Hebe's cup at Aurora's first ray,
And lives twice as long as they do ev'ry day!
Derry down, &c.

He rules ev'ry station from castle to cot,
He's neither by Noble nor peasant forgot;
The peer and the ploughman together agree
That the farmer should never want company!
Derry down, &c.

Look round you—what treasure his riches unfold!
His granaries fill'd with those sheaves of bright gold!
His pens and his pastures all breathing with life,
And his home far away from all passion and strife!
Derry down, &c.

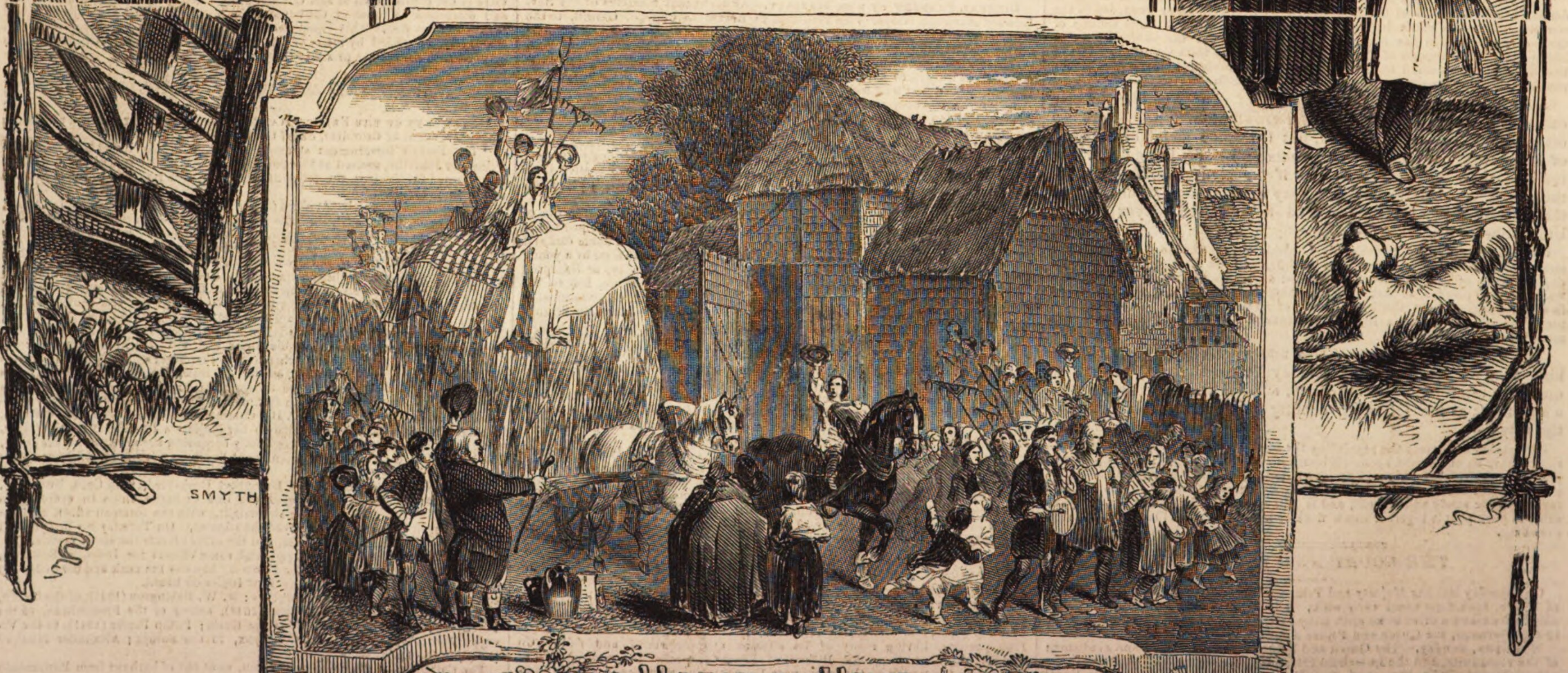
Then, a health to the Farmer who lives on the Land,
Made the best and the richest on Earth by his hand:
You may roam the wide world, but there's nought to be seen
That can rival the old English Farmer, I ween!
Derry down, down,
Down derry down!

This great agricultural gathering of farmers, farm implements, and anything, dead or alive, appertaining nearly or remotely to the culture of the soil, has for the last week been setting the pleasant town of Southampton in a mighty stir—diffusing, it is to be hoped, enlightenment and knowledge over the length and breadth of our agricultural districts, and certainly diffusing gold and silver at a very pleasant rate (for the recipients) among the pockets of the honest townsfolk; in fact, teaching, literally, the man of the fields how to reap good harvests, and causing, metaphorically, the man of the town to do the same.

Trains and steam-boats—vapour by water, and vapour by land—have been pouring their thousands from every point of the compass upon the focus of Southampton, and the natural effect of the inordinate demand for the good things of this life consequently felt, naturally raised the price of those said articles to an equally high level.

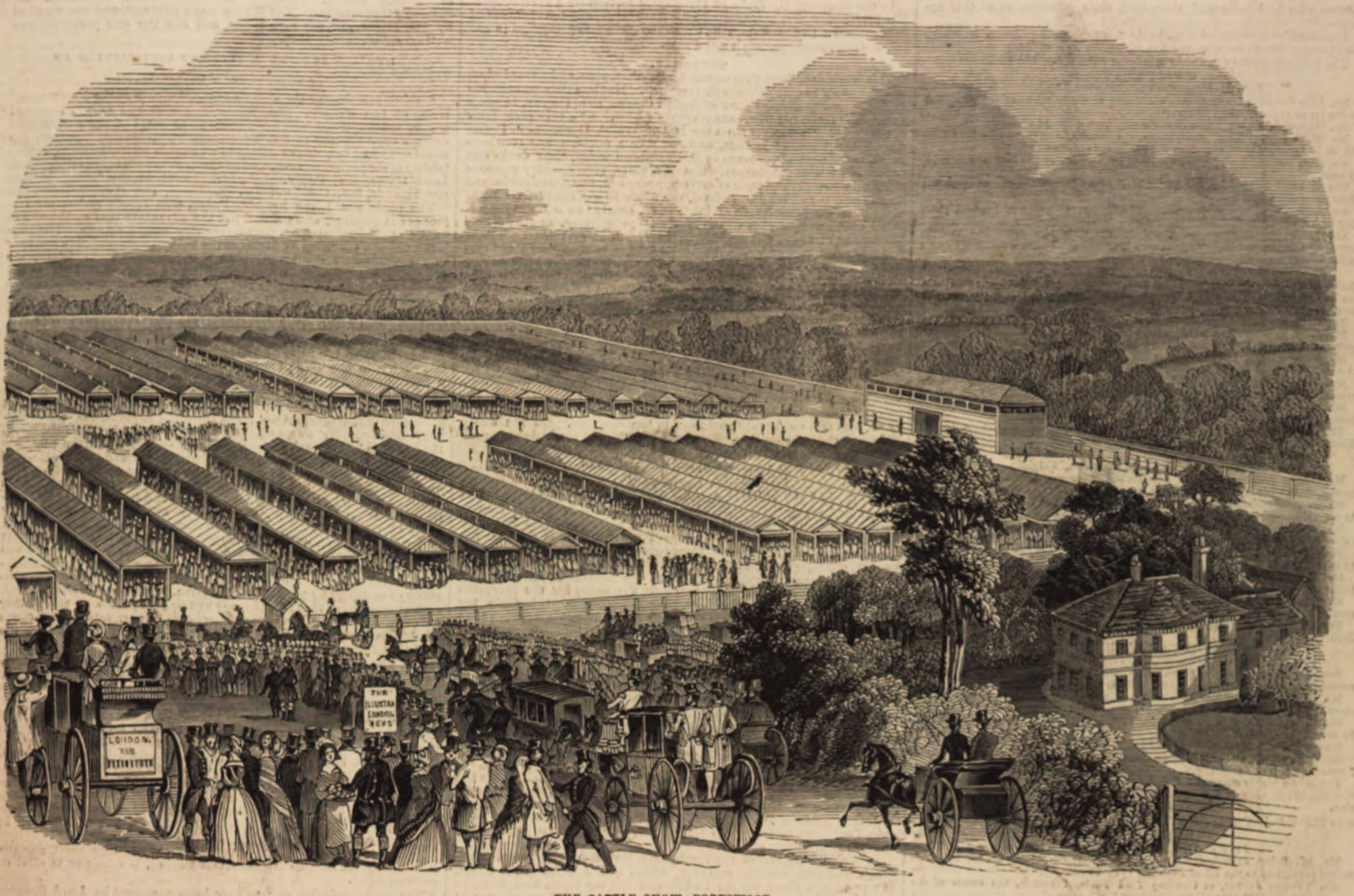
The proceedings, as our readers may be aware, consist of an immense Show of Cattle and Agricultural Implements; meetings of Agricultural Societies during the day, and dinners of the same during the night. The ground chosen for the exhibition is at the village of Portswood, about two miles from Southampton. It is a sweet spot, surrounded by stately trees, from which here and there rise the handsome mansions of the resident gentry; one of which, that of Mr. Mott, upon whose grounds the exhibition took place, is accurately represented by our artist.

The general appearance of the show-ground may be easily described. Imagine, in the first place, a dusty road, bounded by magnificent trees, and covered with coaches, omnibuses, cabs, carts, and flys, everything in fact which ever went upon wheels, toiling their dusty way towards the scene of action; your approach to it is announced by a perfect street of booths, erected like the old Flemish House, with their gables towards the road: coloured lamps are suspended in most of them, intended, of course, to be very brilliant at night, and provisions of all kinds, good for the hungry and thirsty, are most invitingly exposed to view. Branching off the road, upon your left, and taking your way through irregular groups of canvass-constructed buildings, surrounded by groups of loungers, and tenanted by groups of merry-makers, you perceive the wooden walls—not of England—but of the Royal Agricultural Society's Show, extending before you. The ground enclosed forms a square. One-half of it is devoted to the implements, and the other to the live stock. The former occupies a space of about sixteen acres. Imagine this space—all enclosed in a square—divided into lines by long rows of open tents, stretching from one end of it to the other; and under these tents, ranges of implements of husbandry, of all shapes and sizes, simple and complex, intended for all manner of agricultural purposes; and each long line flanked by a double row of admiring and criticising visitors, composed of well dressed ladies and gentlemen, and stout burly farmers; and explained and exhibited by the inventors or their servants—call up all this before your mind's eye, and you will have some idea of the Implement department of the Show.



HARVEST HOME

NEWSPAPER



THE CATTLE SHOW, PORTSWOOD.

We now proceed to report the proceedings, on the respective days.

TUESDAY.

PUBLIC EXHIBITION OF THE WORKING OF THE IMPLEMENTS.

This was the most interesting portion of the day's proceedings, and attracted universal attention. The time fixed for the public trial of the agricultural implements to take place was twelve o'clock; but, for some hours previous to that time, the road leading from Southampton to the trial-ground was thronged with vehicles of every description, conveying the interested and curious to the appointed place, distant about four miles from Southampton, on the farm of Mr. C. Cater, at Swathling. Many thousand persons were on the ground, consisting of the agriculturists of Hampshire, and the adjoining counties, as well as of numbers from the extreme western counties. The Queen, Brunswick, and two other steamers, arrived in the morning from Plymouth and Cornwall, full of passengers. All the steamers from the Isle of Wight were also full, notwithstanding many persons were prevented from coming in consequence of the races. Among the parties on the ground we noticed most of the noblemen and gentlemen, and the landed proprietors of the county. The test trials, to determine the merits of the several implements, took place on Friday and Saturday, but were strictly private, the public not being allowed to approach nearer than the outside of the fields in which the implements were tried. These trials were conducted with great care and fairnesss: even the exhibitors of the various implements were confined to the attendance upon their own implements, and were not allowed to inspect the working of the others.

The judges were Mr. Outhwaithe, of Cathrich, Yorkshire, and another gentleman, who conducted the proceedings most impartially, and in a manner which gave general satisfaction. The implements selected for the public exhibition of their working were those previously selected for competition before the judges in the private trials, which had occupied the two previous days; those adapted for light land at Mr. Cater's farm, at Swathling, and those adapted for heavy land, at Mr. Spooner's, at Eling. The field selected for the public trial to-day is a level one, of considerable extent, adjoining the railway, and is a clover ley. 'I he ground was not in good order for working in consequence of its being unusually hard from the long drought. Precisely at twelve o'clock, the ploughing match commenced.

There were sixteen ploughs started, among which were two specimens of American ploughs, presented by Professor Col. The contrast between the working of these transatlantic ploughs and the English ones was most striking, and was the most perfect practical refutation of the self-congratulatory remarks of Daniel Webster, who, on his return from England, stated that he had not seen any implement in England worthy of comparison with those of America. We particularly examined the work of these ploughs, and, compared with the level and accurate furrows made by the English ploughs, which appeared as though cut out by a plane, they were coarse, rough, and irregular. The work of the competing ploughs, with the two exceptions we have alluded to, was generally good; especially so, considering the state of the soil. One of the ploughs was a new implement, made by Messrs. F., R., and A. Ransome, of Ipswich: it has a very convenient moveable nose-piece, which adjusts the pitch of the share, either to take more or less hold of the ground, or laterally to give it an inclination more or less toward the land. This plough won the prize of £10 and a silver medal in competing with the others, as a heavy land plough; and also won the prize of £10 and a silver medal, in its competition on the light land. Another of the ploughs was also a new implement, by the same exhibitors, the peculiar feature of which is that the mould-board of this plough is adapted for turning furrows 4½ inches deep, and 9 inches wide, so as to leave the angle of the furrow slice precisely at 45 degrees.

There was another and a strong plough by the same exhibitors, fitted for deep ploughing in tenacious land.

Mr. Lowcock' patent plough for laying furrows all in one direction, and which was awarded a prize of five pounds, was another of the competitors. The peculiar advantage in Lowcock's patent plough is that its construction admits of turning and laying the furrows all at the same angle, and in the same direction, to the right or left alternately, as it passes up or down the field; thus combining the properties of the turn-rest plough with the advantage of retaining the curved form of mould-board, as used on the most approved single ploughs.

An iron two-wheel pulverizing plough, invented by William Mason, constructed for a light soil, with the mould-board made to set wider or narrower as required, and pulverizing knives attached for breaking up old pastures, strong soils, or land that requires harrowing and bringing to a fine tilth, was one of the ploughs tried; and the remaining others were—

A one-wheel or swing plough, by Messrs. Tasker and Fowler, of Waterloo Iron Works, Andover, which may be used with or without the skim coulter.

An iron swing-plough, by the Earl of Ducie, which obtained a prize of five pounds at the Royal Agricultural Society's meeting at Bristol.

A two-wheel wrought-iron plough, with patent coulter, by Messrs. Sanders, Williams, and Taylor, of Bedford, which is fitted for wheel or swing plough, and is worked by two or four horses.

A one-wheel plough, by Mr. Hugh Carson, of Warminster, suited for light lands.

A patent iron plough, for sand and other light land. It is made of iron, principally wrought. The peculiarities consist in the very taper and regular curve of the cutting and moving parts, *i. e.*, the share and furrow-turner, to which parts the inventors have paid great attention, not only with a view to reduce the draught, but to make it suitable to as great a variety of soil as possible. Every part of this plough is so arranged, that a common ploughman may take it to pieces, and put it together, without the assistance of a mechanic. It can be worked either with or without wheels, or with one wheel, as required. It has a broad share to fit it for paring turf and stubbles.

An iron plough, trussed beam, and steel breast, invented by Ransome, and manufactured by Messrs. Sims and Brown, of Tollard Royal, Dorsetshire.

A one-wheel plough, invented by the exhibitors, Messrs. Barratt, Exhall, and Andrews, of Reading, which is fitted with an open turn-furrow for plowing loamy and other adhesive soils, as it breaks the lower part of the furrow, and thus admits the air. The plough is extremely light, and has very great ease of draught.

Immediately after the termination of the ploughing match, the other implements, consisting of drills, harrows, clod crushers, and numerous other articles, were tried in an adjoining field, all of which seemed to excite general interest.

Throughout the day, the trains continued to bring in a great number of cattle for the show on Thursday.

WEDNESDAY.

The great point of attraction was

THE COUNCIL DINNER.

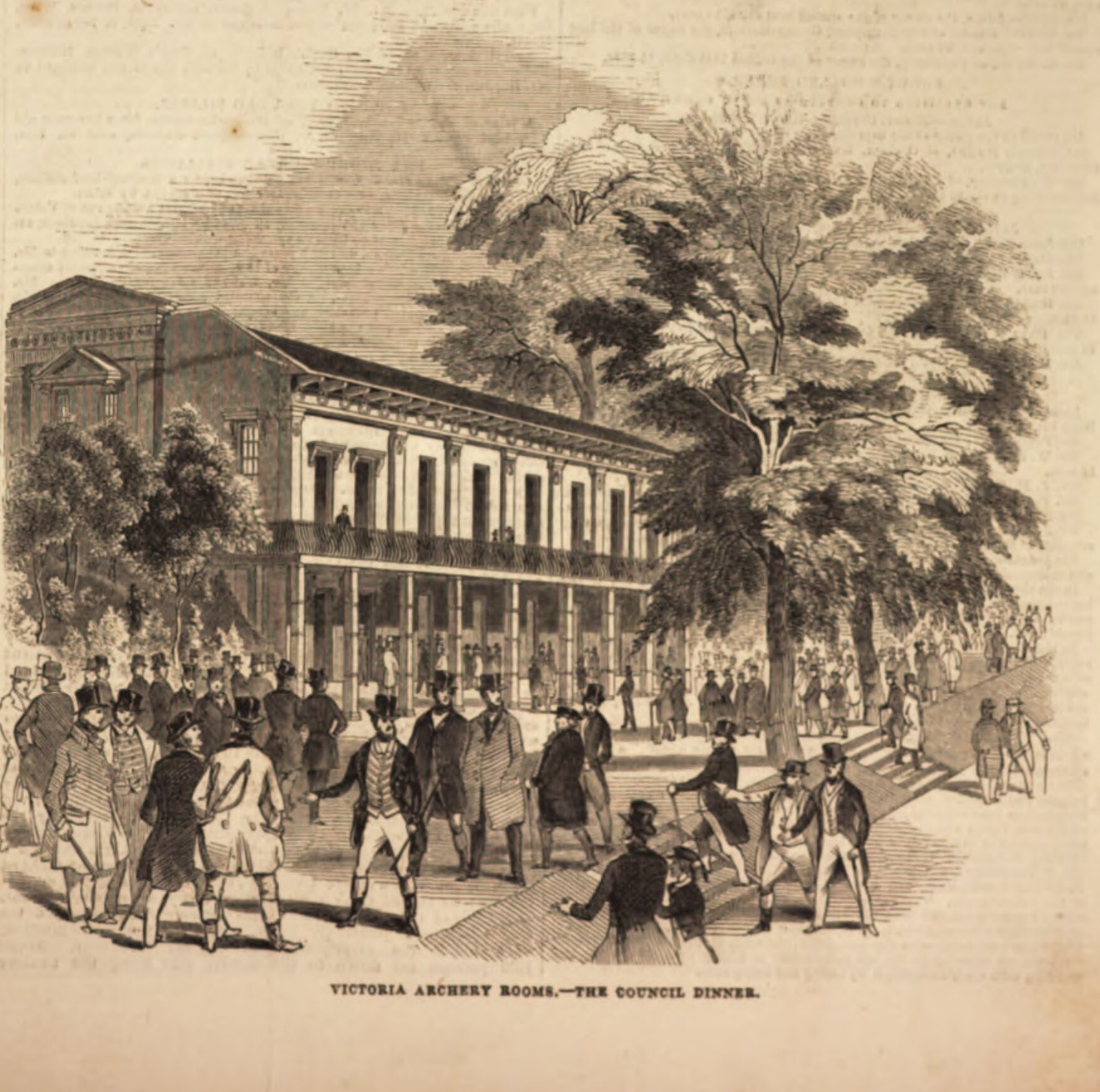
About 400 noblemen and gentlemen sat down to this dinner, which was held at the Victoria Archery and Assembly-rooms. Earl Spencer, the president of the Society, was in the chair, and the Vice Chairman was the Earl of Hardwicke. Among the company present, we noticed the Duke of Richmond, Marquis of Downshire, Lord Ashburton, Earl of Egmont, Lord Sandon, Earl Ducie, Lord Chichester, Lord Fortescue, Lord Lilford, Earl Somers, Earl of Essex, Lord Camoys, Mr. J. T. Hope, M.P., Lord Scarborough, Mr. Handley, Sir Charles Lemon, Lord Hatherton, Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, M.P., Mr. Hayter, M.P., Mr. Y. B. Shelley, Mr. B. W. Blanco, Hon. Mr. A'Court Holmes, M.P., Right Hon. W. Sturges Bourne, Mr. Escott, M.P., Mr. Pusey, M.P., Sir Charles Burrell, M.P., Sir Charles Price, Mr. G. A. Coathope, Mr. Sotheron, M.P., Sir Charles Morgan, Col. Challoner, Mr. Bramston, M.P., Col. Henderson (Mayor of Southampton), Capt. Ward, R.N., Lord De Lisle, Mr. Napper, of Meath, the Duke of Leinster, Mr. Stephen Mills, Sir John Ogilvie, Mr. Hillyer, Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, &c

After the conclusion of the dinner, which was admirably served, by Messrs. Bathe and Breach, of the London Tavern,

The noble chairman proposed the health of her Majesty the Queen, and he was sure that all present would heartily unite in drinking her health, placed as she was in her present interesting position. (Cheers.)

He next gave the "Queen Dowager, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Albert Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family." (Cheers.)

Lord Ashburton then proposed "the health of the Scientific Gen-



VICTORIA ARCHERY ROOMS.—THE COUNCIL DINNER.

tlemen who had honoured them with their presence upon that occasion."

Dr. Buckland returned thanks in a lengthened address, in which he strongly recommended the use of guano as a manure.

The following list of Awards was then read from the chair:—

SHORT HORNS.

Judges—Messrs. Watson, Torr, and Stokes.

Mr. John Cooper, of Brentwood, the owner of the best bull calved previously to the 1st of January, 1842, 30 sovs.

Mr. Hayter, M.P., the owner of the second best ditto, 15 sovs.

Mr. W. Foulds, of Kirdlington, Notts, the owner of the best bull calved since the 1st of January, 1842, and more than one year old, 20 sovs.

Mr. John Booth, of Catterick, Yorkshire, the owner of the best cow in milk, 15 sovs.

The Duke of Devonshire, the owner of the best in-calf heifer, not exceeding three years old, 15 sovs.

Mr. R. Booth, of Wallesby, near North Allerton, the owner of the best yearling heifer, 10 sovs.

The judges highly commend Mr. John Forrest's four years two months twenty-five days old short horned cow. Also Mr. John Booth's two years and a half old short horned in-calf heifer.

HEREFORDS.

Judges—Messrs. Smythies, Peake, and Mr. W. Perry, of Monkland, Ashdown, the owners of the best bull calved previously to the 1st of January, 1842, 30 sovs.

Mr. G. Brown, of Avebury, the owner of the second best ditto, 15 sovs.

Mr. J. N. Carpenter, of Eardisland, near Leominster, the owner of the best bull calved since the 1st of January, 1842, and more than one year old, 20 sovs.

Mr. George Drake, of East Tytherleighy, the owner of the best cow in milk, 15 sovs.

Mr. J. N. Carpenter, of Eardisland, the owner of the best in-calf heifer not exceeding 3 years old, 15 sovs.

Mr. John Walker, of Burton, near Worcester, the owner of the best yearling heifer, 10 sovs.

The judges highly commend Mr. Hobbs's 2 years 4 months 9 weeks 2 days old Hereford bull.

DEVONS.

Judges—Messrs. Hudson, Druce, and Franklin.

Mr. George Turner, of Barton, near Exeter, the owner of the best bull calved previously to the 1st of January, 1842, 30 sovs.

Mr. T. Newcombe, of Hopcott, Minehead, the owner of the second best ditto, 15 sovs.

Mr. Thomas Reynolds, of Baddon Court, Exeter, the owner of the best bull calved since the 1st of January, 1842, and more than one year old, 20 sovs.

Mr. George Turner, of Barton, near Exeter, the owner of the best cow in milk, 15 sovs.

Mr. George Turner, of Barton, near Exeter, the owner of the best in-calf heifer not exceeding three years old, 15 sovs.

Mr. J. Hole, of Knowle, Somerset, the owner of the best yearling heifer, 10 sovs.

The judges highly commend Lord Portman's 5 years and 2 months old Devon Bull.

CATTLE OF THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

Judges—Messrs. Brown, Clayden, and Gilbert.

Rev. Mr. Phillips, of Eling, near Southampton, the owner of the best bull calved previously to the 1st of January, 1843, 15 sovs.

Mr. W. Woolcock, of St. Peter's, Hants, the owner of the best bull calved since the 1st of January, 1843, and more than one year old, 10 sovs.

Mr. C. W. Robin, of St. Helier, Jersey, the owner of the best cow in milk, 10 sovs.

No stock shown for the best in-calf heifer not exceeding two years old.

Mr. John Hume, of St. Helier, Jersey, the owner of the best yearling heifer, 7 sovs.

The judges highly commend Col. Le Couteur's 1 year and 5 months old bull; also Mr. W. B. Gater's 2 years old bull, and Mr. John Rougier's 4 years Jersey cow.

CATTLE OF ANY BREED OR CROP NOT QUALIFIED TO COMPETE IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES.

Judges—Messrs. Hall, Smith, and Palfrey.

Mr. W. Brine, of Tolpuddle, near Dorchester, the owner of the best bull calved previously to the 1st of January, 1842, 30 sovs.

Mr. Thomas Jenner, of Cowdray Park Farm, Petworth, the owner of the second best ditto, 15 sovs.

Mr. Thomas Dowden, of Mitcheldever, Andover-road, the owner of the best bull calved since the 1st of January, 1842, and more than one year old, 20 sovs.

Hon. M. W. Nugent, the owner of the best cow in milk, 15 sovs.

Hon. M. W. Nugent, the owner of the best in-calf heifer not exceeding three years old, 15 sovs.

Mr. W. J. Calhoun, of Benderton, near Chichester, the owner of the best yearling heifer, 10 sovs.

The judges commend Mr. John Allsop's 1-year-old short-horn and Devon cross bull; also the Duke of Buckingham's 2-years-old long-horned heifer.

SHEEP.

LEICESTERS.

Judges—Messrs. Metcalfe, Bateman, and Major Brown.

Mr. J. G. Watkins, of Woodfield, Ombersley, Stourport, the owner of the best shearling ram, 30 sovs.

Mr. T. E. Pawlett, of Beeston, Beds, the owner of the second best ditto, 15 sovs.

Mr. T. E. Pawlett, the owner of the best ram of any other age, 30 sovs.

Mr. T. E. Pawlett, the owner of the second best ditto, 15 sovs.

Mr. John C. Watkins, of Woodfield, the owner of the best pen of five shearling ewes, 10 sovs.

Mr. John Beasley, of Chapel Brampton, near Northampton, the owner of the second best ditto, 5 sovs.

LONG-WOOLLED SHEEP.

NOT QUALIFIED TO COMPETE AS LEICESTERS.

Judges—Messrs. Gillett, Elliott, and Elliott.

Mr. Charles Large, of Burford, Oxfordshire, the owner of the best shearling ram, 30 sovs.

Mr. Charles Large, the owner of the second best ditto, 15 sovs.

Mr. Edward Handy, of Sevenhampton, Gloucestershire, the owner of the best ram of any other age, 30 sovs.

Mr. E. Smith, of Charlbury, the owner of the second best ditto, 15 sovs.

SHORT-WOOLLED SHEEP.

NOT QUALIFIED TO COMPETE AS SOUTH DOWNS.

Judges—Messrs. Chapman, Harris, and Morris.

No award to the owner of the best shearling ram.

Mr. Thomas Hutton, of Odiham, Hants, the owner of the best ram of any other age, 20 sovs.

Mr. W. Humfrey, of Chaddleworth, Newbury, the owner of the best pen of five shearling ewes, 10 sovs.

SOUTH DOWN SHEEP.

Judges—Messrs. Weall, Emery, and the Hon. W. Gage.

Mr. Jonas Webb, of Cambridge, the owner of the best shearling ram, 30 sovs.

The Duke of Richmond, the owner of the second best do., 15 sovs.

Mr. James Beaven, Market Lavington, the owner of the best ram of any other age, 30 sovs.

Mr. Grantham, of Stoneham, near Lewes, the owner of the second best ditto, 15 sovs.

The Duke of Richmond, the owner of the best pen of five shearling ewes, 10 sovs.

Mr. David Barclay, M.P., the owner of the second best ditto, 5 sovs.

PIGS.

Judges—Messrs. Farncombe, Kemp, and Wiley.

Lieut.-Col. Thornhill, of Lyndhurst, Hants, the owner of the best boar of a large breed, 10 sovs.

Mr. Pusey, M.P., the owner of the second best do., 5 sovs.

Mr. W. F. Hobbs, of Markshall, the owner of the best boar of a small breed, 10 sovs.

Mr. T. M. Goodlake, the owner of the second best ditto, 5 sovs.

Mr. Pusey, M.P., the owner of the best breeding sow of a large breed, 10 sovs.

Mr. A. P. Falconer, of Christchurch, the owner of ditto, of a small breed, 10 sovs.

Mr. J. House, of Wareham, Dorset, the owner of the best pen of three breeding sow pigs of the same litter, above 4 and under 9 months old, 10 sovs.

The judges highly commend Mr. Hobbs's Essex boar and his Essex sows. They also commend class 2 generally.

In the short-wooled sheep, the judges commend Mr. John Pope's old Dorset horned rams, 31 months old each; also, Mr. James Rawlence's two rams, of 30 and 40 months old; and, Mr. Thomas Goodwin's and Mr. John Pope's Hampshire Down Ewes.

In the Extra Stock, the judges awarded £10 to Mr. Charles Large, for his 4 years old Oxfordshire ewe; £7 to Mr. M. Goodall, for his 5 year old cow of the India and French cross; £2 to Mr. George Drake and £1 to ditto; £4 to Mr. T. B. Northeast, for his South Down ram, and £2 to ditto, and £4 to Mr. W. Samsbury; and for pigs £2 to Mr. Hobbs, £2 to ditto, and £3 to ditto, and £1 to Mr. Calhoun.

The "pleasuring" may be said to have commenced on this day, by all those who were determined to make the whole affair "a sight;" upon which the *Times* has this very neat piece of home philosophy:—

> There are balls, and concerts, and public dinners, for the supporters of agriculture, and a theatre, and even Van Amburgh and his lions; and it is astonishing how interested people are to see, when collected together on an occasion of the sort, things which, taken singly, they would neglect and despise. A very small portion of this bustle is to be attributed to the direct, though all to the indirect, fascinations of the unconscious cattle. To see them, to meditate—deeply, steadfastly, with hands on hips—upon their several proportions, their oleaginous development, and their "breed," is of course the great attraction of the agriculturists. They come to see the fat bulls; the "company" come to see the agriculturists and the other "sights:" and thus out of so many elements not naturally associated—bulls, cows, farmers, lords, ladies, lion-tamers, lions, fiddlers, and showmen—is a very gay, giddy, excitable, motley multitude brought together, all agreeing in the one great object of killing time for a week, and affording each other amusement by seeing and being seen.

In the morning, the Duke of Cambridge arrived by a special train. His Royal Highness breakfasted with the Mayor, and then proceeded to inspect the Implement-yard, which the duke was permitted to enter, contrary to the society's strict rule.

THURSDAY.

This has indeed been a grand day for Southampton, and never before was the town and its suburbs so thronged. Not less than from 25,000 to 30,000 strangers must have arrived in the course of the day, in addition to the number of persons previously here. At a very early hour in the morning, steamers from the Isle of Wight, Dorsetshire, Portsmouth, the Channel Islands, and the whole western and southern coast, made their appearance in Southampton water, their decks and cabins laden with passengers. Coaches, carts, gigs, country waggons filled with farmers and their labourers, poured in, and literally blocked up the streets and roads. Indeed, the whole line of road from Southampton to the Show-yards at Portswood, nearly two miles in length, was a continuous stream of vehicles and pedestrians, as crowded as the Strand at noon, through which, as Dr. Johnson remarked, "the full tide of human existence pours its mighty volume." In addition to this, the railway trains were continually arriving, twelve extra having been put on. A considerable number of people assembled round the station to witness the anticipated arrival of Prince Albert and the Duke of Wellington, both of whom, it appears, the good folks here had made up their minds to see, though, under existing circumstances, there was but little probability that the Prince could leave Windsor or the Duke London.

The weather was favourable, and light fleecy clouds tempered the intense heat which has prevailed for the last two days.

Towards four o'clock, the leading agriculturists visited the Show-yard for the Pavilion-dinner, but the ground, in consequence of the price of admission being, according to custom, reduced in the afternoon, was still more thronged than in the morning. On the whole the exhibition was most satisfactory, and afforded the highest gratification to the numerous visitors.

We now come to a more detailed description of

THE CATTLE SHOW,

which formed the chief attraction in this day's proceedings. The Show-yard, for the exhibition of the cattle, as well as the Implement-yard, was thrown open to the public at an early hour this morning. The whole Show covers fifteen acres of ground, and is divided into three compartments. The first, appropriated for the stock, contained twenty sheds, each 252 yards long; some of the sheds were subdivided, to meet the various wants of the respective animals they were intended to receive. For instance, the sheds for the reception of brood mares were closely boarded and separated from the others; those for the stallions and bulls were of greater strength than the others. The boars were in pens of double iron hurdles.

The second compartment formed the Implement-yard, and contained nine sheds, each 252 yards in length. The third compartment, which was the smallest, was appropriated for the preliminary and private trials of the implements previously to their being sent to the other trial-grounds. It was here that the steam-engines were tried, and their utility tested in setting in motion the numerous agricultural implements—such as the thrashing, winnowing, chaff-cutting, and other machines. The Cattle-yard, which, previously to the judges' awards, had been kept strictly private, so much so, that Lord Spencer found it necessary to apologise last night at the Council-dinner, for breaking through the regulations by taking his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge to inspect it, was this day thrown open by completely removing the closely boarded barrier, nearly 600 feet in length, and thus forming the Cattle and Implement-yard into one. The *coup d'œil* upon entering was remarkably striking, and appeared to engage the attention of numerous thousands who visited the scene.

At the extreme end of the Implement-yard there was one of Manning's portable wooden cottages, which had a picturesque effect. It was placed there for the location of the workmen and foremen in charge of the yard. The arrangements were most complete, and carried out with great strictness. A door was specially appointed for the entrance of the members of the council and the exhibitors, so as not to interfere with the entrances appropriated to the public. So strictly was this entrance kept, that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was even detained some minutes before he was admitted, although he was attended by several members of the council. The plan of the show yards was arranged by Mr. B. Gibbs, and the sheds and other buildings were erected by Mr. Manning.

The stock exhibited this year was superior in several instances to that exhibited at most of the previous meetings. A new class was introduced here, to which prizes were awarded, of cattle of the Channel Island breed, among which were several very good specimens. The two years and four months old bull, belonging to Mr. W. J. Phillips, of Eling Vicarage, Southampton, which gained the first prize yesterday, was very much admired. The awards for the best horses, which were not read by Lord Spencer at the dinner yesterday, were as follows:—

FOR THE BEST STALLIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

First prize, £30, to Mr. Thomas Catlin, of Butley Woodbridge, Suffolk, for a cart stallion, four years old, bred by himself.

Second prize, £20, to the Earl St. Germains, for an aged cart stallion.

FOR TWO YEAR OLD CART STALLIONS.

A prize of £15 to Lord St. John, for a cart stallion two years and two weeks old.

FOR CART MARES AND FOALS.

First prize, £20, to Mr. W. Fowle, of Market Lavington, Devizes, Wilts, for a cart mare and foal; sire of foal belonged to Mr. Tugs, of Penzelwood, Hants.

Second prize, £10, to Mr. G. W. Roberts, of King's Walden, Hitchen, Herts, for a cart mare and foal; mare bred by himself; sire of foal belonged to Mr. Hayden, of Avington, Cambridge.

FOR TWO YEAR OLD FILLIES.

A prize of £10 to Mr. W. Fowle, of Market Lavington, for a two year old filly, bred by Mr. R. Daintree, of Hemmingford Abbotts, near St. Ives, Hants.

FOR THOROUGHBRED STALLIONS.

A prize of £30 to Mr. R. Curtis, of Basingstoke, for a thoroughbred stallion, five years old, by Langar, dam by Cervantes, out of Marnana, by Selim.

A black thoroughbred stallion, 4 years old, got by Sheet Anchor out of Valencia, belonging to the Duke of Richmond, and bred by Lord George Bentinck, attracted considerable attention from its symmetry and beauty.

Among the Short Horns a bull of 2 years and 10 months old, belonging to Mr. Hayter, M.P., and which gained a prize of 15 sovs., attracted considerable attention, as well as one the property of Mr. Maw, of Tetley, Lincolnshire. Mr. Maw's bull was perfectly white, A short-horned milch cow, belonging to Mr. John Booth of Killerby, Yorkshire, and several others in this class belonging to Messrs. Cator, Atkins, and the Duke of Buccleuch, were beautiful specimens of the class. Mr. Carpenter's, of Leominster, Hereford bull, which gained a prize of 20 sovs., was one of the finest specimens of the class. The bull belonging to Mr. Turner, which gained the first prize of 30 sovereigns yesterday, together with the bulls of the breed exhibited by Lord Portman, Mr. T. Harcomb, and Mr. Renolds, as also a milch cow and an in-calf heifer, both belonging to Mr. G. Turner, and which both gained prizes, were admirable specimens of the Devon breed. Some of them were most beautifully proportioned. One of the cows in milk, of this class, had a remarkably beautiful calf by her side. The sheep occupied nearly four sheds. Among the rams of the Leicester breed were several very fine ones, with great broad flat backs. Among the long wools there was a very fine new Oxfordshire ram, which obtained the first prize of £30, and which is estimated at the value of £200. The extra stock occupied 40 pens. The hogs occupied only one division, and were not very numerous; although there were many among them superior to any that have previously attended these shows. There were several very fine boars, both of the large and small breed, among which there was a white one, belonging to Mr. Goodlake, which weighed 16 score, and an improved Essex one, only sixteen months old, weighing nearly 25 score.

THE DINNER AT THE PAVILION.

At four o'clock a public dinner took place at the Pavilion, specially erected for the occasion, and which is placed in a very convenient part of the town, the Fairfield. The Pavilion is similarly constructed to those that have been erected at the former meetings, when held at Derby, Bristol, Cambridge, &c. It is, however, not so large this year, as it is built only to accommodate 1200 persons, whereas the previous ones were much larger, and capable of containing upwards of double that number. The ladies' gallery is constructed to contain 200. The high table at which the chairman, Lord Spencer, was placed, was capable of holding 36 persons, among whom were most of the nobility who attended the Council-dinner, with a few additions who only arrived in Southampton this morning. The vice-chair was taken by the Duke of Richmond. The table appropriated for the Vice-chairman and his supporters was also a raised one, all the others were on a level, whereas at previous meetings they were placed upon an inclined plane arising from a centre level area, and forming a perfect amphitheatre; we do not think the alteration this year an improvement. The whole of the arrangements of this dinner, as well of those of the Council-dinner, yesterday, which gave so much satisfaction, were under the arrangement of Colonel Challoner. About 1200 persons sat down to the dinner, that being the number of tickets issued, although the applications for them far exceeded that number. The dinner was a cold one, and was supplied by Mr. Fricker, of the Star Hotel, and like the one yesterday was well arranged.

MEETING FOR THE PURPOSE OF ESTABLISHING AN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

A public meeting for the above purpose was held at the Freemasons' Hall, at two o'clock. The attendance was not very numerous, which, indeed, could not be expected, as most of the agricultural vicitors were engaged at the Implement-yard. What, however, the meeting lacked in point of numbers was made up by the great respectability of the parties present, among whom were the Duke of Richmond, Lord Ducie, Mr. Pusey, M.P., Mr. Escott, M.P. (Oxford), Professor Playfair, Mr. Goddard, Dr. Buckland, Dr. Daubeny, &c., &c.

The chair was taken by Mr. Pusey, who briefly stated the object of the meeting, and pointed out the advantage that would accrue to the agriculturists from the establishing such a college. The project had been taken up by many of the leading agriculturists not only in the immediate district in which it was intended to establish the college, but in other and distant counties. Lord Bathurst had, in addition to providing a suitable farm of 400 acres, on which the college and other buildings were to be erected, advanced two thousand pounds in furtherance of the object. (Cheers.)

The Duke of Richmond, in proposing the first resolution, said that he appeared before them, not as a member of the Royal Agricultural Association, for the rules of that society precluded the members from interfering in any thing but the immediate object for which they periodically met; but he stood before them as a country gentleman anxious to promote an object so laudable and so beneficial to the agriculturists of the kingdom. (Cheers.) They all must regret that their early education had not given them the advantage of the knowledge of chemistry as practically adapted to agricultural purposes. He had declined to take shares in that society upon the principle that every shareholder should have time to attend to the details of the society to which he put his name, so that by so doing he might not mislead others to add their names upon the faith of seeing his name, and thereby supposing he would attend to its practical operations. He would avoid that evil, as he was aware that his many other avocations would prevent him from giving sufficient attention to the details. He, however, so highly approved of the society, that although he could not become a subscriber, for the reason he had stated, yet he most gladly gave a donation to promote its establishment. (Hear, hear.) He would not have the committee be too sanguine of making any profit from the farm. He was a farmer himself, and he was aware that farming was not so prosperous as most other pursuits. He was of opinion that schools of agriculture were much wanted in the country; and he had great pleasure in proposing the first resolution, which was seconded by Dr. Playfair.

> That schools of agriculture are much wanted in this country, in which a knowledge of the sciences now admitted to be essential to the successful pursuit of agriculture, may be learned, in connexion with the practical working of a farm on the most approved principles.

Mr. Escott proposed the second resolution, and said that he gladly availed himself of joining a meeting that had so important an object in view. He, in common with many other persons, had long deplored the want of a proper establishment for the education of the agricultural population in pursuits adapted to their after life. A most important fact was developed and published by the agriculturists themselves, as the wish to establish a college originated from a farmers' club (cheers). The object of the meeting had his most cordial support. He moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Nelson Goddard:—

> That the plan for the establishment of an agricultural college, near Cirencester, explained by the deputies attending that meeting, is calculated to effect the desirable object.

The next resolution was to have been proposed by Lord Spencer, but the Duke of Richmond explained to the meeting that that nobleman was unavoidably absent, in consequence of being in attendance on his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who was inspecting the show yard. In the absence of Lord Spencer, Dr. Buckland proposed, and Mr. Eyle seconded, the resolution:—

> That this meeting warmly recommends the agricultural community to give they every support and encouragement to the establishment of this college; which regard as the first step in the right direction for training up the rising generation of farmers upon a sound foundation; and they would especially urge on farmers generally, the importance of securing to their children, intended for the same occupation, the great advantages to be derived from the kind of education provided by such an institution.

The Duke of Richmond proposed, and Dr. Daubeny seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. Pusey, for the service he had rendered to the agriculturists generally, and for his conduct in the chair.

Mr. Pusey briefly replied, and congratulated the meeting upon the object they had in contemplation being fully carried out, when they saw the noblemen present, and the member for the University of Oxford, as well as two of its distinguished professors, come forward to take them by the hand.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

On Thursday evening last Madlle. Fanny Elssler took her benefit at this house. The entertainments commenced with Rossini's *chef d'œuvre* "La Gazza Ladra," with as fine a cast as the composer himself could possibly wish for. Grisi was *Ninetta*; Mario, *Gianetto*; Fornasari, *Fernando*; Favanti, *Pippo*; and though last, not least, Lablache, as the *Podesta*. We have so often spoken of the beauties of this opera that it is needless to say more at present than that it never was more splendidly performed. The scene in which *Ninetta mis*-reads the letter to the old *Podesta*, was a complication of different interests. The fear of the father—the anxiety of the daughter,—and the magisterial authority of the *Podesta*, were most exquisitely pourtrayed. The trio or canona, "O Nume benefico" was deservedly encored, perhaps it was never before so beautifully executed. This was decidedly the gem of the opera, although every *morceau* was most exquisitely given.

In the ballet department the fair *beneficiaire* distinguished herself more than *à l'ordinaire*. It was quite delightful to witness (maugre the intense heat) the contrast between her and *Cerito*; or rather the union of two opposite kinds of grace. The house was crowded to excess by the first of nobility and fashion. We were delighted to hear from an authoritative *habitué* of the opera, that early next season we shall be treated with a new opera by the "Swan of Pesaro"—the great Rossini!

NATIONAL SPORTS.

To those who have little else to make their hearts glad—God help them!—save summer and fair weather, July has set in one complete and joyous holiday. A gorgeous month it has been thus far; and it must be said goodly and grateful use has been made of it by those who most need rest for head and hand. A right pleasant sight is it to see the tens of thousands that daily go forth rejoicing on the bright, broad river—than which a prouder or a fairer never bore golden galley or silken streamer. And beneath oak, and plane, and sycamore—supine in the cool shade, or scattered over the emerald turf of courtly Hampton or Richmond, "the sheen" who may look upon the groups of trim adults, and jaunty youths, and maidens who thus make labour light and toil graceful, without feeling all the patriot in his soul, and his spirit rejoicing that he too is an Englishman! These are national sports, albeit of a class apart from woodcraft or exercises of skill or agility: these are the sports which have made comfort a word peculiar to our language, and home an instinct of our idiosyncracy.

In the stirring business of the Course the week has been a blank; a pause being necessary to give effect—in every sense of the word—to Goodwood after the three glorious days at Liverpool. But the interest of the racing world has not been permitted to flag. The rumour of foul play on the late Derby has assumed a palpable form, and there is little doubt but that Ratan was made safe, or "served," as his late owner professionally expressed it in some of his last words. The deed of darkness is attributed to one of those gentlemen who make betting a pursuit. These are the agents without which, we are told, the turf could not exist! They might as well insist, that, unless there were sharks in the sea, there would be no white bait at Greenwich or Blackwall. What will become of the gentleman should the swindling be brought home to him it is hard to say. Giving beans to a racer is not probably a misdemeanour according to the statute—at all events the Thames is not so far from the subscription-room—not above a shilling cab-fare; and what good a little bathing would do him this warm weather after his warm work! One cannot but see the principle of compensation in the racing robberies, that are now becoming identified with the news of the day, like the ordinary police reports, as commentaries on the evidence offered to Parliament of the immaculate character of the turf and its professors.

The amatuers of "river sports" as the amphibious regattas carried on between Wapping and Battersea are called, have been up and at it for these last four or five days. At Bankside there was some good rowing on Monday—accompanied, however, by one of the most melancholy catastrophes of the season, caused by the breaking down of a rotten steamboat pier, at Blackfriars-bridge. By this accident several persons were drowned, whose bodies have been recovered, and it is feared many others. But unless some precautions of another nature are taken, worse remains behind. Holding races with skiffs in the pool, through which countless steamers are at the same time darting like chosen instruments of destruction is a sheer temptation of fate. Some of these days we shall read of a whole regatta being chopp'd into mince meat; of a crew losing their heads as well as their "sculls;" of an excursion begun in a "funny" terminating very differently. There was also a regatta at St. John's, Westminster, and a prime oars wager match by the Royal Academy Club—won gallantly by Messrs. Atkinson and Robins—as also rowing at Poplar, Blackwall, and other head quarters of river water craft. The day before yesterday, also, the Royal Thames Yacht Club sailed their last match of the season, which we shall hereafter allude to—reverting for the present to its preceding match, which came off a fortnight ago. This was for a cup given by Captain Cocksedge. It was Tom Sheridan (or somebody else) who said a concert would be a capital thing only for the music: as symphonies to orchestras are regattas to yacht clubs. The Royal Squadron owes all its discords to its races; the R. T. Y. C. is fast going to category. As a meeting of the latter society is called for Monday next, especially to consider the matter of the Cocksedge dispute, we will not enter upon the merits or demerits of it, save to show the spirit of this case of loggerheads. A member writes to a sporting paper on the matter, and thus concludes his letter:—"If an investigation be not entered upon without delay, *I, for one, shall take my name from the club*, an example, I hear from others, that will be followed by names of greater weight."

Now, if the member, by the rules of the club, to which he subscribes on entering the society, was entitled to call for an investigation, he could do so of his right; and the threat of "taking his name from the club" was unnecessary. If he was not so entitled, and held it out as a menace, he has given as grave cause of offence as could be offered to a company of gentlemen. We look with interest to the result as deeply concerning the position and character of the Metropolitan Yacht Club.

TATTERSALL'S.

Monday.—The large amount of the deficiencies on the Derby, and the slight prospect held out of even a partial settlement of them, continues to operate as a preventive to "excessive gaming" in the shape of betting, and will inevitably have a permanently serious influence on book-making as a system—that it will stop it altogether, notwithstanding all that has been, or may be said and written against it, no one believes for a moment—there always will be backers of public horses, and always plenty to lay against them. Of the business transacted this afternoon little need be said; it was confined to some tolerably heavy investments on Franchise, Croton Oil, The Era, and Pride of Kildare, for the Goodwood Stakes, and on Ithuriel and The Curé for the St. Leger. For the latter race the Ugly Buck, who does not run at Goodwood, and The Princess, said to be in foal, are on the decline.

GOODWOOD STAKES.

4 to 1 agst Franchise	11 to 1 agst Parthian	18 to 1 agst Elegance filly
8 to 1 —— Croton Oil	11 to 1 —— Canton	20 to 1 —— Subduer
9 to 1 —— Era (t)	12 to 1 — Pride of Kildare (t)	30 to 1 —— Murton Lordship
10 to 1 —— Best of Three	18 to 1 —— Lucy Banks	

GOODWOOD CUP.

5 to 4 agst Alice Hawthorn	7 to 1 agst Prizefighter

The Squire is reported to be amiss.

ST. LEGER.

4 to 2 agst The Curé	7 to 1 agst Bay Momus	12 to 1 agst Morpeth
4 to 1 —— Ithuriel	10 to 1 —— Ugly Buck	12 to 1 —— Foigh-a-Ballagh

40 to 1 agst Valerian (t)

Thursday.—The betting this afternoon, except that it made Alice Hawthorn a better favourite for the Cup, and gave the Elegance filly and Murton Lordship a lift for the Stakes, was so nearly an echo of the business transacted on Monday, as to render it needless to give more than a list of the closing prices:—

GOODWOOD STAKES.

7 to 2 agst Franchise	11 to 1 agst Canton	18 to 1 agst Lucy Banks (t)
7 to 1 —— Croton Oil (t)	12 to 1 —— Pride of Kildare	20 to 1 —— Subduer
9 to 1 —— Era	13 to 1 —— Parthian	20 to 1 —— Murton Lordship (t)
10 to 1 —— Best of Three	16 to 1 —— Elegance filly (t)	

GOODWOOD CUP.

Even on Alice Hawthorn	6 to 1 agst Prizefighter (t)	17 to 1 agst Discount

ST. LEGER.

4 to 1 agst The Curé	9 to 1 agst The Princess
4 to 1 —— Ithuriel	40 to 1 —— Valerian

AQUATICS.

Bankside Regatta.—The twenty-sixth annual regatta for a new boat, and some excellent minor prizes liberally subscribed by the residents of the Clink Liberty, Southwark, to the watermen who had never before won a boat at Bankside, came off on Monday, and was well contested. The two first men of each of the two preceding heats rowed in the last. Bush after a dozen strokes took the lead, closely followed by Kelby, when on rounding the flag-boat, Kelby took the first place, and maintained it throughout, Bush pressing him very closely, and making a capital race. Knight was third, eight lengths astern of the second man.

St. John's, Westminster, Regatta.—The race was in three heats, with sixteen free watermen, comprising those who ply at the Horseferry and at the Middlesex side of Vauxhall-bridge; the distance contested in each heat being from buoys off the Horseferry, up round a boat off Mills's, Thames-bank, down round a boat off the new Houses of Parliament, and back to the Horseferry. The winner took the lead, and kept it decidedly after the first start, coming in first by some lengths. The race was respectably conducted throughout, and was won by Royal and Gardner after a well contested struggle.

Cricket.—Marylebone Club and Ground with Wenman v. Sussex.—This match was commenced at Lord's on Monday, and brought to a conclusion on Wednesday afternoon, in the presence of a highly fashionable and numerous assemblage. The score of the match was thus:—Sussex, 154; Marylebone, 92.

At the annual meeting of the Jockey Club, notice was given that at the next meeting of the Jockey Club, a resolution would be made to the effect that no person who is a defaulter for bets shall be allowed to run a horse at Newmarket, either in his own name or in the name of any other person.

The Bentinck Testimonial.—The subscriptions amount to nearly £1500.

Grand National Archery Fete.—Complete arrangements have been made for the grand national archery *fête*, which is to come off at Knavesmire, near the city of York, on Thursday, August 1. £125 will be laid out in prizes. No competitor will be allowed to take more than one prize. A grand stand will be erected on the ground, and every facility will be afforded to visiters to witness the sports of the day. A most interesting match may be anticipated.

COUNTRY NEWS.

We regret to learn, that on Monday Stannington church was struck by lightning and seriously damaged.—*Sheffield Independent.*

Balloon Ascent.—On Monday, Mr. Hampton ascended in a new and splendid balloon from Vauxhall gardens, Birmingham. A finer ascent was never witnessed: the weather was calm, and the evening truly delightful. The balloon having attained an altitude of more than two miles, Mr. Hampton descended at Sharechill near Wolverhampton. As it involves several novel points of construction, we shall engrave the new machine in our next paper.

On Wednesday morning an incendiary fire took place at the extensive homestead of Mr. W. D. Green, of Greenstead-hall, Colchester. The fire originated with a large stack of old hay, and the flames soon communicated with two other hay-stacks (altogether containing between 80 and 90 tons), to a large bean stack, the produce of 20 acres, and a straw stack of about 140 tons. From them the flames spread with the greatest rapidity to a very large barn and stables, which were destroyed. The damage is estimated at £2000. A mob collected, some of whom smashed the windows and plundered the dwelling-house; they also broke open the closets, from which they extracted Mr. Green's watch, and a portion of his plate, and other articles, and from the wine-cellars they took a quantity of wine, from the effects of which a number of them were seen rolling about the premises in a state of intoxication.

Incendiary Fire.—Thursday evening week, a fire broke out in a stable upon New Hall Farm, Mundon, in the occupation of Mr. Francis Blakeley, but timely assistance being rendered, very little damage fortunately was sustained. From the prevaricating manner of the servant girl, Mary Ann Pitman, she was taken into custody, and has since confessed she is the guilty party, having, with a lighted paper from the kitchen, set fire to some hay which was in the rack in the stable.—*Essex Standard.*

Murder near Stratford-upon-Avon.—Great excitement has been caused in Stratford-upon-Avon by a report of the discovery of a murder committed more than eighteen months ago, at Binton-bridge, near Stratford. Thomas Knight, one of the parties concerned, has made a voluntary confession; from which it appears, that three men, named Thomas Careless, Badenham, and "Sam," had been drinking at a public-house, when a Jew pedlar was present. On the Jew leaving the house they followed him to the bridge, knocked him down, and took away his box. He cried out, and offered them £5 to spare his life, but they beat him until he was insensible; and then, having torn away a large stone from the bridge, they tied it with a pitch rope round his body, and threw him into the deep water.

Extraordinary and Shocking Accident.—On Wednesday morning a fine bull, the property of Mr. Houghton, of Upton, near Aylesbury, was proceeding by the first train which leaves that town at seven o'clock, when about two miles from Tring, a spark flew from the engine and fell into the truck in which the bull was; the straw immediately ignited, and completely burnt the interior of the carriage to charcoal, singeing the poor animal exactly as you would a bacon hog, large pieces of his flesh were burned off, and one of his eyes completely destroyed. The poor creature was brought back to Aylesbury by the ten o'clock train, and was taken to a veterinary surgeon, where he remains without any chance of his recovery. He was a noble animal proceeding to the Royal Agricultural Society's show at Southampton, and was the only specimen sent from the Vale of Aylesbury.

Spread of Incendiarism.—The Suffolk correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* states that there have been no less than ten incendiary fires in that county within eight days, dating from Sunday at midnight of the 14th of July, to Monday, the 22nd of July. A man named Clowe has been committed on the charge of being concerned in one of them. The Bishop of Ely has addressed a circular letter to the clergy of the Archdeaconry of Sudbury, in which he states that the amounts of these fires in Suffolk are so alarming, that he feels it to be his duty to call the attention of the clergy of his diocese in that county to this distressing state of things, and to advise them to take such steps in their respective parishes as they shall deem necessary for explaining to their flocks the great wickedness of those who are either directly or indirectly concerned in such unlawful proceedings.

A GAME OF CHESS.

A *friendly chess party*, the result of a challenge in the Illustrated London News, played between Mr. G. O. O——, Liverpool, and Mr. J. W. P——, a member of the Pottery Chess Club; commenced January 16, 1844, and concluded July 18, 1844.

	White—Mr. O.	Black—Mr. P.
1	K P 2	K P two
2	K B P one (1)	K B to Q B 4th
3	K Kt to R 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd
4	Q B P one	Q P 2 (2)
5	Q P 2	K P takes P
6	P takes P	B checks
7	Q Kt to B 3rd (3)	Q B takes Kt (4)
8	P takes B	K R P one (5)
9	K P one	K Kt to Q 2nd
10	Q to Q Kt 3rd	B takes Kt ch (6)
11	P takes B	Kt to Q Kt 3rd
12	K R to Kt	K Kt P 2
13	R to Kt 2nd	Q Kt to Q 2nd
14	B to R 3rd	Q B P one
15	R to K 2nd	Kt to K B
16	B to Q B 5th	Kt to K 3rd
17	Q R P two	Q to B 2nd
18	Q to Kt's sq (7)	Kt takes B
19	P takes Kt	Kt to Q 2nd
20	K P one	Kt takes P (8)
21	P takes P ch	K takes P
22	Q to K B 5th ch	K to Kt's 2nd
23	K R P one	K R to K B
24	Q to K Kt's 4th	Q to K B 5th
25	Q to K R 5th (9)	Kt checks
26	K to Q sq	Q takes K B P
27	Q takes Q	R takes Q
28	K to Q 2nd	Kt to Q B 4
29	K to Q B 2nd	Q R to K B
30	B to Kt 2nd	R to B 7th
31	K to Q sq	Q R to B 5th (10)
32	Q R P one	R takes B (11)
33	Q R to his 2nd	R takes R
34	R takes R	R takes P

and White surrendered (12)

(1) A novel, but injudicious mode of opening the game, as it prevents the K Kt from being moved to K B 3rd, which is generally the strongest position for it in the opening.

(2) A weak move: setting up a premature attack, and giving White an opportunity of weakening his centre.

(3) Better cover with Q B.

(4) White's second and third moves give Black this opportunity of breaking up the position of these pawns, which should have presented a shelter for the K on his castling.

(5) This appears to have been moved to prevent White from pinning Kt with Q B, and then advancing K P on it; but would not the sacrifice of his Kt for K P, followed by checking with Q at K R 5th, have opened up a good attack for Black?

(6) Q Kt to B 3rd would, perhaps, have been stronger.

(7) White here abandons a position which might have enabled him to set up a strong attack. By doubling his rooks on the Q Kt's file, in support of Q, and pushing on Q R P, instead of thus retreating, he must have gained an advantage.

(8) Wins a pawn, and plants his Kt in what will be found to be a strong position.

(9) By refusing the offered exchange, and pushing Q into a corner, from whence she has no retreat, White allows his opponent to wrest from him another pawn.

(10) Instead of this comparatively weak move, Black should now have adopted the move *which his opponent allows him another opportunity for*, and by which he wins the Bishop.

(11) If White now play, Rook takes R; Black checks with Q R, and then takes Q R, coming off with Bishop clear.

(12) It would have been folly to have held out longer with his straggling forces against Black's superiority, both in number and position.

The Burns Festival.—Great preparations are making in Scotland to give all possible effect to the great celebration in honour of Scotia's bard, on the 6th August. There is to be a procession of trades, and of parties in Celtic and fancy dresses, passing towards Alloway Kirk, over the new bridge of Doon, and back by the "Auld Brig," to the monument, where the sons, sisters, and nieces of the bard will receive the greetings of the throng. A concert will be given in the open air, Wilson and Templeton being engaged for the occasion. A collation will be partaken of in a pavilion erected for the purpose, and which is calculated for 2000 persons, where all manner of rational festivity will be enjoyed. The Earl of Eglintoun, Professor Wilson, and many other distinguished individuals will honour the celebration with their presence. The invitation to the Ayr Town Council to join the procession, was, at their meeting on Wednesday, enthusiastically responded to; and what with magistrates of towns, public bodies, Archers' Societies, Freemasons, Odd Fellows, Scottish peasantry, &c., with bands of music, and the town, neighbourhood, and line of walk decorated with the choicest offerings of the forest and flower-garden, the demonstration out of doors at the meeting with the Sons of Burns in the cradle-land of the poet, will be a spectacle of the most gratifying and ennobling description. In the interior of the pavilion, however, the effects will be greatly heightened by the glowing orations which those master-minds who have signified their intention of being present, may be expected to deliver on a theme on which their kindred genius renders it a labour of love to expatiate. It is our intention to present our readers with a copious and interesting account of this national festival, with beautiful illustrations, and we beg to refer them to an announcement on the subject, given elsewhere.

The Weather and the Crops.—The beautiful weather of the last few days has had a wonderful effect on the crops. The harvest in the county of Essex has already commenced, and in the neighbourhood of Romford has become very general. Several fields of wheat, barley, and oats have been cut, and throughout the counties of Kent, Sussex, Essex, and Surrey, grain of every decription presents a most luxuriant appearance. Notwithstanding the drought *which has prevailed for such a lengthened period throughout the whole of the* agricultural districts, which had a serious effect on the early crops of grass, and which it was calculated would have caused hay to be exceedingly dear, the late refreshing showers have caused the crop of aftergrass to be most abundant, and the mowers are now every where engaged in cutting the second hay harvest. Some wheat and oats have already been housed in the most excellent condition. Some samples of fine new wheat were exhibited at Mark-lane on Monday last, the produce of an extensive farm in Essex. The hop grounds of the county of Kent are looking extremely beautiful. Should the present fine weather continue, the harvest will become general throughout the country in the course of a week or ten days.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Among the recent wonders connected with travelling, may be mentioned a recent experimental trip to Ostend. The directors of the Dover railway, M. Barcel, Chief of the Public Works, and M. Drouet, Secretary of the Belgian Legation in England, left London by the Dover railway at twenty minutes past six o'clock in the morning. The train arrived at Dover at fifty minutes past eight o'clock, after stopping at Folkestone twelve minutes; the steamer was in readiness, and left Dover at twenty minutes past nine o'clock, and arrived at Ostend at fifty minutes past one o'clock. The passage from London to Ostend was thus completed in seven hours and a half, including the embarkation and all stoppages, which at least occupied forty minutes.

The great federal shooting meeting at Basle is concluded. It is calculated that the number of carabine-shots fired was at the least 250,000; and, it is said, on the Sunday, no fewer than 21,000 bottles of wine were drunk in a few hours. There were three grand prizes of the respective values of 3,780f., 2,400f., and 2,100f.—the first being won by Col. Hunerwald, of Lemburg, in Argau; the second by M. Benzinger, of Appenzel, and the third by the English nobleman, Lord Vernon, who obtained his naturalisation in Switzerland in order to have the right of competing. He is said to have made a vow that he will not leave Switzerland until he has won the first prize. His skill has excited so much jealousy in the country, that a citizen of Appenzel, named Kohler, one of the most renowned marksmen in Switzerland, had recourse to a most unworthy trick to gain the superiority over Lord Vernon. By giving a heavy bribe, he seduced a marker to put down to him more hits than he actually made. The fraud, however, was discovered, and M. Kohler was obliged to leave Basle immediately.

The ship Crusader, bound from Halifax to London, was cast away about the 12th of December, on the island of Cape Wapitougure, and all the crew and officers perished. Three dead bodies were found washed up on the beach of the island, near the spot where the wreck was lying. A boat, with five persons in it, was observed by the natives a few hours after she struck, but it was impossible to render them any assistance, on account of the dreadful state of the weather, otherwise they would have been saved, the natives being very friendly.

The late Earl of Lonsdale left by his will to his cousin, Mary Frances Thompson, £10,000, but by his codicil he revokes this legacy, and gives her an annuity of £1000 per annum instead. To his friend the Hon. G. O'Callaghan, £2000. By the codicil, to his son Cecil and family (in addition to the benefit they receive by the will), £30,000. The personal property is sworn under the large sum of £100,000.

A letter from Constantinople dated the 3d July, gives an account of a beautiful atmospheric phenomenon which was seen on the previous Sunday. The atmosphere was hazy, but without a cloud. Thermometer about 90 degrees. An immense meteor, like a gigantic Congreve rocket, darted with a rushing noise from east to west. Its lightning course was marked by a streak of fire, and, after a passage of some 40 or 50 degrees, it burst like a bombshell, without detonation, lighting up the hemisphere with the brilliancy of the noonday sun. On its disappearance a white vapour remained in its track, and was visible for nearly half an hour. Many of the vulgar look upon it as a very bad omen, whilst others attribute it to the warm weather which continues.

A Frankfort journal publishes an account of the population of Prussia, from which it appears that, in Prussia Proper, and all the States under the Prussian Crown, the number of the inhabitants was, in 1840, 14,934,340. This number, however, must have increased considerably since 1840, for after England and Ireland, Prussia is, we believe, the State of Europe in which the population increases most rapidly.

The Marquis of Londonderry has left town for the north, with a view to arrange, if possible, the unhappy differences now existing among the colliery population in that district.

The wounded men from the army of Gwalior disembarked from the ship Windsor, on the morning of the 22nd inst., and proceeded forthwith to Chatham, in medical charge of Surgeon Wood, 9th Royal Lancers, and Assistant Surgeon Mapleton, her Majesty's 40th Foot, who were selected at Gwalior for this arduous duty. It would appear that the result has been most satisfactory, only one casualty having occurred amongst those brave fellows on the voyage. It is gratifying to learn, too, the very great kindness and attention that were evinced towards the wounded by the authorities in India.

The first railway ever formed in the British colonies is about to be constructed in the island of Jamaica, between Kingston and Spanish Town. The length is twelve miles, though powers have been obtained from the House of Assembly to carry the line some miles further if the projectors should think it desirable. Although the engineer and superintendants of the works have not yet left England, yet it is expected, from the easy gradients on the line, the abundant offers of labour already received, and the forward state of the iron work which is in course of preparation in this country, that the line will be open in October twelve months. This will be the first line of railway ever constructed by the labour of free negroes.

Private letters from Kissengen, announce the proximate arrival in this country of that celebrated statesman and diplomatist, Count de Nesselrode.

According to accounts received at the Jerusalem Coffee-house, there was a great scarcity of water at the island of Ascension and every one had been on allowance for three months. Vessels wanting water were obliged to go for a supply to Rio de Janeiro, and the cattle, sheep, and goats, were dying for want.

It is stated that a considerable reduction of the fares between Liverpool and London is about to be made almost immediately, the directors of the Grand Junction and the London and Birmingham Railway Companies having both decided in favour of such a step. This is one of the first results of the cordial understanding which now exists between the two companies.

During a storm of thunder and lightning which passed over the neighbourhood of Gloucester on Thursday afternoon, an old labouring man, named John Lane, seventy-one years of age, who was working in a potatoe field near Churchdown, between Gloucester and Cheltenham, was struck by the lightning and killed instantly.

The Lords of the Treasury have agreed to propose a grant for the completion of Nelson's Monument. The total sum required for the completion of the work is £12,095, namely, for granite steps £3095, four commemorative subjects in bronze £4000, four lions £3000, and architect's commission £2000. The Lords of the Treasury recommend a vote of £8000, which, with subscriptions in hand, will be sufficient for the purpose. A well known artist, Mr. R. Park, the sculptor, offered to the Government to complete the monument for £5000, which was rejected. However, he has since undertaken to complete the monument on his own responsibility, and at his own cost, rather than that any further difficulty should occur in the matter.

Major General Sir Robert Sale, his heroic lady and their widowed daughter, Mrs. Sturt and child, arrived at Lyme Regis on Tuesday, and subsequently left for London.

The Russian frigate Aurora has arrived with a quantity of gold, and it is said with some valuable presents for her Majesty also. The property contained in wooden boxes weighed just six tons, and has been safely deposited in the vaults of the Bank of England. It was rumoured at Gravesend that the gold was sent to this country for the purpose of being refined, and that the frigate would remain three weeks in the river, for the purpose of taking it away when so prepared.

A dreadful fire took place on the 1st inst. at Drontheim, in Norway. Several streets and 12 public edifices are stated to have been burnt to the ground. A similar disaster occurred at Cronstadt, in Transylvania, on the night of the 30th ult.; more than 90 buildings were destroyed. It is stated also, in a German paper, that the fine market-place of Marienburg has been burnt down.

An explosion of gas, the consequences of which were frightful, took place on Monday evening, at the Porter's lodge of No. 25, Rue Neuve St. Jean, Faubourg St. Denis, Paris. A vent having opened in the pipe supplying the wine-shop in the same house, the porter, whose lodge is very dark, took a lighted candle too near to it, and the gas caught fire. Two children of the unfortunate man were killed, and his wife so severely wounded in the leg that she was necessarily carried to the hospital.

THE LATE MR. THOMAS HUDSON.

This celebrated song-writer, who, by his comic effusions, was "wont to set the table in a roar," was born in April, 1791, in Mount-street, Lambeth; and was, consequently, at his decease a few weeks since, in his fifty-fourth year. He was the son of Mr. John Hudson, of the Stamp-Office, Somerset House. He was, at the usual age, apprenticed to a grocer, and subsequently commenced business in the metropolis. But, "Tom Hudson" (as he was termed in convivial circles) preferred the *deliciæ musarum* to the sweets of his own trade. In the year 1820, he commenced singing his own songs in private parties; soon after which he wrote lyrics for the proprietors of Vauxhall Gardens. About this time he commenced publishing his songs periodically; and we believe some fourteen or fifteen parts to have been issued, with ultimate advantage to the author, if not with direct profit. They abound, as the reader may be aware, with *vis comica*, and are recommended by their fun, "with indelicacy suppressed."

Though well known in the convivial circles of the metropolis, Hudson was not a dissipated man, for his habits were the reverse of intemperance: his talents at impromptu were very great; he has often caught up some incident which occurred at the table, or availed himself of the unexpected appearance of some public character, to produce an appropriate joke or compliment, which never failed to *tell* upon the company. Tom, however, was by no means an Apollo in voice; but, "the new song, composed by the singer," excused his defects of vocal execution. His more studied efforts were characterised by great humor and knowledge of life, and an abundant stock of those grotesque images which give the finish to a comic picture. With the middle and lower phases of London life, and the ridicule which has been attached to citizens and Cockneys, he possessed an extensive acquaintance: indeed, his perception of the ridiculous was altogether extremely nice. He was modest and retiring in his manners; and few men ever filled a "throne of human felicity" (as Dr. Johnson calls a tavern chair), with so humble a consciousness of his own merits. His features were rather of the sedate cast, and rarely partook of the hilarious glow, with which he was wont to light up the faces of others. He made many friends by his genius, as well as by the genuine worth and kindness of his nature: the majority of his earlier effusions, we have been told, received a few finishing touches from the hands of young men of classical attainments, who likewise furnished the mottoes for the songs, mostly selected from the poets and satirists of antiquity.

Notwithstanding his careful habits, and his many points of excellence as a husband, father, and friend, Hudson died in straitened circumstances; and now that "Poor Tom's acold," his widow and children are left in distress. A number of his warm-hearted admirers have therefore announced a Vocal and Instrumental Performance for the benefit of Mrs. Hudson and her family, at the Concert-room of the Princess' Theatre, on Wednesday evening next. All the artistes for the occasion have kindly given their services; and the *affiche* enumerates among the vocalists, the Misses Dolby, Lucombe, Lanza, and Williams; Mrs. W. H. Seguin, and Mrs. C. E. Horn; Messrs. Manvers, Sporle, Seguin, Horncastle, Robinson, Fitzwilliam, Ransford, Edney, and John Parry. Among the instrumental performers are MM. de Mayer, Moscheles, W. H. Holmes, Regondi, Sedgewick, Blagrove, Richardson, and Balsir Chatterton. The concert will be under the distinguished patronage of the Duke of Cambridge, the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, Court of Aldermen, and Mr. T. Duncombe, M.P.; and we trust that respect for the amiable character of the deceased, as well as sympathy for the condition of the survivors, will insure a successful pecuniary issue to the performance. With the view of directing the attention of our readers to this occasion of "all mankind's concern—charity," as well as with the object of commemorating a man of genius (in an eccentric line, it is true, but not without its sweet uses), we have prefixed the head and front of the meritorious song-writer to this slight sketch of his career. It is a rare thing to find men who provide for the amusement of others so free from the world's vices as was poor Tom Hudson; and such worth should be promulgated in proportion to its rarity. A kindred spirit has penned the following

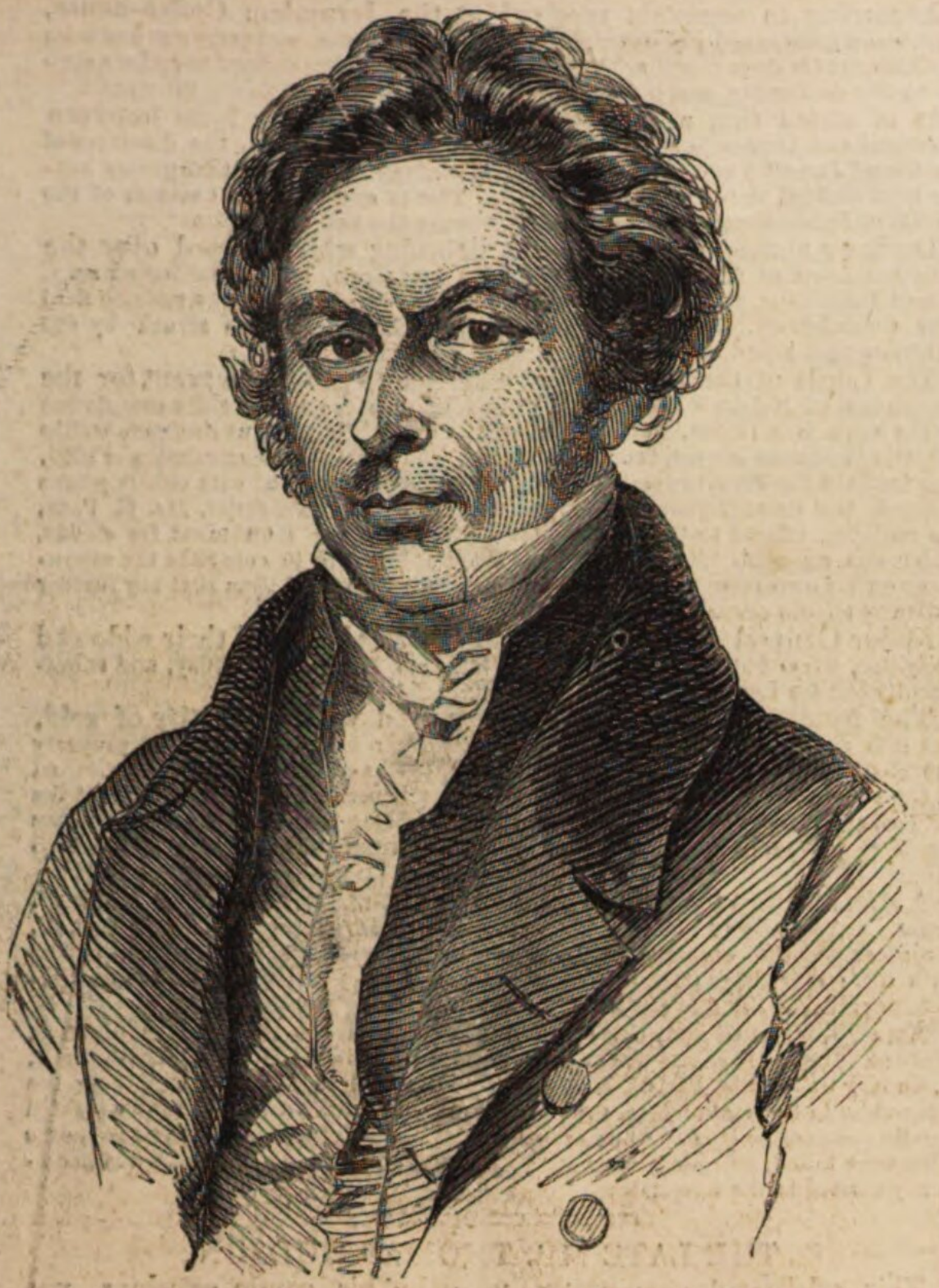
LINES TO HIS MEMORY, BY AN OLD FRIEND.

Of manners meek, with wit and humour-store
As rich as ever made "the table roar;"
His shafts, tho' bright, ne'er hurt the gentlest heart,
For ev'ry one was an unvenom'd dart—
Wit forg'd it, Humour temper'd it, and then
'Twas shot at random by the best of men;
For well he knew where'er it chanc'd to fall,
No festering would follow—'twas not gall
He dipp'd the arrows of his genius in—
To wound another's feelings he held sin;
And by his own example fairly prov'd
That satire, not all caustic, may be lov'd!
He was a minstrel of eccentric vein—
To hear him once you'd hear him o'er again
A hundred times, and when those times were past,
Just pleas'd, as first you were, you'd be at last!

LORD HEYTESBURY.

Lord Heytesbury, the subject of our present sketch, is the successor of Earl De Grey in the Lord-Lieutenantship of Ireland. The name of his lordship is not so well known as those of most of his compeers, from among whom it might have been expected that the successor to this office would have been appointed. The title is not an old one, nor has the present possessor of it taken that part in the warfare of politics that ensures a nightly niche in the heavy columns of the debates, and a daily notoriety from the superlative praise or the superlative abuse of the "Leaders" of the organs of the respective parties. He is a moderate, sensible, and temperate man, with resolution enough to resist, and perception enough to concede, where he finds either to be necessary; in short, his opinions hit that middle point between extreme opinions, which it appears to be the object of Sir R. Peel to adhere to in his Irish appointments, and of which the character and disposition of Lord Eliot, the Secretary for Ireland, is an example.

William A'Court, Baron Heytesbury, is of a Wiltshire family, of which the seat is Heytesbury House, in that county. The title is a creation of 1828, the patent being dated in January of that year. The family is an old one, and has given several representatives to the bo-



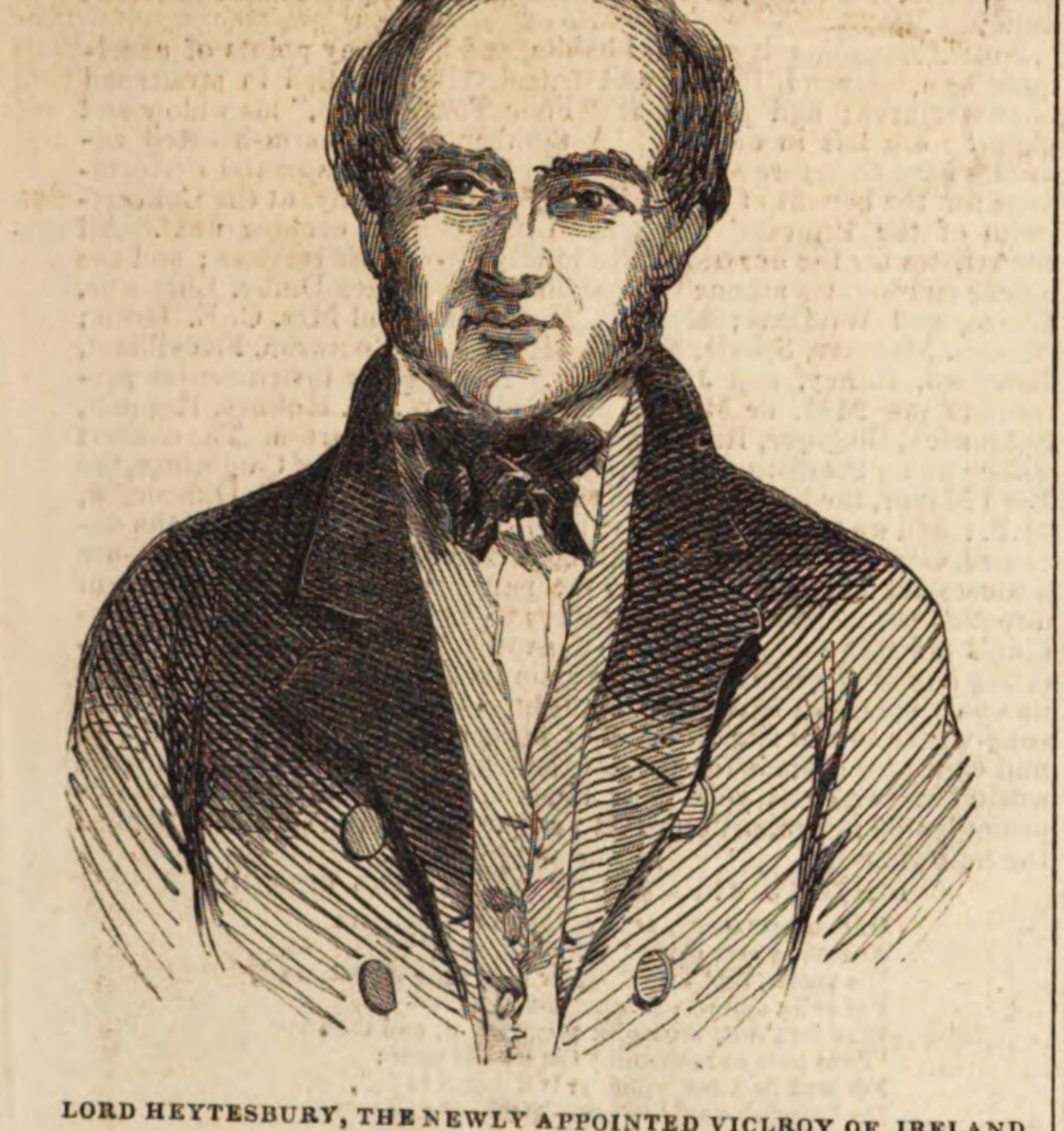
THE LATE MR. THOMAS HUDSON.—(See preceding page).

rough of Heytesbury, almost continuously, from the year 1722 down to the creation of the title.

The present Lord Heytesbury is the son of William Pierce Ashe A'Court, a colonel in the army, and a lieutenant-colonel of the 2nd Wiltshire Militia, who was created a baronet in July, 1795. He was born in 1779, and is, consequently, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. He married the grand-daughter of the first Earl of Radnor. By the marriage of his sister to the present Earl of St. Germains, he is related to Lord Eliot, the present Secretary for Ireland, so that there is greater probability, from the connection both of relationship and office, they will act together with more cordiality than has sometimes been known to exist between the Viceroys of Ireland and their Secretaries.

Though comparatively unknown to the world of politics, Lord Heytesbury has very creditably filled a rather difficult post in the diplomatic service of the country, having for some years been Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. Petersburgh. He was, we believe, acting in this capacity at the time of the revolution of Poland, and it redounds to his credit that he opposed as much as possible the violation of those articles of different treaties under which the independence of Poland was guaranteed; it is to be lamented that his efforts were fruitless and that the absolute power of the Russian Autocrat broke through all stipulations, causing himself the revolt which he afterwards so severely punished. It is by no means impossible that the conduct of Lord Heytesbury on that occasion may have recommended him to his present station. He has also supported his reputation as resident at other European Courts. His Lordship's son, the Hon. W. H. A. A'Court, is member for the Isle of Wight.

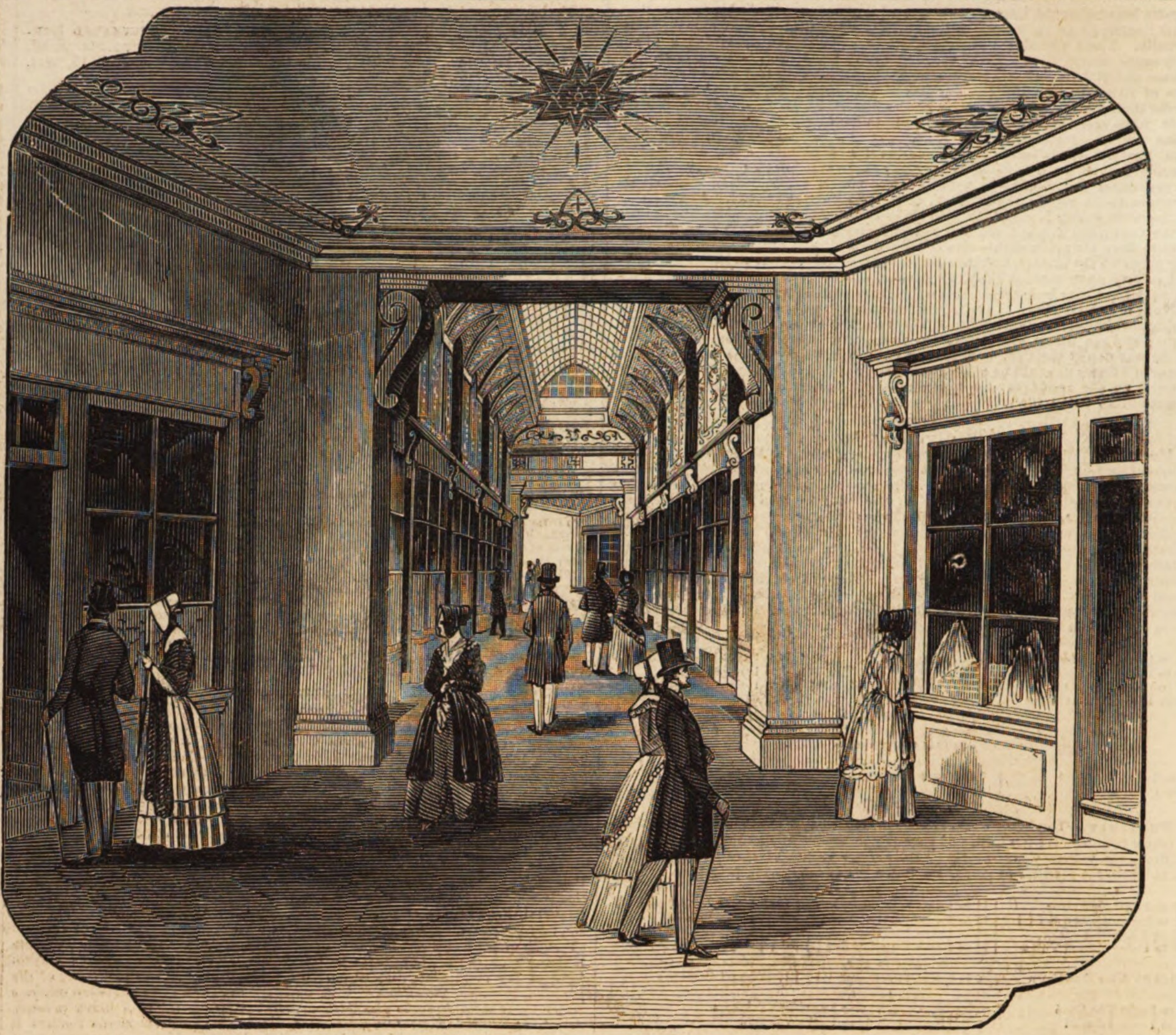
Lord Heytesbury was sworn in as Viceroy of Ireland at a Privy Council held at Buckingham Palace, on Wednesday se'nnight. It is stated that his Lordship has consented to retain in their offices the great majority of the gentlemen forming the household of his predecessor. Colonel Bowles, who, it was thought, was to be Private Secretary, is to be first Aide-de-Camp, and Controller. Mr. A'Court, who is at present Secretary to Lord Eliot, is to be Private Secretary to Lord Heytesbury. The following Aides-de-Camp, Captains Lyndsay, Cole, and Meade, and Lieutenant Sir William Don, Bart., it is understood, go out.



LORD HEYTESBURY, THE NEWLY APPOINTED VICLROY OF IRELAND.

NEW EXETER 'CHANGE.

Among the metropolitan improvements in course of completion, we are glad to notice a little Arcade, between Wellington-street, North, and Catherine-street, Strand, and forming an elegant and convenient communication between these thoroughfares. The Arcade itself, as our engraving shows, contains ten neat shops, with dwellings above: it has a well proportioned cove, and is lit from above by a metal-framed skylight, of corresponding design. The design is neat, though it could be wished that the architect, Mr. Sydney Smirke, had aimed at higher embellishment. The roof of the Lowther Arcade, in the Strand, is a very tasteful illustration of our meaning; with its series of elegant arches and pendentive domes, each of which terminates in an eye or circular skylight. Mr. Smirke's light, on the contrary, is a very common-place conservatory roof. The cove, fascia, piers, &c., of the Arcade have arabesque decorations, designed and executed by Mr. L. W. Collmann, of Mount-street; and now that the colours are fresh, these ornaments have a very sparkling effect. At each end is an imitative bronze gate, surmounted by the coronet of a marquisate (the Arcade having been erected by the Marquis of Exeter), whence its designation. The fronts in Wellington-street and Catherine-street, are in the style of the street architecture of the reign of James I.; and the contrast of the fine red brick with the tasteful stone dressings, has a handsome effect. The frontage, in each instance, extends considerably beyond that of the Arcade itself; that in Wellington-street being chiefly appropriated as the new offices of the *Morning Post* journal.



THE NEW EXETER 'CHANGE.

Our readers at a distance must not, from its name, assume this Arcade to occupy the place of Exeter 'Change, now only kept in popular remembrance by a clock, inscribed on its dial with "Exeter 'Change" in place of figures, upon the front of a house in the Strand, adjoining the 'Change site.

The New 'Change is the third building of its kind erected in this locality; for the original Exeter 'Change was taken from "the New Exchange," built in 1608, on the site of the stables of Durham House, opposite the Adelphi Theatre. It was opened by James I., and was named by him, "Britain's Bourse."

"THE CITY OF LONDON" IRON STEAM-SHIP.

This magnificent iron steamer has just been constructed in the Clyde, by Mr. Napier, at the expense of £40,000, for the Aberdeen and London Steam Navigation Company, for steaming regularly between Aberdeen and the metropolis. She made her first voyage from Aberdeen to Wapping the week before last, in an unusually short space of time; though the wind was adverse, and she had on board, besides passengers and a cargo of goods, 210 head of cattle, and 700 boxes of salmon. She left Wapping, on her return to Aberdeen, on Saturday last, and accomplished the passage in 38 hours.

The City of London is of admirable symmetry, and nice proportion of length, breadth, and height; which detract from her apparent magnitude. She is, however, a stupendous vessel, and commodiously planned; her large dimensions giving scope for every accommodation. Her actual measurement is as follows:—

	Feet.	In.
Length between perpendiculars	215	0
Length over all	231	0
Breadth of beam between paddle-boxes	31	0
Extreme breadth across paddle-boxes	52	6
Depth of hold	20	0

Her two engines together are rated at 430-horse power, and her registered tonnage is 732 tons—her measurement, 1110 tons. The poop stands 4 feet above the main deck, and is 65 feet long, and nearly 40 feet broad. The cabins are spacious and comfortable, and the ornaments are much more chaste than usual. This applies more particularly to the cabinet-work of the great saloon. The paneling, doors, and roof, are of solid oak, polished; the chairs and sofas, of oak also, are covered with green Genoa velvet; the mirrors, without being so profuse as to create confusion, are numerous enough; and the light is admitted through coloured glass, on which the royal arms, and those of London and Aberdeen, are finely depicted. The state-rooms are roomy, comfortable, and, withal, most thoroughly ventilated. There are six of them, containing two berths each, in the saloon, four of which enter from the saloon, and two from the lobby. Two gentlemen's sleeping cabins, each with twelve berths, and a ladies' cabin, with sixteen berths, enter from the lobby. Besides the berths aft, there is a gentlemen's cabin forward, with twenty-six berths—in all, 110; the whole have spring mattresses, are ventilated from the roof and sides, and are unusually roomy. The ladies' cabin is, as it ought to be, the most elegant and comfortable place in the ship; and the accommodation for steerage passengers is very superior. The comfort even of the dumb brutes, which will always form a large proportion of the passengers from Aberdeen to London, has not been overlooked. There is a large lower deck, in which they will enjoy fresh air, without exposure to the angry elements without.

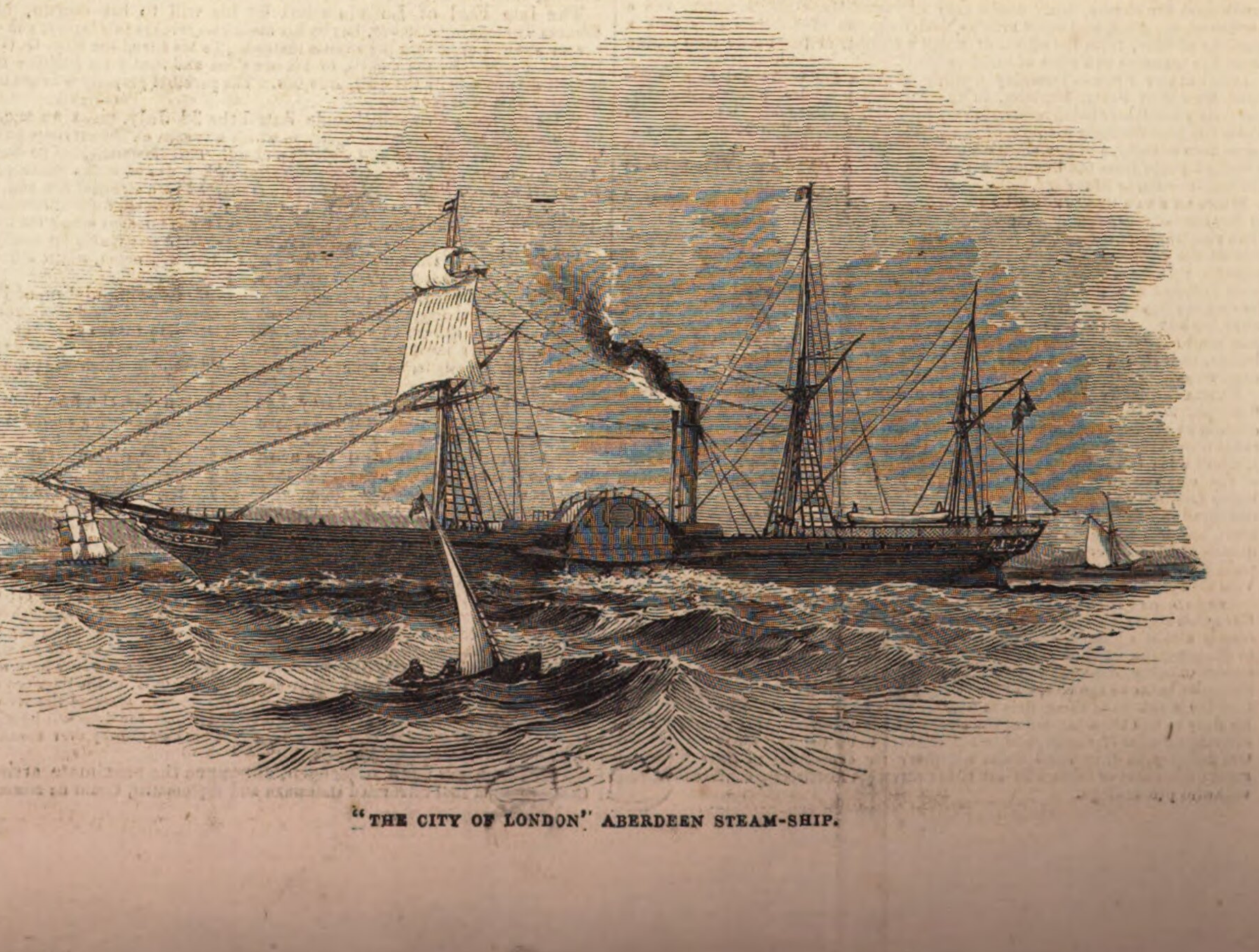
To give additional security, the vessel is divided into four distinct compartments, each water-tight—so that, although she were to spring a leak, either forward or aft, there would be no danger of the ship filling, or of that still more dangerous accident in a steamer, the extinguishing of the fires in the engine-room. This same engine-room, by the way, is very tastefully and commodiously laid out; and the engines themselves are much admired for exquisite workmanship, strength, and finish. The boilers are four in number, and can be used separately in case of accident.

One excellent quality in the City of London, and one that will be gratefully acknowledged by passengers who are apt to get sick, is the almost total absence of the disagreeable tremulous motion that is experienced in most steamers. On the paddle-boxes, where it should be most sensibly felt, a great number of the passengers, in the trip north—some of them well able to judge—sat for hours, and acknowledged that certainly the tremor, in this instance, had been *minimized*.

In a pleasure-trip, this superb vessel accomplished the voyage from Greenock to Aberdeen, a distance of 540 miles, in 42 hours, or at the rate of about 13 miles an hour. Captain Cargill, by whom she is commanded, speaks highly of the ease with which she may be managed. With the exception of the Great Britain, which has not yet been to sea, she is *the largest iron steam-ship afloat*.

We congratulate the enterprising Company on having added this fine steamer to the number of powerful vessels already on their establishment. The resulting social and commercial advantages are thus illustrated in the *Aberdeen Herald*:—

> The voyage between London and Aberdeen is now achieved in a few hours; whereas, formerly, it always occupied days—not unfrequently weeks. Thanks to the almost miraculous power of steam, the broad Atlantic is now crossed in less time than our sailing vessels used sometimes to require between our own port and that of London. As to comfort and accommodation for passengers, comparison is out of the question. But greater advantages still have resulted in the speedier transmission of articles of commerce; and in no instance has this been more strikingly or beneficially exemplified than in the conveyance of cattle to the London market—an advantage to a great agricultural district like ours, of the very highest importance.



"THE CITY OF LONDON" ABERDEEN STEAM-SHIP.

STATUE OF THE LATE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

[Mr. E. Hodges Baily, R.A., has just completed his model of the statue of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Sussex, which is to be executed in marble, according to a vote of the Grand Lodges, for Freemasons' Hall. It has been exhibited by the sculptor, and has received the highest commendation.]

Grand Master of our mystic tie,
Though now thy honour'd bones may lie
In Kensal cold—
Encas'd in stone—in marble here
Almost in life thou dost appear,
A wonder to behold!

Here is the good fraternal smile
That lit thy living lips erewhile
With grace and truth—
And here's thy manly—burly form
Grown large by nursing feelings warm
E'en from thy very youth!

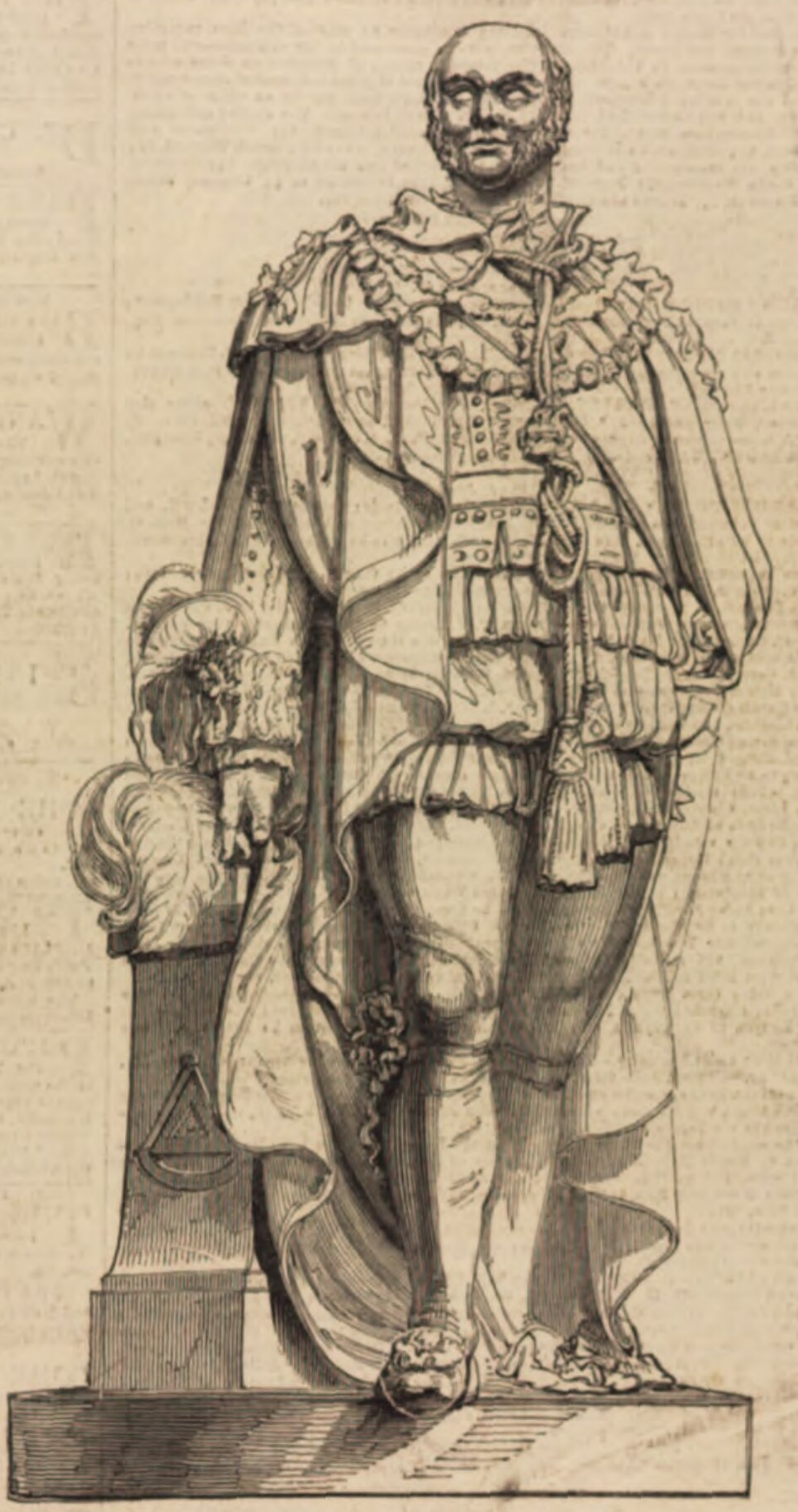
The crabbed-will'd—the cold of heart
Will soon from lusty health depart
And haggard show—
While they whose blessing 'tis to be
Possess'd of sweet philanthropy
Each day will thriving grow!

And thus with thee it was:—from child
To man thou wert as generous—mild—
And good a thing,
As ever grac'd humanity—
It was a pleasant sight to see
The Brother of a King

Low vail his bonnet to a girl,
And call her his "beloved pearl"
When made his Queen—
'Twas grateful, too, to see him fight
For a most suffering people's right,
And boldly stand between

The wrongs they bore for Judah's land,
And the unchristian tyrant's hand
That crush'd them low—
—— He's gone at last, but will survive
As long as memory can live
Or genius here his image show! W.

The statue is seven feet six inches in height, and the pedestal six feet: and his Royal Highness is represented standing upright, in the action of addressing an assembly. He is habited in the robes of a Knight of the Garter, and, in addition, wears the insignia of the Guelphic order. The sculptor has been very successful in the delineation of the features, and in imparting to his work the characteristic traits of the figure of the illustrious personage it is designed to portray. Like all the statues Mr. Baily has hitherto executed in an upright posture, this is remarkable for its ease and natural aspect; and more especially for the firmness and stability with which the figure stands upon the pedestal. The robes, though gorgeous in character, are yet not frittered in detail, but present a broad and massive effect. At the side is placed a small altar, on which the masonic emblems are figured.



STATUE OF THE DUKE OF SUSSEX, BY BAILY

FITZ-STEPHEN.

BY

"THE OLD SAILOR."

In the year 1500, James Fitz-Stephen commanded a fine carrack that traded with Biscay for wines and wool; and so highly was his honesty and uprightness esteemed, that cargoes to his account were frequently shipped on credit, both for the Irish and the London markets. He had married a lady of the name of Blake, to whom he was greatly attached, and everything seemed to promise a life of happiness and prosperity. His intercourse with Spain had not only raised him many friends in that country, but he had also caught much of the strongly inflexible character of the Biscayans, which gradually became blended with his own. In 1507, when Philip, the heir to the crown of Castile, and father to Charles V., visited England, James Fitz-Stephen was selected on his departure to pilot the royal ship to the Spanish shores, an office which he performed very ably; and Philip, to testify his satisfaction, granted him several exclusive privileges and immunities in his trading transactions with the city of Bilboa.

At an early age, his only son, *Lynch* Fitz-Stephen, accompanied his father in his voyages, and by diligent application became a smart active lad; but his parent, being strongly attached to domestic enjoyments, yielded to the persuasions of his wife to remain on shore, and though he did not entirely relinquish the sea, yet he fully established himself as a merchant, and carried on a very prosperous commerce, occasionally visiting Bilboa in pursuit of business.

Young Lynch continued his maritime life under other masters, but as soon as age and experience would sanction the trust, he was appointed to command one of his father's ships, and for some time he acquitted himself with credit; but, the dark-eyed beauties of Spain soon induced him to forget the fair-haired, confiding maiden in Galway, who loved him with an intensity bordering on fervent devotion.

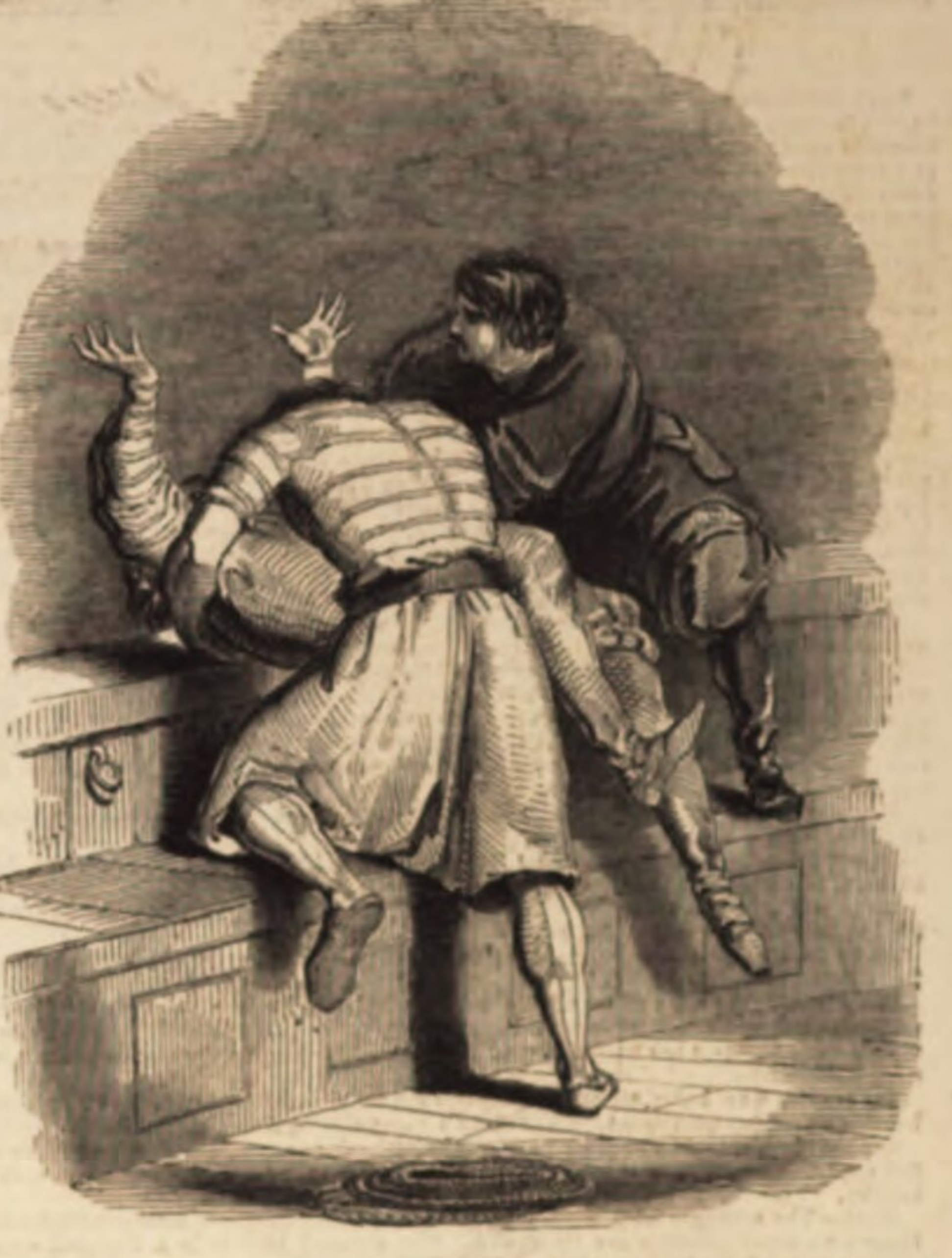
"And you are going to leave me, Lynch," said she, as he came to bid another farewell, previous to his departure for Biscay; "the heart of me is very sorrowful when you are away, but 'tis sadder I should be but for the certainty of your honour and fidelity, and sure I may rely on them, Lynch?"

"Indeed, dearest, and you may do so most implicitly," returned the young mariner with fervour, whilst a pang of shame and contrition told him that her confidence in his integrity was not altogether merited. "Who else, love, should occupy my thoughts, or be treasured in my breast? No, no; it is my own Aileen who possesses my undivided and unceasing affection, and never will I betray her to sorrow and anguish."

She laid her head against his breast, and after some persuasion she promised to give him her hand at the altar on his return from the voyage he was then about to make. They parted. The young man's cargo was on board, and he was amply furnished with money to liquidate former claims, as well as to purchase a full freightage of the choicest wines for home. He was cordially welcomed at Bilboa, and took up his temporary abode at the residence of an old merchant, to whom his cargo was consigned. With his son, Don Sebastian, he had formed an early friendship, and through his introduction, he had become acquainted with a female of exquisite beauty, Donna Clara, who admired the young and warm-hearted Irishman—she was incapable of feeling a more generous attachment.

His vessel was loaded—the time for his departure drew near; the account with the merchant was unsettled, and his money had been entirely expended in dissipation, and rich presents to Donna Clara. As far as the unsettled claims and value of his homeward cargo went, the unhappy state of his affairs would prove no detriment to his sailing, for his father's credit and responsibility were unimpeachable; and, once in his own country, he would find no difficulty in deceiving his parent, whilst he might trust to the chapter of accidents to rescue him from threatened disgrace. But to leave Donna Clara seemed to be almost impracticable, and she, too, had declared the utter impossibility of surviving their separation.

Lynch had informed the merchant that he had brought no funds, but that his father would remit the whole amount on the following voyage, with which arrangement the Spaniard appeared to be entirely satisfied; but the young mariner was thrown into a state of distressing consternation when it was proposed that his friend Don Sebastian, who had long been desirous of visiting the British isles, should take a passage with him to Galway, and there receive the balance due, to furnish funds for his intended excursion—he could neither decline nor refuse the proposition; therefore, dissembling his alarm, he expressed himself gratified at the prospect of companionship with so desirable a messmate.



Among the crew of the carrack was a foster-brother of the commander, who was greatly attached to him; and, the man had at all times evinced an entire devotion to the interest or pleasure of the young ship-master. Although unqualified to give counsel, Lynch made him his confidant, and consulted him on most occasions, so that Phelim MacConnor was in a great measure aware of the perils in which Fitz-Stephen had become involved.

They were now at sea; the wind was fair, the weather propitious, and every hour carried Lynch Fitz-Stephen nearer and nearer to his home; that home which he could not think of without feelings of dread. He trembled when he contemplated the just anger of his father—the utter loss of his own good name—and what was becoming every minute more painfully acute, the conviction that Aileen, the fond, confiding, and affectionate Aileen, would never be his.

The bright reflection of the clear full moon was dancing on the dark blue waters as Lynch stood alone leaning over the taffrail of his ship in silent and absorbed meditation. The swelling sails were filled with the freshening breeze, and the vessel marked her track upon the ocean in dazzling brilliancy and light. But her commander heeded not the glories which presented themselves; the heavy gloom of his conscience fell like a dark cloud upon all around him, and threw a damp and misty veil between the present and the future. He sometimes felt half resolved to inform his friend Sebastian of what had occurred, and to cast himself upon his generous sympathy; but shame and pride deterred him; he could not muster sufficient assurance or courage to acknowledge the villany he had practised, and he much doubted whether the high spirit of the Spaniard would not revolt at a proposal for concealment. Once married to Aileen, and her fortune, which was ample, would be at his disposal, so that he could restore the money he had so fraudulently embezzled and squandered. But would the noble-minded Sebastian become a consenting party to the perpetration of such a treacherous act of duplicity? He was thus debating the matter with himself, till, almost unconsciously, he exclaimed aloud, "No, no—I cannot—will not do it."

"It is the only way to save you," whispered the voice of Phelim, who had silently approached and overheard the exclamation; "when he is disposed of—and it may be done secretly enough—we can tell our own tale and divel a sowl will know anything about it at all at all."

"What do you mean, Phelim?" eagerly inquired his commander, although he was well acquainted with the purport of the intimation; for conscience told the unhappy man that similar designs had crossed his own ruminations.

"Mane!" returned Phelim, cautiously, in the same low tone, "why what should I mane? You will soon anchor in Galway Bay, and a pretty reckon there 'll be anyhow if he arrives safe. Arrah then, captain, sure and you know that dead men can tell no tales?"

Lynch Fitz-Stephen was silent for several minutes. He looked upon the sparkling foam of the ocean, but there was an unnatural redness in its hue; he gazed upwards at the bright clear sky, but the face of the heavens seemed to be tinged with blood. At length he forcibly uttered, "Never, Phelim, never! Do not mention such a thing again."

"It is well, captain dear, that you understand me," responded the foster-brother, with earnestness. "Oh, but it's aisey enough to comprehend matters

FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES.

No. 1. A paille de riz hat ornamented with flowers and a veil. A polka mantelet of changeable silk trimmed with fringe. A silk dress.

2. A straw hat, ornamented with a shaded feather. A mousseline-de-laine dress trimmed with lace.

3. A lace and ribbon cap. A muslin dress.

4. A hair coiffure, ornamented with ribbon. A tarlatane Grecian dress, ornamented with narrow velvet ribbon.

Paris, 23rd July.

It is not at present in Paris that Parisian fashions are to be seen; they are now only to be met with at the watering-places, and on the borders of the Rhine. At Basle, a fête takes place every two years, when the carabiniers of 22 cantons assemble to try their skill. In addition, this year is the fourth centenary of the battle of Saint-Jacques, where 1500 Swiss contended with 30,000 troops: the Swiss were destroyed, but Swiss liberty was established. This double fête attracted crowds of strangers and natives, and great interest was excited by an English Lord having entered the lists for the first prize with the carabine; there being two hundred prizes and six thousand carabiniers to contend for them, he was considered successful in having obtained the third prize, and he was cordially congratulated by his compatriots and the numerous French visitors who were at Basle.

Our correspondent assures us that the coup-d'œil was magnificent. The gay costumes of the Swiss from all the cantons, in their best attire—the flowing lace of the Fribourgeoises—the flower-decked hats of the young girls of Lucerne formed an admirable contrast with the toilettes just arrived from Paris.

The shape and size of hats continue the same, but the ornaments and accessories are very varied.

White crape hats are ornamented with roses and crêpe lisse.

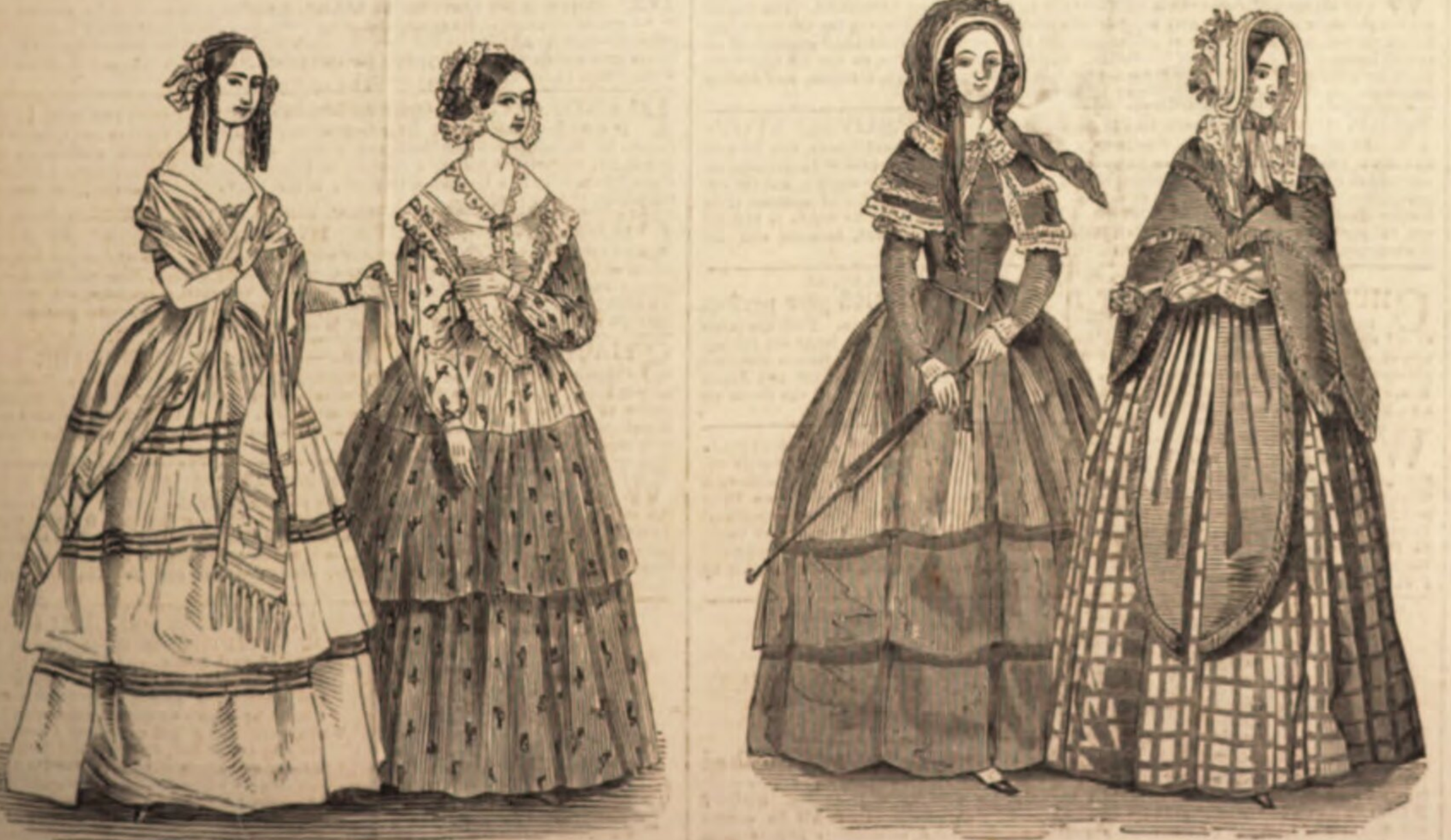
Paille de riz hats are ornamented with flowers. Capotes of straw-colour crape are trimmed with biaises of lilac and straw-colour.

Summer toilettes are mostly composed of barège, chamelion silks, and coloured tarlatanes, accompanied with lace scarfs and shawls, or with mantelets of embroidered muslin, and with crape, tulle, or paille de riz capotes.

Barège dresses are mostly trimmed with volans, as most suitable with soft materials, whilst organdies, and other starched materials, always have plaits. Festoons and embroideries are adopted with transparent materials. Many tarlatanes are embroidered in colours; the skirts are plain, but the volans are studded with pea spots, and the festoons bordered with the same.

The King of Saxony in a Dilemma.—While the King of Saxony was at Liverpool, he determined to make a theatrical visit. His Majesty and suite drove to the Amphitheatre, and actually got into one of the boxes of that house, where the coolness of their reception—the audience knowing nothing of the rank of the illustrious visitor—induced his Majesty to make an inquiry, which convinced him that he was in the "wrong box." The royal party beat a speedy retreat, and arrived at the Theatre-Royal, where the King intended to go, about a quarter of an hour after the commencement of the "Love Chase," where the audience, being on the *qui vive*, rose and cheered heartily as they entered the stage-box.

On Monday the usual annual meeting of the proprietors of Drury-lane theatre took place in the saloon, and was fully attended. Lord Glengall was in the chair. The report, read by Mr. Dunn, was to the effect, that the late season, under the management of Mr. Bunn, had been more prosperous than any season for a considerable time past, and that the committee had concluded an agreement, for a further term of three years, with that gentleman, determinable, at the option of either party, at the end of the first; and they trusted that, with the renewed exertion of the lessee, a still more favourable season even than the last might be anticipated. The report was confirmed, and thanks were voted to Mr. Bunn.



FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

when the maneing jumps with our own thoughts. Sure and I'll do as you bid me but the sorrow and the shame it will be to you, and he to the fore letting 'em into the knowledge of affairs that might be kept snug and sacret enough. And how could you help his falling or jumping overboard? Think of the sternness of your father—think of the finger of scorn pointed at your father's son—think of Miss Aileen—and how would you bear to see her given to another before the very face of you?"

"Avast, avast, Phelim!" exclaimed the almost desperate and maddened man, as he clutched his foster-brother's arm; "you raise a raging torment within my breast."

"I must not avast," returned the other impressively. "Sure and I know my duty, Mister Lynch. I can die with you, or for you, without a groan or a murmur. I could lie down by side your coffin in the cowld grave, and hear the aarth shovelled in upon the living and upon the dead, and never utter a complaint; but I cannot see you a dissolute outcast, pining with the troubled mind and the broken heart, dying by inches, with a blight upon your spirit and a blast upon your name, and not raise my voice again it."

"Is there no other remedy, no possibility of keeping the matter secret for a time?" inquired Fitz-Stephen, with a groan, as he covered his face with his hands. "My invention is utterly at fault, my faculties are becoming prostrated beneath the weight of my calamity. Phelim, Phelim! something must be done to avert this dreaded evil; but my soul sickens at the plan you would propose."

"Arrah, captain dear, sure and your own self proposed it to yourself afore I opened my lips," returned the man, with affected simplicity. "You were discoorsing it in your mind when I first spoke; but no matter whose plan it is, it must be done, and you must do it."

Lynch shuddered.

"If we had him ashore, it's up the mountains he might be till the breeze blowed itself out; but there's no doing such a thing now, captain, and a few days will bring us into Galway Bay."

The foster-brothers held further conversation together, and then separated; Fitz-Stephen throwing his fevered body, in sleepless restlessness, upon the lockers in the cabin—Phelim stretching his giant limbs upon the deck in heavy slumber—whilst the unconscious victim of their nefarious schemes reposed in the calm tranquillity of an upright mind in the state-room, which had been appropriated to his use.

Two days elapsed, during which Lynch and Sebastian conversed with more cheerfulness and gaiety than they had done since their embarkation, and the former seemed to have got rid of much of that depression of spirits that had been manifested since his quitting Spain. On the second day, at the close of a beautiful summer's afternoon, the blue land of Cape Clear was seen in the distance, and every Irish heart, but that of Fitz-Stephen, throbbed with tumultuous delight at once more beholding their native shores.

I have already said that Lynch Fitz-Stephen was an only son, but he had a sister; and Don Sebastian had frequently heard mention of her as one of Galway's fairest daughters, mild and amiable, and possessing every virtue that could constitute a blessing in a wife. Her father was wealthy, and there could be no doubt that her portion would be handsome, while an union of the families might lead to more profitable results in their commercial speculations. He had sent gifts to the lady, which had been most graciously received and pleasantly acknowledged; and now, with the sanction of his father, he had undertaken the voyage in order to satisfy himself as to the qualifications of her mind and person before he made her an offer of his hand. Nor had Mary Fitz-Stephen been insensible to the generous attentions of the young Spaniard. She, too, had made inquiries of her father and her brother, and the answers she obtained were truly gratifying to her womanly pride. She heard with pleasure of his intention to visit Ireland, and, though no especial time had been named, yet she felt disappointed on the return of every ship to find that he was not in it. To none but Aileen was her secret told; and, loving each other as they did with strong sisterly regard, in no instance was their mutual confidence broken.

And now the gallant carrack was running along the land for her destined harbour, and the young Spaniard, full of eager hope and expectation, tinged with anxious surmisings, watched the various headlands which they passed during the hours of a lovely night, in which Nature was still and passionless. The following morning, however, he was no where to be found; all the cabins and every part of the ship were carefully searched, but no trace or vestige of him could be discovered, nor could any one give the slightest account of what had become of him. Phelim had last seen him about midnight sitting near the stern, and the only probable conjecture was, that, being overpowered by sleep, he had fallen overboard. At what time, or in what place this had occurred, it was impossible to tell, and therefore to return and seek for him would have been utterly useless, especially, if their ideas were correct: he must have sunk immediately, and so they continued on their course.

(To be continued.)

THE MARKETS.

Corn-Exchange.—The arrivals of English wheat up to our markets during the week have been only to a moderate extent, yet the number of unsold samples on offer has been tolerably good. For all descriptions of that grain the demand has ruled excessively heavy, at a reduction in previous rates of from 1s to quite 2s per quarter, without effecting a clearance. The imports of foreign wheat have been seasonably extensive, while the duty has been paid this week on nearly 6000 quarters. In this article, both free and in bond, so little has been doing that the rates have ruled almost nominal. No English barley has been at market: but of foreign we have had a good supply, and the quotations have declined from 1s to 2s per quarter. The malt trade has proved excessively dull, at a reduction of 2s per quarter. From Ireland, the receipts of oats continue above an average, owing to which the inquiry for them is inactive on easier terms. Beans, peas, and flour have sold lower.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 44s to 52s; ditto white, 50s to 56s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 50s; ditto white, 42s to 52s; rye, 31s to 33s; grinding barley, 27s to 28s; distilling ditto, 31s to 32s; malting ditto, 32s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 59s to 60s; brown ditto, 57s to 60s; Kingston and Ware, 62s to 64s; Chevalier, 64s to 65s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s to 22s; potatoe ditto, 23s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s to 21s; ditto white, 19s to 21s; tick beans, 29s to 31s; old ditto, 38s to 40s; grey peas, 31s to 33s; maple, 33s to 34s; white, 35s to 38s; boilers, 38s to 39s per quarter. Town-made flour, 45s to 48s; Suffolk, 38s to 39s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s to 38s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 58s to 61s; Dantzig, red, 50s to 56s; white, 56s to 61s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 23s to 24s; oats, brew, 17s to 19s; ditto feed, 14s to 17s; beans, 24s to 28s; peas, 28s to 29s per quarter. Flour, America, 24s to 25s; Baltic, 24s to 25s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Although the supply of seeds on offer has been but limited, the general demand has ruled heavy, and our quotations are barely supported.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 25s to 37; Mediterranean and Odessa, 26s to 38s; hempseed, 28s to 35s per quarter; coriander, 15s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s to 18s; white ditto, 10s to 12s; tares, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £25 to £26 per last of ten quarters; Linseed cakes, English, £5 to £6 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £5 10s per ton; canary, 58s to 60s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; of household ditto, 6d to 7½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 54s 1d; barley, 34s 5d; oats, 21s 5d; rye, 36s 4d; beans, 37s 8d; peas, 36s 1d.

Six Weeks' Averages that govern Duty.—Wheat, 55s 3d; barley, 33s 8d; oats, 22s 5d; rye, 34s 6d; beans, 37s 8d; peas, 36s 1d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 17s; barley, 5s; oats, 6s; rye, 8s 6d; beans, 5s 6d; peas, 7s. 6d.

Tea.—The public sales of tea which have taken place since our last statement have been well attended by buyers, yet the biddings have been languid at about previous rates. Privately, a fair business has been doing at full prices. No imports have taken place this week from China.

Sugar.—In West India, as well as in Mauritius and Bengal sugars, a steady business has been doing, at full quotations. The refined market is firm, at 1s. per cwt. more money.

Coffee.—In West India coffee only a moderate business has been transacted, though at full prices. Ceylon, as well as most kinds of foreign coffee, are quite as dear, with a fair inquiry.

Hops.—The accounts from Worcester, Sussex, and Mid Kent, continue unsatisfactory, but those from other quarters are favourable. The demand here is in a sluggish state, and prices are with difficulty supported. The duty is called £145,000.

Wool.—The public sales of wool—at which about 23,000 bales have been offered—have been brought to a conclusion. On the whole, they have gone off well, and very fine parcels have been withdrawn. Privately, a good business doing, at full prices.

Coals.—Hetton, 24s 6d; Lambton, 24s 6d; Adelaide, 24s 6d; Gordon, 23s; West Tees, 22s 6d; Adair's, 19s 6d; Holywell Main, 22s; Hartley, 20s 6d per ton.

Smithfield.—Although we have had full average time-of-year supplies of fat stock on offer this week, the general demand has ruled somewhat active, at full prices:—Beef, from 2s 4d to 4s; mutton, 2s 6d to 4s; lamb, 4s to 5s; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; and pork, 2s 4d to 4s per 8lb., to sink the offals.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Prime beef and mutton have been in steady demand, at full prices. In other kinds of meat next to nothing has been doing:—Beef, from 2s 4d to 3s 4d; mutton, 2s 4d to 3s 8d; lamb, 4s to 5s; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 2d; and pork, 2s 4d to 4s per 8lb., by the carcass.

Robt. Herbert.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent).

There have been no circumstances worthy of particular remark during the week in monetary circles. The Commercial Bank of London confirmed at a meeting held on Monday, a previously-passed resolution of dividing their £1000 shares, into ten of £100 each; this judicious alteration has had the effect of improving their value in the market, from the simple fact of their present value rendering them more accessible to small purchasers, and also enabling the brokers to hold, without temporarily sinking a very large capital. The profits of the year were reported at £6300, and a dividend of five per cent declared. Money has shown a slight tendency to advance in value, but its existing abundance must still prevent any hope of profitable employment. The continued fine weather has indeed removed the last apparent chance for the present, in rendering it highly improbable that any alteration in the exchanges is likely to result from the sudden importation of corn. The Consol market has been buoyant, opening on Monday with a good amount of business, and a marked improvement in prices. The broker for the Commissioners of the Savings Banks, took his purchase in the Three per Cent. Reduced, at 100⅝. Consols quoting 99½, for money and time. This price, on Tuesday, improved to 100, the closing quotation standing 99⅞ to par. Consols at par, was, however, too tempting an opportunity of realising, to be readily passed over by the speculators, consequently some large sales were made on Wednesday, the price leading to 99¾ ⅝, and on Thursday, this quotation was not supported, 99½ with a flat market being the closing quotation. The present extraordinary price, of course, renders the market very susceptible, and a sale of any extent immediately influences it. The heavy stocks stand at present as follows:—Three per Cent. Reduced, 100⅝ to ½; New Three-and-a-half per Cents., 102⅛; Long Annuities, 12½; India Stock, 286; India Bonds, 96; Bank Stock, 200; Exchequer Bills, 79-80; Consols, 99½ ⅝.

It will be remembered that some time since, the Government of Buenos Ayres, entered into an arrangement with Mr. Falconnet, the agent of the bondholders, to remit 5000 hard dollars monthly, for the benefit of the bondholders, subject to the approval of the House of Representatives, which was not sitting at the period referred to. On Tuesday, Messrs. Baring, Brothers, and Co., communicated to the Committee of the Stock Exchange the confirmation of this decree, which, although involving a very small amount in comparison with the debt, is still satisfactory, from its indicating some intention of liquidation on the part of an hitherto supposed insolvent State. The price of the stock, consequently quoted 35½ to 36½. Spanish Stock, which Monday's unsatisfactory advices had depressed to 23¾ ½ for the Actives, and 33¼ to ⅜ for the Three per Cents, rallied on Tuesday, advancing to 23½ and 33⅝, prices which were maintained. Mexican has also, during the week, been tolerably firm, at 36⅝, at which price it continues. Portuguese has been, and remains, at 45½ to 45. Spanish, towards the close of the week yielded a point, quoting only 22¾ for the Actives, Three per Cents, 33⅝. Belgian, also, receded to 103⅞; and Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents closed at 62⅛; Five per Cents, 101½.

The Railway Market has shown a tendency to advance on most of the lines, excepting South Eastern and Dover. This, however, is to be attributed to the announcement made at a special meeting on Thursday, of the intended raising of £400,000 on debentures to complete the Ramsgate branch. It will be remembered that the last issue of shares was to pay off the existing debentures, consequently this new loan will be an affair of small moment, as it will be doubtless borrowed at a low rate of interest. The closing quotations stand—Birmingham Stock, 229 to 230; Chester and Holyhead, 5½; Chichester and Brighton, 4½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 64; Great Western, 134 to 135; South Western, 87; Croydon, 18; Manchester and Leeds, 110; Manchester and Birmingham, 54; Brighton 48¾; South Western, 87; Norwich and Brandon, 11½; Dover, 38 to ⅛; Orleans, Tours, and Bordeaux, 2⅝; Dublin and Cashel, 5⅛; Midland Counties, 99½.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, July 19.

CROWN-OFFICE, July 19.—Member returned to serve in this present Parliament: Borough of Birmingham—Richard Spooner, Esq., in the room of Joshua Scholefield, Esq., deceased.

ADMIRALTY, July 12.—Corps of Royal Marines: First Lieutenant P. T. M. Payne to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major H. B. Mends; Second Lieutenant G. Drury to be First Lieutenant, vice Payne.

BANKRUPTS.—T. HARVEY, innkeeper, Wandsworth. W. TRUTCH, china clay merchant, Bermondsey. J. SMITH and H. TITFORD, engravers, Snow-hill, City. C. COPE, wine-merchant, Edgbaston, Warwickshire. B. H. HUNTER, merchant, Liverpool. J. CARRUTHERS, linendraper, Blackburn, Lancashire.

Tuesday, July 23.

WAR-OFFICE, July 23.—2nd Regiment of Life Guards: Cornet and Sub-Lieut. and Adjutant P. Sherwen to have the rank of Lieutenant; Cornet and Sub-Lieut. the Hon. C. Maude to be Lieutenant, vice Sir F. Sykes; W. Neville to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, vice Maude.

11th Regiment of Light Dragoons: F. H. Sykes to be Cornet, vice Duncombe. 12th: Assist.-Surg. R. Harthill to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Hunter.

4th Foot: A. V. D. Harris to be Ensign, vice Colville; Sergeant-Major C. J. Perry to be Quartermaster, vice Sexton. 7th: Lieut. P. J. Young to be Lieutenant, vice Forman. 9th: D. Anderson, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Hartill. 17th: Capt. E. J. Grant to be Captain, vice Mauleverer. 18th: Quartermaster-Sergeant G. Peel to be Quartermaster, vice J. Carroll. 22nd: Ensign F. N. W. G. Colleton to be Lieutenant, vice W. D. Hilton. 28th: Corporal A. Cowan to be Quartermaster, vice W. Kerr. 30th: Capt. J. T. Mauleverer to be Captain, vice Grant. 31st: Lieut. J. L. Wilton to be Adjutant, vice Lugard; Ensign J. S. Gould to be Lieutenant. 35th: Assist.-Surg. W. H. Fairbairn, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Gordon. 41st: Ensign W. S. Greatheed to be Ensign, vice Armstrong. 53rd: Assist.-Surg. E. M. Macpherson to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Leigh. 61st: Ensign A. Armstrong to be Ensign, vice Greatheed; Ensign Drought R. Croasdaile to be Ensign, vice Peat. 62nd: Ensign William James John Alexander Sinclair to be Lieutenant, vice Egar. 63d: Lieut. Charles Higginbotham to be Captain, vice Codd; Ensign George Augustus Bannatyne to be Lieutenant, vice Higginbotham. 68th: Captain John Daniel de Cartaret to be Captain, vice Dalgety; Lieut. Herbert Blount to be Captain, vice de Cartaret; Ensign William Hugh Hedges Carmichael to be Lieutenant, vice Blount; John Edward Leveson Gower to be Ensign, vice Carmichael. Ensign and Adjutant Patrick M'Carthy to have the rank of Lieutenant; Lieut. Frederick Nassau William Graves Colleton to be Lieutenant, vice Lee; 84th: Lieut. Matthew Cassan to be Captain, vice Coxe; Ensign Harvey Francis Hutchison to be Lieutenant, vice Cassan. 88th: Lieut. Edward Rowland Forman to be Lieutenant, vice Young. 92d: Captain Pryce Clark to be Paymaster, vice J. Hope John Meiklejohn. 97th: Ensign Frederick Holbrooke Peat to be Ensign, vice Croasdaile.

1st West India Regiment.—Ensign Edward Sullivan to be Lieutenant, vice Croad.

2nd West India Regiment.—Major Henry C. Cobbe to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Nicholls; Captain Herbert Mends to be Major, vice Cobbe; Lieutenant Abraham Parkinson Kenyon to be Captain, vice Mends; Ensign Arthur Hunt to be Lieutenant, vice Kenyon.

3rd West India Regiment.—Ensign Francis James Cox to be Lieutenant, vice Reynolds.

Brevet.—Captain John Daniel de Cartaret to be Major in the Army.

Hospital Staff.—Assistant Surgeon Thomas Hunter, M.D., to be Staff-Surgeon of the Second Class, vice Stewart; Assistant-Surgeon John de Verd Leigh, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Fairbairn.

Memorandum.—The Commission of Captain Henry Errington Longden, has been antedated to March 26th, 1843; the Commission of Lieutenant Marshal Valentine Bull, has been ante-dated to Dec. 16th, 1842; the name of the gentleman appointed Assistant-Surgeon in the 80th Foot, is Thomas Tardrew, and not Fardrew, as stated in the Gazette of July 12th, 1844.

Commissions Signed by Lord Lieutenants.—James Clarke, jun., Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Lancaster; the Hon. Randal Edward Plunkett to be Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Radnor.

BANKRUPTS.—J. AVERY, Mincing-lane, City, and Cumberland-place, Old Kent-road, colonial broker. T. H. WITMARSH, George-street, Hanover-square, hotel-keeper. M. THOMPSON, Saffron Walden, Essex, ironmonger. J. PIM, Clapham-common, and Stoke Newington, linendraper. J. B. LARKE, East Harling, Norfolk, draper. R. DREW, Compton-street, Regent-square, licensed victualler. J. DUNBAR, sen., Tottenham-court road, ironfounder. W. H. WILLIAMSON, Dowgate-hill, tobacconist. J. DUNPHY, Burford, Oxfordshire victualler. E. A. HAW, Moorgate-street, City, tavern-keeper. I. TOBIAS, Birmingham, factor. E. F. DAVIS, Bristol, ironmonger and cutler. J. ROYLE, Manchester, corn and flour dealer. R. YALE, Leeds, engineer. J. FAIRFIELD, Tranmere, Cheshire, and Liverpool, corn-merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—P. MILLER, Edinburgh, cattle and grain-dealer. C. BROWN, Stranraer, watchmaker. A. THOMPSON, Arbroath, tea-dealer.

BIRTHS.

In Eaton-square, the Hon. Mrs. Dawnay, of a son.——Lady Carmichael of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Bertram Mitford, Esq., to Anne, youngest sister of the late Sir Francis Ford, Bart., niece of the late Viscount Anson, and cousin of the Earl of Lichfield.——At Plaisance, Jersey, Edward George Le Conteur, Esq., to Elizabeth Maria, daughter of Sir Codrington Edmund Carrington, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ceylon.——At Aspringer Church, Edward Lee Warner, Esq., to Julia Maria, eldest daughter of General Sir Thomas Gage Montresor, K.C.H.——At St. Nicholas Church, Yarmouth, Hannah, daughter of D. A. Gourlay, to John Eager Barnby, of the same place.

DEATHS.

At Tottenham, Mrs. Anna Atkins, in her 89th year.——In Lamb's Conduit-street, John Haslam, M.D.——At St. Boswell's Bank, Roxburghshire, Montgomerie, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Fairfax, Bart.——At Richmond, Surrey, Samuel Paynter, Esq., aged 70.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Seven o'clock on Thursday Evening.

TO the LADIES.—Madame TUSSAUD'S NATIONAL GROUP, in honour of her Majesty and the illustrious Wellington.—The Queen and Prince Albert are supposed to be offering to the hero the honours he so well deserves, surrounded by Sovereigns in amity with England, supported by the great characters of the day, in splendid costumes, consisting of eighteen figures.—"This exhibition, in its present state, is one of the very best sights in the metropolis, and abounds with such a variety of objects that it is a matter of surprise how so many things could have been collected together."—Times. Admittance, 1s.; Napoleon Rooms, 6d. Open from Eleven in the morning till Ten at night. Concert at Eight.

CONTINUED Success and Overflows to the Equestrian Wonders at ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—56th Night of the Chinese War. 26th Night of the Great Steeple Chase, with unequalled novelties in the circle.—Monday, July 29, and during the week, at seven o'clock, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot's successful Spectacle of THE CHINESE WAR, or the Conquest of Amoy, with the brilliant Feast of Lanterns, and splendid Military and Naval Effects. Dance of the Polka, by Mdlle. Cushnie and Signor Milano. New Feats of Horsemanship, by M. Louis Tooornaire, Herr Ziesbeck, Mr. Newsome, and Mdlle. Annette. Pageant of the FLITCH OF BACON; concluding with the GREAT STEEPLE CHASE, or England's Harvest Home, on the stage and in the circle; forming a combination of Novelties not to be surpassed in the Metropolis.—Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot.—Box Office open from 11 till 5.—Lessons in the art of Riding, by Mr. R. Smith.

TO LADIES.—GRAFFTEY'S DEPILATORY, price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., is warranted to remove superfluous Hair on the Face, Neck, or Arms, in a few minutes, without risk of injury. The directions are simple, and lead to certain success.—Sold only at S. GRAFFTEY'S Perfumery Warehouse, 26, Warwick-street, Regent-street, where also the only certain DYE for the Hair is prepared and sold, price 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d.—Order "GRAFFTEY'S DYE" and "DEPILATORY," or the latter may be sent direct per post.

WRITING, Languages, &c.—The WRITING of persons of all ages, if ever so bad, IMPROVED in EIGHT easy LESSONS. The pupils are taught quite privately, or met at their own residences. Bookkeeping for the counting-house, custom-house, &c., mental arithmetic, and the reporters' short-hand guaranteed in twelve lessons. Separate rooms for ladies. Apply to Mr. Langmaid, at the old establishment for private tuition, (where there are professors for the French, German, and Italian languages, on the Hamiltonian system,) 122, Regent-street.

NEW PATENTS.—BROCKEDON'S IMPROVED STOPPERS.—This important Invention, a Substitute for Corks and Bungs, has, by new and Great Improvements, become a pure, imperishable, and perfect means of preserving, for any length of time, Wine, Beer, Spirits, &c. They are cheap and easily applied, and the appearance which they now have of fine Cork has removed the prejudice against their former dark colour. Also, DECANTER STOPPERS, to keep Wine which is in daily use in perfect condition.—C. MACINTOSH and Co., 19, Walbrook, London, and 22, York-street, Manchester.

CHUBB'S LOCKS, FIRE-PROOF SAFES, CASH-BOXES, &c.

CHUBB'S NEW PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS give perfect security from false keys, and also detect any attempt to open them. They are made to all sizes, and for every purpose to which locks are applied. These locks are strong, secure, simple, and durable. CHUBB'S Patent Fire-proof Safes and Boxes form a complete preservation for deeds, plate, books, &c., from fire and thieves. Cash-boxes and Japan Boxes of all sizes fitted with the New Patent Locks. A large assortment of the above on sale, by C. CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

WORN-OUT PLATE IMMEDIATELY RE-SILVERED.—COGAN and GILLO'S NOVARGENT, or Silver Solution, immediately re-silvers Plated Articles, and Plates German Silver, and, all alloys of copper, by depositing a Coating of Pure Silver (without a particle of Mercury), and Preserves and Cleanses Plate and Plated Goods. It is highly approved by Dr. Ryan, Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Polytechnic Institution, and other eminent Chemists. Sold by Messrs. Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street, London, at 1s. and 3s. the bottle; and to be had of all the Chemists and Booksellers in the United Kingdom.—None are Genuine, unless signed on the wrapper by J. D. Cogan and R. Gillo.

PENMANSHIP

WRITING, however bad, made truly beautiful and finished in Twelve Lessons, or twelve consecutive hours, addressed to Persons of every rank, from the age of Ten to Seventy, by Mr. J. G. SMITH. Families waited upon. SHORT HAND, PRACTICAL AND MENTAL ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING by double and single entry, taught on the most approved principles.—A satisfactory improvement guaranteed to each pupil. Writing Institution, 21, Fleet-street, near Temple Bar.

THE FOURTH VOLUME of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, by sending their Numbers to M. C. ROUND, General Bookbinder, 129, Fetter-lane, may have them Bound in the same Elegant Style, and uniform with the previous volumes of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, for Five Shillings.—N.B. Soiled or deficient numbers supplied at Sixpence per Copy.

Elegant pocket edition, price 1s.; by post, 1s 6d.

DR. CULVERWELL'S GUIDE to HEALTH and LONG LIFE; or, WHAT to EAT, DRINK, and AVOID.

Sherwood, 23, Paternoster-row; and the Author, 21, Arundel-street, Strand.

PART I. of HUNT'S LONDON JOURNAL, price Sevenpence, now ready with the Magazines for AUGUST, containing the Last New Novel; the Last New Play; the Last New Book of Travels; the Last New Poem; the Last New Engraving—of each Week.

Office, 10 Bolt-court, Fleet-street.

New Edition, corrected to the latest orthography, thick 8vo., price 12s., bound,

BOYER and DELETANVILLE'S FRENCH and ENGLISH and ENGLISH and FRENCH DICTIONARY, with numerous additions and improvements by BOILEAU and PICQUOT. A new edition, revised, and the orthography corrected according to the latest decisions of the French Academy.

London: Printed for the Proprietors.

WANDERING JEW COMPLETE for ONE SHILLING.—The LADIES' GAZETTE OF FASHION for August will contain the whole of this exciting and wonderful Story, complete for 1s. (post-free, 1s. 6d.), and the usual superbly coloured Costumes, comprising every novelty in Morning, Evening, Walking, and Ball Dresses; Bonnets, Caps, and fashionable Millinery; with ample descriptions.

G. Berger, Holywell-street, Strand.

ROLANDI'S Edition of LE JUIF ERRANT. Par EUGENE SUE. Vol. I. just published, price 1s. To be had at the Foreign Circulating Library, 20, Berners-street, Oxford-street. Terms of Subscription—One Year, £1 11s. 6d.; Six Months, 16s. 6d.; Three Months, 9s.; One Month, 3s. 6d. The Library consists of 25,000 volumes in Ancient and Modern French, German, Italian, and Spanish Literature.

Now ready, in two vols., post 8vo., 16s. cloth boards, and lettered,

SIR ROLAND ASHTON.

A TALE OF THE TIMES.

BY

LADY CATHARINE LONG.

James Nisbet and Co., 21, Berners-street, and all other Booksellers.

PIKE'S SPELLING BOOK.

Twelfth edition, 12mo., price 1s. 6d. bound,

THE NEW ENGLISH SPELLING BOOK; containing every English Radical Word in modern use; with all such variations as are necessary to teach Youth to spell every Word in the English Language correctly. By J. P. PIKE. D.D.

Whittaker and Co.; Hamilton and Co.; Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.; and Souter and Law

TO COUNTRY BOOKSELLERS, LIBRARIANS, and LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.—Now ready, gratis and post-free, BULL'S DUPLICATE SELECTIONS. A Catalogue of Popular Modern Works, withdrawn from Bull's English and Foreign Library, delivered gratis, and sent post-free to order addressed to Mr. Bull, Librarian, 19, Holles-street, Cavendish-square.

The large number of copies of each Work furnished for the use of Subscribers to this Library, ensures the good and perfect condition of Books withdrawn from it.

POPULAR SONG—"THE GONDOLETTE," sung with the greatest effect by Mrs. Waylett, composed by ALEXANDER LEE. This is one of the most pleasing compositions of A. Lee; the melody is light and graceful, and from its marked character, will always be what the musical world term an encore song.—Duff and Hodgson, 65, Oxford-street, where may be had, by the same author, "Meet Me in the Willow Glen," "The Soldier's Tear," "I'll not throw away the Flower," "The Rover's Bride," "O, 'tis sweet when the Moon is Beaming," "The Last Sweet Chime," "Away to the Mountain's Brow," "I will be True to Thee," &c., &c.

Second Edition. Corrected, Improved, and Enlarged. Sixteen Pages.

THE KNITTER'S FRIEND, Illustrated, One Shilling, or Post-free for 16 labels, containing Sixty original Receipts in Knitting and Netting, for Anti-Macassars, Carriage Boots and Shoes, Lace, Fringe, Opera Caps, Shawl, Cardinal, &c. Also, just out,

The BOOK of the BABY'S WARDROBE in KNITTING and NETTING, Sixpence, or Post-free Eightpence. Twenty Receipts for Boddice, Hoods, Shoes, Under-dress Gaiters, Mitts, &c.—J. Hope, 58, Queen street, Ramsgate.

Just published, price One Shilling,

THE GOOD POLITICIAN.—The object of the author is to convey Instruction and Comfort to the Cottage, to the dwelling of the Artizan, and to the Pupil in the School, by the means of Merit Rewarded, manifesting itself from any cause, with the view of introducing the blessed Kingdom of Righteousness, and Peace, and Joy in the Holy Ghost, by portraying the happy cottager under its blessed influence and exercise.—Each envelope contains six.—To the Visitor, and all who wish to do good, we would say, "Work while it is day."

Odell, 18, Princes-street, Cavendish-square, and all Booksellers.

Just published, demy 12mo., cloth lettered, (containing 758 pages,) price 8s.

A CHURCH DICTIONARY. By WALTER FARQUHAR HOOK, D.D., Vicar of Leeds. Fourth edition, with many additional articles, and carefully revised throughout.—London: F. and J. Rivington; Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.; Hamilton, Adams, and Co.; and Edwards and Hughes; Parker, Oxford; and T. Harrison, Leeds; of whom may be had, by the same Author, published this day,

TWO PLAIN SERMONS on the CHURCH and the ESTABLISHMENT. A new edition, price 4d.

THE ONLY ENGLISH EDITION AUTHORISED BY M. EUGENE SUE.

Part 2, price 2s., a New and Splendid Edition of

THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS, adapted to the English reader, illustrated with upwards of seven hundred engravings on wood of all the Characters, Scenes, Costumes, and Localities, described in this extraordinary work, executed expressly for this Edition by the first Artists in Paris, under the superintendence of Mr. Charles Heath.

Part 1, to be published fortnightly price 1s. each,

THE WANDERING JEW. A NEW TALE.—BY M. EUGENE SUE. Author of "The Mysteries of Paris." Chapman & Hall, 181, Strand.

Now ready, price 20s., handsomely bound,

A PICTORIAL HISTORY OF CHINA AND INDIA; with a Descriptive Account of those countries, and their Inhabitants, from the earliest period of authentic record to the present time; in which the Author has treated not only of the historical events, but also of the manners, customs, religion, literature, and domestic habits, of the people of those immense empires. The embellishments are of the first order, illustrating whatever is peculiar to the inhabitants regarding their dress, domestic occupations, their mode of agriculture, commercial pursuits, arts, &c. The Plates Thirty-two in number, are printed in the new style of tinted lithography; and, with the Wood-engravings, of which there are 138, are executed by artists of celebrity, from accurate drawings made expressly for the Work.—London: Thomas Dean and Co., 35, Threadneedle-street; and all Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

THE EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY are still selling 6lb. of excellent BLACK TEA for 17s., and 6lb. of young HYSON for 18s. Such qualities at such prices can only be obtained by the retail customer dealing directly with the importer, the system not admitting of any intermediate profit.—Offices, 9, Great St Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

INCOME WITHOUT RISK.—The LONDON GENUINE TEA COMPANY, Established November 5, 1818, at 23, Ludgate-hill, are now filling up their list of Agents; and persons desirous of such an appointment, by which many have derived considerable incomes, without risk, during the last twenty-six years, are requested to apply to the Company, at their Warehouses, 2, Laurence Pountney-hill, London.

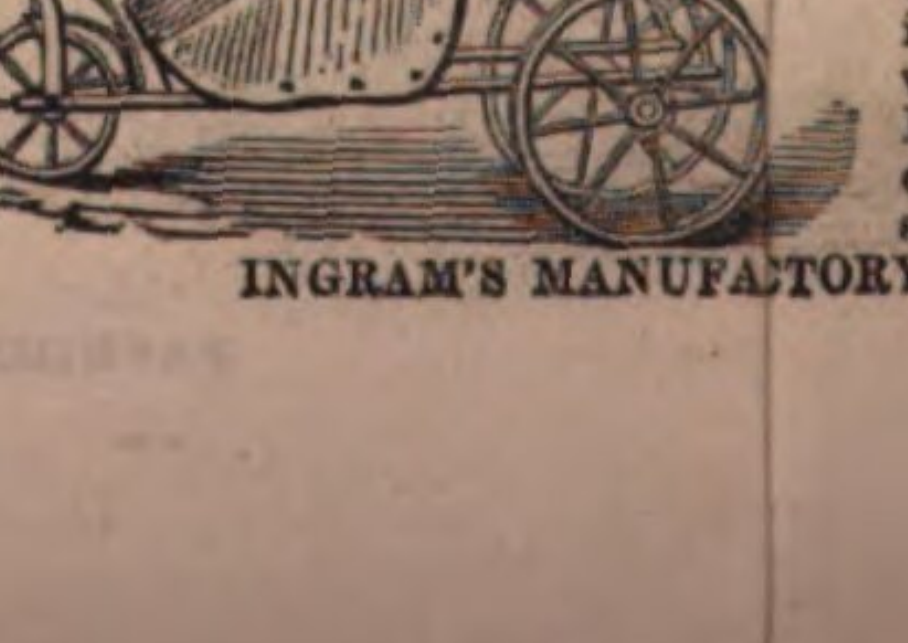
MADDEN'S Registered PATENT KNIFE CLEANER meets with the most extensive and distinguished patronage, and is now established as an article of utility. Its cleanliness, simplicity, and efficacy, combined with the advantages of removing all the dirt and noise, the saving of time, and the preservation of the knives insure universal favour. MADDEN'S KNIFE CLEANER, price 15s., may be seen and tried at the office, 14, George street, Adelphi.

PIANOFORTES—also Self-playing Pianofortes and Organs at the Wholesale Prices. N.B. Several very good square Cottage and Cabinet Pianofortes, by Broadwood, Tomkinson, and others, from seven pounds upwards; a Finger Organ, 30; a Barrel Organ for a Church, by Flight, plays 40 Psalm Tunes; a Self-playing Piano, 28; a ditto in a Rosewood Case, 40; at Mr. DAVIS'S Manufactory, 20, Southampton-street, Covent-garden.

CHASTON'S PATENT INDIA RUBBER ELASTIC CORN PLAISTERS are generally admitted to be the most unique and best to eradicate either Hard or Soft CORNS. From their elastic quality, they can be worn with perfect ease, however tight the boot or shoe fits the foot. Invented and sold by B. CHASTON, Chemist, Watton, Norfolk. N.B.—On receipt of thirteen postage stamps (free), a box will be forwarded (also free) to any part of the Kingdom.

SYLPHIDE UMBRELLAS.—W. and J. SANGSTER beg to inform the public, that they have applied their Patent Improvement to Umbrellas of various kinds, which will be found to possess all the advantages of the Sylphide Parasol, 20,000 of which have been sold this season. W. and J. SANGSTER, Patentees, 140, Regent-street, and 94, Fleet-street.—N.B. No additional charge is made for Umbrellas with this improvement.

WHITE BRANDY, for Preserves and Home-made Wines.—We are supplying this exceedingly pure spirit, of the highest legal strength, by the single Gallon or upwards, at the low rate of 16s. per Imperial Gallon. Our IMPROVED BRITISH COGNAC, and the LIQUEUR GINGERBRANDY, both of which are likewise in great request, continue at 18s., as heretofore.—Beware of assumed agencies, and order by post, direct from the Propietors, Henry Brett and Co., Old Furnival's-inn, Holborn-bars.



INVALIDS and CHILDREN. To be DISPOSED OF an immense collection of out-of-door and in-door INVALID WHEEL CHAIRS, constructed especially for the comfort of Invalids. Self-acting Wheel Chairs by which exercise for the arms can be attained. Long bed or Spinal Carriages for the very debilitated, with hoods of leather, macintosh, or canvas to be put up or down. Also varieties of Children's Chaises, vis-a-vis Phaetons, Barouches, Waggons, of all sizes, &c., from the cheapest to the best second hand as well as new, all at very reduced prices.

INGRAM'S MANUFACTORY, 29, City-road, Finsbury-square.

SMITH'S STANDARD LIBRARY.
In medium 8vo., uniform with Byron's Works, &c., price 4s.,

THE HOME. From the Swedish of FREDRIKA BREMER. Eighty-two other Works are now published in this Series.—London: WILLIAM SMITH, 113, Fleet-street. FRASER and Co., Edinburgh. CURRY and Co., Dublin.

Seventh Edition, with additions and improvements, 8s., bound,

BROWNE'S CLASSICAL DICTIONARY: illustrative and explanatory of the mythology, history, and geography, manners, customs, &c., occurring in the Greek and Roman Authors.

London: Longman and Co.; T. Cadell; Whittaker and Co.; Duncan and Malcolm; Hamilton and Co.; Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.; Harvey and Darton; T. Tegg; E. P. Williams; and Souter and Law. Dublin: J. Cumming.

ANTHON'S HORACE. DOERING'S TEXT.
Sixth Edition, 12mo., 7s. 6d., cloth,

Q. HORATII FLACCI OPERA OMNIA, ex recensione FRID. G. DOERING. With Explanatory Notes, by CHARLES ANTHON, LL.D., Jay Professor in Columbia College, U.S.

London: Longman, Brown, and Co.; T. Cadell; J. M. Richardson; Whittaker and Co.; F. and J. Rivington; Hamilton and Co.; Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.; Cowie and Co.; Duncan and Malcolm; E. Hodgson; H. Washbourne; Houlston and Stoneman; J. S. Hodson; Sherwood and Co.; E. P. Williams; Capes and Co.; C. Dolman; Souter and Law. Dublin: J. Cumming. Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd.

Fifth edition, greatly enlarged, and brought down to the present time, with a Map of Geographical Definition, 12mo., price 5s. bound,

PICQUOT'S ELEMENTS of UNIVERSAL GEOGRAPHY, ANCIENT and MODERN; containing a full Description of the several Countries States, &c., in the known World. To which are added, Historical, Classical, and Mythological Notes.

Printed for Longman and Co.; Hamilton and Co.; Whittaker and Co.; and Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

FLUGEL'S GERMAN AND ENGLISH DICTIONARIES,
Adapted to the English Student.

FLUGEL'S COMPLETE DICTIONARY of the GERMAN and ENGLISH LANGUAGES, English-German and German-English. A new edition, with great additions and improvements, particularly adapting it to the English student. By C. A. FEILING, Professor HEIMANN, and J. OXENFORD. In two thick volumes, large 8vo., 36s.

2. FLUGEL ABRIDGED. For younger Students, Travellers, &c. By C. A. FEILING and J. OXENFORD. 12mo., 9s., bound.

London: WHITTAKER and Co.; DULAU and Co.; and D. NUTT.

The eighteenth edition, considerably augmented, and corrected to the present time, 4s. 6d. bound, illustrated by maps and plates,

GEOGRAPHY and HISTORY. By a LADY. For the Use of her Own Children.

"Many omissions have been supplied, and much new matter inserted."—Advertisement to Eighteenth Edition.

Longman and Co.; J. M. Richardson; Hamilton and Co.; Whittaker and Co.; Sherwood and Co.; Duncan and Malcolm; F. and J. Rivington; Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.; Houlston and Stoneman; S. Hodgson; Harvey and Darton; J. Jackson; C. Dolman; J. S. Hodson; and Souter and Law.

Twelfth edition, 12mo., price 4s. 6d. bound,

KEITH'S COMPLETE PRACTICAL ARITHMETICIAN; containing several new and useful improvements, adapted to the use of Schools and Private Tuition. Corrected and enlarged by SAMUEL MAYNARD.

*** In this edition an article on the Management of Surds has been introduced, and a much more comprehensive view of Exchanges furnished by Mr. Maynard.

Also, New Edition, 12mo., 6s. bound,

A KEY to the COMPLETE PRACTICAL ARITHMETICIAN; containing answers to all the questions in that work. To which is added, an APPENDIX, containing a Synopsis of Logarithmical Arithmetic, &c. By THOMAS KEITH. The seventh edition, corrected and improved. By SAMUEL MAYNARD.

Longman and Co.; Duncan and Malcolm; Hamilton and Co.; Whittaker and Co.; Hatchard and Son; F. and J. Rivington; Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.; Houlston and Stoneman; and Souter and Law.

PERRIN'S FRENCH SCHOOL BOOKS.
1. Twenty-fifth edition, 12mo., 2s. bound,

PERRIN'S NEW and EASY METHOD of LEARNING the SPELLING and PRONUNCIATION of the FRENCH LANGUAGE.

Part I. Contains French Words arranged in Alphabetical order, with their significations in English, &c.

Part II. A clear and concise Introduction to the Grammar; a Vocabulary of Words most generally used in both Languages, some Familiar Phrases and Short Dialogues, serving as an Introduction to the Elements of Conversation. Revised by C. GROS.

2. Twenty-seventh edition, 12mo., price 1s. 6d. bound,

PERRIN'S ELEMENTS of FRENCH CONVERSATION, with Familiar and Easy Dialogues, each preceded by a suitable Vocabulary in French and English. Designed particularly for the use of Schools. Revised and corrected by C. GROS.

3. Vingt-deuxième edition, 12mo., 2s. 6d.

PERRIN'S FABLES AMUSANTES, suivies d'une Table Générale et Particulière des Mots et de leur signification. Revue par C. GROS.

London: Longman and Co.; T. Cadell; Hamilton and Co.; Whittaker and Co.; F. and J. Rivington; Harvey and Darton; E. P. Williams; Dulau and Co.; Sherwood and Co.; Duncan and Malcolm; Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.; Souter and Law; Houlston and Stoneman; Edwards and Hughes; J. Jackson; and C. Dolman.

Fourth Edition, enlarged, price 1s.,

ON THROAT-DEAFNESS, with NUMEROUS CASES. By JOHN STEVENSON, Esq., M.R.C.S., 38, Conduit-street, Hanover-square, many years Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary for Cataract, Lecturer on the Structure and Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Oculist to his late Majesty, Oculist and Aurist to other Members of the Royal Family, and to the King of the Belgians.

"Mr. Stevenson's valuable work on Throat-Deafness, the various forms of which he was the first to notice, name, and cure, will add greatly to the well-earned professional reputation the author has long sustained, as one of the most scientific and successful practitioners in the treatment of Ophthalmic and Aural Diseases."—Bath Herald.

S. HIGHLEY, 32, Fleet-street; of whom may be had

The Sixth Edition of the Author's work on CATARACT. 3s.

The Seventh Edition on DEAFNESS, its Causes, Prevention, and Cure. 3s.

On WEAKNESS of SIGHT, the Third Edition. Price 3s. 6d.

PHILLIPS'S FIRST BOOKS for CHILDREN, in 18mo., sewed.

The LONDON PRIMER. By Mrs. PELHAM. 90th edition, 6d.

The FIRST CATECHISM of USEFUL KNOWLEDGE. By Mrs. PELHAM, and D. BLAIR. 54th edition, 9d.

BOSSUT'S FRENCH and ENGLISH WORD-BOOK, 1s.

BOSSUT'S FRENCH and ENGLISH PHRASE-BOOK, 1s.

BOSSUT'S FIRST FRENCH GRAMMAR, 2s. 6d. cloth.

BOSSUT'S EXERCISES in FRENCH SYNTAX, 3s.

BOSSUT'S ITALIAN WORD-BOOK, 1s.

BOSSUT'S ITALIAN PHRASE, or IDIOM-BOOK, 1s.

BOSSUT'S LATIN WORD-BOOK, 1s.

BLAIR'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, with many hundred questions and exercises, systematically arranged. Price 2s. 6d. bound.

ADAIR'S QUESTIONS on MURRAY'S GRAMMAR. 18mo., 1s. sewed.

WHITTAKER and Co., Ave Maria-lane.

COUNTRY COMPANIONS FOR THE YOUNG.

MRS. LOUDON'S GLIMPSES of NATURE and Objects of Interest described during a Visit to the Isle of Wight; with 37 Illustrations, price 3s. 6d., cloth. "We could not recommend a more valuable little volume."—Literary Gazette.

THE FARM: a New Account of Rural Toils and Produce. By JEFFERY TAYLOR. Second edition, with 34 Engravings. Price 4s.

THE OCEAN: a Description of the Wonders and Important Products of the Sea. With Illustrations of 37 Genera of Shells, by SOWERBY, and 24 other Engravings. Price 4s., cloth.

THE SHIP: a Description of different kinds of Vessels, the Origin of Ship-building, and the Flags of different Nations. By the Rev. J. TAYLOR. Fourth edition, with numerous Engravings. Price 4s.

THE GARDEN; or, Monthly Instructions for the Management and Formation of a Flower Garden. With Engravings. Price, 3s. 6d. plain, 6s. coloured.

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF BIRDS. By F. SHOBERL. With Illustrations by T. LANDSEER. Price 4s., cloth.

London: GRANT and GRIFFITH (successors to J. Harris), Corner of St. Paul's Churchyard.

LIGHT READING.—ILLUSTRATED WORKS at very REDUCED PRICES, warranted New and Perfect.—The Mysteries of Paris, 1 vol., 21 plates, 5s., the only correct translation; Harry Lorrequer, plates by Phiz, 1 vol., 9s. 6d.; Charles O'Malley, plates by Phiz, 2 vols., 17s. 6d.; Jack Hinton, plates by Phiz, 1 vol., 10s. 6d.; Valentine Vox, the Ventriloquist, 60 plates, 1 thick vol., 9s. 6d.; Tower of London, by Ainsworth, plates by Cruikshank, 1 vol., 10s. 6d.; Windsor Castle, by Ainsworth, plates by Cruikshank, 1 vol., 10s. 6d.; Old St. Paul's, by ditto, plates by Franklin, 3 vols., 14s.; Gil Blas, 500 engravings, 8s. 6d.; Asmodeus, or Devil on Two Sticks, 200 engravings, 4s. 6d.; Robinson Crusoe, 300 engravings, 6s.; Fables, Original and Select, 200 engravings, 7s. 6d.; Arabian Nights, 7s. 6d.; Handy Andy, by Lover, 7s. 6d.; Legends and Stories of Ireland, by Lover, 2 vols., 7s. 6d.; Life and Times of Dick Whittington, 6s. 6d.; Coombe Abbey, 8s. 6d.; Michael Armstrong, by Mrs. Trollope, 7s. 6d.; Jessie Philips, by Mrs. Trollope, 7s. 6d.; The Commissioner, by James, illustrated by Phiz, 7s. 6d.; Land and Sea Tales, by the Old Sailor, 2 vols., 7s. 6d.; Tough Yarns, by the Old Sailor, 4s.; Miss Edgeworth's Works, Patronage, 3 vols., 9s., Harrington, 3s., Castle Rackrent, 3s., Ormond, 3s., Absentee, 2 vols., 6s., Leonora, 3s.; Sketches in London, 7s.; Seymour's Sketches, 100 plates, 16s.; Scott and Scotland, plates by Cattermole, 11s. 6d.—Sold by J. FIELD, 65, Quadrant, corner of Air-street. Orders from the country (enclosing a Post-office order) immediately forwarded.

PHILLIPS'S CLASS BOOKS, &c.— BLAIR'S MODELS of JUVENILE LETTERS, English, French, and Italian, with familiar topics for exercise. New edition, 12mo., 4s. bound.

The BOOK of TRADES; describing the operations and practices of all British Trades, Manufactures, and Employments, the advantages, prospects, and disadvantages of each, with the capital required, profits, wages, &c.; designed to guide British youth in the choice of a profession, and to instruct them in the general nature of all trade, industry, and commerce. Illustrated by seventy wood engravings. 20th edition, 12mo., price 7s. 6d. bound.

TABART'S POPULAR FAIRY TALES and WONDERFUL LEGENDS. 25th edition, with coloured engravings. 12mo., 6s. bound.

BLAIR'S REGISTERS of the CONDUCT, STUDIES, and MORALS of PUPILS, Personal and Comparative, for Boys' Schools and Girls' Schools. 4to., price 1s. each, sewed.

ROBINSON'S THEOLOGICAL, BIBLICAL, and ECCLESIASTICAL DICTIONARY. 3rd edition, enlarged. In one thick 8vo. vol., 28s. boards, with maps.

HAMILTON'S ELEMENTS of the art of DRAWING, in all subjects and varieties of art. 21s. half-bound; with above 100 examples in all varieties of drawing, plain and coloured.

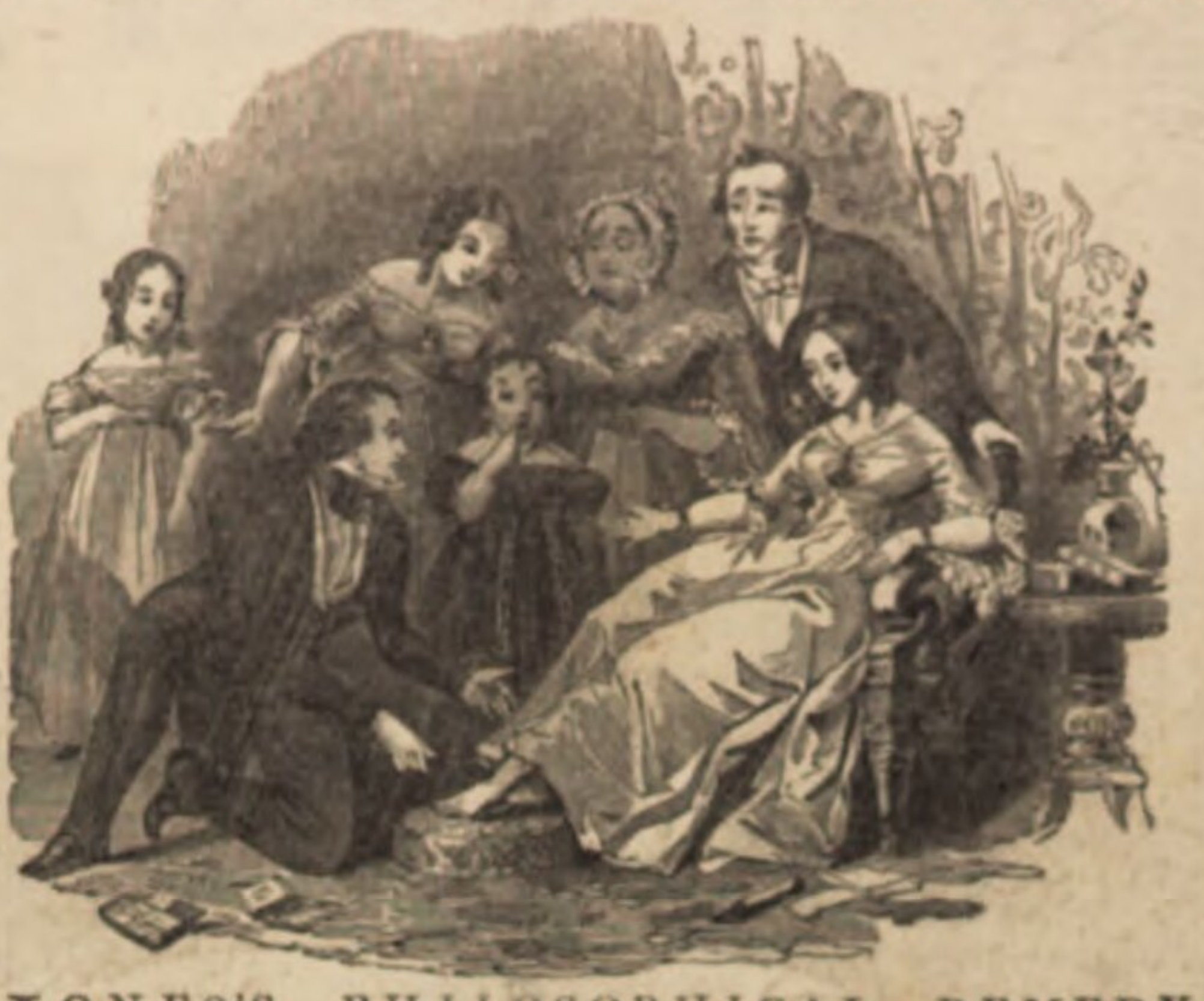
NATTE'S EXAMPLES of RURAL OBJECTS. Folio, 12s.

CHALON'S EXAMPLES of ANIMALS, containing several hundred drawings. Folio, price 10s. 6d.

MITCHELL'S UNIVERSAL CATECHIST; consisting of separate Catechisms of all the Arts and Sciences, and principal objects of a liberal education, with engravings. 12mo., 7s. bound. WHITTAKER and Co., Ave-Maria-lane.

QUITE A NEW DISCOVERY.

NO MORE SUFFERING FROM CORNS OR BUNIONS.



JONES'S PHILOSOPHICAL REMEDY. AGENTS required all over England, Ireland, and Scotland, for the sale of the PHILOSOPHICAL REMEDY, which immediately enables the greatest sufferer to walk with the most perfect ease and comfort.

Sold wholesale by Messrs. BARCLAY and SONS, and may be obtained through all Patent Medicine Vendors in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

A box will be sent free on receipt of fifteen postage stamps, addressed to Messrs. JONES and CO., Light House, 201, Strand.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—BENJAMIN EDGINGTON, 2, Duke-street, Southwark, and 208, Piccadilly, who exhibited models of his MARQUEES, TENTS, and RICK CLOTHS, in the Show-yard, Southampton, begs to call attention to his superior and varied stock. Rick cloths, complete with poles, pullies, and lines; marquees, tents, and flags, for sale or hire; sacks, ropes, waggon cloths, tarpaulins, &c.—Address by post, in full, BENJAMIN EDGINGTON, 2, Duke-street, Southwark.

METROPOLITAN LOAN COMPANY—ESTABLISHED 1839. Offices, No. 1, Craven-street, Strand, London. Open from Eleven till Three o'clock daily. Loans are advanced by the Company on the security of two responsible housekeepers, in sums of £10 10s., £15, £20, £25, £30, £35, £40, £45, and £50, for periods of twenty-five weeks, at 2½ per cent., or of fifty weeks, at 5 per cent., at the option of the borrowers, to be repaid by weekly instalments. If the securities are approved by the directors at their weekly meeting, the loans are immediately advanced. Amounts exceeding £50 are advanced by special agreement with the directors. Forms of application, containing the rules and regulations, may be had at any hour of the day, price 2d.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES, &c.—KINAHAN'S Celebrated LL WHISKY (seven years old), equal to the finest Cognac Brandy, and strongly recommended by the Faculty for its purity and wholesome qualities; 20s. per gallon. Sealed bottles, 3s. 6d. each, may be had at most respectable Wine and Spirit Merchants. Whisky, full strength, well adapted for fruit, 18s. per gallon. XX DUBLIN STOUT, quarts, 6s. 6d., pints, 3s. 9d. per dozen. Bass Ales, Scotch and Irish Ales. Choice Old PORT and SHERRY, 36s., 42s., and 48s. per dozen.—Goods forwarded to any part.—KINAHAN and CO., 25, King William-street, Strand.—N.B. The Trade supplied.

LOAN.—MONEY amounting to 89,450 FLORINS will be distributed on the 1st of August, in the ROYAL BADEN LOAN, to be drawn at Carlsruhe, guaranteed by the Government. There are Prizes of 35,000, 10,000, 5000, 3000, &c., the lowest 65, and will be paid in British money. A few Tickets, 10s. each, 11 for £5, 23 for £10, with Prospectus, may be had (on immediate application) of Messrs. A. J. STRAUS and Co., Bankers and Receivers General, Frankfort, or by remitting a post-office order to their office, 26, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London. Government Lists of the drawing will be sent to each purchaser.—Office hours from 12 to 3.

REALLY WATERPROOF.—BERDOE'S superior light SUMMER FROCKS, SHOOTING JACKETS, &c.—An extensive variety of the above, in new and greatly improved materials (in lieu of the unsightly rubbish made by slopsellers), now ready, guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever, and confidently recommended to those who regard a respectable appearance, or wish to avoid disappointment and vexation. First-rate Clothing of every description upon the lowest terms possible consistent with true economy and ultimate satisfaction.—W. BERDOE, Tailor, Waterproofer, &c., 69, Cornhill (north side).

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are apprised that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEAS (Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street). They are packed in showy leaden canisters, from an ounce to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale; the license is only 11s. per annum, and many, during the last nineteen years, have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without 1s. let or loss. Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) as above.

LONG LIFE, HEALTH, AND HAPPINESS.—

CURE OF CONSUMPTIVE ASTHMA BY PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

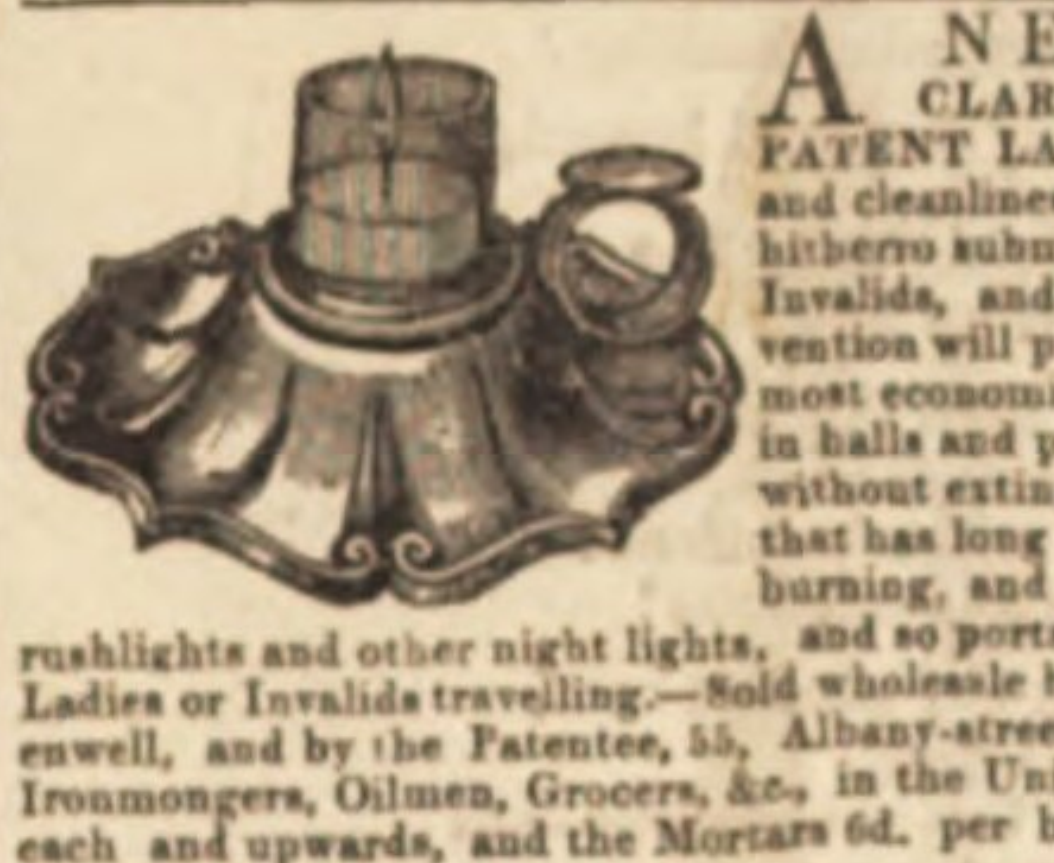
I, ALEXANDER DOUGLAS, do hereby declare the good I have received from taking PARR'S LIFE PILLS. In the year 1840 I was afflicted with a most distressing Asthma, Cough, and Shortness of Breath, which reduced me to death's door; notwithstanding my spending nearly £200 in consulting the most eminent medical men in London and Edinburgh, my disease continued unabated, and I was, as a last resource, advised to try my native air of Dundee, which I did, and, at the same time, was recommended by a friend to take PARR'S LIFE PILLS. I commenced with them in the spring of 1843; experiencing relief, I persevered, and am now, in my 63rd year, perfectly cured, and in better health than I have been for many years. Having just arrived in London, I hasten to make my wonderful cure known to the proprietors; and to recommend something to the afflicted worthy of a fair trial, and no favour. I have recommended them to many of my friends, and they have all found relief.

July, 16, 1844, ALEXANDER DOUGLAS, Farmer.

Witness, to the above, ALEXANDER CUTHBERT, Stolswell-road, Dundee.

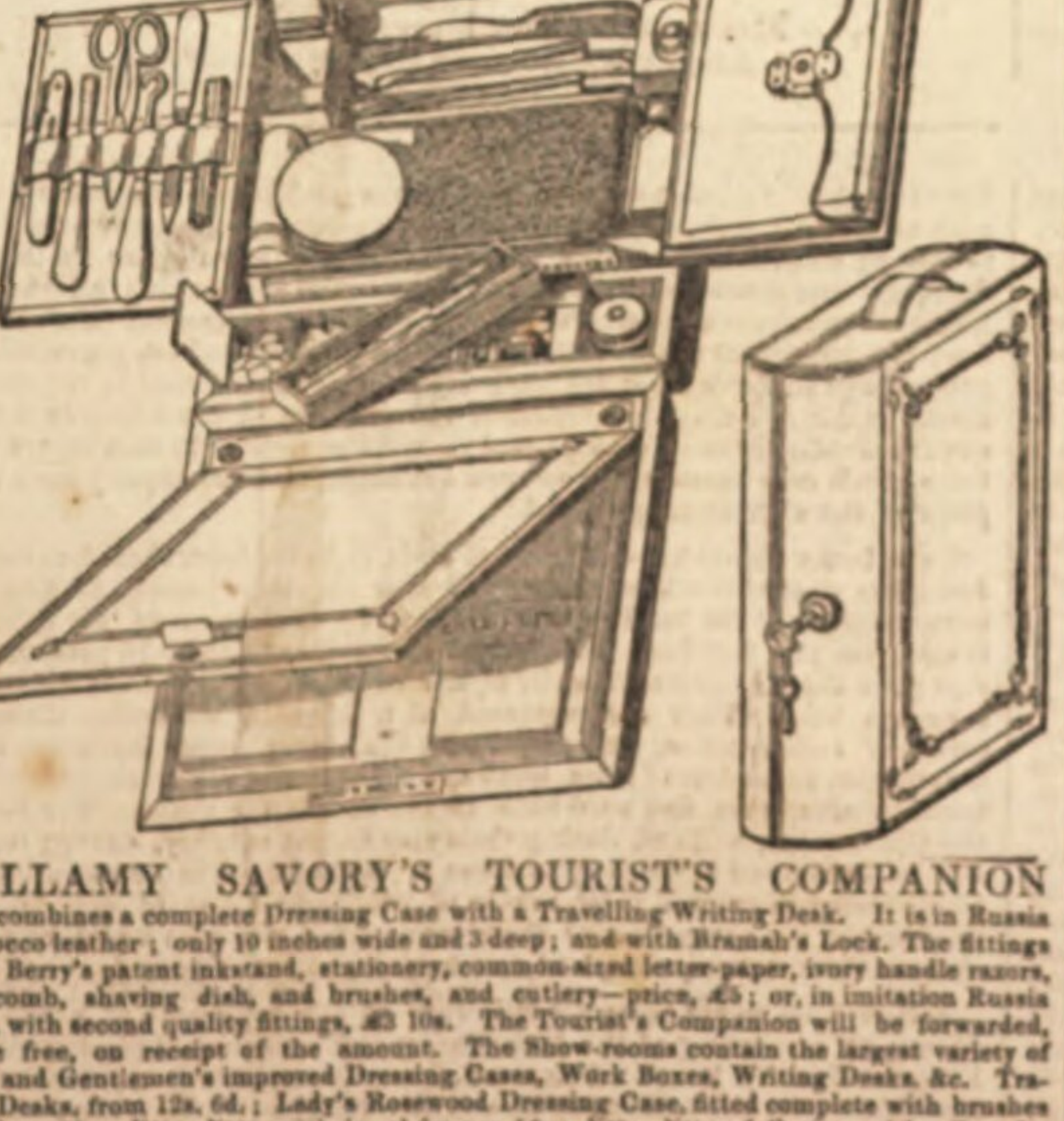
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

In order to protect the public from imitations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" to be engraved on the Government Stamp, pasted round the sides of each box, in White Letters on a Red ground. Purchasers are also requested to observe that a fac-simile of the Proprietors' signature, "T. ROBERTS and Co., Crane-court, Fleet-street, London," is printed on the directions wrapped round each box—without which none are genuine.—Sold by all respectable Medicine Vendors.



A NEW NIGHT LIGHT.— CLARKE'S PATENT MORTAR LAMPS, AND PATENT LAMP MORTARS.—For elegance, simplicity, and cleanliness, this Night Light is very far superior to any hitherto submitted to the public. To Medical Gentlemen, Invalids, and all persons requiring a night light, this invention will prove invaluable, being the best, safest, and most economical ever produced; it will also be serviceable in halls and passages. It can be carried in perfect safety without extinguishing the light, supplying a desideratum that has long been felt. It is free from danger, uncertain burning, and the offensive odour and smoke arising from rushlights and other night lights, and so portable that it will be found a great comfort to Ladies or Invalids travelling.—Sold wholesale by PALMER and CO., Sutton-street, Clerkenwell, and by the Patentee, 55, Albany-street, Regent's Park, London, and retail by all Ironmongers, Oilmen, Grocers, &c., in the United Kingdom. Price of the Lamps, 1s. 9d. each and upwards, and the Mortars 6d. per box, 12, 10, or 8 Mortars in each, to burn 6, 8, or 10 hours.

THE TOURIST'S COMPANION.



BELLAMY SAVORY'S TOURIST'S COMPANION combines a complete Dressing Case with a Travelling Writing Desk. It is in Russia or Morocco leather; only 10 inches wide and 3 deep; and with Bramah's Lock. The fittings include Berry's patent inkstand, stationery, common-sized letter-paper, ivory handle razors, strop, comb, shaving dish, and brushes, and cutlery—price, £5; or, in imitation Russia leather, with second quality fittings, £3 10s. The Tourist's Companion will be forwarded, carriage free, on receipt of the amount. The Show-rooms contain the largest variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's improved Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, &c. Travelling Desks, from 12s. 6d.; Lady's Rosewood Dressing Case, fitted complete with brushes and cutlery, 25s; ditto, ditto, with jewel drawer, 50s; ditto, ditto, full size, with silver fittings, 5½ guineas; elegant Rosewood Writing Desks, 11s. 6d.—Bellamy Savory, Stationer and Dressing Case Maker, British Paper Warehouse 46 Cornhill, London.

A NEW and CERTAIN CURE for GOUT, RHEUMATISM, &c. &c. The COD LIVER OIL is now just introduced in this country in its pure state. In every case yet tried it has produced instant relief, and, after a short time using it, A PERFECT CURE; Prospectuses, containing a full account of this remedy, to be had of JONES and Co., 201, Strand, London. To protect purchasers against fraudulent and spurious imitations, the following important Caution must be strictly attended to:—Messrs. JONES and Co. having been appointed as the sole mercantile Agents for this remedy by the only manufacturer, an eminent chemist and practitioner, residing on the Continent, they beg to state that every bottle sent from their establishment will be contained in a wrapper, bearing a fac-simile of their signature, and that the outside wrapper will be further protected by the stamp and address, "JONES and Co., 201, Strand, London.

Wholesale Agents: BARCLAY and SONS, Farringdon-street; E. EDWARDS, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; SUTTON and Co., Bow Churchyard. Sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s each.

FOR SEA-SIDE PROMENADES.—Ladies should not neglect a real opportunity to purchase the Spring Novelties at quarter price.—DISON (who acknowledges with gratitude the patronage he has received this short season) has reduced the prices of his remaining fancy stock of mantles, capes, canezoux, collars, &c., in lace, muslin, and tarlatans, to half their original price, and in some instances, where the articles are out of condition or passé, to a third their cost, in order to effect a total clearance before the close of the season. Ladies will likewise do well to lay in a stock of cambric pocket handkerchiefs, as an immense saving is made by purchasing these articles from DISON, who maintains a first-rate reputation for excellent fabrics as well as cheapness Address, DISON, principal Laceman to her Majesty, 237, Regent-street.

WOOLLASTON'S PATENT GELATINE, for immediately making Jellies or Blanc-mange, being quickly dissolved in boiling water. It is of equal strength with the finest Russian Isinglass, and perfectly free from any unpleasant taste or smell, requiring less flavouring than any other preparation of Gelatine or Isinglass being a perfectly pure, colourless, and soluble substance. For Jellies it will not be found necessary to use eggs, as passing through a flannel bag is sufficient. Invalids will find this a very nourishing and valuable restorative, from the great facility and readiness with which it is used, and not being liable to become sour so soon as isinglass.—Manufactured and Sold by EDWARD L. WOOLLASTON, Dover; and retailed by all respectable Druggists, Grocers, and others, at 8s. per pound.

IMPORTANT to FAMILIES FURNISHING.—A considerable saving can be effected in the purchase of Furnishing Ironmongery, by visiting the PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS, 58, Baker-street, Portman-square, where may be inspected the most extensive STOCK of IRONMONGERY GOODS in the Kingdom, consisting of kitchen cooking utensils, German silver wares, drawing-room stoves, shower and vapour baths, ornamental iron work, garden implements, japanned water cans and toilette pails, best Sheffield plate, kitchen ranges, fenders and fire-irons, tea trays, ornamental wire-work, flower-stands, table cutlery, &c. Every article being marked in plain figures, at the lowest possible price, will fully convince purchasers at this establishment of the great advantage resulting from Cash payments, as the Proprietors warrant every article of the very best manufacture, at a saving of at least 30 per cent.—THORPE, FALLOWS, and CO., 58 Baker-street, Portman-square.—A liberal allowance to merchants and captains.

FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH.—Price 4s. 6d. Patronised by her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. Mr. THOMAS'S SUCCEDANEUM, for Stopping Decayed Teeth, however large the cavity. It is placed in the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and will remain firm in the tooth for many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, arresting the further progress of decay. All persons can use Mr. Thomas's Succedaneum themselves with ease, as full directions are enclosed.—Prepared only by Mr. THOMAS, Surgeon-Dentist, 64, Berners-street, Oxford-street. Price 4s. 6d., and can be sent by post. Mr. THOMAS continues to supply the Loss of Teeth on his new system of Self-adhesion, without springs or wires. This method does not require the extraction of any teeth or roots, or any painful operation whatever. At home from Eleven till Four.

PRESERVES and CONFECTIONERY.—The superiority of BETTS'S PATENT BRANDY, for Preserves and Confectionery, is testified by the fact that it is preferred to any other spirit by the most extensive Wholesale Confectioners in the Metropolis; for fortifying Home-made Wines it is invaluable; as an ordinary Beverage it is congenial to the most delicate constitutions; and, as a Medical Stimulant, it is peculiarly adapted to persons of bilious or dyspeptic habits. Quantities of not less than Two Gallons, supplied at the Distillery, 7, Smithfield Bars, in Stone Jars, at 18s. per Gallon, exclusive of the price of the Jar; and in Glass Bottles, at 20s. per Gallon, Bottles and Case included.

Consumers of Brandy are respectfully informed that J. T. BETTS, Jun. and Co. will not be responsible for any Bottled Brandy that is not protected against fraudulent substitution by the Patent Metallic Capsules, made of pure and solid metal, (not tin-foil,) embossed with the words "Betts's Patent Brandy, 7, Smithfield Bars," to which attention is especially directed.

MOURNING—Court, Family, and Complimentary.—The Proprietors of the London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249 Regent-street, beg respectfully to remind families whose bereavements compel them to adopt mourning attire, that every article (of the very best description) requisite for a complete outfit of mourning may be had at their establishment at a moment's notice. Widows' and Family Mourning is always kept made up; and a note descriptive of the mourning required, will ensure everything necessary for the occasion, being sent (in town or country) immediately. Ladies requiring Silks—either Satins, Satin Tures, Watered or Plain Ducapes, and Widows Silks, are particularly invited to a trial of the new Corbeau Silks introduced at this house, as they will be found not only more durable, but the colour will stand the test of the strongest acid, or even sea water. Black and Grey, and Fancy Mourning Silks of every description. The Show Rooms are replete with every novelty that modern taste has introduced in mourning millinery, flowers, collars, head-dresses, bugle berthes, trimmings, &c. &c.—The London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249, Regent-street, near Oxford-street.—W. C JAY, and Co.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE.— Under the patronage of her Majesty the Queen, H. R. H. Prince Albert, the Royal Family, and Nobility.—A fragrant White Powder prepared from Oriental Herbs of inestimable virtue for strengthening, preserving, and cleansing the Teeth. It eradicates the factitious formation of tartar, and by the removal of that extraneous substance, lends a salutary growth and freshness to the gums. It removes from the surface of the teeth the spots of incipient decay, polishes and preserves the enamel, substituting for discolour and the aspect of impurity, the most pure and pearl-like whiteness; while, from its salubrious and disinfecting qualities, it gives sweetness and perfume to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included.

CAUTION.—To protect the public from fraud, the Hon. Commissioners of her Majesty's Stamps have authorised the Proprietors' signature to be engraved on the Government Stamp, thus:—A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden, which is affixed on each Box

*** All others are Fraudulent Counterfeits!!!

THE HAIR.—Of the numerous compounds constantly announced, for promoting the growth or reproduction of the Hair, few survive, even in name, beyond a very limited period, whilst ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, with a reputation unparalleled, is still on the increase in public estimation. The singular virtues of this successful invention for Restoring, Preserving, and Beautifying the Human Hair, are too well known and appreciated to need comment. The very facts of the high and distinguished patronage it enjoys, its general use in all countries, together with numerous testimonials constantly received in its favour, are authorities which stamp its superior excellence and title over all attempts of a similar nature. Being universally preferred, its consequent great demand excites the cupidity of unprincipled shopkeepers, who vend the most spurious trash as the "GENUINE" Macassar Oil; whereas, the genuine article is wholly the invention and property of A. ROWLAND and SON, and the amalgamation of its costly exotic materials (solely imported by them) renders abortive any attempt to discover its component parts—thus proving the imposition of all other articles bearing the title of "Macassar Oil." The genuine article has the words ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL engraved in two lines on the Wrapper; and on the back of the wrapper nearly 1500 times, containing 29,028 letters.—Price 3s. 6d., 7s.; Family bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s. per bottle.—*** All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS!!!

SELF MEASUREMENT. Country residents will duly estimate the convenience of the following plan, by which they may secure a perfect fit. Orders executed with dispatch and exactness.

DIRECTIONS FOR COAT.

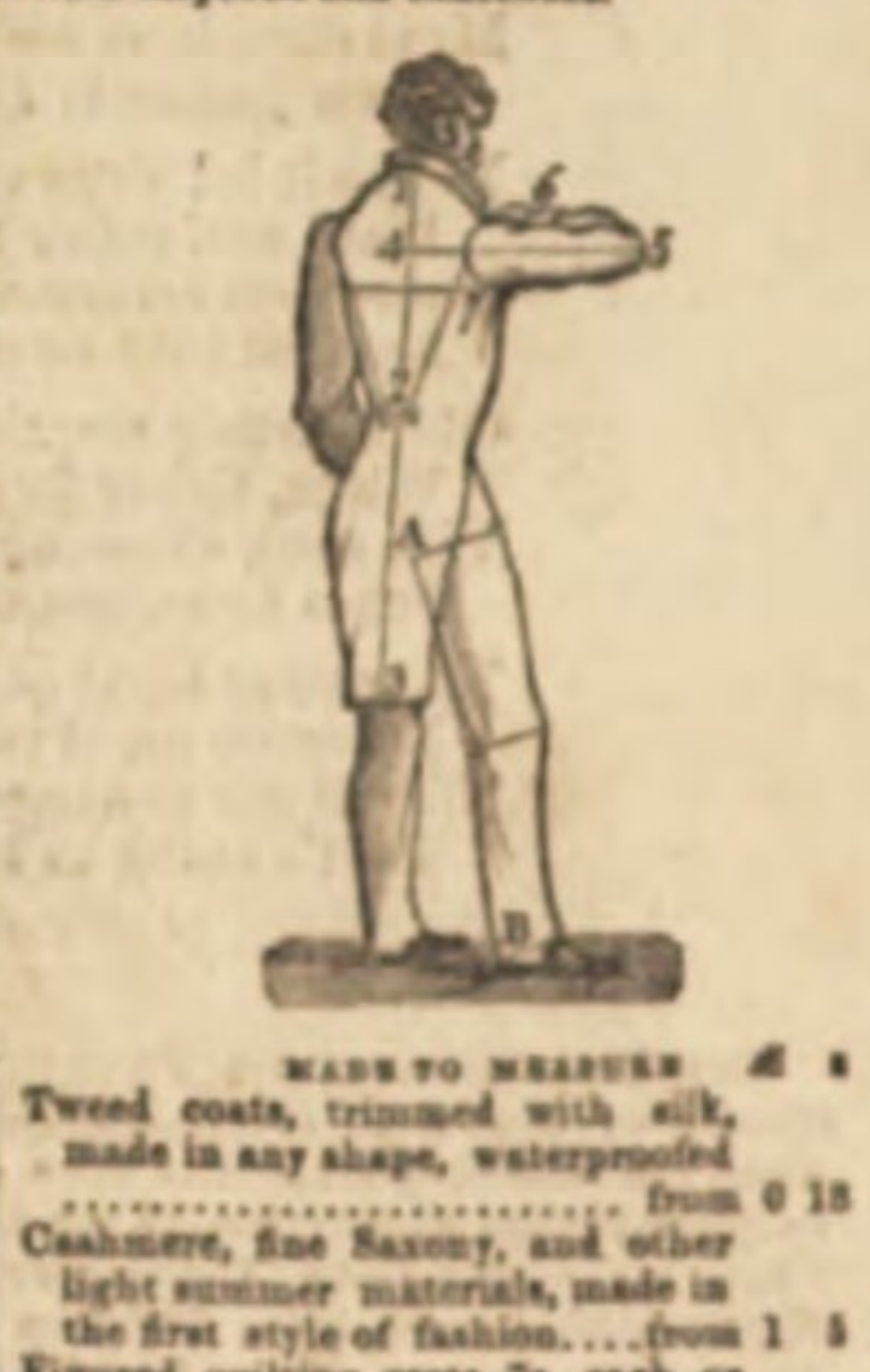
From 1 to 2 and on to 3 for full length; from 4 to 5 for elbow point, and to 6 for sleeve length; round the arm at 5, and wrist at 6; round the breast at 7, under the coat; and waist at 2, under the coat.

VESTS.

From 1 over the shoulder to vest length in front, with Breast and Waist measure as instanced in coat measurement.

TROUSERS.

Full length from top at the hip to B; from A to B for length between the legs; round the waist, and round the bottom at B, as desired; giving ½ inches will ensure a correct fit.



READY-MADE.	£	s	d
Tweed Taglionas ....from	0	8	6
Ditto, superior quality, with silk collars, cuffs, and facings..........	0	16	0
Cashmerette coats in a variety of shapes, handsomely trimmed....	1	0	0
An immense stock of Holland and jean blouses ....from	0	3	6
Splendid summer vests ......from	0	2	6
An endless variety of cashmere and Persian vests, splendid patterns 3s. to	8	6	
Washing satin vests, warranted....	0	6	0
Cloth trousers............... from	0	9	0
Single milled does.............from	0	11	6
A great variety of summer trousers .... from	0	7	0
Dress coats edged.......... from	1	0	0
Frock ditto......................	1	4	0

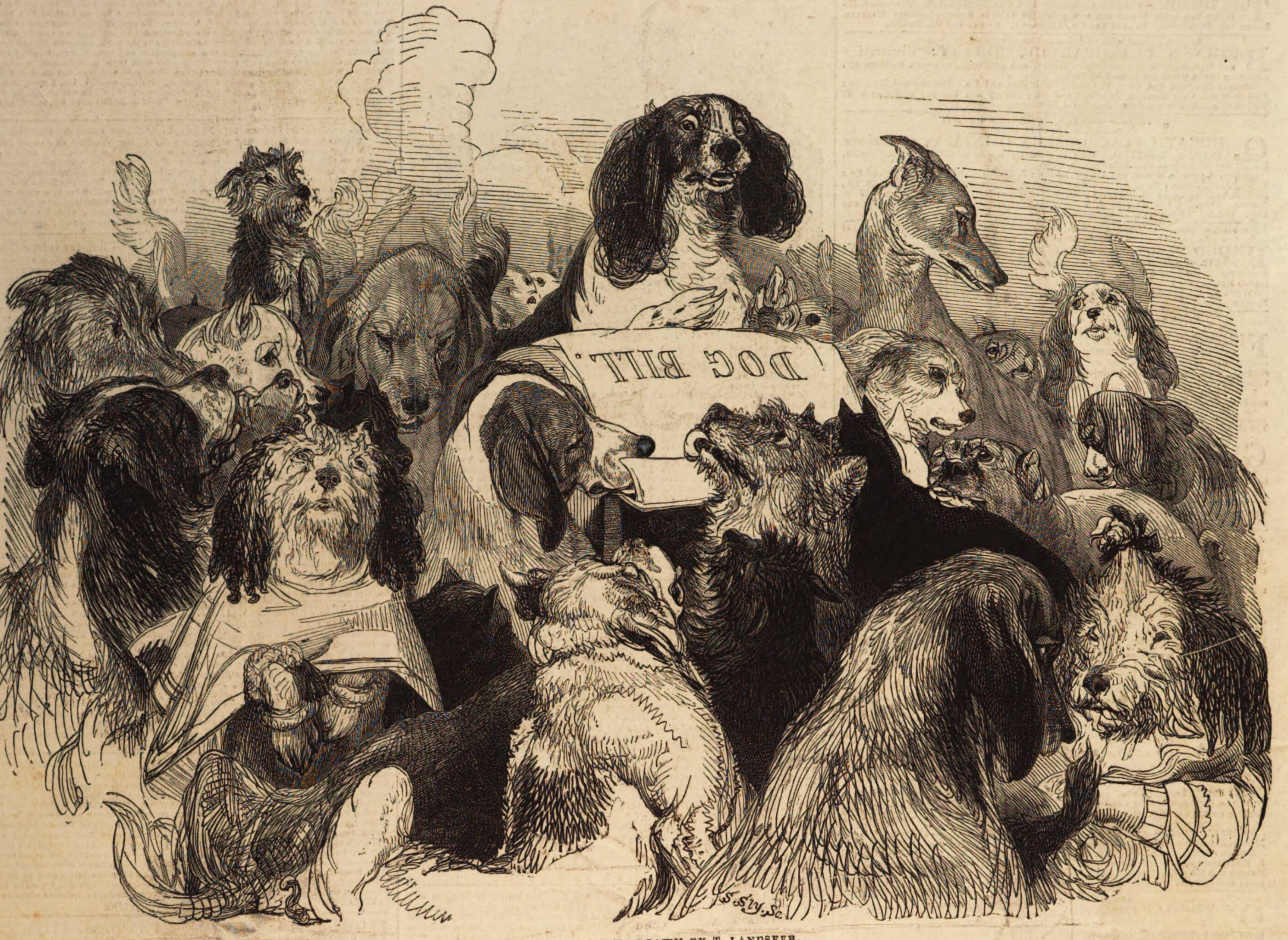
MADE TO MEASURE	£	s	d
Tweed coats, trimmed with silk, made in any shape, waterproofed .... from	0	18	
Cashmere, fine Saxony, and other light summer materials, made in the first style of fashion....from	1	5	0
Figured quilting vests, 7s. each, or three for	1	0	0
Cashmere vests, in recherche patterns.........................from	0	9	
Summer trousers, in great variety of materials	0	16	0
Single milled Victoria, and plain doe trousers	0	17	6
Best quality West of England......	1	2	0
Dress coats....................from	1	12	0
Best manufactured................	2	15	0
Mourning to any extent can be ha at five minutes' notice, at the lowing prices:—			
Men's suits, dress coat, vest, and trousers .... from	1	16	
Boy's ditto, jacket, vest, and trousers .... from	0	18	0

IMPORTANT.—Any article purchased, or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned.

Observe.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Woollen Drapers, Outfitters and General Warehousemen, 154 Minories, and 86, Aldgate, City, opposite the church.

CAUTION.—E. Moses and Son are obliged to guard the Public against imposition, having learned that the untradesman-like falsehood of being connected with them, or it's the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connexion whatever with any other Establishment; and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing, should call or send to 154, Minories, or 86, Aldgate, opposite the church, to prevent disappointment, &c.

N.B. No Business transacted at this Establishment from Friday at sunset until sunset on Saturday, when Business is resumed until twelve o'clock.


DOG BILL.
S. Sly. Sc.

THE DOG BILL COMMITTEE—DRAWN BY T. LANDSEER.

DOG-STEALING.

[Mr. Liddell moved that the Select Committee on Dog-stealing (Metropolis) be composed of the following members:—Mr. Liddell, Captain Rous, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Henry Berkeley (Bristol), Mr. Beckett Denison, Mr. Vernon Smith, Mr. Fitzroy, Mr. Mackinnon, Sir John Yarde Buller, Major Beresford, Viscount Barrington, Mr. Montague Gore, Lord Arthur Lennox, Sir Robert Pigot, and Mr. Richard Hodgson.]

Come all you thieves of idle dogs,
And idle dogs—of thieves,
And listen to our Muse to-day,
As plaintively she grieves!

Your members have been stealing all—
Now, get ye in a stew—
For Members of our Parliament
Are stealing over you!

Each M.P. 's a Columbus now,
With dog-bill in his hand,
As though each *new found* puppy were,
In fact, a *new found* land!

If this be justice unto you,
We're sure it's far-fetched, very;
Must dogs have bills as well as birds?
Then justice is *Dog-berry*!

Yet so it is! dogs stolen now,
Alas! and more the pity!
Have been *returned* to Parliament,
And got into committee!

Old sporting members of old clubs—
White, Crockford, Brooks, or Boodle,
Will soon examine all your race,
From bloodhound down to poodle.

To answer legal questions then
No more must you de-mur,
They'll get at every man and thing
That's going to *a-cur!*

So far their zeal concerning you
All human reason flogs,
They would transport the Isle of Man
To save the Isle of Dogs!

Let every mortal from this day,
Who men of dogs would diddle,
Unkennel all his wits, and so
Beware of *Mr. Liddell!*

John Bull! fill thy precautious head
With more precaution fuller!
To hide the bull-dog in thy yard
Away from *John Yarde Buller!*

Dogs, list to your committee's voice—
No more let stealers gammon you,
But let the world laugh while it hears
The Commons' House examine you.

You little terrier! quiet, you!
No more of that 'ere larking;
Or else Hal Berkeley there will think
You've just arrived from *barking!*

Stand firmer on your pins, old hound,
Less tipsy and repining,
Or you'll make Beresford believe
You've hardly left off *wine-ing!*

What, Pug! come hide those ivory teeth,
Curl less that tail capacious,
Or some pug-nose will take offence
At you, and turn *pug*-nacious!

Spaniel, drop down thy modest ears,
Or Kelly will be laying
Odds that you saw this moonshine law,
And sudden fell *a-baying*.

Pigot and Lennox stately sit,
Although their benches *are* low;
But 'mong the dogs they catechise
Who's member pray for *Carlo?*

Mackinnon hath a hungry look,
And eyes that seem to say,
I wish the other dogs would bring
Up something on the *Tray!*

Miss Fanny bolts, while Fitzroy cries
Halt—back her—stop her—ease her;
And Gore makes *commentaries* on
The evidence of *Cæsar!*

Rous loudly says—not mincing ought—
I'd like to see the witch
That all you pretty pups have brought
To represent *Hounds-ditch!*

While Denison greets Pompey now
In most familiar manner;
Smith eyes the skin of "black and tan,"
As though he were a tanner.

Barrington's dog-star rages now,
For his wise head hath *what* I call
A dogged wisdom in his eyes
Which makes him look *dogmatical*.

Now speak ye up, ye canine tribe,
To framers of our laws;
And when they've tak'n your evidence,
Why you may *take your paws!*

They surely see their *dogs meet* now—
As dogs ne'er met at will;
They've brought them *to the scratch* without
One *cat's clause* in their bill.

But dog-thieves never more shall make
A living at their ease;
The more the dog is *bred* to them,
The less he's bread and cheese!

And idle dogs that go astray,
Must all go home, says "Solon;"
For though they may have stolen away,
They never can be stolen!

Some of you white ones twice dyed red,
That men who stole might sell you,
Will be, when your committee barks,
Read a third time, I tell you!

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—The final meeting of the Commissioners of Fine Arts for the season took place recently at Gwydyr House, when the following six artists were chosen for the execution of works on given subjects for the decoration of the New Houses of Parliament:—Charles West Cope, Hyde-park Gate, Kensington Gore; John Calcott Horsley, 1, High-row, Kensington Gravel Pits; William Dyce, 1A, Royal-terrace, Adelphi; Daniel Maclise, 14, Russell-place, Fitzroy-square; Richard Belgrave, Hyde-park Gate, Kensington; William Cave Thomas, 27, Baker-street, Portman-square. It is understood that the commission to each artist will be to execute a cartoon upon a given subject, to be afterwards transferred to fresco in the usual manner for the decoration of the interior of the House of Lords. The six subjects are, it is supposed, intended to fill the six panels forming the interior of that apartment. The Commissioners having also inspected the models for sculpture in Westminster Hall, state, that they consider the exhibition as highly creditable to the country. At present they limit the selection of artists to three—viz., Mr. Caller Marshall, John Bell, and John Henry Foley, for employment in decorating the New Palace at Westminster. The Commissioners expressly state, however, that the selection of these gentlemen does not imply the exclusion of other sculptors. The Committee appointed to inquire into the present state of the building of the New Houses have made a report, from which we take the most essential extracts. They say:—"Your Committee have examined Mr. Barry as to the progress already made in the buildings of the New Houses of Parliament, and have endeavoured to ascertain from him the probable time that will elapse before the whole of the works can be completed, and the period at which the two houses may be occupied for the transaction of public business. He has stated to them, that, were it urgently required, the houses, and a certain number of committee-rooms and other offices, might be prepared for occupation at the commencement of the year 1846; but your committee do not feel themselves justified in affirming that such occupation could take place without inconvenience to the members, or impediment to the further progress and satisfactory completion of the building; and they think it right to observe, that the general arrangements for ventilation cannot be completed till the commencement of the year 1847. Your committee have examined various parties as to the course hitherto adopted by Mr. Barry, with reference to alterations of the interior arrangements shown in the plan approved by committees of both houses in 1836. They impute no blame to Mr. Barry for that course, and have every reason to believe that all the alterations hitherto made have conduced to the convenience and general effect of the building; but, looking to the misapprehension that appears to have prevailed as to these proceedings hitherto, they are prepared to recommend that in future Mr. Barry should make a half-yearly report of the progress of the works to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests; and should also submit to that Board any alterations which may hereafter be deemed advisable, and accompany such report with plans of the alterations proposed."

THE IOWA INDIANS.—A party of Iowa Indians, from their hunting grounds, 500 miles west of the Mississippi, are now on their passage to England. The party consists of the head of the tribe, who, with some of his chief warriors, their wives and families, will amount in number to 15 or 16 persons. It is the first time that the principal chief of a tribe has ever quitted his native shores for a foreign land. They are possessed of a splendid wardrobe, including every article of Indian attire, and travel with their tents, camp equipage, canoes, and a beautiful collection of rifles, bows and arrows, and other implements manufactured by savage art, and used both in war and in the chase. The Iowas, unlike the Ojibbeways, will not, during their stay in this country, occupy lodgings, but will be encamped in some open space in the metropolis or suburban districts, where they will exhibit their habits of life, their mode of warfare, and, where practicable, the navigation of their canoes, and also give a performance of their characteristic dances, rites, and ceremonials.

A New York paper gives the following as the argument of a simple-minded African at a meeeing of the Anti-Slavery Convention:—"My grandfather war a King in Africa! a King! You see before you some ob de royal blood! But de Americans cum and stole away de son ob a King, to make a slave ob him. Wat d'ye tink ob dat? Perhaps you don't tink much ob it; but what would de Americans say, if de Algerines war to cum and carry off young Bob Tyler?"

PRINCE ALBERT AND HIS FRIEND.—Prince Albert, having determined to devote some portion of his leisure time to the management of bees, has caused a portion of the royal domains, in the immediate vicinity of her Majesty's aviary, to be appropriated for the purpose of carrying this intention into effect. Two beautifully-constructed hives, of American manufacture, filled with bees, were brought to Windsor, on Wednesday, by Mr. Sholl, the patentee. Mr. Sholl, who is a Quaker, was in attendance at the spot where the hives have been fixed, to explain the nature and the peculiarity of their internal arrangements; by means of which the surplus honey can be easily removed, without (as is the case with the usually-constructed old-fashioned hives) destroying the industrious inmates. It has been communicated to the Prince, that bees in these hives will make three times as much honey as they will need for their winter subsistence; thus giving, as it were, two thirds of their labour to their landlord for the rent of their habitation. The Queen and the Prince, not leaving Frogmore House until within a few minutes of two o'clock (the hour for her Majesty's luncheon), had not time, on their return to the Castle, to inspect the hives. Mr. Sholl, who was waiting alone, with considerable anxiety for the arrival of her Majesty and his Royal Highness, ran out to them when he saw them pass by the entrance of the new apiary, and thus addressed these illustrious personages, with his hat undoffed, of course, being a Quaker:—"Friends, won't you look at the hives? They are all fixed, Friends: pray, come and look at them." The Queen and the Prince, however, hastily passed on to luncheon at the Castle, laughing heartily; evidently very good-humouredly enjoying the temporary disappointment of their "Friend" in drab. It is expected that the new apiary will be placed under the superintendence of Mr. Walters, who has the entire care of her Majesty's rare and highly curious collection of fowls, &c., at the Royal Aviary.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, of 198, Strand aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1844.

THE ILLUSTRATED
LONDON NEWS.

ANDREW BEST ET LELOIR SC. A PARIS

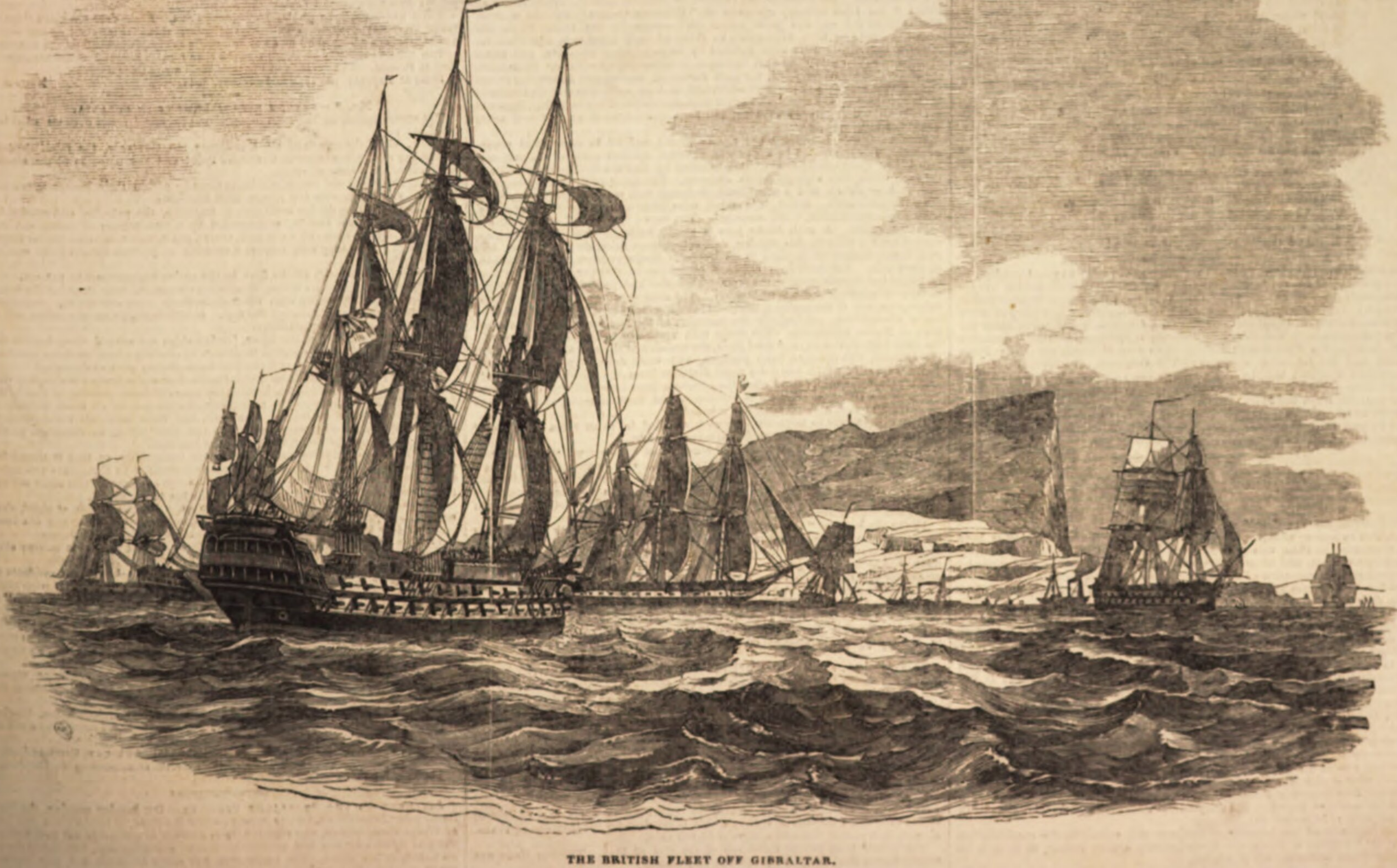
No. 118.—Vol. V.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1844. [Sixpence.

THE RIOTS IN AMERICA.

NOTWITHSTANDING the history of the past generation and the experience of the present one, with respect to America, do each furnish matters of unpleasant contemplation to England, there is yet a very general disposition on our part to think the best we can of the Western Republic. Pity it is the citizens of the "free and enlightened" state will not give us more cause to think better of them than we do; and less frequent occasion for thinking worse. Our older grievances are as much forgótten here as if they had never existed; and all that made the English Government of the day so little, and the name of Washington so great, is now surrounded with the dimness and mists of tradition. We have had Napoleon on our hands since then; and if Waterloo itself is more frequently recalled to our recollection by the existence of "the Duke," than by any sense of its consequences, it is no marvel that Bunker's Hill is remembered no more, or only as one of the "battles long ago," which are given over to the historian of the past, having no effect on the present or the future. These old quarrels are here quietly inurned, though they still stir and work on the other side of the Atlantic, in July orations, and other more questionable shapes—a thing more, perhaps, to be regretted than wondered at. To come down nearer to our own times, there are many matters about which we have no small reason to be dissatisfied with our Western offshoot. The "Pennsylvanian Bonds" business is not yet either forgotten or forgiven—for men and nations are alike in this, that they sooner pardon an open defeat than being made the victim of a swindle—and in this country, the transaction we allude to is considered nothing else. But we repeat, notwithstanding all these causes of discontent, old and new, there is a vast mass of public opinion in favour of America and her people: the whole English nation are not bondholders, and every body (though the assertion is scarcely a safe one) has not read the sarcasms of the Rev. Sydney Smith.

We wish, for the sake of both countries, that the good opinion that does exist may increase; but we have our fears on the subject, and they have been augmented by the last accounts from the "States."

In one of the principal cities of the Union, a riot which swelled into something not unlike a civil convulsion, has taken place, the origin and progress of which exhibit some sad defects in the working of the Republican Constitution. In the first place, in the very land, as it has been called, of religious freedom, there is evidently as much religious bigotry and intolerance abroad in society as there might be found in the statute-book of England, or, still worse, of Ireland; the difference being that in England, the old oppressive and intolerant laws have become dead and inoperative, from the freer spirit of the community, while in America it is the people who persecute with the most indiscriminating violence. The madness which the mob of London caught from their mad leader, Lord George Gordon, more than "sixty years since," is revived in all its fatal licentiousness by the inhabitants of the "City of Brotherly Love,"—the capital of the state founded by the sect who, above most others, learned the lesson—which they so fully practise—of Toleration, in the school of Persecution. There is nothing the Americans so strongly insist on as the fact that they are a "progressing" people, and they look with very thinly-disguised contempt on the states of the "Old World," for their want of the "movement" principle. It is but questionable progress, we think, that carries the present back into the worst barbarities of the past. How fast are they proving that their Constitution is a deception! It declares all men equal and free, and upholds a system of oppressive and degrading slavery, with such determination, that the friends of liberty can hardly hope for its cessation. It announces religious freedom to all—but



THE BRITISH FLEET OFF GIBRALTAR.

burns the churches and chapels of those who hold a different faith!

The promise of the Constitution and its performance are truly of no kin together. In fact, taking the discrepancies between the theory and practice of the Constitution, the weakness of the Executive Government, the vicious principle of pushing party and election interests into the administration even of the criminal laws, the continual fever of excitement in which every one is kept by being always electing or preparing to elect,—are producing results most injurious to public and private morality. Many have hitherto looked on America as an example by which we should profit; but there is too much reason to fear that she will become only a beacon to warn us what to avoid. We may envy the physical well-being of her people, but it is more due to her vast territory, which, stretching to the south and west, will give space, and life, and action to the unborn generations of centuries to come. We can admire, too, the enterprise and energy of the race—though, to our cost, they have pushed their "smartness" beyond the verge of honesty; but we cannot extend that envy or that admiration to her political constitution, which seems to produce actual oppression without intending it. Of the cheapness of her Government, we do not doubt; the mere machinery of a State is not costly, and the Governments of Europe are more oppressed by their public debts than their public establishments. This is an evil that will never be felt by America, if she persist in denying her debts when payment is demanded. Whether it may not procure her expulsion from the money market of the world as a defaulter, is another question, one which the Americans themselves may yet find it difficult to answer.

Every public event of importance in the United States, so far as it exhibits the working of their political and social system, is sure to attract the attention of Europe: the late riots at Philadelphia will attract that notice, and the result of it will be an unfavourable impression both of the governing power and the body governed. It shows the existence of national hatreds and religious jealousies ready to shed blood without scruple; it shows that the Government is not strong enough to check that spirit; and, when driven by peril to property to interfere, acting without decision or promptitude. It is also evident that in the cities of America, as well as in the old and corrupt capitals of Europe, there are masses of savage and desperate men, made so by ignorance, vice, or want, or probably by the combined action of the three things so often found together, and who are ready to turn every accident to an opportunity of plundering. Even from this evil, the larger capabilities of America have not saved her.

THE BRITISH FLEET IN THE GIBRALTAR ROADS.

It is a goodly sight to see
The hundred-years-old greenwood tree
Vast, in its burly pride, among
Thousands of brothers, old and young,
Rearing, majestic as they stand,
A forest on the mighty land!

Too rooted in their strength to fall,
The Goddess Nature built them all.
When they are hewn by branch and stem
Man works *his* strength to build with them,
And every sturdy trunk that falls
Makes one brick in our wooden walls.

The axe, the saw, bring them no wreck,
They turn to rib, to mast, to deck!
They form our ships—which when they meet
Strong on the waters—lo! a fleet!
So the land-wood of grand old trees
Has grown a forest on the seas!

Behold it! Yonder looms a Rock
To stand the cannon's wildest shock,
To bid the loud war's thunder roar
Nor tremble on its iron shore—
Yet cannot its stone strength compete
With the proud firmness of that fleet!

There, on the waters, far away,
Gaze on it as it rides to-day.
Its firm peace-anchors grasp the deep,
And all its great war-thunders sleep.
Most royally it holds its place
With Ocean proud of its embrace!

Yet, 'neath that rock, by snow or sun,
It could do what it once hath done,
And wake, as it hath woke before,
And startle lands from shore to shore,
And build new trophies up to fame,
And crown again our British name.

A Nelson-inspiration thralls
The souls that fill those wooden walls,
And hands and hearts and hopes are there
That spurn defeat and scorn despair,
And in the fight would own no cry
Whose echo was not "Victory!"

'Neath every rock, near every land,
So fair may our Ship-prowess stand,
Where Commerce flies with golden wing,
A peaceful, bright majestic thing;
But, with a war-defiance hurl'd,
King of the Waters of the World!

English and Foreign Ships in the Mediterranean.—According to the latest accounts from Gibraltar, the following ships of war are in that bay:—Her Majesty's ships Caledonia, Albion, and Warspite; the Danish frigates Gefion and Thetis; the Norwegian frigates Freia and Josephine, and a sloop of war; the Norwegian frigate Josephine has the Prince Oscar on board. The force the French have there with the Prince de Joinville is as follows:—The Jemmappes (three decker), the Triton and Suffren (both two deckers), the Belle Poule (frigate), and the following steamers:—The Gassendi, Asmodée, Veloce, La Phare (steam frigates); and the Rubis and Pluton (steam sloops.) In addition to these there are two steamers and a brig of war in Tangier. The Dutch have at this port the Rhyn and Jasen frigates, and the Snelheid corvette. The Swedes the Freia and Josephine frigates, and a heavy Swedish corvette. The Spaniards have a 74-gun ship (name not known), the Christina frigate, the Manzanares (22 guns) brig, besides six or seven smaller vessels of war.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers are devoid of important facts.

The *fêtes* in honour of the "three glorious days" of the last Revolution have been celebrated in Paris this year with great *éclat*. Unfortunately, however, three lives were lost, and several persons severely injured, in the rush made by the crowd at the termination of the fireworks to see the illuminations.

The latest news from Morocco is contained in the following letter, dated Marseilles, July 29:—

The French steamer, La Ville de Paris, entered at this port at five o'clock A.M. Captain Double, orderly officer attached to Marshal Soult, came as passenger with despatches from General Bugeaud. From information which may be relied on, Marshal Bugeaud informs his Government that he had received despatches from the Emperor of Morocco, to the effect that he had ordered the Calipha, who had attacked the French troops, to be put into chains, and to be placed at the disposal of Marshal Bugeaud. The Marshal replied that he should refuse receiving the prisoner until he had received further instructions from his Government; and that in the mean time he should continue hostilities against the Emperor. Marshal Bugeaud, on the 22d current, had his head quarters at three leagues from Ouchda, and was continuing to burn the villages and destroy the crops on the Morocco territory. The same day (22d) the Marshal sent despatches of a most pressing nature to the Prince de Joinville. The French army is well provided with provisions, and in high spirits.

Captain Double quitted Oran on the evening of the 22d.

The Chamber of Deputies has adopted the Paris and Strasburg Railroad Bill by a majority of 73 against 31.

In consequence of the quantity of business still remaining for consideration before the Chamber of Peers, the Parliamentary session cannot, it is said, be officially closed before the 5th of August.

At the Theatre Français a new drama, in five acts, has been produced, under the title of "Diegarias," being the first production of a maiden muse. The author, M. Victor Sejour, seems to have drunk deeply at the same fountain as M. Victor Hugo and M. Alexandre Dumas. This piece, abounding in all the faults of inexperience, contains, nevertheless, some powerful scenes, and, on the whole, it was very well received, though not of a nature to command anything like lasting popularity.

SPAIN.

The Madrid letters of the latest date are destitute of interest. The Cadiz papers mention that the Prince de Joinville was still there on the 20th ult.; that an English squadron had arrived in the bay of Tangier, and that one vessel had entered the port. The Prince de Joinville had made a remonstrance on the subject to the commanding officer of the squadron, from whom he received every satisfactory explanation, and afterwards returned with his fleet to the bay of Cadiz.

The siege of Saragossa had been raised.

PORTUGAL.

The letters from Lisbon of the 24th ult. state that on the previous Sunday the Duke of Palmella broke a blood-vessel in his lungs, and still continued in a very dangerous state, though not given over by his medical attendants.

The French frigate Adour had arrived from Cadiz. She is one of the vessels belonging to the Prince de Joinville's squadron, which she left at Cadiz.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has addressed an official communication to his colleague of the Finance Department, stating that he will be able to effect a reduction of about 13 contos in this branch of the expenditure.

A most decided case of Asiatic cholera had taken place on board a Prussian vessel at Lisbon. The patient, however, was in a fair way of recovery.

GREECE.

Accounts from Athens state that some sensation had been created there, in consequence of a supposed attempt, on the part of a sergeant of gendarmerie, to assassinate King Otho. This singular accident occurred in the forenoon of the 7th ult., about ten o'clock. A man in the uniform of the gendarmerie rushed suddenly past the sentinel at the front of the palace towards the garden, with a large paper petition in his hand, which he began to wave, shouting at the same time "Long live Alexander the Great." The sentinel called to him to stop, and pursued him as he approached the private door of the palace, as all access to the interior by this side is prohibited. The second sentinel, seeing what was going on, placed himself before the door, and presented his bayonet, calling to the gendarme to stand. The unfortunate man then drew his sword, and getting past the soldier, rushed to the corridor, when the sentinel finding it impossible to stop him otherwise, transfixed him with his bayonet, and he fell severely wounded. By some it is doubted whether the man had any intention of attacking his Majesty, and they believe that he really intended to present a petition to the King. There is no doubt the man was deranged. His case is very singular. His name is Emanuel, and he is a native of Asia Minor. He is a man of about six feet high, of a prepossessing appearance, and served during the whole of the revolutionary war, though not yet more than 40 years of age.

TURKEY.

Advices from Constantinople of the 10th ult., allude to the great excitement produced there by the publication of a French pamphlet, in which the Turkish Minister of Finance and a celebrated banker and contractor are accused of a long-continued and enormous system of plunder upon the state purse. A report was in circulation at Constantinople that the Russians had been beaten in a severe battle with the Circassians, and had lost a large portion of their army. This report, however, requires confirmation, as several of the letters make no mention of it. A letter from Tabreez gives further accounts of an earthquake which took place there on the 12th of May. The shock was felt at Ispahan, Kashan, Fehzan, and the intermediate country. At Kashan many houses have been thrown down, and several people killed. The great Mosque Mussidi Shah, at Ispahan, has been injured. At Mecanna more than half the houses have been ruined, and many of the inhabitants have been killed, and others badly wounded. In some of the villages in the environs not a house has been left standing.

THE UNITED STATES.

More Rioting in Philadelphia.—The royal mail steamer Britannia has arrived with accounts from New York to the 15th ult., and Boston and Halifax to the 18th. The New York papers contain accounts of the renewal of the riots at Philadelphia between the native Americans and the Irish Catholics. The disturbances were of a very serious character, and it is difficult to give an accurate version from such a mass of details as the papers contain, but we believe the following comprises the main incidents of the origin and progress of the affray:—On the 5th ult. a report prevailed that a number of muskets had been conveyed by the Irish Catholics to the Church of St. Philip de Neri, in Queen-street, Southwark, Philadelphia. The report caused much excitement; the street was soon crowded with citizens, the sheriff and two aldermen were sent for, the building was entered, and ten or a dozen muskets were found. A committee of the citizens was subsequently appointed, and, after much consultation, the church was again entered, to search for more arms. It is solemnly averred, in a document signed by the committee and an alderman, that they were met at the church door by two Irishmen, with loaded muskets and fixed bayonets. These were immediately disarmed. The party entered a room, and found 27 muskets. The priest was found officiating at the altar: he was seized, and asked if he had any arms or ammunition. He replied in the negative. They subsequently found a quantity of arms, bullets, cartridges, gunpowder, and percussion caps. The excitement increased greatly after this. Crowds poured in from all the surrounding districts, and matters appeared to be so threatening, that troops filled the streets, and threatenings were heard in every quarter against the Irish party, respecting whose intentions the most absurd rumours prevailed. On the next day the excitement increased, and a mob assembled before the church in the evening, with appearances so dangerous as to draw to the spot a military force, with two field-pieces, under General Cadwallader. The general threatened to fire unless the crowd dispersed, and promptly arrested and confined in the church Mr. Naylor, an ex-member of Congress, who attempted to interfere. It does not appear, however, that the crowd did disperse, or that the threat was then put into execution. On the contrary, tumultuous proceedings continued during the night. Two pieces of cannon were brought to bear on the church by the mob, and on Sunday morning the doors were battered in, and Naylor released. He besought his rescuers to disperse quietly. They said they would if the Irish military company of "Hibernia Greens" left the church. The soldiers did so, and were pelted with stones by the mob. Some fell wounded; the rest fired, killing two or three of their assailants, and then attempted to escape. They were pursued by overwhelming numbers, and many of them wounded with their own bayonets, or beaten unmercifully. Meanwhile the church, being undefended, the mob rushed in, tearing and destroying everything within reach; and the riot continued to rage until General Cadwallader again appeared on the scene, and again took possession of the church. This was at eight o'clock on Sunday evening, and for a short time it seemed as if order was about to be restored.

Soon afterwards, however, a new riot broke out, and led to more fatal consequences. It commenced in a collision between another party of the military, called the "Cadwallader Greys," commanded by Captain Hill, and a portion of the mob which they were trying to disperse. The order to fire was given, it is said, without notice, and a murderous discharge took place up and down two of the principal streets. Seven, it is stated, were killed instantly, and a great many, including some females, badly wounded. The crowd fled in all directions, but collected again. A mob broke into a public building containing muskets, carried away a considerable number, and commenced firing on the soldiers, who soon found themselves exposed to an irregular discharge from covered positions on every side. The mob soon obtained possession of three cannon, taken from on board two vessels lying in the river. They also had procured a considerable number of muskets and other fire-arms. The cannon were loaded with various substances, one of them with a thirty-feet chain, which killed or wounded a number of the military, particularly the members of the National Artillery, a company of Native Americans. The firing with musketry was kept up briskly, and the mob took shelter in, and fired from, the houses and alleys in the vicinity upon the military, who changed their position, and were drawn up in front of St. Philip's Church, which recedes a short distance from the street. The military had obtained the upper hand when the accounts came away, but tranquillity was by no means restored. Several of the rioters had been arrested, and examined on charges of riot, high treason, and murder.

It was impossible to ascertain the numbers killed in these riots. One paper estimates it at 13, and the wounded at upwards of 50.

The New York papers give dreadful accounts of the destruction of property and life by the overflowing of the western rivers. For a region of more than a thousand miles, along the Missouri and Mississippi, above St. Louis, the inhabitants have been deprived of their cattle and crops, and in many instances their houses and barns also; while the soil itself, for hundreds of thousands of acres, has been either seriously injured or totally destroyed.

Under the head of "Important from Nauvoo," the *New York Herald* gives the particulars of the murder of Joe Smith, the prophet of the Mormons, and also of his brother Hiram. They were murdered in cold blood by a gang of ruffians, who attacked the gaol in which the prophet and his brother had been placed for security, There was a tremendous excitement at the west in consequence of their deaths. A dreadful civil war was expected.

The steam-ship Great Western arrived out at New York on the 7th ult. The commercial news from New York is rather more favourable.

The Washington Hotel, a large and handsomely furnished building, situated in Broadway, was destroyed by fire on the 5th ult. Loss, forty thousand dollars.

There has been another boat accident on the Ohio, of which the *Cincinnati Gazette* gives the following particulars:—The steamer Palestine caught on fire just above the mouth of the Ohio on the 19th. When the alarm was given, the wildest confusion prevailed. A rush was made for the yawl which was suspended at the stern of the boat; fourteen passengers crowded into it—one of the ropes was cut to prevent others from getting aboard, and all in it were precipitated into the water. Two of them only escaped. The rest, in seeking to avoid death by fire, met it in the flood of waters around them.

MEXICO.

The accounts from Mexico to the 20th of June are important.

The Mexican Congress has refused to grant Santa Anna the additional 30,000 men and 4,000,000 of dollars which is required for the invasion of Texas. Mexico, it is stated, has now a force of 36,000 men.

The letters from Monte Video are of the 21st of May. The war there was raging fiercer than ever, and provisions very scarce.

IMPORTANT EVENTS AT TAHITI.

It is not many months since that the English public were startled with the announcement of the aggressions of Admiral Dupetit Thouars at the island of Tahiti. His conduct towards the defenceless Queen Pomare excited general indignation here, albeit some of the excited and unquiet spirits of La Jeune France thought proper to do the French Admiral honour and present him with a sword. A correspondent of the *Times*, a British officer, a title which guarantees the authenticity of his statements and is a sure proof of his personal honour, gives a very interesting narrative of the events which have occurred at the island subsequently to the period when Admiral Dupetit Thouars forced the Queen to accept the so-called Protectorate of France. This correspondent commences by explaining some circumstances connected with the first occupation of Tahiti, which speak "trumpet-tongued" of the sort of persuasion used by the French to induce Queen Pomare to accept of French alliance. He says, in a letter dated Papeete, March 2:—

The paper presented to the Queen was worded in such a jesuitical manner as to deceive Europe into the belief that it was a voluntary act of the Queen; whereas the alternative was the French guns opening on her people, and laying her towns in ashes. The trivial pretext seized on with such avidity, of the Queen placing a crown set round with cocoanut leaves, and not inserting some device to please the French in her private flag, is too flimsy to blind any one not wilfully so. Some excuse was wanted to haul down her flag. This answered for want of a better: 400 marines were landed in presence of two of the Queen's chiefs; her flag was violently taken down, and the French colours then hoisted; they are still flying. The Queen, being apprised that it was the intention to seize her, and place her eldest son (a boy about seven years old) on a nominal throne, governed by a French regency, fled to her Majesty's ketch, the Basilisk. She was received by Lieutenant Hunt, who gave up his accommodation to her Majesty, her husband, and three children, with some other persons of rank. She has resided for several weeks on board this little vessel, not being permitted to land. Some time ago, hearing that her subjects had fled from their homes, had assembled in the mountains, and were in a great state of excitement, of her own accord she despatched a letter, which was seized by the French governor. It has been construed into treason against the Majesty of France. I append an authenticated copy, and mark it No. 1.

The narrative of the British officer proceeds as follows:—

Some of the chiefs were invited in and seized—one of them loaded with irons. They are all still confined on board the frigate Ambuscade. A proclamation was published ten days ago; it is also appended, and marked 2. These chiefs merely fled, dreading the punishment their friends had received.

On Sunday week soldiers came to a house where the Queen's female attendants resided; they threw their things and the Queen's furniture about, turned them out, and have turned the house into a prison. The poor people, having no shelter, have, since then, resided in the British chapel.

The French governor has strained every nerve to put this place into a fit state of defence; he boasts that if two months more be given him, he would defy any ship to enter. The small island in front of the harbour is having an earthen embankment of 12 feet raised on it! 15 32-pounders are to be mounted, also barracks built for the gunners. Commanding the entrance to the harbour barracks are built, and a battery being erected, to be armed with 14 8-pounders. Other works are being constructed behind the town on the rise of the hill. The French war steamer went with the proclamation to prevent the natives passing on the isthmus. Some of them returning to their homes, have been stopped; several have lost their money and other property. The governor has gone with 400 soldiers to erect a fort and hem the people in; an Englishman went with him as a pilot to take the frigate and steamer as far as water would permit. The acting governor has issued a proclamation, which I also enclose and mark 3, declaring this place in a state of siege. All English officers are obliged to be on board at eight o'clock P.M. Last night parties were found destroying all English boats hauled up on the beach: a few renegades who are a disgrace to their country have had their property spared. An owner of a vessel, who has just sold it to the French Government, not being able to procure any English house, is residing with his wife and his young children in a native one. He wrote mentioning that his wife is ill, daily expecting her confinement, and requesting he might be permitted to keep a light, but has been refused. He called on the acting governor—informed him of the dangerous state of his wife—the same apathetic reply was given, that no exception could be made in his favour.

A French officer, high in employ—no less a person than the Commissary-General—the day before yesterday publicly stated, in presence of some Englishmen, that if the natives rise, and are joined by any Englishmen, he would go, and with a pistol, be the first man to shoot Mr. Pritchard, the British consul.

The letter then states that the French commandant of police had arrested Mr. Pritchard, the British Consul; the details of this proceeding will be found in the next page.

The following are the official documents referred to in the narrative of this ominous and disgraceful transaction:—

No. 1.—POMARE'S LETTER TO THE CHIEFS.

Health to you all. I make known to you that our ship of war is about to leave: it has been sent for by the Admiral to return to Oahu. There is here a small ship of war to watch over us—another is coming. Do not listen to the men who will pain you by reporting that we shall not be assisted. Britain will not cast us off. Let our conduct be good, and wait until the despatches arrive.

This is my word to you—do not on any account cause evil to grow. By no means illtreat the Frenchmen. Have great patience. Take me for a pattern, and follow me, and let all of us pray very earnestly to God that he may deliver us from our trials as he formerly did Hezekiah.

Peace be with you all. Pomare.

No. 2.—FRENCH ESTABLISHMENT OF OCEANIA.

In the name of the King of the French. The Governor of the French Possessions to the people of Tahiti.

Taaniri, Kaheahu, Potowai, and Teraitane, refused to listen to my word of peace; in consequence I declare them rebels.

Their goods shall be put under sequestration. Eight days are given them to make their submission. The district affording them refuge shall be laid under a contribution, which shall be fixed according to the importance of the district.

The persons friendly to peace and the laws remain tranquil under the protection of France. The severity of the laws shall reach the guilty.

Done at Papeete, the 17th of February, 1844. Bruat.

No. 3.—FRENCH ESTABLISHMENT IN OCEANIA.

The commandant for the time being of the Society Islands declares what follows, viz.:—

Art. 1. Until the return of his Excellency the Governor, the establishments of the bay comprised between Cocoanut Point and the barracks of the Uraine are declared in a state of siege.

2. All European and native residents must be within their houses at evening gun-fire, and not receive any person after that hour.

3. After evening gun-fire until that of morning, the patroles, commanded by an officer, and police rounds, commanded by a commissary of police, can demand entrance or open by force and search any house that may appear suspicious, or in which they may suspect a meeting of persons besides those who inhabit the house.

4. At evening gun-fire all the fires in the native houses must be put out.

5. The boats of foreign ships, of whatsoever nation, must have left the beach at evening gun-fire, taking with them their whole crew and all the passengers who have come on shore during the day. It is forbidden that any officer, sailor, or passenger should sleep on shore.

6. From one gun-fire to the other, foreign ships are warned that, besides the shots to which they would expose their men in sending a boat on shore, the crew of the boat will be arrested, and the boat immediately sunk or destroyed.

7. If the patrol or rounds of gendarmerie find in the houses which they visit people who do not reside there, besides the arrest of those persons, of that of the proprietor, the confiscation or immediate destruction of all wine, alcohol, or other spirits, the houses may be destroyed, and their materials transported, at the convenience of the commandant for the time being, to construct guard-houses, magazines, or useful shelter for the garrison.

8. Whether the establishment preserve its tranquillity, or that it should become disturbed by any cause, it is expressly forbidden to Europeans and native Indians to leave their houses. Those who do not conform to this order will expose themselves not only to arrest, but to the fire of the patrol.

9. The agents of the native police, whose duty it is to watch at night, shall come each night to the barracks of the gendarmerie, which they will not leave for their duty without a light, and accompanied by a French gendarme.

10. The officers of the establishments whose duty or any other motive shall require their being out of their house after gun-fire, must have a light.

11. At evening gun-fire, all whale-boats and canoes belonging to residents or natives must be hauled up at least ten times the length of the boat from high-water-mark. Any boat or canoe found afloat after eight o'clock will be sunk or destroyed.

12. All whale-boats, boats, canoes manned by natives, or containing any who may come into the bay, or who may wish to leave it during the day, must come to the station-house, that they may be searched, to make sure that they do not contain alcohol, wines, munitions of war, arms, or anything suspicious.

13. Boats of French men-of-war who wish to come on shore, or remain there, after gun-fire, must be provided with a light as well as the officers of the fleet.

14. It is forbidden to strangers and natives to fire or explode boxes, whether by day or night, in the whole space in the state of siege. Transgressors will be arrested, their arms seized, and their houses searched.

(A True Copy.) D'Aubigny, Commandant.
Guillan, Captain of the corvette commanding the harbour.
Papeete, March 2, 1844.

Accident to the Starlight Steamer.—On Sunday evening, the Starlight, iron Chelsea boat, on her passage down the river, at nine o'clock, ran foul of Westminster bridge, and received such damage as prevented her from making the pier by at least ten feet, at which distance she grounded, fortunately for all on board, at low water. The passengers got safely on shore, and next day the vessel was got afloat, and was towed away to the Company's wharf for repairs.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

A telegraphic despatch has been received in Paris, which gives the following summary of the news brought by the Overland Mail:—

The Indian Mail arrived at Marseilles the 29th July, bringing news from Bombay to the 19th June, and from China to the 1st May.

The fact of Lord Ellenborough's recall was known at Bombay the 6th June, on which an express was immediately dispatched to Calcutta. His lordship would have known his recall, it was expected, by the 15th.

The assembly of the Beloochee chiefs passed off most orderly, but the result come to is not yet known.

The revolution in the Punjaub has as yet had no further consequences than the defeat and murder of Ittur Sing.

The district of Boorhampore has been taken possession of without resistance, and has, it appears, been restored to the Mahrattas.

The papers by the Overland Mail have since been delivered in London, and we subjoin the only details of interest regarding the death of Ittur Singh. On the evening of the 6th of May the troops encountered the enemy, who, however, averse to a battle so late in the day, retreated and took up a strong position in a village named Nourangabad, some distance from the right bank of the Beeah. On the morning of the 7th the troops of the state advanced, and the insurgents being drawn out in line a cannonade was commenced. The Gooroo Bheer Singh having been mortally wounded by a cannon ball, which crushed both his legs, and received besides a sabre cut across the shoulder, one of the generals of the army of Heera Sing asked leave to go and see him. This officer, named Golab Singh, was on his way met by Ittur Singh, by whom, after an altercation, he was shot; his followers immediately fell on Ittur Singh and put him to death, and his head having been struck off was forthwith sent to Lahore. Kashmeera Singh also fell in the conflict, having first offered to surrender, but afterwards resented an endeavour to make a prisoner of him, and the soldiers being deprived of their leaders fled. The news of the victory, and the head of Ittur Singh reached Lahore almost simultaneously between ten and eleven at night, and a salute was immediately ordered to be fired in commemoration of the great victory obtained at Nourungabad by some forty thousand men, with one hundred and twenty guns, over not seven thousand insurgents. At Lahore it was said that the loss on both sides was one thousand men killed. The wounded were not taken into account.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

The populace of Canton rose against the quarter where the factories are situated, but the tumult was promptly put down.

The following is given as the origin of the dispute at Canton:—It appears some Manilla seamen, belonging to a Swedish ship at anchor at Whampoa, had some quarrel with the Chinese, who began to pelt them with stones, upon which the Manilla men charged the mob, and it is said stabbed a Chinese. The mob, however, after having been dispersed in the first instance, soon returned, and threw stones at the seamen in the Company's Garden, and the latter had to take to their boat. As usual in such cases, the mob then assembled in front of the factories in formidable numbers, and some apprehensions were entertained that they might proceed to violence, but a detachment of police and soldiers was sent by the authorities from the city, and the mob was dispersed soon after dark without having done any damage.

Murder of the Hon. Erskine Murray and Party.—We are sorry to learn from the *Hong Kong Gazette*, of the 23d April, that Commander the Hon. Erskine Murray, who had proceeded with a couple of vessels to Borneo to form a settlement there, and to establish friendly relations, was betrayed and treacherously murdered, with several of his party, by the Sultan of Coti.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

The following official account has been received of an attempt upon the life of the King of Prussia. The document was issued at Berlin in the form of a circular letter to the Prussian Legations, from Baron Bulow, the Minister of Foreign Affairs:—

"The Lord has prevented a great calamity! At the moment that his Majesty, on his journey to Erdmansdorff, in Silesia, went into his carriage, in which her Majesty already was seated, for the purpose of driving to the railway terminus, a madman fired both barrels of a double-barrelled pistol at him. One of the balls missed altogether, and the other, without wounding, only left a slight trace on the breast of his Majesty. Her Majesty the Queen escaped the imminent danger by just at the moment accidentally leaning forward; and in this way the ball, which otherwise inevitably would have hit the Queen, passed behind her. Their Majesties, notwithstanding this dreadful event, proceeded, nevertheless, on their journey to Ersmansdorff, where, Heaven be thanked, they arrived in safety. The perpetrator has been arrested, and has undergone a preliminary examination.

"Berlin, July 26." (Signed) "Bulow.

The following is an extract from a publication of the Minister of Police on the subject:—

"The perpetrator was, with a great deal of exertion, saved from the rage of the populace, and committed to the watch-house. He has been identified as a man by the name of Tscheck, formerly Burgomaster of Storkon, and states, as the motive of his crime, that several petitions for another appointment had been without effect. He has been committed for trial.

"Department of Police, Berlin, July 26."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

The business transacted was principally of a routine character. The royal assent was given by commission to a number of bills, among which were the Sudbury Disfranchisement Bill, and the Actions for Gaming Discontinuance Bill. The Transfer of Property Bill and the Party Processions (Ireland) Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Duke of Buccleuch explained the provisions of the Metropolitan Buildings Bill, and moved the second reading.—Lord Campbell opposed the measure, on the ground that it made an improper interference with private property. On a division, however, the second reading was carried, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Monday.

The house met at noon, to discuss the Merchant Seamen's Bill, which went through committee. The Criminal Justice (Middlesex) Bill and the Controverted Elections Bill were read a third time and passed. Several other bills passed through a stage with rapidity.

Charitable Bequests and Donations (Ireland) Bill.—Sir J. Graham, in moving the second reading of this bill, stated that the object of it was to remove anomalies in the existing law; and assured the house that the measure was framed in the spirit of peace, and with due consideration to the circumstances of Ireland. The Roman Catholic Church in that country would not accept an endowment from the state, but it was desirable that individuals who were actuated by a spirit of piety should be enabled to contribute to the comfort and independence of that body of pastors who were the religious teachers of a large proportion of the population of Ireland. If the bill were accepted in the same spirit, it might, he believed, become the foundation, the corner-stone of that temple of peace which the right hon. baronet (Sir R. Peel) near him had expressed a confident hope might be raised at no distant time, when the Queen of this realm should visit her Irish dominions, and appear on her throne in the west, actuated, he was sure, by the kindest feelings towards all her subjects, and appealing to the hearts and affections of a generous, a gallant, and a still loyal people.—Mr. M. O'Ferrall and Mr. Bellew did not put the same construction on the bill, to which they objected, as the Catholics of Ireland considered it might operate to their prejudice. Mr. Bellew also said that the Government had not consulted the Roman Catholics respecting the bill.—Lord Arundel, on the other hand, returned thanks to the Government for the conciliatory spirit evinced in the measure.—Sir R. Peel defended the Government, professing, in the same tone as Sir J. Graham, their sincere desire to benefit the Roman Catholic population. Sir Robert read extracts from a work of Mr. Scully, showing the disadvantages under which Roman Catholic charities labour in the existing state of the law; and after explaining how these disadvantages are removed by the bill now in progress, appealed to the house whether it must not be disheartening to a Government thus earnestly exerting themselves for improvement, to be met with these ungracious comments upon their motives.—A controversy ensued, which was chiefly of a religious character, and a motion was made to get rid of the second reading, but eventually the bill was read a second time, by 71 to 5. The bill also went through committee. The house adjourned at half-past ten o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Tuesday.

Roman Catholic Penal Acts Repeal Bill.—The Lord Chancellor moved that the report on this bill be brought up, and entered into a lucid explanation of the grounds upon which it had been framed. Various penal acts against Catholics, passed in barbarous times, were still on the statute books, and it was thought just as well as expedient to repeal them—because from their very absurdity and severity it was impossible to enforce them. The Lord Chancellor enumerated twenty-four penal measures against Catholics, of which we select a few samples. For instance, an act of Edward VI. directed a certain form of prayer to be used in all churches, and forbade any person from attending any different form under pain of imprisonment. It was found impossible to compel Catholics to renounce the spiritual jurisdiction of the Pope in this realm, and yet persons who did acknowledge it were subject to the penalties of *premunire*, and even high treason. By an act of Elizabeth persons were compelled to attend their parish church at least once a week; and persons who became reconciled to the Church of Rome were also subject to the penalties of high treason. Another absurdity was, that every Catholic priest who said mass was liable to a penalty of two hundred marks, and every person who heard it to a penalty of one hundred marks, although it was notorious that mass was now said in all the Catholic chapels. The Lord Chancellor then proceeded to say that he now came to another of these penal acts, the 31st of Elizabeth, which required all persons to conform, and provided that all parties who did not attend their parish church should be called upon to conform; and that if they refused or neglected to do so, they should abjure the realm, or be held guilty of felony if they remained in this country; and further, if they abjured the realm and went abroad, and afterwards returned to this country, they should in like manner be held guilty of felony. That act of Parliament he also proposed to expunge. The next of these statutes with which he proposed to deal, or rather it was a part of the same, provided that any person professing the Roman Catholic religion must not be found at any place beyond three miles from his usual place of abode, under the severest penalties; and whatever might have been the grounds for passing that act originally, in this travelling age it would be considered a most barbarous law. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) Then there was a statute of William and Mary, which enacted that no Catholic should be permitted to come within ten miles of this metropolis. (A laugh.)—The Bishop of London opposed the bill, on the ground that it involved such important interests of the Church that the heads of the establishment ought to be consulted, and that such a measure ought not to be passed at this late period of the session.—Lord Brougham warmly advocated the bill, and ridiculed the idea of maintaining statutes which, from their rigour or absurdity, could not be enforced.—The Bishop of London did not divide the house, and the report on the bill was received.—Adjourned at half-past eight.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

There was another morning sitting to-day, which was devoted to the despatch of a variety of bills. The following were read a third time and passed:—The Protection of Purchasers, &c., (Ireland) Bill, the Customs (New South Wales) Bill, the Books and Engravings Bill, the Courts of Common Law Process Bill, the Courts of Common Law Process (Ireland) Bill, the Militia Pay Bill, and the Privy Council Bill.

The Earl of Lincoln obtained leave to bring in a bill to empower her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods to form a terrace and embankment, with convenient landing places for the public, on the Middlesex shore of the river Thames, between Westminster and Blackfriars bridges. The noble earl, however, explained that he did not mean to press the measure this session, his object being merely to give an opportunity of allowing the details of it to be considered.

The house was then for some time occupied with business of an unimportant character, and while it was in progress, Mr. Cripps noticed that there were not forty members present. The house was counted, and the fact being ascertained, an adjournment necessarily took place.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Wednesday.

The house did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

The house met at twelve in the day. The following bills were successively read a third time and passed:—The Grand Canal (Ireland) Bill, the Spirits (Ireland) Bill, the Piccadilly Improvement Bill, the Woods and Forests Accounts Bill, the Clerks to Attorneys Bill, and the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill.

Various other bills also underwent discussion.

The Outrage at Tahiti.—In answer to questions from Sir C. Napier, Sir R. Peel said the Government had received accounts from Tahiti, and presuming on the accuracy of these accounts, which he had no reason whatever to call in question, he did not hesitate to say that a gross outrage, accompanied with gross indignity, had been committed upon the British Consul at that island. (Loud cheers.) Her Majesty's Government received information of that on Monday last, and the first opportunity was taken of making those communications to the French Government which her Majesty's Government considered the circumstances of the case to call for. (Cheers.) That outrage was committed by a person in temporary authority at Papeete. We know that, in fact, it was not committed in consequence of any authority given for that purpose by the French Government; and he must presume, therefore—assuming that the statements we have received were correct—that the French Government would at once make that reparation which this country had a right to require.

Captain Warner's Experiment.—At the evening sitting, Lord Ingestre called attention to Captain Warner's discovery and the recent experiment at Brighton, which the noble lord said was either a gross imposition, or else demonstrative of the possession of some formidable destructive power, the exclusive possession of which would be of vast importance to this country. The latter was his belief, which ridicule would not restrain him from avowing. All great inventions—gunpowder, steam, and so forth—were matters for incredulity before their powers were developed. Lord Ingestre proceeded to give an explanation of the various negociations which had taken place with the present and preceding Governments. He said, the Board of Admiralty, like all boards, treated the matter with indifference, neglect, and contempt; Lord Melbourne was dilatory, Sir Robert Peel polite; the friends of Mr. Warner were referred from one department to another; and the commission to which the matter was entrusted required experiments which involved too much expense and disclosure, as well as leaving the question of remuneration without a sufficient guarantee. At first Mr. Warner had asked £400,000 as the value of his *two* inventions, but he had subsequently offered to refer it to arbitration, being satisfied that Sir Robert Peel would not act unjustly, on proof of the value and importance of his discoveries. By the liberality of private individuals he had been enabled to make experiments, ending in the decisive one off Brighton; and, however destructive the power thus evinced, its possession by this country would be a preventive of war. Brighton, for instance, could be easily reduced to ashes, but Mr. Warner, with a steamer, could set at defiance any approaching hostile fleet. Lord Ingestre concluded by moving for the production of the correspondence between Mr. Warner and the Government.—Sir R. Peel rose immediately to second the motion for the correspondence, and gave a full explanation of what had taken place between the Government and Captain Warner, who said he was in possession of two instruments of most destructive powers—one called the invisible shell, and the other the long range. Of the latter Captain Warner gave the following account:—"I can project 100 shells of most destructive power, and I can repeat the operation with rapidity. If I threw them into Gibraltar, in a few hours not a man would be left alive in the place. (Laughter.) This I can accomplish at almost any distance. By means of my long range I could bombard a fortress, and, with a single vessel, could cut out a fleet in defiance of the garrison. (Hear, hear.) I could have demolished Algiers, instead of merely damaging it, as was done by Lord Exmouth, with his splendid fleet. (Cheers, and laughter.) After that I could, with a comparatively small refit, undertake to destroy Toulon." ("Hear," and cheers.) Sir R. Peel stated that the Government did not wish to treat a person possessed of such a power with disrespect, and detailed the course which had been adopted. He (Sir R. Peel) had required experiments to be made before competent professional men, whose opinions would guide and guarantee the Government, before it was committed to any pledge. It was a rule, that parties professing to have made discoveries should make the experiments at their own expense; otherwise the Ordnance-office would break down under the weight of applications. That very day, for instance, had brought him four letters from individuals professing to be in possession of secrets as destructive as the "invisible shell." Yet this rule was relaxed in favour of Mr. Warner, who, however, closed the commission appointed by the Government, by his preliminary demand of four hundred thousand pounds. After some further explanations, Sir R. Peel defended the determination of the Government not to promise payment of any sum whatever, without a previous concession of the secret, and a thorough knowledge of its efficacy; and he cautioned the house against any departure from this rule.—In the course of the discussion which followed, Sir C. Napier spoke of the experiment in a sarcastic tone, said there was nothing new in it, that it was performed forty years ago, and that every chemist fancied he knew of some strong explosive power.—Mr. Wakley treated the experiment off Brighton as ridiculous and childish.—Sir George Cockburn said he had received a report from an artillery officer, who had watched the Brighton experiment, and was assured that the explosion was produced by some force like nitrate of silver, or others known to chemists, but which required contact and management, and therefore useless in active service against an enemy. The Government would reward the inventor of a useful and serviceable projectile.—Lord Ingestre again gave his opinion that the Brighton experiment was a *bonâ fide* one, and renewed the expression of his confidence in Mr. Warner's destructive powers. The motion for the production of the correspondence was then agreed to.

A debate ensued on a motion of Mr. M. Gibson, that the house should take into consideration the petition of Mr. Heathcote, a superintendent of factories, dismissed on the allegation of having written an anonymous letter to Mr. Ferrand.—Sir J. Graham explained the motives which had induced him to dismiss Mr. Heathcote.—On a division the motion of Mr. Gibson was negatived, and the house adjourned at a quarter to twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Thursday.

The Insolvent Debtors' Bill was read a third time and passed.

In answer to some questions from the Marquis of Clanricarde respecting the late aggression by the French at Tahiti, the Earl of Aberdeen made some remarks in a spirit similar to those of Sir R. Peel in the House of Commons. The noble earl expressed his belief that what had taken place was without the slightest encouragement or even knowledge on the part of the French Government. I believe (added Lord Aberdeen) this will be a godsend to the enemies of peace between the countries, and it will be turned by them to good account. (Hear, hear.) But, my lords, I have every reason to believe that, by the exercise of a spirit of justice and moderation, this unfortunate affair will not lead to serious consequences. (Hear, hear.) I have reason to believe that the French Government will take the same view of the matter that I do. I believe, also, that at this very moment Queen Pomare is restored to full power.

The Railways Bill went through committee.

The discussion on the Law Courts (Ireland) Bill was by consent adjourned, and their lordships rose at half-past seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

In the morning sitting much miscellaneous business was disposed of.

After a short discussion, the Savings Bank Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Marriages (Ireland) Bill was committed, and ordered to be read a third time on Saturday.

The South Sea Company's Bill, the Fisheries (Ireland) Bill, and the Bishop of London's Estate Bill were read a third time and passed.

Sir James Graham moved the order of the day for going into Committee on the Charitable Bequests (Ireland) Bill, and stated the nature of some amendments which he meant to propose.

The report of the Arts-Union Bill was brought up, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The remainder of the evening was occupied in discussing the several clauses, nineteen of which, with various amendments, were agreed to.—The house adjourned at a quarter past 11.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday.

The Metropolis Buildings Bill was read a third time and passed, and some formal business was gone through.

Some discussion then took place upon the subject of the recent execution of a British subject at Tunis by the Maltese authorities.—Lord Clarendon stated that her Majesty's Government had taken care that justice should be done in the case of this Maltese. The Bey delayed execution until he consulted the British Government, and the criminal was properly put to death.

On the question that the Railway Bill be read a third time, the Bishop of London moved an amendment to the 6th clause, on the ground that it legalised Sunday railway travelling. At the suggestion of the Duke of Wellington, however, the discussion was postponed till Monday.

Lord Wharncliffe having moved the third reading of the Unlawful Oaths (Ireland) Bill, a very long debate arose upon the Irish policy of the Government. The bill was then read a third time and passed, and the house adjourned soon after ten o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday.

The house assembled at twelve o'clock.

New Writ.—On the motion of Mr. J. Young, the Speaker was directed to issue his warrant for a new writ for the borough of Dudley, in the room of Thomas Hawkes, Esq., who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Insolvent Debtors' Bill.—On the order of the day being read for going into committee on the Insolvent Debtors Bill, the Solicitor-General entered into an explanation of the chief provisions of the measure. The bill was divided into three branches: the first related to the law of *cessio bonorum*; the second, and most important, proposed the abolition of imprisonment for debt in execution under £20; and the third introduced some important amendments into the machinery of the Court of Bankruptcy; and it was his (the Solicitor-General's) honest and conscientious conviction, that the measure would be attended by the most beneficial effects. The hon. and learned gentleman proceeded to read several passages from the evidence taken before a committee of the house on the subject, the tenor of which went to show that the abolition of imprisonment for debt would not have the effect of abolishing *bona fide* credit, but only that of making tradesmen more careful. After some discussion the house went into committee on the bill. The clauses were agreed to; after a protracted debate the Chairman reported progress, and the report was received, in order that the bill might be reprinted and recommitted on Monday, to enable the Government to introduce the compensation clauses.

In answer to a question from Mr. Dennistoun, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he had for some time been in communication with the India Board relative to a new arrangement for a communication with India. He believed that this new plan might be carried into effect on the 1st of Jan., 1845.

After a brief discussion, the Art Unions Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The house then resolved into committee on the Charitable Bequests (Ireland) Bill.—Sir J. Graham said he intended to propose several amendments, and, with that view, to recommit the bill. The right hon. baronet stated that these amendments had been framed with a view to meet the objections made to the bill on the other side.—Mr. Wyse said he believed these amendments would be satisfactory. The clauses proposed by Sir James Graham, were read a first time, and the bill was ordered to be recommitted.

The Debtors and Creditors Bill went through committee, and also the Transfer of Property Bill, and the Arms (Ireland) Bill.

The Private Partnerships Bill was read a second time.

Mr. Hume submitted several resolutions respecting Savings' Banks, and moved that they be taken into consideration next session.—The motion was negatived, the Chancellor of the Exchequer having objected to the principle of printing motions for next session.

The house adjourned at half-past seven o'clock till to-morrow (Saturday).

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Saturday.

The house met this day at noon. The business was unimportant.

The Marriages (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The house then went into committee on the Insolvent Debtors Bill. The compensation clauses were brought up, and the house resumed.—Report on Monday.

The Debtors and Creditors Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Arms (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

Lord Villiers appeared at the table of the house to take his seat as a member for Cirencester, but as the Clerk of the Crown had neglected to forward the certificate of return to the house, the noble lord was obliged to withdraw, and consequently cannot be sworn till Monday. The house adjourned at 20 minutes past 12 o'clock.

TAHITI.

Intelligence has just been received of a renewed act of French aggression at Tahiti, which Sir Robert Peel, in Parliament, has already characterised as "a gross outrage, accompanied by a gross indignity, committed upon this country in the person of its officer."

By H.M.S. Vindictive, which arrived at Portsmouth on Friday last, there have been received Valparaiso papers to the 1st of May, and correspondence of importance, from which we learn that Mr. Pritchard, our Consul at Otaheite (Tahiti), came home with part of his family in the Vindictive, having been exiled from that island by the French authorities in the most arbitrary and unjustifiable manner, without trial or inquiry of any kind, but merely upon the bare suspicion of having influenced Queen Pomare in her unconquerable hatred of the French. A portrait of her Tahitian Majesty, with the details of her deposition by the French, will be found in No. 95 of the Illustrated London News, and the perplexing position of the poor Queen is elsewhere narrated in our present paper.

The facts of Mr. Pritchard's arrest are stated in a letter addressed to the *Times*, by a British officer, dated "Papeete, March 6," from which it appears that the French commissary-general, on March 4, publicly stated in the presence of some Englishmen, that if the natives rose, and were joined by any Englishman, he would go, and with a pistol be the first man to shoot Mr. Pritchard! This gentleman was, for many years, a missionary at Tahiti; for ten years he has served his country as British Consul; he is beloved by Queen Pomare, respected and looked up to by the people, and universally well spoken of by the commanders of English vessels; all which has rendered him obnoxious to the French. On the morning of his arrest, a placard was stuck up, signed by the captain of a French corvette, ascribing to Mr. Pritchard the rebellion of the natives, and holding his life and property responsible if a drop of French blood were spilt!

The arrest took place as follows: Mr. Pritchard left his house to go on board her Majesty's steamer Cormorant, to see some of the officers; he had only a few yards to walk from his gate to the jetty. The commandant of police, who had been observed all day prowling about, ran out of the guard-house without his hat, seized Mr. Pritchard, and hurried him off, followed by some soldiers. Immediately on hearing it, the commander of the Basilisk, and the British officer above-named, went to the acting Governor, M. d'Aubigny, who refused to tell where Mr. Pritchard was confined. After some demur, he gave a paper to Lieut. Hunt, which he also read aloud: it stated that a French sentinel had been attacked on the night of the 2nd to 3rd of March; and that, in reprisal, he, M. d'Aubigny, had caused to be seized "one Pritchard, the only daily mover and instigator of the disturbance of the natives. His property shall be answerable for all damage occasioned to our establishments by the insurgents; and if French blood is spilt, every drop shall recoil on his head." This document was placarded in French, English, and Tahitian, on the different public places. "Thus," adds the correspondent, "has a British subject, and he our Consul, and the representative of the Majesty of England, been treated as a common convict, seized in open day, in the presence of his family, hurried like a vile malefactor along the streets, jeered at by the French soldiers, as he was dragged in front of the barracks."

Mr. Pritchard was then taken to a wretched block-house, or wooden hut, behind the French Governor's house, who, since the exile of the Queen, has occupied her habitation. Here he was kept a close prisoner, no one being allowed access to him; as is proved by the following document issued by the French commandant:—

RELATING TO THE PRISONER WHO HAS BEEN TAKEN.

The head of the department will treat him with kindness and politeness.

The soldiers will serve him in every necessary way, sweep his room, make his bed, and keep every thing clean—each thing necessary for a prisoner of distinction will be done.

The prisoner will have light from five A. M. till eight P. M., when at gun-fire the light will be put out. At eight o'clock in the morning a basket can be sent, containing meat, clothes, dressing things, books, &c.; at four P. M. a second basket may be sent when the first shall be returned. Neither strangers nor any of the family of the prisoner can communicate in person with him. The baskets will pass through the soldiers, under the inspection of the commander. All letters addressed to the prisoner must pass through the hands, and under the inspection, of the commandant in particular, who, on seeing them, and that they contain nothing wrong, will let them pass. If the hours fixed on to take things to the prisoner be convenient they will continue; if not, they can be changed, or anything more by applying to the particular commandant.

The sergeant on duty will not suffer any one to come near the Blakans—such persons will be ordered off.

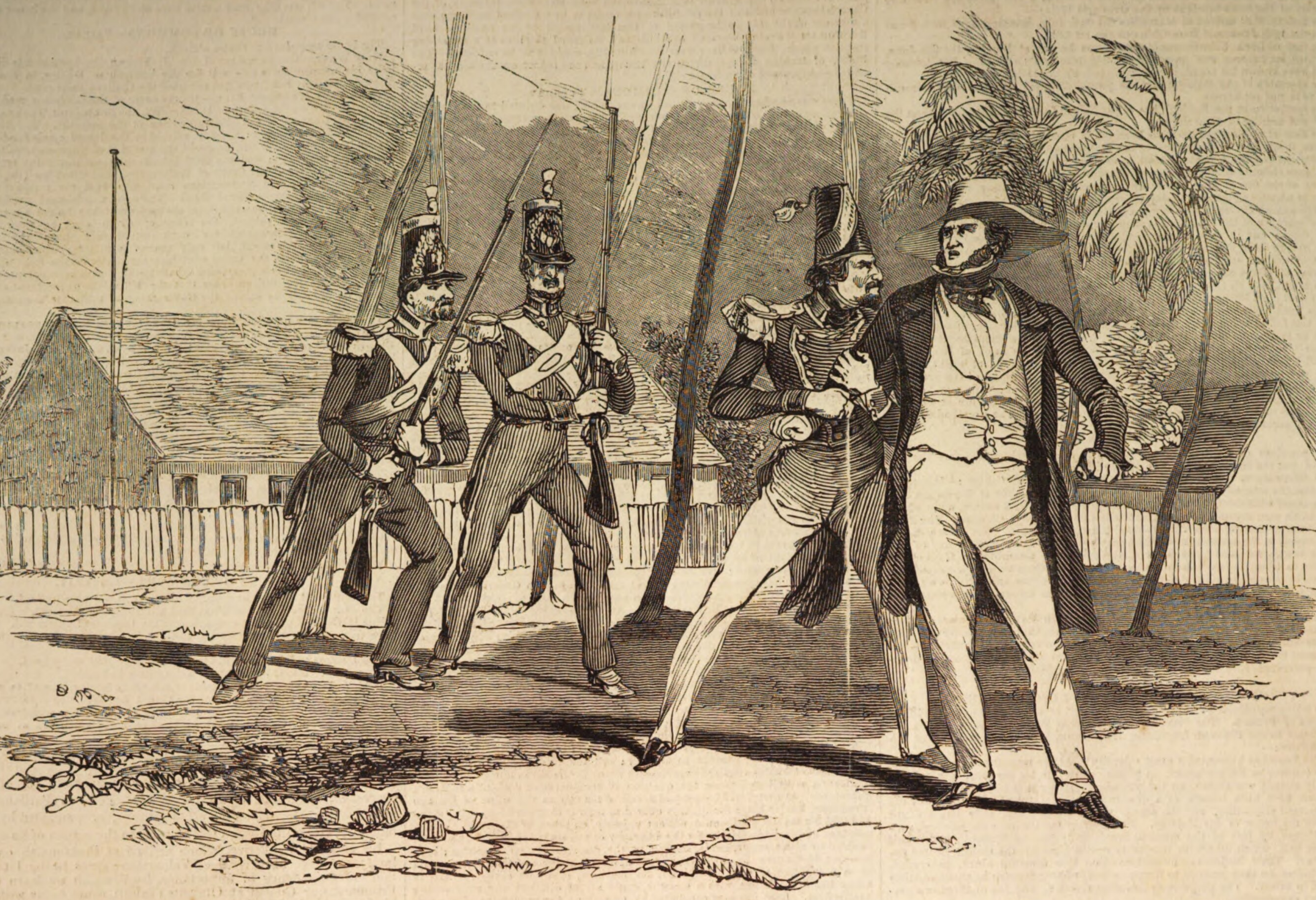
It is expressly ordered to the sergeant of the prison-house not to allow the person bringing the basket to mount up the stairs or to see the prisoner, neither to enter inside nor to speak through the bars.

The man named Lilleur will attend each day at eight and nine o'clock to explain to Mr. Pritchard any wishes he may have to give to the people at the prison-house.

Mr. Pritchard was, at length, released from prison, at the intervention of Commander Gordon, on the condition that he was not to be landed on either of the Society Islands. The Consul was compelled to leave his wife and part of his family at Tahiti, as he was not suffered to go to his house for an instant, to make arrangements on their account, or to take any of his papers. The Cormorant brought him from Tahiti to Valparaiso a day or two before the Vindictive left that port. Mr. Pritchard is now in London, and his case is undergoing the strictest investigation by our Government. He has brought with him two of his daughters, whom he received on board from another of the Society Islands, Eimeo. They were on a visit to a missionary there, and the Cormorant remained an hour, in order that they might join their father.

The poor Queen Pomare was still on board the Basilisk, under the protection

ARREST OF HER MAJESTY'S TAHITIAN CONSUL, MR. PRITCHARD, BY THE SOLDIERS OF THE FRENCH PROTECTORATE.

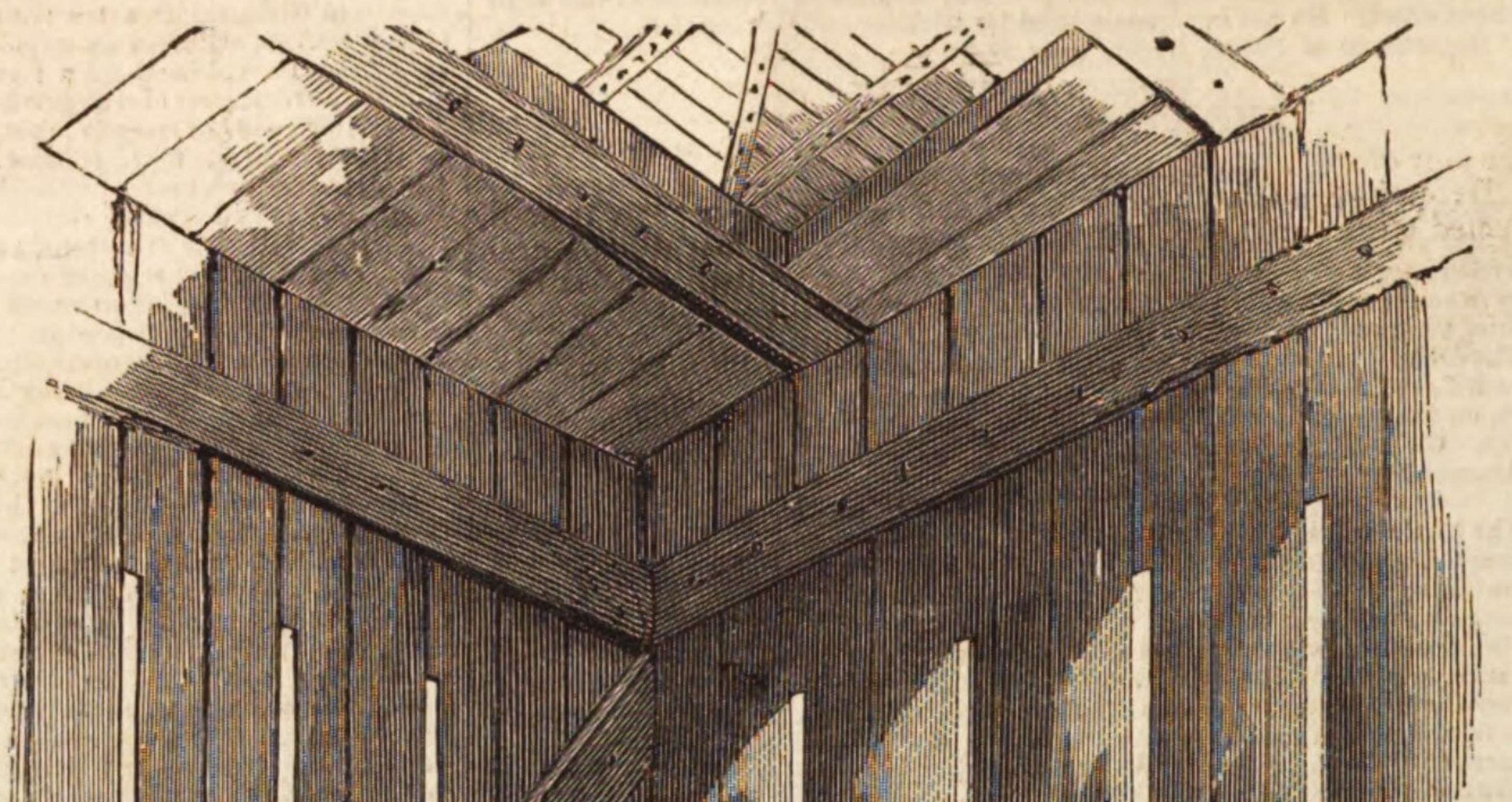


THE ARREST.

of the British flag, and wept bitterly on the Cormorant's departure, on seeing Mr. Pritchard, who has been her faithful friend for so many years. thus treated in her own dominions.—*Simmonde's Colonial Magazine for August.*

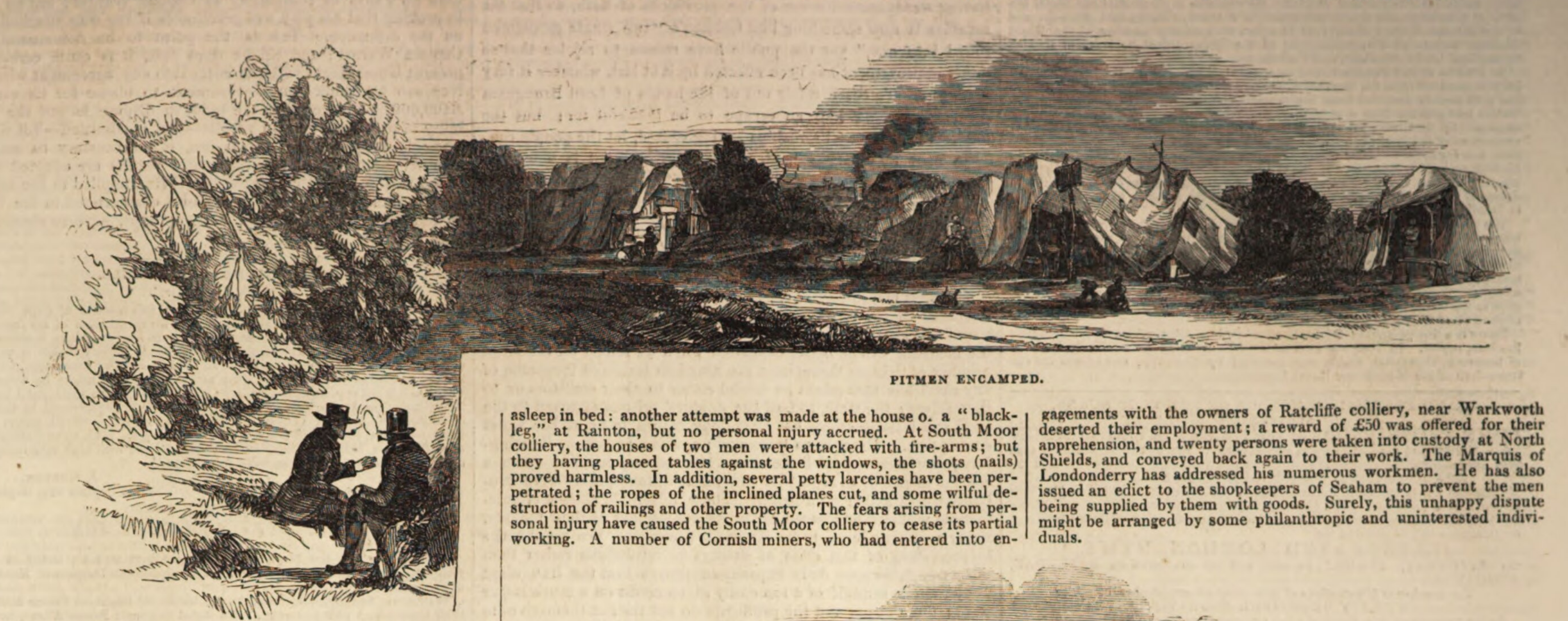
The three annexed Engravings are from sketches by Mr. Joliffe, just received, with the intelligence, from Tahiti. The first illustrates the circumstances of the Arrest; the second, the Interior of the Block-house, or Prison; and the third, the Dungeon itself. All may be relied on as faithful representations of the principal stages of this eventful affair.

THE FRENCH BLOCK HOUSE PRISON, IN WHICH MR PRITCHARD WAS CONFINED.



IMPRISONMENT OF MR PRITCHARD.

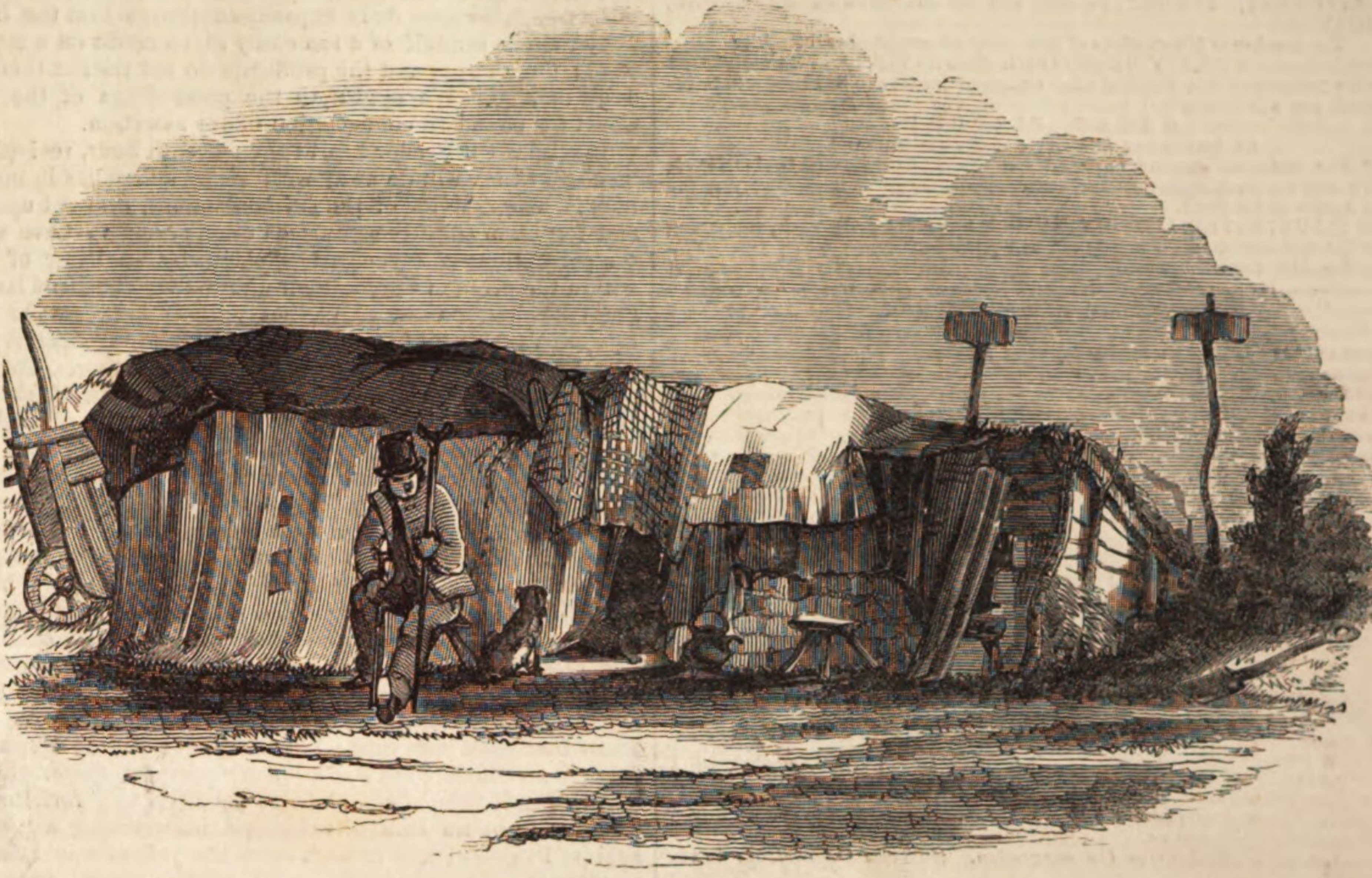
ENCAMPMENTS OF THE PITMEN IN NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.



PITMEN ENCAMPED.

The unfortunate dispute between the coal-owners and pitmen of the north of England still continues, with as little prospect of an amicable adjustment as ever. It is the longest strike (seventeen weeks), ever recorded of this important branch of our national industry; and its extent may be judged by the fact of 20,000 of the miners petitioning for the interference of the Legislature. As the difference appears to be a matter of wages, principally, we decline entering into details, especially from the very contradictory statements of either party, which have been laid before the public. The owners of the mines provide cottages for their workmen near to the pits in which they are to be employed; these are granted rent free, and as the men refuse to accept of the terms offered them by their masters, the latter have demanded possession of the houses inhabited by the former, and numerous forcible ejectments have been made; several defalcations from the men's union, the arrival of many Irishmen, and an importation of Welch miners, rendering such a step necessary that those willing to work might have the usual accommodations. The old hands, thus driven forth, have betaken themselves to the waste grounds, lanes, and highways, where they have erected temporary huts, those near to Cramlington and Seghill extending about two miles in length; but every here and there in the extensive coal-field of Northumberland and Durham, near to the mines, towns and villages are to be seen of those picturesque but wretched abodes of unfortunate creatures, many of whom possessing large families of seven or eight children are huddled in the small space they have been enabled to allot to themselves; further adding to their miseries by selling their household goods and necessary covering, which, from the glut of the market, bring but very small prices.

Heretofore, all had been peaceful and legal in the behaviour of the ousted men, until within the last few days, when fearful symptoms of mischief have exhibited themselves by the houses of obnoxious individuals having been fired into. At Waldridge, near Chester-le-street, some malicious person fired through the window of a Mr. Walker, a deputy, and severely wounded him and his wife, who were asleep in bed: another attempt was made at the house of a "black-leg," at Rainton, but no personal injury accrued. At South Moor colliery, the houses of two men were attacked with fire-arms; but they having placed tables against the windows, the shots (nails) proved harmless. In addition, several petty larcenies have been perpetrated; the ropes of the inclined planes cut, and some wilful destruction of railings and other property. The fears arising from personal injury have caused the South Moor colliery to cease its partial working. A number of Cornish miners, who had entered into engagements with the owners of Ratcliffe colliery, near Warkworth deserted their employment; a reward of £50 was offered for their apprehension, and twenty persons were taken into custody at North Shields, and conveyed back again to their work. The Marquis of Londonderry has addressed his numerous workmen. He has also issued an edict to the shopkeepers of Seaham to prevent the men being supplied by them with goods. Surely, this unhappy dispute might be arranged by some philanthropic and uninterested individuals.

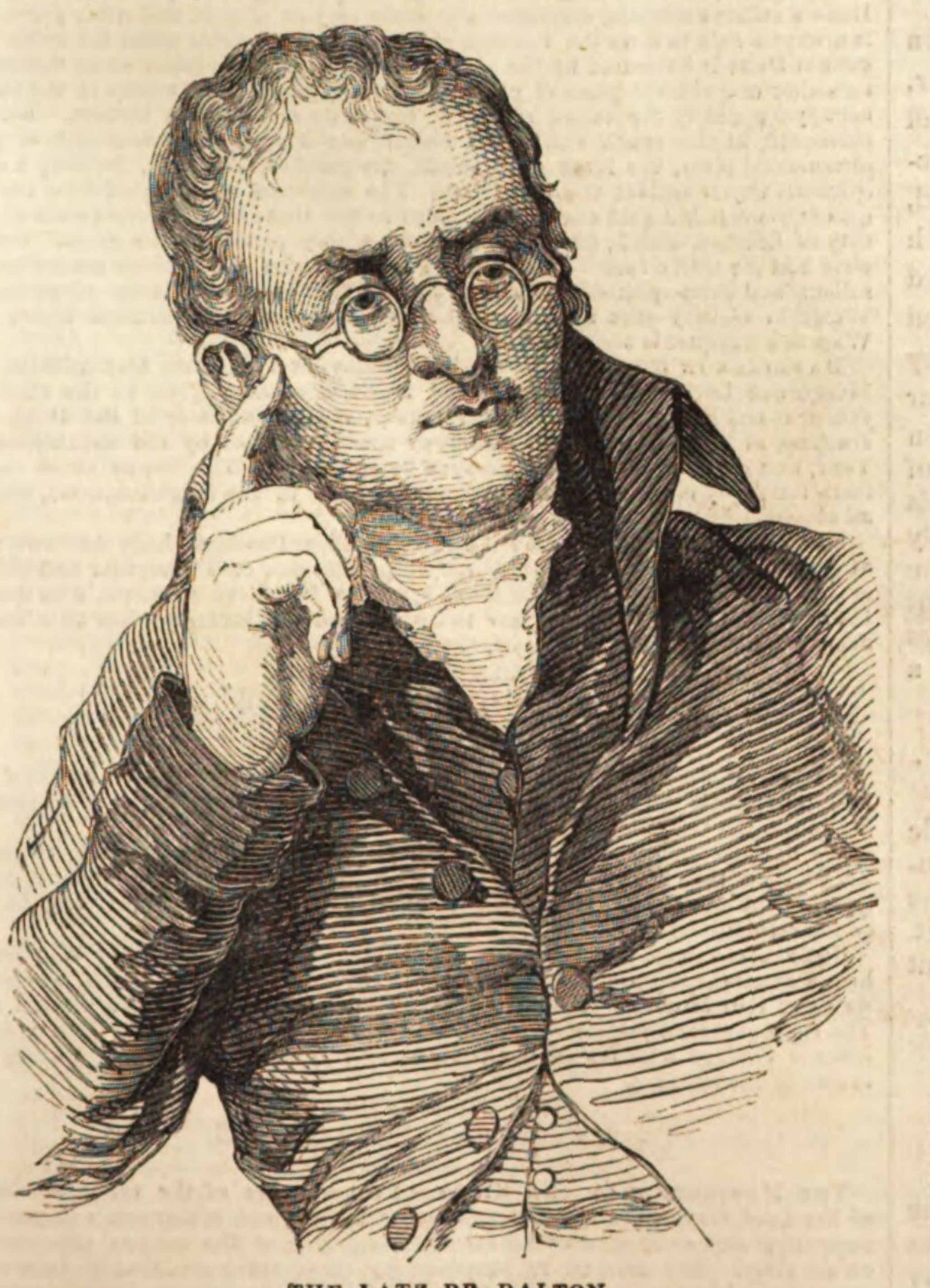


PITMEN ENCAMPED.

DEATH OF DR. DALTON.

Another sun of science hath just set—
But e'en beyond the precincts of the deep
Some tributary stars around him weep
And cast his lustre back upon us yet—
The blaze of genius never all departs
But leaves a twilight gentle—soft—behind,
Enough to interest most careless hearts
Or rouse to rapture the ecstatic mind!
Happy were he who could a moonlight crave
Of the departed luminary lost,
And steal from out the dull and dismal grave
E'en glimpses of his mind's eternal ghost!

We regret to record the demise of this great and good man, who closed his long and useful life, unexpectedly, but apparently without suffering, at Manchester, on Saturday morning last.



THE LATE DR. DALTON.

On the 18th of April, 1837, Dr. Dalton, then in his 71st year, had a severe attack of paralysis, and a second attack on the 21st of the same month. After an illness of some months, he partially recovered his strength; though his articulation was less distinct than before. On the 17th of May last, he had a third paralytic attack, from which he so far recovered, that on the 19th ult., he attended a meeting of the council of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, and received an engrossed copy, on vellum, of a resolution of that society, passed at its annual meeting, recording "their admiration of the zeal and perseverance with which he has deduced the mean pressure and temperature of the atmosphere, and the quantity of rain for each month, and for the whole year; with the prevailing direction and force of the wind at different seasons in this neighbourhood, from a series of more than 200,000 observations, from the end of the year 1793 to the beginning of 1844, being a period of half a century." In this resolution the members of the society earnestly prayed that the venerable philosopher might long be spared to honour their meetings with his presence: within eight days he had ceased to exist. On the occasion of the resolution being presented, the doctor received it sitting, and, being unable to articulate a reply, had prepared one, written with his own hand, which Mr. P. Clare read as follows:—

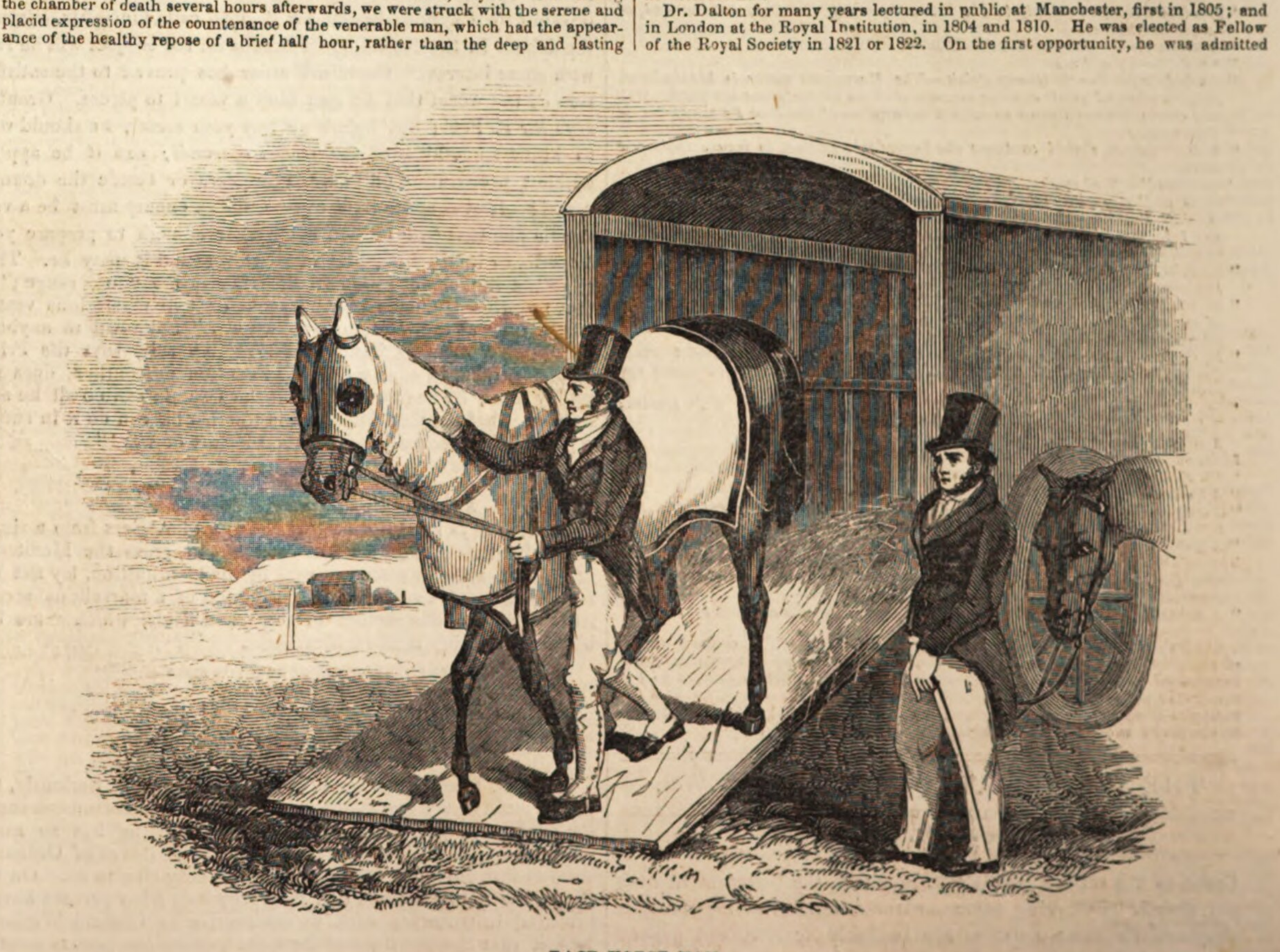
I feel gratified by this testimony of kind regard offered to me by my old associates of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester. At my age, and under my infirmities, I can only thank you for this manifestation of sentiments, which I heartily reciprocate.

This was the last appearance of the venerable philosopher in the society of which he had so long been the president, and whose proceedings had so long derived honour from his giving to them the sanction of his presence and his name.

On Friday he registered the temperature with his own hand, though he could scarcely hold his pen. Next morning he was found in bed in a state of insensibility, and he died before a surgeon could reach him. The writer of an excellent memoir of the philosopher, in the *Manchester Guardian*, says:—"On visiting the chamber of death several hours afterwards, we were struck with the serene and placid expression of the countenance of the venerable man, which had the appearance of the healthy repose of a brief half hour, rather than the deep and lasting slumber of the grave. His fine massive head, venerable with the silvery hairs of age, and with the still more characteristic expression of a benevolent spirit, with which, even in death, his brow was radiant, was a solemn, but a gladdening picture.'

John Dalton was in his 78th year, which he would have completed on the 5th of next month. He was born at Eaglesfield, near Cockermouth, in Cumberland, where he attended a school kept by a member of the Society of Friends, until his twelfth year. He then opened a school in his native village. He had an early tendency to mathematical pursuits, and contributed largely to the Gentleman's and Lady's Diaries, from 1784 to 1794. In 1788, he commenced his "Meteorological Observations," which he continued to the day preceding his death. He next accepted the situation of Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, in the New College, Mosley-street, Manchester, from which he withdrew in 1799, when he began to teach mathematics and natural philosophy privately. In 1794 he joined the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, and from thence became a constant and liberal contributor to their Memoirs. In 1803 or 1804, he made his greatest discovery, that of the Atomic Theory, or the application of mathematics to chemistry, described by Davy as the greatest step in modern science.

Dr. Dalton for many years lectured in public at Manchester, first in 1805; and in London at the Royal Institution, in 1804 and 1810. He was elected as Fellow of the Royal Society in 1821 or 1822. On the first opportunity, he was admitted



RACE-HORSE VAN.

This Engraving may be regarded as introductory to the brilliant scenes of the Goodwood meeting, which occupy two of our succeeding pages. The conveyance of the racers fresh to the course in the van for the purpose is not the least important preparation for a race by the functionaries of the stable. By this means the sleek and high-bred steeds are kept in good condition for the eventful crisis.

a corresponding member of the Institute of France; and a few years afterwards he was enrolled one of the Foreign Fellows, of whom the number is very limited. He was President of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, which office he attained in 1817. He was also a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, the Royal Academies of Science of Berlin and Munich, and of the Natural History Society of Moscow, an honorary member of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, and of the Philosophical Societies of Bristol, Cambridge, Leeds, Sheffield, and Yorkshire.

In 1822 he visited France, where he was duly honoured by the Institute. In 1826 he received from the Royal Society, for his scientific discoveries, the first of the gold medals awarded from the munificence of George IV. In 1833 Dr. Dalton had granted him a pension of £150, subsequently increased to £300 per annum. He first attended the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, when held at Cambridge; and through his presence at the next meeting at Oxford, the University presented him with the degree of D C.L. In 1834, upon a similar occasion, he visited Edinburgh, when the Town Council presented to him the freedom of the city, and the University of Edinburgh the degree of LL.D. In 1835 he once more attended the meeting of the Association in Dublin.

His perseverance was untiring. He paid an annual visit to his native mountains of Cumberland and Westmoreland, and there pursued his investigations of the constitution of the atmosphere. When at home, no sooner was the fast of the morning broken, than Dr. Dalton repaired to his laboratory, where he remained teaching his pupils, and at the same time pursuing his manipulations, till nine at night. These long hours of mental toil were for years persisted in during six days in the week, with the exception of the Thursday afternoon, which Dr. Dalton allowed himself as a period of relaxation.

There is a fine portrait of Dr. Dalton, painted by Allen, whence our engraving has been copied. In 1833 the sum of £2000 was raised for a full-length statue of the great philosopher, which was executed by Chantrey, and adorns the entrance-hall of the Manchester Royal Institution.

GRAND FESTIVAL IN HONOUR OF THE POET BURNS,
AUGUST, 1844.

THE PROPRIETORS of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS feel great pleasure in announcing to the Public of Scotland that they have secured the services of several eminent Artists and Authors to attend the
GREAT FESTIVAL IN HONOUR OF ROBERT BURNS.
No expense will be spared in the execution of the Engravings, which will be both splendid and numerous. The Literary Department is intrusted to one of the most popular Writers in Scotland, and it is arranged that these Illustrations and contributions will be given in the
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
On SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, and will be concluded on SATURDAY, AUGUST 17.
The number of Illustrations of this event are expected to comprise
TWENTY BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS.
In the progress of this Festival other objects of interest in Scotland will be introduced, and will form a
GREAT PICTURE
OF THE MOST ROMANTIC PART OF BRITAIN.

. The immense demand expected for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will render it necessary that orders should be given immediately to the News Agents in Scotland.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is published every week, containing about Thirty Engravings. Price 6d., free by post.
Office, 198, Strand, London.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, August 4.—Ninth Sunday after Trinity.
Monday, 5.—Sun sets 7h. 40m.
Tuesday, 6.—Transfiguration.
Wednesday, 7.—Name of Jesus.
Thursday, 8.—Shelley died, 1822.
Friday, 9.—Dryden born, 1631.
Saturday, 10.—St. Lawrence.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending August 10.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
6 10	6 30	6 50	7 12	7 35	8 3	8 36	9 18	9 56	10 35	11 16	11 50

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Manchester Correspondent is informed that what is called the Speaker's Gallery of the House of Commons consists of the front part of the Strangers' Gallery—that is to say, the lower seats partitioned off are devoted to persons who have orders from the Speaker.

"Telemachus."—We have already stated that we do not intend to translate The Wandering Jew in our journal.

"H. G."—The copy of the sermon preached on the installation of Sir Charles Lemon has not reached us.

"Dublinensis" is thanked for the suggestion. How can the sketches be obtained?

"Beaks."—The paragraph relating to the fall of a portion of Beachy Head is too loose in its details.

"I. E. F."—The dress still worn occasionally in the Highlands of Scotland is not ancient, but an incongruous, fanciful costume. (See Mr. Planché's volume on British costume.) The notice to quit must be given as our correspondent infers.

"I. A.," Carlisle, is thanked. The illustrations suggested would be entertaining, though scarcely in place in a newspaper.

"Colanthe" should refer to a small volume, entitled The Language of Flowers.

"E. F. H.," Carlton Chambers.—Thanks; but the interest of the subject has been exhausted.

"XL."—The portrait (a drawing) was furnished by a friend of the deceased.

"A Constant Reader," Ayrshire, should write to the editor of Simmons's Colonial Magazine.

"I. H.," Llangollen.—We occasionally insert ground plans as well as elevations of buildings.

"Q. in a Corner," Kingston.—The large print of "London in 1842" can be had by order of any news-agent. We have not room for the paper on the age of horses. Write again to the Post-office.

"Pippo" should write to any bookseller in Shrewsbury.

"A Subscriber," Sydenham.—The charge will depend upon the length of the will.

"Pauline Pontop."—Apply to the broker by whom the stock was invested, or to his successors.

"A Subscriber," Cannon-street.—Thanks.

" * V."—We will see.*

"An Old Subscriber," Downpatrick.—The Harrogate water is highly beneficial in cases of gout, and the accommodations of the place are good. Will any correspondent favour us with a description of the New Pump Room, at Harrogate?

"S. O.," Luton, should continue the Saturday's edition, to insure the latest news.

"Clericus."—Next week.

"G. M'D.," Glasgow.—Under consideration.

"O. K.," Boston.—The price of Vol. I. of our journal is 21s.; of Vols. II. and III., 18s. each. The present number is 118; and the back numbers may be had by order of any news-agent.

"X. Y. Z.," "S. C."—We do not know the whereabout of the Ojibbeway Indians.

"R. W.," Liverpool, and "R. J.," Dudley, are thanked for their correction of our statement last week, that the Rothsay steamer was wrecked in 1839; whereas she was lost off Puffin Island, August 17, 1831.

"P. W.," Chelsea.—The Royal Union Dictionary, published by Didot, Amen Corner, is the latest French dictionary, and has already been much approved of.

"W. B.," New Ross; "D. W. M.," Edinburgh; "W. F. G.," Dublin; "H.," Liverpool, will each be entitled to the large print.

A Birmingham Button."—Whenever opportunity offers.

Lines on Morn, by "H. H.," are inadmissible.

"W. F. G.," Dublin.—Cricket shall not be forgotten.

"A Subscriber," Haverhill.—Yes.

"A Subscriber," Carnarvon.—The portrait in No. 116 represents Mr. Roberts, who lately held a concert at the Music Hall, Store-street.

"A Subscriber."—The new American bee-hive shall appear next week.

The illustrations of Hampton's new balloon, promised last week are unavoidably deferred, on account of the great number of engravings in the present number.

"A Subscriber," Cannon-street.—Will he favour us with a sketch?

Burns' Festival, on the Banks of the Doon.—The commencement of our promised engravings of this grand national festival is unavoidably deferred until next week: when we shall be enabled, not only to present to our readers the portrait and scenic illustrations of the genius of Burns, but also the most attractive scenes and incidents of this great and exciting *fête;* the series to be completed in our journal of August 17.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1844.

Close as the session is to its termination, the Government does not despair of carrying some measures, which, having been in abeyance for some months, are suddenly revived and pushed through their final stages with great rapidity. The Insolvent Debtors Bill, for instance, will soon become law, and though there has been some jealousy awakened by the measure between Lord Cottenham and Lord Brougham, as to the preference given to their respective bills on this subject, the committee of the Peers having amalgamated some of the provisions of both, so that the measure is now something like Colman's "two single gentlemen rolled into one," yet the public have reason to rejoice that so much improvement has been effected by it at last, whoever it may belong to. To come safely out of the hands of Lord Brougham seems something like an escape to be thankful for; but the quarrels of their legal lordships having ceased, let the people estimate what they have gained. First, imprisonment is abolished for any debt under £20. This is clear enough from the 40th clause of the bill:—

> After the passing of this act, no person shall be taken in execution upon any judgment obtained in any superior court, or county court, or court of requests, or other inferior court for any debt wherein the sum recovered shall not exceed £20, exclusive of the costs of such judgment.

The next clause carries the enactment into immediate effect, by releasing all persons at present in custody for debts under the specified amount. Here is a vast improvement, and the value of the measure will be better estimated when we reflect on the large number of debtors throughout the kingdom rendered incapable of any exertions that might be useful either to their creditors or to themselves; the state, too, of the debtors' prisons attached to the local and inferior courts has been long known to be of the worst description. Even in so large and populous a place as Birmingham, the Secretary of State found it necessary to send down a special inspector to report its condition. Many others were probably worse rather than better. These miserable abodes of misfortune will now be cleared of the greater number of their tenants, never again, we hope, to be similarly occupied. We ascribe the incarceration of this class of debtors to misfortune rather than misconduct, because daily experience proves that the fraudulent debtor avails himself of a too easily given credit on a much larger scale; the sharper and the profligate do not restrict themselves to debts of £20. We appeal to the proceedings of the Insolvent Court for abundant confirmation of our assertion.

The Lord Chancellor has, at the eleventh hour, revived another measure which will do away with many anomalies in our statute-book. The example of the *qui tam* actions, brought upon the old and forgotten statutes against gaming, seems to have sharpened the perceptions of other parties, placed by the letter of old laws within the gripe of the common informer. The penal laws against the Catholics, passed at various periods between the reigns of Edward VI. and William the Third, though long since repealed, in fact, by time and public opinion, are still existing. They fell into desuetude from the utter injustice and cruelty in which they were conceived and passed; and the vindictive hatred of their authors made them overshoot their mark. The natural sense of justice in the mass of mankind recoiled against their cruel absurdities. The penalties recapitulated by the Lord Chancellor, on Tuesday evening, appear barely credible to the present age; but there they stand on the statute-book, sad evidences of what some call the wisdom of our ancestors, but which may more fitly be termed their ignorance, their bigotry, and their love of oppression raging without check. These enactments have long been dead in fact—but, like frozen vipers, it would be possible to revive them, to the working of incalculable mischief. This possibility the Lord Chancellor wishes to destroy. Thousands on thousands do not even know that such laws exist; but now that notice is drawn to them, there is no course open but at once to repeal them. Stimulated by the profit to be derived from penalties and forfeitures, there would soon be no lack of informers undertaking a "holy war" against Papistry; and in such cases the judges would be obliged to carry the enactments into effect, unless released from the disagreeable duty by an "Actions' Suspension Bill." This danger is distinctly pointed out by Lord Campbell; but if any informers have speculated on the chances, they will be disappointed. The enactments in question, having been long dead, will speedily be buried and put out of sight, leaving those who read them as legal curiosities to wonder how they could ever have existed. It is curious that some of the worst of these laws were passed under Charles II., whose mother was a Catholic Princess—whose Catholic subjects were his most zealous defenders—and who, for a great part of his life, owed the bread he ate, and the roof that covered him, to the hospitality of a Catholic King and people. But we must do his memory the justice of saying, that the acts he authorized are far surpassed in oppressiveness and iniquity by those of William III.

After the sensation caused by the destruction of the John o'Gaunt by Captain, or—as Sir R. Peel calls him—Mr. Warner, the debate in the House of Commons on the subject will be read with some interest. Captain Warner has proved to the satisfaction of the world that he can blow a vessel to pieces. Granted, says Sir R. Peel; but before we buy your secret, we should wish to know something of the *modus operandi;* can it be applied without preparation on board, or under, or beside the doomed vessel? If it cannot, it is useless, for an enemy must be a very simple one that will let you come near enough to prepare your torpedo, or infernal machine of whatever kind it may be. Then as to the implement called in the reports the "long range;" of that no proof has been given, except on two mysterious vessels blown up "at the close of the last war," unknown to anybody but Captain Warner "and another." All this, says the Prime Minister, who, in such matters, is caution personified, does not satisfy him; he has no doubt that the Captain can do all he says he can; what remains unproved is whether he can do it in such a way as to be practically applied in the 'art of war,'"

to thunder-strike the walls
Of rock-built cities, bidding nations quake,
And monarchs tremble in their capitals.

He who says he could destroy the city of Algiers from a single vessel, and then, after a slight refreshment, cross the Mediterranean, and with the mere remnant of his ammunition, lay flat the fortifications of Toulon, is in possession of a marvellous secret. After this, the destruction of ships and fleets, which "are but boards," is a very minor achievement.

The oak leviathans, whose huge ribs make
Their clay creator the vain title take,
  Of lord of thee, and arbiter of war;
These are thy toys! and like the snowy flake,
  They melt into the yeast of waves, which mar,
  Alike the Armada's pride, and spoils of Trafalgar.

To Capt. Warner they can be but toys indeed. Seriously, the power must be a tremendous one, and yet the Government shows no anxiety to possess it. Sir R. Peel says he has so many offers of secrets of the same kind, that if the Board of Ordnance were to test them all, it would have nothing else to do. On the day of the debate he had had four proposals from persons having invented instruments each as destructive as Captain Warner's. In fact that compositions of the most tremendous powers exist, is known to every chemist; nor are proposals to use them in war by any means novelties. Fulton, the first man who applied steam to the propelling of vessels, invented a sub-marine ship-destroyer that was tried by the three Governments of England, France, and America, and came to nothing at last. He could blow up a ship as completely as Captain Warner; but he failed in proving that his plan was practicable if the ship attacked stood on the defensive. This is the point to be demonstrated by Captain Warner; and till he does this, it is quite certain the present Government will not enter into any agreement with him. Nor can we think the Government to blame for its caution: £400,000 is a large sum; the point in dispute is not the possibility of producing certain results—that is admitted—but when a thing is proposed for actual use, it is necessary to ascertain whether the means of effecting these results are adapted to the rough manipulation, and capable of being applied in the midst of the thousand difficulties that must be encountered in the face of an active and skilful enemy, with, perhaps, adverse elements to boot.

CAPTAIN NORTON'S SHELL.

(To the Editor.)

In your paper of Saturday last, after giving a full account of Capt. Warner's successful experiment off Brighton, you also make mention of my sub-marine Percussion Shell. This Shell I constructed about four years ago, in consequence of having read in the "Transactions of the Royal Society," that it would be desirable if a Shell could be contrived so as to explode by concussion, on reaching the bottom of the sea; as by that means the depth might be ascertained. This Shell is not applicable to Artillery; but the Concussion Shell that I invented, is applicable to Artillery of all sizes, and has been pronounced by the select committee of Artillery Officers at Woolwich, in their official report to the Master-General of the Ordnance, dated 15th October, 1842, to be "simple, safe, and efficacious, being well adapted for horizontal fire with high velocities, and to explode the instant of striking solid substances."

I am, &c.,
J. Norton,
late Captain 34th Regiment.
U. S. Institution, 29th July.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Saturday last her Majesty and Prince Albert took an airing in a pony phaeton, the Prince driving. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen.

Windsor, Sunday.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert took their accustomed airings to-day. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal suite and the household attended divine service this morning in the private chapel of the Castle. The Royal Family were taken out in an open carriage this afternoon.

Monday.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked in the pleasure grounds of the Castle this morning, and went out in a pony phaeton in the afternoon. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice, were taken a drive in an open carriage. His Grace the Duke of Wellington arrived at the Castle this evening, on a visit to her Majesty. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager attended divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, on Sunday. Her Majesty was attended by Countess Brownlow and Earl Howe.

Tuesday.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked as usual this forenoon in the pleasure grounds of the Castle. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Bouverie, Equerry in Waiting, afterwards went to inspect the Scots Fusilier Guards, on duty here. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice were taken airings in the gardens and slopes of the Castle. Her Majesty and the Prince rode out in the afternoon. Sir R. Peel arrived at the Castle this evening from town, on a visit to her Majesty.

Wednesday.—The Queen Dowager paid a visit to the Queen and Prince Albert to-day, at the Castle, from Bushy Park. A breakfast was afterwards served to the royal party, including the Duchess of Kent and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar. The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, took an airing in a pony carriage; and the royal children were also taken out for a drive.

Windsor, Thursday evening.—*(From our own Correspondent)*.—The Queen left the Castle, this morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock, and proceeded, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, through the Slopes, to Adelaide Lodge to breakfast. The infant Royal family were taken for their accustomed airing in the immediate vicinity of the Castle. Sir James Clark, after having had an audience of her Majesty this morning, left the Castle for town, and returned this afternoon. Dr. Locock and Dr. Ferguson have not left Windsor during the day. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by the Countess Josephine Wratislaw, and attended by Lady Charlotte Dundas, visited the Queen, at the Castle, this afternoon. Between six and seven o'clock her Majesty and the Prince Consort took an airing in a pony phaeton and pair in the Home-park; the Queen, in consequence of the threatening appearance of the weather, not venturing more than a few minutes drive from the Castle. Notwithstanding her Majesty still continues in good health, and to be in the enjoyment, we rejoice to state, of her usual excellent flow of spirits, it is the opinion of the Queen's medical attendants that the auspicious event, to which every one of her loyal and affectionate subjects is looking forward with intense interest and anxiety, will not be much longer delayed.

Friday.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked this morning in the pleasure grounds of the Castle. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback, attended by Major-General Wemyss, Equerry in Waiting. In the afternoon the Queen and Prince Albert took an airing in a pony phaeton and pair. The Royal Family were taken airings in the afternoon.

Present from the Earl of Orkney to Her Majesty.—Two very beautiful emews, bred by the Earl of Orkney, upon his estate at Taplow, near Maidenhead, have just been presented by his Lordship to the Queen. They have been placed in her Majesty's Aviary, in the Home Park, with the other rare and curious birds belonging to the Queen, at Windsor.

The Duke of Wellington's Entertainment to the Royal Family.—On Wednesday evening the Duke of Wellington gave a magnificent banquet at Apsley House, which was honoured by the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Duchess of Gloucester, and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz. The whole of the party had collected in the picture gallery by a quarter to eight, at which hour dinner was announced. The banquetting board, as usual at all the Duke's entertainments, displayed a princely service of gold and silver plate. It is always a rule to have the Portuguese plateau on the table when the noble and gallant Duke is honoured by the presence of royalty at his table, so on this occasion that magnificent piece of plate was arranged along the centre of the table, occupying nearly the entire extent of the table from top to bottom. On the sideboard, at the south end of the room, was a splendid assemblage of gold ornamental plate, the large gold shield, designed by Flaxman, forming a conspicuous object amidst the collection. The sideboard was lighted from the exquisitely-modelled gold candelabra, given to the Duke by the Corporation of the City of London, which, from that fact, are highly prized by his grace. Covers were laid for thirty-four. It was nearly ten when the dinner circle retired to the saloon, and there partook of tea and coffee. The concert took place in the Waterloo Gallery—the spacious and richly-embellished apartment where the Waterloo banquet is annually held.

Marriage in High Life.—On Wednesday, at Trentham, Staffordshire, the Marquis of Lorn, son of the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, led to the altar the youthful and lovely Lady Elizabeth Gower, eldest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of York, and many distinguished persons were present. The happy event called forth much joy and strong public demonstrations in the neighbourhood, among all classes.

Death of Dowager Lady Ashtown.—The Dowager Lady Ashtown died at Dublin, a few days since. Her ladyship, who was only daughter and heiress of Dr. Robinson, married, 25th May, 1785, the late Lord Ashtown, who died in 1840. There was no issue by her marriage with his lordship, the title on his death devolving upon his nephew, the present lord.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

Morpeth, July 25.—The foundation of an intended new church has this day been laid in this town by Lord Morpeth. The church is dedicated in memory of St. James the Great.

We have to announce the death of the Rev. Dr. Lawrence Gardner, rector of St. Philip's, Birmingham, who expired on Friday week, at Sansaw, near Shrewsbury, at the age of 76. In addition to holding the above valuable living, he was canon residentiary of Lichfield.

Confirmation.—On Wednesday morning the Lord Bishop of Winchester held a general confirmation in the parish church of Odiham, Hants, when upwards of four hundred youthful candidates were admitted to the solemn rite. The right reverend prelate delivered a highly impressive charge. His lordship intends holding a series of confirmations in Guernsey and Jersey during the course of the autumn.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Navigation of the River.—In pursuance of the recommendation of the Lord Mayor, the Navigation Committee and the Watermen's Committee have suggested some regulations for the navigation of the various steam-boats on the river. The alterations proposed by these rules are, that in future no steam-boat is to carry beyond a certain number of passengers, according to its tonnage, and that proper persons are to be appointed to see that the regulation is not violated; and also that no boat is to be permitted to go beyond a certain rate of speed; and the places of embarkation are to be upon a secure and uniform footing. At a meeting of the Court of Common Council on Wednesday, the report of the Navigation Committee relative to steam-boat piers was agreed to, and referred back to the committee to be carried into execution.

A New Street to Islington.—The Commissioners of Sewers for the City have given directions for making a sewer, which is now in course of erection in Moor-lane, Cripplegate, preparatory to a new street being formed, which it is intended to lead to Islington, passing by the Eagle Tavern, across Shepherd-

and-Shepherdess-fields, which spacious area is at present marked out for the intended buildings. Several houses will have to be removed between Moor-lane and Chiswell-street for the thoroughfare which, when completed, will open a new line of road from Southwark Bridge and Cheapside to Islington. A new church will also be built on the line in Moor-lane, for which purpose the old workhouse of the parish of Cripplegate will be taken down.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The number of deaths within the metropolis during the week ending Saturday, the 27th ult., amounted to 1,066; the weekly average of the last five summers being 900, and of the last five years 946. The number of persons who died between the period of birth and the age of 15 amounted during the last week to 446; between 15 and 60, to 310; and from 60 upwards, to 188. The ages of two persons are not stated. Of the total number 514 were males, and 552 females.

FIRE IN THE BOROUGH.—At about half-past seven o'clock on Wednesday evening, a fire broke out on the extensive premises of Messrs. Brocksopp and How, of 233 and 234, High-street, Borough. The fire originated in the engine-room, to which place, by the opportune arrival of the engines, and a plentiful supply of water, the damage was confined.

GREENWICH PENSIONERS' DINNER.—On Thursday a meeting of the subscribers to the dinner intended to be given to the Greenwich pensioners, in commemoration of the erection of the Nelson Monument, and in memory of the immortal hero, Nelson, was held at Willis's Rooms, for the purpose of receiving from the committee a report of their proceedings, and the reasons why the dinner had not been held, as well as to give an account of the expenditure of the funds under their control. The meeting was presided over by Admiral Sir Edward Codrington. The report of the committee gave an account of their proceedings from the time they were first appointed to the present time. The amount originally subscribed was £407 7s. 5d., and the balance in hand was £347 6s., £61 1s. 3d. having been expended in printing, &c. It was agreed that medals should be presented to each of the Greenwich pensioners, commemorative of Lord Nelson's victories, and the residue of the funds should be divided among the wives, widows, and families of the seamen who participated in Nelson's victories. The value of the medals was stated to be very small. It was also stated that £51 6s. 6d. had been subscribed in coppers to see the Nelson Statue before it was erected. The meeting closed with thanks to the committee for their services.

COUNTRY NEWS.

CHARGE OF MURDER AGAINST PRIZE FIGHTERS.—Last week an inquest was held at Northampton, on the body of Frederick Fitzhugh, who lost his life in a pugilistic contest with a man named Cumberpatch. It was proved that Fitzhugh's father had said, he would bring his son home a corpse rather than he should give in. The fight was for 10s. a side, in order to decide, according to the slang phrase, which was the best man. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against the father, and all the seconders and backers of the men.

BRUTAL MURDER AT LIVERPOOL.—On Sunday last a murder was committed in Peter-street, Liverpool, by a tailor named Owen Leonard, upon his wife, under appalling circumstances. They kept a sort of lodging-house, occupying themselves the ground and upper floors, and letting off the second floor to some poor men who gained a precarious livelihood by working about the town. Leonard himself occasionally followed his employment of a journeyman tailor, but, from his dissipated and vicious habits, he appears to have been seldom successful in getting any work. It seems that for a long time past Leonard and his wife lived upon the worst possible terms, and that, particularly on Sunday evenings, they kept the neighbourhood in a constant state of turmoil, by fighting with each other, and smashing the chairs and tables of the house. Some of the inhabitants allege that both were in fault upon those occasions, for that they both drank. It was about half-past one o'clock on Sunday morning when the dreadful occurrence took place. The lodgers were singing and carousing in their apartment at the time, when suddenly Leonard rushed into their room, and accused one of them of paying too much attention to his wife. The man denied the charge; an altercation between the parties ensued, which for a time ended by Leonard striking his wife, and the man striking Leonard in return. Leonard subsequently fastened the street door, and in the presence of his son, a lad of thirteen years of age, deliberately took out his razor and began to sharpen the edge, muttering some threats at the same time as to what he intended to do to his wife. In a short time Mrs. Leonard came down stairs, and almost immediately upon her entering the apartment he struck her a blow on the head with his clenched fist, which felled her to the ground. He then caught hold of her by the hair, and with the razor partially cut her throat, first on one side, and then on the other. After he had mangled her in this brutal manner, he suddenly raised the razor and cut off a part of her nose. She being a powerful, muscular woman, made a desperate effort to release herself from his grasp, and in the struggle he gave her another deep cut with the razor upon the left leg, and also two other gashes upon her arms. The female screamed terrifically; so also did the lad, who was present during the transaction; and in a short time the house was surrounded by the people of the neighbourhood. The door was speedily opened, but before an entrance could be effected, the crowd was horrified at seeing the unfortunate woman, from whose neck, legs, and arms blood was flowing profusely, either kicked or pushed by her brutal husband down the steps and into the street. Here she lay upon the pavement for a short time in the greatest agony, but at length was removed to the Infirmary, where death speedily terminated her sufferings. Leonard was taken into custody upon the instant. The officer found him in the act of washing the blood from his hands, and he discovered the razor under the table. The wretched man was immediately conveyed to Bridewell, but he betrayed but few symptoms of concern at the awful situation in which he has placed himself. He is sixty years of age, of rather diminutive stature, and an Irishman by birth. His wife, also a native of the sister country, was about the same age, and extremely corpulent. It is said that Leonard has before made several attempts to cut her throat. He had frequently been jealous of his wife. An inquest was held on Monday on the body of the poor woman. After the witnesses had deposed to the facts, the coroner asked the prisoner, with the usual caution, whether he had anything to say? The prisoner said, "I will say nothing at the present." The coroner then briefly referred to the law of the case. The jury, without retiring from the box, in a few moments returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against Owen Leonard; and the prisoner was committed on the coroner's warrant to take his trial at the assizes.

SUICIDE OF A CLERGYMAN AT GRAVESEND.—A day or two ago the Rev. G. Harris, minister of one of the churches in the City, committed suicide at apartments he had taken for himself and family, at St. George's-terrace, Gravesend. The unfortunate gentleman, who was about forty-eight years of age, left town last Saturday week with his lady and two daughters, in hopes that a change of air would benefit his health, he having for the last three months been in a very desponding state of mind. It appears that at a late hour on Friday night he retired to his bedchamber, Mrs. Harris retiring to rest first. A few seconds only had elapsed before she heard a heavy fall in the room. She immediately rose, and perceiving Mr. Harris lying on the floor, got out of bed, and made the awful discovery that he had laid violent hands on himself. The police were called in, when he was found to have inflicted a mortal gash in his throat with a razor. An inquest was held by Mr. Carttar, on the body, and a verdict of "Temporary insanity" returned.

THE CASE OF POISONING AT KINGSTON.—An inquest, which had been adjourned, was held last week at the Railway Tavern, Kingston New Town, before W. Carter, Esq., on the body of Mrs. Susan Turner, aged 20, who had died very suddenly some days before, in consequence, as was alleged, of having taken a draught made up by a chemist there, which draught turned out to be tincture of digitalis, and the husband of the deceased swore that the chemist was drunk when he prepared the medicine. A partial *post mortem* examination had taken place, but there were no signs of poison. After a great deal of discussion, the jury returned a verdict—"That the deceased died on the 14th day of July, but from what cause we, the jury, have no positive evidence proved to us." This verdict leaves the matter open, and a further investigation is probable.

INCENDIARY FIRE NEAR GRAVESEND.—On Tuesday morning a fire was discovered in a meadow belonging to Thomas Collier, Esq., near Old Milton church, where a large stack of oats, containing thirty-two quarters, was in flames. The exertions of the police and others proved effectual, for the adjoining homestead escaped uninjured. The police, from information they received, apprehended a man of the name of Jonathan Rothwell. He was conveyed before Messrs. Oaks and Spencer, the magistrates, at the Town-hall, before whom he underwent an examination. Several witnesses were examined, who proved seeing the prisoner leave the field in which the stack was situated, and proceed up the Milton-road, towards Gravesend; and when taken into custody and brought to the station-house, Sergeant Penman noticed a quantity of oats and straw lodged on his hat and other parts of his attire. The prisoner was remanded.

SUPPOSED MURDER AT NOTTINGHAM.—Some excitement has been produced in the neighbourhood of Finkhill-street, Nottingham, a place inhabited by the lower orders, in consequence of a report that a woman named Burton had administered poison to her husband. At the inquest, evidence was given to the effect that the deceased's wife had repeatedly threatened her husband, and behaved in the most violent and cruel manner towards him, and several witnesses distinctly swore that she had declared she would give him an inch of cold steel, and that she would poison him out of her sight. It was also proved that, on Friday fortnight, in the afternoon, deceased's wife sent for a pennyworth of arsenic and soap, as she said to kill bugs with; but, although the soap was found, the arsenic could not be found; and it is believed she administered it to him, as he died in great agony, and much contorted. He was taken ill on the Monday, and expired on the Monday following; but no medical man was called in by his wife, and he was unable to move. The jury, after hearing all these particulars, wished to have a *post mortem* examination of the body, and the coroner accordingly adjourned the inquiry. There is no doubt the result will be "Wilful Murder," as the evidence of arsenic in the body has been clearly detected.

BANK ROBBERY AT BIRMINGHAM.—A young man named Stanley Warner, connected with the cashiers' department of the Birmingham Town and District Bank has absconded with £12,000 in notes. Warner however was soon afterwards apprehended at Chester, and a number of notes were found upon him. He was examined on Monday before the Manchester magistrates and was remanded.

STRIKE OF THE PITMEN.—The *Tyne Mercury* contains an account of another immense meeting of pitmen held on the Town Moor, Newcastle, on Tuesday, and which was one of the largest during the present strike, there being from 25,000 to 30,000 persons at one time on the ground. Everything was peaceable, but the men expressed a determination to continue the struggle. The cry was, "no surrender."

THE WRECK OF THE JOHN O'GAUNT.—On Wednesday a heavy sea removed the hull of the John O'Gaunt, the vessel destroyed off Brighton by Capt. Warner, and after a good washing by the waves, she separated into three pieces, and drifted on the tide towards the Chain Pier. The long boat, attached to the fore-part of the vessel, soon became detached, and drifted ashore eastward of the pier, without having sustained, apparently, the slightest damage. She was immediately seized by several fishermen, who claimed her as their own, but the representative of the lord of the manor stepped in, and put his veto on the boat, and also upon the fragments of the wreck which came ashore piecemeal in the course of the night. The greatest curiosity was evinced by the spectators, some hundreds of whom had assembled upon the beach, to see where the vessel was struck; but what with Captain Warner's destructive power, and the raking of the sea, the vessel literally tumbled to pieces, leaving no possible chance of tracing the exact spot where the vessel was struck.

THE HARVEST.—The harvest has commenced very generally in the south of England, and even the spring crops, such as oats and barley, have turned out better than was expected. Some winter-sown oats have proved very productive, and the crop has been already housed in some places in excellent condition. Where the harvest is not commenced, the late splendid weather has advanced the crops so rapidly, that the utmost exertions of the husbandman and the employment of all the hands he can command, will be required to gather it speedily in.

HIGHLAND SHOW AT GLASGOW.—The Scotch papers contain long accounts of the preparations for this meeting, which takes place next week. The entries far exceed those at any previous meeting, and include exhibitors from the most remote, as well as from the highest cultivated districts of Scotland. There are a number from England, and some from Ireland. Among the stock there will be choice specimens of short horns and Leicesters. The implements and machines will be very numerous, the entries, many of them by the most eminent makers in England and Scotland, being very considerable. These two departments, from their great extent and general interest, will be very attractive features in the show-yard. There is to be a trial of new and improved implements and machines. Among the competitors in the stock classes, landlords and tenants come forward, as heretofore, willing to meet each other. The Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Richmond, the Duke of Argyll, the Duke of Montrose, the Duke of Sutherland, the Marquis of Breadalbane, and other great names and extensive landed proprietors, are among the exhibitors.

COACH ACCIDENT.—Last week a serious accident occurred by the upsetting of the coach running in connection with the steamers to Edinburgh. It appears that the coach was returning to Stirling by the Carse road, with the passengers who left Granton Pier by the evening boat, and while at a sharp and precipitous turn of the road, that part termed the "fore coach" broke away, and the coach (which was quite full), after running for a short distance, upset. The consequence, we regret to state, was, that one gentleman, Mr. Jaffray, farmer, Skeoch, was killed on the spot; and several individuals more or less severely injured. Another coach was instantly despatched, by which the sufferers, to whom every kindness and attention were paid, were conveyed to Stirling.

IRELAND.

ARRIVAL OF LORD HEYTESBURY.—The new Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Heytesbury, arrived in Dublin on Friday last. When the Merlin steamer, which conveyed Lord Heytesbury, arrived at Kingston, the Right Hon. the Earl of Donoughmore and the Right Hon. Frederick Shaw, the two Privy Councillors appointed to receive his lordship, immediately proceeded on board. They were accompanied by the Solicitor-General, the Dean of Ossory, Colonel Bowles, and several of the aides-de-camp and officers of the household, and, having congratulated Lord Heytesbury on his safe arrival, signified to his lordship that the Lords Justices were ready to receive him at the Castle. His lordship then landed, attended by the above-mentioned personages; and, amid the continued cheering of the vast crowd which had assembled, proceeded to the railway station, where a special train was in waiting to convey him, and the *cortège* by which he was accompanied, to Dublin. His lordship appeared to be in the enjoyment of most excellent health, and acknowledged, in the most courteous and dignified manner, the cordial greetings with which he was saluted. Upon his arrival at Dublin Castle, Lord Heytesbury was conducted to the Presence Chamber, where their Excellencies the Lords Justices received his lordship, sitting covered under the canopy, as Chief Governors. After the usual ceremonies, his lordship was sworn into office, the oaths having been previously administered by the Archbishop of Dublin and Chief Justice Doherty. His Excellency then held an undress levee.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held in Dublin on Monday. The chairman was the Rev. Mr. Tierney, one of the accused, who was suffered by the Crown to escape subsequently to the motion for a new trial. The rent was about £1000. There was very little to distinguish the proceedings from those of former meetings. An address in answer to Lord Wicklow's recent letter to the Association was adopted; its object being to show the reasons which induced the Association to require the presence of Repeal members at its meetings.

SHOCKING CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.—The *Cork Examiner* contains the following:—"Painful is our duty to announce the death of Mrs. Delacour, the second victim to this fearful malady in one family, within the short space of five months. The sad death of the young and graceful girl, the first victim, excited general horror and consternation; but who can describe the feeling with which the announcement of the second death will be received by the public? It appears that the little dog which caused Miss Delacour's death, about five months since, *licked* Mrs. Delacour's face at that time; and she since had a horror of the fatal disease."

MURDER DURING THE HONEYMOON.—A woman, named Catherine Meany, has been committed to Kilkenny gaol on a charge of having poisoned her husband, to whom she had only been married three weeks. Suspicion attaches to one Thomas Lannan, that he assisted the woman in this unnatural murder, and he also is included in the accusation. The deceased made a dying declaration that the poison was given him by his wife, and that he suspected Lannan to be her accomplice.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

THE LATE ACCIDENT AT BLACKFRIARS-BRIDGE.—A large concourse of people was attracted to the burial ground of St. Faith, in St. Paul's Churchyard, on Sunday, to witness the interment of the three children of Mr. Bredcott, of Newgate-market, so unfortunately drowned by the accident at Blackfriars-bridge. The three coffins entered the ground in melancholy procession about half-past two, and were all consigned to the same grave. The father was sufficiently recovered to attend as chief mourner.

THE PARRICIDE IN KENT.—Richard Dadd, the supposed murderer of his father in Cobham Park, about a year ago, was examined before the magistrates at Rochester, on Monday last, Sir James Graham having claimed him from the French authorities. The prisoner was confined in a lunatic asylum at Clermont. He wore a lengthened beard, and hair over his upper lip. On his entering the office he with a firm step entered the dock. Mr. Hayward, the clerk, having prepared an information against the prisoner, exhibited by Thos. Cooper Bines, a constable of Chatham, charging the prisoner with the murder of Robert Dadd, the prisoner's father, in Cobham Park, the seat of the Earl of Darnley, on the evening of the 23d of August, 1843, Bines, the officer, prayed for a remand, to enable him to procure the several witnesses to establish the case of the murder against the prisoner. The information was read over to the prisoner, who, with an expression of wildness, said, "You say I am the murderer, you villain." He declined to offer any defence. The magistrates then remanded the prisoner for one week, and to be brought up again next Monday. On the prisoner leaving the office, he turned to the Court, and said, "It is true; and I have got the money."

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.—On Monday evening great excitement prevailed in the parishes of Wandsworth and Battersea, in consequence of a woman having attempted the murder of her two children, and her own destruction. On the evening in question, about five o'clock, a woman about twenty-six years of age, named Amelia Alfred, left her home at the water side, Wandsworth, with her two children, a girl and a boy, aged respectively six and four years, and proceeded on to Wandsworth-common, to a large and deep pond, called the "Black Sea." Whilst standing on the margin of the pond she tied the two children to her waist, and then precipitated herself into the water. The bank was shelving, and the water was rather shallow at that point, but so determined was the wretched woman in making away with herself and her offspring, that she afterwards threw herself on her back, so that the water covered both the children and herself. At this critical period an alarm was given, and they were happily rescued from a watery grave.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Between eleven and twelve o'clock on Sunday night, James Smith, the driver, was killed at Iver Bridge, near West Drayton, where the body now lies. It is supposed that the unfortunate man was going along the luggage to speak to the guard. His head presented a most appalling spectacle.

ACCIDENT ON THE MANCHESTER RAILWAY.—On Monday a fatal accident occurred to a guard of the train which left Bolton for Manchester about three o'clock. The unfortunate man, whose name is James Cooke, was seated in one of the second class carriages, and was putting on the break as the train was entering the tunnel; but leaning too far over the side of the carriage, his head came in contact with one of the iron pillars of the tunnel, and with such force, owing to the speed of the train at the time, that the skull was dreadfully crushed and fractured. On reaching Prestolee the train stopped, and Mr. Turner, surgeon, of Manchester, who was travelling by it, got into the carriage where the poor man was lying; but the injuries inflicted on the brain were beyond surgical aid, and Cooke expired in about ten minutes after the blow had been received. There appears to be no blame attributable to any one else, the unfortunate man having imprudently stretched his head but too far over the side of the carriage.

ACCIDENTS ON THE RIVER.—On Wednesday night a collision took place off Woolwich, between the City of Canterbury (steamer) on her passage to London, and the Railway (steamer) from Blackwall, on her way to Gravesend. Neither vessel being provided with lights, they came in direct contact, which caused a severe crash, producing a perfect consternation among the passengers of both boats. Both the figure-heads were broken off, but no other material damage was done.—The Leith steamer left her moorings at London Bridge on Wednesday afternoon for Scotland, but had only proceeded as far as Woolwich when she ran aground, and the passengers were compelled to wait till next tide. —The steward of the Vesper Gravesend steam-boat, on Wednesday afternoon, lying off the Tower Pier, while in a state of maddened intoxication, jumped from the vessel into the river, immediately sunk, and was drowned.

COLONEL STODDART AND CAPTAIN CONOLLY.—The Levant mail has arrived, and, we are sorry to say, confirms the worst fears so long apprehended respecting Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly. It seems now ascertained beyond a doubt that the gallant officers were executed at Bokhara in the month of June, 1842. The object of Dr. Wolff being thus unhappily ended, the reverend gentleman was to leave Bokhara towards the end of May, on his way to Europe. He has written an official letter, by order of the King of Bokhara, in which the following are stated to be the reasons for the execution of Col. Stoddart and Capt. Conolly. The former had been put to death, firstly, on account of his having treated royalty with the greatest disrespect on different occasions; secondly, that he had turned Mussulman, and then returned to the Christian's faith; thirdly, that he had promised to get letters from England in four months, by which he would be acknowledged ambassador from England, and fourteen months had elapsed without receiving any answer, though the King had erected japar khans (post-houses) on his account. And, with regard to Conolly, that he had been put to death for having induced the Khans of Khiva and Kokan to wage war against the King of Bokhara, &c.

POSTSCRIPT.

Saturday Evening.

HER MAJESTY.—The accounts received in town this morning state that her Majesty continues in the enjoyment of excellent health.

THE GRAND DUCHESS ALEXANDRA.—A letter from Lubeck, dated the 25th ult., says, "No real change has taken place in the state of the Grand Duchess Alexandra; but as the Emperor and Empress of Russia have decided on leaving the Palace of Zarskoje-Selo to reside at the Chateau of Peterhof, this circumstance is regarded in some measure as a favourable sign."

CABINET COUNCIL.—A Cabinet Council, attended by all the ministers, was held at the Foreign Office to-day, at the early hour of 12 o'clock.

Sir R. Peel is to dine with the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers on Thursday next; and all the rest of her Majesty's Ministers will meet the right honourable baronet at dinner in Clothworkers' Hall.

We understand that Sir William Nott and Sir Robert Sale are invited to dine with the Hon. the Court of Directors of the East India Company on the 16th inst.

DEATH OF SIR JOHN MAXWELL, BART.—We regret to announce the sudden death of the above venerable gentleman, which took place at Glasgow on Wednesday morning, when stepping into his carriage for his usual morning drive. The deceased baronet is succeeded in his title and estates by his only son, Mr. (now Sir John) Maxwell, who, a few years ago married Lady Matilda, daughter of the late Earl of Elgin.

We are sorry to announce the death of Mr. Ralph Lambton, who had been, since February, 1837, confined to his couch from the effects of a fall while hunting. Mr. Lambton was son of General and Lady Susan Lambton, daughter of the Earl of Strathmore, and uncle of the late Earl of Durham.

Mr. Sugden, the son of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, was yesterday married to Miss Cookson, the daughter of the late Col. Cookson.

REPRESENTATION OF DUDLEY.—Edward Holland, Esq., of Humbledon-house, near Dudley, who formerly represented the eastern division of Worcestershire, and Sir George Larpent, are spoken of as probable candidates on the Whig interest for Dudley. Mr. Benbow is the Conservative candidate.

NEW MEMBER FOR CIRENCESTER.—Lord Villiers was yesterday returned for Cirencester, without opposition, in the room of T. C. Master, Esq., who accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

THE PARLIAMENTARY SESSION.—It is now generally thought that the business in the House of Commons will be brought to a close on Thursday next, and that the House will, on that day, adjourn for a short time, to enable the Lords to consider the bills which will be sent up to them. No prorogation, however, will take place until judgment is given in the case of Mr. Daniel O'Connell and the other traversers.

DETENTION OF DR. WOLFF.—The Overland Mail has brought a letter from Constantinople, which mentions the detention of Dr. Wolff by the Ameer of Bokhara, under the following circumstances:—The Bokharee Envoy, who, it was said, was to have accompanied Dr. Wolff to England, had been arrested on his road from Persia at Meshed, by the Ameer of that place, as a hostage for the Doctor's safe delivery from the hands of the Ameer of Bokhara; and the latter, on hearing of this act, had declared that the Englishman should not depart until the Bokharee Envoy had been set at liberty.

DOGGETT'S COAT AND BADGE.—The annual rowing match for a coat and badge, left by Doggett, the comedian, took place on Thursday. The distance, as usual, was from the Swan, at London-bridge, to the Swan, at Chelsea, five miles, against tide. The prize was won by Frederick Lett, of Lambeth. The other competitors came in thus:—William Wingate, Battersea, 2; John Thomas Sibree, Christchurch, 3; William Tomson, Hungerford, 4; Thomas Savage, Alderman Stairs, 5.

COURT MARTIAL AT THE INSTIGATION OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT!—A court martial was held at Devonport on Wednesday, on board the ship St. Vincent, for the trial of Lieut. E. E. Gray, late commander of her Majesty's brigantine Bonetta, on several charges, framed in consequence of the complaint of the French Government. The chief charge was for disobedience of orders on the coast of Africa, on the 4th of July, 1842, in causing the French vessel Luiz d'Albuquerque to be detained and searched, she having at the time displayed the proper colours indicating the nation to which she belonged, and no sufficient cause having existed for suspecting such colours to be false; and he, the said Lieut. Edward Evans Gray, not possessing the necessary French warrant to authorise his searching and detaining French vessels. Evidence was heard in support of the accusation; and the prisoner having requested time for his defence, the trial was adjourned. When the Court re-assembled, a good deal of evidence having been heard, and a long defence read for Lieut. Gray, the Court came to a decision that the first charge had been proved; that the second charge was not proved; and that the third charge was partly proved; and sentenced Lieut. Gray to be severely reprimanded, and cautioned him to be more particular in giving orders for the future.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—On Thursday morning a fire broke out in a long range of building belonging to Messrs. Norton and Son, wheelwrights and waggon-builders, Grange-road, Bermondsey. The fire originated in the paint warehouse, through the spontaneous ignition of a quantity of lamp-black. Notwithstanding that there was a good supply of water, the firemen could not prevent the almost total demolition of that portion of the premises where the flames commenced. About two hours previously a fire broke out from the like cause, in a large stack of tan standing on the premises of Mr. Bottom, tan-dryer, situate in the Willow-walk, Bermondsey.

This morning a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Webb, cooper, St. Thomas-place, Old Kent-road. The flames extending with rapidity, the whole was soon in a blaze. The flames were extinguished by two o'clock.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT JERSEY.—A gale of wind from W.N.W., commenced on Tuesday morning, and increased during the day and night. Out of 18 persons engaged off the island cutting vraic, or sea-weed, 14 have perished in consequence of the gale. They were seen from the shore clinging to one another on the rock, awaiting the fearful death which overtook them. It appears they had landed on the rock from the wreck of their cutter, which struck on a sunken rock. No assistance could be rendered them, in consequence of the increase of the gale.

JOSEPH ADY AGAIN.—*Joseph Ady*, who, some years since, made himself so well known by his attempts to obtain money upon pretence of communicating something of advantage to his employers, has again made his appearance before Sir Peter Laurie, at the Mansion House. He was charged with sending a circular to a magistrate of Scotland, Mr. Haldane, with the old story, and with pretending to have the authority of Sir Peter for his offer. Sir Peter, the worthy alderman, cautioned Ady not to make use of his name again, and allowed him to depart, which he did amidst general laughter.

THE LATE ATTEMPT AT MURDER IN HOLBORN.—Mr. Smith is progressing most satisfactorily, and all dangerous symptoms have disappeared, although the bullet has not yet been extracted.

FOREIGN.

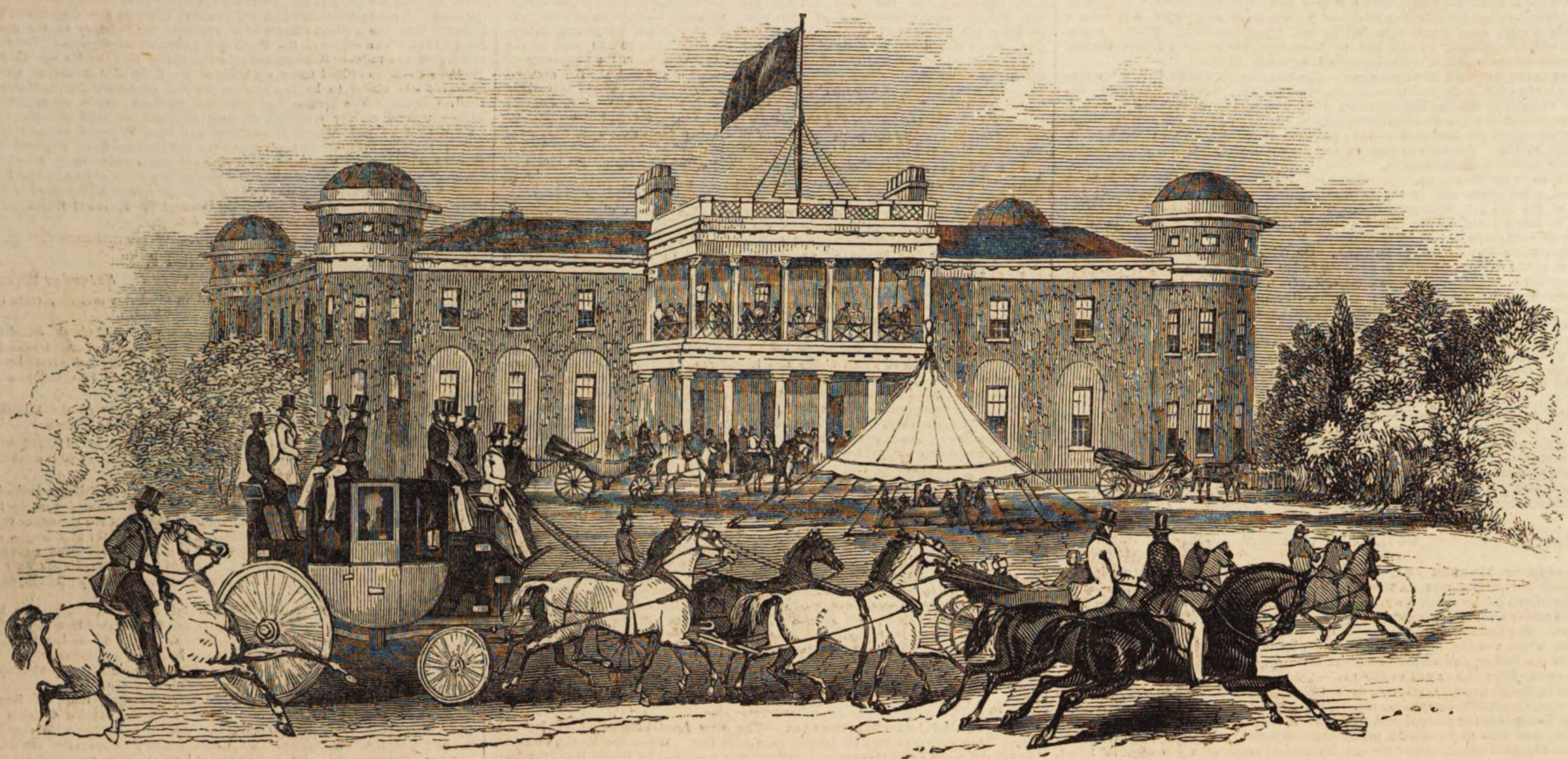
The latest accounts from Paris state that the accident in the Champs Elysées, while the fireworks were being discharged, was more serious than was at first supposed. The number of persons wounded and bruised amounted to fourteen. Of these, nine were able to return home after being bled and otherwise attended to. Several females were carried away fainting, and there is reason to believe that seven or eight, at least, are dead. A little girl, 12 years of age, was taken dead into the guard-house; and of five persons, a man and four women, who were conveyed to the hospital, one (the man) is since dead, and a woman was considered in imminent danger.

Accounts had been received in Paris of a railway accident. The six o'clock train from Montpellier to Cette, on arriving on Monday, near the Villeneuve station, ran in upon some waggons that had stopped there. The shock broke the chains which held the carriages, and they ran off the rails and were overturned. Three persons were killed, and four others slightly injured.

ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.—Accounts have been received to-day from Madrid of the 26th ult., from which it appears that another attempt at revolution has been made, but defeated. The *Heraldo*, Madrid paper, says, "According to accounts which have reached us, Providence has just saved us from a frightful catastrophe—the plan said to be in agitation was nothing less than to have set fire to the barracks, and, under favour of the first moment of confusion, to have assassinated the officers and the chiefs, and to have delivered up the city to all the horrors of a pillage. These horrible schemes have, however, been defeated by the zeal and activity of our military and political authorities, and the fidelity of the troops. Amongst the persons arrested, is a nephew of Don Alonso Cardero. It appears nearly certain, from all accounts, that the Exaltados had an idea of making some manifestation. They had made overtures to the sergeants of some of the regiments, and given them money; but, after they had got into possession of the secret, and received the bribe, those men, faithful to their duty, communicated the affair to their officers, and thus prevented the contemplated outbreak. Every precaution continues to be taken."

THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE KING OF PRUSSIA.—The annexed are the latest particulars which have been received relative to the attempt to murder his Prussian Majesty. The balls discharged from the gun of the assassin, Tschech, have been found in the panels of the carriage. The assassin, who was most violent, having been delivered up to justice, the King and Queen proceeded on their journey; but it was with great difficulty that the populace could be kept from inflicting summary punishment on the traitor. The affair caused a great sensation amongst all classes of Prussian subjects; and a prayer of thanksgiving was offered up in all the churches of Berlin for the happy deliverance of the King from the diabolical attempt on his life.

GOODWOOD RACES.—1844.



GOODWOOD HOUSE—SCENE IN THE PARK.

A PANORAMA OF GOODWOOD RACES.

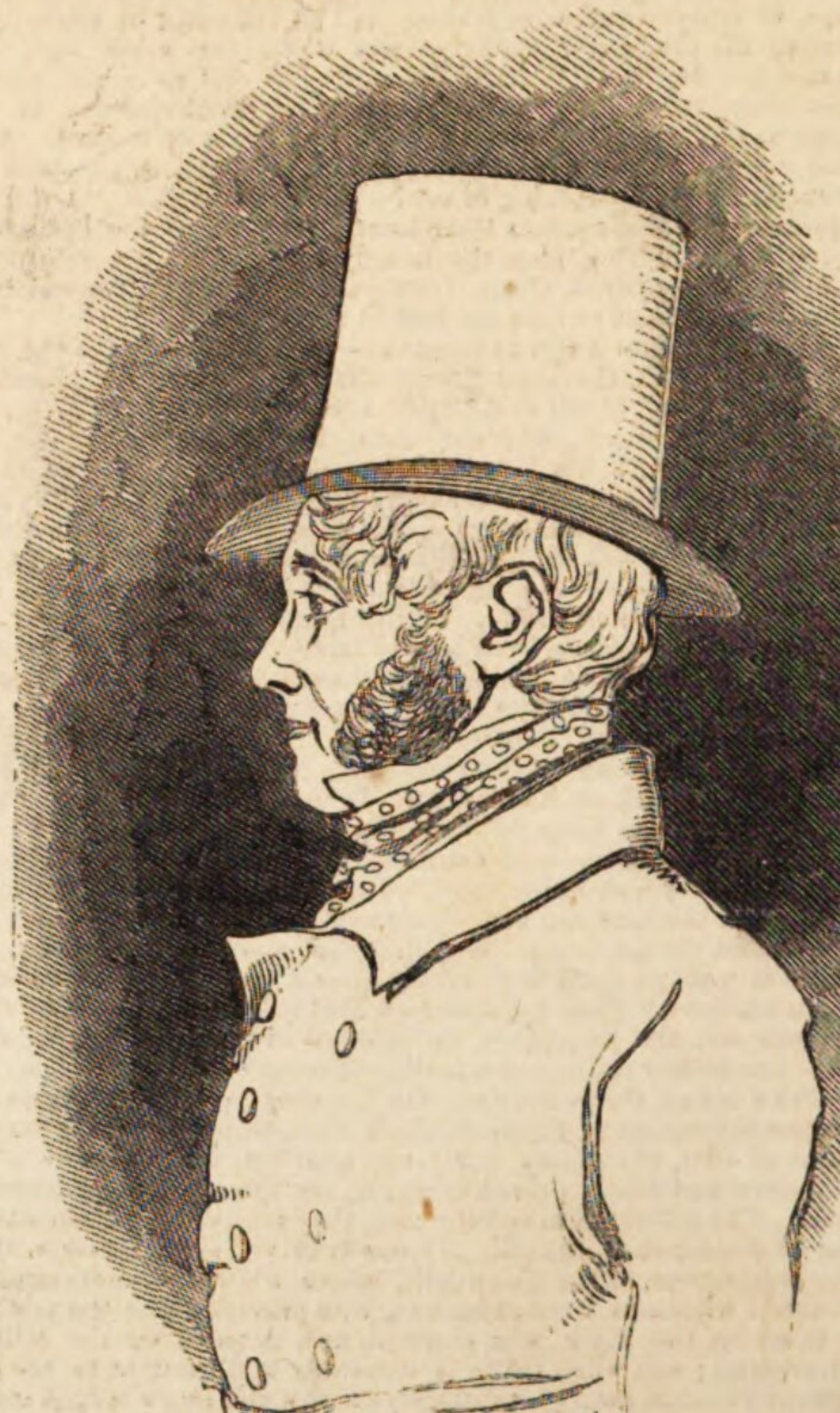
"Richmond! right well hast thou acquitted thee."—Shakspeare.

Since the days of Meleager, Pelops, and Iphitus, there never was such an exhibition of gorgeous games and proud pageantry as the present week witnessed in the broad domain of the Lennox. Elis and Olympia were places of account, no doubt, and famous for their chariots and their horses, but all Asia Minor could not have furnished a single turn-out like those which crowded in battalions to Goodwood: neither could the round world—Araby the blest to boot—have supplied a courser to compete with the meanest that trode its sod. This first of English meetings had its origin in 1802—a course for the purposes of horse-racing having been formed in 1801 on the heights of the park known as the "Harroway." There the sports of the turf flourished more or less till the season of 1830, when the magnificent Grand Stand was opened, and their golden age commenced. As a guide to the progress of their prosperity, it may be stated that the amount of money run for in 1802, was £1001; in 1814, it was £667; in 1824, it was £739; in 1834, it was £6425: and in 1844, there is good reason for believing it will be near *eight-and-twenty thousand!* We write previous to the conclusion of the four days' running. But to our purpose.

It is Tuesday the 30th of July, and after some mile or so beyond the entrance and the park has been accomplished, the noble home of the Lennox is before us—

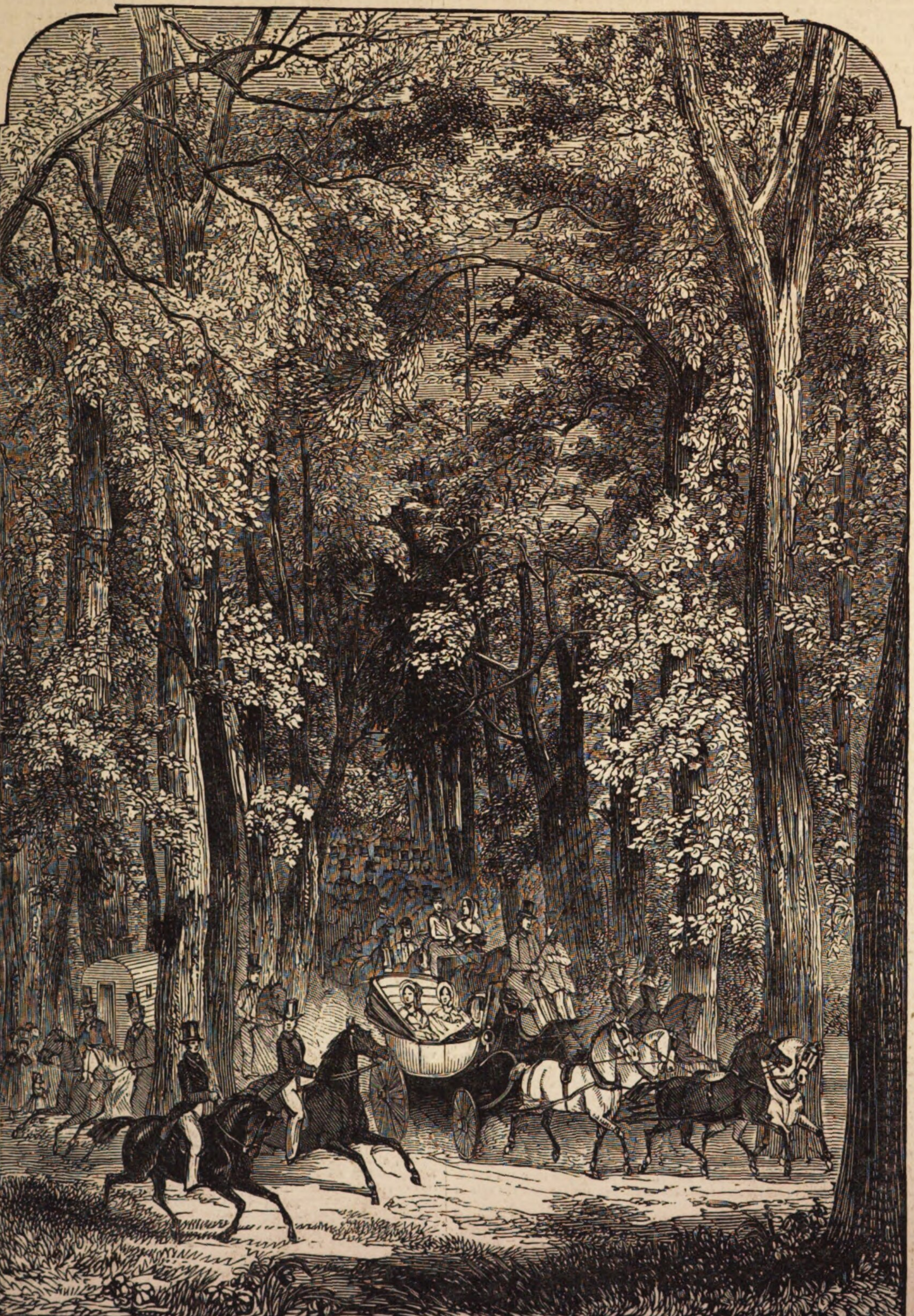
The stately homes of England
How beautiful they stand!
Among their tall ancestral trees
O'er all the pleasant land.

Pity the weather is not equally agreeable: the tall trees are bent to the earth by the force of the tempest, and sad havoc is made among cardinals, *pas dessus*, and silk attire by the pitiless pelting of the rain. No show is satisfactory to be mixed up with things *al fresco* when it showers cats and dogs—but last of all at Goodwood. One might, therefore, be forgiven for envying the tenants of the fair saloons by which the route lay that conducted into the clouds which enshrouded the race-ground. However, they are left behind at last, and after winning a heavy way to the summit we are on the course. Here all is perfection, whether as regards the site, the view—the unequalled view from it, or the business arrangements, their style and their facilities. The agent of this excellence is Lord George Bentinck, by whom they were suggested, planned, and under whose supervision they have been carried out. Among the most extensive masters of race-horses ever known in this country, his lordship takes first place; and he is second to none in enterprise or general knowledge of the arts and mysteries of the turf. In the manner of his dealing with the infamously famous Running Rein case he conferred a boon on all the friends of our first national sport, which they are commemorating with a fitting spirit. The testimonial it is proposed to present him with, in memory of his efforts on that occasion, will be worthy of those who give and him that receives: we hope to give an engraving of it in these pages.



MR. GEORGE PAYNE—STEWARD.

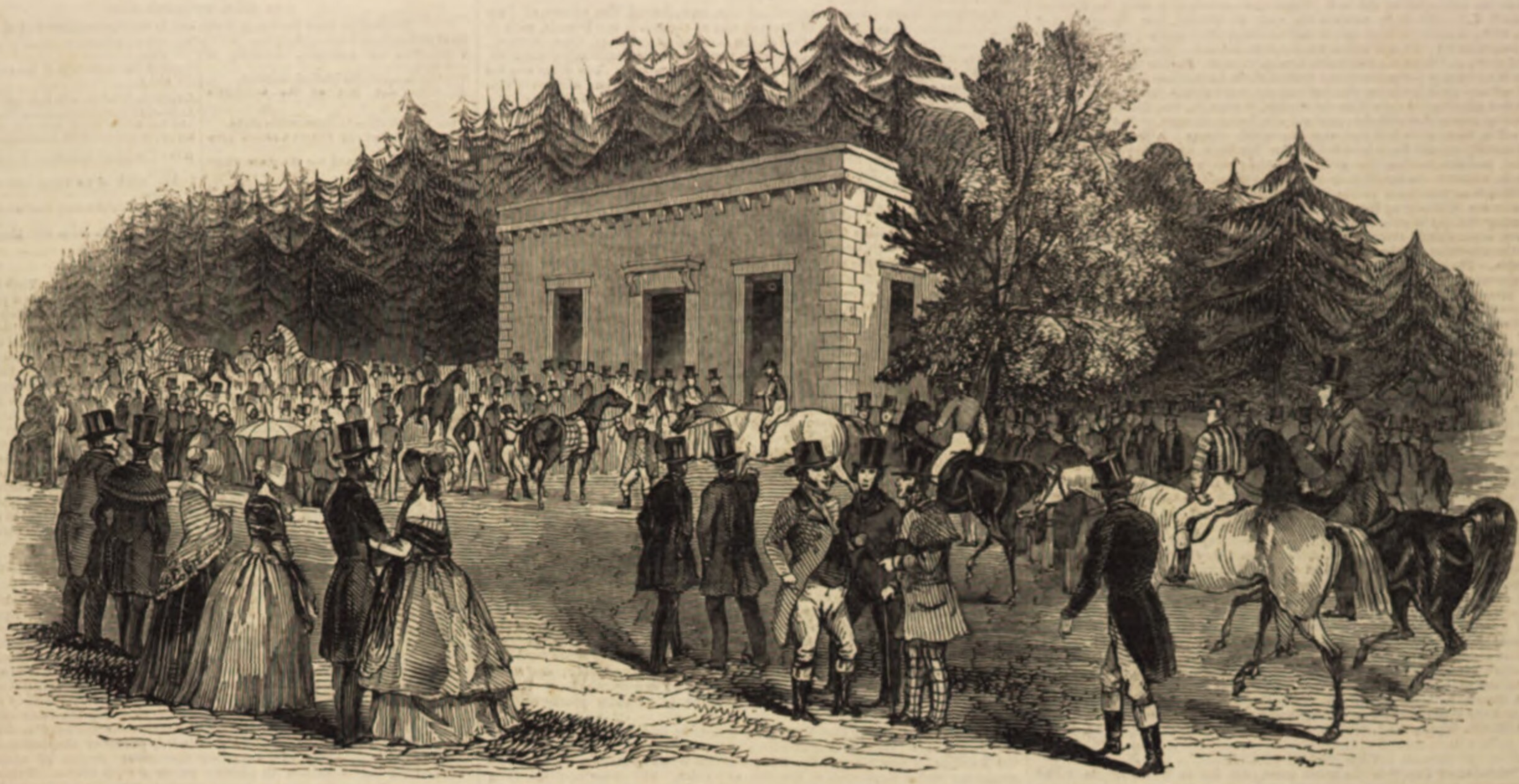
But more on the arena of sport: the course is unaltered: the system of tanning has been adopted, and the effects of the long drought thus neutralized—this is the only novelty: all was perfect before. At half-past twelve the opening run was started for—the Craven Stakes—and at seven, the Innkeepers' Plate, the last, was decided—with half hour intervals between each, kept with chronometrical precision. This is the best indication of the amount of racing, its quality will come out in the sequel. We only advert to the principal events—to touch upon them all would be to transform the Illustrated London News into the Racing Calendar. The rich 300 sovs. stakes, 16 subscribers, witnessed the lamentable defeat of the once invincible Cotherstone. His star has set for ever; Aristides has conquered him—a horse before whom it may seem no disgrace to fall; but Aristides is in a questionable position. What's a lord or a horse without a gender? The Ham Stakes—which might be called those of the golden fleece—the Duke of Richmond's Oaks filly Refraction won—a bad race. The Gratwicke, a foretaste of the Leger, brought out eight, whereof five ran the wrong course, and of the three left in Ithuriel won slovenly, and so as not to increase his Doncaster pretension. As John Day forms one of the Two-year-old Stakes here annually, he carried of the Lavant with his Maid of Orleans—in the Oaks and a pretty mare. Such were the issues of account decided on Tuesday: the running was enormous. Wednesday, with one of the great betting races of the summer, the Goodwood Stakes, set in brilliantly; but anon there was storm and rain alternate, but not serious. The match between



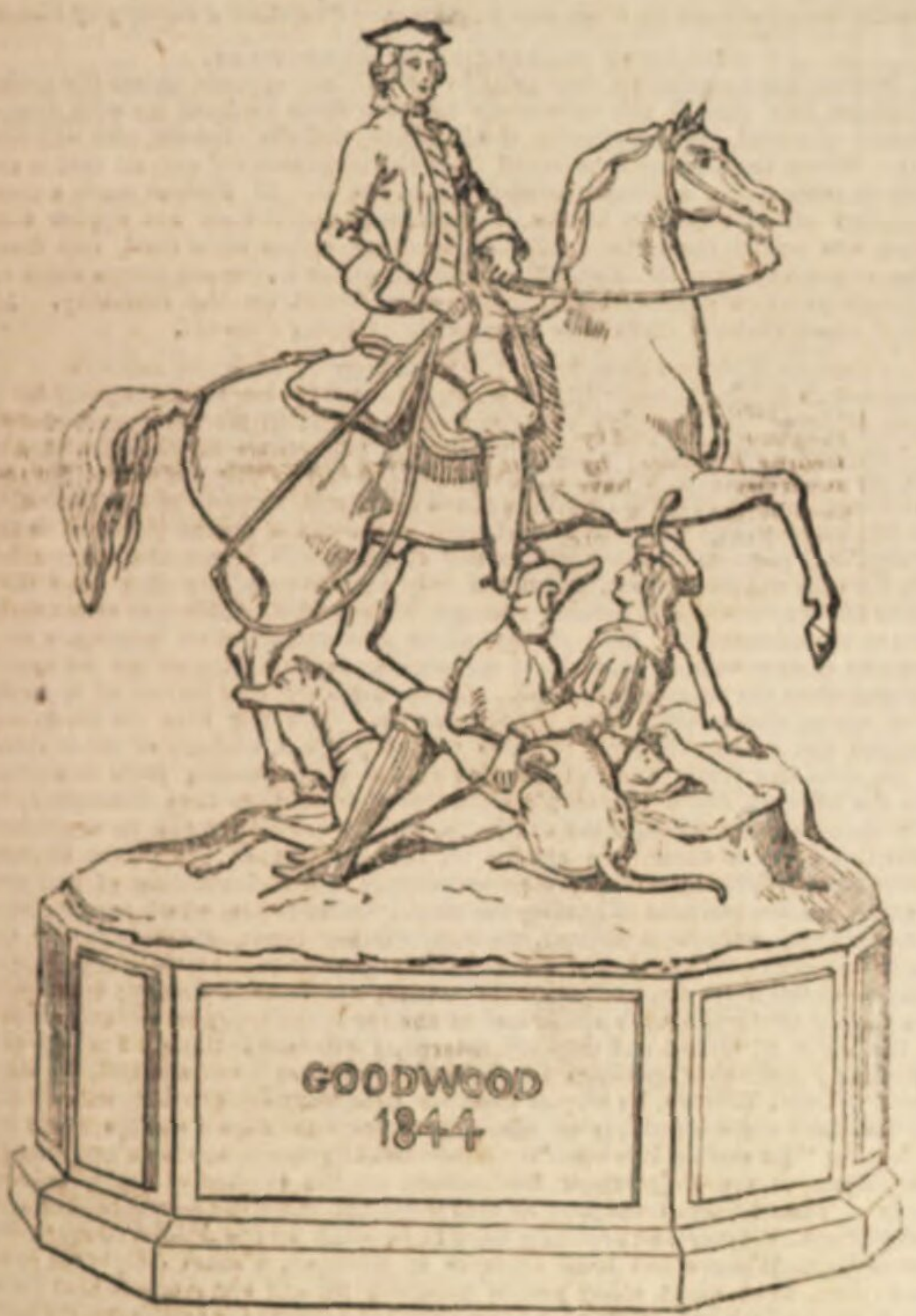
ROAD THROUGH GOODWOOD PARK.

NEWSPAPER

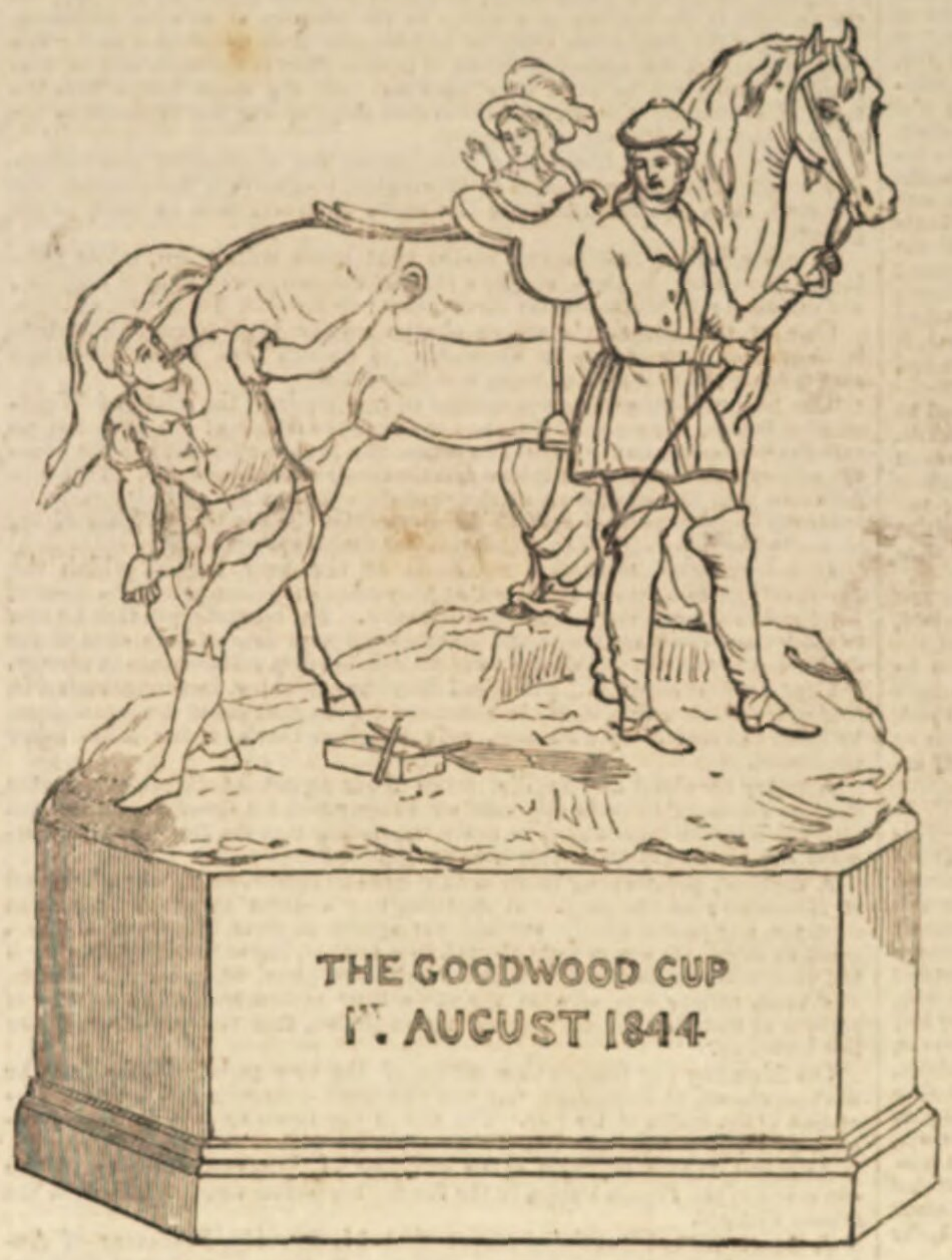
GOODWOOD RACES.—1844.



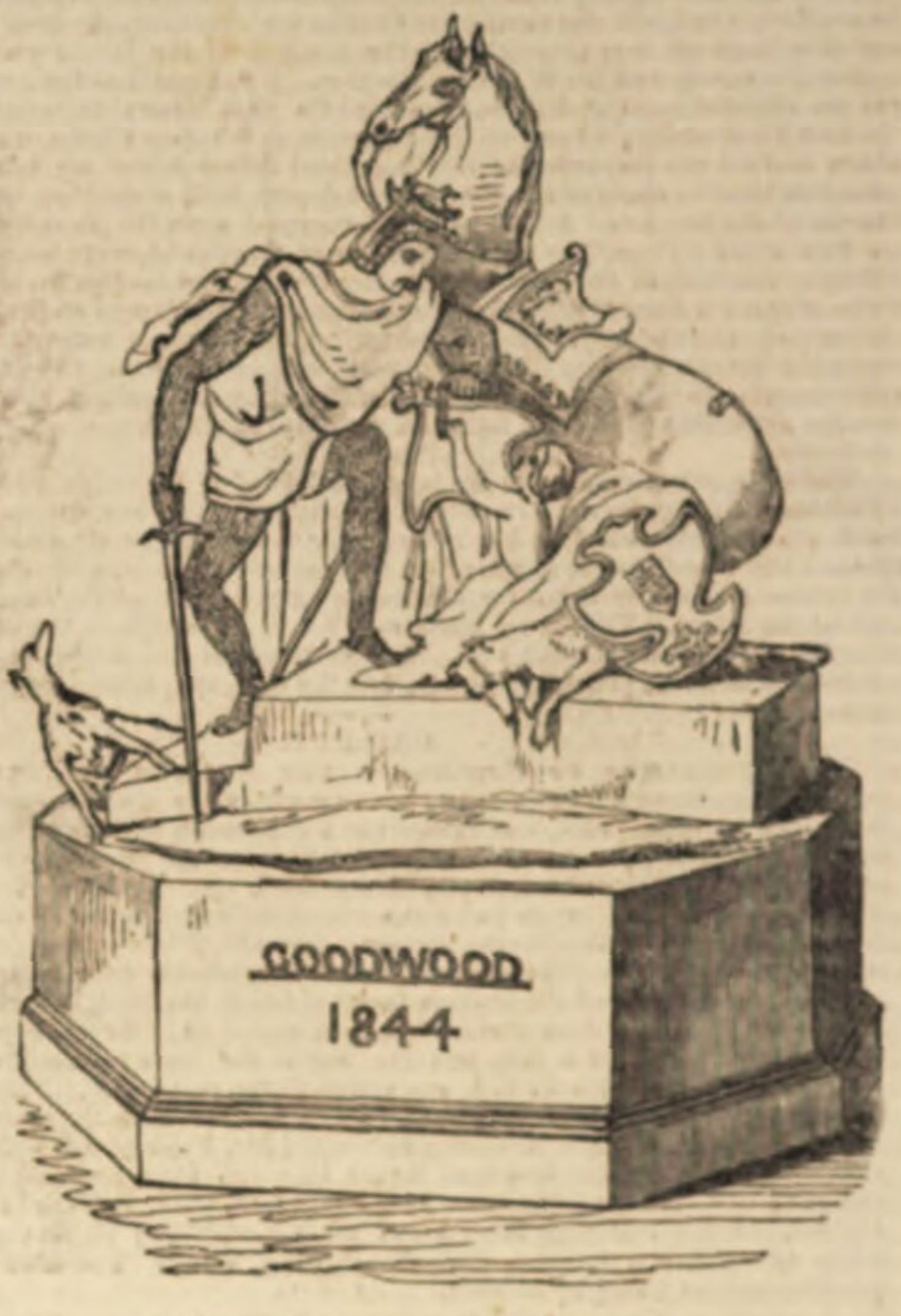
WEIGHING IN.'


GOODWOOD
1844

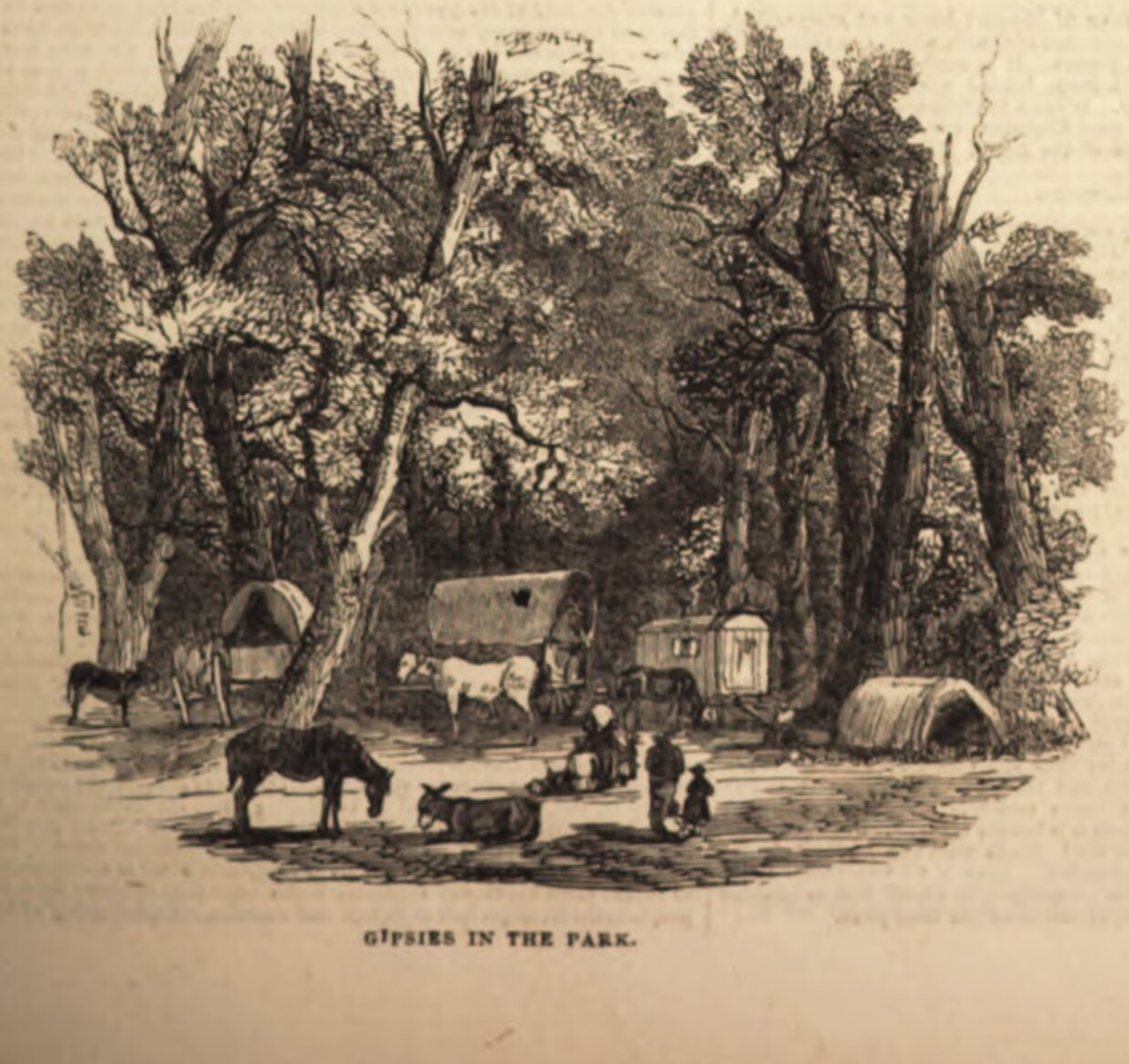
PRIZE PLATE.


THE GOODWOOD CUP
1st. AUGUST 1844

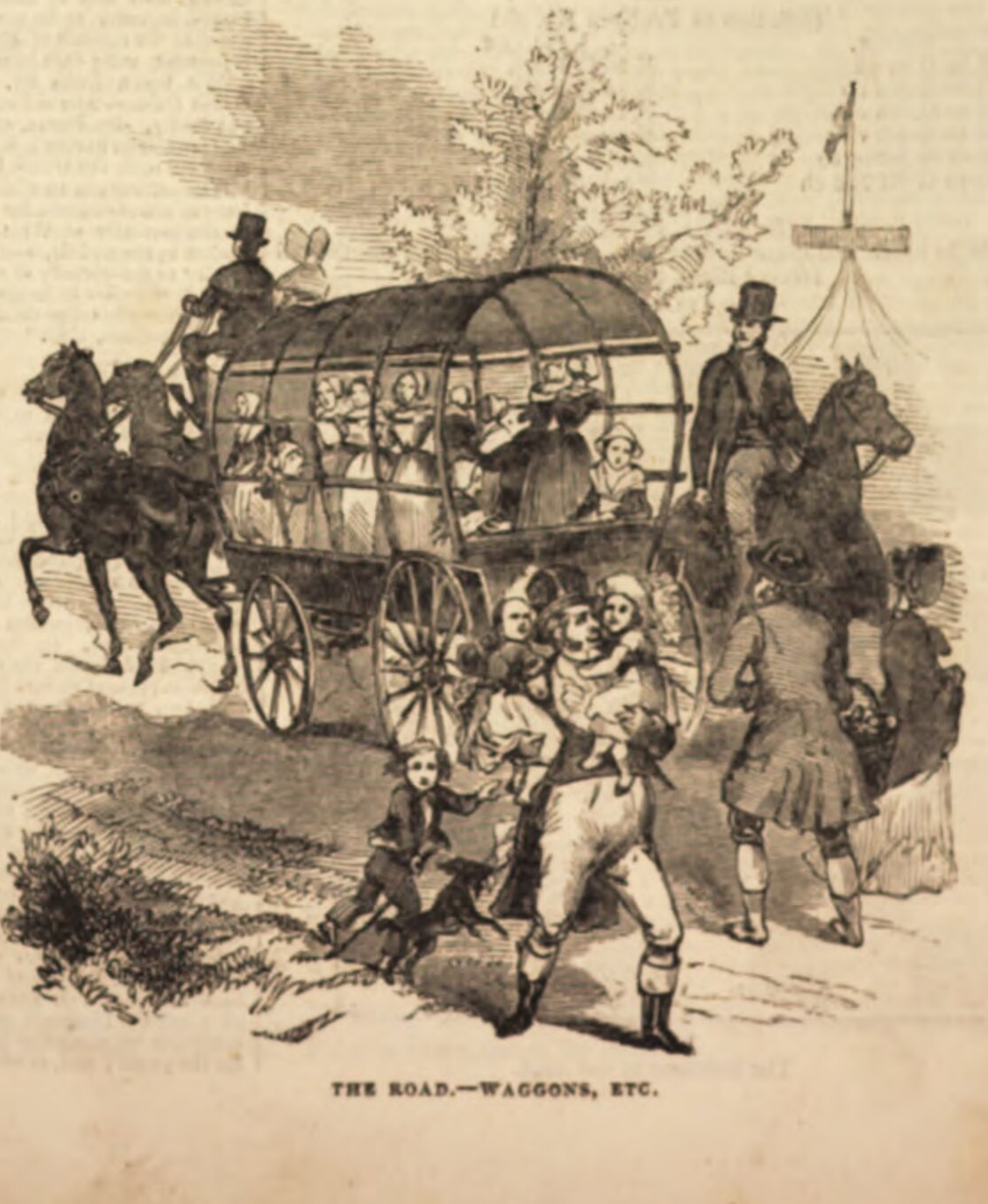
PRIZE PLATE—"THE CUP."


GOODWOOD
1844

PRIZE PLATE.



GIPSIES IN THE PARK.



THE ROAD.—WAGGONS, ETC.

Lords George Bentinck and Maidstone being off, the first affair to strike astonishment was the field and its efforts for the Stewards' Cup. Never was its like seen since the institution of the turf. Some three-and-twenty went, the distance being the T.Y.C., and they entered the rails all abreast, like the coursers of Aurora, filling the course from rail to rail—a sight that made your heart leap out of your mouth! Sir Abstrupus was the first—at last. Then followed abundance of sport, and came the serious business of the day. For the Goodwood Handicap at least twenty horses have been backed since it came into the market, at all sorts of prices—good for those who had fortune, but ruinous for those who were in too great a hurry. At one time the winner, Franchise, was the favourite; but the sporting papers declared she could not win, being no racer, and so they picked out The Era, because he had just won two crack events. A field of nineteen was admirably started for it by Lord George Bentinck, and, after an indifferent race—for, notwithstanding the great distance, none were tailed off—Franchise did win in a canter—to the dismay of more than one of Tattersall's *habitués*. And with this we take leave of the racing, turning to look at the fun, while the performers are discharging the important duty of "weighing tin."

Thursday, the day of gala and festival, opened with sunshine and brightness, but anon come clouds, storm, and then a deluge of rain, and thus it lasted till late in the afternoon, to the damage and discomfiture of holiday suits and holiday people. The grandees in the stand of course escaped—they were born with silver spoons in their mouths. The racing was good of its kind, and very full of interest for those concerned, till four o'clock brought on the Cup, in which everybody was concerned. A fair average field came to the post for it, against which they backed Alice Hawthorn at 3 to 1 on her! Eclipse in petticoats! The start was a good one—Antler only running out for the judge's chair, but soon settling to his work. No description can be done up for the race—the mare took the lead soon after making the first turn—led from end to end at her own pace—and won in a canter, hand in hand by three lengths; Prizefighter second, for the £100; and Era third, for the £50; places that might have been reversed had the latter finished a little more earnestly. We must not forget to notice the match between Lords G. Bentinck and Maidstone, which preceded the Cup—won by the latter after a race most creditable to gentlemen, or rather noblemen jocks. The Racing Stakes, Needful won, being Mr. Gratwicke's first winning since he carried off the Derby with Frederick in 1829! The 200 Sovs. Sweepstakes, all forfeit, Mr. Wreford won with Brother to Wintonian, and thus were the chief events of the day disposed of, when at five P. M. we left the course—in the hope of re-visiting it many—many years to come.

On Friday the races commenced with the Bathyany Stakes which were run a dead heat by Lord Maidstone's Mechanic and Lord George Bentinck's Naworth. The Nassau Stakes were won by Lord George Bentinck's All-round-my-Hat. The Chesterfield Cup followed, which was cleverly won by a head by Lord Chesterfield's Knight of the Whistle; Lord Eglintoun's Pompey being second.

On each of the days, the Stand, more particularly that portion of it appropriated to the reception of the Duke and Duchess of Richmond and their distinguished visitors, presented a fair display of rank, elegance, and fashion, and those present were—the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, Marquis of Exeter, Marquis of Normanby, Earl Stradbroke, Earl and Countess of Eglintoun, Baron Brunnow, Earl of Verulam, Earl of Glasgow, Lord G. Bentinck, Lord Maidstone, Lord Duncannon, Lord Macdonald, Lord Paget, and the ladies Eleanor and Constance Paget, Lord Stanley, Sir R. Bulkeley, Sir W. W. Wynn, Sir J. Shelley, Hon. Colonel and Mrs. Anson, &c. &c.

THE PRIZE PLATE.

The "Goodwood Cup," as the great prize, run for on Thursday, is called by prescription, rather than in accordance with the proper use of terms, is a group in silver, from a design by Mr. F. Howard, the horse being modelled by Mr. Macarty, and the whole executed under the superintendence of Mr. Baily, R.A. The composition represents a well-known passage, in the escape of Charles II., from the Cromwellites, after the defeat of the Royalists, at the battle of Worcester. The passage in the perilous adventures of the "unkingship," is that in which Charles, disguised as a servant, when riding from the house of Col. Lane to the sea-coast, accompanied by Miss Jane Lane, was almost discovered by a farrier, who, in shoeing the horse upon which the King and the lady were riding, found out, from his knowledge in his profession or craft, that the animal had been shod in the north, and not in the west of England; the King having said, in reply to his question whence he came, that he was from the west. The entire group is characterised by fidelity and spirit: the horse is well modelled; the figure and position of Charles are excellent, the form and attitude of Miss Lane are very graceful, and the position of the farrier partakes of the general accuracy and life of the composition. The group has been manufactured at the establishment of Messrs. Hunt and Co. (late Messrs. Storr and Mortimer), in Old Bond-street; where, on its return from Windsor Castle, whither it had been sent for the inspection of the Queen and Prince Albert, on Saturday last, it was exhibited to many of the nobility and gentry, both of sporting reputation and lovers of the fine arts. It will be found engraved upon the preceding page.

Two other "Cups," or groups, run for at Goodwood, were manufactured by Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket, after designs and models by Mr. Cockerell. One of these is from "Waverley," and represents the Baron of Bradwardine, on horseback, and Gellatly, "the Innocent," lolling on the ground, and playing with the baron's hounds. This is a very commendable composition: the horse and hounds are life-like; the costume of the baron is excellent, and his position on the steed very good: the figure of Gellatly is, however, somewhat too subordinate.

The other group represents the touching legend of Llewellyn, who, having met his hound Gelert covered with blood, concludes that he has destroyed his child, and plunges his sword in his heart; the fact subsequently proving that the hound had saved the life of the child, by destroying a wolf, with whose blood he is covered; which wolf, but for the courage and fidelity of the dog, would have killed the infant. The group includes a horse, Llewellyn embracing his child, the dying dog, and the dead wolf. The treatment of the subject is not quite so successful as in the preceding group; but the design is, altogether, extremely interesting.

CRICKET.

The Gentlemen of England v. the Players of England.—This match, throughout which there has been an exhibition of the finest play that has been seen for some yeaas, was brought to a conclusion on Wednesday afternoon, after a contest of three days. The ground, as upon the preceding days, was well attended by the nobles and gentry of the land. At the close of the game on Tuesday evening the players had lost seven of their wickets in the second innings for 131 runs, and on Wednesday morning they added but 10 more, that number making therefore 141. The gentlemen were accordingly put in for 144 to win, and as they commenced the innings they bid fair to get them, for when they had lost two of not their best wickets they had scored 21. Mr. A. Mynn, however, lost his wicket without a run, and Mr. Taylor for three, whilst Mr. W. Mynn, whose left hand is still very bad, was removed for eight only. There were thus five wickets down for 27 runs, forming a vast contrast with the score of last year in the same match. Mr. Kynaston succeeded Mr. Taylor, and, with Mr. Anson, arrested the havoc which had thus far set in. The former scored 30, thus contributing 64 to the general total, and the latter 16. Mr. Fredericks was bowled for two, but Mr. Pickering carried out his bat with 20; whilst Captain Latour made two, and Mr. Spencer, with fine hitting, seven. The total was 105, the gentlemen thus losing by 38 runs.

CHESS.

(Solution to Problem No. 49.)

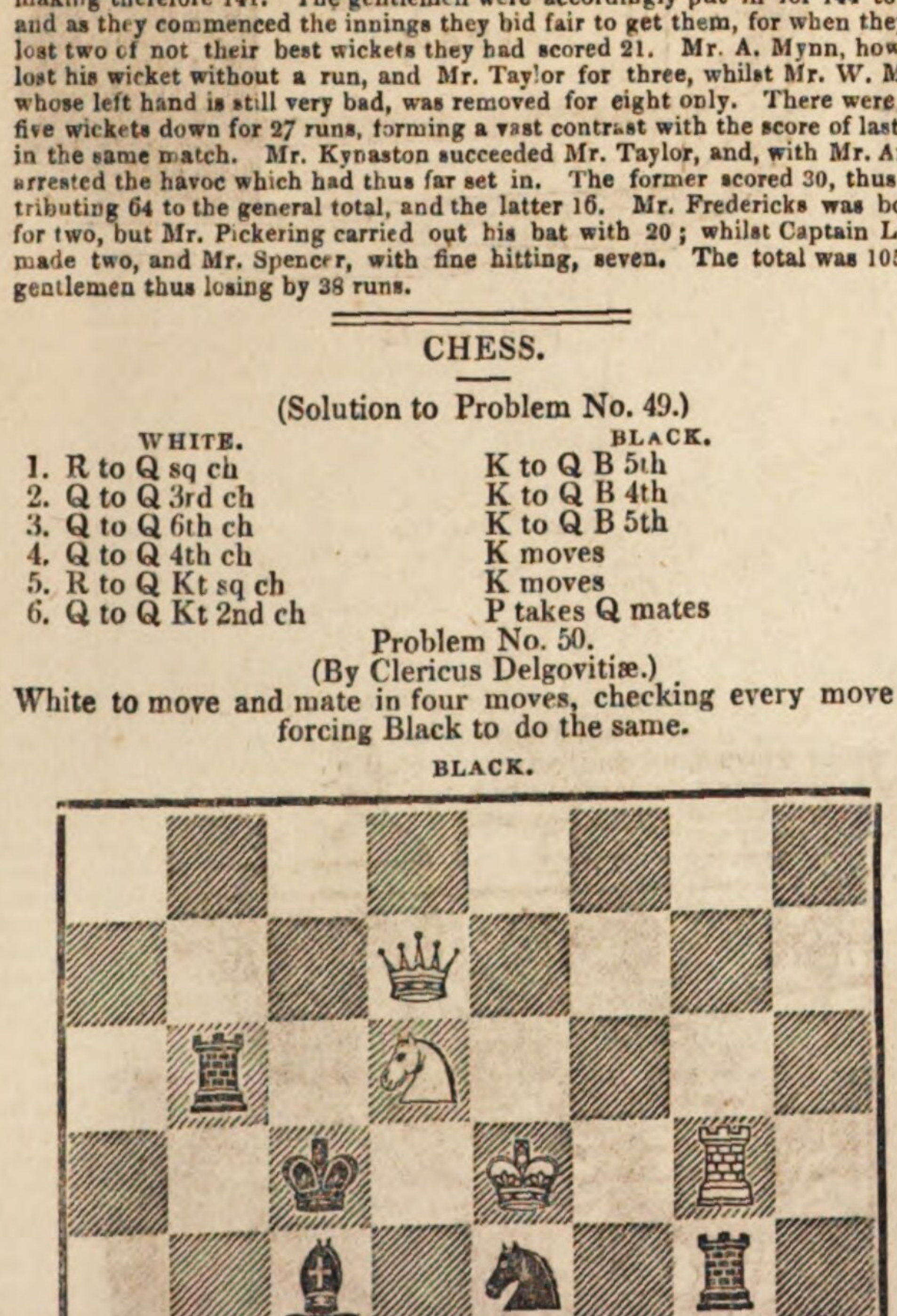
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q sq ch	K to Q B 5th
2. Q to Q 3rd ch	K to Q B 4th
3. Q to Q 6th ch	K to Q B 5th
4. Q to Q 4th ch	K moves
5. R to Q Kt sq ch	K moves
6. Q to Q Kt 2nd ch	P takes Q mates

Problem No. 50.

(By Clericus Delgovitiæ.)

White to move and mate in four moves, checking every move and forcing Black to do the same.

BLACK.



WHITE.

The Solution in our next.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Accounts have been received of the murder of the crews of two English vessels by the natives of Maryee, one of the South Sea Islands, early in this year. The first case was that of the Janet of Dumbarton, Capt. Gorman. The brig unfortunately touched at Maryee, were they were immediately attacked, their boat destroyed, and 12 of their crew seriously maimed. The other was the Two Sisters, a South Sea whaler, commanded by Captain Brend, and every soul of the crew was barbarously murdered. Shortly after her arrival off the coast a large number of the natives of both sexes went on board. The crew were at their duties, but unfortunately one of them happened to take a slight liberty with one of the women, and a dreadful slaughter ensued. The natives then plundered the vessel, and in order to carry out their diabolical revenge, fired her, and she was entirely consumed. Five fine ships during the last two years have been captured and destroyed, and their crews murdered, by the savage barbarians of the South Sea Islands.

Tne *Gazette des Tribunaux* states, on the authority of a letter from Berlin, that the Prussian Government has come to a resolution to abolish imprisonment for debt in all cases.

The Rio de Janeiro papers give an account of the explosion of a steam-boat which plied between that city and Nitheropy, a village on the opposite harbour. The accident occurred on the day before Whit Sunday. About two hundred persons were on board, upwards of thirty of whom were severely injured, and the deaths exceeded seventy. Soon after the explosion the chimney and mainmast fell on the awning, and buried beneath it a number of the passengers, who were thus placed in the greatest jeopardy, as the boiling liquid was fast approaching them; but they were rescued by the great exertions made. The cause of the explosion had not been exactly ascertained, but great neglect must have occurred with respect to the safety valve, the wire of which was so corroded that the pressure must have been 100lbs. to the square inch when the explosion took place—it ought not to have exceeded 5lbs!

In consequence of the death of the Duke d'Angouleme, the Duc de Bordeaux has sent the following communication to some of the Courts of Europe:—"Having become, by the death of the Count de Maine (the Duke d'Angouleme, head of the House of Bourbon), I consider it as a duty to protest against the change which has been introduced in France in the legitimate order of succession to the Crown, and to declare that I never will renounce the rights which, according to the ancient laws of France, I hold from my birth. Those rights are connected with serious duties which, with the Grace of God, I shall fulfil. I will not, however, exercise those rights until Providence shall in its conviction call me to be truly useful to France. Until that period my intention is, during the exile in which I am forced to live, to assume only the title of the Count de Chambord. It was that which I adopted in leaving France. I desire to retain it in my relations with the Court."

The writer of a letter from Hobart Town, dated March 8, gives the following respecting the individuals convicted at Monmouth of high treason:—"I often see Frost, Williams, and Jones; the former lives a few doors from me, at a grocer's; he is in the counting-house; Williams is a constable; and Jones is a guard to the mail." The above may be relied on as correct.

The coronation of King Oscar of Sweden is to take place on the 21st of August.

The first portion of the Xanthian marbles which were selected by Mr. Fellows and his party in their survey of the extensive ruins on the banks of the Xanthus in Asia Minor, have arrived at the British Museum. There were altogether twenty large cases of marbles and casts. The most magnificent of these remains, the Horse and the Chimæra Tomb, were left on the ground, in consequence of their great weight; but it is supposed that they, with some other monuments of ancient art, are now on their way to England.

A *fête*, on an extensive scale, is about to take place at Dieppe, on the occasion of the erection of a statue to the memory of Admiral Duquesne. The King of the French has accepted an invitation from the Dieppe authorities to be present at the ceremony, which is to take place at the latter end of next month. There will be three days' rejoicing. All the spare troops from the north of France are to be present, and several ships of war are expected in the roads to salute his Majesty on his arrival.

On Thursday last the Act of Parliament for abolishing the collection of tolls at the different gates in Newington, Camberwell, Kennington, and Lambeth, came into operation, and the above gates will soon be razed to the ground.

A letter from Prestonpans states that some watermen, while fishing off there a few days ago, caught a skate of the enormous weight of 129½ lbs., and measuring in length six feet three inches; in breadth, five feet nine inches.

One of her Majesty's steam-sloops on the Mediterranean station is to proceed immediately to Alexandria, to embark Lord Ellenborough and convey his lordship thence to Malta and Marseilles.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the state of Westminster Bridge, has reported that on a review of the whole of the evidence, no case has been made out to justify the committee in recommending to the house the pulling down the present bridge and the constructing a new one. That it is desirable that the inclination of the roadway over the bridge be improved by lowering its summit and raisiing its extremities. That the parapets of the bridge be lowered as much as practicable and consistent with safety.

It is intended that the terminus of the new tunnel which the Liverpool and Manchester Railway Company propose to form under the town of Liverpool shall be at the north end of the town. The company will thus be able to receive and discharge goods and merchandise with ease at both ends of the docks, and merchants and shippers will be able to effect great savings in cartage.

Captain Fisher, R.N., Principal Harbour Master, has succeeded in raising the Atlas, which, it may be remembered, was sunk about five years since, by being run foul of by a steamer, near Heigham Creek, a few miles below Gravesend.

A letter received at Lloyd's, from their agent at Gibraltar, states that the Prince de Joinville appeared off Tangier with his squadron, on the 18th ult., but returned immediately to Cadiz, on finding that the English ships Caledonia and Albion had withdrawn from the port of Tangier.

A meteor, proceeding from north-west to south-west, was observed at Nuremberg on the 20th. It appeared like a globe about two inches in diameter, and passed slowly, sending out sparks of great brightness, and of a greenish tinge. It was in sight about half a minute, and in four minutes after it had disappeared a loud explosion and shock took place, which lasted a minute. The same meteor was seen at the same hour at Bamberg, and a number of persons at first thought, on hearing the explosion, that the powder-magazine had blown up.

On Monday the foundation-stone of the new public baths for the working classes, at Edinburgh, was laid with much ceremony, and a public procession of the trades of the city. The site is the Low Calton, immediately behind the range of buildings forming the south frontage of Waterloo-place.

Admiral Hamelin, who is to succeed M. Dupetit Thouars in the command of the French station in the Pacific, has sailed from Rochefort in the frigate Virginie.

A letter from Chambéry states that M. Bravals, Professor of Astronomy at Lyons, and M. Martins, Professor of Natural History at Paris, intended ascending Mont Blanc, and remaining there six days, if possible, for the purpose of resolving several scientific questions. Observations are to be taken during their stay at Chambéry, Geneva, the Grand St. Bernard, and other places, in order to be compared with those taken above. They purposed arriving at the summit of Mont Blanc on the 27th ult., or if the weather was unfavourable, some days later.

We learn from St. Petersburgh, July 15, that the health of the Grand Duchess Alexandrina continued to inspire great uneasiness in the Imperial family. Dr. Bange, of Copenhagen, who was sent for by the Emperor, had returned, after having had several consultations with the physicians in regular attendance upon the Grand Duchess.

The attempts to discover the grave of Mozart have not succeeded, but the searches made for it have disclosed that of Gluck, which has been found in the cemetery of Watzleinsdorf, at Vienna. It is covered by a slab, now broken in the middle, and obscured with moss, behind a splendid monument, erected to the memory of a rich banker. It bears the following modest inscription—"Here lies an honest German, a good Christian, and a faithful husband, Christophe Chevalier de Gluck, Master of the Art of Music. He died on the 15th November, 1787."

The Burns' Festival.—This truly national *fête* in honour of the genius of the poet Burns, and to welcome his sons, will take place on the Banks of Doon, on Tuesday next. The entertainment will be held near the poet's monument, and will consist of a grand procession and banquet; at the latter, the Earl of Eglintoun will preside, with Professor Wilson as Vice-Chairman. The various arrangements of Building, Collation, Music, Tickets, Police, Procession, Programme, and Toasts, are very extensive; a pavilion for 2000 persons, has been erected; festal arches will be raised on the occasion; and a tent will be put up, where entertainment may be had by the humblest pilgrim to the Land of Burns. An intensely national feeling on the subject pervades Scotland; the gathering of visitors has already commenced; and the *fête* promises to be a most brilliant recognition of the principle that merit, however humble, ought to have its reward. In the two succeeding numbers of our journal, we shall graphically illustrate the festival; whilst its incidents will be recorded by one of the most popular writers in Scotland.

Grand Centenary Celebration of Swiss Freedom.—We last week gave a short account of a grand meeting at Basle, to celebrate the fourth centenary of Swiss freedom and the battle of St. Jaques, fought near that town, in 1444. A gentleman, who has just arrived from thence, has furnished us with these additional particulars:—On this occasion two hundred prizes were awarded to the best marksmen with the carbine; *a town* of temporary buildings was erected in the form of a square, in the centre of which was a Gothic tower, surmounted by the statue of a Swiss warrior, and the flags and arms of the twenty-two cantons, the lower part being reserved for the *étalage* of the different prizes. The square was entered by a triumphal arch; one side of this immense building was reserved for the marksmen to exhibit their skill; on the opposite side five thousand persons were seated at dinner, and there was a rostrum from which patriotic speeches were delivered and toasts proposed. Some idea may be formed of the festivity of the scene, when it is known that twenty-one thousand bottles of wine were drunk on the first day! There were two hundred prizes for which five thousand carabineers contended. Lord V * * * *n (the English nobleman we alluded to in our last) was naturalised, to enable him to contend for the prizes; and, as we before stated, he carried off the third prize.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

THE MAID OF JERUSALEM.

(Written by John Clare, in March last, in the Northampton Asylum.)

Maid of Jerusalem! by the Dead Sea
I wandered all sorrowful, thinking of thee;
Thy city in ruins, thy kindred deplored,
All fallen and lost by the Ottoman's sword!

I saw thee sit there in disconsolate sighs,
Where the hall of thy fathers a ruined heap lies;
Thy fair finger showed me the place where they trod,
In thy childhood, where flourished the city of God.

The place where they fell, and the scenes where they lie,
In the tombs of Siloa—(the tear in her eye
She stifled; transfixed, there it grew like pearl,
Beneath the dark lash of the sweet Jewish girl.)

Jerusalem is fallen, still thou art in bloom,
As fresh as the ivy around the lone tomb,
And fair as the lily of morning, that waves
Its sweet-scented bells over desolate graves.

When I think of Jerusalem, in kingdoms yet free,
I shall think of its ruins, and think upon thee;
Thou beautiful Jewess! content thou may'st roam,
A bright spot in Eden still blooms as thy home!

RULES FOR NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.

1. Never write on both sides of a sheet sent to a newspaper. Your copy must often be cut into many pieces, and a sheet written on both sides is a plague and a sorrow, often delaying the article or the paper. 2. Always keep a copy of your article, unless it be very long. It will be apt to get lost or mislaid among the haystack of an editor's manuscripts if not used immediately, and it is better and safer for you to keep a copy than to rely on the editor to return the original. 3. Never send an article to an editor unfinished. When he hears or reads that you have scrawled it off hastily, left it full of imperfections, &c., he mentally resolves to put it quietly in the fire the moment you are out of the way. 4. Never carry in an article, other than an advertisement, and demand that the editor read it at once, and say whether he will publish it or not. He cannot always spare time at that moment, and he does not, at any rate, want to tell you that you are incapable of handling your subject, should such be the fact; but send in your manuscript, and give him a reasonable time to consider it. 5. Never fall into the serious mistake of imagining that, because a man writes a sorry hand himself, he is partial to that sort of chirography. Remember that he is always writing, and generally at hand to correct any errors in his proofs, while you will not be. Write plainly, if possible; write decipherably, any how, or don't write at all.—*Berkshire Chronicle.*

INVENTION OF SUSPENSION BRIDGES BY THE CHINESE SIXTEEN HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

The most remarkable evidence of the mechanical science and skill of the Chinese at this early period, is to be found in their suspended bridges, the invention of which is assigned to the Han dynasty. According to the concurrent testimony of all their historical and geographical writers, Shang-leang, the commander-in-chief of the army under Kaon-tsoo, the first of the Hans, undertook and completed the formation of roads through the mountainous province of Shen-se, to the west of the capital. Hitherto, its lofty hills and deep valleys had rendered communication difficult and circuitous. With a body of 100,000 labourers, he cut passages over the mountains, throwing the removed soil into the valleys, and where this was not sufficient to raise the road to the required height, he constructed bridges, which rested on pillars or abutments. In other places, he conceived and accomplished the daring project of suspending a bridge from one mountain to another across a deep chasm. These bridges, which are called by the Chinese writers very appropriately "flying bridges," and represented to be numerous at the present day, are sometimes so high that they cannot be traversed without alarm. One still existing in Shen-se stretches 400 feet from mountain to mountain, over a chasm of 500 feet. Most of these flying bridges are so wide, that four horsemen can ride on them abreast, and balustrades are placed on each side to protect travellers. It is by no means improbable (as M. Pauthier anggests) that as the missionaries in China made known the fact more than a century and a half ago, that the Chinese had suspension bridges, and that many of them were of iron, the hint may have been taken from thence for similar constructions by European engineers.—*Thornton's History of China.*

EXPLOSIVE PROPERTIES OF GUNPOWDER.

M. Piobert has ascertained that gunpowder will not explode unless the grains be compact, and that if the interstices between them be filled up with finely-powdered charcoal, the gunpowder, if set fire to, will not explode, and will fuse slowly. When the powder is removed from the magazine for use, all that is necessary to restore the explosive property is to sift it. M. Piobert made a communication on this subject to the Government, but it does not appear that his plan was put to the test. In Russia, however, it has been tried, and there has been received from M. Fadeioff an account of the numerous essays made by the members of a commission, appointed to report on the discovery. M. Fadeioff states that the trials were successful.—*Mining Journal.*

CAPTAIN WARNER AND THE DISCOVERY OF EXPLOSIVE AGENTS.

Public attention is being still naturally directed to the recent experiment of Captain Warner. We subjoin some interesting particulars connected with it. The *Brighton Herald* last week published a statement which was calculated to excite some suspicion upon the genuine character of the experiment. The account was, however, of rather an ambiguous character, and was to the effect that some Shoreham pilots who had been to see the John o' Gaunt previous to the explosion had remarked, as a very unusual circumstance, some ratlin lines between the fore and main mast, down the ship's starboard side (her head then lying to the westward) and passing through an eye-bolt, which was about three inches in circumference. One of the pilots also remarked on board the ship a quantity of new warp (a rope about three inches round) lying on the deck, and wondered what the rope could be for. On the larboard side he had an opportunity of seeing also a ratlin down the ship's side. The day that the vessel was destroyed, the pilots went off towards the ship again, and one of them states that he then saw three ropes of the size of the warp passing from one point under the bulwark down the ship's side, but separated, as they descended, by two of them passing through the eye-bolts, leaving the centre one in a perpendicular line between them.—In answer to this account of the pilots, Captain Warner says, "This mysterious rope was simply a coil, consisting of two new tow ropes, for the purpose of towing the ship. Other ropes, which seem to have perplexed these Shoreham visitors, were merely guy ropes, for conducting the large or tow ropes on board the steamer; others were man ropes, hanging over the sides for the more convenient escape of the crew; and I dare say there were ropes towing overboard both ahead and astern, as will happen in slovenly ships; and the John o' Gaunt was slovenly enough, I dare say; though I pledge you my honour I was never on board her from the time she left Gravesend, ten days before." Capt. Warner, by way of clincher to sceptical gentlemen, *naïvely* advises the many correspondents of the papers who have raised doubts about his late feat, to "go and do likewise." A series of lectures has been commenced by Dr. Ryan, at the Polytechnic Institution, on the subject of explosive compounds. The subject of the first lecture tended to show the power the lecturer believed Capt. Warner had probably used in blowing up the John o' Gaunt. He believed Capt. Warner had used chlorate of nitrogen, a most dangerous compound; but, as a great many people believed, he did not suppose that Capt. Warner used a lock or a trigger for the purpose of causing the explosion, for there were innumerable other means at the disposal of the chemist much easier of application, and several of which were more to be depended on.—Capt. Warner's apparently remarkable and extraordinarily-powerful explosive and destructive agent, whatever it may be, calls to mind a saying of George the Third, in relation to inventions for destroying life in war. Bishop Watson was at a levee, after his successful experiments on his improved gunpowder had been made, when the then Duke of Richmond, Master-General of the Ordnance, informed his Majesty that they were indebted to the Bishop for that great improvement in its fabrication. On the latter saying he ought to be ashamed, inasmuch as it was a scandal in a Christian Bishop to instruct men in the mode of destroying mankind, the King answered, "Let not that afflict your conscience, for the *quicker the conflict the less the slaughter.*"—It has been remarked in connection with the discovery of destructive modes of warfare, that the birth of gunpowder was the eternity of civilization. The barbarian was from that moment impotent, and never again could he destroy the works which science had raised and refinement consecrated. The confinement of the secret of the Greek fire so long to the Western Empire indicates a most ignorant and uninquiring age; and yet gunpowder, like steam, was a play-toy with boys in the streets two thousand years before its man-destroying qualities were known. Usually the discovery is ascribed to Roger Bacon; and, like true-born Britons, we contend against the claims set up by the Germans to the Liebig of the fourteenth century—the scientific monk, Barthola Schwartz. But the truth is, neither are entitled to any praise. Roger Bacon, in 1270, mentions it, not as a discovery of his, but as a thing so well known that boys used it in the streets in making squibs and rockets! Long before him, Magnus Grœcus described the mode of making it; and, what is not a little singular, recommends what is now used in preference—charcoal of willow wood. In a treatise on pyrotechnics, he describes the manner of using it as at the Zoological Gardens of this day.

THE WAY TO EXCITE A ROAR AT THE DINNER-TABLE.

In some societies jocose stories tell well. The best way of introducing them is to mention poor James Smith and the never-to-be-forgotten Theodore. Then you may rattle off a volley of their best sayings:—"Walking one day with Hook, in winter, we passed a shop with the name of Hawes: 'Oh,' said Theodore, 'fine weather for the surgeons—a *nice* practice, I've no doubt, during the frost—

Perpetual freezings and perpetual thaws,
Though bad for *hips*, are very good for *Haws*.

Before I had finished laughing, the name of Thurtell, the murderer of Weare, was named. 'Ay,' asked Hook, 'of course you know why he carried an air-gun?' 'No,' I replied. 'Because he wished to kill Weare without *Noyse*. Or,' he continued, 'like an old coat? Because he was the worse for *wear*,' (Weare.) Our conversation then turned upon the burning of the Exeter Theatre. 'Ay,' said Hook, 'that's quite theatrical—*enter* a fire, *exit* a theatre.' (Exeter Theatre.)"—*Ainsworth's Magazine.*

THE WEALTH OF CHINA.

It is calculated that the Chinese empire contains at least half as much wealth and industry as the remainder of the globe. The great body of the people are much wealthier, and more advanced in knowledge than the inhabitants of any other Asiatic country, and the advantages which their soil and climate give them in the production of valuable articles of export, and the effective demand which their wealth and taste for luxury create for the products of other countries, are such as to render them capable of becoming better customers than the same number of people in the far larger half of Europe and America.—*Capt. Pidding's Chinese Olio.*

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

On Saturday last the company, authors, and *employés* of this successful, and, we may say, only National Theatre in the metropolis, presented its spirited manager, Mr. B Webster, with a splendid piece of plate, as a testimonial of their admiration and gratitude for the unceasing energy and liberality displayed by him in the cause of the drama. Mrs. Glover was spokeswoman on the occasion, and delivered the following address (written by Mr. Buckstone), in a most forcible and affectionate manner. :—

Mr Webster.—I have been deputed by my brother actors, many authors, and all the officers and artisans of the "little theatre in the Haymarket," to present you with a testimonial of their regard for you and by which they desire to mark and commemorate an event unprecedented in the history of the drama—an event that the annals of the stage, throughout its best days, have never been able to record—and that is, a successful and uninterrupted season of four hundred nights. Four hundred consecutive nights, without, on any occasion, closing the doors for a special rehearsal, and on no pretext whatever making the slightest deduction from the stipend of any one person who has had the good fortune to be employed in your establishment!

It was originally intended that the entire Haymarket company should unite in celebrating this dramatic triumph, but a majority of the ladies, with that enthusiasm so characteristic of our sex, felt anxious at once to express their feelings for you, which they did to their satisfaction, and I am sure to your own. I preferred, with another sister actress (Mrs. Fitzwilliam), to join my brethren, and though there has been a division in the mode of doing a proud and pleasant thing, yet the hearty intention has been well and cheerfully carried out by all.

And believe me, my dear Mr. Webster, that we feel still higher gratification in presenting you this testimonial, when we know it also records your firm encouragement of English talent; proud are we to declare that the Haymarket Theatre has been English "from top to toe"—ay, "my lord, from head to foot"—with English actors, English artisans, English comedies, and, to crown all, ever a full and joyous English audience, to appreciate them.

And more honourable *yet* is your triumph, still *more* deserved, when we are conscious that circumstances—imperative, no doubt—have prevented your efforts being cheered by that high patronage which would make our English hearts beat with gratitude, and, indeed, "teach us how to act"—our poets how to write. Still a fostering *public* has enabled you effectively to present the comedies of the noblest drama in the world, as the honoured names of Shakspeare, Massinger, Congreve, Cibber, Vanbrugh, Goldsmith, Sheridan, Inchbald, Colman, Centlivre, Murphy, Morton, amongst the dead; and our Sheridan Knowles, with Bulwer, and many others, amongst the living, whose names have appeared in your bills during the four hundred nights, can successfully and gloriously testify.

That you may long continue in your honourable career is the wish of all who know you, and may the spirit and enterprise that so lately led you to make a munificent effort to discover hidden dramatic literary talent, never fail of receiving that encouragement from the public which is its due.

And, now, Mr. Webster, allow me to present you with that Epergne in commemoration of the event I have named, and with the heartfelt wishes of all your brother and sister actors and actresses, and every person in the theatre, for your health, happiness, and success, and for the happiness and prosperity of your dear children, who will one day read the inscription engraven here, with a glow of conscious pride, as they reflect on the triumph of their father, and the many warm and devoted friends who have recorded it.

Mr. Webster replied "in a neat and appropriate speech;" whereupon sundry champagne corks were emancipated, and the manager's health was given with three cheers. The piece of plate is an *Epergne* of exquisite design and workmanship, wrought in solid burnished and dead silver. Around its base is an inscription which records the occasion of its presentation, and which can never fail to produce the most grateful sensations in the breast of its present possessor. We must not forget to record that this season will have completed a series of *four hundred nights* of uninterrupted performance; a circumstance without parallel in dramatic history. The house will close on Wednesday next, with a variety of entertainments for the benefit of Mr. Webster.

MUSIC.

PRINCESS'S CONCERT ROOM.

On Wednesday evening a concert for the benefit of the widow and children of the late Mr. Thomas Hudson, the celebrated comic song writer and vocalist, was given in this beautiful room, and was attended by a crowded and fashionable audience. The bill of fare was of the most varied and excellent kind, comprising some interesting novelties, with several old established *morçeaux*. The vocal department was very charmingly performed. The Misses Williams possess very rich sweet voices, and sing *together* most exquisitely. Macfarren's clever duet, "Two merry Gipsies," was given by them to perfection, and deservedly encored. The concerted cadence at its close was delicious. Miss Lucombe sang a recitative and air by Sporle, "The White Rose," most exquisitely, as also Arne's "Where the Bee Sucks," both of which were encored. To the latter was imparted a peculiar quaintness which we have never heard, not to say excelled, but equalled. On the stage it would have been irresistible; in the concert room it was all, and more, than we ever heard any vocalist effect for it. Miss Dolby's magnificent voice was occasionally a little overstretched, but still evinced considerable science in vocalism. The room certainly has too much vibration for her power.

M. Leopold De Meyer, is a pianist of immense manual power, but he should get somebody to teach him the use of the pedals. His first fantasia was quite an incoherent jumble. How different Moscheles' duet for two piano-fortes "Homage à Handel," executed by the author and Mr. W. H. Holmes! All was clearness, beauty, and expression. It certainly was the gem of the evening, and never did Moscheles play more exquisitely, or perhaps was better seconded in his splendid work than by Mr. Holmes. Mr. Chatterton on the harp, and Mr. Richardson on the flute, were, as they always are, delightful, and a quartet on the subject of "Weber's Invitation à la Valse," was beautifully played on two trebles, tenor, and bass concertinas, by Messrs. Regondi, A. Sedgwick, R. Blagrove, and G. Case.

Two of poor Tom's songs were sung by Fitzwilliam and Edney; but they rather threw a gloom over the scene, by awakening us to the sense of "why we met." Nothing could have been better conducted; the whole arrangements were under the direction of Messrs. Sporle, Beuler, &c. We must add, by way of postscript, that Mr. John Parry gave, between the second and third parts, his "Explanation of the Polka," which, being encored, was in the Irish way responded to by "Fayre Rosamond." He certainly is a humorist, *sui generis*, and a deserving favourite with all who are acquainted with him in public or private life. Altogether the concert was a rich treat to those who merely went for music's sake, and those also who had its ultimate object in view—to assist the surviving relatives of a Man of Genius!

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

Theatrical Movements.—On the close of the Haymarket Theatre, which will take place on Wednesday next, Mrs. Glover, that "mother of the stage," as Webster styles her, and Farren, will proceed to Manchester and Dublin; Mrs. Fitzwilliam and Buckstone to Wolverhampton, Manchester, and Birmingham; Madame Celeste and Webster to Norwich, Scarborough, and Liverpool; Mrs. Nisbett, Strickland, Hall, &c., to Liverpool; and Madame Vestris, with Charles Mathews, to Edinburgh. Thus will the constellation of "the little theatre in the Haymarket" diffuse its light all over the kingdom by the visitation of its separate stars.

Mr. Henry Phillips.—This popular vocalist will sail on the 17th instant, in the Victoria (Captain Morgan), for the United States. His reception there, we trust, will be worthy of his distinguished abilities.

Mr. Macready.—This gentleman has taken a most affectionate leave, for a short time, of Brother Jonathan, at New York. The following was his address on the occasion:—

According to my original intention, this evening was to have terminated my theatrical engagements in America, and the few words which custom exacts on these occasions were to have conveyed to you my parting acknowledgments; but I have yielded to influences difficult to resist, and have changed my purpose. The increasing favour of my audiences—their cordial sympathy with, and liberal approbation of, my professional efforts—the kind and friendly attentions so lavishly heaped on me, and the desire of extending still further my acquaintance with a country so full of interest to me—these are the considerations which have actuated me in prolonging the term of my visit here. In the latter part of September I shall have the honour of presenting to you once more, and I fear for the last time, those characters of Shakspeare in which you have so repeatedly and so indulgently welcomed me; and with the close of that month I shall take my regretful and reluctant leave.

Mendelssohn.—This great composer's music to a version of Sophocles' tragedy of "Antigone" has been performed at the Odéon Theatre, Paris, upwards of thirty times within the last two months. It is truly a most classic production, one which, from its solidity and grandeur, we had not expected to be popular with our Gallic neighbours. We rejoice to see they are becoming more *German* to the matter of sound music.

Her Majesty's Theatre.—The union of opera and ballet which has been aggregated for Mario's benefit on Thursday, fairly eclipses all possible rivalry. The ever fresh and sparkling "Puritani," with its mighty distribution of characters, will be given for the last time this present season. Cerito, who on every fresh appearance is hailed with enthusiasm and floral offerings, will, with St. Leon, dance the exquisite *pas* from the pastoral ballet of "Zelia." Moriani, who has stamped himself as the greatest dramatic vocalist of Europe, and the delightful Persiani, will co-operate in a lyrical selection. Perhaps the novelty most rife with curiosity is the advent of Fanny Elssler in the romantic ballet of "Esmeralda." Here is a worthy subject for the exercise of her rare powers as a dancer and *mime*. We feel that the impersonation of Victor Hugo's creation will be perfect. We perceive that the bill is honoured by a "*desire*."

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

TRIALS FOR INCENDIARISM.

At the Suffolk assizes, held at Ipswich, the majority of cases tried consisted of charges of arson. There was nothing of striking interest in any of the facts, but as our readers will no doubt like to know the results and the general circumstances connected with these trials—the subject having excited so much attention, we subjoin a careful analysis of them.

George Garrett, aged 11, was indicted for feloniously setting fire to a straw-stack, shed, and other property belonging to James Cooper, on the 21st of February. The charge was fully established against the prisoner, but he had been sadly neglected by his parents; he had never learned a letter of the alphabet, and had never worn a pair of shoes in his life. The prisoner was recommended to mercy, and Mr. Baron Alderson promised it should be attended to.

James Lankester, aged 30, was indicted for wilfully and malisiously setting fire to a stack of wheat, the property of Mr. G. Paine, of Great Barton, in June last. The prosecutor is a farmer occupying land under Sir Henry Banbury, near Bury St. Edmund's. The prisoner is a native of Palgrave, and got his living by travelling round the country on foot, hawking trifling wares, and singing, or reciting, scraps of ballads, songs, and hymns, the burden of which, from a specimen which he gave to the jury in his defence, would seem to have been "the blessings of cheap bread," the "want of work" in general, and the particular lack of it on the songster's part. These songs and ballads—as were his cross examination and speech to the jury, which were voluble and fluent in the extreme—were strongly interlarded with allusions to the Deity. In fact, his mind, like his wallets, of which he had at least six of all shapes and sizes, was filled with the most extraordinary and heterogeneous collection of articles and "unconsidered trifles." This personage was seen on the day of the fire going on the road towards the wheat stack of the prosecutor, and at the distance of about half a mile of it, at about two o'clock. The flames were first discovered at four o'clock, and various witnesses proved that he was seen later than that on the same day just beyond the stack, and going through Barton towards Bury, where he ordered a fresh supply of his bills and songs, and was not long afterwards taken into custody on suspicion of this charge, an old lucifer match box having been found near the stack and in the road. On being taken to a public-house, the constables searched him. In one of his bags was a quantity of very dry grass; in another, a few broken matches; in a third, some old rags and paper; and in a fourth were three phials, each of which contained some liquid. The jury found him "Guilty."

Edward Botwright, aged 22, was charged with firing a barn and outbuildings at Sotterley, in the occupation of Hannah Watling, on the 1st of June; and *John Spilling* was charged as an accessory before the fact.—Robert Watling, the son of the prosecutrix, was awoke by his wife at twelve o'clock at night with an alarm of "Fire!" He jumped up directly, and hurried down stairs to the barn, which he found in flames. He and the men who were there let out the stock.—The prisoner Botwright had been discharged for dishonesty. A threatening letter was found in the yard, which was in his hand-writing. The case was made out against Botwright, who was convicted, but Spilling was acquitted, by direction of the learned judge.

David Jackson, aged 13, was found guilty of setting fire to a barn, the property of John Cracknell, at Redlingfield, on June 3. The jury, however, recommended him to mercy.—Mr. Baron Alderson admonished the lad for the enormity of his guilt, which had arisen purely from the idle conversation in which he had been engaged with his companions. In order, however, to carry out the views of the jury, in which he concurred, he should only sentence him to fifteen years' transportation, and care would be taken that he should be dealt with in the Penitentiary.

[While the above trials were in progress a curious incident arose, which resulted in the commitment of a clergyman, the Rev. Mr Maberley, who is said to have acquired some notoriety from his strong opposition to the New Poor-law. Suddenly, Mr. Baron Alderson rose in great agitation, and said, holding some papers in his hand, "I have received some letters from a clergyman, named Maberley, who says he has some materials in his hands that would be of advantage to these people. In God's name then, let him produce them. What am I to do? Am I to go out of court to speak to this person, who lives at the Admiral's Head? Have I not enough to do here in disposing of this heavy calendar? I know what turn such matters sometimes take. If I take no notice of these letters, assertions and statements may be made not warranted by facts. (With great energy)—I wish him to come forward *in open court!* That is the proper place for him. His conduct is very indecent and improper." Mr. Maberley stood up, and referring to some of the cases, said he wanted the trial to take place the next day, and he would be at any expense for witnesses. Mr. Baron Alderson: I can make no conditions, sir. The Rev. Mr. Maberley (with great energy): I want a fair trial for the men. Mr. Baron Alderson: Yes, and they shall have a fair trial whilst I preside here—as fair a trial as it will be in my power to afford. The Rev. Mr. Maberley (striking his hand upon the witness-box): I shall insist upon the men having a fair trial. I demand it—I demand that the trial shall be fixed for to-morrow. Upon this, Mr. Baron Alderson ordered the rev. gentleman into custody. Shortly afterwards, however, the learned judge directed that Mr. Maberley might be discharged, and said he would fix the case of Borley for the next day, if that prisoner wished it. Borley, on being saked, intimated that such was his desire, and thus the matter ended.]

On the succeeding day (Saturday last) the case accordingly came on.

Frederick Borley, aged 18, and *John Durrant*, aged 17, were charged with firing two stacks, the property of Ambrose Candler, at Stowmarket, on Sunday, the 19th of May. The evidence of the prosecutor proved that the stacks in question were fired about half past three o'clock in the afternoon, and totally consumed. From the description given of the premises, it appeared that they were situated near to the town of Stowmarket, and close by a plantation, and near to this place the two prisoners and one Williams were seen loitering and talking at intervals during the Sunday afternoon, and just before and after the fire broke out. In addition to this testimony, Williams, having been admitted Queen's evidence, was called, and he swore that he was engaged in watching Borley while he perpetrated the offence. Mr. Maberley interposed in the course of the trial and said he wished some witnesses to be examined for Borley, against whom he said he believed there was a conspiracy. The witnesses, whose names were given by Mr. Maberley, were then heard and an attempt was made to prove an *alibi*. It was not successful however, for Borley was convicted and Durrant acquitted.

Layzell Randall, aged 16, and *Isaac Everett*, aged 21, were charged with having fired the premises of Mr. Nordon, at Assington, on the 24th May. Verdict—Guilty.

Samuel Jacob, aged 28, was convicted of wilfully and maliciously setting fire to a barn, the property of Robert Boby, on the 25th of June last.

Robert Roper, aged 15, was indicted for setting fire to a stack of wheat, the property of the Rev. Thomas Collyer, on the 9th of March last.—The prisoner was acquitted.

Robert Grimwade, aged 38, was convicted of sending a letter to Sir Joshua Rowley, threatening to burn his house, in the occupation of Mr. Brown, the charge being varied in three counts of the indictment.

When the trials at these assizes were over, Mr. Baron Alderson and Mr. Justice Williams proceeded to pass sentence upon the prisoners who had been convicted of arson. The sentences were proportioned to the character of the offences in the several instances, some of the parties being transported for seven, others for ten, others for twenty years, and some for life.

The following is a correct summary of the result of the trials for arson in Suffolk. There were 21 cases for trial, in which 28 persons were charged with this crime. Of these there were—convicted, 15; acquitted, 10; no true bill, 2; admitted Queen's evidence, and therefore not tried, 1; total, 28.

The Grand Jury at these assizes made a presentment, in which they stated that although they had minutely examined the witnesses with the view of eliciting the causes and motives of the crime of arson, they could not arrive at any satisfactory conclusion. They add their testimony to the efficient and zealous exertions displayed by every class of people, not only in bringing to justice the perpetrators of this crime, but for the ready and active assistance afforded by the labourers in extinguishing the fires and protecting property on all occasions.

There have also been convictions for arson at Lewes and at Exeter, but there was nothing in the cases worthy of detail.

At the Nottingham assizes, *Abraham Favour*, aged 21, was found guilty of firing a stack of stubble at Barnby-moor, and sentenced to be transported for life.

Frightful Murder of a Wife and Three Children.—At the Nottingham assizes, before Lord Denman, *William Saville*, aged 29, a frame-work knitter, of New Radford, was charged with the murder of his wife. There were three other indictments against the prisoner, charging him respectively with having murdered Harriett Saville, Mary Saville, and Thomas Saville, his children. The indictments were sustained by a long chain of circumstances, for which purpose witnesses to the number of 40 were examined. By their evidence it was proved that in the month of May the prisoner was lodging at the house of a man named Sutton, near Birch-row, Radford. His wife and three children had been in the workhouse, but had come out on the Monday preceding the Tuesday the crimes in question were alleged to have been committed. It appeared Saville had been paying some attentions to a young woman named Tate, and the only motive that suggested itself to the mind for the commission of these awful murders was, that he wished to get his wife out of the way, and rid himself of the incumbrance of his children. It appeared that when the poor woman left the workhouse with her children, she said she would go in search of her husband, and on the following morning, the husband, wife, and children, were seen in Nottingham together. In the afternoon of the same day he was seen alone, and was heard to say he had lost sight of his wife near Manners-street. In the course of the Tuesday evening, Saville was heard to say he supposed his wife had drowned herself, and suspicion being excited enquiry was set on foot, and on the Wednesday the bodies were found between Colwick and Carlton in the neighbourhood of Nottingham. From the appearance of the ground, it was evident there had been a struggle between the wife and the prisoner; in her hand was found a razor. From Colwick to Carlton there is a footpath, and at the foot of a hill to which it leads is the spot wherein the bodies were found. At the commencement of the plantation there is a gate. The bodies were discovered by a man named Swinscoe on Wednesday, the 29th of May, about one o'clock. He went into the plantation to get something for his rabbits, where he saw three little children, lying, as he thought, asleep—one had its eyes open. Looking at the girls he saw them wounded—further from them the body of the woman was discovered with her throat dreadfully cut, and a razor in her hand, but quite loose, so that it would appear to have been placed there. The body of the woman was a few yards from the children. She lay stretched, as though dragged; the children lay together. There was a train of blood nearly all the way from the females to the children. They were put into a cart and carried away to a barn at Colwick. The evidence went to prove the prisoner was seen near to, and going in, the direction of the spot in question, with his wife and children, on the Tuesday; that he was carrying the youngest child on his shoulder, their ages being about seven, five, and three, and that the bodies of the murdered children were those that had been seen with the prisoner. Two men named Bret saw the prisoner, his wife, and children, sitting on a bank within twenty yards where the bodies were found. The children were gathering flowers. Saw the same man some time after come from the plantation alone—as he passed he looked very white. Many witnesses were called, and altogether a case of strong circumstantial evidence was made out. The jury almost immediately returned a verdict of Guilty, whereupon the prisoner was sentenced to be hanged.

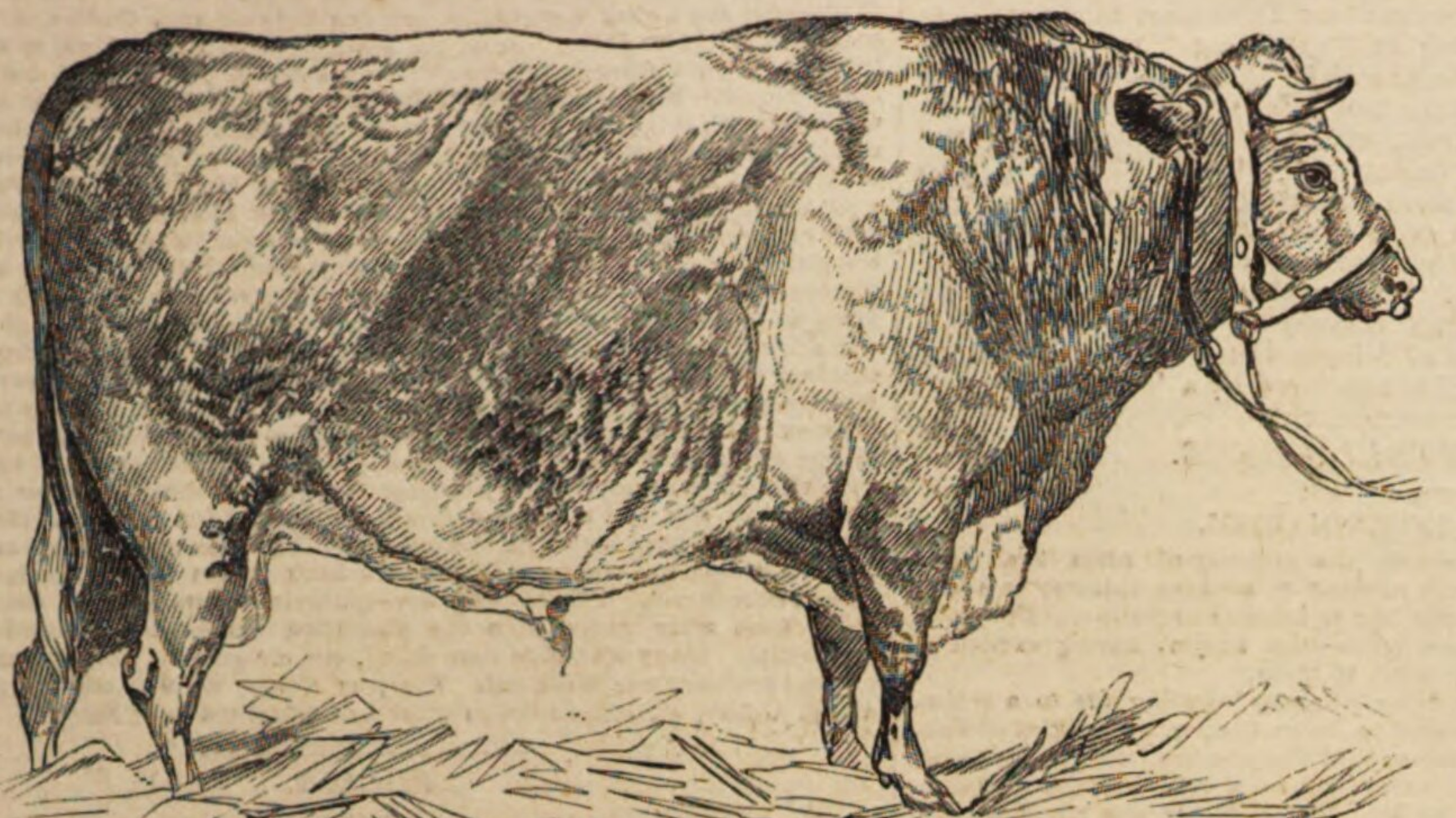
POLICE.

Forgery of Coupons on the Government of the Netherlands.—On Monday *Pietro Valler*, a merchant, residing in Hatton-garden; *Francis Enrico*, Gibraltar-row, Lambeth, fencing-master; and *Henry Harrison*, whose residence was unknown, but was described in the police sheet as a linen-draper, were charged at Union-hall with forging and having in their possession certain Dutch coupons for dividends in Dutch Five per Cent. stock. Mr. Mullens, of the firm of Bush and Mullens, solicitors to the Society of Bankers for the Detection of Forgery, attended to prosecute the case on behalf of the Dutch Government. He stated that on the 18th ult. the prisoner Harrison came to the house of Mr. Louis Cluck Rosenthall, an artist and engraver, residing at 109, Wellington-terrace, Waterloo-road, and, after praising a work he had in hand, representing the figure of the late Duke of Sussex in his state robes, said he thought he could give him a little job of his own to do, and after a few minutes' conversation he departed, but shortly returned with a genuine coupon, and said he should require 550 of those documents to be printed, for which he agreed to pay £3 10s.; the coupon was left, and the prisoner went away with the understanding that the work was to be executed with all convenient speed. The suspicions of Mr. Rosenthall were aroused, in consequence of which he watched the motions of the prisoner, and observed that he joined two foreigners who were waiting outside, with whom he (Harrison) entered into an earnest conversation; afterwards, they all three walked away. Mr. Rosenthall immediately put himself in communication with the Dutch Consul, showing him the genuine coupon, and described the nature of the work he had been requested to undertake. A communication was immediately made to Messrs. Bush's office, and the witness was desired to proceed with the work, having received the authority of the Dutch Consul so to do. The affair was then placed in the hands of the detective force by Messrs. Bush and Mullens, and the whole of the prisoners were apprehended on Saturday last, at the Hero of Waterloo, Waterloo-road. Some further evidence was given, and the prisoners, who declined saying anything, were remanded.

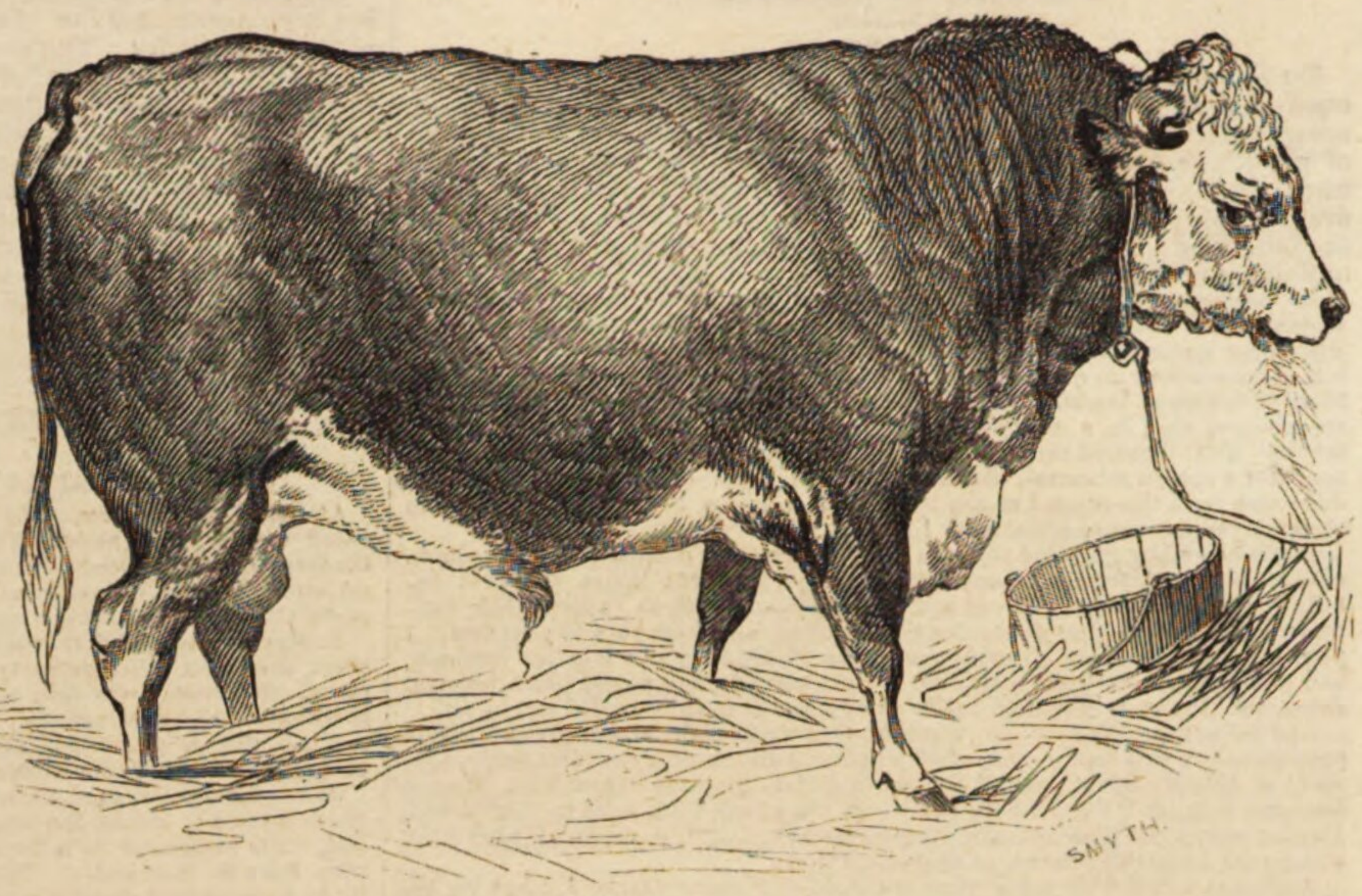
Brutal Injury Inflicted by a Husband on his Wife.—At Clerkenwell police-court, on Tuesday, a man named *George Lawson*, residing in Charles-street, Bagnigge-wells road, was charged with wounding Frances Lawson, his wife, whereby her life was seriously endangered.—It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner, who is a man of drunken habits, was presiding at some society having benevolence for its professed object, in the Fox and French-horn beer-shop, in Clerkenwell-green, on Sunday night last. Having drank a good deal, he fell asleep in the tap-room, with his head reclining on the table. His wife, who was likewise under the influence of liquor, came in and asked him for money; he did not hear her, upon which she seized him by the arm, and shook him. He immediately jumped up, with a long pipe in his hand. Angry words ensued, and the prisoner thrust the shank of the pipe into her right eye. The thrust was made with such violence, that the shank penetrated into her head an inch and a half, and was broken across in the eye, about the eighth of an inch protruding. The woman fell, and bled so profusely that there was a pool of blood on the floor of the tap-room. Police-constable 242 G was called in, but he was so shocked at the woman's appearance, that he fainted, and was carried out of the room in a state of insensibility. The prisoner, taking advantage of the condition of the officer and without attempting to administer the slightest assistance to his wife, ran away, and was not arrested until Monday night, when Doyle, 197 G, arrested him in Maiden-lane, Islington. The prosecutor was conveyed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, bleeding all the way thither The house-surgeon considered her life in imminent danger, and she still lies there.—The prisoner, who evinced the utmost indifference at his wife's condition, was remanded for a week, but subsequently admitted to bail.

Riot and Assault at the Essex-st. Pier.—On Tuesday, at Bow-st., *William Irish, George Everard, James Everard, John Rutland*, and *William Reeves*, were charged at the instance of Henry Maynard with having committed a violent assault upon him, on the morning of Thursday week. The charge arose out of an attempt made with great violence on that morning to destroy a pier belonging to Mr. Francis, at the east end of Essex-street, Strand. The court was crowded with a number of lightermen, watermen, and several of the Thames police, and also persons residing in the neighbourhood, who have for some time suffered the greatest annoyance from the uproar and confusion continually occurring in the locality, in defiance of a strong body of police who were constantly in attendance. Mr. Bodkin attended on the part of the Watermen's Company to prefer the complaint, and Mr. Child appeared for the defendants, some of whom carried broken shovels, hammers, crowbars, and other articles which had been used in the affray.—Mr. Bodkin explained that the misunderstanding arose respecting property belonging to Mr. Francis, who owned a floating pier at the end of Essex-street, in front of his premises, which for a considerable time had been found to be of the greatest convenience to the public. On the day in question the defendants came at an unusually early hour to destroy the works erected by Mr Francis, which, being taken notice of by two or three more left in charge, they were opposed by about thirty persons, who succeeded in destroying the bridge, during which time assaults were committed, in addition to a serious riot and confusion which ensued, to the annoyance of respectable inhabitants in the neighbourhood.—Henry Maynard, who had his arm in a sling, in consequence of the wounds he received, stated that, being in the service of Mr. Francis, he was placed on, Thursday, at the top of Essex-street, for the purpose of protecting the bridge, which occupies one half of the steps. About three o'clock in the morning he was called by Charles Hill to the upper part of the pier, where he saw the defendants, with about thirty others, some of whom were then in court. [The witness here pointed out Henry Collins, who was instantly placed at the bar.] Several of them came from Execution Dock. When he came up they were breaking down the steps at the pier. He addressed Rutland first, and said he thought he was more interested in the works than to act in such a manner, and he instantly struck him in the breast, after driving him from the gate, saying he would attend to his own interest before that of old Francis. He was next assaulted by William Reeves, who struck him three times, merely because he was protecting his master's property, while George Everard held him by the throat to enable James Everard, assisted by Irish, to fell him to the ground, where he received severe kicks from George Everard, and when he called Hill to protect him they threatened to "do for him" if he attempted to approach. They at length succeeded in tearing up the platform and destroying it. The defendant George Everard held a crowbar, with which he aimed a blow at witness which struck him in the mouth, and had the blow not been warded off by a young man he would have received a very serious injury. After he was repeatedly assaulted a man named Fitzgerald and Reeve told him they were paid for what they had done, and if he would pay them they would build up the works again. Richard Everard repeatedly said he belonged to the Woolwich Company, the boats of which stop at the next pier.—Charles Hill, after confirming the statement of the last witness respecting the assaults and riot, said that on Monday week it was agreed, in the presence of Inspector Lewis, of the Thames police, that his master should in future make use of half the way without interruption.—In answer to Mr. Child, the witness said it was not the first time an attempt had been made on the works belonging to Mr. Francis, and his bridge was at present in the mud, but persons could get to the pier, unless they were prevented by the touters who induced them to go on the other. Other confirmatory evidence was given.—Mr. John Tyas stated that shortly before three o'clock on the morning in question he was returning along the Strand to his residence, 16, Essex-street, when he heard the noise, and, on entering the street, he saw his wife looking out of the window, beseeching of him not to proceed further, as he might receive some injury from the mob that had collected. There were several other persons at their windows, in great alarm, and, on advancing to the steps of the pier, he found a riot of a most serious nature going on, of which he gave information to the police. On returning again, he saw the platform struck, and the witness Maynard very seriously injured, and bleeding profusely from his wounds. He drew the attention of the constables to this, as he thought they would be justified in taking some of the assailants into custody, but they refused, and his impression was that they were afraid of being overpowered by numbers.—Mr. Twyford ultimately ordered the defendants to put in bail, themselves in £20 each, and two sureties in £10 each, to answer the charge at the sessions.

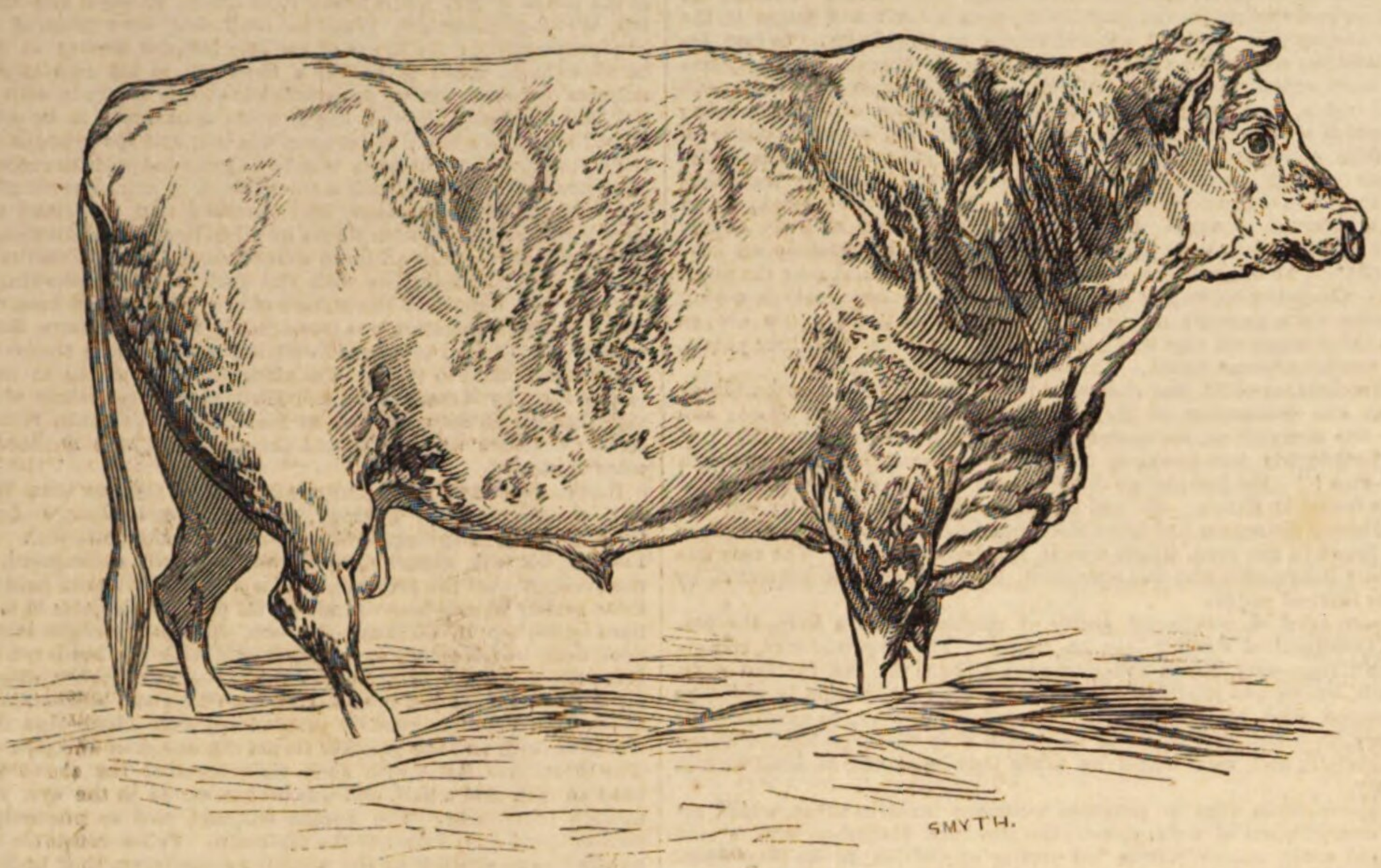
A letter from Gibraltar states, that while the Prince de Joinville was there, he was present at a ball, given on board her Majesty's ship Warspite, by Capt. Wallis, in honour of his Royal Highness Prince Henry of the Netherlands. His Royal Highness Prince Henry was received on the quarter-deck by Capt. Wallis and his officers, together with the Governor, Sir Robert Wilson. The ball commenced shortly afterwards, and was opened by Prince Henry and Miss Wilson, daughter of the Governor. About an hour afterwards the Prince de Joinville arrived, and danced also with Miss Wilson. His Royal Highness danced no more, and retired at an early hour; but Prince Henry remained all the evening, and the greater part of the ladies were honoured by dancing with him in quadrilles, waltzes, the polka, &c.



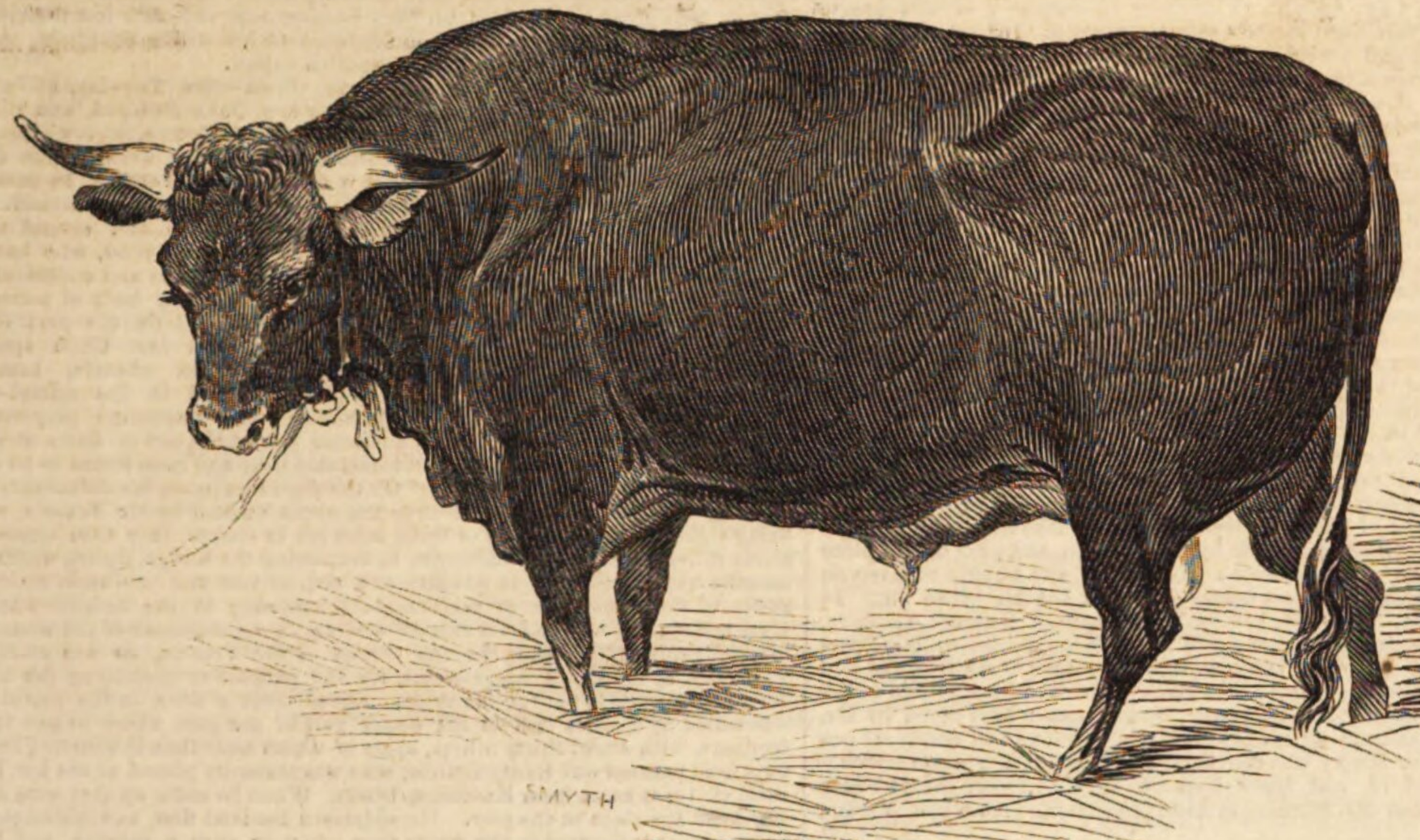
MR. W. FOULDS'S SHORT-HORNED BULL.



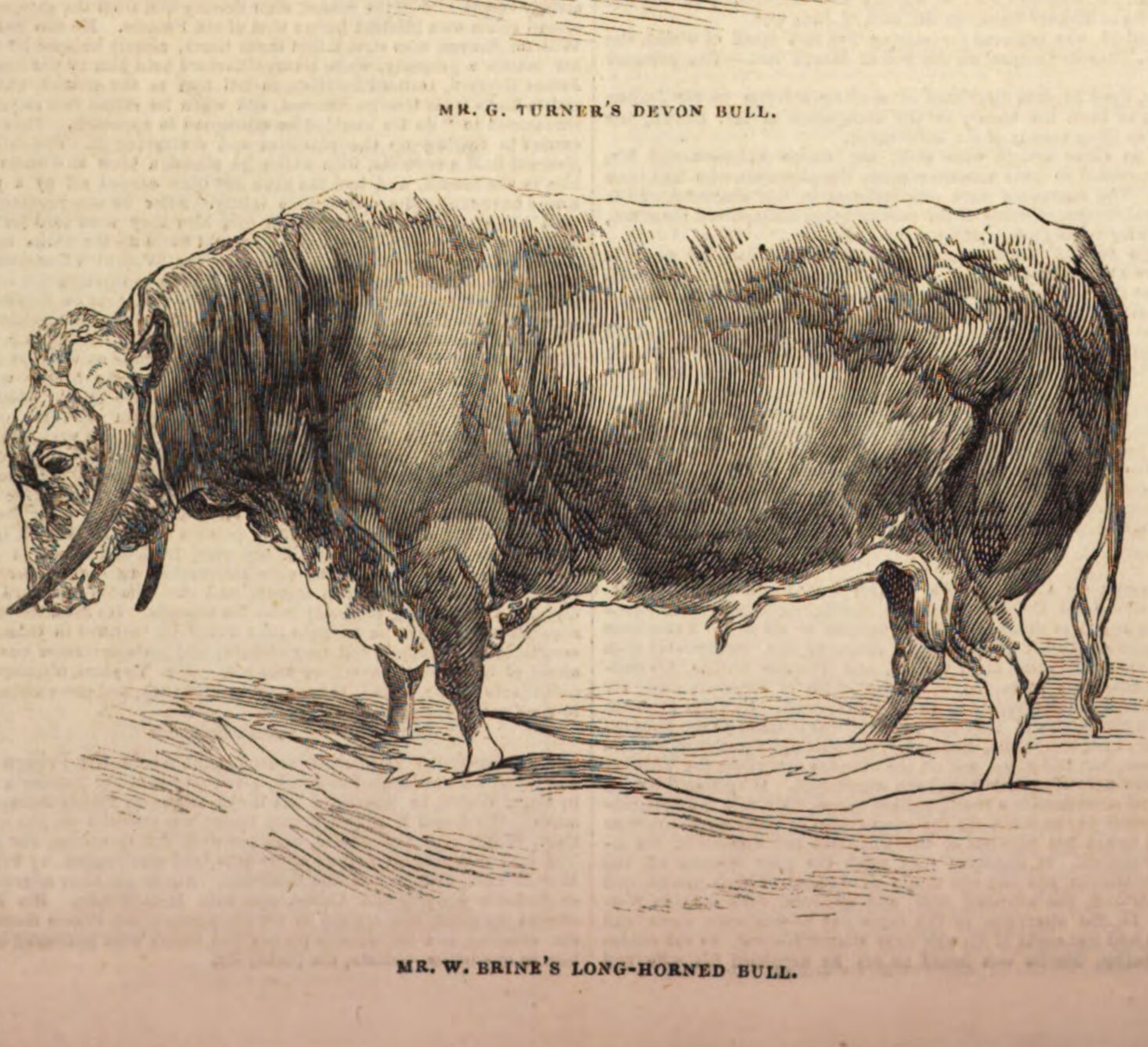
MR. W. PERRY'S HEREFORD BULL.



MR. J. COOPER'S SHORT-HORNED BULL.



MR. G. TURNER'S DEVON BULL.



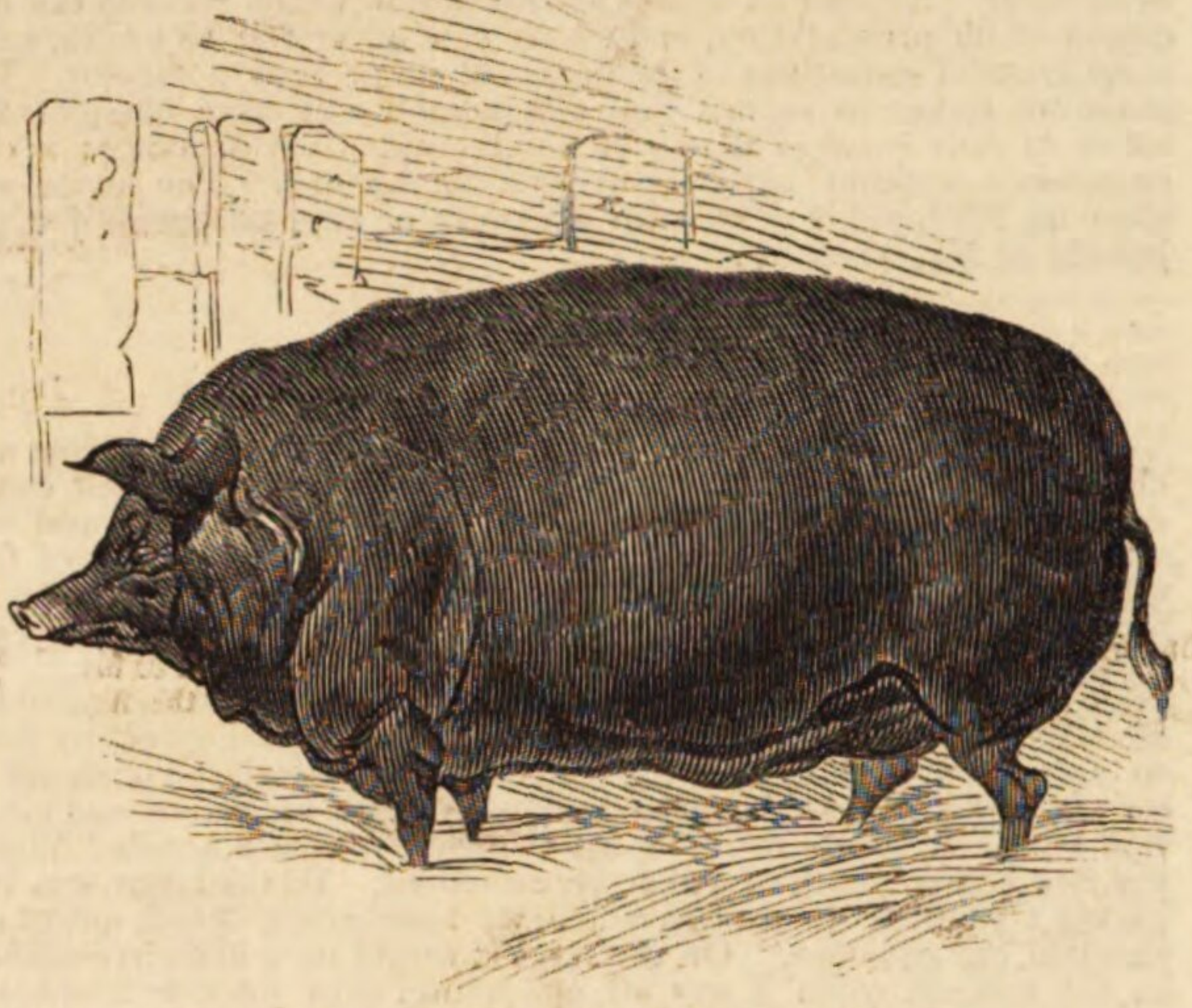
MR. W. BRINE'S LONG-HORNED BULL.

SOUTHAMPTON MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

In our journal of last week we reported the proceedings of this highly important meeting, to "the Dinner in the Pavilion," on Thursday. In the evening there was a grand ball at the Victoria Assembly-rooms, at which between 400 and 500 persons were present.

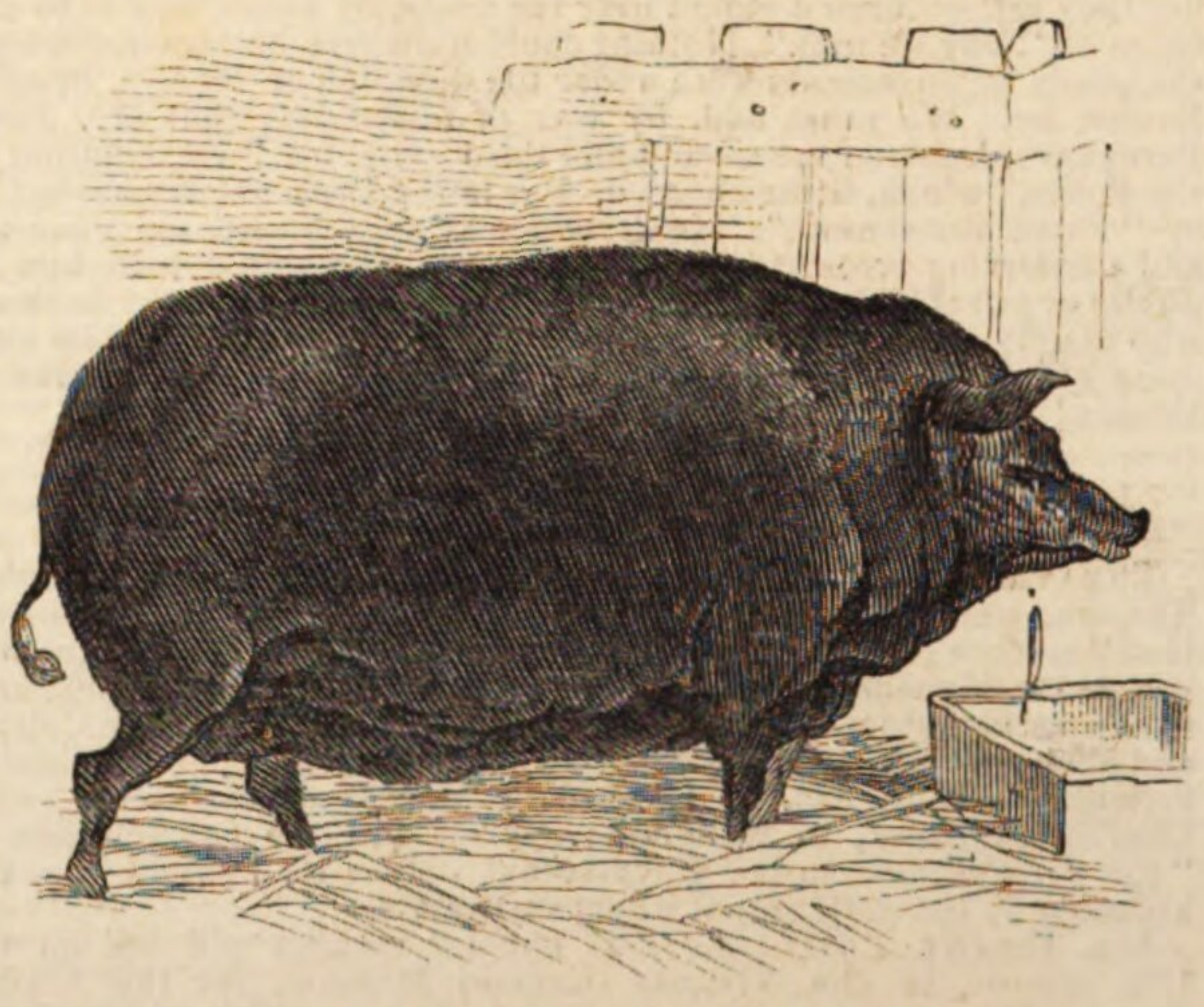
The meeting may be said virtually to have closed on Thursday but, owing to the sale of cattle and implements announced for Friday, a very large proportion of the distinguished visitors, and a great number of the farmers, remained. At twelve o'clock a general meeting of the Society was held at the Victoria Archery-rooms for the transaction of certain routine business, with which the gathering terminated.

These meetings have been successively held at Oxford, Cambridge, Liverpool, Bristol, and Derby; so that the gathering just ended at Southampton was the sixth of its kind. The result has fully realised the most sanguine anticipations of the Council; and much of this success is attributable to the excellent arrangements of the indefatigable secretary (Mr. Hudson), and Mr. Brandreth Gibbs. The following details will be read with interest. The next meeting is appointed to be held at Shrewsbury.



MR. W. F. HOBBE'S IMPROVED ESSEX BOAR.

On Tuesday 1280 persons were admitted to the Implement Show-yard, paying half a-crown each, realising £160; on Wednesday. 3600 persons were admitted at the same rate, realising £450; on Thursday, 10,200 paid 2s. 6d., previous to twelve o'clock, to view the cattle and implements, and from that hour to six, 13,300 went in at 1s. each, producing £1941. The total receipts for admissions were upwards of £2550. The rush at the doors at twelve o'clock to obtain entrance at the 1s. fee, was far greater than was ever seen at the doors of a theatre on the night of a royal visit. About 5000 persons were brought in from various places by the railway trains on this day, most of them having arrived in the morning; and at half-past two trains began to be dispatched with the persons leaving, who crowded to the terminus in great numbers. Trains continued to be sent off at short intervals up to half-past ten, and during this time 4000 persons were conveyed away, and £1100 was taken for fares. Not the slightest accident occurred to any one of the vast number of people who have travelled on the line during the week. On Tuesday, the arrivals were about 2000, and on Wednesday something more. The steam vessels from Portsmouth and the Island brought on Thursday nearly 1500 passengers. The vessels from the Channel Islands and Weymouth and other places, were also well filled during the Show; and extra coaches were put on all the roads.



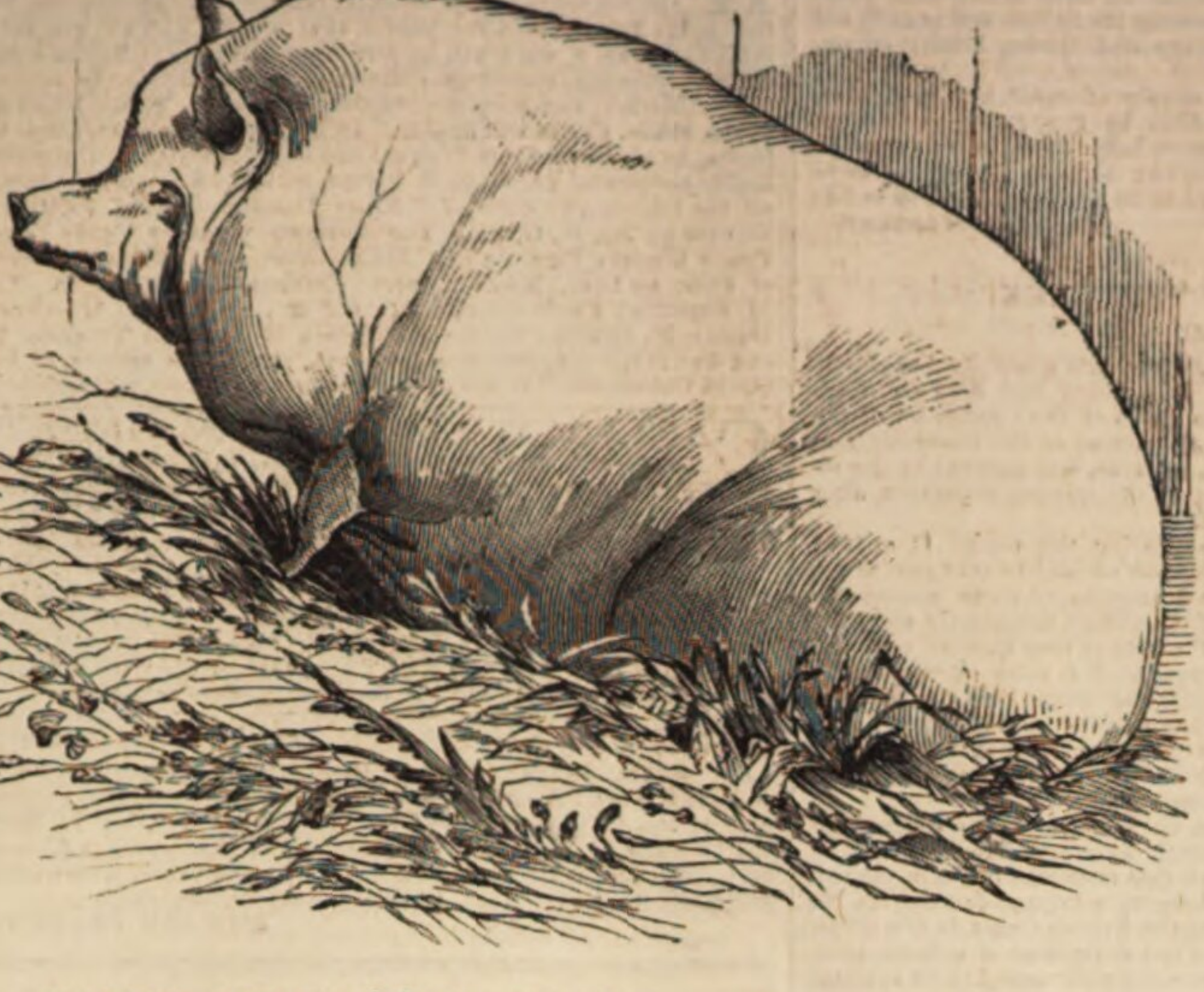
MR. J. HOUSE'S DORSETSHIRE SOW.

The list of the prize stock was given entire in our journal of last week. We now annex a series of illustrations of the most admired specimens.

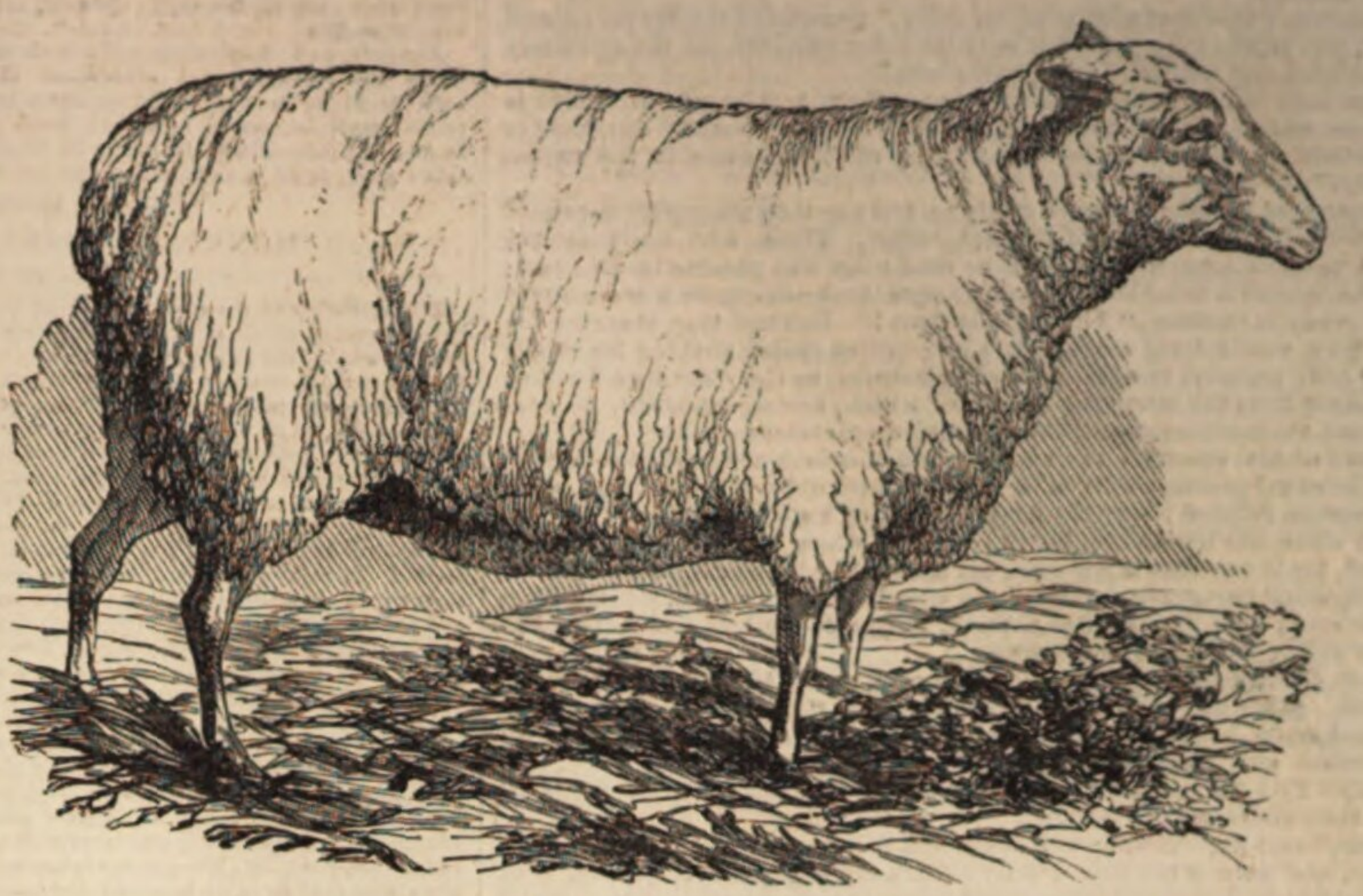
SHORT-HORNS.

Class 1.—To the owner of the best bull calved previously to the 1st of January. 1842, 30 sovs., awarded to Mr. John Cooper, of Bonkwood, Thurgarton, Southwell, Notts., for his short-horned bull, 3 years 1 month and 13 days old, bred by himself.

Class 2.—To the owner of the best bull calved since the 1st of January, 1842, and more than 1 year old, 20 sovs., awarded to Mr. W. Foulds, of Kirk.



MR. T. M. GOODLAKE'S WADLEY BOAR.



MR. J. LINTON'S LINCOLN AND LEICESTER EWE.

ington, near Southwell, Notts., for his short-horned bull, 2 years 3 months and 22 days old, bred by Mr. Milward, of Hexgrove-park, Southwell.

HEREFORD.

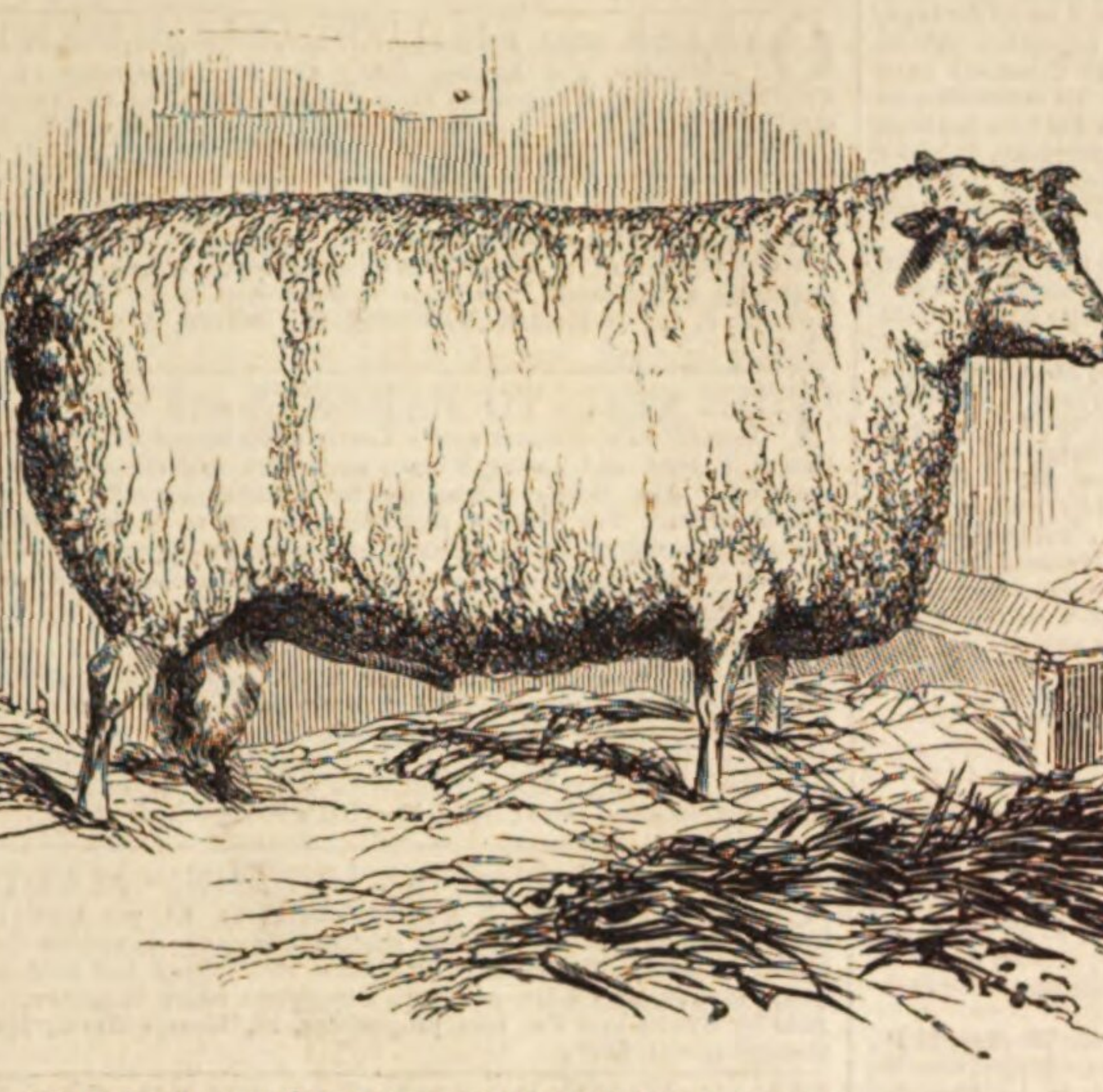
CLASS 1.—To the owner of the best bull calved previously to the 1st of January, 1842, 30 sovs. awarned to Mr. W. Perry, of Monkland, Leominster, for his Hereford bull, 2 years 7 months and 28 days old, bred by himself.

DEVON.

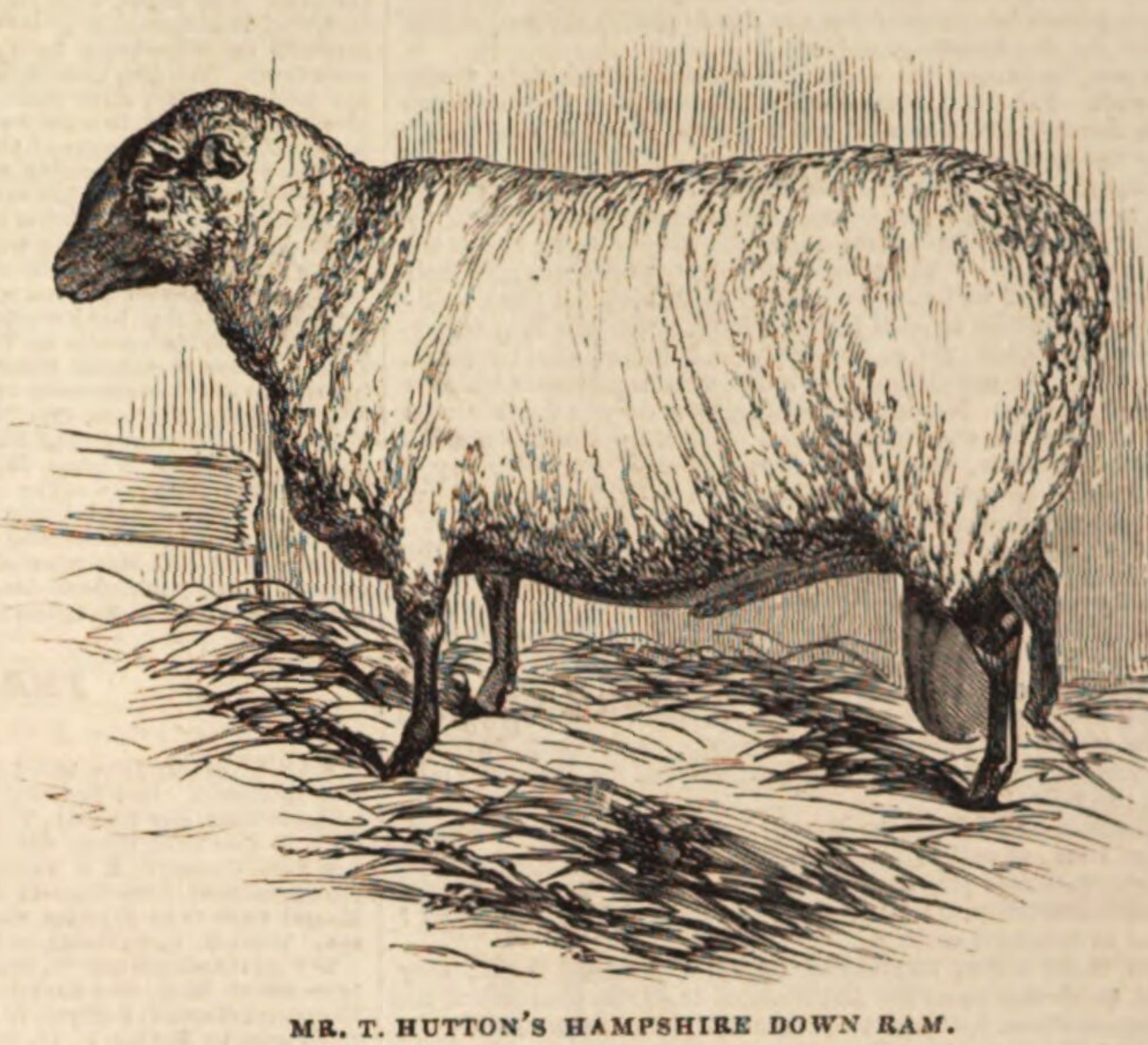
CLASS 1.—To the owner of the best bull calved previously to the 1st of January, 1842, 30 sovs., awarded to Mr. G. Turner, of Barton, near Exeter, for his Devon bull, 2 years and 8 months old, bred by himself.

CATTLE OF ANY BREED, OR CROSS.

CLASS 1.—To the owner of the best bull calved previously to the 1st of January, 1842, 30 sovs., awarded to Mv. W. Brine, of Tolpuddle, near Dorchester, for his pure long-horned bull, 4 years and 5 months old, bred by the late Mr. Thomas Wyatt, of Hanwell-park, near Banbury.



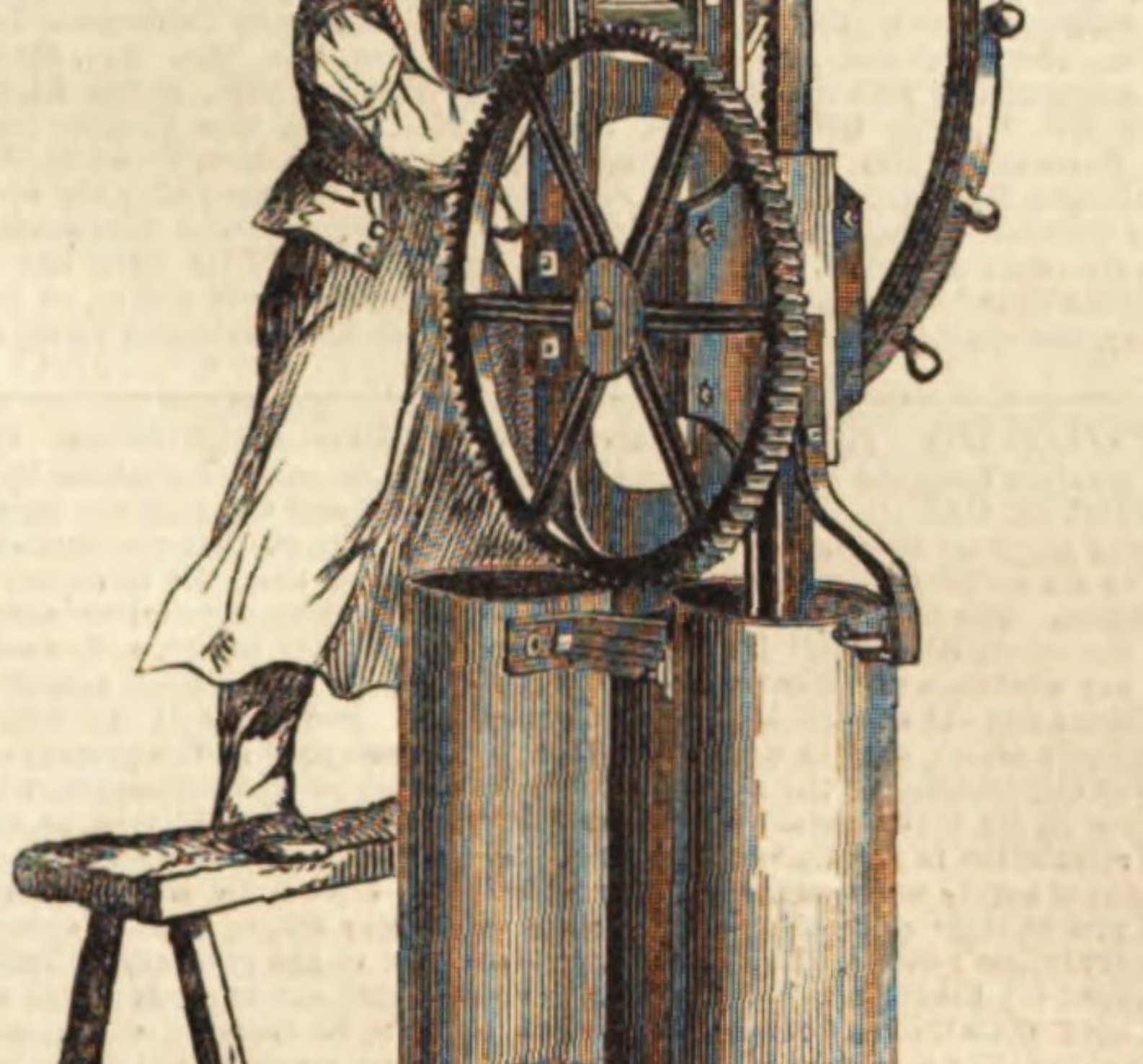
MR. E. HARDY'S IMPROVED COTSWOLD RAM.



MR. T. HUTTON'S HAMPSHIRE DOWN RAM.

PIGS.

CLASS 2.—To the owner of the second best do. do., 5 sovs., awarded to Mr. T. M. Goodlake, of Wadley-house, near Farringdon, for his boar of the Wadley breed, 1 year and 2 months old, bred by himself.



PIPE TILE MACHINE.

CLASS 2.—To the owner of the best boar of a small breed, 10 sovs., awarded to Mr. W. F. Hobbs, of Marks-hall, Kelvedon, Essex, for his improved Essex boar, 10 months old, bred by himself.

CLASS 5.—To the owner of the best pen of three breeding sow-pigs, of the same litter, above 4 and under 9 months old, 10 sovs., awarded to Mr. J. House, of Bestwall, near Wareham, Dorset, for his pen of three Dorsetshire sow-pigs, 34 weeks old, bred by himself. The sire of these pigs was bred by Mr. Fisher Hobbs.

SHEEP.

CLASS 2.—To the owner of the second-best ram, 15 sovs., awarded to Mr. E. Handy, of Sevenhampton, Andoversford, Gloucestershire, for his improved Cotswold ram, 40 months old, bred by himself.

CLASS 2.—To the owner of the best ram of any other age, 20 sovs., awarded to Mr. Thomas Hutton, of Upton Gray, Odiham, Hants, for his Hampshire Down ram, 29 months old, bred by himself.

CLASS 3.—To the owner of the second-best ditto ditto, 5 sovs., awarded to Mr. James Linton, of Henningford Abbotts, St. Ives, Hants, for his pen of five Lincoln and Leicester ewes, 16 months old, bred by himself.

PRIZE IMPLEMENTS.

Among the prize implements were Messrs. Ransome's light and heavy land ploughs, each £10 and silver medal; Mr. Garrett's drill, £20 and silver medal; Mr. J. Smyth's turnip drill, depositing manure with the seed, £10 and silver medal; the Earl of Ducie, the Uley cultivator, and a patent chaff-cutter, for each £10 and a silver medal; Messrs. Ransome's hand-draining tile and pipe machine, £20 and silver medal; Mr. D. Coombe's Oxfordshire waggon, £15 and silver medal; Mr. Hornsby's drill presser, £10 silver medal, &c.; Mr. D. Harkes, an expanding horse-hoe, £5; Mr. J. Reid, a subsoil pulveriser, £10; Mr. Crosskill, a clod-crusher, £20; Mr. Garrett, a patent horse-hoe, a silver medal; Mr. Cambridge, a steam-engine, £5; Messrs. Ransome, a set of horse-workers with bean-splitter, linseed-crusher, chaff cutter, &c., £30; Messrs. Tasker and Fowle, a set of iron machinery for drawing water, silver medal; Earl Ducie, a set of screw spanners, silver medal; Mr. R. Stratton, a harvest-cart, silver medal; Earl Ducie, a Richmond cart, silver medal; Mr. R. Stratton, an agricultural spring cart, silver medal.

The annexed machine excited considerable attention. It is a compact and simple invention for the manufacture of pipe or D tiles. It consists of a pair of cast-iron cylinders, revolving on a column, which supports the machinery, and is itself secured at top and bottom. A plunger is worked by a rack and pinion, in one (while the other is being filled), which presses out the clay through dies (of brass, and of which there are several sizes) at the bottom.

Price, with six sets of brass dies, for making 1½, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch pipe, and one for making common D tiles, £25.

FITZ-STEPHEN.

BY

"THE OLD SAILOR."

LYNCH FITZ-STEPHEN was more than full of *grief*—he was half-crazed with horror; his incoherent expressions *startled* those who heard them; his foster-brother, by unremitting attention, at length succeeded in calming the fever of his soul; but he could not wholly subdue the terrible agitation which would at intervals burst out as the thoughts *of* his friend's untimely fate rushed upon his memory.

Don Sebastian's property and papers were collected together for better security, but not without a secret examination of the latter by Fitz-Stephen, who found amongst the rest *of* the packages a letter from the *old* merchant in Bilboa to Lynch's father, hinting at the indiscretions of the young man, and detailing all the particulars of a debtor and creditor account between them. There was also another communication from the same source, which was to be delivered or not, according to the discretion of the bearer, as circumstances might require or direct. It was overflowing with expressions of kindness and good feeling, and not only candidly explained the real cause of Sebastian undertaking the voyage, but also gave perfect sanction to the young people, should no insurmountable obstacle present itself to prevent their coming together.

To describe the agony of Fitz-Stephen during the perusal of this latter document would be utterly impossible; but after a severe and almost life-destroying struggle, he repressed it; and when they sighted the isles of Arran, he had in a great measure recovered a serenity of demeanour that was foreign to the tumult in his heart.

It was evening when the vessel came to her anchorage, and the young ship-master was received on shore with *joyful* greetings by his parents, relatives, and friends. But, when with bitter anguish he told his sorrowful tale of the loss of his fellow-voyager, lamentation and weeping succeeded mirth and pleasure, and the house *of* cordial welcome became the scene of general mourning. As to Mary, a vivid and glowing imagination had pictured the young Spaniard as comprising every good quality that maiden delicacy ought to esteem. She had prayed for him at the altar, and beheld him in her dreams till a lively and fervent association had mingled with her affections and cheered her days with hopes of soon meeting. Now, however, the fiat had gone forth, the communion of spirit was dissolved, never to be resumed; the fancied bond which imagination had created was dissevered, never to be again united. The blow did indeed fall heavy; the mind had been the depository of her romantic regards and it was the mind that suffered most acutely from the fatal catastrophe; poor Mary sank; her intellects gradually decayed, the long-cherished wishes and anticipations of her heart were destroyed. She sickened and withered under her calamity.

Aileen welcomed Lynch with all the sweet refreshing energies of woman's precious love. It is true that she perceived the dark cloud that frequently gathered on his brow; but she attributed it to the melancholy accident that had occurred, and the responsibility which the young man might have attached to himself. She also found him changed in temper, occasionally passionate or morose; but this was ascribed to a similar cause, which she believed time and kindness might get the better of; and she had acquiesced in the fulfilment of her promise to become his wife as soon as a proper period had elapsed in mournful but respectful remembrance of his friend. Lynch would have hastened their union, but the maiden was inflexible, and devoted the intermediate time to poor Mary, who was fast sinking.

The elder Fitz-Stephen had promptly dispatched advice to the old merchant in Bilboa, acquainting him with the untimely decease of his son; and in the meantime, as he had the office of chief magistrate of the town, he had examined and taken the depositions of the seamen relative to the distressing affair, and collected all the particulars that could be gleaned, which left no doubt in his mind, or in the minds of the community in general, that the young Spaniard had been accidentally drowned.

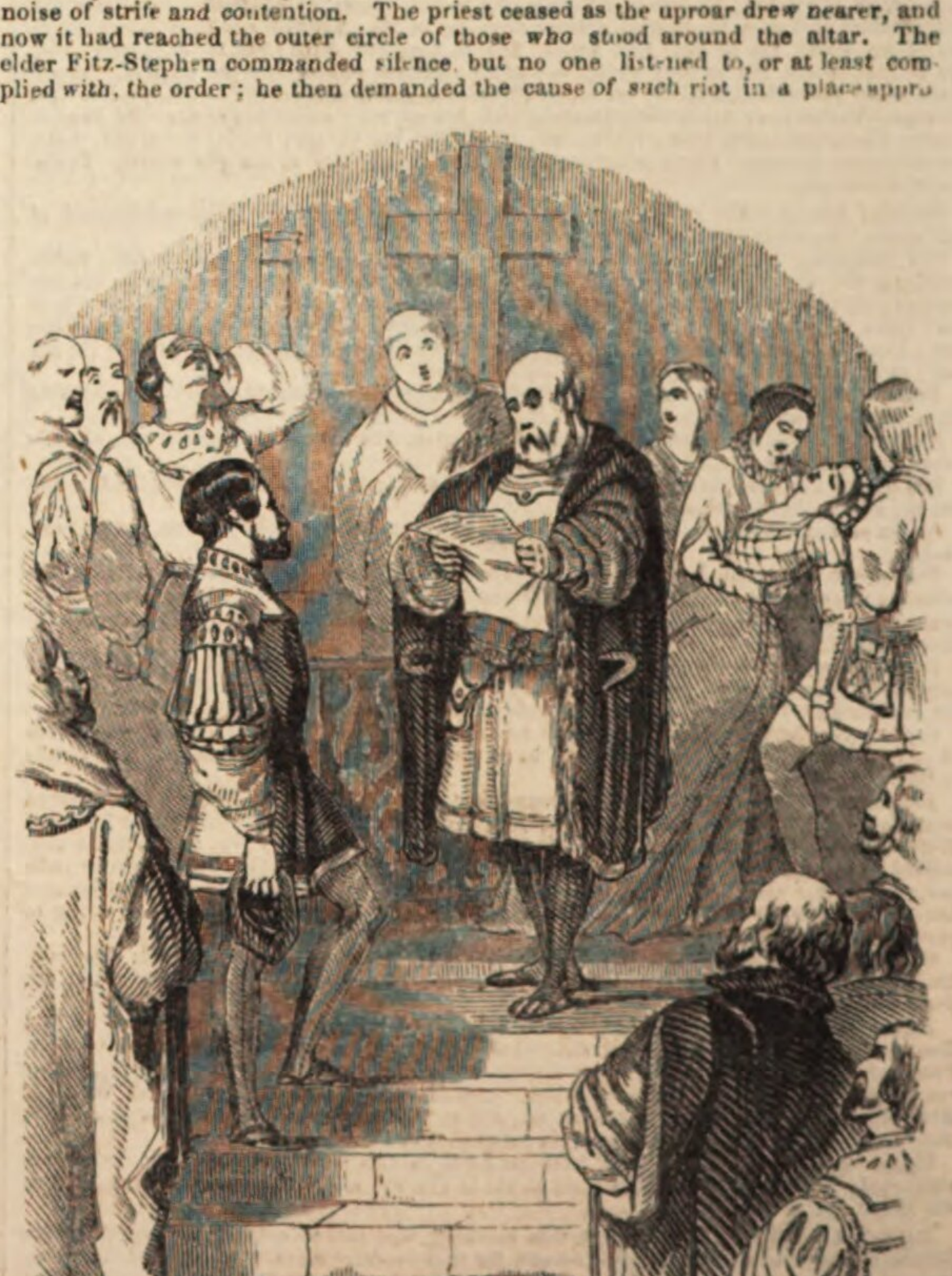
At length the day for the celebration of the nuptials of Aileen and Fitz-Stephen drew near, and the latter was more cheerful and gay as it approached. The maiden had earnestly requested that the ceremony might be conducted privately between the families; but the fathers of both decided that it should be graced with all the splendour which their rank and station in society demanded. General invitations were given and accepted; Irish hospitality embraced all—rich and poor.

The morning was auspicious. The sun shone gloriously in the heavens; the face of the earth was tinged with a rich autumnal hue; the bright waters seemed to dance in gladness; and the flashing banners of the ships gleamed like streaming meteors in the solar beams. The gentry, arrayed in their richest apparel, and the peasantry in the finest they could procure, were assembled.

Aileen, in her bridal dress, looked more lovely than ever, as she clung to the arm of him to whom she was about to resign the guidance of her future destiny. Poor Mary had, at the entreaty of her friend, summoned sufficient resolution to act as bridesmaid, and smiles were on her pale countenance as she contemplated the expected happiness of her new sister.

And now, encompassed by their friends, whose merry *faces* and warm hearts afforded encouragement to the bride, the couple stood before the altar, and certainly a more handsome and apparently devoted pair could not have well been found. Lynch had put on a suit of rich purple velvet; gold chains, with heavy links, were hung around his neck; and his black and glossy hair, tastefully yet carelessly arranged, spread round a face that nature seemed to have endowed with manly grace, as he gazed with fondness upon the lovely female about to become his wife.

The priest commenced the sacred service; every sound was hushed, every tongue was still, as he proceeded; and almost breathless silence prevailed, when suddenly a loud shouting was heard outside the sacred building, and there was the noise of strife and contention. The priest ceased as the uproar drew nearer, and now it had reached the outer circle of those who stood around the altar. The elder Fitz-Stephen commanded silence, but no one listened to, or at least complied with, the order; he then demanded the cause of such riot in a place appropriated to the worship of the Deity. He was answered by an officer of justice forcing his way through the crowd, and requesting to see the Mayor.



"Is your business, then, so urgent?" asked the elder Fitz-Stephen, as, stepping out prominently before the assembled throng, he addressed the man.

"It is—it is, sir," rejoined the officer with eagerness. "I hold a warrant for the apprehension of an alleged murderer, and it requires your signature before I can take him into custody."

"That is, indeed, a case that admits of no delay," responded the Mayor; "and yet, methinks, you might have waited, if only for a few minutes, till the ceremony had been completed, and we had left this holy place."

"I durst not tarry, sir," exclaimed the resolute official; "he whom I seek is now within these walls. I pray thee, then, good Mr. Mayor, put thy signature to this"—and he held out the warrant—"that I may at once proceed to the execution of my duty."

The announcement that the supposed guilty person was then among them, caused strong sensations in all who heard the accusation. Those who composed the crowd looked in each other's faces, as if to read what was passing in the heart; and many, who fancied a neighbour's countenance had undergone a momentary change, were ready to exclaim, "Thou art the man!" But had they observed the bridegroom, they would have perceived a convulsive spasm shaking his whole frame, and an ashy paleness spreading over his features, as the elder Fitz-Stephen received the paper from the intruding stranger; which, having unfolded, he read aloud to appease the murmurings of the assembled spectators.

At the sound of his voice on such an important occasion, the silence became profound. The usual preliminaries of a warrant were delivered in a loud, clear tone, but his speech faltered; a bright flush crimsoned his cheeks, though his lips were livid and white, his hands and knees trembled, when he came to the name of the accused, for it was that of his own, his only son, who was charged with the murder of a Spanish passenger on board the vessel he commanded, when sailing upon the high seas; and Phelim Mac Connor, his foster-brother, was included in the charge for aiding and abetting the same.

Fitz-Stephen clasped his hands in speechless agony, and Aileen fell senseless at her lover's feet. Mary uttered a fearful shriek, as she fancied that guilt was indelibly stamped upon her brother's haggard face. The priest closed his book; and consternation and confusion prevailed throughout the hallowed fane. At length, the elder Fitz-Stephen once more commanded silence, and, collecting all his energies, thus addressed the throng:

"My friends," said he, "this, as you may well believe, is a moment of intense anxiety to me, and were it not that I fully believe the innocence of my son with respect to this charge, I should indeed stand before you a miserable man. But I feel confident that the honour of my family is untarnished. Some individual, to whom Lynch has most likely rendered himself obnoxious by an enforcement of duty on ship-board, has taken advantage of a late unhappy occurrence, basely to wreak his cruel revenge. Nevertheless the marriage rites shall be suspended till his fair fame is cleared from even the shadow of imputation."

"Why—wherefore should our union be delayed?" asked Lynch, as, gathering fortitude, he raised the reviving Aileen in his arms. "You are right father *I am* innocent of this foul crime of which they would accuse me." He turned fondly upon Aileen. "Indeed, dearest, I am innocent. An enemy hath done this, and why should the cup of happiness be dashed from my lips to gratify the foul malignity of another? Father, let the ceremony proceed."

"It must not be, my son," returned the elder Fitz-Stephen, soothingly, "rely upon it all will yet be well. But till the black slander is removed, I cannot consent to your union with this fair girl, whom, Heaven knows, I love as much as if in truth she were really my own—cheer up Aileen, and do not look thus sad!"

"Father," implored Lynch, as he strained the maiden to his breast, "Oh! do not thus decree misery to us both; it is an infamous conspiracy to rob me of my bride, and"——"Stop, my son, stop," replied the venerable Mayor, as he raised his hand to check all further utterance. "The parents of Aileen would not give their child to one who had been charged with murder; and, if cherishing the same confidence that I now feel, they would do so, still I have a most important duty to perform, and, though I suffer as a father, yet, as a magistrate, I cannot, nay, I will not, shrink from the due execution of my obligations to the community over which I have been called upon to preside. No, my friends, no, and do you think that I would give my consent that my son should take upon himself the onerous responsibility of husband to this dear lady, when, at the conclusion of the ceremony, I must send him to a prison?—Never, never. Here, will I back the warrant, ay, before the altar of the Supreme Being, and may he avenge the injured!"

This last was uttered with strength and firmness; the prayer came from the depths of the old man's heart. Lynch drew a convulsive respiration and shook in every limb, but it was only momentary, and so much were the company impressed with the address of the father, that they did not remark the sudden alteration in the manners of the son, so that it passed off unobserved. The Mayor called for writing materials, and, laying the document on the rails, he wrote his name with a steady hand, and having returned the warrant to the proper officer, Lynch was immediately taken into custody. Phelim was the next: he would have resisted and called his comrades round him for that purpose, but the Mayor sternly charged him to "keep the peace."

"Oh, then, and what for should I keep the peace?" asked Phelim, with anger, "sure, and its innocent I am, as well as Master Lynch, long live to him, and"—turning round to the throng—"will you see your own flesh and blood, in regard of country, sent to a hard-hearted gaol? And for what, I should like to know? seeing as we are both of us innocent entirely."

The words of Phelim made a deep impression on all who heard them; they were exactly calculated to operate upon the impulses of the Irish character—the disappointed assemblage seemed inclined to promote a rescue, but the Mayor, arming himself with the authority of his office, declared that unless they desisted, he would himself arrest the first man who attempted to resist the execution of the law. This had its effect to curb the rising passions of the turbulent, and Phelim was given into safe-keeping. The bride and the bridesmaid, frightened and fainting, were removed, but each with different feelings. Aileen rested her hopes upon the assertions of the accused and his father, whilst Mary, whose eyes had been keenly fixed upon her brother, feared that he was not so innocent as he had declared himself to be. As the prisoners were being conducted to the place appointed for confinement, a tumult again arose, but the Mayor promptly interfered, and stopped the progress of disorder. He appealed to their best feelings, and strove to bring them to cooler judgment, which, having in a great measure achieved, he exhorted them to depart peaceably, and they should find that ample justice should be done to all.

THE MARKETS.

Corn-Exchange, Friday.—Only moderate supplies of English wheat have been received up to our market this week, yet the stands to day were tolerably well filled with samples of that grain. Fine qualities mostly found buyers at full prices, but the value of other kinds was barely supported. Foreign wheat, upwards of 47,000 quarters of which have been released this week, previous to the rise in the duty to 18s per quarter, was a mere drug, and almost nominal in value. Grinding barley was 1s per quarter lower. In other kinds no alteration occurred, notwithstanding the large imports from abroad. In malting next to nothing was doing. The oat trade was very dull, at a decline of 6d. per quarter. In other articles no variation.

Arrivals.—English: Wheat, 4120; barley, 310; oats, 70 quarters. Irish: oats, 8340 quarters. Foreign: Wheat, 14,160; barley, 21,230; oats, 25,400 quarters. Flour, 2990 sacks. Malt, 3550 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 41s to 48s; ditto white, 48s to 57s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s to 46s; ditto white, 44s to 54s; rye, 31s to 33s; grinding barley, 27s to 28s; distilling ditto, 31s to 32s; malting ditto, 32s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 59s to 60s; brown ditto, 57s to 60s; Kingston and Ware, 62s to 64s; Chevalier, 64s to 65s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s to 22s; potatoe ditto, 23s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s to 21s; ditto white, 19s to 21s; tick beans, 29s to 31s; old ditto, 38s to 40s; grey peas, 31s to 33s; maple, 33s to 34s; white, 35s to 38s; boilers, 38s to 39s per quarter. Town-made flour, 46s to 48s; Suffolk, 38s to 39s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s to 38s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 44s to 56s; Dantzig, red, 50s to 56s; white, 56s to 61s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 23s to 24s; oats, brew, 17s to 19s; ditto feed, 14s to 17s; beans, 24s to 28s; peas, 28s to 29s per quarter. Flour, America, 24s to 25s; Baltic, 24s to 25s per barrel. Town-made, 46s to 48s.

The Seed Market.—For canary seed we have to report a somewhat improved demand, at full prices. In other kinds of seeds exceedingly little is doing.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 25s to 37; Mediterranean and Odessa, 26s to 38s; hempseed, 28s to 35s per quarter; coriander, 15s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s to 18s; white ditto, 10s to 12s; tares, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £25 to £26 per last of ten quarters; Linseed cakes, English, £5 to £6 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £5 10s per ton; canary, 58s to 60s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 8d; of household ditto, 6d to 6½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 52s 3d; barley, 34s 2d; oats, 20s 10d; rye, 33s 8d; beans, 37s 1d; peas, 37 4d.

Six Weeks' Averages that govern Duty.—Wheat, 54s 3d; barley, 34s 1d; oats, 22s 3d; rye, 34s 9d; beans, 37s 9d; peas, 36s 7d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 18s; barley, 4s; oats, 6s; rye, 8s 6d; beans, 5s 6d; peas, 6s. 6d.

Tea.—Since the conclusion of the public sales, a good business has been transacted in the private contract markets, and the prices of the fine qualities of teas have been very freely supported. During the past fortnight, the imports have amounted to nearly 1,300,000 lbs direct from China.

Sugar.—During the present week the sugar market has been somewhat inactive, and the quotations have suffered a decline of quite 6d per cwt. The private sales of West India have not exceeded 1200 hhds and tierces. In refined goods, comparatively little is doing.

Coffee.—For Ceylon coffee, the demand has ruled somewhat active, at an advance of from 6d to 1s per cwt. All other descriptions have moved off slowly, at late rates. The stocks in bond are remarkably good.

Provisions.—For Irish butter the demand is tolerably steady, at full prices; Carlows having sold at 74s to 78s; Carrick, 77s to 79s; Limerick, 74s to 76s; Cork, 75s to 76s; and Waterfords, 72s to 76s per cwt. Dutch butter has met a very heavy sale, and must be considered 3s to 5s per cwt. lower. The bacon market is very active, at a rise of from 2s to 3s per cwt., prime sizeable Waterfords being held at 51s to 55s; inferior, 48s to 50s; and heavy, 48s to 51s per cwt. Hams and lard sell freely, at full quotations. Other kinds of provisions rule about stationary.

Coals.—Holywell Main, 22s 6d; Wylam, 21s 6d; Bewicke and Co., 22s 9d; Gosforth, 22s 6d; Hotspur, 22s 3d; Braddyll's Hetton, 24s; Lambton, 23s 6d; Stewart's, 23s 6d; Tees, 23s 9d, per ton.

Hops.—The accounts which have come to hand, to-day, from Worcester, parts of Mid Kent, and Sussex, are considered somewhat less favourable than for some time past. From other quarters, the reports are satisfactory. The demand here rules heavy, yet we can notice no material variation in prices. Sussex pockets, £5 18s to £6 8s; Weald of Kent do., £6 4s to £6 12s; Mid Kent do., £6 8s to £8 16s; do. bags, £6 18s to £7 16s; East Kent pockets, £7 to £9; Choice do., £10 to £11 12s.

Tallow.—Although the amount of business doing in this market is not large, prices are supported. P.Y.C., on the spot, is held at 41s to 41s 9d; and for forward delivery, 42s to 42s 9d per cwt.

Smithfield.—Although our market, this morning, was rather extensively supplied with beasts, we have to report a steady demand for that description of stock, and, in some instances, an advance of 2d per 8lbs. was obtained for the primest Scots, which were quoted at 4s per 8lbs. The fresh arrivals, from Scotland, comprised 200 Scots. For all kinds of sheep, the numbers of which were not large, the inquiry was active, at very full prices. The supply of lambs was large, owing to which, the sale for them ruled heavy, at barely Monday's quotations. Calves, which were again plentiful, moved off freely, and the rates had an upward tendency. In pigs, very little was doing. Milch cows sold at from £16 to £19 10s each.

Per 8lbs., to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; second quality do, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large oxen, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 8d to 4s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; second quality ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime South Down ditto, 3s 10d to 4s; large coarse calves, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; neat small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lambs, 3s 10d to 4s 10d. Suckling calves, 19s to 35s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 20s each. Beasts, 767; cows, 160; sheep and lambs, 11330; calves, 414; pigs, 270.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—We had only a moderate supply of meat on offer to-day, while the demand ruled steady, at full prices:—Per 8lbs by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime small do., 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 2d to 4s 2d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lamb, 3s 10d to 4s 10d. Robt. Herbert.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent).

The attention of the members of the Stock Exchange and capitalists generally has lately been attracted to the position of the South Sea Company. A meeting was held on Wednesday, which was numerously attended, to discuss the proposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. A strong feeling was evident in favour of the dissolution of the Company, and the transfer of its powers to the Bank of England. This, however, was opposed by the direction, and, as no decided motion to that effect was proposed, the meeting separated, after unanimously accepting the propositions of the Government.

The Consol Market has experienced some fluctuations during the week. It opened buoyantly on Monday, and the broker for the Savings Banks was obliged to take part of his purchase at 99¾. This, however, is in part attributable to a scarcity of stock among the jobbers, which, joined to the steady demand on the part of the public, necessarily supports prices. The news from Tahiti of the menacing posture of affairs in that quarter, operated slightly on quotations. Although no warlike result is apprehended, sales on speculative accounts caused a flatness, prices receding to 99⅝ ⅞. This price, although held steadily, was not materially improved on; but on Thursday a decline of one quarter per cent. took place. Prices have, however, since rallied, and the closing quotations are, Consols, 99⅝ to ¾ for money and time; Three per Cent. Reduced, 100½; Three and a Half per Cent. ditto, 102⅞ to 103; Bank Stock, 200½; Long Annuities, 12 9-16ths; Exchequer Bills, 77 to 79.

There has been but a limited amount of transactions in the Foreign Bonds during the week. A correspondence between the chairman of the South American Bondholders, and the agents of the Mexican Government, has elicited the fact, that sufficient funds to pay the dividend due on October, 1843, have not yet arrived. Another correspondence with M. Mosquera, the diplomatic representative of New Granada at the British Court, is of a different description. M. Mosquera replies by tacitly admitting the possession of a large sum, but states that he is without any directions from his Government with regard to its application. The settlement of the account, on Wednesday, was readily accomplished, transactions having taken only a very limited range. Spanish Three per Cents., the pre-eminently fluctuating stock, have only ranged between 32¾ and 33⅛. Portuguese has yielded about 1 per cent., but the price is almost nominal; Mexican, on the contrary, improved to 36½ ¾, but have since receded to 36⅝; Spanish Actives close at 22⅝; Three per Cents., 33⅝; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 61⅝; Five per Cent. ditto, 101⅝; Dutch Four per Cents, 96¼.

This being about the period when the half yearly meetings of the different railway proprietors are usually held, the market is less active in consequence, the jobbers, as well as the public, awaiting the different results, previously to purchasing. The Liverpool and Manchester held a special meeting last week, declaring a dividend of £5 per share, for the last year. The report, with great honesty, called the attention of the shareholders to the fact, that in consequence of the debt, amounting to £454 055, not paying the same rate of interest, the effect would be, if created into shares, to reduce the dividend to 7½ per cent. per annum. The plan unanimously adopted is, to create £40 shares, and apportion one to the holder of every £100 share, or its equivalent. The Bolton and Leigh Company have also been permitted to unite its line, at the rate of every three shares on the latter line, to be considered equal to one of the Liverpool and Manchester. The South Eastern Railway Company also held a meeting, and decided upon raising £133,000 on mortgage, to make branches from Margate, Ramsgate, and Canterbury, joining the main line near Ashford. In addition to this, £600,000 is to be raised, to make a branch from the line to Folkestone harbour, and to complete the works there.

The principal feature in the market has been a reaction in Manchester and Leeds. The sudden rise at the close of last week was too suspicious a circumstance to deceive the wary. It appears that they had been forced up by extensive purchases for parties who had oversold themselves for the account on Wednesday, and as soon as the public, tempted by the price, became sellers, a reaction followed. The account day passed off quietly, South Easterns quoting an advance, closing at 38⅝; Manchester and Leeds, 117; Birmingham Stock, 233; Blackwall, 7⅞; Brighton, 49⅝; Norwich and Brandon, 14½; Trent Valley, 9½; Chester and Holyhead, 5. Newcastle and Darlington, 39½; Manchester and Birmingham, 54½; North British 198; Great Western, 137½; Paris and Orleans, 38½; South Western, 88.

Saturday Morning.—The operations of yesterday were comparatively unimportant. Bank Stock yielded a point, quoting at the close of business 199¾ to 200¼; Exchequer Bills were also a shade lower, closing at 78 to 76 premium. In the Foreign Market, Brazilian declined to 82; and Mexican receded to 36. Dutch Stock on the contrary, improved a point. Some fluctuations have occurred in Railway Shares, Midland Counties Stock advancing to 108; Birmingham has also improved to 232, and Brighton to 49⅝.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, July 30.

WAR OFFICE, July 30.—1st Dragoon Guards: Captain T. Smales, to be Paymaster, vice Maclaurin. 4th: Sergeant Major T. Clarke to be Cornet. 5th: Cornet C. Holder, to be Lieutenant, vice Barnett; T J Bridge, to be Cornet, vice Holder. 12th Light Dragoons: Capt. E Pole to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Barton; Lieut. S. A. Capel to be Captain, vice Pole; Cornet C. S. A Thellusson, to be Lieutenant, vice Capel; Cornet R. E. Fullerton, (Ridingmaster), to be Cornet; J. A. Digby, to be Cornet, vice Thellusson; Cornet J. De M. Murray Prior to be Adjutant, vice Capel. 15th: Cornet H. Lee, to be Lieutenant, vice Jackson. 16th: R E. Fullerton, to be Cornet, vice Lee.

2d Foot: Assist.-Surg W. Harvey, to be Surgeon, vice Young. 9th: Peter Mackey, M.D., to be Assist.-Surg., vice Harvey. 11th: Brevet.-Lieut.-Col. J. Wilson, to be Major, vice W. Chambre; Capt. J. Fordyce, to be Major, vice Wilson; Lieut W. Kenny, to be Captain, vice Fordyce; Ensign F. D. Bewes, to be Lieutenant, vice Kenny. 28th: Surg. W. H. Young, to be Surgeon, vice Campbell. 31st: Cadet A. C. Cure, to be Ensign, vice Gould. 34th: Major G. Ruxton to be Major, vice J. J. Best; Capt. R. W. Byron to be Major, vice Ruxton; Lieut. E P. A. Talbot to be Captain, vice Byron; Ensign E. W. Sitwell to be Lieutenant, vice Talbot; H. T. Parker, to be Ensign, vice Sitwell. 45th: Capt. E. Evans, to be Paymaster, vice Erskine. 49th: Lieut. H Pearson to be Captain, vice Goslin; Ensign L. Bellairs to be Lieutenant, vice Pearson; R. H. Page to be Ensign, vice Bellairs. 53d: Capt. R. B. Brown to be Captain, vice Bathurst. 61st: Capt. D. Herbert to be Captain, vice De Butts. 62d: Cadet J. M. M. Hewett to be Ensign, vice Sinclair. 63rd: Ensign J. Fairtlough to be Lieutenant, vice Bannatyne; J. Spier to be Ensign, vice Fairtlough. 70th: W. B. Doveton to be Ensign, vice Best. 75th: Capt. T. H. Bathurst to be Captain, vice Brown. 81st: Capt. W. Chadwick to be Captain, vice J. E Orange; Lieut. the Hon R. A. G. Dalzell to be Captain, vice Chadwick; Ensign T. D. Perry to be Lieutenant, vice Dalzell; Cadet T. H. Fenwick to be Ensign, vice Perry. 84th: Sergt.-Major J. M'Cann to be Ensign, vice Hutchinson. 88th: Capt. W. M. de Butts to be Captain, vice Herbert. 95th: J. W. Minchin to be Ensign, vice Mosley.

1st West India Regiment: H. Johnstone to be Ensign, vice Sullivan. 2nd: J. S. Gordon to be Ensign, vice Hunt. 3rd: S. B Hartigan to be Ensign, vice Cox.

Brevet.—Captain W. Chadwick to be Major in the Army.

Commission Signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Oxford.—First or Queen's Own Regiment of Oxfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry: W. Evetts to be Cornet, vice Webb.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.—J A. NEAME, Milton, Kent, commission agent. G JONES, Manchester, carder. R. MOUNT, Blackheath, Kent, saddler.

BANKRUPTS.—H. RODD, of Great Newport-street, Long-acre, commission agent. J JENKINS, of Crown place, Old Kent road, Surrey, currier. J. SMITH, of 32, Southampton-street, Strand, newspaper publisher. J. BAIL, of Salisbury, Wiltshire, cabinet maker. J. BARLOW, of Congleton, Cheshire, silk throwster. G. GRANTHAM, of Manchester, grocer. S. M MASON, of Wigston Magna, Leicester, maltster.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J SMITH, late of Wardie, Edinburghshire, hotel keeper. W. LESSLIE, of Stendhill, Linlithgowshire, corn dealer.

Friday, Aug. 2.

WAR OFFICE, Aug. 2.—1st Dragoon Guards: Capt. J. S. Schonswar to be Major, vice Martin; Lieut. W. W. Allen to be Captain, vice Schonswar; Lieut C. G. O'Callaghan to be Lieutenant, vice Thompson; Cornet E. R. S Bence to be Lieutenant, vice Allen. 6th: Capt. D. O'Brien to be Captain, vice B. J. Knight; Lieut. E. L Pryse to be Captain, vice O'Brien; Cornet F. C. Polhill to be Lieutenant, vice Pryse; Ensign H. L. Carter to be Cornet, vice Polhill. 7th: Lieut. P. S. Thompson to be Lieutenant, vice O'Callaghan.

1st or Grenadier Guards: Lieut. and Capt. the Hon. R. Bruce to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Greenwood; Ensign and Lieut. H. B Powell to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Bruce; Ensign J F. Cust to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Powell.

1st Foot: J. Loyd to be Lieutenant, vice Mackenzie; Ensign F. Wells to be Lieutenant, vice Gordons; B. Mein to be Ensign, vice Wells. 4th: Ensign T. P. Roberts to be Lieutenant, vice Cumming; G. F. Coryton to be Ensign, vice Roberts. 7th: Ensign J. Floyd, to be Lieutenant, vice Wedderburne. 9th: W. H. Stirling to be Ensign, vice Thornhill. 17th: Ensign R. P. O'Shea to be Lieutenant, vice Johnson; R. B. Neynoe, to be Ensign, vice O'Shea. 39th: Ensign S. G. Newport to be Lieutenant, vice Hardinge; Ensign B. Thornhill to be Ensign, vice Newport. 44th: Lieut. Sir C. W. C Burton, to be Lieutenant, vice Sutherland. 49th: W. G. Dawkins to be Ensign, vice Quin. 53rd: Lieut. A. J. Sutherland to be Lieutenant, vice Sir C. W. C. Burton. 54th: Lieutenant J. Floyd to be Lieutenant, vice Man; J. G. P Holbrook to be Ensign, vice Floyd. 60th: Lieut. the Hon. J. E. H. Thurlow to be Captain, vice Aldridge. 75th: Ensign E W J. Knox to be Lieutenant, vice Cooper; J Mason to be Ensign, vice Knox. 94th: Ensign and Adjutant T. Waite to have the rank of Lieutenant; Ensign T. H. Stoddard to be Lieutenant, vice Clarke; H. T. M'Crea to be Ensign, vice Stoddard.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.—B. J. KREISA, tailor, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

BANKRUPTS.—J. WILLIS, fruiterer, Spring-street, Portman-square. C. BOND, leather seller, March, Cambridge. A. TREGEAR and T. C. LEWIS, music-sellers, Cheapside. E. WALKER, auctioneer, Newman-street, Oxford-street. B. BRIGHT, licensed victualler, Wigmore-street, St. Marylebone. E and J. HERON, ship owners, South Blythe, Northumberland. J. ANDREW, banker, Maryport, Cumberland. W WYRILL, ironmonger, Bradford, Yorkshire. W. MAY, commission-agent, Liverpool. T. KEMP and R. DAVIES, builders, Aston, Warwickshire.

BIRTHS.

At Ogwell house, Devon, the lady of Sir Richard Plasket, of a daughter.——At Hayes, Middlesex, the lady of W. D. Christie, Esq., M.P., of a daughter.——On the 20th inst., at Alpha Cottages, New Road, Hammersmith, the lady of H. Halsey, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Lord John Chichester, fifth son of the Marquis of Donegal, to Miss Caroline Bevan, daughter of Mr. H. Bevan.—— On the 29th ult. at Eckington, the Hon. Wellington Henry Stapleton Cotton, only son of the Viscount Combermere, to Susan Alice, eldest daughter of Sir George Sitwell, Bart. ——At Woolwich, the wife of John S. Piddie, Esq., Assistant-surgeon H.M. yacht William and Mary, of a daughter.

DEATHS

At No. 29, Robert-street, Hampstead road, aged 77, Charlotte Augusta, relict of the late Samuel Barnard, Esq., surgeon to the 98th, and third daughter of the late Thomas Sandby Esq., Deputy Ranger of Windsor Great Park.——In Gloucester-place, Portman-square, Louisa, the youngest daughter of the late Sir John English Dolben, Bart.——At Bath, Major-General Edward Scott, at the advanced age of 82.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Seven o'clock on Thursday Evening.

CONTINUED Attraction and Overflows at ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—62nd Night of the CHINESE WAR, and Last Six Nights of the GREAT STEEPLE CHASE.—MONDAY, AUGUST 5 and during the Week, at Seven o'Clock 62nd time, THE CHINESE WAR, or THE CONQUEST OF AMOY. Brilliant FEAST OF LANTERNS, and ENGLAND'S VICTORIES IN CHINA. New SCENES IN THE CIRCLE, by the unequalled corps of British and Foreign Equestrians. The Antipodean Professors. Concluding with (last six nights) the GREAT STEEPLE CHASE, or ENGLAND'S HARVEST HOME. Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot. Box-office open from Eleven till Five.—Lessons in the art of Riding by Mr. R. Smith.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Last Night but Three of the Season.—Signor MARIO respectfully informs the Nobility, Subscribers to the Opera, his Friends, and the public, that his BENEFIT will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, August 8, when will be performed (by desire) Bellini's celebrated Opera, I PURITANI. Principal characters: Elvira, Madame Grisi; Giorgio, Signor Lablache; Arturo, Signor Mario; and Riccardo, Signor Fornasari. To be followed by a Divertissement, in which Mdlle. Cerito will appear. In the course of the evening, Selections from a favourite Opera, in which Madame Persiani and Signor Moriani will perform. To conclude with the highly successful Ballet, by M Perrot, with new Scenery, Dresses, Decorations, &c, founded on the celebrated work of "Nôtre Dame de Paris," entitled LA ESMERALDA. The Scenery by Mr. W. Grieve. The Music composed by Signor Pugni. La Esmeralda, Mdlle. Fanny Elssler; Fleur de Lys, Mdlle. Ferdinand; Mdme. Aloise de Gondelaurier (Mother of Fleur de Lys), Mdme. Copere; Phœbus de Chateaupers, M. St. Leon; Claude Frollo, M. Gosselin; Pierre Gringoire (the Poet), M. Perrot; Quasimodo (the Sonneur of Nôtre Dame), M. Coulon; Clopin Trouillefou, M. Gouriet; Truands, MM. Venafra, Bernaschina, and Bertram. Applications for boxes, stalls, and tickets to be made at the Box Office, Opera Colonnade. Doors open at Seven; the opera will commence at half past Seven.

CAPTAIN WARNER'S EXPERIMENT.—In consequence of the DESTRUCTIVE EXPLOSION off BRIGHTON the Directors of the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION yield to the generally expressed wish that Dr. Ryan, should adapt one of his LECTURES to the subject of EXPLOSIVE COMPOUNDS. This Lecture, illustrated by interesting Experiments, so far as they can be shown with perfect safety, will be delivered daily at Four o'clock, except on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, and in the Evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAYS, at a Quarter to Nine o'clock. On MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, at Four o'clock Dr. POTT'S PNEUMATIC mode of forming SUBMARINE FOUNDATIONS in DEEP WATER, with VARIOUS INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS. Professor BACHHOFFNER'S LECTURES, and all the other subjects of interest in the Institution.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

THE ST. ANN'S SOCIETY.—Maintaining, Clothing, and Educating the Children of those once in Prosperity.—By Voluntary Contributions.—A GRAND FETE and FANCY SALE, under Royal and Distinguished Patronage, will be held at the SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 13th and 14th of August next, in aid of this peculiar Charity. Tickets, One Shilling each, with programmes, to be obtained at the Office, where contributions of work will be gratefully received.—No. 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.
EDWARD FREDERICK LEEKS, Secretary.

THE EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY are still selling 6lb. of excellent BLACK TEA for 17s., and 6lb. of young HYSON for 18s. Such qualities at such prices can only be obtained by the retail customer dealing directly with the importer, the system not admitting of any intermediate profit.—Offices, 9, Great St Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate.

GUNPOWDER.—CURTIS'S and HARVEY have the pleasure to inform all dealers in Gunpowder that they have prepared for the Season a good stock of the DIAMOND GRAIN GUNPOWDER, which has been much improved upon since last year. In soliciting orders, they beg to state that their sales are strictly confined to the trade.

OYSTER and FISH ESTABLISHMENT, 159, Cheapside.—Monday, 5th August, being the commencement of the Oyster Season, J. S. SWEETING wishes to remind his friends the public he will have a large supply of the best sorts of OYSTERS at his very superior Oyster Rooms.—N.B. Pickled Salmon, Lobsters, Crabs, &c., &c.; Reid's XXX Stout and Crowley's Alton Ale.

TO AUCTIONEERS and UPHOLSTERERS.—Wanted, a Situation for a highly respectable Youth of 15, in the Counting-house of a person in the above line, as an in-door APPRENTICE, where he would have every facility of acquiring a thorough knowledge of both branches. The country would be preferred. Address, J. G., at Messrs. DAWSON and SONS, Advertising Agents, 74, Cannon-street, City.

THE SEA.—TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—Wanted immediately, a smart active Youth, to be bound to a fine First Class Ship. The Captain is a kind and humane man, and most experienced navigator. A small premium required. Any Youth willing to be industrious, will meet with encouragement and advancement. For further particulars apply to Captain JOSEPH DUNBAR, at Mr. John Hale's, merchant, 84, Lower Thames-street, opposite the Custom House, London.

CORNS and BUNIONS.—PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND is a speedy and sure cure for those painful annoyances, without cutting or pain. It is a luxury to the tenderest feet, acting on the Corn with the most gentle pressure, producing a delightful relief, and entirely eradicating both Corns and Bunions. Prepared by John Fox, in boxes, at 1s. 1½d., or, three in one, for 2s. 9d., and to be had of C. King, No. 7, Napier-street, East, Hoxton, and all wholesale and retail medicine vendors in town and country. The genuine has the name of John Fox on the Government Stamp. A 2s. 9d. box cures the most obdurate Corns.—Ask for Paul's Every Man's Friend.

GOLD and SILVER LUSTRE.—MAGICAL EFFECT.—PARISIAN GOLD DETERGENT, 2s. 6d. per bottle; Silver, Or Molu, Lacquer, and Bronze, 1s. 6d. each. These compositions at once restore the lustre and polish of the above surfaces. Their effect is sudden, astonishing and lasting, application easy, and expense trifling, only a few pence for a large gilt frame or extensive service of plate, &c. &c.—Sold by Upton and Co., sole proprietors, 33, George-street, Hanover-square, and 66, Basinghall-street, City.

THE BEST BRANDY in LONDON, at 18s. per Gallon, is undoubtedly BRETT'S IMPROVED BRITISH COGNAC, Samples of which we furnish in sealed bottles, 2s. and 3s. 6d. each, on express condition that any quantity afterwards delivered by us shall be equal to such samples, or absolutely forfeited. Our LIQUEUR GINGER BRANDY on similar terms.—HENRY BRETT and Co. Old Furnival's Inn, Holborn-bars.

JULLIEN'S ORIGINAL POLKA.—Monsieur JULLIEN has the honour to announce that he has just published the seventh edition of his Original Polka, with description by E. Coulon, splendidly illustrated by Brandard. The immense success of this celebrated Polka having induced unprincipled persons to publish spurious imitations, Mons. Jullien has published the original Polka at his own Office, 3, Maddox-street, New Bond-street; and in order to secure the public against the possibility of purchasing incorrect copies, he has attached his signature to each copy; none can therefore be relied on which have not his autograph. Correct copies of Mons. Jullien's Original Polka to be had only at the respectable Music Sellers in the kingdom. Also, No. 2, the Royal Polka; No. 3, the Drawing room Polka; No. 4, the Rage of Vienna Polka; No. 5, the Imperial Polka; No. 6, the Douro Polka; No. 7, the Ducal Polka; all by Jullien, The Pollington Polka by Kœnig, and the Opera Polka by Pugni. The numerous base plagiaries of Mons. Jullien's Original Polka having on all their Title pages the following words—"The celebrated Polka, performed at every Theatre in London, the Nobility's Balls, &c."—M. Jullien feels compelled to inform the public that none of those pretended Polkas have been performed at Theatres, and that the above-mentioned Polkas, by Jullien, are the only Polkas that Mons. Jullien and Herr Kœnig have played nightly at the Soirées where they have had the honour to conduct, viz.:—the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Beaufort, and the Duke of Leinster's Balls, the Countess of Jersey and the French Ambassador's Soirées, Countess of Mansfield's Fête, and at the Balls, Soirées, and Parties, given by the Marquis of Clanricarde, Marchioness de Salis, Countess Wilton, Countess Powis, Countess Norbury, Earl Sefton, Earl of Dartmouth, Lord Foley, Lord Kilmaine, Lady Bateman, Lady Balfour, Lady Domville, Lady E. Fielding, Lady Charlotte Guest, Lady Johnstone, Lady Bowyer Smith, Hon. Mrs. Carleton, Hon. Mrs. Damer, Hon. Mrs. Law, Hon Mrs. Meade, Mrs. Ames, Mrs. Arabin, Mrs. Edward Buller, Mrs. Tyrwhitt Drake, Mrs. Buller Elphinstone, Miss Elwes, Mrs. Charles Grenfell, Mrs. Hatfield, Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. Charles Mills, Mrs. Powel, Mrs. Ravenshaw, Mrs. Sebastian Smith, Mrs. Staniforth, Mrs. Symonds, Mrs. Wyndham, H. Fellowes, Esq., and all the leading Balls of the haut ton; also, the Royal Academy Ball, the Caledonian Ball, the Polish Fancy Ball, the Oxford Grand Commemoration Festival, &c., &c., &c.; in which Mons. JULLIEN and Herr KŒNIG have had the honour to conduct the above-mentioned Polka, and where they have never played, or have been asked to play, the spurious imitations published under so many assumed forms and disguised titles.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.—The hard substance obtained by pressure from the Crude Cocoa-nut Oil, is an essential ingredient in the PATENT COMPOSITE CANDLES; and as EDWARD PRICE and Co. hold the Patents for this process, and grant no licences under them, it follows, either, that the Imitation Composite Candles are entirely different from the Patent ones, or that the imitators are infringing the Patents. The first is generally the case; but to protect themselves against the possibility of the other, EDWARD PRICE and Co. hereby engage to pay a Reward of Fifty Pounds to any workman or other person who may give such information respecting parties pressing Cocoa-nut Oil as shall lead to their conviction. The name of the informant will be kept strictly secret, and he need not take a prominent part in the proceedings, as all that E. P. and Co. require, is the first clue to the discovery of the infringers, which they will then follow up for themselves. This advertisement is being published in every newspaper of any circulation in the United Kingdom. The Candles are now so well known to the public, that it is hardly necessary to state here that they burn more brilliantly than the best wax, and give so large an amount of light, as to be cheaper, taking this into account, than the commonest tallow candles. They may be had of most of the respectable Tallow-chandlers throughout the kingdom; but purchasers must insist on being supplied with "PRICE'S PATENT CANDLES," otherwise they are liable to be deceived with some of the imitations, all called, like the real ones, "Composite." Those parties really in the trade who do not yet keep them for sale, are informed that they can purchase, of the Patentees, or of Palmer and Co, Sutton-street, Clerkenwell, any quantity, large or small, at the wholesale price; and that allowances are made, in an increasing ratio, to parties taking to the amount of £50, £100, £150, or £200, at a time; and a very large allowance indeed to parties taking so large a quantity as to enable them to become wholesale agents for an entire district.—Belmont, Vauxhall, July 24, 1844.

INTERESTING TO LADIES.
To Messrs. Rowland and Son, 20, Hatton-garden, London.
Percy-place, Landport, Portsmouth, April 4th, 1844.
Gentlemen,—I think it but an act of justice to inform you of the benefit I have derived from the use of your admirable Macassar Oil. About six months ago I found my hair getting daily more weak and thin, and much discoloured from a practice I had adopted of wetting it continually; fearing that I should lose it entirely, and hearing of the efficacy of your Macassar Oil, I have for some time past constantly used it, and the result is, that my hair is now perfectly restored and much improved in appearance and colour, having become thick, dark, and glossy; it also curls freely without the use of paper, which it never did before. To all my friends I have warmly recommended your Macassar Oil as an excellent restorative and preservative for the hair. As I have an objection to see my name in print, I beg you will not publish it; but you are at liberty to show this letter, or make any other use you please of it, and refer applicants to me, if necessary, in proof of the efficacy of your Macassar Oil. Your obedient servant, * * * * * * * * * * *
ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL preserves and reproduces the Hair; prevents it from falling off or turning Grey; changes Grey Hair to its Original Colour; frees it from Scurf and Dandriff, and makes it beautifully soft and curly.
Ask for "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL." All others are Fraudulent Counterfeits.

A NEW and CERTAIN CURE for GOUT, RHEUMATISM, &c. &c.—The COD LIVER OIL is now just introduced in this country in its pure state. In every case yet tried it has produced instant relief, and, after a short time using it, a perfect cure. Prospectuses, containing a full account of this remedy, will be sent to any address on receipt of two postage stamps. To protect purchasers against fraudulent and spurious imitations, the following important Caution must be strictly attended to:—Messrs. JONES and Co. having been appointed as the sole mercantile Agents for this remedy by the only manufacturer, an eminent chemist and practitioner, residing on the Continent, they beg to state that every bottle sent from their establishment will be contained in a wrapper, bearing a fac simile of their signature, and that the outside wrapper will be further protected by the stamp and address, "JONES and Co., 201, Strand, London."
Wholesale Agents: Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; E. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard. Sold in bottles at 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., and 11s. each.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE for AUGUST, Price 2s. 6d., contains:—1. The Lectures of Professor Keble, considered with a particular reference to some of the Latin Poets—2. The Marquise *de* Sévigné, Lady of Bourbilly—3. "The Transfiguration," and "The Raising of Lazarus"—4. Temperance Societies—5. Military Tableaux. By Captain Orlando Sabertash. No. V. The Pomeranian Landwher at the Battle of Dennewitz—6. H. Ghirlandajo. A Legend of Florence—7. A Fine Day in Piccadilly—8. Lord Chancellor Eldon—9. The Luck of Barry Lyndon; a Romance of the Last Century. By Fitz-Boodle—10. Incendiarism, its Causes and Cure.

G. W. NICKISSON, 215, Regent-street, London

HOOD'S MAGAZINE for AUGUST contains Editorial Cuts on Topics of the Day (in the 'Comic Annual" style), and two chapters of Hood's New Novel, "Our Family;" also contributions of varied interest, by G. P. R. James, R. Monckton Miles, M.P., F. O. Ward, R. Browning, Andrew Winter, the Author of "Ireland and its Rulers," Dr. Skelton Mackenzie, LL.D., Giddeon Shaddoe, the Mountaineer, Miss Lawrence, &c. An article on the "Leader of the Opposition," by the author of "The Premier," in the last number, will be given; and a paper on the Polka is especially commended to the study of the Young Ladies. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart., will write in the next number. HENRY RENSHAW, 356, Strand, and all Booksellers.

THE SPORTING REVIEW, AUGUST, 1844.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

"ORLANDO, WINNER OF THE DERBY. Engraved by E. HACKER, from a painting by J. F. HERRING, Sen.

"HEARTS IN THE HIGHLANDS." Engraved by J. SCOTT, from a painting by J. BATEMAN.

CONTENTS.

The Turf in 'Forty-four. By the Editor.
Notitia Venatica. By R. T. Vyner, Esq.
The Life of a Jockey. By Lord William Lennox.
Newmarket and Liverpool July Meetings. By Craven.
Fly-fishing—Exmoor. By D.
Rail *v.* Road; or Ancient and Modern Travel. By Whiskaway.
On Training the Race-horse. By Cotherstone.
Dogs for the Gun. By an A.M. of Cambridge.
The Crack Sport of Ceylon. By Master Harry.
Red Deer Hunting in Devon and Somerset. By Master Hesket.
Legislation on the "Qui Tam" Actions. By Q. E. D.
Wood *versus* Peel—The late Derby.
Literature.
Public Amusements of the Metropolis.
State of the Odds, &c.
Turf Register:—Curragh April Meeting—Plymouth and Devonport Spring Meeting—Newmarket Second Spring Meeting—Shrewsbury—Beverley—Bedford—Shiffnall—Gorhambury—Eglinton Park—Epsom—Aberdeen—Manchester.

Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand.

THE WAVERLEY BALL MUSIC!

THE PIANISTA, for AUGUST, No. 44, contains:—The Waverley Quadrilles as danced at the Grand Ball—the Wreath of Roses Waltzes, also danced there—New Polka—New Waltzes, in which the dancers also sing—Strauss's New Parade March—and two new Songs, "My Lonely Lute," and "The Welcome." The whole of the above for 2s.; by post, free, 30 stamps, addressed to the Editor, 23, Paternoster-row; Sherwood's; Turner's, 19, Poultry. Complete sets of PIANISTA always ready. Parties, before leaving town, are respectfully solicited to make up their sets.

WRIGHT'S SCHOOL ORATOR.
12mo., price 4s. 6d. bound.

THE SCHOOL ORATOR; or, Exercises in Elocution Theoretically Arranged: from which, aided by short practical rules, to be committed to memory, and repeated after the manner of reciting the rules in the Latin syntax, students may learn to articulate every word with propriety; be assisted in the removal of minor impediments; be taught to modulate the voice, and to speak with accuracy of inflexion from the easiest to the most difficult specimens of English oratorical composition. By JAMES WRIGHT, Public and Private Lecturer on English Elocution.

London: Longman, Brown, and Co.; Whittaker and Co.; Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.; Sherwood and Co.; Houlston and Stoneman.

Royal 18mo., twentieth edition, price 3s. 6d. bound,

THE LOOKING-GLASS for the MIND; or, Intellectual Mirror: being an elegant collection of the most delightful little Stories and interesting Tales, chiefly translated from that much-admired work "L'Ami des Enfans." Illustrated with Engravings on Wood, by George Baxter.

Longman, Brown, and Co.; T. Cadell; F. and J. Rivington; Whittaker and Co.; Hamilton and Co.; Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.; J. Souter; Houlston and Stoneman; Harvey and Darton; Edwards; and Hughes.

This Day, Number V., Price Three Halfpence, and Part I., Sevenpence, of

HUNT'S LONDON JOURNAL, the most marvellously cheap of all cheap books, and the most novel of all new ones. Novels, Travels, Biography, Poetry, Literature, Criticism, and the Arts.—Office, 10, Bolt-court, Fleet-street, where Advertisements are received till 12 o'clock on Wednesday.

SAUL'S ARITHMETIC.
Twelfth Edition, 12mo., price 2s. bound,

THE TUTOR'S AND SCHOLAR'S ASSISTANT; being a Complete Treatise of Vulgar and Decimal Arithmetic; consisting of a greater variety and a more extensive collection of original questions than are to be met with in any work on the subject; with notes at the foot of the page, to exemplify and illustrate the rules. By the late JOSEPH SAUL. The twelfth edition, carefully revised and corrected.

London: Longman and Co.; Whittaker and Co.; Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.; and *Houlston and Stoneman. Rochdale: J. Hartley.*

In 18mo., with Engravings, price 4s. bound,

TURNER'S INTRODUCTION TO THE ARTS AND SCIENCES: adapted to the capacity of the Young. A new edition, altered and improved. By ROBERT MUDIE

London: Longman and Co.; Baldwin and Co.; Whittaker and Co.; F. and J. Rivington; T. Cadell; Hamilton and Co.; R. Scholey; Duncan and Malcolm; Sherwood and Co.; Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.; Harvey and Darton; Houlston and Stoneman; and Souter and Law. York: Wilson and Sons.

Seventh Edition, price 3s., in cloth,

ON DEAFNESS: its Causes, Prevention, and Cure; Illustrated with Cases. By JOHN STEVENSON, Esq., 38, Conduit-street, Hanover-square, M.R.C.S., Surgeon Oculist and Aurist to his late Majesty, to several other members of the Royal Family, and the King of the Belgians, and Lecturer on the Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology of the Eye and Ear.—S. HIGHLEY, 32, Fleet-street; where also may be had the Author's Works on his eminently successful Mode of Treating Cataract sixth edition, price 3s.; On Weakness of Sight, third edition, price 3s. 6d.; On Throat Deafness, fourth edition, price 1s.

Just Published, price 5s. 6d., with cases, and coloured plates,

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS and HEART.—A Popular Treatise, on a successful mode of treating Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Chronic Cough and Affections of the Heart, by Dr. MADDOCK, of the Dispensary, 80, Judd-street, Brunswick-square.—"Full of consoling and important facts."—Gazette. SIMPKIN and MARSHALL, Publishers.—Gratuitous advice by Dr. M. to the humbler classes

---

Now Ready, with 50 Woodcuts, 16mo., cloth gilt, price 2s. 6d.,

MY CROCHET SAMPLER; being choice Examples of Crochet, arranged with the greatest care, and illustrated by Engravings of Patterns. By *Miss* LAMBERT. Also, just published by the same authoress,

I.

MY KNITTING BOOK. Fifth Edition. 16mo. 1s. 6d.

II.

HANDBOOK of NEEDLEWORK. Third Edition. Post Octavo. 10s. 6d.

III.

CHURCH NEEDLEWORK. Woodcuts and Borders. Octavo. 9s. 6d.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

NICHOLS'S MORNING EXERCISES AT CRIPPLEGATE.
On the 1st of August, in a Large Volume, closely printed, price 12s., in cloth,

MORNING EXERCISES at CRIPPLEGATE, St. Giles-in-the Fields, and in Southwark. The Fifth Edition, carefully collated and corrected. By JAMES NICHOLS. Volume III. (to be completed in six volumes), containing a Continuation of Morning Exercises; Questions, and Cases of Conscience.

London: Printed for THOMAS TEGG, 73, Cheapside, and may be procured by order of all other booksellers, of whom may be *had*, Vols. I. and II., a few copies of which remain on hand.

VIEYRA'S PORTUGUESE DICTIONARY.
Improved edition, 2 vols., 8vo., price 36s. boards,

A DICTIONARY of the PORTUGUESE and ENGLISH LANGUAGES: In Two Parts: *Portuguese and English*, and English and Portuguese. By ANTHONY VIEYRA, Transtagano. A new edition, carefully corrected, and very considerably improved. By A. J. DA CUNHA. With the Portuguese words properly accented, to facilitate the pronunciation to learners.

Longman, Brown, and Co.; T. Cadell; J. M. Richardson; Hamilton and Co.; Whittaker and Co., Allen and Co; Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.; Dulau and Co; Smith, Elder, and Co.; F. and J. Rivington; Houlston and Stoneman; H. G. Bohn; Capes and Co.; D. Nutt; Houlston and Hughes; Souter and Law; E. P. Williams, C. Dolman; and G. Routledge.

In 16 volumes, with 814 Engravings,

CUVIER'S ANIMAL KINGDOM. Translated by E. GRIFFITH, F.A.S., and *Others*. The small remaining stock reduced to the following prices:—

Demy 8vo.	formerly £26 8 0	cloth	now 12 guineas.
Royal 8vo., coloured	„ 51 12 0	„	„ 25 „
Demy 4to., India proof..	„ 52 16 0	„	„ 24 pounds.

"This truly national work contains nine thousand pages of letter-press, eight hundred and fourteen engravings, is unique in its kind, and has undergone most satisfactorily a very severe ordeal of criticism."

WHITTAKER and Co., Ave-Maria-lane, London. To be had of any bookseller by order.

COLLIER'S NEW EDITION OF SHAKESPEARE'S WORKS.
Just published, in 8 vols., 8vo., cloth lettered, price £4 16s., with a fac simile of the portrait of Shakespeare in the first folio,

THE WORKS OF SHAKESPEARE, comprising the Plays and Poems. The text formed from an entirely new collation of the old editions; with the various Readings, Notes, a Life of the Poet, and a History of the early English Stage. By J. PAYNE COLLIER, Esq.—"Mr. Collier has formed his text from an entirely new collation of the old quartos, for which facilities, hitherto out of any commentator's reach, were supplied by the liberality of the Duke of Devonshire and Lord Francis Egerton"—The Examiner.—"Mr. Collier has just reason to feel proud at having given to the press what may justly be esteemed a classic edition of the immortal works."—Morning Herald. WHITTAKER and Co., Ave-Maria-lane, London.

RUSSELL'S MODERN EUROPE—TO THE REIGN OF VICTORIA.
Four vols. 8vo., price £2 12s., boards,

THE HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE; with an Account of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire; and a View of the Progress of Society, from the Rise of the Modern Kingdoms to the Peace of Paris in 1763; in a Series of Letters from a Nobleman to his Son. New Edition, continued to the Accession of Queen Victoria of England. In four volumes.

London: Longman, Brown, and Co.; T. Cadell; J. M. Richardson; Hatchard and Son; Hamilton and Co.; Whittaker and Co; Allen and Co.; Duncan and Malcolm; Simpkin, Marshall and Co.; F. and J. Rivington; T. Hearne; Cowie and Co.; J. Dowding; Bigg and Son; Smith, Elder, and Co.; T. Bumpus; J. Bain; T. and W. Boone; J. Maynard; B. Fellowes; Capes and Co.; E. Hodgson; R. Mackie; H. Washbourne; C. Dolman; H. Bickers; and G. Routledge. Cambridge: J. and J. Deighton. Liverpool: G. and J. Robinson. Oxford: J. Parker. Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.

THE ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE for AUGUST, Edited by DOUGLAS JERROLD, Esq., price 1s. 6d., is illustrated with numerous Splendid ENGRAVINGS from designs by K. Meadows, Hine, Gilbert, &c., and an Etching by Leech. The varied and interesting contents are:—A Tale of the French Revolution—The St. Simonian and the Idiot—Lizzy's "Back Hair," by the Editor—The True and Particular Story of King Midas. By E. Peron Hingston. Sonnet: The Poet's Farewell to his Manuscript—The Sanatorium, or Home in Sickness. By Angus B. Reach. The Adventures of a Scamp: an Autobiography. Chap. 3 Mr. Smug's System. Chap. 4. My First Glimpse of Public Life—Words for Music—Trafalgar Square: A Glance at the Past and Present—A Word or Two on Witchcraft—The Wayfaring Tree. By James Smith—The Birth of Venus—Elfina; a Fairy Fancy: concluded—By Miss Pardoe—Reviews. Office, 2, Crane-court, Fleet-street, London, and sold by all booksellers in town and country.

ITALIAN GRAMMAR AND EXERCISES.

VENERONI'S ITALIAN GRAMMAR. The Complete Italian Master; containing the best and easiest rules for attaining that language To which are added, an Introduction to Italian Versification, Extracts from the Italian Poets, &c. The whole properly accented, to facilitate the pronunciation of learners. A new edition carefully revised, corrected, and improved. By A. RONNA. 12mo., price 6s. bound and lettered.

2.

BOTTARELLI'S EXERCISES upon the DIFFERENT PARTS of ITALIAN SPEECH with references to Veneroni's Grammar, and an Abridgment of the Roman History, intended at once to make the learner acquainted with history, and the idioms of the Italian language. Tenth edition, revised, 12mo., price 3s. 6d. bound.

3.

A KEY to BOTTARELLI'S EXERCISES; with a *few* extracts in prose and verse, with English translations, for the use of beginners. By P. R. ROTA. New edition, 12mo., 2s. 6d bound.

London: Longman, Brown, and Co.; Hamilton and Co.; Whittaker and Co.; Duncan and Malcolm; Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.; Capes and Co.; Souter and Law; Dulau and Co.; and J. Wacey.

GIVE your orders early for the splendid coloured Engraving of the Polka, presented with the Number for August of the ILLUSTRATED BELLE ASSEMBLEE and MAGAZINE of COSTUME, under the especial Patronage of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the cheapest and best Fashions and Literature ever yet published at one shilling—a monthly periodical of Fashions, Literature, Music, Fine Arts, Public Amusements, and the Drama. Edited by Mrs. C. Baron Wilson, assisted by the most popular writers of the day. The above work contains four highly-finished coloured plates of the Fashions, one devoted to the fancy and plain Polka Costumes, and another partly devoted to Children's Dresses: a beautiful Portrait of the Hon. Mrs. Pakenham, with numerous illustrative Wood Engravings.—Published by T. Sloper, 20, George-street, Portman-square, London; and Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., Stationers' Hall-court; and to be had of all booksellers and newsmen in the kingdom.

ALEXIS.—MESMERISM.—*The* LANCET of Saturday, August 3rd, contains a complete EXPOSURE of MM. MARCILLET and ALEXIS, by JOHN FORBES, M.D., F.R.S.—This Paper gives a faithful Report of the Two Mesmeric Exhibitions which have caused the Flight of Marcillet and his Pupil from London.—Also, in THE LANCET of the same day, a Lecture by Professor Liebig, on the Theory of Acids and Formation of Salts, &c together with many Original Communications, highly interesting to the Medical and General Reader. Hospital Reports, Reviews, News, Editorial Criticisms, &c.—Price Sixpence; stamped for free post, Sevenpence.—Published by JOHN CHURCHILL, Princes-street, and may be obtained of all Booksellers and Newsmen

---

ENGLISH'S PATENT CAMPHINE, only 4s. per Gallon, properly packed in tin cases, and secured by the patent capsules.—The superior quality of this article over anything of the kind *yet* offered to the public has induced JAMES WILMOTT and Co., of Gracechurch street, to become agents for its Sale, and they guarantee the *genuine* article, if letters are addressed to JAMES WILMOTT and Co. 66, Gracechurch-street, corner of Fenchurch street.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, who has been accustomed to teach the younger pupils in a School, French, Music, &c., is desirous of meeting with a Family where she can have the care and Instruction of two or three Children under twelve *years of* age. She can have the best recommendations, and is highly respectably connected. Has no objection to a family travelling, or residing abroad for a time.—Apply E. B., Post-office, 65, King William-street, London.

SHIRTS.—W. E. WHITELOCK, 166, Strand (Established 20 years), solicits the attention of gentlemen *to the* Shirts he supplies for 6s. 6d. each, including washing. They are made from Marsland's Patent Shirting, with fine linen fronts, collars, and wrists, the very best work and latest fashion, and are superior to those usually sold for 8s. 6d. Also, all Fine Linen, 10s. 6d.; usual price, 13s. 6d. A sample shirt of either sent prepaid, per post, upon receipt of the amount, with 1s. in addition. The measure requisite is the neck, chest, and wrist, tight. All sizes kept ready for wear, from boys upwards. Gentlemen waited upon in any part of London.

EDUCATION.—A VACANCY offers in a superior Establishment for a YOUNG LADY to be received for One Year, to complete her Education under Masters of the first class. The instruction to comprise French, Italian, pianoforte, harp, singing, drawing, dancing, globes, and composition. Terms, 30 guineas; to be paid half yearly, in advance. Address M. D., care of Mr. ARNOLD, 21, Piccadilly.

A COPY *of each* Provincial PAPER throughout England, and a great variety of Irish, Scotch, Canadian, West India, German, and other Papers, are regularly filed by the Agent, Mr. DEACON, No. 3, Walbrook (opposite the church door), for the inspection of those who favour him with their advertisements; and which may also be perused in the Coffee and Dining Rooms, on the ground floor, by taking refreshments. The literary, scientific, and amusing Periodicals of the day may also be seen. Cup of Coffee, 3d.; *Mutton Chop*, 5d.; *Rump Steak*, 8d. *Burton and Pale Ale, Stout*, &c. Good Beds

---

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.—The LONDON UNITED DISTRICT of this excellent and extensive Order will celebrate the ensuing High Court Meeting with a BANQUET and BALL, at the White Conduit Tavern, on THURSDAY, 8th August, 1844. General Sir De Lacy Evans, Bart., in the chair. Dinner on table at Three o'Clock precisely. Dancing to commence at Nine o'Clock in the Evening. Tickets 4s. each, including two admissions to the ball, may be had of the various Hosts in London, and of

Br. H. M. BAYFIELD, High Chief Ranger,
Council Chamber of the Order, Bee Hive Tavern, Somers-town.

MADEIRA REGULAR PACKET.—Warranted to sail on the 1st Sept. the splendid new clipper brig DART, A 1 for 12 years, 242 tons per register, thoroughly copper fastened and coppered. I. W. NEWTON, commander, lying in the London Dock. This superior vessel is built expressly for this trade, with the strictest regard to the safety, comfort, and convenience of invalids and other passengers; has a raised quarter-deck 18 inches high, and 45 feet long, and has an experienced and attentive master. Passage money £20, which includes a liberal table, wines, bedding, &c. Servants and children half-price.—For freight or passage, apply *to the* Captain, on board; or to the owner, Richard Dart, 3, Walbrook-buildings.

CHILDREN AND INVALIDS.—What is more beneficial to the HEALTH of CHILDREN than frequent and systematic exercise in the open air, or is it less salutary in mental than in bodily improvement?—CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, neat, light, easy, compact, and *perfectly* secure, comprising chaises, vis-à-vis, phaetons, sociables, and waggons, of numerous shapes, and *dimensions*, warranted well-built. Invalids' wheel-chairs, on every plan studious of comfort to invalids, from the cheapest to the most expensive builds (second-hand as well as new), on sale or hire. Spinal or long bed carriages, self acting wheel-chairs, to which any degree of exercise for the arms can be obtained. Any of the above can have tops to screen from the weather.—INGRAM'S Manufactory, 29, City-road, near Finsbury-square.

TO THE NOBILITY, GENTRY, and RESIDENTS IN THE COUNTRY.

THE recent settlement between this country and China has opened a wide field for commercial enterprise; embracing the opportunity, we sought to establish a Large Ready-Money Trade. We courted patronage, and we have received it, and we are now fully convinced that our system needs but be generally known to be supported.

FIRST.—Our sales being extensive, alike are our purchases, with corresponding advantages.

SECONDLY.—Our arrangements are conducted with strict regard to economy—the main secret after all—our warehouse, though perhaps the largest in London, is situated in a by thoroughfare, unencumbered with those merciless expenses usually attached to those showy plate glass shops, where the articles are taxed to pay.

THIRDLY.—We give no credit—consequently, the ready-money buyer has not to pay for those who take credit, or who do not pay at all.

For the more effectual mode of carrying out our system, we have determined on appointing one agent in every town in the kingdom, who will be supplied with Teas done up in tin-foil packets, of from 1oz. to 6lb.

BLACK TEAS.		GREEN TEAS.	
Good Pouchong	2s. 8d. to 3s. 0d.	Good common Green	3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.
Strong Congou	3 4	Hyson kind	4 0
Fine ditto, Pekoe kind	3 8	Hyson Tea	4 4
Rich Pekoe Souchong	4 0	Young Hyson	4s. 4d. to 5 0
Fine ditto	4 4	Finest ditto	5 4
Finest ditto	4s. 8d. to 5 0	Gunpowder	5s. 4d. to 6 0
		Finest ditto	7 0

COFFEES.

Good common	0s. 9d.	Finest Java	1s. 6d.
Good Ceylon	1 0	Finest Cuba	1 8
Fine ditto	1 2	Mocha	1 8
Finest ditto	1 4	Finest ditto	2 0

By the above it will be seen that we can supply a good useful tea at 3s. to 3s. 4d, an excellent tea at 3s. 8d., and as good as may be required for 4s. Our young hyson is equal to gunpowder.

MANSELL and Co., 2, Bucklersbury, Cheapside.
Delivered carriage free, on receipt of remittance.

THE MARINERS' AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Empowered by Act of Parliament. For Insurances on the Lives of Mariners, whether of the Royal or Mercantile Navy, Members of the Coast Guard, Fishermen, Pilots or Boatmen; of Military men and Civilians proceeding to any part of the Globe, and Individuals of every Class in Society, resident on Shore.

TRUSTEES.

Admiral Sir Philip Henderson Durham, G.C.B.
Joseph Somes, Esq.
Vice-Admiral Sir William Hall Gage, G.C.H.

DIRECTORS.

The Right Hon. Capt. Lord Viscount Ingestre, R.N., C.B., M.P.
Capt. Thomas Dickinson, R.N.
Philip Baker, Esq.
Joseph Bishop, Esq.
George Lee, Esq.
George Mann, Esq.
Sir George Rich.
John Warrick, Esq.
Edmund Turner Watts, Esq.
John Wills, Esq.

AUDITORS.—Donald Mc Rae, Esq. B. Fooks, Esq.
BANKERS.—Bank of England.
PHYSICIAN.—Sir James Eglinton Anderson, M.D., M.R.I.A., 11, New Burlington-street.
SURGEON.—Charles Ilderton Croft, Esq., 22, Lawrence Pountney Lane.
SOLICITOR.—John Hayward, Esq., 2, Adelaide Place, London Bridge, and Dartford, Kent.

The Policies granted by this Company cover Voyages of every description and service in every part of the Globe. The Premiums for Life Policies with permission *to* go any and every where without forfeiture, are lower than have ever hitherto been taken for such general risks. *Deferred* Annuities to Mariners at very moderate premiums. The Premiums *for* all General Assurances are based upon a new adjusted *Table* of Mortality. Ten per Cent. of the profits applied in making provision for Destitute and Disabled Mariners.

Arthur street East, London bridge. JOHN DAWSON, Resident Manager.

The Company is ready to receive applications for Agencies from individuals of respectability, influence, and activity, resident in the principal Sea-ports and Market Towns of the United Kingdom.

QUITE A NEW DISCOVERY.
NO MORE SUFFERING FROM CORNS OR BUNIONS.

JONES'S PHILOSOPHICAL REMEDY, for the relief and cure of Corns, Bunions, &c., is offered to the Public as quite original, and totally different from all others that have hitherto been advertised. IT WILL AFFORD IMMEDIATE RELIEF, and, by attention to the directions, will ultimately cure the worst Corn or Bunion that ever tortured humanity; its composition is such, as to combine PROTECTION AGAINST FUTURE PAIN, with an instant removal of the cause of present suffering. In other words, it is a MECHANICAL AND MEDICINAL REMEDY. Any person suffering from the agony and pain of a Corn or Bunion, so as to be incapable of placing the foot to the ground, on the application of this remedy, may immediately walk with the greatest ease and comfort.

Sold wholesale by Messrs. BARCLAY and SONS, and may be obtained through all Patent Medicine Vendors in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

A box will be sent free on receipt of fifteen postage stamps, addressed to Messrs. JONES and CO., Light House, 201, Strand.

WORN-OUT PLATE IMMEDIATELY RE-SILVERED.—COGAN and GILLO'S NOVARGENT, or Silver Solution, immediately re-silvers Plated Articles, and preserves and cleanses Plate, Plated ware, and German Silver by depositing a Coating of Pure Silver (without a particle of Mercury), and Preserves and Cleanses Plate and Plated Goods. It is highly approved by Dr. Ryan, Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Polytechnic Institution, and other eminent Chemists. Sold by Messrs. BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London, at 1s. and 3s. the bottle; and to be had of the principal Silversmiths and Chemists in the Kingdom.—None are Genuine, unless signed on the wrapper by J. D. COGAN and R. GILLO.

STOOPING of the SHOULDERS and CONTRACTION of the CHEST are entirely prevented and gently and effectually removed in Youth and Ladies and Gentlemen, by the occasional use of the PATENT ST. JAMES'S CHEST EXPANDER, which is light, simple, easily employed outwardly or invisibly, without bands beneath the arms, uncomfortable constraint or impediment to exercise. Sent per post by Mr. A. BINYON, 40, Tavistock-street, Strand, London, or full particulars on receiving a postage stamp.

BEST COALS 25s.—The City Coal Company beg to caution the public against the frauds daily practised in regard to weight and quality, which realize an immense although most nefarious profit. Their present cash price for Hetton's, Stewart's, or Lambton's Wall's end is 25s. per ton, coke 17s. and advise all purchasers to inspect *their* coals on delivery, and satisfy themselves they receive full weight in each sack.—Office, 7, George-yard, Lombard street.

EAU de COLOGNE, 10s. per case of six, or 2s. singly.—This article, since its first production, in 1709, has maintained an undisturbed supremacy over all other distilled *compounds*; can be had genuine, as prepared from the original recipe, by application to H. BREIDENBACH, 88, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, manufacturer at Cologne. This Eau de Cologne is no spurious imitation of Farina's, but the genuine article itself, and as such defies all competition.

THE TOILET OF BEAUTY furnishes innumerable proofs of the high estimation in which GOWLAND'S LOTION is held by the most distinguished possessors of brilliant complexions. This elegant preparation comprehends the preservation of *the* complexion both from the effects of cutaneous malady and the operation of increased temperature, by refreshing its delicacy and sustaining the brightest tints with which beauty is adorned. "ROBT SHAW, London," is in white letters on the Government Stamp, without which none is genuine. Prices, 2s. 9d., 5s. 6d., quarts, 8s. 6d. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.

NEW PATENTS.—BROCKEDON'S IMPROVED STOPPERS.—This important Invention, a Substitute for Corks and Bungs, has, by new and Great Improvements, become a pure, imperishable, and perfect means of preserving, for any length of time, Wine, Beer, Spirits, &c. They are cheap and easily applied, and the appearance which they now have of fine Cork has removed the prejudice against their former dark colour. Also, DECANTER STOPPERS, to keep Wine which is in daily use in perfect condition.—C. MACINTOSH and Co., 19, Walbrook, London, and 22, York-street, Manchester.

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are apprised that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEAS (Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street). They are packed in showy leaden *canisters*, from an ounce to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on *each* packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale; the license is *only* 11s. per annum, and many, during the last nineteen years, have *realised* considerable incomes by the Agency, without 1s. let or loss. Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) as above.

GRAFFTEY'S POMPEIAN HAIR DYE, price 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d., is unrivalled for its efficacy. It is a liquid preparation, free from unpleasantness or risk, and is warranted to dye the Hair or Whiskers to a permanent, natural and beautiful Brown or Black in one application, without *staining* the skin. Prepared in three colours—1st, a Black; *2nd, Dark Brown*; 3rd, Lighter Brown; and sold only in London by S. Grafftey, 26, Warwick-street, Regent-street; or of Viney, Worcester; Finigan, Bath; Piper, Exeter; and all other Perfumers in the Kingdom.—Ask for "GRAFFTEY'S" DYE, and notice the address. Also GRAFFTEY'S celebrated DEPILATORY, price 4s. 6d., or in packets, 2s. 8d., postage included.

DAWSON'S AUXILIAR.—Another instance of its surprising *effects*.—*A Gentleman* residing at Brixton, whose hair was rapidly falling off and becoming grey, after using every other means unsuccessfully, tried DAWSON'S AUXILIAR, and in two months the greyness was rapidly disappearing, and the hair returning with youthful vigour. It is equally effective with Children's Hair, securing a luxuriant growth through life. Sold at 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., and 21s. per bottle, by Barclay, 95 Farringdon-street, wholesale and retail; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Butler, St. Paul's; and most Chemists, Perfumers, &c. Caution—Particularly ask for DAWSON'S, and observe the signature, R. DAWSON, on the envelope. The genuine are not sold at any house in Holborn. *A saving in the larger bottles.*

PRESERVES and CONFECTIONERY.—The superiority of BETTS'S PATENT BRANDY, for Preserves and Confectionery, is testified by the fact that it is preferred to any other spirit by the most extensive Wholesale Confectioners in the Metropolis; for fortifying Home-made Wines it is invaluable; as an ordinary Beverage it is congenial to the most delicate constitutions; and, as a Medical Stimulant, it is peculiarly adapted to persons *of* bilious or dyspeptic habits. Quantities of not less than Two Gallons, supplied at the Distillery, 7, Smithfield Bars, in *Stone Jars*, at 18s. per Gallon, exclusive of the price of the Jar; and in Glass Bottles, at 20s. per Gallon, Bottles and Case included.

Consumers of Brandy are respectfully informed that J. T. BETTS, Jun. and Co. will not be responsible for any Bottled Brandy that is not protected against fraudulent substitution by the Patent Metallic Capsules, made of pure and solid metal, (not tin-foil,) embossed with the *words* "Betts's Patent Brandy, 7, Smithfield Bars," to which attention is especially directed.

IMPORTANT to FAMILIES FURNISHING.—A considerable saving can be effected in the purchase of Furnishing Ironmongery, by visiting the PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS, 58, Baker-street, Portman-square, where may be inspected the most extensive STOCK of IRONMONGERY GOODS in the Kingdom, consisting *of* kitchen cooking utensils, German silver wares, drawing-room stoves, shower and vapour baths, ornamental *iron* work, garden implements, japanned water cans and toilette pails, best Sheffield plate, kitchen ranges, *fenders* and fire-irons, tea trays, ornamental wire-work, flower-stands, table cutlery, &c. Every article being marked in plain figures, at the lowest possible price, will fully convince purchasers at this establishment *of* the great advantage resulting from Cash payments, as the Proprietors warrant every article of the very best manufacture, at a saving of at least 30 per cent.—THORPE FALLOWS, and CO., 58, Baker-street, Portman-square.—A liberal allowance to merchants and captains.

LOSS OF TEETH SUPPLIED, without Springs, Clasps, or Wires; Loose Teeth Fastened; and Filling Decayed Teeth with Mineral Marmoratum.—Mons. LE DRAY and SON, SURGEON DENTISTS, 42, Berners-street, Oxford-street, continue to restore Decayed Teeth with their celebrated Mineral Marmoratum, applied without pain, heat, or pressure, preventing and curing the Toothache, and rendering the operation of extraction unnecessary. They also Fasten Loose Teeth, whether arising from age, neglect, the use of calomel, or disease of the gums. Incorrodible Artificial or Natural Teeth, of surpassing beauty, to match in colour and shape those left in the mouth, fixed, from one to a complete set, without extracting the roots, or giving any pain, at the following charges:—A single tooth, 10s; a set, £5 5s. Arranged on the most approved principles, and restoring perfect articulation and mastication. At home from Ten till Six. N.B.—Removed from 60, Newman-street, to 42, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

TO LADIES.—ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, for the SKIN and COMPLEXION. This Royally Patronized and universally adopted Specific is composed chiefly of extracts from the most rare flowers and herbs of an eastern clime and perfectly free from all mineral admixture. *It* exerts the most soothing, gentle, cooling and purifying action on the skin; and most effectually dissipates all Redness, Tan, Pimples, Blotches, Spots, Freckles, and other Cutaneous Visitations. The radiant bloom it imparts to the Cheek, and the softness and delicacy it induces on the Hands, Arms and Neck, render it indispensable to every toilet. It affords immediate relief in cases of Sunburn, Stings of Insects, or incidental Inflammation. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

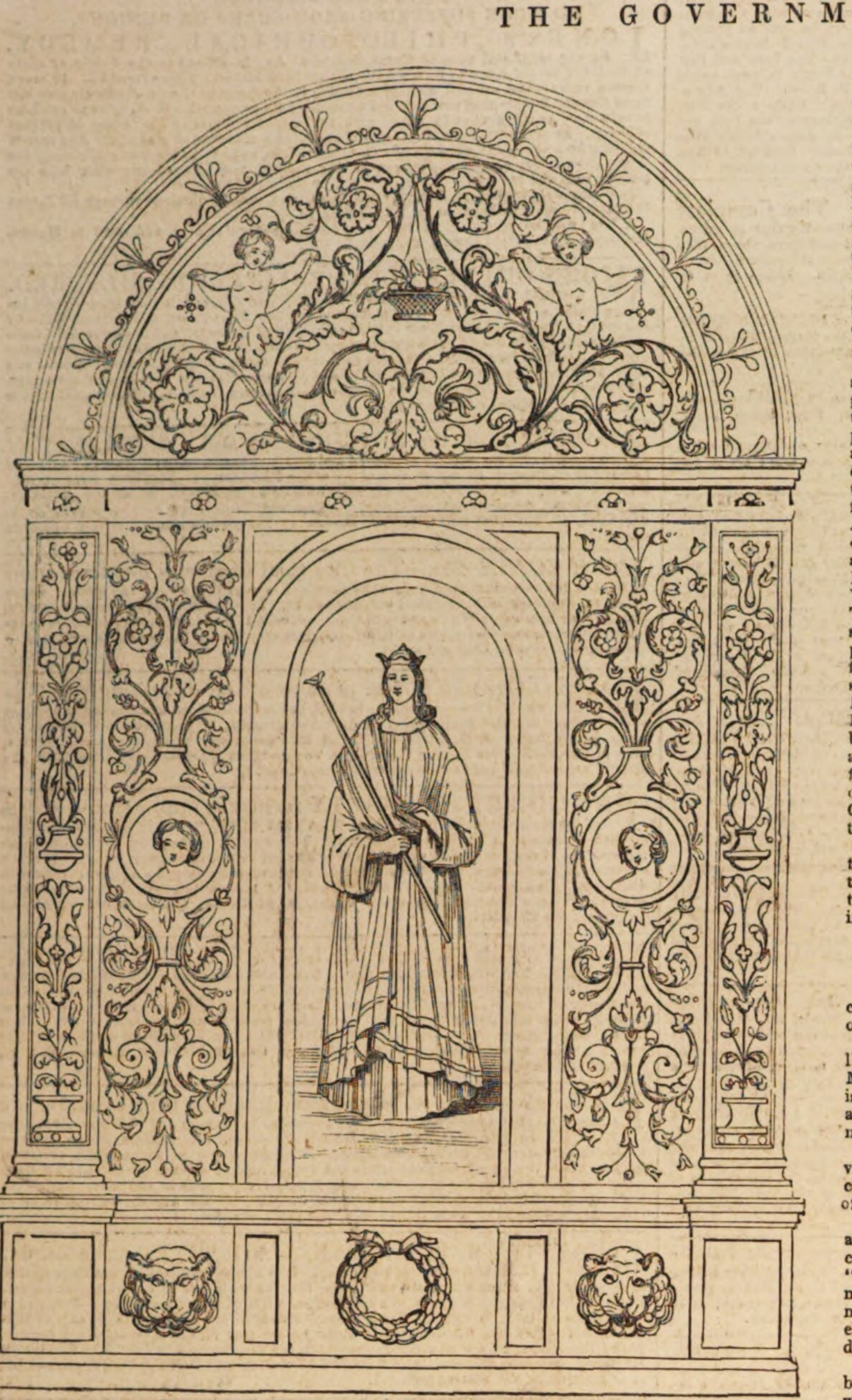
CAUTION.—Many Shopkeepers vend the most spurious trash under the title of "Genuine" Kalydor, containing mineral astringents utterly ruinous to the complexion, and by their repellant action endangering health. It is therefore imperative on purchasers to see that the words "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR" are on the Wrapper; and A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden, engraved (by Authority) on the Government Stamp affixed on each bottle.

*** All others are Fraudulent Counterfeits!

METCALFE'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—The Tooth Brush has the important advantage of searching thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth and cleaning them in the most effectual and extraordinary manner, and is famous for the hairs not coming loose, 1s. An improved Clothes Brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. Penetrating Hair Brushes, with the durable unbleached Russian bristle, which does not soften like common hair. Flesh Brushes, of improved graduated and powerful friction. Velvet Brushes, which act in the most surprising and successful manner. The genuine Smyrna Sponge, with its preserved valuable properties of absorption, vitality, and durability, by means of direct importations, dispensing with all intermediate parties, profits, and destructive bleaching, and securing the luxury of a genuine Smyrna Sponge.—Only at METCALFE'S sole establishment, 130 B, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street.—Caution: Beware of the words, "from Metcalfe's," adopted by some houses.

WATCHES by WEBSTER and SON, Chronometer Makers to the Lords of the Admiralty.—WEBSTER and SON'S Establishment for the Manufacture of Watches and Clocks is the oldest in London, having continued in Cornhill 134 years. An extensive stock for selection, finished with the utmost care, at the lowest prices consistent with security for the finest manufacture and the maintenance of that reputation for superior workmanship which has distinguished their house for so many years. Compensated *Duplex* and Lever Watches, to counteract the variations of temperature, upon the principle of *their* Chronometers, to which Government awarded the prizes three years in succession; small elegant Lever and Horizontal Watches in gold cases, engraved or engine-turned, for Ladies or Gentlemen; small flat silver detached Lever and Horizontal Watches for youths, at very moderate prices; Marine and Pocket Chronometers, new and second-hand; ornamental and every description of Clocks; regulators upon the most approved principles. Superior workmen employed upon the premises in the repairing department, for English and Foreign work. The utmost value allowed for old watches in exchange. Webster and Son's publication, with their Equation Table for the present year, will be sent free on the receipt of two postage stamps.—74, Cornhill.

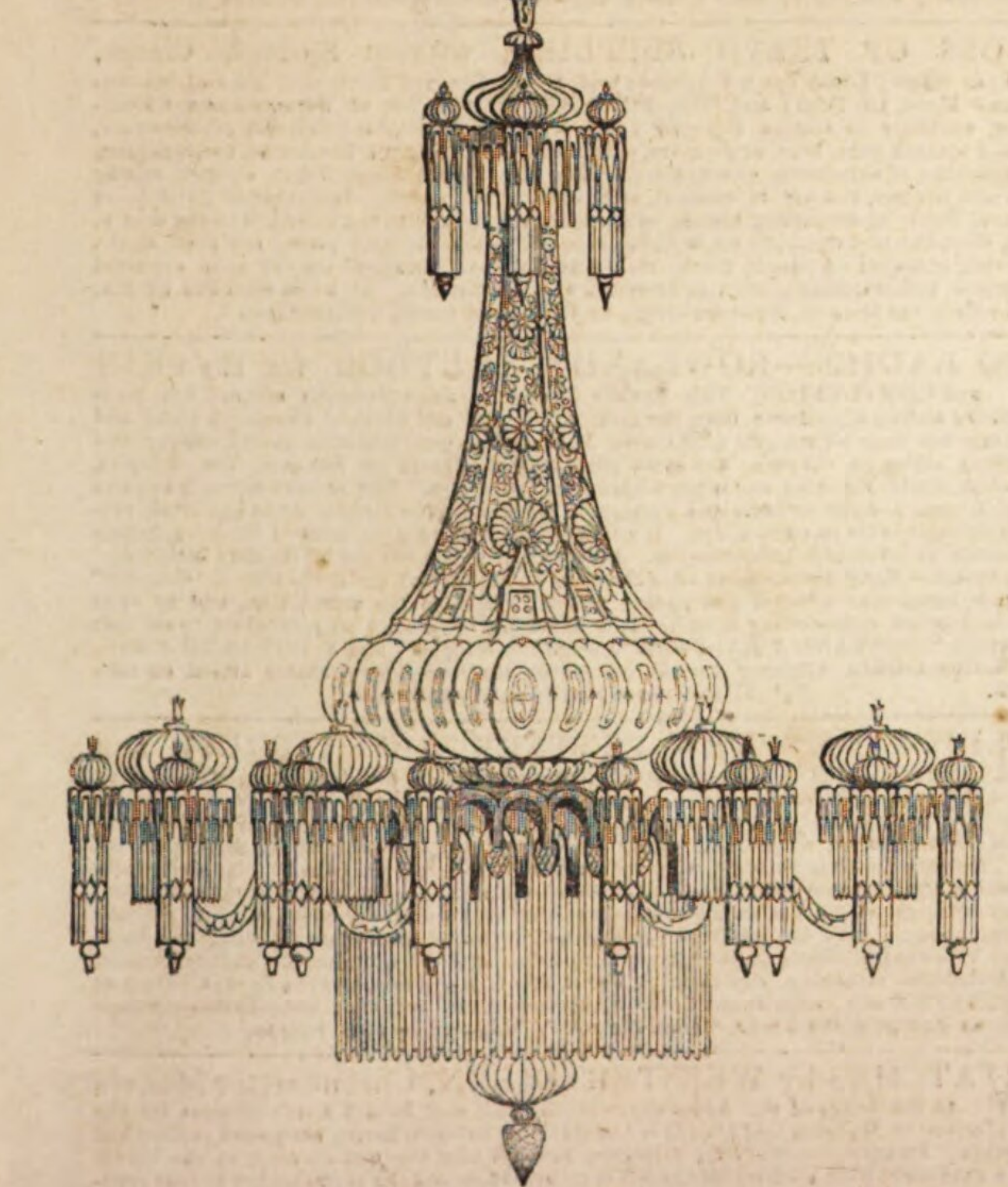
THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF DESIGN.



MR. RICE'S ARABESQUE PAINTING IN FRESCO.

The annual distribution of prizes to the candidates whose works had been pronounced most meritorious, took place on Thursday week, as noticed in our last, in the large apartment at Somerset House, which was formerly occupied as the principal exhibition-room of the Royal Academy. The walls were decorated with drawings, casts, &c.; and upon the tables were specimens of designs and manufactures, many of them executed by the pupils, and some procured as patterns for imitation from the late "Exposition" of manufactures in Paris, which, we understand, have been purchased at a great cost. The room was filled with pupils and with the company invited to witness the distribution of the prizes Lord Colborne, as President of the Council, took the chair at four o'clock, and he was supported by Lord Westmoreland, Lord Dalhousie, the Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone, Colonel Wodehouse, R. M. Milnes, Esq., M.P.,; H. Labouchere, Esq., M.P.; B. Hawes, Esq., M.P.; W. Gladstone, Esq., senior; H. G. Knight, Esq., M.P.; T. Wyse, Esq., M.P.; Sir R. Westmacott, P. Pusey, Esq., M.P.

Lord Colborne, in opening the business of the day, explained that Prince Albert would have been present, as previously arranged, could the distribution of premiums have taken place previously to his Royal Highness going to Windsor. His lordship then paid an elegant compliment to Mr. Wilson, the director of the Institution, which was received with great applause. Lord Colborne then quitted the chair, which was taken by Mr. Gladstone (the President of the Board of Trade); and Mr. Wilson briefly directed attention to the specimens of the decorative and industrial arts which had been purchased at Paris. These consisted of bronzes, porcelain vases, silks, carpets, and some exquisite pieces of iron-work. A magnificent specimen of carpet, made by a new process, was much admired; it has a pile, resembling our richest Wilton manufacture, and the pattern, a golden plant upon a rich brown ground, is truly superb.



MR. STRUDWICK'S DESIGN FOR A GLASS CHANDELIER.

Mr. Gladstone then addressed the company, assuring them that the Ministry felt a lively interest in the success of the Institution, and that no vote in Parliament was more cheerfully made than that for the advancement of the School of Design. The right hon. gentleman concluded by congratulating the meeting on the results of what had been attempted, and then delivered the prizes to the following pupils:—Mr. Silas Rice, and Mr. George Stewart, arabesque paintings in fresco, five guineas each. Mr. Adam E. Findon, arabesque painting in oil colours, five guineas. Mr. R. Fusell, arabesque painting in oil, there guineas. Mr. Walker, design for paper-hanging, two guineas. Mr. John Brown, composition of ornament from flowers, three guineas. Mr. J. Hardwick, design for glass chandelier, five guineas. Mr. George Wallace, and Mr. W. C. Wilde, designs for a dinner service, in porcelain, each five guineas Mr. J. Phillip, designs for a sideboard, two guineas. Mr. J. R. Harvey, design for a carpet, three guineas. Mr. J. Strudwick, design for a candelabrum, five guineas. Mr. John Brown, design for silk hangings, three guineas. Mr. W. C. Wilde and Mr. J. R. Harvey, coloured design for a printed drugget, each three guineas. Mr. H. Armstead, ornamental modelling, £3. Prizes for drawings, varying from £2 10s. to £1, were awarded to Messrs, W. Scott, J. George, Joseph Philips, J. Pringle, Short W. Gleadall, L. C. Wyon, E. Arnold, L. Walker, and F. Smallfield. The total amount of prizes awarded in the male school was £88 17s. In the female school, a prize of three guineas was awarded to Miss Dixon, for design of a pattern for lace; for the best shaded drawing from a cast, a prize of £2 to Miss Hunter; a second prize of £1 10s. for the same to Miss M. E. Filmore; a prize of one guinea, for the best coloured design for a dress, to Miss Smith; and prizes, varying from two guineas to one guinea, for drawings, were awarded to Misses R. Dimsdale, E. Channon, Augusta Colchester, Bragg, Clark, and Bridges. The total sum awarded was thirteen guineas.

The business of the day having thus terminated, the thanks of the meeting were moved by one of the Council to the right hon. chairman, who returned his acknowledgments; after which the meeting broke up.

We have engraved five of the prizes:

1. Mr. Rice's Arabesque Fresco.
2. Mr. Fussell's Arabesque in Oil.

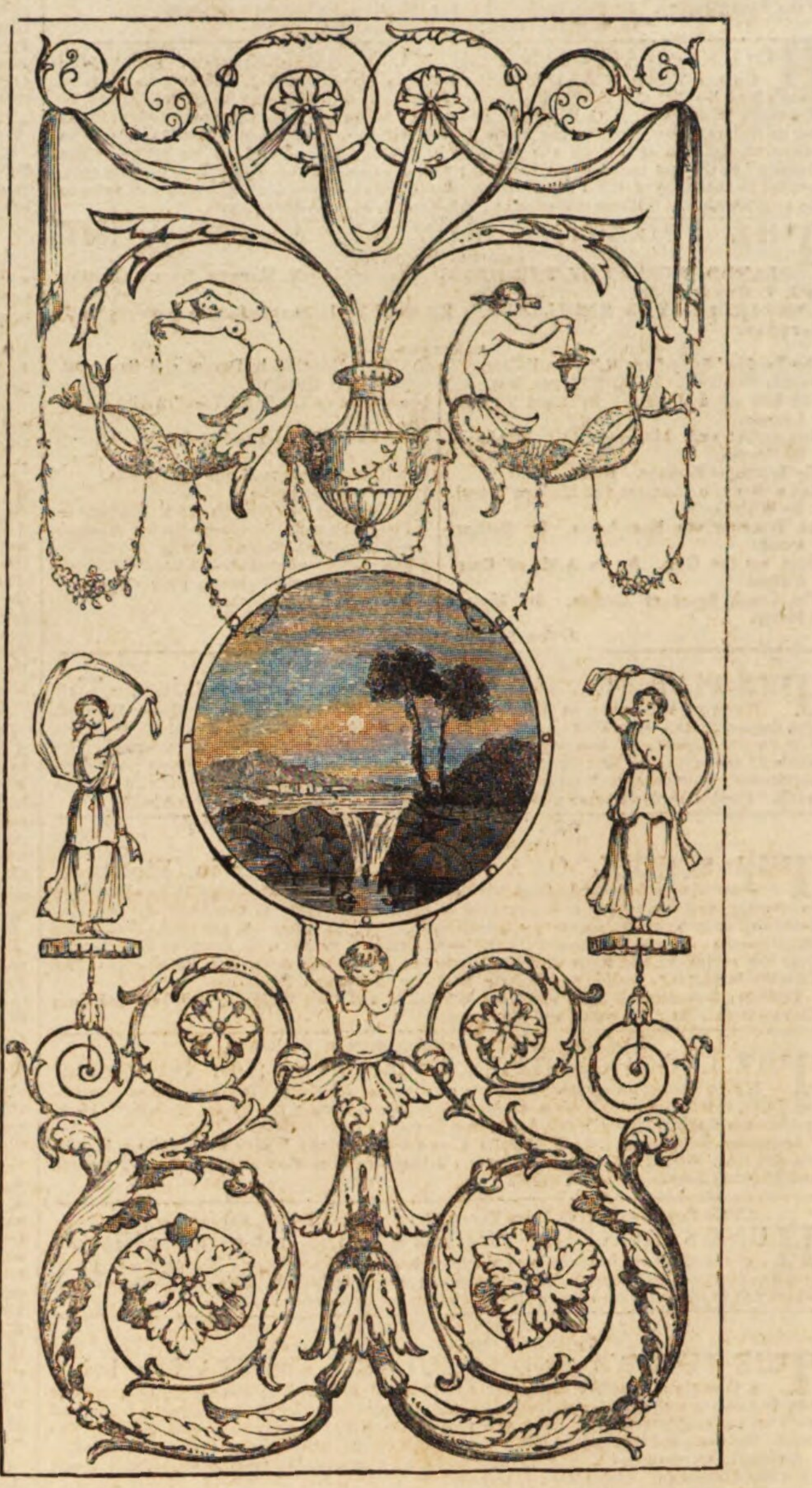
These are beautiful works, both as regards the classic character of the designs, and their delicacy of colour.

3. Mr. Strudwick's Design for a Glass Chandelier; the copyright of which has been secured by Mr. Apsley Pellat, of the Falcon glass works: it is a beautiful production in a branch of decorative art wherein comparatively little taste has yet been manifested.

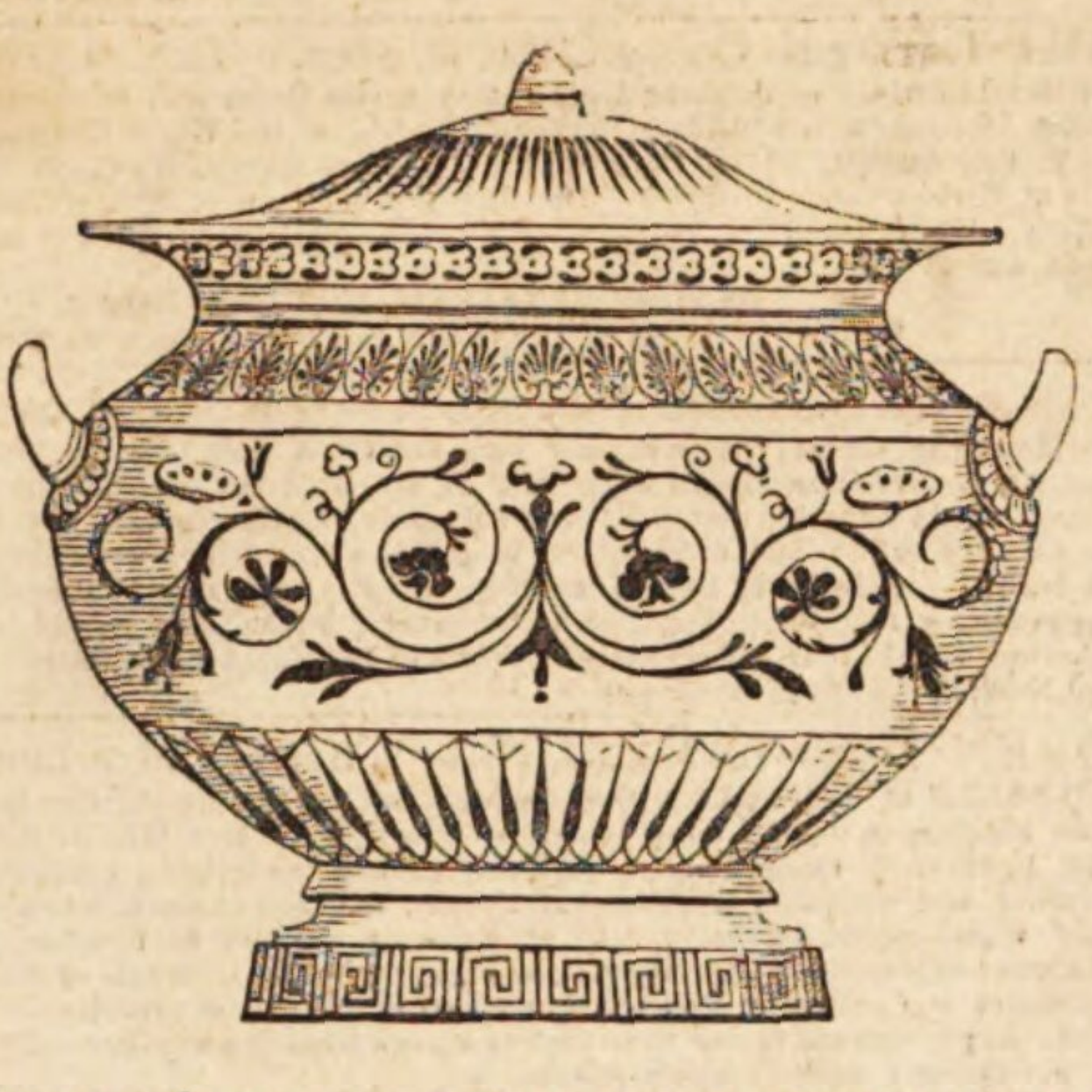
4—5. Two designs for a Porcelain Dinner Service, by Mr. Wallace; both presenting highly commendable specimens of the best forms of antiquity.

We were much gratified with the entire scene, and the proceedings were of extreme interest in connexion with the solution of the problem, "Whether or not," as Mr. Gladstone lucidly remarked, "a true estimate of the beautiful in art might be united to the commercial industry and enterprise of trade, and might not exist in its full development in England."

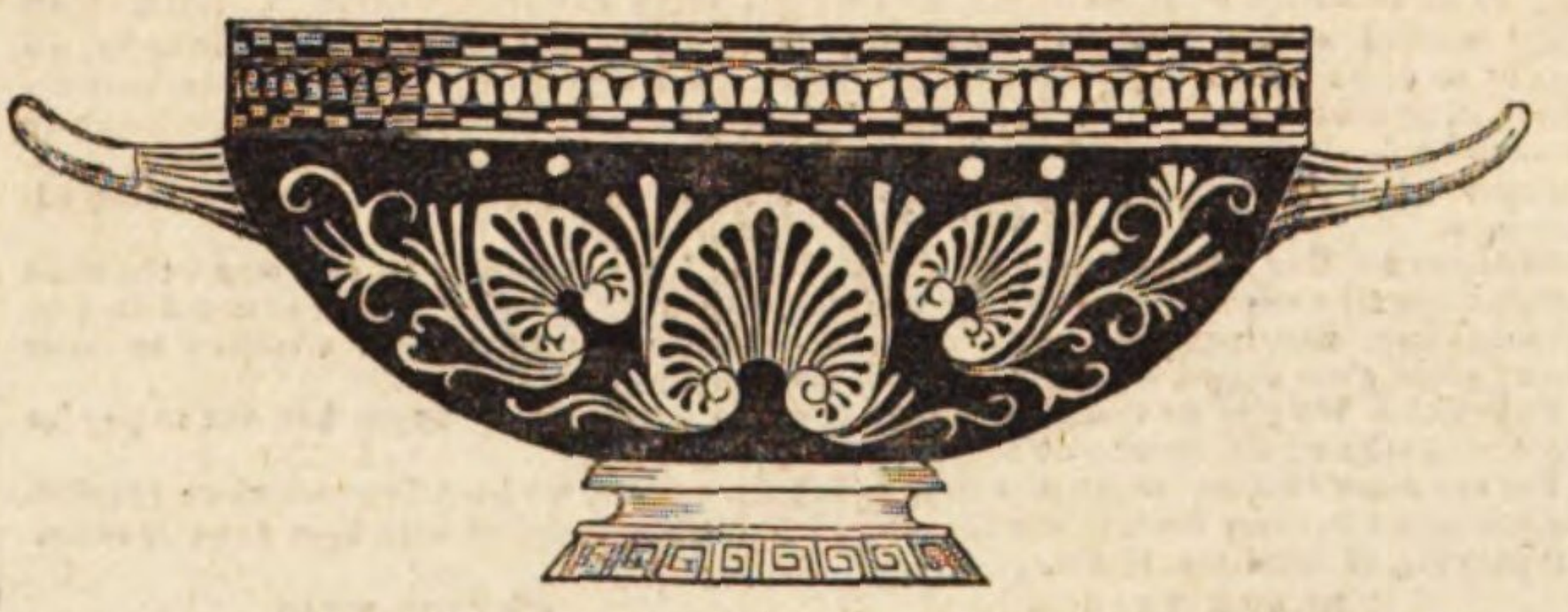
Of the School-room, an engraving, accompanied by a brief account of the origin of the Institution, will be found in No. 56 of our journal.



MR. FUSSELL'S ARABESQUE IN OIL.



MR. WALLACE'S DESIGN FOR A PORCELAIN DINNER-SERVICE.



MR. WALLACE'S DESIGN FOR A PORCELAIN DINNER-SERVICE.

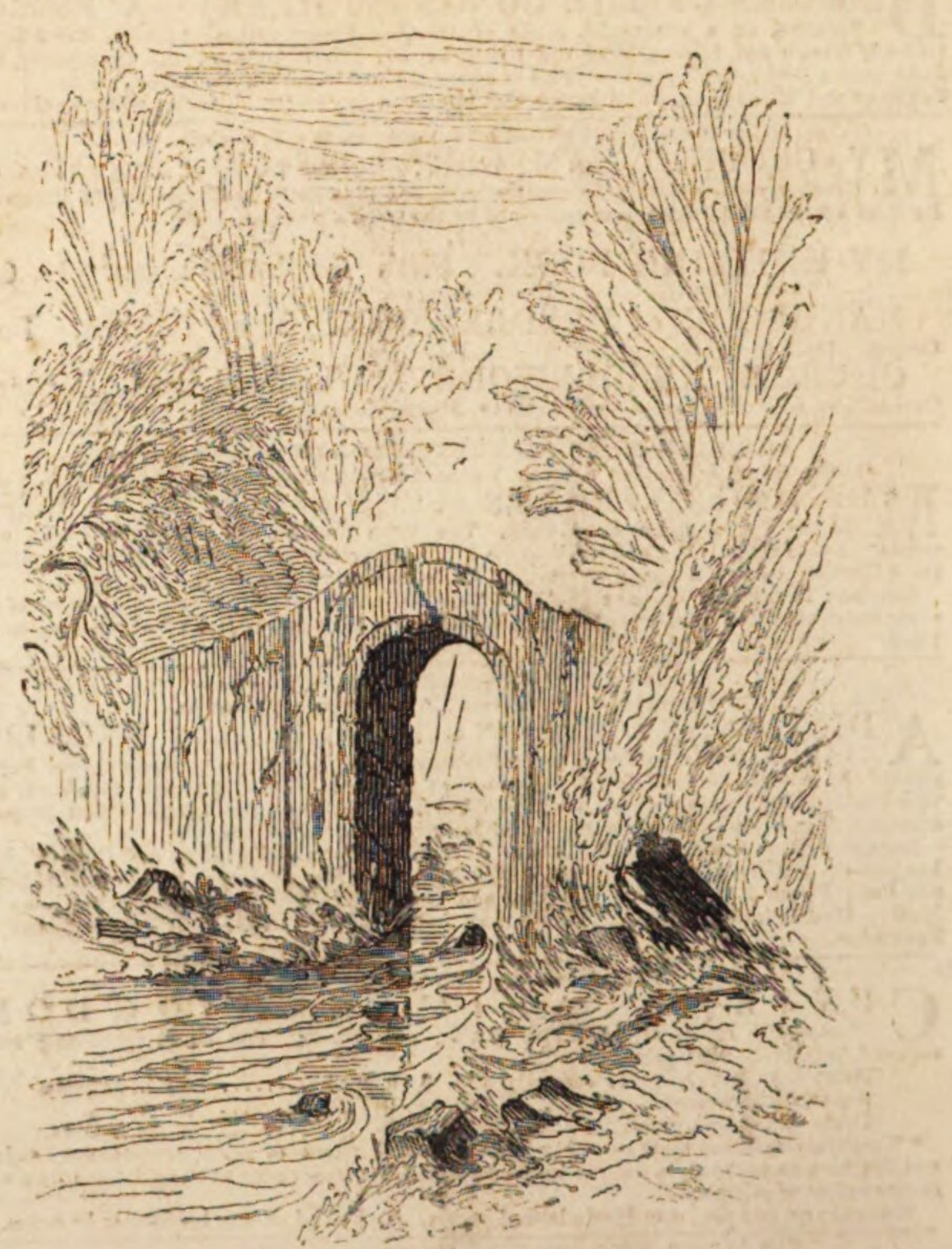
The New Houses of Parliament.—The committee appointed to inspect the works of decorative art exhibited in King-street, St. James's, in April and May last, have made a report, in which they state they have examined the specimens of carved wood, and the designs relating to such specimens, which have been sent in by artists desirous of being employed in the decoration of the houses of Parliament. The committee proceed to say that, not being at present in possession of sufficient information as to the extent to which wood-carving may be considered desirable in the Palace at Westminster, or as to the precise character of the works which may be required, they have thought it expedient in general to enumerate the names only, without further distinction of the artists whose works have received the commendation of the committee. In the department of wood-carving the artists so noticed in the detailed report of the committee are Mr. Cummings, Mr. Ollett, Mr. Ringham, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Browne, and Mr. John Thomas. Among the artists in wood, the committee mention Mr. Rogers, whom they consider as the person best qualified to be intrusted with those parts of the wood-work of the House of Lords in which great richness of effect and delicacy of execution are required. The name of Mr. Rogers, however, was not mentioned in the above list, as he had not complied with the terms of the notice.

Roman Remains in the City.—In the course of the present week, during the excavations which are being made in Peter's-hill, Bread-street-hill, Huggin-lane, and Great Fish-street, several Roman relics have been found. On Monday, a large Roman earthen urn, about two feet in diameter, in which were some smaller urns such as were used to contain the ashes of the dead, was found at the top of Bread-street-hill. On Wednesday, at a short distance from Huggin-lane, a small Roman lamp was found. They were at a distance of about six feet from the surface. At a few feet from the latter spot were several fragments of walls, with fresco painting of a rich red colour on them. In Peter's-hill, was discovered the Roman barrier wall to prevent the overflow of the Thames. The barrier consisted of massive stones, of 8 or 9 cwt. each, supported by piles of wood deeply imbedded in the soil. The men have now been employed several weeks in this neighbourhood, and every day they have discovered remains showing that at a very early period a large area was here occupied by Roman buildings of massive construction, as in all directions are foundation walls of from three to six feet in width. A great many silver and copper coins have been dug up, many pieces of fresco-painted walls, and a large quantity of broken pottery.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD SCOTLAND

THE AULD BRIG OF DOON.

The "Auld Brig of Doon" which figures so conspicuously in Burns's "Tam o' Shanter" has been till very lately the chief communication between the Kyle and Carrick shores of the Doon, being on the highway leading from Ayr to Maybole, and nearly two miles from the former town. Its age is not known, but it is supposed to be very old, from the appearance of the masonry, and the high sweep taken by the arch. Having been found very inconvenient and difficult of passage from its narrowness and height, a new bridge, larger and perfectly level with the road, has lately been erected, leaving the "Au'd Brig" in disuse; which, if it had been a common piece of stone and lime, would probably have been demolished through age and the efforts of unsentimental boys, who amused themselves by throwing the stones of it into the river; but some gentlemen, trustees of the road, instigated by Mr. David Auld, of Ayr, subscribed a sufficient sum to repair it as far as possible; and since then it has been visited by thousands, with "that peculiar interest which genius calls forth in favour of insensible matter."



THE AULD BRIG OF DOON.

This memorial will, also, be visited by the majority of those who will flock to this locality during the ensuing week, to participate in the Great Festival in honour of Robert Burns; of which we shall next week commence a series of picturesque illustrations.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, August 3, 1844.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

ANDREW BEST ET LELOIR.SC.A PARIS.

No. 119.—Vol. V.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1844. [Sixpence.

THE "ALL-HAIL HEREAFTER."

CLOSE on the death of Thomas Campbell has followed the festival in commemoration of Robert Burns. The dust of Campbell was attended to the grave by the highest and greatest men of the day, by statesmen, artists, and writers. The tomb closed over him with all the honour the living can pay to the dead; but still more satisfactory is it to know that during his life he was exempt from the ills of penury—the lot of so many of the children of song. All the rank and wealth and power that stood around his coffin might not, perchance, have saved him from want had his youth been less fortunate, or his age less prudent, and had his life outlasted the means of supporting it unassisted. Such things have been; and we have starved those in life to whom, after death, our shame and pride have built splendid monuments—to those who asked for bread, literally giving a stone. Dryden died after a long struggle with toil, old age, and poverty; and the nobility of the land gathered round his hearse, compensating their carelessness of the living by the splendour they cast around the ashes of the dead; the aristocracy of England supported the pall of Sheridan, and walked in his funeral train, though it suffered him to die destitute, and with the shadow of the prison wall almost falling on the bed of death. We must not rate these posthumous honours at more than they are worth, when those who pay them might have done more; nor have waited till they were startled, by the extinguishing of the lamp of genius, into the recollection that it might have been as well had they fed it for the sake of its light.

But there are other honours which the living may pay to the dead, with which such recollections cannot mingle. It is when the gulf between the present and the past has become widened, when generations have passed away, and posterity pays homage to the genius for what it has given to the world, feeling more admiration for the man than his contemporaries, without the possibility of participating in the guilt of their neglect. Such are the occasions when men meet together to honour the memories of those who have thrown a spell over the minds of all generations. We are a cold and phlegmatic people, and it is said, not without some truth, that we are hardened by our too great avidity in the pursuit of wealth, our too unremitting worship of Mammon. Our homage to genius is seldom manifested outwardly; we are not possessed of that enthusiasm which impels men to celebrate in public the memory of the great poet or artist. Italy seems the land of such displays of fervour, which grows chill and faint beneath our northern skies. But the present week has furnished a striking exception to our general indifference, in the festival held in commemoration of Robert Burns.

Of this *fête* we have elsewhere given ample details; we recur to it here only to remark on the general spirit that has, in all ages, prompted such celebrations. Whenever they occur, they constitute that "all-hail hereafter," which is the

> "Life to come of every poet's creed,"

that all anticipate, and that some attain. And, wherever they occur, they have some features in common. In the first place it is very, very rarely that these honours are paid by the generation among whom the object of them moves and lives. The contemporaries of a man allow his superiority with something of a grudging spirit. His frailties, too, are linked with his fame, and the mean and the vicious dwell with malicious satisfaction on those defects which are all that genius has in common with them, delighting to blacken the brilliant, and prostrate the beautiful to the dust. And in addition, no one ever achieved greatness without creating enemies:—

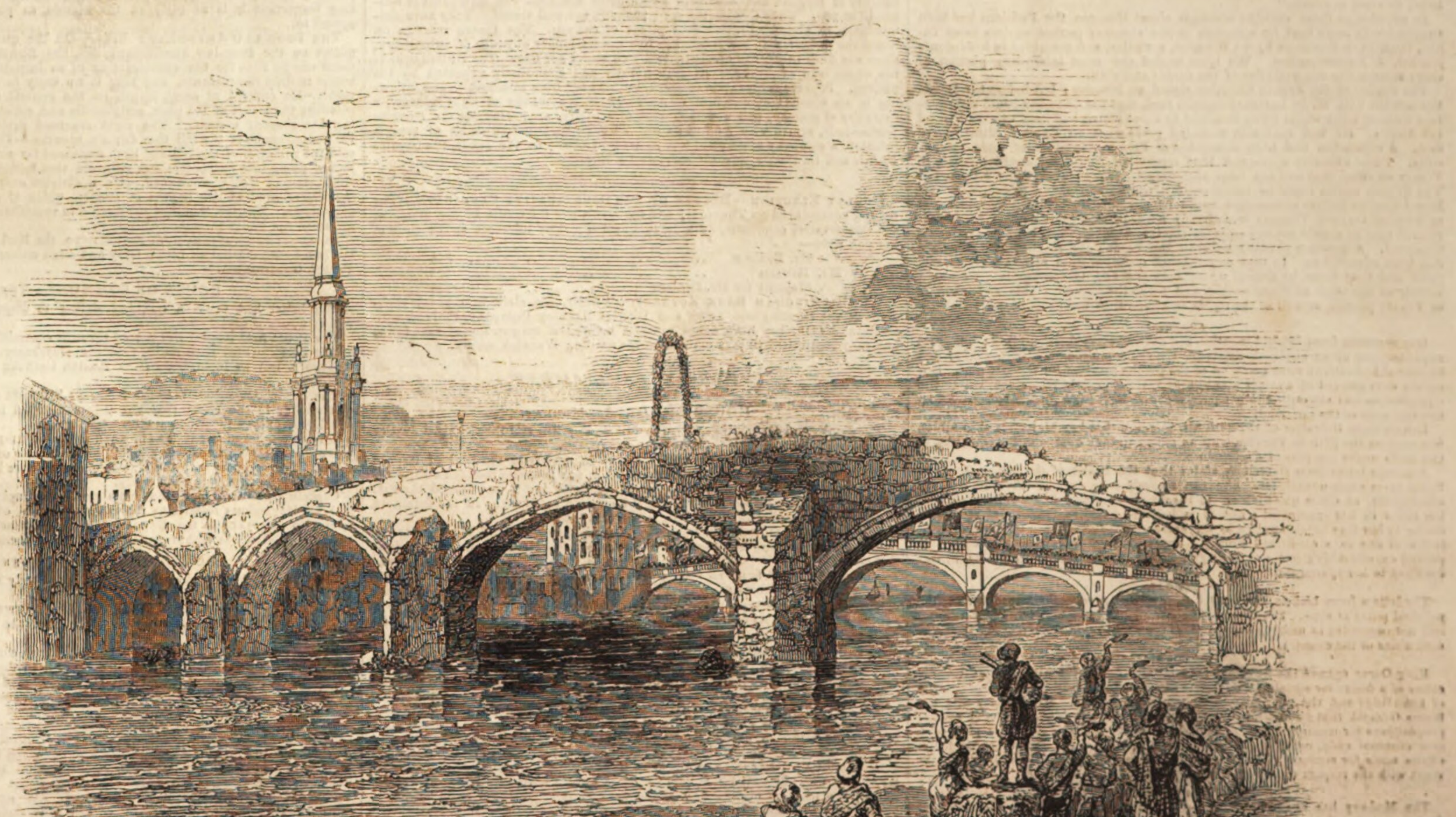
> "He who surpasses or subdues mankind,
> Must look down on the hate of those below."

All these causes combine to hide a man's true greatness from his fellow-men, his competitors in the race. But time and death sweep into oblivion all minor failings and petty passions; the lapse of years acts on the memory of the departed, like soft moonlight on a magnificent ruin,

> Leaving that beautiful which still is so,
> And making that which is not; till the place
> Becomes religion and the heart runs o'er
> With silent worship of the great of old,
> The dead but sceptred sovereigns who still rule
> Our spirits from their urns.

Thus a public and universal homage has never, we may almost say, been rendered to the intellectually great during their life. It has been always thus; it was not till after the death of Homer that seven cities contended for the honour of having given him birth; Dante was not only unhonoured during his life, but was persecuted, banished, and sentenced to be burned alive; he was a soldier, a political partizan, and a man of action as well as a poet. Tasso, indeed, by the favour of a Roman Pontiff, would have been publicly crowned with the laurel; but the solemnity was deferred from the winter to the spring, and the poet was struck in the interval with the disease, of which he died on the very day appointed for the ceremony. Shakspeare was comparatively unknown to his contemporaries except as the successful manager of a popular theatre. As a poet he was almost unknown to himself, for he flung his immortal works from him with unconsciousness of their value—except as things to be acted; and many generations passed before the admiration of posterity prompted the jubilee at Stratford. And now, nearly half a century after the death of Burns, thousands have gathered on the banks of the Doon, round the place o his birth, and the spot over which he has thrown the lustre of his genius; we need not here describe the scene but must not the thoughts of many there have turned from th present to the past, from the generous and enthusiastic homage paid to the dead, to the cold heart and the grudging hand with which the world meted out its favours to the living.

In July, 1796, died the poet Burns, his last moments embittered by unspeakable anxieties and cares, from which the most trifling exertion from a very few might have saved him. In



THE BRIGS OF AYR.

August, 1844, men of all ranks are vieing with each other in the celebration of his memory. So it seems ever to have been:—

'Tis the doom
Of spirits of his order to be rack'd
In life,—to wear their hearts out, and consume
Their days in endless strife, and die alone;
Then future thousands crowd around their tomb,
And pilgrims come from climes where they have known
The name of him—who now is but a name,—
And wasting homage o'er the sullen stone,
Spread his—by him unheard, unheeded—fame!

But darker still would be the fate of genius if the present did not thus atone for the past; and we at least may join in that homage without self-reproach; the neglect of the poet was the fault of our fathers, but the admiration of his genius and the pride in his memory, we can claim as merits of our own.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Our arrivals from France this week cannot fail to excite the attention of our readers, as they bring important information upon the subject of the dispute between France and Morocco. Even the *Journal des Débats* admits that the French have determined to prosecute the war. It appears that the Emperor had offered to comply immediately with the *ultimatum* of the French Government, with the exception of the demand for the expulsion of Abd-el-Kader. On this point the Emperor equivocated; and the consequence is, that the Prince de Joinville has received orders to commence operations against some of the ports on the coast of Morocco. The ports to be attacked are Mogadore, Mazagan, Salé, and Larache. Tangier, as being the centre of European commerce, is to be spared.

Nothing had occurred at Tangier up to the 30th ult. Another version says:—"Some of the Emperor's troops had entered the town, but had subsequently retired from it. The Prince de Joinville had given the Emperor until the 2d instant to accede to the demands of the French Government, and in the event of his refusal would bombard Tangier."

It was known in Paris that Marshal Bugeaud had advanced beyond Ouchda, in the territory of Morocco, and one of the Paris papers even states that Tangier had been bombarded, but of this report there is no confirmation.

Although, as will be seen, the intelligence regarding the real position of affairs between France and Spain is somewhat contradictory, it is evident that there is ample ground for considering that it has assumed a very grave character. This opinion is fully borne out by the following official despatches. The first was addressed to the French Government, and the latter has been received at Lloyd's:—

(OFFICIAL.)

Gibraltar, July 28.—The Chancellor of the Consulate and all our countrymen have retired from Tangier, with the consent of the local authorities. The Albion was sent on the 27th to Tangier, with an officer to take charge of the squadron in the roads under the title of "Commodore."

All the Consuls have quitted Tangier. The English Vice-Consul has returned there. The arrival of Mr. Drummond Hay is hourly expected.

Copy of a letter received at Lloyd's from their agent at Gibraltar, dated August 1, 1844.

Sir,—The only novelty which has transpired is the receipt of the expected despatches from our own Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Drummond Hay, dated Morocco, 26th ult., when he was actively negotiating with the Emperor, through his Imperial Majesty's minister Ben Rez, which news our Governor considers to augur favourably for the realization of his hopes that all differences will be amicably settled; but I apprehend that the public are of opinion that the existing condition of affairs is such as not to exclude all apprehension; and if the negotiations, however successful, be tardy, it is thought that the French Admiral may not be induced to continue to delay hostilities; indeed, a general rumour prevails here—but on what grounds I am unable to find out—that in a day or two coercive measures will be adopted by his Royal Highness Prince de Joinville, who is already at Tangier, with a part of his forces. Everything remained quiet yesterday in that town, Consuls afloat, and European population retired; but numerous armed tribes had congregated under the walls and in the neighbourhood.

Nothing can be more critical than the actual position of affairs. The British Admiral, in the Formidable, remains in our bay, with the Caledonia, three-decker; whilst at Tangier are the Warspite and Albion, under Commodore Lockyer. On the part of the Spaniards their brigade is ready at Tarifa and Algesiras, and 1000 cavalry are daily expected in our immediate neighbourhood, from Madrid, to join the African expedition. Their movements will, however, wholly depend on the French, without whom, it is expected, they will not act.

(Signed) J. L. Cowell.

To Wm. Dobson, Esq., Secretary.

It is stated in the Paris papers, that in addition to the Chancellor of the French Consulate at Tangier, several French subjects had likewise been arrested; whereupon the Prince de Joinville notified to the Maroquin authorities, that if within a period of three days his countrymen were not liberated, he would himself open the doors of their prisons.

A letter from Cadiz, of the 25th ult., gives the following particulars:—"On the 24th the Pluton again entered the roadstead of Cadiz, bringing back the Prince de Joinville, and having on board the Consul-General of France at Tangier, and certain European residents. The property of the Consul was left behind, as well as the archives and official papers of the consulate. The Cocyte steamer, sent from Oran with despatches from Marshal Bugeaud, anchored in the roads the same evening, and the Chimère, which was to have returned to Oran, was despatched the next morning to Toulon. Soon after the arrival of the Cocyte, the Asmodée steam-frigate was sent to Tangier, as well as the small steamer the Rubis. A report was current here that the Cocyte had brought a treaty concluded between Marshal Bugeaud and the Emperor of Morocco. Nevertheless, at the moment when the Chimère left Cadiz roads, the French squadron was under sail for Tangier. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed on board the French vessels. The persons who have come on board the Pluton state that the fortifications of Tangier have been put into a state of defence, and that a battery has been erected to defend the entrance of the port, which will take vessels entering between wind and water, and which may, perhaps, do some mischief."

In addition to these exciting accounts about Morocco, the Parisians had been supplied with more food for agitation in the shape of further advices from Tahiti, brought to Bordeaux by the Reunion, a whaler, and contained in a Toulouse journal, *L'Emancipation*. We have copied the most interesting portion of these accounts in our narrative of the events at Tahiti.

The session of the French Chamber closed on Monday; but before the Deputies left the hall, M. de Larochejacquelin said, that the Chamber could not separate without some words being returned to those which had been uttered beyond the Straits. He had read with wounded pride what an English Minister had said. A reparation had been demanded of France, accompanied with gross insults. Those offensive words and that reparation would no doubt produce in France an effect that had not been anticipated. They would unite all parties. The French nation could be relied on, but could its Ministers be trusted? He hoped that no further concessions would be made to England. The disavowal of Admiral Dupetit Thouars had already been far too great a one. M. Guizot replied that he should not depart from the language he had held in the other Chamber. A question pending between the French and English Governments had been adverted to. In that complicated question were involved rights and facts, and they must be cleared up between the two Governments. He would bestow on the affair all his attention, and make the honour, rights, and interests of France prevail, as well as the rights and honour of her naval officers.

SPAIN.

Our accounts from Madrid mention the continuance of tranquillity; but great apprehension of an outbreak existed. Every precaution had been taken, and further examinations were going on of the parties arrested for the late plot. Rumours were current of another attempt at insurrection at Barcelona, where the conspirators had attempted to get possession of Montjuich, but were defeated by the vigilance of the governor.

Letters from Gibraltar of the 28th ult. mention that her Majesty's ship Albion was sent on the 27th to Tangier, with an officer to take charge of the squadron in the roads under the title of commodore.

A private letter from Barcelona states that the health of the young Queen of Spain gives some uneasiness. She can scarcely take exercise even in her own apartments, as she is quite lame. It is said she sprained her foot dancing with her sister in her apartment; but it is believed that her difficulty of moving is owing to her legs being swollen in an extraordinary manner. Her appearance is that of one in a confirmed dropsy. Some weeks after her arrival she had improved considerably; but she has again retrograded. Her sister is also ill, and confined to her apartment.

PORTUGAL.

The letters from Lisbon, of the 30th ult., do not possess the least interest in a political point of view. The Court still continued at Cintra, and the Government had not succeeded in making any progress towards the mitigation of the financial difficulties of the country.

SWEDEN.

King Oscar opened the Swedish Diet on the 20th ult., with a speech indicative of a desire for social and domestic improvements, and for the development of knowledge and the maintenance of truth and justice. His Majesty told the States General that he intended during the present session to present several propositions for measures of high interest; and in the first place the plan of a new criminal code, conformable with the ideas of the age, as well as with the efforts made for reconciling the severity necessary in the application of punishment with the respect due to the dignity of man.

THE WEST INDIES.

The Medway has arrived with the usual West Indian mails. Her dates of departure were—from Tampico, June 21; Vera Cruz, July 1; Havannah, 11th; Nassau, 13th; and Bermuda, 22d.

The advices by this arrival were unimportant. The weather had been more favourable in Jamaica, Barbadoes, &c. At Dominica tranquillity was perfectly restored, and the trials were about to commence. There had been a movement in Trinidad for a reduction of wages.

The *Jamaica Journal* states that Sir C. Metcalfe was quite recovered from his recent indisposition. The Chief Justice of Antigua, Justice Nanton, was dead and had been succeeded by the Hon. J. Sheil.

UNITED STATES.

The Great Western has arrived at Liverpool from New York, after a passage of a little less than 15 days, having sailed on the 20th ult., about midday. By her we are supplied with intelligence five days later than that received by the royal mail steamer Britannia. The news does not, however, possess any feature of striking importance. The royal mail steamer Hibernia, which sailed from Liverpool the 4th of July with the American mails, arrived out at Boston in the remarkably short period of twelve and a half days.

Great excitement continued to prevail in Philadelphia and New York, in reference to the recent outrage in the former place between the Irish Catholics and the native Americans. Nothing further had, however, transpired; but the authorities were busily engaged in investigating the cause of the outbreak, and continued to arrest and examine every person against whom there was any evidence of having in any way participated in the disgraceful conduct.

The Canadian papers give the particulars of several collisions in the neighbourhood of Montreal and Toronto, arising out of some processions of Orangemen on the 12th of July, but it does not appear that any material damage to life or property was done.

The public mind at New York was still much excited upon the subject of Texas; various official documents having been published connected with the annexation, although an attempt had been made to suppress them. The commercial advices are unimportant. Money was abundant. Foreign exchange dull at 109¼ to 109½. Freights had improved.

IMPORTANT CONSEQUENCES OF THE FRENCH AGGRESSION AT TAHITI.

The Favourite, South Sea whaler, has arrived from Tahiti, with news a fortnight subsequent to the outrage upon Mr. Pritchard. The account brought by this vessel is that a skirmish had taken place between the French and the natives. By means of a telegraphic communication which the French have already established in the island, orders were conveyed a day or two before the Favourite left to one of the French steam-frigates then lying in the Bay of Papeete, to embark troops and proceed to Tairapu, forty miles distant, and situated at the other side of the island of Tahiti. At the time of starting she had 150 soldiers on board. This order is supposed to have been caused by an outbreak, the particulars of which, as far as could be gained, are as follow:—

"A number of the natives, who now live in encampments up the mountains since they have been expelled the town, were seated taking a quiet meal, when some Frenchmen came upon one party, consisting of two chiefs and their wives, and seized hold of the women, whom they attempted to drag on board their boat, then lying moored on the beach a short distance off. The chiefs resisted this aggression, and were immediately shot. A third chief then rose up and exclaimed, 'What! are we dogs, that we are treated thus? We are a quiet people, and wish for peace, but you will not let us have it.' Whereupon the French fired at him, but, missing their mark, he gave the signal to the natives for an onset. At the first charge 15 Frenchmen were either killed or wounded, and a second attack almost immediately taking place, between 30 and 40 more of their number were killed or disabled by the Tahitians."

Soon after this transaction had taken place, it was reported that many of the French had deserted, saying they had only been brought out to be shot at. The men generally do not seem at all contented, for they appear half-starved and are badly clothed. The regulation that no one is to be allowed out after eight o'clock at night is strictly enforced against the natives and foreigners, but the French themselves seem to pay little or no attention to this order.

Just as the Favourite was getting under weigh the crew saw the French steam-frigate return from Tairapu, but the wind being favourable for their passage, and they having been delayed a long time, they did not put back to learn whether any more fighting had taken place.

When the Favourite left, a French whaler, commanded by an American, had been detained twelve days at Tahiti, and was still there waiting for despatches for the French Government. The Favourite brought despatches to the Government at home. She had a very quick passage.

Commencement of Hostilities.—The following letter, dated Papeete, March 26, gives some important particulars, from which it will be seen that in spite of the attempts to gloss over the state of affairs, they have assumed a very serious aspect. The account, it may be added, is confirmed in its main incidents by the *Emancipation*, a Toulouse paper:—"Hostilities have commenced. The intrenched camp of the bay of Tairabou was attacked on the 21st inst. That day, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, two musket-shots were fired in the direction of the hill where the first advanced sentinel was placed. M. Mariani, a captain of the staff commanding the bay, sent two patrols, one of Voltigeurs, and another of seamen, to reconnoitre the ravines extending to the bay. The marines, guided by an Indian, fell into an ambuscade and received a volley of musquetry, to which they made but an indifferent return, because the weather was wet and their guns had been loaded for some days. The marines then retreated quickly under the fire of the enemy, who killed one man and wounded another. When M. Mariani heard the firing, he commanded an officer and 30 men to protect the retreat of the marines. At 5 o'clock, the same hill was again attacked by 30 men. A line of fire soon demonstrated the number of the insurgents. Their fire was returned, and 40 Voltigeurs, acting as sharpshooters, and supported by the guns of the fort, maintained a good position. A howitzer well served sent volleys of grape-shot against the different points where the firing was best supported. Moreover, the corvette Embuscade, anchored at a quarter of a league from the field of battle, directed some shot with so much effect that the enemy's fire was silenced. As it was 7 o'clock at night, it was impossible to pursue them through the ravines in which they had sought shelter. On being informed of these events, the Governor embarked on board the Phaeton steamboat, and proceeded to the place of action. Our loss has not been considerable—two killed, one carried off by the enemy, and seven wounded. The loss of the insurgents has not been ascertained, but there were found on the field five bodies. It is supposed they had 50 killed or wounded. This result, however, is far from being complete, and can have but a trifling effect upon the enemy. As the Phaeton passed along the coast on her return, throwing shells on all the houses within her reach, there were perceived with astonishment two intrenchments sufficiently capacious to shelter 200 combatants, whose heads appeared above the parapet. The more this fortification was examined, the more regular it appeared. In the midst was seen the pavilion of Queen Pomare. Some Europeans who appeared to command them came to the shore to challenge a landing. Prudence commanded that nothing should be done. We were satisfied with sending them some broadsides, which appeared not to frighten them, as they did not stir. The number of English and American adventurers amongst the insurgents is estimated at 200. They themselves are 1,200, and are well armed. They have ammunition in abundance, and four pieces of cannon. The Queen remains on board the British ship the Basilisk. She has no longer any idea of submitting, since she finds that 1,500 combatants march under her flag. The British squadron which is to exterminate us is anxiously and confidently expected by the natives. Papeete is in a state of siege, but has not been attacked. The following is an account of our force:—At Tairabou, a company of light infantry, a company of seamen, and a detachment of artillery, supported by the corvette Embuscade, armed with 30 howitzers. At Papeete, two companies of marine infantry, a company of seamen, and 75 artillerymen. In the roads, the frigates Uranie and La Charte, and the corvette La Meurthe."

Dudley Election.—Return of the Conservative Candidate.—The polling commenced on Thursday, and the result was the return of Mr. Benbow, the Conservative candidate, by a large majority. The numbers at the close of the poll were—

For Mr. Benbow 388
Mr. Rawson 175
Majority for Mr. Benbow .. .. ——213

The Birmingham Bank Robbery.—Warner, the clerk in the establishment of the Birmingham Town and District Banking Company, charged with stealing £4210, has been again brought before the magistrates of that town, and fully committed to take his trial at the ensuing Warwick assizes.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

The Books and Engravings Bill, the Militia Pay Bill and the Criminal Justice (Middlesex) Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Duke of Wellington having stated in answer to the Earl of Radnor that the Government did not intend to bring in any measure founded on the report of the Post-office Secret Committee, the latter noble earl moved the first reading of a bill to amend a portion of the existing act relative to the detention of letters. The bill was accordingly read a first time.

Some further discussion took place on the Railways Bill. Lord Wharncliffe declared that the proposed amendment of the Bishop of London respecting Sunday travelling, was impracticable, and suggested, by way of compromise, a clause requiring that when first and second class trains are run on Sundays, they shall be accompanied by third-class carriages at least once each way. Ultimately this clause was carried, and, thus qualified, the Bishop of London's amendment was adopted. The bill was then passed, subject to the adoption of the amendments by the Commons.

The State of the Navy.—Earl Minto called the attention of the house to the present state of the navy, contending that the force at the disposal of the Government was inadequate in the present position of affairs to maintain our honour and security. The noble earl deprecated any attempt to disturb peace, and said no man attached more importance to the preservation of the best understanding with France; but all the good understanding which we could cultivate must be on terms of perfect equality, and not be based upon anything like submission, or sacrifice of the interest or the honour of this country. In calling the attention of their lordships to the state of the navy, he wished to say that he, for one, was no advocate for very large naval establishments during the time of peace; but without maintaining any extravagantly large naval establishments, he was sure their lordships would go with him in thinking that there was a limit to the extent of economy which might be injurious, and to the confidence with which we might calculate upon peace, or upon the forbearance of foreign countries. After suggesting that it was impossible to look at the state of affairs on the coast of Africa without apprehension, Earl Minto thus supported his views as to the inadequate state of our navy:—He said, our whole navy, at the present moment, in line-of-battle ships, consisted of nine ships of the line. Of these nine ships of the line, two were on a very distant station—the East Indies; one was also on a very distant station—the West Indies; one, as he understood, was under orders to sail for a distant station—the Pacific. He had heard a short time ago that there were at home three ships of the line, one at each of the home ports, and that one, also a flag-ship, was the ship of the rear-admiral commanding at Cork; and the ninth ship was the Mediterranean fleet, consisting of one sail of the line. He asked their lordships whether, under any circumstances, that was a fit state of things? Could they conceive any state of things such as to make it tolerable that the Mediterranean fleet should be reduced to one ship of the line, and the power of reinforcing it also to one ship, unless we called upon the guard-ships, and left ourselves destitute of defence for the coasts of the country? To this condition he thought the navy of England ought never to be reduced. Earl Minto, after arguing that while he was at the head of the Admiralty, there was a much greater number of ships in commission, touched upon the events at Tahiti; and concluded by moving for a return of her Majesty's ships of war (other than those reserved for harbour duty) in commission, on the 31st of July, 1844; and also a return of her Majesty's ships of war present at Tahiti, from the 1st of September, 1842, to the latest period to which advices have been received, specifying the date of the arrival there and departure from thence of each ship.—The Earl of Haddington censured the Earl of Minto with making an inconvenient speech, without having a parliamentary case to justify it. This country had overwhelming means of defence available, should war arise; though our present number of ships of the line in commission was small, they were well manned; and our dockyards were busily occupied in the building of additional vessels, and in adding to the strength of our steam marine.—The Duke of Wellington defended the censure he had formerly cast on the Whig Government for making war with a peace establishment, and made the following declaration in regard to the present efficiency of our navy, and the outrage at Tahiti. The noble duke said—"I understand that ample means exist everywhere of performing the services which ought to be performed by her Majesty's navy; that is, giving protection to her Majesty's subjects wherever their commerce or other concerns may carry them. When I say given everywhere, I do not mean to advert to that recent transaction in the Pacific, carried on under circumstances protested against by this country, and disavowed by the Government of France. My lords, those who have been guilty of these eccentricities will be responsible for them to somebody, and I conclude that that responsibility will be carried into execution, and that they will be required to account for their conduct in those eccentricities. I will venture to say, and I have no doubt it will be found so when the matter comes to be examined into, that our fleet in the Pacific was, at the period at which these events occurred, sufficient to give full protection to her Majesty's subjects. My noble friend has stated what is true—that a great outrage was committed. I entertain no doubt that satisfaction will be given for that outrage, and I am sure that it is better that there should have been no naval contest there, than that there should have been any attempt made by the naval officer on the spot by a contest to prevent what has happened."—Lord Minto's motion was agreed to.

After a long and desultory discussion, the house went into committee on the Poor-law Amendment Bill *pro formâ*, and the committee was ordered to sit again next day. The house sat till past one o'clock in the morning.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

There was again a morning sitting to-day.

Lord Villiers entered the house soon after 12 o'clock, and having subscribed to the oaths, took his seat for Cirencester.

The Leeds Vicarage Bill was read a third time and passed.

Sir R. Peel moved the second reading of the Roman Catholic Penal Acts Repeal Bill. Some discussion arose, but as we have already explained the object of the bill, it is quite unnecessary to recur to the subject. The bill was read a second time.

The Insolvent Debtors' Bill went through committee, and some other routine business was transacted.

Mr. Hume gave notice that, early next session, if he was well, and all went right (a laugh), he would move for the appointment of a select committee to inquire whether the Royal Academy had been favourable or injurious to the progress of the fine arts in this country.

Mr. Gladstone obtained leave to bring in three bills for the consolidation of the various acts relating to public companies and the construction of railways. These are to be printed, in order to be circulated during the recess. He also, in a committee of the whole house, obtained leave for a like purpose, to bring in a bill to amend the laws relating to the support and relief, in certain cases, of merchant seamen, their widows, and children.

Lord Sandon brought up the report of the Secret Committee on the Post-office.

The house adjourned at an early hour in the evening.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

The royal assent was given, by commission, to a number of bills.

Address of Congratulation to her Majesty.—The Duke of Wellington, after recurring to the happy event which had that day occurred, moved, "That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, to congratulate her Majesty on the birth of another Prince, and to assure her Majesty that every increase of her illustrious family, and every addition to her Majesty's domestic happiness, affords the most unfeigned joy and satisfaction to the House of Lords." The address was unanimously agreed to.

The Spirits (Ireland) Bill, the Woods and Forests Accounts Bill, and the Grand Canal (Ireland) Bill, were read a third time and passed.

Lord Beaumont having put some questions with respect to the alleged interference of Russia with the affairs of Servia, the Earl of Aberdeen said he had not received any information to justify a belief in such interference, and expressed his doubts that any had taken place.

The Results of the Session.—The Marquis of Normanby then complained of the hurried manner in which several bills had recently been disposed of, and accused the Government of negligence in their legislative duties. He complained that the promises held out in the Queen's speech had not been fulfilled, and suggested that important business ought to be brought on early in the session. He moved for a return of the days and hours during which the house had been occupied in legislative business.—The Duke of Wellington denied that the members of the Government had neglected their duties, and said that steps had always been taken to afford any explanation of bills which were before the house.—Lord Wharncliffe combatted the idea that nothing essential had been obtained during the session. He instanced the conversion of the Three-and-a-Half per Cents., which he characterised as one of the most important measures ever sanctioned by Parliament. The noble lord referred to other bills which the Government had passed, and gave his opinion that this had been a very "fruitful session."—The Marquis of Lansdowne concurred in the complaint of Lord Normanby, and particularly dwelt upon the advantage of discussing important bills as early in the session as possible. The motion was agreed to.

The Poor-law Amendment Bill.—On the question for going into committee on the Poor-law Amendment Bill, the Bishop of Exeter urged that there was no time for the consideration of so important a bill, and thought it better to drop the measure, and take it up early in the next session of Parliament. He entered at great length on the general question of the Poor-law, pleading the rights of the poor, scripturally and constitutionally, and condemning the present system. The right reverend prelate concluded by moving the commitment of the bill that day six months.—The Duke of Wellington said the principle of the bill had been discussed for several sessions, and the object of going into committee was to insure that mitigation of the law for which the Bishop of Exeter contended.—On a division only one vote was recorded for the amendment of the Bishop of Exeter, while 17 peers voted for going into committee. The bill was then considered in committee, the discussion on which occupied the house till nearly midnight.

In answer to a question from Earl Minto, the Earl of Aberdeen denied that the late Court-martial on Lieut. Gray had been ordered at the instigation of the French Government.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

The house had again a morning sitting to dispose of the business, but it was of a formal description.

The Penal Acts Repeal Bill passed through committee, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice that the Government would, next session, introduce a bill to include all Irish Roman Catholic Penal Acts in the present measure.

The Lords' Amendments to the Railways Bill were agreed to, and one proviso was added, to the effect that the prices charged for conveyance on Sundays should not exceed those charged on week days.

On the motion of Sir R. Peel, an address of congratulation to her Majesty was agreed to, similar to that adopted in the House of Lords.

Several conferences with the House of Lords were held, respecting bills upon which amendments have been made.

Captain Bernal then introduced a motion for copies of any instructions given to Lord Heytesbury relative to the future disposal of church patronage in Ireland with reference to the Education Board. After a desultory debate, however, the motion was withdrawn.—The house adjourned at half-past eight.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Wednesday.

The house met to-day for a short time, but merely to advance a few bills formally.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Wednesday.

The house, as usual, met at twelve o'clock, but the first part of the sitting was uninteresting.

Lord Palmerston took an opportunity of reviewing the whole system of foreign policy of the present Government, which he described as a system of resistance at home and concession abroad. He alluded to our cession of territory in North America—to Spain and Portugal—and proceeded to comment upon the recent events at Tahiti. The noble lord contended that Mr. Pritchard, at the period of his imprisonment, although ceasing to exercise his functions, was invested with the character of his commission as Consul, and that his position was then similar to that of an ambassador who has given up communication upon a disagreement with the Government to which he was accredited. The noble lord, although generally condemning the system of foreign policy which the present Ministry had followed, did not submit any motion.—Sir R. Peel expressed his surprise at the wide range which Lord Palmerston had taken, and denied that the Government had made any concession to foreign powers which would be injurious to this country. The right hon. baronet adverted to all the points touched upon by Lord Palmerston, except Tahiti, on which he said he had before given an opinion, and a discussion upon which, in the present posture of affairs, was not desirable.

The report on the Catholic Penal Act Bill was agreed to.

The Insolvent Debtors Bill was read a third time, after an ineffectual attempt on the part of Mr. Spooner to defer the operation of the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth clauses till March next.

Sir J. Graham also introduced his bill for the better regulation of the medical profession, the object being to have it printed, with a view to circulation during the recess.

The house adjourned at a quarter to 8.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Marquis of **NORMANBY** presented a petition from Leeds, drawing the attention of the house to the efforts of the Protestant Missionary Society for the last 50 years in the island of Tahiti, and complaining of the violation of the law of nations by the French naval commander at the island. The petitioners had no wish for war between England and France, but they hoped the influence of the Government would be exercised to restore the independence of Tahiti. The noble marquis, in presenting the petition, took an opportunity of referring to the recent proceedings at Tahiti, and said he could not consent that peace should be preserved at the expense of national honour.—The Earl of **ABERDEEN** said he had very recently received assurances from the missionaries in Otaheite that they had nothing to complain of as against the French authorities. The noble earl, in reference to the case of Mr. Pritchard, denied that the Government had sacrificed the interests of the country by truckling to France. There was, he said, a party in France; but he still believed that moderation and justice on the part of both Governments would disappoint that party in France, and the enemies of peace at home.

The Poor Law Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed, two clauses moved by Lord Teynham being negatived without a division.

The house sat for some time in order to receive the consent of the Commons to several alterations made by their lordships in various bills; after which their lordships adjourned at nine o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The house met at three o'clock.

After some discussion, the Lords' amendments to the Seamen's Hospital Bill were agreed to.

In answer to a question from Mr. **WYSE**, the **CHANCELLOR** of the **EXCHEQUER** said, that in future he should not consent to the return of the number of stamps issued to each newspaper, but the total number of stamps would of course be returned as usual.

Some further questions were put by Captain **PECHELL** upon the subject of Captain Warner's recent experiments. He said he had received a model of a vessel from Shoreham, the port from which the ship destroyed by Capt. Warner had sailed; and from that it appeared the ship had ropes fitted on board her, fastened from stem to stern, and that after the process it appeared that from 150 to 200 fathoms of line had been thrown overboard from the steam-vessel, showing that a direct communication had been established between the steam-vessel and the ship.—Sir R. **PEEL** gave no information upon this point, but said he would not give £400,000, or even £100,000, for the blowing up of a vessel, without having that vessel pretty closely examined beforehand—(Laughter)—but he again repeated, that he did not mean to insinuate that there had been any unfair proceeding on the part of Captain Warner.

The Roman Catholic Penal Acts Relief Bill was read a third time and passed.

Leave was given to Sir **JAMES GRAHAM** to bring in a bill for the alteration of the Law of Settlement, the provisions of which he explained at considerable length. The main principle of the measure is that of making birth—and birth only—the fouudation of the claim of settlement, thus doing away with the intricate legislation on this subject, which has caused so much litigation.

The remainder of the evening was occupied with routine business, and the house rose at nine o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The royal assent was given by commission to various bills, among which was the Insolvent Debtors' Bill, which abolishes imprisonment for debt for sums under £20.

The Common Law Courts (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed, after a long discussion.

An address to her Majesty was adopted, praying that the New Houses of Parliament may be proceeded with as soon as possible.

Some further discussion took place upon unimportant topics, and the house adjourned at eight o'clock, until Monday, the 2nd of September.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The house met at four o'clock.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.—Sir R. **PEEL** moved the adjournment of the house till Thursday, the 5th of September. This motion afforded the opportunity of raising a desultory discussion upon the events of the session. In the course of it Lord J. **RUSSELL** called upon the Government to put down agitation in Ireland, by releasing O'Connell, and referred, at some length, to the state of Ireland.—Sir R. **PEEL** replied, and adverted to the various measures which the Government had passed. Ultimately, the motion of adjournment till the 5th of September was carried, and after some formal business was transacted, the house broke up.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE FLEETS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

A letter from Gibraltar, dated the 27th ult., gives the following interesting information respecting the movements of the Prince de Joinville's squadron, and the state of affairs at Tangier. The Prince de Joinville having received what he considered an evasive answer from the Emperor of Morocco, entered the bay of Tangier on the 23rd, in the Phare war steamer, and having got off his Consul, with a secretary and a few others, on the plea, it is said, of there being a *fête* on board, on occasion of the christening of the secretary's child, informed the other Consuls and the Moorish Governor that at the end of twenty-four hours he would proceed to take the place. It appears that he was induced, by the representations of the different Consuls, as it is stated, to postpone operations; but vessels of all kinds have been since bringing over Christian and Jewish families, who embarked in the utmost consternation, many leaving behind property of considerable value. Our Consul-General in Morocco, Mr. Hay, has not yet arrived, and it is pretty certain that unless his efforts with the Emperor are successful in inducing the latter to agree to the proposals of the French Government steps will be taken which must be very embarrassing to our Government.

The Hecla, British war steamer, arrived in the course of last night, bringing for the second time a batch of unfortunate fugitives. This vessel is going back again, taking Mr. Murray, British Vice-Consul at Tangier, who came over to communicate with the admiral, explain matters, and forward despatches to Lord Aberdeen.

Considering the uncivilized masses at Tangier and at its walls, there can be no doubt of the propriety of all the Consuls having left Tangier, and getting on board the ships in the bay. Mrs. Hay, the Consul's lady, went on board the Hecla, but was received on board a Danish man of war, on the departure of that steamer for Gibraltar, but as the wind became favourable for the Warspite, that frigate, which had been prevented for the last three days by contrary winds from getting to Tangier, no doubt got there early yesterday, and Mrs. Hay would, no doubt, be received on board.

At 11 o'clock to-day the Albion got under sail for Tangier, and will be anchored there.

Though things wear so formidable an aspect, the British Vice-Consul at Tangier, says that he has still some very good grounds for expecting that matters will be settled. At any of the Moorish towns on the coast it will, with the Prince Joinville, be a simple matter of *veni, vidi, vici,* the means of defence are so wretched. This morning the only French force in the bay of Tangier was a war steamer or two. Our force remaining here this evening was the Caledonia and the Formidable flag-ship.

A later letter (of the 29th ult.) says the Hecla has returned from Tangier. All was then quiet, the different consuls or vice-consuls being embarked. Our Consul-General (Mr. Hay) had not arrived from Morocco: some reports stated that he had been left very ill on the road by which he followed the Emperor on his way to Rabat, where it is now confidently stated the latter has arrived.

The Warspite saluted on her arriving at Tangier three days ago; the salute was returned, and there was a good feeling towards the English at that place.

There are no particular accounts from the Prince de Joinville. We are assured that the despatches to him from General Bugeaud are calculated to contribute greatly to keep down his Royal Highness's rage for war.

This morning there was only one French brig in Tangier bay. The Spaniards have a 52-gun frigate there, two brigs, and a steamer.

Rear Admiral William Bowles, C.B., has left the Admiralty for a short time, on a visit to Perthshire.

We have to announce the restoration of Col. Hon. H. Dundas to active service, in his appointment to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 60th Foot, vice Lieut. Col. Trevelyan, who has exchanged. It will be recollected that the Hon. H. Dundas was removed from the command of the 83rd, in consequence of some indiscreet observations at the dinner table, of which an ungenerous advantage was taken. The 60th embarks this month for service in India.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE CASE OF MR. DYCE SOMBRE.—The Lord Chancellor gave judgment on Thursday morning, in the Court of Chancery, in this case. His lordship went over the evidence very elaborately. He said, this was a petition to supersede the commission of lunacy issued against Mr. Dyce Sombre. It had been ably argued at very great length. There were two main questions to be decided, namely:—First, whether Mr. Dyce Sombre was of unsound mind at the time the commission issued; and, secondly, if that gentleman was of unsound mind at that period, whether or not he was at the present moment in a sane state of mind, and able to manage himself and his affairs. The noble and learned lord then adverted to the birth, education, and history of Mr. Dyce Sombre, as detailed in evidence. His lordship concluded by stating that he felt it his duty not to grant the prayer of the petition. The commission for the present must continue. He saw no objection, however, for Mr. Dyce Sombre to go to Paris if he wished, provided he would consent to allow some competent person to attend him.

PUNISHMENT OF A FRAUDULENT INSOLVENT.—At the Insolvent Debtors' Court, a long inquiry has taken place into the case of Simon Davis, a Jew, who had been an extensive tailor and draper in Church-street, Whitechapel. The disclosures made were of a very painful and extraordinary character. The complaint was, that the insolvent had concealed or otherwise made away with property, consisting of stock in trade, which he had obtained from his creditors, to an extent of upwards of £2000. For years the insolvent had carried on business in Whitechapel, and in 1842 he commenced a career which resulted in his present appearance. His debts were now £4756 6s., all contracted in the short period of seven months, and his debtors owed him £501, which sum could not be recovered. In April of the year mentioned a fire occurred on the premises in Church-street, and from that period, when he obtained a sum from the Sun Fire Office, to the end of September following, he had obtained the goods which formed the principal portion of his debts; having in September and October of that year obtained somewhere about £2000 worth of property from his creditors. Taking into consideration these facts, the judgment of the Court was, that the insolvent should be remanded from the vesting order (June last) for a period of two years, for a fraudulent disposition of property.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

APPALLING MURDERS BY A RELIGIOUS ENTHUSIAST.—At the Norfolk assizes, held at Norwich, *James Frost,* a man of about 33 years of age, was charged with the wilful murder of Harriet Frost on the 8th of April. When called on to plead to the indictment, he said guilty enough in the eyes of the world, but not of God. The following is a summary of the painful facts disclosed by the evidence:—In early life the prisoner became attached to the Primitive Methodists, and before he had attained to manhood, and before he could read or write, was distinguished among that sect by the zeal and energy of his religious tone and feeling. In the course of a short time he took a decided lead among the congregation, and was esteemed a "powerful preacher." He was esteemed by all who knew him and thought with him. Some of his fellow-workmen devised a scheme to shame him. On one unlucky evening they seduced him into a debauch, and drugging his beer, succeeded in making him completely drunk. The scandal which this affair entailed on his religious pursuits resulted in his dismissal from the pulpit, and he was no longer allowed to preach. This circumstance weighed on his mind and spirits, and deeply oppressed him. He became moody, sullen, and reserved. Soon after this he married, but fell sick of typhus fever, and for seven weeks he was out of his mind. His love for his young wife changed to loathing. He subsequently, however, became more himself, and in this state of things the prisoner's family, consisting of three little girls, grew up around him, and about ten weeks before the 8th of April his wife bore him a fourth. Notwithstanding his "delusions" he was a fond and affectionate husband. On the day in question his wife found him sitting moodily by the fire. Not being able to ascertain from him what had become of the children, the thought suddenly struck her that some mischief had happened to one of them. She accordingly rushed up stairs, where a most dreadful spectacle assailed her. On the floor were the lifeless bodies of the two eldest girls, smeared with blood, which thickly sprinkled the boards. A wild shriek called to her assistance her neighbours, and the house was speedily filled with anxious friends. To none of these would the prisoner give a word by way of answer or explanation, but doggedly preserved a gloomy silence. The truth, however, was soon ascertained in all its horrid reality, for in the pantry was found the mangled corpse of the third child, while in a jug of water, into which it had been forcibly crammed head foremost, was the poor little infant, all four of the children having been thus cruelly murdered, in the course of ten short minutes by their father. A policeman coming in soon after, discovered the bloody hammer in the pantry, with which the desperate man had literally smashed the skulls of his three eldest children. When his master came in he said to him, when asked whether he had thus butchered his innocent children under an idea that he would get them to Heaven, that "he hoped so," and admitted that he had accomplished their death with the hammer. On this he was taken to a neighbouring public-house, whence, after the inquest, which terminated in verdicts of "Wilful murder," he was removed to Norwich Castle. When parting with his friends, who were all in tears, he assumed a look and attitude of joy, and sung, "Glory be to God. My sins are forgiven me, and I shall go to Heaven." On his way to the castle, he sung snatches of hymns and psalms, one of which the policeman described as being "most appropriate to his situation." He also seemed rather to glory in the deed, than to feel either regret or repugnance for his conduct, chiding his wife for "going on so," and endeavouring to reconcile her to the loss of her children by the reflection that "they were now happy, and in glory, where they would both be also."—The evidence of these facts left no doubt of the insanity of the prisoner, who was acquitted on that ground.

MURDER FROM JEALOUSY.—At the Bodmin assizes, *Matthew Weeks* was tried for the wilful murder of Charlotte Dymond, in the parish of Davidstowe, Cornwall. The prisoner, who is only 22 years of age, looked very sullen and dogged. The evidence proved that the prisoner and the deceased were fellow-servants at a Mrs. Peters's, at Penhall Farm, in the parish of Davidstowe. The deceased was about eighteen years of age, and was possessed of considerable personal attractions. She and the prisoner had kept company for some time, and there was reason to believe that he was jealous of her, particularly with regard to a young man named Thomas Prout, who had called at Mrs. Peters's on the morning deceased was killed, and had made an appointment to meet her that night at chapel. It did not appear conclusively whether the prisoner had overheard this conversation or not, but there was reason to believe that he had. In the afternoon the prisoner and the deceased came down stairs together, when the deceased, addressing Mrs. Peters, said, that she should not be at home at milking time, but Matthew (the prisoner) would. They then went away together, with every appearance of the most friendly feeling. Mrs. Peters saw nothing more of either of them until half-past nine, when the prisoner returned alone, without the deceased. About a mile from Penhall Farm are the Davidstowe Moors, a wild and desolate track, seldom crossed by persons on a Sunday. A farmer, named Cory, who knew the deceased and the prisoner perfectly well, and who had some fields out by this moor, happened to be there on the Sunday afternoon in question, for the purpose of looking after some wheat. He saw the prisoner and deceased proceed along the road to a place called the Higher Down Gate, which led to the moor, and they were subsequently seen together by another farmer. When the poor girl was missed the prisoner denied all knowledge of her, but on the following Wednesday her murdered body was found in the moor, and when the prisoner's clothes were examined, marks of blood were found upon them in several places. The jury returned a verdict of "guilty." The learned judge, much affected, sentenced the prisoner to death. Weeks subsequently admitted that he was guilty, but says it was not a premeditated act. On hearing his sentence he fainted away, and was so removed from the dock.

THE WEDNESBURY MURDER.—At the Stafford assizes, *William Beard* was indicted for the murder of Ann Griffiths. The evidence given on the trial was very lengthy, but it is only necessary to recapitulate the main incidents, as our readers will, no doubt, recollect the details which were published when the murder took place in March last. The deceased was housekeeper to Mr. J. Crowther, of Wednesbury, and had been left alone on the premises in the absence of her master, who was a single man. The object of the prisoner was plunder, and having formerly been in the service of Mr. Crowther, he was well acquainted with the premises and the habits of their occupants. On Mr. Crowther's return he went up to the room occupied by the deceased, to see if she was there, and was surprised to find the bed unmade, and her boxes about the room. He then went down again into the kitchen, and thence into the brewhouse, where the first object that met his eyes was the murdered body of his housekeeper. The unfortunate woman lay on the floor, which was covered with blood, and which appeared to have been trampled all about the brewhouse. Her hair was very much dishevelled, and had blood upon it, and a bloody knife lay at a very short distance from the body. At least ten wounds had been inflicted on her head with a hammer, which was usually kept in the brewhouse, and there were other circumstances which led to the conclusion that she had offered some resistance to the savage, whoever it was, who perpetrated this dreadful deed. The evidence left no reasonable doubt of the prisoner's guilt, and the jury having returned a verdict to that effect, the learned judge passed upon him the awful sentence of death. At the close of the sentence the prisoner, who had remained apparently quite unmoved during its delivery, exclaimed, in a very determined tone, "My lord, I have been found guilty, but I am as innocent as a child!" On leaving the bar, he struck his hand forcibly on the railing, and added, "I am as innocent as a child, if I was to die this moment." The prisoner was then removed by the officers of the gaol. Beard has since confessed the crime. His execution will take place on Saturday next, the 17th instant.

A WIFE MURDERED BY HER HUSBAND.—At the assizes at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Saturday last, *Mark Sherwood,* a grey-haired man above the middle age, and whose face bore traces of habitual indulgence in spirituous liquors, was found guilty of the wilful murder of his wife, Ann Sherwood, on the 14th of March last, by cutting her throat. It was proved that the crime was committed while the prisoner was in a state of intoxication, and that during a quarrel the deceased had provoked him as much as possible. Sentence of death was passed on the prisoner in the usual form.

IMPORTANT CONVICTION OF A FRAUDULENT BANKRUPT.—At the Norwich assizes, on Monday, *William Browne Cockrell* was found guilty on the charge that he, being a trader, became bankrupt on the 2d of November last, and that within three months preceding his bankruptcy he did, under colour and pretence of carrying on business in the ordinary course of trade, obtain on credit divers goods and chattels from various persons (whose names were set forth in the indictment) with intent to defraud them of the same. It appeared that the prisoner sold the whole or the greater part of the property (cattle) within a day or two of the respective purchases at prices far below those which he had agreed to pay for them, in some instances at 20 per cent. below those prices. He was sentenced to six months imprisonment.

THE LATE ASCOT RACES.—THE COLT BLOODSTONE.—A feigned issue has been tried at Guildford, Herbert *v.* Day, to ascertain whether the plaintiff, the owner of the colt called Bloodstone, or the defendant, the owner of a horse named Old England, was entitled to certain stakes run for at the last Ascot Races. The trial lasted two days, but as the evidence turned chiefly upon the exact pedigree of the colt, and the time when it was foaled, and scarcely disclosed any other point of interest, we think it unnecessary to go into detail, particularly after the turn which the case took. Mr. Sergeant Channell, who appeared for the plaintiff, stated that his client was an attorney, and the defendant a trainer of horses, and then mentioned the nature of the testimony which he should adduce to prove that the colt which ran the race was foaled in 1842, that its sire was Bubastes, and its dam a mare called Romaike. On the part of the defendant the case was, that the horse which won the race was the Beiram colt, foaled in 1841, and not the Bubastes. Previous to the commencement of the case, the jury went to look at both the horses. The following evidence on the part of the defendant settled the case:—Henry Bell: I rode Bloodstone at Ascot. Before the race I saw Mr. J. Morrison, and he told me to ride him a quarter of a mile and then pull him up, for he would not have him win on no account. I told this before the race to Captain Rous and Colonel Wyndham's training groom, and consulted them what to do, and they told me to win. (A laugh.) I did win. (Renewed laughter.) I had no difficulty to win. I won in a canter. (Laughter.)—Cross-examined: I believe the horse had fell lame on the day before. I was riding him a gallop at the time. A mare named Cassoneer ran with me, but I don't know whether she hurt herself.—Mr. Platt: Did she gallop with you the day before?—Witness: Yes.—Mr. Platt: Did she beat you in your gallop the day before?—Witness: Yes, by sufferance. (Laughter.)—Lord Stradbroke: I am one of the stewards of Ascot Races, and was present when Bloodstone beat Old England. A complaint was made that Bloodstone was more than two years old, and the stewards sent for Mr. Field, the veterinary surgeon, from London, and another gentleman named Perry, from Reading. When Mr. Field examined the horse he immediately pronounced him to be three years old, and gave a certificate to that effect. Mr. Parry gave a similar certificate.—Mr. Field corroborated this statement, and the jury said they were satisfied.—The foreman of the jury said they were of opinion that Mr. Herbert might have been deceived.—Mr. Platt (who was for the defendant): We believe that to be the case.—Baron Parke expressed his opinion that the jury could come to no other conclusion. The history of the case probably was, that it was the small miserable colt which died, and the other was put in its place.—The jury then returned a verdict for defendant.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.—At the same assizes, an action was tried, Roberts *v.* Denham, for a breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff, Miss Melville Roberts, a very respectable young lady, had been a governess in the family of a gentleman named Evans, and went with them to Malta. It was on the passage that an acquaintance was formed with the defendant, an officer in the East India Company. The promise of marriage was proved, but subsequently, he sent a letter in which he stated that he had lost much money at horse-racing and the gaming-table, and must go to China to economise. Within a month afterwards, however, he was married to another lady. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £800.

BILL TRANSACTIONS.—At these assizes the case of Parry *v.* Lord C. Fitzroy, which was an action to recover a sum of £1000 on a bill of exchange, was tried. The circumstances were detailed very recently in the police reports. The jury, under Mr. Baron Gurney's direction, found a verdict for the plaintiff for £1012, the amount of the bill and interest.—Sergeant Gazelee applied for immediate execution.—Baron Gurney: No, I think not. You have got 25 per cent. interest, and you can afford to wait a little while for your money.

The case of Cooke *v.* Fitzroy, which was a similar case, had the same result.

INCENDIARISM IN NORFOLK.—The Norwich assizes terminated on Monday. In the course of the day four prisoners, English, Fary, Powing, and Potter, were placed at the bar to receive sentence for the crime of arson, of which the three first had severally been found guilty, the last having pleaded guilty. Mr. Justice Williams sentenced English to fifteen years' transportation, and the other prisoners to terms of imprisonment varying from three months to two years, according to the peculiar features of the case.

THE QUI TAM ACTIONS.—RUSSELL V. LORD G. BENTINCK.—This action, which, of course, excited a good deal of interest from the recent parliamentary proceedings, was tried at Guildford on Thursday. It appeared from the pleadings that the plaintiff was Charles Henry Russell, and William George Fred. Scott Bentinck, Esq., commonly called Lord George Bentinck, was the defendant. The declaration stated that one John Day did, on the 31st of May, 1843, by unlawfully betting on a horse, lose the sum of £3000 to the defendant, and that he paid that sum over to him, and that he did not within the period of three months sue the said defendant for the recovery of the money which he had so lost, and that, therefore, the plaintiff was entitled to sue and recover from the defendant the said sum of £3000, and treble the amount, making altogether £12,000. The declaration also stated that one Henry Hill had lost the sum of £3000 to the defendant, and had paid him that amount. The plea put on the record by the defendant was the general issue. Mr. Baron Parke gave his opinion that the act of Parliament was an answer to the case, and barred all proceedings, but as it was stated that the defendant had no desire to avail himself of the act, the learned judge said he would try the case, and reserve the question of law if necessary. Several witnesses were examined, including Mr. Day, Mr. Hill, and Mr. Gully, but the plaintiff could not prove his case, and the jury gave averdict for the defendant.

POLICE.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE AT WANDSWORTH.—Monday was fixed for the examination, at the Wandsworth Police-office, of *Amelia Alferry,* the young woman who, on Monday, the 29th ult., attempted the murder of her two children and self-destruction, on Wandsworth-common. The prisoner is about 27 years of age, she was deadly pale, very weak, and had a vacant look. The children, one a girl six years of age, and the other a noble-looking boy about four years old, were also brought into court. The charge, as entered on the sheet against the prisoner, was as follows:—"Amelia Alferry, aged 27, single woman, charged with assaulting her children, Mary Ann, aged six years, and Henry, aged four years, with intent to murder them, by drowning, and also with attempting to commit suicide at the same time, to wit, on the 29th of July last."—William Alferry, a lad about 14 years of age, was sworn, and stated, "I live near the White Horse, Water-side, Wandsworth, and am brother to the prisoner. On Monday evening, the 29th of July, between five and six o'clock, I was crossing Wandsworth-common, when I saw my sister sitting on the island near Mr. Wilson's; she had her two children with her; their names are Henry and Mary Ann French. I wished her to go home; she said, 'You can go home—I'm coming presently.' I went home alone, but came back shortly afterwards to play at cricket. My sister was still sitting on the island, and the children were playing near her; she called them to her and said, 'We'll go home.' She then drew them to her, left the bench on which she had been sitting, walked to the water's edge and jumped in with them. The part into which the prisoner jumped is called the 'Black Sea.' I went in after the children and held their heads up to prevent them from drowning. I halloed for help, and kept the little children up until Mr. Steers came, and he walked into the pond and took the children out. Mr. Steers afterwards got my sister out with a great deal of trouble, and laid her upon the grass. Prisoner had said nothing to me before she went into the water about drowning her children or herself. I do not know whether she went into the pond by accident. It was in her way home."—Mr. Burrell asked the prisoner if she had anything to say?—The prisoner, in a faint voice, said "No more than that it was trouble that caused me to do so."—The prisoner was remanded till the next day.—On Tuesday the prisoner was again brought up. After several witnesses had been examined, Mr. Clive asked her if she had anything to say? The prisoner, in a low voice, uttered the words, "No further than it is trouble." The various witnesses were then bound over to prosecute. Mr. Clive then informed the prisoner it was his duty to commit her for trial, but she would be allowed to see her children.

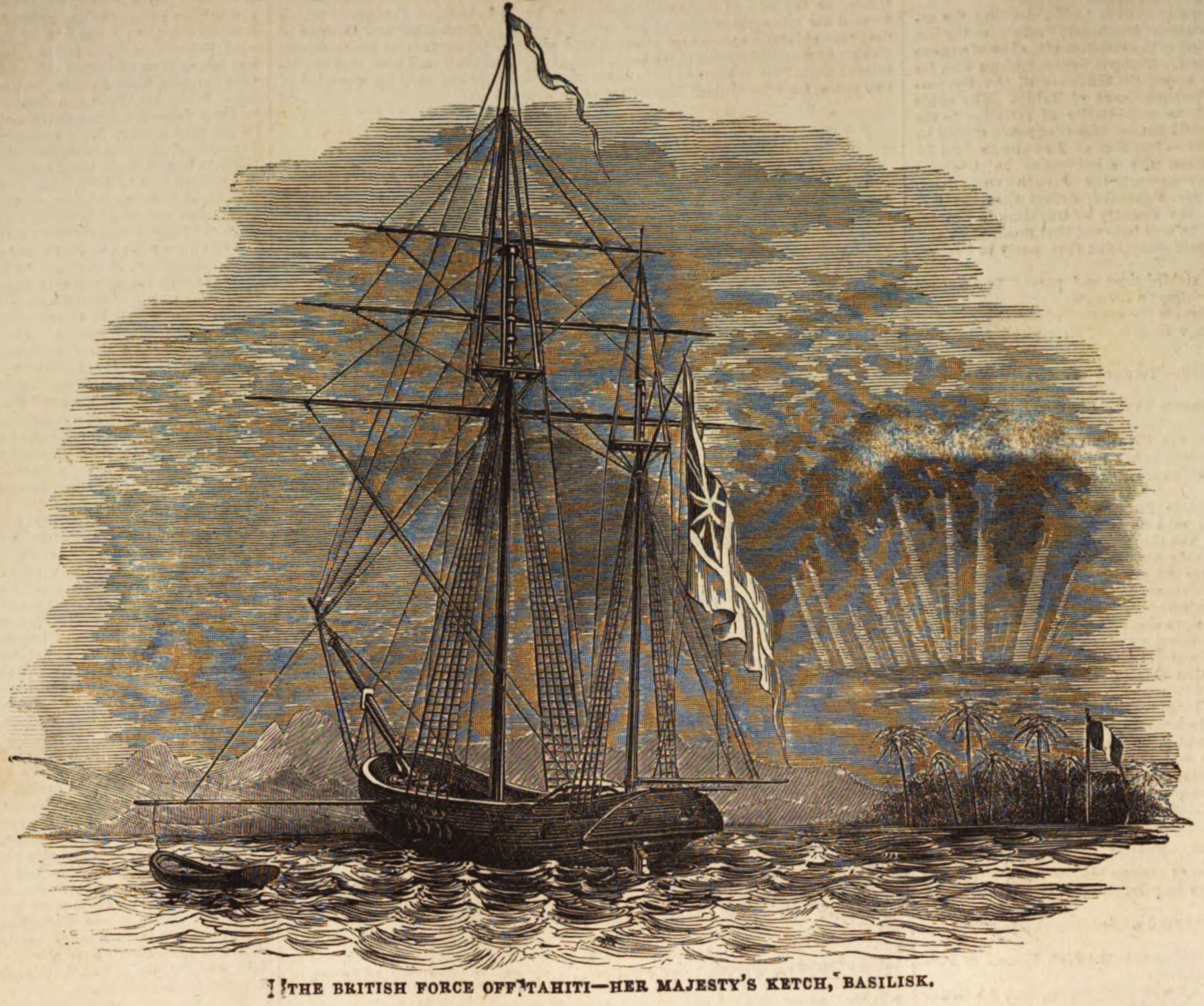
THE LATE POISONING CASE AT STEPNEY.—COMMITTAL OF MR. BELANEY.—At the Thames Police-court on Wednesday, after the unusually long remand of six weeks, Mr. James Cockburn Belaney, surgeon, was brought up for final examination, charged with the wilful murder of Rachael Belaney, his wife, by administering to her a quantity of prussic acid, at Stepney, on the 8th of June last. The prisoner was attired in deep mourning, and appeared haggard, and much thinner than he was on the last occasion, the effects, probably, of his long confinement. He bowed respectfully to the bench on being placed in the felons' dock. The court was excessively crowded, and a number of ladies were present. Mr. Reynolds, who appeared on the part of the Crown, said he did not intend to offer any further evidence against the prisoner, as he considered that which had already been given was quite sufficient to justify the magistrate in sending the prisoner before another tribunal. The coroner's jury had already returned a verdict of wilful murder against the prisoner, and the warrant for his committal was made out. He now prayed that the prisoner be forthwith committed for trial. Mr. Clarkson, who defended the prisoner, applied to Mr. Broderip, the magistrate, for a remand to Clerkenwell prison, on the ground that the prisoner would there have better facilities for seeing his friends and legal advisers. After a long discussion, however, Mr. Broderip declined the request, and committed the prisoner to Newgate for trial. Mr. Clarkson submitted that the papers in the possession of Sergeant M'Cardell, who had apprehended the prisoner, ought to be restored. M'Cardell said he had taken one letter and a bottle of poison (acetate of morphine) from the prisoner, and he had sent them to the solicitor of the Treasury. Mr. Reynolds assured Mr. Humphreys, the letter, which was of no importance, should be delivered to him.

IRELAND.

DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—On Thursday week a most diabolical attempt was made on the life of Edward Parker, Esq., of Lisaniskea. Mr. Parker had been at the fair of Nenagh, and left for home about three o'clock. When he reached within about a mile of his own house, he was waylaid by an armed ruffian, who fired at him with deliberate aim, lodging twenty slugs in his back, and also wounding the boy who drove the jaunting-car. The assassin paused a moment, as if to gloat over his diabolical deed before he fled. Mr. Parker, though thus wounded, seized his pistols, and aimed twice at the sanguinary miscreant, but unfortunately both pistols missed fire. Though very seriously wounded, Mr. Parker is not in imminent danger. The boy's wound, it is feared, will prove mortal. The amiable lady and daughter of Neil Quin, Esq., M.D., Nenagh, were in the jaunting-car at the time of the attack, and had a narrow escape. A short time since Mr. Parker was served with a threatening notice, and his steward was nearly killed by a savage attack on him by a gang of miscreants."

A FATHER TRIED FOR THE MURDER OF HIS TWO CHILDREN.—At the Galway assizes, *Peter Larkin,* an old man of 60, was tried for the wilful murder of his two children, Bernard and Martin Larkin, at Shanaglish, in that county, in the month of June last. A daughter of the prisoner proved that Bernard Larkin had been killed by him with a razor. The boy was about 15. The father murdered him with a razor. The witness proceeded to depose as follows:—Martin was asleep at the time Bernard was cut across his throat. I saw the razor with which it was done in my father's hand. I saw my father do this dreadful act. When my brother received the cut he awoke. I do not know how long he lived afterwards. I am sure he did not live long. I called my mother up out of bed. I was cut with the razor by my father, and that aroused me from sleep. I strove to save myself and ran away. When I called my mother she got up and ran down stairs, where she remained. Bernard got out of the bed and went into another room, in which he died. Bernard was my elder brother. I had another brother in the house at the time; he killed him also, and in the same way, and at the same time as my brother Bernard. He showed the same affection towards him as to Bernard, and only he was out of his mind he would not do it. They were the only children besides myself he had living.—Several other witnesses were examined, including James Geraghty, who described the horrible appearance of the children when he entered the house. The witness added—"I asked the prisoner why he had killed his children, and he said that he thought he was doing the finest work in the world. That he knew he himself would not be long in this life, and that he was sure he was sending the children to heaven. Both the boys were dead at the time I went in."—The jury found a verdict of "Not Guilty," on the ground of insanity.

THE LATE EVENTS AT TAHITI.



THE BRITISH FORCE OFF TAHITI—HER MAJESTY'S KETCH, BASILISK.

In another part of our journal will be found narrated the principal intelligence of these outrageous proceedings, received during the past week.

We are now enabled to illustrate, in detail, the principal stages of the affair, as related in our journal of last week.

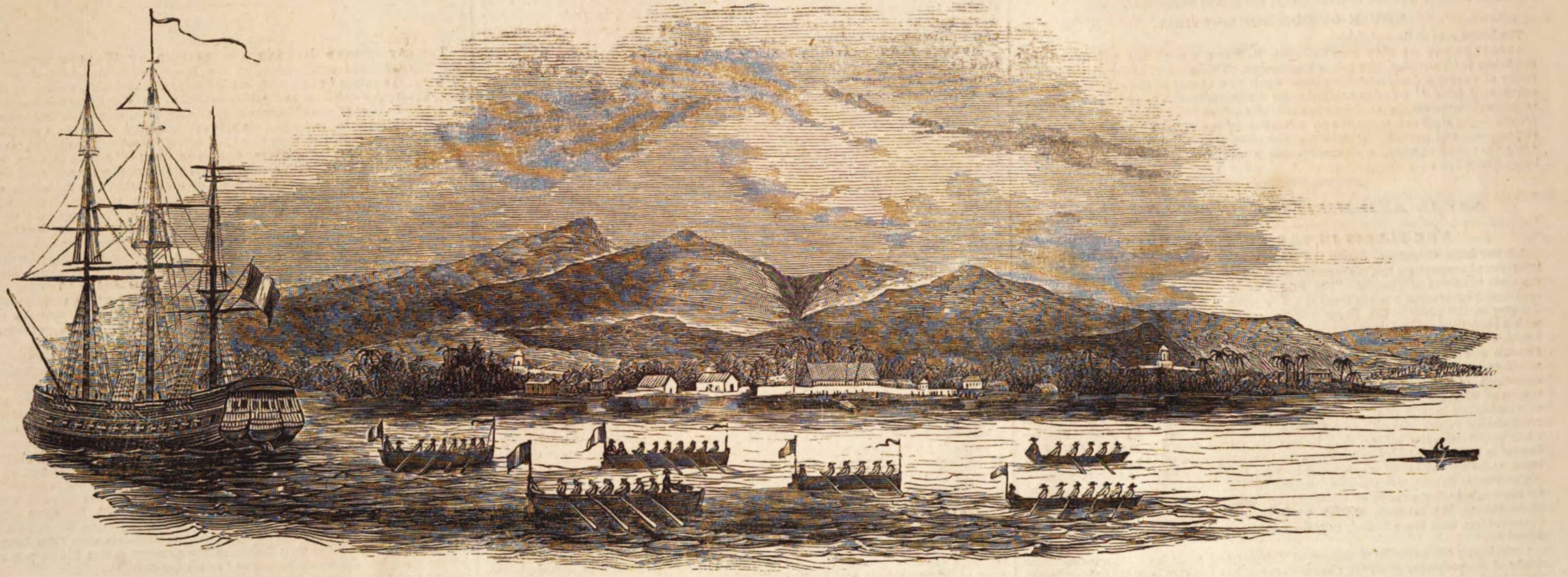
The first engraving shows her Majesty's ketch, 200 tons, commanded by Lieutenant Hunt, on board which vessel Queen Pomare took refuge, on her being apprised that it was intended to seize her and place her eldest son (a boy about seven years old) on a nominal throne, governed by a French Regency. Pomare has resided for several weeks on board this littl vessel, not being permitted to land. To this "donkey frigato or ketch," the Earl of Minto stated, in the House of Lords, on Monday evening, has been confided our honour and interests at Tahiti, after the withdrawal of the Vindictive and the Dublin, and at the precise moment when the French played off their recent "eccentricities," as the Duke of Wellington designated them on Monday night.

The French version of this portion of the affair is, that the police having arrested the bearer of a letter which compromised Queen Pomare and Mr. Pritchard, "The moment the Queen heard that her intrigues had been detected, she ran terrified to her neighbour, the British Consul, and after a short conversation with him, it was resolved that she should repair on board the Basilisk, English war schooner, which had occupied the station since the recall of the Dublin, on the 17th of January, placing herself under the protection of the British flag, which was immediately done—that is on the 31st of January. Her whole family followed her. On the 1st of February, the Governor sent M. Malmanche, the chief of his staff, to inform the English commander that the French Government would regard as an act of hostility the re-landing of the ex-Queen Pomare on any point of the Society Islands."

Again, date March 26: "The Queen remains on board the British ship, the Basilisk. She has no longer any idea of submitting, since she finds that 1500 combatants march under her flag." It should, however, be added that the Earl of Aberdeen stated in the House of Lords, on Friday, the 2nd instant, his belief that "about the present time, and not before, Queen Pomare would be restored. It was in March last, that the French Government repudiated the acts of their officers at Tahiti, and as he had just received accounts from Tahiti, dated in March, it was probable that about this time, and not before, the instructions of the French Government would reach its officers in the Southern Seas. Queen Pomare would then be immediately restored, not to all her rights, but to the same position in which she was placed under the former Protectorate."

The second engraving shows the blockade of Tahiti by the French, and Paofai, in the harbour of Papeete, with six French boats in pursuit of a canoe, which had ventured to quit the island without leave. The chase was hot and strong, and the refractory Tahitian was not caught until he had made great portion of the circuit of the island! The affair reminds one of Cowper's stinging lines:—

Like ocean into tempest tost,
To waft a feather, or to drown a

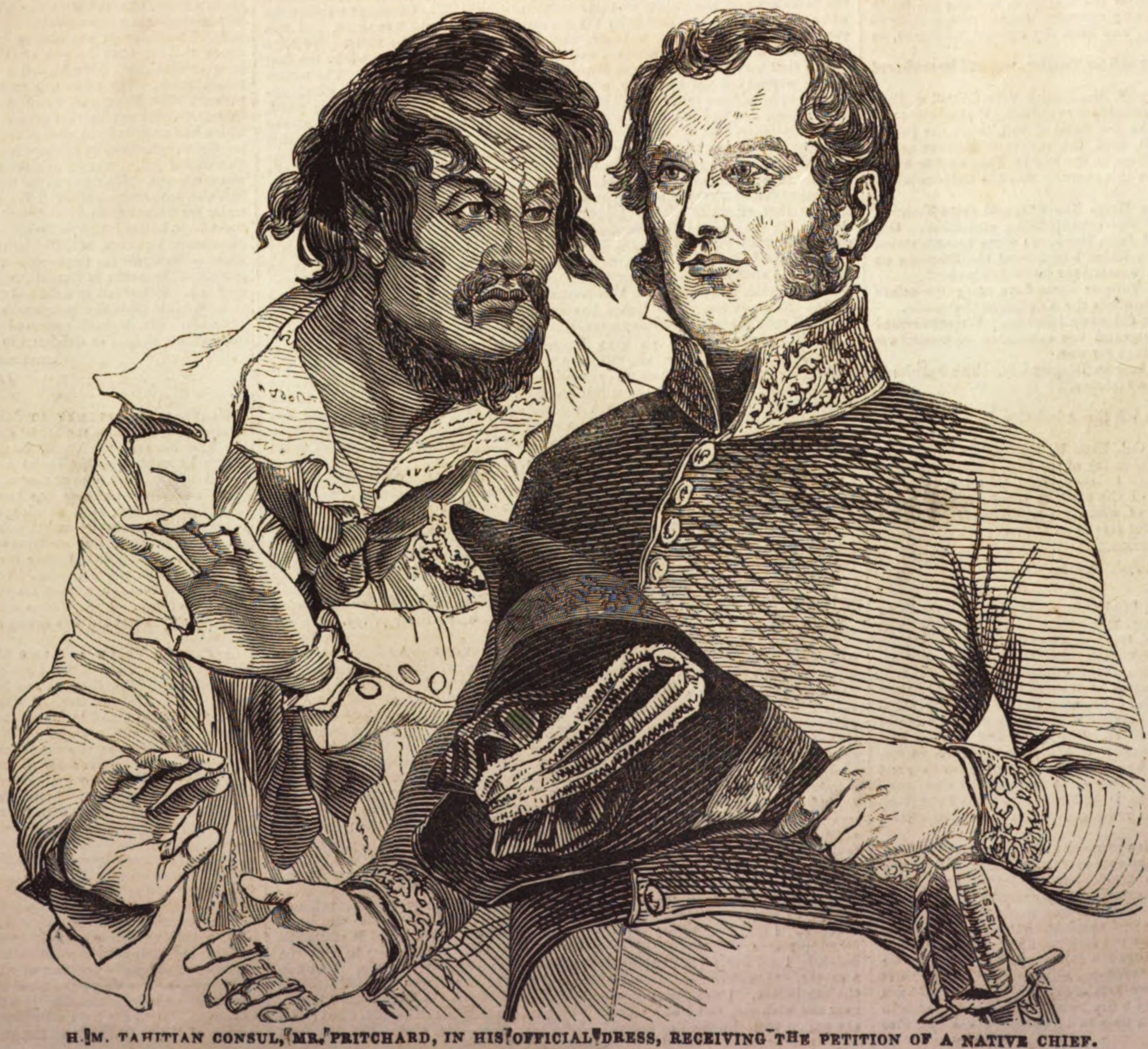


URANIE, FRENCH FRIGATE. FRENCH FORT. FRENCH PRISON. BRITISH CONSULATE. FRENCH FORT.

THE FRENCH BLOCKADE OF TAHITI.

In the view are seen the prison in which Mr. Pritchard was confined, the residence of the British Consulate, and the position of L'Uranie. Here, likewise, are shown the two forts constructed by the French, the circumstances of which are thus explained by the French themselves.—The chiefs of Tairabou, a peninsula on the south-eastern shore of the island, then declared that they acknowledged no authority but that of their Queen. The French account asserts that they "menaced the envoys of the Governor, and declared that they no longer obeyed his authority, and only recognised that of their Queen Pomare. This declaration was made in the presence of the British missionary, and the respect shown to him by the chiefs 'proved that he had been the promoter of it' The French were forbidden to reappear in the bay. The Governor replied to that manifestation by ordering the construction of two blockhouses on two hills commanding Papeete. Those blockhouses were established in three days, 600 men having been employed in their construction night and day."

In the third illustration is pourtrayed Mr. Pritchard, in his official costume, receiving the petition of a native chief. We gather from the statement of Mr. Josiah Conder, at a meeting held at Finsbury Chapel, Moorfields, on Tuesday evening, that principally to the generosity of Mr. Pritchard is Queen Pomare indebted for aiding her to pay the fine inflicted upon her by the French. It appears that Mr. Pritchard left Tahiti early in 1841, and did not return till 1843: and it was during his absence that those events took place which ended in the dethronement of Queen Pomare.



H. M. TAHITIAN CONSUL, MR. PRITCHARD, IN HIS OFFICIAL DRESS, RECEIVING THE PETITION OF A NATIVE CHIEF.

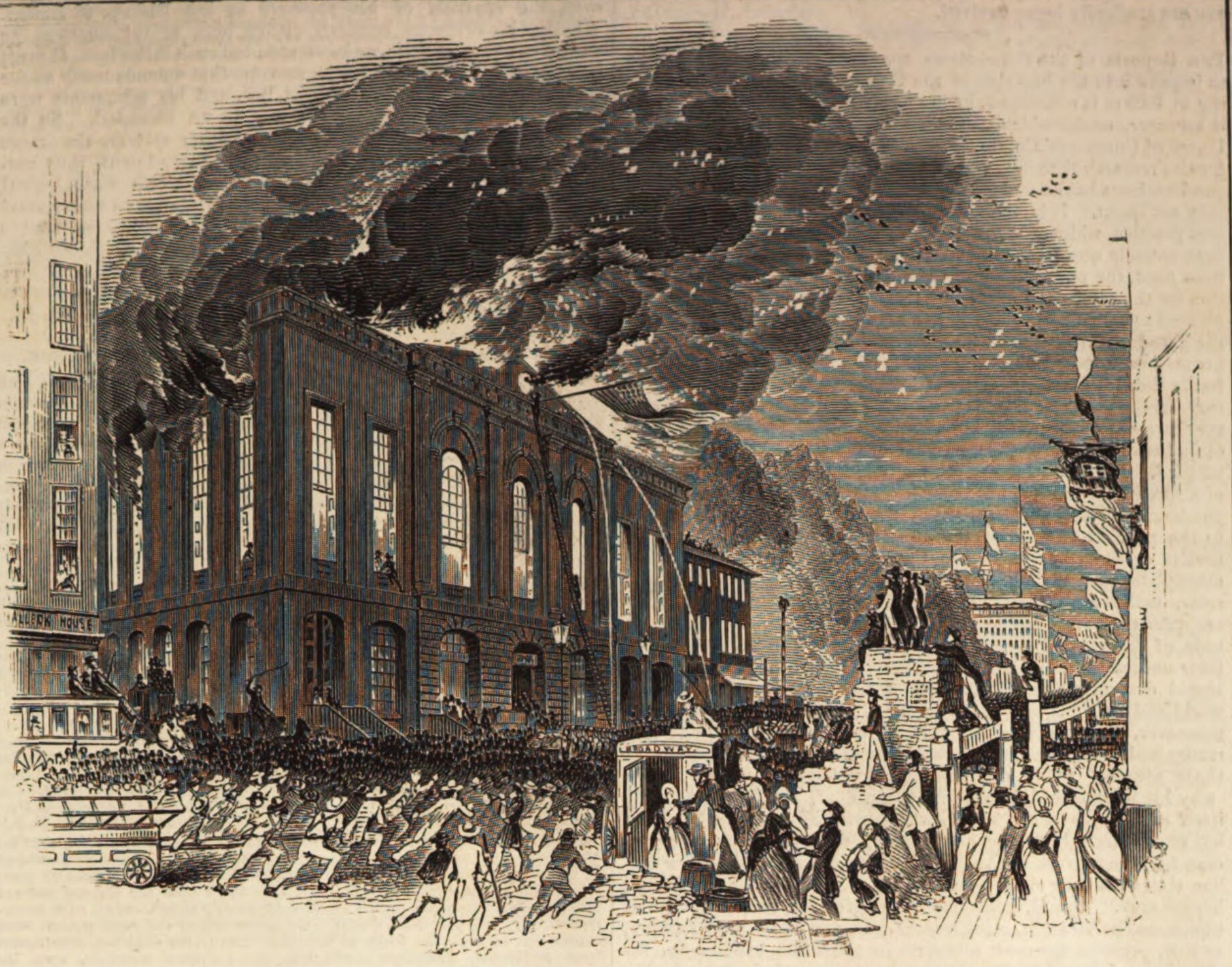
The following picture of the condition of Tahiti is quoted from Dr. Russell's work on Polynesia, published about two years since:—

"There has been a gratifying advance, both in religious knowledge and in the several arts which minister to the social improvement of mankind. The residence of an English Consul in Otaheite is itself a proof that the natives are no longer what they were in the days of Cook, or even of Captain Bligh. Industry is now supplied with a stimulus; the wants of the simple inhabitants are increased; their ambition is elevated; and they have learned to aspire to an imitation of the dress, luxuries, and manners of the most enlightened people in the world."

The Outrage at Tahiti.—A public meeting was held in Finsbury chapel on Tuesday evening, Alexander Fletcher, the minister of the chapel, in the chair, upon the subject of the late outrage at Tahiti. Mr. Conder entered into a statement of the circumstances, and insisted upon the danger with which Protestantism was threatened in the Pacific, after which Mr. Wire read a resolution expressive of indignation at the unprovoked outrage upon the British Consul. The resolution was agreed to unanimously, as was a resolution—"That the meeting felt that the good fame and honour of Great Britain were compromised by the denial to Queen Pomare of the repeatedly solicited pledge of protection given by Mr. Canning in 1827, and by the withdrawal of the English naval force from Tahiti."

Metropolitan Improvements.—On Monday a communication was opened for foot passengers from Oxford-street to Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, on the south side of the new thoroughfare that is to connect Oxford-street with Holborn, by which the circuitous *route* in front of St. Giles's church may be avoided. The passage is across the cellars which have been built for the new houses on that side of the street. On the north side of the way the whole of the ground is nearly excavated for the vaults, which will be completed in a very short time. In digging the ground about the spot where stood the hospital, some deep wells were found, in which were pumps that had evidently been there several hundred years, as they were formed of hollow trees sunk in the wells.

NEWSPAPER



BURNING OF THE WASHINGTON HOTEL, NEW YORK.

BURNING OF THE WASHINGTON HOTEL, NEW YORK.

We have just received from our clever artist, resident in New York, the original of the annexed engraving of this lamentable catastrophe, by which the splendid Washington Hotel has been so far destroyed, that nothing but the bare walls are left standing.

The site of the hotel is at the angle of Broadway and Reade-streets. The fire was first discovered at about half-past ten, A. M., on the 4th ult.: it was then perceived bursting out from the eaves of the building along the roof, and is supposed to have originated from sparks lodged on the roof, by the firing of rockets, at the Independence Commemoration. The fire continued to rage slowly but surely, as from its height and the headway it had got under before it was discovered, it was found utterly impossible to suppress it. The firemen with their engines and apparatus were on hand at an early hour, but without being able to do anything except to save the adjoining buildings.

The building was owned by John G. Costar, Esq., of this city, and originally cost 140,000 dollars. It was erected during the years 1809-10, and '11, by the Washington Union Benevolent Society. The stock was divided into shares, and it became a losing concern to the stockholders, causing them to dispose of it, when it was altered and constructed into an hotel. Mr. Van Buren formerly made it his head-quarters when in the city.

As a singular coincidence, we may mention the circumstance that the corner-stone of the edifice was laid on the 4th day of July, 1809—just 35 years ago, about the same time that the fire broke out. The corner-stone was laid on the north-east corner of the building, on Reade-street.

The building presents a melancholy appearance, nothing being left but the four walls blackened and burnt, and a spectacle of splendid ruins!

CELEBRATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE AT NEW YORK.

"The Glorious Fourth" of July, as most of our readers may be aware, is the day set aside by Brother Jonathan as the great anniversary of independence throughout the United States. The New Yorks celebrate the affair in right metropolitan splendour; and our artist has chosen one of its most stirring scenes on the 4th of last month. The carnival of liberty cannot perhaps be better described than in the following extract from the *Atlas* New York journal:—

On the evening of the third, a number of juveniles, in accordance to custom, commenced firing off pistols. The native aldermen, in some of the wards, were determined, however, that these young go-a-headers should not take time by the forelock in handling a firelock. They accordingly stopped their sport. Now, this enabled a number of persons who care not a cent for *the* day to slumber to the music, probably, of their own proboscis, who might otherwise have been swindled out of a few hours repose. It is evident that, if the natives have made but little progress in great reforms, they have made great progress in little reforms, and we are rather inclined to think that the public fully understand the value of their great services, and will reward them accordingly.

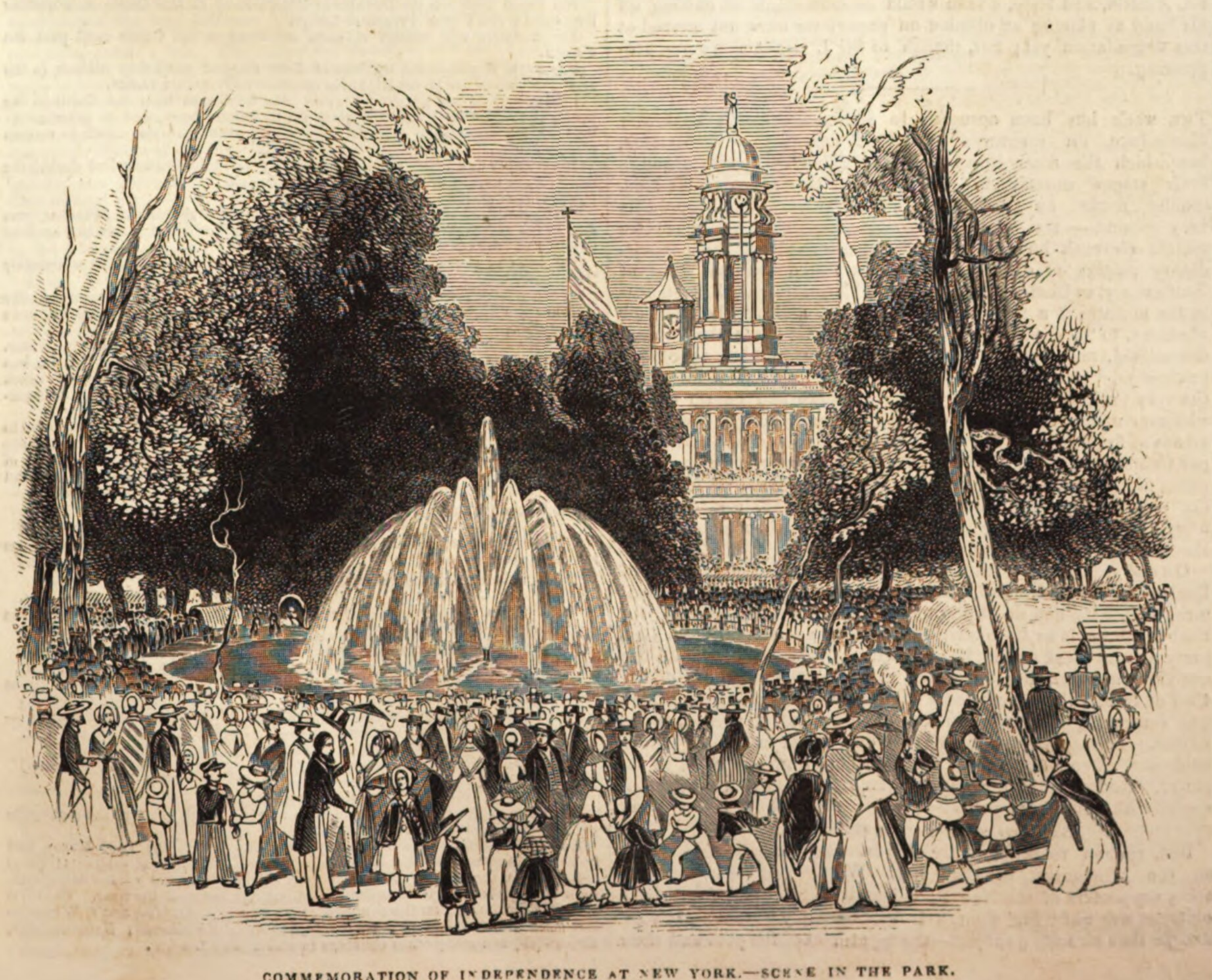
The sun, on the day of days, rose beautifully, as though enamoured of it. He even tempered his fiery beams, suffering cool and pleasant airs to play before his face, for the especial benefit of those who celebrated the day. But he did not shine into the booths, which, all in the olden time, surrounded the park—for there were no booths to shine in. He did not, in consequence, see the tired travellers reposing there and taking a luncheon or dinner, as it might be, to refresh and invigorate themselves. "Oh, no," said he, "the native is a *high* character like myself. He is an aristocrat, too, and will not disturb the pleasure of the rich for the convenience [he had almost said necessity] of the poor. I must take example by him, and shine only upon the rich."

The sun then looked towards the fountain, and he saw quantities of ice dumped into the basin, disturbing the dirt at the bottom, which mixed with the Croton; and he saw hundreds and hundreds of persons drinking of the muddy mixture out of tin dippers; and he heard the Common Council rejoicing greatly over the Croton punch which they had provided for others, and which they did not drink themselves.

"These gentlemen are not so bad, after all," said he; "for if they do prevent the country people, in a great measure, from purchasing eatables, they provide them with gruel gratis—a gruel that would be of great value in a poor house, for even an Oliver Twist would not ask for more!"

Of the other matters and things, what shall we say? How shall we tell the oft-told tale? How that the boats were thronged throughout the day with thousands of human beings bent on pleasure excursions, until the bay itself looked alive, and one might have imagined that the city would be deserted—how that the military and civic procession was well got up, and greatly admired—how the veteran corps fired—how the bells rung—how the crackers exploded—how the orations were delivered—how the museums were filled, the theatres crowded, and how the exhibition of fireworks at night really did honour to his honour and the other honours who had the honour of securing them? These things can be better understood than expressed.

The officers on duty, and others, were accommodated by the mayor with crackers, cheese, and lemonade, after which they adjourned to the residence of General Sandford, to get some refreshment.



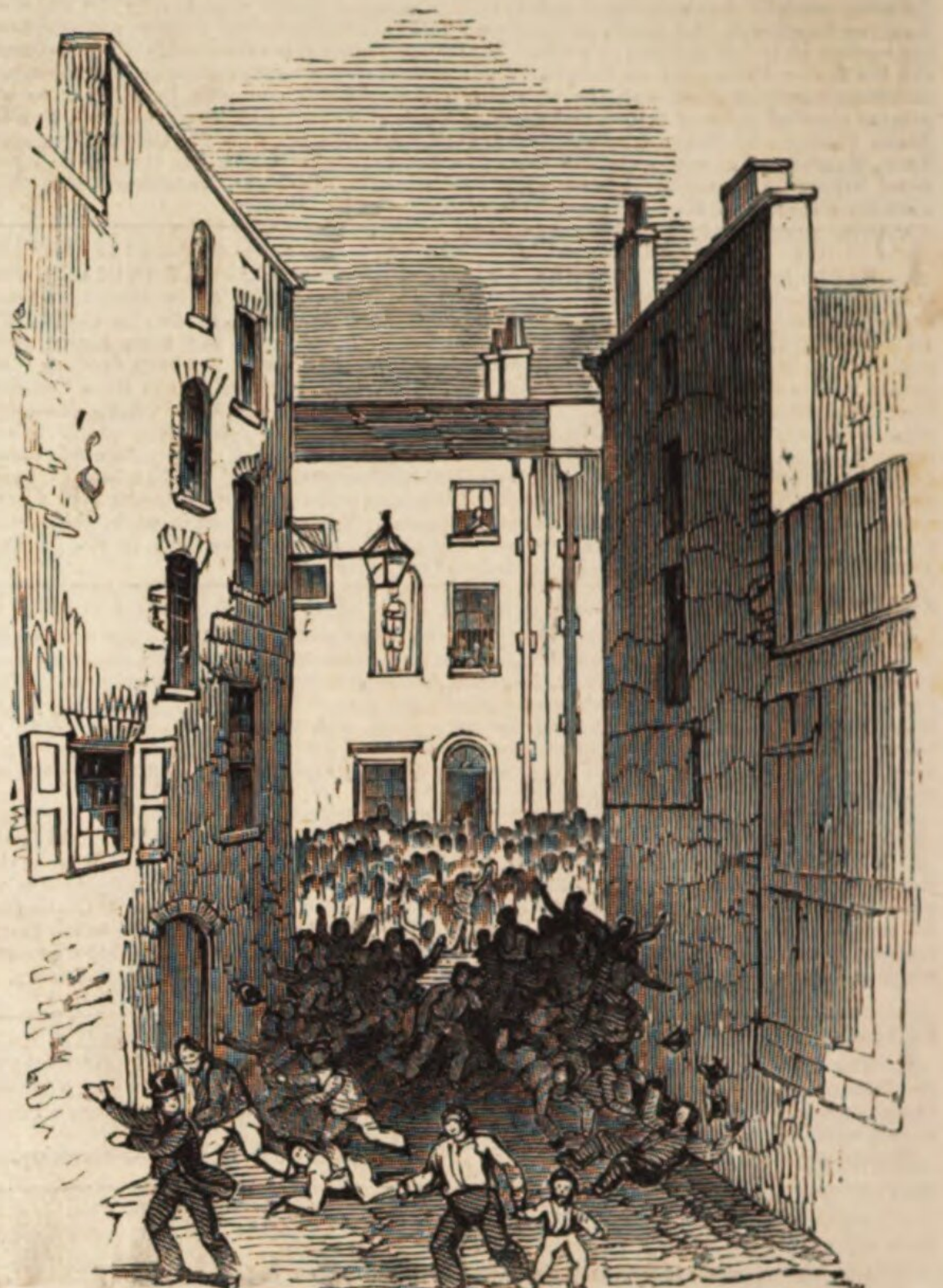
COMMEMORATION OF INDEPENDENCE AT NEW YORK.—SCENE IN THE PARK.

EXECUTION OF A MURDERER AT NOTTINGHAM.—DREADFUL OCCURRENCE.

On Wednesday morning, the awful sentence of death was carried into execution, in front of the County Gaol, at Nottingham, upon William Saville, aged 29, for the murder of his wife and three children, at Colwick; the full particulars of which have already appeared in our journal.

The deportment of the culprit since the passing of the sentence has evinced the utmost hardihood and indifference to his ignominious end. There was, however, on Saturday last, a slight relaxation of his firmness, and he sent for a magistrate, to whom he confessed that he murdered his wife, but denied killing the children. He said that his wife having cut all their throats, he resolved that he would "serve her the same." The circumstances elicited at the trial, however, disprove this tale.

On the night preceding the execution, Saville was in good spirits and slept well. He arose about five, and walked about in the felons' yard until six. He then spent an hour with the Rev. W. Butler, the chaplain of the gaol, in prayer and religious exercises. At seven he ate a hearty breakfast, and was brought up into the grand jury-room soon afterwards. Here he was pinioned, a pair of heavy irons put about his legs, and the fatal noose placed round his neck. The customary prayers were read by the rev. chaplain, after which a few minutes remained before it was eight o'clock, the appointed hour. He desired the clergyman to tell those assembled that he acknowledged the justice of his sentence, and requested their prayers. He then shook hands with the turnkeys and others, and asked the governer of the gaol, "Is it time?" Upon being told the hour was come, he arose with alacrity, and the mournful procession approached the scaffold, which the prisoner ascended with the greatest firmness. He was greeted with terrific yelling and shouting, but in less than a minute after his appearance before the crowd, the cap was pulled over his face, and the bolt withdrawn. The murderer gave a few convulsive throes, and in a short time life was extinct. After hanging the usual time, the body was cut down and buried the same evening within the precincts of the gaol.



ACCIDENT AT NOTTINGHAM.

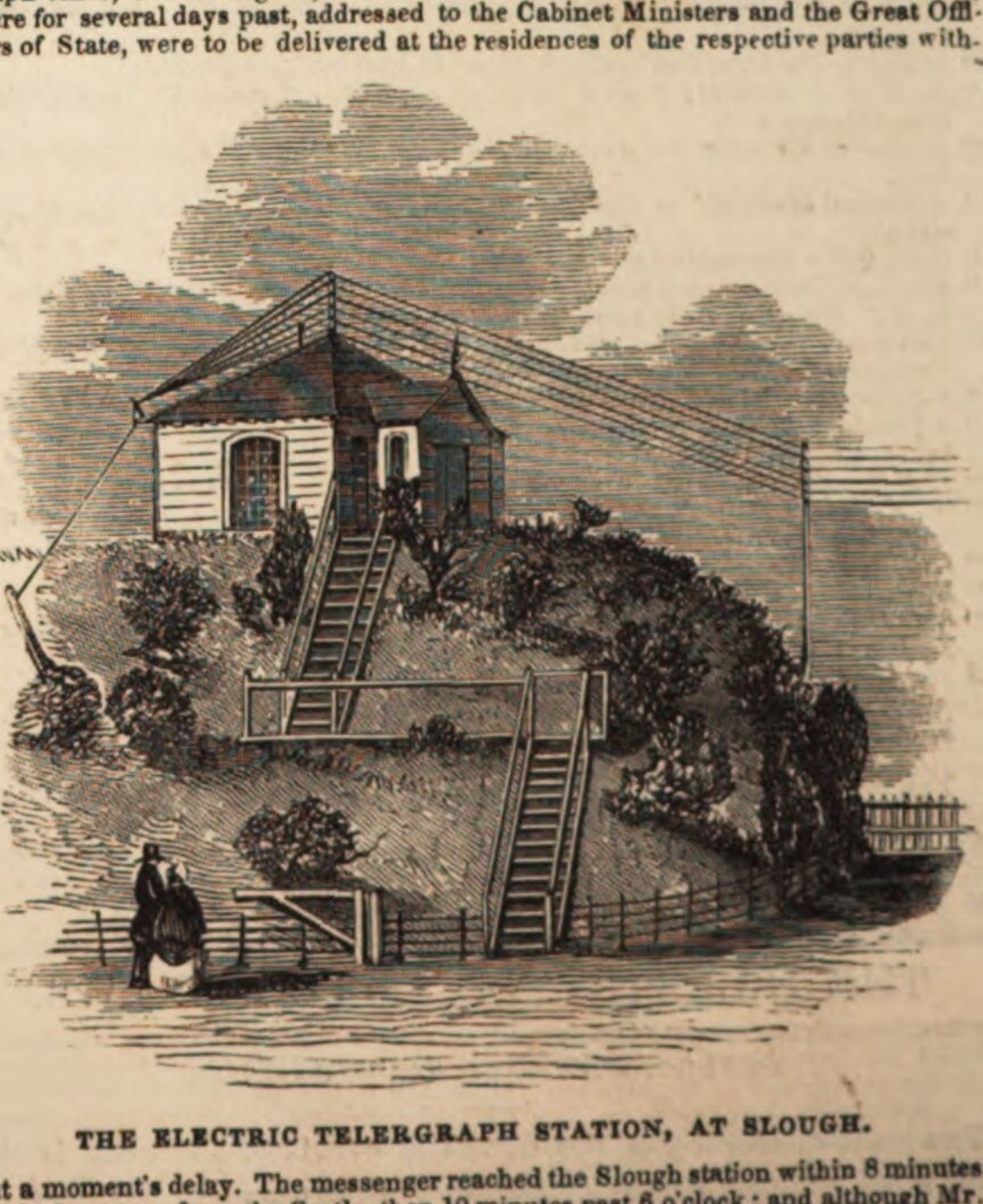
The crowd on the occasion was unprecedentedly large, and, in consequence, a most shocking accident occurred. The place where the execution took place is in a confined street called High Pavement, between 20 and 30 feet wide, and at the distance of about 100 yards is an avenue, called Garner's-hill, a very steep descent, with five or six steps at the top. As soon as the drop fell, the crowd rushed violently along High Pavement, and hurled a number of persons down the steps. Eight were taken up dead from suffocation, four have died since. Another account states that in all 30 persons were seriously injured.

A letter which we have seen, contains the following details:—"A few minutes since, I saw one of Tunley and Hodson's men with a light waggon, and he told me he had removed seven dead bodies to the workhouse, and taken four nearly dead to the Infirmary. In all, at the lowest computation, there cannot be less than eleven or twelve killed outright, and many more are expected to die. And all this took place without any scaffolding breaking down, or accident of a like description, but was caused by pressure only. *There were no barricades in the streets to break the force.*"

THE ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH AT SLOUGH, ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

By aid of the extraordinary power of this triumph of science, the auspicious event of her Majesty's accouchement on Tuesday morning, was communicated from Windsor Castle to the metropolis within eleven minutes! The details are as follows:—

"At two minutes past six o'clock, a messenger, mounted upon one of the fleetest horses in the royal stables, was despatched from the Castle to Mr. Howell, the superintendent at the Slough station, with instructions to communicate, by means of the electro-magnetic telegraphic, to the person in attendance at the Telegraph-office, at Paddington, to the effect that the letters, which had been waiting there for several days past, addressed to the Cabinet Ministers and the Great Officers of State, were to be delivered at the residences of the respective parties without a moment's delay. The messenger reached the Slough station within 8 minutes of his departure from the Castle, then 10 minutes past 6 o'clock; and although Mr. Russell, the gentleman who has the superintendence of the Telegraph-office, and Mr. Howell, had to be called from their beds, yet such was the admirable nature of the arrangements which had been made, and the extreme rapidity with which they were carried into effect, that within three minutes of the instructions reaching the Slough station, the telegraph was not only at work, but the communication was despatched to Paddington, and an acknowledgment of its receipt returned to Slough; and this was all effected within eleven minutes of the special messenger's departure from the Castle!



THE ELECTRIC TELERGRAPH STATION, AT SLOUGH.

"Upon the departure of each of the three special trains conveying the Cabinet

Ministers and Great Officers of State, from Paddington, that fact was instantly telegraphed to Slough, so that at that station not an instant was lost upon the arrival of the Ministers, &c., in their proceeding in the Queen's and the Royal Hotel carriages to the royal residence at Windsor."

This telegraph has been constructed for the Great Western Railway by Mr. Cooke, who, instead of laying the conducting wires in iron tubing, has suspended them in the open air from lofty polings, the advantages of which are diminished cost, superior insectation, and facility of repair. The telegraph is available by the public, for the transmission of messages and replies; and the apparatus may be inspected, though at the exhibition charge of 1s. each person.

On the above day, also, were performed some wonders of railway travelling. The journey, from Slough to the Paddington terminus, was accomplished in less time than the distance had ever previously been traversed by a special passenger train on the Great Western line. The eighteen miles and a quarter only occupied fifteen minutes and ten seconds, being at the rate of upwards of seventy miles an hour!

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Last Night but one of the Season.—Mdme. PERSIANI respectfully informs the Nobility, Subscribers to the Opera, her Friends, and the public, that her BENEFIT will take place on THURSDAY next, August 15, 1844, when will be performed, Mozart's Chef-d'œuvre, IL DON GIOVANNI. Donna Anna, Mdme. Grisi; Donna Elvira, Mdlle. Favanti; and Zerlina, Mdme. Persiani; Don Giovanni, Signor Fornasari; Leporello, Signor Lablache; Masetto, Signor F. Lablache; and Don Ottavio, Signor Mario.—In the course of the evening, Selections from a Favourite Opera, in which Sigr. Moriani will perform; and other Entertainments, in which Mdlle. Fanny Elssler and Mdlle. Cerito, M. St. Leon, and M. Perrot will appear.—Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box office, Opera Colonnade. Doors Open at Seven; the Opera will commence at Half-past Seven.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS of ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE. Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—Under the Especial Patronage of her Majesty the Queen and Prince Albert, and honoured by the presence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Mecklenburg Strelitz, and distinguished assemblage of Nobility.—MONDAY, AUGUST 12, and during the week, at Seven o'Clock, 69th time of the CHINESE WAR, with the brilliant FEAST OF LANTERNS; splendid Acts of HORSEMANSHIP; the DANCE of the POLKA; and last Six Nights of the GREAT STEEPLE CHASE, or ENGLAND'S HARVEST HOME.—Mr. Batty respectfully acquaints the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that having just returned from the Continent, and notwithstanding his present unprecedented success, and overflowing houses, he is ever anxious to produce novelty, to render this establishment pre-eminent, and the first in Europe for its unequalled and extraordinary productions, he has succeeded in forming arrangements with the following first-rate French artistes, in addition to his present talented corps of British and Foreign Equestrians:—Mdlle. Lerette, Mdlle. Felenè, Mdlle. Phillipe; M. Pierre, M. Georges, M. Ferdinand Schmidt, from the Circle Olympique, Paris, Hamburg, &c., who will make their first appearance in England in their various and novel Scenes—Equitation. Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot. Box office open from Eleven till Five.

IOWAY INDIANS.—UNPARALLELED EXHIBITION EACH DAY OF NEXT WEEK.—The party of Fourteen IOWAY INDIANS, with their Interpreter, from the Upper Missouri, near the Rocky Mountains, in America, having arrived in London, are giving their NATIVE DANCES, Songs, Games, &c., in CATLIN'S INDIAN COLLECTION, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. Their modes and their history fully explained by Mr. Catlin, from the platform. This is the party which has been drawing such vast crowds to see them while in New York, and they are accompanied by the Head Chief of the tribe, "The White Cloud." The party consists of every grade—of Chiefs, Medicine Men, Warriors, Women, and Children—in splendid costumes, the youngest of which is only six months old, and carried upon its mother's back in the cradle. The public will easily decide that these are by far the wildest and best representations of the Red Men of America ever seen in England; and their stay in London at present must be limited to a very short time, as they are on their way to the Continent. Each day of next week, the hours, from Half-past Two to Four, in the day, and from Half-past Eight to Ten, in the evening Doors open half an hour previous.—Admission, One Shilling.

TO the LADIES.—Madame TUSSAUD'S NATIONAL GROUP, in honour of her Majesty and the illustrious Wellington.—The Queen and Prince Albert are supposed to be offering to the hero the honours he so well deserves, surrounded by Sovereigns in amity with England, supported by the great characters of the day, in splendid costumes, consisting of eighteen figures.—"This exhibition, in its present state, is one of the very best sights in the metropolis, and abounds with such a variety of objects that it is a matter of surprise how so many things could have been collected together."—Times. Admittance, 1s.; Napoleon Rooms, 6d. Open from Eleven in the morning till Ten at night. Concert at Eight.

INVENTORS and other GENTLEMEN in the possession of INTERESTING MODELS or WORKS of ART who intend to deposit them at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, are respectfully requested to forward them on or before the 31st Instant, in order that they may be inserted in the Revised Catalogue. All such works are received gratuitously, and the depositor has free admission to the Institution. WORKING MODELS are DAILY EXPLAINED, and, where the subject admits, are described in a LECTURE. R. J. LONGBOTTOM, Secretary.
N.B.—The Institution is Open Daily, as usual.

THE QUEEN'S ST. LEONARD'S ARCHERS.—The ANNUAL PRIZE presented by her Majesty will be Shot for on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst. Also the SILVER CUP and other Prizes for the Members and Visitors. Ladies, not being Members of the Society, who wish to compete for the Queen's Prize, should apply to the Secretary on or before the 14th inst.
St. Leonard's on Sea. ALFRED BURTON, Secretary.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, August 11.—Tenth Sunday after Trinity.
Monday, 12.—Dog Days end.
Tuesday, 13.—Dowager Queen Adelaide born, 1792.
Wednesday, 14.—King's College, London, incorporated, 1829.
Thursday, 15.—Bonaparte born, 1769.
Friday, 16.—Manchester Massacre, 1816.
Saturday, 17.—Duchess of Kent born, 1786.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending August 17.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
0 48	1 11	1 32	1 51	2 11	2 29	2 47	3 5	3 21	3 39	3 56	4 15

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Subscriber" is thanked, but we have not room for the long article on Cruelty to Horses.

The Dove Cot Tower, engraved in our number, still belongs to the family of Masters.

"A Subscriber from the Commencement."—The paragraph, "Reverence for the Bible," originally appeared anonymously. We have not room for the dates of marriages, &c.

"Anglicus," Liverpool, is correct in his inferences.

"J. W."—The sketch of the Cork Regatta arrived too late.

"R. A. I.," St. Servan.—We cannot entertain the proposition.

"An Original Subscriber."—The diagram may be of service.

"Mr. A. Park," of Glasgow, is thanked for the early impression of his neat Guide to the Burns' Festival.

"B. G.," Mile End Road, is thanked for the suggestion.

"Alchymia."—There is a fine laboratory attached to the Royal Institution, in Albemarle-street, where Davy made some of his great experiments. Messrs. Brande and Faraday lecture during the season.

"W. P.," Manchester.—The Ticket for the Foresters' Meeting did not reach us in time.

"Lelia."—The term dandysette is about as legitimate as dandy.

"H. W. L.," Bristol; "W. F. M.," Runnymede; "Romulus."—See future announcements.

"Krale."—We have not room for the song. Dr. Wolff's portrait shall appear.

"A Medical Student" is thanked for some of the hints in his letter of four sides.

"O. P. Q."—The subject will not suit.

"W. C. S."—We do not remember to have seen the tale of the Two Lovers.

"T. A.," Norwich.—The solution shall be corrected in our next.

"Zoroaster, Sub."—The Print of London in 1842 may be had by order of any news-agent.

"A Subscriber," Cardiff.—The volume has been too much beaten by the binder.

"A Constant Reader."—We have not room for the biographies of Mrs. Barbauld, &c.

"F. E."—The sketch of Coombe Abbey is not adapted for engraving.

"W. X."—The History of Wood-Engraving can only be obtained in the numbers of our journal, in which it originally appeared.

"I. H.," Islington.—Each translation of a foreign work is copyright.

"R. R."—The witness is indispensable.

"I. C.," Old Change.—The Royal Prince born on Tuesday last is not Duke of York by birth; and her Majesty can invest him with any other title.

A few correspondents shall be replied to next week.

Ineligible.—*H. L., To the Evening Star; The Convict's Farewell, by G. I. S. H.; B. E. L., The New Destructive Power; To Maria; Lines, by Celia.*

The Burns' Festival.—Next week, we shall complete our Illustrations of this Grand National Commemoration, with Portraits of the Three Sons of Burns, &c.; accompanied by an interesting contribution from the graphic pen of Mrs. S. C. Hall, describing a visit to some of the most interesting localities of "the Land of Burns."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1844.

The most interesting of the domestic events of the week is the birth of another Prince of the line of Brunswick, which took place at Windsor on Tuesday morning last. The Ministers of State were not present on the happy occasion, as Royal etiquette and custom require, the earliest in arriving coming too late. The young Prince will be created Duke of York. Thus, the names that mingled so largely with the Court history of the latter part of the last century and the commencement of the present one are gradually being revived.

The Reports of the Committees appointed by the two Houses to inquire into the business of the Post-office, as far as the opening of letters is concerned, have appeared nearly together. There is, however, considerable difference between them; the report of the House of Commons' Committee is fuller, more minute, and displays greater research than that of the Lords. It is the report of men of good business habits, and disposed to take more pains with anything they set about. It is, in fact, a rather elaborate history of a secret practice, which, though not very extensively used, has never been entirely obsolete. But in all the instances in which it has been used, the power never appears to have been put in operation for the exclusive benefit of a foreign state till Sir J. Graham pleased to consult the convenience of the Italian police. This is the grand distinction between the present Home Secretary and all his predecessors. From the beginning of the last century downwards they have used the power, whenever it was considered necessary, for the purpose of tracing and detecting criminals, or whenever the State was disturbed by plots or commotions. And in all these cases there was a utility—a purpose of some kind or other to be pleaded. But never before was the convenience or the suspicions of a foreign power made the motive for spying into the correspondence trusted to the honour of the English Government. As to the plea that the peace of the world might be endangered by revolts or disturbances in the Italian States, we hold it to be utterly absurd. If the misgovernment of the Pope, as a temporal ruler, makes his subjects discontented, poor, and unhappy, they are quite right in trying to upset it; and England would take no note of the matter except perhaps to wish the patriots luck in their undertaking. What sympathy or concern have we with the stupid despotisms that blight and oppress the finest nation in the world and the most prominent in its history? With the Pope, moreover, the law of England forbids our Ministers to hold any recognised correspondence, under penalties not much short of those attached to the crime of high treason; we see no reason why his fears should be made the cause of England disgracing itself in the eyes of the world, which in this Post-office business has undoubtedly been the case. Nor have we much more concern for the terrors of Austria, whose conduct towards her Italian states has long since deprived her of the good opinion of all honest men. Brutal, cold-blooded oppression, and a system of espionage the meanest, most treacherous, and most demoralising, as it is, perhaps, the most complete in the world, are her two instruments of government. It was never exceeded, even by the aristocratic republic of Venice. Supposing the Italians chose, or were able, to drive every Austrian bayonet beyond the Alps, what would England have to do with it? Nothing, except to congratulate those who had accomplished so good a work. As to saying that England might be involved in a war by the change, the supposition deserves to be laughed at. Our Government, we apprehend, would not venture to send a force to assist the insurgents, and we are sure the people would not interfere to aid the Emperor. To allege danger to the peace of England, then, as an excuse for opening the letters of foreigners, is a mere subterfuge. Besides, even were peace to be so purchased, we are yet to learn that we are justified in buying peace with dishonour. We can imagine the scorn with which Cromwell would have replied to an application from Rome, or Austria, to give up to them the contents of letters confided to the English Government. And yet Cromwell was one of those who are cited as authorities for the practice. He used the power, but he did not prostitute it.

Allowing the research the committee has displayed to be satisfactory, the conclusions it has come to are not quite so unexceptionable. It is marked by great indecision; as if Lord Sandon and Mr. Warburton had "agreed to differ." The practice, according to the committee, has its advantages and its disadvantages; it would not do to sanction an unlimited use of it—it would not be advisable greatly to restrict the use made of it at present—it would be better to leave it alone than to mend it, since formal amendment of a practice pre-supposes its sanction. So, not knowing what to do, the committee determine on nothing, and turn the troublesome question over to the consideration of Parliament, on the same principle that Dogberry's watch having caught a thief, suspected him, by virtue of their office, to be no true man, but presently let him go, "thanking God they were rid of a knave." In many of these cases, however, there is a consolation in this, that publicity often furnishes a better remedy than legislation. While we slept in security, confiding in official honour, we might be the victims of official curiosity; but, the practice once known, it is not likely that many political secrets will pass through the Post-office. In Russia, Austria, and Italy, a man would as soon think of cutting off his hand as placing an opinion on paper; we have not arrived at this degradation yet; but, thanks to Sir J. Graham, we are progressing.

The week has been occupied in Parliament, with desultory discussions, on measures important indeed in themselves, but which the utter impossibility of debating speeds through their stages unresisted. On Tuesday the Marquis of Normanby made an attack on the Government on this very ground — the incomprehensible deferring of measures till the eleventh hour. He gave a passing hit at the extraordinary powers of dispatching bills exhibited by the Earl of Shaftesbury, as Chairman of the Lords' Committees. Fifteen bills in ten minutes is a very ordinary average, and, as the Marquis observed, to be credited it should be seen. Were the process dramatised, and "played on the stage," it would be, as Shakspeare says, "condemned as an improbable fiction;" it would be the very burlesque of legislation. Now there can be no doubt, whatever measures a Ministry wishes to push through, it can find means of forwarding. For instance, the conversion of the Three per Cents., and the revision of the Bank Charter, were soon disposed of; other measures, of which the Government were equally the originators, were incomprehensibly delayed, and are now passed at the end of the Session, in a sort of rush. In both Houses it has caused great dissatisfaction.

On one measure a sort of stand has been made; the Bishop of Exeter has, single-handed, fought against the Poor Law Amendment Bill. He had no supporter, either by speech or vote, for Earl Stanhope is in Germany, we believe, and the old Poor Law party is very weak in the Upper House. "Young England" has not yet penetrated into the Peers, and there the admirers of the 43rd of Elizabeth are very few. Under these circumstances, there was something chivalrous in the exertions of the Bishop of Exeter. His speech was a very able one, warm in feeling, always bold, and often bitter in its language, but unmistakeable in its power. Addressed to a popular assembly, it was just the sort of speech that would have caused—

> The stones of Rome to rise and mutiny.

But, spoken to three Whig Lords, and four or five Peers on the Ministerial benches, both Whigs and Ministerialists being supporters of the New Poor-law, it fell flat and dead; the audience was not "fit," though it was certainly "few." It was strange that on such a subject—the treatment of the poor and their condition, physical, moral, and religious—not a single Prelate gave even the sanction of his presence to the Bishop of Exeter. Whether his reverend brethren dislike him, or the question he was advocating, or both, we know not; but such is the fact. It must be observed that he spoke on a measure that amends many of the harsher provisions of the present law, and his arguments were directed exclusively against the law to be amended. So the more he exposed the evils of the existing system, the more he established the necessity for their amendment, thus cutting the ground from under his own feet. This was a logical defect that would have been fatal to his success even under more favourable circumstances. He moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months; and in doing so, he placed himself in the position of opposing improvement; the result was, that on the division he voted by himself—with not one supporter—against the whole house, which had gradually increased to 16.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF HER MAJESTY.—BIRTH OF A PRINCE.

The auspicious event which the whole nation has for some time past been anxiously expecting, took place on Tuesday morning at ten minutes before eight o'clock, our beloved Queen having at that time safely given birth to a Prince at Windsor Castle. This addition to the house of Brunswick, while it forms a source of hearty congratulation to all her Majesty's subjects, who take so deep an interest in the happiness and domestic comfort of their Queen, is also of importance politically, increasing, as it does, the links of the succession to the throne of this realm. Feeling, therefore, that our readers will naturally desire to become acquainted with every circumstance connected with this happy event, we have collected full and interesting particulars from the most authentic sources.

Although excellent arrangements were made in order that her Majesty's Ministers should be present at the Castle at the time, as the subsequent narrative will show, yet none of them were able to arrive until after the accouchement had taken place.

There were present with her Majesty in the room at the time, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Dr. Locock, and Mrs. Lilly, the monthly nurse. And in the rooms adjoining were the other medical attendants, Sir James Clark and Dr. Ferguson, and also the Lady in Waiting on the Queen.

At half-past eight o'clock the following official bulletin was issued:—

"Windsor Castle, Aug. 6, 1844, half-past eight, A.M.

"The Queen was safely delivered of a Prince this morning at fifty minutes past seven o'clock. Her Majesty and infant are perfectly well.

"James Clark, M.D.
"Charles Locock, M.D.
"Robert Ferguson, M.D."

It will be seen from our Windsor report, under the accustomed head, that her Majesty was well enough to go out on Monday forenoon, and was only prevented by bad weather from taking another airing in the afternoon. It will give great satisfaction to the Queen's loyal subjects to know that her Majesty suffered much less pain previous to the event than usually attends upon such occurrences. Indeed, the usual domestic arrangements of the royal patient were carried out through the whole of Monday without the slightest interruption from preliminary symptoms; and from the subjoined anecdote, upon the authenticity of which every reliance may be placed, it is obvious that, even when *those symptoms* did occur, there was no severity in the character of them to affect in any way the habitual thoughtfulness and presence of mind of her Majesty.

On Monday night, at nine o'clock, a special messenger from the Lord Chancellor reached Windsor Castle with the commission which it was necessary for her Majesty to sign, in order that the royal assent might be given next day to the various bills which were only waiting that stage to become law.

It was mentioned to the Queen that a commission requiring her signature had arrived, but that she need not sign it until the following morning. About five o'clock, however, feeling that her accouchement was fast approaching, and with that presence of mind so characteristic of her recollecting that an important public document was in the Castle awaiting her signature, she immediately directed it to be brought, and, although not free from pain and anxiety, affixed her signature, with the same freedom of hand as usual, to the commission, and the sheets of parchment upon which the names of the bills were inscribed. As there were seven sheets of parchment, the signature of the Queen was required to be as often repeated, and this was done within three hours of the birth of the Prince. This is another instance of her Majesty's ready attention to public affairs, regardless of her own personal sufferings.

Her Majesty was taken ill soon after five o'clock, at which time the medical attendants were summoned to be in readiness to attend upon the Queen.

At two minutes past six o'clock (unequivocal symptoms having then manifested themselves), a messenger was dispatched from the Castle to Slough, and the intelligence communicated to the Cabinet Ministers in town, by means of the electro-magnetic telegraph, within eleven minutes!

The first special train which reached Slough from Paddington arrived at the station at *twenty-three minutes past eight o'clock, having performed the eighteen* miles and a quarter in exactly eighteen minutes, being at the extraordinary rate of more than sixty miles an hour! In this train were the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Delawarr, the Earl of Jersey, Lord Lyndhurst, and Sir James Graham. Earl Delawarr was the first who arrived at Paddington, upon the receipt of the important intelligence from Windsor Castle. His lordship was there for nearly half an hour before he was joined by his colleagues.

The second special train from Paddington, which brought down Sir Robert Peel and Lord Stanley, reached Slough at forty minutes past eight o'clock. A delay of some ten or twelve minutes occurred in the arrival of the First Lord of the Treasury and Lord Stanley, in consequence of the eight o'clock down train being in advance of them, and preventing the special train from "going a-head."

The whole of these distinguished personages proceeded to the Castle at full speed, in the royal carriages and four, which were in waiting at Slough.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington arrived in a third special train, shortly afterwards, alone, performing the distance from Paddington to Slough in seventeen minutes and a half. The noble duke *immediately proceeded* to the Castle in a carriage and four, and reached there in eleven minutes after his arrival at the station, and within less than half an hour from the period of his leaving Paddington.

The Earl of Liverpool and Lord Wharncliffe left town by the regular nine o'clock train, and proceeded to the Castle, from Slough, in carriages and four.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at the Castle at a quarter past eight o'clock from Frogmore Lodge.

The ministers and officers of state remained at the Castle until past ten o'clock.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent stopped until four o'clock in the afternoon, when her Royal Highness returned to Frogmore Lodge.

Intelligence of the auspicious event was forwarded from the Castle in the course of the forenoon, to her Majesty the Queen Dowager, and to other members of the royal family. Official notifications of it were also made to various foreign courts.

The nobility and gentry residing in the vicinity of the Castle called during the day to make inquiry after the health of the Queen.

The Queen passed an excellent day on Tuesday.

The bulletin, announcing the event to the loyal inhabitants of Windsor, was sent to the Mayor of the town, and posted at the Town-hall within half an hour after it had taken place.

The bells of the chapel of St. George and the parish church were instantly "manned" and merry peals were rung for upwards of an hour.

At ten o'clock a royal salute was fired from the corporation ordnance, in the Bachelor's Acre, under the superintendence of the corporation gunner and town bombardier.

A royal salute was also fired from the Belvidere Battery, near Virginia Water.

The town, in the evening, notwithstanding the shortness of the notice, was brilliantly illuminated; there was scarcely a house throughout the borough which did not exhibit some mark and token of the affection and loyalty of its occupants towards our beloved Sovereign.

Mrs. Perkins, the female who has received the appointment of wet-nurse to the infant Prince, and who was confined of a fine boy at the residence of Lady Barrington, at the Wardrobe-tower, in the upper ward, within the precincts of the Castle, on Friday se'nnight, was removed in the morning, between ten and eleven o'clock, to the royal residence, to be in attendance on the royal infant.

The following bulletin was issued on Wednesday morning:—

"Windsor Castle, Aug. 7, 1844. Nine, A.M.

"The Queen passed an excellent night. Her Majesty and the infant Prince are doing perfectly well." (Signed as before.)

The bulletin of Thursday is as follows:—

"Windsor Castle, Aug. 8, 1844, Nine, A.M.

"The Queen has slept perfectly well, and her Majesty and the infant Prince are going on quite favourably." (Signed as before.)

Yesterday's bulletin was as follows:—

"Windsor Castle, August 9, 1844, Eight, A.M.

"The Queen has had another good night. Her Majesty and the infant Prince are doing well." (Signed as before.)

The bulletin of to-day (Saturday), we are happy to say, is equally satisfactory:—

"Windsor Castle, August 10th, 1844, Eight, A.M.

"Her Majesty goes on favourably. The infant Prince continues well." (Signed as before.)

PUBLIC REJOICINGS.

The news of the birth of a Prince was received in all parts of the metropolis with the liveliest satisfaction.

An official notification of the happy event was sent to the Lord Mayor, and immediately posted at the Mansion-house. A double royal salute (41 guns) was fired at the Tower. The Park guns also saluted, and similar demonstrations were made by private individuals along the banks of the river. The royal standard was hoisted on the churches of St. Martin's, St. Margaret's, Westminster; St. Mary, Lambeth; St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington; Hammersmith, Greenwich, and many other churches in and around London.

A similar feeling was displayed upon the river. In the afternoon, the shipping presented a pleasing spectacle, and the fineness of the weather added to the beauty of the scene. Scarcely a vessel in the Pool, St. Katharine's, London, West India, and East India docks that was not decorated.

At Deptford and Woolwich dockyards the union-jack was hoisted at an early hour, and the numerous Government steamers and men-of-war lying off these depôts were gaily dressed out with their flags, and formed a sight of no ordinary occurrence on the Thames. At the latter place, the Royal Artillery fired a royal salute on the occasion.

Immediately on the news reaching Gravesend, it was promptly communicated to the commander of the Russian frigate, Aurora, lying off the Terrace Pier, and shortly afterwards a royal salute was fired from that splendid vessel, the fine brass band of the ship playing at the same time the national anthem.

At Chatham the troops were instantly mustered, and a double salute was fired from the lines, and a similar honour was done by her Majesty's ship Ocean, the guard-ship at Sheerness, the numerous vessels moored in the river Medway displaying their colours.

A Privy Council was held on Tuesday afternoon, at the Council Chamber, Whitehall, when it was ordered that a form of thanksgiving for the Queen's safe delivery of a Prince be prepared by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, to be used in all churches and chapels throughout England and Wales, and the town of Berwick-upon Tweed, on Sunday (to-morrow), or the Sunday after the respective ministers shall receive the same. The prayer is as follows :—

> O Merciful Lord and heavenly Father, by whose gracious gift mankind is increased, we most humbly offer unto Thee our hearty thanks for Thy great goodness vouchsafed to Thy people, in delivering Thy servant our Sovereign Lady the Queen from the perils of childbirth, and giving her the blessing of a son. Continue, we beseech thee, Thy fatherly care over her; support and comfort her in the hours of weakness, and day by day renew her strength. Preserve the infant Prince from whatever is hurtful either to body or soul; and endue him, as he advances in years, with true wisdom and every Christian virtue. Regard with Thine especial favour our Queen and her Royal Consort, that they may long live together in the enjoyment of all earthly happiness, and may finally be made partakers of everlasting glory. Implant in the hearts of Thy people a deep sense of Thy manifold services, and give us grace to show forth our thankfulness by dutiful affection to our Sovereign, by brotherly love one towards another, and by constant obedience to Thy commandment; so that, passing through this life in Thy faith and fear, we may in the life to come be received into Thy heavenly kingdom, through the merits and mediation of Thy Blessed Son Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Privy Council also ordered that every minister and preacher, as well of the Established Church in that part of Great Britain called Scotland as those of the Episcopal Communion, protected and allowed by an act passed in the tenth year of her Majesty Queen Anne, chapter 7, entitled "An act to prevent the disturbing those of the Episcopal Communion in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, in the exercise of their religious worship, and in the use of the Liturgy of the Church of England; and for repealing the act, passed in the Parliament of Scotland, entitled 'An act against irregular Baptisms and Marriages,'" should, at some time during the exercise of divine service in their respective churches, congregations, or assemblies, put up their prayers and thanksgiving to Almighty God for her Majesty's safe delivery of a Prince.

Some misapprehension seems to prevail as to the title of the young Prince. He has already been designated "Duke of York," probably from the circumstance that the second son of King George III. was invested with that title. A morning contemporary, however, says that the Prince may hereafter be created Duke of Kent—that having been the title of her Majesty's father, whose demise without heirs male left it unappropriated.

It is by no means an uninteresting incident, that the news of this important circumstance was published by the *Times* at half-past eight o'clock, just forty minutes after it took place at Windsor. Our contemporary states that it was indebted to the extraordinary power of the electro-magnetic telegraph for the rapid communication of this important announcement.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Saturday last her Majesty and Prince Albert promenaded for some time on the terrace of the Castle. The royal family were taken out for airings.

Windsor, Sunday.—The Queen and Prince Albert took their usual early walk this morning in the pleasure grounds of the Castle. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness took an airing in the afternoon in a pony phaeton. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay performed divine service in the private chapel of the Castle.

Monday.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked this morning in the pleasure grounds of the Castle. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness also took an airing in a pony phaeton. The royal children were driven out in an open carriage in the morning. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Major-General Wemyss rode out on horseback. The unfavourable state of the weather, during the whole of the afternoon, prevented her Majesty and Prince Albert taking their accustomed airing. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent dined with the Queen and Prince Albert at the Castle in the evening.

Tuesday.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback in the afternoon; and their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, were taken their usual walks and rides in the course of the day.

Wednesday.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager sent from her residence, Bushy Park, this morning, to make inquiry after the health of the Queen. There were, also, numerous other inquiries. Prince Albert rode out in the afternoon, and the royal children were taken the usual drives and walks.

Thursday Evening.—(From our own Correspondent).—We rejoice to state that her Majesty and the royal infant are proceeding most favourably. The Queen, last night, enjoyed several hours of refreshing sleep, and up to this hour (nine o'clock) continues remarkably well. Prince Albert took walking exercise this morning in the Home Park, visiting the royal aviary and apiary, and returned to the Castle to luncheon. His Royal Highness rode out this afternoon on horseback, attended by Major-General Wemyss. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty this afternoon. The Lady Charlotte Dundas was in attendance upon the royal duchess. The infant royal family were taken out for their usual airings this morning, in the Home Park; and this afternoon they were driven out for a carriage airing through the Long-walk towards Virginia Water, returning to the Castle at six o'clock. The Dowager Lady Lyttelton was in attendance upon the Princess Royal. A vast number of the nobility and gentry, not only in the neighbourhood, but several residing in London, left their names in the visitors' book at the Castle during the day.

The King of Saxony.—On Friday week the King of Saxony went to Edinburgh, where his Majesty was received with every possible respect. The Parliament-house at the bottom of the Castle-hill was visited, the Lord Provost of the city, the Lord Advocate, and other authorities being in waiting to offer their official attendance in conducting the illustrious stranger over the several departments of that public building. Proceeding by the North Bridge, and by Waterloo-place, his Majesty repaired to the Calton-hill, and, having ascended to the tower at the top, remained for a short period beholding the extensive view commanded from that eminence. The ancient Palace of Holyrood was the next object in the royal itinerary, his Majesty taking an entire inspection of the state apartments of that regal residence, in which are an indifferent collection of the Scottish sovereigns. The royal party having concluded their visit forthwith repaired to Arthur's Seat. His Majesty and attendants went by the pathway to the top of the mountain, and seemed particularly pleased in viewing the vast range of diversified scenery for miles around. His Majesty and party then left on their return to Dalmahoy Castle, the distinguished circle having the pleasure of meeting the illustrious guest of the noble Earl of Morton at dinner.—On Sunday last his Majesty embarked at Granton Pier on board the Lightning steamer for Hamburgh, on his return to his own dominions.

Presents to the Queen from Louis Philippe.—The Sèvres, Gobelins, and Beauvais royal manufactories, and several private artists and manufacturers, have received large and splendid orders from the French civil list, destined, it is believed, for presents from the King of the French during his visit to England.

Statue of Prince Albert.—A marble statue of Prince Albert, executed by the celebrated sculptor Wolff, has arrived from Leghorn, and has been forwarded to Windsor Castle.

More Royal Visits.—It is stated that the Prince and Princess Royal of Prussia are about to come to England, on an invitation from Queen Victoria.

Alliances in High Life.—The marriage of Lord Claude Hamilton, M.P., brother of the Marquis of Abercorn, to Miss Proby, daughter of Rear-Admiral the Hon. Granville Leveson Proby, presumptive heir to Lord Carysfort, took place, on Wednesday, at Lambeth. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury performed the ceremony. The attendance of family connections was numerous. Lady Harriet Hamilton, sister of Lord Hamilton, was one of the bridesmaids. After the ceremony the noble lord and his fair bride proceeded to Belgrave-square, where a splendid entertainment was given to a large and distinguished party. The bride and bridegroom afterwards left town for the Priory, Stanmore, the seat of the Marquis of Abercorn, there to spend the honeymoon. The contemplated marriage between the Earl of Mulgrave, only son of the Marquis of Normanby, and Miss Russell, niece of the Dowager Duchess of Cleveland, is to take place on the 17th instant, at Mulgrave Castle, near Whitby. Mr. Charles W. Beauclerk, eldest son of the Rev. Lord Frederick Beauclerk, will be united, early in the ensuing week, to the accomplished daughter of a gentlemen of large fortune in Sussex.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

Suspension of a Clergyman.—A proceeding was recently instituted under the Church Discipline Act, against the Rev. James Frederick Todd, M.A., Vicar of Liskeard. Some time since, the brother of Mr. Benjamin Hart, an inhabitant of that parish, died, and the burial service was performed by the Rev. Defendant. One part of the service was omitted, namely, the words "as our hope in this our brother doth." The Bishop of Exeter in stating his judgment upon these proceedings, gave his opinion that the words were omitted because the minister did not choose to give expression to the pious and charitable hope of the Church, that the deceased Christian brother resteth in our Lord Jesus Christ, who is the resurrection and the life, and in whom, unless he resteth so as to be *found in him* at the last day, he hath perished everlastingly. The Right Rev. Prelate after some appropriate remarks upon the offence, pronounced his judgment that the Rev. James Frederick Todd be suspended for the space of fourteen days, to be computed from the time of publishing the suspension in the parish church of Liskeard, from all discharge of his clerical functions, and execution of the duties thereof.

Cambridge, Aug. 3.—King's College: James A. Yonge, Scholar, has just been elected a Fellow: Barnard Drake and Thomas Brockeland have just been admitted Scholars of this society. Emmanuel College: The Rev. Joseph Brett Grant, B.A., has been appointed to the mastership of the Endowed Free Grammar School, at Haworth, Yorkshire. Pembroke College: The Rev. Thomas Hirst, M.A., has been presented to the head mastership of the Free Grammar School, Bakewell, Derbyshire.

The Rev. Henry Ives Bailey, incumbent of Drighlington, near Leeds, has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln to the vicarage of North Leverton, Nottinghamshire, on the presentation of the Lord Bishop of Ripon.

The Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. David have ordered the pews that are in the nave of the Cathedral to be removed, and the whole of it to be thrown open. Benches of oak will be substituted.

The Rev. William Hutton, vicar of Wharton, Lancashire, has been presented to the rectory of Beetham, vacant by the death of the Rev. Joseph Thexton; and the Rev. James Pollitt, formerly missionary in India, has been instituted to the vicarage of Lindale, near Cartmel.

Oxford, Aug. 6.—Yesterday the election of three scholars from the Free School at Abingdon, to Pembroke College, took place, when Mr. E. Hall, son of the late Master of Pembroke, and Messrs. Goodenough and Swabey, were elected.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Judgment in the Case of O'Connell and Others.—We have reason to believe that the Judges will meet, upon their return from the several circuits, on Monday, the 26th inst., to consider of their judgment on the writ of error in this important case. The judgment will probably be delivered in the House of Lords on the following Wednesday or Thursday.

Church Rates.—The polling in the parish of St. Saviour's, Southwark, for a church-rate, closed on Tuesday, when the numbers were equal, there being for the 8d. rate, 152; and for the 6d. rate, 152—on which the warden gave the casting vote for the 8d. rate.

Mortality in the Metropolis.—The rate of mortality, notwithstanding the apparently favourable character of the weather, still continues considerably above the average. In the week ending on Saturday last, the number of deaths from all causes, within the Bills of Mortality, was no less than 1014, while the average of five summers gives only 900; and of five years, only 946, as the ordinary number of deaths per week.

Death from Exposure to the Weather.—On Thursday Mr. Mills held an inquest at the Swan, Chalk-road, on the body of William Lynford, aged 36. It appeared that the unfortunate deceased led a wild wandering life, and that having drank too much he fell down on the carpet ground, behind All Saints' Church, Islington, on Tuesday night, and being unable to raise himself up, he was exposed to the torrents of rain that fell during the night. On the following morning he was found completely drenched, and dead on the spot where he first fell. Verdict, "Fouud dead."

Fire in the Borough.—On Monday a fire burst forth from the extensive premises tenanted by Messrs. Staff and Co., marquee, tent, and flag-manufacturers, situate at Lawson-street, Great Dover-road. Before any assistance could be obtained, the fire extended to some immense piles of marquee covers, one of which was sufficiently capacious to cover 4000 persons. It contained upwards of 12,000 yards of the best canvass. Besides these there were several thousand yards of manufactured tarpauling, sacking, rick cloth, and other stock in trade. The shed in which they were stored was 140 feet long by 18 feet broad, and the height was eight feet. Upwards of half this warehouse, with the valuable contents, is destroyed. There was also damage done to several of the adjoining houses. Messrs. Staff and Co.'s loss is very considerable. Unfortunately they are uninsured.

Recovery from Apparent Death.—The following singular case of apparent death and extraordinary recovery occurred at Deacon's Hotel, Walbrook, on Monday evening. The waiter, whose name is Boston, while pursuing his usual duties, was observed to stagger, and utter an exclamation of pain, and would have fallen had not a gentleman sitting near caught him. He appeared perfectly insensible, and was no sooner conveyed to bed than to all appearances he immediately expired. The house was in consequence closed, and remained so till twelve o'clock on Tuesday. Mr. Deacon, the proprietor, who was out of town, had arrived about the above time, and went into the room where the body lay, when he perceived a slight movement of the head—on further examination, he perceived that the heart was beating, though very slightly. Dr. Lucking of Walbrook was instantly called in, and applied restoratives, and in a short time the young man so far recovered as to be able to resume his usual avocations.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Extensive Fire near Gravesend.—On Wednesday morning early a fire of a most alarming kind broke out at the village of Lower Shorne, near Chalk, a few miles from Gravesend, which terminated in the all but destruction of what formed that secluded village. It is situated in a vale, about a mile and a half from old Chalk church, and lies about mid-way between the Chatham road and the Thames. The fire originated in the house of a labouring family named White. This, with six others, formed a row on the left hand side of the lower road, and immediately behind them stood a farm, the whole being the property of Mr. Thomas Solomons, the tenants being employed on his estate, the largest in that part of Kent. A vast number of persons came to their assistance, and every effort was resorted to in order to prevent the flames extending. Three poor fellows were extricated sadly burnt, and it was much feared that one or more fell a sacrifice. The flames reached another of Mr. Solomons' homesteads, called the Queen's Farm, the premises of which were of great extent. This and another farm, called the King's Farm, with much valuable property was destroyed. A later account states that one of the poor fellows who attempted to save part of the property has since died from the injuries he received. His name is James Miller.

Execution at Lincoln.—On Friday week, at twelve o'clock, the unfortunate woman, Eliza Joyce, suffered the extreme penalty of the law, on the new drop, for the wilful murder of her two children, Eliza and Ann Joyce, at Boston, Lincolnshire, by administering to them laudanum. It being market-day, upwards of 5000 spectators were present. We recently gave the particulars of the trial among the assize intelligence.

Committal of Richard Dadd, the Parricide.—On Monday morning this unhappy man was brought up on remand before a bench of magistrates at Rochester, charged with the wilful murder of his father on the 28th of August, 1843, in Cobham-park. The evidence having been gone over, the particulars of which have been often published, the prisoner was asked if he had any questions to put, and, with a shake of the head, he said no. The magistrates retired for a short time, and on their return the reverend chairman inquired of the prisoner if he had anything to say why he should not be committed for the offence with which he stands charged? Prisoner: Oh no, of course not. The prisoner was then committed. Mr. Brown, a solicitor, who attended on behalf of the family of this unfortunate young man, made an application to the magistrates under the 3 and 4 Victoria, cap. 24, "that if two justices of the peace, and two surgeons, make a report of the insanity of the prisoner to the Secretary of State, he can, upon the receipt of it, order the prisoner to be confined in some lunatic asylum." The magistrates intimated that such a course will be taken.

Serious Fire at Exeter.—On Friday week a fire broke out at Exeter, which in a brief space of time consumed, besides partially destroying other buildings, nearly twenty houses. The premises consisted of buildings intended to have been fire-proof, and formed the stores and melting rooms of Mr. N. Fuskett, situate in the centre of the densely-populated district known as St. Mary Arches-street. The loss is estimated at about £10,000, which will partially be made good by insurances.

Dreadful Case of Attempted Murder and Suicide.—The Scotch papers mention a distressing affair which took place on Sunday week in a family named Fife, belonging to Alloa Colliery. Regarding some trifling circumstance, a dispute arose between the father and his son, a young lad of about twenty, till at length the former, enraged almost to fury, lifted a hoe, which unfortunately happened to be lying near, and struck his son a tremendous blow with it on the head, laying the skull almost open. It was not expected that the lad could survive, and accordingly information was speedily conveyed to the police, who proceeded to the house, and took the father into custody. He, however, requested to be allowed to go into another apartment for a moment, and had been absent but a very short time, when the officers found him weltering in his blood, having in the interval cut his throat in a shocking manner. Medical aid was instantly procured for both; but, very little hopes were entertained of their recovery.

Attempt by a Father to Murder his Daughter.—The *Birmingham Gazette* gives an account of an occurrence at Erdington, which appears to have created considerable excitement there. A man named John Weaver attempted last week to murder his daughter, Charlotte Weaver, aged 22, and then committed suicide. It appears that in the morning Weaver went to his daughter's lodging, and said he had procured her a situation in the family of the Rev. Mr. Roe, at Erdington. She prepared breakfast, of which they partook, and then having dressed herself, and tied up a few articles of wearing apparel, she left the house with her father, and proceeded along the lanes leading from Tipton to Erdington. After walking for some time, he asked her if she was in the habit of praying to God for food, and a good bed, and the means of living? She replied that she was; at which he seemed pleased, and commended her for doing so. Having arrived at a lonely spot, Weaver loitered behind his daughter, and suddenly rushing towards her, struck her a violent blow on the side of the head with a stick which he had in his hand. The poor girl staggered, but, although dreadfully cut and stunned by the blow, did not fall; on which he seized and dragged her across the lane, dashed her on the ground, threw himself upon her body, and cut her throat in two places, saying, as well as the girl can recollect, 'I must do it, I must do it." Having, as he thought, accomplished his object, 'he left her, and she contrived with the greatest difficulty to reach an adjoining house, where she received immediate medical assistance. Weaver was found sitting quietly in Slade-lane. Throughout the day Weaver appeared quite composed, frequently repeating prayers, and assigning as his reason for attempting to murder his daughter that he should be hanged, and both then would be out of misery; this incoherent statement, however, was negatived by the fact of a bank-note for £20, another for £5, and several sovereigns being found concealed in various parts of his apparel. Nothing occurred during the evening to attract the attention of the person who had Weaver in charge; but on the following morning, on opening the room door, it was discovered that he had strangled himself by means of some pieces of cord which he had on his person, and which he had tied tightly round his neck. The poor girl, Charlotte Weaver, is considered out of danger.

Fatal Railway Accident.—There was a man killed near the Yate station on the Bristol and Gloucester Railway on Saturday. The accounts vary, but the most consistent story states, that on the above evening he was coming down by the Gloucester train, and either forgot or was too late to get out at Charfield; he called to the engineer to stop, but his request being unheard he got out of the carriage, either to induce him to stop or to jump off, when his foot slipped and he fell on the rail, and the wheels severed his head from his body instantly.

Fatal Railway Accident.—An inquest was held on Monday last, before Mr. Seymour, at the railway station, Rugby, on view of the body of Lucy Grant. Richard Stone, a porter in the employ of the London and Birmingham Railway Company, was attending the nine P.M. down train on Saturday evening; he saw deceased get out of a second-class carriage and proceed on her road to the Midland Counties' line, by a train on which she was going to Ullesthorpe station; after walking a short distance she returned to the carriage she had left, placed one foot on the step and the other on the footboard, saying that she was looking for a bird and cage she had left behind. From further evidence it appeared that the train was put in motion, and before alarm could be given, four of the carriages passed over her, lacerating her limbs in a dreadful manner. She was perfectly sensible to the last; and a short time before her decease she exclaimed, "Oh! my poor bird; if it had not been for you this would not have happened." Deceased was twenty-four years of age, and had been employed as housemaid in the family of Mr. William Corbet Smith, of Bitteswell-hall, Leicestershire, about fourteen months, and was on her way from London to the residence of Mr. Smith when the accident occurred. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death, with a deodand of 1s. on the engine, and expressed their opinion that no blame whatever was attached to the engine-driver, or any of the servants belonging to the company."

Twelve Men Drowned in the Severn.—Accounts have been received from Worcester of a melancholy accident, which took place on the Severn on Monday. Messrs. Grissell and Peto have lately employed a number of men in improving the navigation of the River Severn, at Diglis, near Worcester. About six o'clock fifteen of the men, who were working on the side of the river opposite to the city, entered a small boat, for the purpose of rowing to the contrary side, and near to which a great portion of the works are going on. The boat was too heavily laden, the whole party were capsized, and three only were saved. The bodies were all recovered, and at an inquest held upon them, verdicts of "Accidental death" were returned with regard to all the deceased. The evidence proved that the real cause of the accident was a rope, by which a barge was moored to the bank. To cross the river the boat must necessarily pass under the rope, and on reaching it one of the men (Richard White) lifted up the rope. At the same moment the 15 men standing up in the boat stooped down to clear the rope, and this caused the boat immediately to capsize, precipitating the whole into the river.

POSTSCRIPT.

Saturday Evening.

The arrival of his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia is expected on Monday next, and the Princess Alice steamer has been dispatched by her Majesty to convey his Royal Highness to England.

Sir Robert Peel left town by the six o'clock train of the London and Birmingham Railway this morning for Tamworth.

Sir James Graham and family left town early this morning for Netherby Castle, Cumberland.

Dinner to her Majesty's Ministers by the Clothworkers' Company.—On Thursday evening a very splendid entertainment was given to Sir Robert Peel, and others of her Majesty's Ministers, by the Clothworkers' Company, at their Hall, which was fitted up for the occasion with surprising magnificence. The plate exhibited was considered to be of the value of £50,000. Mr. Sheriff Musgrove, the Master, was in the chair, and several Conservative members of Parliament were present. Her Majesty's health was given with even more than the accustomed enthusiasm; and the Master having subsequently proposed that of the Ministers, Sir Robert Peel returned thanks. The right honourable bart., in the course of his speech, said that Ministers had endeavoured to maintain peace without compromising the honour or sacrificing the interests of the country. (Cheers). They had attempted to uphold the high character which the British army had achieved, and to repair the disasters in the Eastern Hemisphere. They had endeavoured to maintain tranquillity without having recourse to the harsh enforcement of existing laws, or requiring new enactments. (Loud applause). The toast was received with tumults of applause. Lord Eliot, in acknowledging the toast of "Prosperity to Ireland," said he was sure the time was not far distant when the people of Ireland would learn to value the motives and intentions of his right honourable friend. (Cheers).

The Courts of Aldermen and Common Council met yesterday, and adopted addresses of congratulation to her Majesty on the birth of the infant Prince.

Accounts have been received of the death of Mr. Fleming, formerly member for Hampshire, which took place at Athens, on the 19th ult.

Cricket.—Marylebone Club v. the West of England.—The match between the Marylebone Club, with six players of their ground (Lord's), and the western counties of England, with five "professionals," commenced on Monday, at Lansdowne, near Bath, and terminated on Wednesday in the defeat of the metropolitan cricketers, by eighty-one runs, after three days' severe and scientific play.

London and Birmingham Railway.—Yesterday (Friday) the proprietors of the London and Birmingham Railway held their general meeting at the station in Euston-square. The meeting was most fully attended. George Carr Glyn, Esq., chairman of the company, took the chair. The report stated that the balance in hand, on the 31st December last, was £383,904 14s. 5d., and the cash received since that time, up to the 30th of June last, was £750,674 4s. 1d., making in the whole, £1,134,578 18s. 6d. The total expenditure for the six months last past was £729,352 14s., leaving a balance to be divided among the proprietors of £405,226 4s. 5d., on which a dividend of 5 per cent. was immediately declared, leaving £15,000 as a stock in hand. A valuable service of plate, and a purse of gold, realized by private subscription from the proprietors, was presented to Mr. Richard Creed, the secretary to the company.

London and Brighton Railway.—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held yesterday, W. Nash, Esq., in the chair, when a dividend of 12s. per £50 share was declared.

We regret to announce that Ben Morgan, the celebrated Irish vocalist, expired on Sunday last at Kingston, Surrey, after a long and painful illness.

Novel Export.—A novel entry for export was made yesterday at the Custom-house, viz., 500 pine-apples for France, by way of Havre, and 100 for Hamburg, being the first exportation of the kind that ever took place from England.

Lord Huntingtower underwent another examination in the Court of Bankruptcy yesterday, but nothing decisive took place, and the further proceedings in the case were adjourned until the 20th of November.

The Lamentable Catastrophe at Nottingham.—The following particulars were received subsequently to the account given in another part of our paper. As soon as the drop fell, a party of ruffians just under the gallows immediately began to push down the street, hoping, in the confusion thereby excited, to secure some plunder. The crowd, already half suffocated, undesignedly lent their aid to the vagabonds, and by the time they had got halfway down High Pavement, the crush became terrific. Presently some unfortunate persons stumbled and fell, and were mercilessly trodden under foot, for none could help them. Opposite the Blue Coat School so many were down, that it afforded a sort of check to the rush, and Garner's-hill (a small avenue approached by a descent of seven steps) being opposite, the people were hurled headlong down the descent, and soon there was a heap of nearly a hundred persons lying one on another. This proved the most dreadful part of the affair, seven persons being taken up dead, and a number of others in a dying state. The number of persons killed was 12. Their names are as follow:—Eliza Smithurst, of Daybrook, aged 19; John Rednall, of Old Radford, aged 14; James Fisher, of Bulwell, aged 22; Hannah Smedley, of Carlton, aged 14; Thomas Easthope, aged 9, and Mary Easthope, aged 14 (brother and sister), of New Lenton; James Marshall, of Isabella-street, aged 14; Eliza Hannah Shuttleworth, of Albion-street, aged 12; Thomas Watson, of Kent-street, aged 14; Mary Stephenson, of Daybrook, aged 33 (widow, and mother of two children, and sister of Eliza Smithurst); Elizabeth Percival, of Convent-street, aged 13; Mary Bonsell, of Birchwood, aged 22. No less than 21 were seriously injured, and many others were more or less hurt. On Wednesday evening an inquest on the first eight of the sufferers was held at the police-station, before Mr. C. Swann, the county coroner. Evidence only was taken as to the identity of the bodies, and the inquiry was adjourned till Friday (yesterday). The inquest on the bodies of the unfortunate persons who were killed in the crowd at the execution terminated in the following verdict:—"The jury are of opinion, that the deceased individuals were accidentally thrown down, in and by a crowd of people who had been attending a public execution in the town of Nottingham, and were then and there trampled to death, or suffocated." The Jury added that the place was a most improper spot for an execution, and passed a censure on the authorities for not taking sufficient precaution.

The Attempted Murder in Holborn.—At Bow-street to-day, the *Hon. Wm. Ross Touchet*, brother of Lord Audley, was brought up for re-examination on the charge of shooting Mr. Smith, a gunsmith, in Holborn. A certificate, however, was put in, to the effect, that although Mr. Smith was out of danger, he was still too ill to attend, and the prisoner was therefore remanded for a fortnight.

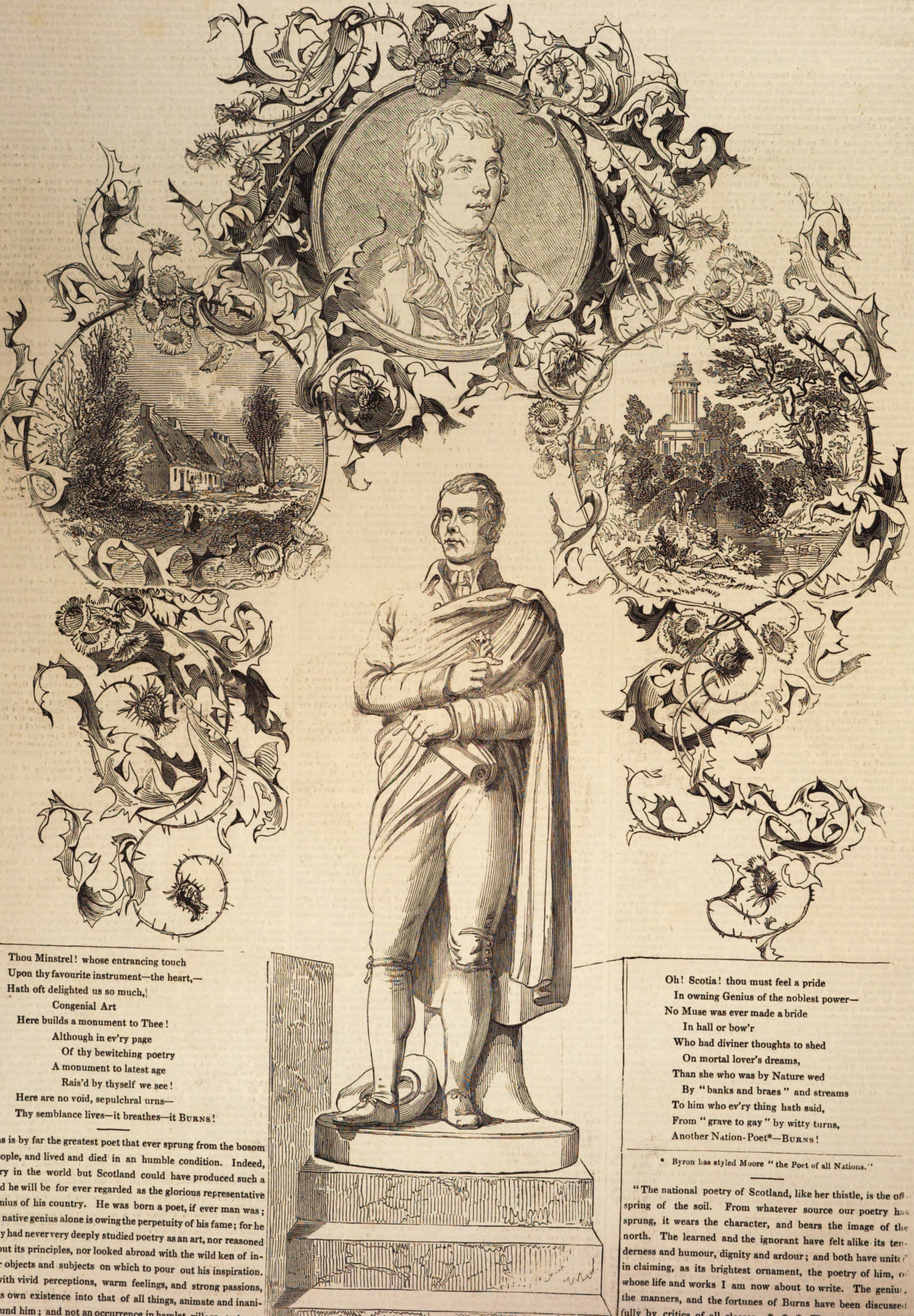
The Convict Dalmas.—The convict Dalmas has been removed from the Millbank Penitentiary to the Insane Ward of Bethlem Hospital, there to be confined during her Majesty's pleasure as a lunatic. The reports of the medical gentlemen who have daily visited Dalmas since his incarceration in the Penitentiary, leave but little or any doubt of his insanity.

Another Gamekeeper Murdered.—On Sunday night last, as William Cooper, aged 23 (residing with his father, Thomas Cooper, at Audley, near Newcastle, Staffordshire), was returning from Audley wakes, and just entering his father's house, he was shot dead. Two men, named Powiss and Downing, have been apprehended on suspicion.

FOREIGN.

Alleged Termination of the War Between France and Morocco.—An express has been received from Paris, which states that the French Government have received a telegraphic despatch, dated the night of the 2nd and 3rd of August. The news contained in it was brought to Port Vendres by the Gregois government steamer. At the moment when the Prince de Joinville was about to commence the bombardment of Tangier, a letter from the Emperor of Morocco was received, giving full power to the Pacha of Larache to treat for peace. The Emperor, besides, was to write a letter to the Prince de Joinville, in which he assured his Royal Highness that peace would be re-established.

Portugal.—The Pacha, Capt. Wilson, has arrived at Southampton, with letters from Lisbon so late as the 5th, but they do not contain any news of importance. The Portuguese Government, it appears, are much displeased at the statements made of their financial difficulties, but no attempt is made to deny their existence.



STATUE OF BURNS. BY FLAXMAN.

Thou Minstrel! whose entrancing touch
Upon thy favourite instrument—the heart,—
Hath oft delighted us so much,
Congenial Art
Here builds a monument to Thee!
Although in ev'ry page
Of thy bewitching poetry
A monument to latest age
Rais'd by thyself we see!
Here are no void, sepulchral urns—
Thy semblance lives—it breathes—it Burns!

" Burns is by far the greatest poet that ever sprung from the bosom of the people, and lived and died in an humble condition. Indeed, no country in the world but Scotland could have produced such a man; and he will be for ever regarded as the glorious representative of the genius of his country. He was born a poet, if ever man was; and to his native genius alone is owing the perpetuity of his fame; for he manifestly had never very deeply studied poetry as an art, nor reasoned much about its principles, nor looked abroad with the wild ken of intellect for objects and subjects on which to pour out his inspiration. Imbued with vivid perceptions, warm feelings, and strong passions, he sent his own existence into that of all things, animate and inanimate, around him; and not an occurrence in hamlet, village, or town, affecting in any way the happiness of mankind, but roused as keen a feeling in the heart of Burns, and as genial a sympathy, as if it had immediately concerned himself and his own individual welfare."—Professor Wilson.

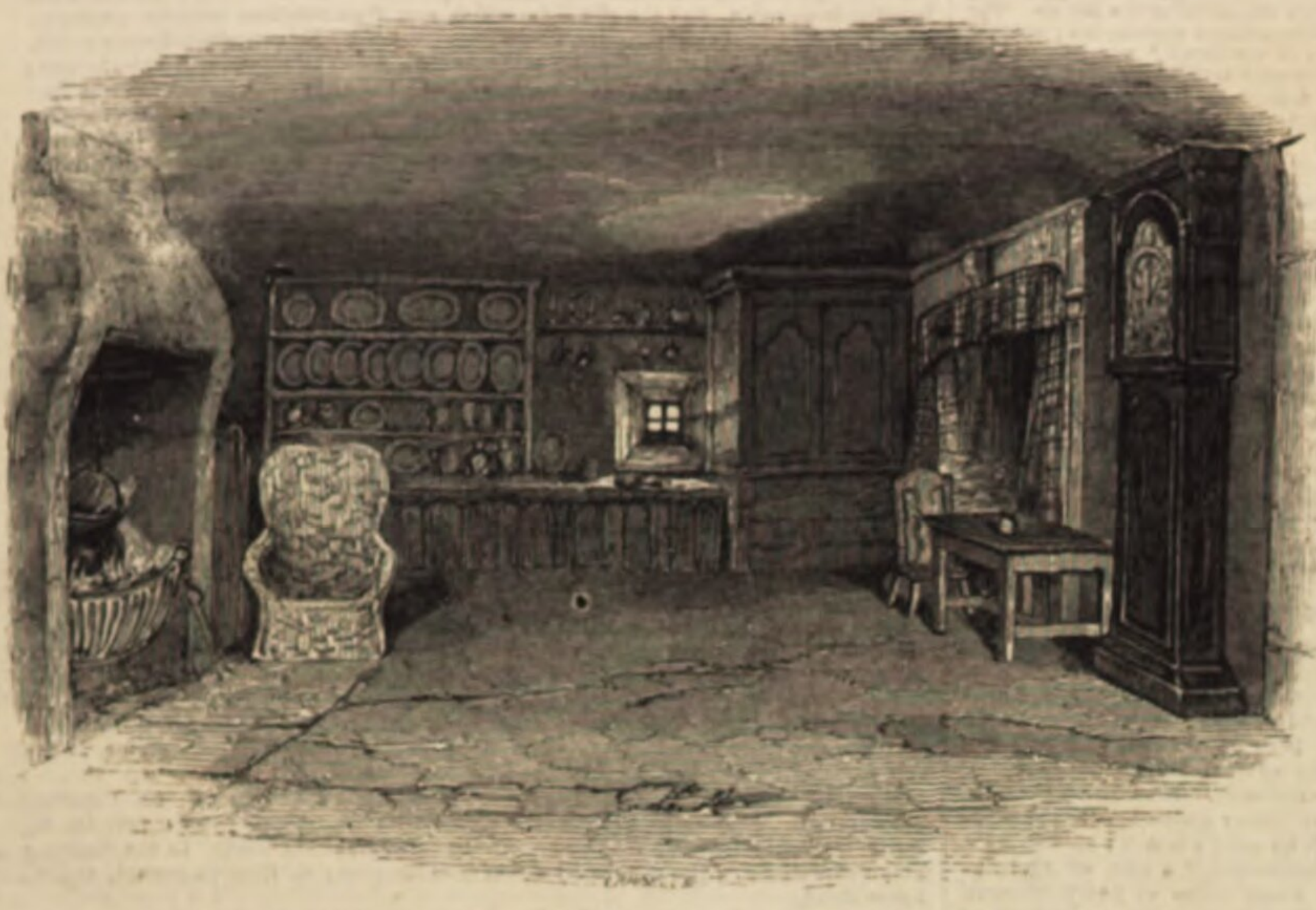
Oh! Scotia! thou must feel a pride
In owning Genius of the noblest power—
No Muse was ever made a bride
In hall or bow'r
Who had diviner thoughts to shed
On mortal lover's dreams,
Than she who was by Nature wed
By "banks and braes" and streams
To him who ev'ry thing hath said,
From "grave to gay" by witty turns,
Another Nation-Poet*—Burns!

---

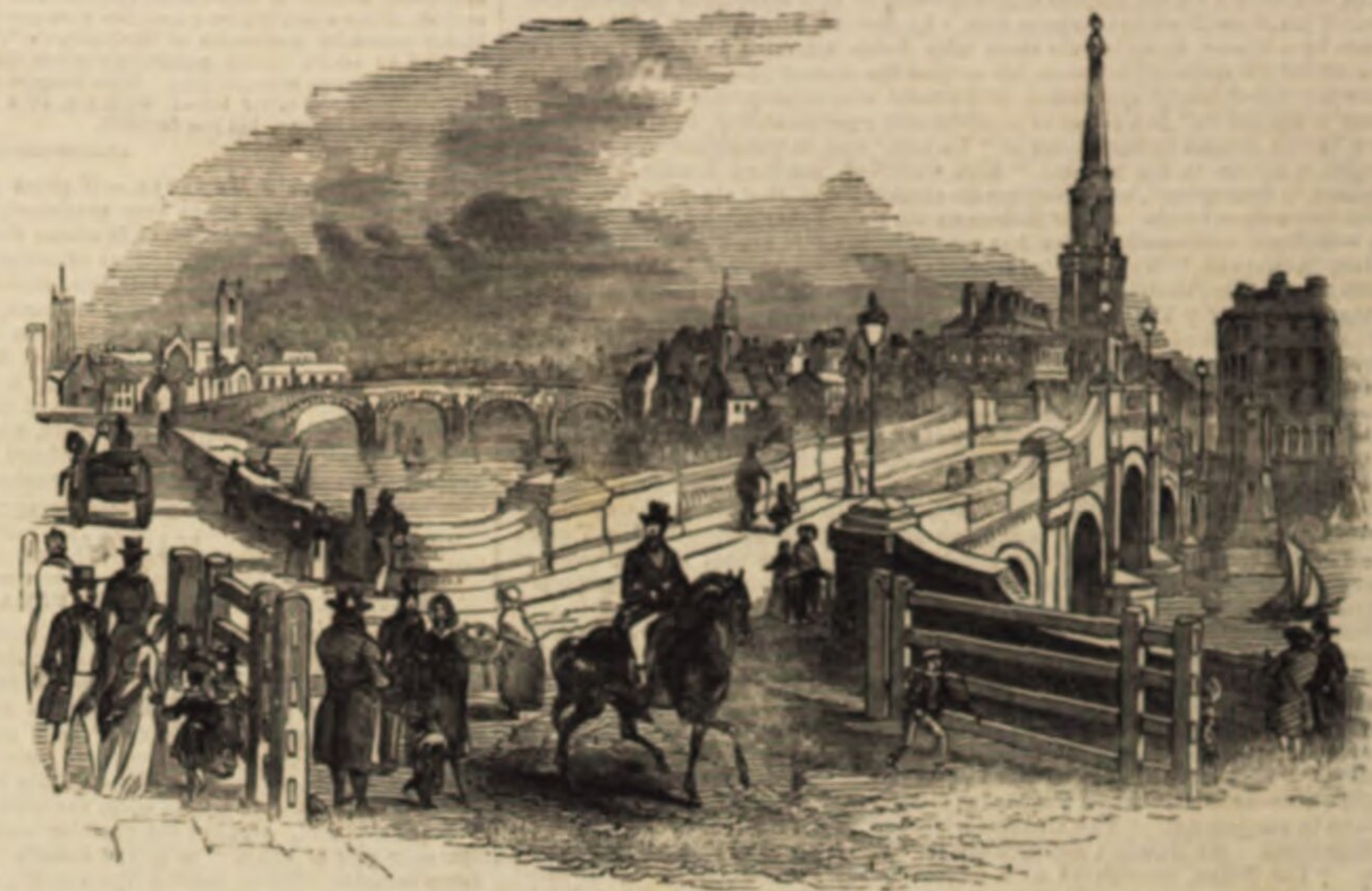
* Byron has styled Moore "the Poet of all Nations."

"The national poetry of Scotland, like her thistle, is the offspring of the soil. From whatever source our poetry has sprung, it wears the character, and bears the image of the north. The learned and the ignorant have felt alike its tenderness and humour, dignity and ardour; and both have united in claiming, as its brightest ornament, the poetry of him, of whose life and works I am now about to write. The genius, the manners, and the fortunes of Burns have been discussed fully by critics of all classes. * * * Those who desire to feel him in his strength, must taste him in his Scottish spirit. In the language in which his mother sung and nursed him, he excelled: a dialect reckoned barbarous by scholars, grew classic and elevated by the tongue of Burns."—Allan Cunningham.

THE BURNS FESTIVAL.



THE ROOM IN WHICH BURNS WAS BORN.



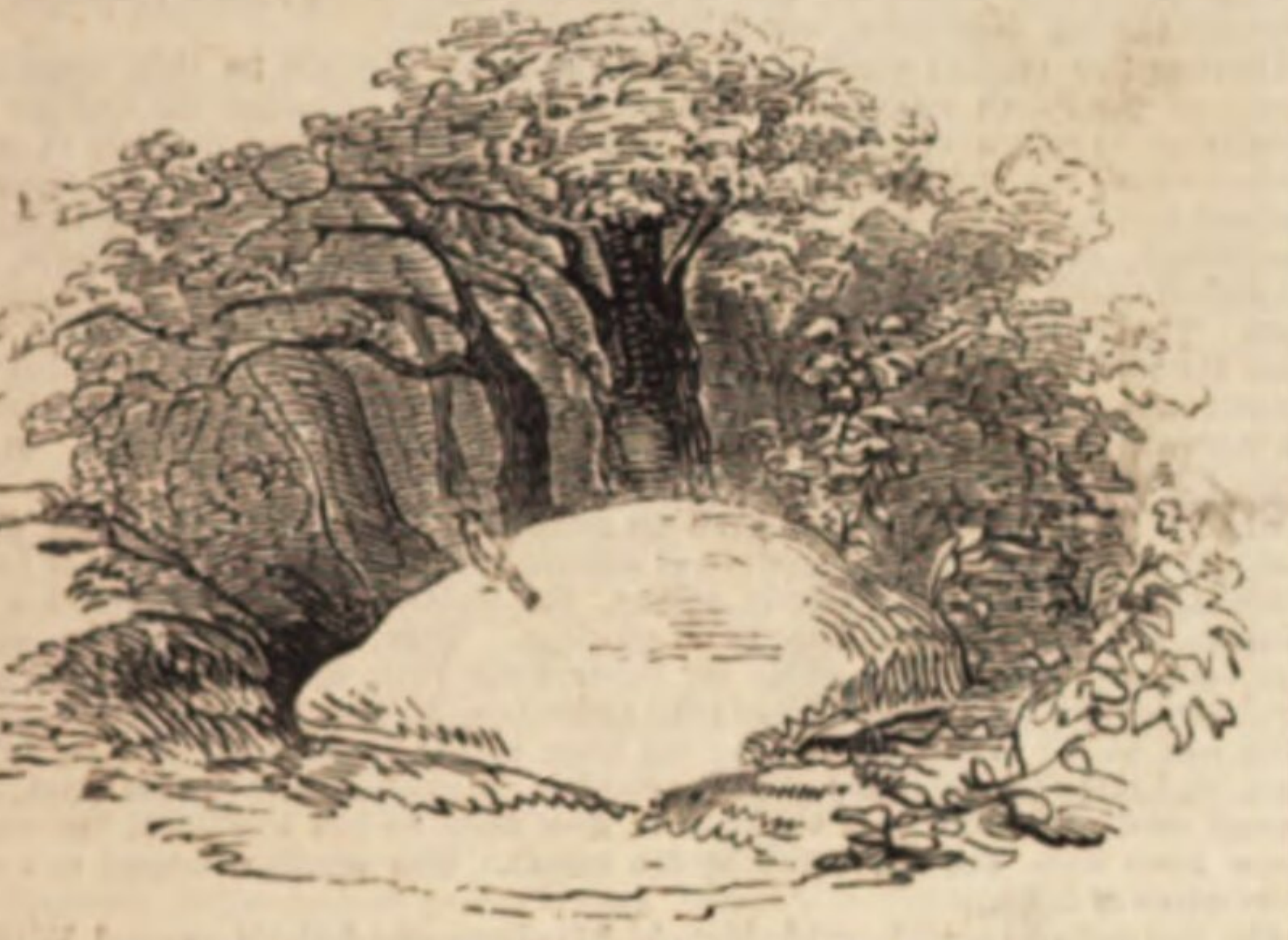
VIEW OF AYR.—THE BIRTH-PLACE OF BURNS.

THE FESTIVAL IN HONOUR OF THE MEMORY OF ROBERT BURNS; ON THE 6th AUGUST, AT AYR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The announcement that a festival was to be held in the pretty and picturesque town of Ayr, in honour of the memory of Robert Burns, and as a solemn and impressive record of "welcome" to his sons, on their return to their native soil, drew together a crowd of people, not only from all parts of Great Britain, but from several continental countries. Among the visitors to "the birth-place of Burns," were strangers from far distant lands, and it was easy to distinguish those who were emphatically "strayers" from those who participate in the glories of the immortal poet.

Early on Monday, the 5th, the streets of Ayr, and the roads leading from the town to the scene of the appointed festival, were literally lined by visitors. The day was fine; the steam-boat, from Liverpool, of the day before, had brought "a troop of voyagers," who took the earliest trains from Glasgow; the carriages from Edinburgh kept continually pouring in their augmentations; and private and public vehicles of all descriptions were arriving, with contributions to the assemblage throughout the day.

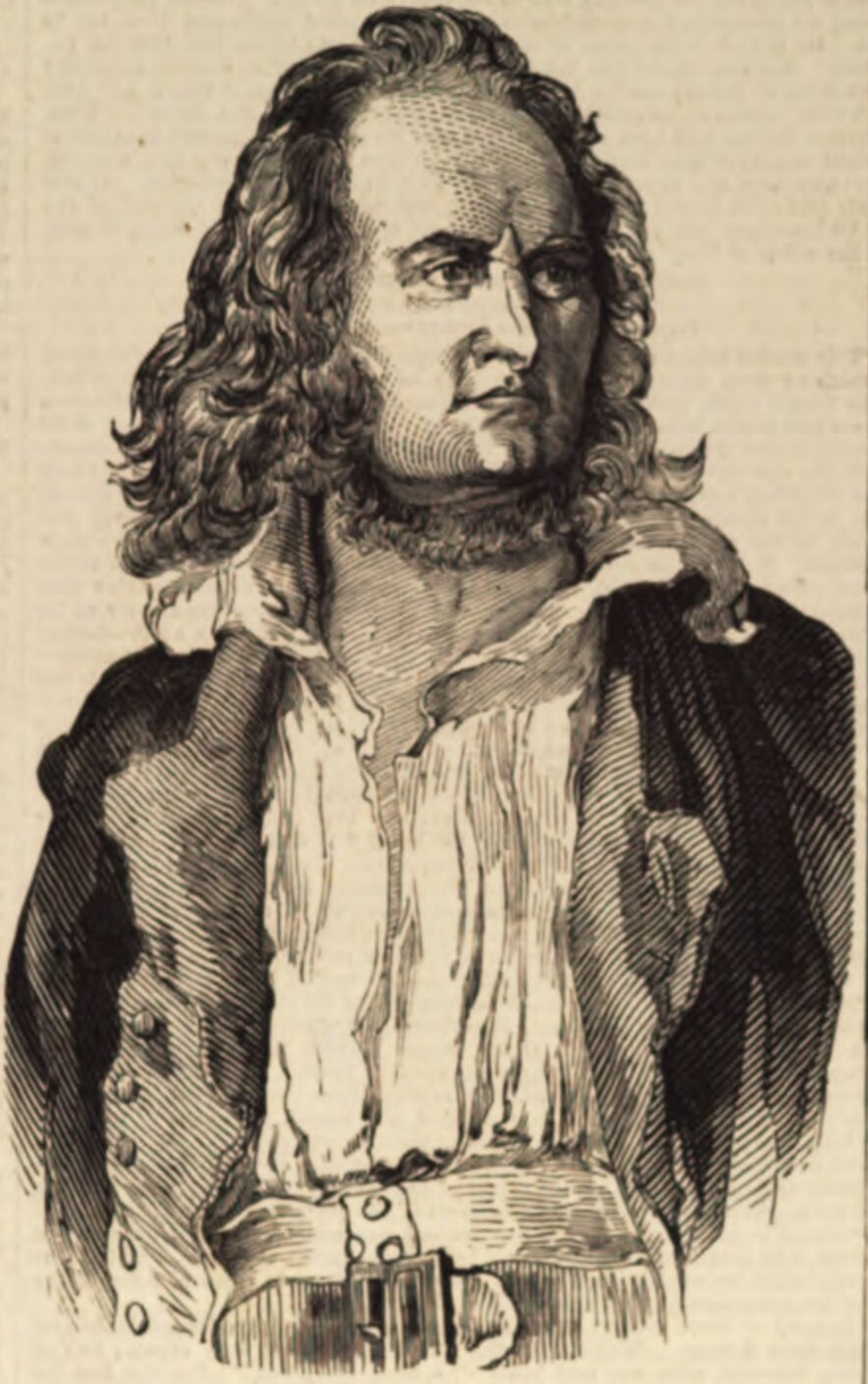


THE "MUCKLE STANE."—TAM O'SHANTER.

Among the earliest of the arrivals, were those of the poet's three sons: the eldest, Mr. Robert Burns; the second, Colonel Burns; and the third, Major Burns—the two latter having recently retired from long service in India, having been absent from Scotland for nearly a quarter of a century.

The visitor, on entering the town, by railway from Glasgow, arrived opposite the New Bridge of Ayr, having the "Auld Brig" to the left, distant from its rival about 100 yards. He was at once reminded of one of the most striking of all the compositions of the poet, written on the occasion of the building of the new bridge. Both the bridges were crossed by triumphal arches—the one being nearly similar to the other, except that "the new" was lopped by the arms of the town. Upon each was an inscription taken from the poem, where the rivals for fame and glory are described "in dialogue," as urging claims to pre-eminent distinction. The appended cut exhibits the triumphal arch over the new bridge, the inscriptions being as follow:—On the "New Brig,"

Will your poor, narrow foot-path of a street,
Whare twa wheel-barrows tremble when they meet—
Your ruin'd, formless bulk o' stane and lime,
Compare wi' bonnie Brigs o' modern time?



PROFESSOR WILSON, VICE-CHAIRMAN.

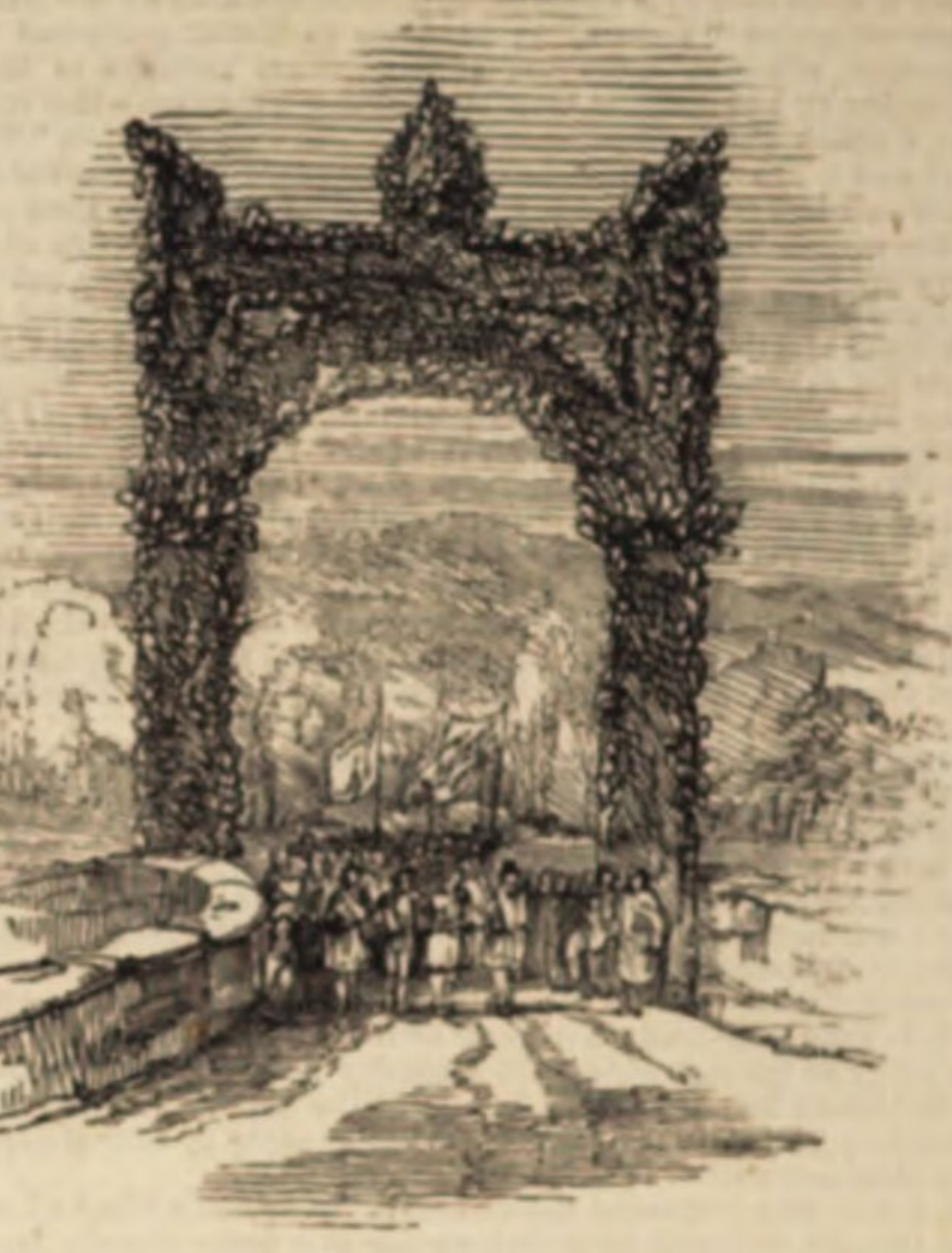
On the "'Auld Brig,"

Conceited gowk! puff'd up wi' windy pride!—
This mony a year I've stood the flood and tide;
And tho' wi' crazy eild I'm sair forfairn,
I'll be a Brig, when ye're a shapeless cairn!

Passing through the town, of which we shall have occasion to speak hereafter, another triumphal arch was reached. It was placed near the public-house in which the poet used often to meet his friends; and was appropriately topped by a painted representation of Tam O'Shanter and the Souter,

O'er a' the ills o' life victorious.

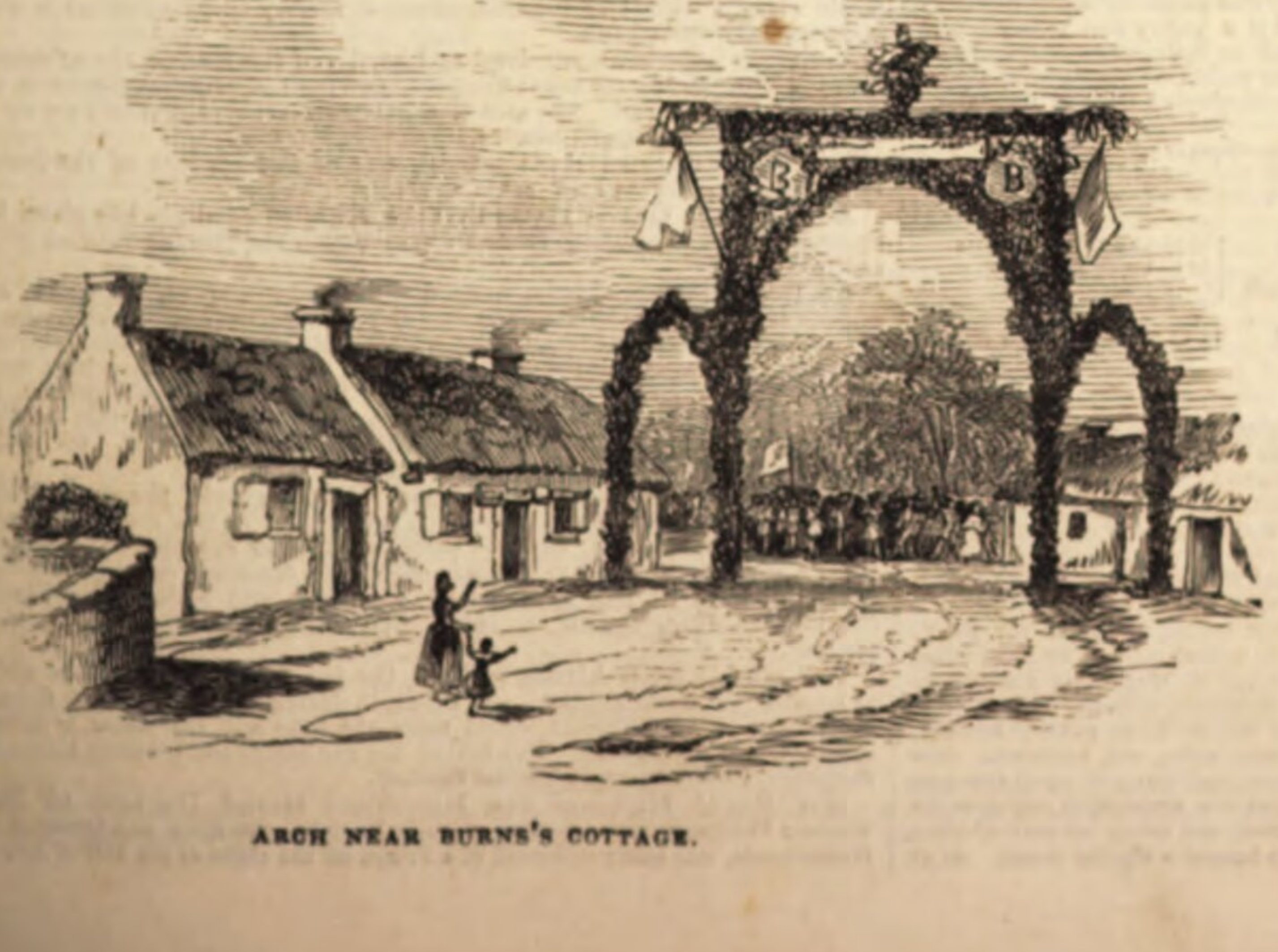
Along a road which leads through scenery of graceful and richly-cultivated beauty, the visitor passed towards the point of greatest attraction—the Birthplace of the Poet!—every house, and path and field, having some association with his memory.



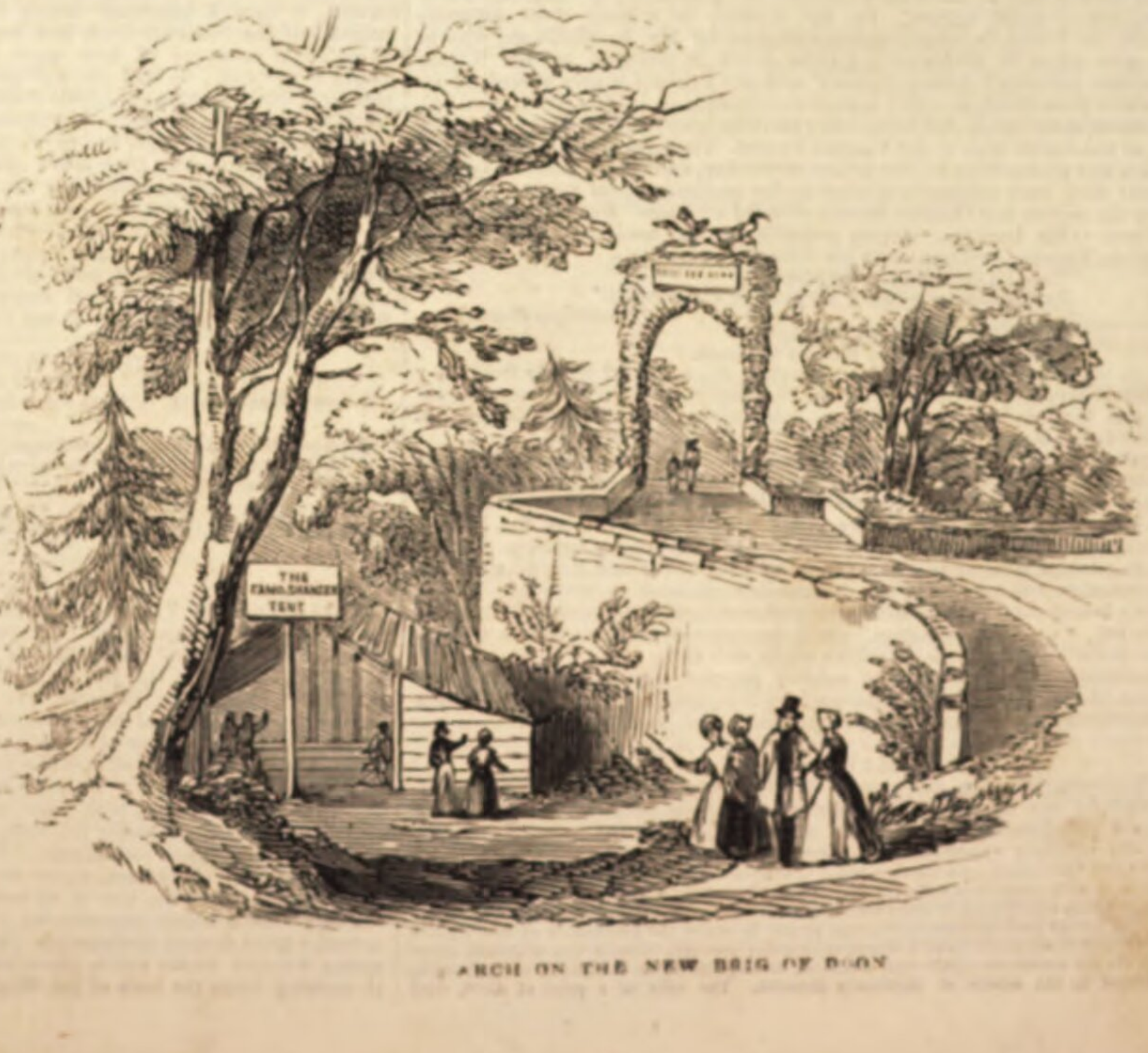
ARCH ON THE OLD BRIG OF DOON.

Our present business is more with the facts than the poetry of the land of Burns. It is impossible, however, to pass it with a mere word of reference to a place that has been one of pilgrimage for more than half a century, and will so continue for generations yet unborn. The "auld clay biggin," in which the poet first drew breath, is still a cottage, thatched and formed of clay; but its existing uses are those of a wayside public-house, kept by the daughter of "auld John Goudie," who, for upwards of forty years, refreshed the passing traveller, and acted as the loquacious cicerone to adjacent wonders, the names of which have become imperishable as illustrations of the poet's early life. The small and low-roofed chamber in which he was born has undergone comparatively little change; the recess in which he was introduced into the world still occupies a corner of it; and [illegible]

(Continued on page 92.)



ARCH NEAR BURNS'S COTTAGE.



ARCH ON THE NEW BRIG OF DOON

THE MAGAZINES FOR AUGUST.

Imperial August is by no means the harvest month of the field of letters; but as regards its fruitfulness in literature, it is rather the weed-month of the year. "Contributors," at this season, betake themselves to "fresh fields and pastures new," and leave "the Magazine" to be gotton out as best it can be; so that Editors too often leave their arrangements to be perfected by occasional recourse to "the rejected."

The Magazines for the present month partake of this seasonable unproductiveness. **The New Monthly** opens with "Le Resiple Souriquois," an historical sketch, by a Mouse, in which are some very feeble attempts to make the genus *Mus* matter for ridicule; whereas, we suspect the size of the animal will best indicate the infinitesimal proportion of humour displayed in this article. "The Tower of the Caliph" is a paper of considerable graphic ability, describing Lansdown Tower, erected by the author of "Vathek," and, at this moment, we believe, a sealed museum to the public. "Nick Croxtead, the Law Evader," by Peter Priggins, is commenced, and promises an abundance of that sly quiet humour in which the author excels. "The Robertses on their Travels," by Mrs. Trollope, is a well-timed continuation, and has a good *sequitur* in the Table d'Hôte, "La Maison Maternelle." The next paper does not aid the variety of the number, which, by the way, contains some agreeable reviews of books, and a somewhat stringent notice of "The Art Exhibition in Westminster-hall."

Blackwood opens with a spirited paper on the recent "horrible tragedy" in Affghanistan, in which the causes and consequences of the war are fearlessly investigated. "Etched Thoughts, by the Etching Club," is a sparkling paper of criticism, with a charming peroration on the art. "A Love-chase—in prose" is a well-sustained tale. It is followed by a paper of great research, detailing, historically, the canal which connected the Nile and the Red Sea in ancient times; the restoration of which is now agitated in connection with the Indian trade. "The Dwarf's Well" is a tradition of Upper Lusatia; "The Stolen Child" is a well-written American story; and a Review of Mr. Twiss's "Life of Lord Eldon," which closes the number, presents that clever *fusion* of extract and review, which, to our thinking, is the perfection of our contemporary criticism. Blackwood must, altogether be considered a good number.

Hood's Magazine numbers in its contribution roll Mr. R. Browning and Mr. James. The editor's novel of "Our Family" proceeds. "Catechism Jack," whose "intellex are shook up into a muddle," and whose head is too full of the Catechism to hold anything else, is a very droll portrait; as is "My Father," who "had in his nature so much of the milk of human kindness, and in the milk such a sweet butterish principle, that stirring his temper the wrong way seemed merely to oil it." This is worth a large batch of word-wit. The second paper is a very graphic account of the Grand Festival at Basle, on the 30th of June last, already noticed in our journal. "The Unknown Singer" is a nice piece of mystification in Rhineland. Mr. James's contribution is "The Slow Man;" a pretty *nouvellette.* "The Polka, considered as a Revolutionary Movement," is a lively piece of banter; but the author has forgotten to name the **Illustrated London News** as the "ring-leader' in England

Fraser opens with a paper of first rate classic interest—"The Lectures of Professor Keble, considered with a particular reference to some of the Latin Poets:" this is a very charming dissertation on rural poetry, more especially the works of Lucretius and Virgil, "both copyists of nature, yet differing in the most essential features; both delineating the same countenance, yet representing it with varied expression—*one* in light, *one* in shadow." Again: "Men retire to contemplate Nature with two different motives—one of *investigating her secrets,* one of *enjoying her beauties.* This variety Keble discovers between Lucretius and Virgil." The paper teems with elegant criticism and picturesque illustration: here is a specimen:—"Of the landscapes of Virgil we might find reflections in the transparent skies, and motionless leaves, and sunny turf, and glittering waters of Claude; but if we desired the sombre gloom, the remote perspective, the oracular branches of Lucretius, we should seek them in the solemn pictures of Poussin. Those dark trees, stretching away into a green immensity of shade, awe the spectator with a mysterious twilight in which it seems that some tremendous catastrophe may be working out. We would mention Abraham journeying to sacrifice his son (in the National Gallery) as embodying the true spirit of a Lucretian landscape, excelling it only in the sacred terror and wonderfulness of the associations which it awakens."

This paper is succeeded by a delightful article on Madame de Sevigné, and the edition of her celebrated "Letters," by Madame de Tastu, published last year. It is strange that, although there are, at least, thirty portraits of Madame de Sevigné, they are all bad, or false, with one solitary exception—that reduced and engraved by Edelink, after a painting in pastel. The next paper, on "The Transfiguration;" and "The Raising of Lazarus;" abounds with artistical criticism: the following anecdote of one of these celebrated pictures is interesting:—

"How, under the influence of its olden depression, 'The Raising of Lazarus,' was undervalued when brought over to this country in the Orleans collection, can now be in some degree estimated It was then rejected by the three noble collectors, the Duke of Bridgewater, the Marquis of Stafford, and Lord Carlisle, into whose hands the collection fell, and was by them sent, with the other refuse, to public sale. Mr. Angerstein became its possessor, for the sum of £3,500. That subsequently something like £10,000 was offered for it by Napoleon is pretty certain, and Waagen records in his volumes that, 'in the sequel, Mr. Beckford, the possessor of Fonthill Abbey, offered £20,000 sterling for it, probably the largest sum that was ever proposed for a picture. Mr. Angerstein, however, insisted that it should be *guineas,* or five per cent. more; upon which the negotiation failed.' That it is now, after the results of its public exhibition in the National Gallery, by the general opinion of artists and lovers of art, adjudged the honour and foremost place amongst the first-class pictures of Europe, there can be no doubt."

We have only space for the subjects of the remaining papers—"A Scene from the Wars of Napoleon," "A Legend of Florence," "The Luck of Barry Lyndon," "Incendiarism," and "The Life of Lord Chancellor Eldon," which book, by the way, has been a god-send for the dog-days. Altogether, Fraser is a lively, attractive number, in which there is not an unreadable column.

Bentley is a number of average merit. "The Scattergood" paper is, however, peculiarly noticeable for its life-like picture of the duties of a governess in a "genteel family," whose position is thus cleverly illustrated by the author:—

"Society has the same links in its scale as the animal creation; and a governess in such a family as the constable's was evidently considered the connecting link between the family and the domestics; but, like anomalous classes generally, either in zoology, social life, or politics, looked at shyly by both the species, with which they held any attributes in common."

There is a very racy picture of the vivacious Joe Jollit's "larks," on board a Gravesend steamer, followed by a droll picture of a house literally turned topsy-turvy. Among the other contributions are a piece of continental romance—"Martin Gorrie," by Dudley Costello; "A Tale of the Wars of Marlborough," a bundle of horrors by the gaol chaplain; a few pages of "Notes in Greece, Turkey, and on the Danube; and a very amusing paper—"Steam-boat Society," by Catherine Sinclair, a capital infusion of fact and fun, such as one rarely meets with—in print. Mr. Murray's Physiology treats somewhat martyrly "the Upper House," and Cockney Sportsmen and Cricketers.

THE THEATRES.

LYCEUM.

On Monday evening a smart burlesque upon the very dramatic tale of "Aladdin; or, the Wonderful Lamp," was produced at this theatre with what may be justly termed triumphant success. It was the second Hotspur in the field, a travestie of the story having lately been brought out at the Princess' Theatre; but this circumstance appears to have whetted the pericranies of the Lyceum concocters; for, in no instance have they copied their predecessors, although both parties had the same incidents to dish up.

At the Lyceum, Mrs. Keeley enacts *Aladdin* to the life; to her clever spouse is entrusted *Abanazar,* who opens the piece in a magician's study, fitted up *à la Döbler*; but he has few opportunities for the display of his skill in the grotesque until the second act; in the first, however, his solemnity was very ludicrous. *Kasrac,* his "dumb nigger," by Mr. Collier, is a very droll adjunct; *Tonglack, the Cham,* is magniloquently enacted by Mr. F. Matthews, who is sure to give effect to burlesque; *Kazim Azack* is confided to Mr. Wigan, who is a very amusing "Young China;" and the Princess is very successful in the hands of Miss Woolgar. The fairies are Camphine (of the lamp), and Al Widdicombe (of the ring), the latter being cleverly introduced in the scene of the cavern, or the double arch of the Thames Tunnel. The piece is literally crammed with jokes and pleasantries on the follies of the day, and these without a spice of ill nature: they were uniformly relished by the audience, from the twelvepenny colony to the private box: and so densely crowded a "house" we rarely remember to have seen at the Lyceum. A very palpable hit was made on the second performance on Tuesday evening, when the *Cham* introduced:—

Then let our heralds to the people say
These gladsome words—"We've a new Prince to-day."
(Tremendous cheering.)
'Twill travel in a second and a half
By means of our Great Western Telegraph.
(Renewed uproar, &c., and "God save the Queen.")

The music throughout is very pleasing: the most popalar airs are cleverly parodied, and there is a grotesque Pas de Poisonation (Pas de Fascination) which makes the house ring with applause.

The piece has been got up at unsparing expense. The scenery, properties, and costumes, are magnificent. The processions of female warriors in richly-gilt armour, and guards superbly habited, are very effective; and at the close of the first act the manner in which the warriors group around the Princess, &c., is truly picturesque and novel. In another scene, Al Widdicombe appears, driving twenty-four fairies in-hand in a car, and takes up *Aladdin* and *Kasrac,* all which is as classical as it is novel, and was deservedly applauded to the echo. Nor is *Aladdin's* hastily-constructed abode a thing of mere paint and canvass, but, as the children say, "a real flying palace," which ascends and descends with a success that the inventor of the Aerial Machine might well envy.

This burlesque, with its beautiful scenery, popular music, clever acting, and sparkling libretto, will, doubtless, have a long run, which it really merits for the pains bestowed by all parties on its production.

HAYMARKET.

On Wednesday evening, the season at this theatre terminated. The performances were for the benefit of Mr. Webster, the indefatigable lessee, who, at the close of the "Taming of the Shrew," delivered the following farewell address; which was cordially applauded by a densely crowded audience:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—In times, when it is supposed the drama is in the last stage of decline, it is with more than ordinary feelings of pride that I have to thank you for the patronage which enables me to close a most profitable season, extending to upwards of 400 nights, not having had occasion during the period to mulct the performers of one night's salary, even for a rehearsal; and I should confidently proceed, without the slightest interval, but for the necessary repairs and cleansing consequent upon the length of the season, unparalleled in the annals of legitimate theatres. The offer of a prize of £500, with large contingent advantages, for a comedy illustrative of modern English manners, was made from no ostentatious display, but from a sincere wish to rouse up the dormant energies of writers—for I will not believe that dramatic talent is dead amongst us—and to endeavour to bring new blood into the vein of wit and humour, which was wont to make these walls to ring again with mirth and laughter. From the tried hands of dramatic authorship during the last three years, I could not obtain the shadow of a comedy either for love or money. The result has not been commensurate with my hopes; but still, while honoured with such liberal and constant supporters, I do not despair of yet producing something worthy of your encouragement and the high character of the British. The revivals of the works of past dramatists have met with distinguished approbation; and the highly successful production of Shakspeare's "Taming of the Shrew," unmutilated and unaided by scenic effects, gratifyingly prove the public mind is still warmly alive to fine writing and a well-wrought play. With feelings of the deepest gratitude, and on the part of my brother and sister actors, until the 30th of September next, I most respectfully, ladies and gentlemen, bid you farewell.

Her Majesty's Theatre.—If great popularity, talent of the supremest order, and the finest opera ever produced, be means to collect an overflowing audience, the announcement of Madame Persiani's benefit for Thursday will rank with any of the season. The opera selected is Mozart's "Don Giovanni," which concentrates all the opera celebrities, whilst the *Zerlina,* the sweetest of village maidens, which Persiani has made her own, is not the least brilliant gem, in the splendid variety of its beauties. There is to be a lyrical selection, in which Moriani will introduce several of his most finished arias. The ballet, with Cerito and Fanny Elssler, Perrot and St. Leon, will form a principal portion of the night's entertainment,—the last night but one of the season.

Mr. Ellis Roberts, the Welsh Harper, who lately gave a concert in the Music Hall, Store-street, was a pupil of Richard Roberts, who, although upwards of seventy years old, is still an excellent performer on the triple-stringed harp.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

GRAPHIC GATHERINGS IN PLEASANT PLACES.—BRIGHTON.

Here we float in a trim-built barque, taking our survey of this sea-grown city of palaces of the modern era—our imagination teeming with a thousand fancies, as objects, landward and seaward, strike our senses. And are not these made more vigorously acute by that southern atmosphere, which is as elastic as the wave that bears us so buoyantly and gaily? Now do we imagine ourself a resuscitation of the fifth century, an embodiment of that Bishop Brighthelm, from whom this, our town, suppositiously derives its name. Now do we conceive our primitive old eyes doting upon the view before them: gloating over the magnificent sea-wall, perhaps the greatest ever built by men's hands; on the light fantastic pier of chain "in linked *beauty* long drawn out," a sort of Aladdin-lamp creation thrown among the waters; upon three miles of party-coloured pavilions, which stretch from Hove to Kemp-town; upon terraces redolent of green paint and musk plant; upon human beings walking as if racing with the Grim Tyrant; and upon vessels that indeed walk the waters like things of life, fire-ships of the fleets of peace and commerce. Thus do you look upon the town from the glorious sea, that spreads in beauty and in sheen before it—or on the fair water which beyond your gaze washes the shores of *la belle Normandie.*

Turning your footsteps inland, you are on the famous Steyne, whilom a waste defiled with vulgar implements of vulgar toils, and inodorous with "ancient fish-like smells," but now crowned with the noble bronze statue of George IV., a prince well fitted for rescuing it from unsavoury scents and plebeian purposes—being the cynosure of elegant fancies, and the finished gentleman from top to toe. On the left is the palace of his erection—the half Chinese half Oriental Pavilion. But why should this building be called the folly of an English monarch? The King of Saxony has his Japanese palace—the Emperors of Russia and Austria their palaces of all styles and no styles of architecture—and surely the Sovereign of Britain may have a Chinese roof over his or her head as well as a Chinese colony as part of their dominions. We have been frequently over this magnificent structure, and saw no cause for fault with its design or decoration. It was truly said of it, that if you took a pickaxe, and cut a slice out of the wall of any of its chambers, you would have a gem of art for your pains. Of it may be said, in the words of Virgil:—

India mittit ebur, molles sua thura Sabæi.
——— libi serviet ultima Thule
Teque tibi generum Tethys emat omnibus undis.

This marine palace consists of two complete and separate lines of chambers, stretching from south to north, reaching to the extent of three hundred feet. The first of these, and certainly not the least in our good love, is the kitchen—a place that would bring Apicius to life again, could he catch a glimpse of its appliances for the palate: then come the Chinese gallery, the principal Entrance-hall (for our advances are made by the southern entrance from Castle-square), the breakfast-room, the banqueting-room, the green drawing-room, the saloon, the yellow drawing-room, the music-room; and, passing into the lawn, you come to the stables, undoubtedly the most magnificent building of the sort in Europe. If the lieges were only lodged, on the average, one tenth as well as the royal horses are at Brighton, the world would again have reached a golden age. Issuing from the stable gates, you arrive at the northern gate-house, erected in 1832: it is of the same style of architecture as the palace, and forms a most characteristic approach to the royal abode. Such is the Pavilion and its appurtenances—the glory at once and the grief of Brighton. Her Majesty, it is known, is not partial to it; and after every effort to render it the fit retreat of a British sovereign, it is fast falling, there can be no doubt, from its high estate. In the reign of Elizabeth, Brighton stood where the extremity of the chain-pier now affords the visitor the means of being at sea with a decorous stomach. Shall it be in the reign of another Queen that it will go down as effectually as its predecessor?

The occasion which led to these remarks was that which led ourself to the scene of them—the annual meeting on the broad fair downs which crown that special place of bricks and mortar—Kemp-town. On those heights the races are held—most goodly pleasure-trysts, where people meet to be happy; and it will be news to us when they meet for a more human or a more gracious purpose. When George the Fourth was Prince, the Brighton races were matters of account, and many of the best horses in England ran for their plates and stakes. It was a treat to hear—as we did on Wednesday—one of his old jockeys talking of the Prince of Wales's appearance in front of the old stand (which still totters to its fall)—in a phaeton and six, the driving seat whereof placed the charioteer on a level with its roof. Other causes besides the loss of the royal countenance, acted disadvantageously towards them. The Duke of Richmond took umbrage at something arising from their management, and until within the last few years they enjoyed but scanty patronage of moment. A little energy now might restore them to their ancient position. If the Bibury Club held its exhibitions there, instead of Stockbridge, both Brighton and the Bibury Olympians would be the better of the change. A few spirited produce stakes might with decent effort and consort of the gentry of the town and neighbourhood be got up, and would any leading personage put a shoulder to the wheel, a far better subscription would follow as a matter of course. With these hints, which we would fain see acted upon, proceed we to speak of a few of the incidents connected with the meeting of 1844.

Instead of three meagre days, it ought to have been condensed in two, of right racy flavour. Wednesday, the first day, gave us four events; two of them, however, spun out into heats—"a weak invention." For the first his Grace of Richmond walked over. The second—the Brighton Stakes—and *the* profitable of the three days, Balchin, the Croydon trainer, won with Moustache, a three year old handicapped at 5st. Young Lochinvar, belonging to Mr. Stelly, won the 3 sovs. Sweepstakes, worth some 57 sovs., and is claimed for £120. Now as he cost £200, or thereabouts, this seems a bad speculation. For the Town Plate we had Little Vivian at the post—a horse that has appeared under as many *aliases* as Robert Macaire—as a wind up probably to the career of his profession—the penultimate of which was the Bloodstone case, enacted the day before at the Guildford Assizes. Thursday came in with Rude Boreas for its chamberlain: indeed, it blew a hurricane during the whole week. Still the sunshine was bright, and the forenoon fresh and breezy—and with the first train down came a colony of cockneys all bent upon a holiday. For ourself, lighting a real Lopez at one P.M., we took our way for the hills, and found them already occupied by a dense multitude—a little Derby gathering in short. Lord Chesterfield's Fairy won the rich two-year-old Stakes, worth £550; the Cup, as they call the Queen's hundred, brought five to the post, Alice Hawthorn being backed at any odds that could be had, from 8 to 1 upwards. So off they went, and after running a mile, or thereabouts, Alice ran out, because Templeman, who rode, did not know the course, or for some other reason. The folks who won said it was all right; those who lost, vowed—we had nearly said swore—it was a robbery; we have no opinion, save that it might be as well if a jockey bore in mind, that when running to the left all posts are to be passed on their right hand, and *vice versâ.* But, surely, all jockeys know this. The residue of the sport was good fun, but not very important. It was the best meeting ever known at Brighton.

BETTING AT MANCHESTER.—Tuesday.

EBOR HANDICAP.

4 to 1 agst Franchise (t)	6 to 1 agst Pedometer (t)	12 to 1 agst Scalteen (t)

ST. LEGER.

3 to 1 agst The Curé (t)	7 to 1 agst Bay Momus	12 to 1 agst The Princess
5 to 1 —— Ithuriel (t)	10 to 1 —— Red Deer	35 to 1 —— Lightning
7 to 1 —— Valerian (t)	10 to 1 —— The Ugly Buck	

HORWICH CUP.

5 to 2 agst Dog Billy (t)	5 to 2 agst Flagsman (t)	5 to 1 agst Flamingo

AQUATICS.

Royal Thames Yacht Club.—On Monday evening the sailing committee assembled at the club-house, Cockspur-street, to hear evidence respecting the alleged fouling of Lord Alfred Paget's Mystery yacht by the crew of Mr. A. Wilkinson's Phantom, in the match for Captain Cocksedge's 100 guineas cup, on the 10th of July, when the committee came to the unanimous opinion, "That the rules of the club had been violated by the crew of the Phantom, who had thereby forfeited all claim to the prize, and that the Mystery was entitled thereto, and ought to have been declared the winner thereof."

Cowes Regatta.—On Tuesday last, the first sailing match of the R. Y. Squadron for the season, took place agreeably to announcement by third class cutters of 75 tons and under 105 tons, round the Isle of Wight, for a £50 cup, no time being allowed for tonnage. The R. Y. S. cutter, Corsair, owner, John Congreve, Esq., of 84 tons, signal red flag, and the R. Y. S. cutter, Ariadne, Capt. W. B. Ponsonby, also of 84 tons, signal blue, white, red, horizontal, were the only vessels which were entered for the match, and being of equal tonnage, caused a great deal of excitement. Much support was anticipated owing to the strong westerly breeze which prevailed throughout, and being for each of them in working down the back of the Wight what is termed a regular noser. At an early hour both vessels took up their stations at moorings abreast the Castle. Everything being in readiness, at 11 o'clock the signal was given, and off they started, and proceeded to the eastward with a rattling breeze and flood tide. The Corsair passed the west buoy of the Sturbridge, off Ryde, two minutes ahead of her antagonist. It was evident throughout that the Corsair would, if no unforseen accident took place, carry off the prize. After passing Dunnose they had to contend against the wind and tide until they reached the Needles, when the wind became favourable, but the ebb tide which was then running became contrary. Shortly after six one of the yachts was seen from the hills rounding Sconce point, and in about 29 minutes the other was discerned. All anxiety was now at its height; the red flag was soon afterwards made out, and the Corsair from Egypt was discovered to be hull down, while her antagonist, was alongways astern, half mainsail down. Eventually they arrived at the goal as follows—Corsair, 7h. 42m. 10s.; Ariadne, 8h. 17m. 10s.; the former winning by 35 minutes. There was a great concourse of fashionables assembled both at the starting and coming in of the vessels.

The second day's regatta is fixed for Tuesday next, when a cup of £50 is to be sailed for by schooners of 140 tons and above. The same course as the present one. On the following day a piece of plate of the same value will be contended for by vessels belonging to the Thames Yacht Club.

The Championship of the Thames.—The trial race amongst gentlemen amateurs, challengers for the silver sculls, took place on Tuesday, and was, notwithstanding the heavy rain, accompanied by several of the leading clubs. At about half-past five o'clock the four gentlemen who had entered, moved towards Westminster-bridge, accompanied by the Leander, the Neptune, the Guys, the St. George, the Queen, and other club boats, with an eight-oared boat manned by watermen, in which Mr. Lewis took his seat as umpire. The boats came in thus:—Mr. Bumpstead (Leander Club), 1; Mr. Noble (Cambridge Subscription-room), 2; Mr. Ronayne, 3; Mr. Kennedy (Amateur Scullers' Club), 4.

Deptford Regatta.—This contest, on Monday, for a boat and other prizes, given by the inhabitants, was very numerously attended. R. Delamore was the successful competitor.

Westminster-bridge Regatta.—The seventeenth annual regatta, for a purse of sovereigns, given by the ladies and gentlemen of St. Margaret's and St. John's, Westminster, to be rowed for by men plying on the Middlesex side of the bridge, took place on Monday. The race was with six pair of sculls, in three heats, the distance being to start from the Duke of Buccleuch's to Vauxhall-bridge; back round a boat moored off Montague House, and return to the bridge. G. Campbell was the winner, by four lengths.

Whitehall Regatta.—The Whitehall regatta came off on Tuesday, between six scullers, in three heats, distance as in former years: won by H. Piner, three watermen of that name rowing for the second heat. In the deciding heat Piner came in the winner by about four lengths; E. Emerys second, and T. Jones third.

Greenwich Regatta.—The Greenwich regatta, under the patronage of the Princess Sophia Matilda, also came off on Tuesday. The first man received a boat value £25, the second £3, the third £2 10s, the fourth £2, and the other two minor sums. The contest was with six pairs of sculls, and extended the whole river frontage of the town. John Wagan was the winner.

The Moors.—Our accounts from the north speak highly of the sportsman's prospects for the 12th. An unusual number of gentlemen from the south have gone into Scotland, to be ready for opening the campaign.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Accounts from Florence state, that Joseph Napoleon, ex-King of Naples and of Spain, more recently known as Count de Survilliers, died in that city on the 28th ult., in the 76th year of his age. He was attended at his deathbed by his only surviving brothers, Louis, ex-King of Holland, and Jerome, ex-King of Westphalia. Prince Louis, whose son is a prisoner at Ham, is now the head of the Napoleon family.

Count Nesselrode, one of the few remaining diplomatists connected with the important events of 1813, 1814, and 1815, has arrived in England, it is said for the purpose of sea bathing at Brighton. The Count is accompanied by his son, Count Drintry Nesselrode, First Secretary of Legation at Berlin.

The steam-ship Acadia, which left Liverpool last week for Boston, had on board a magnificent white satin gown and train, three yards long, recently worn by her Majesty the Queen, which is intended to be introduced into some public exhibition in America.

The Attorney General, Sir W. Follett, and family left London on Saturday last for Rotterdam, where he landed next day.

During the recent visit of the Emperor of Russia to this country, several of the Polish refugees in London and Paris petitioned his Majesty for permission to return to their native country. They received no reply to their petitions until the 31st ult., when 18 or 20 of the number now residing in London, received a notice to call at the office of the Russian Consulate. They attended accordingly, and were handed sealed letters from the Russian Ambassador, the purport of which was that they might return to Poland, but under certain conditions. The conditions are that they are first to proceed through Holland, and from thence direct to Kowns in Russia, there to undergo an examination for alleged state crimes, and unless any charge other than a mere participation in the insurrection is proved against them, they will at once be set at liberty. Many of the Poles, however, have not accepted the terms.

Several German journals give an account of an extraordinary phenomenon which took place a short time since in the lake near the convent of Lach. While the weather was perfectly serene, the waters of the lake rose in a few minutes, and overflowed the banks on all sides. They, after a short space again subsided, and retired to a point far lower than their original level, exposing several extensive abysses which had been hitherto unknown. A loud subterraneous noise was at the same time heard; the trees on the banks were torn up by the roots, and large crevices formed in the banks. A sulphureous vapour arose, and a great number of fish were observed to float dead on the surface of the water. Many birds were also suffocated by the odour. The whole occurred in a very short space of time.

On Saturday last, her Majesty's Ministers had their annual Whitebait dinner, at the Crown and Sceptre Tavern, Greenwich.

The *Journal des Chemins de Fer* states, on the authority of a letter from Papeete, that Captain Bruat, finding it necessary to bring building materials from the mountainous parts of the Island of Tahiti, has constructed a railroad for that purpose.

By the new convention between the British and Belgian Post-offices, the postage of letters between England and Belgium is reduced to 1s. for the whole distance, of which sum Belgium will take 5d. and England 7d. This is a reduction of more than half of the present rate. The pre-payment will be optional.

The next meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, is to be held at York on the 26th of September, which is six weeks later than the time appointed for last year's meeting at Cork. York was the first city in which the association assembled, and the event of revisiting the scene of initiation is expected to be commemorated by a full attendance of men of science from all parts of the kingdom.

Some curious zoological and botanical specimens have arrived from Sierra Leone for the Earl of Derby. Among the animals are eight antelopes, four of which (one male and three females) are denominated water antelopes, a very rare and beautiful species, requiring great care in transporting them to a cold climate, as in most, if not all, previous attempts they have died on their passage. The birds include a large marabou, with many other valuable specimens; a fine racoon, a splendid brown eagle, a very rare bird named the sacred Ibis, a pair of beautiful Guinea hens, and several cages of blue doves, brown doves, and different species of the weaver, a bird so called from the peculiar mode of weaving its nest. The collection includes eight cases of rare plants, and several packages of stuffed birds and animals.

The increasing prosperity of the port of Liverpool may be judged of from the fact, that on Thursday week no less a sum than £60,000 was paid for duties at the Custom-house.

According to a late paper, the gin drunk in England and Wales annually amounts to nearly £20,000,000 sterling, a sum which would pay all the poor-rates three times over.

Sir George Hamilton, acting as the English Chargé d'Affaires during the absence of the Earl of Westmoreland, is negotiating with Baron Bulow a treaty, whereby the mutual piracy of literary works published in each kingdom will be prevented.

Accounts have been received at Lloyd's of the loss of the schooner Helen of Glasgow, on the bar at Tampico, and the Laurel fishing smack on the Conchée Rocks, Jersey. The men of the Helen were saved, but only six out of twenty on board the Laurel escaped.

The Polish Colonel Radzizewski, one of the leaders of the insurrection of 1831, died on the 31st ult. at Mentz.

A letter from Genoa states that the King of Sardinia has given his approbation to the company formed for executing the railroad between Milan and that port.

An English medical man named Edmonds, was on Thursday arraigned before the Correctional Tribunal at Paris for practising his profession in France without sufficient license or authority. Mr. Edmonds pleaded ignorance of the law of France, but the president replied that he must have been made aware of it by a former prosecution against him. His counsel, however, defended him so well, and produced so many favourable certificates, that the Avocat du Roi recommended him to the consideration of the tribunal. He was, in consequence, subjected to a fine of only 30f.

On Tuesday morning at half-past eight o'clock, the train which started from London-bridge for Brighton consisted of no less than 48 carriages, containsng 1600 persons, and was propelled by four engines. The majority of them were parties going to Brighton Races with the cheap excursion tickets.

In the case of the Marquis of Hertford and Suisse, the French Court have decided against the latter, who will consequently have to refund 800,000f.

The railway from Altona to Kiel, the length of which will be about 31 leagues (12⅔ miles English), and which, in traversing the Duchy of Holstein throughout its whole extent, would unite the Elbe and the Baltic, is already more than half completed. The part of the line comprised between Altona and Foehrde (7½ miles in length) is just finished.

Her Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Saxe Weimar Eisenach, only daughter of their Majesties the King and Queen of the Netherlands, was safely delivered of a Prince on the night of the 31st of July.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

AUGUST.

With lingering kiss, the drowsy Lord of Light
Like Antony, when to th' Egyptian Queen
He bade farewell, hangs on the cheek of Night
Within her chamber of the deep!—I ween,
He'll hasten thither too at evening hour,
Leaving grey Twilight as his deputy
To keep awake the eyes of ev'ry flow'r
That weeps the Day's decline so soon to see!
Or is't that Sol at this, young Bacchus' birth,
Drinks of the juicy grape, and ebriate
Hurries to Tethys' wat'ry couch, from Earth
To hide himself?—he rises now so late,
With face all flush'd, that e'en cold Dian's orb
Seems something *of* the red-grape to absorb!

REMINISCENCES OF PICCADILLY.

Pope went to school at Hyde Park Corner. "*Here*, says Ruffhead, "the attention paid to his conduct was so remiss, that he was suffered to frequent the playhouse, in company with the greater boys." At the silk-bag shop, in Old Bond-street, on the 18th of March, 1786, died Laurence Sterne, broken-hearted, neglected, and in debt. His body, it is said, was sold by his landlady, to defray his lodgings, and was recognised on the dissecting table by one who had *often* enjoyed his extraordinary powers of conversation. Poor Sterne! he was buried among the nettles of Bayswater burial-ground, where the place of his interment is marked by a wretched head-stone, inscribed with the *more wretched* rhymes of a tippling fraternity. Boswell had lodgings in this street; and here, on the 16th of October, 1769, he gave a dinner, described so inimitably by his own inimitable pen. Johnson, Garrick, Goldsmith, and Reynolds were of the company; Goldy appearing, *for* the first time, in his bloom-coloured breeches and half dress suit of ratteen, lined with satin. "Well, let me tell you," said Goldsmith, "when my tailor brought home my bloom-coloured coat, he said, 'Sir, I have a favour *to* beg of you. When anybody asks you who made your clothes, be pleased to mention John Filby, at the Harrow in Water-lane.' "

LORD ROSSE'S MONSTER TELESCOPE.

Lord Rosse's immense telescope is now placed in its permanent position at Birr Castle, near Belfast. The tube is above fifty feet in length, and in *diameter* nearly eight feet. It is attached at its lower extremity—where the speculum, weighing four tons, is to be placed—by a massive universal joint, of beautiful workmanship, and weighing nearly three tons; and its counterpoise, *about* seven tons weight, is so skilfully contrived and adjusted, that it easily adapts itself to every alteration in any required elevation or depression of the instrument. The speculum is in the process of being ground, which, together with the subsequent polishing, will occupy, perhaps, a fortnight—so that, in about a month or six weeks the public anxiety will, probably, be gratified in learning the first results, upon which it is impossible to calculate, of an undertaking which, we may confidently expect, will redound no less to our national honour than it already does to the acknowledged talents and munificent liberality of the noble proprietor.

CAUTION TO THOSE ABOUT TO MARRY.

Some time since an advertisement appeared in the *Manchester Guardian*, setting forth that the advertiser was in want *of a wife*, and requesting that all communications should be addressed to the *Guardian* office, at Manchester. A gentleman of Wakefield, conceiving that the announcement emanated from some fortune hunter, took upon himself *to write to* the specified address, pretending to be a lady of fortune, who had never been able to meet with a being of the male sex whom she could "promise to love, honour, and obey," averring that the man who would be able *to tune* her heart to love must be able to discourse eloquently on literature, science, &c. The bait took, and a few posts brought a letter, bearing the Liverpool post-mark, and addressed "Miss Sophia B., Post-office, Wakefield." The writer, after avowing sympathy in the matter of literary taste, indulging in some romantic flourishes, and mentioning beauty as indispensable in the lady, gives an inflated description of himself. A correspondence ensued, carried on by the assumed lady in an apparently *bonâ fide* spirit, and by the wife-hunter in a bombastic and braggadocio style. The result was that an interview was appointed to take place on Friday week, at Wakefield, and the gentleman promised to appear in his usual dress, a suit of sables; or, that he might bear a more distinguishing sign, he would wear a light vest, have either a rose in his breast, or a book in his hand, and be accompanied by an old friend in the shape of a stick. True to his appointment, the gentleman presented himself at the place of meeting, and paraded the churchyard for about twenty minutes, to the great amusement of a number of parties in the *secret*, who had *posted* themselves in the windows of the neighbouring shops and hotels. As the lady did not appear, he then, in accordance with the arrangement previously made, went *to the Post office*, found a *letter excusing and accounting for her absence*, and declaring that on the following morning she would meet him at all risks. Although the whole correspondence appeared on that morning in the *Wakefield Journal*, *the wife-hunting dupe* again *kept the appointment*, and after having been followed by a crowd who enjoyed the joke that had been played upon him, he found out the trick, much to his discomfiture. The gentleman is a resident of Liverpool.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER LITERATURE.

A Baltimore Paper gives the following as the apology of the devil for the absence of the editor:—The editor has suddenly and unexpectedly taken himself off for Baltimore—left the devil and his agents in the drag—in an awful quandra, pondra, or olapondra, or something of that nature—can't get words to tell our sitevation exactly—but we'll try and work things to advantage:—but now as we and the devil are left all alone, we guess we can pretty nigh do as we choose—in the way of smoking cigars any how—wonder what took that bos editor with his "*sky-scraper*" to the monuments, 'spose he went to see Morse's lightning mail—if he did he's green—for we bet he can't tell it from a nail machine—if he don't get kilt, dog the difference—don't get over velumed with the attractable!

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The King's or Royal Library in the British Museum is undergoing a complete renovation. It is by far the most ornamental and most extensive of all the galleries, being 300 feet in length, 41 in breadth, and 30 feet high. The Corinthian columns of highly polished granite contribute very much to the architectural character of this noble apartment. All the fittings-up are carefully executed in the very best mode of workmanship. The lofty marble door-cases, with doors of oak and bronze, are not the least remarkable features. The library, which now contains about 80,000 volumes, was collected by George III., and presented to the nation by George IV.

CURIOUS REPEATING WATCH.

In the Academy of Sciences, at St. Petersburg, in Russia, is a repeating watch, about the size of an egg. Within is represented the Redeemer's tomb, with the stone at the entrance, and the sentinels; and, while a spectator is *admiring this* curious peace of mechanism, the stone is suddenly removed, the sentinels drop down, the angels appear, the women enter the sepulchre, and the same chant is heard which is performed in the Greek Church on Easter Eve.

A FREE TRANSLATION.

An Exeter Paper says the motto *ubi amor, ibi fides*, which belongs to a gentleman of that city, was thus translated by a rustic a few days since. The squire had hired a coachman who was unable to read or write, and seeing this motto upon the panel of the carriage, he asked a lad to *tell him what it was*. The lad read it as follows:—"You buy hammers, I buy fiddles." A valuable and erudite translation.

A NEW DISH FOR TWO.

The new "Family Cookery Book," a quaint affair, gives the following receipt for a "*Dish for two*," called "Marriage." Catch a young gentleman and lady. The young gentleman will be best raw, and the young lady quite *tender*. Set the gentleman at the dinner-table; take a bottle of wine—claret is good, port is better, a dash of champagne will give it a briskness; let him soak in this mixture for a couple of hours; if no signs of boiling, try another bottle. When *getting* red in the gills, take him in the drawing-room; if in winter, set him at the fire-side with the lady, throw in a *dish of* green tea, of about three cups to each; let them simmer together. If in the summer time, place them in a current *of* air, as near the window, and as much out of sight, as you can; stick the lady all over with flowers, then place them *near the* piano, and keep stirring them till the lady sings. When you hear the gentleman sigh, all is going on well. *Then* take *them* off, and put them in a corner of the room on a sofa, near a chess board, if possible, and leave *them* together simmering for the rest of the evening. Repeat this three or four times, taking care to keep them as close to each other as you can. Great care must be taken about the degree of heat—if too great they will explode and fly off; if too little, they will turn into a jelly, or perhaps an ice. The best heat is the moderate, regular, and *constant*. The length of time during which it is to be applied must be according to circumstances. For a gentleman and lady under five-and-twenty, three months, three weeks, or three days, are sometimes sufficient, but in every instance there must be great precaution to avoid a broil. A certain quantity of "Queen's coin" put in during the cooking, will have a great effect in keeping up the heat; the dish will look remarkably well if garnished round with bank paper; it may then be served up, and will make an excellent dish for two. Care should be taken that no vinegar is used, as the *dish* is remarkably apt *to* turn sour.

THE NEWLY-DISCOVERED COMET.

It is stated that on the 30th of this month the distance of the comet from the earth will be 165,000,000 miles. It is rapidly increasing its distance from our planet. After the perihelion passage the distance between the earth and comet will decrease until the middle of December. The comet will be in opposition at *the* latter end of this month (December), not far from the south pole of the ecliptic, and, consequently, in a *very* favourable position for observation in the southern hemisphere. Indeed, with a good telescope, the comet should be observed *until* February next, or even longer, at the southern observatories. It is not probable that we shall see it in *Europe* after the perihelion passage. If the comet had passed the descending node about the 20th of April it would have come in *close* proximity with the earth, since the distance of the two orbits in 210 deg. longitude is only 6.06 parts of the earth's mean distance.

TWIN SKYLARKS.

A skylark's nest has been found at Rhonehouse, near Castle Douglas (Scotland), and two of the birds were bound together by a *ligature* covered with feathers, centred in, and extending from breast to breast. The said belt, pipe, or whatever it may be called, leaves *scope* for the action of the inner wings, so that the pair thus singularly united will be able to fly when fully grown, or mount aloft, trilling their matins, if permitted to escape.

IOWA INDIANS.

The annexed spirited sketch, from the *pencil of* Mr. Catlin, the celebrated North American traveller, *represents* a party of Iowa Indians, which have lately arrived in this country from their hunting grounds in Upper Missouri, near the Rocky Mountains, five hundred miles west of the Mississippi. The group, as depicted, are now exhibiting at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, and consist of three chiefs, *four* "braves," or warriors, four squaws, a little boy and girl, and a "papoose," or infant. Their names and titles, as translated by the interpreter (Jeffery), are as follow:—

CHIEFS.

Mew-hu-she-kaw ("White Cloud,") first *chief of* the nation.
Neu-mon-ya ("Walk-in-the-Rain,") third chief.
Se-non-ty-yah ("Blister Feet,") great medicine man.

BRAVES.

Wash-ka-mon-ya ("Fast Dancer.")
No-ho-mun-ya ("Roman Nose.")
Sheone Tang ("Little Wolf.")
Wa-tan-ye ("*One* always foremost.")
Wa-ta-we-bu-ka-na ("Commanding General.")
Neu-mon-ya's son, ten years old

SQUAWS.

Ruton-ye-we-ma ("Strutting Pigeon,") White Cloud's wife.
Ruton-we-me ("Pigeon on the Wing.")
Oke-we-ma ("Female Bear that walks on the back of another.")
Koon-za-ye-me ("Female War Eagle Sailing.")
Ta-pa-ta-me (Sophia), Wisdom—"*White Cloud*'s" daughter.
"Corsair," a Papoose.

The appearance of the party in their romantic costume, and armed with tomahawks and other warlike weapons, is very *picturesque*. Their robes are covered with a *profusion of* brilliant ornaments, and the heads of the males, unlike the Ojibbeways, are shorn, with the exception of a crest of hair, to which is affixed a feather from the wing of the war eagle, and a variety of Indian *bijouterie*. Without *disparagement* to the Ojibbeways, this party of Iowas are in appearance altogether superior; whether regarded as specimens of the "human form divine," or as representatives of the "Red Men," *the denizens* of the forest and lake. They *are* of ordinary stature, averaging, we should say, about five feet nine inches, but not of the herculean *caste*; they, however, possess great muscular power, "Little Wolf" especially, and when roused, *we* should say could perform extraordinary *feats of* strength and agility.

Their features, generally speaking, are regular, and do not betray a savage or ferocious disposition; they have fine aquiline *noses*, and the contour of their faces is *anything* but repulsive; their chests are broad and manly; their carriage erect, and in their general mien and behaviour more resembling the civilised tribes than a rude and savage horde. "White Cloud," the *principal*, or *legislative* head *of* the *party*, is a fine specimen of an Indian Warrior. He is at present labouring under a painful affection of the eye—a cataract; and we may here remark, that the hope of having this removed by a skilful *oculist*, was one of the *inducements for* the delegation to visit a foreign shore. The operation is shortly to be attempted and that it may prove successful is our fervent wish. His companions are, however, free from any blemish, and are in the *enjoyment* of excellent health and spirits. Their squaws, or wives, cannot boast of any great personal attractions, being exceedingly plain; their features are irregular, and strongly resemble those of the women in the wild districts of *Ireland*. They, as *well as the males of* the party, are very particular in their *toilette*, and to use a theatrical phrase, in "making up" their faces, bestow much care and attention. The warriors, previous to giving their "war dances," paint their bod*ies all over*, *red and green* being the prevailing colours, and in the execution of curious and emblematical devices on their persons, display great ingenuity, but little taste.

An additional interest is given to this party from the fact of its being the *first time that either* the principal chief, or the "Medicine," or "Mystery Man" of a tribe quitted their native prairies for another land. Mr. Catlin, during his travels among the Indians, and while sharing the hospitality of the Iowas, became *acquainted with* most of the males of this party, and vouches for the fact that the above group is chiefly composed of the most influential men of the tribe, and that they are by far the most pleasing and just representation of the North American Indians *ever* seen in England.

It has been erroneously stated that they, like the Ojibbeways, have come to this country on a visit to the "Great Mother" (her Majesty). This is not the fact; *they are not subjects* of the Queen, but under the protection of the American Government, and the permission of President Tyler it was necessary to obtain before they could leave the United States.

Before quitting New York they were encamped on the opposite shore at Hoboken, and such was their popularity even among Americans, that on one occasion no less than 26,000 persons crossed the river to witness their performances, *which* consisted *of* various characteristic dances, rites, and ceremonies—in fact, being a perfect representation of Indian life in the forest. They embarked at New York in the Oxford, American packet-ship, but previously sent on board several sheep, some poultry, and also slaughtered a buffalo, in order that they might not be without fresh meat during their voyage, as they entertain a singular aversion to salted meat of any description, nor do they eat salt with any kind of food.

A curious circumstance occurred during the voyage, which tends to show their great belief in a supernatural power. We have already alluded to the "Great Medicine," or "Mystery Man"—a person of the highest consequence in the tribe, as they conceive he is assisted by the "Great Spirit," both in the effects produced by his curative skill and also in his invocations when the party are threatened with danger. A calm suddenly sprung up, and the vessel became for three days immoveable. The fact was communicated to "*White Cloud*," who immediately consulted with the "Mystery Man," and he determined that if the ship continued becalmed to invoke, on the evening of the third day, the "Great Spirit" in their *behalf*. *That* period having *arrived*, *the permission of the captain* that the ceremony might be performed without interruption was obtained. The chiefs, the braves, and their squaws having been summoned, preparations were immediately commenced. The "Mystery Man" asked *for* a *bottle containing* some fluid, and on a bottle of porter being brought up from the cabin, he immediately poured out a glass, and directed the boy (son of Walk-in-the-Rain) to throw the contents over the bows *of the vessel*, *Se-non-ty-yah* ("Mystery Man") at the same time repeating some mystic words. An Indian pipe was afterwards produced, and, having been filled and lighted by the operator, he smoked a few whiffs over the bows, and then *handed the pipe successively* round to the other Indians, who each puffed for a few seconds over the vessel. They then marched for a number of times round the deck, repeating some cabalistic expressions, and the "incantation" concluded. *Strange enough*, the next day a fair gale sprung up, and the ship sailed merrily o'er the sea, to the infinite delight and wonder of the Iowas, who of course attributed the change of wind to the "Great Spirit," who had been pleased to respond *to their* appeal, and they express their firm conviction that but for this circumstance they would never have completed their voyage, and *must* have remained in the vessel stationary on the "great waters."

We had omitted to state that "White Cloud," before he sailed for England, obtained permission from the American Government to select from the Iowas a party of the bravest warriors; and these men, therefore, may be considered as the "flower of the tribe." *Sheone Tang* and *No-ho-mun-ya* have received medals from the United States Government, for an act of bravery and humanity, in rescuing from impending death a party of the Omaha tribe.

The interpreter (Jeffery) is a *very intelligent* man, speaking seven Indian languages, also French and English fluently.

THE POST-OFFICE SPY SYSTEM.

Both Houses have made their report upon the subject of opening letters at the *Post-office*. That of the Lords is rather a brief and uninteresting document. The committee state that they have not thought it necessary to *peruse* the list of warrants for opening letters previously to 1822; but that since this period, 182 have been issued, averaging about eight per annum, and that they have been granted whenever the Secretary of State thought there were *grounds* to justify the proceeding. The committee also state, a second class of warrants for the detention of *letters has been* issued, when the public tranquillity was threatened, but that the warrants of this kind, on an average of *twenty-one years*, have scarcely exceeded two annually.

In regard to *Mr. Mazzini's* letters, the committee say, they were for about four months stopped and opened, under the warrant of the Secretary *of* State for the Home Department, and inspected by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, upon an apprehension that he was engaged in a correspondence, having for its object designs which might be injurious to the *tranquillity of Europe*. Certain parts of the information thus obtained were communicated to a foreign Government, but without the *names* or details that might expose any individual then residing in the foreign country to which the information was transmitted to danger.

The committee also say *it* is the concurrent opinion of witnesses who have held high office, and who may be most competent to form a sound judgment, that they would reluctantly see this power abolished; and possibly it might be thought to be even more *convenient* and requisite in time of foreign war than it is in our present state of peace.

In conclusion, the committee say that the practice of sending the foreign correspondence of foreign *ministers* to a department of the Foreign Office has been discontinued since June last.

The report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons is a very voluminous document, but a *great* portion of it is devoted to inquiries connected with the early establishment of the Post-office, and its management in former *times*. The committee state that various administrations, both Conservative and Whig, have issued warrants *of* an unlimited character for opening letters. A list is included in the report, by which it appears that *from* 1712 to 1798, the *number* of warrants issued was 101, and from 1799 to 1844, 372.

This would give a little more *than* eight warrants, on the average, per year, and about two persons, on the average, for each warrant.

Among the names of the Secretaries of State who signed these warrants, are those of Mr. Fox, the Duke of *Portland*, Earl Spencer, Lord Sidmouth, Mr. Canning, Lord Melbourne, the Duke of Wellington, *Lord* J. Russell, Sir J. *Graham*, and the Earl of Aberdeen.

The committee give a similar *reason* for the opening of Mr. Mazzini's letters to that assigned by the Lords, and they add that the warrant was not issued at the *suggestion* of any foreign power. The general conclusion which the committee draw from their inquiries *is*, that in equal intervals of times these warrants have been issued in nearly equal number, by the several Administrations which have been in power from the commencement of 1799 until now. They do not recommend the abolition of the *power*.

The Late Gales.—Accounts have been received of great numbers of wrecks during the recent boisterous weather, attended, *in many instances*, with loss of life.

THE MARKETS.

Corn-Exchange.—Friday.—Since Monday, scarcely any fresh arrivals of English wheat have taken place for our market. To-day, the stands were scantily filled *with* samples of both red and white, while there was rather more business doing in the article, at full prices. Foreign wheat was held *with* more firmness, but there was not much passing in it. The supply of barley was only moderate, while the sale for it was inactive, at late rates. Malt moved off slowly, at previous quotations. There was rather *more* demand for oats, and the best feed were 6d per quarter higher. *Beans*, peas and flour, as last quoted.

Arrivals.—English: Wheat, 2950; barley, 40; oats, 650 quarters. Irish: Wheat, —; barley, 280; oats, 17,390 quarters. Foreign: Wheat, 11,400; barley, 3840; oats, 2530 quarters. Flour, 2770 sacks. Malt, 3540 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 41s to 48s; ditto white, 48s to 57s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s to 46s; ditto white, 44s to 54s; rye, 31s to 33s; grinding barley, 27s to 28s; distilling ditto, 31s to 32s; malting ditto, 32s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 59s to 60s; brown ditto, 57s to 60s; Kingston and Ware, *62s to 64s*; Chevalier, 64s to 65s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed *oats*, 20s to 22s; potatoe ditto, 23s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s to 21s; ditto white, 19s to 21s; tick beans, 29s to 31s; old ditto, 38s to 40s; grey peas, 31s to 33s; maple, 33s to 34s; white, 35s to 38s; boilers, 38s *to* 39s per quarter. Town-made flour, 46s to 48s; Suffolk, 38s *to* 39s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s to 38s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 44s to 56s; Dantzig, red, 50s to 56s; white, 56s to 61s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 23s to 24s; oats, brew, 17s to 19s; ditto feed, 14s to 17s; beans, 24s to 28s; peas, 28s to 29s per quarter. Flour, America, 24s to 25s; Baltic, 24s to 25s per barrel. Town-made, 46s to 48s.

The Seed Market.—There is very little business doing in this market, yet prices remain without material alteration.

The following are the present *rates*:—Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 25s *to* 37; Mediterranean and Odessa, 26s to 38s; hempseed, 28s to 35s per quarter; coriander, 15s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s to 18s; white ditto, 10s to 12s; tares, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, *£25 to £26* per last of ten quarters; Linseed cakes, English, *£5 to* £6 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £5 10s per ton; canary, 58s to 60s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d to 8d; *of* household ditto, 6d to 7d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 51s 0d; barley, 34s 0d; oats, 20s 3d; rye, 37s 6d; beans, 34s 7d; peas, 36s 5d.

Six Weeks' Averages that govern Duty.—Wheat, 54s 0d; barley, 34s 4d; *oats*, 21s 9d; rye, 35s 4d; beans, 37s 2d; peas, 36s 10d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 18s; barley, 4s; oats, 6s; rye, 7s 6d; beans, 5s 6d; peas, 6s. 6d.

Tea.—There is a good demand for most kinds of tea, and *prices* have an upward tendency. The stock is now *about* 33,000,000 lbs. against 25,470,000 lbs., at the same time in 1843. The deliveries, of late, have been very large.

Sugar.—Fine qualities of West India, which are scarce, have commanded a steady sale, at full prices. Other kinds may be considered *somewhat* lower. Brown is now selling at *54s to 56s 6d*; yellow, 57s to 59s; good, 60s to 63s; and fine, 63s 6d to 67s per cwt. Bengal and Mauritius sugars have met a dull sale. In refined goods, very little is doing. Standard lumps have sold at 75s 6d; and brown, 74s per cwt.

Coffee.—For most kinds of *Coffee for* home consumption, the sale is rather active, at full prices. In other kinds, however, very little is doing. Good ordinary Ceylon has sold at 55s. 6d. to 56s. per cwt.

Provisions.—We have to report a very dull sale for Irish *butter*, and a *further* depression in the *quotations*. *Dutch* butter is also dull—the best parcels being held at 80s. to 82s. per cwt. The bacon market has become heavy, yet we have no material variation to notice in the quotations. Most other kinds of provisions support previous rates.

Oils.—Linseed oil is in request at full *prices*: *but* all other kinds are a dull sale.

Tallow.—This market continues in a very sluggish state, yet prices remain about stationary. P. Y. C. is selling on the spot at 40s. 9d. to 41s. 9d; and for forward delivery 42s. per cwt. The accounts from St. Petersburgh bring rather lower rates.

Coals.—Adair's, 19s *6d*; *Holywell*, 22s; New Tanfield, 16s 6d; West Wylam, 22s; Belmont, 22s; Braddyll's Hetton, 23s; Hetton, 22s 6d; Adelaide, 22s 6d; Hartley, 21s 6d; Elgin, 21s 6d per ton.

Hops.—The accounts from Sussex and Kent mention that a great deal of damage has been done to the hitherto good grounds by the late gales, and that those which were blighted, have become generally much worse. The demand is steady, and Sussex and Wealds are producing higher rates. The duty is estimated here as follows:—Kent, £84,000; Sussex, £17,000; Worcester, *£16,090*; Farnham, £9000; Kingdom, £3000; or a total of £129,000. The annexed are about the quotations:—Weald of Kent pockets, £6 4s to £6 10s; Mid Kent do, £7 to £9 15s; East Kent ditto, £7 to £9; choice do, £10 to £11 11s; Sussex do, £6 0s to £6 10s; Mid Kent bags, £7 to £8 5s.

Wool.—The public sales have, at length, been concluded. They have gone off fairly, and prices have been steadily supported. The imports of colonial continue extensive.

Potatoes.—New potatoes are selling steadily, at from 4s 6d to 6s per cwt.

Smithfield.—Although the supply of beasts *on sale here* to-day was by no means extensive, we have to report a very dull inquiry for beef, and Monday's quotations were with difficulty supported. We had on sale 30 oxen and cows from Rotterdam, and 100 Scots from Aberdeen. Prime old Downs were scarce, and in demand, at full prices. In *other kinds of sheep* very little was doing. The lamb trade was extremely heavy, and the currencies had a downward tendency. The number of calves was good, yet the veal trade was active, at fully late rates. In pigs very little was doing. Milch cows sold at from £16 to £19 10s. each.

Per 8lbs., to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; second quality do 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large oxen, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 6d to 3s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; second quality ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime coarse woolled *sheep*, 3s *6d to 3s 8d*; *prime South Down ditto*, 3s 10d to 4s; *large* coarse calves, 3s 4d to 3s 10d; prime small ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; neat small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lambs, 3s 8d to 4s 8d. Sucking calves, 18s to 34s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 20s each. Beasts, 622; cows, 160; sheep and lambs, 11246; calves, 386; pigs, 290.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—We had only a moderate supply of meat on offer, to day, yet the demand ruled heavy on the following terms:—Per 8lbs by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; *prime* large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime small do., 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 2s 4d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lamb, 3s 8d to 4s 8d.

Robt. Herbert.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent).

The great amount of business consequent on the reduction of all the Three-and-a-half per Cent Stocks to Three-and-a-quarter per Cents renders it necessary to close the books on the *29th inst*. From that period *till the 11th of October, no transfers can be effected*.

The English market declined considerably on Monday, Consols quoting at one period of the day a fall of one per cent. The aspect of affairs at Tahiti, as well as the fall in the French Funds, from the unsettled state of relations between France and Morocco, tended to produce much alarm, and assisted the speculators for a fall. Prices, however, towards the close of the day rallied, and on Tuesday the French Funds quoting an advance, Consols rose from 98¾ ⅞ (the closing price on Monday) to 99⅛. This price was supported on Wednesday, *but the market was flat in consequence* of sales exceeding £100,000. Afterwards some extensive purchases were made, which rallied in some measure the prices. On Thursday Consols fluctuated between 99 and 99⅛, both buyers and sellers, the posture of affairs in Morocco and Tahiti rendering the market very susceptible, a sale or purchase to any extent immediately influencing it. At *closing* the *prices stood*, Bank Stock, 200½; Three per Cent Reduced, 99⅜; Three and-a-half ditto, 102⅜; New Three-and-a-half per Cents, 101½; Consols for Money and Time, 99⅛; Exchequer Bills, 75 to 77.

The foreign market suffered from the same cause of depression as the English, and speculation nearly ceased both on Monday and Tuesday. This flatness was perceptible on Wednesday. The correspondence between the Chairman of the South American Bondholders and Lizardi and Company, the agents for the Mexican Government, has not been productive of any improvement *in the price of the stock*. Messrs. Lizardi and Company, in refusing the information of the amount of money in hand towards the overdue dividend, remind the bondholders that the Mexican Government have made great sacrifices in the *midst of* trying financial difficulties to keep faith with its creditors. This, however true, declares an unfortunate fact, viz., the total incapacity of *the Government to pay* their dividends at even the reduced rate agreed to at such a heavy sacrifice by the bondholders. The price has fluctuated between 35¾ and 36, closing about 35⅞. Spanish, which quoted on Monday 22⅛ to ¼ for the Actives, and 32⅞ *to* 33 for the 3 per Cents., closes, the former at the same quotation, the latter at 33. The difficulty, in fact almost impossibility, of procuring any Active Spanish Bonds of a less denomination than £1000, has been remarked on recently. This stock, with its overdue coupons, has for some time been a pet investment with the Dutch speculators, and there is little doubt *that they possess* the greater portion of the small bonds. Dutch Bonds have been in demand, and continue at 61½ for the Two-and-a-half per Cents.; the Five per Cents, 101¼; Four per Cents, 94⅞; Columbian closes at 13½; Portuguese, 80½; *Belgian*, 103.

The Railway market has been slightly depressed, and at the commencement *of* the week the demand for Birmingham and Gloucester, and Midland shares, declined, prices showing a decided reaction. Brightons, also, suffered from an anticipated decrease of dividend, and the French lines were quoted lower, *from political* circumstances. Birmingham stock, on Tuesday, again declined, and Wednesday's market scarcely altered quotations. *Little* change occurred on Thursday, and the closing prices now stand:—Birmingham and Gloucester, *112*; *Caledonian*, 3⅛; Chester and Holyhead, 5⅜; Great Western, 83¾; Birmingham Stock, 229 to ½; Midland Shares, 83; Manchester and Leeds, 119; Blackwall, 7½; Brighton, 48½; South Western, 86½; Croydon, 19½; Norwich and Brandon, 14; Dover, 38¾; Yarmouth and Norwich, 32; Paris and Orleans, 38½; Paris and Rouen, 37⅞; York and North Midland, 113; Great North *of* England, 101; Hull and Selby, 63.

Saturday Morning.—The English market has scarcely varied a *fraction*, but is readily influenced by any transaction. Consols close at 99⅛ for money and time. The tendency of prices *in the Foreign* house yesterday was towards a decline, but prices are quoted the same as the previous day. Although there is no material alteration in the share market the tendency of prices is towards an advance.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, Aug. 6.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed James Mounsey, of Carlisle, in the county of Cumberland, Gent., to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

CROWN-OFFICE, August 6.—*Borough of* Cirencester—The Honourable George Augustus Frederick Villiers, in the room of Thomas William Chester Master, *Esq.*, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

BANKRUPTS.—G. C. SMITH, Kensington, Middlesex, builder.—E. MANLEY, Chapel-street, and 70, Strutton-ground, Westminster, boot maker. T. TURNER, Sheffield, grocer. H. J. E. SAFFRAN, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, cloth merchant. W. WYRILL, *Bradford*, Yorkshire, ironmonger. R. JACKSON and R. YALE, Leeds, machine makers. J. TREVIT, Wheaten Aston, Staffordshire, butcher. T. CARTER, jun., Waltham, Leicestershire, butcher. A. OGDEN, Lancashire, sizer. R. EDWARDS, Aberdovey, *Merionethshire*, draper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.—J. RANSON, Perth, glass merchant.

Friday, August 9.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—F. KENNEDY, New Bond-street, stationer.

BANKRUPTS.—J., W., and E. YEARDLEY, Ecclesfield, Yorkshire, flax spinners. J. ELSE and W. DIXON, Kingston-upon-Hull, millers. H. J. and J. DIXON, Kidderminster, carpet manufacturers. J. INNES, Cheltenham, ironmonger.

BIRTHS.

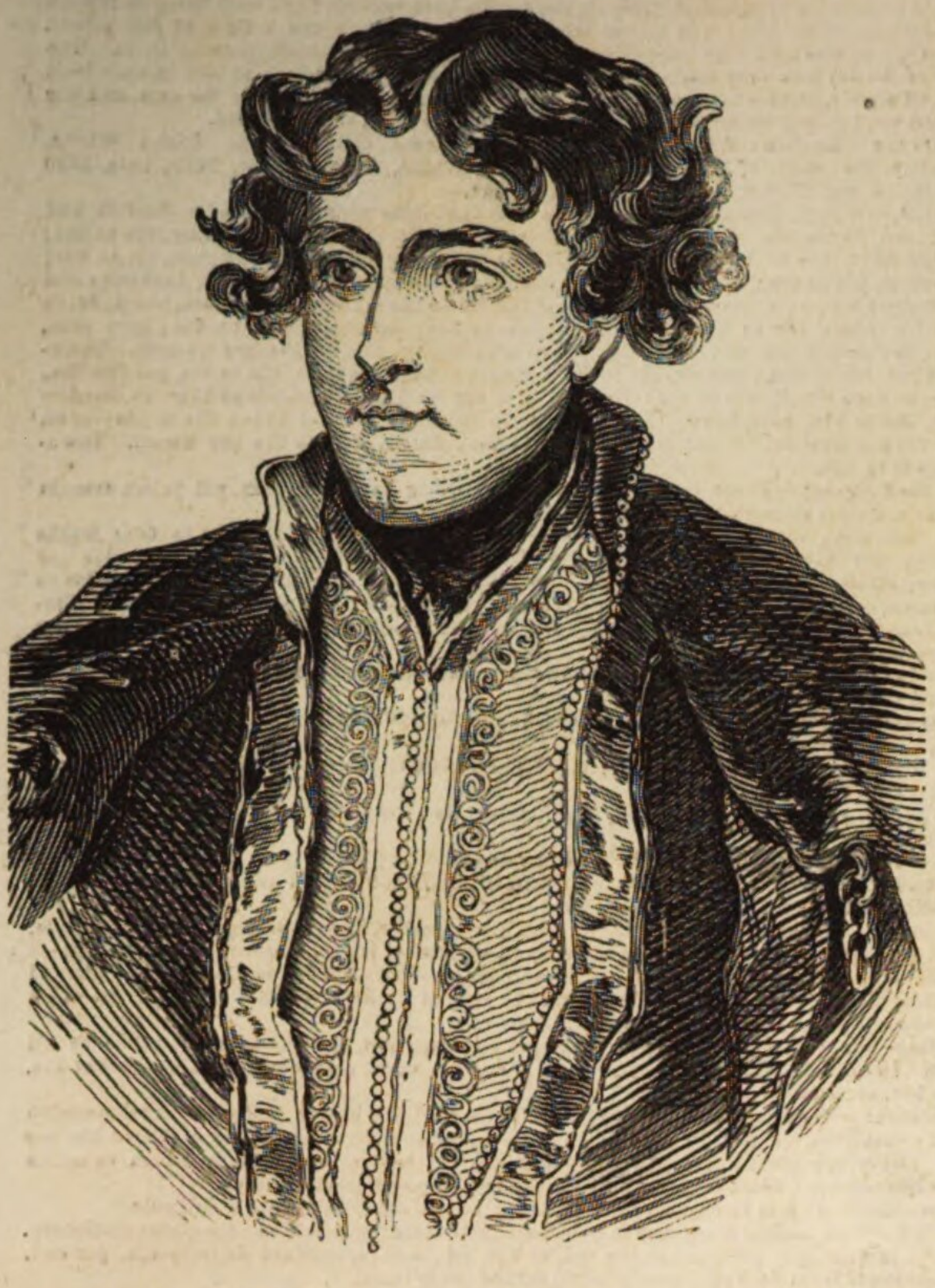
At Kensington, Lady Georgiana Romilly, of a son.——In Berkeley-square, Mrs. Humphrey St. John Mildmay, of a daughter.——In New-street, Spring-gardens, the Lady Mary Hoare, of a son.——*On the* 5th inst., at Pentreheilen, Ellesmere, the Lady of Frederic Kerr, Esq., of a daughter.——On the 5th inst., in Lincoln's-inn-fields, the lady of Dr. Lister, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

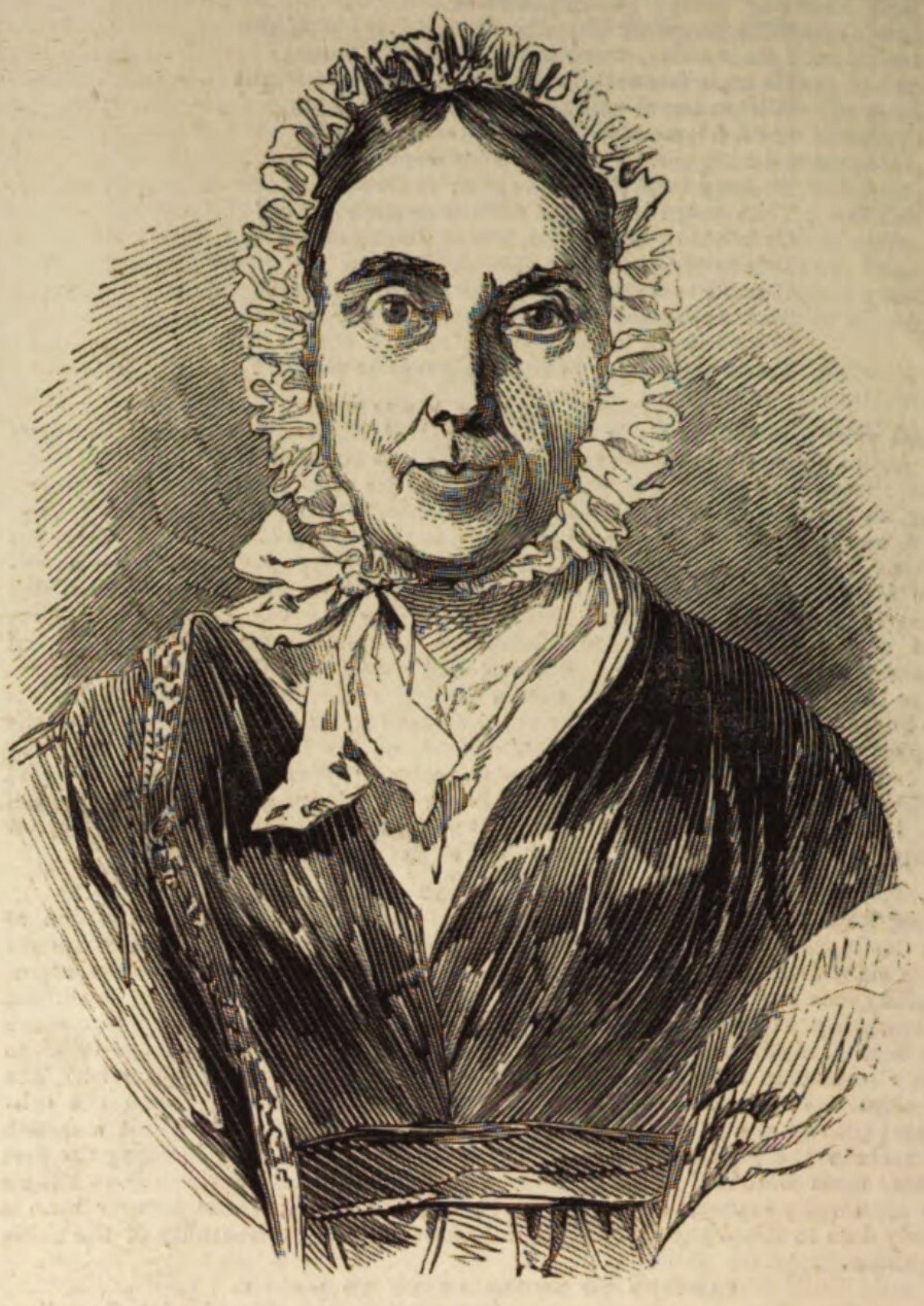
At St. Pancras Church, Edward *Graham*, Esq., second son of Sir Robert Graham, Bart., to Adelaide Elizabeth Tully, youngest daughter of the late James Dillon Tully, M.D.——At King's Norton, the Rev. Patrick M. Smythe, youngest son of the late Hon. *David* Smythe, to Anne Gertrude, second daughter of the late R. E. E. Mynors, Esq.

DEATHS.

At Islington, Stephen Lucas, Esq.——In Pall-mall, Sir James Gambier, late her Majesty's Consul General in the *Netherlands*.——On the 5th inst., at Broadwater House, near Worthing, Elinor, widow of the Rev. H. L. Walsh, *D.C.L.*, and daughter of his Grace the late William Newcome, Archbishop of Armagh.



THE EARL OF EGLINTOUN.—FROM A PRIVATE PLATE.



ISABELLA, SISTER OF BURNS.

(Continued from page 89.)

requires no great stretch of fancy to picture the humble garniture of the bed, and the ordinary furniture of the chamber, as the very same which it contained on the 25th January, 1759—the ever-memorable day of his birth :

All ask the cottage of his birth,
Gaze on the senes he loved and sung,
And gather feelings not of earth,
His fields and streams among

Beside this cottage was placed another arch, formed of bay, yew, and laurel, interspersed with various flowers, and containing in the spandrels the initials R. B., between which were the words—

THE BIRTH-PLACE OF
ROBERT BURNS.

A little further on, towards "the Monument," is a singular stone, lying in a field attached to a small homestead—the stone commemorated in the poem of "Tam o'Shanter," as—

the mickle stane
Whar drunken Charlie brack's neck-bane.

Within sight is another object illustrative of the far-famed story—a solitary tree, surmounting

the cairn
Whar hunter's fand the murder'd bairn.

About a quarter of a mile onwards is the ruin of "Alloway Kirk." "The auld haunted kirk," the scene of "Tam's" adventure, when "inspired by bold John Barleycorn," mounted upon his nag "Maggie," he saw—

Warlocks and witches in a dance,

While "Auld Nick"—

Screw'd the pipes and gart them skirl,
Till roof and rafters a' did dirl.

Alloway Kirk, with its little enclosed burying-ground, directly skirts the road. The four walls unroofed, remain around the enclosure in which Tam saw "The dead in their last dresses;" "the winnock bunker in the east," where sate "the enemy" in a conspicuous feature, being a small window, divided by a thick mullion ; marks of other openings may be detected, more of them being closed up, through which the hero obtained glimpses of the unhallowed rites performed by "witches and warlocks" as preliminaries to the dance—during which

Tam tint his reason a thegether,

uttering the memorable sentence, "Weel done cutty sark," in reference to "the souple jade and strang," who "lap and flang" so lustily, as to make even the devil "glow'r and fidge fu fain ;" and which led to the chase which resulted in the escape of Tam over the bridge, the key-stane of which the witches "darena cross," minus the loss of the tail of his good steed Maggie, which she left in the hand of the carline, "cutty sark."

These objects, of course pointed out as "curiosities" of the place, served to arrest the attention of the visitor, until he approaches within sight of "the Monument"—a remarkably elegant structure, standing on a slight elevation, which overlooks the Doon, and the two bridges by which the river is crossed. These, with the several other matters of interest in the vicinity, we shall describe more fully next week ; our present purpose being merely to supply such a key as may enable the reader to understand the arrangements of the Festival, and the various "processions" incident to it.

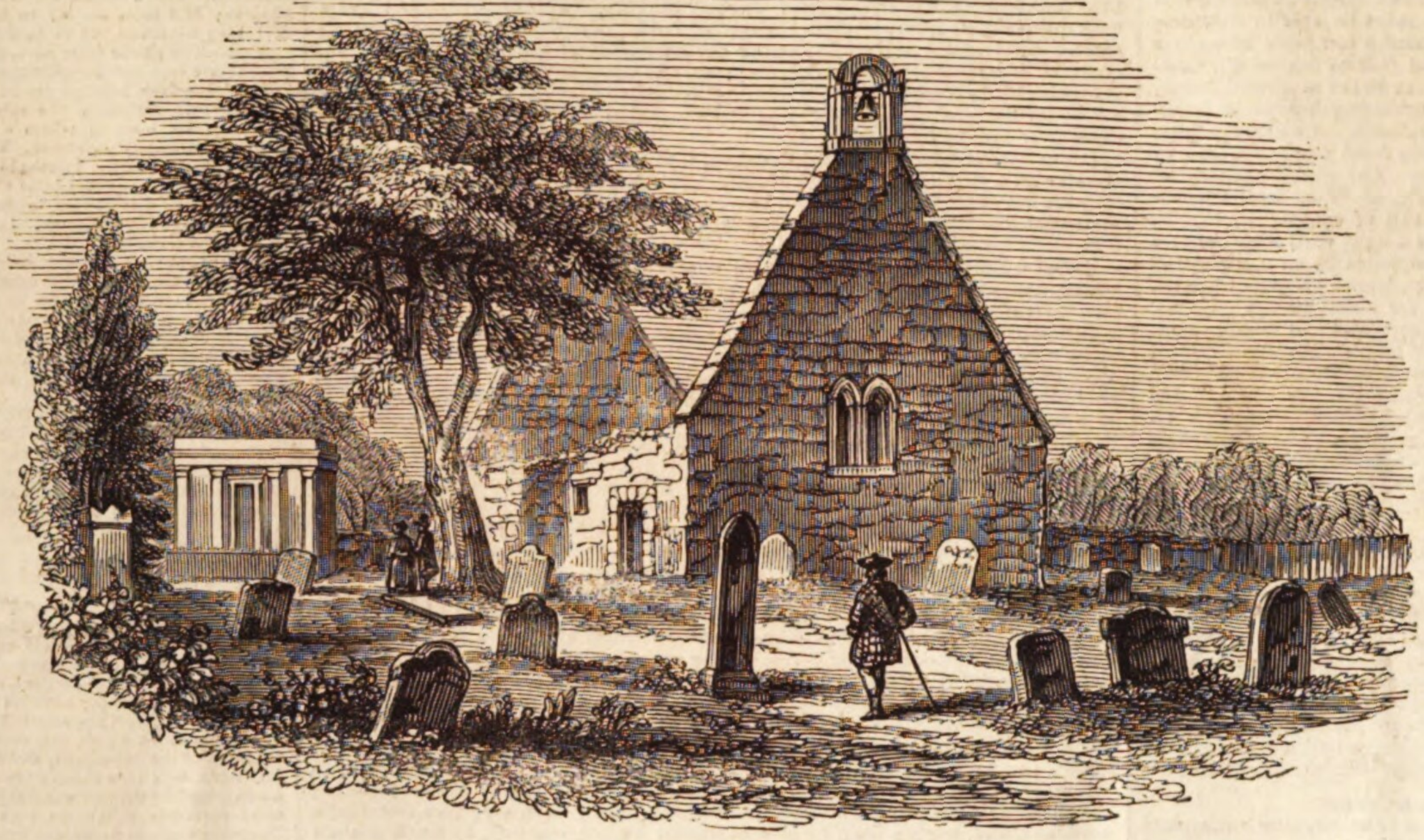
The two bridges—the old bridge and the new—by which the river Doon is crossed, were each crowned by a triumphal arch. The new was constructed simply of wreaths of laurel and bay, intermixed with flowers; the old was surmounted by carved and painted figures, exhibiting immortal "Tam" at the moment when he reaches the key-stane, leaving Maggie's tail "behind her."

In a field immediately behind the Monument, and almost adjoining it, was erected the temporary building to accommodate the visitors, admitted by tickets ; while at the other extremity of the inclosure were three or four less dignified erections for the use of less privileged guests. The tickets were obtained in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other places, as well as in Ayr—the prices being for one to admit a lady, 10s., for that which admitted a gentleman, 15s. The interior presented a near approximation to a square ; filled with lines of narrow tables, upon which plates were laid for 1600 persons ; and by a very ingenious contrivance it was made to slope gradually to the centre, so that no portion of the crowd might be deprived of a sight of the chairman and vice-chairman,* who, with their "suites," were located in two small galleries to the east and west, while similar galleries to the north and south were appropriated to the musicians. We annex a plan of this Pavilion (see page 94) in illustration of its arrangements.

Thus far the preliminary arrangements were conducted with considerable tact and remarkably good taste ; and such were the preparations for "a festival" to commemorate the great poet of the world, more than fifty years after his death, in the place where the lowly born man of genius drew his first birth, amid the scenery he most loved to paint,

the banks and braes o' bonny Doon ;"

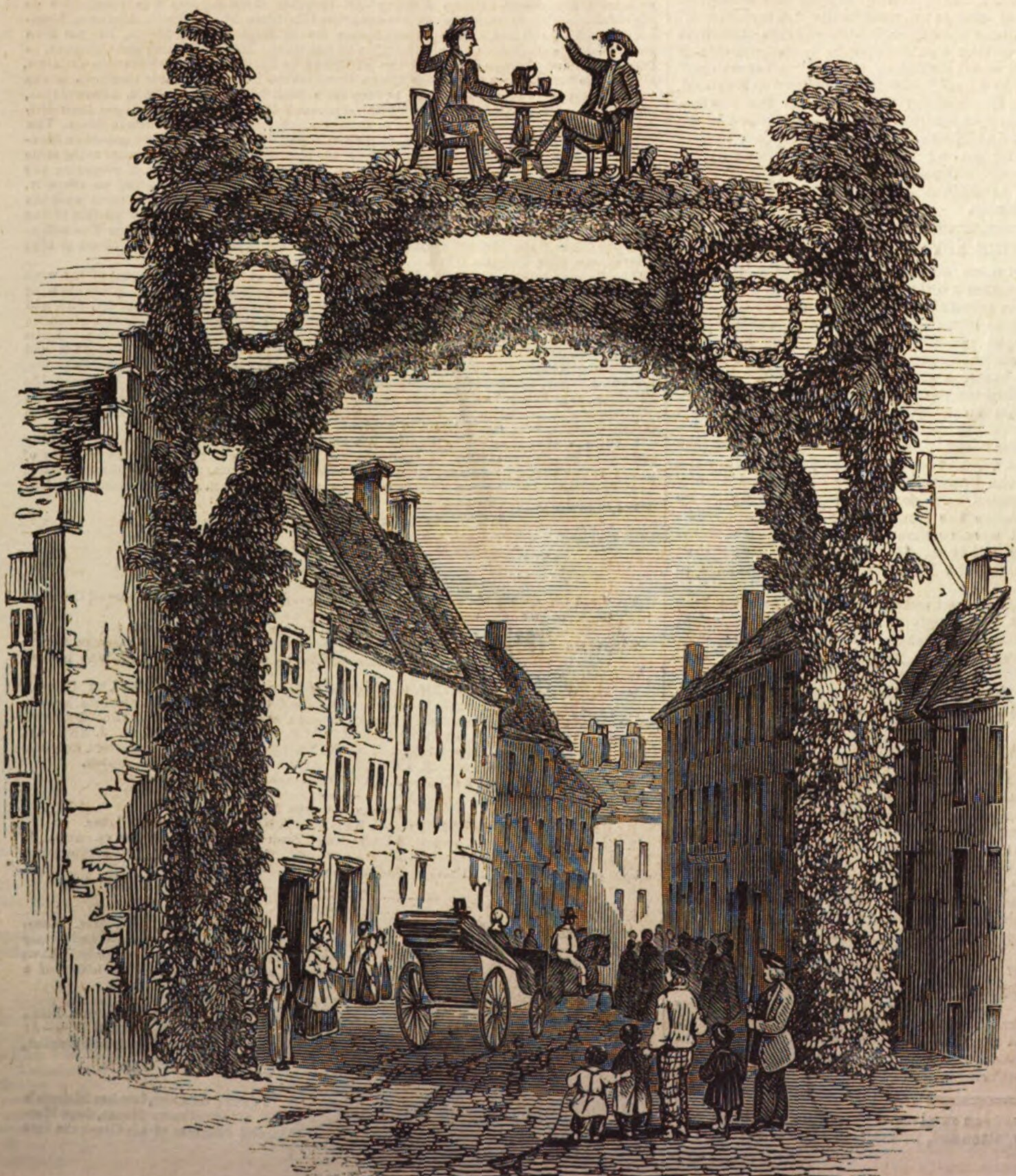
and in the presence of the children of his old companions of the plough, his own honoured and respected sons, and the few other of his relatives yet remaining, who are now, happily, dwelling in peace and comfort within sight of the



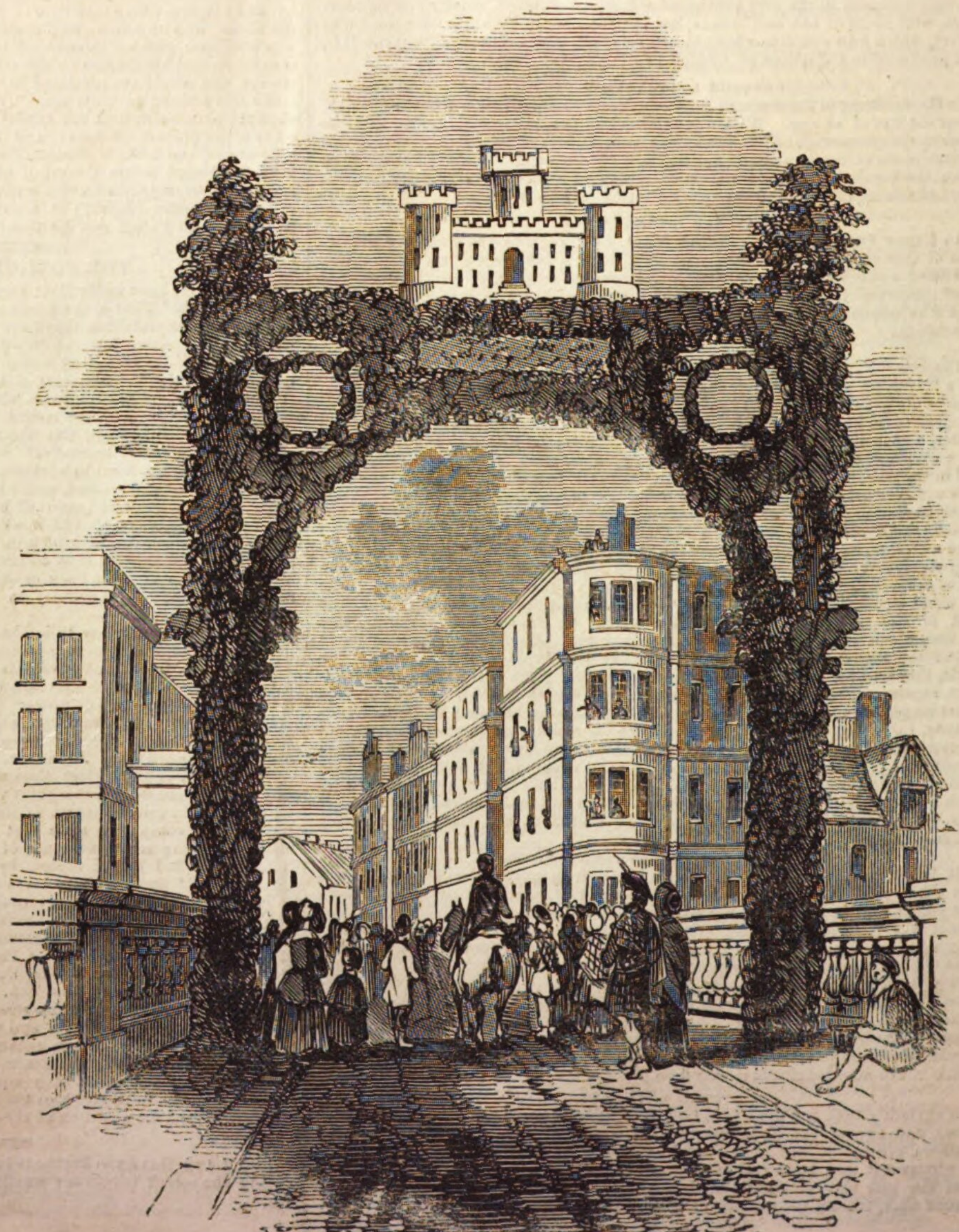
ALLOWAY KIRK.—(TAM O'SHANTER.)

---

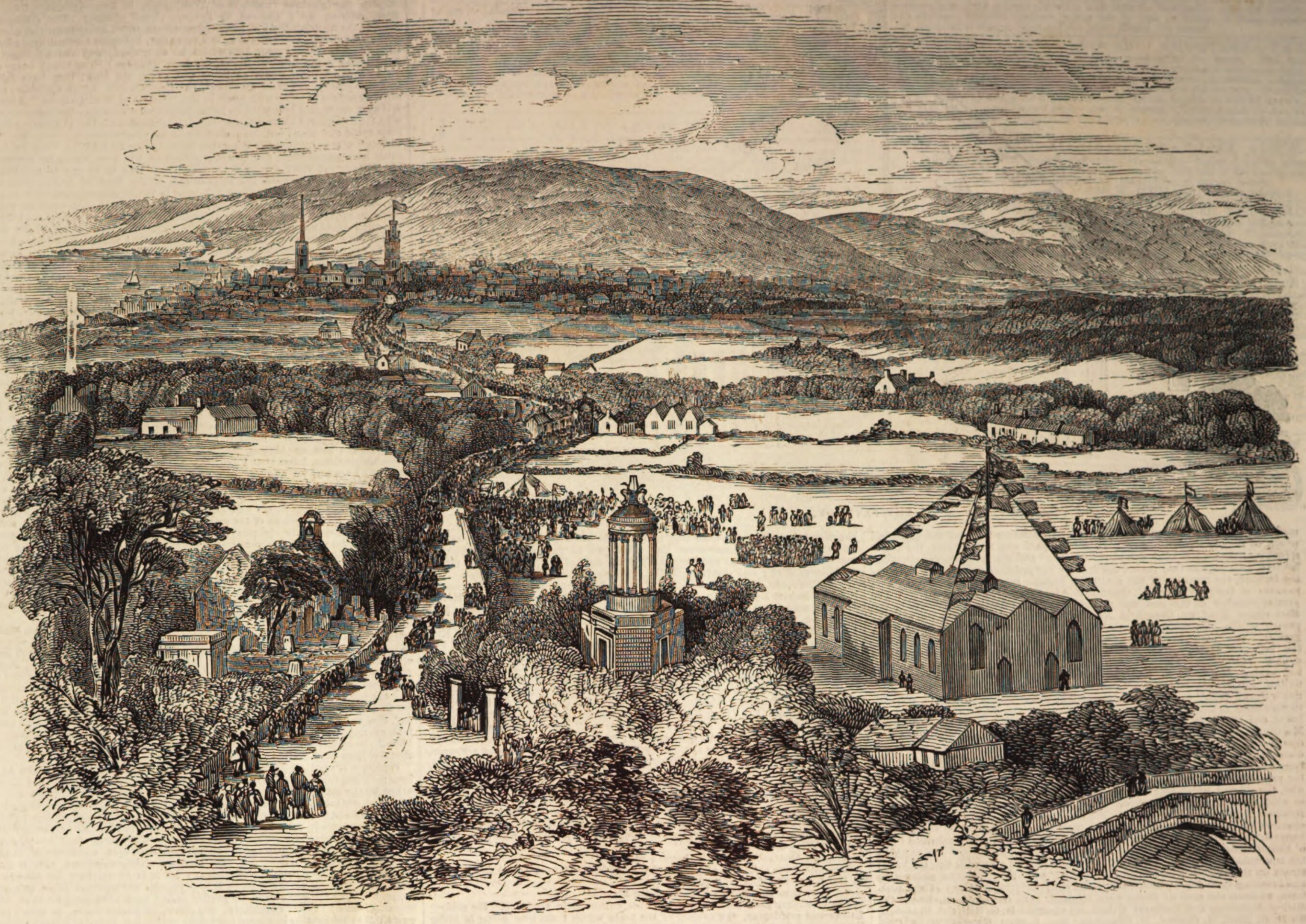
* This was effected by laying the floor level for 20 feet in the centre, whence it gradually rose to the height of four feet to the sides ; and, the side tables being single, the company there all front the centre of the Pavilion.



TAM O' SHANTER ARCH.



ARCH ON THE NEW BRIG OF AYR.



VIEW OF THE GRAND PROCESSION.

"Monument" erected by "a people" to record their gratitude for enjoyments long continued and past all telling—

For Burns—though brief the race he ran,
  Though rough and dark the path he trod,
Lived—died—in form and soul a man,
  The image of his God!

Through care, and pain, and want, and woe,
  With wounds that only death could heal,
Tortures—the poor alone can know,
  The proud alone can feel;

He kept his honesty and truth,
  His independent tongue and pen,
And moved, in manhood and in youth,
  Pride of his fellow-men.

Strong sense, deep feeling, passions strong,
  A hate of tyrant and of knave,
A love of right, a scorn of wrong,
  Of coward, and of slave;

A kind, true heart, a spirit high,
  That could not fear, and would not bow,
Were written in his manly eye,
  And on his manly brow.

The idea, now so fortunately and so prosperously carried out, originated in consequence of a visit paid, several months ago, by Col. William Michael Burns, soon after his return from India, to his aunt, Mrs. Begg, the youngest sister of the poet; who now, with her two daughters, inhabit a neat and comfortable cottage within a stone's throw of the poet's birth-place. It was suggested that the appearance of the son among the scenes consecrated to the memory of his father ought not to be passed over as an ordinary occurrence, but that some attempt should be made to welcome him in a worthier manner than by the common greetings of admiring or loving friends. Various circumstances contributed to postpone the accomplishment of so desirable a purpose; and, at length, it was resolved to issue an invitation, which should include not only the Colonel's elder brother, Robert Burns, and his younger brother, Major James Glencairn Burns, but all, from all quarters of the world, to whom the name of the poet was dear, and who desired an opportunity to render homage to his memory. The 6th of August was appointed for the festival; nothing occurred to interrupt the plan of procedure; and, accordingly (all arrangements being, as we have shown, completed) on the the sixth of August The Festival took place.

The morning of Tuesday was gloomy, and, although it partially cleared up during the day, so as to give several hours free from rain, the weather was on the whole inauspicious; and towards the evening it became so wet as very materially to interfere with the pleasure of the day.

As early as eight o'clock, the several "trades" paraded the streets, preceded by musicians playing the national airs—chiefly those which have been rendered familiar to the world by the words of Burns. The following was the

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

Band of the 87th Fusiliers.
Provost, Magistrates, Town Council, and Trades of Ayr.
Five Bagpipers in Highland Costume.
Farmers and Shepherds.
Dalrymple Burns Club, with banners and music. Motto, "Firm."
Kilwinning Band.
Kilwinning Mother Lodge of Free-masons.
Cumnock Band.
Loudoun Newmilns Lodge.
Irvine Band.
Troon Navigation Lodge.
Girvan Masons.
St. James's, Tarbolton,
St. John's, Ayr.
Thistle and Rose, Stevenston,
St. John's, Largs.
Glasgow Star.
St. Andrew's Band.
Royal Arch. Maybole.
St Paul's, Ayr.
St. Andrew's, Ayr.
St. John's, Girvan.
St. James's, Kilmarnock.
St. Peter's, Galston.
St. John's, New Cumnock.
Junior or Knights Templars, Maybole.
Saltcoats Band.
St. John's, Dalry.
Kilbarchan Band.
St. John's, Greenock; Dressed in Black, Small Cloths, and White Stockings.
Shoemakers as follows:—
Champion.
British Prince and attendants.
Indian Prince and Train.
Catrine Band.
King Crispin and Train.
Souter Johnnie in character.
Highland Chieftains.
Greenock Band.
Lodge of Odd Fellows.
Band.
Robert Burns Lodge, Beith.
Ayr Band.
Banks of Ayr Lodge of Odd Fellows.
Sir J. M'Dougall Brisbane Lodge, Largs.
Ancient Order of Foresters, Glasgow.
Captain mounted, with Bow and Arrows.
Kilmarnock Band.
Kilmarnock Burns Lodge of Foresters.
Weavers from Maybole.
Maybole Band.
Tailors of Maybole.
Mauchline Band.

Boxmakers of Mauchline, with large Scotch Thistle, carried shoulder high, by four men, and Banner, inscribed—

"I turned aside my weeding-hook,
And spared the symbol dear"—

The party were from the establishment of Messrs. W. and A. Smith. The Thistle grew near to Mossgiel.

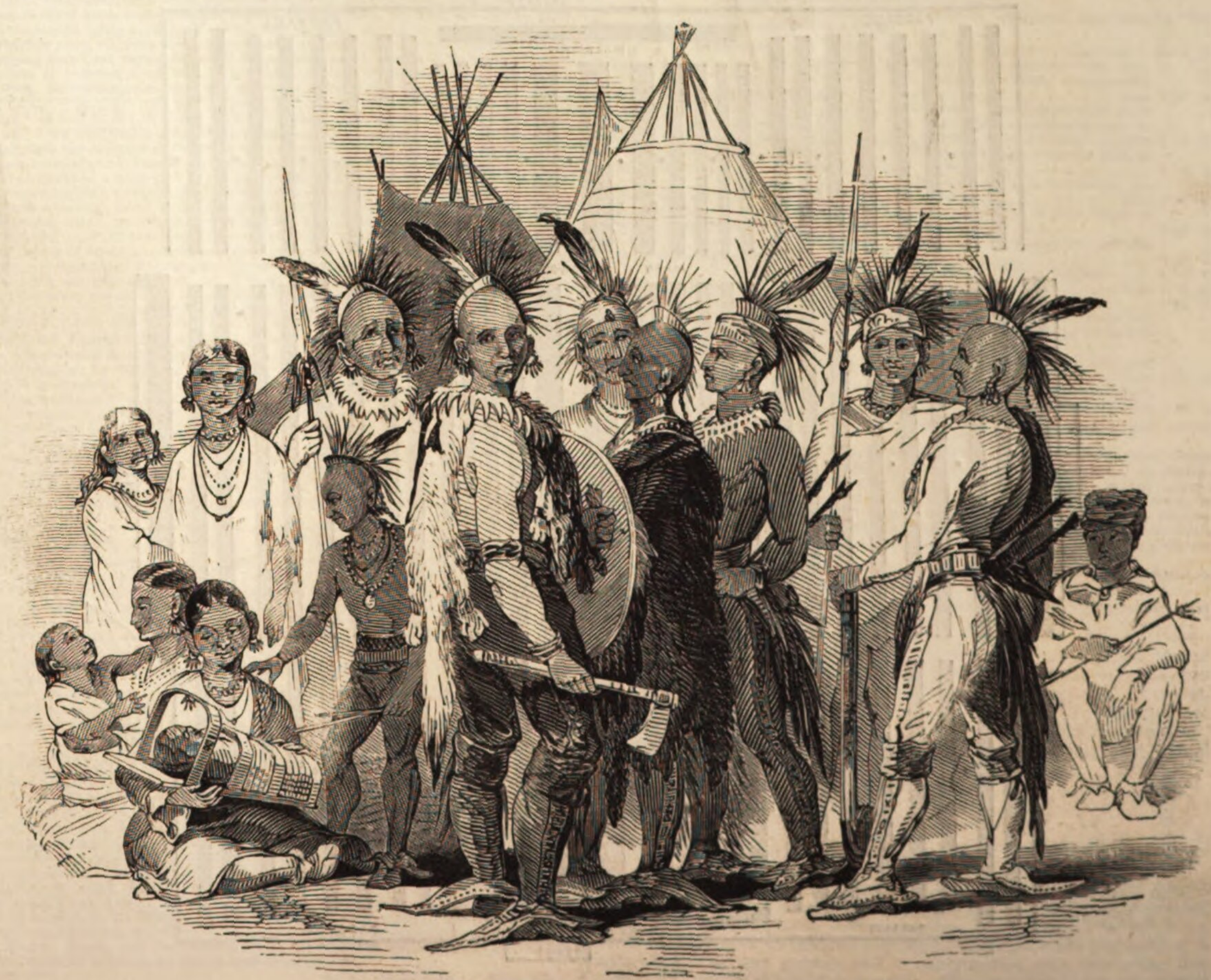
Caledonian Union Odd Fellows, Dunlop.

[Deputations of the Magistracy joined in the procession from Dumbarton, Dunlop, Maybole, and Irvine.]

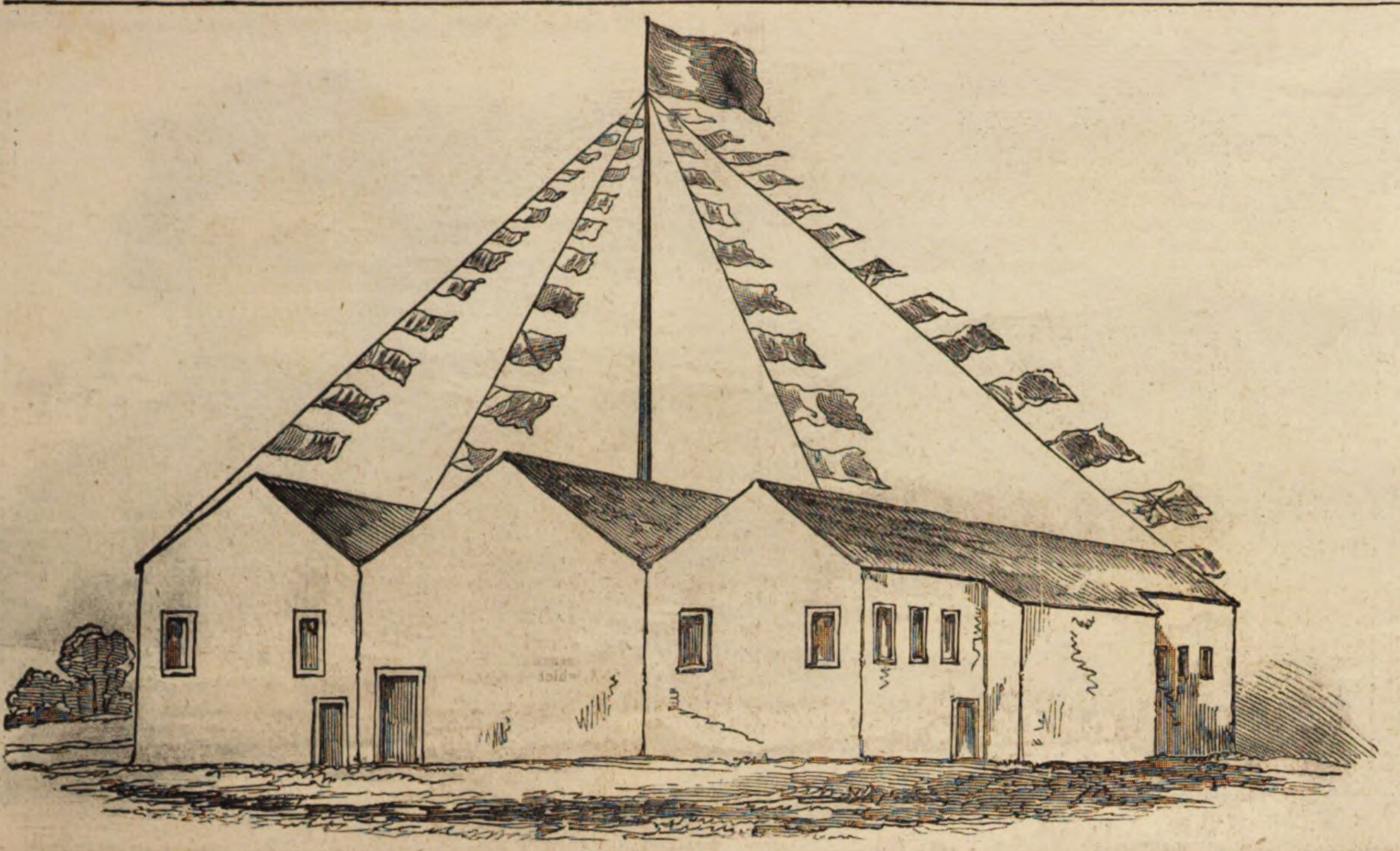
During the formation of the procession, the pipers played round the field, greatly enhancing the scene by their music. When fully marshalled, the immense body moved onwards—the bands striking up the well-known air of "A man's a' man for a' that"—along the south side of Wellington-square. The procession was formed three deep, and would extend to nearly a mile in length. It had a very imposing effect. On going down Sandgate, up the High-street, and on to the Maybole-road, every window was thronged with on-lookers, and the streets were densely crowded. As they proceeded, the bands played the national airs of "Green grow the rashes," "This is no my ain house," "My love she's but a lassie yet," "Wat ye wha's in yon toun," &c.

PROGRESS OF THE PROCESSION.

After leaving the Townhead, the procession moved on at a quicker pace. The road all along was greatly crowded; so much so, that it was with difficulty the mass could keep moving. The walls, houses, and gates, were everywhere lined with anxious observers; and various platforms were constructed for the accom-



IOWA INDIANS, AT THE EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.—(See page 91.)



THE PAVILION.

modation of ladies. On approaching the cottage where the poet was born, and where, as already mentioned, a spendid triumphal arch was erected, the bands struck up "There was a lad was born in Kyle;" and the procession uncovering, lowered their flags as they passed the humble but much-endeared spot. Marching forward, the pressure of the multitude became immense, owing to the narrowness of the road between Greenfield Avenue and the Monument. The greater number of the vast roll of carriages, the route for which was by the Race-course Road, up Greenfield Avenue, had luckily passed prior to the approach of the procession, otherwise the obstruction would have been much greater. The road from Ayr commands an excellent view of the bay, the hills of Arran, and the Heads of Ayr, but here the scene became doubly interesting. Kirk Alloway, the Monument, the Pavilion, with its waving Union Jack, and the extensive field set apart for the festivities, spread out in beautiful table-land, burst on the sight—while "Carrick's Brown Hill," or rather hills, studded by shady woods and fields of grain rising almost to the summit, bounded the scene on the south, the moat of Alloway and Doonholm woods on the east, and those of Mountcharles on the west. Multitudes were in the field, and every eminence commanding a view of the procession was occupied. Even on Newark hill parties were placed, preferring a distant prospect to the annoyance of being crushed amidst the crowd. A platform was erected on the opposite side of the Doon, where an excellent view of the procession was obtained. As the long extended line approached Kirk Alloway, the old bell, which still occupies the belfry, was set a ringing, and continued so while the procession passed on under the triumphal arch along the New Bridge. Deploying round towards the Old Bridge, the circling line, partially obscured by the houses and trees, had a truly picturesque effect. The waving banners, the music of the bands mellowed and echoed by the "Banks and braes o' bonnie Doon," imparted an inexpressibly agreeable sensation. On reaching the triumphal arch of the "Auld Brig," venerable and grey with age, the bands struck up the air of "Welcome Royal Charlie," while the procession, uncovering and lowering their flags, passed over on the rustic bridges in front of the platform, whereon the sons of Burns were elevated. On the platform, beside the Earl of Eglintoun and Professor Wilson, we observed H. G. Bell, Col. Campbell, Sir D. H. Blair, H. Onslow, R. Chambers, Mrs. General Hughes, W. A. Cunninghame, A. Boyle, Lord Justice General, Alexander Hastie, M.P., A. Buchanan, J. O. Fairlie, and a number of ladies. The sons of Burns seemed to feel deeply the compliment paid to them, and acknowledged it most cordially. The immense crowd which surrounded the platform seemed highly gratified by the opportunity afforded them of feasting their eyes upon the lineaments of the sons, as they sought to trace those of the father. The procession occupied at least an hour in passing from the New Bridge into the field, on entering which the bands played "Duncan Gray," followed by "The Birks of Aberfeldy." A large circle was then formed round the platform for the musicians in the field, and the whole company, led by professional vocalists, joined in singing "Ye banks and braes o' bonnie Doon," and "Auld Langsyne." The bands were afterwards stationed in various quarters throughout the field—the Regimental and Glasgow St. Andrew's bands in the centre of the field, and the Kilwinning and Cumnock bands at the cottage—the bagpipers playing at a distance from the pavilion. There were two enclosures for dancing—one towards the head of the field, and the other at the brow, overlooking the water of Doon.

Immediately after the procession was over, the crowd were astonished by the sudden appearance of Tam o' Shanter, "weel mounted on his grey mare Meg," and a flight of witches in full pursuit of him. Tam approached from the plantation near the cottage, and jogging along the road, put spurs to his "noble Maggie" opposite the "old haunted kirk," when out the "hellish legion sallied." Maggie, of course, reached the keystane of the brig in safety, but there left behind her "ain grey tail." The enactment of this characteristic interlude created much amusement.

The company began to enter the pavilion almost immediately after the close of the procession, when the chair was taken. The pavilion, when all were seated, had a splendid appearance—more like a banquet in fairylanu than a thing of real life. The Chairman and Croupier's seats were of oak, made of the rafters of Alloway Kirk; and several splendid silver vases decorated their tables.

The Chairman, the Right Hon. the Earl of Eglintoun. was supported on the right by Robert Burns, Esq., late of the Stamps and Taxes, Somerset House, London, eldest son of the poet; Major Burns, youngest son of the poet; Miss Begg, niece of the poet; Henry Glassford Bell, Esq., Sheriff-Substitute of Lanarkshire; Rev. Mr. Cuthill, Ayr; Mr. Robert Burns Begg, teacher, Kinross, nephew of the poet; Miss Begg, the younger niece of the poet; Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, of Dumfries (the Jessie Lewars of the bard); on the left by Col. Burns, second son of the poet; Mrs. Begg, sister of the poet; Sir John M'Niel, Bart., late Plenipotentiary to the Court of Persia; the Right Hon. Lord Justice General; the Countess of Eglintoun; Sir H. D. Blair, Bart., of Blairquhan. The Croupier, Professor Wilson, of Edinburgh, was supported on the right by Archibald Alison, Esq., Sheriff of Lanarkshire, and author of the "History of Europe;" Colonel Mure, of Caldwell. author of "Travels in Greece;" Wm. Aytoun, Esq., Advocate; A. Hastie, Esq., M.P. for Paisley; James Oswald, Esq., M.P. for Glasgow; on the left by Sir James Campbell, Glasgow; Provost Miller, Ayr; James Ballantine, Esq., of Castlehill; James Campbell, Esq., of Craigie.

The Rev. Mr. Cuthill, of Ayr, asked the blessing, in language brief, impressive, and appropriate. The reverend gentleman also returned thanks.

Lord Eglintoun said—There is one toast which never can be omitted, more especially at such an assembly as this, consisting of loyal Scotchmen; and it is a toast which I am sure will be received here as it is elsewhere, with respect and joy. "The health of the Queen." (Cheers.)

Glasgow Quadrille Band—"Queen's Anthem."

The Chairman then rose and said—We will drink "Prince Albert and the rest of the Royal Family." (Applause.)

Glasgow Quadrille Band—"The Coburg March."

The Chairman then rose amidst the most enthusiastic applause. He said,—Ladies and gentlemen, the subject of the toast which I am now going to bring before you, is one of such paramount importance on this occasion, and is so deeply interesting, not only to those whom I have now the honour to address, but to all whom genius is dear, that I could have wished it committed to more worthy hands; more particularly when I see the enormous assemblage collected here—the distinguished persons which grace our board to day. (Cheers.) It is only because I conceive that my official position renders me the most formal and fitting, though most inefficient, mouth-piece of the inhabitants of this county—(Hear, hear, and cheers)—that I have ventured to introduce myself before you on this occasion, and to undertake the onerous, though gratifying, duty of proposing in such an assemblage the thrilling toast—"The Memory of Burns." (Great applause. The company rising to testify their approbation by the waving of handkerchiefs.) This is not a meeting for the purpose of recreation and amusement; it is not a banquet at which a certain number of toasts printed on paper are to be proposed and responded to, which to-day marks our preparations; it is the enthusiastic desire of a whole people to pay honour to their countryman; it is the spontaneous offering of a nation's feelings towards the illustrious dead, and added to this the desire to extend a hand of welcome and friendship to those whom he has left behind. (Tremendous applause.) Here, on the very spot where he first drew breath, on the very ground which his genius has hallowed, beside the Old Kirk of Alloway, which his verse has immortalised, beneath the monument which an admiring and repentant people have raised to him—(great applause)—we meet, after the lapse of years, to pay our homage to the man of genius. (Loud cheers.) The master-mind who has sung the "Isle of Palms"—who has revelled in the immortal "Noctes"—who has already done that justice to the memory of the barp, which a brother poet can alone do. Christopher himself is here—(great applause)—anxious to pay his tribute of admiration to a kindred spirit. The historian who has depicted the most eventful period of the French empire, the glorious triumphs of Wellington, is here—(cheers)—Clio, as it were, offering up a garland to Erato. (Loud cheers.) The distinguished head of the Scottish Bard is here—(cheers)—in short, every town and every district; every class, and every sex, and every age, has come forward to pay homage to their poet. The honest lads whom he so praised, and whose greatest boast is to belong to the Land of Burns, are here. (Cheers.) The bonny lasses whom he so praised, those whom he loved and sung, are here; they have followed hither to justify, by their loveliness, the Poet's worth (great applause); while the descendant of those who dwelt in the "Castle of Montgomerie," feels himself only too highly honoured in being permitted to propose the memory of him who then wandered there unknown on the banks of Fail. (Loud cheering.) How little could the pious old man who dwelt in yonder cottage—with his "lyart haffets" o'er spreading his venerable brow—when he read the "big ha' bible" could have guessed that the infant prattling on his knee was to be the pride of his nation—the chief among the poetic band—was to be one of the brightest planets that glows around the mighty sun of the Bard of Avon—(cheers)—in knowledge and originality—second to none in the fervent expression of deep feeling, in the genuine perception of the beauties of nature; and equal to any who revels in the fairy land of poesy. (Cheers.) Well may we rejoice that Burns is our own!—that no other spot can claim to be the birth-place of our Homer except the spot on which we stand. (Cheers.) Oh! that he could have foreseen the futurity of fame created for him this day, when the poet and the historian, the peer and the peasant, vie with each other in paying the tribute of their admiration to the humble but mighty genius of him whom we hail as the first of Scottish Poets. (Cheers.) Such a foresight might have alleviated the dreary hours of his sojourn at Mossgiel—might have lightened the dark days of his pilgrimage on earth. (Cheers.) Well does he deserve our homage who has portrayed the "Cottar's Saturday Night"—not in strains of inconsiderate mirth, but in solemnity and truth—who breathed the patriotic words that tell of the glories of our Wallace, immortalising alike the poet and the hero; he who could draw inspiration from the humble daisy, breathed forth the heroic words of "The Song of Death,"—strains, the incarnation of poetry and love, and yet of the bitterest shafts of satire and ridicule!—obeying but the hand of nature, despising all the rules of art, yet trampling over the very rules he set at nought. (Loud cheers.) At his name every Scottish heart beats high He has become a household word alike in the palace and the cottage. Of whom should we be proud—to whom should we pay homage, if not to our own immortal Burns. (Cheers.) But I feel I am detaining you too long in the presence of a Wilson and an Allison. (Cries of "no, no," and applause.) In such a presence as these, I feel that I am not a fit person to dilate upon the genius of Burns. I am but an admirer like yourselves. There are others present, who are brother poets, kindred geniuses—men who, like Burns, have created a glorious immortality to themselves—to them will I commit the agreeable task of more fully displaying before you, decked out with their eloquence, the excellence of the poet and the genius of the man, and to extend and welcome his sons to the land of their father—(cheers)—and I will now ask you, in their presence, on the ground his genius has rendered sacred—on the "banks and braes o'bonny Doon"—to join with me in drinking one overflowing bumper, and in joining to it every expression of enthusiasm which you can, to "The Memory of Burns." The toast was received with the most rapturous and enthusiastic bursts of applsuse.

Mr. Templeton sung with admirable effect, "Ye banks and braes o' bonnie Doon," which elicited the warmest plaudits of the meeting.

Mr. Robert Burns, on rising to return thanks, was, with his brothers, received with enthusiastic cheering. He said,—My lord, ladies and gentlemen, of course it cannot be expected, at a meeting such as the present, that the sons of Burns should expatiate on the merits and genius of their deceased father. Around them were an immense number of admirers, who, by their presence there that day, bore a sufficient testimony of the opinion in which they held his memory and the high esteem in which they held his genius. In the language of the late Sir Christopher Wren, though very differently applied, the sons of Burns could say, that to obtain a living testimony to their father's genius, they had only to look around them. (Cheers.) He begged, in name of his sister, brothers, and himself, to return their heartfelt and grateful thanks for the honour that had that day been paid to their father's memory. (Cheers.)

Professor Wilson, who was received with enthusiastic cheering, spoke as follows:—Were this festival to commemorate the genius of Burns, and it were asked what need of such commemoratives since his fame is co-extensive with the heroes of our land, and inherent in every soul? I must answer that, though admiration of the poet be indeed wide as the world, yet we, as compatriots to whom it is more especially dear, rejoice to see that universal sentiment concentrated in the voice of a great assemblage of his own people (cheers)—that we rejoice to meet in thousands to honour him who has delighted each single one of us all at his own hearth. (Cheers.) But this commemoration expresses, too, if not a profounder, yet a more tender sentiment: for it is to welcome his sons to the land which their father illustrated—it is to indulge our national pride in a great name, while, at the same time, we gratify in full hearts the most pious of affections. (Cheers.) It was customary, you know, in former times, to crown great poets. No such ovation honoured our bard; yet he, too, tasted of human applause—he enjoyed its delights, and he saw the trials that attend it. Which, think you, would he himself have preferred? Such a celebration as this in his life-time, or fifty years after his death? I cannot doubt that he would have preferred the posthumous, because the finer incense. (Cheers.) The honour and its object are thus seen in their just proportions; for death gives an elevation which the candid soul of the poet would himself have considered, and that honour he would have reserved rather for his manes than encountered it with his living infirmities (Cheers)—and yet, could he have foreseen the day when they for whom his soul was often sorely troubled, should, after many years of separation, return to the hut where himself was born, and near it, within the shadow of his own monument, be welcomed for his sake by the lords and ladies of the land: and dearer still, far dearer to his manly breast, by the children and the children's children of people of his own degree, whose hearts he sought to thrill by the voice of his own inspirations, then surely would such a vision have been sweeter to his soul even than that immortal one in which the genius of the land bound holly round his forehead—the lilac-leaved crown that shall flourish for ever. (Cheers.) Of his three sons now sitting here, one only, I believe, can remember his father's face—can remember those large, lustrous eyes of his, so full of meaning—so full of melting in melancholy, or kindling in mirth, but never turned on his children, nor the mother of his children, but with one expression of tenderness, or most intense affection. (Cheers.)

[We are compelled to postpone, until next week, the report of the remainder of the Professor's speech; and it is only just to state, that for what we have given, as well as that of the noble Chairman, we are indebted to the proprietors of the *Ayr Observer*, by whose extraordinary exertions the Scottish public were supplied with a very full report of the meeting early on Wednesday morning.]

The Professor spoke for nearly an hour, and his speech was received throughout with exceeding enthusiasm.

Sir John Mc'Neill then proposed the health of William Wordsworth and the Poets of England.

H. Glassford Bell, Esq. next proposed, in a very eloquent speech, the health of Thomas Moore and the poets of Ireland. He alluded to Mr. Sheridan Knowles, as the chief dramatic writer of the age, and paid a touching and impressive compliment to Mrs. S. C Hall, whose writings had so greatly benefitted the country, and so largely contributed to the enjoyment and improvement of all classes, not only in Ireland but in Scotland and in England; and he felt the greater pleasure in this reference to one of the most popular of authors, inasmuch as she was present to witness the enthusiasm which Scottish men and women could feel, not alone for the sons and daughters of Scottish soil, but for those whose genius was the birth of other lands.

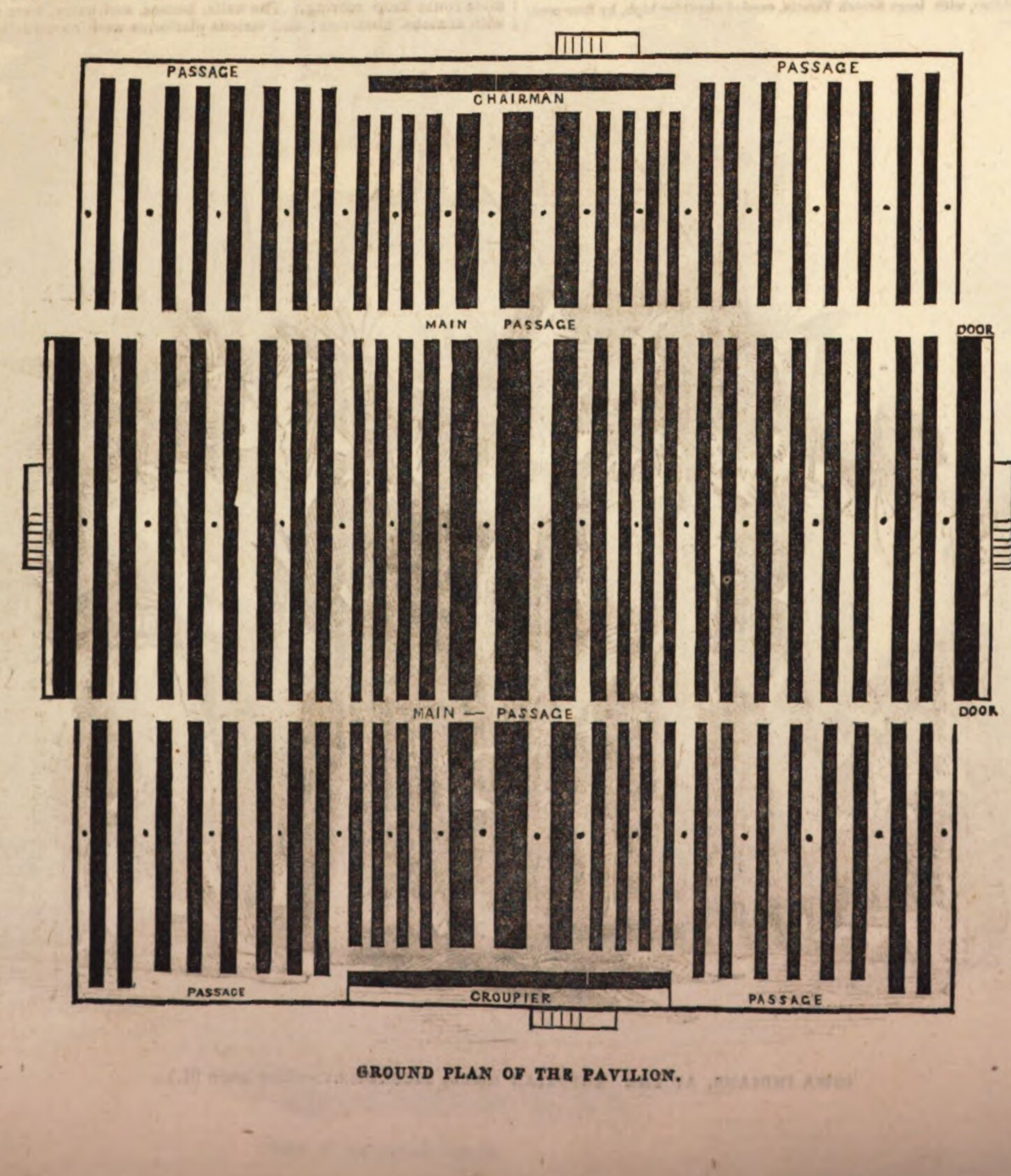
The toast was received with enthusiastic applause.

Mr. Sheriff Alison proposed the memory of Scott, Campbell, and Byron, and eloquently dwelt upon the influence they had exercised upon the spirit of the age.

W. Aytoun, Esq. (Advocate), proposed the memory of the Ettrick Shepherd, and Allan Cunningham, to which he spoke at some length.

Col. Muir followed, with the toast of "the Peasantry of Scotland;" after which, Sir James Campbell gave "the Land of Burns;" the health of the noble Chairman was then drunk, and the meeting separated.

As we have intimated, we reserve our comments on the meeting for next week, when we shall be called upon to review the proceedings of the day, accompanying our remarks by such illustrative engravings as may seem to convey to the reader a more vivid idea of this interesting and attractive scene, the circumstances which called so large an assemblage together, and the "ceremonials" incident to "a festival," which can never be forgotten by the thousands who witnessed it.



GROUND PLAN OF THE PAVILION.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Seven o'clock on Thursday Evening.

Elegant pocket edition, price 1s.; by post, 1s. 6d.,

DR. CULVERWELL'S GUIDE to HEALTH and LONG LIFE; or, WHAT to EAT, DRINK, and AVOID.

Sherwood, 23, Paternoster-row; and the Author, 21, Arundel-street, Strand.

Just Published, Foolscap 8vo., price 2s. 6d.,

PICTURES from DANTE, from the Version of Wright, selected by the Translator. "The title of this volume will not surprise the lovers of Dante, who well know, that if he is great as a poet, he is equally so as a painter."—Translator's Preface. London: Longman, Orme, Browne, and Co.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM ON MEDICAL REFORM.

THE MEDICAL TIMES of SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, will contain a verbatim Report of Sir James Graham's Speech on the Medical Reform Bill, with the heads of the bill; a Clinical Lecture by Schonlein; original articles by E. W. Tuson, Esq., F.R.S.; Dr. De Beaumont, of Paris, &c.; and an abstract of every point of value in other Medical Journals. Price 5d. Stamped 6d. Office, 49, Essex-street (late Lancet Office), Strand.

THE MEDICAL TIMES of TO-DAY contains a brilliant Pencilling of Liston—Original Papers from the celebrated Anatomist, Dr. Knox; Dr. Clay, of Manchester; Mr. Waite, the dentist, and Member R.C.S.L., and of the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg; Dr. Rosenthal; Dr. De Beaumont, of Paris, &c.—Lectures by Sir B. Brodie and Dr. C. J. B. Williams—Report of the recent Elections of Councillors, with Remarks—Ruin of a Medical Journal, &c. &c. Price 5d.; stamped, 6d.; or 13s. per half-year for the stamped edition.—J. A. Carfrae, 49, Essex-street, Strand.

POPULAR SONG.—The "GONDOLETTE," sung with the greatest effect by Mrs. Waylett, composed by Alexander Lee. This is one of the most pleasing compositions of A. Lee: the melody is light and graceful, and from its marked character must become an immense favourite with all lovers of song.—DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street, where may be had, by the same author, "Meet me in the Willow Glen," "The Soldier's Tear," "I'll not throw away the Flower," "The Rover" Bride," "O, 'tis sweet when the Moon is beaming," "The last Sweet Choice," "Away to the Mountain's Brow," "I will be true to Thee," &c. &c.

BOYD'S ANTHON'S GREEK READER.
In a very Large Volume, Duodecimo, price 7s. 6d., roan.

A GREEK READER, selected principally from the Work of Professor FREDERIC JACOBS. With English Notes, Critical and Explanatory, a Metrical Index to Homer and Anacreon, and a Copious Lexicon by CHARLES ANTHON, L.L.D. A new Edition, Revised and Corrected, by Rev. JAMES BOYD, L.L.D., one of the Masters of the High School, Edinburgh. London: Printed for THOMAS TEGG, 73, Cheapside where may be had all the other Works of Professor ANTHON.

THE WAVERLEY BALL MUSIC!

THE PIANISTA, for AUGUST, No. 44, (Now Ready) contains:—The Waverley Quadrilles, as danced at the Grand Ball—the Wreath of Roses Waltzes, also danced there—New Polka—New Waltzes, in which the dancers sing—Strauss's New Parade March—and the two Songs, "My Lonely Lute," and "The Welcome." The whole of the above for 2s.; by post, free, 30 stamps, addressed to the Editor, 23, Paternoster-row; Sherwoods; Turner, 19, Poultry. Complete sets of PIANISTA always ready. Parties, before leaving town, are respectfully solicited to make up their sets.

A PRESENT FOR COUNTRY FRIENDS.
In two handsome volumes, with 180 Illustrations, price 18s.,

THE GARDENER and PRACTICAL FLORIST, containing a Complete System of cultivating, managing, and improving Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables; plain instructions for raising new varieties, a clear description of the Properties of Flowers, and a concise and familiar explanation of every subject connected with Gardens, Greenhouses, and Conservatories.
London: R. GROOMBRIDGE, 5, Paternoster-row; and all booksellers in town and country.

JUVENILE ENGLISHMAN'S LIBRARY. Edited by the REV. F. E. PAGET, of Elford. The volumes are neatly bound in cloth, pocket size, with illustrations by various artists. Now ready,
I. TALES of the VILLAGE CHILDREN. By the Editor. 2s. 6d.
II. THE HOPE of the KATZEKOPFS. A Fairy Tale. 2s. 6d.
III. HENRI DE CLERMONT. A Tale of La Vendée. By the Rev. W. Gresley. 2s.
Several other volumes are in immediate preparation. Full prospectuses may be had, gratis, by booksellers, &c., on application. London: JAMES BURNS.

TWO SPLENDID ORIGINAL SONGS.

THE PIANO (August), Price 1s., or 1s. 4d. post free, contains, exclusively in this Work, the popular set of Quadrilles, "La Juif," now all the rage in Paris, and performed at the Duchess of Sutherland's Fête by command of her Majesty. Composed by Carnaud. Also, Chlewdowski's favourite set of Valses, "Souvenir de Phœbus." "There are many hearts," a beautiful original song by Pendleton. "When the Storm Fiend Rides," original, composed expressly for this Work, by W. West, author of the "Gypsey King," &c In all, fifteen pieces of Music for 1s., all brilliantly arranged.
Published by DUNCOMBE, 10, Middle-row, Holborn. Complete sets may be had.

Second Edition; Corrected, Improved, and Enlarged to 96 pages.

THE KNITTER'S FRIEND, Illustrated. One Shilling, or post free for 16 labels; containing sixty original Receipts in Knitting and Netting for Anti Macassars, Opera Caps, Kamschatka Boddice, Boots, Shoes, Lace, Fringe, &c. &c.

Also, just out, sixpence, or post free eightpence,

The BOOK of the BABY'S WARDROBE in KNITTING and NETTING. Twenty original Receipts for Hoods, Shoes, &c. &c.

The BEST PRACTICAL GUIDE to FANCY NEEDLEWORK. Post free 2s. cloth gilt, 3s. silk.

MY WORKING FRIEND; being Plain Instructions for the various Stitches in Fancy Needlework, with Hints on their Employment. With a coloured engraving of the elementary stitches.—J. HOPE, 58, Queen-street, Ramsgate.

MONEY to be LENT.—A Private Gentleman is desirous of LOANING some unemployed CASH in sums of from £20 to £100 for short periods, upon personal and tangible collateral security. The strictest honourable confidence may be relied on.—Address by letter only, in the first instance, to L. B., 34, Nutford-place, Bryanston-square. An interview can be subsequently appointed.

DENTAL SURGERY.—32, Haymarket, St. James's.— Messrs. MOSELY, Surgeon-Dentists, by appointment, to his Majesty the King of Hanover, may be consulted daily, as usual, 32, Haymarket. Their TERREOUS ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs or wires, fastening the adjoining teeth, and guaranteed to retain their colour during the life of the patient. Teeth filled with gold, however large the cavity; loose teeth fastened without ligatures; Children's Teeth regulated; and every operation relating to Dental Surgery.

16, MANCHESTER-SQUARE.

MRS. JAMES RAE begs to announce that she has LEFT TOWN for TONBRIDGE WELLS, to fulfil her country engagements, and introduce the POLKA to her numerous pupils in Kent. Mrs. Rae will remain for the first Six Weeks at the Sussex Hotel, Tonbridge Wells, and then proceed to Maidstone and Rochester. Mrs. Rae will be in London every Tuesday and Friday, for the purpose of continuing her Lessons, at her residence, 16, Manchester-square, and also receiving any new Pupils. The Academy will be resumed as usual the first week in December.

THE HAIR.—Of the numerous compounds constantly announced, for promoting the growth or reproduction of the Hair, few survive, even in name, beyond a very limited period, whilst ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, with a reputation unparalleled, is still on the increase in public estimation. The singular virtues of this successful invention for Restoring, Preserving, and Beautifying the Human Hair, are too well known and appreciated to need comment. The very facts of the high and distinguished patronage it enjoys, its general use in all countries, together with numerous testimonials constantly received in its favour, are authorities which stamp its superior excellence and title over all attempts of a similar nature. Being universally preferred, its consequent great demand excites the cupidity of unprincipled shopkeepers, who vend the most spurious trash as the "GENUINE" Macassar Oil; whereas, the genuine article is wholly the invention and property of A. ROWLAND and SON, and the amalgamation of its costly exotic materials (solely imported by them) renders abortive any attempt to discover its component parts—thus proving the imposition of all other articles bearing the title of "Macassar Oil." The genuine article has the words ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL engraved in two lines on the Wrapper: and on the back of the wrapper nearly 1500 times, containing 29,028 letters.—Price 3s. 6d., 7s.; Family bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s. per bottle.—⁂ All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS!!!

ALLIANCE BRITISH and FOREIGN LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 1, Bartholomew-lane, London. Established by Act o Parliament. Capital—£5,000,000 Sterling.

PRESIDENTS.
John Irving, Esq., M.P. | Samuel Gurney, Esq. | Sir M. Montefiore, F.R.S.

DIRECTORS.
G. H. Barnet, Esq.
E. N. Buxton, Esq.
Sir R. Campbell, Bart.
Hon. W. Cowper, M.P.
Rt. Hon. George R. Dawson
Edward Flelcher, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.
Charles Gibbes, Esq.
John Irving, jun., Esq.
Louis Lucas, Esq.
Thomas Masterman, Esq.
L. N. De Rothschild, Esq.
A. N. De Rothschild, Esq.
Thomas Richardson, Esq.
Oswald Smith, Esq.
Melvil Wilson, Esq.

AUDITORS.—Sir George Carroll. James Cook, Esq. Samuel Gurney, jun., Esq.
BANKERS.—Messrs. Barnett, Hoares, and Co.
ACTUARY.—Benjamin Gompertz, Esq., F.R.S.
SECRETARY.—Andrew Hamilton, Esq.
PHYSICIAN.—John R. Hume, M.D., Curzon-street.
SOLICITOR.—John M. Pearce, Esq.
SURVEYOR.—Thomas Allason, Esq.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE PREMIUMS of the Company for younger lives are lower than those charged by most of the old-established offices.

ASSURANCES are undertaken ABROAD as well as at HOME.

The assured PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS, which are divided at the expiration of every successive period of five years.

The assured may PROCEED TO ANY PART OF EUROPE without previously communicating with the Directors, or the payment of an additional Premium. No entrance money or other fee is charged.

The large capital, and nearly one thousand shareholders composing the Company, render the security it offers to the public undoubted.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Fire Assurances are accepted AT HOME at the usual rates. The Company prosecute both FIRE and LIFE Assurances ABROAD on reasonable terms.

A. HAMILTON, Secretary.

ENGLISH and SCOTTISH LAW LIFE ASSURANCE and LOAN ASSOCIATION.
147, Strand (near Somerset House), London; 119, Princes-street, Edinburgh.
(Established in 1839.)
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

TRUSTEES.
The Right Hon. Joseph Planta
The Hon. Lord Wood, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland
Mr. Sergeant Mereweather
George Chilton, Esq., Q.C.
William Dugmore, Esq.
H. J. Robertson, Esq., Sheriff of Renfrewshire
Anthony Murray, Esq., of Crieff, W.S.

DIRECTORS IN LONDON.
W. Burge, Esq., Q.C., Temple
W. Bell, Esq., 30, Bucklersbury
F. W. Caldwell, Esq., 29, Golden-square
H. C. Chilton, Esq., 7, Chancery-lane
J. W. Fisher, Esq., 21, Argyle-street, Regent-street
F. J. Fuller, Esq., Carlton Chambers
J. Howell, Esq., Beaumont Villa, Shepherd's Bush
M. D. Hill, Esq., Q.C., 44, Chancery-lane
J. M'Mahon, Esq., 11, Paper-buildings
C. K. Murray, Esq., Notting-hill square
G. W. Sanders, Esq., Lincoln's Inn
W. H. Shippard, Esq., Kensington
W. Waterman, Esq., 23, Essex-street, Strand
A. Way, Esq., 131, Piccadilly
C. S. Whitmore, Esq., 12, King's Bench Walk.

BANKERS.
Messrs. Coutts and Co., 59, Strand; the Union Bank of Scotland, Parliament-square.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Murray, Rymer, and Murray, 7, Whitehall-place.
SECRETARIES TO THE EDINBURGH BOARD.
Messrs. Hope and Oliphant, W.S., 119, Princes-street.
J. BUTLER WILLIAMS,
Resident Actuary and Secretary.

This Association embraces—
Every description of Risk contingent upon Life;
Immediate, Deferred, and Contingent Annuities and Endowments;
A comprehensive and liberal System of Loan, on undoubted personal security, or upon the security of any description of assignable property or income of adequate value;
A union of the English and Scotch systems of Assurance, by the removal of all difficulties experienced by parties in England effecting Assurances with Offices peculiarly Scotch, and vice versâ;
An extensive Legal connection, with a Direction and Proprietary composed of all classes;
A large protecting Capital, relieving the Assured from all possible responsibility;
The Admission of every Policy-holder, assured for the whole term of life, to a full periodical participation in Two-thirds of the Profits.

Lists of Shareholders, Prospectuses, and all necessary Tables and Forms may be had, and every information obtained, on application, personally, or by letter, addressed to the Actuary, or to any of the Agents of the Association, in the principal towns of either country.
147, Strand, London.

A NEW and CERTAIN CURE for GOUT, RHEUMATISM, &c. &c.—The COD LIVER OIL is now just introduced in this country in its pure state. In every case yet tried it has produced instant relief, and, after a short time using it, a PERFECT CURE. Prospectuses, containing a full account of this remedy, will be sent to any address on receipt of two postage stamps. To protect purchasers against fraudulent and spurious imitations, the following important Caution must be strictly attended to:—Messrs JONES and Co. having been appointed as the sole mercantile Agents for this remedy by the only manufacturer, an eminent chemist and practitioner, residing on the Continent, they beg to state that every bottle sent from their establishment will be contained in a wrapper, bearing a fac-simile of their signature, and that the outside wrapper will be further protected by the stamp and address, "JONES and Co., 201, Strand, London."
Wholesale Agents: BARCLAY and SONS, Farringdon-street; E. EDWARDS, 67, St Paul's Churchyard; SUTTON and Co., Bow Churchyard. Sold in bottles at 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., and 11s. each.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

REFORM your TAILORS' BILLS.—Fashionable DRESS COATS, 38s. and 47s. 6d.; frock coats, silk facings, 42s. and 50s.; new pattern summer trousers, 10s. 6d., or three pairs for 30s.; splendid summer waistcoats, 7s., or three for 20s.; suit of livery, 63s.; ladies' elegant riding habits, 63s. and 84s.—DOUDNEY and SON, 49, Lombard-street (established 1784), celebrated for good and cheap boys' clothing.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.—Office for Patents of Inventions and Registrations of Designs, 14, Lincoln's Inn-fields.—The printed Instructions, gratis, and every information upon the subject of Protection for Inventions, either by Letters Patent, or the Designs Act, may be had by applying personally, or by letter, prepaid, to Mr. ALEX. PRINCE, at the Office, 14, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

GOVERNESSES AND COMPANIONS TO LADIES.— The Nobility and Private Families are respectfully informed, that Books containing the names and qualifications of the above may be referred to, without charge, at Mr. BULGIN'S, Bookseller and Stationer, 221, Regent-street, corner of Maddox-street. Ladies seeking such situations may receive Prospectuses upon application. No Commission upon Salaries.

SYLPHIDE UMBRELLAS.—W. and J. SANGSTER beg to inform the public, that they have applied their Patent Improvement to Umbrellas of various kinds, which will be found to possess all the advantages of the Sylphide Parasol, 20,000 of which have been sold this season. W. and J. SANGSTER, Patentees, 140, Regent-street, and 94, Fleet-street.—N.B. No additional charge is made for Umbrellas with this improvement.

THE BEST BRANDY in LONDON, at 18s. per Gallon, is undoubtedly BRETT'S IMPROVED BRITISH COGNAC, Samples of which, we furnish in sealed bottles, 2s. and 3s. 6d. each, on express condition that any quantity consequently delivered by us shall be equal to such samples, or absolutely forfeited. Our LIQUEUR GINGER BRANDY on similar terms. To avoid imposition transmit orders by post.—HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Furnival's Inn, Holborn-bars.

CHASTON'S PATENT INDIA RUBBER ELASTIC CORN PLASTERS are generally admitted to be the most unique and best to eradicate either Hard or Soft CORNS. From their elastic quality, they can be worn with perfect ease, however tight the boot or shoe fits the foot. Invented and sold by B. CHASTON, Chemist, Watton, Norfolk. N.B.—On receipt of thirteen postage stamps (free), a box will be forwarded (also free) to any part of the Kingdom.

ITALIAN ALABASTER, Marble, Bronze, and Derbyshire Spar ORNAMENTS for the Drawing-room, Library, and Dining-room, consisting of a new and extensive assortment of Vases, Figures, Groups, Inkstands, Candlesticks, Obelisks, Paper-weights, &c., imported and manufactured by J. TENNANT, late Mawe, 149, Strand, London. J. T. arranges Elementary Collections to facilitate the study of Conchology, Mineralogy, and Geology, at Two, Five, Ten, Twenty, to Fifty Guineas each; and gives Private Instruction in Geological Mineralogy, at 149, Strand.

WORN-OUT PLATE IMMEDIATELY RE-SILVERED. —COGAN and GILLO'S NOVARGENT, or Silver Solution, immediately re-silvers Plated Articles, and preserves and cleanses Plate, Plated Ware, and German Silver, by depositing a Coating of Pure Silver. It is highly approved by Dr. Ryan, Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Polytechnic Institution, and other eminent Chemists and Silversmiths. Sold by Messrs. BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London, at 1s. and 3s. the bottle; and to be had of the principal Silversmiths and Chemists in the Kingdom.—None are Genuine, unless signed on the wrapper by J. D. COGAN and R. GILLO.

ALL PRIZES.—GRAND DISTRIBUTION of £70,170 Sterling at VIENNA, on the 2nd SEPTEMBER, authorished by his Imperial Majesty and the Government of Austria. Only 700 Bonds; in all to receive 700 Prizes, of £23,000, £5000, £1500, &c.; the lowest £50: A few Fifth Bonds, £25 each (or, deducting the lowest Prize, which must, at least, be obtained, £15 each), may be had of Messrs. A. J. STRAUS and Co., Bankers and Receivers General, Frankfort; or, by remittance, to their Office, 26, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London. Government Lists of the Drawing will be sent to each Purchaser. Office hours from Twelve to Three.

CORNS and BUNIONS.—PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND is a speedy and sure cure for those painful annoyances, without cutting or pain. It is a luxury to the tenderest feet, acting on the Corn with the most gentle pressure, producing a delightful relief, and entirely eradicating both Corns and Bunions. Prepared by JOHN FOX, in boxes, at 1s. 1½d., or, three in one, for 2s. 9d., and to be had of C. KING, No. 7, Napier-street, East, Hoxton, and all wholesale and retail medicine vendors in town and country. The genuine has the name of John Fox on the Government Stamp. A 2s. 9d. box cures the most obdurate Corns.—Ask for Paul's Every Man's Friend.

AT the MANUFACTURER'S ESTABLISHMENT, 135, STRAND.

GROSSMITH'S READING SHAVING SOAP	1s. per pot.
GROSSMITH'S READING HAIR NOURISHER	1s. „
GROSSMITH'S READING BEAUTIFIER	1s. „
GROSSMITH'S READING TOOTH POWDER	9d. „
GROSSMITH'S READING WASH CAKES	6d. each.

GROSSMITH'S INFANT and FAMILY CAKES, Five for a Shilling.
Not to be obtained at any other house in London. Provincial wholesale and retail orders must be accompanied with cash.

PARIS viâ BRIGHTON, DAILY.

London to Dieppe in	9 hours.
Dieppe to Rouen (seven times a day) in	4 hours.
Rouen to Paris in	4 hours.
LONDON TO PARIS in	17 hours.

Fast and powerful STEAM SHIPS leave BRIGHTON every day (Sundays excepted) for DIEPPE, and sail from DIEPPE, on their return to BRIGHTON, six days in the week. A fine STEAM VESSEL plies regularly between BRIGHTON and HAVRE as before. Particulars as to Trains and Steam Packets will be supplied at 37, Regent Circus, Chaplin and Horne's Offices; and at this Office.—Brighton Railway, London Terminus, 5th August, 1844.

IMPORTANT to FAMILIES FURNISHING.—A considerable saving can be effected in the purchase of Furnishing Ironmongery, by visiting the PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS, 58, Baker-street, Portman-square, where may be inspected the most extensive STOCK of IRONMONGERY GOODS in the Kingdom, consisting of kitchen cooking utensils, German silver wares, drawing-room stoves, shower and vapour baths, ornamental iron work, garden implements, japanned water cans and toilette pails, best Sheffield plate, kitchen ranges, fenders and fire-irons, tea trays, ornamental wire-work, flower-stands, table cutlery, &c. Every article being marked in plain figures, at the lowest possible price, will fully convince purchasers at this establishment of the great advantage resulting from Cash payments, as the Proprietors warrant every article of the very best manufacture, at a saving of at least 30 per cent.—THORPE, FALLOWS, and CO., 58, Baker-street, Portman-square.—A liberal allowance to merchants and captains.

METCALFE'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—The Tooth Brush has the important advantage of searching thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth and cleaning them in the most effectual and extraordinary manner, and is famous for the hairs not coming loose, 1s. An improved Clothes Brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. Penetrating Hair Brushes, with the durable unbleached Russian bristle, which does not soften like common hair. Flesh Brushes, of improved graduated and powerful friction. Velvet Brushes, which act in the most surprising and successful manner. The genuine Smyrna Sponge, with its preserved valuable properties of absorption, vitality, and durability, by means of direct importations, dispensing with all intermediate parties, profits, and destructive bleaching, and securing the luxury of a genuine Smyrna Sponge.—Only at METCALFE'S sole establishment, 130 B, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street.—Caution: Beware of the words, "from Metcalfe's," adopted by some houses.

PRESERVES and CONFECTIONERY.—The superiority of BETTS'S PATENT BRANDY, for Preserves and Confectionery, is testified by the fact that it is preferred to any other spirit by the most extensive Wholesale Confectioners in the Metropolis; for fortifying Home-made Wines it is invaluable; as an ordinary Beverage it is congenial to the most delicate constitutions; and, as a Medical Stimulant, it is peculiarly adapted to persons of bilious or dyspeptic habits. Quantities of not less than Two Gallons, supplied at the Distillery, 7, Smithfield Bars, in Stone Jars, at 18s. per Gallon, exclusive of the price of the Jar; and in Glass Bottles, at 20s. per Gallon, Bottles and Case included.

Consumers of Brandy are respectfully informed that J. T. BETTS, Jun. and Co. will not be responsible for any Bottled Brandy that is not protected against fraudulent substitution by the Patent Metallic Capsules, made of pure and solid metal, (not tin-foil,) embossed with the words "Betts's Patent Brandy, 7, Smithfield Bars," to which attention is especially directed.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE.— Under the patronage of her Majesty the Queen, H. R. H. Prince Albert, the Royal Family, and Nobility.—A fragrant White Powder prepared from Oriental Herbs of inestimable virtue for strengthening, preserving, and cleansing the Teeth. It eradicates the factitious formation of tartar, and by the removal of that extraneous substance, lends a salutary growth and freshness to the gums. It removes from the surface of the teeth the spots of incipient decay, polishes and preserves the enamel, substituting for discolour and the aspect of impurity, the most pure and pearl-like whiteness; while, from its salubrious and disinfecting qualities, it gives sweetness and perfume to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included.

CAUTION.—To protect the public from fraud, the Hon. Commissioners of her Majesty's Stamps have authorised the Proprietors' signature to be engraved on the Government Stamp, thus:—A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden, which is affixed on each Box
⁂ All others are Fraudulent Counterfeits!!!

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, WEST STRAND.—The Committee, in earnestly soliciting the assistance of the affluent for this Hospital, beg to state that its benefits are extended to the sick poor upon the comprehensive Plan of a FREE HOSPITAL; there having been admitted during the past year 7337 afflicted persons; and whilst 2104 were recommended by Subscribers, more than two-thirds of the whole number, namely, 5233, were freely relieved without any other recommendation than the sympathy which their sufferings excited. The Committee are gratefully sensible of the valuable support which has been given to their exertions, and they thankfully acknowledge the kindness with which various Donations have been contributed through the Box in front of the Hospital for anonymous and small donations. Subscriptions will be most thankfully received by the Rev. G. H. Bowers, the Treasurer, 7, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden; by the Committee, Secretary, and Clerk at the Hospital; and by Messrs. Drummonds, Messrs. Coutts, Messrs. Hoare, and the neighbouring bankers. The establishment and its domestic and financial concerns are always open to inspection.
August, 1844. JOHN ROBERTS, Hon. Sec.

JONES'S PHILOSOPHICAL REMEDY, QUITE A NEW DISCOVERY for the immediate relief and ultimate cure of Corns and Bunions. This remedy is peculiarly applicable for Corns BETWEEN THE TOES, and will immediately enable the greatest sufferer to walk with the most perfect ease and comfort. Sold by all Patent Medicine Vendors; or sent free by post on receipt of fifteen postage stamps, addressed to Messrs. Jones and Co., Light House, 201, Strand.

IMPORTANT TO GROUSE SHOOTERS.—THE SPORTSMAN'S DISPATCH is expressly invented for the Moors. With this portable apparatus a Chop or Steak may be cooked in five minutes without TROUBLE, SMOKE, or SMELL, and at a cost of less than one penny. It contains, in addition, a Kettle for boiling water, and the whole may be conveniently CARRIED in the POCKET. It will be sent to any address on receipt of a post-office order for 16s., payable to JONES and Co., Light House, 201, Strand, where a great variety of portable Cooking Apparatus may be seen, adapted for FAMILIES LIVING IN APARTMENTS, BACHELORS, GENTLEMEN GOING ABROAD, EMIGRANTS, &c. &c.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 78, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.—Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 5 per Cent. (less Income tax) on the SHARES of the Society will be payable at this Office, on and after TUESDAY, the 20th day of August instant.
August, 1844. GEO. H. PINCKARD, Resident Secretary.

MELANGE DELICIEUX, or FRENCH CUSTARD POWDER, for making Custards in a few minutes. Sold in boxes sufficient to make 24 Custards, for one shilling. Be sure to ask for BARTLETT'S. Manufactory, 1, Bretten-terrace, Chelsea, London. Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell, Soho square; Mr. Chapman, 77, Fulton-street, New York; and of all the principal Druggists and Grocers.

TO ANGLERS.—Three-joint Bamboo Rods, 2s. each; Four-joint best Hickory Rods, for punt fishing and trolling, with two tops, brazed ringed, winch, fittings, and bag, 15s.; Four-joint Hickory Fly Rods, ringed, from 7s. 6d.; Artificial Flies, 2s. per dozen; best gut Lines, 3d. per yard; silk Fly Lines, 1d. per yard; eight-plait patent silk Trolling Lines, 2d. per yard. Catalogue of prices may be had (gratis), on application, or by post, to E. ALLEN, Silver Trout, 198, Oxford-street, two doors from Orchard-street.

STOOPING of the SHOULDERS and CONTRACTION of the CHEST are entirely prevented and gently and effectually removed in Youth and Ladies and Gentlemen, by the occasional use of the PATENT ST. JAMES'S CHEST EXPANDER, which is light, simple, easily employed outwardly or invisibly, without bands beneath the arms, uncomfortable constraint or impediment to exercise. Sent per post by Mr. A. BINYON, 40, Tavistock-street, Strand, London, or full particulars on receiving a postage stamp.

HOBY'S IMPERIAL BLACKING gives a lasting polish equal to patent leather, causes boots and shoes to be much more durable and soft, and alleviates the pain arising from corns and tender feet. Sold wholesale in bottles at 1s., 1s. 6d., and paste at 6d., in London at 48, St. James's street; Edinburgh, Duncan and Co., 59, Princes-street; Dublin Hodges and Son, 16, Westmoreland-street.

EDUCATION.—There are Vacancies in a long established SCHOOL for Young Ladies, which may be filled at the VERY LOW TERMS of TWENTY GUINEAS per annum, including Washing. The Instruction comprises English, French, Music, Writing, and Arithmetic, and the quarter to commence the day of entrance. The daughter of a linendraper or cheesemonger received upon reciprocal terms, and an articled pupil, or half boarder, wanted. The house is airy, with a large playground. Address, free, Alpha, Post-office, Stockwell Common, Clapham-road, Surrey

OCCUPATION for PERSONS of INDUSTRIOUS HABITS.—Shopkeepers wishing for a respectable addition to their business, or persons having part of their time unoccupied, may add considerably to their incomes by the SALE of the London Genuine Tea Company's celebrated TEAS, established November, 1818, at 23, Ludgate-hill, the oldest concern of the kind in the kingdom, by the sale of whose teas many families have been entirely maintained during the last 26 years. Applications to be made at the Company's warehouses, 2, Laurence-Pountney-hill, London.

REALLY WATERPROOF.—BERDOE'S superior light SUMMER FROCKS, SHOOTING JACKETS, &c.—An extensive variety of the above, in new and greatly improved materials (in lieu of the unsightly rubbish made by slopsellers), now ready, guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever, and confidently recommended to those who regard a respectable appearance, or wish to avoid disappointment and vexation. First-rate Clothing of every description upon the lowest terms possible consistent with true economy and ultimate satisfaction.—W. BERDOE, Tailor, Waterproofer, &c., 69, Cornhill (north side).

NEW PATENTS.—BROCKEDON'S IMPROVED STOPPERS.—This important Invention, a Substitute for Corks and Bungs, has, by new and Great Improvements, become a pure, imperishable, and perfect means of preserving, for any length of time, Wine, Beer, Spirits, &c. They are cheap and easily applied, and the appearance which they now have of fine Cork has removed the prejudice against their former dark colour. Also, DECANTER STOPPERS, to keep Wine which is in daily use in perfect condition.—C. MACINTOSH and Co., 19, Walbrook, London, and 22, York-street, Manchester.

MOURNING—Court, Family, and Complimentary.—The Proprietors of the London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249 Regent-street, beg respectfully to remind families whose bereavements compel them to adopt mourning attire, that every article (of the very best description) requisite for a complete outfit of mourning may be had at their establishment at a moment's notice. Widows' and Family Mourning is always kept made up; and a note descriptive of the mourning required, will ensure everything necessary for the occasion, being sent (in town or country) immediately. Ladies requiring Silks—either Satins, Satin Turcs, Watered or Plain Ducapes, and Widows Silks, are particularly invited to a trial of the new Corbeau Silks introduced at this house, as they will be found not only more durable, but the colour will stand the test of the strongest acid, or even sea water. Black and Grey, and Fancy Mourning Silks of every description. The Show Rooms are replete with every novelty that modern taste has introduced in mourning millinery, flowers, collars, head-dresses, bugle berthes, trimmings, &c. &c.—The London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249, Regent-street, near Oxford street.—W. C. JAY, and Co.

THE ROYAL BIRTH.

Once more the British Nation smiles to see,
A scion shoot from Brunswick's royal tree.
Victoria (as she once before has done),
Has favor'd England with a "MORNING SON,"
Sweet babe! he little thinks while sleeping now,
What glorious honours wait to crown his brow,
He little fancies what will meet his eye,
When he shall reach to manhood, bye-and-bye—
What scenes of commerce—what achievements bold
Fam'd enterprising England can unfold.
When once he hears of MOSES' famous Mart,
Wonder no doubt will thrill his royal heart
And we shall feel surprised should he not come,
(Some future time) to our Emporium.
The "KINGLY" mart—the "ROYAL HOUSE" of MOSES
Habiliments in "PRINCELY" style discloses,
And "PRINCELY" dress (of which we often sing),
For such a "PRINCE" would be the very thing.
Oh! may the House of Brunswick still be found,
Like that of MOSES, based on "SOLID GROUND,"
And may its mighty sceptre still be sway'd,
Ruling the Realm as MOSES rules the trade.

For the convenience of parties residing from Town on application, directions for "Sel Measurement" will be forwarded Post Free.

READY-MADE.	£	s	d
Tweed Taglionas ....from	0	8	6
Ditto, superior quality, with silk collars, cuffs, and facings..........	0	16	0
Cashmerette coats in a variety of shapes, handsomely trimmed....	1	0	0
An immense stock of Holland and jean blouses ....from	0	3	6
Splendid summer vests ......from	0	2	6
An endless variety of cashmere and Persian vests, splendid patterns 3s. to	8	6	
Washing satin vests, warranted....	0	6	0
Cloth trousers.............. from	0	9	0
Single milled does............from	0	11	6
A great variety of summer trousers .... from	0	7	0
Dress coats edged.......... from	1	0	0
Frock ditto........................	1	4	0

MADE TO MEASURE	£	s	d
Tweed coats, trimmed with silk, made in any shape, waterproofed .... from	0	18	0
Cashmere, fine Saxony, and other light summer materials, made in the first style of fashion....from	1	5	0
Figured quilting vests, 7s. each, or three for	1	0	0
Cashmere vests, in recherche patterns.....................from	0	9	0
Summer trousers, in great variety of materials	0	16	0
Single milled Victoria, and plain doe trousers	0	17	6
Best quality West of England......	1	2	0
Dress coats....................from	1	12	0
Best manufactured................	2	15	0
Mourning to any extent can be had at five minutes' notice, at the following prices:—			
Men's suits, dress coat, vest, and trousers .... from	1	16	0
Boy's ditto, jacket, vest, and trousers .... from	0	18	0

IMPORTANT.—Any article purchased, or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned.

Observe.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Woollen Drapers, Outfitters and General Warehousemen, 154 Minories, and 86, Aldgate, City, opposite the church.

CAUTION.—E. Moses and Son are obliged to guard the Public against imposition, having learned that the untradesman-like falsehood of being connected with them, or it's the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connexion whatever with any other Establishment; and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing, should call or send to 154, Minories, or 86, Aldgate, opposite the church, to prevent disappointment, &c.

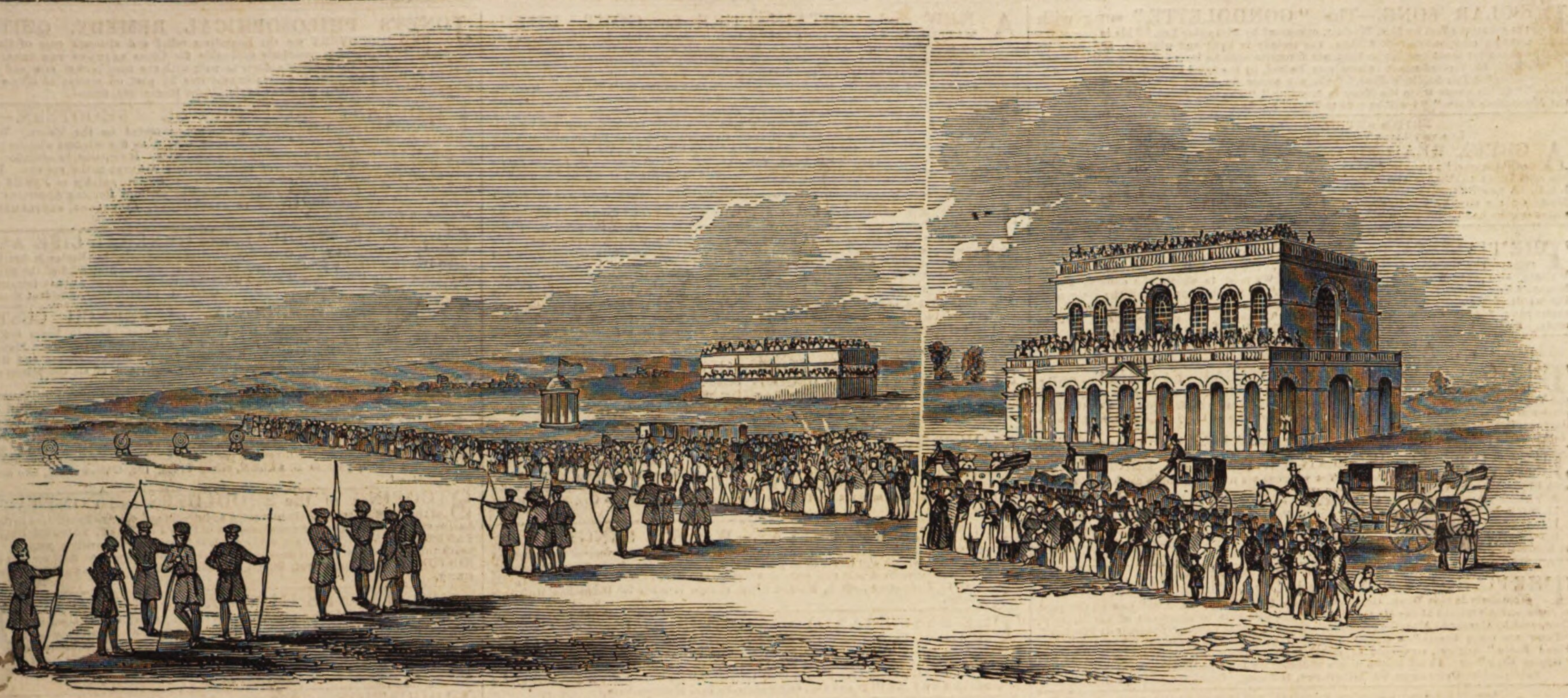
N.B. No Business transacted at this Establishment from Friday at sunset until sunset on Saturday, when Business is resumed until twelve o'clock

GRAND NATIONAL ARCHERY MEETING AT YORK.

This great event came off at Knavesmire on Thursday and Friday week, with great *éclat*. Not merely the novelty of the occasion, but the magnificence of the arrangements, and the character of the prizes, tended to render this meeting of great attraction and importance. It was announced that prizes to the amount of £125 would be shot for, at the several distances of 100, 80, and 60 yards, and that they would be allotted as follows:—

To the highest gross score, a vase, value	£55
To the second highest, plate, value	10
To the greatest number of hits, plate, value	25
To the second, ditto, plate, value	10
To the most central hit of the day, plate, value	15
To the greatest number of hits in the gold	10

It was also proposed that, should the funds allow it, a prize should be given to the most central hit at each distance; but it was stipulated that no gentleman should take more than one prize. The terms on which parties were to become eligible to shoot were the payment of a subscription of one guinea, and a contribution not exceeding five shillings, towards the field expenses. The prize for the most central

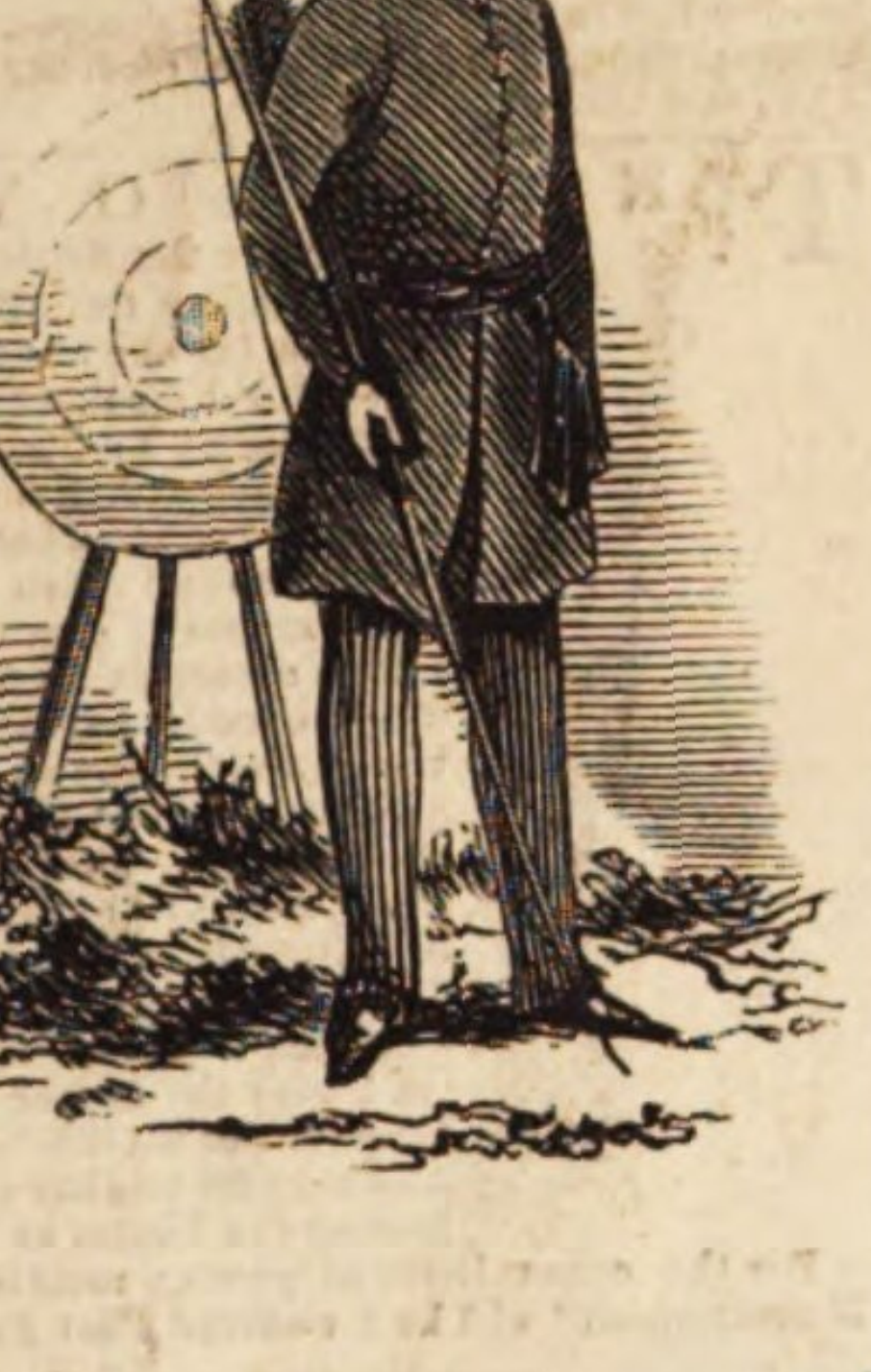


GRAND ARCHERY MEETING AT YORK.

hit at 100 yards was four guineas, that at 80 yards three guineas, and that at 60 yards two guineas.

On Thursday morning the weather was cloudy and threatening, but the archers resolved upon an attack on the targets. The day was ushered in by joyous peals from the new Minster bells, and from the belfries of several of the churches; whilst the British flag waved proudly from many an eminence in the city. The ground was staked out in the centre of the plain, immediately in front of the Grand Stand, and was kept by a strong detachment of the York police. In different parts of the field, the tents of the several societies were pitched; and in the centre was that of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, where luncheon was provided for the archers and their friends. There was a tolerable show of carriages, and the attendance of persons on foot was very numerous. In the early part of the day, the Grand Stand presented a gay appearance. Amongst the company present were Lord and Lady Feversham, Lord Churchill, the Marchioness of Queensbury, Miss Milner, Col. Smith, Mrs. G. Milner (of Hull). Mrs. de Horner, Mrs. Dryden, Captain Dixon, Dr. Belcombe, &c. The band of the 6th Carabineers, and Walker's brass band, were stationed in front of the Grand Stand, and tended much to give effect to the proceedings.

The number of targets was 30, placed in two lines of 15 each. Five bowmen were appointed to each target, making 75 archers engaged in the shooting; a marker being provided for every five bowmen. The archers appeared in the uniforms of their respective societies, and presented a very splendid appearance.



The shooting commenced at about eleven o'clock, but the rain for a short time put a stop to the sport. The shooting was, however, continued with great vigour until between 3 and 4 o'clock, when a heavy rain came on. The gentlemen then retired to their tent to luncheon; and, owing to the continued rain, the sport was adjourned till next day. The archers shot at a distance of 100 yards from the target, each of them having to deliver 12 dozen arrows. When the rain put a stop to the shooting, Mr. Peckett, of target A, was so far victor in point of numbers; and Mr. Gibson, of target J, was the master of the most central hit, having come within an inch of the eye.

In the evening, about 70 of the party sat down to a splendid dinner, served by Mr. Braithwaite, of the Black Swan, in the Guildhall, which had been granted to the archers by the City Council. The chair was taken by Dr. Belcombe, and the evening was passed in high festivity.

On Friday the shooting was resumed, and, the weather being fine, great numbers of the citizens of York were on Knavesmire.

The following was the award of prizes:—

Rev. J. Higginson, Greatest Gross Score, 221; Vase, £55.
Rev. Edwin Merrick, Greatest Number of Hits, 58; Cup, £25.
Mr. Peckitt, Second Greatest Gross Score, 176; Plate, £10.
Mr Muir, Second Greatest Number of Hits, 43; Plate, £10.
Mr Peckitt, 4 Golds } Having already taken prizes, the prize for the greatest number
Rev. J. Higginson, 4 Golds } of hits in the gold was awarded to
Mr. D. Glasgow, 5 Golds; Plate. £10.
Mr. J. Blundell, Most Central Hit of the Day; Cup, £15.
Mr. Gibson, Most Central Hit at 100 yards; £4 4s.
Mr. W. Gray, jun., Most Central Hit at 80 yards £3 3s.
Mr. Perc. Wilkinson, Most Central Hit at 60 yards, £2 2s.
Mr. Geo. Robinson, Lowest Score: Wooden Spoon.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MANCHESTER.

We regret to have to record the almost total destruction by fire, on Monday night, of the fine pile called the "Irwell Buildings," erected only five or six years ago, by Messrs. Robert Charlton and Sons, calenderers, &c., in Blackfriars, Manchester.

It appears that of the premises in question Messrs. Charlton occupied the lowest story of the building, and several rooms in different parts of the premises, and their fire-proof engine-house was at the extreme angle of the pile. The next portion of the premises in Blackfriars-street, was occupied by six firms, viz., Garner and Co., Henry Jacquet, Henry Fischer and Co., M. Ralli, Richard Rostron and T. Halstead, export merchants, and Mr. Mendel, also a foreign merchant, had the rooms fronting into Water-street.

The fire was discovered at about a quarter past ten o'clock by two police constables; but other accounts state that a strong smell of fire, as if of burning wood, had been noticed by persons passing the building as early as nine o'clock. At the instant the alarm was given on the spot, flames burst out from different parts of the roof, almost like the lighting up of a vast gas candelabra.

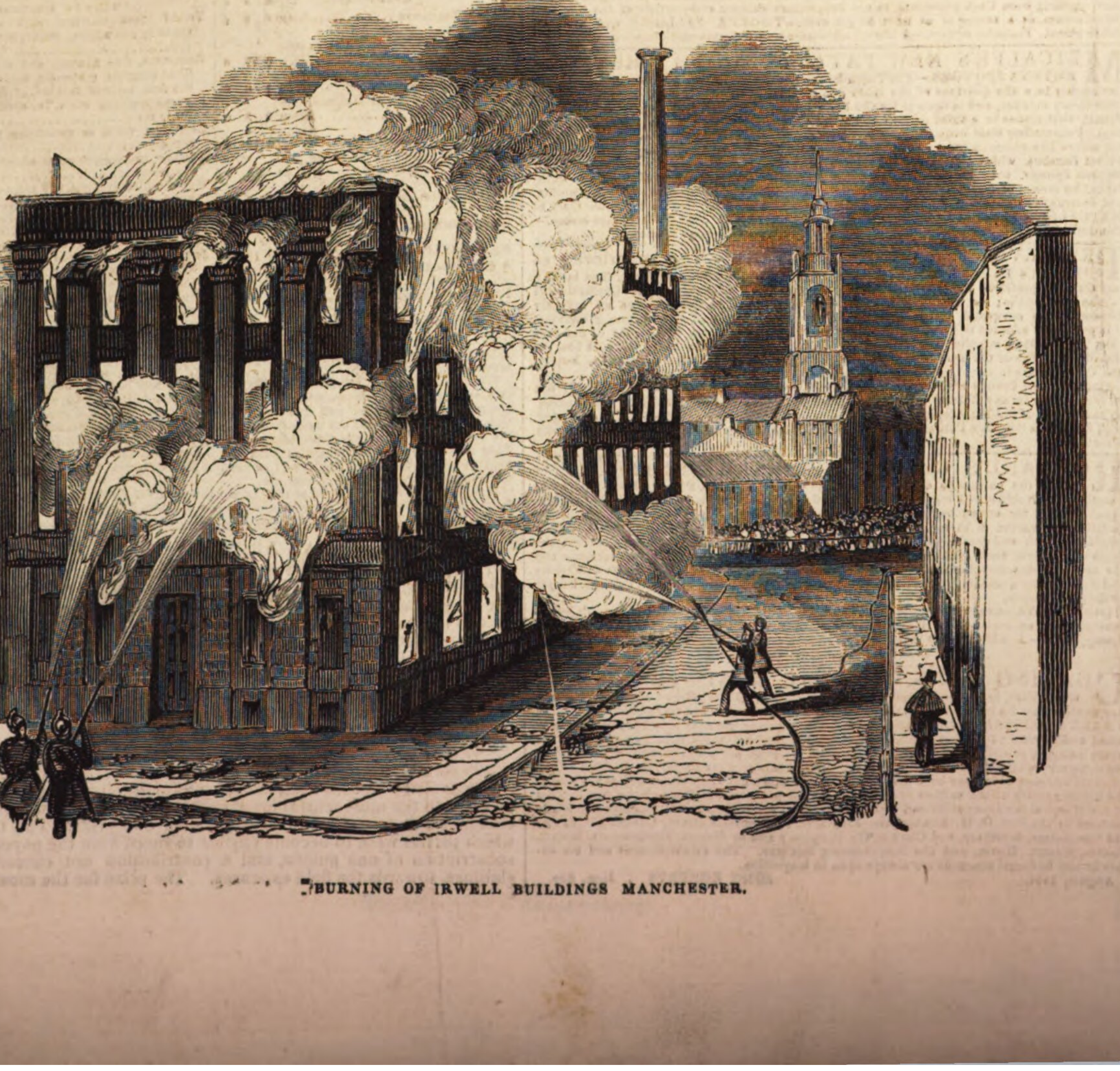
The constables at once proceeded to the police-yard, and alarmed Mr. Rose, the superintendent of the fire-brigade, who went to the spot with the Niagara engine, and was followed by six other engines, and a large body of firemen. Upon their arrival at the place, which was in less than a quarter of an hour after the alarm was given, Messrs. Rose found that the fire had already reached the fourth story, and was spreading rapidly in all directions. Messrs Charlton immediately set to work to save such of the goods upon their premises as could be easily removed; but little progress could be made on account of the intense heat. The firemen got into the building occupied by the six foreign houses; but, after a short time were compelled by the flames to retreat. In less than 20 minutes the whole of the building, which is 15 windows long by 5 deep, and six stories high, was one mass of flame, with the exception of the engine-house. The night was somewhat stormy; occasionally heavy showers fell, but without producing the slightest effect on the fire; and the wind, which was high and gusty, carried the flames across the Parsonage to the Blackfriars Inn, which for some time was in imminent danger. However, owing to the exertions made, the various branches directed upon it, and the judicious application of wet blankets to the windows, it was preserved from further damage than the charring of the window frames, the breaking of the glass, and other trifling injury. The alarm of the inmates was great, and portions of the furniture, &c., were removed.

About five minutes after eleven o'clock, the fire was at its greatest height, and at this time the heat was so intense, that it became necessary to remove several of the engines, as the men could not work at the pumps. The height and extent of the building on fire, throughout its entire space, caused the flames to be visible at a considerable distance in various directions.

The strong breeze fanned the flames, which raged with great fury, till the roof fell in, and the principal beams, &c. had been consumed, and the floors burned or carried down, and then, about half-past eleven o'clock, the flames began to subside, and the danger of their extension to the neighbouring buildings ceased to exist. By midnight, with the exception of a small part next Parsonage-lane, which was fireproof, the whole building was reduced to a mere shell.

About half-past three o'clock in the morning, a part of the wall of the upper stories next the Parsonage fell in with a tremendous crash; but no one was hurt. Both the fire-brigade and the police, however, had great difficulty in restraining some of the workmen in the employ of Messrs. Charlton from venturing into the smoking ruins in the most rash and reckless manner. In one instance, this led to the loss of life, and a second man lies in a dangerous state in the Royal Infirmary. Both having rushed into the calender-house—the first, a joiner, was killed by the falling of a cat-head and a portion of the wall in which it was embedded; the poor old man was found crushed quite flat by the immense weight. The second man, a packer, was found lying on his back, insensible, and bleeding from some wounds he had received on the head and face from falling materials. The concourse of people which had assembled at eleven o'clock was immense. A strong body of the police, under the personal command of Captain Willis and the superintendents, was on the spot, and by their exertions probably saved some lives from being lost. The pressure was tremendous, and the continual streams of molten lead which fell from the building on all sides, rendered the situation of the firemen one of extreme danger.

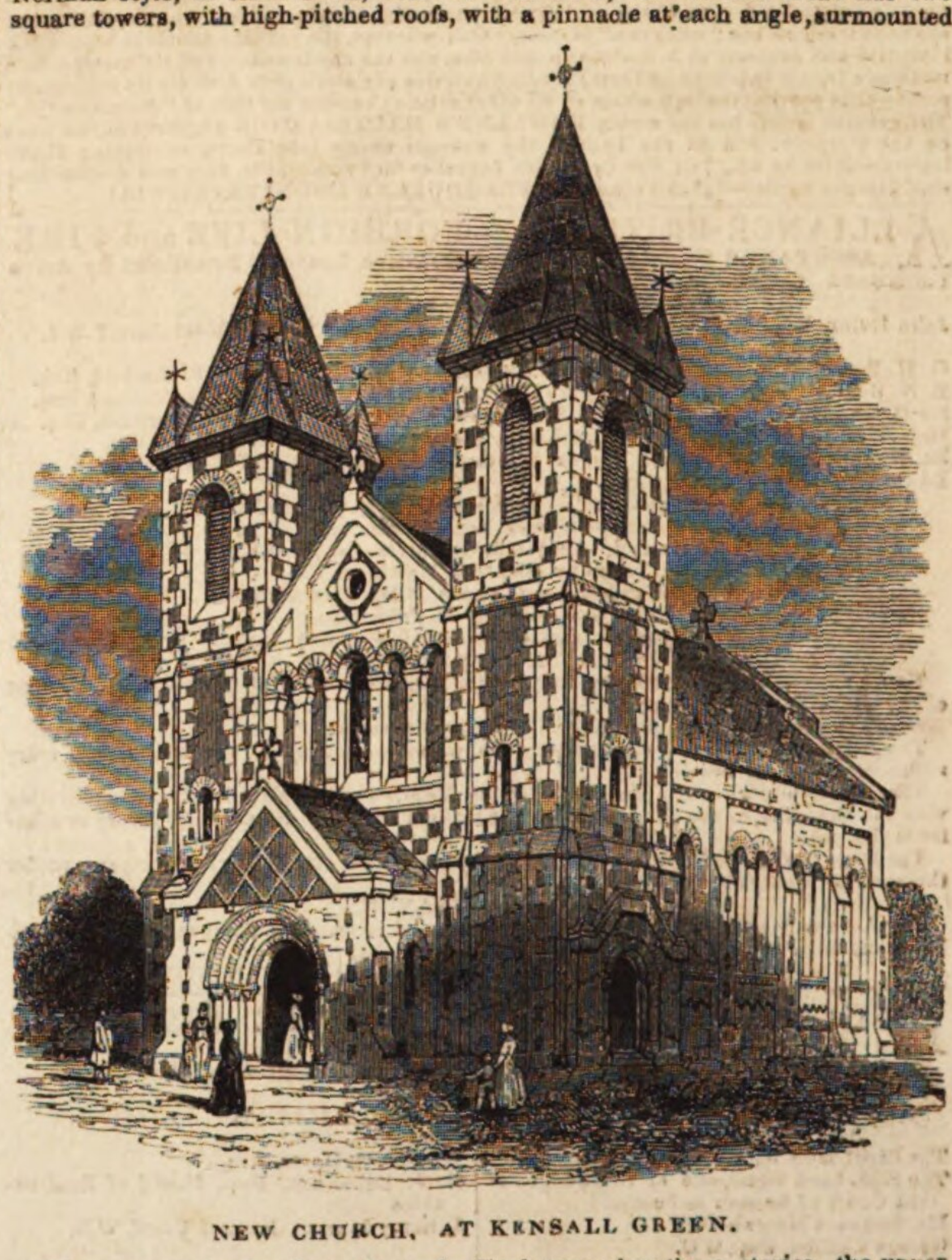
The cause of this fire is unknown, but it probably originated in the third story, or that it commenced in the interior, and had gained considerable hold on the wood-lined walls of the building in various rooms, before it approached the front, so as to be seen from the street. The loss, estimated at £25,000, it is hoped will be covered, or nearly so, by the amounts insured. Messrs. Charlton and sons are insured to the extent of £20,000; Mr. S. Mendel's stock is insured to the extent of £2500; Mr. Henry Fisher's to the amount of £1000; and Mr. Henry Jacquet's to £500.



BURNING OF IRWELL BUILDINGS MANCHESTER.

NEW CHURCH AT KENSALL-GREEN.

On Thursday morning, this new church was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London, with the accustomed ceremonies. The church is built in the Anglo-Norman style, of black brick, relieved with flint; the western front has two square towers, with high-pitched roofs, with a pinnacle at each angle, surmounted with a cross, as is also the main roof. Each tower has three stories, the upper most of which has belfry windows. These towers flank the centre also of three stories; the lowest is occupied by a gabled porch, with a deeply-recessed doorway, the columns of which are of stone, but most of the mouldings of the arches are worked in bricks; and the gabled portion is latticed with bricks, filled in with flints. The second story is an arcade of five arches; the central one being larger than the rest, and serving as a window, whilst the remaining four are flinted; in the centre of the third story is a small circular window, and above is a gable, surmounted by a cross. The main body of the church has side buttresses, and the east end is lit by a circular window, and terminates in a gable, surmounted with a cross.



NEW CHURCH, AT KENSALL GREEN.

The interior is almost devoid of ornament: it has an open timber roof of arches springing from the main beams, and bold supporting corbels; it is not divided into a nave and aisles; with pews at the sides only, the remainder of the floor being filled up with free seats; at the western end is a small gallery; the pulpit is placed on one side of the chancel, or east end; and the reading desk opposite. The decalogue will occupy the arcade beneath the circular window. The windows throughout the church, have a narrow strip of faintly damasked glass running up the centres, flanked with a narrow fillet of stained glass; the doors are stained brown, as is also the timber-work of the roof.

At the north-eastern angle of the church is a small vestry; and on the southern side of the south-western tower is a doorway, with neat decorations; and beneath the several windows runs a zig-zag line in flints.

The effect of the entire composition is pleasing; and the church being placed on high ground, forms a striking feature in the prospect from the western suburbs.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, August 10 1844.

Redactions-Exemplar

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

ANDREW BEST ET LELOIR SC. A PARIS

No. 120.—Vol. V.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1844. [Sixpence.

FRANCE, TAHITI, MOROCCO.

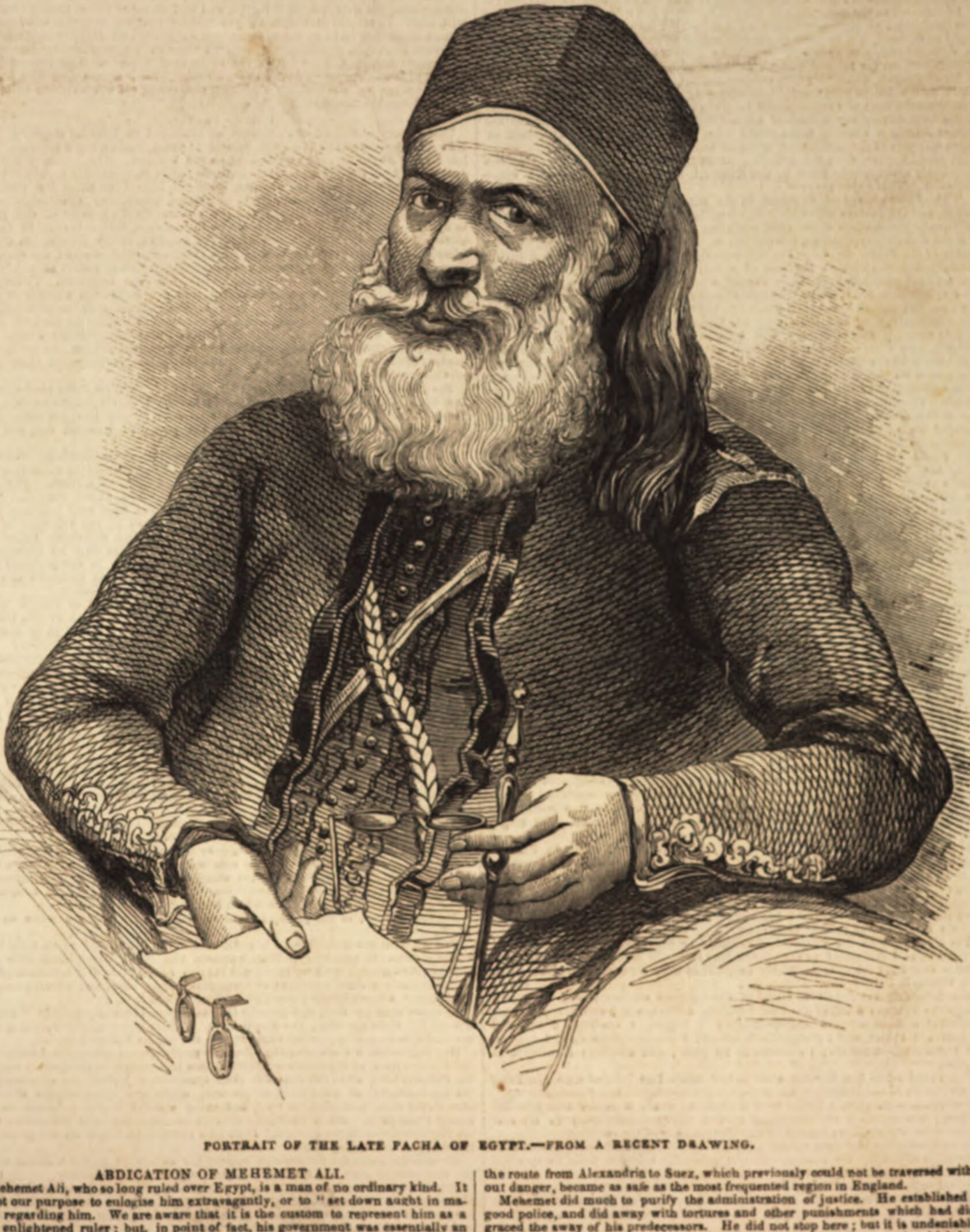
WAR is so tremendous an evil, that all thinking men may well be anxious and alarmed when there is even the slightest probability of it, and there is no question they equally rejoice when that probability is lessened or removed.

The relations between England and France have lately been in a feverish and uneasy state. The large "war party" in France, though made up of many discordant elements, is so influential in directing public opinion, that the Government, which we believe to be really peacefully inclined, cannot disregard it altogether. It is irrational—for it loves war for its own sake, and, provided it could gratify its thirst for blood, and the glory to be attained by shedding it, is perfectly indifferent as to the country or people with whom it is to fight; perhaps, from old grudges, unnecessary to dilate upon, it would give England the preference as an enemy; but Christian or Moslem—Turk, Arab, or Moor, provided there was occupation for the uneasy spirits of the army—skirmishes and *razzias*, to furnish materials for despatches from head-quarters, and leaders for the Paris papers—the war party would be but too happy to find or make a pretext for hostilities. "Young France," in addition to being "bearded like the pard," fully merits the rest of the description given of the soldier, "jealous of honour, sudden and quick in quarrel." To be careful of honour is a merit either in a nation or an individual, but to be perpetually snarling and quarrelling, for any or for every cause, and frequently for no cause at all, is not worthy of a great people. If there is any nation of the earth whose title to military renown is firmly established, it is France. Alone she conquered the whole of Europe, and alone she long and ably defied the whole of the powers of the Continent united; and even in the unequal struggle she did not succumb save from the sheer exhaustion produced by the policy of the man who dazzled the people into becoming the willing sacrifices to the idol of his own selfish ambition. The military history of France is a grand one—fertile almost beyond example in great men and great achievements. We speak only in a military sense, and divide the deeds and the men who did them from all considerations of the righteousness of the cause in which, in different ages, they may have been performed. If we speak of Turenne as a great soldier, we do not palliate or defend the justice of the ravages he was ordered to make—and did make—in the Palatinate. When we allude to the victories of Napoleon, we say nothing of the policy that prompted them. But great military achievements they certainly were; and the people by whom they were done, need scarcely be anxious to prove to the world—what the world knows so well already—that they possess military talent of the highest order. With such a history to look back upon, we often wonder it does not teach the French some of that magnanimity which can afford to pass unnoticed the "petty quarrels upon petty things," that seem occasionally to drive them into a kind of frenzy. Their sensitiveness on every occurrence that can by any means, fair or foul, be made a cause of national differences, lest they should be thought other than brave and warlike, is absolutely morbid; and it exposes them to much missapprehension, not stopping short of ridicule. The victors of Marengo and Jena, who dictated terms to the sovereigns of the continent in their own capitals, converting into a matter of importance the "ordonances" directing at what hour the subjects of Queen Pomare's "cocoa-nut empire" were to blow out their candles, and thereupon setting all their diplomacy, and bureaucracy, and journalism—with something like the threat of an invasion of England in the back ground—at work to shield a blustering and hot headed official from the blame due to a clear breach of the law of nations, does partake of the absurd; it is much like the

> "Ocean into tempest tost,
> To waft a feather or to drown a fly."

That such a difference should have been fanned into a war would have been very deplorable. There would have been no cause, no principle, to justify the mingled folly and wickedness to which both nations would have been driven. We know well that wars have sprung from the most insignificant causes, and that it is not difficult "greatly to find quarrel in a straw." One war is on record as having been caused by a stolen bucket; and another is said to have arisen from a dispute about the size of a window; but in most *great* wars great principles have been involved. The French themselves, in the war of the last revolution, struggled against the despotism of Legitimacy and the oppression of Aristocracy; and, when their frontiers were threatened by a foreign army, flung at the thrones of Europe the head of their King as a bloody gage of defiance. That war was at first a war of opinion, though changed by Napoleon into one of conquest and aggrandizement. Assuredly, if the French sought a cause of war worthy of themselves, they could not find it in the Otaheitan squabble. Rejoiced are we, therefore, to see the signs of returning reason and moderation visible even in the journals which we suspect of flattering the prejudices of the war party to an unhealthy degree. And perhaps we judge too much of the opinions and feelings of the people, by what we read in the papers addressed to them, and which, to command attention, must to some extent exaggerate; a French writer may sacrifice the truth both of nature and fact to as great an extent as his conscience permits him, but he must on no account be dull or common-place. This may go far to explain some of the phillipics against "perfidious Albion," so many of which we have lately laid down with the commentary of *Mrs. Quickly* on the vapourings of *Ancient Pistol*, "I' faith, Captain, these be very bitter words." But seriously, we are heartily glad that the danger of a collision from this quarter has almost disappeared. A war between England and France, once began, would be a fatal one in itself, and could not long be confined to the two powers commencing it. It would be a calamity to the whole human race, and give a check to human civilization, which has only begun to recover from the mischiefs of the last. The most glorious victories for mankind now are those of peace.

Turning from Otaheite to Morocco, we also perceive the signs of returning tranquillity. In this dispute we are less directly interested, though the scene of action is so much nearer our own shores. Had hostilities commenced, it would have been our duty to have seen that no British lives or property were injured; but we could hardly have been called on to act as partisans. As it has turned out, we have acted as mediators; and the negotiations of Mr. Drummond Hay have rendered the bombardment of any of the towns on the coast unnecessary, we hope not to the disappointment of the Prince de Joinville, who, with his fleet, has returned from Tangier to Gibraltar. The Emperor of Morocco has, it seems, agreed to give up, or expel Abd-el-Kader from his dominions, or, at all events, not to lend him the assistance of his subjects. Some doubt is expressed whether he will be as able to expel the brave Arab chief, as he is willing to do it. But that he will withdraw all direct firm support from him, there can be little doubt; and, having made all the reparation for past countenance in his power, we trust the French will be satisfied, for, as to the rest, the poor Emperor can hardly be compelled to do an impossibility.



PORTRAIT OF THE LATE PACHA OF EGYPT.—FROM A RECENT DRAWING.

ABDICATION OF MEHEMET ALI.

Mehemet Ali, who so long ruled over Egypt, is a man of no ordinary kind. It is not our purpose to eulogise him extravagantly, or to "set down aught in malice" regarding him. We are aware that it is the custom to represent him as a very enlightened ruler; but, in point of fact, his government was essentially an arbitrary one. At the same time, it is only fair to state, that although fettered by the system with which he was identified, he introduced many reforms, and endeavoured to act in an impartial and enlightened spirit. He did justice to all, without regard to religious or political differences. And here we may remark, *en passant*, that when first the overland route to India was established, he gave every facility in his power to this new mode of communication, and under his auspices the route from Alexandria to Suez, which previously could not be traversed without danger, became as safe as the most frequented region in England.

Mehemet did much to purify the administration of justice. He established a good police, and did away with tortures and other punishments which had disgraced the sway of his predecessors. He did not stop here; but it is undeniable that he attempted to establish a national system of education, a task which has dismayed some of the enlightened statesmen of England. Thus far for his good deeds. On the other hand, it is equally true that his subjects were bowed down by excessive taxation, and he levied a conscripion as odious as that of Napoleon Perhaps, however, the fault was rather with the system than with himself; for, although identified, as we have said, with absolutism, he made vast efforts indi vidually to administer the Government in a mild and benignant spirit. Whenever abuses came to his knowledge, he used his exertions to reform and suppress them, although, from the corruption of his subordinate agents, these efforts were not always attended with success.

Notwithstanding this favourable disposition towards enlightened government, he relied more upon his military power than upon the influence of public opinion. His military forces were disproportioned to the population, and in short there was an evident tendency to rule rather by the sword than by the influence of the popular will, guided by moderation and judgment. It must be admitted, nevertheless, that if he did not effect so much in the way of civilisation as might have been expected from his great mind, yet at least he gave an impulse to those changes which within the last few years have tended to raise Egypt so greatly in the scale of nations.

The telegraphic notice, in the French papers, hints at the retirement of the venerable Pacha to Mecca, but if all accounts be true, he was by no means of a religious turn of mind. Indeed, an anecdote is told of him which tends to show that his character was more remarkable for flippancy than for devotion. It is said the Sheick Ibrahim (Burckhardt), once waited upon him to solicit permission "to retire to Mecca." "Pacha," said the traveller, "I want to go and see the Holy City, and to pray at the Prophet's tomb. Give me your leave and firman for the journey." "*You* go to *Mecca* and our holy Prophet's tomb! That's impossible, Ibrahim: you are not qualified; you are not a true believer." "But I am Pacha; I am qualified in every respect. As to belief do not doubt me. Tell me any part of the Koran that I do not believe." "Go to the Holy City, go Ibrahim," replied Mehemet, laughing heartily. "Do you think I'll vex myself with questions from the Koran? Go and see the Prophet's tomb, and may it enlighten your eyes and comfort your heart!"

But whatever may have been Mehemet Ali's scepticism or indifference in regard to religious matters, it is true, that upon the whole he governed Egypt in such a way as to make his sudden abdication a matter, if not for regret, at least for inquietude. He was certainly a friend to England and the English. It was but very recently that he gave an indication of his desire to cultivate friendly relations with this country by the conclusion of a treaty, important for her interests.

Of his son Ibrahim report is less favourable; but it is to be hoped that the mantle of his father will descend upon him, and that Mehemet, if not actually, will virtually, direct the destinies of Egypt. As we have remarked elsewhere, the change, politically speaking, can afford no ground for apprehension; because the events of 1840 and 1841 led to arrangements with Turkey, by means of which the Porte gave up the pretension to interfere with the succession; so that Ibrahim will succeed to the pachalick as a matter of course.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers contain a telegraphic despatch which communicates an unexpected, but by no means an unimportant announcement—the abdication of Mehemet Ali, the Viceroy of Egypt. The despatch is thus worded:—

"Alexandria, July 27.

"His Highness the Viceroy has just suddenly left Alexandria, declaring that he renounces for ever Egypt and public affairs, and that he retires to *Mecca*.

"Ibrahim is at Alexandria. The city is quiet."

The succession to the title having been recently secured to the family of Mehemet Ali, his son Ibrahim will no doubt succeed to the pachalik and government of Egypt without any difficulty or opposition from the Porte.

The subject of the dispute between France and Morocco, of course continues to excite considerable attention in Paris; but the reports on the subject are very contradictary. In the early part of the week, confluent statements were circulated of an arrangement of the dispute, but subsequently more warlike announcements have been received. Indeed the report of the bombardment of Tangier has been revived, but in reality no intelligence of an authentic character regarding the real state of the matter has been received.

On the day previous to the arrival of the despatch announcing the suspension of hostilities, another was received dated the 2d, announcing the arrival of the Prince de Joinville before Tangier, and that no answer had been given to the *ultimatum*, but stating that the Prince was prevented from commencing his operations at once in consequence of the non-arrival from the interior of Mr. Drummond Hay, for whose fate some uneasiness was felt. Since that time, however, news had been received from *Mr. Hay*. The Emperor, he states, has granted to France and Spain the just satisfaction which they have demanded. Mr. Hay was expected at Tangier. The French fleet was preparing to sail from Tangier for Gibraltar.

Although the Prince de Joinville consented to suspend hostilities, yet when he sent the despatch to Paris, he accompanied it with the following explanation:—"I consented to the suspension of hostilities," said the Prince, "not that I have the least hopes of receiving from the Emperor that satisfaction which we have a right to demand, but to show to the population of Tangier that my Government is determined not to commence hostilities until every hope of peace is lost." The Prince, on the 1st and 2nd, received several private letters from the inhabitants of Tangier, entreating him to spare the town, and assuring him that should he be compelled to adopt hostile measures against the Emperor, on his first summons the keys of Tangier would be given up to him. The Pacha of Tangier is far from having any animosity against the French. This declaration of the Prince affords a striking commentary upon the confident hopes expressed in some quarters of the termination of hostilities.

It would appear, from the following account, given in the *Algere*, that the temporary arrangement made by the Emperor, was brought about with some difficulty. That paper says:—

"The Phare arrived off El Araich in the morning of the 25th. The sea was rough, and the captain of the port, who usually boards every vessel that arrives, to demand the motives of her visit, was some time waited for. Seeing that he did not make his appearance, the captain of the Phare lowered a boat, and the envoy of the Prince de Joinville, accompanied by M. Balaroufa, an Algerine pilot, landed on a rock at the foot of a battery. Some Morocco soldiers came down to ask what the Frenchmen wanted, when a letter was given them for the Pacha, in which M. Warnier informed him that he was the bearer of despatches for him, but that he should not come into the town until hostages, mentioned in the communication, had been *sent on* board the steamer. The Pacha immediately sent his first secretary, the Amin of the Marine, and the Kaid of Mechouar, who commanded the garrison. M. Warnier and M. Balaroufa then went down on the beach, in spite of the violence of the surf, but when the hostages were requested to get into the boat, they excused themselves in consequence of the roughness of the sea. M. Warnier insisted, and threatened to return on board. The secretary wrote to the Pacha, his master, to consult him on the subject of this difficulty, but the letter had scarcely been sent off, when M. Warnier decided on going himself to the Pacha, accompanied by the pilot. The inhabitants formed a double line, through which the *French* envoy passed, and the Pacha received *him* with marked distinction. M. Warnier handed him the ultimatum of France, and commented on it verbally. The Pacha sent off a courier to the Emperor. There was no time to be lost, for the utmost delay granted by the ultimatum would expire on the 2nd August. As the Consul-General, in the despatches delivered by M. Warnier, demanded immediate permission for the embarkation of all the French who were at Tangier, with their property, the Pacha did not hesitate, and, under the dictation of M. Warnier himself, wrote to the Khalifa at Tangier to allow the French envoy to act on this subject as he might think proper. The Pacha had also given a similar authority, on the previous evening, to the Neapolitan Consul, who had come to El Araich in the Hecla. He also expressed his desire to see the unhappy differences existing between the two countries removed. At six o'clock in the evening the Phare again got under weigh, to return to the French squadron. On the 2nd of August the ultimatum of France would expire, and on the previous evening the envoys of the Emperor arrived at Tangier, announcing that peace was assured; but these same envoys hastened to remove everything that was valuable, and, above all, the public treasure. The inhabitants fled from the town, carrying off their wives, their children, their slaves, and all their riches, into the mountains. A report was also current that a price had been put upon the head of the Governor of Tangier, doubtless on account of his having allowed the Consuls and their countrymen to embark; that the Pacha of Larache had also been compelled to take refuge in the inviolable asylum of the Marabout Bon-Sellam; and that the kaid of Rabat, who was too much a friend to peace, had fled at the approach of the Emperor, and that the mountaineers had entered and pillaged that town as soon as the Sultan had left it. The mountaineers had arrived in crowds at the gates of Tangier, demanding admission ostensibly to protect the place, but in reality to pillage it; they would, however, find nothing to take, for the Moors had so well profited by our forbearance that the place might now be burnt without causing them the slightest regret."

It must be stated also that, according to a well-informed writer in Paris, it was believed, that either the Emperor of Morocco is endeavouring to gain time, or that, afraid of the increasing influence of Abd-el-Kader, he is anxious to secure the powerful aid of France against the Emir. The consuls of France, Spain, and Denmark, have quitted Tangier, the others remain. At Tangier, on the 2nd, nobody knew what had become of the English consul; it was reported that the Emperor had refused to see him.

The Gregois, with the Prince de Joinville's despatches, touched at Gibraltar on the 3rd, and consented to take despatches from Sir Robert Wilson for Lord Cowley and Lord Aberdeen. These despatches were forwarded to Paris from Port Vendres.

The following are the naval forces of the different nations now at anchor off Tangier:—France: 3 sail of the line, 1 frigate, 3 brigs, and 9 steamers; making altogether a force of 450 guns.—Spain: 1 frigate, 1 corvette, 2 brigs, 2 schooners, 1 cutter, and 1 steamer.—England: 1 line-of-battle ship, 1 frigate, and 1 steamer.—Sardinia: 1 corvette of 36 guns; and Sweden: 1 corvette of 36 guns.

The Tahiti affair has become a subject of much less interest with the Paris papers. The *Presse*, however, has a violent article against Mr. Pritchard.

The *Toulonnais* gives a letter from Algiers, by which it seems that Marshal Bugeaud has resigned the command of the expeditionary army to General Lamoriciere, and confines himself to the Government of the colony.

Some uneasiness had been caused at Paris by the news of the departure of three ships of the line for Toulon. It was generally believed their destination was Tangier, but it appears from a Government paper the *Globe*, that Admiral Parseval, who commands the squadron, has been ordered to direct his course to Tunis to watch the movements of a Turkish fleet, consisting of seven ships of the line and four frigates. According to this authority the French are resolved to protect Tunis.

The Duke de Nemours is at present on a tour of inspection of the army in the provinces. He has received addresses from the authorities of Besançon, and almost every other town he has passed through. The addresses are all very loyal, but have not taken a political turn, as they did last year.

The health of the ex-King of Holland, now the eldest surviving branch of the Bonaparte family, has, it is said, suffered severely from the death of his brother Joseph.

SPAIN.

There is no intelligence of interest from Madrid, but reports of intended plots were rife.

The General Junta of the Basque provinces, in its sitting of the 2nd instant, unanimously claimed the full and entire re-establishment of the Fueros.

The *Castellano* publishes a letter from Puerta de Santa Maria of the 3rd, stating, that the bombardment of Tangier commenced on the 2nd; that the report of the cannonading had been heard at Cadiz, and the smoke distinctly perceived from the watch-tower.

The private letters from Cadiz are silent on the subject; and the *Gibraltar Chronicle* of the 2nd positively announces, that the Prince de Joinville, yielding to the considerations submitted to him by the representatives of England, and hearkening to the voice of humanity, had agreed to postpone the bombardment of Tangier until the result of the mission of the British Consul should be known.

POLAND.

The accounts from Poland in the Hamburg papers give most deplorable descriptions of the damage done by the inundations of the Vistula and other rivers. Letters from Kirlin state that the Vistula had risen to a greater height than at any time during the last hundred years. It is impossible to say how many thousand villages may be inundated by the mighty river in its long course from Cracow to Dantzic. Above and below Calon 100 towns and villages are as in a sea, and the inhabitants have been forced to take refuge on the roofs, on trees, and on some neighbouring hills.

PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia issued the following characteristic declaration before leaving his dominions:—"I cannot quit the soil of my country, though only for a short time, without publicly expressing in my own name and that of the Queen, the deeply-felt gratitude which fills our hearts. It is excited by the innumerable proofs of affection to us, both verbal and in writing, which we have received, and were called forth by the attempt of the 26th of July; that affection which loudly greeted us at the instant of the crime, when the hand of the Almighty averted the deadly shot from my breast. Looking up to my heavenly Preserver, I proceed with fresh courage to my daily work to complete what is begun, to carry into execution what is prepared, to combat evil with increased certainty of victory, and to be to my people everything that my high vocation lays upon me as a duty, and which the love of my people deserves.

(Signed) "Frederick William.

"Eidmansdorff, August 5, 1844."

A letter from Berlin gives rather a curious anecdote about Tschech, from which it appears that he was actuated by the same morbid passion for notoriety which has led to similar infamous attempts in England. "Tschech lately asked a bookseller whether he would be willing to publish his very interesting memoir of his life. The bookseller, to whom he was a total stranger, replied, that in the first place he must see a specimen of the work before he could decide. It was said that Tschech, the day before his criminal attempt, sent him not merely a specimen but the whole manuscript, and with a note to the effect, that 'the bookseller should not allow himself to be put out of the way, even if the next thing he heard of him should be that he had died in prison, or on the scaffold.' Almost at the same time as the manuscript the news of the attempt on the King's life reached the bookseller, who, it is said, has thought fit to send the manuscript of Tschech to the criminal court of Berlin."

ITALY.

Letters from Naples prove that the King has acted with the utmost rigour towards the individuals concerned in the late insurrection in the Calabrias. The official paper, the *Journal of the Two Sicilies*, has the following on the subject:—On the 24th July the military commission sitting at Cosenza pronounced sentence of death upon seventeen of the persons implicated in the descent upon Calabria, nine of which were carried into effect on the following day. The names of the unhappy sufferers were—Attilio and Emilio Bandiera, sons of the Austrian admiral; Nicola Ricciotti, the commander of the flying column of the insurgents of Ancona, in 1831, who subsequently fought throughout the civil war in Spain, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel; Domenico Moro, formerly lieutenant in the Austrian navy; Anarcharsis Narde, a lawyer, and nephew to the Dictator of Modena, in the insurrection of 1831; Giovanni Verenucci, Giacomo Rocca, Francesco Berti, and Domenico Lapatelli.

EGYPT.

According to the *Malta Times*, Sir H. Hardinge, in three days only, made an important arrangement with Mehemet Ali. By a treaty, which was mutually signed, the English Government guaranteed to Mehemet Ali, as well as to his descendants, the government of Egypt, and that no other Power should interfere with him. In return, Mehemet Ali has treated that the English Government should do as they liked in the country, and to protect all English subjects; he consents, moreover, to allow troops to go through Egypt whenever necessary. The railways from Cairo to Suez are to be commenced without loss of time. [There seems no reason to doubt this statement, and it proves that at the very moment when Mehemet Ali contemplated abdication, he was desirous of carrying out amicable arrangements with England.]

UNITED STATES.

The Hibernia, mail steamer, arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday morning, with New York papers to the 31st July, having, as usual, made a rapid passage. She left Boston on the 1st inst. and Halifax on the 3rd inst. The steam-ship Caledonia arrived at Halifax on the 1st of August, after an unusually speedy voyage. Although these accounts are nearly a fortnight later than those last received, nothing of political importance is to be gleaned from them. Commerce is reported to be in a favourable state, and the weather for the harvest all that could be desired. The yield of grain, especially Indian corn, will, it is said, be superabundant. The inundations caused by the overflow of the Mississippi and its tributaries, of which vague accounts have previously been received, are stated to have done great damage to property, and the destruction of cotton cannot fail to have been large. No correct estimate has, however, appeared. Twenty-six houses have been burnt down at Brooklyn, and a considerable amount of property consumed by the flames. Four of the ruffians who perpetrated the butcheries on board of the Saladin were executed at Halifax on the 30th July. Their names are, Anderson, Travasgurs *alias* Johnstone, George Jones, and William Haselton. Carr and Galloway, who were indicted for the murder of Captain Fielding only were acquitted. The four prisoners confessed their guilt previous to execution.

The New York papers have reports of the loss of the West India mail steamer Tay, but a late arrival at that city from Havannah brings intelligence that she had been spoken off the Moro, waiting for anchors, having lost her own, after being on Colorado Reef. The Captain of the port had boarded her, and the necessary assistance would be rendered.

The accounts from Mexico in the New York papers are interesting. They are to the 3d of June. The Mexican Congress was still occupied in discussing the proposals of Government for a loan of money and a levy of soldiers. The first demand for a loan of 4,000,000 dollars and an army of 45,000 men, had been rejected; but new proposals had been made, and the final vote had not been taken at the last accounts. It seems that the news of the rejection of the Treaty of Annexation by the United States' Senate had somewhat cooled the ardour of the Mexican Congress. The members believe that an invasion of Texas will not require 45,000 men and 4,000,000 dollars. It seems nearly certain, however, from the tone of the Mexican papers, that Congress will not adjourn without voting the supplies that may be deemed necessary.

Upon the receipt of the intelligence of the transportation of United States troops to the Texan frontier, the Mexican Government asked of the United States Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. B. E. Green, whether the troops to be sent by Mexico against Texas would be attacked by the United States forces? Mr. Green replied that, having received no instructions from his Government, he could not answer the question categorically; but that, as the Mexican Government had declared that annexation would be considered a declaration of war, it was probable that, on submitting the treaty to the Senate, the President had conceived it his duty to despatch troops to the frontiers as a measure of precaution.

CHINA.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Ningpo, 23rd March, 1844.

My dear Sir,—My last advised the fire of Canton; this present pleasure relates to a more important subject.

You are aware that since October, 1843, three ports have been opened by the Chinese for trade—Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghai.

This event must be deeply interesting to our merchants and manufacturers commercially, and I am happy to be able to state that I am borne out by a very HIGH *authority*, one probably, from many circumstances, the best informed party here, in saying through you to them, that the trade with this country is likely soon to be the most lucrative that England at present pursues.

Ningpo—Amoy, of the ports, is nearest Hong-Kong, say 400 miles to the N. E.

The adjacent sea is thick with islands, which are so situated as to form long vistas of lake-like scenery; of these opposite and about one-quarter mile distant lies Kooloonsoo, held by us till the ransom be paid; and it is rumoured, to be afterwards a dwelling-place of foreigners, Amoy itself not offering accommodation. A more lovely place they need not wish.

Here are *now* our dark and faithful followers from India, the gallant "Native Troops." Here the 18th, the Royal Irish, as their name may tell; the gay in the summer-time of peace—the first to face the winter hail of war.

Not long since *all the wealthy of Amoy* resided here; when the business of the day was over, in the bosom of their families luxuriating in the dreamy repose the Chinese love, or in the courts of their mansions enjoying the sing-song of the hired dancer, or wandering in gardens, where the summer-voice of birds scarce ever dies, and many a fruit and many a giant flower unknown to us, owned them lords. All is changed; strange to the mango and the orange tree are the unkindred forms around. Dark falls the foreign shade on the gleaming fountains of that sunny isle.

Around the scene the figures now present the steady mein, the military walk, the close-fitting garb, the exact appointments of European soldiery.

The Chinese possessors, sweeping by with their stately gait, their flowing robes of rarest silks and satins, embroidered richly; their long necklace of pricely beads, their jade-stone ornaments, their cap set with jewels; their high, large satin boots—are gone.

The entire centre of this island is a valley—I called it Happy Valley. Sheltered on every side, rich in every produce, with trees and founts and rocks. But war was heavy on this sweet spot. The stranger trod down its gardens, his foreign feet profaned its hearths and graves, trampled out their fires, and stood upon tombs over which till then had waved the unmolested grass of centuries. From its stricken houses I heard arise the plaintive voice of desolation, I *felt* its lonely and sad condition; an interest even in that alien and inanimate land itself crept upon me. I turned to my vessel, breathing a fervent wish that we had never entered there.

The town or city of Amoy is in itself, however, wretchedly filthy, and the streets in some parts narrow, even for China, where you can often touch the walls of both sides at once. The people appear to be very civil, and their number may be about 300,000. A gentleman accompanied me once or twice through and beyond the town, and we found the people spit after we passed, only perhaps a dozen times; this is by no means intended as a "cead millo fealta;" at the same time I did not hear the *Fanqui*—"Foreign devil," of Canton, once breathed. A man-of-war in the harbour, and the soldiers at Kooloonsoo doubtless have their influence; yet I am inclined to think that those in this locality are, to say the least, much more friendly than could be hoped in a city taken by storm. Already, although the port has been but three or four months open, there have been as many, I should say, as twelve vessels, perhaps more; and some sales have been effected, I understand, at paying prices. I am not aware of any tea having been shipped.

Shanghai, though more distant from Hong Kong than Ningpo, was the second port opened; the Consul for the latter place being detained by business at Canton. It is close on 1000 miles to the N.E. There is very little of interest in or about Shanghai, from public buildings or natural scenery. The population is, say 350,000, the people civil. There have been to Shanghai five or six vessels, at least. I know of no tea from that quarter yet; a large trade in imports, and, perhaps, of exports, is expected to grow up here; as it is the key to the whole north.

Mr. Thom, formerly in the house of Jardine, Mathieson, and Co., more lately interpreter to the Chinese expedition (in which capacity he was of essential service to his country), is now officiating Consul for Ningpo, where it is considered that his business-habits and information will be eminently useful to the commercial interests of Great Britain; while it is not to be doubted, that his very great talents and extensive acquirements, together with the advantage of a long and confidential intercourse with his Excellency, Sir Henry Pottinger, will enable him to turn to account the high position which his conduct in many trying and critical circumstances during the war, has given him in the Chinese mind, to the sustenance and advancement of our political influence and importance in this vast portion of the east.

Ningpo is situated about twenty miles from the mouth of the river of that name, which by keeping mid channel is of safe, though, perhaps, not exactly of easy navigation, owing to the immense number of junks, many of them of great size, which crowd toward, and from, and anchor about this flourishing commercial city. It is likely, however, that for the benefit of all parties, junks will be compelled to anchor, so as to leave a good channel. The city walls, which entirely surround it, are of most massive construction; it being possible to drive a carriage and four over all parts. We carried and subsequently defended them during the war, of which there are some rich evidences and records on the interior of the whitewashed walls of the now-vacant guard rooms. From these there are many fine views, of a wide spread natural theatre, interesting from its well laid out water, its clusters of plantation, and its handsome country seats. In the distance the mountains surround—the guardians of so fertile a plain; through it rolls a noble river, joined where it passes the ancient city by a branch curious in name, Tsnge-Kee, but broad as itself. This vast rich district presents the greatest, most exact, and most economical cultivation.

Though acquainted with some of the "gardens of England," I must confess that we have none superior, perhaps, speaking generally, large tract for large tract, none equal to the plain of Ningpo. Of course I presume our scientific knowledge in agriculture to be much superior, and our mechanical appliances much advanced; but whether some of these latter, as they are at present, are judicious, remains to be seen. Meantime the Chinese follow what is called *spade cultivation*, at least something much akin. Human labour is of small value, however. I presume one would get a spade-man at 2d. to 3d. per diem the year round. *Ningpo* is clean; many of its shops splendid—full of silks and satins, and embroidery of gold, &c., with rich and various velvets. Furs, shaped into or lining all manner of dresses of crape, &c., fill a whole street, and look very pretty and warm.

The people of Ningpo are civil; there are, probably, half a million of inhabitants.

There have been four vessels here: another is expected daily, and many when the monsoon changes, say next month. Some profitable transactions have taken place.

A vessel is now being loaded with tea, for England (the Nautilus); the first, I believe, which will sail loaded from the three ports.

This fleeced trade compared with the wants of China, could not or none of the physical machinery of commerce here. Neither roads nor banks, nor paper money, nor established agents, nor, unfortunately, that state of which these are but symbols—a wide spread knowledge and a good enlightened government, security and credit amidst an enterprising people. Here "let the people perish alive in ignorance," is still the policy, and mutual distrust the practice. Partnerships even of those at the depôts of commodities exchangeable at a paying profit are unknown, or truly perhaps of any kind, are scarcely if ever tried. *Ex uno disce omnes.* But let us suppose that confidence and credit to a certain extent prevailed under the old system, that monopolists for once were generous, that the leopard had changed his spots, the Ethiopian his skin; that the twelve Hong merchants were philanthropists in the extreme, and desired to diffuse far and wide the benefits of European civilisation; there remained two barriers to be removed, which presented an obstacle so great, as to prevent our fabrics competing properly with native.

1st. The "Canton man, selling, say to a Shanghai" man, the goods were chargeable, and would have to bear and come into consumer's possession finally, loaded with two profits, the Canton man's and the Shanghai man's, while now one China profit sufficeth.

2nd. The fact of transhipment being necessary—I do not allude to extra freight alone—Coolie hire, pilfering, custom-house, and other dues, presented, from liabilities of damage and total loss, in a land *where no insurance societies* exist, a very great obstacle to merchants from the North taking our high-priced, closely-packed products.

From our commerce now all these disabilities are removed. The south and the north are in competition for us. We too may stay; or unasked, unharmed, we may go. The law allows them and us—nay, their High Commissioner, the distinguished "Keying," thus speaks:—"Henceforth, joy and profit shall be the perpetual lot of all. Neither slight nor few will be the advantages reaped by the merchants alike of China and of foreign *countries*." And again:—"I do *really* day and night indulge in the fervent hope of an improved commercial intercourse, beneficial to all parties." "The people are glad in the prospects thus opened up." Indeed, in fact and in feeling, the change in our relations is manifest and real; not a mere paper change, or treaty humbug; and so being, I believe it must be regarded as almost incalculably valuable.

The towns or ports merely, now and thus opened, with their swarming thousands, will prove great consumers; but these are surrounded by villages, and are the keys to various portions of a vast and nearly overpeopled country.

Let it be recollected, also, that, most important to us as a nation, the carrying trade of our goods to, and their goods from China, is, and will be for long and long, in our own hands. By this is secured to us that important portion of our fellow-subjects, the owners of those A 1 leviathan ships, which trade between the countries, freights for their vessels; and there is established a school for seamanship, the grandest in the world, from which is to be obtained for our country the nerve and sinew of an unconquered and unconquerable navy, whom no hardships can deter, and no dangers appal.

C.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Insolvency of the Romford Bank.—On Monday there was a very numerous attendance at the Bankruptcy Court, of the creditors of the Romford Bank, that day being appointed for the examination of the Messrs. Johnson and Mr. Mann. Mr. Alderman Johnson was heard at considerable length. The chief points of interest elicited from his examination by Mr. James are comprised in the following statement:—Had you private accounts with the Romford Bank? Yes, I had, and I admit I owe it from £12,000 to £15,000, though I cannot call it overdrawing it. I had the customers' money out of the bank, and applied it to different purposes. I paid off a bond given 30 years since. I did not pay the bond off as I drew out these sums. I wish for an adjournment as to accounts, in order to give a better account than I can now.—Did you apply the overdrawn monies to the amount of £12,000 to the purposes of paying off this bond, because you have to account for the bills to an amount of £15 000? The interest upon the bond was £10,000, and I paid in bills and cheques to the Romford Bank in the name of Johnson and Mann, and which never were paid at my bankers, Messrs. Whitmore and Wells.—Look at the cheque for £1000, and tell me if you did not direct the cheques not to be presented? I never saw the cheques after I drew them. It is possible that in a single instance I might have given such directions, but it was not my habit. I do not know that the cheques I gave upon my bankers were not to be presented until I gave orders, although I had credit for them at the Romford Bank. I know that the cheques were entered at the end of the cash-books, and I was to compensate them when I was in funds to do so.—Was it not fully understood that the cheques you drew were not to be presented? I cannot say.—Here are cheques for £2750 drawn by Johnson and Mann. Did Mann know anything about it? I did not ask his approbation.—Answer the question. I was cash-keeper, and if the cheques had gone through my bankers, I must have given him information in relation to it. The cheques were retained as vouchers.—Were you not afraid of having those cheques presented, because of your using your partner's name. Yes or no?—I had no fear at the time; my partner did not dispute my intentions, and there would have been no dispute if my partner had then known it. I meant to have borrowed money to redeem these cheques from the bank, having had a credit for it, and drawn out the money. Have you dealt with several bills in the same manner?—Yes, I have, and that in order to increase my private credit. This bill for £1775 is drawn by me on the London House. And in your own name and for your own private purposes?—I admit it, but it was all for the benefit of the partnership. Have you drawn out £15,000 from the Romford Bank for your own purposes?—I never had all the money. No, I dare say not, at any one time in your pocket; but you had it?—Yes; I suppose I had. Do you not know the deficiency on the bill account amounts to £15,756 12s. 3d?—The books will tell; and that amount was used for the bank and the trade in London. What have you done with the money?—The bank cost £21,000 in rent, wages, &c., and the profits were very small. I spent nothing in pleasure, or merely for my own use. Mr. Mann was also examined. He stated that Mr. Alderman Johnson kept the cash, and he had implicit confidence in him. Some discussion ensued, and it was stated, that the assignees refused to continue an allowance to Mr. Johnson. Mr. George said the creditors would not consent until Mr. Johnson gave satisfactory accounts. When that was done an allowance would be immediately given. The result of the examination was, that an adjournment was directed to take place till November next, in order that in the interim the bankrupt's accounts should be fully gone into.

Robert Banister, a bankrupt, who recently absconded from his creditors with a large amount of property in his possession, has been arrested at Madeira, and on Wednesday surrendered at the Bankruptcy Court. The property in specie and bank notes recovered, and which is now in the hands of the official assignee, amounts to nearly £3,000.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

Deliberate Murder of a Wife by her Husband.—Western Circuit.—At Wells, on Monday, John Fisher was tried before Mr. Justice Patteson for the wilful murder of Mary Fisher, his wife. The first witness called was a servant girl named Evans. She stated that she had been a servant with the prisoner and the deceased about a fortnight before the deceased came by her death. The deceased lived at Weston-super-Mare, and kept a public-house or beershop there, known as the sign of the Devonshire Arms. He and the deceased did not live on good terms; but, on the contrary, there were frequent disputes and bickerings between them. On the 5th of June the prisoner had been out with a horse and cart that he kept, and returned about five o'clock. Nothing particular occurred for more than an hour after his return. At that time the prisoner and deceased commenced a quarrel about a lodger who had given notice to quit. It appeared that prisoner had informed deceased of it, in a way to insinuate that she was the cause of it; and she replied, that she was not going to put up with his temper, and that she wished all of them would leave. They continued quarrelling in the bar until nine o'clock, the deceased using the most aggravating terms of reproach to the prisoner. At nine o'clock witness took in a candle, and put it in the bar, as she was accustomed to do. Evidently for the purpose of annoyance the deceased immediately blew out the candle. The prisoner said a candle should be brought there, and ordered witness to relight it, which she did. There was a slate kept in this room on which was put the account of the beer sold and not paid for during the day. When witness took back the candle the deceased, in continuation of her annoyance to the prisoner, took up the slate, and said if a candle was put there, it would serve her the purpose to rub out the accounts on the slate, and she forthwith deliberately took the slate, and rubbed out all the accounts. This of course but increased the angry feeling between the parties, and they continued to quarrel until bed time, the deceased all this time saying everything she could think of to exasperate and annoy the prisoner. At about ten o'clock they went to bed, the deceased going up before the prisoner. She went at first in the prisoner's room, where she always slept, but came out of it before he came up, and went into witness's room (where also the two children slept), saying, as she did so, that she would never sleep with the old rascal again; when she came into the witness's room, witness locked the door. After a short time the deceased became very violent, and wanted to jump out of the window, which witness, with difficulty, prevented, and got her into bed. Shortly after the prisoner came up stairs, and, apparently not finding her in the room, he came to search for her in the room of witness. He found the door fast, and demanded admittance, which was refused. He then went away, and again returned and tried the door. Deceased wanted to get out at him, but was prevented by witness. Prisoner then said at the door that he wanted to get her to kill her, for that he was determined to kill her, and he might as well kill her that night as in the morning. After this they still continued to quarrel, using all sorts of angry and provoking language towards each other. This continued till one o'clock, when their recriminations and abuse closed. Witness and deceased continued awake until three o'clock, when witness fell asleep. About five o'clock in the morning, she was suddenly awakened, and saw the prisoner standing with a large iron crow-bar at the bottom of the bed. The deceased was just raising herself in the bed, having one of her arms on the pillow. Before she could do so prisoner struck her three violent blows with the crow-bar on her head, which rendered her completely insensible, and she fell back. The prisoner stood over her for a moment, and then left the room. After the interval of a minute or two he returned, and then jumped on her chest, standing on her. He then got off and left the room again, and in a minute or two returned, holding a carving knife in his hand. He addressed the witness, and said she need not be afraid, as he did not want to hurt her. He then jumped on the chest of the deceased, standing on her with his feet, and, stooping down, lifted her head from the pillow, and deliberately cut her throat with the carving-knife. After having done this he stood and looked at her for a minute, and then left the room. Shortly after he was gone, witness, and Upsall, upon whom she had called before, came down stairs and got out of the house. She then dressed herself and left the house also, leaving the prisoner there. She afterwards returned when the policeman came. In cross-examination, the witness stated that she had only lived for a fortnight with the prisoner. He was a moody man, and upon one occasion she had seen and heard him walking about the house muttering to himself. After he had done the deed, and after Upsall went out of the house, the witness, in her way to do the same, met the prisoner. He said to her that he did not consider he had done any wrong, but had removed a great sinner out of the world. The deceased was a very violent woman. Corroborative evidence was given, and Mr. Cockburn addressed the jury on the part of the prisoner. After a summing up from the judge the jury returned a verdict of guilty. His lordship then, putting on the black cap, proceeded to pass on the unhappy man the awful sentence of death, which he heard unmoved, and was led from the dock urging excuses for his crime.

POLICE.

A Candidate for Imprisonment.—On Monday, at Union Hall police-office, Nicholas Giles, a poor emaciated-looking man, was charged with wilfully breaking a lamp belonging to the South Metropolitan Gas Company. A policeman of the M division stated, that while on duty the preceding night in High-street, he observed the defendant sitting crouched up at a door, which he left, and, walking into the road, picked up a stone. He then returned to the pavement, and, while the policeman was looking at him, threw the stone at a gas-lamp, which he broke, and then said he did it for the purpose of obtaining the shelter afforded in a station-house. In reply to Mr. Traill, the unfortunate man said that he was in a state of destitution (which his appearance fully proved), that the wards for the casual paupers being full at the different workhouses where he applied for admission, he had no alternative left than that of seeking shelter in a station-house: but finding that could not be accomplished without he committed some offence, he thought it better to break a lamp than have recourse to plunder. The magistrate commiserated the poor fellow's condition, but said he could not be permitted to destroy property by wilful means. Mr. Traill committed him to prison for twenty-one days, a sentence with which the poor fellow seemed delighted. [We are aware that it is by no means an uncommon occurrence for men to seek refuge in prison rather than submit to become inmates of the poor house. Frequent proofs of this horror of the unions have been given, but yet it is rather ominous when instances can be found in happy England of men who are compelled to commit crime in order to obtain food and shelter].

Robbery by a General Postman.—At Bow-street, on Monday, Patrick Larkin, a letter-carrier, employed at the General Post-office, was charged with stealing a number of checks and bills, the contents of letters placed in his hands, amounting collectively to £782 7s. 6d. Evidence was given of the prisoner having secreted letters which contained remittances addressed to Messrs. Glyn and Co., and Messrs. Barclay and Co. The documents enclosed in the letter addressed to Glyn and Co. were as follow:—A £500 Cornish bill on Praed and Johnston; a bank post bill of £15 9s. 10d.; ditto, £10; a check on Child and Co., £20; ditto, £10; a bill on Barclay and Co., £2 17s.; bill on Bank of England, £40; a Constantinople bill of £50; bill on Barclay and Co., £15; an order on paymaster of warehouse pensioners, £6 16s. 6d.: the letter and its contents having been forwarded from the manager of the Central Bank of Scotland, Mr. R. Burns. The letter to Messrs. Barclay and Co. was sent from the Perth Bank by Mr. David Craigie, and contained a draft on Smith and Co. for £100; a Scottish Hospital receipt for £2; and a navy bill, on the paymaster, for £9 14s. 2d.—The prisoner reserved his defence, and was remanded to Monday next.

Curious Robberies by a "Gentleman."—At Worship-street, on Tuesday, a gentlemanly-looking young man, named Octavius Clarke, (the son of an eminent deceased divine), was charged with stealing a gold watch, a number of articles of jewellery, a quantity of wearing apparel, and other articles, the property of Mr. Daniel Stalker Leese, a gentleman residing at No. 13, Haberdasher's-place, Hoxton, in the following off-hand manner:—Jane Weatherall, a servant to Mrs. Anne Hetherington, a widow lady, in whose house the prosecutor resides, stated that Mr. Leese left home shortly before 11 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, the 17th ult., and that directly after he had done so, the prisoner, whom she recognised as a friend of the prosecutor, rang the door-bell, and on her answering it, he wished her good morning, and walked direct up stairs into Mr. Leese's sitting room, where he asked her for hot water to shave with; she procured him a jugfull, and the prisoner politely thanked her, and directed her to take the water into the prosecutor's bed-room, which she did, and was followed there by the prisoner, who then turned to her with a matter-of-course air, and said, "Jane, Mr. Leese says that you are to let me have his valise out of the closet, and that you are to put his shooting coat into it." The prisoner then began preparations for shaving himself, when witness, not being able to find the coat, the prisoner suggested that it might be in the sitting-room, and directed her to take the valise with her and put the coat into it. Witness went down stairs and packed up the things, leaving the prisoner in the bed-room, where he remained about 20 minutes, and then came down with another coat of the prosecutor's, a velvet one, upon his arm. He next asked her to call a cab for him, which she did, and on returning with it met the prisoner at the garden-gate, holding in his hand the valise, which having placed in the cab, he good-humouredly wished her good-by, and saying, "I dare say, Jane, we shall not be home till near ten to-night," drove off.—Mr. Leese stated, that he had known the prisoner, who was most respectably connected, for several years, and on the 15th ult. received a note from him, saying that he should call upon him the next day. The succeeding morning he accordingly did call, and passed the greater part of the day with him. On the morning of the 17th he left home, leaving all his property safe; but on returning in the evening was informed by the servant that the prisoner had been again, and taken away his valise and coat, as she understood, by his directions. Knowing the scapegrace character of the prisoner, and that he had sent him with no such directions, his suspicions became excited, and he immediately went to his drawers in the bed-room, one of which, in which he kept his jewellery, he could not open with his key; and on examining this drawer he found that it had already been forced open and damaged. On pulling the drawer out, he discovered that his gold watch, two finger-rings, a breast-pin, two gold watch-keys, and two mounted razors in a case, had been stolen from it; while from another drawer had been taken a blue cloth cap, a silk stock, one of his shirts, and a pair of socks. The witness, therefore, took steps to procure the apprehension of the prisoner. Mr. Leese added that the prisoner had formerly been in the navy, which he had been obliged to leave in consequence of robbing the mess; and while filling that situation had tattooed his arms with the figure of our Saviour, and representations of the sun, moon, and various stars. After the prisoner had been taken into custody, he wrote witness a letter, requesting him not to prosecute so old a friend as he had been, and beseeching him to call upon his (the prisoner's) mother, at her estate in Essex, and arrange the affair with her; but witness did not think it proper to do so, and now produced this letter against him.—John Dennett, footman in the service of Captain Chappel, 17, Queen-street, May-fair, with whom the prisoner was on visiting terms, stated that he met the prisoner on Monday, the 15th ult., in Halfmoon-street, Piccadilly, with a valise in his hand. The prisoner said he wished to leave this somewhere till he was able to go down to see his mother, and witness promised to leave it for him at the Sun public-house, in Sun-court, in that neighbourhood. The prisoner accompanied him there, and saw him deliver it to the landlady, when they came out together, and parted at the door.—Sergeant Rogers, C 5, who took the prisoner into custody, said the latter told him it would be useless to trouble any of the witnesses to prove the charge, as it was his intention to make a full acknowledgment of the whole. Witness told him not to be so rash, when he answered, in a tone of poignant regret, that he wished sincerely that he had been shot, for he had done it entirely through spite. Witness afterwards went to the Sun public-house, where he found the valise, containing a shirt, silk stock, a razor and razor-case.—These the prosecutor immediately identified as forming part of the property he had lost.—The prisoner, in a tone of despondency, declined saying anything in defence, and he was fully committed for trial upon this charge.—The prisoner was then charged with stealing a horse, the property of Mr. Samuel Smoothey, a farmer, at Birdbrook, near Clare, in Essex.—Evidence was given in support of the charge, and the prisoner was also committed upon it. He was, however, formally remanded for a week, as Sergeant Rogers said he had found upon the prisoner's person a great number of duplicates relating to valuable property; and he was satisfied that some of these, if not the whole, were connected with other robberies committed by him.

Strange Application against Louis Philippe.—On Wednesday, at the Mansion-house, a tall, elderly, military-looking man, giving the name of Bichen Hilton, who stated that he was a Frenchman, proceeded to read to Sir J. Pirie, the sitting alderman, a sort of speech from a written paper. He commenced by saying he was well known to the French Government and the French Embassy; that in France he was, in 1830, Colonel of the 65th Regiment of the line; that he raised at his own expense, and paid from his own pocket, the two regiments called *Volontaires de la Charte*, and in other respects contributed to the downfall of Charles X., and the establishing Louis Philippe on the throne of France, who had thus become his (complainant's) debtor to the amount of £6000. Louis Philippe was well aware that he had aided in levelling his road to the steps of the throne, and at first duly acknowledged it, but when he got more firmly established, he forgot the claim, and on pressing for it he was banished.—Alderman Pirie wished complainant to discontinue reading, and say briefly what he wanted.—Complainant: A warrant to apprehend Louis Philippe, as soon as he lands in this country, for a debt of honour, amounting to £6000.—Alderman Pirie: The King of the French will not be here for a month, but we cannot interfere in the matter. You must apply to a civil court.—The applicant then left the court, saying he would take the magistrate's advice.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Monument to the late Earl of Durham.—Wednesday, the 28th inst., has been fixed for laying the foundation stone of the massive and magnificent temple to be erected to the memory of the late Earl of Durham, on Painshaw-hill, in the county of Durham. A very numerous and highly respectable body of the friends and admirers of the deceased nobleman will attend the ceremony.

Yorkshire Agricultural Society.—The annual meeting of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society took place last week at Richmond, and proved satisfactory. In the cattle ground there was an average quantity of stock. The horses, both as regards number and quality, were superior to last year. In the implement yard there was a great number of agricultural implements of all descriptions, including every novelty in ploughs, harrows, threshing machines, &c.

The Harvest.—A great deal of rain has fallen during the week in and around the metropolis. Our letters from the country, and the provincial journals, however, state, that although the wet has been considerable, there has, so far, been little impediment to the operations of the harvest field. In many places the hay and corn are down together.

Improved State of Trade.—We are glad to find from the country papers that trade is improving in many of the manufacturing districts. The *Leeds Mercury* says, "We do not remember at any time greater activity in the principal branches of manufactures than there exists at present, except when that activity has been of a speculative and feverish character. Throughout Yorkshire and Lancashire, in the cotton, woollen, worsted, flax, linen, silk, cutlery, and machine-making businesses, trade is lively, and we believe all hands are employed. The poor-rates are, of course, exceedingly relieved.

Execution at Bodmin.—Weeks, the murderer, was executed at the county gaol, Bodmin, on Monday, in the presence of thousands—men, women, and children. He made an entire confession of his guilt, of which, indeed, the conclusive evidence adduced on the trial did not leave a doubt. At times he endeavoured to collect his thoughts in reference to his direful exit. He said the perverseness of the young woman, Dymond, in refusing his professions of love for that of another had wrought up a demoniacal feeling that he could not account for, and, urged on thus, he committed the murder.

The late Fire at Gravesend.—On Monday an inquest was held at the Rose and Crown, Upper Shorne, near Rochester, to inquire into the causes of the death of James Miller, aged fifty-seven, who died from injuries received at the late fire near Gravesend. The coroner said it was quite clear that the accident happened from some defect in the flue; the fire thus communicated with the thatch of the roof, which, falling in upon deceased, he thus met his end. The jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

Sale of a Wife.—A few days ago a man named George Woodhead sold his wife, with all the ordinary formalities, in the Market-place, Leeds. The wife, who is rather a good-looking woman, about 25 years old, made her appearance, according to custom, with a halter round her neck. A large crowd of people having gathered round, the husband, who officiated as auctioneer, proceeded with the sale, and speedily "knocked down" his better half (as he is said to have done many a time before, in another way) to the highest bidder, a collier, William Idle, of Ousewell-green, near Rothwell, who purchased the lady for 5s. The sale had been mutually arranged between the parties, before it took place, the woman having contracted a second marriage with Idle in January last, and been living with him since that time. The people who had assembled on the occasion would have handled the husband rather roughly, had he not escaped into an adjoining public-house. Woodhead was, however, disabused of the popular notion, that such sales are legal, as he was afterwards taken before the magistrates, who made him enter into his own recognizances for his good behaviour during the next six months. The woman will be tried for bigamy.

Murder in Staffordshire, and Curious Circumstantial Evidence.—A cowardly assassination was committed on Sunday se'nnight at Halmerend, near Newcastle-under-Lyme. On that evening a young man named William Cooper, son of a gamekeeper of Sir T. F. Boughey, Bart., and who was in the habit of assisting his father, had been to chapel, and afterwards partook of some ale at a public-house. He left for home at an early hour, accompanied by a friend named Colclough, from whom he parted at his own house, and on reaching the door of his father's habitation he was shot in the throat by some person lurking near. The young man screamed and fell, and his father, hearing the noise, hastened to his assistance, and removed him into the house, where he died in a few minutes without uttering a word. Information of the murder having been conveyed to the constabulary office at Stoke, Major M'Knight and some of his assistants, proceeded to the spot early on Monday morning, and examined the premises. The footmarks of two individuals (one larger than the other) were distinctly traced from the house of Thomas Cooper, over a number of fields leading towards Scot Hay. About noon on Monday, Major M'Knight apprehended a collier named Paul Downing, in a partial state of intoxication, at Halmerend. Downing's boots were taken from his feet, and the heels were found to be studded in a remarkable manner with large nails. The larger footmarks, which had been traced, were accurately compared with these boots, and they corresponded in every particular. Downing, who had only been released from prison the day previous to the murder, where he had been confined for two months upon the evidence of the father of the deceased for poaching, said when taken into custody, that he slept on Sunday night with Charles Powys, at his (Powys's) father's house, at Scot Hay. Powys hearing that Downing was in custody, came in about an hour afterwards to attempt to clear him, by alleging that they had slept together on Sunday night. Suspicion instantly attached to Powys also, and his boots were taken from him and compared with the smaller foot-marks, with which they appeared to agree. The house of Powys's father was afterwards searched, and in a nest of drawers a gun was discovered, locked up among some wearing apparel. The gun bore every appearance of having been recently discharged. A small quantity of powder was also found in the same place, wrapped up in a blue paper. This paper corresponded as nearly as possible with a piece of discharged wadding, found upon the spot where the murder was committed. These facts were elicited at the inquest, which was adjourned for further evidence.

The late Bank Robbery at Birmingham.—William Stanley Warner, the clerk who decamped with twelve one-hundred pound notes from the Town and District Bank of Birmingham, was brought up before Sir John Coltman, at the Warwick Assizes, and pleaded guilty. The learned judge said the fact of the prisoner having been a long time entrusted as a confidential servant was an aggravation of his guilt, and it became highly necessary to make an example of confidential servants who abused the great trust reposed in them. It was then his duty to sentence him to fourteen years' transportation.

Murder at Bolton.—On Monday afternoon an inquest was held at the Bridge Inn, Bolton, on the body of Patrick Murray, aged 29, a private in the 8th Regiment of Foot, who died in the barracks on the previous Wednesday, from a rupture of an intestine, caused by outward violence, inflicted upon him in a house of bad repute, on Saturday night, the 3rd instant. The circumstances attending this case are of a most extraordinary nature. The unfortunate man was brutally attacked in the house, and, apparently in a dying state, thrown into the ash-hole of the Bridge Inn. Early the following morning he was discovered, in a state of insensibility, by the ostler, who called assistance, and the poor fellow was removed, and placed upon some straw in the stable. On the Sunday night he was removed to the hospital, and attended by the surgeon of the regiment; and, although the man was evidently in a dying state, from the injuries inflicted upon him, yet the police were kept in entire ignorance of the affair; and it was not until after the funeral, on Friday, that it was known the man had been killed by some navigators. On Saturday two men and two women were apprehended on suspicion of being concerned in the brutal outrage, but the soldier being dead, they could not be identified, and therefore were discharged. The jury returned a verdict of "Died from the effect of outward violence, inflicted by some person or persons unknown."

Steam-boiler Explosion at Wigan.—On Monday last an explosion took place at the coal-pit of Messrs. Blundell and Sons, Wigan, by which two lives were lost. The explosion caused a report similar to the firing of a volley of artillery, and was heard all over the town. The sufferers were Thomas Worthington, a Brow man, who resided in Pemberton, and a little boy about seven years of age, named Michael Ashcroft, who had been taking breakfast to his father, who was working in the mine at the time of the accident. Worthington, on being taken up, presented a most pitiable spectacle. He was much scalded on the body, one of his arms was fractured, and his head much injured. The boy was in a more lamentable state. One of his legs was severely lacerated, and he was apparently much more scalded than his fellow-sufferer. Both the sufferers died soon afterwards. The engineer, at the time of the accident, was at the force-pump, and probably owed his escape from injury to the masonry. The injury done to the engine is very considerable, the spring-beam and collar are broken, and the parallel motion, pumps, and piston rods are much twisted. There was only one safety-valve, two inches in diameter, to the two boilers. The jury, at the inquest, returned the following verdict, "Accidental Death," with a deodand upon the boiler and other apparatus of £60.

The Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.—The annual cattle show of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, which has just taken place, was an exceedingly good one in every respect. The entries of stock were larger than upon any previous occasion. The names of the exhibitors occupied no less than 87 closely-printed octavo pages. There were some splendid specimens of cattle. The show of horses gave great satisfaction. Of sheep the entries were very numerous, and under this class a pair of South American alpacas, accompanied by a young one two months old, were shown. The show of dairy produce was also greatly praised. In the class of extra stock some very rare and beautiful animals were shown. A pair of the white aboriginal cattle of Scotland, a breed now nearly extinct, were exhibited by Lord Belhaven, and attracted a great deal of notice. Among the implements there were a number of new and ingenious inventions and improvements. The dinner was attended by about 1200 under the presidency of the Duke of Richmond. The noble duke took occasion to deny that in supporting agriculture his views were selfish. He said commerce and agriculture had the same interests, and one could not flourish without the other.

IRELAND.

The Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland.—The *Dublin Monitor* of Monday states that the ensuing meeting of this society will be a very splendid one. No less than 400 new members have lately joined to qualify themselves for the present meeting, including Lord Lorton, Lord Farnham, the Earl of Kingston, Sir Arthur Brooke, Faithful Fortescue, Esq., and several others, who have given large annual subscriptions for the purpose. The arrangements for the show yard are complete. Mr. Yates arrived on Saturday evening in charge of Prince Albert's stock, which his Royal Highness has sent over to the show.

The Repeal Association.—As usual, there was a meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday. Mr. Daniel O'Connell, jun., read the weekly "bulletin," issued from the Richmond Bridewell. He was happy to state that the prisoners were in perfect health, and he could state to the association, of his own knowledge, that when the account reached Mr. O'Connell of the speech made by Mr. Sheil, on the subject of the state trials, he expressed regret that any such speech should have been delivered—a regret not unmixed with some indignation. Mr. O'Connell totally disavowed and repudiated the matter of that speech; he thought it highly unbecoming as proceeding from any friend of his, and he considered it anything but a friendly act on the part of Mr. Sheil. Mr. O'Connell could never consider that man his friend who would talk of compromise. There had been an assertion attributed to Sir R. Peel by the public papers to the effect that the Government had intended to issue a proclamation against the holding of two meetings prior to that of Clontarf; but that the meetings were abandoned. He (Mr. O'C.) had made inquiries, and he could now state to the association that if Sir Robert Peel made any such assertion, he did so upon false information, the assertion being itself perfectly untrue, as no meeting had been agreed to be held and then given up prior to the Clontarf proclamation. He did not attribute to Sir Robert Peel the falsehood of the assertion, but to the base men who misinformed him.—A motion was unanimously agreed to for the erection of Repeal rooms throughout the country.—Mr. Cobb Powell, M.P., in a very lengthened speech, commented on the late speech of Sir Robert Peel, which, he affirmed, had only confirmed him in his adhesion to the Repeal policy. The hon. gentleman moved that a petition for a Repeal of the Union, signed by one million of persons, should be forwarded to the Queen.—Mr. Grattan supported the motion, and commented upon the late speech of the Prime Minister. He said that the custom of John Bull was to insult and abuse. How long were the insults put upon them to be endured? How long! He hoped that he should live to see the day in which they would make England rue the expressions which she had used towards them. (Tremendous cheers.)—The rent amounted to £946 17s. 3d.

The Judgment in the Writ of Error.—We find from the minutes of the proceedings of the House of Lords that judgment will be given in the case of O'Connell and the other defendants on Monday the 2nd of September, to which day that house adjourned. The following is the form of the entry on the minutes:—"Gray *v.* the Queen" (writ of error); and "O'Connell and others *v.* the Queen" (writs of error). To be considered on Monday, the 2nd of September next, at ten o'clock; the judges then to attend, to deliver their opinions upon the questions of law propounded to them.

Execution of two Women at Roscommon.—On Wednesday week two women named Catherine Brien and Bridget Lanigan were executed in front of the county gaol, Roscommon. There were not less than 7000 persons present, and of these one-half at least were females. The Rev. Mr. Madden, immediately after the arrival of the soldiers, proceeded with the sub-sheriff to remove the convicts to the chapel, where they heard mass; after which they proceeded across the gaol-yard to the jury-room (called the farewell-room), the priest still in attendance. Catherine Brien, on her way to the chapel, laughed and saluted those she met on her way to the execution-room, and appeared in good health and spirits. She protested that she had neither hand, act, nor part in the murder; but did not deny that she knew of it, and therefore admitted the knowledge of all that took place. Bridget Lanigan, who appeared rather weak and depressed, admitted her guilt, and stated that she murdered her brother-in-law, and that she was anxious, along with her sister, to forgive all her prosecutors.

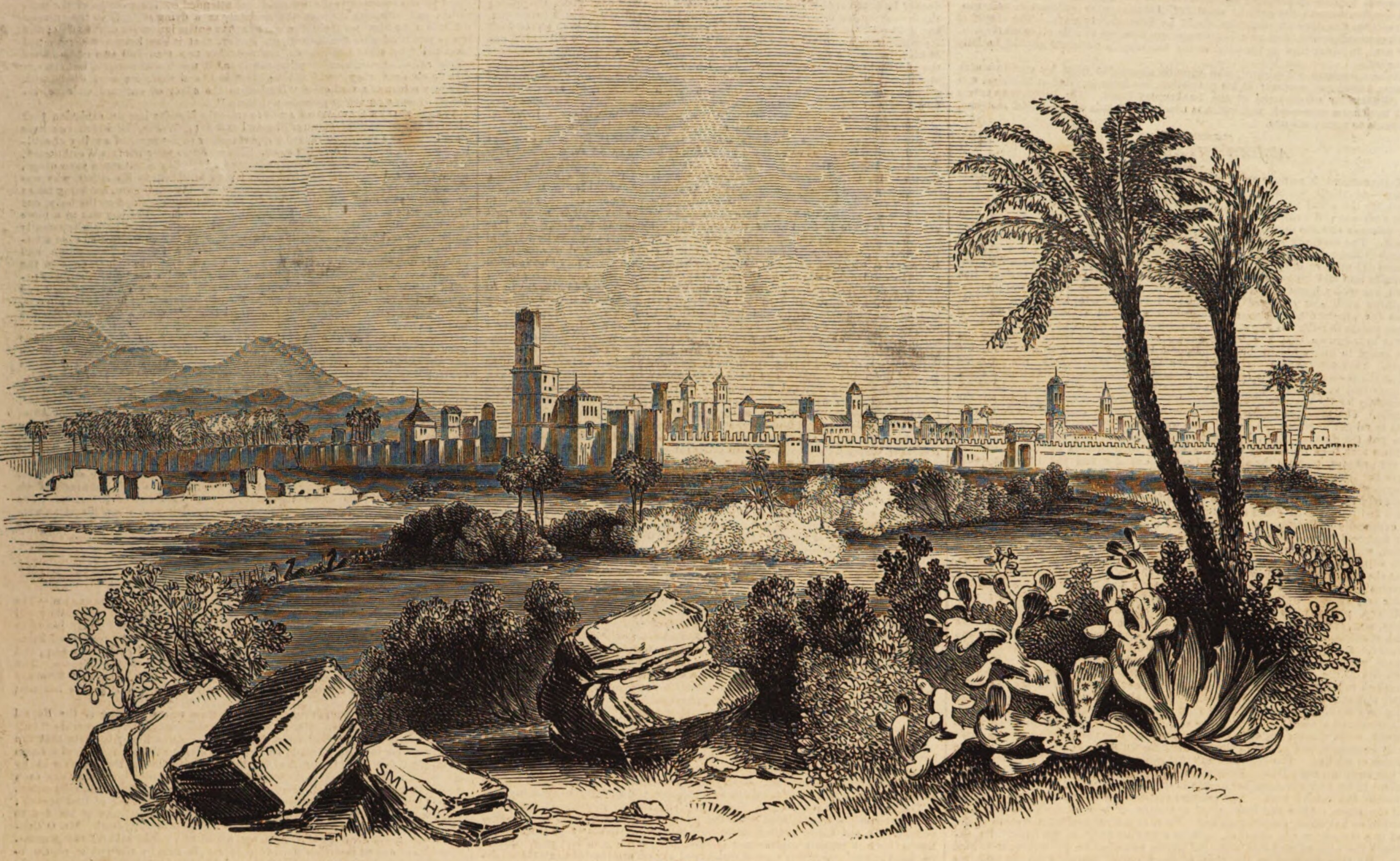
Another Frightful Murder.—An inquest was held last week at Shinrone, on the body of Thomas Granville, a stonemason, who was brutally waylaid and murdered near that village, which is in King's County, on the 6th instant. The evidence given went to show, that the deceased having been intimate with a girl named Cahill, her brothers, inflamed with revenge, had frequently been heard to threaten him, his house was attacked, and on many occasions the police had to protect him. On the evening of the 6th instant, Granville's mother, about ten o'clock, had proceeded to Sninrone, when her son determined to meet her in order to carry her over a part of the road which was flooded near the bridge of Kilcommon, adjacent to which there was a wake, where many persons, and among them were the Cahills, were assembled. Granville was seen taking off his shoes and stockings, and must have been followed down to a dark part of the road, where his assailants waited his return. They fractured his skull in several places, and broke his arm and jaw-bone, and from the severity of the wounds, it is thought instantaneous death must have ensued. Some boys going home found him on the road, bathed in his own blood, and bore him to the home of his aged parents. A verdict of "Wilful murder" against some persons unknown, was returned.

THE EMPIRE OF MOROCCO.

The recent dispute between France and Morocco has naturally excited a desire to obtain some particulars respecting the latter kingdom, which forms the subject of our illustration. It is, however, a matter of considerable difficulty to get accurate statistical information, for there are evidently gross exaggerations, for instance in regard to its population. It is variously represented. Jackson professes to have had access to the Imperial Registers, and gives the following as the result:—City of Morocco, 270,000; city of Fez, 280,000; city of Mequinez, 110,000; other cities, 135,000; provinces, 13,991,000. Total, 14,886,000. Another writer is of opinion that the entire population is not beyond 5,000,000. Perhaps 6,000,000 is nearer the truth. A work has recently been published at Madrid, by Don Serafin Calderon, who gives the following estimate of the resources of Morocco. He says:—

> The annual revenues of the empire are stated to amount to 2,000,000 piastres, and the expenses not to exceed 990,000 piastres. This excess of more than a million of piastres goes to swell the amount of treasure deposited in Mequinez, or, as it is otherwise called, "Meitul Mel," i.e., the House of Treasure. This fund is stated to belong rather to the Emperor himself, than to the public money. The annual expenses of the land and sea forces are put down at only 68,000 piastres. The comparative smallness of this sum is explained by the fact, that a great portion of the army is formed of free and irregular troops, and paid, not out of the Imperial, but out of different local revenues. The active army is stated to amount at present to about 16,000 men. Of these, about one-half are blacks, and there are about 2000 artillery men in the empire. The maritime forces of Morocco, once so powerful, have dwindled down to three brigs and some gun-boats, which are stationed at the mouths of the principal rivers along the coast. The number of officers and men employed in the maritime department does not exceed 1500. The riches of the Pachas of the different provinces, principally amassed by extortion and the most despotic exercise of power, are described as being very considerable.

The empire of Morocco is on the extreme west of North Africa, bounded on that side by the Atlantic Ocean; on the east, by the



MOROCCO.

river Mubria, which parts it from Algiers; on the north, by the Mediterranean Sea; and on the south, by the river Sus, beyond which is the Sahara, or Great Desert. This extensive space is finely diversified with hills and valleys, a great part of which has never yet been visited by Europeans; and there are various rivers flowing from the great Atlas range of mountains, which traverses the empire in its greatest length, at some distance from its southern and eastern boundary, and attains the height of nearly 12,000 feet. These rivers disembogue into the Mediterranean Sea and Atlantic Ocean; the large ones forming bar harbours, which, though now so neglected as to admit of small vessels only entering them, might readily be converted to good stations for steamers. A ramification of the great mountain range turns to the north, and is there known as the Lesser Atlas, of which Mount Abyla, or Ape's Hill, opposite Gibraltar, may be deemed the northern scarp. The plain between the Atlas mountains and the sea is between four and five hundred miles in length; and the highest peak of the chain is 13,050 feet. In 1547, an Arabian chief, of the race of the Schireffes, ascended the throne, and his posterity still rule.

Morocco is necessarily warm, but not so much so as might be expected from its geographical situation; the interior is cooled by the mountain winds, and the margin experiences the alternations of land and sea breezes, while the climate is at once mild and salubrious. The seasons are divided into the dry and the wet, the latter generally being from November till March. The soil, where cultivated, is in the highest degree fertile; but there are everywhere large tracts entirely uncultivated.

The Moors are the principal inhabitants of the towns, where they fill the higher offices of government, and form the military class; hereditary distinctions, however, are unknown among them; by birth they are all equal; and they admit no difference of rank except such as is derived from official employments, on the resignation of which the occupant mixes again with the common citizens. They are the only nation of Morocco with which the Europeans have had an immediate intercourse; and many of them are descended from those who were so impoliticly and cruelly expelled from Spain—an act which commenced the downward march of that country. Their language is the Moghreb, a dialect of the Arabic, intermixed with many Amazirk (the original tongue) and Spanish words. They are tall, handsome, and of every shade of complexion, white, tawny, yellow, and even black, a result of the greatly encouraged marriages with the women of Sudan. In the absence of almost every public amusement, the habits of a Moor of condition are very simple; and his rigid adherence to established usages makes one day the picture of every other. He rises with the sun, and as he sleeps in part of his dress, his toilet costs him little trouble. He offers up his prayer as the loud voice of the Muezzin reminds him of monotheism and the prophet's mission, and then breakfasts on a cup of coffee, some sweetmeats, and perhaps the luxury of his pipe of el keefe, or hemlock flowers, tobacco being rarely used. He then orders his horse, and rides for two or three hours, after which, about noon, he dines on pillau, zummit, and other dishes highly seasoned. In the afternoon he frequents the coffee-house, or enters the mosque. In the evening he returns home to sup, or rather to take a second dinner, and then goes to bed.

The Arabs are the next important branch of the Moroquin population, although evidently not an indigenous portion. Their language is a tolerably pure Arabic, and they are supposed to be the descendants of those who fled from Yemen when the Mahometan tenets were first promulgated; following the chiefs whose names they have preserved in Beni Zarnol, Beni Razin, Beni Yedir, Beni Talid, Beni Bezil, Beni Waleed, and the like. They are widely dispersed over the plain, where they still adhere to their nomade wanderings and pastoral avocations; and are at once hardy, active, and intelligent. They live in dusky encampments called *douars*, each consisting of numerous tents, and having large flocks and herds, from which, with a slight attention to agriculture, they entirely subsist themselves with food, home-made raiment, and surplus for markets; but they are expected to pay the property tribute, and are obliged to provide passing troops with corn, butter, honey, and meat.

The negroes are the least in number of the people of Morocco, yet constitute an important branch of its population. They are usually imported as slaves, though, on good behaviour, frequently obtain their liberty; and the kind liberality with which they are generally treated ensures the propriety of their conduct. From among them is formed the bodyguard of the Emperor—a force once very formidable, but at present not above 5000 or 6000 strong.

The government of Morocco is purely despotic. The Emperor has unlimited power. His authority extends not only over the lives and property of his subjects, but their consciences too, of which, as the representative of Mahomet, he is the spiritual guide. He is the framer, judge, interpreter, and, when he pleases, sole executor of his own decrees; and the duties, coins, weights, and measures are consequently as variable as his own opinions

With such motley and contradictory elements, it is difficult to predict the consequence of an invasion of Morocco on a competent scale, or what would be the nature and amount of its army on a crisis. In the general cases when the Emperor wants troops, they are levied by contribution in the provinces for a limited service, but they receive very little pay or gratuity, and therefore support themselves and families by plundering every way they can. In this manner he might raise from 150,000 to 200,000 men of sorts with barely any distinction of uniform, and variously armed, but all capable of enduring hunger, thirst, and fatigue, with the utmost patience. Averse to the sea, though dreaded as rovers, they never were good sailors, but on land seem ever ready for action; and with them a stranger and an enemy are synonymous terms. Their general plan of attack is that of riding up till within a couple of hundred yards of the enemy, when they level muskets, fire, wheel round their horses, and gallop away at full speed; after which, when beyond shot-range, they re-load and return to the charge with loud yells.

But should a powerful enemy succeed in occupying the plains of the country, with their towns and cities, it is still very far from completing the conquest of Morocco; and even to maintain such occupation it would require that the conquerors should be absolute in the maritime supremacy of the Mediterranean.

BOMBARDMENT OF TANGIER.

The *Times* correspondent, dating Paris, Thursday Morning, Aug. 15, quotes the following from the *Débats* of this day:—

"'We are assured that the Government received this (Wednesday) night the following important intelligence from the coast of Africa:—

"'The reply to the *ultimatum*, sent to the Emperor of Morocco by the Prince Admiral commanding the French fleet, has not appeared satisfactory. His Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville ordered the bombardment of the advanced works which defend Tangier.

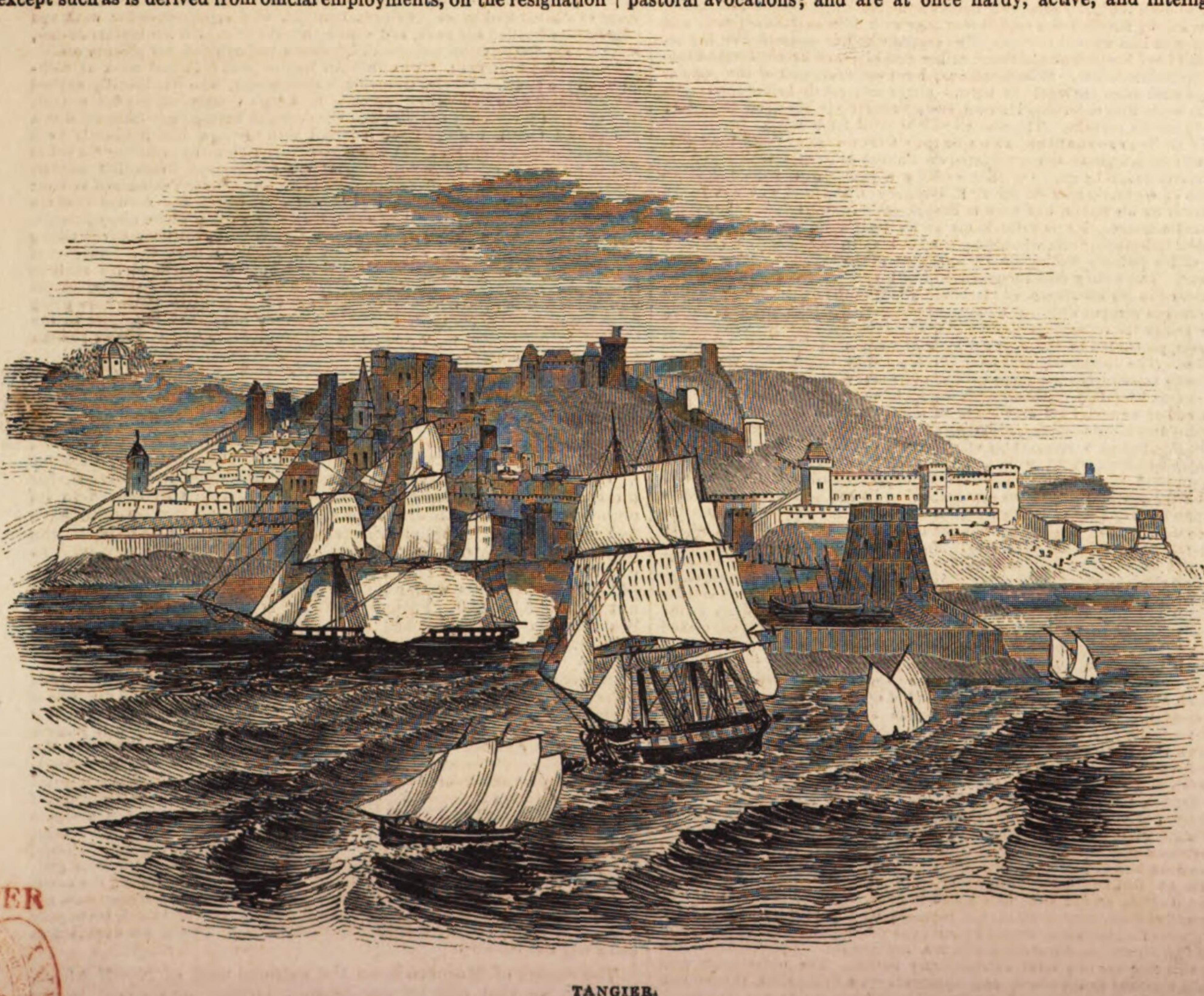
"'Those works have been destroyed.

"'The European quarter of the town has been spared.

"'Mr. Drummond Hay, the Consul-General of England, took refuge on board the French Admiral's ship.'"

The latest accounts from Paris do not add anything very material to the announcement given in the telegraphic despatch, of the bombardment of Tangier. The French squadron opened its fire on the 6th instant, and was answered by eighty pieces of artillery on the Moorish works. In about an hour, however, the Moorish batteries were dismantled, and their artillery silenced: the fire of the Moors could not have been very effective, as the damage and loss in the French squadron were trifling. The details are looked to with considerable interest, because, undoubtedly, the occurrence may involve serious consequences. In the meantime, one circumstance is known, which will require explanation, for it appears that shortly before the bombardment, the Prince de Joinville intimated to Admiral Owen, that the dispute was arranged. Why the Prince practised a deception upon the English Admiral remains to be seen.

Tangier, of which our cut affords a representation, is situated near the western entrance of the Straits of Gibraltar, and is the town where the European Consuls-General reside. It is on a hill, near a spacious bay, 14 miles west of Cape Spartel. Three small fortresses defend its harbour. The houses are generally small and inconvenient, excepting those belonging to the European Consuls, and a few wealthy persons. The streets are, however, wider and straighter than those in other towns of the empire. The Roman Catholics have a church, which is the only Christian establishment of the kind in the empire; but the Jews have several synagogues. The commerce of the place is limited to some trade with Gibraltar and the opposite coast of Spain. The population is between 8000 and 9000 persons.

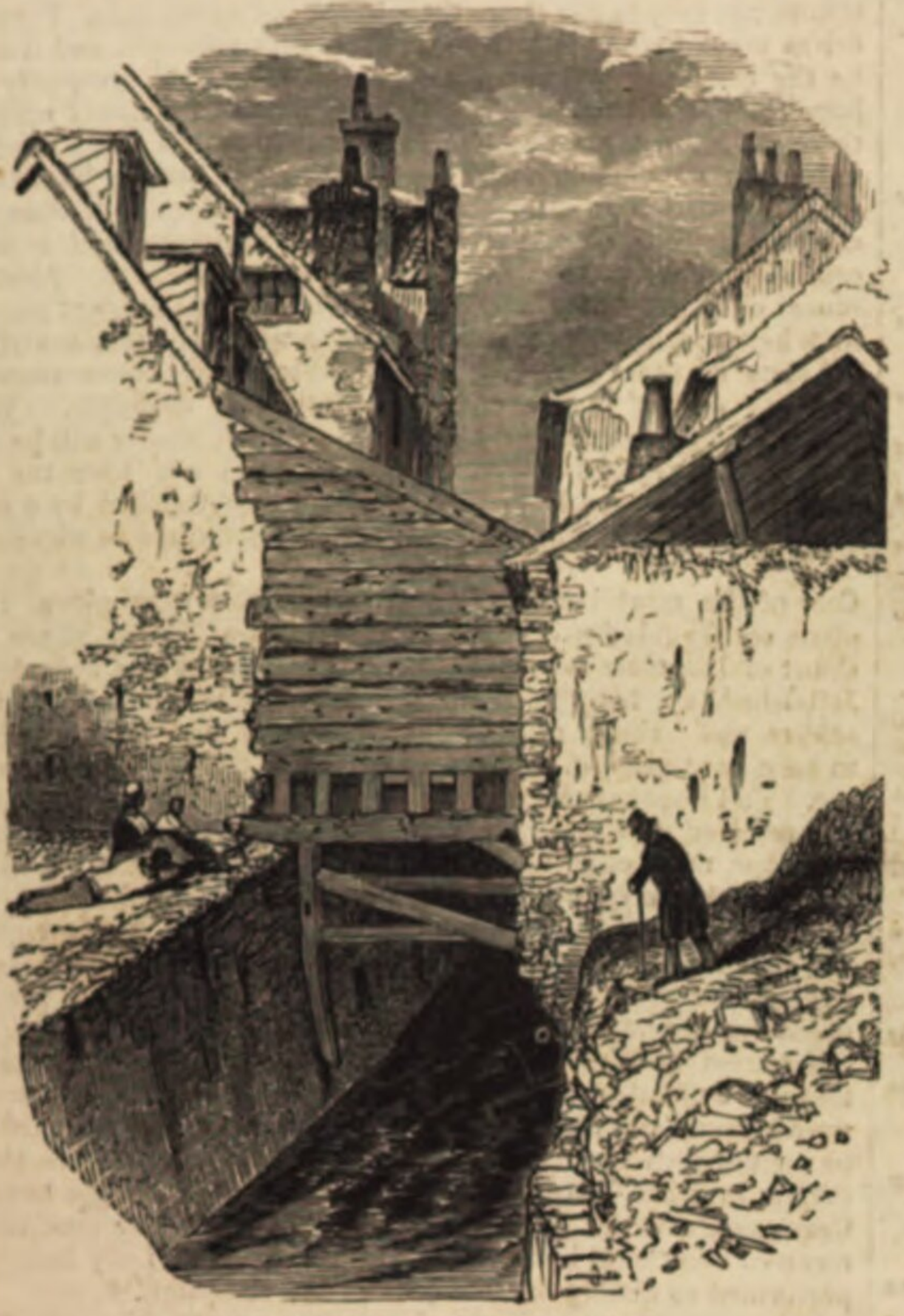


TANGIER.

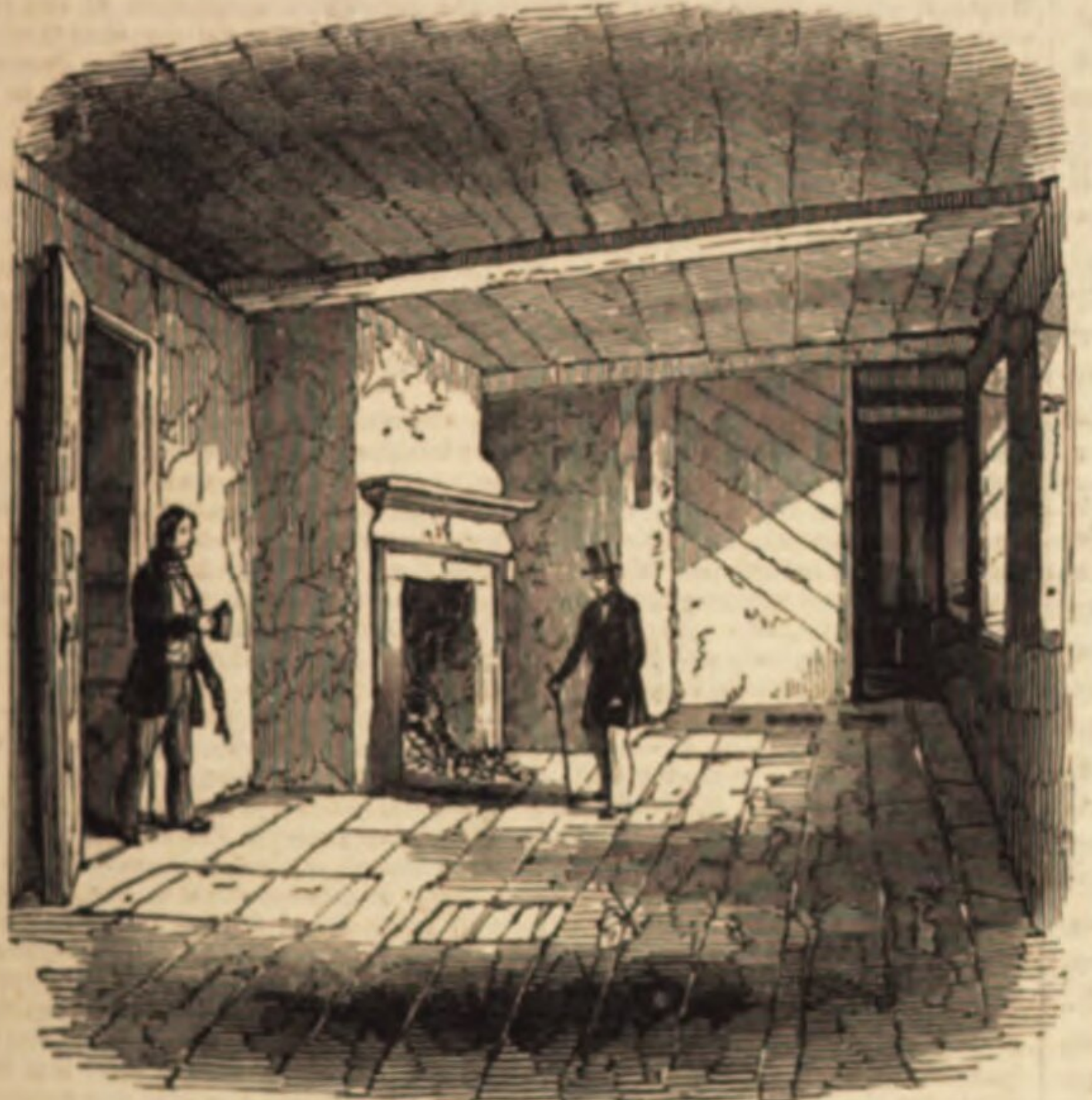
NEWSPAPER

OLD HOUSE IN CLERKENWELL.

The building of New Farringdon-street, engraved in No. 95 of our Miscellany, is gradually progressing; and, in clearing the ground for its continuation northward, some dwellings of considerable antiquity have been exciting much more of the public attention than they are entitled to. Among them is the house represented in our first engraving: it is situate in West-street, formerly called Chick-lane, at which point New Farringdon-street now terminates; it is reputed to have been built 300 years ago, and was once known as the Red Lion Tavern; but, for the last century, it has been used as a lodging-house. It is situated on the west bank of Fleet River, now called the Fleet Ditch, and used as a common sewer. As our engraving shows, it has a lofty gable; but the tiled roof and whitewashed exterior walls, do not denote the actual age of the structure. Our engraving represents the exterior of the house, the artist looking southward, up Fleet Ditch, towards the Thames.


OLD HOUSE IN CLERKENWELL.

The mode in which this house is internally disposed denotes it to have long been "a den of thieves;" and up to the last Middlesex sessions it was tenanted by persons of dishonest and abandoned habits. It has all the conveniences of a hiding-place, with concealed means of escape—in dark closets, sliding panels, and secret recesses and by as many trap doors as in the stage of a theatre. By passing down one of these traps, the pursued could elude the vigilance of the police, by getting through a window and crossing the Fleet Ditch over a plank which was kept at hand, and afterwards drawn into the opposite house. The pursued might then pass into Black Boy-alley, and thereby get into Cow-cross, and the knot of courts and alleys in that neighbourhood. Immediately under the basement is a capacious dark cellar, and contains a den, or cell, wherein have been found a human skull and some bones, and the top of a butcher's steel, bearing on it "Benjamin Turtell, July 19, 1787," in silver letters and figures. This cell is about four feet wide, and nine in depth, excavated in the rough earth. It was here that a chimney-sweep, named Jones, who escaped out of Newgate about three years since, was so securely hidden, that, although the house was repeatedly searched by the police, he was never discovered, till it was divulged by one of its inmates, who, incautiously observing that he knew whereabout Jones was concealed, was taken up, and remanded from time to time as an accessory to his escape; but when at last tired of prison fare and prison discipline, pointed out the place to obtain his own liberty. Jones had his food conveyed to him through a small aperture, by a brick or two being left out next the rafters. It was here, about seven years since, that a sailor was robbed, and afterwards flung naked, through one of the convenient apertures in the wall, into the sewer, for which two men and a woman were transported for fourteen years.

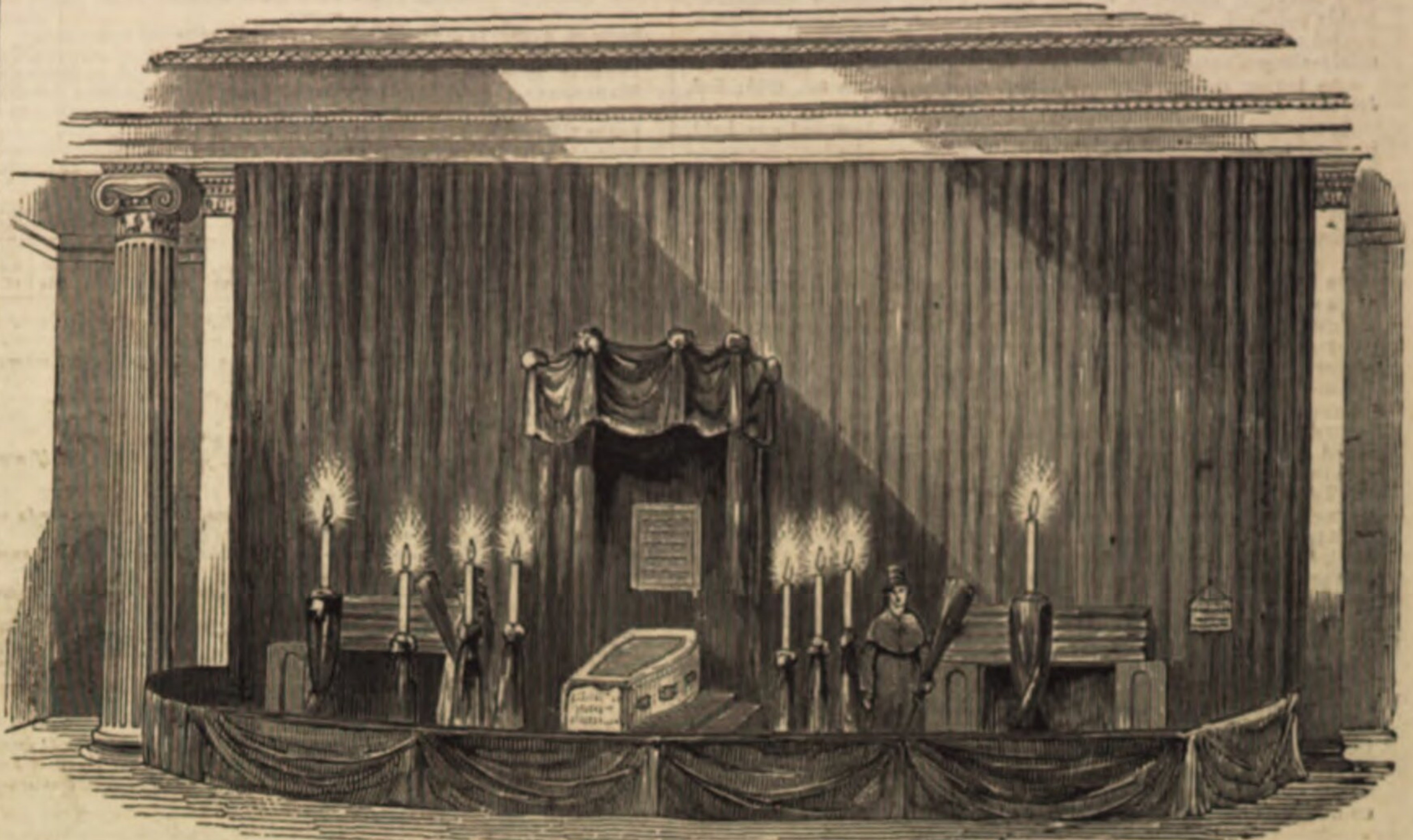

INTERIOR OF THE OLD HOUSE.

The second engraving shows the principal room on the ground-floor, long occupied as a chandler's shop, by way of lulling suspicion. Immediately behind the counter were trap-doors, one of which was used as a means of escape, and the other opened into a secret depository for stolen articles. Upon the first floor, too, are several hiding-places; and among the contrivances is a spout, the entire extent of the house, through which stolen property could be removed with the greatest dispatch. The means of escape through the roofs, and their communication with the roofs of the adjoining houses, are also very intricate. It is related that, on one occasion, though the premises were surrounded by seven police officers, a thief made his escape by its communications with the adjoining houses, which were all let out to the lowest characters. This house (No. 3) is stated to have been the abode of the notorious Jonathan Wild, but we are not aware of the authority for the statement. There has, however, been found in one of the rooms, an old, rusty, nearly worn-out knife, the blade of which bore the name of "Rippam," and on the handle "J. Wilde." It is of very peculiar make, and evidently of ancient manufacture. These premises, we should add, are approached by West-street, through the gateway of the Red Lion Inn-yard; the adjoining house is old, but has not the fittings of its neighbour.

This extraordinary place has been inspected by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Lonsdale, parties of magistrates, and a crowd of visitors, for some days past. By the active measures of the commissioners for carrying out the improvements in this neighbourhood, possession was obtained of the property, on compensating the freeholders, and the houses have since been taken down.

It is impossible to look upon the place, seated upon the bank of a foul ditch, without reflecting upon the two-fold pestiferous influence of this moral and physical nuisance in the very heart of our metropolis; and it is only in this view, and as a fragment of old London, that the place is entitled to illustration in our columns. The eagerness, however, with which crowds have flocked to this den of infamy, proves that the morbid taste for Jack Sheppardism is not yet extinct. West-street, by the way, debouches into Field-lane, that notorious region of Bandana, admirably described by Mr. Dickens, in his master-piece, "Oliver Twist."

The Fleet, of which we get a glimpse in the first engraving, was formerly navigable to a considerable extent. Along this rapid stream, whence its name, the Danish fleet, under King Sweyn, passed, after burning Southwark, and anchored in triumph beside the spot now known as Bagnigge-wells. Stow tells us, that the river was "of depth and width sufficient, than ten or twelve ships at once, with merchandise, were wont to come to the bridge of Fleete." According to another writer, "the tide flowed as high as Holborn-bridge, where there were five feet of water at the lowest tide, and brought up barges of considerable burthen." Yet, this falls considerably short of vessels sailing up to Bagnigge-wells!


THE LATE DR. DALTON—LYING IN STATE.

LYING IN STATE, AND FUNERAL OF THE LATE DR DALTON.

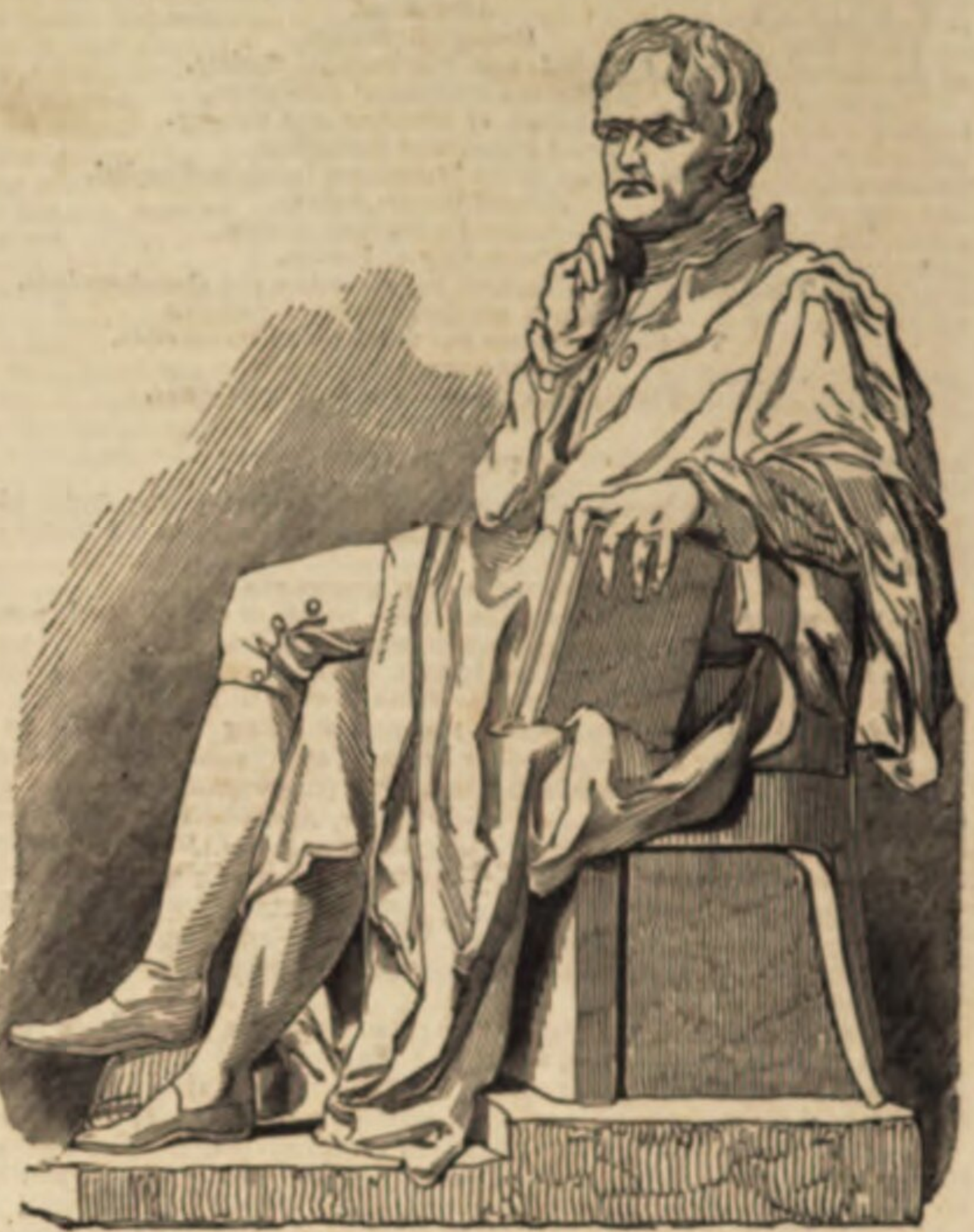
We now supply our readers with a full account of the lying in state and funeral of this distinguished philosopher.

THE LYING IN STATE.

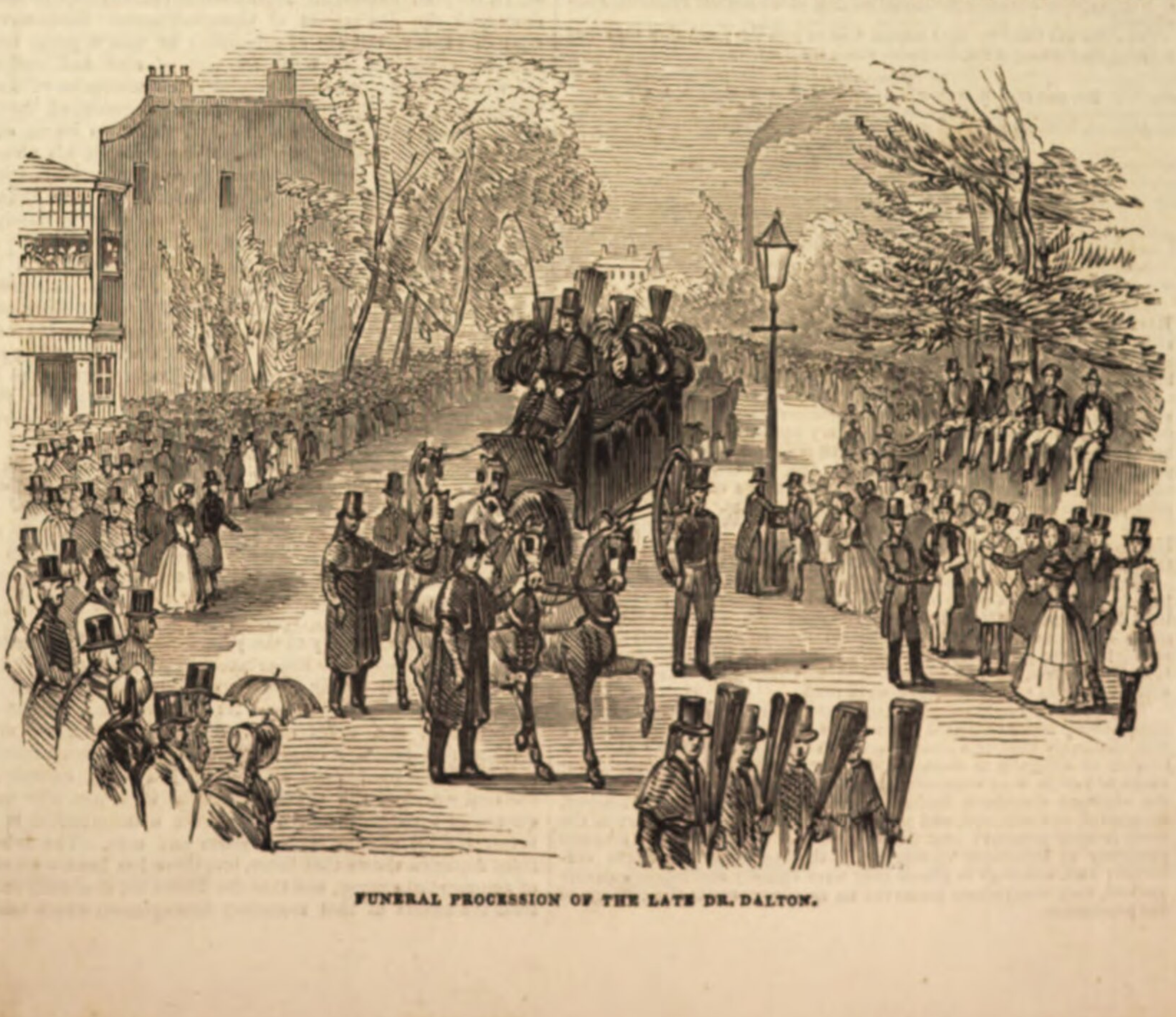
This ceremony took place at the Town-hall, Manchester, on Saturday last. The room was hung for the occasion with black drapery, which covered the whole of the side wall between the two entrances. A semicircular space, extending from one entrance to the other, was enclosed in front of this wall, by a light guard, or rail, covered with black cloth. In the centre of this space, which, at its greatest diameter, extended ten or eleven feet from the wall, was placed a platform (to which there was an ascent by two steps), about eight feet in length, by three feet in breadth, upon which the coffin was placed, with its head to the wall, and its feet towards the centre of the arch formed by the fence. Over the platform and coffin was a handsome square canopy, covered with black drapery, appropriately festooned. The floor of the platform, steps, and enclosed space, was covered with black cloth, and black fluted draperies covered the whole wall. The room was darkened for the occasion; all the windows were closed, so as to exclude the daylight; they were covered with black draperies; and the apartment was lighted by the two gas candelabra, and also by eight wax candles of exceedingly large size, in tall candlesticks, covered with crape, and placed on square pedestals covered with black cloth

The inner coffin is of strong oak, which is enclosed in a leaden one. Upon the lid of this lead coffin is soldered a strong copper plate, bearing the following inscription:—

Within this coffin are the mortal remains of John Dalton, D.C.L, L.L.D., F.R.SS.L. and E.; M.R.I.A., member of the Institute of France, President of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, &c. &c. &c.; the illustrious philosopher, who, amongst his many brilliant discoveries, first developed, by the power of his exalted genius and profound scientific investigations, the law of the arrangement of the ultimate atoms of matter, and of their uniting in certain definite proportions, which compose that great variety of bodies existing in nature. He was born at Eaglesfield, in Cumberland, on the 5th day of September, 1766, and died at Manchester, the 27th day of July, 1844, where he had lived 51 years.


STATUE OF THE LATE DR. DALTON.

The outer coffin is a very handsome one, being constructed of a


FUNERAL PROCESSION OF THE LATE DR. DALTON.

very beautiful specimen of the finest curled Spanish mahogany, highly polished. It is quite without ornament, other than a projecting lid and base, and handles of frosted brass. Upon the lid is a shield-shaped breast-plate of brass, on which was engraved:—

John Dalton, D.C.L., F.R.S., &c. &c. Born, September 5th, 1766; died, July 27th 1844.

As a proof of the high estimation in which the deceased was held, it might be mentioned that during the first hour and a half, the number of persons entering the room averaged 110 a minute: afterwards the average number varied from 90 to 100 per minute; and, during the eight hours, it has been computed that not fewer than *forty thousand* persons passed through the room.

THE FUNERAL.

On Monday morning, the preparations for the funeral commenced at an early hour. The sky looked gloomy; and, as the barometer indicated more rain, many parties were, from the apprehension of showers, induced to take their part in the procession in carriages rather than on foot. Fortunately, however, the sun broke forth, and the morning continued fine during the whole of the procession and interment; and the first few drops of rain that fell were about a quarter before two o'clock, some short time after the last rites had terminated. The various societies and public bodies assembled at their own institutions, and proceeded thence at or soon after ten o'clock to the Town Hall, where different rooms were assigned to them, and whence they were directed to their places in the procession.

At twenty minutes after ten o'clock the hearse arrived at the Town Hall, and shortly afterwards the coffin was placed in it. The design on the funeral car was simple, but bold in execution; the cornice was composed of scrolls and arches, supported by massive trusses, resting on a plinth, dividing the sides into three compartments. The centre on one side was occupied by a representation of Death: at the supposed moment of the departure of the spirit, the relatives are gathered round the couch; the clergyman has closed his book; all seem absorbed in grief, whilst the spirit is represented as winging its way to realms of bliss. The six black horses, with black velvet quarter-cloths, led by two grooms in mourning attire, greatly heightened the *tout ensemble* of this handsome funereal car.

The following was the programme of the procession, as fixed by the committee of management:—

Police constables.
Mutes.
Steam engine and machine makers, millwrights, &c.
Manchester and Salford Temperance Association.
Private carriages.
Gentlemen, not representing any public body, on foot.
School of Design.
Portico Committee.
Salford Literary and Mechanics' Institution.
Medical Society.
Private club of which Dr. Dalton was a member.
President of the Sheffield Philosophical Society.
Athenæum.
Geological Society.
Botanical and Horticultural Society.
Manchester Mechanics' Institution.
Royal School of Medicine and Surgery.
Royal Manchester Institution.
Medical Officers of the Manchester Lying-in Hospital.
Natural History Society.
Manchester Agricultural Society.
The Society of Friends.
The Boroughreeve of Salford, the constables and churchwardens.
The Mayor and Corporation of Salford.
The Churchwardens and Sidesmen of Manchester.
Boroughreeve of Manchester.
The Mayor and Corporation of Manchester.
Mutes.

THE HEARSE,

drawn by six black horses; all covered with black velvet quarter cloths, with two men in mourning attire, at the leaders' heads. On each side the hearse walked four bearers.

RELATIVES AND MOURNERS.

The mourners, relatives, and immediate friends of the deceased, were contained in six mourning coaches (each drawn by four black horses), and a private carriage, which set out from the late Dr. Dalton's residence, Faulkner-street, and took their place in the procession at the Town Hall.

After the procession moved, the police lining the streets on both sides gradually closed together as they approached the cemetery, at or near the gates of which the greatest pressure was to be apprehended; and, by their numerical force, and the excellent arrangements, they prevented any disorder or confusion. It is right to add, that there was not the slightest attempt, on the part of the dense crowds, to force their way; and nothing could be more marked or gratifying than the quiet, orderly behaviour, and silent and respectful demeanour, of the immense concourse of persons along the whole distance.

On the procession entering the cemetery, the police kept the gates and the outer enclosure, and lined the principal walk; and some of them directed all the carriages into the side walk, where they set down their occupants, and then passed out of the cemetery by the gate at the end of the side walk, in Summer-place. The van of the procession entered the cemetery at a quarter-past twelve. The hearse reached the gates at twenty-five minutes before one o'clock; and it wanted ten minutes of one o'clock when the last carriage entered the cemetery, followed by the police, who then closed the gates.

The train of mourners proceeded up the principal walk in the following order:—

Four Mutes.

Pall Bearers.	*Pall Bearers.*
Rev. E. Sibson.	Mr. H. H. Birley.
Dr. Fleming.	Mr. J. A. Ransome.

THE COFFIN.

Dr. Bardsley.	Mr. John Moore.
Mr. Mark Philips.	The Mayor of Manchester.

[Dr. Holme was to have been one of the pall-bearers; but, we believe, he was at Northampton, attending the annual meeting of the Medical Provincial Association.]

The coffin was borne by eight bearers, four on each side; and they supported it during the forming of the procession within the cemetery.

Mourners:
Mr. and Mrs. R. Abbatt, and Mr. and Mrs. R. Benson, jun.
Mr. Henry Dalton and Miss Wood.
Mr. John Robinson and Miss Johns.
Mr. John Dalton and Miss Hoyle.
Mr. John Dalton, jun., and Mr. Henry Dalton, jun.
The Rev. William and Mrs. Johns.
Mr. Alderman and Mrs. Neild.
Miss Potts, Mr. Peter Clare, and Miss Taylor.
Mr. Josh. Compton and Mrs. Ransome.
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Binyon.
Mr. and Mrs. Ollive Simms.
Dr. Lyon Playfair and Mrs. J. A. Ransome.

The procession was met at the west avenue to the platform by the Rev. James Bradley, registrar of the cemetery, who wore a black silk scarf over his white surplice. The reverend gentleman, at eight minutes to one o'clock, headed the procession to the vault, pronouncing, as he walked, passages from scripture.

Having taken his place in the pulpit, and after the coffin had been placed at the side of the vault,—the mourners, municipal authorities, friends, and the members of the Literary and Philosophical Society, being all grouped around,—the reverend registrar read the following parts of scripture:—Psalms xxxix. xc. and 1st Cor. xv. verse 20 to the end. The coffin having been lowered into the vault, the reverend gentleman read passages in the usual burial service.

The Rev. Mr. Bradley then offered prayer, which was composed by him and uttered on his own responsibility, and from veneration for the character and very extensive usefulness of the deceased.

The funeral service was concluded with the usual benediction, at twenty-four minutes after one o'clock. The parties forming the great bulk of the procession then left the cemetery, after looking at the coffin as placed in the vault. The mourners were the only parties who left by the principal gate. They returned to the residence of the late Dr. Dalton, in Faulkner-street; and during the afternoon, the will and codicil of the deceased were read.

The cemetery was thronged with crowds the whole afternoon; the public being freely admitted to see the vault and coffin. The cemetery was admirably kept by a strong body of the police; but they had little trouble or difficulty in doing so, as, notwithstanding the many thousands of people that were admitted during four hours, there was not the slightest disorderly feeling manifested. All appeared hushed, respectful, and subdued, and passed in and out of the cemetery in the most orderly manner; and throughout the whole day the greatest propriety of behaviour distinguished the immense concourse collected; and, although in places they were densely and inconveniently packed, they everywhere preserved an ample space for the passage of the procession.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, August 18.—Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.
Monday, 19.—Royal George sunk, 1782.
Tuesday, 20.—Robert Bloomfield died, 1823.
Wednesday, 21.—Bernadotte crowned, 1810.
Thursday, 22.—Battle of Bosworth, 1485.
Friday, 23.—Stamps on Newspapers, 1713.
Saturday, 24.—St. Bartholomew.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending August 24.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
5 12	5 31	5 52	6 16	6 40	7 6	7 37	8 13	8 56	9 38	10 24	11 8

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Chirurgus."—A game certificate must be taken out in the parish where the party resides.
"W. P."—We consider one as good as the other.
"Rodolphus."—The umpire decided correctly.
"T. N. E."—We are not aware of the existence of any such act.
"J. A. Tenterden."—Papers go free to Canada, but are charged if sent to the United States.
"Notro."—An engraving of it will appear soon.
"A Subscriber," Kildwick.—The exemption from toll applies only in cases where a minister is on his way to perform divine service.
"An Old Subscriber."—The action between the Shannon and the Chesapeake was fought during the American War.
"W."—We are in no way responsible for the contents of books advertised in our journal.
"A. B. C."—A. cannot detain the property; and it depends upon how the reward has been offered, whether it is recoverable or not.
"H. H. H."—Clark, Warwick-lane. 1s.
"Edith."—The act protects the person named from any penalties in respect of the pending drawing; but future drawings will be illegal.
The American Beehive next week.
"B. and a Builder" will see their suggestion attended to in the present number.
"J. Williams."—We will attend to the suggestion. We have received several paragraphs as communications, which can only be inserted as advertisements.
"A Subscriber," Falmouth.—The phrase is correct.
"J. H.," Filstone.—The charge of 1d. was legal.
"C. B."—Please to send us the sketch.
"Werner"—We shall see.
Several answers to correspondents are postponed till next week.
Books, music, &c., not noticed this week will be attended to next.

Chess.—*Errata in Problem, No. 49: "Amateur, T. A."—The White Queen has been omitted by the printer, together with the square on which she should be placed—K. Kt. 3rd.*
"B. B."—Problem received.
Draughts.—*"Latrunculator."—The white cannot take both the men at the same move.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1844.

The virtual, if not actual, end of the Session, of course "makes a pause and leaves a void," in the domestic politics of the week; the legislators have dispersed,—one to his farm, another to his merchandise, and what is called "the Season," is brought to a close. The Opera only outlives by a few nights, the other, and rival house at Westminster, so much frequented by "Her Majesty's servants," and where they enact so many parts, more we fear to their own satisfaction than that of the spectators—the nation. The voices of the Premier and the prima donna cease together, and for the public Peel and Persiani are alike mute; grouse-shooting has begun, and Grisi sings no more; the summer is over, the woods are in the sere and yellow leaf, the beauty of the country is gone, so every body rushes into it, having spent the best months of the year among the artificial amusements of the artificial life of a great capital! Such, however, is custom, that it can reconcile us to anything, however irrational.

Parliament then being "up," as it is called, the attention of the public is more exclusively directed than before to foreign politics. On the improved prospect of affairs between this country and France we have remarked elsewhere, and as the Tahitian question is allowed some respite by the Paris press, since it has been taken in hand by the respective Governments, it may be left to their decision.

A more important article among the items of the foreign intelligence of the week is the abdication of the old Pacha of Egypt, Mehemet Ali. He has retired in favour of his son, Ibrahim, whose Government he will probably direct till consolidated. The succession is, we believe, secured by the treaty between the Pacha, the Porte, and the foreign powers who were parties to the operations in Syria under Sir R. Stopford and Commodore Napier. The history of Mehemet Ali is one of the most curious that modern times has furnished. He raised himself from a low station to the Pachalic of Egypt; he then, finding himself embarrassed by the Mamelukes, got rid of them by an act which could not be exceeded for cruelty, treachery, and the determination with which it was conceived and executed. He assembled them at Cairo under a specious pretence, entrapped them into an enclosed space, and then opened a fire on them by which they all perished. In the same manner Sultan Mahmoud destroyed the Janissaries at Constantinople. Mehemet was a man of energy, but not of principle; he was a great improver, but he cared not at what amount of cost and suffering to the wretched inhabitants he emulated the enterprise of European sovereigns. The principles on which he encouraged the trade of Egypt, were those of a wholesale monopolist, as he so contrived that all the crops of the country passed through his own hands. For this, however, there might be much said in extenuation; but for the compulsory measures of the Pacha, it is more than probable the fellahs would produce no more than what is barely necessary for their livelihood, leaving the resources of the country to remain undeveloped. He has always displayed a disposition to cherish an alliance with England, and in this respect we may feel some degree of loss from his abdication, since our intercourse with Egypt has been so much increased by the establishment of the over-land route to India; if the ruler of Egypt chose, it would be in his power to render the journey across the Isthmus of Suez difficult if not impossible. Mehemet rose when the fabric of the Turkish empire was tottering, and when the Sovereigns of Europe were too busy among themselves to take much note of the disputes of the Sublime Porte with her rebellious Pachas. The Kingdom of Greece and the Pachalic of Egypt have been thus severed from her dominions; and but for the support of Europe, the whole of Turkey would probably be divided into separate independencies, under governors who, as Mehemet Ali did for many years, would pay a nominal homage to the Sultan, but at the same time make themselves too strong to be deposed.

The state of the country at the period at which Parliament separates is of considerable importance, as it enables men to judge what are likely to be the prospects of the autumn, and the yet more trying season of winter. At the present moment the accounts from the great seats of our manufactures are most satisfactory—activity, employment, and, as a consequence, wages and food, abounding on all sides. The only exception is in the coal works of the north, where the men are idle in consequence of a strike, to which the sooner a termination is put the better for all parties, both masters and men. The intelligence from America shows that there, too, there has been a great revival of commercial energy, and that the States are gradually recovering from the effects of that monetary derangement which told so fatally both on them and on us. The whole Union, we read, "is one vast hive of industry." So complete is the change, that there is even a probability alleged of Pennsylvania resuming the responsibility of her debts. If the refusal of the payment of liabilities deliberately incurred, proceeded only from inability to do so at the time payment was demanded, there would not have been so much ill feeling created as there undoubtedly has been. It was the repudiation of the debt altogether that stirred the bile of the creditors, and the refusal not only to pay them then, but at any future time. Poverty drives many men to play fast and loose with principle, and it may be the same with states; but with the return of prosperity we hope for better things; for a rich delinquent in money matters there can be neither excuse nor pardon. But it is never too late to repent; Pennsylvania may yet liquidate, and Sydney Smith will not have written in vain. The returning prosperity of America must react on us, since she is so large a customer, and in both countries we must hope the revival will be permanent. Another source of congratulation is the promise of an abundant harvest both here and in Ireland, with respect to which the only anxiety is the state of the weather, the rain having lately been more in quantity and of longer continuance than is desirable. With plenty of employment and abundance of food, winter will be disarmed of most of its terrors, and we shall not have the sad spectacle of thousands in compelled idleness watched by a military force, which it was not long ago our misfortune to witness.

One of the most interesting public banquets ever given, took place on Wednesday evening at the London Tavern, where the Court of Directors entertained Sir R. Sale, the gallant defender of Jellalabad, on his return from India. Sir W. Nott, his fellow soldier, and "sharer of his toils, his feelings, and his fame," was to have been present, but was prevented by ill-health from attending. Full honour was done, however, to his gallantry, and his name was received as warmly as if he had been present. It has been said that men only appreciate merit when it is crowned by success; this may be the case when merit is of that kind that it is by success only it can indicate its existence. But the qualities that make the hero are often more strikingly developed in difficulties and disaster than in the hour of triumph. The Affghanistan campaign is a sad chapter in our military history, and the retreat by which it was closed was a fatal one. But the defence of Jellalabad, and the operations by which the prisoners were rescued and the character of the British arms redeemed can be contemplated with national pride; they gave a glorious termination to what had been a series of disasters, as the battle of Corunna atoned for the retreat of Sir J. Moore. The proceedings received additional interest from the presence of Lady Sale, who performed so distinguished a part in the campaign.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

HER MAJESTY AND THE ROYAL PRINCE.

We are highly gratified to state that her Majesty's condition is so satisfactory, that, as will be seen by the following bulletin, the Queen's medical advisers do not think it necessary to issue any more. This most welcome announcement was made on Wednesday morning in these terms:—

"Windsor Castle, August 14, 1844, Eight o'Clock, A.M.
"The Queen is convalescent.
"The infant Prince continues well.
(Signed) "James Clark, M.D.
"Charles Locock, M.D.
"Robert Ferguson, M.D.

"Her Majesty's recovery is so far advanced that no more bulletins will be issued."

The Queen, we rejoice to state, is now going on so extremely favourably, as to be enabled to sit up two or three hours during the day.

The inquiries at Windsor Castle, respecting her Majesty, during the week, have been very numerous.

Last Saturday the members of the Hebrew persuasion offered up songs and thanksgiving at the Synagogues on the accouchement of her Majesty the Queen, and the happy birth of a Royal Prince.

On Sunday a pastoral letter from the Right Rev. Thomas Griffiths, R.C. Vicar Apostolic of the London district, was publicly read at each of the masses in all the Roman Catholic chapels of London and its vicinity, on account of her Majesty's accouchement.

On Saturday last Prince Albert visited the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore.

Windsor, Sunday.—This morning his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the ladies and gentlemen of the royal suite and the household, attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated. The Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice were taken airings in the pleasure grounds of the Castle.

Monday.—Prince Albert drove out this afternoon in a pony phaeton and pair, and the royal children also were taken to the royal gardens for an airing. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen in the evening, and dined with his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Tuesday.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Bouverie, Equerry in waiting, went this morning to inspect the battalion of Scots Fusilier Guards. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice, were taken an airing in the forenoon. Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal was also taken in the royal gardens.

Wednesday.—Notwithstanding the extremely unfavourable state of the weather his Royal Highness Prince Albert left the Castle this morning, and proceeded to Virginia Water, to enjoy the sport of angling on the lake. Sir R. Peel arrived at the Castle this afternoon, and had an audience of his Royal Highness Prince Albert. His Royal Highness Prince Albert took a drive in a carriage in the afternoon. The Duchess of Kent dined with his Royal Highness. A very numerous meeting of the town council took place in the council chamber, at the Town-hall, this morning, for the purpose of voting congratulatory addresses to her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert on the birth of a prince. The addresses were carried by acclamation.

Windsor, Thursday Evening.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Her Majesty still continues advancing towards her usual health and strength, most satisfactorily. The infant Prince also continues exceedingly well. This day, at noon, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Bouverie, equerry in waiting, and Mr. G. E. Anson, treasurer to the Prince, left the Castle in a carriage and four, with outriders, for the Slough station, and proceeded thence by the Great Western Railway to town. The Prince returned to the Castle this afternoon, between four and five o'clock. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal and Alice, have been taken their accustomed airings, attended by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, who was attended by Lady Chatterton Dundas, visited her Majesty, and remained at the Castle for upwards of two hours. Dr. Locock took leave of his royal patient this morning, and left the Castle for town. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent will dine with the Prince Consort this evening.

Arrival of the Prince Royal of Prussia.—His Royal Highness Prince William of Prussia arrived at Woolwich on Tuesday evening, from Ostend, by the Princess Alice steamer. The Prince Royal is a remarkably fine-looking personage, and appeared in excellent health, and pleased with the attention paid to him during the passage and on landing. His Royal Highness went on Wednesday to Windsor, to pay a visit to Prince Albert. Prince Albert received his illustrious visitor in the entrance-hall of the Queen's entrance. A *déjeûner* was served to their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, and the Prince of Prussia. The latter then paid a visit to the Queen Dowager.

The Queen Dowager's Birthday.—Tuesday being the anniversary of the birthday of her Majesty the Queen Dowager, some of the public buildings at the west-end of the town were illuminated, and a similar mark of respect was paid by several of her Majesty's tradespeople. The Queen Dowager received complimentary visits, at Bushy-park, from the members of the Royal Family and several members of the nobility.

The King of Saxony.—His Majesty had an excellent passage from Granton Pier, near Edinburgh, to Hamburgh. Upon landing the King was received by a deputation from the senate and corporation, who escorted his Majesty to the principal hotel, where apartments had been prepared for him.

Prince Albert's Birth-day.—The birth-day of Prince Albert, which takes place on Monday week, the 26th inst., will be celebrated with great splendour and magnificence at Windsor Castle.

Lord Augustus Fitzclarence has arrived on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Errol, at Slains Castle, Aberdeenshire.

The Dowager Lady Holland has gone on a visit to the Earl and Countess Cowper, at Panshanger, Herts, where the Hon. Spencer Cowper, Mr. and Mrs. Milbanke, and a select circle are assembled.

Count Nesselrode has been to Brighton for the benefit of the waters and salt-water baths. The count's son and daughter are at Brighton also.

We regret to hear that Lord Keane is dangerously ill at his seat, near Christchurch, Hampshire.

Visit of the King of the French to her Majesty.—It is now stated that Louis Philippe will arrive in England on a visit to her Majesty about the middle of next month. His Majesty will embark, it is expected, at Dieppe, in a French man-of-war, and, accompanied by another 74-gun ship and a small fleet of steamers, will land at Portsmouth. The same apartments (and also some additional state rooms) at the Castle, which were occupied by the King of Prussia, at the christening of the Prince of Wales, and the Emperor of Russia, during the Ascot race week, will be prepared for the reception of the King of the French and his suite. Splendid banquets will take place in St. *George's* Hall and the Waterloo Chamber, *to be followed* by state balls and grand evening parties. Preparations have already been commenced at the Roman Catholic chapel, at Clewer, about a mile from Windsor, for the accommodation of his Majesty and suite. There is very little doubt that the christening of the infant Prince will take place during his Majesty's visit to Windsor. Among other celebrations in honour of the King's visit, there will be a grand review in Hyde-park.

Majority of Viscount Lewisham.—On Monday last the coming of age of the *Viscount Lewisham, eldest son of the Earl of Dartmouth,* was *celebrated* by a splendid dinner, and other demonstrations of joy, in the "Four Acres," at West Bromwich, Staffordshire, a piece of land generously given by the noble earl as a place for recreation to the inhabitants of the town.

Lord Saltoun has arrived on a visit to his mother, at Ness Castle, Inverness-shire. The safe return of the noble lord to his native *country, from his command* in China, was celebrated by bonfires and all the other demonstrations by which the Highlanders are accustomed to express their joy.

The Earl and Countess of Minto and the Ladies Elizabeth and Charlotte Elliot have arrived at Minto-house, Roxburghshire, for the winter. Lord and Lady John Russell are expected to visit the noble earl and countess in the course of next month.

Lady Augusta Somerset, daughter of the Duke of Beaufort, who for some time held *the appointment of Lady of the Bedchamber to her Royal Highness* the Duchess of Cambridge, has recently resigned that situation.

Death of Lady Harriet Frampton.—We have to record the demise of the above highly respected lady, at Moreton House, Dorset. The deceased was third daughter of the late, and sister of the present Earl of Ilchester, and was born June 17, 1778. In September, 1799, she married Mr. James Frampton, of Moreton.

Death of Lord Powerscourt.—It is with pain that we announce the death of Lord Powerscourt, which took place last Sunday at Rochester. Viscount Powerscourt left Canterbury at a late hour on Saturday, accompanied by Lady Powerscourt, the Countess of Roden, and Lady Maria Jocelyn. They proceeded as far as Rochester, where they dined. After dinner his lordship complained of indisposition, medical assistance was immediately procured, but the unfavourable *symptoms increased, and at seven o'clock an express was sent off to London* to acquaint Lord Roden (his father-in-law) with the painful intelligence. The noble earl immediately left town, and reached Rochester at an early hour on Sunday morning. Viscount Powerscourt, although sinking rapidly at that time, was perfectly sensible, and remained so until the period of his death, which took place between ten and eleven o'clock the same morning. His lordship was in his 30th year, having been born in January, 1815. It will be recollected that he sat in Parliament for the city of Bath in 1839, having defeated Mr. Roebuck.

Death of Lord Huntingfield.—*Lord Huntingfield* died on Saturday last at Heveningham-hall, Suffolk. The deceased, Joshua Vanneck Baron Huntingfield, of Heveningham-hall, in the peerage of Ireland, and a baronet of England, was eldest son of Joshua, first Lord Huntingfield, by Maria, second daughter of Mr. Andrew Thompson. He was born on the 12th of August, 1778, *so at his death was within two days of completing his 66th year.*

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Rev. Henry Ives Bailey, incumbent of Drighlington, near Leeds, has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln to the vicarage of North Leverton, near Retford, Nottinghamshire, on the presentation of the Lord Bishop of Ripon.

Oxford, August 10.—At the annual visitation and election at Abingdon School, founded by Mr. John Royase, the following gentlemen of that school were elected Scholars of Pembroke College:—Edward Duncan Hall, son of the late Master of the College; Frederick Goodenough, son of Dr. Goodenough, of Bristol, *and founder's kin; Henry Swabey, son of M. Swabey, Esq., Barrister*-at-law.

The following members of this university have been ordained by the Lord Bishop of Worcester:—Deacons: Thomas Bearcroft, of Queen's College; Chas. Alten, of Brasenose College. Priests: The Rev. William Lea, of Brasenose College; Rev. John Merry, of Queen's College; Rev. C. C. Adams, of Merton College; Rev. G. S. Munn, of Trinity College; Rev. C. B. Turner, of Balliol College; Rev. W. G. Bradley, of Brasenose College; Rev. Josh. Bickerdike, of St. Edmund Hall; Rev. A. T. Wilmshurst, of Magdalen Hall.

Dr. Pusey preached his first sermon, since his suspension by the Vice-Chancellor, in the parish church of Ilfracombe, on Sunday last, in aid of the funds of the national schools of that parish, from Matthew, xviii. 5—"Whoever shall receive one such little child, in my name, receiveth me."

Consecration of St. Mark's Church, Hull.—On Wednesday, the new church in the Groves, Hull, dedicated to the service of God by the name of Saint Mark, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Ripon, in behalf of the Archbishop of York.

Sir R. Peel, Bart., has presented the Rev. R. K. Bailey, of New Inn Hall, to the incumbency of the new parish of St. Paul's, Hull.

The beautiful new church at Andover, built at the sole expense of the Rev. Dr. Goddard, was opened on Sunday last for divine service. The remainder of the old church will now be taken down and the tower erected, which, when completed, will give the new building a noble appearance.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The New Houses of Parliament.—It appears from the report of the select committee of the Lords on the progress of the new Houses of Parliament, that "instead of the new House of Lords being *covered* in by *Christmas* last, as was stated to be practicable by Mr. Barry, in his evidence last year, it is now only in course of erection." Mr. Barry, however, states that if great exertions were made, the House of Lords, the lobbies at each end of it, the corridors connecting the same with the front building, and the libraries, the committee and other rooms belonging to the House of Lords, may be covered in before winter; and the committee, having examined the building, with the clerk of the works and one of the contractors, are of opinion that the whole of these apartments may be *prepared for the use of the Lords by April next.* The committee do not recommend that any temporary fittings should be prepared, but that all the works connected with the buildings above mentioned should be advanced with the greatest possible speed. It is stated that the House of Commons will not be ready for two or three years.

Cabinet Council.—It is to be presumed that *some important* and *urgent* State matters engross the attention of the Cabinet, for, although several of the Ministers had left town, they returned on Tuesday to attend a Cabinet Council which was held on that day. All the Ministers were present except Sir James Graham.

The Proposed Embankment of the Thames.—Previous to the adjournment a bill was laid on the table of the House of Commons, to authorise an embankment and terrace on the River Thames and convenient landing places. *Nothing of course* will be *done in the matter till* next session. The most interesting clause in the bill is the third, which empowers the Commissioners of Woods and Works to construct a raised terrace and public roadway or communication from or near Whitehall-place, on or along the bed or shore of the River Thames, on the Middlesex and city of London side thereof, to or near to Chatham-place, Blackfriars; also, to embank *certain portions of the bed or shore of* the river, on the Middlesex side, from Westminster-bridge to the said intended roadway, at or near the northern pier of the intended Hungerford Suspension-bridge, and also from time to time to alter, widen, divert, and remove all causeways, piles, stairs, hards, or landing-places, on the shore of the river, or projecting from the bank thereof, on the side aforesaid between Westminster-bridge and Chatham-place; and to drive other piles, and construct other causeways, piers, stairs, &c., in such situations and in such manner as they (the Commissioners) *shall deem best suited to the convenience of* the public.

Statue of William IV.—Workmen are actively engaged in excavating the ground at the top of King William-street, City, prior to the building of the foundation for the statue of his late Majesty King William IV. that is to adorn this part of the new London-bridge approaches. The pedestal is composed of Dutch granite, *and the statue is to face the bridge. The statue and pedestal,* which will be forty feet high, will be seen from the Surrey side of the water, and will occupy the spot where formerly stood the Old Boar's Head Tavern, immortalized by Shakspeare. The figure of his late Majesty is chiselled out of two immense blocks of granite, the largest weighing thirty, and smallest fifteen tons.

The Purcell Club.—The annual commemoration of Henry Purcell will take place in Westminster Abbey, on Thursday, the 29th instant.

The New Royal Exchange.—*During* the last few days considerable progress has been made in the completion of the New Royal Exchange. Under the entablature of the western façade, the following inscription has been chiselled out of the stone work:—"Anno Elizabethiæ R. XIII. ereeditum: Anno Victoriæ R. VIII. restauratum." Above this, on the front of a pedestal, is the *annexed scriptural quotation:—"The earth is the Lord's,* and *the fulness* thereof." The framework is now being placed in the tower, for the bells, of which there are fifteen. The encaustic painting over the merchants' colonnade is nearly completed, and a great portion of the area is laid down with large flag stones, while the entire structure externally is being cleaned and renovated. In a few weeks this magnificent edifice will be divested *of the scaffolding,* which at present gives it so unsightly an appearance.

Improvements in Whitechapel.—For the last few days workmen have been engaged in pulling down the mansion in Essex-street, Whitechapel, which was in the occupation of the Earl of Essex, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth, shortly before his death. It was the east side of Essex-street, and was at the rear of the houses forming that street. It was three stories high. The attic windows were latticed, and the rooms on the first and second floor were about fourteen *feet square. At a short distance from this spot, between Elliston-street,* Petticoat-lane, and Houndsditch, is another large mansion, which will be demolished for the purppose of having new buildings erected on its site. This was the Palace where Queen Elizabeth occasionally resided. The building, the walls of which are strongly constructed, is four stories high, and some of the windows are latticed. *The ceilings of the ground* and *first floors are ornamented with* different devices, coats of arms, figures, &c., among which may be distinguished roses, fleurs-de-lis, and the word "Britannia." There are also several Latin inscriptions, scarcely legible. There is a quantity of oak panneling in various parts.

Sir Robert Peel and the Cloth-workers Company.—*On Wednesday* a deputation from the Cloth-workers' Company waited on Sir Robert Peel, at his residence in Privy-gardens, for the purpose of presenting the Right Hon. Baronet with the freedom of that company. Sir Robert Peel received the deputation with much courtesy, and acknowledged the compliment in a few appropriate remarks. It will be recollected that a few days since Sir Robert Peel, with several of his Ministerial colleagues, dined with the Society of Cloth-workers, at their hall, in Mincing-lane.

The Outrage at Tahiti.—A meeting of the London Missionary Society was held on Wednesday at Exeter Hall, for the purpose of expressing an opinion upon the recent conduct of the French at Tahiti. Mr. Frederick Smith, the chairman of the society, presided on the occasion. Mr. Pritchard, our Consul, who has lately returned to England, sat on his right hand. The body of the hall was *about two-thirds filled. The report, which was read, entered into* the history of British connection with Tahiti, from the earliest visits of missionaries down to the present time, and strongly deprecated the conduct of the French in their recent aggressions. Dr. Winter Hamilton, of Leeds, proposed the first resolution, and in doing so, made a very bellicose and exciting speech. He said, "He was not an advocate for war, he hated it; but tyranny and oppression, falsehood and injustice, he hated much more."—Dr. Winter Hamilton proceeded to make the following comparison:—"*France had at this very day no less than five vessels at Otaheite, while this* country, the Queen of the seas, had a ketch, only a ketch there! (Great cheering.) There were many present who, doubtless, did not know what that was. He was not much of a nautical man, but he thought he could tell them. (Laughter.) It was a small vessel having one mainmast and a mizen—a fine vessel *truly for a country like England, whose flag had braved a thousand years* the battle and the breeze—(cheers)—to have at Otaheite." The resolution proposed by Dr. Hamilton was to the effect, that reviewing the history of the missions of this society in Tahiti, and numerous other islands in the South Pacific Ocean, during the past eight-and-forty years, and remembering the former idolatry and degradation of the natives before the blessings of Christianity were communicated to them, and the delightful change which, through the instrumentality of this society, and the favour of Heaven, had crowned their *efforts, they regarded the recent events as threatening not only the prosperity* but the very existence of these missions. The resolution having been seconded, was unanimously adopted. Many other gentlemen addressed the meeting, and other resolutions of the same character were agreed to, after speeches abounding in angry commentary upon the conduct of France. Before the meeting separated there was a general call for Mr. Pritchard, but Mr. Freeman, the secretary of the society, stated that Mr. Pritchard felt the honour of being called upon, and would have willingly addressed the meeting in obedience to their wish, but as a servant of the Crown, in the hands of the Earl of Aberdeen, he was anxious not to give offence, and perhaps occasion excitement, which might be referred to in other quarters, and become the means of embarrassing the governments of both countries.

Mortality in the Metropolis.—The number of deaths in the metropolis *during the week ending Saturday, amounted to 934; the weekly average of the* last five summers having been 900, and of the last five years 946. The number of males that died during the last week was 473, and of females 461. Under 15 years of age, 535 died; from 15 and under 60 years, 310; and from 60 upwards, 151.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The heads of the different departments of the Horse Guards, Admiralty, and Ordnance, have recently had repeated communications with the Premier, and there is reason to believe that there will be an extended promotion in the army and navy this autumn.

Visit of the Lords of the Admiralty to the Russian Frigate at Gravesend.—On Monday the Earl of Haddington, Admiral Sir George Cockburn, Bart., and Vice-Admiral Sir W. Hall Gage embarked on board the Black Eagle steam-yacht, *Master-Commander* B. Cook, at Woolwich, and proceeded down the river on a visit to the Russian Admiral, in the Aurora frigate, lying off Gravesend. As soon as the Black Eagle was in sight of the Russian, the sailors of the frigate, who looked remarkably clean and smart, manned the yards, and when their lordships arrived alongside (exactly at two o'clock) they were received by the admiral and his officers with *every demonstration of respect* and gratification, a band at the time playing a welcoming air. Their lordships remained on board the Aurora about two hours, and after minutely inspecting the foreigner in every department, partook of an elegant *déjeûner*.

The Collingwood, 80.—We regret to hear that Captain Henry Eden, who has fitted this ship out, and manned her in such a manner as to excite the admiration of every one, has been obliged, in consequence of continued ill-health, to resign the command. Captain Robert Smart, K.H. (1837), has been appointed *the flag captain of Sir George Seymour, on board the Collingwood, in the room* of Captain Eden.

The Thunder, 6, Commander Edward Barnett, which has been engaged in surveying on the North American and West India station, has arrived at Portsmouth from Nassau. Having been in commission since July, 1841, she will be paid off.

Portsmouth.—Orders have been given for the immediate equipment of the royal steam-yacht Victoria and Albert. She has accordingly been masted, &c., and received on board her fuel. Her captain, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, had arrived from Cowes, for the purpose of hastening her outfit; and the yacht will in a few days make a trial cruise. Rumour states the 5th September as the contemplated period of her Majesty's embarkation for autumn cruising.

Sir George Seymour has gone to the Admiralty, to receive his final instructions *before proceeding to the Pacific to relieve Rear-Admiral Thomas. Our* Commander-in-Chief, Sir C. Rowley, has struck his flag on board the Excellent gunnery-ship, pro tempore, and proceeded on leave to his seat at Windsor, to recruit his health, which still continues much impaired. The Queen, 110, Captain Martin, fitting out in this harbour, is ordered to be expedited and proceed to Spithead, and when there will receive the flag of Admiral Sir C. Rowley, during the absence of the Saint Vincent 120.

Death of Rear-Admiral Galway.—This gallant flag-officer died on Friday last, at an advanced age. He entered the navy on the 19th of February, 1786, and had seen considerable service in his profession.

Promotion.—Mate Henry B. Everest (1836), of the Devastation steam-sloop, to the rank of Lieutenant.

Appointment.—Lieutenant: Horace Bullock (1843), late of the Madagascar, *additional to the Penelope, for service on the coast of Africa.*

At a general meeting extraordinary of the United Service Club, held on Friday week, Sir George Seymour in the chair, Sir Robert Sale was unanimously elected an honorary member of the club. This is the only instance of a British officer being elected out of the regular course, and the exception to the rule is well worthy of the distinguished club.

The 97th Regiment, on arriving from Manchester, replace the 81st and 93d depots at Templemore, the former to proceed to Limerick, to replace the 15th Regiment, who go to Cork, and the latter to Clare Castle, to replace the 82nd depot, which moves to Dundalk.

The first division (two companies) of the 67th Regiment will embark at Liverpool for Dublin on the 26th instant.

The 31st Regiment return from Canada next year, and expect to be made *Light Infantry on their arrival—their facings to be changed to Lincoln green,* the regiment having been raised in Lincolnshire, in 1795, as the Royal Lincoln Volunteers, which title they retain and wear on their appointments.

Distribution of the Mediterranean Squadron.—At Gibraltar, the Formidable, 84, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir E. W. C. R. Owen, the commander in chief; Caledonia, 120; Albion, 90; Warspite, 50; Hecla and Vesuvius, war steamers; and Sydenham, steam-packet. At Barcelona, the Scout, 18. At Marseilles, the Polyphemus, steam-packet. At Malta, the Ceylon, receiving-ship, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir L. Curtis, second in command, and superintendent of Malta dockyard; Locust, war steamer; Acheron and Alecto, steam-packets. At Corfu, the Medea, war steamer. At the Piræus of Athens, the Belvidera, 38; L'Aigle, 24; and Virago, war steamer. At Patras, the Orestes, 18. At Andros, the Beacon, surveying vessel; and on her way thither, *from Malta, the Bonetta, surveying brigantine. Cruising in the Archipelago,* the Savage, 10. At Beyrout, the Tyne, 28, and Snake, 16. At Alexandria, the Geyser, war steamer; and at Constantinople, the Devastation, war steamer.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

Another Death from Tight Lacing.—On Monday evening an inquest was held before Mr. Higgs, at the Coach and Horses, Avery-row, Bond-street, as to the death of Miss Elizabeth Allen, aged twenty, a pupil of Madame Devy, *of No. 75, Lower Grosvenor-street, milliner. Mr. Robert Druett, of No. 6,* Bruton-street, surgeon, stated that he was called in to see the deceased on Friday afternoon, about five o'clock, and found her quite dead on the bed. He understood she had gone up to her room at two o'clock, after eating a hearty dinner. She had been found by the side of her box, and he heard she was subject to fits. He had no doubt the stooping posture and tight laced stays had brought on congestion of the vessels of the head, which no doubt was the cause of death. He had measured her corset, which was one foot eleven inches round, and on her body it would not meet in the smallest part by two inches. The jury returned a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God."

Manslaughter.—On Monday Mr. Baker held an inquest at the London Hospital, on the body of Thomas Spence, aged sixteen, a bricklayer's labourer. The evidence went to show that a person named H. Burton, aged twenty, the *keeper of a toll bar, in Thomas-street,* Whitechapel, has been *for a considerable* time past subject to the gibes and practical jokes of the boys in the neighbourhood on account of a curious squint in his eyes. On Friday week he was in the toll box reading, when deceased and another lad, drawing a truck, passed by, and began calling Burton very annoying names. They also threw pieces of rotten apples at him, and jerked their truck, which had lime in it, in such a way, that particles of that material flew into Burton's eyes. He then ran after them, and with his fist struck deceased under the right ear, and the latter fell. He got up, however, pulled off his jacket and placed himself in a boxing attitude, and whilst in the act of striking at Burton, he fell insensible on the pavement. Immediately afterwards he was conveyed to that hospital, in which he died in about four hours. The jury, after a long consultation, returned a verdict of "Manslaughter against Henry Burton." He has been committed for trial by the *magistrates of Lambeth-street.*

Suicide with a Chisel.—On Monday afternoon an inquest was held before Mr. Wakley, at the Duke of Wellington, Sussex-street, Tottenham-court-road, on the body of William Mansfield, aged thirty-seven. The deceased was foreman to Mr. Ernest, builder, of Newman-street. He buried his wife about three *months ago, being then left with three young children,* and he had since been very desponding. On Monday, about noon, he was missed from the shop, and in the course of two or three hours, on one of the workmen going into some back premises, wherein is a saw-pit, he discovered deceased lying near the pit, on the ground, weltering in his blood, which had flowed from a frightful wound in his throat, dividing all the principal arteries. He was quite dead, and by his side was a two-and-a-half-inch blade chisel, clotted with blood, with which he had committed the act. Verdict, "Temporary Insanity."

Death from Drinking Brandy.—On Tuesday, Mr. Baker held an inquest at the Lord Exmouth, Catherine-street, Limehouse, on the body of Sarah Perry, aged sixty-seven. From the evidence of Mrs. Mary Ann Coleford, 28, Edward-street, Stepney, it appeared that on Sunday last deceased came to take tea with her, and, complaining of being poorly, witness gave her some brandy from a quart bottle full of that liquor. *Afterwards, she left deceased alone for some* time, and, on her return, she found her on the stairs apparently in a fit. She had her removed to a bedroom, and, thinking a little brandy would revive her, she went to the bottle, and, to her infinite surprise, found it empty. There was no one besides deceased in the house that could have emptied it. A surgeon administered *an emetic without effect.* Other remedies were applied in vain, and deceased died next day, of paralysis, caused by an overdose of brandy. The jury returned a verdict to that effect.

Suicide of a Female Septuagenarian.—Mr. Baker held an inquest on Tuesday, at the Royal Standard, Bethnal-green, on the body of Mrs. Sarah Wills aged *seventy,* a widow lady in affluent *circumstances.* It appeared from the statement of a child ten years old, the granddaughter of the deceased, that they lived in Arundel-street, and that her aged parent for some time past had been in a very distressed state of mind, and used frequently say that "it would be a charity to knock her on the head, otherwise she would destroy herself." About half-past six on Friday morning week the witness saw her get up and leave the room, and afterwards return with a sharp-pointed knife, and seat herself on the bed-side. She then suddenly stabbed herself several times in the front of the throat, and the witness *screaming,* a nephew of *deceased came and wrested the knife from* her. A surgeon was sent for, who sewed up the wounds, but deceased sank, and died on Monday last. Verdict, "Temporary Insanity."

Fire at Whitechapel.—Early on Wednesday morning an alarming fire broke out upon the premises of Mr. W. H. Barton, boot and shoemaker, 2, Church-lane, Whitechapel. Water was *speedily obtained,* and *copiously poured* upon the blazing premises, but, notwithstanding the exertions of the firemen, the flames were not extinguished before the shop was burned out, the first floor and warehouse seriously damaged, and other injury done. The loss is covered by insurance.

POSTSCRIPT.

Saturday Evening.

ROYAL SOUTHERN YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

Southampton, Thursday Afternoon.

The annual regatta of the Royal Southern Yacht Club commenced this morning. There were four sailing matches. The first was for a piece of plate, value £35, by yachts not exceeding 45 tons; the second for a piece of plate, value £30, by yachts not exceeding 35 tons; the third for a piece of plate, value £15, by yachts not exceeding 25 tons; and the fourth for a piece of plate, value £12, by yachts not exceeding 12 tons. There were seven vessels entered for the first match, but three only started, viz., the Champion, Elizabeth, and Phantom. The Champion won this match, heading the Phantom, which came in second, by four minutes. *The Elizabeth was only thirty seconds behind the Phantom.*

The second match was one of the most interesting that has ever taken place on these waters; two of the competing vessels being the Mystery (which won the cup yesterday at Cowes) and her rival the Blue Belle, which has supplied herself with a new bowsprit, in place of the one she carried away during the gale yesterday. There were six vessels entered, but the following only started:—Blue Belle, Mystery, and Sibyl. At six o'clock, the Blue Belle and Mystery were beating up the Southampton water, about five miles and a half distant, both of them close together, so much so that it was impossible to tell which had he advantage.

The vessels that started for the third match were the Mazeppa, Termagant, Victorine, and Jilt. The Mazeppa came in first, and the Termagant the second, in the first course.

The vessels that contested the fourth match were the Sea Nymph, Pet, and Don Juan. The course for these vessels was only to a buoy little more than half way down the Southampton waters—twice round. The Sea Nymph rounded the station-boat first, each time, beating upon the last course the Don Juan by two minutes fifty-five seconds, which vessel, consequently, is the winner, as she was allowed six minutes for difference of tonnage.

Her Majesty.—The accounts received in town to-day (Saturday) from Windsor Castle state that her Majesty and the infant Prince are going on most favourably.

Birth of a French Princess.—The Princess de Joinville was safely delivered of a Princess at Neuilly on Tuesday night. Her Royal Highness and the infant at the last account were both going on favourably. It may be noted as a curious coincidence, that the day was *the anniversary of the birthday of the* Prince de Joinville, who then entered on his 27th year.

The Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland.—The national cattle show and exhibition of agricultural implements and articles of Irish manufacture, instituted by the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland, was opened to the *public on Wednesday, in the Coburg gardens,* Dublin. The *number of black* cattle exhibited amounted to very nearly 300, and their appearance, speaking generally, was considered by competent judges to be of a first-rate description. In spite of bad weather, the attendance was very numerous.

The Irish State Trials.—A petition from the Corporation of Dublin, praying for a remission of the sentence on Mr. Daniel O'Connell and the other conspirators has been received at the Home-office for presentation to her Majesty. It will be forwarded to her Majesty without delay.

Meeting of Medical Practitioners.—*This day (Saturday)* a meeting of the medical faculty of London, was held in the Hall of the Marylebone Literary Institution, Edward-street, Portman square, for the purpose of taking into consideration the new bill for the management of the medical faculty, announced by Sir James Graham. Richard Pennington, Esq., in the chair. It was arranged to call a public meeting on Wednesday next, in Exeter Hall, to urge the medical profession throughout the country to oppose the bill most strenuously.

We regret to learn from Constantinople that the report of the arrest and detention of Dr. Wolff by the tyrant of Bokhara is confirmed. The situation of the reverend gentlemen is one to create great anxiety and alarm to all the friends of humanity. *It appears as if his fate were made to depend in some measure on* the result of a war in which the Khan is engaged.

Extensive Failures in Manchester.—Two failures have taken place at Manchester, one of them rather extensive. The old-established firm of Burgess and Townsend, calico-printers, stopped payment, and it is reported their liabilities exceed £50,000. Edward, Benjamin Jackson, and Co., fustian manufacturers, have also failed, but their liabilities are not so extensive, being, it is said, about £20,000.

The Runaway Bankrupt.—*Robert Bannister, the Portsea bankrupt* linen-draper, who was captured in Madeira, to which island he had absconded with upwards of £2000 in his possession, was yesterday brought up for examination at the Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. Commissioner Goulburn. Several curious disclosures were made as to the manner of conducting business in the linen-drapery trade. *His last examination is fixed for the 20th inst.*

In the Insolvent Debtors Court yesterday, the case of Thomas Henry Horatio Cauty was disposed of. The insolvent's name has been often before the public for his bill dealing transactions with Lord Huntingtower and Colonel Copeland. The court decided that the insolvent was entitled to his discharge.

The Ancient Houses in West-street, Smithfield.—*On Thursday* morning, as the labourers were digging out the foundation of the house No. 3, West-street, formerly the Old Red Lion Tavern, they discovered, about a foot below the surface of the soil, two perfect skeletons, in a high state of preservation. They are both males of tall stature, one measuring from head to foot above six feet, and the other only a few inches shorter. The situation in which they lay, and the particular part of the premises where they were discovered, confirm the opinion that they must have become the victims of the lawless wretches who inhabited this den of infamy, and, after being waylaid, robbed, and murdered, thrown through a trap-door, which stood immediately over the spot.

Colliery Explosion.—An explosion occurred on Wednesday at the Crabtree colliery, West Bromwich, belonging to Messrs. J. Bagnall and Sons, by which four men were instantly killed, and five others were so severely burned *that they are not expected to recover. It is supposed* that the "air-lead" had become choked up during the night, and thus caused an accumulation of explosive gas in the colliery beneath.

Murder at Manchester.—A woman named Jane Millins, fifty-two years of age, was barbarously murdered between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock on Wednesday morning, in Bradshaw-street, Hulme, Manchester. *It appears* that she was married, and that her husband is living. In the house with them lodged a machine maker, named George Evans, who for the last few days appeared to be idling and loitering about. *On Wednesday morning* Millins went to his work and left Evans in bed. When he came back to his dinner at twelve o'clock he found the front door fast, and, upon forcing it open, discovered the dead body of his wife lying upon the floor. She had evidently been dragged from the front room into the kitchen; her head had literally been smashed to *pieces with an iron instrument, since found on the premises, and made* something in the form of a life-preserver, with a large iron knob at the end. The supposed murderer, Evans, who is a native of Bristol, has made his escape, taking with him all the money in the house and a box of wearing apparel belonging to another lodger. His father is a cooper at Bristol, and his connexions are *decent working people.* A subsequent account states that Evans was apprehended at Liverpool on Thursday, from whence it is supposed he meant to proceed by boat to Wales. Whilst sitting in the police-office, in the middle of the night, the prisoner killed a mouse. *He* then remarked to those near him, with the utmost levity, that that was another murder he had committed. The whole of the stolen property, with the exception of a watch, was found in the possession of the prisoner. It does not amount in value to more than a few pounds.

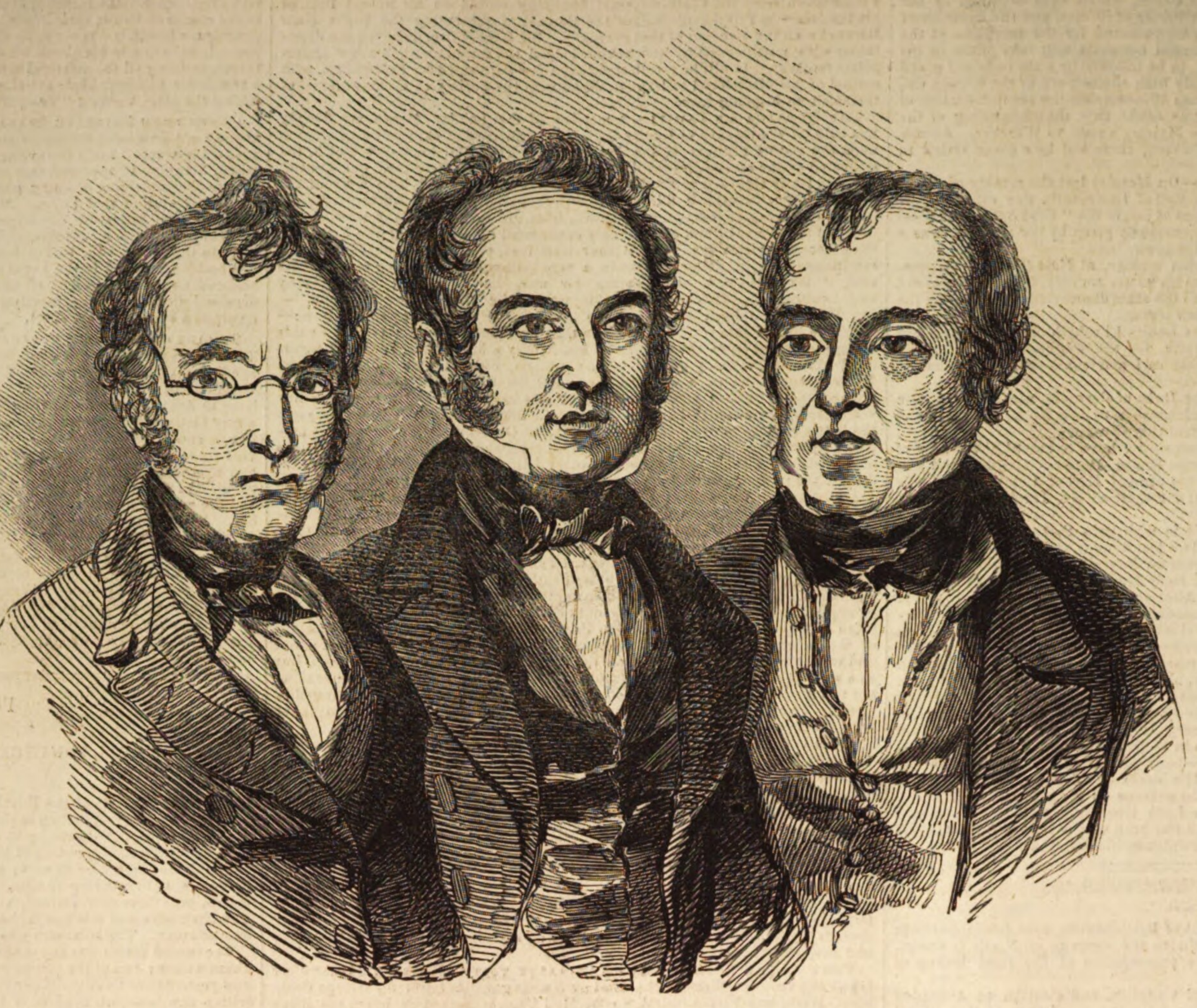
A son of the celebrated Mozart has just died at Vienna of cancer in the stomach.

THE BURNS FESTIVAL ON THE BANKS OF THE DOON.

BY MR. AND MRS. S. C. HALL.

The last number of our journal contained an introductory description of the preparations made for "The Festival," and a brief account of the several leading matters connected with it. The report was necessarily meagre; inasmuch as it was impossible to render anything like justice to the subject, either by the pencil or the pen, in time for publication in the Illustrated News of the same week. We propose now to furnish our readers with more minute details of the arrangements made, the progress of the business of the day, and a review of the whole of the proceedings—the task of supplying the explanatory letter-press having been confided to Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall, while the pictorial illustrations were undertaken by an accomplished artist of Scotland.

We may commence our report by an expression of regret that but few of the distinguished authors of England were present on the occasion. A number of invitations were issued by a committee charged with the task of arranging the festival; but of the "men of mark," so distinguished, there was not one who crossed the border; and to Scotland was left almost exclusively the honourable duty of rendering homage to the memory of a poet to whom all who speak the language in which he wrote have contracted a debt of large and everlasting gratitude. It is only just to add, that much of the apparent apathy arose from the injudicious plans of the committee; among those who were selected for especial honour were individuals who could not have been expected to undertake a long journey—even for so high a purpose; while two or three of the invited guests were away from England, and will not have heard of the compliment conferred upon them until long after the ceremony had taken place. Neither did there appear to exist a very sanguine expectation that the call would have been responded to, for no preparations had been made to receive distinguished Englishmen—the two galleries set apart, as seats of honour, having been fully occupied by those who were to act their parts in conducting the business of the day. This neglect, indeed, received conclusive evidence from the fact, that in the body of the pavilion were seated several of the most respected men of letters of whom Scotland can boast—men who have not only conferred honour upon their country by great achievements of mind, but whose industrious energies have made useful knowledge acceptable to the humblest classes of all countries.



BURNS' THREE SONS.

We are anxious to offer these preliminary remarks, because we are loth to have it supposed that a cause so strongly exciting, so *universal* in interest, and so honourable to Scotland, could have failed to produce kindred feelings in England—where the great poet of Scotland, and of mankind, is as much esteemed, beloved, honoured, and valued, as he is in the land that gave him birth.

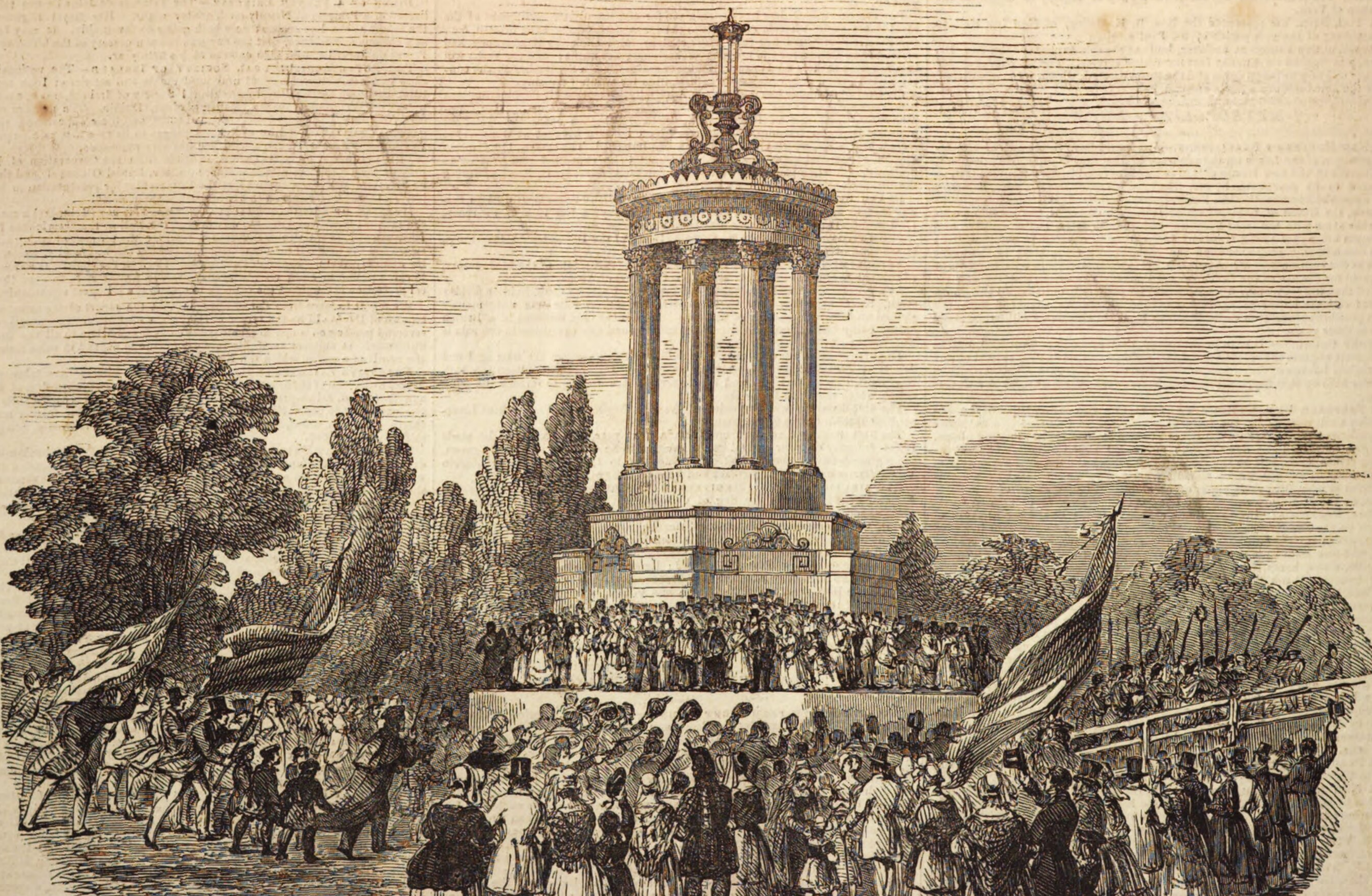
We turn to a more agreeable theme. The pretty and picturesque little town of Ayr is, as our readers know, within two or three miles of the birth-place of Robert Burns. The neighbouring scenery is immortalised in his verse, and the town itself contains many objects inseparably associated with his name. There is one which, as it seems to have been overlooked by his biographers generally, we thought the artist might select—the small parlour of a little inn at the "town-head"—where the poet spent many an evening during his visits to Ayr. The house bears evident tokens of antiquity; and the little chamber we have pictured contains a rudely carved chimney-piece, a recess in the wall (as usual in Scottish houses of the humble sort), being occupied by a bed.

The house is still a rustic inn, or, as the landlady pleases to have it named, "a tavern;" and the landlord exhibits, with considerable pride, an ancient "quaich" (a drinking-cup of wood), out of which the poet is believed—and perhaps with reason—to have quaffed, many a time and oft, with the friends of his youth.

It was adjacent to this "tavern" that one of the triumphal arches stood on the memorable 6th of August. As our readers will readily imagine, the house was thronged with eager visitors throughout the day.

The day commenced gloomily; and, although it partially cleared up towards its mid-hour, and continued comparatively fine during the more important period of the ceremony, the rain, falling at intervals, considerably diminished the effect of the festival. By ten o'clock, when the whole of the visitors may be supposed to have arrived—the last having been brought by the train from Glasgow (decidedly the worst managed railway in Great Britain)—the number congregated in the streets, and along the roads leading to the pavilion, must have exceeded 50,000.

The several processions—enumerated in our publication of last week—assembled on a large green, west of the town, bordered by the sea, and having in view the Brown Hill of Carrick, the ruined tower of "Greenan," and, in the extreme distance, the fair isle of Arran, while, midway, was the solitary sea-rock, Ailsa Crag, rising like an ill-shaped giant from out old Ocean. The various clubs, societies, and trades having formed in their appointed places, commenced their march through the town, passing over the "Twa Brigs"—the "auld" and the "new"—commemorated in, perhaps, the most striking and original of all the poet's compositions; the crowd gathered as it went, "fringing," as it were, the formal line of dressed and decorated shep-

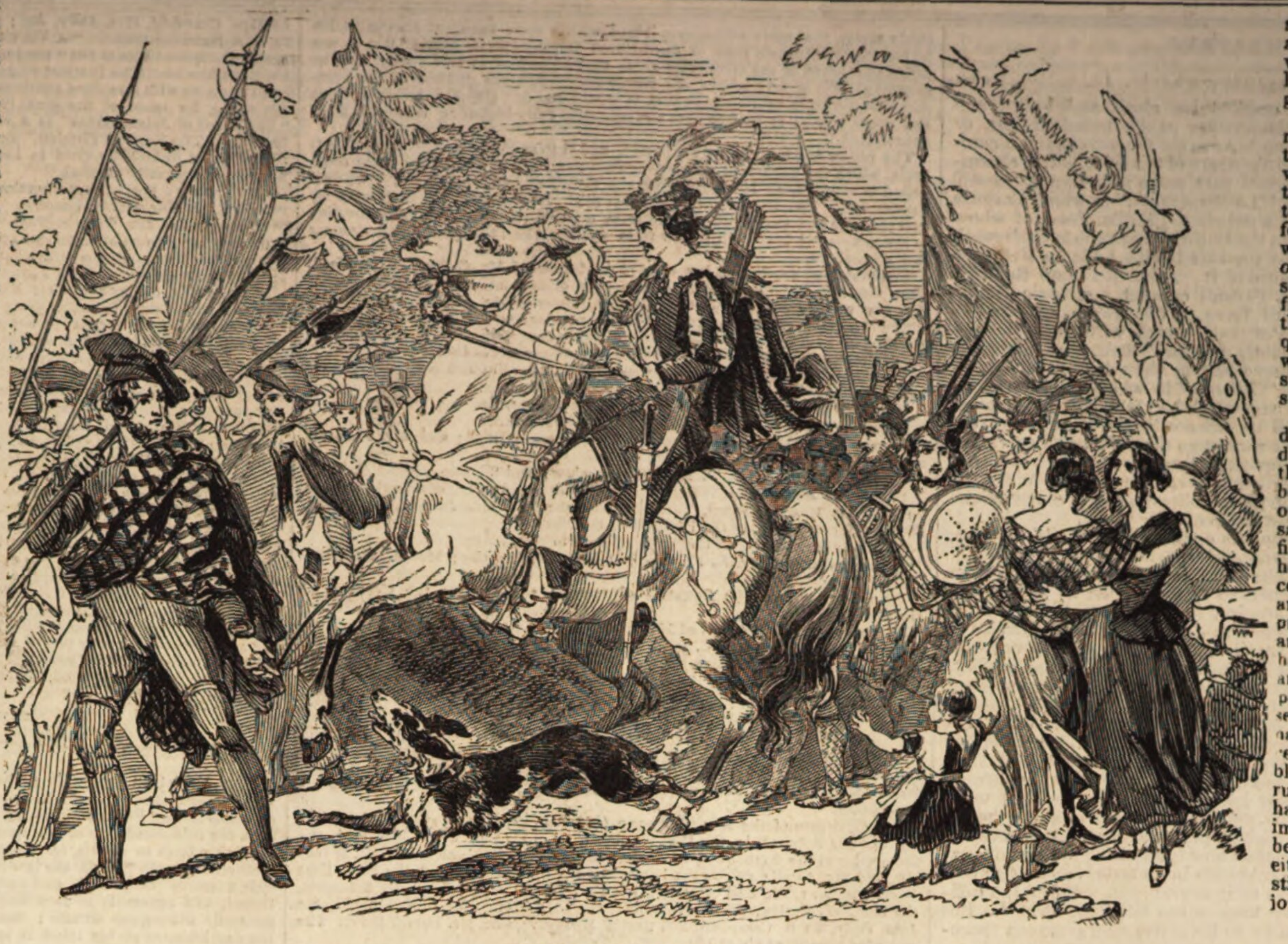


PRINCIPAL VIEW OF THE MONUMENT.

herds and artisans, who, with banners flying, and music playing, seemed as if that day were in reality the happiest as well as the proudest of their lives.

First came a regimental band, then a party of Freemasons, next a body of "Ancient Foresters," preceded by a remarkably fine young fellow dressed as an archer in a suit of Lincoln green. The various trades of shoemakers, tailors, gardeners, &c. &c., followed, and a huge bunch of thistles brought up the rear. The birth-place of Burns is distant about two miles and a half from the town. The procession marched on without stop or stay, until this interesting place was reached. Here it paused a few minutes, and then advanced slowly, lowering their banners, while each man doffed his cap, and bowed reverently, in the direction of the humble, but far-famed cottage. Here all eyes were directed to the group of shepherds, represented in the appended cut.

The cottage in which Robert Burns was born, on the 25th January, 1759, is now, as we have already stated, a public-house. On Tuesday, the 6th, it was the centre of attraction, and very numerous were the names added to the book kept there, to say nothing of the prodigious accessions in the shape of carved initials to the tables, chairs, and window-panes throughout the house.* The interior is, we understand, but little altered. It contains however, no single item of the original furniture. Much of it, nevertheless, remained long after Burns's removal; and was subsequently sold by public roup, when the veritable bed on which the poet was born (and which occupied a recess now used for a similar purpose) was purchased for a few shillings, by a *stable-boy*, who afterwards obtained for his lucky bargain a sum of twenty guineas.



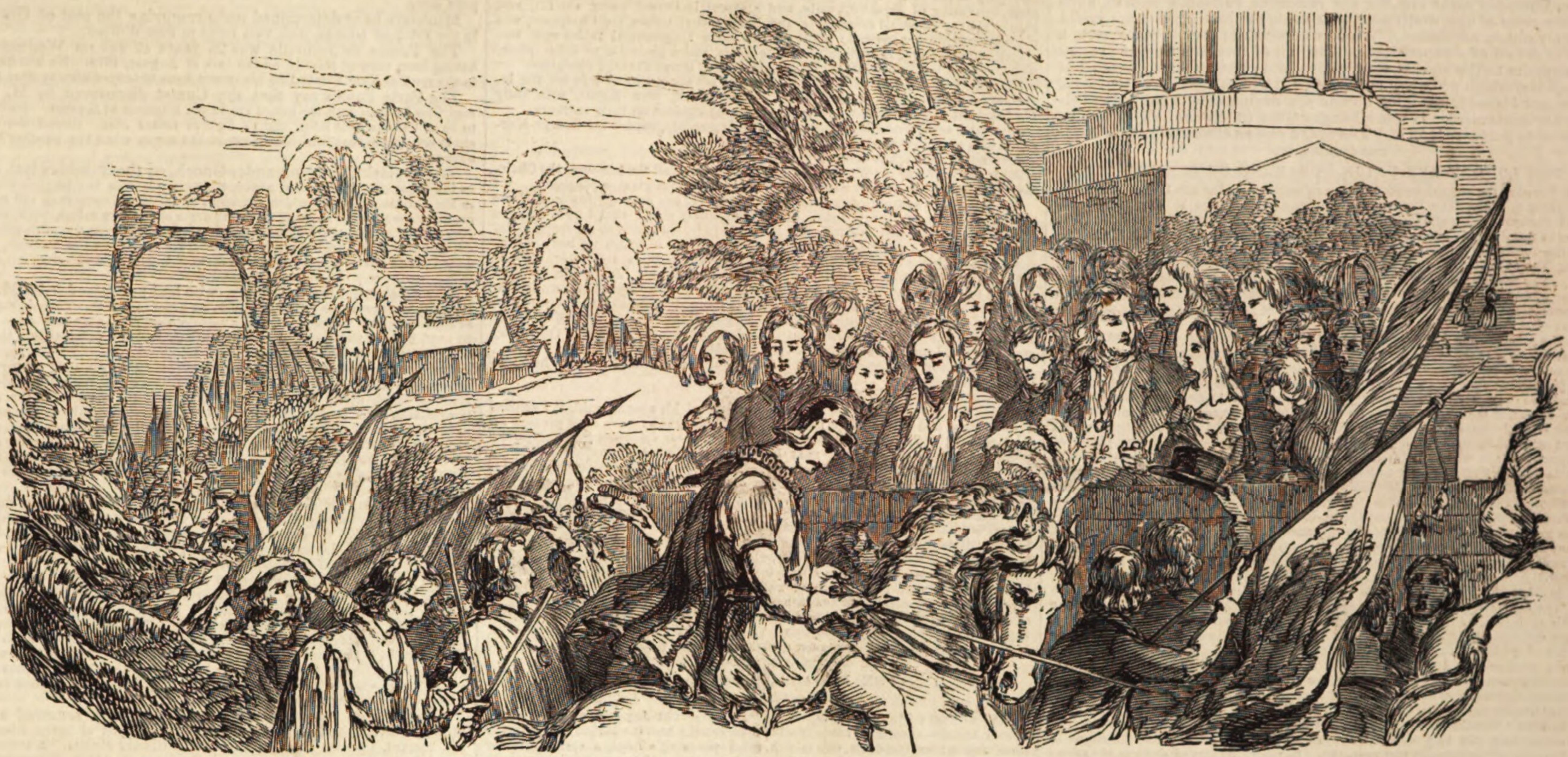
PROCESSION OF ARCHERS.

How little did the exhausted mother, when she thanked God that "a man was born into the world," imagine what a strong, yet tender heart, beat within the shelter of that little bosom—or what fearful throes and lofty imaginings were cradled in the head that rested on her bosom: the future was sealed from her, as it so wisely is from us all; nor is there a tradition that the infant's destiny, so chequered, even in its immortality, was revealed by the "second sight," on which Scottish superstition still relies.

A double chest of drawers divides the bed from a little window, consisting of four panes, through which the capricious sunbeams blinked, and the field without looked gay: the window is the same through which the infant first looked out upon the nature he so loved. There is the usual comfortable fireplace, which has so antique an appearance, that it is probably coeval with the poet; and on the same side a new room has been added, of a much more ambitious character than the other portions of the dwelling. The second room, however, of the original cottage, still remains, and in its centre stands a table hacked and blotted (as we have intimated) into rude mosaic, by the desire people have to connect their names with immortality. There is believed to be nothing here that the poet either touched or looked upon; still the walls could tell much of joys and sorrows; the

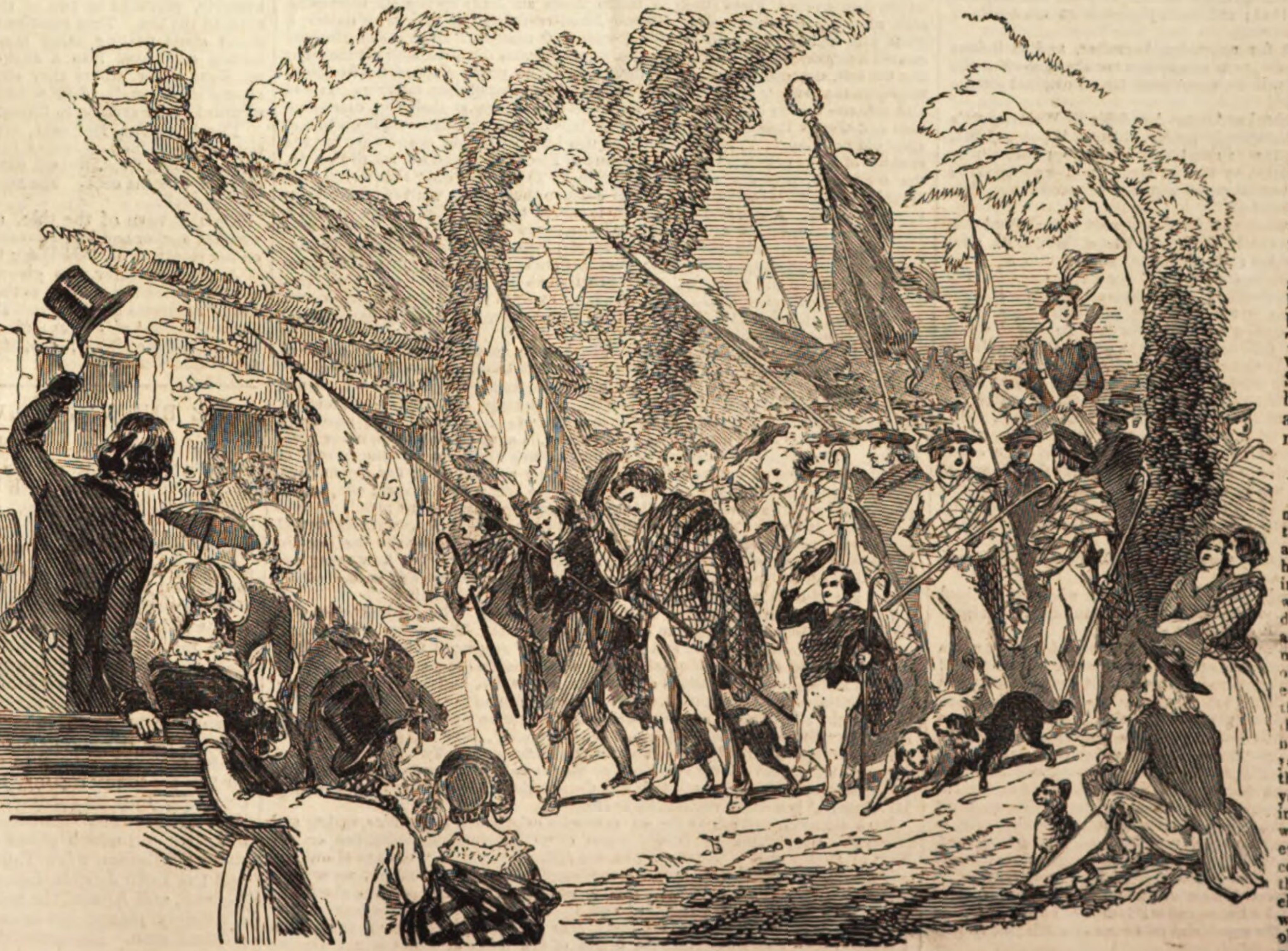
Mirth akin to madness

that shook them to their foundation; the wild, enthusiastic fever—the inspiration, and deep depression—of the poet's existence.



PROCESSION UNCOVERING BEFORE THE SONS OF BURNS.

The landlady, in her snow white cap, was outrageously busy in setting her house in order, telling how "lairds and bra leddys" thought much of touching "the wall" in which the bed was set, and how the people screamed and "stampit" when they got hold o' the "great professor fra Edinboro—such a bra' man"—and carried him into the house, in which e could hardly stand straight up; and how glad they were to shake hands with him, and to look in his ace—as glad as if he had been one of the poet's sons.



PROCESSION OF SHEPHERDS.

The procession—which we followed very closely—next reached the old kirk-yard of Alloway, scene of the famous poem of "Tam o' Shanter," and of which we have already given a brief description. Here the bell rang out a dismal chime, calling up the several associations connected with the venerable structure.*

Passing this object of universa attraction, the throng reached the little cottage of Mr. Auld (Doonbrae), the early patron of graceful Thom, the self-taught sculptor, whose rude carvings of Tam o' Shanter and Souter Johnny having been exhibited in nearly every city and town of Great Britain, are now appropriately placed in a smal

(*Continued on page* 106.)

---

* From the information of Gilbert Burns, Dr. Currie gave the following account of the first settlement of the poet's father upon the place. It was while in the service of Mr. Crawford, of Doonside, that William Burnes (so he spelt his name) "being desirous of settling in life, took a perpetual lease of seven acres of land from Dr. Campbell, physician in Ayr, with the view of commencing nurseryman and public gardener, and, having built a house upon it with his own hands, he married, in December, 1757, Agnes Brown, the mother of our poet. Before William Burnes had made much progress in preparing his nursery, he was withdrawn from that undertaking by Mr. Ferguson who purchased the estate of Doonholm in the immediate neighbourhood, and engaged him as his gardener and overseer; and this was his situation when our poet was born. Though in the service of Mr. Ferguson he lived in his own house, his wife managing her family and little dairy, which consisted of two, sometimes of three, milch cows; and this state of unambitious content continued till the year 1766." Two additions have been since made to the building—a second cottage was added to the south gable, and a barn at the opposite extremity.

* The churchyard contains several old monuments, of a very humble description, including one to William Burness, a renewal of the original stone, which had been demolished and carried away in fragments. The churchyard of Alloway has now become fashionable with the dead as well as the living. Its little area is absolutely crowded with modern monuments, referring to persons, many of whom have been brought from considerable distances to take their rest in this doubly consecrated ground. Among these is one to the memory of a person named Tyre who, visiting the spot some years ago, happened to express a wish that he might be laid in Alloway churchyard, and, as fate would have it, was interred in the spot he had pointed out within a fortnight. Nor is this all: for even the neighbouring gentry are now contending for departments in this fold of the departed, and it is probable that the elegant mausolea of rank and wealth will here soon be jostling the stunted obelisks of humble worth and noteless poverty.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The opera season has now reached its close, and bright and beautiful have been the stars which either paid a transient visit, or lingered for some time in its horizon. As in the preceding year, it commenced last March with Donizetti's opera of "Adelia"—the charming Persiani sustaining the principal part, and a new signor (Corelli) that of *Olivier*. The ballet was "La Esmeralda," in which Carlotta Grisi was delightful, as was also a *debutante*, Mdlle. Frasi, of whom we have not heard much since. On the 19th of the same month Herold's struggling opera of "Zampa" was produced, with a Signor Felice as the hero, who made a dead failure of it. After this came Rossini's "Cenerentola," in which Mdlle. Favanti created a sensation. On Tuesday, April the 9th, the full force of the *troupe* appeared in Bellini's delightful opera of "I Puritani," which, with nearly its accustomed cast, went off as brilliantly as ever. Rubini certainly was not the *Elviro*, but we hardly missed him in the presence of Mario. To this succeeded a revival of "Zampa," in which Fornasari contrived to give some interest to a part which had failed in many other hands; but we fear that, with all its acknowledged excellence, the opera will never be popular. We cannot go through a dull reprint of play bills or *affiches*, but must request our readers to turn back to our pages, where everything worthy of notice can be found. We must not, however, in common gallantry and politesse, forget to notice one or two other matters, and make a few remarks.

In the ballet department Cerito was nightly crowned with flowers, as she made her almost supernatural appearance in "Ondine." Then came the matchless Lablache in "Don Pasquale;" but, despite his great powers, the opera seemed to be supported by its previous fame more than the applause it received in this country. Perhaps its production at the Princess's Theatre deprived it of its novelty in some degree. The ballet of "La Vivandière," with the introduced Redowa Polka, by the charming Cerito—the doubly digital man St. Leon (who plays the violin as well as he dances), next appeared for our wonder and delight. After this, public appetite was content with ordinary dishes for some time, when the announcement of Costa's "Don Carlos" gave it a new zest for change, which, after all, did not seem to be relished much being tasted. As to our own opinions of the merits of the opera we have already given them. The goddess Elssler has been nightly charming us in conjunction with Cerito, St. Leon, and Perrot; and Moriani, although he might have said on his first night's performance, "*Mi manca la voce*" with some truth, has no claims now to anything but our unqualified applause. The public is an Apicius in its taste, and we fear that Mr. Lumley, eager and liberal as he is to gratify it, will find it a difficult thing to set forth better fare than he has hitherto afforded. But we will not presume to set bounds to his active and generous speculation.

Ricci's opera of "Corrado di Altamura" is a most sorry affair.

On Thursday night last, for the charming Persiani's benefit, such was the *press* of the multitude, that even the privileged *press* could scarcely obtain admission. We do not recollect ever to have seen a greater crowd of disappointeds. The bill of fare was rich, and raised the appetite to the highest anticipation of luxurious enjoyment; but the *affiche*, which promised so many good things, turned out to be a *carte*, not *blanche*, but filled up and pre-occupied by some earlier visitors or customers. It was a hungry thing to look at it and not be allowed to participate in it. The opera season closes to-night.

THE LONDON ART-UNION.—DRAWING OF THE PRIZES.

On Tuesday the annual meeting of the subscribers to the Art-Union of London took place at Drury-lane Theatre, the Duke of Cambridge in the chair. His Royal Highness, after alluding to the exertions made by Lord Monteagle and Mr. Wyse to legalize such institutions, congratulated the subscribers upon the fact that the number of subscribers to the Art-Union of London had doubled in two years. Their number was now 14,000. Mr. Godwin, the secretary, then read the report. The first portion of it detailed the steps which had been taken by the committee when the question of the illegality of Art-Unions was first mooted, until the enactment of the act of Parliament to legalize them. The report thus proceeds:—

"The subscription for the present year amounts to the sum of £14 848 1s., being an increase of £2,513 14s. over that of last year. There are now 271 gentlemen acting as foreign honorary secretaries, and it is hoped that the list will be still further increased. In America, especially, your committee are most anxious to increase their relations; and they have accepted with pleasure friendly offers of co-operation from the officers of a Society for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in the United States, named 'The American Art-Union.' The number of works of art selected by the prizeholders last year was 236, including two pieces of sculpture. They were exhibited for three weeks to the subscribers and their friends in the Suffolk-street Gallery, by permission of the Society of British Artists, and for one week gratuitously to the public without any limitation or restriction. It is estimated that in the whole nearly 200,000 persons visited this exhibition, and that, too, without the occurrence of any accident; another gratifying proof, if it were needed, of the eagerness of the public to avail themselves of any opportunity to examine works of art which may be afforded them, and of the perfect safety with which, under proper supervision, this privilege may be accorded."

The other most interesting parts of the report we subjoin;—

"The engraving after Mr. Clarkson Stanfield, R.A., by Mr. Goodall, 'The Castle of Ischia,' due to the subscribers of the current year (1844), in addition to the outlines, is in a forward state. The fact that two such works as these (either of which, under ordinary circumstances, would cost a guinea or more) can be produced for every subscriber of that sum, and still leave the greater part of the aggregate amount for the purchase of paintings and sculpture, affords an extraordinary instance of the results of co-operation. Every subscriber for 1845 will receive an impression of a line engraving, after Mr. Mulready, R.A., by Mr. G. T. Doo, 'The Convalescent,' which is far advanced towards completion. In consequence of the very successful result of the first competition of designs in outline, the advertisement was repeated. In reply, 32 sets of designs of various degrees of merit were received, from which the committee selected, as most deserving of the premium offered, a series illustrative of Thomson's Castle of Indolence,' by Mr. William Rimer. For a future year the committee have arranged to engrave 'Jephtha's Daughter,' painted by Mr. O'Neil, and selected by Mr. Cyrus Legg, a prizeholder of 1843; and have placed it in the hands of Mr. Peter Lightfoot for that purpose.

"In order to insure a good subject for engraving hereafter, and to induce the production of a superior work of art, your committee are about to offer the sum of £500, under conditions which will be advertised for an original picture illustrative of English history.

"The bronzes from Flaxman's 'Michael and Satan,' and Sir R. Westmacott's 'Nymph and Child,' executed very satisfactorily by Mr. Edward Wyon and Mr. Woodington, have been distributed to the prizeholders. For the present year the committee have caused a bust of Hebe, by Mr. A. Gatley, selected by Miss Acocks, a prizeholder in the last distribution, to be put into bronze by Mr. Hatfield. Many of the casts are already finished.

"The account of receipts and disbursements for the current year showed that the sum set apart for engraving 'the Castle of Ischia' was £1889 7s. 9d.; for the outlines, £1805; for bronzes, £400; for expenses, £2163 13s. 3d.; for pictures, &c., £8590. It is satisfactory to observe that the expenses are little more than they were last year, notwithstanding the increased number of subscribers and the expenses caused by the late proceedings of Government. The amount set apart, according to the foregoing statement, for the purchase of works of art, viz., £8590, will be allotted as follows:—50 works of art of the value of £10 each, £500; 36 works of art of the value of £15 each, £540; 42 works of art of the value of £20 each, £840; 28 works of art of the value of £25 each, £700; 25 works of art of the value of £30 each, £750; 20 works of art of the value of £40 each, £800; 14 works of art of the value of £50 pounds each, £700; 12 works of art of the value of £60 each, £720; eight works of art of the value of £70 each, £560: six works of art of the value of £80 each, £480; six works of art of the value of £100 each, £600; two works of art of the value of £150 each, £300; two works of art of the value of £200 each, £400; one work of art of the value of £300; one work of art of the value of £400. To these are to be added 30 bronzes of the 'Bust of Hebe,' making in the whole, 283 works of art.

The report concluded with some sensible remarks upon the importance of advancing the fine arts.

The Duke of Cambridge then introduced Mr. Wyse, M.P., who was received with very great applause. The hon. gent., after referring to the recent proceedings, made an eloquent appeal on behalf of the arts.

"There were some who held to the opinion that the tendency of the arts was a demoralising tendency. He had heard that opinion advanced in the House of Commons. Those who held it had, he believed, arrived at it from an inadequate conception of what art really was. Why, art, after all, was but another language. (Hear, hear). It was the mode of giving expression to the feelings of a second mind. If the language of words was employed to give expression to the reason, so the language of the arts might be said to be employed to give expression to the imagination. (Repeated cheers). Music, sculpture, and painting, were only different idioms of the same tongue, and if no one would refuse the language of our own nation, or the language of Rome or of Greece, because some immoral writer had employed those languages to express impure sentiments, so no one should reject art, which might be employed for a high moral purpose, merely because some painter or sculptor had used it to express the baser ideas of an impure imagination. (Loud and repeated cheers). But, even admitting that art had now and then been perverted, how often had it been employed to excite high and honourable sentiment! Let no one tell him that he was not mentally elevated by a contemplation of the wonderful creations of a Michael Angelo or a Rubens!"

Mr. Wyse then alluded to the knowledge and love of the Fine Arts possessed by her Most Gracious Majesty. He said—

"As one of the Royal Commissioners of the Fine Arts, he (Mr. Wyse) could safely assert, that more enthusiasm joined with a more excellent discrimination he had never witnessed than in our beloved Queen. (Hear, hear.) But it was not to the throne or the aristocracy alone that he looked at this epoch, for the encouragement of art; unless the people constituted the pedestal of the pyramid it would be in vain to hope that it would stand. Happily, however, there was every reason to believe that the arts were daily becoming more and more appreciated."

The report was unanimously adopted, and thanks were voted to Lord Monteagle, which the noble lord acknowledged. The Duke of Cambridge being compelled to retire, Lord Monteagle took the chair, and the drawing of the prizes commenced. The number of prizes was 383. It was, as usual, performed by two young ladies, one of whom drew from a wheel the numbers corresponding to the tickets, while the other drew from another wheel the prizes appertaining to the numbers.

The first prize drawn was one of £70 in favour of Mr. Culling, of Dartford. This was followed by one of £30 in favour of Mr. Skipton, of Nova Scotia. The next prize drawn was one of £100 in favour of Mr. C. Kilburn, of Port Philip, Australia. The singularity of these two last prizes, awarded to persons dwelling on such opposite points of the earth, succeeding each so immediately, created a sensation of surprise, and the announcement was loudly applauded.

The following prizes were among those of greatest value and interest that were awarded:—

Prize of £400.—Miss C. Hemmington, near Lonsdale.

Prize of £300.—Mr. E. M. George, 92, Cheapside.

Prizes of £200.—Mr. W. Sanders, Burton upon-Trent; and Mr. J. Flamman, Tavistock.

Prizes of £150.—Mr. E. Hazlitt, Hounslow; and Silentio.

Prizes of £100.—Mr. W. Collingwood, Liverpool; Mr. Watlington, Bedford-place; Mrs. M'Queen, Tottenham-court-road; Mr. Joseph Chancellor, Bolton; Mr. Maberly, of the Post-office, Dublin.

Prize of £80.—Mr. T. Rawlings, of Stourbridge.

Prizes of £60.—Mr. E. Pritchard, of Montgomeryshire; Mr. E. Hawkins, F.R.S.

Prizes of £30.—The Countess of Arundel, and Surrey; the Countess of March.

Prize of £25.—The Earl of March.

Prize of £20.—Mr. T. C. Foster, of the Middle Temple.

Prize of £10.—Earl Grey.

Thanks having been voted by acclamation to the noble chairman, the meeting separated.

DINNER TO THE HEROES OF AFFGHANISTAN.

A splendid dinner was given on Wednesday, at the London Tavern, by the Directors of the East India Company, in honour of Sir W. Nott and Sir R. Sale. Sir W. Nott, however, was unfortunately unable to attend in consequence of indisposition.

The Chairman of the Hon. Company (Mr. Sheppard) was supported on the right by Sir Robert Sale, the Earl of Lincoln, Lord Eliot, Sir Robert Peel, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir George Murray, Sir E. Knatchbull, Mr. Weeding, and Mr. Astell; and on the left by the Deputy Chairman of the Hon. East India Company, the Earl of Ripon, the Earl of Dalhousie, Lord G. Somerset, the Hon. W. Baring, Sir T. Fremantle, the Lord Mayor, Sir J. Macdonald, Sir John Pelly, Sir R. Campbell, Mr. Sheriff Musgrove, and Mr. Sheriff Moon. The company numbered about 160.

At each corner of the dining-room, behind the Chairman, and at the opposite extremity of the hall, were ranged sideboards of massive gold and silver-gilt plate, consisting of gigantic, costly, and elaborately-chased vases, shields, and cups. On the principal cross table, and immediately before the Chairman, was placed a magnificent plateau; while on the three longitudinal tables were displayed numerous gilt candelabra, vases, goblets, and a profusion of other plate, which gave to the entertainment an extremely rich, if not dazzling character.

The gallery at the lower end of the room was set apart on one side for the ladies, among whom were Lady Sale and her daughter, Mrs. Strutt, with Lady Nott and the Misses Nott, who were most loudly cheered on their entrance.

After the accustomed loyal toasts, the Chairman proposed "Sir George Murray," who returned thanks in appropriate terms.

Lieutenant Peel acknowledged the toast of the Navy.

After the health of Sir W. Nott had been given with all the honours, the Chairman proposed "Sir Robert Sale," which was given with great enthusiasm.

Sir R. Sale, in acknowledging the toast, said, "It has been my fortune to have served in India for many years, and I can safely vouch that I have had the honour of commanding the troops of the East India Company to my entire satisfaction. (Cheers.) Many instances I could mention in which no body of Europeans in the world could have shown more devotedness and attachment to their commanders than the native Sepoy troops. (Cheers.) Jellalabad has been alluded to—I may say that a finer corps there is not in the world than in that garrison under Colonel Monteith. I consider them all as brothers—a more jovial and jolly set I never met with. (Loud cheers and laughter.) They all very well knew that we were in jeopardy, but their determination was, that if the enemy came it should cost them dearly." (Loud cheers.)

The Chairman next proposed the "Health of Sir Robert Peel and her Majesty's Government."

The toast was drunk with three times three.

Sir R. Peel returned thanks, and in the course of his speech said, "I confess I do rejoice, and while I live I shall never forget, that I have been present on this occasion, when Sir Robert Sale has received these demonstrations of public gratitude in the presence of that heroic lady (loud cheers) who has shed a double lustre on the name of Sale. (Repeated cheers.) We are not merely returning our greatful acknowledgments to distinguished men, but we are proving to the soldiers and sailors of this country that if they should be placed in situations such as those which Sir W. Nott and Sir R. Sale have occupied, if they should be charged with such grievous responsibilities as have fallen on them—however distant the scene of action, however comparatively small the army they may command, whether it be at Waterloo, or amid the shattered walls of Jellalabad—if British officers will do their duty—if they will make such sacrifices as those which were made by those gallant men, at the distance of 5000 miles, there are millions of British hearts beating in sympathy with them, and millions of British tongues which, on their return to their native country, will resound with their grateful acknowledgments. (Loud and continued cheering.)

The evening afforded the utmost gratification to all present.

THE MAGAZINES FOR AUGUST.

(Concluded from our last).

Ainsworth's Magazine is, in its "leader"—"St. James's, or the Court of Queen Anne"—somewhat more life-like than usual; but, the period is miserably unattractive: the incidents, this month, are Sacheverell's Trial, a sorry scene for the novelist; the consequent riots, fires, and dispersion of the rioters, are more in the Editor's vein: here is a specimen:—"The captain gave the word to proceed to Blackfriars at once; and, putting spurs to their horses, the troop dashed through Temple Bar, and so along Fleet-street. As they came in sight of the little bridge which then crossed Fleet Ditch, a bright flame suddenly sprung up, increasing each moment in volume and brilliancy, and revealing, as they drew nearer, a great pile of burning benches, pews, and other matters. Behind this pile was ranged a mighty rabble rout, lining, to a considerable distance, both on the right and the left, the opposite bank of the Ditch. The ruddy light of the fire glimmered on the arms of the rioters, and showed the extent of their numbers. It was also reflected on the black and inert waters of the stream at their feet, disclosing here and there a lighter, or other bark, or falling upon the picturesque outline of some old building." Yet the incidents of this highly wrought chapter are but the sticking of some dozen troops into the mud of Fleet Ditch, and the fall of Proddy, the coachman, into the same happy haven! The paper on "the Writings of Douglas Jerrold" evinces higher critical acumen than we are wont to recognize in this miscellany. A tale of Lynch Law is much too long for its merit; and a string of "Excursions and Passing Occurrences" has the same fault. The remaining papers, with the exception of Mr. Peake's "Prussian Paddy Grenadier," do not rise above mediocrity: that on Père la Chaise, describing the monuments as "grand and beautiful,' the "situation sweet,' and the "grounds graceful," is insufferably dull. We should except from condemnation the continuation of Leigh Hunt's "Jar of Honey from Mount Hybla," as usual, teeming with classic thoughts and poetic imagery.

The Illuminated Magazine is, this month, nearly as bright as either of its compeers: but, why should its massive columns be crammed with tales of the French Revolution, reminiscences of Old London, and eight pages on Witchcraft, with stock quotations from Glanvil, and his continuator, More. The only excuse for the admission of the latter paper is, that the Mesmeric mania may have suggested it. "The Birth of Venus," by Agnostos, is another staple magazine commodity. The Editor's contribution, "Lizzy's Back Hair," is a gentle reproof of one of the vanities of our nature. A fond mother will not allow her child's back hair to be cut off, to qualify her for admission to the parish school; she, consequently, does not go to school at all, and remains "ignorant as the pigs."

"Miserable vanity! thinks the reader, that in such condition sacrifices mental hopes to outward ornament! Alas, good Sir, 'tis very well to shake the head in sad reproof of pauper Lizzy Dock, and her foolish mother,—but how many are there, with all the world's comforts about them, who, in some way or the other, do not sacrifice an inward excellence for some sort of 'back hair?'"

The lovers of light reading may sympathise with "The Adventures of a Scamp," in which there is a sort of dramatic interest. The paper, "Trafalgar-square; a Glance at the Past and Present;" is the reverse of this attraction, and is a strange jumble of antiquarian scraps and politico-economical speculation: some of the writer's associations are very droll, as when he tells us of a spot near an old burial ground being used, after the exhumation of the bodies, "for the exhibition of the skeleton of the great whale, which must be well remembered." Miss Pardoe's "Elfina, a Fairy Fancy," may, probably, lend wings to the graver matter of the number. There is an amusing notice of Mr. Twiss's "Life of Lord Eldon;" we should like to see more of the topics of the day in this miscellany. The plate illustration—"the Mayor and Corporation of Swinestead waiting upon Mr. Bagges," is a comic etching, by Leech.

The Gentleman's is as rife as ever with origins and antiquities, variety and research. Only think of twenty pages of "Conjectural Emendations on the Text of Shakspeare." We agree with the author, that when "the age of original genius has passed, that of criticism begins;" though, for criticism, we are inclined to read "trifling." There is a serviceable piece of gossip about the Organs of the London Churches; and in the Obituary, the Memoir of Mr. Beckford is circumstantially copious. The Utilitarian reader will smile at a Correspondent's statement that the origin of the name of Tooke is not Danish or Saxon, but British or Celtic *Tog*, a leader or commander; whence also came the Togodumnus, the brother of Caractacus.

The Metropolitan contains its usual modicum of tales and *nouvellettes*, by Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Abdy, &c.; with whom recent French history appears to be a favourite phase. "A Visit to Sark," one of the Channel Islands, will gratify the tourist who is not "used up." The gravest paper in the number is a short treatise on "The Instinct of Animals."

Tait opens with a rattling continuation of "Bon Gaultier and his Friends," a gay string for some of the great lyrist's gems, translated by Young Scotland. "The Spirit of Aristophanes" is a very broad piece of quizzing; but the best paper is "The Rose of Tistelon," an analysis of the new Swedish novel by Emilie Carlén, a formidable rival to her countrywoman, Frederika Bremer. The number is unusually poetical.

The Dublin University continues its tale of 1760, "The Nevilles of Garretstown," in four stirring chapters. There is a clever analysis of the Life and Writings of the late William Taylor, of Norwich; a capital bird's-eye view of Australia; and a sort of postscript article on Sir Robert Peel and the Conservative party. The number is somewhat too matter-of-fact; but its gravity is lightened by the conclusion of Mr. James's "Arrah Neil; or, Times of Old."

A Treatise on the Steam Engine, by the Artizan Club (Nos. 1 and 2) has been undertaken to enable every man of ordinary intelligence and assiduity, however humble his means, to become thoroughly acquainted with the steam-engine in all its phases. The authors promise data, from which single practical rules will be constructed for determining the proper dimensions of every part of every kind of engine, so that when the size of the cylinder and pressure on the piston are given the right dimensions of every other part may be immediately computed. A work thus capable of supplying the wants of practical men has long been wanted; and, from the known repute of the "Artizan Club," we opine the present work will be satisfactorily executed: it will be completed in 20 parts, copiously illustrated, and will be obtainable for as many shillings.

Maxwell's History of the Irish Rebellion, Part VIII., is occupied with the Battle of Castlebar, and the French occupation, the suppression of the insurrection, military executions, &c. An interesting document is commenced—"The Diary of the Bishop of Killala," detailing the transactions of the French army and their rebel associates, during their occupation of Killala—this having been placed at the disposal of the author by a relative of the gentleman to whom the letters were originally addressed.

Sylvester Sound, Part X. The recall of the hero to London, and a trial, the plea Somnambulism, damages £2000, are the main incidents.

The Art-Union reports the distributions and exhibitions of the past month, and has a pleasant page or two of varieties. In an extra number (70), a "Report on the Exposition of the Industrial Arts at Paris," illustrated with several woodcuts, which, when completed, will be a valuable record of this great assemblage of French ingenuity.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Venetian journals notice the discovery of a native dwarf, of very extraordinary diminutiveness and unusual mental qualifications. This new genius is named *Pietro Bianchi*, and is a native of Istria, being born a few miles from the celebrated cape of that name, and in a district which is somewhat famous for giving birth to dwarfs, for more than one has been noticed of extraordinary restricted growth within the last few years. He is above 21 years of age, and only 2 feet 10 inches high, and weighs less than 24 pounds. He is well-proportioned, and agreeable in face and figure, and devoid of all deformities which generally distinguish dwarfs; the form of his head is particularly fine, and the development of his mind is in conformity with his age. He has learned several languages with great ease, and speaks fluently, besides his native tongue, the Illyrian, the Italian, German, and Croatian. He is shortly to visit the European cities.

Ministers have determined upon removing the seat of Government in the Falkland Islands, from *Port Louis* to Port William.

The Prince de Joinville was 26 years of age on Wednesday last, having been born at Neuilly on the 14th of August, 1818. He will be promoted to the rank of Vice Admiral on his return from the expedition against Morocco.

The Paris Papers say that the Comet discovered by M. Mauvais may now be seen with the naked eye in the direction of the east. Its tail appears to be about one foot long, and its light is rather dim. Round the comet is a circle similar to that which surrounds the moon when the weather is about to change.

The Skylark, 10, Commander Gooch, on the 28th May last, delivered to the Black Kings, Eye and Ambo, the presents from the English Government, in the Calibar River, up which she had proceeded for more than 100 miles. The presents consisted of a complete Court dress of moreen velvet, with silver lace of four inches width, gold-laced cocked hats, scarlet trowsers, with gold lace, and shoes with silver buckles. King Ambo gave a feast on the occasion, and introduced his 23 wives, some young and some old, who danced before our officers and men.

The celebrated tenor Duprez, who had purchased from M. Aguado, formerly banker to the Court of Spain, an hotel in the Rue Turgot (Paris), valued at from 200,000f. to 300,000f. for a certain sum of money and a life annuity of 20,000f. has, by the death of the annuitant, become possessed of the property after the payment of only one or two years' annuity.

An instance of the evil of too precipitate interment occurred a few days ago at Arles (France). After the burial of a child, the sexton, who remained alone to finish filling up of the grave, heard a cry issue from the coffin. He immediately took it up, and without opening it, carried it to the house of the mother. The lid being taken off, the poor child was found alive, and is now completely recovered. Not long ago, in making a grave in the same cemetery, a coffin was by chance broken into, and it was found that the occupant had revived after burial, and had gnawed the flesh of both the wrists before life was finally extinguished.

M. Bauduin, for many years director of the Academie de Musique of Douai, whilst waiting a few days since to attend the marriage of his daughter, snddenly expired. He was sitting in his chair, when some one handed him his gloves, when he exclaimed in a faint voice, "I want nothing more, I am dying!" and drooping his head instantly expired.

The journey from London to Brussels can now be accomplished regularly in one day. The arrangements for this great object commenced on Sunday last. The train left London for Dover at half-past 5 A.M., arrived at Dover at 9; the embarkation on board the Princess Mary, belonging to the Dover Railway Company, took place immediately, and the voyage to Ostend was performed in little more than four hours and a half. The passengers left Ostend at a quarter-past 4 o'clock, and arrived in Brussels at a quarter-past 9 the same evening, the whole distance (238 miles) having been accomplished in 15¾ hours. The stoppage in Ostend exceeded two hours.

A letter from Geneva gives some details of a renewed attempt of Messrs. Bravais and Martins to ascend to the summit of Mont Blanc. On the 2nd instant, they set out, and reached the Grands Mulets. A second party followed them, composed of three young Englishmen and a Hungarian; they all slept there that night; and on the 3rd, the latter party set out first, and reached half way from their sleeping-place to the summit, but were then compelled to return, from fatigue and fear of bad weather. The servant of the Hungarian, however, prevailed on two of the guides to go on with him, and they all three reached the top. They remained there only ten minutes, being alarmed by a dense cloud floating below them. The descent was very dangerous, the cloud having condensed into a coat of thick snow. Messrs. Bravais and Martins remained below, where they slept, and if the whole of the two parties had not retired immediately, they would have been in great danger of perishing. They returned in the evening to Chamouni.

The Thomas Bennett, which sailed from Liverpool for Charleston on the 3d inst., returned to that port on Wednesday morning in consequence of the master, Capt. Halsey, having been murdered on the 9th inst., in the Bay of Biscay, by the cook. The man was landed on the vessel's arrival, and conveyed to Bridewell.

On the turn of the tide, on Tuesday, the Russian frigate Aurora weighed anchor and left Gravesend, where she has been lying for nearly a month, on her return to St. Petersburg with despatches for the Emperor.

A grand dinner was given, on the 1st inst., by the Prince de Joinville, on board the Suffren, to the commanders of the different foreign ships then in the roadstead at Tangier. There were also among the guests M. de Nyon, Consul-General of Franee; M. Joreil, Consul at Mogadore; and M. Martineau, the Neapolitan Consul, who, after the departure of M. de Nyon, took charge of the French Consulate.

THE BURNS' FESTIVAL ON THE BANKS OF DOON.

(Continued from page 105.)

lodge at the foot of the monument to the memory of Burns. Mr. Auld's cottage, with its beautifully laid-out grounds, its shell houses, miniature lakes, and shaded walks, form a feature of the vicinity. The excellent owner has exhibited considerable taste in the arrangement of his tiny demesne; and is the guardian of the several sacred things about him; protecting the old grave-yard, the monument, and the garden that surrounds, from the encroachments of interlopers and the more perilous cupidity of "curious" strangers. Immediately opposite his house, and at the foot of the bridge, is a good inn. Beside this the crowd passed, then over the new bridge, and, by a circuitous route that conducts to the summit of a small hill, commanding a view of the whole scene, they reached the "Auld Brig o' Doon," which ascending and descending, (for it is remarkably steep) they arrived opposite the platform, where the leading conductors of the ceremonials of the day, and the more dignified of the visitors, were arranged to receive them. Some idea of this scene, by far the most interesting, impressive, and exciting of the day's proceedings, may be gathered from the appended print, which exhibits "the processions" walking slowly and in admirable order before the platform, on which stood the three sons of Burns—on the right of these gentlemen were Lord Eglintoun, his lady, and their friends, and the Lord Justice-General of Scotland; on the left were Professor Wilson, and Alison, the historian, Mrs. S. C. Hall having been condescendingly placed between them by these two honoured and distinguished men. Immediately behind were ranged a number of eminent persons, the interest in whom, however, was absorbed by that which attached to Mrs. Begg, the sister of the poet, her two daughters, and her son.

When this highly-exciting incident had terminated, the guests proceeded to the pavilion. It was about two o'clock when they took their seats. The two galleries allotted to the Chairman and the Croupier, with their friends, were placed at the east and west extremities of the buildings. On the right of the Chairman were seated Robert Burns, Esq., the poet's eldest son; Major Burns, the poet's youngest son; Miss Begg, niece of the poet; Henry Glassford Bell, Esq., Sheriff-Substitute of Lanarkshire; Rev. Alexander Cuthill, Ayr; Robert Burns Begg, Esq., the poet's nephew, teacher in Kinross; Miss Begg, the poet's younger niece; and Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, of Dumfries, the "Jessie Lewars" of the poet. On the left of the Chairman were Colonel Burns, the poet's second son; Sir John M'Neill, late Ambassador to Persia; Lord Boyle, Lord Justice General of Scotland; the Countess of Eglintoun; and Sir David Hunter Blair, of Blairquhan, Bart. At the Croupier's table were Archibald Alison, Esq., Sheriff of Lanarkshire, and author of "Alison's History of Europe;" Colonel Mure, of Caldwell, author of "Travels in Greece;" William Aytoun, Esq., advocate, Edinburgh; W. R. Collett, Esq., M.P. for Lincoln; James Oswald, Esq., of Aucincruve, M.P. for Glasgow; A. Hastie, Esq., M.P. for Paisley; Sir James Campbell, Glasgow; Hugh Miller, Esq., of Midton, Provost of Ayr; Charles Mackay, Esq.; James Ballantine, Esq., of Castlehill; and James Campbell, Esq., of Craigie. The space allotted to these ladies and gentlemen was, as we have intimated, very limited; and allowed of no accommodation for the guests—invited if not expected. To this "mistake" it is needless again to refer. In the body of the pavilion were a few — very few — men of letters, visitors from far away places, and of some of whom Scotland has great reason to be proud; such, for example, as Dr. Moir, the "Delta" of "Blackwood's Magazine," Robert Chambers, whose works are so well known, and good right had he to be there—foremost among the men whom the people delight to honour; for, but for his exertions, near relatives of the great poet—to render homage to whose memory the tens of thousands had assembled—would have been enduring neglected penury instead of enjoying independent comfort. It cannot be indelicate here to allude to a subscription—creditable alike to the receivers and the givers—in procuring which Robert Chambers was mainly instrumental, by which Mrs. Begg and her family were placed in the comparatively luxurious home they now possess. A time will come when an assemblage equal in extent and enthusiasm to that which rendered famous the 6th of August, will be called together to commemorate the prosperous industry and useful energy of a gentleman who has made not Scotland alone, but the whole civilised world, his debtor.

Of the Chairman's opening address we have already given a report. It was pithy and condensed, yet remarkably conclusive and comprehensive. It was indeed an example of true eloquence,—if eloquence is to be estimated by the effect produced. There was in it no word too much—not a syllable that might have been as well left unsaid. It was delivered in a calm impressive manner, yet with a degree of chivalrous zeal which showed that the heart as well as the mind was interested in the issue. There was one expression which in particular told with amazing power upon the assembly—when the speaker made reference to the occasion as one that exhibited the feelings of "*repentant*" Scotland.

A brief notice of the speeches which followed that of the chairman, may content the reader. From that of Professor Wilson we give the leading passages. He thus introduced the toast.—"Welcome to the Sons of Burns!"

Were this Festival to commemorate the genius of Burns, and it were asked what need is there of such commemoration, since his fame is co-extensive with the literature of our land, and inherent in every soul, I would answer that though admiration of the Poet be indeed unbounded as the world, yet we, as compatriots to whom it is more especially dear, rejoice to see that universal sentiment concentrated in the voice of a great assembly of his own people—that we rejoice to meet in thousands to honour him who has delighted each single one of us all at his own hearth. (Loud cheers.) But this commemoration expresses, too, if not a profounder, yet a more tender sentiment; for it is to welcome his sons to the land which their father illustrated—to indulge our national pride in a great name, while, at the same time, we gratify in full breasts the most pious of affections. (Cheers.) It was customary, you know, in former times, to crown great poets. No such ovation honoured our bard: yet he, too, tasted of human applause—he enjoyed its delights, and he knew the trials that attend it. Which, think you, would he have preferred? Such a celebration as this in his life-time, or fifty years after his death? I cannot doubt that he would have preferred the posthumous, because the finer incense. I would not even in the presence of his sons pass altogether over the father's faults. But surely they are not to be elaborately dwelt upon in this place, and upon an occasion like this. It is consolatory to see how the faults of those whom the people honour, grow fainter and more faint in the national memory, while their virtues grow brighter and still more bright; and if in this, injustice has been done them—and who shall dare to deny that cruellest injustice was once done to Burns—the succeeding generations become more and more charitable to the dead, and desire to repair the wrong by some profounder homage. Truly said "the good which men do lives after them." All that is ethereal in their being alone seems to survive; and, therefore, all our cherished memories of our best men, and Burns was among our best, ought to be invested with all consistent excellences; for far better do their virtues instruct us by the love which they inspire, than ever could their vices admonish us. Burns, who, while sorely oppressed in his own generous breast by the worst of anxieties—the anxiety of providing the means of subsistence to those of his own household and his own hearth—was, notwithstanding, no less faithful to that sacred gift with which by heaven he had been endowed. (Applause.) Obedient to the holy inspiration, he ever sought it purely in the paths of poverty—to love which is indeed from heaven. From his inexhaustible fancy, warmed by the sunshine of his heart, even in the thickest gloom, he strewed along the weary ways of the world flowers so beautiful, that even to eyes that weep—that are familiar with tears—they looked as if they were flowers dropped from heaven. Among mighty benefactors to mankind, who will deny that Robert Burns is entitled to a high place? He who reconciled poverty to its lot, who lightened the burden of care, made toil charmed with its very task-work, and almost reconciled grief to the grave; who, by one immortal song has sanctified for ever the poor man's cot, and by a picture which genius alone, inspired by piety, could have conceived, a picture so tender and yet so true of that happy night, that it seems to pass, by some sweet transition, from the working world into that hallowed day of God's appointment, and made to breathe a heavenly calm—a holy serenity. Now, I hold that such sentiments as these which I have expressed, if they be true, afford a justification at once of the character of Burns—his moral and intellectual character—that places him beyond the possibility of detraction, amongst the highest order of human beings who have benefited their race by the expressions of noble sentiment and glorious thoughts. The people of Scotland loved their great poet. They loved him, because he loved his own order, nor ever desired, for a single hour, to quit it. They loved him because he loved the very humblest condition of humanity, so much, that by his connection he saw more truly, and became more distinctly acquainted with what was truly good, and imbued with a spirit of love in the soul of a man. They loved him for that which he had sometimes been, most absurdly, questioned for—his independence. They loved him for bringing sunshine into dark places; not for representing the poor hard-working man as an object of pity—but for showing that there was something more than is dreamed of in the world's philosophy among the tillers of the soil, and the humblest children of the land.

The eloquent and accomplished Professor spoke for about an hour. His speech excited the utmost enthusiasm throughout the assembly. Its effect was enhanced by the "forcefull" style of his delivery, augmented, at least to strangers, by the highly "picturesque" appearance of the speaker—his manly form, expressive features, and fine intellectual head, aided by a deep-toned and exceedingly musical voice.

Robert Burns, Esq., rose to reply to the toast. He said:—

I am sure the sons of Burns feel all that they ought on an occasion so gratifying, on which so nobly generous a welcome has been given them to the Banks of Doon. Wherever they have gone they have found a reception prepared for them by the genius and fame of their father, and, under the providence of God, they owe to the admirers of his genius all that they have, and what competencies they now enjoy. (Cheers.) We have no claim to attention individually—we are all aware that genius, and more particularly poetic genius, is not hereditary—and in this case the mantle of Elijah has not descended upon Elisha. (Applause.) The sons of Burns have grateful hearts, and will remember, so long as they live, the honour which has this day been conferred upon them by the noble and the illustrious of our own land, and many generous and kind spirits from other lands—some from the far West, a country composed of the great and the free, and altogether a kindred people. We beg to return our most heartfelt thanks to this numerous and highly respectable company for the honour which has been done us this day. (Loud cheers.)

Sir John M'Neill, in proposing the health of "Wordsworth and the Poets of England," paid this beautiful compliment to the great poet of the age:—

Dwelling in his high and lofty philosophy, he finds nothing that God has made common or unclean—he finds nothing in human society too humble—nothing in external nature too lowly to be made the fit exponents of the bounty of the goodness of the Most High. (Cheers.) It may be that the lofty position of such a mind has much that is obscure to every inferior intelligence. It may be that its vast expanse can only be but dimly visible—it may be that the clouds of intense splendour from the altar may veil, from common eyes, some portion of the stately temple they perfume; but we pity the man who can turn from the sublimity of the edifice he has been invited to survey, which has been reared by the might of creative genius, for there he will find "sermons in stones, books in the running brooks, and good in everything." (Applause.)

Henry Glassford Bell (Sheriff Substitute of Glasgow) proposed the next toast—"Thomas Moore, and the Poets of Ireland." Having offered some preliminary remarks upon the great occasion of the assembling, he asked:—

Will this meeting refuse a similar cup of welcome, and of thanks, to the poets of Green Erin? (Great cheering.) Will this meeting, where so many bright eyes rain influence, and manly hearts beat high, not hail with simultaneous delight the name of one who shines conspicuous as the very poet of youth, of love and of beauty—the poet, with deference be it spoken, of better things than even beauty—of gentle thoughts and exquisite associations, that give additional sweetness to the twilight hour, and to the enjoyments of home a more enduring loveliness—the poet, too, of his own high-souled country, through whose harp the common breeze of Ireland changes, as it passes, into articulate melody—a harp that will never be permitted to hang mute on Tara's walls. (Immense applause.)

> "Erin! the tear and the smile in thine eye
> Blend like the rainbow that shines in thy sky!"

(Applause.) How many voices have to-day murmured a wish that he were here; but the echo of the acclaim with which we greet the name of Moore will reach him in his solitude, and he will feel—what Burns died too young to feel—that it is something worth living for to have gained a nation's gratitude. (Cheers.) Of the great men of Ireland who are dead, I must not pause to speak. But let me be privileged to express, in name of this meeting, our respect and admiration for the best of the living dramatists—one deeply imbued with the spirit of the Elizabethan age—one who has rescued our stage from the reproach which seemed ready to fall upon it—one to whose exuberant poetical fertility, and bold originality of thought, we are indebted for such beautiful creations as "Virginius" and "William Tell," the "Hunchback" and the "Love Chace"—our valued friend, James Sheridan Knowles. And I might have stopped here, had it not been that I have to-day seen that not the gifted sons alone, but also some of the gifted daughters of Ireland, have come as pilgrims to the shrine of Burns—that one in particular—one of the most distinguished of that fair sisterhood who give, by their genius, additional lustre to the genius of the present day, has paid her first visit to Scotland, that she might be present on this occasion, and whom I have myself seen moved even to tears by the glory of the gathering. She is one who has thrown additional light on the antiquities, manners, scenery, and beautiful traditions of Ireland—one whose graceful and truly feminine works, are known to us all, and whom we are proud to see among us—Mrs. S. C. Hall. (Great cheering.)

[The warm and cordial manner in which the name of Mrs. S. C. Hall was received, under such circumstances, and at such a meeting, cannot fail to remain among the most cherished memories of her life—one that she must ever regard as a noble and liberal recompense, and a sure encouragement to such exertions as can alone secure to an author a place in the esteem of a thinking and upright people. The enthusiasm with which she was greeted from all parts of the building thoroughly astonished her. It was an honour for which she was totally unprepared; one for which she is deeply grateful, and one to become worthy of which is a high ambition.]

Archibald Alison (the historian) proposed the "Memories of Scott, Campbell, and Byron"—

Three illustrious men—the far-famed successors of Burns, who have drank deep at the fountain of his genius, and proved themselves the worthy inheritors of his inspiration. (Applause.) And Scotland, he added, I rejoice to say, can claim them all as her own. For if the Tweed has been immortalized by the grave of Scott, the Clyde can boast the birth place of Campbell, and the mountains of the Dee first inspired the muse of Byron. (Prolonged cheering.) I rejoice at that burst of patriotic feeling; I hail it as a presage that as Ayrshire has raised a fitting monument to Burns, and Edinburgh has erected a fitting structure to the author of Waverley, so Glasgow will, ere long, raise a monument to the bard whose name will never die while Hope pours its balm through the human heart; and Aberdeen will worthily commemorate the far famed traveller who first inhaled the inspiration of nature amidst the clouds of Lochnagar, and afterwards poured the light of his genius over those lands of the sun where his descending orb set—

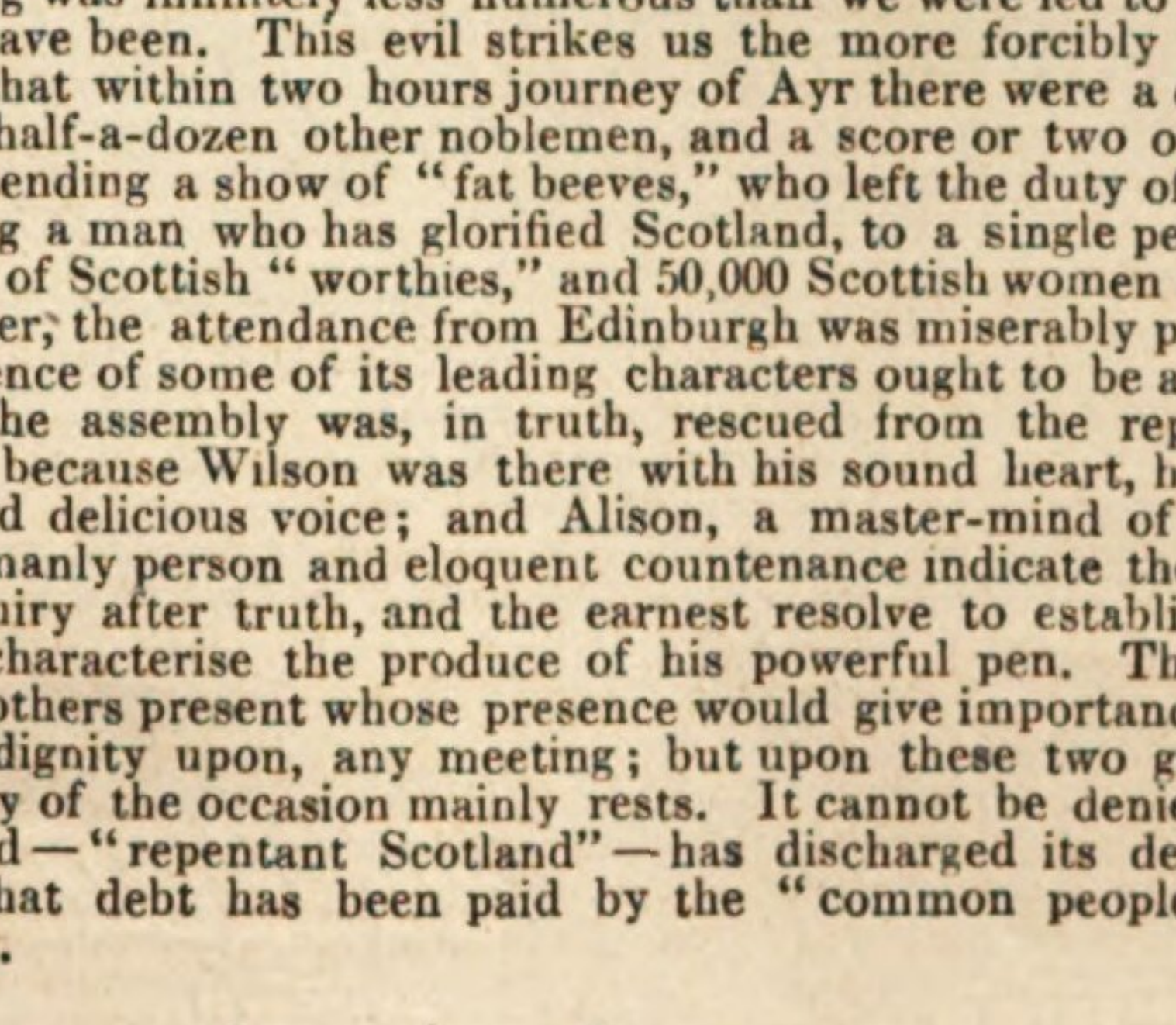
> "Not as in northern climes obscurely bright,
> But one unclouded blaze of living light."

W. Aytoun, Esq., (the distinguished Advocate) next proposed the "Memories of James Hogg and Allan Cunningham," in a speech full of hearty eloquence and true feeling. The former, he said—

Was a man indeed cast in nature's happiest mould. True-hearted, and brave, and generous, and sincere, alive to every kindly impulse, and fresh at the core to last, he lived amongst his native hills the blameless life of the shepherd and the poet (cheers)—and on the day when he was laid beneath the sod in the lonely kirk-yard of Ettrick, there was not one dry eye amongst the hundreds that lingered round his grave. Of the other sweet singer, too—of Allan Cunningham, the leal-hearted and kindly Allan—I might say much, but why detain you farther? Does not his name alone recall to your recollection many a sweet song that has stirred the bosom of the village maiden with an emotion that a princess need not blush to own? (Applause.) Proud, indeed, may be the district that can claim within herself the birth-places of Burns and of Cunningham; and proud may we all be—and we are proud, from yourself, my lord, to the humblest individual here—that we have the opportunity of testifying our respect to the genius that will defy the encroachment of time; and which has stood, and will continue to stand, a splendour and a glory around the land that we love so well.

Sir D. H. Blair, having proposed the "Health of the Ladies," Colonel Mure gave "The Peasantry of Scotland;" Sir James Campbell followed with "The Land of Burns;" the Chairman with "The Provost of Ayr;" the Lord Justice-General with "The Noble Chairman," who, after replying, gave that of "Professor Wilson," immediately after which the meeting began to separate, and the proceedings of a most important day—a day that will be for ever distinguished in modern Scottish history—terminated.

Without, "the common people" had been pursuing their sports; bagpipes and violins came to the aid of merry dancers, and the several bands paraded about the field and roads. The rain, which descended grievously towards the close of the day, materially abridged the enjoyments of the crowd, but in tents erected on the ground they contrived, no doubt, to obtain as large a share of pleasure as the guests who were housed in the pavilion; and, all matters considered, this was an object of even higher importance than the festival within doors; and this to a stranger must be described as the principal achievement of the day, for the accomplishment of the main purpose was the bringing together a mass of persons of humble stations, who saw in the homage rendered to one of their own class, the surest acknowledgment of genius, and the most direct encouragement to honourable efforts on the part of the "meaner sort." Of these, indeed, as we have intimated, there was no lack; but it is to be deplored, that of the aristocracy, in rank and in letters, the gathering was infinitely less numerous than we were led to expect it would have been. This evil strikes us the more forcibly when we know, that within two hours journey of Ayr there were a couple of dukes, half-a-dozen other noblemen, and a score or two of men of title, attending a show of "fat beeves," who left the duty of commemorating a man who has glorified Scotland, to a single peer, about a dozen of Scottish "worthies," and 50,000 Scottish women and men. Moreover, the attendance from Edinburgh was miserably poor; and the absence of some of its leading characters ought to be accounted for. The assembly was, in truth, rescued from the reproach of failure, because Wilson was there with his sound heart, high intellect, and delicious voice; and Alison, a master-mind of the age, whose manly person and eloquent countenance indicate the searching inquiry after truth, and the earnest resolve to establish truth, which characterise the produce of his powerful pen. There were indeed others present whose presence would give importance to, and confer dignity upon, any meeting; but upon these two great men the glory of the occasion mainly rests. It cannot be denied that if Scotland—"repentant Scotland"—has discharged its debt to its poet, that debt has been paid by the "common people" of the country.



Robert Burns
Mossgiel

AUTOGRAPH.

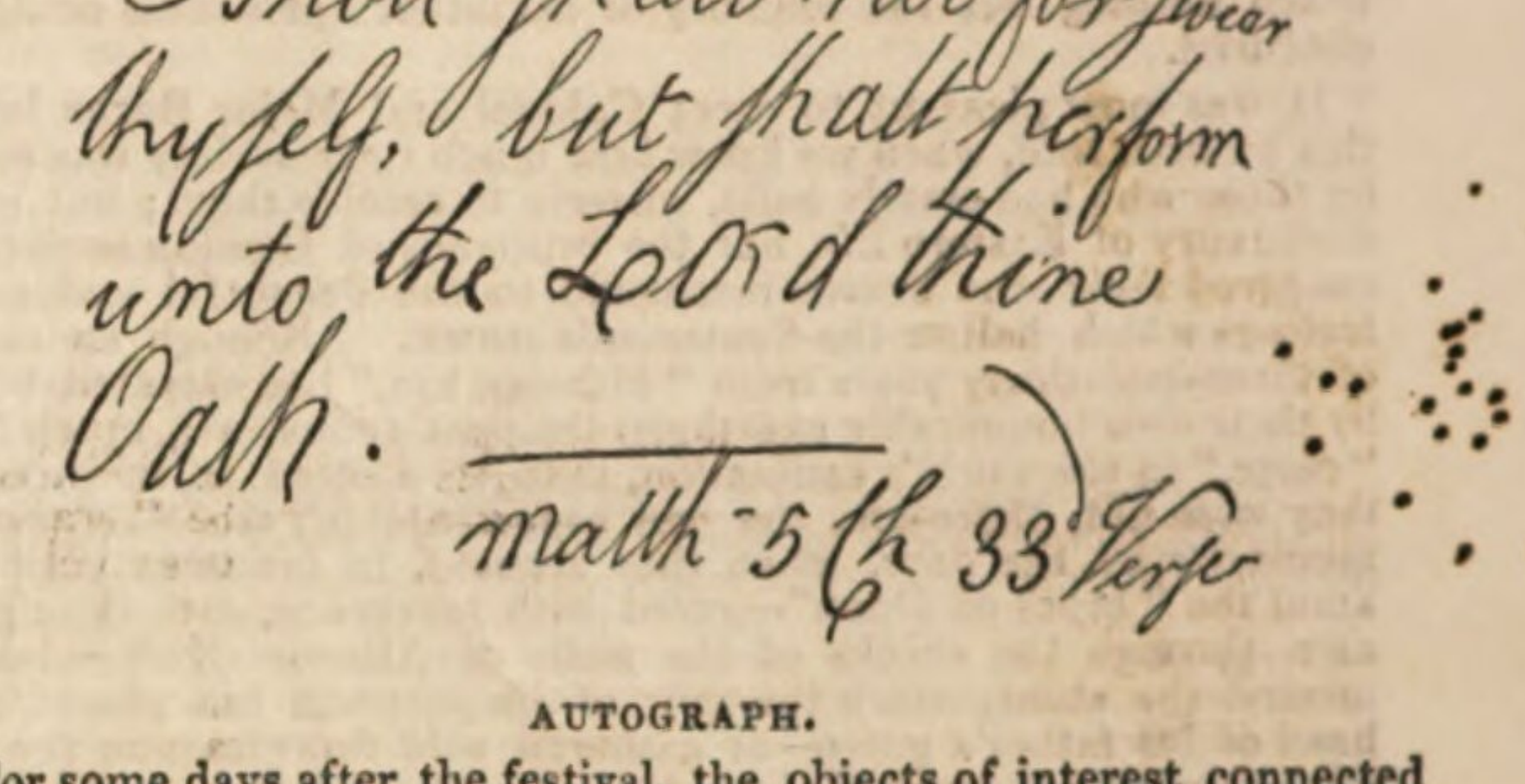
We are by no means sure that even now, the poet, Robert Burns, if he lived again to sing his immortal songs, "wandering unknown (to quote a fine sentence from the speech of Lord Eglintoun, who did his devoirs nobly) along the banks of Fail," would receive a whit more homage from the higher classes, than he did, when, struggling with poverty, he roamed about a depressed guager—such in his own esteem—because of the wretched "calling" to which necessity compelled him to resort.

Alas! how true it is that men of letters are valued only during the moments of pleasure they bestow; and that in this country the lucky dealer in "soft goods" is a man of far higher importance than he who enlightens a world, and makes of his debtors all mankind.

Yet Scotland will be for ever proud of this "great gathering;" for fifty thousand of its people met in honour of their bard!

To us the movement seemed the most united and fervent we had ever witnessed. We were unprepared for the steady resolve to honour the poet's memory, which, however fixed, was animated ever and anon by an uncontrollable impulse that uncovered the heads of the multitude, and sent their shouts into the sky, peal after peal, taken up and repeated again and again, as company after company of the various "trades," "archers," and "shepherds" waved their banners above the "Auld Brig o' Doon." As we looked upon the heaving multitude, we could not avoid thinking, that if all the preparations for the banquet had suddenly disappeared, the manifestation of respect on the part of *the people* towards *their* poet, would have been accomplished—the *heart-beatings* of Scotland as thoroughly exhibited, as if no pavilion, with its tasteful draperies and elevated galleries, had been planted on the banks of the river that waters the land of Burns. The arrangements of the day, as far as the processions went, were perfect; but it must not be forgotten that those were the PEOPLE's arrangements, and if the *literati* of the United Kingdom had but manifested the same unanimity, assembling to evince their honour to the dead, and their sympathy with the living, as it was hoped they would have done, the "gathering" would have then been in all respects the most extraordinary ever witnessed in Great Britain. Yet, while we regret what it was not, we shall always rejoice that we witnessed what it was. Who that has done so can cease to remember the fervent looks of the old and middle-aged—the tearful eyes and exclamations of the young, the eagerness with which parents pointed out to their children the grey-haired sons of the poet, whom they delighted to honour. On, and on, and on they came—in peace and harmony—disturbed by no jarring feelings, moved by no political object—warmed by the genial influence of the tenderest, and most elevated patriotism! The shouts of the people echoed by the as enthusiastic cheers of the nobleman and gentlemen who were on the platform, while the tears of the fairer portion of the assembly proved how deeply they sympathised with the great purpose they had met to commemorate! As long as the procession was in progress, the men who composed it abstained from any manifestation of their feelings, beyond lowering their banners, uncovering their heads, and gazing upon the poet's sons; but when the gigantic thistle, the emblem of their native country, closed the procession, and had been not only honoured, but divided and borne off, blossom by blossom, and leaf by leaf, by the company, as mementos of the "field of Burns," there was a fearful rush of human beings back towards the platform, and eager hands were upstretched from below to grasp the hands of the children of the poet. Their rapture knew no bounds; it could not be controlled, and certainly Professor Wilson came in for a fair share of the popular applause, and his hands were eagerly shaken by many, while mothers lifted up their infants to be touched by the sons of their bard; if the platform had not been strongly built, it must have given way, for the pressure against the supporters was immense; but it was well constructed, and bore up bravely.

When the fever of our own excitement had subsided—when the day was past, and the grey twilight of the succeeding morning crept slowly into our window, we asked ourselves how it was that such a multitude were moved in these days of utilitarianism, at a time too when much discontent, consequent upon the want of employment, is so largely felt and talked of. We asked, we say, how it was that such a number of a cool and calculating nation assembled to pay tribute to the memory of a poet! Does it not prove that the feelings of the Scot, however guarded by conventional usages, are warm and earnest, that his nature is fervent, that he throws himself passionately into a cause, when that cause is connected with either of the two great main springs of his heart—his religion or his country?



Thou ſhalt not forſwear thyſelf, but ſhalt perform unto the Lord thine Oath.
Matth 5 Ch 33 Verſe

AUTOGRAPH.

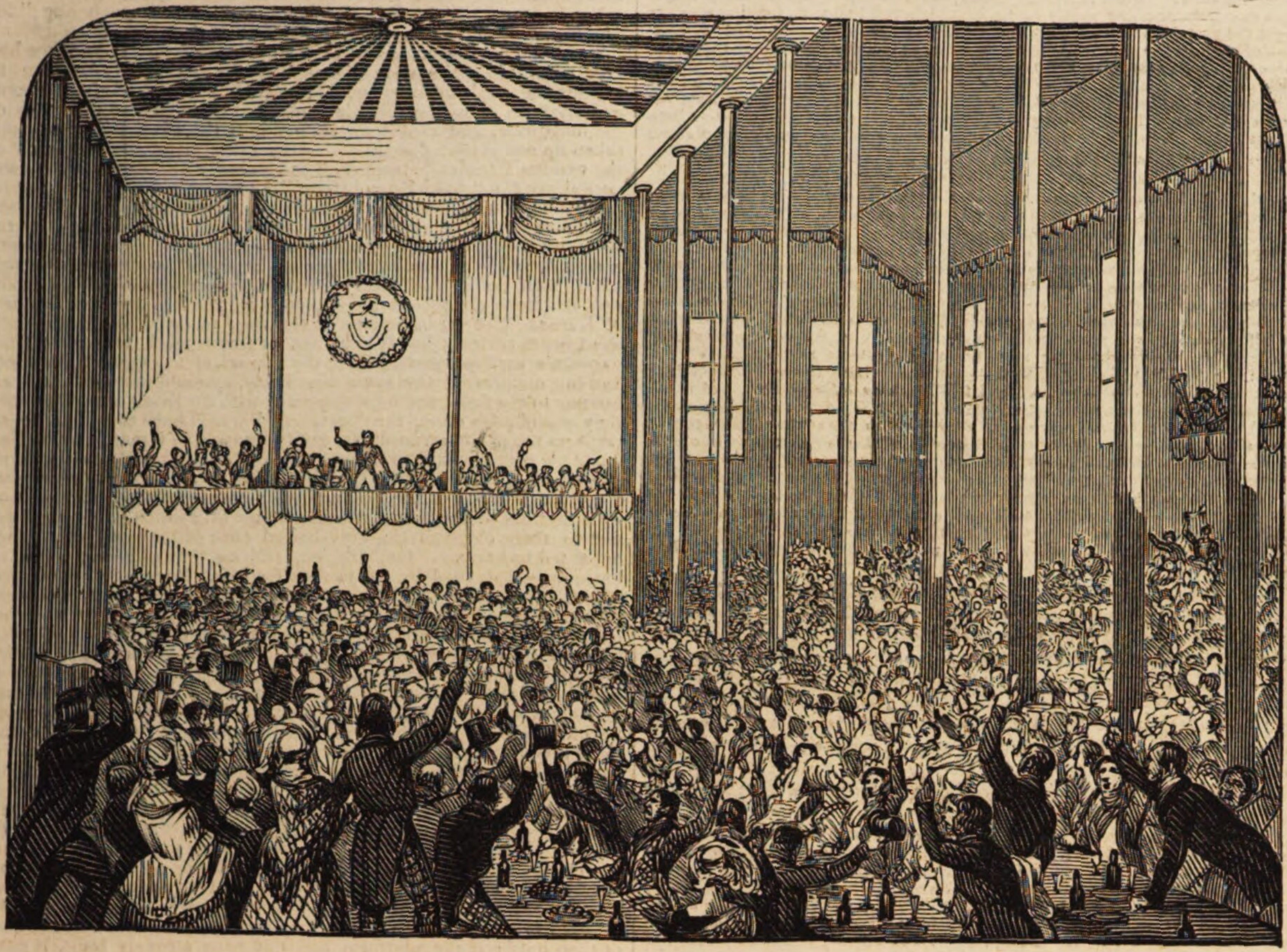
For some days after the festival, the objects of interest connected with the early life of Burns received many visitors. The number of those to whom he was known, except by his imperishable works, is now very limited. Our notice of the meeting on the banks of Doon would be, however, incomplete without some description of the poet. He is thus pictured by his earliest biographer:—

Burns was nearly five feet ten inches in height, and of a form that indicated agility as well as strength. His well-raised forehead, shaded with black curling hair, indicated extensive capacity. His eyes were large, dark, full of ardour and intelligence. His face was well formed, and his countenance uncommonly interesting and expressive. His mode of dressing, which was often slovenly, and a certain fulness and bend in his shoulders, characteristic of his original profession, disguised in some degree the elegance and symmetry of his form. The external appearance of Burns was most strikingly indicative of the character of his mind. On a first view, his physiognomy had a certain air of coarseness, mingled, however, with an expression of deep penetration, and of calm thoughtfulness, approaching to melancholy. There appeared in his first manner and address, perfect ease and self-possession, but a stern and almost supercilious elevation, not, indeed, incompatible with openness and affability, which, however, bespoke a mind conscious of superior talents. Strangers that supposed themselves approaching an Ayrshire peasant who could make rhymes, and to whom their notice was an honour, found themselves speedily overawed by the presence of a man who bore himself with dignity, and who possessed a singular power of correcting forwardness and repelling intrusion. * * * His dark and haughty countenance easily relaxed into a look of good will, of pity, or of tenderness; and, as the various emotions succeeded each other in his mind, assumed with equal ease the expression of the broadest humour—of the most extravagant mirth—of the deepest melancholy—or of the most sublime emotion.

A ramble about the scenery associated with the poet's name, in the immediate neighbourhood of his birth, is a noble theme for the pen and pencil; but we have already occupied on the subject greater space than we can well afford, although far less than it deserves. A few brief comments, indeed, we have offered in reference to the points most conspicuous; and it only remains to us to supply some notice of the monument to his memory, which stands above "the banks and braes of Doon." This we shall borrow from the beautiful and valuable book, published by Messrs. Blackie of Glasgow, entitled "The Land of Burns." The monument was erected by subscription.

It was finished on the 4th of July, 1823, when Mr. Fullarton of Skeldon, in the presence of a numerous assemblage of freemasons and subscribers, placed the tripod on the summit, and delivered an appropriate address. The building recalls the purest days of Grecian architecture. It was meant by Mr. Hamilton to be in some measure a revival of the celebrated monument of Lysicrates at Athens; and it also, we believe, bears some resemblance to the church San Pietro in Mantoris at Rome. The edifice consists of a triangular basement (representative of the three divisions of Ayrshire—Carrick, Kyle, and Cunningham), upon which rises a circular peristyle, supporting a cupola. The peristyle consists of nine pillars, representative of the number of the muses, thirty feet in height, and of the Corinthian order. They were designed from the three remaining columns of the Comitium in the Forum at Rome. Above the cupola rises a gilt tripod, supported by three inverted dolphins—fishes sacred to Apollo, and hence selected as ornaments proper to the monument of a poet. The whole building, the cost of which was about £2000, is sixty feet in height, from the platform within the peristyle. The view embraces not only Alloway Kirk, the Old Bridge, the banks of the Doon, and other objects consecrated by the genius of the poet, but a track of country of unsurpassed beauty and richness, and one of the noblest inland seas connected with our Scottish shores. About an acre of shrubbery surrounds the monument; and it is not unworthy of notice, that the gardeners of the district, led by an admiration of the genius of their gifted countryman, assemble once every year, and give this spot a day's labour. In the interior chamber there are exhibited several articles appropriate to the place—a copy, by Mr. Steven, of Edinburgh, of the original portrait of Burns, by Nasmyth—a range of various editions of the poet's works—a snuff-box, made from the wood-work of Alloway Kirk—eight chairs, made from the beam which supported the bell in the old steeple of Ayr (the bell of "the Dungeon Clock")—and some oil illustrations of scenes in the poems of Burns.

The cottage where Mrs. Begg, the only surviving sister of the poet, resides, is a model of neatness. One window of the little parlour looks into a small garden, where flowers and vegetables are trained and cultivated; and another commands a view of the high road,

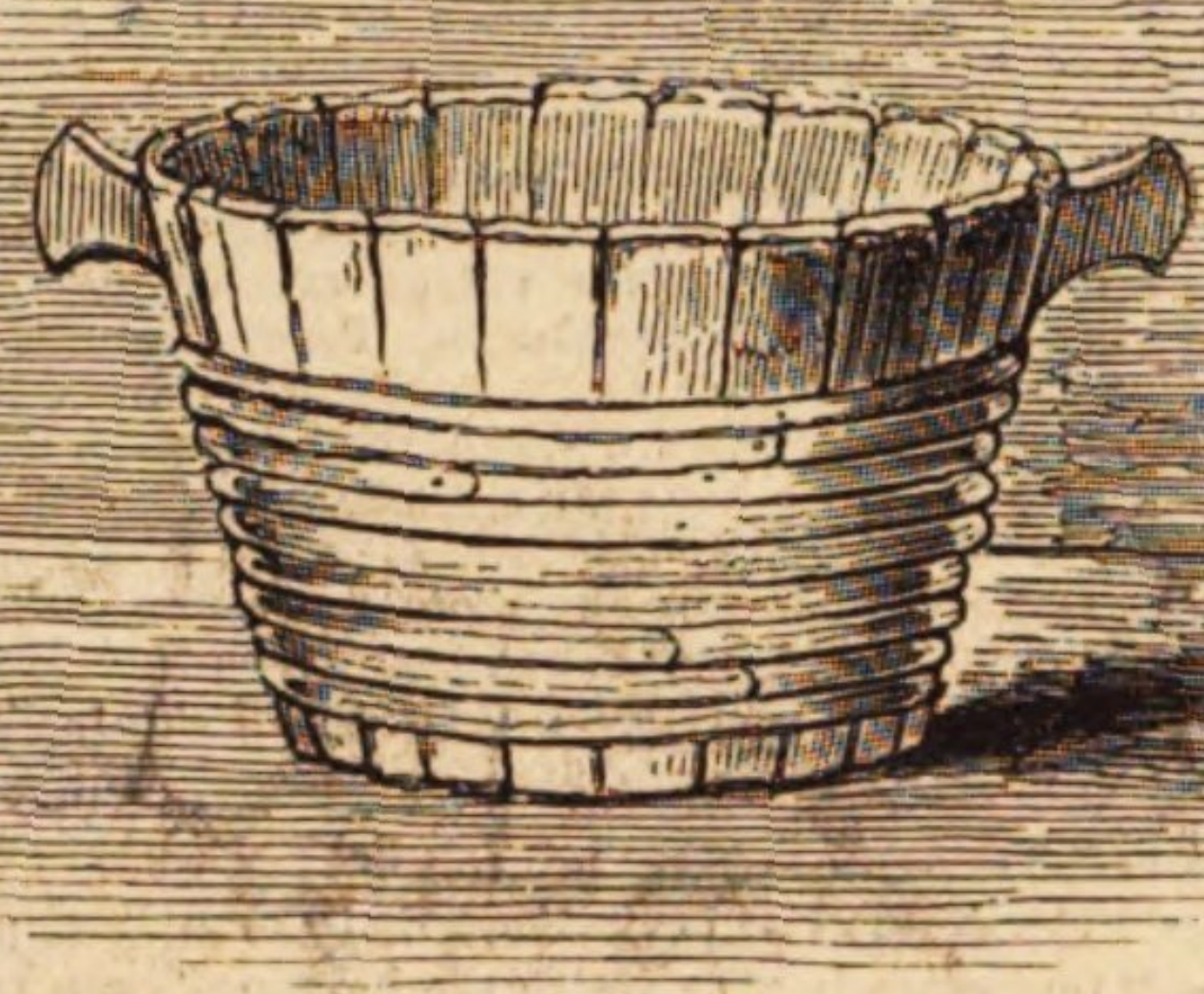


BANQUET IN THE PAVILION.

Within, when we visited it, all was cheerfulness; a fire sparkled warmly, and not unseasonably, although the month was August; the venerable lady was surrounded, not only by her own children and grand-children, but by the sons of that brother, to whose memory thousands had paid homage during the past day.

Mr Robert Burns, the eldest of the poet's sons, bears a strong personal resemblance to his father. His eyes are large, dark, and intelligent; and his memory is stored with legends, poems, and historical records of great value: these materials are not only abundant, but well arranged and ordered, and when a question is asked, the intelligent reply is ready. His conversation is rich in illustration, and, though he most gracefully said, that "the mantle of Elijah had not descended upon Elisha," we believe that the son possesses much, which nothing but the memory of his father's greatness could have obscured.

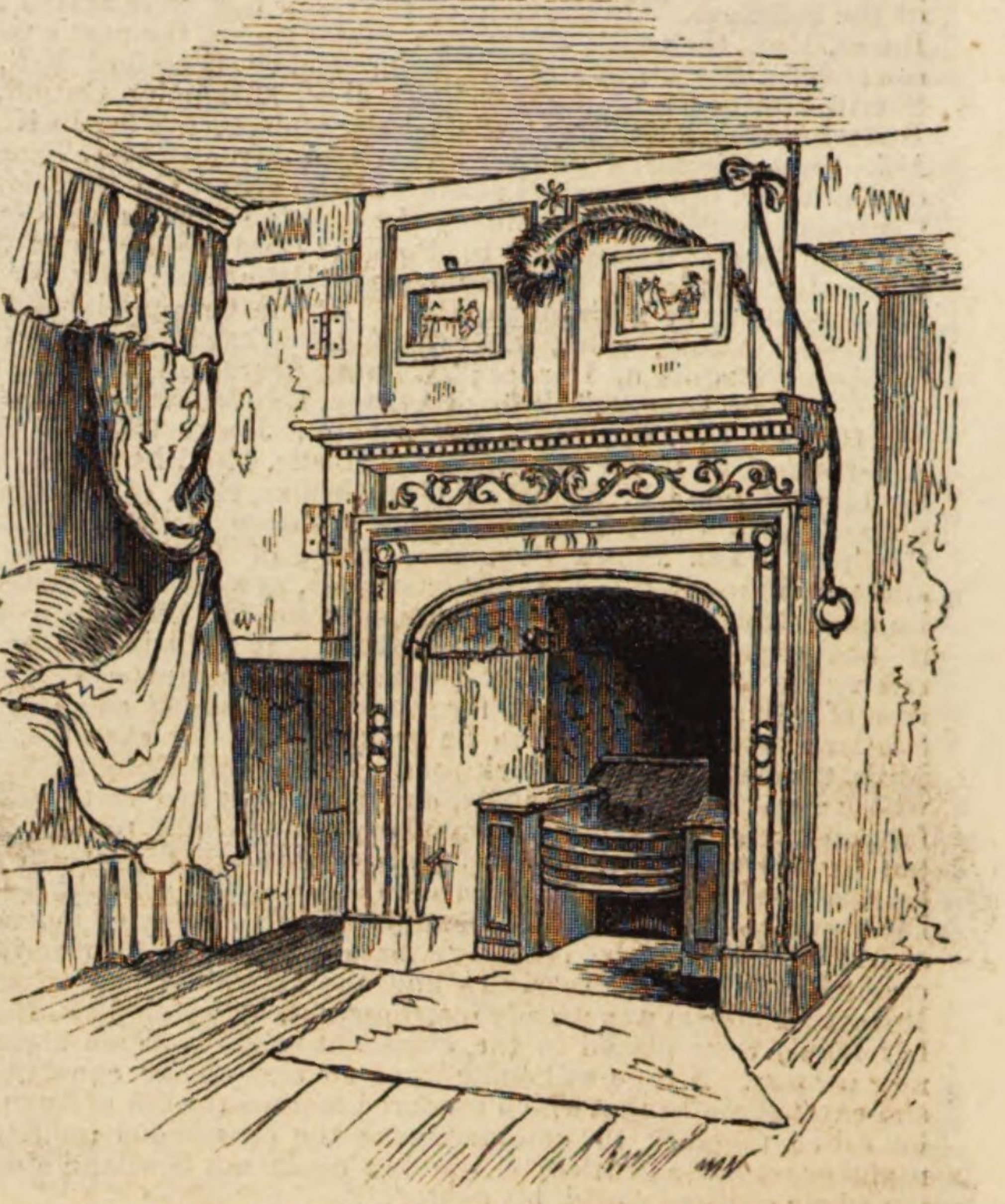
It was most pleasant to meet Colonel and Major Burns beneath this humble roof, when we knew how much their society was coveted by those who had stately halls, wherein to receive them; but neither the luxury of Eastern life, nor the brilliancy of London society, had rendered their true hearts insensible to the delightful and natural feelings which hallow the Scotsman's HOME. Although an absence of three-and-thirty years from "kith and kin," had elevated (mainly by their own honourable exertions) the poet's sons to a much higher "caste," in the world's estimation, than is allotted to their cousins, they were not, therefore, the less eager to enjoy the "cracks" and memories of the days, when they sported, in innocent childhood, amid the "braes of Doon"—gazed with reverence, and it might be awe, through the chinks of the walls of Alloway Kirk—clustered around the stone, which the piety of the poet-son had placed at the head of his father's grave—or gathered wild flowers upon the spot, where thousands assembled, and which will be known and hallowed to posterity, not as the battle-fields of Scotland are known, but as the PEACEFUL FIELD—the FIELD OF BURNS—the "POET'S FIELD"—over which his plough, no doubt, had passed; and where, after a lapse of fifty years, the titled, and honoured, and wealthy, of his own and other lands, met to render homage to the "Poet of the Poor." The memory of their boyish days and the excitement of the past day struggled together upon their lips; while the "auld lady's" quiet voice was heard at intervals, giving a word or two of information, or setting something right that had been imperfectly stated.



BURNS' "QUAICH" (DRINKING CUP.)

There was also a very old man, a brother of Mrs. Burns, present during a portion of our visit; but the interests of this world do not seem to have much charms for him; he reminded us somewhat of his sister's picture—the one published in Cunningham's "Life of Burns."

These various members of so interesting a family met together but for a few days, and are now dispersed again to their various homes and occupations; but they will carry the memory of that day with them to the very brink of a new existence.



INTERIOR OF A FAVOURITE RESORT OF BURNS.

WOLVERHAMPTON RACES.—MONDAY.

The Produce Stakes of 10 sovs. each, with 25 added.

Mr. Copeland's Ninety-one	(Marlow)	1
Mr. Bristow's Freystrop		2

The Wolverhampton Stakes of 25 sovs each.

Mr. Wreford's Franchise, 5 yrs, 6st 10lb	(A. Day)	1
Mr. Payne's Mania, 4 yrs, 7st 8lb		2

Won easy.

The Ladies' Purse of £50; heats once round and a distance.

Mr. King's Yarrow 3 yrs	(Lye)	1
Mr. Copeland's Imaum, 3 yrs		2

TUESDAY.

The Patshull Handicap of 15 sovs each, with 30 added.

Col. Anson's Marquise, four yrs	(Abdale)	1
Mr. Charlton's Nix my Dolly, five yrs		2

The Chillington Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 50 added. T.Y.C.

Mr. A. W. Hill's Sweetmeat	(Calloway)	1
Mr. Copeland's My Mary		2

The Cleveland Cup of £100, by subs of 10 sovs each, with 50 added.

Mr. Irwin's Mickey Free, three yrs	(Bumby)	1
Mr. Jacques's Advice, three yrs		2

Won easy by two lengths.

The Borough Members' Plate of £60.

Mr. Hawkins's Nix my Dolly, five years	(Calloway)	1
Mr. Collett's Rory O'More, aged		2

Won in a canter.

WEDNESDAY.

The Wrottesley Stakes.

Everton	1
What	2
Extempore	3

No others ran.

The Holyoake Stakes.

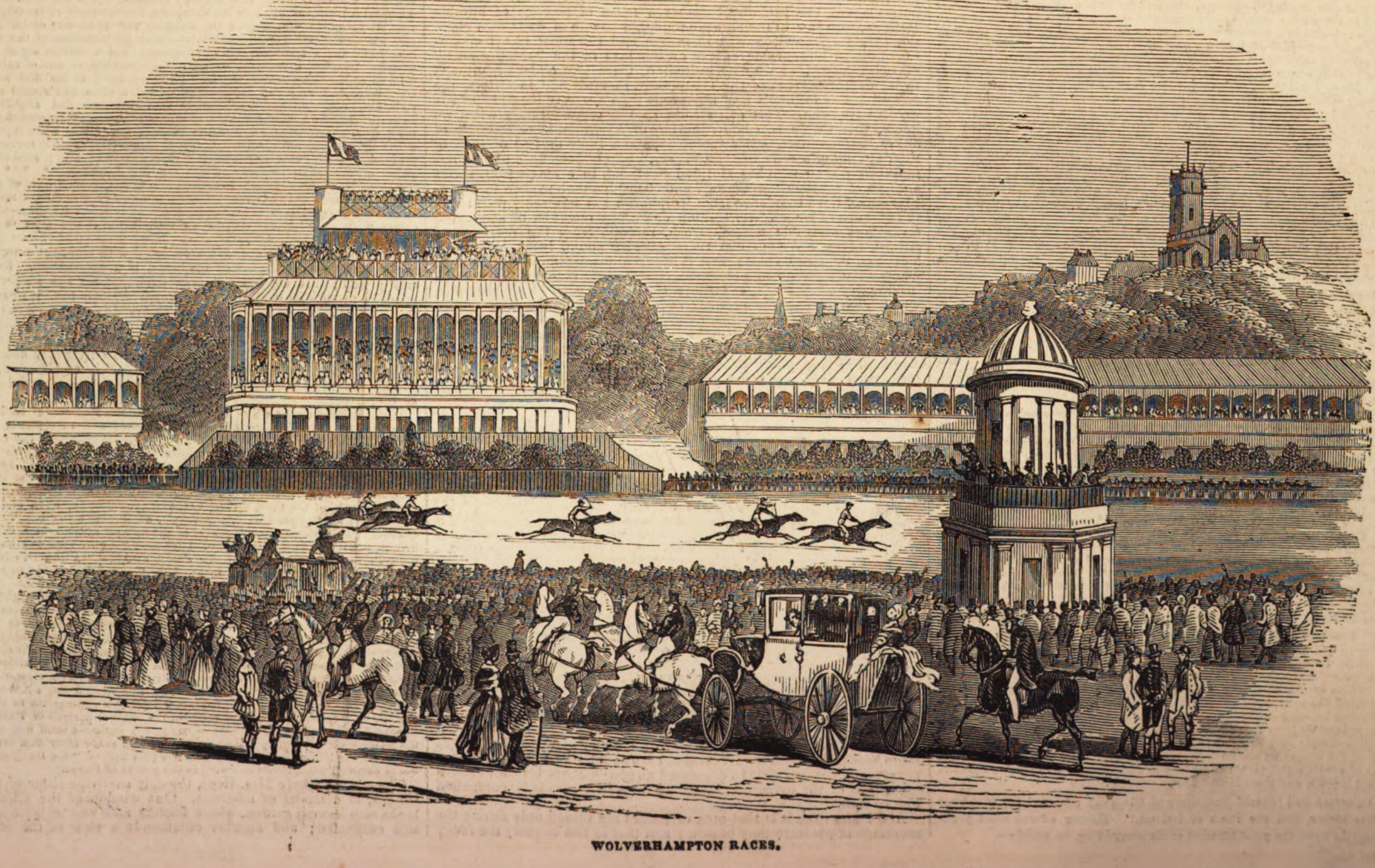
Marquise	1
Roderick	2

Five started.

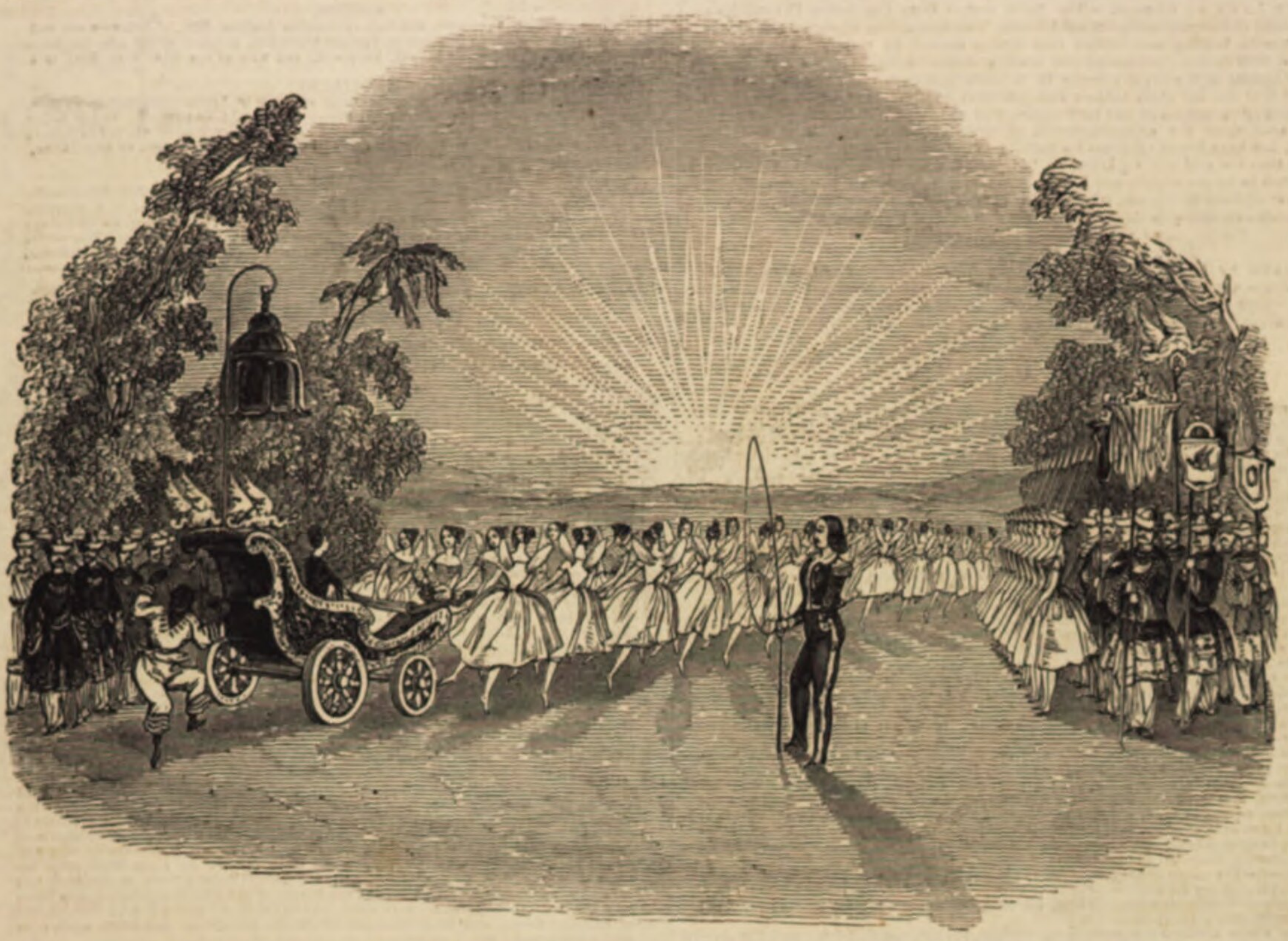
The Consolation Plate of £50 for the beaten horses.

Lord Warwick's The Mule, four yrs	(Arthur)	1
Mr. Cooke's What, four yrs		2
Mr. Flintoff's The Rhine, four yrs		3
Mr. E. Peel's Cane, four yrs		0

Won in a canter.



WOLVERHAMPTON RACES.



SCENE FROM THE BURLESQUE OF "ALADDIN; OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP," AT THE LYCEUM.

SCENE FROM "ALADDIN," AT THE LYCEUM.

Four-and-twenty pretty fairies
All in a row,
Harness'd too in flower-bands
Lightly they go!
There's A LAD IN the gilt car,
They very well know,
Who with them altogether makes
A very nice show
As they trot along to merry tune
Of *Long-Jumeau!*

Long-Jumeau for Postillons
Has been a place of Fame,
But Batty, Batty, (not Mozart's
Tho' similar in name)
Can boast another Postillon
Who best of all alive
Can, four-in-hand, ay! twenty-four
To Greenwich take a drive,
And trot along to merry tune
Of *Long-Jumeau!*

He 'as liv'd a thousand twelvemonths,
And will live another yet,—
The Genius of the Ring-dom Kingdom
No one can forget!
But still we do not envy him
While here we chance to see
A troop of such a two-times twelve
Of Grace and Symmetry
As trip along to merry tune
Of *Long-Jumeau!*

FITZ-STEPHEN.

BY

"THE OLD SAILOR."

Here then was a strange vicissitude—a change from joy to sorrow; from merriment to misery; and he who had hoped to repose in the arms of beauty was that night the lonely inmate of a prison cell, with a tortured conscience depriving him of rest. His father had not been idle; his own honour had been wounded through that which had been inflicted on his son; and without a moment's loss of time he instituted an inquiry into the circumstances connected with the alleged offence; and those who knew the elder Fitz-Stephen were well aware of his sterling integrity.

The principal witness, who had laid the information, was one of the crew of the Carrack on her last voyage; and had quitted her on his arrival home through ill health. He had gone to the dwelling of his parents in Limerick, where, though every care and attention were bestowed upon him, he continued to droop, till feeling, as he supposed, the near approach of death, he revealed to his father circumstances that induced the latter to request the attendance of a magistrate; and in the presence of that functionary and the priest, he made the deposition on which the warrant had been granted. He was still too ill to make his personal appearance as an accuser, and, as the charge was of so serious a nature, Lynch and Mac Connor were kept in durance. In a few days, however, to the surprise of every one, the man, having unburthened his mind, rapidly recovered, and a time was set apart for public examination

The court was densely crowded—the Mayor occupied the magisterial seat, aided by two others whom he had called in to his assistance The prisoners were brought up, and both seemed full of confidence as to the result. The usual forms having been gone through the informer made his appearance, looking more like a corpse arisen from the grave than a living man—his eyes were sunk and his cheeks hollow and deadly pale—and he could scarcely walk without support from others. A seat was placed for him, he was sworn, and then commanded to relate all the particulars that had come to his knowledge.

He stated, that "on the night Don Sebastian disappeared he had laid himself down beneath some loose sails in the boat that was in amidships, on the deck, and fallen asleep, but was awoke by a commotion abaft, and raising himself up he beheld his commander struggling with the Spaniard, over whose mouth Phelim was forcibly pressing his hand, and they were trying to force Sebastian over the stern; that Phelim succeeded in gagging the foreigner, and Lynch having stunned him by a blow they raised the unresisting victim in their arms and launched him overboard."

"And was there no one else on deck at the time this took place?" inquired one of the magistrates.

"Not a sowl, sir, barring the Captain, Phelim Mac Connor, and myself," answered the man.

"You then alone were a witness to this transaction," remarked the same magistrate; and then, turning to his brother officials, he added,—"That is strange!"

"Not strange at all, Sir," uttered the man, "seeing as it was midnight and moonlight, for it was the time for the watch to be relieved, and one watch had been ordered below to send the other up."

"Did you give no alarm when your shipmates came on deck?" inquired the magistrate.

"Not a bit of alarum, sir," answered the witness, "for I was afraid of the life of me if it was known that I had seen what I did, and so I got under the sails again."

"Have you never repeated this tale to any one until it was divulged to your father?" asked the Mayor.

"Never a sowl, your honour," replied the man with a shake of the head; "I loved Mr. Lynch too much to spake a word about it."

"What induced you, then, at last, to confess?" inquired the magistrate who had first questioned him.

"What made me tell, sir? Oh, then, the cowld hand of death was on my heart, for my conscience would not let me rest no how at all, and I pined and withered because of my trouble. But when I had cleared it out, then the heavy, ley hand was taken off of me, and, plase God, I hope I shall recover yet."

"Who was at the helm on this night?" asked the other magistrate, who had not spoken before.

"Not a crature did I see, sir," answered the man, "barring when I heard the body splash into the water, Phelim took the tiller, and the captain went below. I nather listened nor saw any more, sir."

"Did the foreigner make no noise—no crying out—no appeal for mercy?" demanded the Mayor.

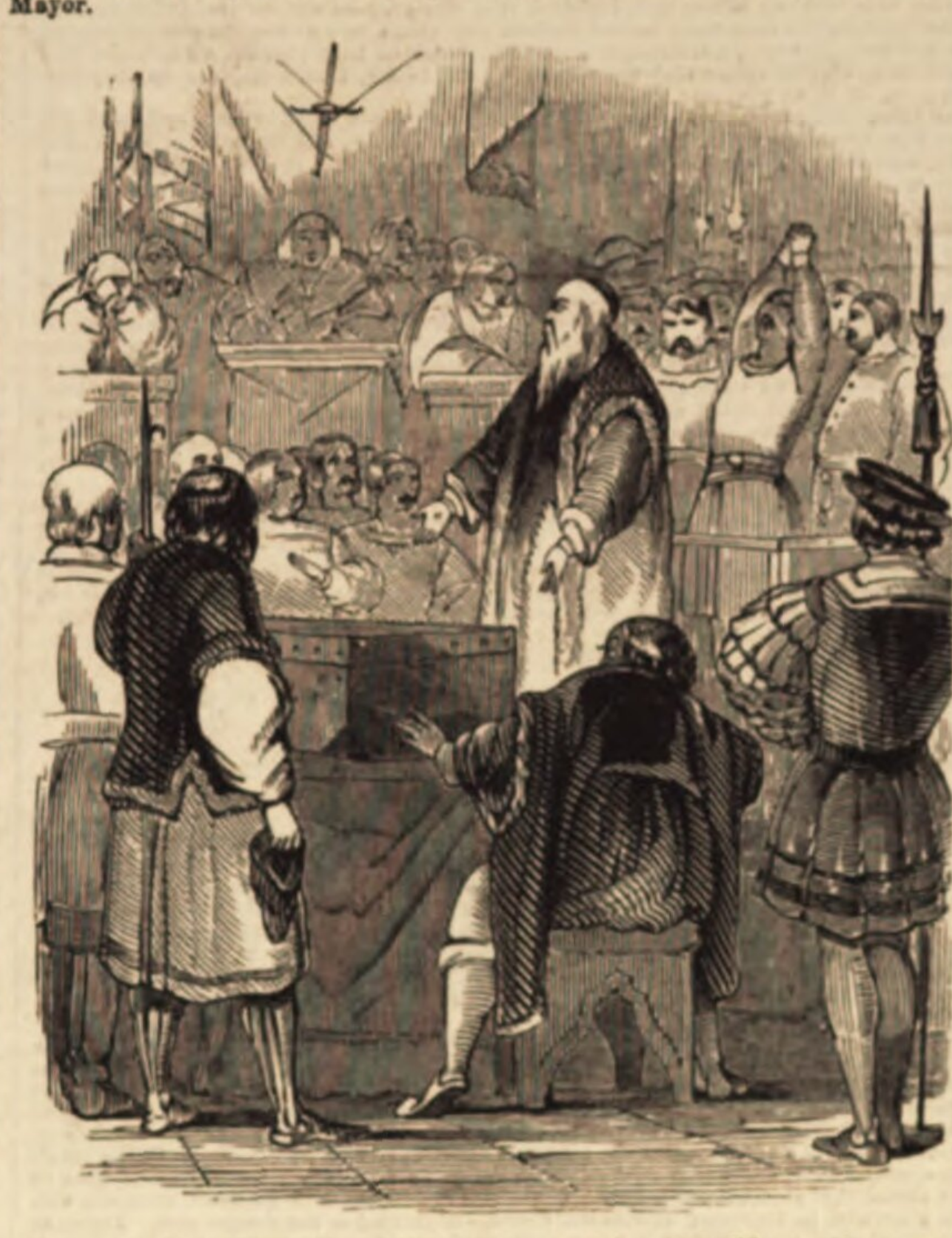
"Not to my hearing, your honour," was the reply; "though it was the confusion and skrimmaging abaft that woke me from my sleep, and may be there was a sound of voices, but no words came to my ears."

"Could you perceive no struggling in the water after the body was thrown overboard?" inquired the first magistrate.

"I nivir looked, sir," responded the man; "for when I heard the splash it's bothered I was entirely, and so I ducked my head as soon as the captain left the deck."

The magistrates whispered together: the statement was plain and unvarnished, but the elder Fitz-Stephen still strongly suspected that the whole was a fabrication to cover some secret purpose of revenge. The total absence of all actuating motive for such a murder had great weight in the old man's mind.

"Were the young men friendly together previous to this time?" questioned the Mayor.



"Sure, and they always was; never an angry word or look did myself ever see pass betune them; they always spoke kindly to each other, barring the Captain was a bit dull at first."

"There is much mystery in all this," said the first magistrate. "Pray did you ever have a quarrel with your captain or the other prisoner?"

"No, nivir, sir," answered the witness with emphasis, "saving a taste of the sticks for love, with Phelim; but that's no quarrel, and sad and sorry I am for bringing them here; but the truth is the truth, and it's myself has towld it this blessed hour."

Nothing further could be elicited from the witness, who adhered most undeviatingly to his evidence. Others of the seamen were called, who corroborated the statement of the informer, that the watch had on that night been ordered below by the captain; that Phelim had been left at the helm, and the Spaniard was seated near the stern. Others deposed that belonging to the relieving watch when they came on deck Phelim was still at the helm, but the Captain and Sebastian were not to be seen: of the fate of the latter they were wholly ignorant. All, however, testified to the good feeling that existed between the deceased and Lynch Fitz-Stephen at all times during the voyage home.

The prisoners were called upon to explain, or not, as they might deem fit, but they merely denied the accusation in positive terms; and Phelim averred that he had left the Spaniard on deck after he was relieved. Under all the circumstances the magistrates came to the determination to commit the accused for trial, and never had such strong excitement been raised in Galway as was prevalent now. The prisoners were sent back to the gaol, and preparations were made for their defence before the judge, who arrived about a fortnight afterwards to clear the prisons. The court was opened with great pomp. The prisoners were placed at the bar—every corner, and nook, and avenue was filled by anxious expectants of an acquittal, for the evidence against the accused was considered too slight to insure condemnation, and the body of the deceased had not been found. The same witnesses were rigidly examined, but their testimony remained unshaken; nothing further was advanced to procure conviction, and Lynch whispered to his foster-brother that they were certain to be acquitted: even the Mayor, who sat on the judicial seat, smiled with complacency as confident of the innocence of his son.

The trial was drawing near its close, and the prisoners had just been called upon for their defence, when an unusual bustle at the entrance of the court attracted attention in that direction—it was caused by the officers clearing the way for a venerable personage in foreign attire, who was, after considerable exertion, able to approach the table. The elder Fitz-Stephen immediately recognised his ancient friend, the father of Don Sebastian, who had just arrived from Spain, and the meeting between them was touching in the extreme, whilst the hitherto assumed indifference of Lynch and Mac Connor quailed before the agonized gaze of the afflicted fathers.

Explanations were made to the Spanish merchant respecting the trial and its causes, and the evidence was read over to him by the Mayor, who was well versed in the Biscayan tongue. The old man listened with agonized attention, though he could not repress his grief, nor prevent occasional bursts of horror and indignation. At the close, he rose up and, briefly addressing the judge, announced that he had another witness to bring forward in support of the accusation. The prisoners gave each other a rapid glance, but instantly resumed their firmness, though Lynch could not conceal from himself that his fraudulent conduct must necessarily be revealed.

The Spaniard took the oath, and the Mayor was sworn to translate his statements duly and truly to the court, but he did so without hesitation, under a fervent expectation that the character of his son would now be cleared even from suspicion. He related the whole of the circumstances connected with Sebastian's departure from Spain, and his real object in doing so, and the elder Fitz-Stephen learned with amazement and terror the delinquencies of Lynch, his licentiousness and guilty peculation.

"And now," said the merchant, in a tone of almost overpowering emotion, "he on whom my soul delighted is no more; the hand of the assassin has struck him down, and the faithless friend has cruelly and murderously deprived me of my child." The Mayor writhed in agony, for the motive was assigned which might lead to such a cowardly and wicked act. "You have heard the testimony of the accuser," continued the aged man. "It is true—all true; and I will produce my proofs in support of my assertion." He waved his hand, and four stout seamen with difficulty made their way, carrying a long black case, which they laid upon the table

Lynch had bowed down his head, wholly subdued by mental agony, as the Spaniard's address proceeded—he covered his face with his hands, and wept. But when the witness spoke of further proofs, he suddenly aroused himself, and watched with keen interest as the box was brought into court. But what was his horror and despair, when, on the side of the case being removed, he beheld the corpse of the murdered man—the features were bloated, and scarcely to be recognised; but the dress was indisputable—the skull had been fractured by a blow and there was a gag bound in the dead man's mouth.

A wild and soul-piercing cry escaped the superior of the two prisoners, who loudly and vehemently exclaimed, "It is he—it is he! Great God thou art just, and the murdered rise in judgment against the murderer—I *am* guilty, I *am guilty*," he groaned, as if his heart was bursting, and fell heavily to the floor. Phelim was more firm, but the appearance of the dead to testify against him made even his strong frame tremble, yet he uttered not a word. As for the Mayor, the prop that had supported him was torn away, the stay of his declining years was snapt asunder, and his heart failed within him, for Lynch had avowed his guilt and hope was at an end.

The evidence was resumed; and the merchant stated that after receiving intelligence of his bereavement he embarked for Galway, and when on the Irish coast the spot was pointed out to him near to which the accident was supposed to have occurred. Sorrow and anguish had almost overpowered him, and he sat down and wept.

"There is something floating at a short distance on the starboard bow," exclaimed a sailor who was on the foreyard—"it looks like a dead body—some poor creature who has suffered shipwreck; rest his soul!"

The merchant heard it; he sprang from his seat and hurried forward, where the men were gathering to obtain a sight of the object—it was indeed a corpse, and, conjecturing that it might possibly be the perishing remains of his child, he earnestly entreated that the boat might be put out to ascertain the fact. The captain demurred, for the wind was fair, and the superstitious notions of seamen urged them to have nothing to do with the decaying putrefaction, but the aged man was so importunate that his request was granted; he went in the boat himself, and found not only that it was indeed his son, but also that he had lost his life through a deed of violence. Contrary to the feelings of the sailors, the corpse was taken on board, and a case made to contain it. They reached Galway on the day of trial: the agonised parent was informed of what was passing; he hastened to the court, and the events occurred as they have been already narrated.

The evidence was corroborated in every word, and, independent of the confession that had been made, was considered conclusive, so that the prisoners were found guilty, and the judge proceeded to pass sentence of DEATH. The duty of the Mayor compelled him to retain his place on the judgment seat whilst condemnation was uttered, and, appalling as it was, he was forced to listen to the cries of the prisoner for "mercy, mercy," that was beyond his power to bestow. But the venerable parent performed his soul-harrowing functions, though the tremour of his frame and the quivering muscles of his face strongly evinced the intensity of his suffering.

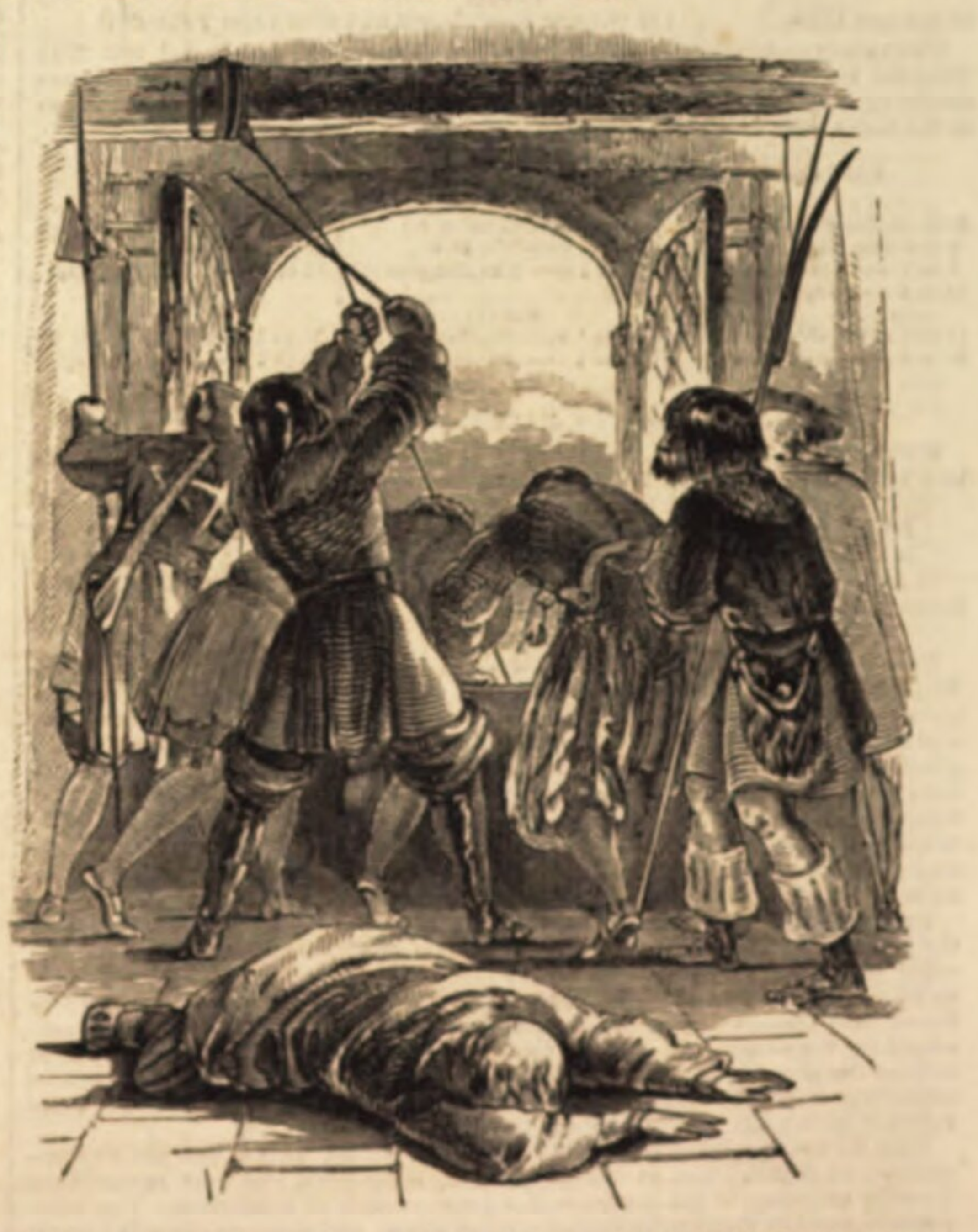
The prisoners were removed from the bar, the judge departed, and the mayor laying aside his office with its symbols, became again the father. He visited his wretched son, received a full and free confession of the past, gave him no hopes of commutation, but urgently exhorted him to prepare to die, as the next day but one would assuredly be his last, and Phelim, who was immediately to be removed to another place, would expiate his offence upon the gallows at the same time.

The parting between the foster-brothers was very distressing; but still Lynch clung to hope: he knew that his mother's family was numerous and powerful, and he trusted much, not only to their intercession, but, even if that should fail he relied upon their successful attempts at rescue rather than have a taint upon their name. Aileen, the blighted and drooping Aileen, came to bid him a last adieu, and she was accompanied by the sister, whose long cherished hopes of happiness he had for ever blasted. The interview—but who could adequately delineate a scene that was one continued development of bitter, soul-rending agony—clasping each other in desperate embrace, and then yielding to fits which deprived the females of every sign of animation—cries of despair and lamentations for those who were about to die—it was terrible to hear, but still more terrible to witness.

The hour drew near, and the elder Fitz-Stephen, to whom, in his official capacity, was entrusted the charge of seeing the sentence of the law carried into execution, was apprised that a strong force of the Blakes as well as a horde of the wild mountaineers had resolved, in disguise, to attack the scaffold, and to carry off the convict. Several of the Fitz-Stephen family had joined in the confederacy, and had not the Mayor been informed of the intended assault—could it have been carried into effect without his knowledge, he would, perhaps, have rejoiced had it been successful: but the report which he had received came from indisputable authority. His stern sense of the inviolability of his office prevailed over the tender emotions of the parent, and he determined that the Spanish, as well as his own nation, should behold the inflexibility of justice, though administered by a father's hand. He ascertained the correctness of the information that had been given him: he might have surrounded the gallows with an armed force, but that would have inevitably led to a collision, and the shedding of more blood. He, therefore, at an early hour in the morning, had the criminal secretly conveyed to his own house, where the ministers of the law's avenging power were, by his command, also in attendance.

The father and the son were now in the same apartment; the one exhorting his guilty child to penitence; the other, in compliance with the entreaties of his parent, kneeling in fervent prayer. Then came the last agonizing embrace; and that over, the father was changed to the unbending chief magistrate, the son to the criminal who was about to suffer. They were in an upper room, and the rope had been affixed to a beam near the open window. A shout arose in the distance, and a messenger hurried in to report that the Mayor's stratagem had been discovered, and a numerous body was then hurrying towards the house. Lynch heard the shouts, and a flush of hope crimsoned his face, but the next moment he was in the hands of the executioner and the halter put round his neck.

"Yet stay, father, stay," implored the young man, "only for a few minutes grace to utter another prayer—oh! I cannot die thus—release your holds you——" he struggled violently, but the Mayor waved his hand—the body was thrown out at the window, the cracking beam told that it had received its weight, and when the crowd reached the dwelling they beheld the last contortions of the criminal. The body was soon cut down by the leaders of the assailants, but life was utterly extinct—the wretched father laid senseless on the floor.



Phelim also suffered according to his sentence, and he died with firmness, regretting the fate of his foster-brother, and accusing himself as the cause of it.

In two months the hand of the destroyer was again among them—Aileen and Mary expired within a few hours of each other, and were buried side by side in the same grave.

(The end.)

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Graphic Gatherings in Pleasant Places.—The Isle of Wight.—This was the week of regattas at that ocean paradise, Cowes. The ink wherewith our log of them is written, is yet wet, as we proceed to make these extracts from it. The course of popular pastime, or, more characteristically to speak, the Channel, ran mainly for aquatics. The middle of August is the season of the pleasure mariner: it is there that he may fairly calculate, on "a breath, the blue wave to curl," ere Equinox comes with the wild winds in his train, to dash the billows on the vex'd shore, which whilom Zephyr laved with such soft falling waters, that—

The wave which gently split upon the beach,
Scarcely surpass'd the cream of your champagne.

Truth to tell, indeed, Boreas had been trying his lungs for his winter campaign, what time the ides of Augustus commenced, and if ever regatta weather set in with its usual severity it was on the occasion to which this notice refers. On Tuesday the commemoration of the 32nd birth-day of the Royal Yacht Squadron was held at head quarters of that distinguished society, the programme being as follows:—On the first day a race between first-class schooners round the Wight for a £50 Cup; on the second a match inside the island between cutters of the Royal Thames Yacht Club for a £50 Cup, presented by the squadron; on the third day Southampton regatta and fireworks at Cowes; on the fourth, the Southampton regatta and club dinner; and on the fifth the grand event—the race round the island for the Queen's Plate by vessels of the R. Y. S.

Great interest attached to the issues to be decided on the two first days. Latterly the taste for schooners has greatly increased among nautical amateurs, and some splendid craft of that class have been launched. Among the fleet that it was known would start, was the Galatea, once the flower of her flock: it was therefore a question as to the progress in yacht building during the last quarter of a century that was to be settled. The Galatea is some twenty years old; against her were entered yachts of all intermediate dates—which would conquer? The R. T. Y. C. race was also much discussed. The members of the squadron looked with small account to the pretensions of the river boats in blue water. It was known that they talked somewhat disparagingly of the "mosquito fleet." The chivalry of Cockneydom was on its metal. The first of these events was fixed for Tuesday, and the morning came in with promise of good-sailing weather: how the day finished we shall see. By nine, A. M., the wager vessels had taken up their stations, ranging with the Commodore's yacht, the Falcon, which carried the flag, that whosover first passed, &c., would be the victor. The gun for starting was fired precisely at ten, when the following little squadron set forth on the watery tournament.

Schooners.	Tons.	Owners.
The Georgian, ...	163	G. Lyon, Esq.
The Xarifa, ...	185	Earl of Wilton.
The Brilliant, ...	393	G. Ackers, Esq.
The Galatea, ...	190	C. Talbot, Esq.
The Zephyretta, ...	180	H. Hope, Esq.
The Fairy, ...	143	W. Pearth, Esq.

The course was that run over for the Royal Plates, being out eastward, round the No man, St. Katharine's, the back of the island, and home through the Needles. The wind being at south-west, they had to run, or, "go large," as the term is, till they rounded the Nab, and all the best of this portion of the race fell to the lot of the Zephyretta, who led gallantly up Channel, and hauled her wind with a handsome lead. On entering St. Helen's roads they found the weather thick, a heavy ground-swell rolling, and a strong wind blowing a dead "noser." Here they had thirteen miles of beating right in the wind's eye. Scarcely had it commenced when those on board the Brilliant saw the Zephyretta bearing down upon them, as if for the purpose of running them on board. This she did, taking "the ship's" quarter with her jib-boom, and carrying away her bowsprit clean to the figure-head. This began the mischief. Anon the weight of the wind snapped short the Galatea's bowsprit, which caused the foremast to jump out of the step and fall back into the mizen rigging, making her a complete wreck—so entire, indeed, that the odds were she would have been cast away altogether, had not the Brilliant taken her in tow. About the same time the Fairy discovered she was getting more "pepper" than was palatable, so she "cut it," and accompanied the cripples home, by the same way they had come. The race was now between the Georgian and Xarifa, and a tremendous one it was—the sea rolling mountains high, and burying the vessels up to the main hatch every plunge they made. At four P.M. the former was seen standing gallantly in abreast of Yarmouth Roads, and she rounded the goal seven minutes ahead of the Xarifa, having run the course—quite ninety miles—in six hours and forty minutes! Was not this good work? In the evening the R.T.Y.C. had a splendid dinner at the Club House, East Cowes, which was attended by many noblemen and gentlemen of the royal squadron, when the arrangements for the coming match were made, and other business transacted of a highly satisfactory character.

Wednesday dawned in a deluge: nothing, indeed, could exceed the violence of the rain, except that of the tempest by which it was joined at nine a.m.: what was to become of the "mosquitoes"? Soon after ten they were discerned hovering about the flag-vessel, anchored off the Squadron-house—for remaining at moorings was out of the question, with a thread of canvass set. Several of the squadron craft in the road were already adrift, and the whole had far more the *air* of one of Verdevelt's shipwreck-pieces than a company of gentlemen preparing for a pleasure cruise.

Fourteen cutters were entered, but only a few thought fit to go. Precisely at half-past eleven the last gun boomed from the battery, and away flew the little squadron—The Mystery, The Gulnare, The Champion, The Gazelle, The Blue Bell, The Gnome, and The Phantom.

The course was inside the island—happily, for had it been to Cape Horn they would have had a "shy" at it, and old Father Thames would have worn crape round his hat for the remainder of the season. It blew a tempest, as we have said, varied occasionally by a hurricane when the squalls thought fit to take a spell at the billows. In the first hour the Blue Bell carried away her bowsprit; then the Gnome carried a man overboard, who was miraculously carried back again; and the Gazelle butchered "every individual bit of crockery" in his inside, besides striking the skipper into the frame of his *cheval* glass when he went below to stop the slaughter. The squadron people had every man his telescope to his eye to see which of the mosquitoes first descended to Davy's locker. By Boreas it was awful work—luckily, Mr. Condy, the celebrated marine painter, accompanied ourself in one of the wager-boats, and his pencil will tell in the next number of the Illustrated London News, the story of this voyage, as our pen would in vain essay. Soon after two o'clock, the Mystery rounded the winning vessel a gallant first, followed in five minutes by the Champion, the Gulnare only beaten a minute for second place. A more dashing exploit was never seen on the waters of the Solent, and for future time the men of quids and pig-tails shall speak reverently of the sons of the Thames and their fairy frigates.

TATTERSALL'S.

Monday.—The attractions of Wolverhampton proved all powerful, leaving us the easy task of returning the market prices of the St. Leger favourites:—

8 to 1 agst The Curé
9 to 2 —— Ithuriel (t)
7 to 1 —— Bay Momus
10 to 1 agst Red Deer (t)
10 to 1 —— Ugly Buck
12 to 1 —— The Princess
14 to 1 agst Foigh-a-ballagh
33 to 1 —— Lightning

DERBY.

16 to 1 agst Alarm
13 to 1 agst Monimia colt (t)
40 to 1 agst Falstaff (t)

Thursday.—Another dull day, albeit without results, Ithuriel and The Princess having been in considerable estimation, while a strong feeling was shown against Bay Momus, the Ugly Buck, and Foigh-a-Ballagh. The averages at the finish were as under:—

EBOR HANDICAP.

6 to 4 agst Franchise
5 to 1 agst Rowena

ST. LEGER.

Even on Scott's lot
3 to 1 agst The Curé
9 to 2 —— Ithuriel (t)
15 to 2 —— Bay Momus
8 to 1 agst Valerian (t)
10 to 1 —— Red Deer
13 to 1 —— The Princess (t)
15 to 1 agst Foigh-a-Ballagh
15 to 1 —— Ugly Buck
33 to 1 —— Lightning (t)

DERBY.

17 to 1 agst Cobweb c
25 to 1 —— Forth's lot
33 to 1 agst Miniken c (t)
33 to 1 —— Rebecca c (t)
35 to 1 agst Black Prince (t)
40 to 1 —— Clear the Way (t)

LEWES RACES.—Monday.

Match, 100, T.Y.C.—Mr. Shelley's Prologue, 2 yrs (Bell), beat Mr. J. Verrall's br c by Rockingham, d by Whalebone 2 yrs, easy.

The Queen's Plate of 100 gs; heats, the New Course.

Mr. Salvin's Alice Hawthorn, 6 yrs .. .. (Templeman) 1
Mr. Smith's Queen of the Chase, 3 yrs.. 2

The Sweepstakes of 3 sovs each, and 25 added, were won in four heats by Mr. Monk's Palladium, 5 yrs (E. Edwards).

The Challenge Sculls' Match.—On Saturday, soon after ten o'clock, Mr. Bumpsted, of the Leander Club, the successful competitor in the trial match on the previous Monday, contended with Mr. Chapman, the holder of the challenge sculls, over the usual course, from Westminster to Putney. Both gentlemen have gained for themselves considerable celebrity. Almost immediately after starting Mr. Bumpsted went away with the lead, and although Mr. Chapman made several most strenuous attempts, particularly off the Red House, to come up with his opponent, his exertions proved unavailing, for Mr. Bumpsted gallantly continued the lead, and was ultimately declared the winner by about half a minute.

Bermondsey Regatta.—Notwithstanding the very unfavourable state of the weather on Tuesday, the watermen of this place contended for a boat and other prizes, liberally presented by the ladies and gentlemen of St. Mary Magdalen and St. James. The first three heats were rowed in the absence of spectators, save those whom business had drawn near the spot; but, as the rain ceased in the evening, there were two or three hundred persons assembled to witness the grand heat. The race was with six scullers in five heats, the distance extending from Mill-stairs down, round the floating engine, King-stairs, twice round in each heat. W. White was the winner.

The National Swimming Society.—The annual races of this society commenced on Monday last, at the Serpentine, Hyde-park, and were resumed on Tuesday morning, in the presence of a great number of spectators. The competitors, eight in number, started at a given signal, and upon reaching the opposite bank touched the dry land, and again entered the water, when the contest appeared to be chiefly between A. Macarthie, Mr. R. Nicholson, and B. Heasman. The former of whom, after a sharp struggle, beat Nicholson by about one yard, and was in advance of Heasman double the distance. The swimming altogether was excellent.

The Laws of Gaming.—The third report from the Select Committee on the Laws of Gaming has been published. The Committee condemn the practice of excessive betting, and desire that racing should be upheld; but, upon the whole, they do not recommend that betting should be legalised, as it would not place honest and solvent persons in a better position. They therefore recommend that the law shall take no cognisance of wagers. The Committee refer to the gambling houses of the metropolis, and say, they have learnt with satisfaction that, since the commencement of their inquiries, the law, in its present state, has been found effectual for putting down most of those houses; and they trust that the zeal and vigilance of the police will not be confined to places resorted to by the middle and lower classes, but that the law will be equally put in force against all houses, whatever be their denomination, or whatever the class of persons resorting to them, where illegal gaming is known to be carried on.

Death of Lady Anne Scott.—Lady Anne Elizabeth Scott, eldest sister of his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, died on Tuesday morning, at Leamington Spa, where her ladyship had been residing for some time past for the benefit of her health, which has long been in a declining state.

THE MARKETS.

Corn-Exchange, Friday.—Since Monday, a very limited supply of English wheat has been received up to our market, and the show of samples to-day was small. Owing to the prevailing heavy showers of rain, and the comparatively little progress made in the fields in carting wheat, the demand was rather active, and prices were 1s to 2s per quarter higher than on Monday. Foreign wheat was a free sale, and commanded 1s to 2s per quarter more money. In barley and malt only a moderate business was doing at late rates. The best potatoe oats were held at 6d per quarter more money. Other kinds of oats as well as beans, peas, and flour were unaltered.

Arrivals.—English: Wheat, 1810; barley, 200; oats, 620 quarters. Irish: Wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 10,440 quarters. Foreign: Wheat, 18,010; barley, 14590; oats, 13690 quarters. Flour, 3720 sacks. Malt, 4350 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 42s to 50s; ditto white, 48s to 56s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 48s; ditto white, 42s to 50s; rye, 31s to 33s; grinding barley, 27s to 28s; distilling ditto, 31s to 32s; malting ditto, 32s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 59s to 60s; brown ditto, 57s to 60s; Kingston and Ware, 62s to 64s; Chevalier, 64s to 65s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s to 22s; potatoe ditto, 23s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s to 21s; ditto white, 19s to 21s; tick beans, 29s to 31s; old ditto, 38s to 40s; grey peas, 31s to 33s; maple, 33s to 34s; white, 35s to 38s; boilers, 38s to 39s per quarter. Town-made flour, 46s to 48s; Suffolk, 38s to 39s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s to 38s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 44s to 56s; Dantzig, red, 50s to 56s; white, 56s to 61s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 23s to 24s; oats, brew, 17s to 19s; ditto feed, 14s to 17s; beans, 24s to 28s; peas, 28s to 29s per quarter. Flour, America, 24s to 25s; Baltic, 24s to 25s per barrel. Town-made, 46s to 48s.

The Seed Market.—We have had a very dull inquiry or canary seed, and the rates have somewhat declined. In other kind of seeds very little has been doing at late rates.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 25s to 37; Mediterranean and Odessa, 26s to 38s; hempseed, 28s to 35s per quarter; coriander, 15s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s to 18s; white ditto, 10s to 12s; tares, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £25 to £26 per last of ten quarters; Linseed cakes, English, £5 to £6 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £5 10s per ton; canary 53s to 56s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d to 8d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 48s 10d; barley, 34s 6d; oats, 20s 1d; rye, 35s 9d; beans, 35s 0d; peas, 34s 2d.

Six Weeks' Averages that govern Duty.—Wheat, 52s 10d; barley, 34s 5d; oats, 21s 4d; rye, 35s 5d; beans, 36s 8d; peas, 36s 6d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 18s; barley, 4s; oats, 6s; rye, 7s 6d; beans, 6s 6d; peas, 6s. 6d.

Tea.—On Thursday, public sales of about 15,000 packages were held. Although the biddings were not very active, a fair quantity was disposed of, at full prices. Privately, a good business is doing, at late rates.

Sugar.—Fine parcels of West India sugar are in demand, at full prices. In other qualities, only a moderate business is doing. Brown is selling at 54s to 56s 6d; low to middling yellow, 57s to 59s 6d; good, 60s to 63s: and fine, 64s to 67s per cwt. Mauritius and Bengal sugars have moved off steadily, at full prices. There is rather more doing in refined; brown selling at 73s to 74s; and standard, 74s 6d to 75s per cwt.

Coffee.—For all kinds of coffee, the demand has ruled rather heavy, at late rates.

Rice.—Bengal is in active inquiry, at somewhat improved rates. Privately, middling and good white has sold at 11s 6d to 12s per cwt.

Coals.—Adair's, 19s 6d; new Tanfield, 16s 6d; Ord's Redheugh, 19s; Tanfield Moor, 19s 6d; Hotspur, 21s. 6d.; Belmonts, 22s. 6d.; Lambton, 23s; Braddyl's Hetton, 23s 3d; Stewart's, 25s 6d per ton.

Hops.—The prevailing unfavourable weather having proved extremely injurious to the growing bine, and as it is now fully expected that the produce will be very deficient, have caused considerable excitement in our markets, and prices have generally advanced from 2s to 4s per cwt. The duty has fallen to £120,000. Weald of Kent pockets, £6 6s to £6 12s; Mid Kent do., £7 2s to £9 16s; East Kent do, £7 to £9; Choice do., £10 to £11 11s; Sussex do, £6 to £6 10s; Mid Kent bags, £7 to £8 5s.

Smithfield.—In our market of to-day, the supply of beasts, in which was embraced 200 Scots from Aberdeen, and 30 oxen and cows from Rotterdam, was, the time of year considered, tolerably good, but of very middling quality. For all kinds of beef, the demand ruled heavy, and Monday's prices were barely supported. The numbers of sheep were rather small; however, the sale for that description of stock was steady, at full quotations. Lambs, which were rather numerous, sold slowly, but we have no alteration to report in their value. Although the supply of calves was good, the veal trade was active, at prices quite equal to those noted in our last report. In pigs, next to nothing was doing. Milch cows moved off at from £16 to £19 10s each.

Per 8lbs., to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; second quality do 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime large oxen, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 10d to 4s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime South Down ditto, 3s 10d to 4s; large coarse calves, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; neat small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lambs, 3s 8d to 4s 8d. Sucking calves, 18s to 34s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 20s each. Beasts, 571; cows, 180; sheep and lambs, 9960; calves, 348; pigs, 280.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—We had a fair average supply of meat on sale here to day, while the demand was steady at full prices:—Per 8lbs by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime small do., 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 6d to 3s 4d; inferior mutton, 2s 4d to 3s 0d; middling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; small pork, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; lamb, 3s 8d to 4s 8d. Robt. Herbert.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent).

The English market has been very flat during the week, opening on Monday with Consols, quoting the declining quotation of 98¾ ⅞. Towards the close of the day prices rallied, and 99 to ⅛ was the improved quotation. This price was only improved on for a short period on Tuesday, when 99⅝ stood for a short time the quotation. Since that period no change has taken place; the beneficial effect that might have been anticipated from the improved appearance of our foreign relations being wholly counteracted by the continued wet weather. The apprehensions caused by a prospect of injury to the crops, and the probable necessity of having recourse *suddenly* to foreign markets for grain, with its attendant effect upon the exchanges, render all parties cautious for the present. Consols close at 99⅛ for money and time; New Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 101½; Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Reduced, 102⅝; Three per Cent. Reduced, 99⅞; Bank Stock, 199½; India Stock, 282½; Exchequer Bills, 75s to 76s.

The most important feature connected with the foreign market, has been the receipt of a decree from the Dutch Government, for the reduction of the old Five per Cents. A decree issued, sometime since, for the reduction of the "Indians," or Specklebacks, as they were termed on the Stock Exchange, offered the option of exchange, on the same terms, to the holders of the Old Five per Cents., and this remains open till the 20th of August, in Amsterdam. Those who may not have availed themselves of this offer, must await the result of a special decree, which will state at what rate the New Stock will be issued, and when to give notice, that payment is required. In the absence of notice of payment, the stock will, it is presumed, be converted, as this was the course pursued in the former case. The news from Mexico, of the probable commencement of war, has not very materially affected the price of the Stock, but this may be, perhaps, attributed to its already low quotation. The great security for the payment of the dividends being the Customs' receipts, in the event of a war, the probability of diminution ought to affect the price, particularly when, in a time of peace, the dividend due last October remains unprovided for. The closing quotation is however 35⅝. There has been scarcely any business doing in the other stocks, Spanish alone betraying anything like activity. The bondholders of the latter stock are at last rousing themselves, and a meeting will shortly take place, for the purpose of calling on the Government to assist in representing to the Spanish Government the injustice of permitting the Active, Passive, and Deferred Bonds to remain in the present unsatisfactory state. The closing prices are—for the Actives, 22⅜; Three per Cents, 33½; Dutch Five per Cents are 101⅛; Two and a Half do., 61¾.; Brazilian, 83½; Colombian, 13⅞; Peruvian, 24; Portuguese, 44½.

The Railway Market has not undergone much variation. Greenwich has, however, improved upon, the result of the meeting quoting 8⅝, the preference shares 21 to 22. The Birmingham Railway have declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, but no marked improvement has taken place in the value of the stock. London and Birmingham are 228; Brighton, 49; Lynn, 3¾; Midlands, 109; Dovers, 38¾; Trent Valley, 9½; York and North Midland, 109; Paris and Rouen, 38¾; Great North of England, 110; Northern and Eastern, 59; North British, 2⅞.

Saturday Morning.—The news yesterday of the commencement of hostilities in Morocco caused Consols to recede about ½ per cent, but they ultimately rallied to their former quotation, closing at 99¾ ⅞ for money, and 99⅞ for time.—There was rather more animation yesterday in the Foreign House, it being settling day. The settlement was easy, Dutch receding a point, but afterwards resuming its former price. Portuguese closed a shade worse, quoting 43¾.—The settlement passed off quietly in the Share Market, and Birmingham Stock improved to 229. Manchester and Leeds have been in demand, quoting 120; Great North of England have also improved to 110; South Eastern are flat, at 38½.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, Aug. 13.

[The Lord Chancellor has appointed John Cornthwaite, of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, Gent., to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.]

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

CROWN-OFFICE, August 13.—Borough of Dudley—John Benbow, of 26, Mecklenburgh square, in the county of Middlesex, in the room of Thomas Hawkes, Esq., who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—E. RILEY, of Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.—C. J. BANISTER, Derby, linen-draper. H. A. ROGERS, Sheffield, newsman. J. ROTHERY, Golcar, Yorkshire, clothier. T. SLATER, now or late of Burnley, Lancashire, pawnbroker. J. MICHEL, North Shields, Northumberland, general dealer. B. O'BEIRNE, Bath, wine merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. BROWNING, Kilmarnock, auctioneer. W. C. JOHNSTONE, Dunkeld, surgeon. G. M'LEOD and J. ANDERSON, Glasgow, warehousemen.

Friday, August 16.

BANKRUPTS.—W. LAW, Reading, draper. H. C. YORK, Cheltenham-place, Westminster-road, lodging-house keeper. F. COCK, Lambeth, painter. H. C. WALTON, Liverpool, surgeon. J. C. and G. H. WHITE, Bath, music-sellers. J. TAYLOR, Birmingham, licensed victualler. J. SHORE, Rochdale, flannel manufacturer. H. WEST, Burgh, Lincolnshire, grocer. G. S. RUTHERFORD and S. RUSSELL, Sheffield, Britannia-metal manufacturers.

BIRTHS.

At Pelham-crescent, Brompton, the lady of Charles Jopling, Esq., of twins—a son and daughter.——On Wednesday, the lady of Thomas Platt, Esq., barrister-at law, of a daughter.——At the Endowed Grammar School, Tavistock, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Beal, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Chelsea, the Rev. James O'Brien, domestic chaplain to Lord Cottenham, to Octavia, youngest daughter of the late Charles Hopkinson Esq.——At Whitchurch, Hants, Major Hadfield, to Marianne, third daughter of the late James Atkins, Esq.——On the 14th inst., at St. Mary's, Marylebone, Major Inigo Jones, Prince Albert's Hussars, to Ann Maria, daughter of Joseph Neeld, Esq., M. P.

DEATHS.

At Hall-place, Berks, Joseph John Wakehurst Peyton, Esq., late of the 2nd Life Guards.——At Deal, on the 8th inst., aged 16, Amy Jane, the beloved daughter of V. E. Clayson, Esq., after a protracted illness borne with exemplary fortitude.——At Bognor, Richard Muggeridge, Esq., in the 69th year of his age.——On Monday, at the Rectory-house, Westmeon, Hampshire, Henry Vincent Bayley, D. D., Archdeacon of Stow and Canon of Westminster, aged 67.——On the 14th inst, at Clapham, John Jacob Zornlin, Esq., in his 86th year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Seven o'clock on Thursday Evening.

HER MAJESTYS' THEATRE.—It is respectfully announced that ONE FAREWELL NIGHT will be given on TUESDAY next, August 20th, when will be performed Rossini's Opera (compressed into one act), IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Rosini, Mdme. Grisi; Il' Conte d'Almaviva, Sigr. Mario; Bartolo, Sigr. Lablache; Basilia, Sigr. F. Lablache; and Figaro, Sigr. Fornasari. The National Anthem will be Sung by the whole strength of the Operatic Force. After which, the Last Scene of Donizetti's Opera, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Edgardo, Sigr. Moriani. To be followed by the Third Act of Rossini's Opera, LA CENERENTOLA; La Cenerentola, Mdlle. Favanti; Don Ramiro, Sigr. Corelli; Dandini, Sigr. Fornasari; and Don Magnifico, Sigr. Lablache. In the course of the evening, UN BAL SOUS LOUIS XIV., in which will be introduced a variety of Dances and Pas de Caractère. Mdlle. Fanny Elssler will appear as a Cavalier of the Court of Louis XIV., and will dance, with Mdlle. Cerito, in costume of the same Court, the celebrated Minuet De La Cour and Gavotte. To which will be added, Selections from LA ESMERALDA. The Scenery by Mr. W. Grieve. The Music composed by Sigr. Pugni. La Esmeralda, Madlle. Fanny Elssler; Phoebus de Chateaupers, M. St. Leon; Claude Frollo, M. Gosselin; Pierre Gringoire (the Poet), M. Perrot; Quasimodo (the Sonneur of Nôtre Dame), M. Coulon. To conclude with Selections from the Ballet of ALMA; in which will be introduced the celebrated Ball Scene. Principal Dancers:—Mdlle. Cerito, Mdlle. Barville, Mdlle. Ferdinand, M. Coulon, M. Gosselin, M. St. Leon, and M. Perrot.—Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box office, Opera Colonnade. Doors open at Seven; the Opera will commence at Half-past Seven.

POWERFUL ATTRACTION AT ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. Batty.—First Night of the celebrated Mr. CARTER, the American Lion King, with his wonderful collection of Trained Animals of the Forest, LIONS, TIGERS, and LEOPARDS.—74 Nights of the CHINESE WAR.—2nd Week of the Company of French Equestrian Artistes.—MONDAY, August 19th, and During the Week, at Seven o'Clock (first time), the Spectacle of MUNGO PARK, or the LION TAMER OF THE NIGER; Karja, Mr. Carter, who will introduce his extraordinary performance in the Cage, and on the Open Stage, with his Lions, Tigers, Leopards, &c; Combats with the Lion; Drive a Lion in Harness; and other unequalled feats.—Entire Change of the Scenes of the Circle, concluding with (74th Night), THE CHINESE WAR; with THE BRILLIANT FEAST OF LANTERNS, and other Effects.—Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot. Box Office open from 10 till 5; Box-keeper, Mrs. C. Honner.

CHINESE COLLECTION, HYDE PARK-CORNER.—Open daily from Ten till Six, and from Seven till Ten.—This unique collection has been honoured by the flattering approval of all classes in England and the United States. The Saloon, 240 feet in length, is crowded with interesting novelties from China, and at this moment the greatest attraction to be found in the metropolis. His Royal Highness Prince Albert's band will be in attendance on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, on which nights the Porcelain Pagodas will be brilliantly illuminated. Admittance One Shilling. Full descriptive Catalogues obtained in the Saloon, and a new edition, the one hundred and fortieth thousand, is now in course of preparation. Omnibuses run from all parts of London to the Chinese Collection until the close of the evening's entertainment.

CAPTAIN WARNER'S EXPERIMENT.—In consequence of the DESTRUCTIVE EXPLOSION off BRIGHTON the Directors of the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION yield to the generally expressed wish that Dr. Ryan, should adapt one of his LECTURES to the subject of EXPLOSIVE COMPOUNDS. This Lecture, illustrated by interesting Experiments, so far as they can be shown with perfect safety, will be delivered daily at half-past Three o'clock, except on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, and in the Evenings of MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at a Quarter to Nine o'clock. On MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, at Four o'clock, Dr. POTT'S PNEUMATIC mode of forming SUBMARINE FOUNDATIONS in DEEP WATER, with VARIOUS INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS. Professor BACHHOFFNER'S LECTURES, and all the other subjects of interest in the Institution.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

IOWAY INDIANS.—UNPARALLELED EXHIBITION EACH DAY OF NEXT WEEK.—The party of Fourteen IOWAY INDIANS, with their Interpreter, from the Upper Missouri, near the Rocky Mountains, in America, having arrived in London, are giving their NATIVE DANCES, Songs, Games, &c., in CATLIN'S INDIAN COLLECTION, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. Their modes and their history fully explained by Mr. Catlin, from the platform. This is the party which has been drawing such vast crowds to see them while in New York, and they are accompanied by the Head Chief of the tribe, "The White Cloud." The party consists of every grade—of Chiefs, Medicine Men, Warriors, Women, and Children—in splendid costumes, the youngest of which is only six months old, and carried upon its mother's back in the cradle. The public will easily decide that these are by far the wildest and best representations of the Red Men of America ever seen in England; and their stay in London at present must be limited to a very short time, as they are on their way to the Continent. Each day of next week, the hours, from Half past Two to Four, in the day, and from Half-past Eight to Ten, in the evening. Doors open half an hour previous.—Admission, One Shilling.

16, MANCHESTER-SQUARE.

MRS. JAMES RAE begs to announce that she has LEFT TOWN for TONBRIDGE WELLS, to fulfil her country engagements, and introduce the POLKA to her numerous pupils in Kent. Mrs. Rae will remain for the first Six Weeks, at the Sussex Hotel, Tonbridge Wells, and then proceed to Maidstone and Rochester. Mrs. Rae will be in London every Tuesday and Friday, for the purpose of continuing her Lessons, at her residence, 16, Manchester-square, and also receiving any new Pupils. The Academy will be resumed as usual the first week in December.

THE TOILET OF BEAUTY furnishes innumerable proofs of the high estimation in which GOWLAND'S LOTION is held by the most distinguished possessors of brilliant complexions. This elegant preparation comprehends the preservation of the complexion both from the effects of cutaneous malady and the operation of increased temperature, by refreshing its delicacy and sustaining the brightest tints with which beauty is adorned. "ROBT. SHAW, London," is in white letters on the Government Stamp. Prices, 2s. 9d., 5s. 6d., quarts, 8s. 6d. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.

MOURNING—Court, Family, and Complimentary.—The Proprietors of the London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249 Regent-street, beg respectfully to remind families whose bereavements compel them to adopt mourning attire, that every article (of the very best description) requisite for a complete outfit of mourning may be had at their establishment at a moment's notice. Widows' and Family Mourning is always kept made up; and a note descriptive of the mourning required, will ensure everything necessary for the occasion, being sent (in town or country) immediately. Ladies requiring Silks—either Satins, Satin Turcs, Watered or Plain Ducapes, and Widows' Silks, are particularly invited to a trial of the new Corbeau Silks introduced at this house, as they will be found not only more durable, but the colour will stand the test of the strongest acid, or even sea water. Black and Grey, and Fancy Mourning Silks of every description. The Show Rooms are replete with every novelty that modern taste has introduced in mourning millinery, flowers, collars, head-dresses, bugle berthes, trimmings, &c. &c.—The London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249, Regent-street, near Oxford street.—W. C. JAY, and Co.

CHEAP PLEASURE TRAIN from LONDON to SHEFFIELD, LEEDS, YORK, and NEWCASTLE, ONE FARE THERE AND BACK, leaving the Euston Station on Monday the 2nd of September, at 12 o'clock at noon, with the option of returning either on Thursday the 5th, or Saturday the 7th September.

Passengers may be conveyed to the following intermediate places:—

FARES	First Class. £	s.	d.		Second Class. £	s.	d.
To Leicester..................	1	7	0	..	0	18	6
To Nottingham..............	1	15	0	..	1	3	6
To Derby....................	1	15	0	..	1	3	6
To Sheffield..................	2	7	0	..	1	11	6
To Normanton..............	2	12	6	..	1	16	0
To Leeds......................	2	15	0	..	1	17	6
To York......................	2	19	6	..	2	1	0
To Darlington..............	3	12	6	..	2	10	0
To Durham..................	3	18	6	..	2	14	6
To Newcastle................	4	3	0	..	2	18	0

Further information may be obtained at the London and Birmingham Booking Office, Euston Station. August 15th, 1844.

IMPORTANT to the FASHIONABLE WORLD.—By far the most influential of all the graces that contribute to personal adornment is the Hair. Its recovery, preservation, and improvement proportionably concern the elegantés of our fashionable circles, and any information which will ensure these desirable results will be hailed as an inestimable boon. The following extract from the letter of a respectable chemist in Bridlington, will be read with the highest interest:—"A lady, a customer of mine, has found great benefit from the use of your Balm. About six months ago her hair nearly all fell off. I recommended her to try your BALM of COLUMBIA, which she did. In the course of a few applications the hair ceased to fall off. Before she had used one 3s. 6d. bottle, it began to grow very profusely, and she has now a beautiful head of hair.—I am, gentlemen, yours, respectfully, Wm. Smith, Chemist and Druggist, Market-place, Bridlington. To Messrs. C. and A. Oldridge. March 13, 1844." C. and A. OLDRIDGE'S BALM of COLUMBIA causes the hair to curl beautifully, frees it from scurf, and stops it from falling off; and a few bottles generally restore it again. It also prevents greyness. 3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. per bottle; no other prices are genuine.—OLDRIDGE'S BALM.—1, Wellington-street; the second house from the Strand.

INTERESTING TO LADIES.

To Messrs. Rowland and Son, 20, Hatton-garden, London.

Percy-place, Landport, Portsmouth, April 4th, 1844.

Gentlemen,—I think it but an act of justice to inform you of the benefit I have derived from the use of your admirable Macassar Oil. About six months ago I found my hair getting daily more weak and thin, and much discoloured from a practice I had adopted of wetting it continually; fearing that I should lose it entirely, and hearing of the efficacy of your Macassar Oil, I have for some time past constantly used it, and the result is, that my hair is now perfectly restored and much improved in appearance and colour, having become thick, dark, and glossy; it also curls freely without the use of paper, which it never did before. To all my friends I have warmly recommended your Macassar Oil as an excellent restorative and preservative for the hair. As I have an objection to see my name in print, I beg you will not publish it; but you are at liberty to show this letter, or make any other use you please of it, and refer applicants to me, if necessary, in proof of the efficacy of your Macassar Oil. Your obedient servant, * * * * * * * * * *

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL preserves and reproduces the Hair; prevents it from falling off or turning Grey; changes Grey Hair to its Original Colour; frees it from Scurf and Dandriff, and makes it beautifully soft and curly.

Ask for "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL." All others are Fraudulent Counterfeits

Just ready, 12mo., price 3s. cloth,

FIRST LATIN GRAMMAR and EXERCISES, on Ollendorf's Method. By WILLIAM HENRY PINNOCK, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. WHITTAKER and Co., Ave Maria-lane, London.

GOVERNMENT BILL of MEDICAL REFORM.—The MEDICAL TIMES of TO-DAY (72 quarto columns for 5d.) contains a verbatim Report of Sir James Graham's Bill; with Lectures by Mr. Guthrie, Sir B. Brodie, Dr. C. J. B. Williams, F.R.S., with about twenty original communications from M. Amussat, Dr. Waters, Mr. Wilkinson King, Dr. Allnatt, Dr De Beaumont, Dr. Borrett, Dr. Strange, &c.—Price 5d., stamped 6d. Office (late Lancet office), Essex street, Strand.

Published the 30th July, second edition, demy 8vo., price 2s.; if sent by post, 2s. 6d.

EVIL!—Remarks thereon by LUKE JAMES HANSARD; —being an Address to Man for the Best Protection of the Young,—seeking the Diminution and Cessation of Seduction and Prostitution, and having reference to The Bill, "Brothels' Suppression," withdrawn (on the 9th July instant) on its being proposed for Third Reading in the House of Lords.—Printed and Published by JAMES and LUKE JAMES HANSARD, 6, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.

BOYD'S ANTHON'S GREEK READER.
In a very Large Volume, Duodecimo, price 7s. 6d., roan.

A GREEK READER, selected principally from the Work of Professor FREDERIC JACOBS. With English Notes, Critical and Explanatory, a Metrical Index to Homer and Anacreon, and a Copious Lexicon by CHARLES ANTHON, L.L.D. A new Edition, Revised and Corrected, by Rev. JAMES BOYD, L.L.D., one of the Masters of the High School, Edinburgh. London: Printed for THOMAS TEGG, 73, Cheapside where may be had all the other Works of Professor ANTHON.

CLARE'S PSALMODY; for Voice and Piano, or Organ accompaniment.—Part 1, 25 Psalms and Hymns and 12 Chants, 3s.; Part 2, 35 Psalms and Hymns, 3s.; Part 3, 30 Psalms and Hymns, 3s. For private families and schools these very distinguished and popular books have not their equal. Clare's Beauties of Handel (13 songs), 6s.; Clare's very easy Guide to Chanting, 3s.; Viner's Psalmody, 100 tunes, for one, two, three, or four voices in score, 12s.; Nightingale's Sacred Harmony, 15s. London, published only by R. COCKS and Co., 20, Princes-street, Hanover-square, *music-sellers to her Majesty.*

TO COUNTRY BOOKSELLERS, LIBRARIANS, AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.
Now ready, gratis and post-free,

BULL'S DUPLICATE SELECTIONS.—A CATALOGUE of POPULAR MODERN WORKS, withdrawn from Bull's English and Foreign Library, *delivered gratis, and sent post-free to order, addressed* to Mr. Bull, Librarian, 19, Holles-street, Cavendish-square. The large number of copies of each work furnished for the use of subscribers to this library, ensures the good and perfect condition of books withdrawn from it.

MUSARD'S POLKA QUADRILLES for the Piano, 3s., ditto Orchestra.—These splendid quadrilles are encored three and six *times during* the evening, and are allowed to be the most striking dances extant. Also Camille Schubert's Five Polkas, selected from Lanner, Strauss, and Labitzky, 4s.; six Polkas by Henrich, 3s.; 101 Country Dances, by Ford, ten books, each 1s.; the Court Master's Polkas and Galops, six books, each 3s.; the Court Polkas, in six books, each 3s.; six sets of Waltzes, by Labitzky and Strauss, for a Quadrille Band, arranged by Bernard Lee, each 6s. —London: published only by Cocks and Co., 20, Princes-street, Hanover-square, music-sellers to her Majesty.

Complete in 2 vols., price £4 4s., cloth,

THE FLOWER-GARDEN of ORNAMENTAL PERENNIALS, containing Coloured Portraits, with Directions for the Cultivation of nearly Five Hundred Perennial Herbaceous Plants, or such as die down in the winter, to appear again in the spring—including a large number of showy flowers, not generally known, but which will grow freely in any garden. By Mrs. LOUDON.

London: Published by WILLIAM SMITH, 113, Fleet-street; of whom may be had, by the same Author,

THE FLOWER-GARDEN OF ORNAMENTAL ANNUALS. Cloth. Price, £2 2s.

THE FLOWER-GARDEN OF ORNAMENTAL BULBOUS PLANTS. Cloth. Price, £2 12s. 6d.

THE NEW MONTHLY BELLE ASSEMBLEE for AUGUST, price 1s. 6d., is beautifully embellished with highly finished Steel and Wood Engravings, *and contains the latest Fashions as they arrive from Paris*, and the following articles:—

Florence; or Woman's Friendship. By Miss Aguilar.
Hackfall. By W. G. J. Barker, Esq.
Songs for Stray Airs. By Miss Mulock.
Joan of Arc. By W. H. Fisk.
The Ghost. By Leitch Ritchie.
Impressions of Beauty. By J. W. Goslin.
The Scarlet Fever. By R. R. C.
The Forest Queen. By Mrs. F. B. Scott.
A Man with Two Strings to his Bow. By Epes Sargent.
"All that's Bright must Fade." By J. J. Reynolds.
The Sea King. By Miss M. H. Acton.
Sketches of German Literature. By Miss Mary Ann Youatt.
A Beautiful Spirit. By Chas. H. Hitchings.
Rain. By Mrs. James Gray.
My Picture Gallery. By Major Calder Campbell.
Lines from Tasso. Translated by Miss Leslie.
"Thundering Tom" and "Sneaking Jack." By Mrs. Ponsonby (late Miss Skelton).
The Country Sabbath. By Miss Mulock.
A Tribute to Campbell the Poet. By Miss M. H. Acton.
Wordsworth's Lucy. By Miss E. Youatt, author of "The Price of Fame," &c.
Old Times. By Dr. Shelton Mackenzie, author of "Titian," &c.
Beauty is Dead. By Charles Swain, Esq. author of "The Mind," &c.
Summer.
Hero Worship. (An Anecdote.) By Miss Camilla Toulmin.
Early Years.
The Family of the Grumblers. By N. Michell, Esq., author of "The Fatalist," &c.
"What's in a Name?" By John Mackray Esq.
A Critical Analysis of "the Wilfulness of Woman." By P. P. C.
Fortune's Changes. By J. E.
Stanzas for Music. By George Bayley.
Sympathy. By Eliza Leslie.
Gems of the Earth. By Florence.
Ceylon.
The Poet's Grave. By Anna Savage.
The Grave of the Orphan Pauper Child. By W. Richardson.
When thou see'st a Bark. By Mrs. F. B Scott.
Literature.
Amusements of the Month.
Fine Arts.
Panorama of the Ruins of Baalbec.
Fashions for August.
Description of the Plates.
Parisian Sketches.
To Correspondents.

Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand.

THE FARMERS' MAGAZINE FOR AUGUST,
CONTAINS:—
Plate I.—Portrait of Edward Stillingfleet Cayley, Esq. M.P.
Plate II.—A Short-horned Yearling Bull, bred by John Beetham, of West Harlsey.

Memoirs of Edward Stillingfleet Cayley, Esq., M.P., for the North Riding of Yorkshire.
Royal Farmers' and General Fire, Life, and Hail-storm Insurance Company—Annual Meeting of the Shareholders.
Agricultural Chemistry. By a South Derbyshire Farmer.
Stratford Farmers' Club.
On the application of Steam to Agricultural Purposes. By Mr. John Lathbury.
Letter to the Editor. By Daniel Banton.
Agricultural College, &c.
Essex Agricultural Protection Society.
On the Diminishing Means of the Farmers to employ Labourers.
Isle of Sheppy Agricultural Association.
On Draining and Deepening the Soil. By J. Sproule.
Letters from Ireland. By the Editor of the Fifth and Sixth Editions of "Bayldon on Rents and Tillages."
East Cornwall Experimental Club for the Advancement of Agriculture.
Earl Ducie's Statements of the Cost of Growing Wheat.
On Mowing Wheat—Ploughing Stubble Hedgerows and Game—Earl Ducie's Statement. By a Tenant Farmer.
Earl Ducie's Speech at Covent Garden Theatre, in Favour of Free Trade in Corn, May 29th, 1844. To the Agricultural Protection Society.
Whitfield Farm. By R. L. Townsend.
Earl Ducie's Statement. By Samuel Jonas.
Earl Ducie's Statement. By John Morton.
Royal Agricultural Society of England
A List of the various Agricultural Implements, Machines, and other Articles for Farm Purposes, Manures, Seeds, Roots, &c., exhibited at the *Royal Agricultural* Society's Show, at Southampton, July 23rd, 24th, and 25th, 1844.
Award of the Judges of Implements, Southampton, 1844.
Royal Agricultural Society of England—*Meeting at Southampton.*
Farmers' Club House.
Agricultural Suggestions.
Hop Duty Calculations.
Agricultural Queries.
Answers to Agricultural Queries.
Agricultural Reports.
Calendar of Horticulture for July.
Review of the Corn Trade during the month of July.
Prices of Grain, Seeds, Hops, Potatoes, Provisions, Wool, Manures, &c.
Prices of Shares.
Colman's European Agriculture, &c.

Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand.

MUSIC.
Just Published, Part XVII., price 7d., of the

BRITISH MINSTREL and MUSICAL and LITERARY MISCELLANY; a Selection of Standard Music, and articles in Musical and General Literature. The Parts of this work now published contain, besides the Literary matter, 90 Songs (with bass for piano), 11 Duets, 56 Glees, 22 Anthems and Choruses, 32 old Melodies, and 33 Catches, Canons, Madrigals, &c. In Parts XIV., XV., and XVI., appear Three Original Sacred Compositions, by the Chevalier Neukomm, for Four Voices, with Organ or Pianoforte Accompaniment. These compositions, by one of the greatest living composers, are published exclusively in the "British Minstrel." Vol. I., price 5s. 6d., and Vol. II., price 6s., handsomely bound in cloth, are now ready, and may be had of all Booksellers.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.—"This publication deserves unqualified praise, and an extended patronage. Independently of the Music, it is singularly valuable for its biographical sketches of eminent composers, vocalists, and instrumentalists, its amusing anecdotes, the light thrown upon the authorship of old ballads, its traditional reminiscences, and historical illustrations of political minstrelsy. There is not a page which may not be read with pleasure, and few to which the reader will not return with renewed delight. It is the sort of work that you can put into the hand of a friend, whatever his opinions or pursuits may be, with an assurance that he can well amuse himself during your absence. We shall be much mistaken if it does not find a place both in castle and cottage."—London Sentinel. "This is an interesting and cheap musical work, which displays both good taste and careful selection."—Tait's Edinburgh Magazine. "This is an original and judicious *attempt to meet* the growing demand for musical information. Should the work be sustained throughout with the same judgment, the same sound discretion, and musical taste with which it has hitherto been conducted, we predict that it will obtain a general and deserved popularity. Its amazing cheapness puts it within the reach of the most limited means."—Nonconformist. "We have never been more gratified with the contents of any periodical than with the one before us."—Edinburgh *Intelligencer.* "*We extract the following article from the* "British Minstrel," a very useful popular musical journal."—Mainzer's Musical Times.

Also, just Published, No. XI., price 4d., of

HAMILTON'S UNIVERSAL TUNE-BOOK; a Collection of the Melodies of all nations; adapted for Violin, Flute, Clarionet, &c. It is intended in this work to embrace all the popular Airs which properly belong to the musical genius of Britain, and to embody and intersperse with them the best Melodies of other nations. All the Airs are given, as far as possible, on their original keys, by which the true character and feeling of each is fully preserved. The selection embraces the oldest as well as the more modern Airs, and is derived from very varied sources. Knowing the want, hitherto, of such a work, and in anticipation of an extensive demand, the price has been fixed at a rate much lower than any music has hitherto been published at, and the large and increasing sale has fully justified the expectation. Each number contains *from forty to fifty melodies*, well printed, in the same clear, distinct type which is used in the music of the "British Minstrel." Five postage stamps, sent to the Publisher, will procure a specimen number of the "Tune-Book," free, by next post. Vol. I., price 4s. sewed, or 5s. neatly bound in cloth, and containing nearly 600 Melodies, including very many new and copyright Airs, will be published on the 1st of September.

Glasgow: WM. HAMILTON, 139, Renfield-street; and J. M'LEOD, 20, Argyle-street; J. MENZIES and N. BOWACK, Edinburgh; MACHIN, Dublin; and SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co., London.

NEW SONG. "I Dream of all Things Free." By EDWARD CLARE. 2s. Also, "The Royal Dumka and Bohemian Polkas." 1s. London: Published by H. WHITE, 350, Oxford-street; where may be had all the Popular Songs, Sacred Music, and Elementary Works of the same highly-esteemed master.

Elegant pocket edition, price 1s.; by post, 1s. 6d.,

DR. CULVERWELL'S GUIDE to HEALTH and LONG LIFE; or, WHAT to EAT, DRINK, and AVOID.
SHERWOOD, 23, Paternoster-row; and the Author, 21, Arundel-street, Strand.
Just Published, Foolscap 8vo., price 2s. 6d.,

THOMAS'S PRIZE FRESCO, The PHILOSOPHER.—The BUILDER, No. 80 price 3d., published This Day, will contain a very beautiful Engraving of "PHILOSOPHY," drawn on the Wood, by W. C. Thomas, Esq., from his Prize Fresco, exhibited in Westminster Hall—The Round Church, and the Cambridge Camden Society—and many other articles of the greatest interest.—Office, 2, York-street, Covent garden; and of all Booksellers.

This day, Imperial 32mo., in an illuminated binding,

THE AMBER WITCH: the most interesting Trial for Witchcraft ever known. From the German. 2s. Forming No. XXXIII of CLARKE'S CABINET SERIES of New and Popular Works. Recently Published,
BRYANT'S FOUNTAIN, and other Poems, 2s.
THE HOME, by Miss Bremer, Two Vols., 4s.
SOTHEBY'S OBERON, from the German, 2s.
London: H. G. CLARKE and Co., 66, Old Bailey.

MUSICAL COMPOSITION. — Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of acquiring a speedy knowledge of Harmony *and thorough Bass, should* consult the unrivalled Theoretical Works, by Albrechtsberger, the master of Beethoven, Edler, Eybler, Franz, Fass, Gaensbacher, J. N. Hummel, Baron Kruft, Liedesdorf, Moscheles, Preindl, Rieder, Von Seyfred, Schneider (F.), Umlauf, Weigl, Czerny, &c., translated by A. Merrick, Esq., in two volumes, 8vo., of nearly 1000 pages, price 42s. Cherubini's Complete Course of Counterpoint and Fugue, translated by J. A. Hamilton, two vols. 8vo., 31s. 6d., and Czerny's Royal Pianoforte School, op. 600, dedicated to her Majesty, for self tuition, three large folio vols., each 31s. 6d. London: published only by R. COCKS and Co., 20, Princes-street, Hanover-square, Musicsellers to her Majesty.

SWEDENBORG'S WORKS.—SWEDENBORG'S FOUR LEADING DOCTRINES OF THE NEW CHURCH, signified by the New Jerusalem. In One Volume: small 8vo., 3s.; demy, 4s. 6d.; royal, 6s. 6d. Each of these Doc*trines may be had separately, thus:*—The Doctrine respecting the LORD, His Divine and Human Natures, and the Divine Trinity, 1s. 6d. The Doctrine respecting the SACRED SCRIPTURES, 1s. The Doctrine of LIFE, 1s. The Doctrine of FAITH, 6d. SWEDENBORG'S TRUE CHRISTIAN RELIGION, or the Universal Theology of the New Church (952 pp. 8vo.), 8s. SWEDENBORG ON HEAVEN AND HELL: being a relation of Things Heard and Seen, 4s. SWEDENBORG'S ANGELIC WISDOM CONCERNING THE DIVINE PROVIDENCE, *in which are unfolded the Laws of Order*, by which the Divine Government is regulated, especially in regard to Man's Salvation, 4s. A complete list of Swedenborg's Works may be had gratis.—Published by W. NEWBERY, at the Depository, 6, King-street, Holborn; and sold by all other booksellers.

On the 1st of September will be published, No. 1., price 2s. 6d., of

BRITISH WILD FLOWERS.
By Mrs. LOUDON.
With Three Coloured Plates in each Number. Demy 4to.

This Work will only include those British Plants which are at once common and ornamental, as it is intended principally for the use of ladies taking country walks, who may wish to know the names of flowers they meet with in the fields and hedgerows, and some particulars respecting them. As the work is to be of quite a popular character, the English names of the plants will be made the most prominent; but, in order to render it as generally useful as possible, especially to young persons, the most striking botanical characteristics of each plant will be explained in such a manner as to be perfectly comprehensible to every reader. The form of the work will be that of the "Ladies' Flower Garden," and it is intended to comprise the whole in one thick volume of about twenty numbers.

London: WILLIAM SMITH, 113, Fleet-street.

A NEW and CERTAIN CURE for GOUT, RHEUMATISM, &c. &c.—The COD LIVER OIL is now just introduced in this country in its pure state. In every case yet tried it has produced instant relief, and, after a short time using it, A PERFECT CURE. *Prospectuses, containing a full account of this remedy, will* be sent to any address on receipt of two postage stamps. To protect purchasers against fraudulent and spurious imitations, the following important Caution must be strictly attended to:—Messrs. JONES and Co. having been appointed as the sole mercantile Agents for this remedy by the only manufacturer, an eminent chemist and practitioner, residing on the Continent, they beg to state that every bottle sent from their establishment will be contained in a wrapper, bearing a fac-simile of their signature, and that the outside wrapper will be further protected by the stamp and address, "JONES and Co., 201, Strand, London."

Wholesale Agents: BARCLAY and SONS, Farringdon-street; E. EDWARDS, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; SUTTON and Co., Bow Churchyard. Sold in bottles at 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., and 11s. each.

THE Public compare the quality of the EAST INDIA COMPANY'S TEAS with their advertised prices, and marvel! (it would indeed appear marvellous) how 6lbs. of really good Tea can be sold for 17s. The simple fact is that the Company treat all alike, and give the private consumer all the advantages of the public dealer. Offices No. 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate street.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.—Office for Patents of Inventions and Registrations of Designs, 14, Lincoln's Inn-fields.—The printed Instructions, gratis, and every information upon the subject of Protection for Inventions, either by Letters Patent, or the Designs Act, may be had, by applying personally, or by letter, prepaid, to Mr. ALEX. PRINCE, at the Office, 14, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

A HOUSE WANTED, to PURCHASE or RENT, with *possession at Michaelmas. It must be in good repair, be in a dry, open, and cheer*ful situation, and within five miles of the City; Hampstead, Highgate, or Blackheath would be preferred. The house must not contain less than eleven rooms (kitchens included), must be on a high road, and have a Garden, and the rent must not exceed £100 a year.—Apply (with full particulars) to J. J., 3, Church-court, Clements-lane, City.

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are apprised that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEAS (Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street). They are packed in showy leaden canisters, from an ounce to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale; the license is only 11s. per annum, and many, during the last nineteen years, have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without 1s. let or loss. Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) as above.

A BRONZED SCROLL and SPEAR FENDER, 15s.—RICHARD and JOHN SLACK, 336, Strand, opposite Somerset House, are now offering a great assortment of Bronzed Fenders of elegant designs, at prices, if compared with quality, 30 per cent. under any other house; ornamental Iron ditto, 3 feet, 4s. 6d; 3 feet 6 inches, 5s. 3d.; Chamber Fire-irons, 1s. 9d. per set; parlour ditto, 3s. 6d.; superior ditto, from 6s. 6d. Their stock of Table Cutlery, Nickel Silver Spoons and Forks, Tea-trays, &c., contains every variety at very reduced prices. Their Illustrated Catalogue may be had gratis, or sent post free.—Established 1818.

BERDOE'S SUPERIOR WATERPROOF FROCKS, SHOOTING JACKETS, GARMENTS for the SEA-SIDE, &c.—An extensive variety of the above in NEW and greatly improved materials, always ready, guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever, and confidently recommended to those who regard a respectable appearance, or wish to avoid the disappointment and vexation consequent upon purchasing articles made by slop-sellers, and sold by parties not Tailors. FIRST-RATE CLOTHING of every description upon the lowest terms possible, consistent with true economy and ultimate satisfaction.—W. *BERDOE, TAILOR, WATERPROOFER, &c.*, 69, CORNHILL (north side).

"And where the gardener, Robin, day by day,
Drew me to school, along the public way;
Delighted with my bauble coach, and wrapp'd
In scarlet mantle warm, and velvet capp'd."—COWPER.

CHILDREN and INVALIDS.—Of high value in the Preservation and Restoration of Health.—CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, of a very superior, elegant, and compact make, and so perfectly secure and easy, that children may be trusted with impunity to the most careless hands; in use from the palace to the cottage. Invalids' Wheel Chairs of all sorts, and Spinal Carriages; also self-moving Chairs, for house or garden. *On Sale or Hire, at INGRAM'S Manufactory, 29, City-road, Finsbury*-square, London.

SELF-MEASUREMENT—GREAT ACCOMMODATION.

No longer let those who are dwellers afar,
Themselves from the Warehouse of MOSES debar.
By adopting our plan, which has never a failure,
Ev'ry gentleman now may become his own Tailor!

E. MOSES and SON are desirous of directing especial attention to their plan of "Self-Measurement." The extreme simplicity and the minute exactness of this admirable plan are such as cannot fail to answer the purpose designed. No failure in point of fit can arise from its use; or, should anything of the kind occur, the proprietors will hold themselves responsible. *Thousands are thus enabled to* avail themselves of the choice Clothing of MOSES and SON, without any inconvenience arising from distance, &c. A Book with a wood cut and full directions may be obtained on application (gratis) and free of postage. Residents in the country cannot do better than avail themselves of so favourable an opportunity of purchasing at the greatest Tailoring Establishment in the Kingdom.

READY-MADE.	£	s.	d.
Shooting Coats, in every variety, from	0	10	0
Velveteen do., 7 pockets	0	18	6
Tweed Taglionis	0	8	6
Ditto, silk facings, collar and cuffs	0	16	0
Cashmarette Coats, in every shape, handsomely trimmed, from	1	1	0
An immense stock of Blouses	0	3	6
Summer Vests	0	2	6
Cashmarette and Persian do., in every variety from 3s. to	0	8	6
Black Satin Vests	0	6	6
Cloth do.	0	4	6
Cloth Trousers	0	9	0
Single-milled Doe do., from	0	11	0
A great variety of Summer do.	0	7	0
Dress Coat, edged	1	0	0
Frock do. do.	1	4	0

MADE TO MEASURE.	£	s.	d.
Sporting Coats in the most approved style	0	13	6
Velveteen do., 7 Pockets	1	3	0
Tweed Coats trimmed with silk	0	16	0
Cahmere fine Saxony do.	1	3	0
Cashmarette, new and improved article, warranted waterproof, trimmed with silk, collar, cuffs, &c.	1	18	0
Quilting Vests 7s. each, or 3 for	1	0	0
Cashmere ditto, in choice patterns	0	9	0
Trousers adapted for the season	0	9	6
Mill'd Victoria and plain Doe do.	0	17	0
Best quality West of England	1	3	0
Super Black do. do.	0	16	0
Best Black dress do	1	6	0
Dress Coats	1	12	0
Do. do. best manufactured	2	15	0
Frock Coats	1	15	0
Do. do., best manufactured	3	3	0

MOURNING to any extent, at Five Minutes' notice.

Important.—Any article purchased or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned.

Observe.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Drapers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen.

Caution.—E. MOSES and SON are obliged to guard the Public against imposition, having learned that the untradesman-like falsehood of being connected with them, or it is the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connexion with any other house; and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing should (to prevent disappointments, &c.) call at, or send to, 154 Minories; or 86, Aldgate, opposite the Church.

N.B.—No business transacted at this Establishment *from Friday at sunset, until sunset on Saturday, when it is resumed until twelve o'clock.*

QUITE A NEW DISCOVERY.
NO MORE SUFFERING FROM CORNS OR BUNIONS.

JONES'S PHILOSOPHICAL REMEDY is peculiarly applicable for Corns between the toes, and immediately enables the greatest sufferer to walk with the most perfect ease and comfort.

Sold wholesale by Messrs. BARCLAY and SONS, and may be obtained through all Patent Medicine Vendors in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

A box will be sent free on receipt of fifteen postage stamps, addressed to Messrs. JONES and CO., Light House, 201, Strand.

NO SMOKE OR SMELL.

THE PUREST AND BEST SPIRIT FOR THE CAMPHINE LAMP, is to be had at the LIGHT HOUSE, 201, Strand, at 4s. per gallon.

HYDROPATHY.—Any Medical Gentleman wishing to procure a good HOUSE, well Furnished with plenty of excellent Water, well suited for such an establishment, in the South of England, may hear of one, with particulars, by applying to A. B., Moir's Library, Cowes, Isle of Wight.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

THE NEW DISCOVERY for the NERVES. By Dr. GRANDISON. Patronised by above 100 of the Nobility. The wonderful virtues of this medicine *can be attested by all who have tried it. It is* a combination of a most remarkable kind, and its efficacy proves how important a one.—Sold by all Medicine Venders. Ask for Dr. GRANDISON'S CHARITY PILLS.—"A wonderful yet safe medicine."—Professor Mollen.

ELASTIC GAITERS.—POPE and PLANTE, Manufacturers of all the best description of HOSIERY, *for elasticity and durability*, have introduced ELASTIC GAITERS for Ladies, peculiarly neat and convenient in their use, of materials and textures applicable for all seasons, suitable for home, the sea-side, the carriage, promenade, or equestrian wear. Can be forwarded in a letter.—4, Waterloo-place Pall-mall.

CHASTON'S PATENT INDIA RUBBER ELASTIC CORN PLASTERS are generally admitted to be the most unique and best to eradicate either Hard or Soft CORNS. From their elastic quality, they can be worn with perfect ease, however tight the boot or shoe fits the foot. Invented and sold by B. CHASTON, Chemist, Watton, Norfolk. N.B.—On receipt of thirteen postage stamps (free), a box will be forwarded (also free) to any part of the Kingdom.

THE BEST BRANDY in LONDON, at 18s. per Gallon, is undoubtedly BRETT'S IMPROVED BRITISH COGNAC, Samples of which, we furnish in sealed bottles, 2s. and 3s. 6d. each, on express condition that any quantity consequently delivered by us shall be equal to such samples, or absolutely forfeited. Our LIQUEUR GINGER BRANDY on similar terms. To avoid imposition transmit orders by post.—HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Furnival's Inn, Holborn-bars.

OCCUPATION for PERSONS of INDUSTRIOUS HABITS.—Shopkeepers wishing for a respectable addition to their business, or persons having part of their time unoccupied, may add considerably to their incomes by the SALE of the London Genuine Tea Company's celebrated TEAS, established November, 1818, at 23, Ludgate-hill, the oldest concern of the kind in the kingdom, by the sale of whose teas many families have been entirely maintained during the last 26 *years. Appli*cations to be made at the Company's warehouses, 2, Laurence-Pountney-hill, London.

CORNS and BUNIONS.—PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND is a speedy and sure cure for those painful annoyances, without cutting or pain. It is a luxury to the tenderest feet, acting on the Corn with the most gentle pressure, producing a delightful relief, and entirely eradicating both Corns and Bunions. Prepared by JOHN FOX, in boxes, at 1s. 1½d., or, three in one, for 2s. 9d., and to be had of C. KING, No. 7, Napier-street, East, Hoxton, and all wholesale and retail medicine vendors in town and country. The genuine has the name of John Fox on the Government Stamp. A 2s. 9d. box cures the most obdurate Corns.—Ask for Paul's Every Man's Friend.

ALL PRIZES.—GRAND DISTRIBUTION of £70,170 Sterling at VIENNA, on the 2nd SEPTEMBER, authorised by his Imperial Majesty and the Government of Austria. Only 700 Bonds; in all to receive 700 Prizes, of £23,000, £5000, £1500, &c.; the lowest £50. A few Fifth Bonds, £25 each (£15 to be paid on purchasing, the remaining £10 to be deducted from the Prize), may be had of Messrs. A. J. STRAUS and Co., (late Field and Co.) Bankers and Receivers General, Frankfort, by remittance, to their Office, 26, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London. Government Lists of the Drawing will be *sent to each Bondholder. Office hours from Twelve to Three.*

METROPOLITAN LOAN COMPANY.—Established, 1839.—Offices, No. 1, Craven-street, Strand, London. Open from Eleven till Three o'clock daily.—LOANS are advanced by the Company, on the security of two responsible housekeepers, in sums of £10 10s., £15, £20, £25, £30, £35, £40, £45, and £50, for periods of twenty-five weeks, at 2½ per Cent., or of fifty weeks, at 5 per Cent., at the option of the borrowers, to be re-paid by weekly instalments. If the securities are approved by the directors at their weekly meeting, the loans are immediately advanced. Amounts exceeding £50 are advanced by special agreement with the directors. Forms of application, containing the rules and regulations, may be had at any hour of the day, price 2d

TOOTHACHE INSTANTLY CURED by COLBY'S *INSTANT CURE for the TOOTHACHE, a few drops* of which applied to the tooth immediately allays the most inveterate pain. The proprietor pledges himself that the above may be used with perfect safety, as the articles in the composition are not in the least injurious to the teeth, and that the nauseous or burning sensation caused by preparations hitherto offered and so much complained of by the public is entirely done away with. Several testimonials of this astonishing remedy may be seen at T. C.'s, which will at once establish the above facts. One trial only is sufficient.—*Prepared only and sold by T. COLBY,* the Queen's Chemist, 34, Montpelier-road, Brighton. Sent post free to all parts of the kingdom on the receipt of 1s. and four postage stamps, by directing as above.

EXTRACT FROM OLD MOORE'S ALMANACK for 1844. "CARE OF HEALTH.—This is generally the hottest month in the year; languour and inability for active mental and bodily exertion is experienced by all, but more especially by ladies and those of delicate constitution. Recourse should be had to that excellent medicine, Parr's Life Pills, which will quite re-invigorate the whole system, and render the heat of this month, which is otherwise so oppressive, as delightful as any month in the year."

PARR'S LIFE PILLS are sold by all respectable Medicine Vendors.

See the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS," in White Letters on a Red Ground on the Government Stamp.

CHEAP LIGHT.—EDWARD PRICE and CO., Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the COMPOSITE CANDLES, respectfully call the attention of the Public to the fact, that, although the price of these is somewhat higher than that of ordinary mould candles, they are in reality much cheaper than these latter; *one real Composite candle giving the same quantity of light as two of the moulds.* They require no snuffing, and burn more brilliantly than the best wax. The purposes of economy and luxury are therefore both served at the same time by the use of these candles. Parties intending to try them for the first time, are earnestly requested to take care that they are served in the shops with "PRICE'S PATENT CANDLES:" the reason for this caution is given elsewhere. They are sold by most of the respectable tallow chandlers throughout the kingdom, and wholesale to the trade by EDWARD PRICE and CO., Belmont, Vauxhall; and by PALMER and CO., Sutton-street, Clerkenwell.

PARIS viâ BRIGHTON, DAILY.

London to Dieppe in .. .. 9 hours.
Dieppe to Rouen (seven times a day) in .. .. 4 hours.
Rouen to Paris in .. .. 4 hours.

LONDON TO PARIS in .. .. 17 hours.

Fast and powerful STEAM SHIPS leave BRIGHTON every day (Sundays excepted) for DIEPPE, and sail from DIEPPE, on their return to BRIGHTON, six days in the week. A fine STEAM VESSEL plies regularly between BRIGHTON and HAVRE as before. Particulars as to Trains and Steam Packets will be supplied at 37, Regent Circus, Chaplin and Horne's Offices; and at this *Office.—Brighton Railway, London Terminus,* 5th August, 1844.

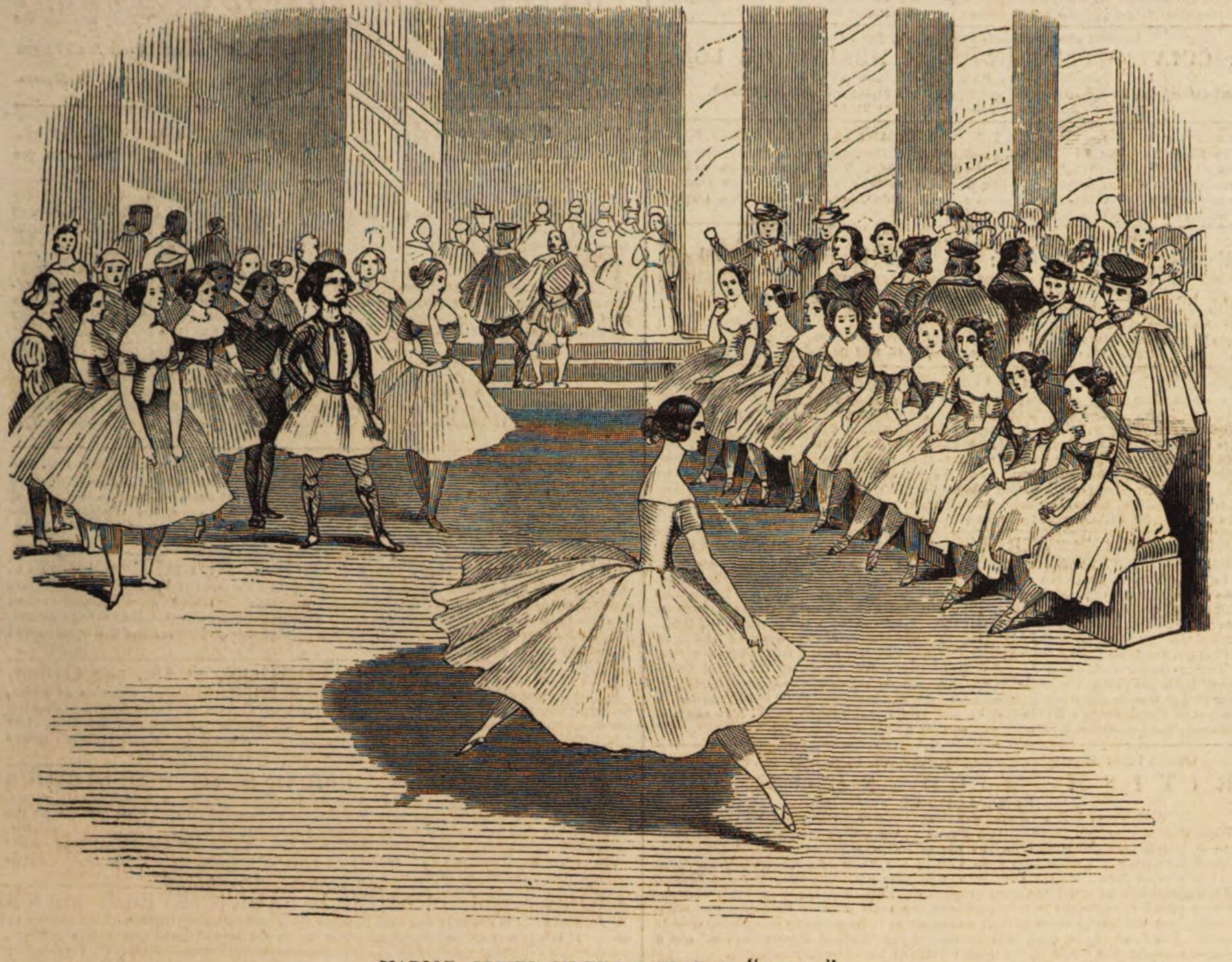
IMPORTANT to FAMILIES FURNISHING.—A considerable saving can be effected in the purchase of Furnishing Ironmongery, by visiting the PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS, 58, Baker-street, Portman-square, where may be *inspected the most extensive STOCK of IRONMONGERY GOODS* in the Kingdom, consisting of kitchen cooking utensils, German silver wares, drawing-room stoves, shower and vapour baths, ornamental iron work, garden implements, japanned water cans and toilette pails, best Sheffield plate, kitchen ranges, fenders and fire-irons, tea trays, ornamental wire-work, flower-stands, table cutlery, &c. Every article being marked in plain figures, at the lowest possible price, will fully convince purchasers at this establishment of the great advantage resulting from Cash payments, as the Proprietors warrant every article of the very best manufacture, at a saving of at least 30 per cent.—THORPE, FALLOWS, and CO., 58, Baker-street, Portman-square.—A liberal allowance to merchants and captains.

LOSS OF TEETH SUPPLIED, without Springs, Clasps, or Wires; Loose Teeth Fastened; and Filling Decayed Teeth with Mineral Marmoratum.—Mons. LE DRAY and SON, SURGEON DENTISTS, 42, Berners-street, Oxford-street, continue to restore Decayed Teeth with their celebrated Mineral Marmoratum, applied without pain, heat, or pressure, preventing and curing the Toothache, and rendering the operation of extraction unnecessary. They also Fasten Loose Teeth, whether arising from age, neglect, the use of calomel, or disease of the gums. Incorrodible Artificial or Natural Teeth, of surpassing beauty, to match in colour and shape those left in the mouth, fixed, from one to a complete set, without extracting the roots, or giving any pain, at the following charges:—A single tooth, 10s; a set, £5 5s. *Arranged on the most approved* principles, and restoring perfect articulation and mastication. At home from Ten till Six. N.B.—Removed from 60, Newman-street, to 42, Berners-street, Oxford-street

METCALFE'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—The Tooth Brush has the important advantage of searching *thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth and cleaning* them in the most effectual and extraordinary manner, and is famous for the hairs not coming loose, 1s. An improved Clothes Brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. Penetrating Hair Brushes, with the durable unbleached Russian bristle, which does not soften like common hair. Flesh Brushes, of improved graduated and powerful friction. Velvet Brushes, which act in the most surprising and successful manner. The genuine Smyrna Sponge, with its preserved valuable properties of absorption, vitality, and durability, by means of direct importations, dispensing with all intermediate parties, profits, and destructive bleaching, and securing the luxury of a genuine Smyrna Sponge.—Only at METCALFE'S sole establishment, 130 B, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street.—Caution: Beware of the words, "from Metcalfe's," adopted by some houses.

TO LADIES.—ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, for the SKIN and COMPLEXION. This *Royally Patronized and universally adopted* Specific is composed chiefly of extracts from the most rare flowers and herbs of an eastern clime, and perfectly free from all mineral admixture. It exerts the most soothing, gentle, cooling, and purifying action on the skin; and most effectually dissipates all Redness, Tan, Pimples, Blotches, Spots, Freckles, and other Cutaneous Visitations. The radiant bloom it imparts to the Cheek, and the softness and delicacy it induces on the Hands, Arms and Neck, render *it indispensable to every toilet. It affords* immediate *relief* in cases of Sunburn, Stings of Insects, or incidental Inflammation. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

CAUTION.—Many Shopkeepers vend the most spurious trash under the title of "Genuine" Kalydor, containing mineral astringents utterly ruinous to the complexion, and by their repellant action endangering health. It is therefore imperative on purchasers to see that the words "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR" are on the Wrapper; and A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden, engraved (by Authority) on the Government Stamp affixed on each bottle. *** All others are Fraudulent Counterfeits!



MADLLE. CERITO, IN THE BALLET OF "ALMA."

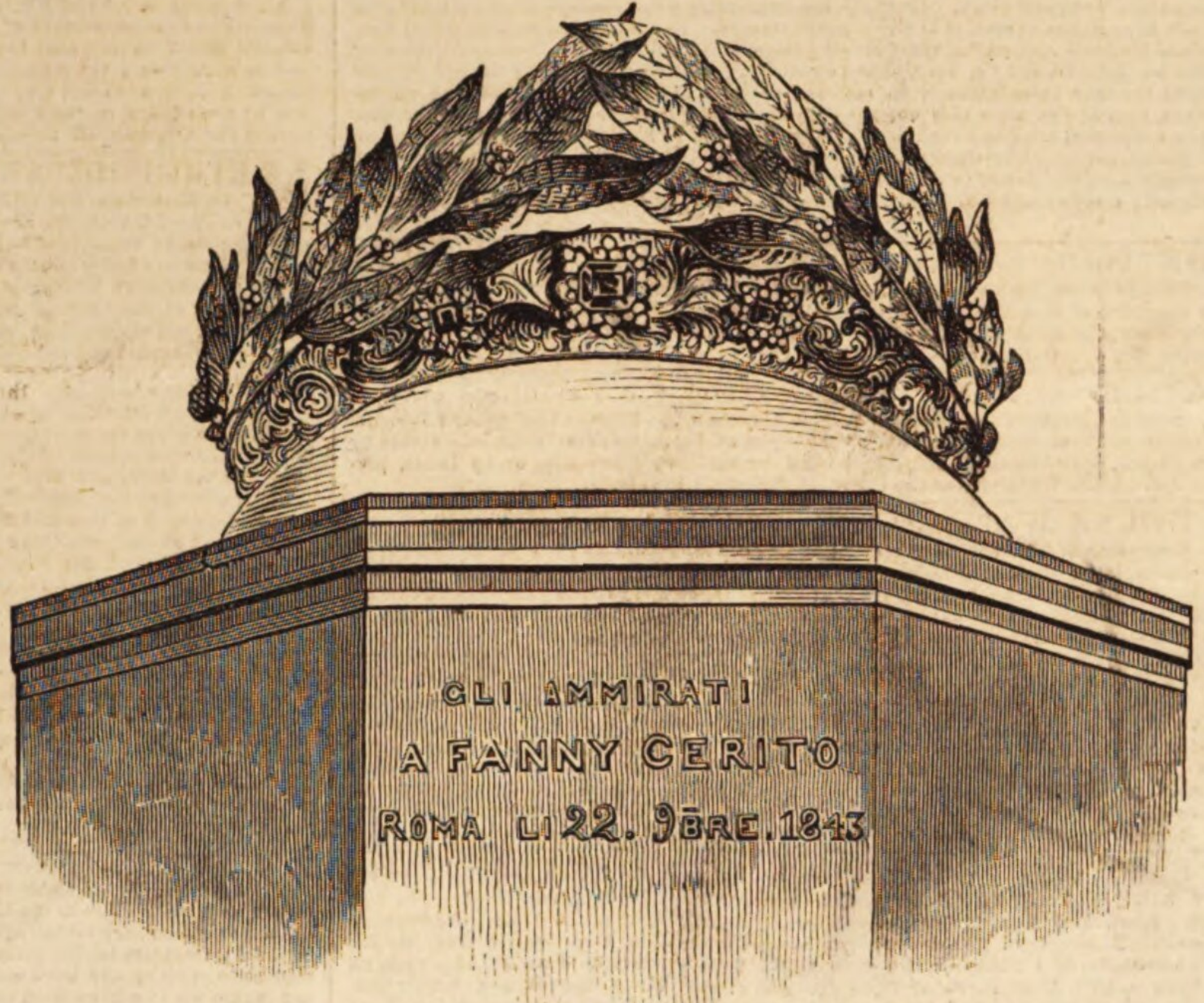
HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

CERITO IN THE REVOLVING PAS.

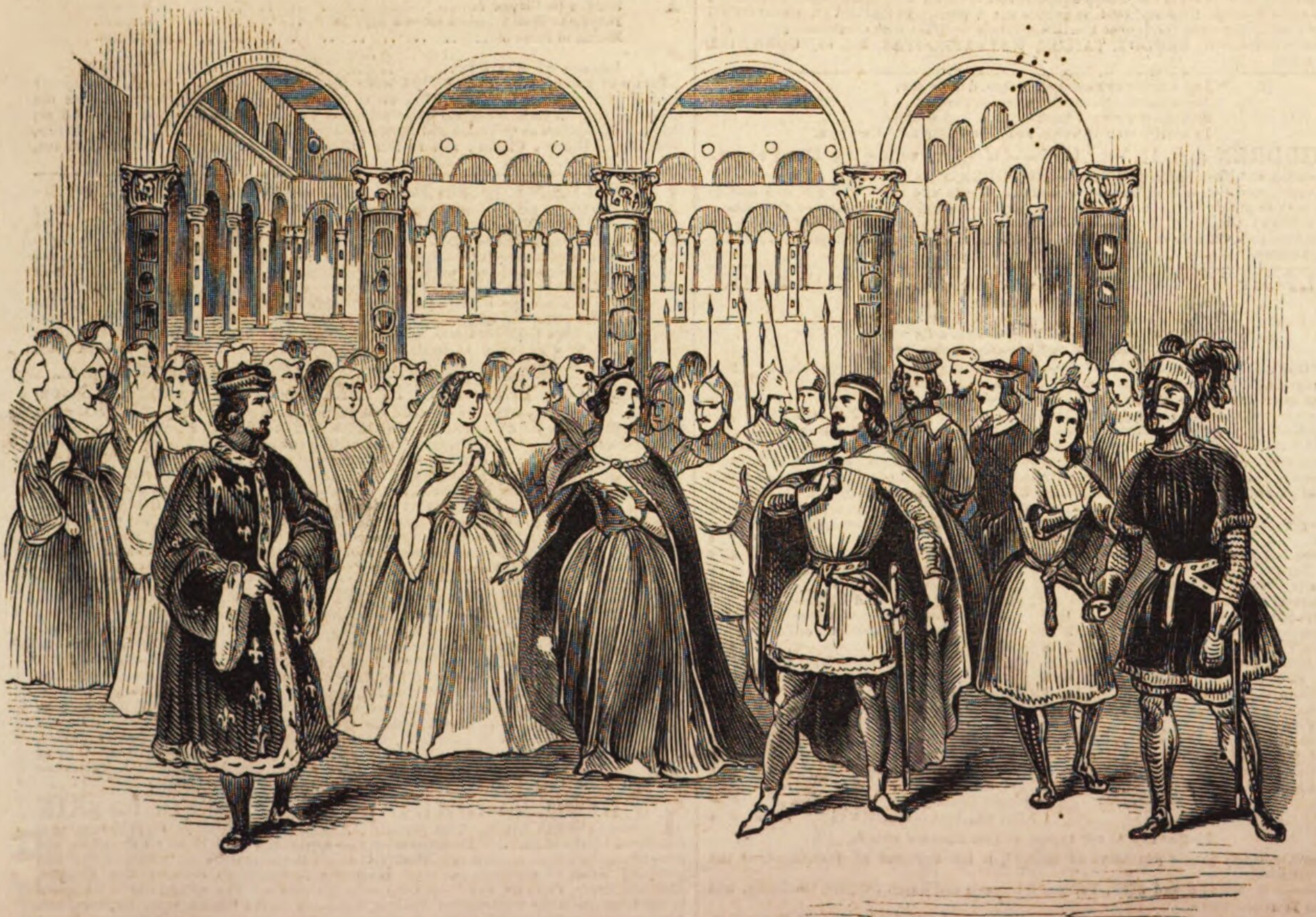
The revolution of the heavenly bodies is not half so wonderful as that of those "fair celestials" who trip it on this earth so lightly, as even to seemingly scorn her power of gravitation, and float themselves in "mid air" at pleasure. Amongst these etherials, foremost we must notice Cerito, who, in the *pas* from the ballet of "Alma," which our illustration presents, not only turns her own head *à merveille*, but those also of all her beholders. Never was such a feat so marvellously performed. It is quite Circean—a vortex—a maelstroom of beauty, and whirls everybody into its enchantment as surely as ever did any syren's stratagem of old. And yet Fanny Cerito means but to delight, not to ensnare or injure.

THE MARRIAGE SCENE IN "CORRADO DI ALTAMURA."

The music of Ricci is rather cold-blooded to some temperaments who have been accustomed to be *curried* up to blister by the hot dishes of Donizetti, &c., of the modern school. Each is very good in its way, no doubt, for *chacun à son gout*, but the healthiest palate is that which can relish moderate and wholesome food. The melodies of Ricci are simple and flowing—more calculated to please than astonish. The opera from which our artist has selected the Marriage Scene, so boldly interrupted by *la* Grisi, was first produced at La Scala; next it appeared at the *Fenice*, in Venice—about the same time at Vienna, Trieste, &c., but we doubt if it will ever be a lasting favourite. Its fault is tameness.



CROWN PRESENTED TO CERITO AT ROME.



SCENE FROM RICCI'S NEW OPERA OF "CORRADO DI ALTAMURA," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

TO A POET WHO DIED OF WANT.

(From the German of Uhland.)

A life of struggle, grief, and pain,
Fate had appointed thee;
And death in want, hath snapp'd the chain
Link'd life to misery.

The Muses came—a glorious throng,
Around thy infant bed;
They touch'd thy lips with golden song,
But, ah! denied them bread!

Thy mother from thee early died,
And thou didst find it vain,
To hope from any heart beside
For love like her's again.

Round thee the world its treasures spread
In overflow of blessing,
But ever from thy grasp they fled,
For other men's possessing.

Spring with its blossoms made thee blest—
Its flowers were dreams to thee,
But autumn's grape another press'd—
Another strip'd its tree.

And often thou thy thirst hast slaked,
Thy cup with water filled,
While echoes, by thy songs awak'd,
Through halls of feasting thrill'd.

Amid the busy world you walk'd
As though it were not thine,
And to unlistening ears you talk'd
A language too divine.

When borne unto thy mortal rest,
How frail thy corse will be!
Lightly thy foot the earth has press'd—
Light lie its dust on thee!

L. FILMORE.

LITERARY NOTES OF THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

Among the books sold this week, which formed part of the library of the late Duke of Sussex, were copies of rare books, the notes to which proved that his Royal Highness not only read them, but reflected upon their contents. There were some specimens of the Duke's notes to T. B. Browne's "History of the Laws Enacted Against the Catholics," page 302: "I cannot join in the praises which this historian (Plowden) bestows on the liberal views of 'this great statesman and excellent governor' (Lord Chesterfield, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland), because I feel persuaded that it was fear drove him, as in Mr. Plowden's own words, it 'drove Great Britain to do justice to Ireland for some months of danger.' " (The Duke thereon remarks—"I *fear* this to be true." Page 133, in a note on Oates's Plot—"The King, who is supposed to have disbelieved the whole of the plot, never once exercised this glorious prerogative of mercy. 'It is said,' remarks the right hon. gentleman,' (Fox, in his history of the reign of James II.) 'that he dared not; his throne, perhaps his life, was at stake; and history does not furnish us with an example of any monarch with whom the lives of innocent or even meritorious subjects ever appeared to be of weight, when put in balance against such considerations.' " (The Duke says—"This is a very severe remark, but I am apt to believe that the idea is formed upon fact, and not merely speculation.") Again, the author observes that when Charles I. "found it necessary to dissolve the sitting of Parliament, he had recourse to that impolitic measure of openly compounding with the Catholics for the penalties to which they were subjected." (The Duke of Sussex observes—"This was certainly a political error; the Sovereign of this country ought never to be a party man.")

THE MORMONITES.

The recent murder, in the United States, of the religious impostor, Joe Smith, the founder of a sect called Mormonites, has directed some attention to the ignorant dupes who formed part of that body, and a few particulars concerning them may therefore be interesting. Joe Smith, an educated mechanic, of an ambitious and fanatical turn, living in the interior of the state of New York, pretended that an angel appeared to him in the year 1827, and told him where he would find a stone box, containing certain gold plates, with a revelation from Heaven inscribed on them. He spent upwards of three years in translating this new revelation, by celestial aid, as he pretended, from the unknown language in which it was written; and having so done, the gold plates were carried to Heaven. The volume professes to be a Supplement to the Bible; it is called "The Book of Mormon," and gives a pretended history of about 1000 years from the time of Zedekiah, King of Judah, to A.D. 420. The Israelites transported from their native land in the days of Zedekiah are traced in divers pilgrimages till their arrival in America, and down to the year 420, when, having peopled and civilized America, the true seed were all destroyed, to the number of 230,000, in a battle with the apostates, at the very spot where the gold plates were found—only one escaping, namely, the prophet Moroni, who wrote the history of his race, and from whose history Joe Smith has translated and abridged "The Book of Mormon." With this new Koran, Smith, in imitation of Mahomet, established a sect, of which he was the heaven-appointed prophet, destined to lead them into a Promised Land, there to build a New Jerusalem. This Promised Land was the state of Missouri, which the Mormonites were to occupy by divine right, and from which they were to expel all unbelievers. They were, however, driven out of the state of Missouri into that of Illinois. Here they settled at a town called Commerce, near Keobuck, on the east bank of the Mississippi, a little above the junction of the river Des Moines; and they gave to the place the name of Nauvoo. Buckingham mentions the number of the new sect at 5000; but Mr. Baird, writing four or five years later, reckons them at 10,000.

INCREASE IN THE SIZE AND POPULATION OF LONDON.

The growth of London and the increase in its population since the accession of the Stuart family, in 1603, have long been matters for marvel and observation. "The growth of London," says David Hume, "has been prodigious. From 1600, it doubled every forty years; consequently, in 1690," he adds, "it contained four times as many inhabitants as at the beginning of the century." In 1604, London was said to contain little more than 150,000 inhabitants. In 1619, the average number of deaths per week was from 200 to 300; the weekly average of deaths for the last five years has been 900. The health of the metropolis has improved, therefore, very materially, for the population of 1843 is twenty times as great again as the population of 1619. At the Restoration, it was calculated by Sir William Petty, that there were about 120,000 families within the walls of London. "The trade and very city of London," says Petty, "removes westward, and the walled city is but one-fifth of the whole pile. * * * Before the Restoration," he adds, "the people of Paris were more than those of London and Dublin put together; whereas, now (1687), the people of London are more than those of Paris and Rome, or of Paris and Rouen." From the Restoration to the Revolution, a period of twenty-eight years, the population of London increased, to the infinite amazement of all who took an interest in the progressive history of the English people. No one paid more attention to this subject than Sir William Petty, a very active and able Fellow of the Royal Society, then newly formed. His printed tables differ occasionally, but the result of his labours seems to have been, that in 1682, there were about 670,000 souls in London, both within and without the walls; that in 1685, the burials of London were 23,222; and in 1684, 23,202, or 446 per week. That, in 1686, when London contained about 87,000 houses, it was seven times bigger than in Queen Elizabeth's time. In the year 1791, the burials within the bills of mortality are stated to have been 18,760; less than Strype's or Petty's estimates. But this affords, unfortunately, no fair average of the number of deaths in London; very many, who died within the limits of London, were buried without the bills of mortality, in places like Bunhill-fields and Spa-fields, for which no returns were made in these very incomplete specimens of political arithmetic.

A NEW AND USEFUL MODE OF NAVIGATION.

A Mr. Dempster has invented a new mode of sailing, which seems to present many advantages. He terms his invention the "new rig," and has fitted up a model yacht, the Problem, by means of which he reached Newcastle-upon-Tyne, from Berwick-upon-Tweed, by himself; although he had neither compass, chart, light, nor even a pump on board. The Problem is capable of being made to turn round and round as if on a pivot, without even a sail being altered—attention to the shifting of the helm when she takes stern way being all that is necessary to perform the evolution. This manœuvre is well adapted for vessels of war, as broadside after broadside, bow and stern guns, could be discharged without ever having occasion to call a man from his gun to attend to the braces. The vessel can with ease be propelled stern foremost, and tacked or wore in that direction—an excellent manœuvre for backing a vessel clear of dangers suddenly observed ahead—viz, a stern-board can be given to a square-rigged vessel, or they can be box-hauled, but they cannot be tacked or managed astern the same as the Problem can. The fore and aft triangle sails go round without touching a mast. It is in these sails where the principal advantage rests in the rig. Under them a vessel properly managed will never miss stays in the heaviest sea, or in the lightest wind.

SCIENTIFIC MEMORANDA.

A stone crossed the Firth of Forth, with the S W. wind of the 5th instant. A single plant of sea-weed had grown upon it, and, being covered with numerous air-bladders, migrated with the stone to the north shore. Upon being lifted out of the water, the stone weighed 3lb 11oz., and the material of the plant, 2lb. 3oz., making, in all, a weight nearly of 6lb., which the buoyancy of the air, inclosed in a multitude of small pods, had safely ferried over. The plant did not seem to be loaded to its full floating power; although some of the pods had been injured and some burst, enough remained entire to transport the stone; thus suggesting an idea to all makers of floating jackets, chairs, and other contrivances to be used in shipwrecks, never to inclose the air in one mass, but in a great number of subdivisions, each water-tight, and containing each a number of little balls filled with the gas. A slight injury, such as perforation of a pin, may now render the best Macintosh floater fatal.

CHARACTERISTIC ANECDOTE OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.

We extract the following interesting paragraph, relating to his Majesty Louis Philippe, from the *Voss Gazette*, a Swedish journal:—"On the 2d Vice-Consul Burk celebrated the 82d anniversary of his birth-day. On the same day he received a letter from the King of the French, written with his own hand, accompanying a gold medal, bearing on one side the profile of his Majesty, and on the other the following inscription:—'Given by King Louis Philippe to M. C. Burk, as a memorial of the hospitality received at Hammerfest, in August, 1795.' The letter, which was dated at Neuilly, June 6, is in these terms—'It is always agreeable to me to find that the traveller Muller has not been forgotten in a country which he visited in simple guise, and unknown; and I always recall with pleasure this journey to my mind. Among my recollections I give the first place to the hospitality so frankly and cordially granted me, a stranger, throughout Norway, and particularly in Norland and Finmark; and at this moment, when a lapse of forty-nine years since I made this journey into Norway has left me but few of my old hosts remaining, it is gratifying to me to be able to express to all, in your person, what grateful feelings I still entertain.' "

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, of 198 Strand, aforesaid,—SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1844.

Redactions„ Exemplar.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 121.—Vol. V.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1844. [Sixpence.

THE HARVEST.

AUGUST is drawing towards its end, and we are in the midst of Harvest—that season which, in all ages of the world, and among all races of men, has been one of peculiar interest. The development of commerce—the tendency of which is to render nations less dependent on themselves for their supply of food, by commanding others to sow and reap for them—purchasing the product of their toil by the fabrics of the steam-engine and the loom—may have lessened the interest attached to the word HARVEST—made it less absorbing than it was in a less artificial state of society—but still it appeals to feelings and associations that are among the best of our nature. As long as man shall be a tiller of the soil, directing his skill and strength to that toil by which the "earth is blessed with increase," so long must the recurrence of the season that crowns the year with plenty be hailed with gratitude and welcomed by rejoicing. Hope and fear are passed, and certainty has taken their place—a relief which none can conceive save those whose stake on the chances of the seasons is a heavy one. That period passed, they can look forward to a time of comparative cessation from the never-ending, still-beginning, toils of rural life; while to the trader of the town and the artisan of the crowded city it is of no less vital importance—for on the result of the month, the termination of which is approaching, depends the prosperity of trade, the elasticity of commerce, and the consequent employment and wages on which the very subsistence of such multitudes depends. It is unnecessary to trace the action and reaction of good or bad harvests on the entire system of society, but it is experienced throughout the whole fabric. Every class feels the benefit of plenty, and none can altogether escape the evils of scarcity; they fall of course with the greatest severity on the most destitute, but, good or bad, the results of the HARVEST produce effects that are all-inclusive; each succeeding year is a confirmation of the text that tells us, "The profit of the earth is for ALL; the King himself is served by the field."

There have been states wholly trading and commercial that depended entirely on the harvests of others, having neither fields nor granaries of their own. Venice was founded on a few islets in the midst of the sea, grew a rich and powerful republic, great in arts, arms, and commerce; she had no fertile plains to till, but she made the ocean her field, and the keels of her merchant ships were the ploughs that made it fruitful of all kinds of wealth to her. Holland, again, was a country almost rescued from the waters, and the people did not attempt that for which their soil was unfavourable; they grew but little grain, and imported it largely from others. But with these exceptions, the nations of Europe have in all times been compelled to engage in agriculture as the great means of procuring human support; the principle by which the division of labour takes place among individuals has not yet been established among nations, or we might, perhaps, see some countries devoted exclusively to the task of raising food for the others engaged wholly in manufactures; but the best condition seems to be produced by a due blending of the two pursuits in every country. Nations exclusively agricultural are often found to possess but a low state of physical comfort. England is an example of the co-existence of agriculture and manufactures to an immense extent, the whole of our population being absorbed by one or other of these pursuits, both making our land a scene of unexampled activity. Here, then, notwithstanding our crowded towns, our "torch-lit mines, and noisy factories," our thousands who rarely see a green field, and to whom the processes of agriculture are perfect mysteries—who never see corn till it comes to them in the manufactured shape of bread, and who sometimes in that state see far too little of it—we have still among us the feelings of an agricultural people: many of those feelings and associations would be but ill exchanged for those of the life of the manufacturing system, which reduces each individual to a mere portion of the great machine, whirled on with it, with it broken, and with it cast aside.

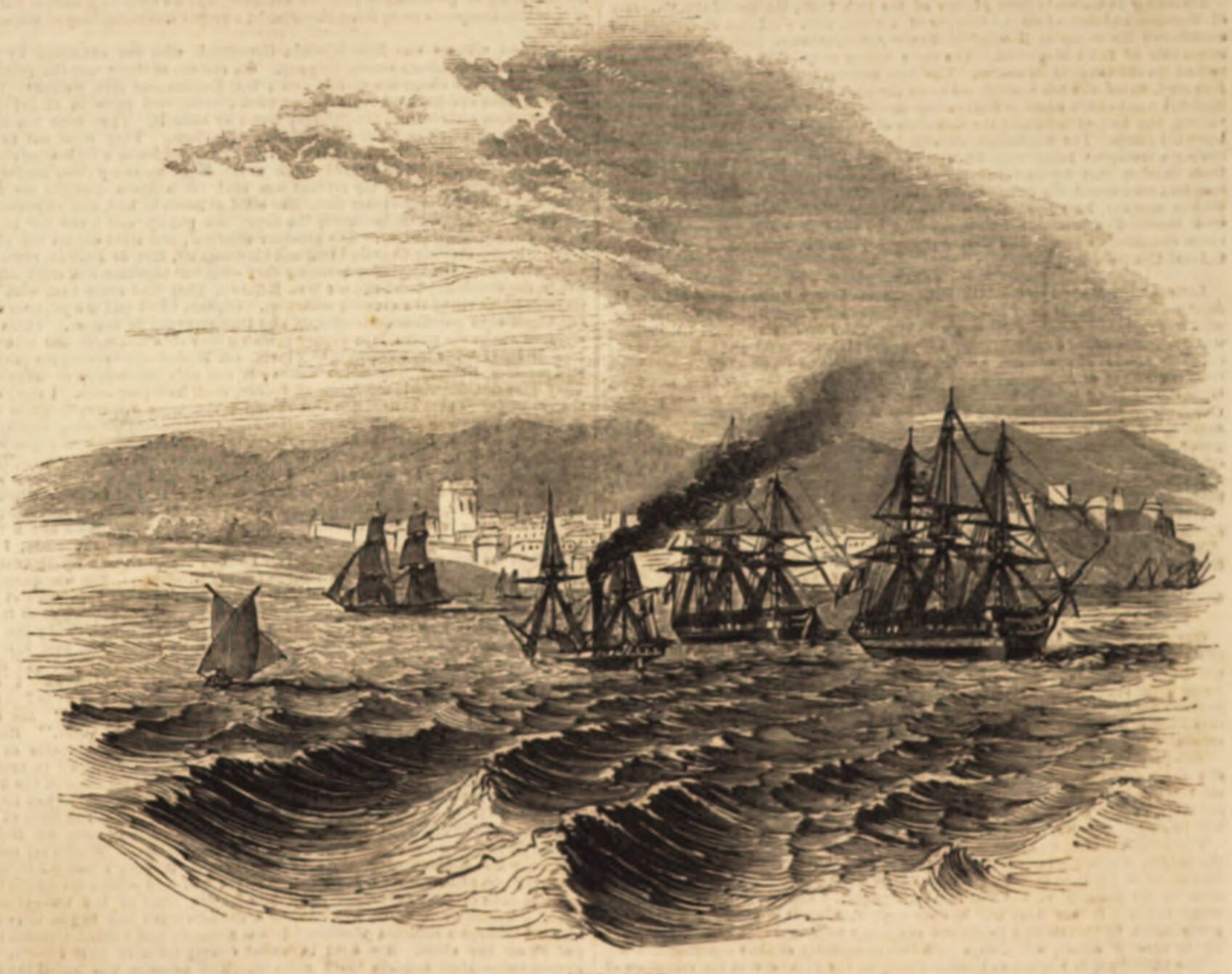
Harvest and Harvest Home! How many and how beautiful are the associations connected with both! How frequently have they been taken by poetry for their themes! How frequently do we meet with them as illustrations of Divine truths in the pages of Scripture? The ears of corn plucked on the Sabbath gave the occasion for the sublime rebuke to the over-righteousness of the Pharisees. The parable of the sower is connected with one of the most interesting operations of husbandry, and the seed "sowed in corruption" only fully exemplifies the great and glorious truth which the Apostle preached, when it attains the fullness of Harvest! The "lilies of the field," who "toil not, neither do they spin," are cited as things that reprove the vain glory of the world; the tares sown by the enemy among the wheat give another beautiful illustration drawn from the more simple life of the husbandman; the whole story of Joseph and his brethren—the vision of the wheat-sheaves—the dream of the ears of corn—of the fat and lean kine—the seven years of plenty—the store-houses with which the wisdom of the Hebrew youth provided the land of Egypt—the visit of his brethren—the cup found in the mouth of Benjamin's sack—are all portions of a history, the events of which could only have occurred when agriculture was the general occupation of mankind. A land fertile in all good things, a land "flowing with milk and honey," was the reward promised to the Children of Israel. Neither must we forget the touching story of Ruth, who

> Stood in tears amid the alien corn.

Nor would it be amiss that all should remember the injunctions laid down in Holy Writ upon those whom Heaven has blessed with abundance, not to "muzzle the mouth of the ox that treadeth out the corn," not to deny the labourer his hire, nor to turn back for the sheaf forgotten in the field, but to let it be left for the poor and the needy. At no time should the spirit of charity prompt us more strongly than when the fruits of the earth are gathered in. These precepts are not dead, though they may be sleeping. May some recollection of them be present at many an English HARVEST HOME!

When we reflect on the thousand ills that a bad or insufficient harvest entails on the country, we cannot be too thankful for plenty and abundance. It relieves the labourer from the necessity of expending the greater part of his earnings in food; it keeps at home large masses of capital that must otherwise be sent abroad for the purchase of the food of which the supply is deficient at home; and that capital, employed in a thousand branches of enterprise, gives an elasticity and stimulus to trade and occupation, which would otherwise languish, entailing want and deprivation on thousands. Politicians may differ as they please on modes and theories of Government; but our worst evils are social evils, and of these the one most to be deplored is a bad and deficient HARVEST.

But beyond this there is another thing to be grateful for. Even the blessing of abundance may be marred by unpropitious weather at this critical period. Nothing is so much subjected to the "skiey influences" as the HARVEST. A wet, inclement August has often destroyed the most cherished hopes of the husbandman. Few spectacles can be more desolate or disheartening than to see the produce of the year's labour blackening and rotting beneath continued rains. The present season has not been quite exempt from anxiety of this kind; but for the last few days the weather, though with a tendency to changeableness, has not been unfavourable, and the accounts from all parts of the country are gratifying. Amid the wars and rumours of wars with which the world is at present rife, it is pleasing to be able to turn aside from them to the prospects held out by the pursuits of Peace, who, with a wreath of corn round her temples, and pouring abundance from her horn, is far more agreeable, either in an allegory or in fact, than any warrior of any nation, however great, crowned with the laurels that only spring from blood and tears!



MOGADORE.

MOGADORE.

By the *Toulonnais* of the 15th instant, containing intelligence from Tangier to the 7th, we learn that the French squadron was to sail positively on the 8th, to bombard Mogadore—hence destined to become the second point by the French in their attack on Morocco.

Mogadore, or Sueza, as the Moghrebins call it, the port of the town of Morocco, lies on the Atlantic shore, between Cape Cantin and Cape Gher. It was founded in 1760. Mogadore is built on a low shore, consisting of moving sand, which extends from five to fifteen miles inland, where a fertile country begins. It is regularly built, the streets being straight, but somewhat narrow. The Europeans settled here have erected several large buildings in the African style. The town is divided into two parts, one of which is called the Fortress, and contains the Custom-house, the Palace of the Pacha, the other public buildings, and the houses of Europeans; the other part is only inhabited by Jews. The harbour is formed by a small island, lying south-west of the town, and about two miles in circumference. At low tides there are only ten or twelve foot of water in the harbour, and large vessels are compelled to anchor without, at a distance of about two miles. The commerce of this place with

London, Amsterdam, Cadiz, Leghorn, Genoa, the Canary Isles, Hamburg, and the United States of America, is considerable; and a great portion of the trade of two or three adjoining places has been transferred to this port. The population is stated at from 10,000 to 17,000.

Marocco, or Morocco, the capital of the empire, engraved in our last number, is the residence of the Sultan. It is situated on level ground, four miles south of the river Tensift, and is surrounded by a strong wall, thirty feet high, with square turrets at every fifty paces; the walls being nearly six miles in circuit. The houses are one storied, and have flat roofs and terraces, like those in Spain. Large aqueducts surround the city, and are continued southward towards the Atlas, in some places to a distance of twenty miles. On the south of the town is the Imperial Palace, with its gardens, enclosed by a wall 1,500 yards long, by 600 wide. There are nineteen mosques, two colleges or medresses, and one hospital in the town. The principal mosque has a tower 220 feet high, of masterly Arabic architecture. Captain Washington states the population not to exceed 100,000, perhaps not above 80,000, including 5,000 Jews; but it has been much reduced by plague and famine.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The French papers, as may be well imagined, are fully occupied with the feat of the Prince de Joinville before Tangier. Of course they consider it as a most extraordinary achievement, and many of them indulge in absurd laudations of the skill, bravery, and seamanship of his Royal Highness. Elsewhere we have given the latest and most authentic particulars of the bombardment, together with the opinions of British naval officers upon the subject. As will be seen, they form a strong contrast with the views of the Parisian journalists in regard to the skill displayed by those engaged in the affair—action it can hardly be called. The *National*, it is worthy of remark, does not treat this attack as a settlement of the question, but speaks of it as the "commencement of the campaign."

The affair at Tahiti seems to be almost forgotten in Paris since the more attractive occurrence of the bombardment of Tangier. The anxiety, of the Parisians, however, has not yet been gratified by the perusal of any authentic detail upon the subject, the Government not having yet thought fit to publish the Prince de Joinville's despatches. The delay of course excites the displeasure of the Paris journalists in a high degree.

The *Revue de Paris* says, that when the news of the attack on Tangier reached Neuilly, the King and the royal family could not at first restrain the emotion which the "patriotic conduct" of the Prince de Joinville naturally excited in their breasts. Among the Ministry who concurred in that feeling was M. Villemain, whose air and word breathed a martial ardour.

According to the *Constitutionnel*, the news reached his Majesty while at dinner. "His Majesty (says that paper) read the despatch, and, folding it up, put it into his pocket, with this brief observation, '*C'est bien.*' ('Tis well.)" "This is the truth (says a Paris letter) so far as it goes; but the King did not confine himself to that expression. His words were, '*C'est bien. Voila qui fera taire la mauvaise presse.*' ('Tis well. Here is something that will silence the wicked, or malevolent, press)."

One of the Paris papers contains the following estimate of the force of the Prince de Joinville's squadron:—

"Le Suffren, 90 guns, one of the finest ships in the French navy.

"Le Jemmapes, 100 guns.

"Le Triton, 80 guns, which, besides the usual ordnance, contains half a battery of Paixhans mortars.

"La Belle Poule frigate of 60 guns.

"Gassendi steam corvette of 220 horse power and 6 guns.

"Pluton steam corvette, 220 horse power, 6 guns.

"Asmodée steam frigate, 450 horse power, and 20 guns.

"Rubis, a steamer of 160 horse power, and 6 guns.

"Pandour, brig aviso of 10 guns.

"Besides these last five ships," adds the journal in question, "which form part of the naval division, several steamers employed on the service of Algeria are daily detached for its wants. They are the Gregeois, Cocyte, Phare, and the Cuvier, of 320 horse power. The various ships and vessels of the squadron form a total of 378 pieces of ordnance, not including howitzers and mortars *à la Paixhans*. In these ships and vessels there are altogether 1200 men, not including, however, the engineer and artillery companies. It is rumoured that a reinforcement of several ships were to be sent to the Prince de Joinville.

A domestic topic of considerable interest has agitated the Parisians for some days past—the dissolution of the well-known Polytechnic School. The explanation of the motives which led to this step is thus given:—Some of the students of the school refused to submit to be examined by a M. Duhamel, one of the professors, who, they contended, had not been regularly or in conformity with the statutes of the establishment, appointed, inasmuch as he had been irregularly named by the Minister of War, of his own private authority. The first five students called before the examiner declined answering his questions, and were instantly expelled. The whole school followed their example, and business was suspended while waiting the decision of the Minister of War. The Marshal was in the country, and suddenly an ordonnance appeared in the *Moniteur*, appointing the Minister of Marine (Admiral Mackau), Minister of War *ad interim*. This was followed by another, dissolving the school. Next day, however, appeared another ordonnance, re-appointing Marshal Soult. The papers treat this strange measure with considerable ridicule, and characterise it as buffoonery. In some quarters it was supposed that Marshal Soult was opposed to the bold step of the dissolution of the school. On the other hand, his re-appointment to the direction of the War Department is attributed to some motive for increased activity in regard to Morocco.

The *Constitutionnel* says, that the Academy of Sciences has appointed a secret committee to report on the circumstances connected with the dissolution of the Polytechnic School.

According to accounts from Algiers of the 10th inst., the son of the Emperor of Morocco had arrived on the frontier of Algeria, with a column of troops, and established his camp at Kouliad-Si-Mouly-Abderrachman, within four leagues and a half of Lalla Maghrina. The same letters state that Abd-el-Kader had retired to the West of Morocco. The last advices from the camp of Marshal Bugeaud, dated the 5th instant, make no mention of any new engagement. The Marshal was to have come to Elghazaout on the 10th, to receive a convoy of provisions, but he had informed the Governor of Oran that he could not at present leave his camp. The Euphrates, nevertheless, sailed on the 8th for Elghazaout, towing a transport laden with biscuit. Colonel Eynard wrote on the 31st ult. from Sebdou, that he had penetrated into the territory of the Oued-el Nahr, four leagues beyond the frontier of Morocco. After a night's march through a broken country, he surprised the enemy at break of day, killed twenty men, took twenty-five prisoners, and captured 3000 head of cattle. The chiefs had made overtures of peace, and were treating for their submission, at the date of Colonel Eynard's despatch.

SPAIN.

Letters from Madrid to the 14th instant, state that a French naval officer, M. de Plus, had arrived from Paris, with despatches for the Duke de Glucksberg, who was to have left in the evening with that officer for Cadiz. M. de Glucksberg was appointed Chargé d'Affaires of France to Morocco, and had full powers to conclude a treaty of peace with Abderachman. He was to wait at Cadiz for orders from the Prince de Joinville. The accounts from that city of the 10th, and from Gibraltar of the 9th, add nothing to the intelligence already received. The *Comercio* of Cadiz says that the Prince still remained before Tangier, with the Suffren, but that the remainder of the squadron had sailed for Larache and Mogador, where he would soon join them, with a reinforcement of gun-boats and other vessels, then on their way from France. It was the intention of the Prince to effect a landing on a small island which commands Mogador, and to occupy that town. The Spanish squadron had retired to Algesiras.

It is said that, as the French require the expulsion of Abd-el-Kader from Morocco, the Emperor also insists on that of Marshal Bugeaud from Algiers.

The Queen left Barcelona on the 12th instant, and was expected at Madrid on the 22d.

Madrid remains quiet, with the exception of some partial quarrels between the Old Royalist Volunteers and the National Guards.

PORTUGAL.

Our letters from Lisbon of the 14th instant announce the occurrence of a crisis of an important character. Two decrees had been published, signed by the Queen and countersigned by the Ministers, and their promulgation had produced great excitement, not from the character of the decrees themselves, but because the exercise of legislatorial functions without the sanction of the legislature itself is considered as an unconstiutional act and likely to lead to further measures of despotism.

The first decree states that her Majesty in consideration of the urgent necessity which exists for curtailing the public expenditure, so that it shall not exceed the revenue, prohibits the accumulation of two or more salaries or pensions from the state, in the person of any one individual, with the exception of good service pensions, and *gratuities for military commands*.

The second decree, however, is the most obnoxious to the people, as it brings the judges, who according to the Charter are independent of the Crown, under its control so far as to subject them to removal from one place to another, and even to the colonies, at the will of the Minister. The state of subjection to which this will reduce them will at once appear, when it is considered that the government, by threatening to remove any judge to Angola or some other place on the coast of Africa, will always have him completely at their command.

The official paper vindicates these decrees, on the ground that the ministers of Great Britain at various times had issued extra constitutional decrees, and had invariably obtained bills of indemnity from Parliament.

The consequence of this, however, is, that according to our accounts from Lisbon, the ferment in the public mind was far beyond the excitement of any former agitation since the days of Don Miguel. The judges of the several orders held meetings on the 13th instant, and appointed committees to prepare protests, and signify their determination to continue in the exercise of their judicial functions, and to continue in their judicial situations till driven from them by physical force. The Duke of Palmella has characterised the decree as an act of dictatorship.

It was generally feared at Lisbon that these decrees would lead to disturbances, if not to insurrection, but Senhor Cabral did not appear to be intimidated, and indeed it was reported that he intended to proceed to the extremity of dissolving the Cortes. To give an idea of the character of the decrees in question, it may not be amiss to state that a former minister, Viscount Sa da Bandeira, gave this description of one of them:—"This decree, abrogating the constitutional charter, places the nation in a similar situation to that in which it stood in 1828, in consequence of the destruction of the fundamental law of the state."

BUENOS AYRES.

According to the latest news from Buenos Ayres, the Dictator Rosas had issued a decree forbidding the Buenos Ayreans, either male or female, to wear any other mourning on the death of their friends than a narrow bracelet of black round the arm. Black dresses of all kinds are strictly prohibited, and as no one who has any regard for his own life will disobey so sanguinary and unscrupulous a tyrant, the usual signs of mourning have disappeared from the republic. Another decree has been issued by Rosas, forbidding any one who is not a Roman Catholic to exercise the profession of a schoolmaster in the Argentine Republic. This decree will at once close several of the best schools in Buenos Ayres.

THE WEST INDIES.

The Dee mail steamer has arrived from the West Indies, bringing accounts to the following dates:—Demerara, Trinidad, and St. Kitt's the 19th, St. Vincent's and Dominica the 20th, Antigua the 23d, Jamaica the 24th, and St. Lucia the 25th ult.

Very little information worthy of notice is supplied from any of these colonies. The sugar duty question was the chief topic of discussion with the Jamaica press. The weather there was rather favourable, although it still exhibited the peculiarity which has prevailed all the season, of rain falling copiously at one place, and none at all at another, within very short distances of each other.

There are no definite accounts from Cuba, but the general impression at Jamaica was that the Governor had proceeded against the alleged conspirators with great severity, and it is still asserted including a number of British subjects. Accounts had just been received from Hayti, stating that Acao had surrendered to the Government of Port au Prince, and was afterwards imprisoned with two of his generals, Augustin and Loude. Nothing had been learned of what had occurred previous to his surrender, but it was presumed that he had either been defeated in action or abandoned by his troops without fighting.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE LINENDRAPERY TRADE.—The Court of Bankruptcy on Tuesday came to a decision in the case of Charles Mottram, who had carried on the business of a wholesale linendraper, in Friday-street. The previous examinations, as will be recollected, elicited some strange disclosures relative to the linendrapery trade. Among other points, the bankrupt's accounts had been objected to, in consequence of the small profits which appeared to have been made on transactions to the amount of £38,626, and in his amended balance-sheet, he gave a long statement of his various purchases, showing the manner in which he had disposed of his goods, whether at a profit, at a loss, or at cost price. The bankrupt underwent a lengthened examination relative to this profit and loss account, but being quite a matter of figures, the detail would be very uninteresting. One curious fact transpired in the evidence, viz., that in the trade a description of goods called "leading articles," were sold at a small profit, and even sometimes at a loss, to induce purchasers to take other goods, which would yield ten or twelve per cent. Ultimately the bankrupt passed, on the understanding that he immediately applies for his certificate.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

ALLEGED TRESPASS.—THE CASE OF MR. NEWTON.—At the assizes at Gloucester, on Saturday last, a case was tried—Newton v. Holford and others. The plaintiff conducted his own case in person; the defendants were represented by Mr. Sergeant Talfourd and Mr. Greaves. It was an action of trespass, brought by Augustus Newton, of Cheltenham, against Robert Stayner Holford, Esq., the late high sheriff of that county, and four other defendants, officers and assistants of the sheriff, for an alleged trespass in breaking into the plaintiff's house, in order to execute a writ against the defendant under a civil process for debt. The plaintiff, not long since, brought a similar action at Westminster for this identical transaction, only in a different form, and then recovered £50 damages. The facts of the case must be familiar to our readers. The result was that the jury found a verdict for the defendant, finding that the sum of forty shillings, which had been paid into court, was sufficient to satisfy the damages in the case.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

THE POISONING CASE AT STEPNEY.

On Wednesday morning, James Cockburn Belaney, was tried at the Central Criminal Court before Mr. Baron Gurney and Mr. Justice Wightman, for the murder of his wife Rachel Belaney at Stepney.

The indictment contained four counts. The first charged him with having, on the 8th of June, at the parish of Saint Dunstan, Stepney, unlawfully administered to Rachel Belaney, a large quantity of a deadly poison, called prussic acid, which she then and there took into her body, and from the effects of which she then and there died.

In a second count, the prisoner was charged with the same offence upon Rachel Skelly.

The third count varied the form of the charge; and the fourth charged the prisoner with the wilful murder of a woman, whose name was unknown.

The prisoner, who was dressed in black, and appeared perfectly calm and collected, listened attentively to the reading of the indictment, and pleaded Not Guilty in a firm tone.

The Solicitor-General, Mr. Bodkin, and Mr. M. Chambers, conducted the prosecution on behalf of the crown. Mr. Erle, Q. C., and Mr. Clarkson, defended the prisoner.

The Solicitor-General having stated the case for the prosecution, called witnesses in support of it. As most of the facts will be in the recollection of our readers, the case having created a great sensation when they first transpired, it is not necessary to go minutely into the evidence, but we subjoin a correct outline of it, which comprises every thing essential for a proper understanding of the whole affair.

The first witness was Mrs. Matilda Hepenstall, who was examined by Mr. Bodkin: I live in Green-street, Stepney. On the 4th of June last the prisoner came to my house about one o'clock, with Mr. Hobson and Mrs. Belaney. They took the front and back parlours for one week certain, and came in at half-past four the same afternoon. Mr. Belaney dined by himself. They took tea together. Captain Clark and Mr. Hobson were with them. They went out to the theatre in the evening. Mr. and Mrs. Belaney returned home a little after twelve that night. Mrs. Belaney seemed quite well. Next morning (Wednesday), a little after seven o'clock, my servant was sent for a black draught for Mrs. Belaney. I heard Mrs. Belaney sick. She staid at home in bed, and appeared to have been sick several times during the day. She got up, and I saw her on the sofa. She appeared poorly. The prisoner went out, and staid out all the afternoon. In the evening Captain Clark and his daughter, Mrs. M'Eachan, came and staid with her. On Thursday morning they went out together, and staid out till five in the evening. I did not see Mrs. Belaney. They had some ham with tea. Captain Clark spent the evening with him. Captain Clark and the prisoner went out together to purchase some salmon, and they returned to supper. There was a pianoforte in the room. On Friday morning they rose and went out together. Mrs. Belaney made no complaint of illness. On Wednesday evening the prisoner told me Mrs. Belaney was much better; it was only the fatigue of travelling. They were out the whole afternoon of Friday, until half-past nine. I saw her in the parlour after that hour. She was sitting at the table apparently quite well, and the prisoner was stretched upon the sofa. On Saturday morning, shortly before seven o'clock, I heard both their voices in conversation. About a quarter or twenty minutes to eight I was called by Mr. Belaney. He said, "Mrs., Mrs., come up here; my wife is very ill." I went up immediately. The room door was open, and my servant came there at the same time. The foot of the bed was on the right hand, and a chest of drawers was against the door. The wash-hand stand was in the recess by the chimney, and there was a small table and a chair by the head of the bed. When the servant and I went into the room, I saw Mrs. Belaney lying on the bed. The bedclothes were all thrown up against the wall. She had no cap on, and nothing but her night-dress. She was quite motionless, and I said at once, "She is bad, indeed, Sir." Her eyes were closed, her mouth was set, and foaming a good deal, and something coming from it like chewed biscuit. I raised her up. The prisoner was standing close by the fire-place. I spoke to him. I said, "I have seen many fits, and my dear girls in many fits; but I never saw a fit like this." He said she had many fits before, but not like this; she would not come out of it. I said, "What do you mean? Do you mean she will not come to? Pray do something; pray send for a doctor; pray send for a doctor." He said, "I am a doctor myself—I would have let blood, but she has no pulse." He had a lancet in his hand. I said, "I don't care whether you are a doctor or not, two heads are better than one; pray send for a doctor." I offered to send for one, and he said, "Do send for him." He said it was an affection of the heart, and that her mother died of a similar attack nine months ago. She had no sign of life, but breathing convulsively, with her mouth shut fast. The force of convulsion was so strong as to throw the foam in my face several times. Mr. Belaney placed his hand upon her heart and said there was no beat. Whilst my servant was away Mr. Belaney assisted me in putting Mrs. Belaney's feet in hot water. After the girl came back he put the pail in the bed and placed her hands in it. I complained of the heat of her head, and he put some of the vinegar on her head. Captain Clark came, and he took a clothes-brush and began to rub her legs. I ordered a mustard poultice. It was brought, and I think Captain Clark put it on her chest. She died in about twenty minutes after I came. She gasped twice after Captain Clark came in. The prisoner was by all the time. Mrs. M'Eachan came, and I sent her for a doctor. She went for Mr. Garrett. When he arrived, death had taken place. I had asked Mr. Belaney what she had taken. He said, "Only a little salts." I saw a glass or small tumbler on the table close to the head of the bed. It was one-third full of something clear, whiter than water. On the other side of the bed there was an empty tumbler, some salts, and a teaspoon. On the chest of drawers there was nothing. There was no broken glass about the room. There was no peculiar smell in the room. Mrs. M'Eachan had a phial of lavender water which Mr. Belaney had given her, and she sprinkled the room with it. I had been in the room that morning soon after she died. I saw a letter folded ready for the post on the table. Another partly written. There was no phial. The phial which had contained the black draught had been removed on the Thursday previously. I saw it on the kitchen dresser. The rooms were small, and the folding doors were of the usual size. They were kept closed by the drawers. A person could of course hear anything which passed in one room in the other.

The witness was cross-examined, but nothing material was elicited.

Sarah Williams, the servant to Mrs. Hepenstall, was next examined, and described what had taken place, just as her mistress had done.

Mr. M. Brown Garrett, a surgeon, who had assisted at the post mortem examination with Mr. Vizetelly and Mr. Curling, said—"We found the organs healthy generally. In the stomach there was a strong odour of prussic acid. The stomach was sealed up and sent to the London Hospital. Mr. Belaney called on me with Captain Clark in the evening, and inquired what was the cause of death. I said we had not finished our examination. In the evening about ten o'clock, he called again with Captain Clark and Mr. Hobson, as before. He then made a statement. He said he had been in the habit of using prussic acid, and on that morning (Saturday) he had broken the bottle in trying to extract the stopper with a tooth-brush. He had poured the contents of the bottle into a tumbler, and placed it upon the drawers, intending to preserve it. That he afterwards sat down to write to his friends, and shortly afterwards he heard a scream from the bedroom. He went in, and found his wife convulsed. She said she had taken the burning stuff in the tumbler, and begged to have some cold water. She then became convulsed and insensible. He added that he was so distressed and annoyed he did not wish to mention his negligence, and he was exceedingly sorry he had not done so at the time. I asked what he had done with the bottle, and he said he had thrown it away in some waste place in the neighbourhood. I am of opinion that the deceased died from having taken prussic acid."

Mr. Curling also deposed to the presence of prussic acid, and, on cross-examination, said he had often presented it medicinally.

Dr. Leatherby, a lecturer on chemistry, at the London Hospital, described the proper treatment in cases where prussic acid had been taken. He said that he had heard the evidence, and was of opinion that there was time for hope and recovery so long as there was breath. He could not say what quantity of prussic acid Mrs. Belaney had taken.

Dr. Anthony Todd Thompson also gave some scientific explanations as to the effects of prussic acid. He described the effects of the poison much in the same way as Dr. Leatherby.

Dr. Donoghue: I am a surgeon in Whitehorse-street, Stepney. I knew the prisoner. He called at my house while I was out, on the 6th June, and wrote on the slate. He called in the evening about seven o'clock. He then got some prussic acid and acetate of morphine, carbonate of soda, tartaric acid, salts and senna, and some other drugs. He said the prussic acid he had been in the habit of taking about four years ago. That it was too weak, and he wanted some stronger and purer. I promised to procure it for him, and I did procure some of Sheil's solution. He called the next morning and took the prussic acid and the acetate of morphine. The morphine was in a drachm bottle. The prussic acid was in a stoppered phial. On the following Tuesday he came to me, and said that the stopper of the bottle had broken. In consequence, he had poured the contents into a tumbler, and his wife had poured some water into it, and in mistake had drunk it. He wished me to attend the inquest. I did not attend, because I had to attend a case of stabbing.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clarkson: I was aware, when I knew him four years ago, that he was in the habit then of using prussic acid.

Dr. Leatherby recalled: The acetate of morphine would be slow in its effects, and easily known. Time would be given by it for removing the contents of the stomach, and applying remedies.

Thomas Long, gardener at the City of London Tower Hamlets Cemetery, examined by the Solicitor-General: The prisoner called on me with two gentlemen on the 8th of June to take a burial place, which they wished for the Tuesday following. They wanted a brick grave. I said it could not be ready, and then they agreed to have a common grave. The prisoner went and sat down on a grave, with his handkerchief to his eyes, as if crying. Captain Clark said I would hear no more of the burying until the Monday.

Inspector Haynes: I went down to North Sunderland and got these letters from a Mr. Bell, whom I saw there, and these from a cupboard in the prisoner's house.

George Grey Bell: I live at North Sunderland. I was agent to some lime works there, in which prisoner was a partner. They are carried on under the firm of Robson and Skelly. The prisoner left for London on the 1st of June last. I received letters from him subsequently, which I gave up to Inspector Haynes. These are them. They are numbered one to six. These two wills are, also, I think, in the prisoner's handwriting. I know the copyhold property which belonged to the late Mrs. Skelly, mother of Mrs. Belaney. It was let at £100 a year, but fetches more now. It is worth about £3700 in all, as purchase. The lime works are also valuable; worth, probably, £2400, including the share of a colliery. I made an estimate of the value of all the property, which was something above £6000. I heard Mr. Belaney talking of an excursion so long ago as September, 1843, and frequently afterwards, up to the time of their actual departure for London. He spoke of showing London to Mrs. Belaney, and going himself to see some falconry on the Rhine. He keeps a number of hawks. They appeared to live very happily together. I never saw anything but apparent happiness between Mr. and Mrs. Belaney. I was put into the position of agent by Mr. Belaney. He had full control of the lime works, and managed as he pleased. There was a house building on the copyhold property for them.

By Mr. Baron Gurney: Mrs. Belaney was about 22 years of age, and very comely.

Mr. John Dinning: I am a farmer at Elphard, about a mile and half from North Sunderland. In the month of June last, I found, on my return home on Monday, the 10th, between ten and eleven o'clock, a letter from the prisoner. I destroyed it. I believe it was dated the 6th June, from the Euston Hotel. I recollect the contents. I think the prisoner stated that he had not been able to get down to Ascot races; that I would be sorry to hear that his wife had been very unwell; that he had two doctors attending her; that he had been obliged to remove her to private lodgings, and he feared he would be unable to take her to the Rhine. He was about to take her to his brother's, at Arlington, or keep her in London, as he feared that what had happened before was about to happen again. I understood by that a miscarriage, which I was aware Mrs. Belaney had had before.

Cross-examined by Mr. Erle: Mr. and Mrs. Belaney appeared, so far as I saw, to live happily. I never stopped in the house. Never longer than merely while calling. I heard them speak about the excursion to London. Mr. Belaney was anxious to see London, and to go to Arlington.

Proof was then given of the time the letters alluded to had been posted.

Mr. George Scott: I am registrar of deaths and births at North Sunderland. I registered the death of Mrs. Skelly in July, 1843. I called upon Mr. Belaney for the particulars, he having called upon me to register. When I asked him the cause of death he stammered and said, "Well, you may say bilious fever." He then signed the book. [The entry was put in and read.]

The wills were here put in and read. They were dated 17th May. One bequeathed all the property of James Cockburn Belaney to his wife Rachel Belaney, and the other bequeathed all the property of Rachel Belaney to her husband James Cockburn Belaney.

Six letters were then read by Mr. Straight, and several others written subsequently to the inquest.

The letters were all published some time since, but it may be as well to mention the most material parts of them, and their supposed bearing upon the charge made against the prisoner.

The first was a letter dated from the Euston Hotel on the 5th of June, and addressed to Mr. Bell, the agent at Sunderland, in which the prisoner said that he and his wife had arrived safe in London, and that Mrs. Belaney was unwell from the fatigue of the journey, but expressing a hope that she would soon be better.

The next letter was addressed to the same person, and bore the same date, and in this letter the prisoner represented that his wife was very ill, and that she had been attended by two medical gentlemen, who had expressed their opinion that she would miscarry, there being no foundation for this statement.

The third letter was dated the 8th June, at which time the deceased was dead. In that letter the prisoner represented that his wife continued very ill, and had been attended by a medical gentleman, who expressed his opinion that she was suffering from disease of the heart, and that he himself feared it was the case.

In another letter, dated June 9, the prisoner represented that "the worst had come to pass;" his beloved Rachel was no more, and that, in consequence of her dying so suddenly, and among strangers, it had been resolved to have a coroner's inquest upon her, and that a *post-mortem* examination was to take place, adding that of course he could not make any objection to such a course.

In another letter, written to Mr. Hall, the prisoner, after describing himself to be almost in a state of frenzy, gave an account of the manner in which the deceased had met her death, and represented that he had placed some medicine, that he was in the habit of taking, on the drawers in the bed-room, and while he was in the adjoining room, the deceased had got up, and having taken salts, had poured some water in the glass, not perceiving the medicine, and had drunk a portion of it, the result of which was that she died in a few minutes. The letter went on to say, that immediate assistance was rendered, but it was of no avail, and he accounted for not having at once told this story by saying that he was in such a state of mind that he did not know what he was about.

Several other letters of a similar character written by the prisoner to various friends, were also read. In one of them the prisoner represented that he had accidentally broken the neck of the bottle which contained the poison, and that he poured a portion of it into a tumbler, which the deceased had accidentally drunk.

The Solicitor-General said this was the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Erle then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. He commenced by entreating them to dismiss from their minds all they had heard upon the subject of the charge against the prisoner out of doors, and proceeded to state that there would be no difficulty as to the cause of death, which was clearly occasioned by prussic acid, and the only question for the jury was whether the prisoner had wilfully administered that poison to his wife and with the intent to murder her, and this was the point which the jury had to decide. He then proceeded to remark that the evidence showed the prisoner to be a man of respectability. He had contracted what appeared to be a happy marriage. There was no imputation of any rival affection, and yet, without any apparent motive whatever, the jury were called upon to say that he had committed the most enormous crime that could possibly be committed by any human being. He begged the jury to remember that it was impossible that there could be any pecuniary motive for this act, for it was proved that from the moment of his marriage the whole of the property had been placed in his uncontrolled possession. The copyhold property was handed over to him, and he might have done what he pleased with it, therefore there could not have been any pecuniary motive to induce him to commit the murder. The will that had been referred to gave the prisoner no more power over the property than he possessed before; for by his marriage the property became his, and if his wife had died first, the whole would have devolved upon him. With regard to the letters being dated from the Euston Hotel when the prisoner and his wife had left that establishment, it might, he considered, be very easily accounted for by the fact that the prisoner and his wife were not anxious to have it known that they were living in a small apartment, but desired to have it thought that they were at a stylish place like the Euston Hotel. It should also be recollected that the place where the prisoner did take up his abode was of all others the only part of London where he had any friends; and he would ask them if it was likely that he would have chosen such a spot for the commission of a cool and deliberate murder. The learned counsel then proceeded to remark upon the other facts of the case, and he said it certainly appeared that the prisoner's statement that two medical men were in attendance upon his wife was not true, but the prisoner's explanation was, that if the illness of Mrs. Belaney had continued, it was his intention to have called in medical assistance. As to the possession of the poisonous articles, he should be in a position most satisfactorily to account for this circumstance, that the prisoner had for several years laboured under dyspepsia, and the only means of relief was the administration of strong acids. He then remarked upon the affection which, it was proved, existed between the prisoner and his wife, and the kind manner in which he had ministered to her comfort, and asked the jury whether they could reconcile such conduct with the belief that the prisoner all along intended to carry out a deliberate plan of murdering his unoffending victim. He contended that the prisoner's story, as to the manner in which the poison had been taken by the deceased, was most probable, and that it was borne out by all the circumstances spoken to by the witnesses. It certainly was a most mysterious case, and he begged the jury to recollect that they were inquiring into the intention of their fellow-man—an intention which could only be known to God; and he therefore implored them, if they possessed but a single doubt, to give the prisoner the benefit of that doubt, and acquit him.

At the conclusion of the address of the learned counsel, the Court adjourned until Thursday morning.

SECOND DAY—ACQUITTAL OF THE PRISONER.

The trial was resumed and concluded on Thursday. The prisoner looked more calm than on the preceding day.

The first witness called by the counsel for the prisoner was

Mr. Robert Embleton; he was examined by Mr. Erle, and stated—I am a surgeon residing at Embleton, Northumberland, and know the prisoner, Mr. J. C Belaney. He consulted me on the state of his health; he thought he was suffering from disease of the heart, and told me he also suffered from dyspepsia. I recommended him to take a bitter infusion with a few drops of prussic acid, and an alterative pill; I also advised him to take morphia which is a preparation of opium. I had opportunities of seeing the prisoner after his marriage; he appeared to treat his wife with unvarying kindness, and she appeared to entertain reciprocal feelings towards him. His general conduct has, as far as my knowledge extends, been that of uniform kindness.

Mrs. Hobson, who had been acquainted with Miss Skelly (the deceased) for many years before her marriage, deposed that Mr. Belaney's conduct to her was very affectionate. A Mrs. Wilson gave similar testimony

Mr. Frederick Robert Belaney, brother of the prisoner, examined by Mr. Erle: Had visited his brother and his wife, and had opportunities of seeing that they lived very happily and affectionately together, while I was with them in North Sunderland. I had some conversation about his making his will. On two occasions I jumped out of the carriage when he was driving. He drove very carelessly, and sometimes let the reins fall from his hand upon the horse's heels. On my return I mentioned it to his wife, and she told me of several accidents that he had had. I then said that a person who ran such risks ought to make his will. He was sometimes in great peril by being let down to the sea to get his falcons.

Several witnesses deposed to the affectionate conduct of Mr. Belaney to his wife

Captain William Denew Clarke, examined by Mr. Erle: I live at 7, King-street, Mile-end Old Town, and am a master mariner. I was present when Mrs. Belaney was dying. The prisoner appeared in a very distressed state of mind. He had a lancet in his hand. The first observation he made was, that she would never recover. He exclaimed, "My God, this is entirely through my own neglect," and, "I am the cause of all this, through my gross neglect." I did not put any question as to the meaning of this. I had remonstrated with him the day previously, for taking her down into the Tunnel in the state in which she then was; I had also told him that he ought not to have brought her so long a journey; and when I heard him exclaim in the manner described, I thought he referred to his having done so. After the melancholy event, they were all agreed on the expediency of holding an inquest, and the prisoner offered no objection. A woman came to lay out the body, and was going to take away the clothes of the deceased, at which the prisoner was very indignant, and said, he would rather give her money than that she should take away the last things which his poor wife had had on. I never had the least idea that there was anything wrong or unfair in the death of Mrs. Belaney. I walked with the prisoner on Monday evening, when he recurred to the subject of "his neglect." He stopped in the street, shed tears abundantly, and said, "Oh, my God, Mr. Clarke, I am the sole cause of my wife's death!" *I began to* think this strange, and said, "What do you mean, doctor?" He said, "Why, my wife has taken poison—prussic acid." I replied, "Good God! what, have you given your wife prussic acid?" He answered, "No; thank God, I have not that to charge myself with;" and then told the story about the glass having been left on the drawers.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bodkin: He said she would not recover; and added, that her poor mother had died in the same manner, of a diseased heart.

Peter M'Ardle, examined by Mr. Clarkson: When I took the prisoner into custody he was rather in an excited state. Down stairs, when he was taking leave of his brother, he was very much so. When I told him what he was charged with, he exclaimed, "Oh, God!" and sank down in the chair. Afterwards said to his brother, who was crying, "Oh, Archy, Archy, why do you take on so?" and subsequently he said, in an under tone—"Oh, my angel, my angel, I have caused this; I am a murdered man."

Miss King, assistant to Mrs. Roberts, who keeps a bonnet-shop in the Mile-end-road, proved that the prisoner behaved in a most affectionate manner to the deceased when they came to purchase a bonnet. She made a remark to some other person in consequence of noticing this conduct.

Mr. Salvin, of Milton Spring, Yorkshire, knew Mr. Belaney, and had visited him for the purpose of hawking. Had had opportunities of witnessing his conduct towards his wife, which was remarkable for humanity and kindness. Knew him when he was in practice. He was a person of very careless habits; his medicines were very much thrown about.

The evidence being concluded, Mr. Bodkin replied on the part of the prosecution. The learned counsel explained that the Government had undertaken the prosecution because none of the friends of the deceased lady had interfered. The main ground on which he understood the defence to be founded was the inadequacy of the motive which could actuate the prisoner to the commission of this heinous crime. He had no wish to deteriorate from the legitimate force of that argument, or from the effect of the character which the prisoner had received, but he feared that the annals of courts of justice contradicted the position that crime was never committed without an adequate motive, and it would be a most dangerous doctrine to lay down to make the enormity of the crime itself an excuse for its commission. He then called the attention of the jury to the morning of the 8th of June and the account which the prisoner gave of the circumstances attending his wife's death. He had stated that he was in the adjoining room. Now, could that be true; or was it not the fact that he was in the room at the time his wife swallowed the poison? He says he placed the poison on the drawers, and then it was suggested that having taken the salts, she poured water into the glass containing prussic acid, and drank it, and also ate some biscuits to put the taste out of her mouth. Now the probability was that whoever gave her the salts gave her the prussic acid. He now came to a part of the case on which the learned counsel for the defence had not touched. No attempt had been made to impeach the accuracy of the medical evidence, according to which it appeared that in all cases of this nature all power of volition ended with the shriek, which was a convulsive action of the respiratory organs, and yet they were asked to believe that the deceased had gone to the drawers, swallowed the poison, and afterwards walked back to her bed, and spoken to the prisoner and told him what had happened. If the medical testimony was to be believed, such an occurrence was impossible. The learned counsel, after commenting upon the other features of the evidence, said, if the jury could entertain any doubt as to the prisoner's guilt, it would be their bounden duty to give the prisoner the benefit of that doubt; but if they could entertain no such doubt, it would be their duty—and however painful that duty might be, he was convinced they would not shrink from its performance—then, he repeated, it would be their painful duty to pronounce him guilty.

Mr. Baron Gurney then summed up the evidence. The crime charged against the prisoner was that of the most odious nature—the crime of murder; and the person whom he was charged with murdering was one whom he was bound to protect and to cherish, for she was his wife: she was young, and beautiful, and fascinating. The case differed from most other cases that had come under his observation, for the doubt in other cases generally arose as to the person who committed, and the means by which the crime was committed. Here there was no doubt of that kind, for it was perfectly clear that the prisoner was the person who purchased the poison, and that that poison was the means of the death of his wife. If the jury were of opinion that he had administered the poison himself, or had left it in her way, knowing she would take it, they would find the prisoner guilty; but if he had not administered it himself, or had not left it in her way with a guilty intent, the prisoner was not guilty of any crime whatever, however blameable his want of caution might be.

The jury then retired to consider their verdict.

After an absence of about an hour, they returned with a verdict of—NOT GUILTY.

Mr. Belaney was released from Newgate immediately after the verdict of Not Guilty was returned.

The Technicalities of Law.—*Edward Brown*, a young man of respectable appearance, was tried on Monday, on an indictment for obtaining £350, the moneys of Edward Arden, by false pretences. The circumstances under which the charge was made against the prisoner were these:—It appeared that the prosecutor is a solicitor in Gray's Inn-square, and in March last the defendant was professionally introduced to him, and some communications took place between them. The defendant eventually produced a bill of exchange for £975 10s., which purported to bear very respectable endorsements, and requested the prosecutor to advance him money upon it, and on the representations made by him the prosecutor did advance, in two sums, the amount of £700; but when the bill became due it was dishonoured, and upon that taking place the present charge was instituted against the defendant. Upon the cross-examination of the prosecutor he stated that he had not been bound over by the magistrates, or held in recognizances to prosecute the present charge. The Solicitor General took two technical objections to the proceeding: the first being that the offence was laid to have been committed in London, when, in point of fact, it appeared to have taken place in Middlesex; and, secondly, that the Act of Parliament constituting the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court required that, so far as the county of Middlesex was concerned, it was necessary that parties should be bound in recognizances to prosecute. The Recorder held the objections to be valid, and under his direction the Jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

POLICE.

A Series of Robberies by the Son of a Clergyman.—Last week we gave a report of the examination of *Octavius Clarke*, a young man of liberal education, and moving in a respectable sphere, on a charge of robbing a gentleman named Leese, at Hoxton, under singular circumstances. The prisoner was re-examined at Worship-street on Tuesday, when several robberies of a similar character were proved against him.—Sergeant Rogers, of the C division of police, who apprehended the prisoner on the 5th inst. in Queen-street, Mayfair, and obtained possession of nine pawnbrokers' duplicates, brought forward several gentlemen, owners of portions of the property found in pawn.—Mr. Richard King Pierce, a young surgeon living in chambers in Child's-place, in the Temple, stated that he became acquainted with the prisoner about two years ago, and on the 10th of last month received a note from him expressing an intention to pay him a visit. He accordingly came and passed the evening with complainant and another gentleman named Dukes. The following morning he called again, and witness having to go to a lecture, invited the prisoner to accompany him, but he declined doing so, and asked permission to remain there and smoke a pipe. Witness told him to remain there as long as he pleased, and appointed to meet him there at four in the afternoon, but he was never seen again until the present time, and the witness missed his case of instruments, a silver lancet case, a number of coins pierced and strung upon a string and other articles.—Mr. Thomas William Dukes, a solicitor, stated that he occupied the same chambers as Mr. Pierce, and the prisoner passed the evening of the 10th of July with them. The next evening, when witness returned home, and informed Mr. Pierce of what had occurred, he examined his bed-room, and missed three gold rings, a gold pin, a razor case, pearl handled knife, and silver tobacco stopper. The three gold rings, two gold pins, the case of instruments, lancet case, and silver tobacco stopper were now produced by two pawnbrokers, in Holborn, with whom the prisoner had pledged them on the 11th of July, and they were identified by the respective owners. John Dennett, footman to Captain Chappel, of 17, Queen-street, May-fair, stated that on the 5th instant, the prisoner, who had formerly been a visitor at his master's, met him at a public house, in Queen-street, and put nine pawnbroker's tickets into his hand to take care of for him while he went to see his mother, in Essex. Witness kept them for an hour or two, and then gave them up to Sergeant Rogers, who took the prisoner into custody.—The next charge was made by Mr. Alexander Steward, a nurseryman and seedsman at Salt-hill, near Windsor. Mr. Steward stated that he had known the prisoner for many years, and knew his connections to be highly respectable, but had lost sight of him for a considerable time, until about the 16th of last March, when the prisoner called upon him at Salt-hill, and having reminded him that they had been schoolfellows, proceeded to state that he had become captain and part owner of the Ruby brig; that he was bound for Constantinople, and had been commissioned by the Sultan to select and take out with him a large quantity of seeds. He remained at the house of the complainant until the 31st of March, and in the meantime the seeds were selected and packed in wooden boxes, the prisoner stating that he was to get the money for them, and for other purposes, from his mother's lawyer, a gentleman named Sawyer, in Lincoln's Inn. They then came to town together by the Great Western Railway, and the boxes of seeds were taken in a cab to a public-house, called the Essex Serpent, in Charles-street, Westminster. They were about together for two or three days, and the prisoner several times borrowed complainant's watch, to enable him to be punctual to his appointments On the morning of the third of April he borrowed it again, and they then walked about until they came to Carey-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields, where prisoner left him, upon pretext of going to his mother's solicitor for the money, and promised to return to him in an hour. He did not return, however, and complainant, proceeding to the Essex Serpent, found that the boxes of seeds had been taken away. His watch, he said, was worth £4 or £5, and the value of the seeds was £30. He never saw the prisoner again until the previous day. The depositions in these cases having been taken, Mr. Bingham handed to the prosecutors the letter which the prisoner had addressed to him before the last charge was brought forward. The following is a copy of the letter:—"Clerkenwell Prison, Aug. 20, 1844.—Sir,—Hoping your pardon for this intrusion, I take the liberty of addressing these few lines to you, being anxious to communicate with my friends, and feeling convinced that I cannot do so through a better channel than your worship. I stood before you charged with three distinct crimes, to two of which do I own myself guilty, namely the first and the last, but with regard to the horse stealing most decidedly not guilty. The animal was lent to me; while in my hands it fell sick, and I thought it best for all parties to sell it. If I did wrong it was merely an error of judgment. The gentleman of whom I borrowed the horse is one of my aunt's tenants. I felt perfectly safe in doing so, feeling certain that my mother would have no difficulty in arranging so trifling an affair with her own sister. My object in writing this letter to you is to explain to my friends my motives for such *extraordinary conduct*. I had not *the slightest intention that they should* lose one single article, but was fool enough to imagine that, by committing some desperate act, my relations (who have so long deserted me) would come forward and give me that assistance which I have been so long much in need of. Your worship will perceive that my old companions are the only people that have suffered from my premeditated attacks. My reason for selecting them was, that I hoped, when I explained to them my object, they would readily believe, from their knowledge of my liberal character, that the crime was not committed with any mercenary point of view or wicked intention. But, on having once gained the confidence of my relations, I should have been enabled to give to each person that which belonged to him, and I had just returned from France with the determination not to leave my mother until she had given me sufficient means to carry this into effect, when the police took me into custody fast asleep at the door where I had been standing for many hours. The only course now left me to pursue is to throw myself on the mercy of the court. Your obedient and humble servant, O H. Clarke." The prisoner was fully committed for trial.—[Clarke was yesterday arraigned at the Central Criminal Court on indictments charging him with the above robberies, and, having pleaded guilty, was sentenced to be transported for ten years.]

Lord Frankfort and the Italian Organ Players Again.—At Marylebone office, on Monday, a poor Italian, who gave his name *Louis Marangi*, was charged at the instance of Viscount Frankfort, No. 17, Southwick-crescent, Hyde-park-square, with having refused to desist from playing his organ when required to do so. It will be remembered that his lordship has for years past evinced a most decided antipathy to street music, particularly that of the *organ*-ic description.—Mr. Rawlinson asked Davis, Lord Frankfort's butler, what "reasonable cause" he had alleged, as the Police Act required, for sending away the Italian?—Davis: Only that Lord Frankfort does not like music, sir.—Mr. Rawlinson: These organ-players know that he doesn't like it, and they go there on purpose to annoy him, I believe. Isn't this so?—Davis: It is, sir; there can be no doubt of it.—Mr. Rawlinson: Then it's very scandalous conduct.—The prisoner, in answer to the charge, stated in Italian that he was not aware of having done anything wrong, and that he was merely playing in the street as usual for his livelihood, when he was laid hold of by the constable. He was discharged.

The late Post-office Robbery.—At Bow-street, on Monday, *Patrick Larkin*, the letter-carrier, charged with stealing two letters, containing £870, the property of the Postmaster-General, was re-examined. Some additional evidence was produced, and the prisoner was fully committed for trial.—[Larkins was tried yesterday at the Central Criminal Court, and, having been convicted, was sentenced by Baron Gurney to fifteen years' transportation.]

COUNTRY NEWS.

Narrow Escape for Tom Thumb.—"General Tom Thumb" was taking a ride near Clifton on Sunday afternoon, in an open carriage, accompanied by his father, his guardian, and his preceptor, Mr. Sherman. The General and the latter were on the driver's box, and on descending a steep hill, the horse took fright, ran at the top of his speed, and dashed against a high stone wall with such force as to break his neck, and shiver the shafts and a portion of the carriage to atoms! The two inside gentlemen escaped with a few slight bruises. Mr. Sherman had seen the approaching danger, and held the General firmly in his arms, and the moment the concussion occurred he cleared the horse and wall, the latter nearly nine feet in height, and landed safely in the adjoining field, preserving his charge harmless!

Execution at Stafford.—Confession of the Culprit.—Last Saturday morning the extreme sentence of the law was carried into effect, at the Stafford county goal, on William Beard, who was found guilty at the late assizes of the murder of Elizabeth Griffiths. After his condemnation, he for a time declared his utter innocence of the offence for which he was doomed to die; at last, through the praiseworthy exertions of the rev. ordinary of the prison, he was induced to make a full confession. He stated that he called on Mr. Crowther, in whose employ the unfortunate woman was as a domestic servant, for the purpose of obtaining work, when she interrogated him very sharply as to what he wanted from her master. He informed her that he wished some sowing work; to which she replied, "You know that he is not at home; that's not what you have come for." He asked her how she knew that? when she answered, "You had better be off." She then returned into the house, and on crossing the yard with a saucepan of hot water, she remarked to him "that he had better be off, or she would throw the hot water over him." He then became greatly excited, and while she was stooping and putting the saucepan over a ledge or shelf near the oven in the brewhouse, and raising herself up again, he took up a carpenter's hammer which was lying on the step of the brewhouse door, and struck her with it on the head, just above the ear. She fell against the oven, screamed out twice, and instantly fell to the ground. She could not scuffle with him. He then thought of leaving, and was on the eve of going out at the door, when he returned, in order to finish her. He went up into Mr. Crowther's bed-room, and took a waistcoat and pair of trousers out of a chest of drawers. He then opened three boxes in the servant's room, and took a handkerchief. On coming down stairs into the kitchen, he took up a small black-handled knife out of the table-drawer, and cut her throat. After he had done so, and when she was quite dead, he put his hand into her pocket, and took out three half-crown pieces, after which he went into the pantry, and ate part of a fruit pie that was left. He then went into the kitchen again, and obtained possession of three silver table-spoons from a cupboard, and decamped. He considered that she would have lived if he had not used the knife. Nobody else but himself had a hand in the murder, and he solemnly declared that when he went to Mr. Crowther's for work he had no thought of injuring his servant, but that it came into his head all at once to do what he had done, for he was vexed with her for speaking to him as she had. Just before the drop fell he was heard by one of the officers of the prison to say, with much earnestness, "I hope the Lord Jesus Christ will have mercy upon my soul." At the moment he fell, a suppressed murmur escaped from the crowd. It is supposed that 5000 people were present.

Railway Collision.—A collision took place on Thursday week on the Dundee Railway, in consequence of a carter, named Alexander Smith, attempting to cross the line with his charge, when the mail-train was in sight, and by which the horses were killed, and the cart destroyed. The accident has also proved fatal to Smith, he having died the same evening. Smith was rather an eccentric character. A few years ago, when loading sand, a large quantity of it came down and nearly covered his horse and cart, but being driven under the cart, he himself was not much hurt. When dug out, which was done instantly, he very coolly inquired for his whip, offered his preserver a snuff for his trouble, and drove off.

Consecration of an Abbey in Leicestershire.—The consecration of a monastery dedicated to St. Bernard, and intended for the use of a number of Cistercian monks who have hitherto inhabited temporary buildings in Charnwood Forest, took place on Tuesday last, the ceremony being performed by Dr. Wiseman (styling himself "Bishop of Melipotamus"), Dr. Walsh ("Bishop of Candyopolis"), and Dr. Morris ("Bishop of Troy"). This is the first abbey the Romish sect have completed in England.

Sudden Removal from Office.—On Wednesday Mr. Chalk, High Constable of York, arrived in Edinburgh, with a warrant issued by Thomas Price, Esq., one of the magistrates of York, for the apprehension of Joseph Stadman Madison, superintendent of Police at Dundee, on a charge of felony. Mr. Madison, who was appointed on the 5th instant, and had only commenced the duties of his new office on Wednesday, was taken into custody the same night, and conveyed to Edinburgh the next day. The charges against Mr. Madison have reference to money transactions in connection with the situation formerly held by him in York.

Close of the Pitmen's Strike.—The strike of the pitmen in the counties of Northumberland and Durham is now at an end, the whole of the collieries, with very unimportant exceptions, having engaged all the workmen they require on the terms and conditions offered by the coal-owners previous to the 5th of April, when the strike commenced. After the men had signed the monthly bond, orders were immediately given by the colliery agents to replace their furniture in the houses they had previously occupied.

Lamentable Coach Accident.—Last Saturday a serious accident happened to the mail-coach which runs between Whitehaven and Carlisle. On passing up the street of Carlisle, the coach came in contact with an old building in the market-place, called the Main Guard, and one of the gentlemen on the outside had the bones of one of his thighs so dreadfully lacerated and broken, that the limb was instantly amputated considerably above the middle of the thigh, and the injury was so great that he died soon afterwards. This gentleman and his lady (who was an inside passenger) came from Brighton, were lately married, and had been spending the honeymoon among the romantic scenes of the Cumberland and Westmorland lakes. The lady continues in a frantic state, and refuses every consolation. Mr. Wm. Hullock, of the village of Carleton, near Penryth, and his wife, were also outside passengers, and had a very narrow escape. In the act of falling, Mrs. Hullock laid hold of another gentleman, an outside passenger, round the neck, and thus saved herself without injuring the gentleman. The inside passengers received no essential injury, although the side of the coach which struck against the building was smashed to pieces.

Stabbing in Somersetshire.—Another of those offences, unhappily but too common of late, in which the knife is resorted to as a means of vengeance, occurred late on Saturday night in the parish of Norton St. Philips, Somerset, and a young man, named Charles Francis, has been cut off in the prime of life. The deceased and his murderer were both labouring men, and a quarrel having arisen at a public house relative to the breaking of a cup and glass, a scuffle ensued, in the course of which the prisoner was knocked down several times. Upon gaining his feet, some of the by-standers observed that he had a knife in his hand, and it was taken from him, but he immediately snatched it back again, and after some few minutes plunged it several times into the body of the deceased, causing his death in a few minutes, one of the wounds dividing the femoral artery. The prisoner was immediately secured, and when charged with the crime merely said, he knew he had done it, and would do it again. His name is George Hillier, and he has been committed by the Coroner on a charge of Manslaughter.

Curious Suicide at Cirencester.—On Saturday a chaise boy at Cirencester, in the employ of Mr. Stevens of the Ram Hotel, went into a stable belonging to his master, and cut his throat with a razor. He cut the windpipe quite through and walked to his home, at least *300 yards*. One of the neighbours met him in the yard, and asked him what was the matter with him. He said he had cut his throat with a razor, and she then took him and seated him on a chair, and at his request fetched him some water, which he drunk, some of it running out of the wound. He died within five minutes after the time he had first entered his house. He was 46 years of age, and has left a wife and eight children.

Another Coal-pit Accident.—A dreadful coal-pit accident, attended with loss of life, occurred at the pit belonging to Messrs. Ostle and Dunglinson, at Dearham, near Maryport, on Saturday morning last. Two men and three boys, who were in the act of descending, were not more than three feet from the top when the rope broke, and the whole were precipitated to the bottom of the shaft, a depth of fully fifty yards. Two of the unfortunate sufferers breathed once or twice after they were taken up, but the others died instantaneously. The verdict at the inquest was "Accidental Death."

Charge of Attempting to Destroy a Vessel.—*Anthony Day*, late captain of the brig Earl Vane, of Sunderland, has been examined before the magistrates of that port, charged with attempting to scuttle that vessel by boring holes in the hold, near the North Cape. Several persons were examined, but the principal witness was George Dunn, the mate. He spoke to several conversations, in which the captain confessed having committed the crime. In one of these Mr. Day stated, that when off the whirlpool, and leaving sight of land, the thought of sinking the vessel, by boring holes in her bottom, first came into his mind, and he never could get it out of his mind until he "completed the job." The defence was, that the prisoner was labouring under temporary insanity at the time of the commission of the offence, but the magistrates determined to send the prisoner for trial at the assizes. Bail in the sum of £400 was, however, taken for his appearance.

Destructive Fire at the Maidenhead Station—Three Horses Burnt to Death.—A destructive fire broke out in a range of stabling, within the yard of the Great Western Railway Station at Maidenhead, in the middle of the day, on Tuesday last, which it is strongly feared was not occasioned by merely accidental means. The flames, when first discovered, burst forth with inconceivable rapidity, and within less than half an hour afterwards the whole building, which was composed of wood, covered with slate, was a heap of burning ruins. There were eleven horses in the stable at the time, eight of which were fortunately rescued, after considerable difficulty, without sustaining any damage. The stabling and horses were the property of Mr. Lovegrove, the proprietor of the Bear Inn, at Maidenhead.

IRELAND.

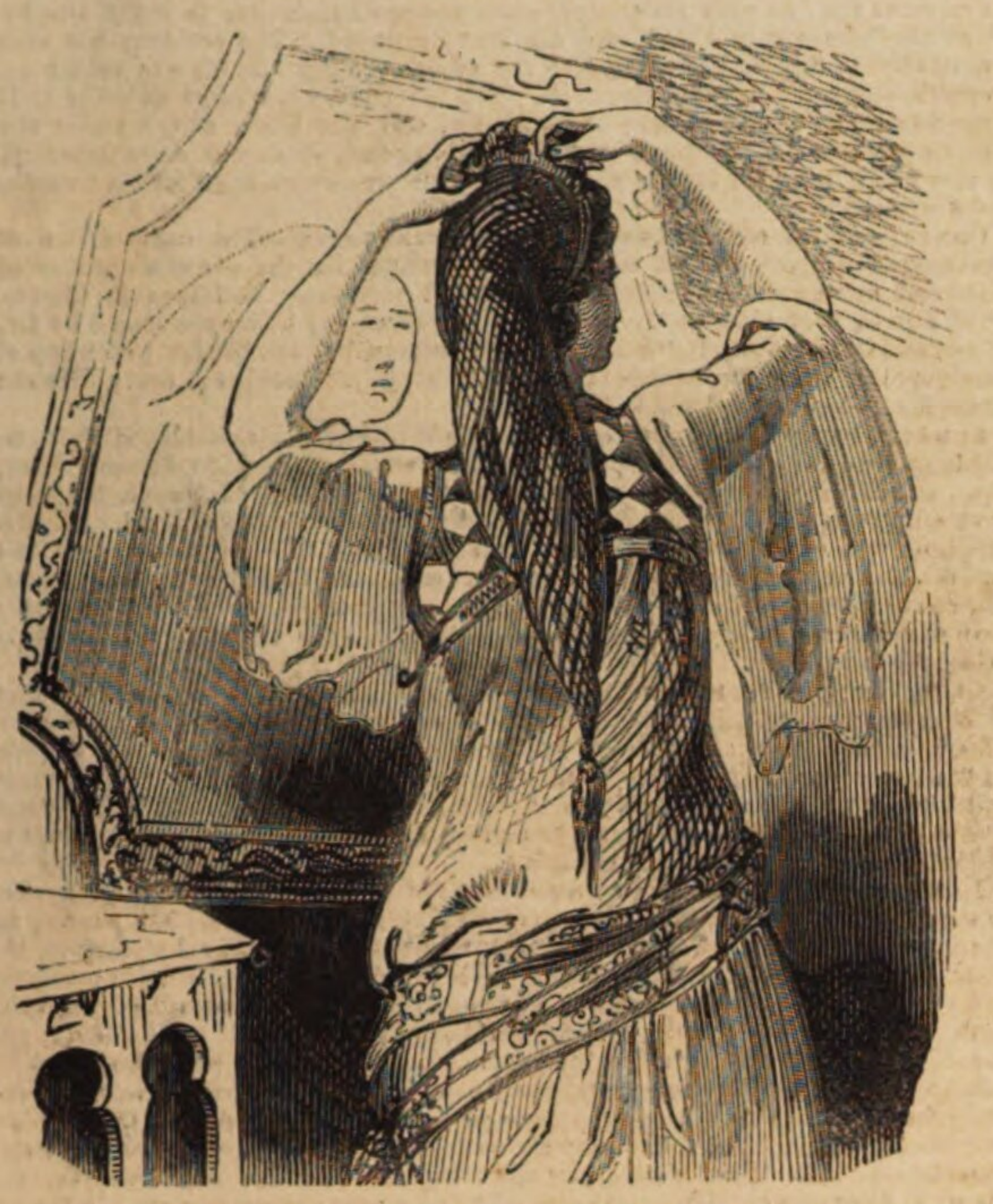
The Royal Agricultural Society.—The exhibition altogether was considered a very satisfactory one. Immense numbers visited the show-yard. A cow sent by Prince Albert excited considerable attention, and a silver medal was awarded. At the banquet which took place after the show, an incident happened which deserves notice. The Vice-Chairman (Lord Erne) in the course of a long speech took occasion to say that great improvements had recently been effected in the condition of the tenant classes in Ireland. By whom were they effected but by the landlords? By what other agency could they be effected? Surely it was not the large sums of money which were collected from year to year, from month to month, and from week to week, that could have done this? [This allusion to the collection of the rent created a great sensation. There were hisses and groans, and Mr. Smith O'Brien and Mr. Nicholas Maher, immediately got up and walked out.] The occurrence led to a correspondence. Mr. S. O'Brien addressed a letter to the council deprecating political allusions at the meetings of the institution. The council met and passed a resolution in favour of abstinence from politics, and Lord Erne expressed his regret that he should have made remarks of a political tendency. With this explanation Mr. S. O'Brien expressed his satisfaction.

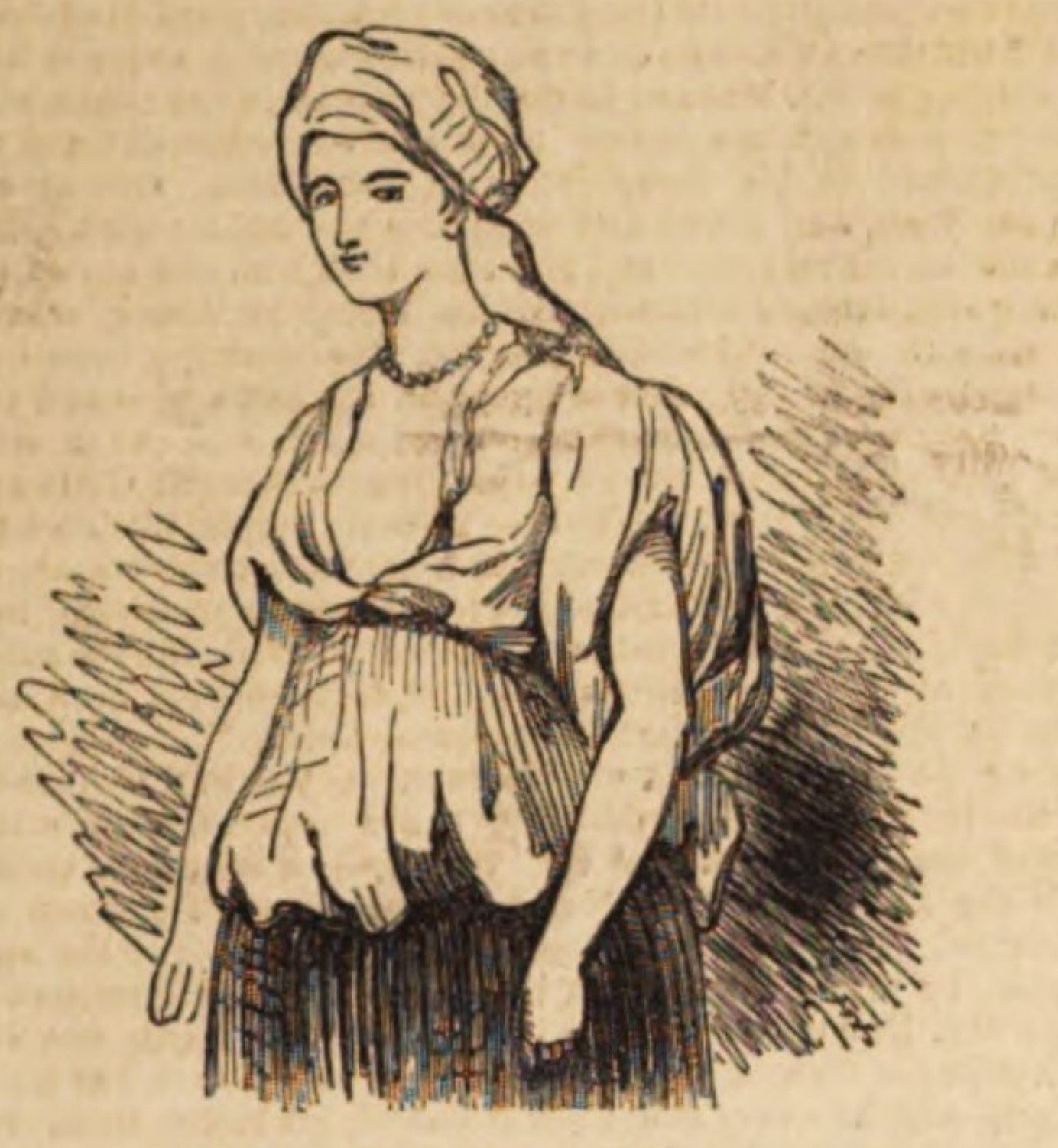
The Repeal Association.—At the weekly meeting of the Repeal Association, held on Monday, Mr. R. Dillon Browne, M.P., was called to the chair, and addressed the assembly at considerable length. He said that he had come over from England, armed with what he deemed to be unanswerable arguments for continuing to demand a restoration of their National Parliament. He had struggled in vain, and almost alone, in the House of Commons, to procure justice for his country, and to prevent an invasion being made by England on the spiritualities of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland. He alluded to the delusive bill on the subject of charitable bequests, in reference to which he had several interviews with Lord Eliot, and he was bound to state that he did not believe it to have been the intention of Government to have forced the measure on the Irish people, and thus increase their own difficulties, only that they were sanctioned by the Irish Roman Catholic representatives in the House of Commons.—A letter was read from Mr. T. Wyse, M.P., addressed to the secretary of the Association, returning his acknowledgments for the honour conferred on him and his fellow-members who supported his motion for an inquiry into the facts connected with the formation of the jury at the late state trials in Ireland by the vote of thanks unanimously passed to them at a late meeting of the Association. Mr. M'Nevin brought forward a report of the parliamentary committee on the subject of hurrying bills through Parliament. Mr. M'Nevin having severely commented on the course pursued towards Ireland, adverted to the Belgian revolution, which he said was effected by the middle classes, such as those which were now engaged in working for the Repeal. He concluded with a significant warning to the aristocracy of this country to beware how they opposed the will of the people.—Mr. D. O'Connell, jun., read the weekly report from the Repeal prisoners, in which it was stated that they were all well, and full of hope. He could state it to be the opinion of Mr. O'Connell that the Association should take steps to get as many persons as possible to take the abstinence pledge for a limited period, namely, until the Repeal of the Union. Mr. O'Connell had consulted Father Mathew, who approved of the limited plan for those who would not take the pledge for life. The amount of the rent for the week was stated to be £1125.

RECENT PENCILLINGS IN MOROCCO.

From the sketch-book of an artist who has recently visited this very interesting country, we are enabled to present to our readers the annexed glimpses of the costumes of the Moors of Morocco, which are replete with picturesqueness and graceful variety.

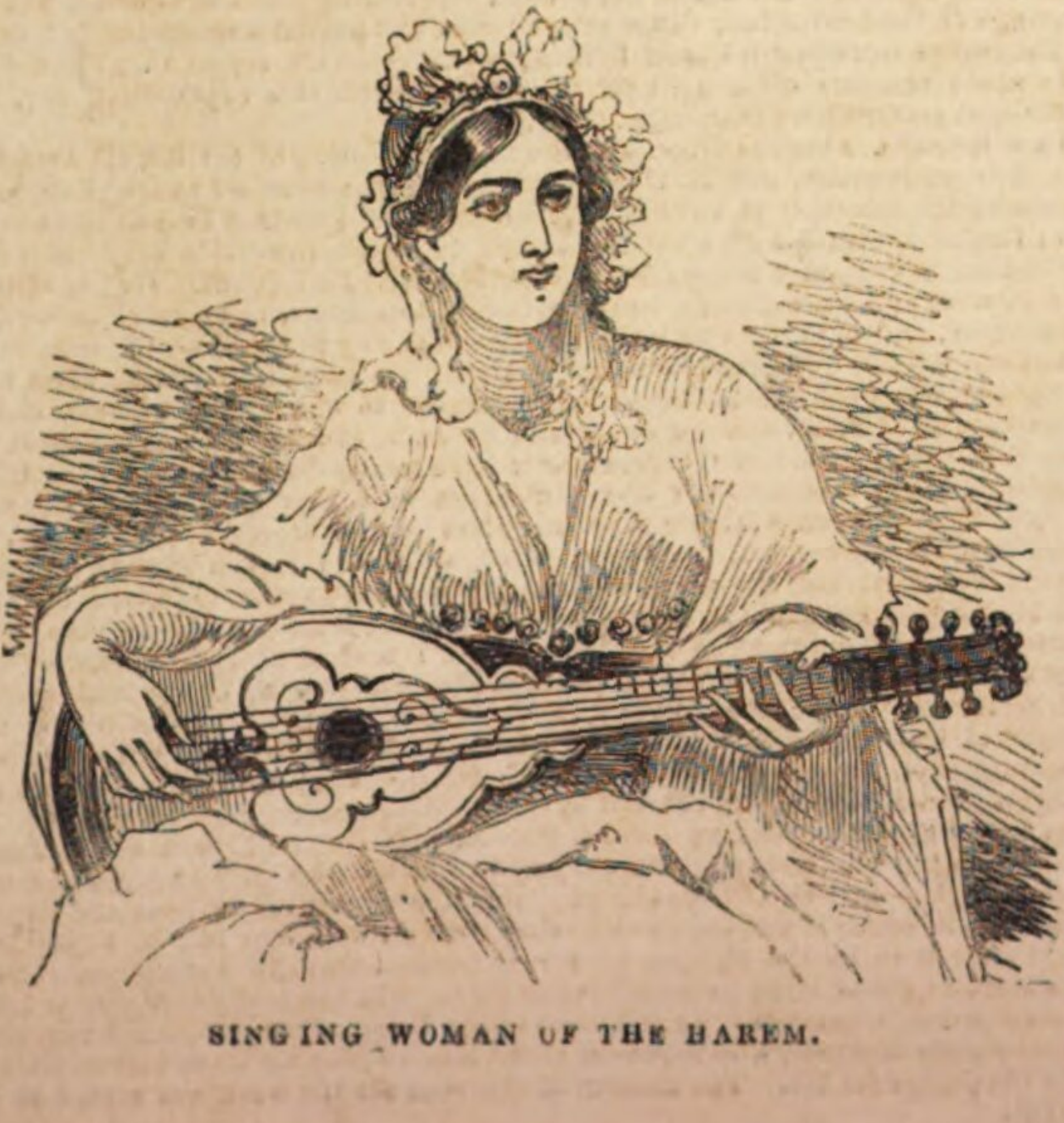
Three of these portrait sketches are from the harem, that favourite and almost sole seat of oriental luxury, which is generally inaccessible, and can only, by some particular chance, be seen by Europeans. One of these sketches shows a lady at her toilette, which is performed in a very elaborate manner, employs several hours, and demands the service of a number of slaves. Each of the latter has a separate office: one to perfume the hair, another to arrange the eyebrows, a third to paint them, and so on. The blackening of the latter by a preparation of antimony, the forming of them into a particular shape, and the filling of the hair with powdered cloves, perfumes, and scented waters, are the most favourite modes of female adornment. The European captives in the harem, appear to be its chief ornament, both as to personal and mental accomplishment; the Moorish ladies are enormously fat, stupid, and ignorant. Of course, there are many slaves employed in the harem, for the gratification of its inmates; such as the singing woman, portrayed at the foot of this column, and in that adjoining, a slave playing the *tor*, a kind of tambourine.

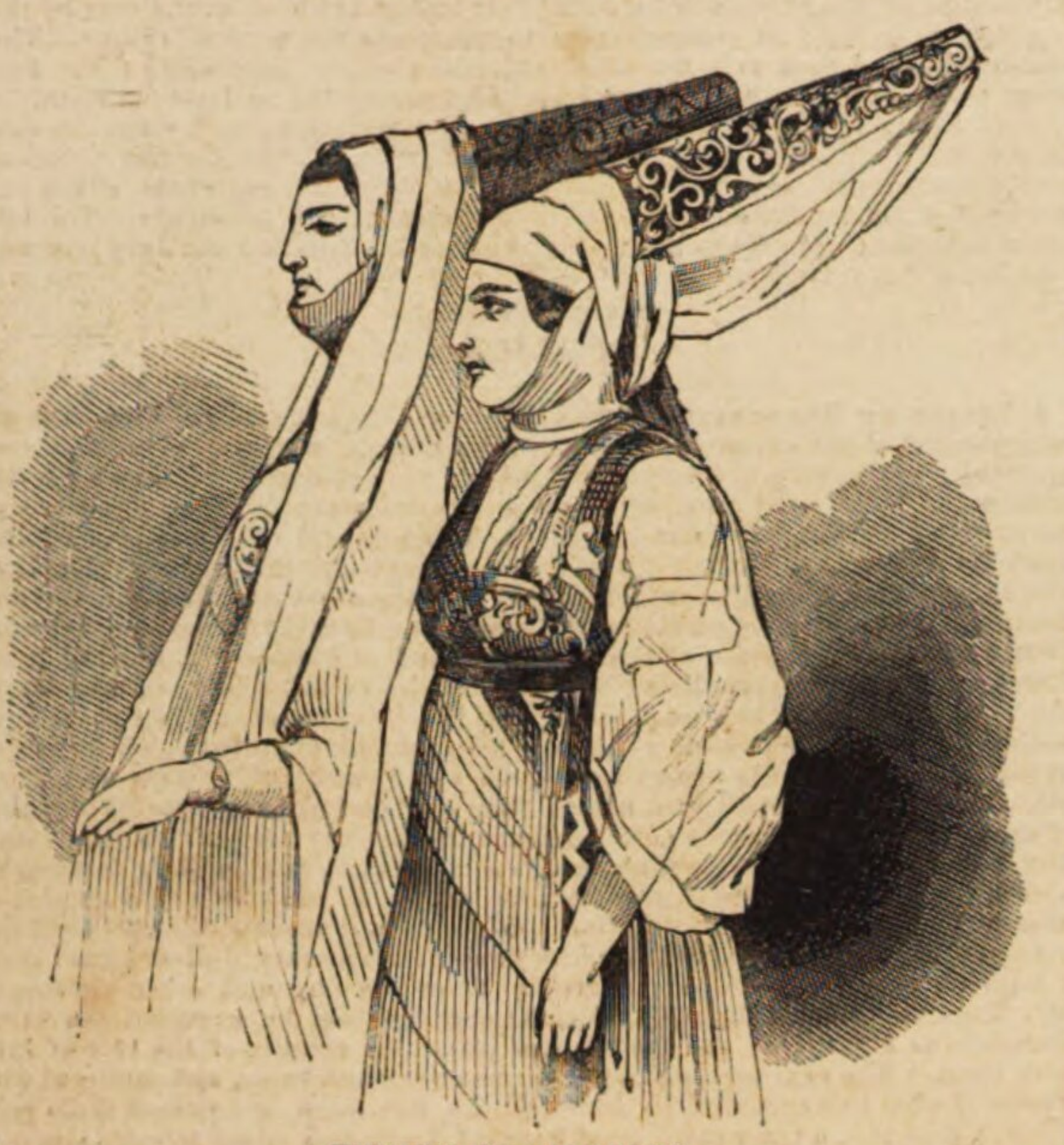

LADY OF THE HAREM, AT HER TOILET.


PEASANT OF MOROCCO.

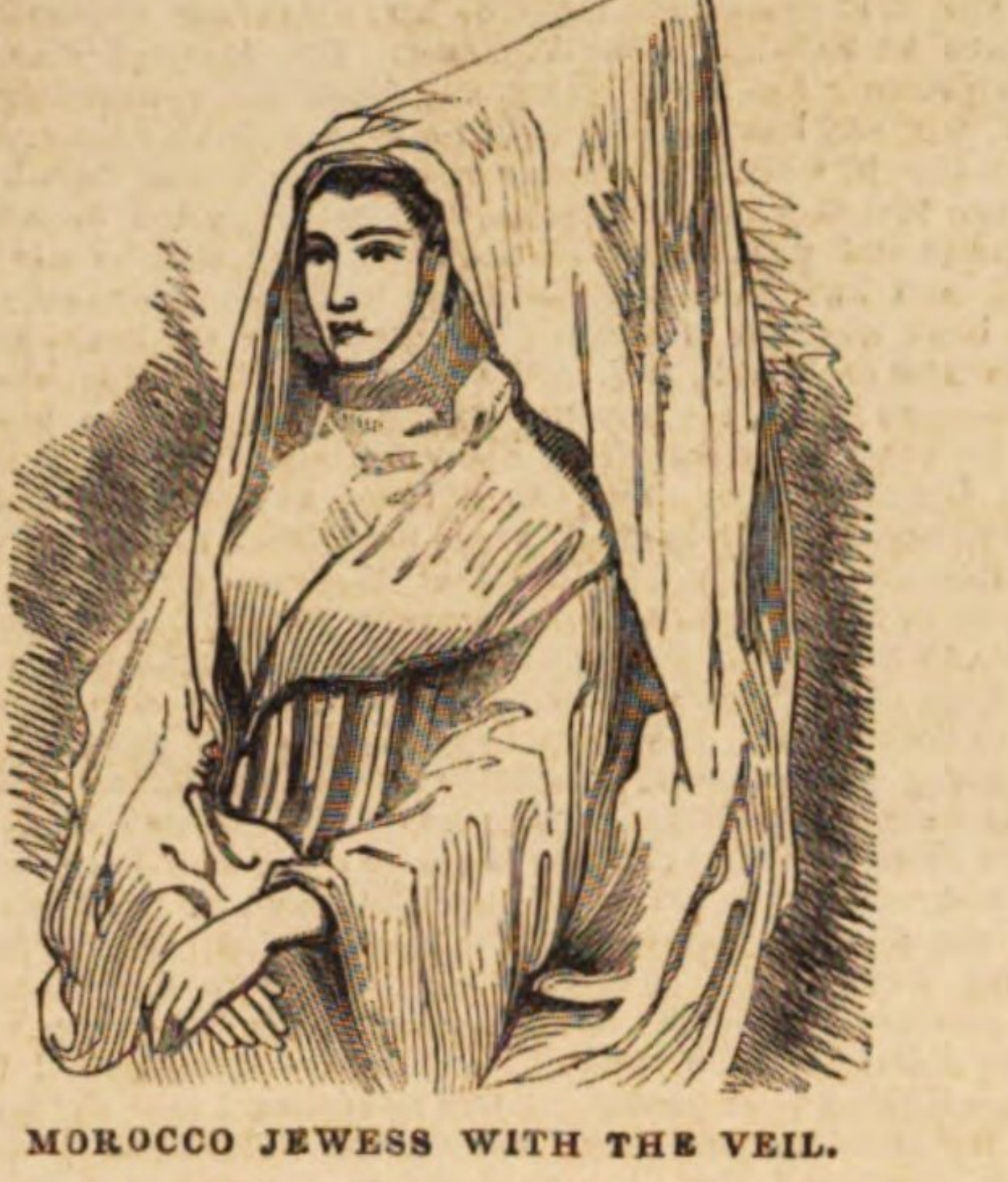
Mr. J. H. Drummond Hay was fortunate enough to obtain access to the harem, at Morocco, and he thus describes one of its inmates—a Mauritanian Venus:—

> This was a delicate-looking girl; her age, I thought, was sweet fifteen—the prime of womanhood in this precocious country; for their beauty seems to fade with the *teens*. Her complexion was very fair, her eyes dark hazel, to which the black border of "Kohol" (antimony) gave a languid expression. She had a coral-lipped mouth, round as a ring, as the Moorish ode describes the feature. Her black hair, braided with silver cords, waved in profusion over her shoulders. Her sylph-like figure was clothed in a pale green caftan, embroidered on the bosom and skirt in silver thread. This garment reached a little below her knees, and over it she wore an outer robe of light gauze, confined around the waist by a red zone of Fez silk. The sleeves of her caftan were wide and open near the wrist; showing at every turn an arm like alabaster, which was encircled by a plain massive bracelet of Soodan gold; and her uncovered legs were seen from below the caftan clasped with chased silver; her feet were also bare, for in her sally with the rest she had forgotten her slippers; her feet, as well as her hands, were dyed with henna of a bright orange colour. Over her head she had thrown a light muslin kerchief; but in this sudden tumult her curiosity got the better of her national caution, and she stood before me quite unveiled.


SINGING WOMAN OF THE HAREM.


WOMEN OF MOROCCO.

The next engraving shows the common costume of the people, worn by the fellahs, or peasants.

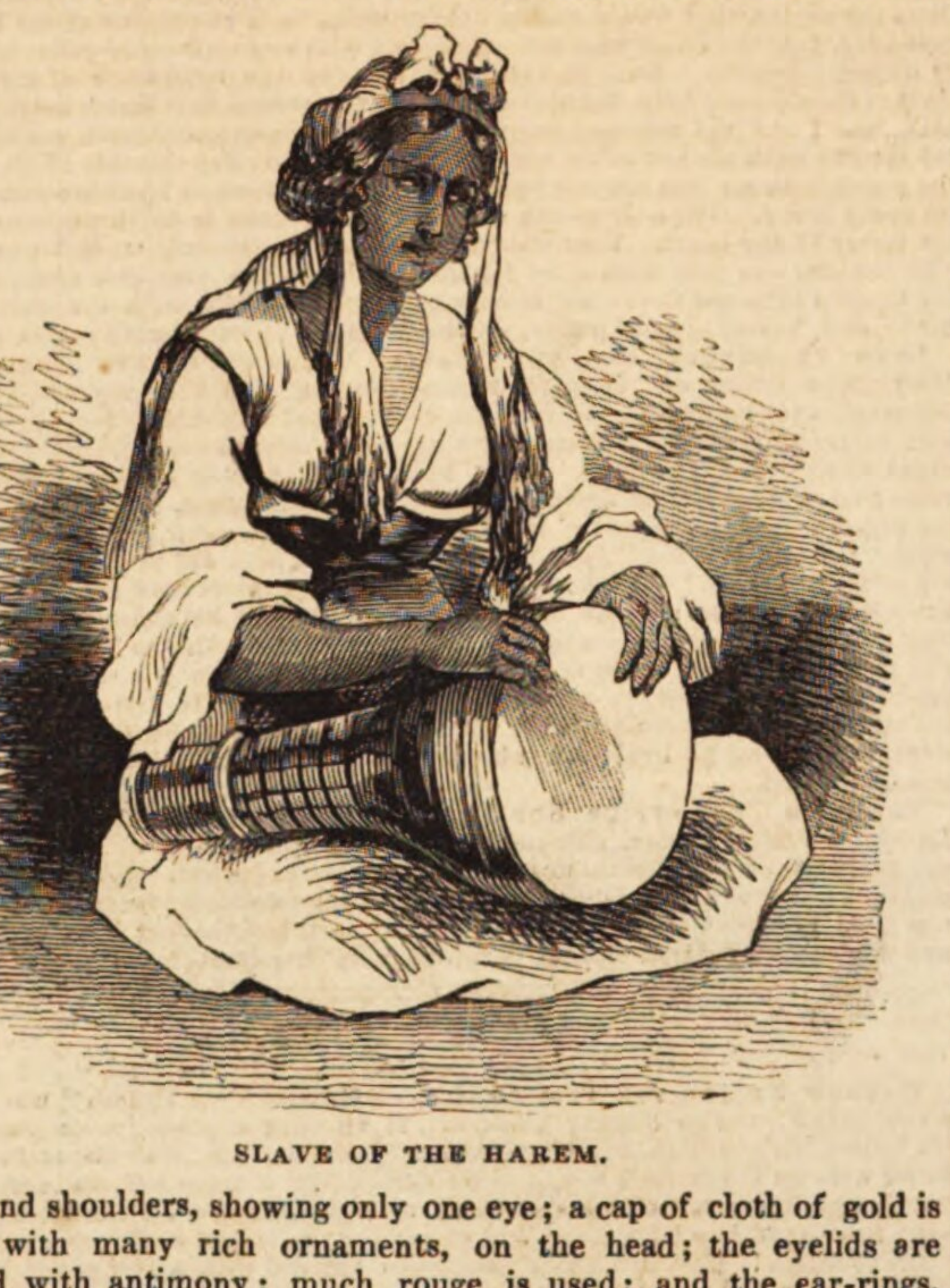

MOROCCO JEWESS WITH THE VEIL.

Next are women wearing a singular head-dress, or bonnet, made of copper, with flowers engraved upon it.

The fifth illustration is a Jewess of Morocco wearing the veil: the Jewesses only wear black or yellow slippers, and boots are prohibited.

The children of the Moors are dressed exactly like their parents, the little girls wearing veils, and the boys turbans.

Altogether, in Morocco, the women of the better class dress magnificently, wearing a silk shirt of many colours in stripes, highly embroidered waistcoat, silk trousers, and a large silk wrapper of gaudy colour, so put on as to form a petticoat, and hang over the head and shoulders, showing only one eye; a cap of cloth of gold is worn, with many rich ornaments, on the head; the eyelids are stained with antimony; much rouge is used; and the ear-rings, anklets, and bracelets, of gold and silver, are very massive. The boots, shoes, and slippers are of yellow morocco leather, the staple manufacture of the country.


SLAVE OF THE HAREM.

Homage to Shakspeare.—Stimulated by the recent demonstration in honour of Robert Burns on the banks of the Doon, preparations have already been announced to celebrate, next year, on the 23d of April, his natal day, the memory of Shakspeare, on the spot where his sacred ashes are entombed, at Stratford-on-Avon.

Running Rein and The Princess.—We have just received from Moore, of West-street, St. Martin's-lane, a coloured proof of the portraits of these two racers. The likenesses are to the very life, and the colouring is decidedly good: there is great breadth and effect in the engraving, and the execution, altogether, is highly creditable to Mr. Shayer, the artist, and also to Mr. Charles Hunt, who engraved the plate.

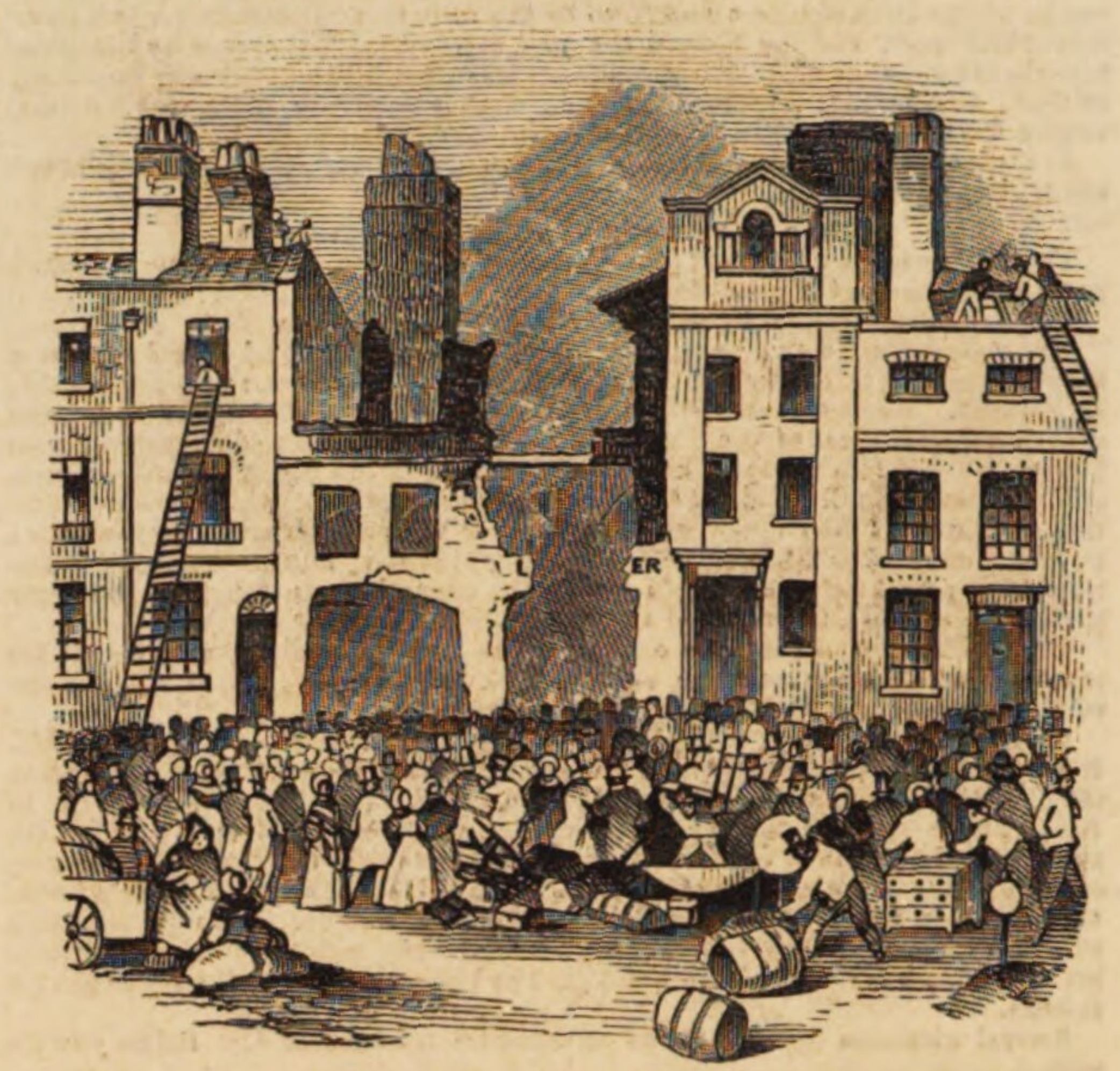
Metropolis Improvements.—The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have issued their plans for the new street leading from Leicester-square to Long-acre, which will be called "Cranbourne-street," and will be of a width from house to house of between fifty-three and fifty-four feet. In a few days the Commissioners will lease the ground for building the houses. The whole of the buildings are to be rendered fit for habitation before Christmas, 1845, under penalty in each case of forfeiture of the lease.

A dinner was given by the Junior United Service Club, at their house in Charles-street, St. James's, on Monday evening, to the hero of Jellalabad, Sir Robert Sale. Sir Wm. Nott was also invited, but we regret to say was unable to attend from indisposition.

CONFLAGRATION AT RICHMOND.

On Tuesday morning last, a most destructive fire broke out at the Cricketers' Tavern, Greenside, Richmond, which was totally destroyed. The family escaped, but with some difficulty, from the upper part and over the backs of the neighbouring premises. Shortly after the flames burst forth from the windows. The fire communicated to the house 26, Richmond-green, and to No. 27; the first being wholly and the next partially destroyed, with a great portion of property that was not burnt being materially injured by water and removing. The houses on the other side of the Cricketers, Nos. 23 and 24, were also partially destroyed, and were, together with their furniture, considerably damaged by the water, while the furniture was also injured by removal, in which respect the whole of the inhabitants of the row of houses (in number about thirty) have suffered. The total loss, it is expected, will be nearly £4000.

By the latest inquiries it appears, that Mr. Vollam and his servant, the only persons in the house at the time the fire broke out, retired to rest about eleven o'clock on Monday night, everything appearing safe. About ten minutes or a quarter past two, the policeman on duty, whilst going past the Cricketers, observed smoke issuing through the crevices of the shutters. He raised an alarm; and, on the door being forced open, the whole of the bar was found to be in flames. The engines soon arrived, but the flames had got such a hold of the building, that they were of very little use. Mr. Vollam escaped by the back, by lowering himself on to an outhouse; but unfortunately, the servant, in trying to do the same, fell on to the roof, and was much injured by the fall.



FIRE AT RICHMOND.

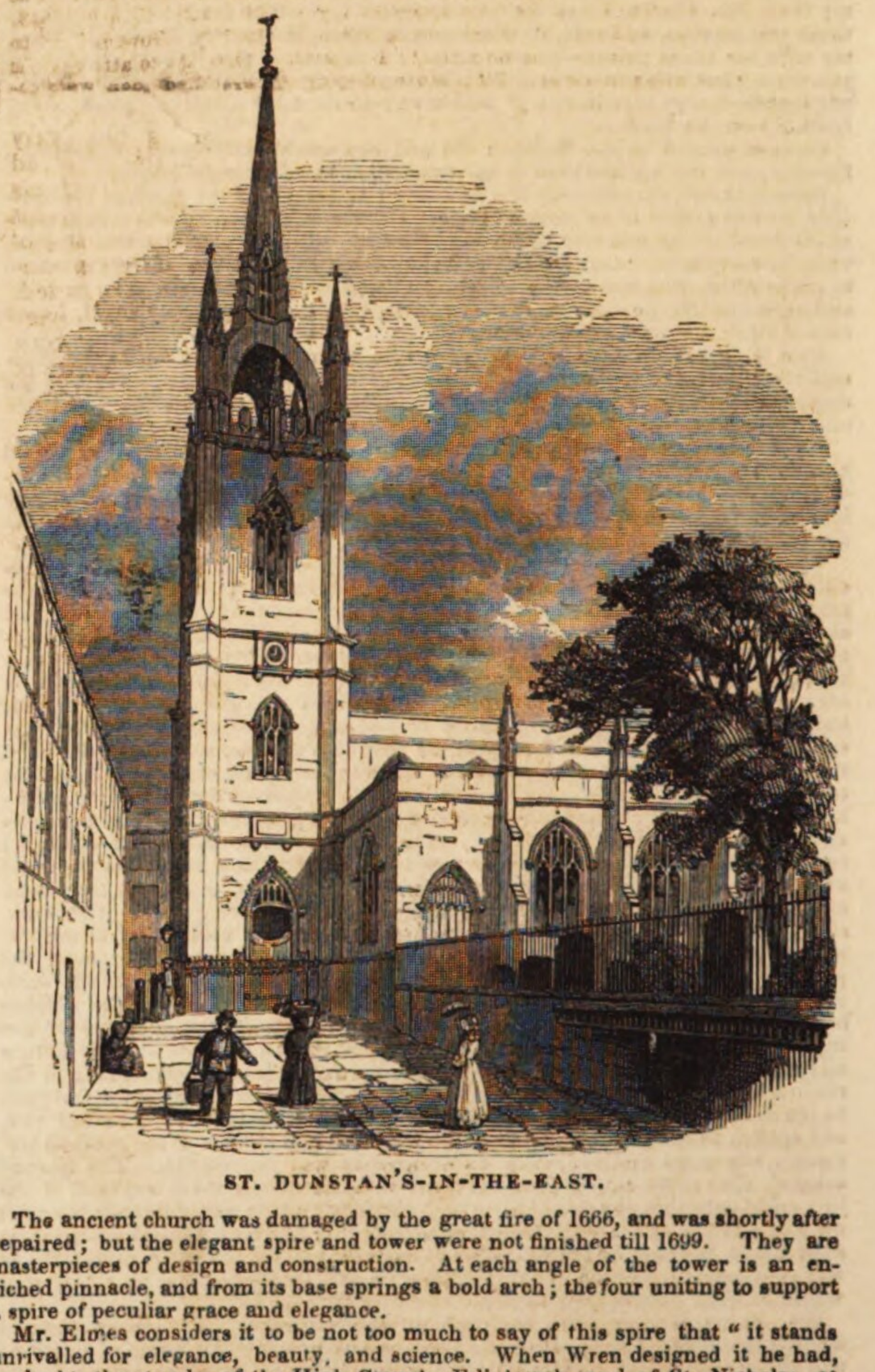
From a careful examination of the ruins, it is evident that the fire commenced in the lower part of the Cricketers, but how it was caused cannot at present be ascertained.

Several small tenements in the rear, occupied by poor families, were more or less injured. The damage is estimated to exceed the insurance considerably.

CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XLVII.

ST. DUNSTAN'S IN THE EAST.

This beautiful church, by Wren, is situated between Idol-lane and St. Dunstan's-hill, Tower-street, the latter of which is carried from the south side of the lofty tower and spire of the church southward into Thames-street, opposite the eastern wing of the Custom-house. The church is dedicated to St. Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury, after whom it is called; and its addition is in reference to its situation, and to distinguish it from its namesake in Fleet-street, which is, for a similar reason, called St. Dunstan's in the West.


ST. DUNSTAN'S-IN-THE-EAST.

The ancient church was damaged by the great fire of 1666, and was shortly after repaired; but the elegant spire and tower were not finished till 1699. They are masterpieces of design and construction. At each angle of the tower is an enriched pinnacle, and from its base springs a bold arch; the four uniting to support a spire of peculiar grace and elegance.

Mr. Elmes considers it to be not too much to say of this spire that "it stands unrivalled for elegance, beauty, and science. When Wren designed it he had, no doubt, the steeples of the High Church, Edinburgh, and of St. Nicholas, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in his mind's eye; but he has surpassed both in every essential quality of such a work." The elevation may be seen engraved in Mr. Elmes's "Life of Sir Christopher Wren," engraved by Wilson Lowry, after a geometrical drawing by Joseph Gwilt, Esq., F.S.A., for which he received the silver medal of the Royal Academy. Wren was proud of his work: on coming into his study one morning, he was told that the hurricane of the previous night had greatly damaged some of the church steeples of the metropolis. "Not my spire of St. Dunstan's" was the confident reply.

The body of the church having been only repaired by Wren, and having fallen much into decay, it was taken down and re-built in 1821, under the direction of Mr. David Laing, the architect of the Custom-house. It has been re-built in truly handsome style, and possesses one of the most embellished interiors in the metropolis.

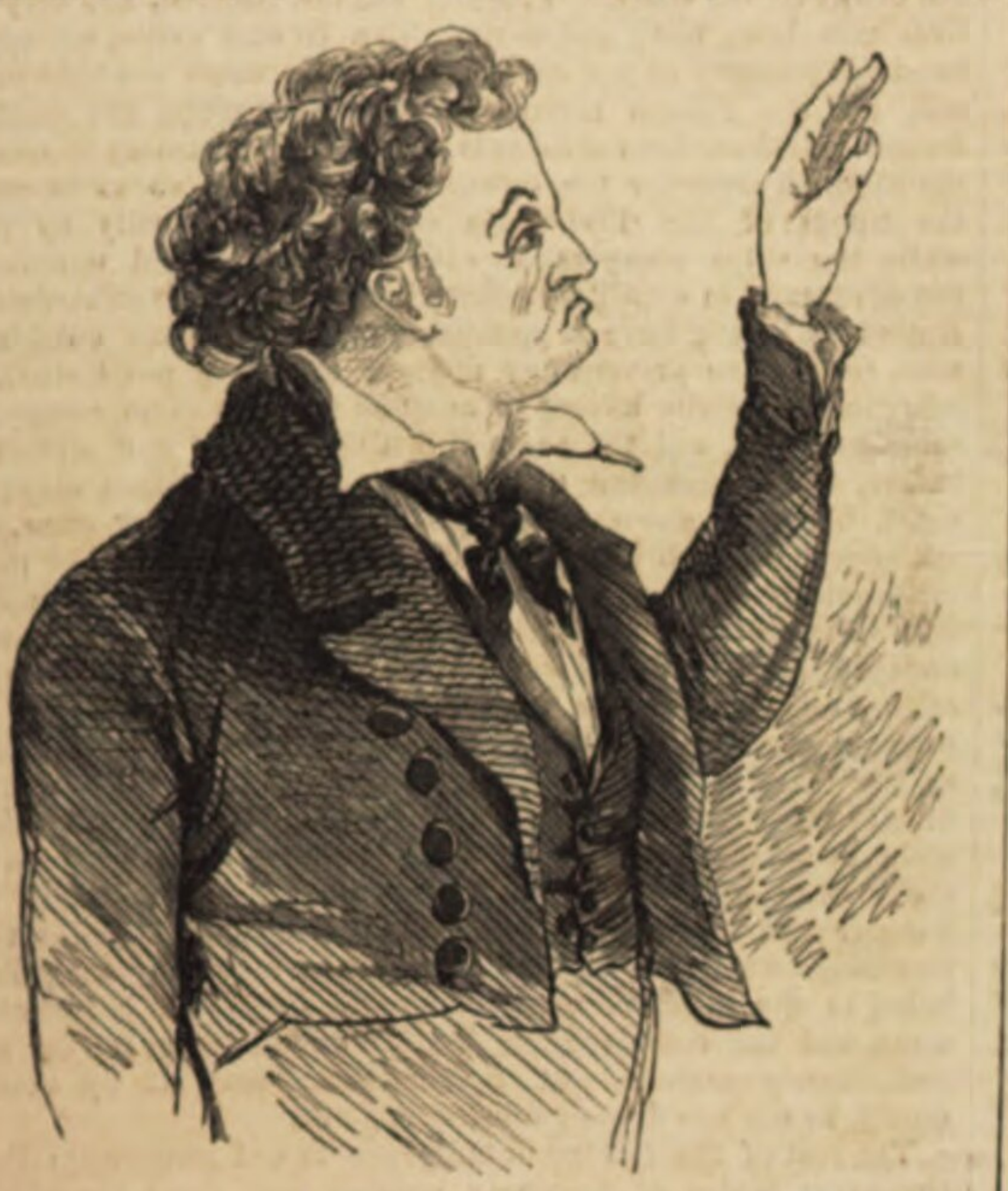
The living is a rectory, and one of the thirteen peculiars of the archiepiscopa see of Canterbury. The parish have many excellent charities under their care.

Opening of the Royal Naval School at New-cross.—This handsome building, engraved in No. 57 of the Illustrated London News, was opened on Tuesday, for the reception of 250 boys. The head-master, the Rev. Mr. Chambers, after a solemn and appropriate prayer, supplicated the Divine protection for this valuable Institution, than which we cannot imagine any more calculated to engage the sympathy and command the support of the public, when we call to mind that its purpose is to furnish at a moderate expense, an education of the first class, for the children of officers of that glorious service which has been Britain's best protector in her days of peril, and has increased her power and enhanced her glory in every quarter of the globe.

DR. WOLFF AT BOKHARA.

Anxiety is now at end
On part of relative or friend—
The dreadful truth has come at last,
And Hope her latest barrier pass'd;
Beyond it sits sad Certainty
Leaning on weeping Memory,
A melancholy sight as e'er
Was gaz'd on with a calm Despair!
But ————

Now that the fate of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly has been confirmed, the public interest is naturally transferred to the generous missionary in their behalf—Dr. Wolff. Some obstacle to his emancipation from the hands of the Ameer of Bokhara has occurred, as already reported in our journal. The facts stated indicate no personal hostility to Dr. Wolff; and he is too powerfully accredited at Bokhara, by all those likely to have any influence with its Prince, to be the probable subject of any fresh outrage. "Nevertheless," it is observed in the *Athenæum*, "we shall not be sorry to hear that he is clear of Bokhara—a city which had a very poetical place in English imaginations, not long ago, but presents itself to them just at present in some such idea as the "City of the Ogre."



DR. WOLFF.

Meanwhile, Captain Grover has addressed to the *Times* a letter on the subject, of which the following is the substance:—

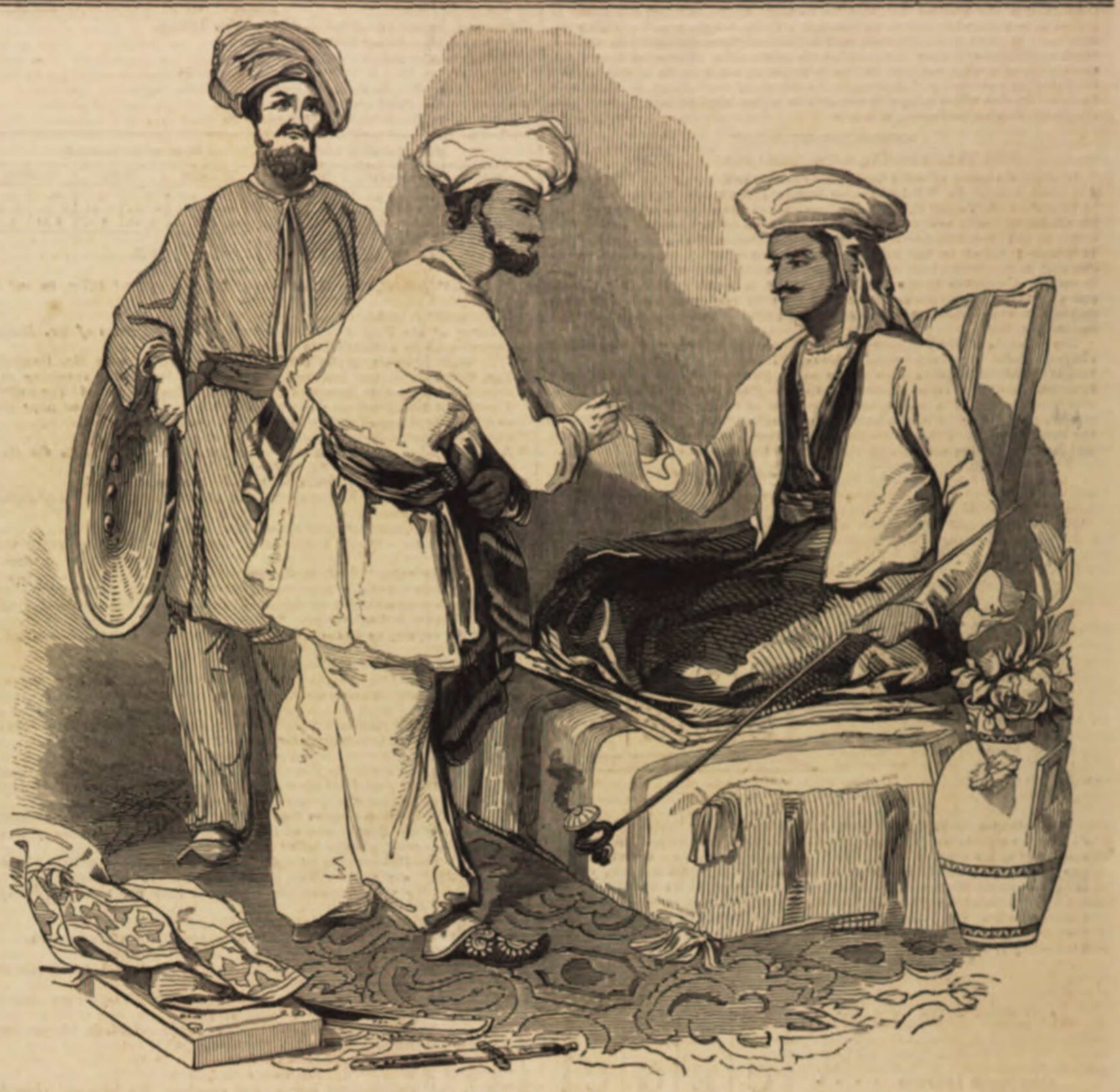
"In the letter which Dr. Wolff was forced to write at Bokhara, and which you had the goodness to insert at my request, the King of Bokhara proclaims to the world that he put to death Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly in the month of Saratan, 1259. The Christian date is not given in Dr. Wolff's letter, but for the information of the public I inserted within brackets what I had calculated as the English date. I was wrong; the correct date should be July (Cancer), 1843. It therefore appears that at the time I proposed to her Majesty's Government to proceed at my own cost and on my own responsibility to Bokhara to attempt the release of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly, those wretched men were actually alive."

The annexed sketch of Dr. Wolff is from a drawing obligingly forwarded to us by a correspondent. It represents the reverend Doctor in his ordinary dress: his playfulness as well as his spirits, may be characterised even as occasionally boyish; but his general manner breathes a consciousness of that powerful energy of mind, which has enabled him to preach fluently in ten different languages, and converse in fourteen; and to surmount, single-handed, difficulties and dangers in his travels, which might well have overcome an expedition. His voice is deep, most emphatic, and sonorous in its tone; and his enthusiasm bursts out in most brilliant flashes of dramatic and poetic fancy and feeling: "he is," adds our correspondent, "a lineal descendant, I understand, of Moses himself."

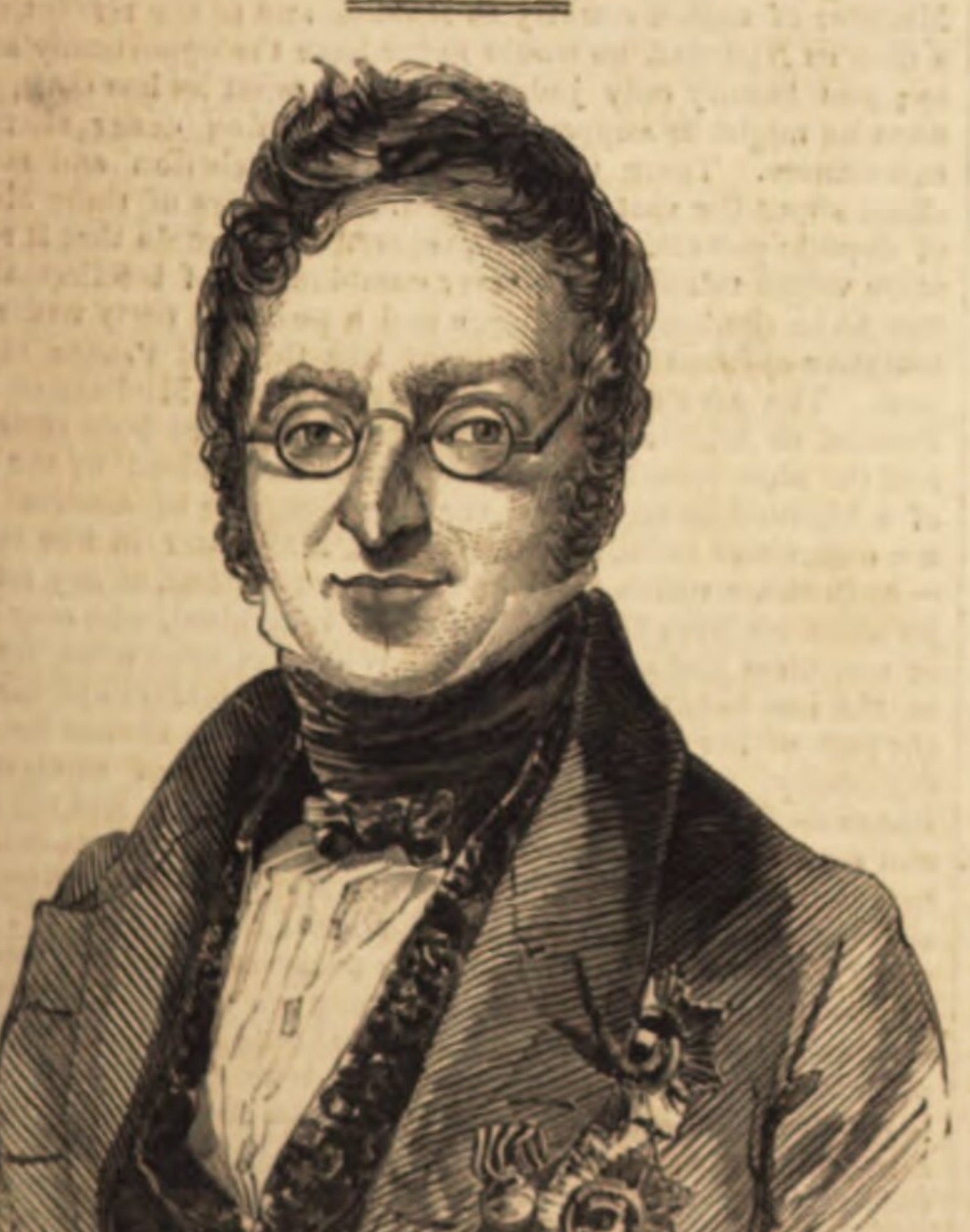
The following conclusion to a letter written by the Doctor at Teheraun, to his friends and late parishioners at Clayton West, near Huddersfield, is very characteristic:—

Now, my dear friends, I have given you a sketch of my proceedings. I have now to make one request to you:—1st. That you may pray that the Lord may preserve alive my wife and child. 2nd. That the Lord may give success to my mission. 3rd. Should either my wife or child come to you, be kind to them. And lastly and fourthly, Should it be the Lord's will that I should have at Bokhara the fate of Conolly and Stoddart, that I may be enabled to look up to my Saviour, the Lord Jesus Christ, with faith and confidence; and may be enabled, if Stoddart and Conolly should be dead, to follow them to the grave trusting and believing in, and openly confessing, the ever blessed name of our Lord Jesus Christ, God blessed for ever, who will come, and shall come, and shall not tarry.

Our second Illustration represents a Bokhara chief giving audience.

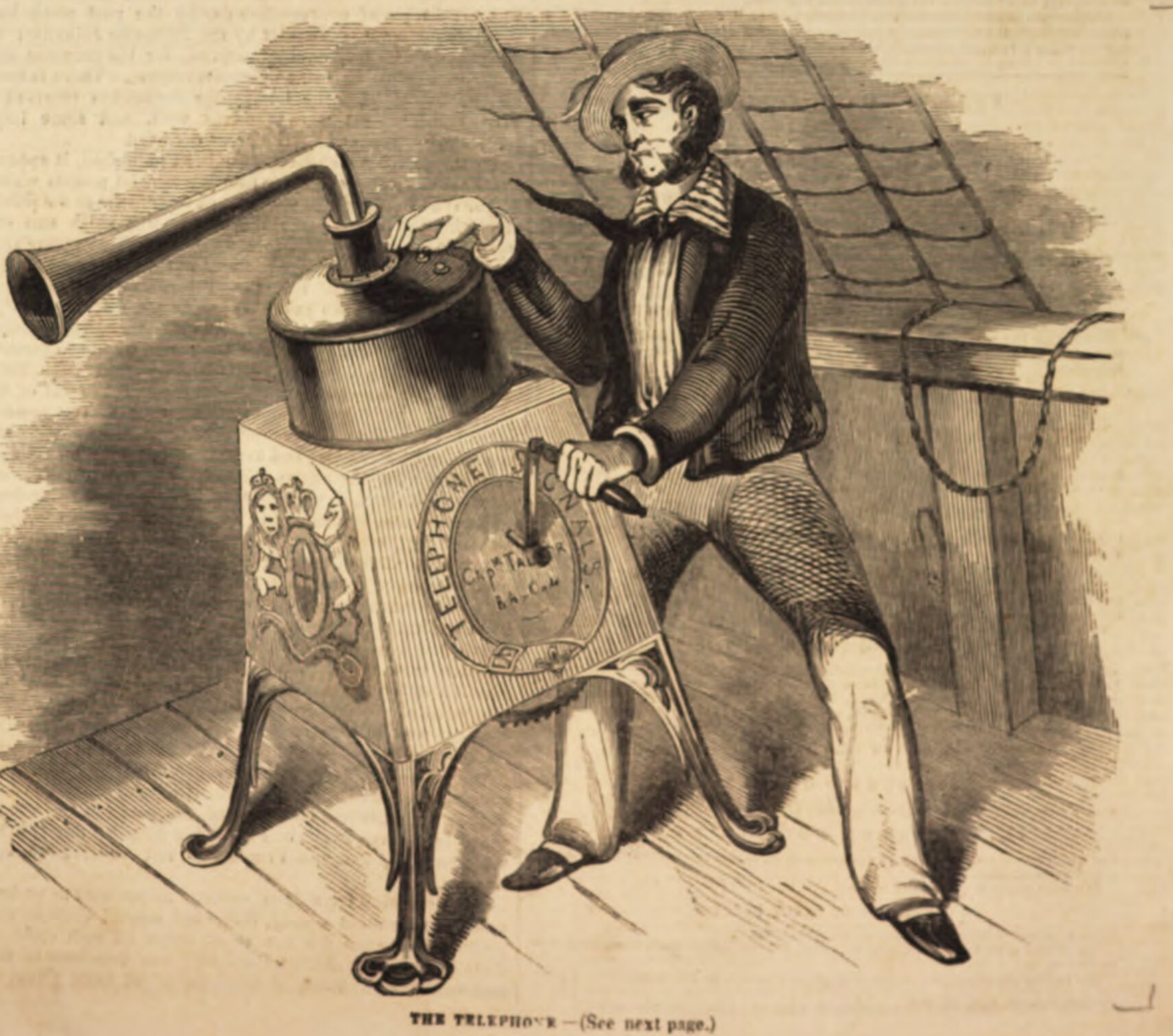


BOKHARA CHIEF



COUNT NESSELRODE.

Count Nesselrode, the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Emperor Nicholas of Russia, is, by birth, a Livonian; his family, however, was originally Hanoverian, though it had been settled in Livonia for a long period. His father was Minister Plenipotentiary of the Empress Catherine, to the Courts of the Dukes of Wirtemberg, and he was entrusted by the Czarina with the task of negotiating the marriage of the Grand Duke Paul, afterwards the crazy Emperor, with a Grand Duke of the House of Wirtemberg. The Livonians, though Russian subjects, are more Germans than Muscovites; and as the Czars rather mistrust the old Russian nobility, among whom the greatest amount of discontent exists, the Germans, or Livonians, enjoy much more of the patronage of the Court of St Petersburgh; hence the easy entrance into office of Count Nesselrode. He was born in 1770; at least the weight of evidence seems to fix that year as the most probable; but nothing is so difficult in Russia as to ascertain the age of any human being. An ukase (what a happy country!) can increase or diminish the age of a man, woman, or child, *ad libitum*. It is a well-known fact that the Empress Catherine was two years older than the Russian Almanac made her. A lively French writer thus explains the process—"*Comme Catherine fut trouvée plus âgée que Pierre* III., *l'Imperatrice Elizabeth lui effaça deux ans gratuitement, en la faisant venir en Russie.*" How is one to deal with ages in a country such as this? We reply, do exactly as we have done—give the best accessible authorities, which are these—two biographical sketches of the Count published in the *Revue du Nord*, about ten years ago state the year of his birth to be 1771, and another life published in Paris in 1837, states it to be 1770. The truth, as Sterne says, may lie between, but 1770 is also given as the correct date in the German "Conversations Lexikon;" and fourteen years ago an eminent political authority, says he looked quite sixty; from all which we conclude he is now of the venerable age of seventy-four. On entering public life he did not at first devote himself to diplomacy. After receiving his education in the college of the Gardes Nobles of St. Petersburgh, he was presented with a commission in the Russian Guards, and was soon made one of the aides-de-camp of the Emperor Paul, who had, at that time, been just inflicted on the Russians as a ruler. The military calling did not, however, suit him; he had in him more of the statesman than the warrior. A few years passed away, and the Emperor, becoming smitten with a violent admiration of Napoleon, concluded peace with him. The young Nesselrode, thinking it would be of long duration, forsook the army, and attached himself to diplomacy, being sent to Paris as an *attaché* of the Russian Embassy. He had previously had some experience of business in the *Chancellerie of foreign* affairs at St. Petersburgh, and with his application and aptitude for the details of business, he had not been long in Paris before he was made *conseiller d'ambassade*; he afterwards became the soul of the *bureau*, his *chefs*, Marcow and Besborodkow, being men of inferior capacity. It was Nesselrode who conducted the negotiations which brought about the armed neutrality of the northern powers, which provoked the anger of England, and caused the battle of Copenhagen. But Paul died, and Alexander, his son, reigned in his stead; then ensued a total change of policy; the intimacy between France and Russia suddenly abated, and Nesselrode and the whole of the Russian embassy were recalled from Paris. On his return from Paris he was attached to the private *bureau* of the Emperor, who soon discovered something in his young secretary above the usual range of the herd of red tapists. He found in him much acquired knowledge both of men and things, aptitude for labour, suppleness, intelligence, and a seriousness and gravity which are often found more useful than more brilliant qualities. He accompanied Alexander in the campaign of 1805, and was present at Erfurth in 1807. He was mixed up with all the negotiations of the years that followed, and he was the Minister of Russia at the Congress of Vienna in 1814, where he helped to create the German Confederation, demanded the partition of Poland, and the cession of Saxony to Prussia. He was one of the plenipotentiaries who, in December, 1814, signed the famous declaration which placed Napoleon under the ban of Europe; but it was Nesselrode also who joined the Duke of Wellington in restraining the fury of Prussia when the Allied armies were in possession of Paris, and Blucher was talking of sacking the city, and dividing the realm so as to recover for Prussia her old rights in Alsatia on the French side of the Rhine. He is mixed up with all the great negotiations of the present century,—but it is an instrument only; as a statesman, he cannot rank with Kaunitz, or Metternich, or Hardenbergh, or Talleyrand. This is partly owing to his position as the servant of a despotic master—for Nicholas is more imperious than Alexander, and he has been as use-



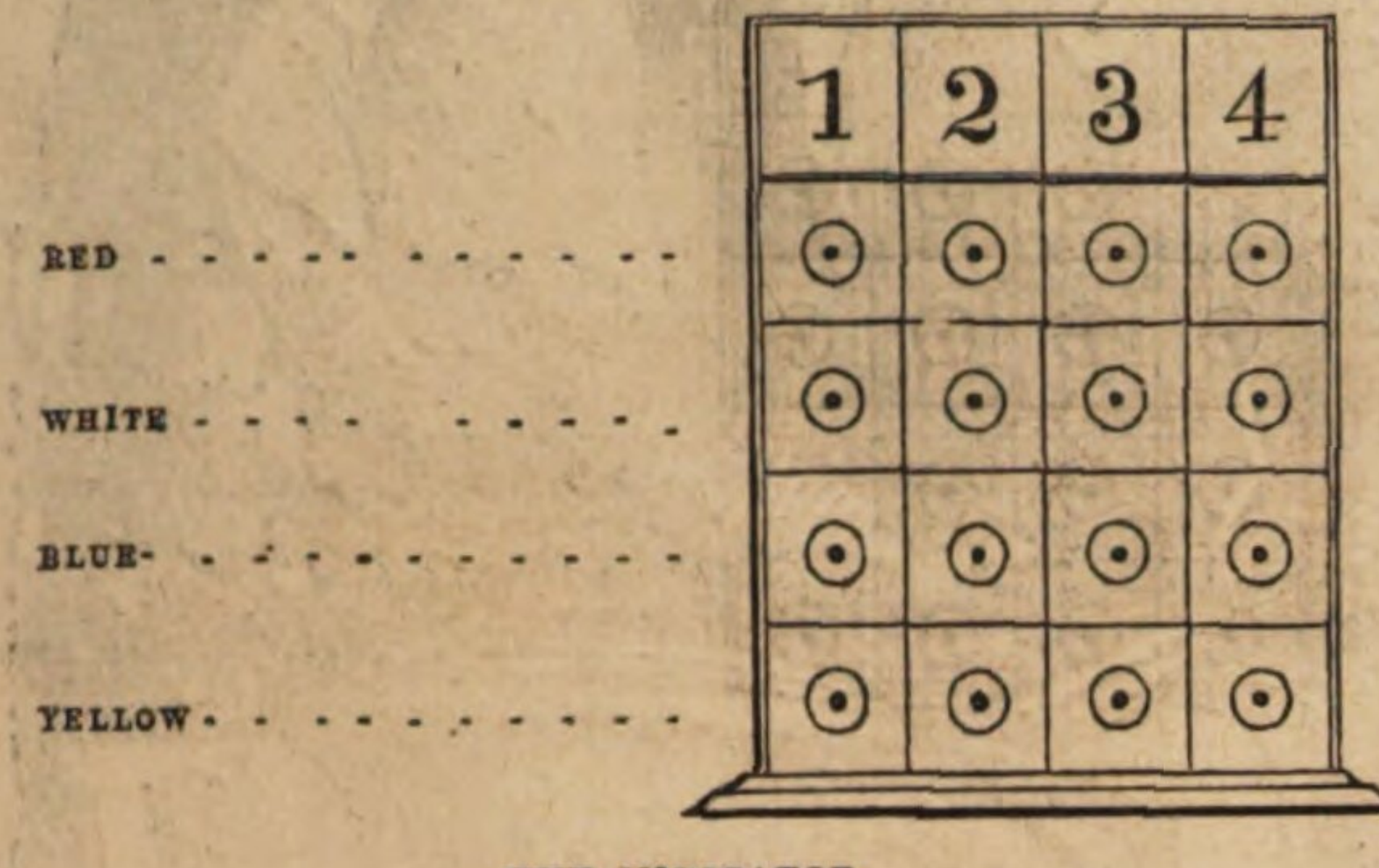
THE TELEPHONE.—(See next page.)

ful, and as much employed by Nicholas, as by his predecessor. He is the mere head clerk of the Russian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, without one spark of genius, or any other talent than the talent of keeping his place and plodding pliantly on. Prudent, and dexterous, and industrious, he undoubtedly is, and has much knowledge of routine but these are his chief merits There has been much speculation as to what has brought him to England; but, from his retired life, and his fixing his residence at Brighton, for the benefit of sea-bathing, it is probable he comes for that which is equally valuable to prime minister and peasant—the simple but invaluable blessing of health.

THE TELEPHONE; A TELEGRAPHIC ALARUM.

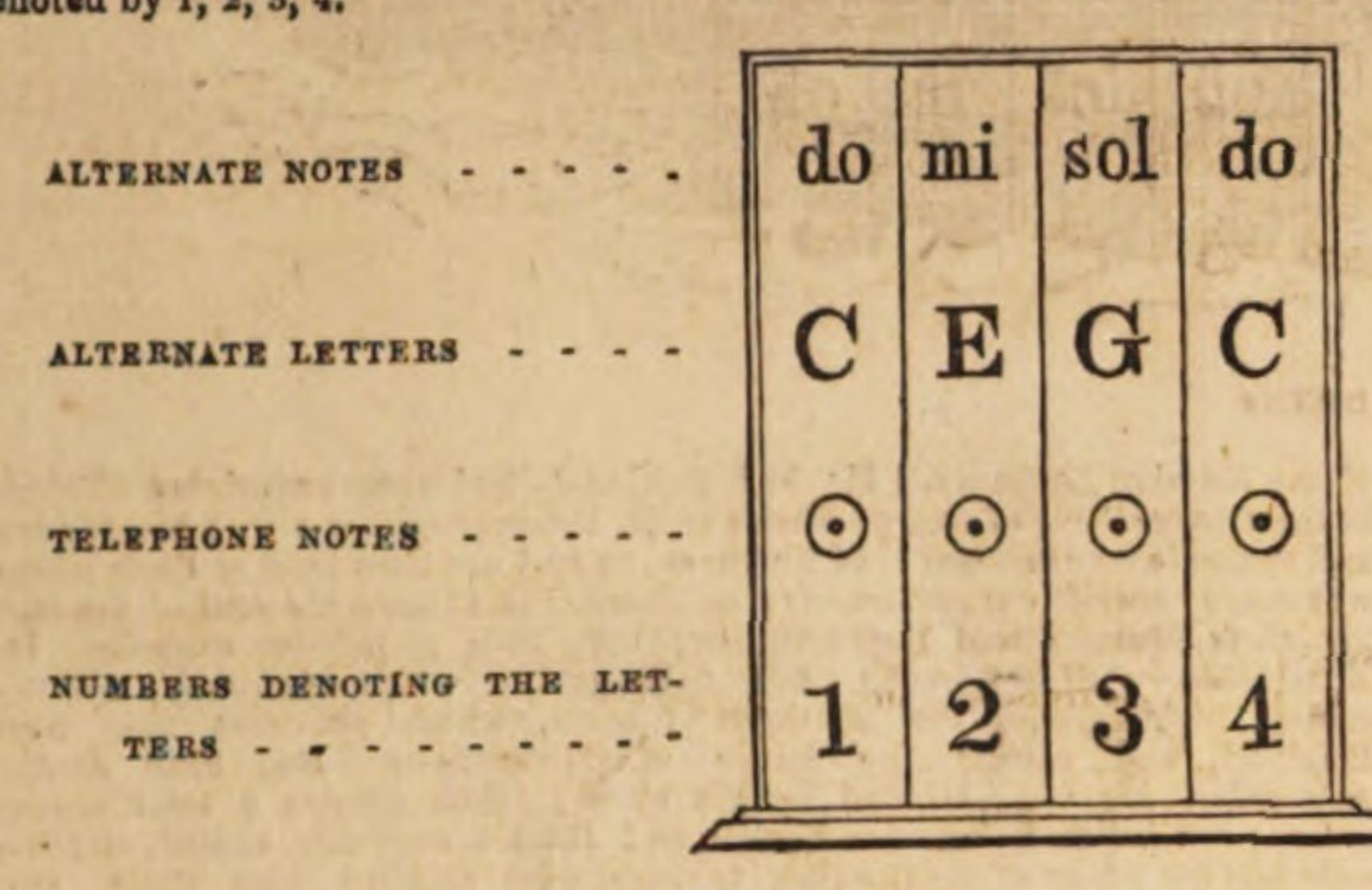
Amongst the many valuable inventions recently laid before the Lords of the Admiralty, that of the "Telephone, or Marine Alarum and Signal Trumpet," by Captain J. N. Taylor, R.N., is, perhaps, one of the most important; its objects being to convey sound signals to vessels at sea or in harbour; to transmit orders to and from forts and ships; to prevent collisions at sea, or on railroads; to transmit orders on the field of battle, from position to position, as an auxiliary to the duties of the aide-de-camp, or orderly, who frequently rides with important despatches in the face of an enemy in great haste and imminent risk; to inform engine stations in case of fire; for alarms in dock-yards, &c.; and as a means of communication between the palaces and halls of the nobility and gentry, &c.

The principle of the Telephone is one of musical accord, composed of four alternate notes, given out separately, played like those of the cornet, and prolonged whilst the finger remains on the note. The instrument is formed of a chamber, into which air is compressed through three or more alternate pumps, which are moved by a corresponding number of cranks, set in motion by a winch; and of a set of piston-keys, with valved apertures, giving free egress to the compressed air, which, in its passage, acts upon a series of metallic springs, and produces the required sounds through four pipes or trumpets.



THE INDICATOR.

The Indicator, or Signal Tell-Tale, to be placed on the Telephone Drum, to denote the signals made, is composed of 16 holes, in four parallel lines, and numbered at the top 1, 2, 3, 4. The first number made is to be indicated by a peg, placed under the required figure, in the first horizontal column, coloured red; the second number in the white; the third in the blue; and the fourth in the yellow line, observing that only one peg is to be placed in the same horizontal row of holes. The Telephone gamut notes are arranged for numbers either by the public or private key. The alternate notes of the gamut C, E, G, C, being denoted by 1, 2, 3, 4.



THE TELEPHONE GAMUT.

The Telephone No. I. will convey signals four or five miles; and as a fleet sailing in three columns will not extend over more than three miles, it will be sufficient for the guidance of the whole fleet, in foggy weather, by night or day. For fixed stations, light-vessels, light-houses, preventive ports, &c., it is made the size of a large drum, with trumpet in accordance, and will convey signals in foggy weather six or eight miles; or by unscrewing the trumpet, and applying a parabolic phonic reflector to it, the sound will be conveyed to a much greater distance.

Ships or steamers passing each other, by giving the signals for "Helm to port," &c. &c., would prevent those dreadful collisions and loss of life which frequently occur, either from indecision, the thickness of the fog or other causes.

As an alarm-instrument, to be used on light-vessels, light-houses, dangerous headlands, &c., the Telephone is most important, as it will be the means of preventing the great sacrifice of life and property, which so frequently takes place in foggy weather, from the lights being invisible. Vessels would also be directed by it to the pier or harbour, and the height of the tide for entering conveyed to those in the offing. On railroads, too, it is of great importance, as an instant signal for stopping the train, increasing the speed, or of the approach of another engine, may be given from the guard to the engineer.

Another advantage of the above instrument is, that it can be employed with a secret key, so that two persons in correspondence will understand the communication, while it remains unintelligible to others.

SPLENDID ENGRAVING
FOR THE
SUBSCRIBERS
TO THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
COMPANION PRINT TO THE COLOSSEUM VIEW OF "LONDON IN 1842."

The Proprietors of the Illustrated London News have great pleasure in announcing the forward preparation of a most Superb Engraving, as a companion to their celebrated large Print, entitled "London in 1842."

In selecting this engraving, they are convinced that the subject chosen, from its paramount interest and attraction, will meet with universal approbation. It will represent a Magnificent

PANORAMA
OF
THE RIVER THAMES,

showing at one view "the Royal-towered Thame;" its "Forests of Masts;" its crowded Docks and Port; its Fleet of Steamers; its

NOBLE BRIDGES, UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD;

its busy Wharfs and Quays; and the various objects of interest and beauty upon its immediate banks, including

GREENWICH, AND ITS SUPERB PALACE HOSPITAL;

and exhibiting the winding of the "Silver Thames" through the mighty mass of buildings that form the metropolis of the Commercial World.

Showing as distinctly as in a Map, yet with beautifully picturesque effect, the several

STREETS OF THE METROPOLIS;

with the many hundred Churches, Palaces, Columns, and Arches; Government Offices, and Public Institutions; Club Houses, Noble Mansions, and Palatial Homes; embellished Street Architecture, Terraces, and Villas; Theatres; Railways; Parks and Public Walks; Factories and Warehouses; and, in short, a perfect Picture of the Vast Extent, Architectural Character, and Most Recent Improvement, of the

BANKS OF THIS NOBLE RIVER.

To be Engraved in the

FIRST STYLE OF THE ART,

From a most Elaborate Drawing made expressly for the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS;

And which has occupied the Artists for several months, so that the strictest reliance may be placed on its accuracy.

The entire length of the PRINT will be

UPWARDS OF EIGHT FEET!

but it is impossible to enumerate one-tenth of the objects.

The interest of the subject cannot be surpassed, and the highest talent is employed in its execution.

☞ Further announcements of this Magnificent Print will be duly given.

198, Strand, April 18, 1844.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, August 25.—Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.
Monday, 26.—Prince Albert born, 1819.
Tuesday, 27.—Admiral Blake died, 1657.
Wednesday, 28.—Robespierre guillotined, 1794.
Thursday, 29.—St. John the Baptist beheaded.
Friday, 30.—Paley born, 1743.
Saturday, 31.—John Bunyan died, 1688.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending August 31.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday		Friday		Saturday.	
M. h. m	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h m.	A. h. m.
0 19	0 50	1 16	1 42	2 2	2 25	2 43	3 0	3 20	3 37	3 54	4 12

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"H. W. L." Bristol, should see the article on the Post Office, in our last volume.

"Inspiciator" is right.

"A Lover of the Fine Arts," Manchester.—The drawings of Dr. Dalton's funeral were by a Manchester artist.

"J. J. W.," Margate, states that there is nothing new in Mr. Dempster's Rig, described in our last number; and that the patent revolving masts answer every purpose for which the new invention is intended. The patentee, Lieutenant Shuldham, our correspondent states, resides in or near Bury, and has a boat rigged with triangular sails, without masts.

"Dundee" should inquire of some officer in the establishment.

"X. X."—The composition is very fair, but we have not room for its insertion.

"A Constant Reader," Ayrshire.—The office is at 18, Cornhill.

"J. E. F." is thanked for the sketch, but the subject is scarcely of sufficient interest for engraving.

"Edgar."—The portrait shall appear next week.

"W.," Durham.—Beetle wafers may be purchased of any wafer manufacturer.

"The Hireling's Joy," by J. B. S., will not suit.

An ably written article has appeared in the "Leamington Spa Courier," advocating a commemoration of Shakspeare on a plan similar to that of the recent Burns' festival at Ayr.

"W. C.'s" inquiry as to the comet has been referred to our astronomical correspondent.

"T. S.," Newcastle, should write again.

"Dilamgerbendi" sends the following inquiries:—1. Whether any entire English translation exists of the Works of the Emperor Julian? 2. What translations of them, either whole or in part, are extant in English or in any Continental language? 3. Where are any authentic MSS. of the same author, either in this country or abroad?

"W. R.," Lisson grove.—We think not.

"Scotus."—Our authority for stating the Highland costume to be modern, is Mr. Planché's excellent work on British costume. In No 22 will be found an excellent resumé *of opinions on the subject still much disputed.*

"X. Y. Z."—Qui-tam denotes "as well," and is applied to actions brought in the name of the Queen, and of the informant, for the purpose of securing part of the penalty to the latter

"A. Z."—The last revokes all codicils as well as previous wills. The words, "or order," are requisite in a promissory note, to render it legally transferable. We wish the Government would take the management of the roads and abolish tolls

"The Rev. A. E. F."—Under consideration.

"Veritas." Barnard Castle will, probably, send the proffered sketch.

"J. D. F." should have paid the postage of his inquiry.

"G. C.," City.—The pictures engraved were in the British Institution during the past season

"E. M." must further substantiate his communication before we can print it.

"W. M.," Upper Norwood.—We have not room.

"M. G. C." Coggeshall.—The charge for our journal is 6s. 6d. *per quarter, paid in advance.*

"Vates."—The lines reached us too late.

"P. S. H. J. W. S."—See Flaxman's Sculpture.

"R. L. C.," Dublin.—See our present number. We have not room for the illustration.

The Eclogue by Eugene Sue is too long.

Ineligible:—Address to a Young Lady, by D. J. S.; Lines by a Student in the School of Christ; Burns' Festival, by R. D.; Lines by a Mother to her Child; The Unfeeling Husband, by W. D. B.

"C. B." must authenticate the sketch, and send a description.

"Elpis" should address a letter to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

"A Subscriber" should purchase the number of our journal containing the report of the trial.

Clericus," Brook-street, Bath.—1. The banker should give notice of the nonpayment of the bill but we doubt his liability. 2. The executor will be the loser by not being sufficiently circumspect.

"A Donegal Subscriber" should order the number and supplement of his bookseller.

"A Three Years' Snbscriber," Swaffham.—The pass may be obtained from the commanding officer. (See the Army List.)

"B. B." can claim the fee agreed on.

"Spectator."—The Duke of Wellington was born in Ireland, but is of English descent.

"Verax."—Have patience.

"Enigma from Market-Raisin."—We have not room.

Cowes Regatta.—In consequence of the indisposition of N. M. Condy, Esq., Marine Artist, we are unable to present the Engravings we had purposed this week.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1844.

The great topic of conversation during the past week has been the Bombardment of Tangier by the Prince de Joinville; the intelligence took every one by surprise, for the previous accounts spoke of a probability of an accommodation. There is some suspicion, indeed, that the telegraphic despatches received by the French Government were tampered with, and some important particulars suppressed till the event occurred.

By the details which have since been published, it appears that the English vessels and those of other neutral powers which were on the spot, were quite as much taken by surprise as the public here. Everything promised peace, till the French ships and steamers were put in motion, and took up their position before the town. Despatches, it is said, were received at the last moment from the French army, which left the Prince no alternative; but, as they have not been published, there are no means of judging of the truth of the assertion. As several English vessels of war were present, and spectators of the scene, we are in possession of the opinions of able critics, grounded on observation, not a little sharpened by the consciousness that the skill or want of skill displayed by the French might have to be met at some time or other by themselves. The reports of these naval officers are unfavourable to French tact and skill, both in taking up their position, and in serving their guns. Though every ship was towed to her station by a steamer, many of them contrived to expose themselves to a raking fire, by presenting their stems or sterns to the forts—an advantage to the enemy of which it is a matter of wonder the Moors did not avail themselves. The garrison, however, seem to have been taken by surprise, like the spectators, which may account for a little indecison at the outset. When the intentions of the French became apparent, however, the Moors showed no lack of activity and courage, and a greater amount of skill than was expected from them. De Joinville's ship was severely handled; and the delay in bombarding the other towns on the coast, is attributed to the necessity he was under of repairing. The fortifications were in bad order, and in no condition effectually to resist even so badly-directed a fire as that of the French is stated to have been—which was, moreover, continued long after the Moorish guns had been silenced. But, after all, at the end of the day, though the walls had been injured, the garrison do not seem to have been driven from their guns, the Moorish flag still waved on the ramparts, and the French did not venture to attempt a landing.

Even allowing for a little national disposition to underrate the prowess of an old enemy, there are several circumstances that prove the French did not at all come off with *éclat*. Two of their ships were severely handled; the numbers of the killed and wounded on board of them have not been given, nor have the details of the action been published officially. It is not defeat, certainly; but is just as far from being success; the Prince should have done more or not attempted so much. It is a good commentary on his pamphlet, however; it proves the French navy is *not* equal to that of England—witness St. Sebastian and St. Jean d'Acre. They had better rest satisfied with the lesson they have got at Tangier; should they venture an experiment on ourselves, their experience may be somewhat more dearly purchased.

So that, after all, except the expenditure of so much powder and shot, and the great glorifications of the Paris press on the achievement of De Joinville, it is difficult to say what the French Government has gained by this act of aggression. The war in the interior cannot be affected by the destruction of a few perches of stone wall at one or even several of the towns on the coast. Property has not suffered, and very few lives have been lost; and as the alarm is now given, we apprehend the property of the merchants in the other sea-side towns will, ere the French arrive, be removed beyond the reach of danger. If these bombardments rendered it necessary to weaken the Moorish army for the defence of the coast, so as to enable the troops of the French to act more effectually by land, while the ships co-operated with them, we could understand the advantage, in a military point of view, of these bombardments. But with a strong force in possession of the forts, and outside the town (enough to prevent any attempt at taking possession), the army in the interior having to contend with the same enemy, the same numbers, and the same difficulties of soil and climate as before, we confess the mere sailing of a squadron along the coast, battering down walls, and dismounting a few guns, does not appear of much utility, as far as the settlement of the matter in dispute is concerned. At the very time the Prince de Joinville was pouring in his broadsides, the son of the Emperor was engaged more actively than ever in concerting measures of offence and defence with Abd-el-Kader. It remains to be seen whether the bombardment will produce much effect on them; as the place is not occupied, we incline to think it will not. Should the French make the attempt to seize it, it will immediately become a question whether England must not interfere; the greater part of the supplies of Gibraltar are derived from Tangier and the surrounding country, and it is needless to say how much we might find ourselves embarrassed by that district being in the hands of a power so jealous of our influence, our arms, and our commerce, as France undoubtedly is; she would immediately exclude our manufactures from it by excessive duties, as she has already done at Algiers.

The rest of the foreign intelligence is not important: Paris is the great centre of European politics, and there the affairs of Morocco absorb all other topics; the Tahitian dispute is almost pushed by them out of sight, being now entirely in the hands of the two Governments. The press has abandoned it for something more exciting.

Count Nesselrode is at present among us, taking a little relaxation from the toils of diplomacy, along whose indirect and crooked ways he has long been a pilgrim. His arrival has given rise to a violent controversy as to the place he is entitled to hold among the intellectually great of those men who influence the affairs of the world. By one party he is ranked with the highest, and placed among the political "Titans" of the modern world. We cannot see what he has done to merit this inordinate admiration. Nothing is easier than, from a want of examination, to mistake men in high stations for powers, when in fact they are but instruments of a power which may either be the despotic will of one man, or the public opinion of a people. This power they may either serve blindly, without in any degree controlling it; or they may control and direct it; or again (the task of spirits truly great), they may both create it and govern it. Nesselrode belongs to the lower order of statesmen; he has always been the industrious, untiring, but passive servant of a despotic master, who has more self-will and more ability to direct it than all the other Sovereigns of Europe put together. We all know what sort of instruments a clever despot chooses to do his work with:—

> I will converse with iron-witted fools
> And unrespective boys; none are for me
> Who look into me with inquiring eyes.

There is here a little of the exaggeration of the poet, as "fools" cannot be safely employed at all; but the quality of mind described as "iron-witted," when coupled with an intellect equal to, or rather above, the average, is just the one suited to the purposes of an astute tyrant; and it moreover aptly describes the character of Nesselrode. He is a hard, cold, steady, unscrupulous, decisive man of routine, who would execute the most complicated orders with accuracy and despatch. But, if required to frame and carry out an original line of policy, such a one as would stamp him a statesman, he has never exhibited the power of doing it; as the Minister of such a country as Russia, and as the servant of such a man as Nicholas, he would never have the opportunity of doing so; and history only judges a man by what he has done, not by what he might be supposed capable of doing under altered circumstances. There is a great deal of delusion and nonsense afloat about the vast—the "gigantic" abilities of these Ministers of depotic powers. We are prepared to maintain that it requires more varied talents, and a rarer combination of intellectual qualities, to be the leader of a large and a powerful party under representative systems of Government like those of France and England. The greatest and wisest projects of a Minister of Russia, Prussia, or Austria, may be defeated by a word from their rulers, and the most splendid abilities may be neutralised by the caprice of a bigotted imbecile like the late Emperor of Austria. There are difficulties enough in the way of a Minister in free countries—or in those which imagine they are free; but, at any rate, they do not arise from the self-will of an individual, who may be wise or worthless just as it happens. What has been done for Russia in the last twenty years that proves any marvellous wisdom on the part of her rulers? She has a reputation abroad for skill in diplomacy, gained by enlisting the services of foreigners like Pozzo de Borgo, but the internal state of Russia and the physical and moral condition of the people is just what it was half a century ago. The descriptions of the Marquis de Custine, or any modern traveller, are exactly the same as those of Dr. Clarke; every other country of Europe has progressed and improved more or less since the close of the last long war; Russia has remained stationary; why her statesmen then should be chosen forth as the objects of fulsome flattery it is difficult to conceive. Metternich is far more deserving of admiration than Nesselrode. He is of a higher order of mind; he was and is the real ruler of the Austrian empire, for the late Emperor was incapable of governing, and the present one, if capable, is not disposed to interfere much with the policy that Metternich has been enabled to consolidate into a system. He crushes all freedom of thought and speech it is true, but he provides for the physical well being of the people, and probably the earth does not present a more contented or well-fed people than the Austrians. He has also done much for the financial and commercial prosperity of the Italian States, which are, in these respects, a contrast to those of the Papal Government; the jealousy of any taint of free principles creeping in, being about equal in each of them. But, under the Russian Government there is nothing to redeem the miserable thraldom in which the people are held; they are physically depressed as well as morally degraded; where this state of things has existed for ages, where the monarchs have had unlimited power, and where so little has been done by either monarchs or ministers, for bettering the condition of the mass, it is unjust to lavish on them praise so unqualified, that it would scarcely be merited by a Sully, a Colbert, or an Alfred!

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

HER MAJESTY AND THE ROYAL PRINCE.

We are highly gratified at being able to announce that her Majesty is improving daily in health and strength, and the most satisfactory accounts are given also of the royal infant. The Queen has so far progressed towards recovery, that Dr. Locock has been able to leave the Castle for the Continent. The following is the letter of our Windsor correspondent, dated Thursday evening:—

Her Majesty and the infant Prince are in the enjoyment of good health. Indeed, her Majesty is so well that in the course of a day or two the Queen will be enabled to leave her chamber, in the Augusta Tower, for a contiguous room at the royal residence. His Royal Highness Prince Albert walked across the Home-park this morning, and visited the Queen's kennel and the royal aviary. The Prince was attended by Lieut.-Colonel Wylde, Equerry in Waiting to his royal highness. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice were taken for their usual airings, both this morning and in the afternoon, in the Home Park. The Dowager Lady Lyttelton was in attendance upon the Princess Royal, who rode out on her favourite Shetland pony. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out this afternoon, attended by Colonel Wylde. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty this afternoon. Her Royal Highness will dine with the Prince Consort at the Castle this evening. A public dinner, in honour of the birthday of the Duchess of Kent, took place this afternoon, at the Hope Inn, Frogmore. A splendid supply of venison, which was dressed at Frogmore House, was presented to the worthy host, Mr. Byles, by her Royal Highness. The auspicious event was celebrated by the attendance of upwards of fifty of the principal inhabitants of Old and New Windsor. The chair was taken, and ably filled, by John Clode, jun., Esq., one of the town councillors of the borough of New Windsor. The usual loyal toasts were proposed and responded to in the best style, and everything passed off harmoniously and right loyally. The birthday of His Royal Highness Prince Albert, will be celebrated, by a public dinner, at the Royal Adelaide Hotel, on Monday next, on which occasion the venison will be presented by her Majesty's illustrious consort. The splendid buck, the gift of the Prince, was shot by his Royal Highness himself, in the Great Park, on Monday last. On the same evening the town will be illuminated; and a splendid display of fireworks will take place on the east terrace of the Castle, under the direction of Mr. Fenwick, of Vauxhall, who received the necessary instructions from Mr. G. E. Anson, Prince Albert's private secretary, on Monday last. Several set pieces will be exhibited, emblematical of the auspicious occasion, interspersed with immense discharges of rockets, maroons, &c.

On Saturday last Prince Albert left the Castle at two o'clock, to visit the Duchess of Kent. On the return of the Duchess of Kent to Frogmore her Royal Highness received congratulatory visits on the occasion of her birthday, from their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge.

Sunday.—This morning Prince Albert, the Court, and the domestics of the royal household attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. Charles Leslie Courtenay officiated. The Duchess of Kent attended divine service in Windsor Church. Prince Albert walked in the slopes and pleasure grounds of the Castle in the forenoon, and the royal children were taken out for an airing.

Monday.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert inspected the Scots Fusilier Guards in garrison, in the Great Park. Colonel Bouverie, Equerry in Waiting, attended his Royal Highness. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at the Castle in the evening from her residence, Frogmore Lodge, and dined with Prince Albert.

Tuesday.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert went out early this morning deer shooting. In the afternoon his Royal Highness drove out in a carriage. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Alice were taken an airing in a carriage in the forenoon; and her Royal Highness the Princess Royal went out on a pony. The royal family were again taken airings in the afternoon.

Wednesday.—Prince Albert left the Castle soon this morning, to inspect the Scots Fusilier Guards in the Great Park. In the forenoon the Prince walked out, attended by Mr. G. E. Anson. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice were taken for a carriage drive this morning. Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal took equestrian exercise. In the afternoon the royal family were taken airings.

Louis Philippe's Visit to England.—The *France* says everything has been finally arranged for the visit of the King of the French to England, but that his absence will not exceed a week. Active preparations are on foot in Paris for the intended journey. M. de Montalivet, the Intendant of the Civil List, was said to have drawn a sum of 3,000,000f. to defray the expenses of his Majesty.

The Duke of Wellington arrived in town on Wednesday afternoon from Nuneham Park, the seat of his Grace the Archbishop of York. We are glad to learn that his Grace has suffered no inconvenience from the fatigues he has recently undergone in accompanying the Prince of Prussia on his tour through England.

Birth-day of the Duchess of Kent.—Her Royal Highness completed her 58th year on Saturday last. Her Royal Highness received congratulatory visits in the course of the day from several members of the Royal Family on the occasion, and the event was celebrated in the metropolis by illuminations at the various clubhouses, most of the principal tradesmen to the Royal Duchess testifying their loyalty in a similar manner.

Death of the Grand Duchess Alexandra.—Last week some of our contemporaries gave an account of the death of the Princess, but knowing from authentic sources, that the report was premature, we did not notice it. We regret, however, to learn that official accounts have since been received from St. Petersburgh of the decease of her Imperial Highness. She was third daughter of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, and consort of his Royal Highness Prince Frederick of Hesse, heir presumptive to the Danish throne, and heir apparent to the electorate of Hesse Cassel. This melancholy and lamentable event has been expected for some time, and the fatal malady of his favourite daughter was the principal reason of the Emperor's shortening his visit to England. Her Imperial Highness was born June 24th, 1825, and was married on the 22nd of January last to Prince Frederick of Hesse.

Marriage of the Earl of Mulgrave to Miss Russell.—On Saturday last, the Earl of Mulgrave was married at Barneston, near Bedale, to Miss Laura Russell, the niece of the Duchess Dowager of Cleveland.

Lord and Lady Palmerston have been to Belgium. At Brussels they visited the theatre, and also paid several diplomatic visits. Lord and Lady Palmerston left Brussels on Sunday for Prussia. On Saturday they dined with the King and Queen of the Belgians, who paid marked attention to them during the whole of their stay.

Prince Liegenstein and suite have arrived in this country.

Marriage of Captain Bernal and Miss Osborne.—The marriage of Captain R. Bernal, M.P. for Wycombe, and Miss Catherine Isabella Osborne, daughter of Lady Osborne, was solemnized on Tuesday, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square.

Death of the Baroness Rossmore.—We regret to announce the death of the Baroness Rossmore, which took place at the Dell, near Windsor, on Tuesday morning.

Lady Brougham left town on Wednesday for Westmoreland. Her ladyship is, we regret to learn, in a delicate state of health.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Post-office Spy System.—Within the last few days some facts have been disclosed which prove that the system of espionage, sanctioned by Sir James Graham, has been adopted by some of the letter-carriers. It appears that those individuals have been for some time in the habit of opening letters directed to noblemen, gentlemen, and others connected with the sporting world, with the view of disposing of such information, for some pecuniary consideration, or betting themselves upon the strength of it. From what has already been ascertained, there can be no question but that this illegal and most reprehensible practice has been carried on for a length of time, and that letters, both inward and outward, have been thus treated, and their contents copied, the letters being afterwards duly delivered, or forwarded, as the case might be. The discovery was made in this way:—Two letters, open, were found upon the seat occupied by a letter-carrier named Tapson, directed to well-known sporting characters, but with which he had no business, as the parties did not live upon his district, or walk. Upon being closely questioned, Tapson admitted that such letters had frequently come into his hands, and eventually he gave so much information concerning the opening of the letters, the use made of their contents, and the parties connected with the extraordinary affair, that six other letter-carriers and one sub-sorter were afterwards brought up for examination. The six men, implicated by Tapson, have all admitted having received their information, as to the state of the odds and other racing particulars, from the opening of letters directed to, or received from Lord George Bentinck, Mr. Tattersall, Mr. Ives, and other celebrated sporting characters. By means of these communications, several parties connected with the turf have received the earliest information of what it was proposed to do in the case of a favourite horse. These letter-carriers, it appears also, have been in the habit of betting themselves, to a large amount, at the races at Epsom, Goodwood, and other meetings of importance, as well as upon the Leger at Doncaster during the current week. The matter is still under inquiry.

The Artesian Wells in Trafalgar-square.—The Fountains in Trafalgar-square are in a state of forwardness, and the engine house in Hemmings-row, at the rear of the National Gallery, has been surmounted by an iron tank, capable of holding about 30,000 gallons of water. To this building there is attached a tower, at the top of which another iron reservoir will be erected. The boring for water has made great progress, having been carried down to a depth of upwards of 200 feet, and a plentiful supply of water is now obtained, rising to about 80 feet below the surface. Another boring is also being made in Trafalgar-square, adjacent to the National Gallery, connected by a tunnel with the former, which is intended to convey the water. The water obtained from these wells is intended not only for the supply of the fountains, but for the Houses of Parliament, and the various Government offices in the vicinity, and will be applicable in cases of fire.

Supposed Foundations of a Roman Temple.—On Monday, while some men were excavating the ground in Bread-street, south of Watling-street, they discovered a Roman brick pavement (the bricks one inch square), which was several feet in length, and at a depth of eight feet from the surface. On Saturday last some Roman pavement, of a similar character, and parallel with the former, was dug up in Friday-street. It is supposed that this pavement extends under the houses from street to street. A few days ago a Roman sewer was met with at the bottom of Friday-street, adjoining Great Fish-street, the first that has been seen in London. It was at about eighteen feet below the surface, and composed of Kentish rags, bricks, and lime. The width of it was about two feet. Very extensive excavations have been made in this neighbourhood, for the formation of a sewer, in the course of which numerous Roman walls impeded the progress of the workmen.

The New Police Courts.—The new police court which has lately been erected at Stonesend, Borough, in lieu of Union-hall, has just been completed. The new court will be opened for business at Michaelmas. The new court at Kensington will be completed at the same time.

Improvements in Whitechapel.—The new street, which is to connect Spitalfields with the London Docks, and to form part of an extended line of communication with the Eastern Railways, is in a state of great forwardness. With very few exceptions, the whole of the houses between Whitechapel and Spitalfields Church are removed, and with these the most notorious dens of infamy and crime. These removals include the worst part of Wentworth-street, the site of which is to be appropriated to the erection of a new district church, with Ewer-street and Rose-lane. In the first stood the Catherine Wheel public-house, noted as a former rendezvous of Dick Turpin and his comrades, from whence they sallied forth, and kept Epping-forest and the Essex roads in awe. Here was also a celebrated public-house, known familiarly by the name of the "Black Hell," where Harris, a notorious east-end prize-fighter and thief, was apprehended about twenty years since, for a murder committed at Hackney having been concealed in the house three weeks.

Steam Boat Regulations for the River Thames.—At a full Committee of Aldermen, a long discussion took place a day or two ago upon the subject of the proposed regulations for the steamers. Some conversation took place upon the third clause, which went to regulate that the space given for every person should be four feet. The objectors to the clause had suggested three feet instead of four. By this clause the Ruby, Gravesend boat, which had been known to carry 1000 or 1100 passengers, would be limited to 674, and that number the committee considered to be quite large enough, and adopted the regulation. The other steam-vessels will, of course, be regulated in proportion to that criterion. The regulations will be reported to the Court of Aldermen on the next court day.

Commission of Lunacy.—A Commission of Lunacy has been held at St. Luke's workhouse, Chelsea, to inquire into the state of mind of Brent Spencer, the natural son of the late General Sir Arthur Brent Spencer. The alleged lunatic was the person whose case excited so much public interest in May last, when Mrs. Eleanor Pelham, his mother, was taken before the magistrates at Queen-square Police-court, and charged with having kept him confined in a room in a most filthy state. Mr. Thomas, who appeared as counsel for the authorities of the parish, stated that Sir Brent Spencer, the father of the lunatic, died in 1829, leaving him £6000, and to his mother, Mrs. Pelham, £3000, which, upon her death, would fall to her son. They would not have to inquire into the motives for the man's confinement, but it would appear that his insanity commenced in 1830, or before, when he was disappointed in a love match. He then took to drinking, and about the above time he became of unsound mind, and was confined by his mother. Witnesses were examined who deposed to various strange acts on the part of the individual in question. When he saw several pieces of money together, he said, pointing to a half-sovereign, "Oh, that's a good deal," and when asked which he would rather have, he pointed to the half-crown. Once, when a witness asked what he was, he said he was "Will Watch, the bold smuggler." He was very dirty in his eating, not using either knife or fork, and directly he got his dinner, he was in the habit of throwing it about, but when it was picked up would eat it. He would eat it after it had been thrown on the fire, and would then laugh. Sometimes he would ask for brandy, and bottles of cherry or raspberry jam. He is a stoutly-built man, and appeared to be in the most perfect health. His large red moustaches and whiskers, together with the vacant expression of his eye, gave him the appearance of a lunatic. When the names of "Tom Spring" and "Dutch Sam" were mentioned he said he knew them both. In fact, he appeared hardly conscious of what was said to him. The jury returned a verdict, "That Brent Spencer was of unsound mind, and that he had been so and incapable of managing his affairs since the 3rd of July, 1830."

Camberwell Fair.—The sports of this popular fair commenced on Monday morning, and a finer day for the amusements of the holiday keepers was never seen. The shows were numerous and of first-rate order, embracing every natural and artificial curiosity between the Torrid and Frigid zones. "Original Tom Thumbs" and "Unquestionable Ojibbeways in fine preservation" were in great abundance. The visitors were very numerous, and the best order prevailed.

The Mermaid Tavern, Hackney.—This once popular resort will soon be numbered among the "things that were." It is now in course of destruction, and in its place an office for transacting the manorial business of the parish will be erected. The only memento of the tavern will be its assembly-room, which, it is said, will be approached by a spacious passage.

The steam-ship Great Western, Captain Matthews, sailed from Liverpool, for New York, at noon, on Saturday last, with 132 passengers, and the largest amount of freight she has ever taken out,

An Englishman named Snow, accompanied by four guides, effected the passage of the Col du Geant on the 6th. He left Montanvert at two in the morning, and, after having crossed the Mer de Glace, the Glacier du Tacul (which was found the most difficult part of the undertaking), and the Geant, arrived at Cormayeur at six in the evening.

Death of Dr. Syntax.—An eccentric individual, named Sheriff, but better known to the literary world as Dr. Syntax, died last week at Edinburgh. Poor Syntax's harmless eccentricities were notorious throughout Edinburgh, but he chiefly loved to display them among the students of the University, in the Parliament House, and in our city churches. Dressed with the most scrupulous care and cleanliness, in an antiquated costume of a semi-military cast, he was to be seen every Sunday stalking through the streets at a rapid pace, with his stick over his shoulder, and was sure to plant himself in the principal seat of the front gallery of one of the city churches, where he made himself still more conspicuous by standing up while psalms were sung, and occasionally sketching the portrait of the preacher, while the rest of the congregation were composedly attending to the sermon. He claimed the merit of having been the means of introducing many improvements into the practice of church music. He was also a regular attender at the meetings of the General Assembly, where he employed himself in taking sketches of the principal characters there, and often drew around him groups of the clergy to inspect his portraits.

POSTSCRIPT.

Saturday Evening.

Visit of her Majesty to Ireland.—It is stated on good authority that her Majesty intends to visit Ireland during the present autumn, probably in the month of October. Should the weather prove favourable, the Queen will also take a short aquatic excursion next month.

The Grand Duchess Alexandra.—We learn that the death of the Grand Duchess Alexandra of Russia, announced in another part of our paper, took place at St. Petersburgh, on the 11th inst., in child-birth. The royal infant died on the same day.

The King of the Belgians.—His Majesty King Leopold is shortly expected to visit England.

Sir Robert Peel left town this afternoon for his seat, Drayton Manor, Staffordshire. The Earl of Aberdeen had an interview with the right hon. baronet this morning in Whitehall Gardens.

The O'Connell Case.—The Judges are expected to assemble on Monday to consider their opinions in the case of the Queen v. O'Connell and others. The judgment, as has been already announced, will be delivered on the Monday following, September 2nd. A report is in circulation that in the event of the judgment against O'Connell and the other State prisoners being affirmed by the House of Lords, an act of Royal grace in their favour is contemplated, and that the remaining term of their imprisonment will be remitted.

Madame Taglioni.—On Wednesday last counsel applied to the Court of the Civil Tribunal of the Seine, (Paris), on the part of Marie Taglioni, the celebrated Opera dancer, for a divorce *à mensa et thoro* from her husband, M. Gilbert des Voisins, in consequence of his having refused to admit her to his house. Counsel on behalf of M. Gilbert des Voisins resisted the application, on the ground that his refusal was justifiable, Madame Marie having violated the engagement contracted by her at her marriage, to renounce the theatre, and that during 10 years she had lived seperate from her husband. The president delivered the judgment of the Court, and pronounced the seperation demanded by Madame Marie Taglioni, founding it on the serious injury resulting from the refusal of Count Gilbert des Voisins to receive his wife at his dwelling-house.

Railway Meetings.—The half yearly meeting of the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway was held yesterday at Birmingham, when a dividend of £1 5s. for the half year was declared. The half-yearly general meeting of the directors and proprietors of the South-Western Railway Company was held yesterday at the London terminus, Nine Elms, William Chaplin, Esq., in the chair. The directors recommended the payment of a dividend greater by 2s. 6d. a share than that paid in September last, making the present dividend at the rate of 32s. 6d. per share, which was agreed to.

Field-day in Hyde Park.—This day (Saturday) the Grenadier Guards (Colonel, his Grace the Duke of Wellington) and the Coldstream Guards (Colonel, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge) had a field-day in Hyde Park. Both met at Constitution Hill, and went together to Hyde Park. The former was commanded by Lord F. Poulett and the latter by the Hon. Mr. Lindsay, adjutants. After several evolutions, the troops retired in the same order as upon entering.

Supposed Incendiarism.—A fire broke out on Friday night, on the farm of Mr. Nightingale, at Hersham, near Esher, Surrey, and the produce of several acres of barley was destroyed. It is feared that the fire was the act of an incendiary.

Fires with Loss of Life.—Yesterday a fire took place in London-street, Ratcliffe, on the premises of Mr. Argent, hearth-rug manufacturer, by which a lady, aged 72, lost her life. The unfortunate lady, it appears, entered one of the store-rooms with a lighted candle in her hand, and she either let the candle fall against a pile of hemp or else set fire to her clothes. Her cries brought her son to the spot, when she was found lying upon the floor in the store-room, with the whole of her apparel and the goods beneath her in one sheet of flame. She died two hours afterwards.—A fire also took place at Liverpool yesterday, attended with loss of life. It broke out on the premises of Messrs. Woolley and Lofthouse, tar and turpentine distillers, Vauxhall road. Three men were at work in a shed in the yard, when one of them called out, "Save yourselves, men!" The next moment an explosion took place, the cause of which has not yet been ascertained. Two of the men made their escape by jumping through the window. The third advanced to the door, when he became enveloed in flames. The flames were subdued in about twenty minutes, and prevented from doing further damage. Mr. Hewitt and his men then commenced digging for the poor man who was missing, and near the door where he was last seen, his remains, burnt almost to a cinder, were discovered. Another of the three men had his arm burned, and the hair of his head was much scorched.

Fire at Islington.—Yesterday a fire broke out in a newly-finished house in Downham-road, near the Rosemary Branch, Islington, and the building was completely gutted in half an hour. The house was insured in the Phœnix Fire Office.

The attempted Murder at Wandsworth.—At the Central Criminal Court yesterday, Amelia Alfrey, the woman charged with attempting to drown her two children in a pond, at Wandsworth, was tried and acquitted on the ground of insanity.

To day *Pietro Valler*, a jeweller, *Francisco Enrico*, a fencing-master, and *Henry Harrison*, a linen-draper, the individuals charged with having forged certain orders for the payment of money, purporting to be the orders of the Administrator of Funds in the kingdom of Holland, were tried and found guilty. Baron Gurney sentenced them to ten years' transportation.

Fatal Accident on the Thames.—At an early hour yesterday morning a lamentable occurrence took place near Wilford Hatched. Four gentlemen—Mr. John and Thomas Hayes, of West Wilford; Mr. J. Staines, of Sutton; and Mr. William Peters, of the Ryde Farm—proceeded to angle in the Thames. The two latter gentlemen occupied a punt, Mr. Peters fishing with ground tackle, whilst Mr. Staines commenced trolling. Whilst in the act of throwing his line, Mr. Staines, who is somewhat bulky, caused the punt to incline suddenly, and the action threw Mr. Peters from his seat into the water, and before assistance could reach him he was drowned.

Shocking Suicide from Distress.—Yesterday an inquest was held before Mr. C. J. Carttar, at the Trinity Arms, Deptford, on the body of Eliza Kendall, aged 19 years, whose body was found in the water of the Grand Surrey Canal, near Black Horse-bridge, Lower-road, Deptford. It appeared from the evidence, that Mary Ann Kendall, a sister of the deceased, had attempted to drown herself at the same time, but was saved by a waterman. Jane Kendall deposed that she is sister of the deceased. Could not say what motive influenced the deceased. They all worked at home at needlework—slopwork. Her father did all he could for them. There were slight family disputes occasionally. The shop they worked for paid 1½d. to 3d. each for shirtmaking. It required four hours hard work to make one at 3d. At that price they must be well made. Could not say how long it took to make one at 1½d. Could make three in sixteen hours. Deceased had pledged shirts some time previously to her death. They had been redeemed. Deceased and family were not in particular want of food at the time. They had breakfast on Tuesday. It was not a usual thing for them to have dinner. They did not look for it. Could not tell what her father earned. He was a ship scraper. Deceased had no work the last week. They clubbed their earnings together for food. Deceased had been for days together without breaking her fast. They all had. Did not think that caused her to commit the act. She had had food regularly for several days previous to death. In consequence of the absence of several witnesses, and the very weak state of body and mind of the surviving sister, Mary Ann Kendall, the coroner adjourned the inquiry to Monday morning next.

Murder of a Wife at Richmond.—Yesterday morning information was received at the different police stations, that a man named William New, a shoemaker, residing in the Marsh-gate-road, Richmond, had murdered his wife on the previous night, by stabbing her in the side with a carving knife. He afterwards made his escape, leaving his victim, who was found by the neighbours, quite dead. He is about 27 years of age, light complexion, about 5 feet 7 inches high. A man answering his description was seen by a policeman at Notting-hill.

FOREIGN.

RETURN OF THE PACHA OF EGYPT.

An express from Paris states that the following intelligence has been received by the French Government:—

"**Alexandria**, Aug. 7.—The Viceroy has abandoned his previous resolution to abdicate, nor will he persist in his intention of making the pilgrimage to Mecca. His return to Alexandria from Cairo is expected every moment.

France and Morocco.—News from Marshal Bugeaud of the 14th has been received. The Marshal, wishing to prevent the junction and augmentation of the Morocco army, which every day received additional reinforcements, marched forwards from his camp. The Marroquins stood upon the defensive, with a mass of cavalry of about 20 000 men. It appears that the Marshal has gained a complete victory, but particulars are not yet known. The squadron of the Prince de Joinville was still, on the 9th, in the waters of Tangier.

The *Constitutionnel* states, on the authority of a German paper, that the alleged conclusion of a treaty of commerce between France and Belgium, announced in some of the Paris journals, was premature.

The Affair at Tahiti.—Letters from Paris state that the embarrassment created between the two Governments by the Tahitian affair has been favourably disposed of in a most unexpected manner. Captain Bruat, to whom Admiral Dupetit Thouars had delegated his authority, not approving of the arrest of Mr. Pritchard, and particularly of the informal manner in which it was executed, thought proper to reprimand M. D'Aubigne, and to suspend him until the pleasure of the French Government was taken in his regard. This timely interposition of Captain Bruat, it is hoped, will settle the question between the two cabinets.

THE ORIGINATOR OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

(To the Editor.)

I have been much interested by your illustrations and descriptions of the New Royal Exchange; but, I think it ought to be generally known that the nation is indebted for the *original* building to a Welshman. I am sure you will agree in thinking it but justice that this fact thould be published. The truth of this may be seen at once, by a reference to "Pennant's History of North Wales," and also a more recently published work, "Burdon's History of Sir T. Gresham." While the name of this latter merchant is lauded to the skies, and his memory held in reverence by all connected with the trade of London, the name of the real projector is scarcely known. It was Sir Richard Clough Knight, the friend and partner of Sir T. Gresham, and who resided at Antwerp; observing the great convenience experienced by the merchants of that city, by their beautiful buildings, he sent over to his partner, the plans, &c., for the Royal Exchange, which plans were executed, and part of the funds supplied by him. Sir R. Clough was born in Denbigh, in which neighbourhood he had an estate, and built two mansions; he was honoured by the high esteem of Queen Elizabeth, and she bestowed on him in marriage her cousin, the Lady Katherine Tudor. In a "list of benefactors to the poor of ye parish of Denbigh," the name of Sir R. Clough frequently occurs; he is there styled "factor to ye Queen." I hope when you recur to the Royal Exchange again, as I think you promised to do, you will take some notice of these facts, which, for the honour of my country, I wish to be known; and our English brethren occupying so many niches in the temple of fame as they do, will not grudge an humble nook therein for "a Taffy."

Your well-wisher,

Carnarvon. CADWALADER.

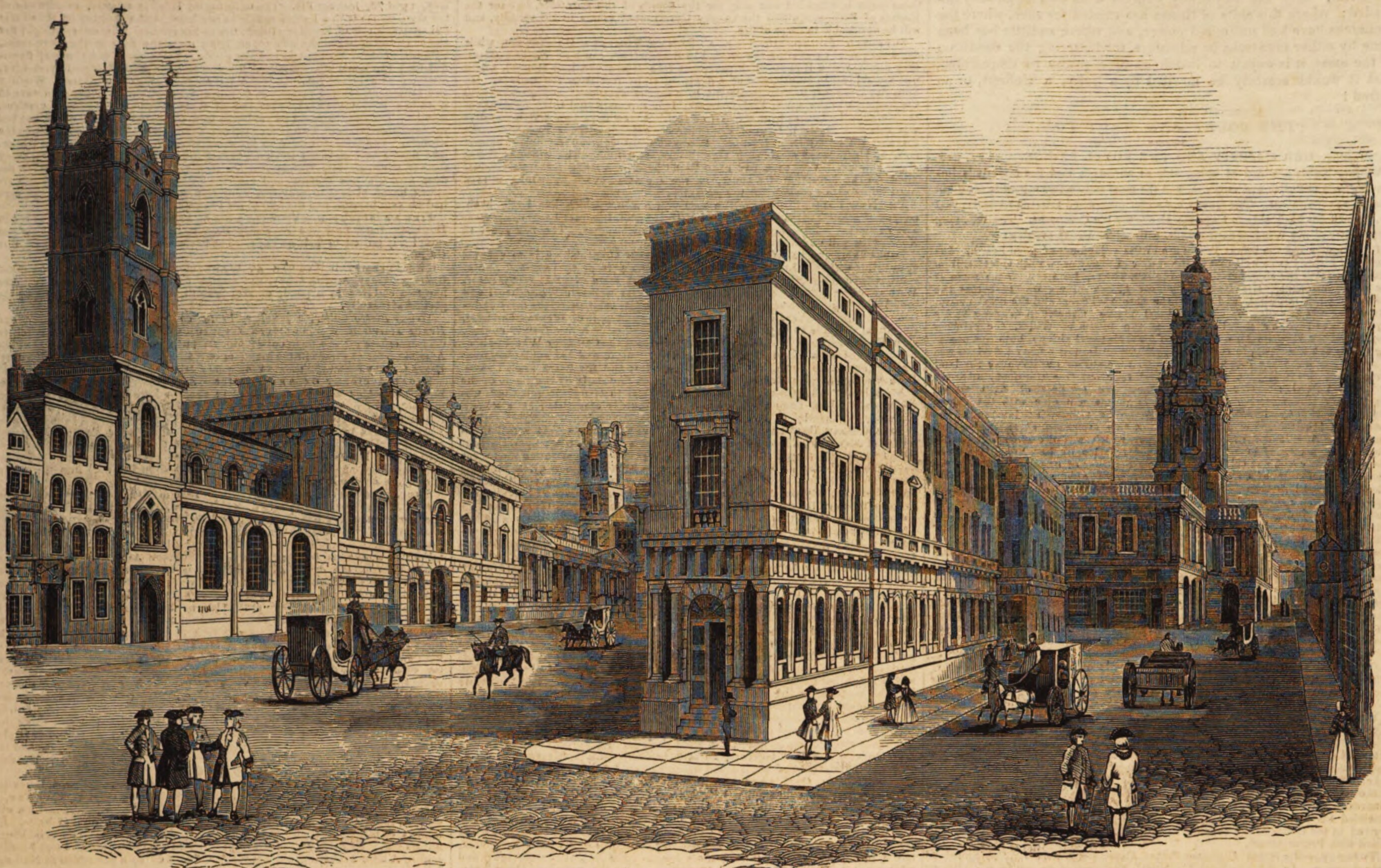
THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

"There is no place in the town which I so much love to frequent as the Royal Exchange."—**Addison.**

If we were called upon to point out that portion of the metropolis which has undergone the greatest number of changes, within the fewest years, we should point to the locality shown, under very various aspects, in the accompanying engravings. Other districts, it is true, may present instances of more general change; but, in the scene before us, the individualities of transition have been truly extraordinary, and this within the short period of one life, or somewhat more than sixty years!

One of the annexed pair of engravings shows the buildings on the site of the splendid Exchange just completed, as they appeared in the year 1780; copied by Mr. Whittock, from a drawing by the celebrated Paul Sandby. The block of houses in the centre of the foreground, is that known as Bank-buildings, recently taken down; the equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, now occupying the site of the end house. In the distance is seen the Royal Exchange, as it was rebuilt, within three years of its destruction in the great fire, nearly upon its former plan, it is stated by Wren, with a tower by Hawksmoor. To the left are seen two churches, both of which have been removed. Between them is seen the Bank of England, first built in 1782: it consisted then of what is now only the centre of the present building, but the proprietors soon after began to acquire ground and premises both east and west. Eastward they quickly bought the property up to Bartholomew-lane; but, westward, they were stopped by the church of St. Christopher-le-Stocks, which stood until after the riots in 1780; when, from a conviction of the danger of a lofty tower looking over the Bank, an act of parliament was obtained for taking it down; and, soon after that time, all the principal front of the Bank was arranged and completed by Sir Robert Taylor, up to the corner of Prince's-street, then a crooked and narrow street leading to Coleman-street. Bank Buildings, just taken down, were built by the Bank, under the advice of the same architect, in the place of a mass of old houses, which had occupied the site from the fire of London. At this time, though Cornhill was a broad street, the houses on the above site came to a point; and Threadneedle-street is marked in Gwynne's plan as only 14ft. 9in. wide.

Reverting to the church of St. Christopher-le-Stocks, both this edifice and the new buildings of the Bank were exposed to great danger during the riots of 1780. On the morning of Wednesday, the 7th of June, the leaders of the mob made no secret of their intention to attack the Bank of England at night, and the clerks of the Bank, and a few of the citizens, formed themselves into a party for its defence, headed by the celebrated John Wilkes, who gave the rioters their



THE ROYAL EXCHANGE AND BANK BUILDINGS, IN 1780.

first check. Dr. Johnson, in one of his letters to Mrs. Thrale, declares that if the mob had attacked the Bank on Tuesday, in the height of the panic, by obtaining possession of St. Christopher's Church, which, like the Bank-buildings, was entirely undefended, "they might have carried irrevocably away whatever they had found."

St. Christopher's was a very ancient foundation, and was so extensively damaged in the Great Fire, that nearly the whole of the body of the church was taken down, and rebuilt by Wren, the original tower alone remaining. The architecture of the church was of a very unpretending character: the roof of the clere-story was so near the height of that of the Bank, that, in all probability, had the rioters once obtained access to the church, they could easily have passed from one roof to the other, and thus become possessed of the Bank treasure. After the riots the church was taken down, as we have already stated.

The church seen in the distance, is that of St. Bartholomew-the-Little by the Exchange, so called to distinguish it from St. Bartholomew-the-Less, in Smithfield. The tower was ancient, and in the upper story resembled a dismantled ruin; the body of the church was destroyed in the great fire, but rebuilt by Wren. The entire fabric was taken down in the year 1839 and nearly upon its site were erected the highly embellished premises of the Sun Fire Office.

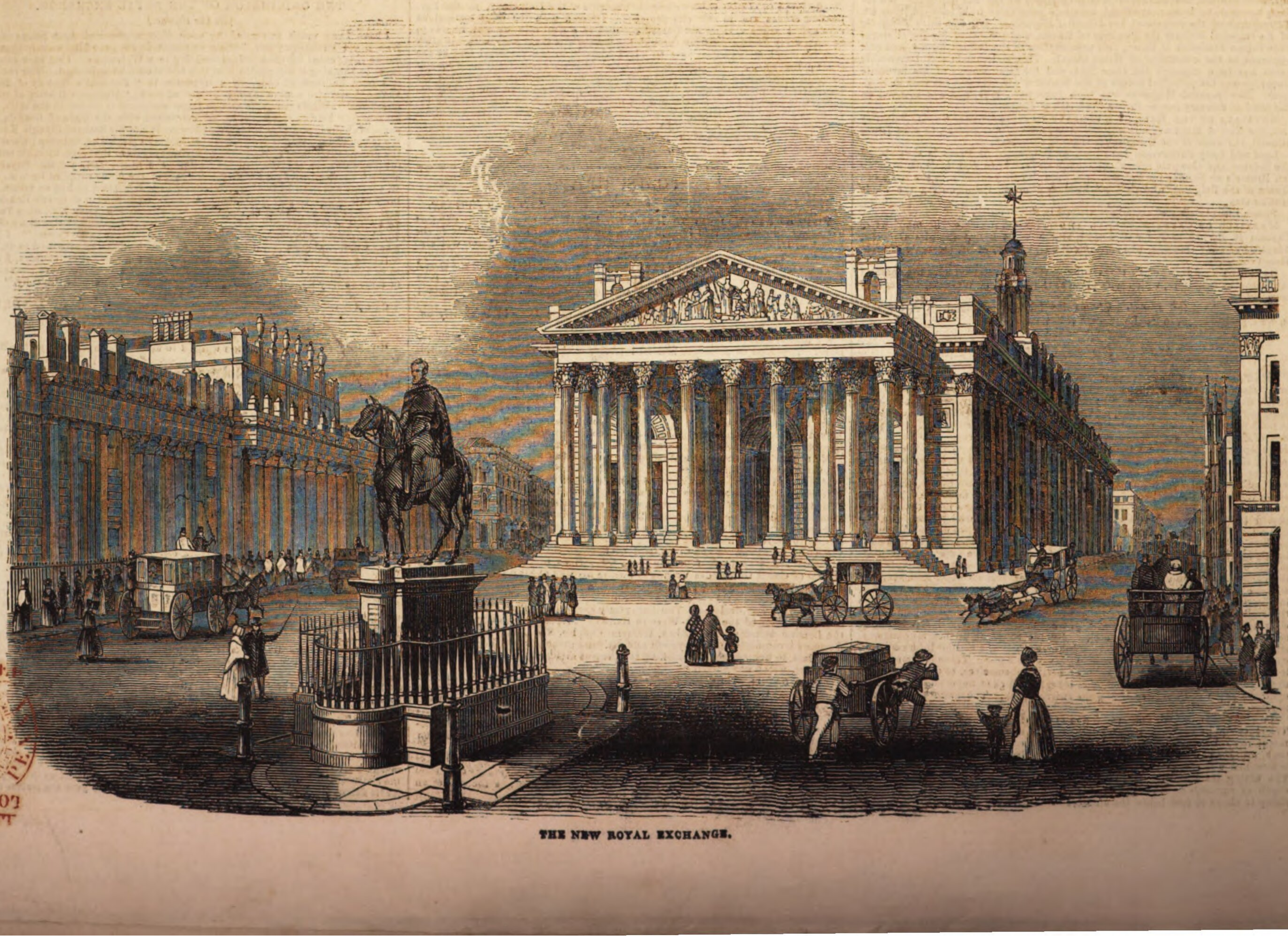
Thus, reader, you perceive how great has been the architectural change n this portion of the City, within somewhat more than 60 years. The extensive ront of the buildings of the Bank of England, has altogether been changed; and Sir Robert Taylor's embellished façade has given way to the still more ornate creations of Sir John Soane, in unity of design, and exqusiteness of detail, presenting a truly classic pile. In place of the unpicturesque block of houses, and the old Exchange, in the centre we have a truly magnificent palace-home—a superb temple of commerce for the assembling of our merchants. *This, however*, is but the nucleus of a grand scheme of embellishments; whence diverge streets of classic architecture, which have scarcely a parallel in any other European capital. Nor ought we to pass by, even for the present, the fine effect of the Exchange portico—(the most magnificent in the metropolis), in juxta position with that of the Mansion House—a massive Palladian pile of extraordinary grandeur, and occasional beauty of detail. In each of these palatial edifices, the spectator will scarcely fail to be struck with the richness of the Corinthian order, so prominent in their decorative details. In the area between these noble structures, is placed the statue of the greatest hero of the age, an admirable work of art, and a fitting tribute for this focus of commercial ascendancy, *to which* the illustrious original has, by his *conquests*, so gloriously contributed.

It is expected that, during the ensuing month, the New Exchange will be opened with becoming splendour. Meanwhile, it may be interesting to report the finishing of the sculptural decorations, and the works remaining for completion.

On the outside the sculpture on the pediment has been finished, and is considered on the whole to be a work of considerable merit. On the stone base supporting the Statue of Commerce, which forms the centre and principal figure of the group, is the very appropriate inscription from the Psalms—"The earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof." On the frieze of the portico a Latin inscription is partly cut, recording the very curious fact of the founding of the Exchange in the reign of one Queen, viz., Elizabeth, and its rebuilding in the reign of another, her present Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. In the centre of the south front, over the three openings, the arms of Sir Thomas Gresham, of the Mercers' Company, and of the city of London, are introduced on the key stones, and, with the architectural accompaniments of festoons and other decorations, give great beauty to this most important entrance.

The various offices and shops are in a remarkable state of forwardness, particularly the great rooms on the one pair floor, intended for Lloyd's establishment. In these rooms the scaffoldings have been removed, and *they are to be* the *finest* apartments in the city. One of them is 100 feet in length. Over the great western entrance is a coat of the royal arms, with supporters in *alto relievo*, carved in a style of amazing boldness and effect, by Mr. Carew. The fixing of it will be completed in the course of the ensuing week. Mr. Carew is finishing a splendid statue of Whittington for one of the principal niches of the edifice.

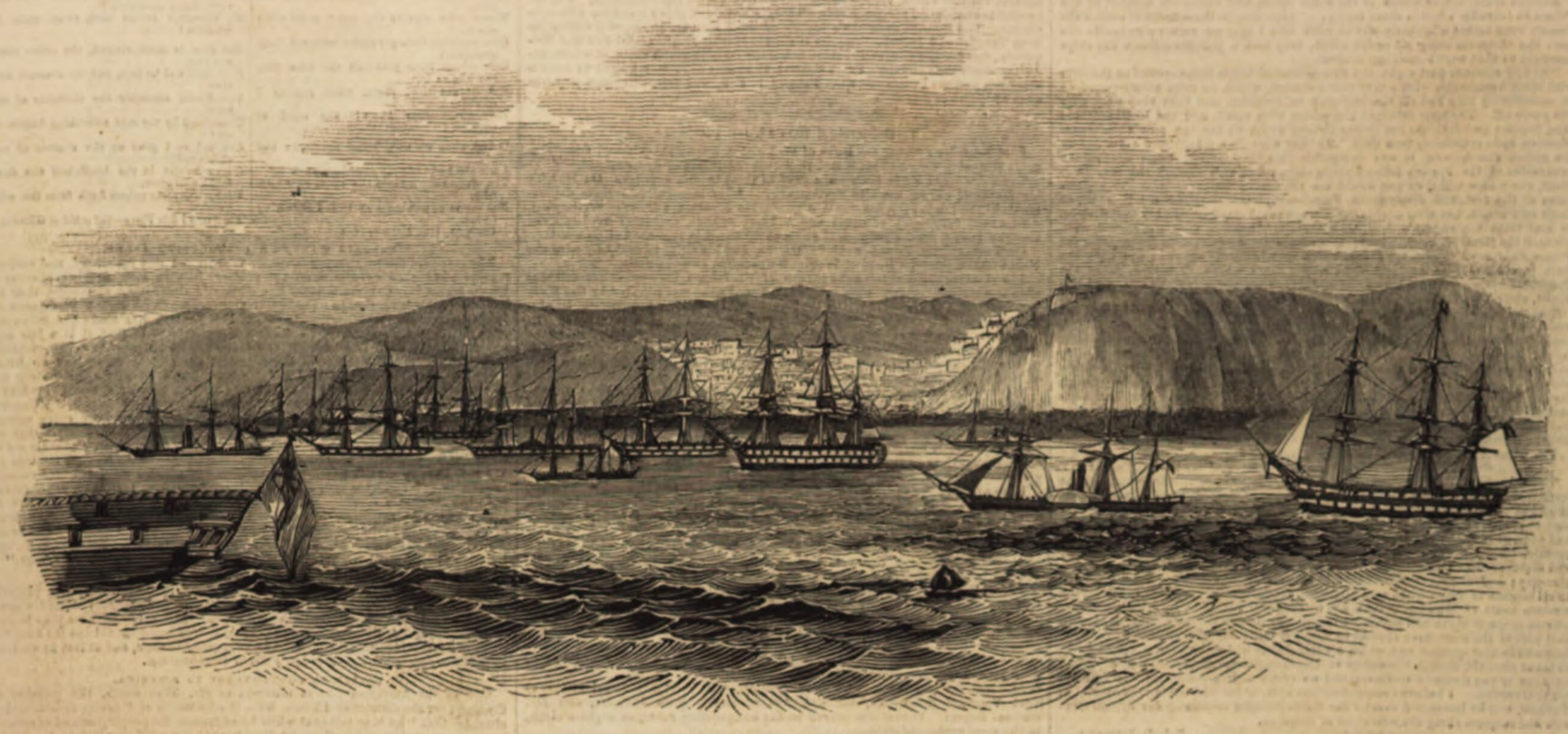
The decoration of the interior is proceeding *pari passu*: it will present some fine specimens of fresco, encaustic, and other beautiful styles of mural embellishment; whilst the pavements will be triumphs of ingenuity both in hitherto-considered "lost art," and the ingenuity of our own age.



THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.

NEWSPAPE

THE WAR IN MOROCCO.



FRENCH FLEET OFF TANGIER.

BOMBARDMENT OF TANGIER.

We have been favoured with the sketches, whence the annexed engravings have been executed, by an officer on board her Majesty's ship Warspite, accompanied by the following:—

Warspite, Tangier Bay, August 1, 1844.

Dear Sir,—I send you by packet, thinking it may be useful for your valuable journal, a view of Tangier Bay, with the French ships taking up a position in the Bay, preparatory to their bombarding the town.

The French force here now consists of three line-of-battle ships, one frigate, and six steamers. Prince de Joinville has his flag flying on board the Suffren, of 90 guns. They have on board about 2000 soldiers.

The town certainly has the name of being fortified, but it is in a dilapidated state, and a frigate would take the place easily, though the French are making a formidable appearance. Tangier is now being pillaged by the different tribes coming from the country, and, altogether, the town is in a wretched state, the Pacha not being able to keep them down. The different Consuls are now all living on board their respective men-of-war.

I hope my drawings may be useful.

Yours, &c. &c.,
A Correspondent.*

P.S.—We have no communication with the shore, consequently, I have not much intelligence.

In our last publication we gave the important announcement of the bombardment of Tangier by the vessels under the command of the Prince de Joinville, and we now collect from various sources all the particulars which have transpired of the attack.

At daylight, on the 6th of August, an unusual stir and activity was apparent in the French squadron, the whole of the steam force getting up their steam, the other ships shortening-in cable, and altogether there were unequivocal indications of a general movement. It was supposed at first that the French were about to depart, but universal surprise was created at seeing, shortly after 7 a.m., the steamers with the ships in tow, and arranging them in hostile position before the town of Tangier, and also various other forts in the bay! Although the Moors were at their guns, both in the citadel and various defences, still they did not offer any interruption to their opponents in taking up their position for attack, which also the French did in a very leisurely manner. Had the Moors opened fire whilst in the above predicament, there seems but little doubt that the guns from the batteries would have been most destructive upon the ships; more particularly as the ships lay for a considerable time in a raking position. At the very outset, therefore, in this early stage of the proceeding, the Prince was loudly censured for evincing so much want of judgment.

At forty minutes past eight, a.m., the French ships, being in position, simultaneously, by signal, opened fire upon the fortifications of the town and other adjacent batteries, castle, &c. The Suffren and Gemappes were occupied till two p.m., in silencing the citadel and batteries of the town; and it must not be forgotten that those formidable liners received during the latter part of the above period the able assistance of the Belle Poule, whilst the other armed vessels were engaging the various detached forts in other parts of the bay. At the first onset the Moors smartly replied to their antagonists, but did not maintain the opposition much more than half an hour, excepting from one gun at the castle, and another solitary gun lower down. This latter was vigorously plied till near noon. Although the Moors soon relinquished their guns, yet these two guns afforded an obstinate resistance, which caused the French to continue a protracted cannonade, which was remarked to have been very irregular and desultory, and without precision. Indeed, at the termination of the above attack, from a distant observation, it did not appear that either the castle or batteries generally had sustained very material damage. Very few guns are disabled. The walls, from being in a weak and decayed condition, are of course greatly shattered in a few places; but, if those very batteries were in the possession of skilful artillerymen, they are, notwithstanding, in their present state, still capable of a formidable defence against such opponents.

According to another account, some shells and rockets were in the first instance discharged from the steamers; but being found to fall short, or from some other cause, the attack was afterwards by cannonade from the large ships and the Belle Poule, and directed towards the batteries only. The Suffren, on board of which the Prince was, having been the closest in, received the most damage. A gentleman who had been at Cadiz with the French squadron lately, has written to say that that vessel received twenty one shots; forty had been previously stated. The Belle Poule was said to have been greatly injured, but the mischief to her has been but trifling as far as can be ascertained. From the distance at which the squadron was obliged by circumstances to take up their anchorage, or from some other cause, the six hours' firing was certainly followed by results very different from what might have been expected. The loss of lives on shore, including wretched Jews, has not exceeded seven or eight. We do not know with any certainty how far the French may have lost men or officers, these matters being always so vaguely stated. The Prince has admitted that the Moorish garrison behaved very well. Honour be to the gallant General (Ben-Abon Abd-el-Melach) who behaved so well, in preventing the Kabyles from entering the town and causing total destruction. The Moors stood to their guns to the last moment. It does not seem to have been a question of making a breach, for the parapets are not seriously damaged at any point in particular, and the landing of the 2000 men "*de debarquement*," stated by the *Débats* as being on board, could naturally not have been ventured upon in the face of the many thousand Kabyles close at hand.

The *Heraldo* of Wednesday, gives the following report of the Prince de Joinville's proceedings:—

"Tangier has been bombarded, and the Prince de Joinville is preparing to attack Mogador and the other ports on the coast of Morocco. The cause of so unexpected an act, and of such hostile demonstrations, remains a mystery, which neither the papers nor letters from Gibraltar unfold."

Then follow some details about the bombardment, which concludes by stating, that "the result was the almost total destruction of the Moorish batteries, with the loss of 25 men killed and wounded on the side of the French, and some slight damage to the French vessels, and particularly to the Argus steamer. The loss of the Moors was considerable, according to a letter dated on board a Spanish vessel in the bay.

"The vessels of different other nations lying in the bay remained passive spectators of the fight, and on the evening of the 6th the French fleet sailed for Cadiz where they arrived on the 7th, in order to repair all damages.

"If ere the Prince again sailed from Cadiz he did not receive satisfactory intelligence he would proceed to bombard Mogador, Sallee, and Larache, but without effecting a landing or taking possession of any point on the coast."

The Montrose steamer, which brought the Lisbon mails, furnishes a few interesting facts respecting the bombardment. Prince de Joinville alone discharged 3000 shots. The Moors returned the fire with a rapidity which astonished their enemies. The Suffren received 40 shots in her side. The Moors fought their guns as long as they were serviceable.

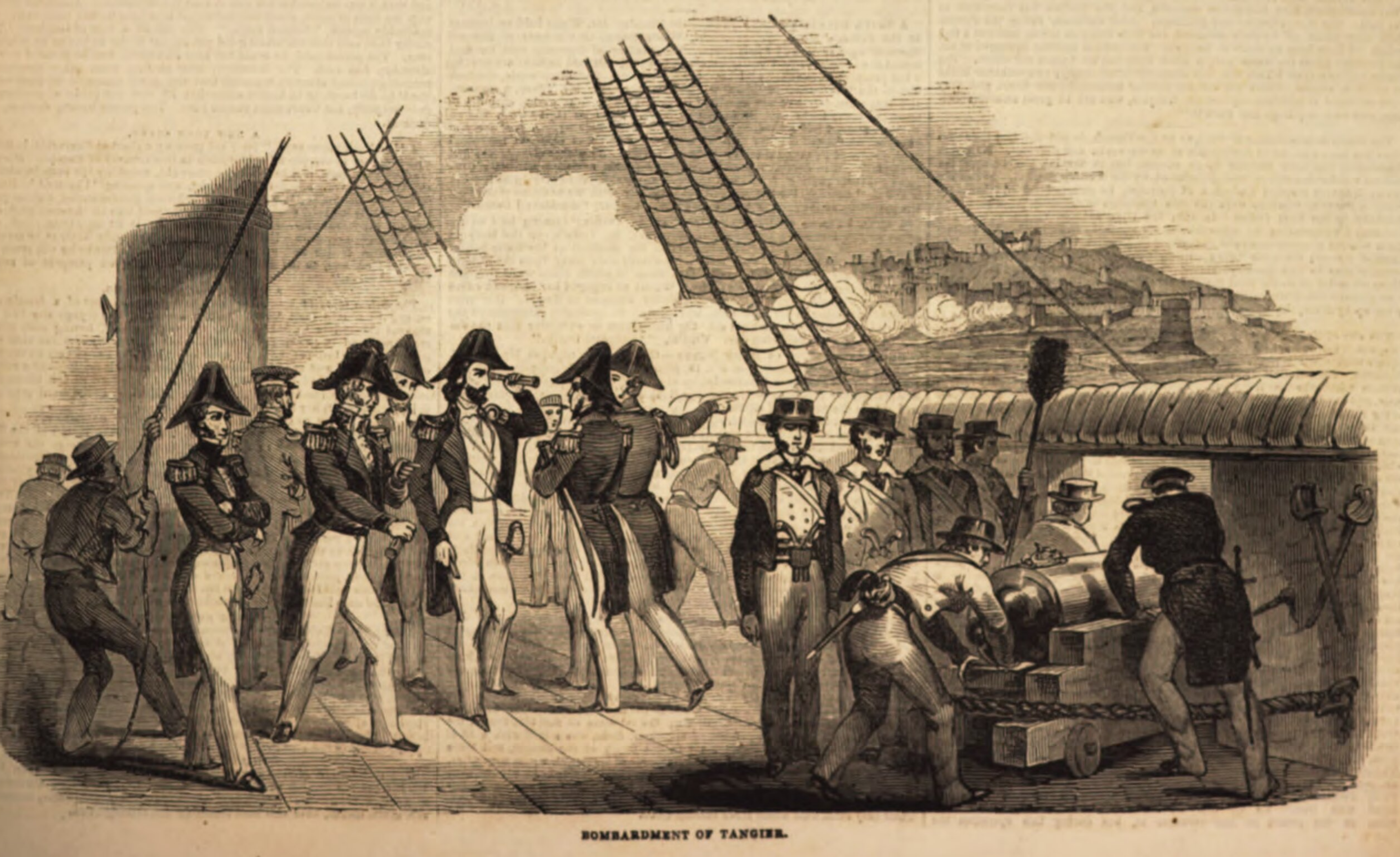
Her Majesty's steamers Hecla and Vesuvius were quietly looking on the whole of the action, as well as the American frigate Columbia.

The town itself has not suffered. The Portuguese Consul's house having been abandoned by the persons in charge, is the only one which has been injured. The destruction of the works is not so complete as had been represented; many of the guns have been found still serviceable.

There are 23,000 troops at Rabat, and 1500 cavalry at Tangier.

The free communication with Tangier, since the Prince left, is re-established.

A correspondent of the *Times*, a Naval officer, who dates from on board the Warspite, Bay of Tangier, Aug. 7, after giving a version of the attack, says, "that



BOMBARDMENT OF TANGIER.

---

* Whose name we withhold.

upon the whole it appeared the universal impression that the Prince, with his two liners and fraigate, had not displayed a good exhibition in gunnery; and, in two particular instances that occurred during the day, the impression as to the total deficiency of the French in the art of gunnery received most remarkable confirmation."

This correspondent proceeds to adduce the case of the Triton, 82 guns, and the Belle Poule a heavy new 60 gun frigate, as illustrative of this insufficiency with respect to gunnery.

Another Naval officer writes in the same spirit, and states his opinion of the Prince de Joinville's feat in these terms:—"According to the opinion of sailors the French went rather a lubberly way to work, and I may say rather a cowardly one too; the steamers being all under weigh, they took a position outside the ships amongst us that were remaining neutral.

"At fifty minutes past eight, the French line-of-battle ships opened on the forts with three broadsides, with a very bad direction, which we were rather surprised at, considering they had all the morning to consider, and that they were only 800 yards off. The forts returned the salute with spirit, and the bombardment then became general. As the smoke cleared away, we saw the poor unfortunate Moorish forts crumbling into dust. As they were in a dilapidated state before the action commenced, it was impossible that they should stand against the broadsides of the French line-of-battle ships; but still, though the firing was great, every now and then you would see the smoke bursting from the embrasures of the fort, and defying the Frenchman. One fort, on a hill, annoyed them very much, but after a little time, when the French knew they had nothing to fear from the enemy's fire, their direction became very good, and soon silenced the forts. The signal was made from the Suffren, with the flags of the Prince de Joinville, to cease firing, which was instantly obeyed; but then the forts would not give in, and fired a few shots, which, of course, made the Frenchman open fire again, and did sad havoc on the Moorish town, and, no doubt, slaughtered a great many of the inhabitants.

"At ten o'clock there was only occasional firing, the forts having ceased. I understand they have not much ammunition. I am confident that a frigate could take the place, and they are quite ignorant of the present destructive warfare of European nations. So the French have not had much to contend with, and have only enjoyed a little target practice at the expense of the unfortunate Moors. There are a few forts along shore which annoy the steamers (though they keep close to all the ships that are neutral on the occasion). The Prince has sent the Belle Poule frigate down to quiet them, but her firing is so wretchedly bad, that from all appearances she has given it up altogether. I forgot to mention the steamers fired a few rockets, which had very little effect."

The following letter has been received at Lloyd's:—

"Gibraltar, August 8.

"The fire on the part of the French appears to have been chiefly directed to the fortifications, as the town has not suffered much. Our negotiator, Mr. Hay, returned to Tangier at mid-day on the 6th instant, in the Vesuvius, from his mission to the Emperor, at Fez, and had the mortification to find that his mediation had been abortive by the premature commencement of hostilities four hours previously. Tetuan has been spared, and likely to continue so, owing to the locality and distance from the sea. The French squadron, it is said, intend to leave Tangier Bay; and, from a source which I consider worthy of credit, I believe the admiral intends to batter down and destroy all the defenceless sea-port towns on the western coast of Morocco as far south as Mogador inclusive, by which measure private property alone will suffer. Some of the British subjects here trading to that part of the coast have applied to Admiral Owen for the protection of their interests in that quarter, and which his Excellency will endeavour to comply with as far as possible, though the means at his command are extremely limited, being only one or two despatch steamers, and no small sailing vessels of war suitable for that service. I believe Commodore Lockyer, of her Majesty's ship Albion, at Tangier, will be instructed to send the Hecla steamer to pick up the British Consuls and subjects along the west coast of Morocco.

(Signed) "J. L. COWELL.

"P.S.—Aug. 11.—The occupation of Morocco by the French will give a severe blow to British commerce, already completely excluded from Algiers, in consequence of the heavy duties imposed by the French Government on articles of our own manufacture. I have also to bring to your notice the assembling of a Spanish army, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, of about 10,000 men, in our immediate neighbourhood and Ceuta, destined for an attack on the Moors in concert (so report says) with the French forces. I belive this is to be increased to 20,000 or 25,000 men.

"J. L. COWELL."

A Gibraltar letter thus describes the attack:—

"Most of the Moorish artillerymen fell at their guns. The national flag remained flying over the town the entire day.

"During these operations the Suffren, being annoyed by a flanking fire from a battery called the Renegade's bastion, signalised to the Triton, 80 guns, which had hitherto been in reserve, and a few minutes afterwards that ship was towed within a pistol shot of the Renegade's bastion, which she soon silenced.

"As yet I have not seen the French list of casualities, but I hear they amount to between thirty and forty killed and wounded.

"The Suffren and Argus suffered most, owing to their proximity to the heavy armed batteries, which fired nothing but grape shot. These two vessels were considerably cut up in their rigging and sails. The Prince de Joinville had a narrow escape, a midshipman and a sailor being wounded close to him.

"During the cannonade a steamer attempted to rake the Renegade's bastion with Congreves, but this was decidedly the worst part of the day's performance, most of the rockets exploding in the air before they reached their destination."

The following letter was written by a gentleman who accompanied Mr. Drummond Hay on his mission, and it will no doubt be read with interest:—

"You may, perhaps, be already aware that I accompanied Mr. Drummond Hay in his embassy to the Sultan of Morocco. After remaining seventeen days at Morocco, we left it on the 29th ult., with every hope that the mission had succeeded, and on the 5th of August we had a personal interview with the Sultan at Rabat. He received us with the greatest kindness, seemed really grateful for Mr. Hay's interference in the French and Spanish affairs, and ended by conceding every point in question, both by France and Spain. We were, therefore, surprised to hear a heavy cannonade next morning, when about fifteen miles from Tangier, and on coming into the bay about eleven o'clock, found the Prince de Joinville, with three line of battle ships, a frigate, two brigs, and nine steamers bombarding the town. Besides the English ships Albion, Warspite, and Hecla, there were also in the bay the Spanish squadron, and an American, a Swedish, a Sardinian, and a Danish frigate, and a Danish steamer.

"On the night of the 5th the Prince was on board the Albion, stated his intention of leaving for Cadiz, and hopes that all would be permanently settled; but declared that he knew nothing whatever of Hay's mission, and that if necessary to proceed to hostilities, he could not wait for his return.

"The French fired very badly. They began the affair with three broadsides. They have twenty men killed and wounded, and the Suffren has forty shot in her hull. The Moors fought very gallantly. After six hours' firing, the French ships were towed off by their steamers, the forts firing on them, and not a flag struck. I have been on shore at Tangier. The town is scarcely damaged at all, the defences about the water port a good deal, but no breach anywhere. The Moors had one man killed, and one wounded (since dead); two children killed by fall of a house. There are but 300 regular soldiers in the town, and they have defended it faithfully against the Kabyles, who are in great numbers outside, and wish to pillage and burn it."

The recent bombardment of Tangier by the French, is not the first time that place has been exposed to destruction of its outworks and defences. Now that destruction has been effected by an enemy, but in the reign of Charles the Second similar demolition was perpetrated by the friendly English. When the Merry Monarch married Catherine of Portugal, he received (in addition to a wife) £500,000, together with the two fortresses of Tangier, in Africa, and Bombay, in the East Indies. In 1681 the King adopted various schemes of economy for alleviating the necessities under which he then laboured. Among them was the abandonment and demolition of Tangier, though it had cost great sums of money; the mole being entirely destroyed, and the garrison, being brought over to this country, served to augment the small army which the Monarch relied on as the solid basis of his authority. Thus, Tangier, not being then deemed worth the expense of keeping it in the hands of the English, was given up by them, the whole of the works having previously been blown up.

The city of Tangier is very strong by its position and the number of its batteries, which are well armed. Its old walls crenellated, and flanked with round and square towers, are perhaps capable of a greater resistance than their appearance indicates. Several bastioned towers have been repaired, and put into a state of defence within the last few years. The city itself is of little importance; it is poor, and has little trade. Tangier has no interest but from its being the residence of the European Consuls, for its population only amounts to from 8000 to 9000, and its commerce is inferior to that of some other ports, notwithstanding its proximity to the European coast. The houses of the Consuls form the only ornament of the town. It is situate on the declivity of a calcareous mountain, part of which is not built upon, and presents a naked and unpleasant coup-d'œil. The town, like all other places in Morocco, is surrounded by a wall flanked by round and square towers; this wall is enclosed by a ditch, 2200 metres in extent, but which has no counterscarp; it is protected by a Moorish kasbah (fortress) of imposing appearance, and by a fort of Portuguese construction, bastioned in the modern style, but half in ruins. The kasbah is mounted by twelve pieces of cannon, which command the Straits of Gibraltar. The ditches round the city are filled with trees, and cultivated as kitchen gardens, the letting of which belongs to the governor, and who would take good care not to sacrifice the revenues he enjoys from them by putting the ditch in a proper state of defence. The rampart opposite the sea is remarkable for having two tiers of embankments with embrasures, mounted by guns. On the north side the city is defended by steep rocks which prevent the approach of a besieging force. The principal defences have been raised in front of the landing-place near the marine gate. They consist of two batteries, mounting 60 pieces of heavy calibre, and 8 mortars, all bearing on the port. The platforms of the batteries are very narrow, the parapets are of masonry, but only three feet in thickness, and the embrasures are not far enough apart, which tends to diminish the strength of the battery. The landing-place is flanked on either side by two batteries. Besides these defences of the port, the bay of Tangier is defended by six batteries in masonry, one built on Cape Malabata, and the others on the ruins of Old Tangier (the Tingis of the Romans). They mount together 40 guns. The two batteries which flank the roadstead at its two extremities are raised on small hills, about 150 feet above the level of the sea, the others are at the water's edge. To attack the place by sea, it would be necessary first to destroy those batteries as well as those in front of the port, but in order to get into the town three enclosures must be forced, each having a very strong gate lined with iron. To do this cannon must be landed, or else a mine or the petard be had recourse to, but during this operation the assailants would be exposed to a murderous fire of the garrison, if the inhabitants should be resolved to defend their city. By land the point of attack would be on the sands, and the low hills to the south, between the Fez road and the sea, after effecting a landing on the beach of Old Tangier, out of reach of the sea batteries. Once established on these points, the plateau on which the market is situate would be gained. On this plateau there is space enough to form an entrenched camp, to serve as a point d'appui for the troops acting against the town. The western rampart being only of earth, might readily be demolished. The last attack against Tangier was in 1790, when it was bombarded by the Spaniards. The inhabitants abandoned the place with all their effects, and peace was soon after concluded. The English draw their supply of beef, mutton, fruits, and vegetables from Tangier and Tetuan. Tangier is distant seventy leagues from Fez and Mequinez, and 150 from Morocco, these being the three imperial cities at which the Sultan alternately resides. From eighteen to twenty days is required to send a despatch, and get an answer, from Tangier to Fez, and from Morocco requires from forty-five to fifty days.

THE PRINCE ROYAL OF PRUSSIA.

Last Saturday evening the Duke of Wellington gave a magnificent entertainment at Apsley House to his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia.

The Prince has since been on a tour of visits in the country. On Monday his Royal Highness went to Portsmouth. After inspecting various departments of the Dock-yard, his Royal Highness the Prince, the Duke of Wellington, with a numerous suite of naval and military officers, embarked on board the Comet steamer, for the purpose of going to Spithead to visit the Collingwood.

On Tuesday the Prince went to Oxford, and his visit, in company with the Noble Chancellor (the Duke of Wellington) excited great interest.

The royal carriages entered the garden of St. John's College at ten minutes after one o'clock, where, upon alighting the Prince was received by the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Dr. Wynter, who, it will be recollected, is also President of St. John's College. The Duke of Wellington introduced Dr. Wynter to his Royal Highness, and the illustrious party then proceeded to the principal saloon of the Vice-Chancellor's residence, where coffee was served. The royal party subsequently proceeded to the robing-room, where the gallant duke attired himself in his undress robes as Chancellor.

The Prince, who received his degree as a Doctor of Civil Law, upon the occasion of his visit to the University of Oxford with his late father, in 1814, wore the scarlet robe and black velvet cap of the order. The Earl of Westmorland was also similarly attired.

An appropriate address was subsequently presented to the Prince by the Duke of Wellington, as Chancellor of the University, to which a suitable reply was given.

In one part of the address there was this passage:—"The mutual respect and good-will which have happily long existed between Prussia and Great Britain have been refreshed and strengthened by the recent visit of the reigning Monarch to our beloved Sovereign."

In reference to them the Prince said, in his answer, "I am thankful that the peace of Europe—the happy re-establishment of which brought me to this country in my first youth—has been preserved during these 30 years, and that the mutual regard and friendship between the two countries has been maintained without interruption, and strengthened.

"I am sure the King, my brother, will learn with the greatest satisfaction the continuance of feelings which he so fully appreciates, and which he warmly returns."

The Prince, after seeing all the curiosities of Oxford, went to Nuneham, to dine with the Archbishop of York.

Amongst the guests honoured with invitations to meet his Royal Highness were Viscount Melbourne, the Countess of Essex, Miss Johnson, and Mr. Samuel Rogers. Dinner was served in the banquetting-room, at eight o'clock, in the most recherché style.

After leaving Nuneham his Royal Highness went to Stowe, and from thence to Derby.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Bishop of Peterborough has appointed the Rev. M. Vavasour, M.A., vicar of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to be one of his rural deans in Leicestershire, in room of the Rev. M. D. Babington, M.A., resigned.

The Rev. John Thompson, formerly minister and missionary at Tanjore, Southern India, has been licensed by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury to the respective curacies of Woodsford and Tincleton, Dorset.

The Lord Bishop of London has instituted the Rev. W. W. Hanway, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to the rectory of Buckland, in the county of Hertford, on the presentation of the college. The right rev. prelate has also instituted the Rev. T. R. Birks, M.A., Fellow of the same college, to the rectory of Kelshall, in the county of Hertford, on the presentation of the Bishop of Ely.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has sent a donation of £25 to the subscription fund for the enlargement of St. Paul's Church, Worcester.

By the death of the Rev. James Horseman, late Fellow of Magdelen College, the rectory of Middle, near Shrewsbury, has become vacant, value £1003 per annum, in the gift of the Countess of Bridgewater.

THE BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER'S CHARGE.—The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol commenced his triennial visitation at Newenham, on Monday, and delivered his charge to a numerous body of the clergy of the district. His lordship, after adverting to the state of the church, commented on the efforts which the Dissenters, and Infidels, and sceptics, and latitudinarians, had made to overthrow the Establishment, but in which effort they had signally failed. He then proceeded as follows:—Being desirous of avoiding topics of an irritating nature, I might probably have abstained from all allusions to our own internal dissensions, had there not been a danger that, from my silence, a wrong inference may be drawn. Having three years ago deemed it my duty to declare my condemnation of certain recent publications coming from the reputed leaders of a section in the church, I have now to state that my sentiments have undergone no change whatever since. On the contrary, everything has tended to confirm my opinion that the tendency of those writings is to Romanism. After a short account of the rise of the party, his lordship proceeded to say—As to ceremonies I cannot do better than recommend you to attentively peruse the preface to the Prayer Book. It is so fraught with a Christian spirit that it can hardly fail to procure the assent of all candid minds, to whatever party they may incline.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

A CHILD KILLED BY LEAP FROG.—On Tuesday Mr. Higgs held an inquest at the Prince's Head, Princes-street, Westminster, on the body of Richard Stevens, aged seven and a half years. The mother of deceased said he first complained of illness on Tuesday evening week last, and said he had been hurt by a boy jumping on his back whilst playing at leap-frog. Becoming worse, she took him to the Westminster Hospital on the following day. Mr. Tebay, a surgeon, said that when deceased was admitted he was suffering from partial inability to move the lower limbs and numbness of them. Paralysis supervened, and on Friday deceased had convulsions, and died the next morning. A post mortem examination showed that the cause of death was effusion of blood on the spinal cord, produced by external injury to the back bone. A number of boys who had been playing with deceased were examined, but their evidence was very confused. It was gathered from them that the game they were playing at is what is called "Spanish Flies," a species of leap-frog with the addition of kicking the boy down as the jumper passes over him. Verdict, "Accidental Death."

A GIRL BURNED TO DEATH.—Mr. Baker on Tuesday evening held an inquest at the Ironmongers' Arms, Lizard-street, St. Luke's, on the body of Maria Knight, aged eight years, daughter of the landlord of the above house. It appeared that early on Friday morning deceased stole away from the nursery with a younger brother, and going into a room in which there was a fire, she began melting lead in a tobacco pipe. Whilst so engaged her bedgown came in contact with the fire, and she was speedily wrapped in flames. Her cries brought her father to her assistance, and though he promptly extinguished the fire, and had immediate medical aid, the burns were so extensive that the deceased died on the following day. Verdict, "Accidental Death."

ROBBERY OF £730 IN BANK NOTES.—On Saturday night as Mr. John F. Maund, a gentleman residing at No. 10, Edmond's-place, Aldersgate-street, was returning home, between London-bridge and Cheapside, his pocket was picked of a black leather pocket-book, containing Bank of England notes for £20, £10, and £5, to the amount of £730.

EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT.—Mr. Wakley, M.P., on Wednesday, held an inquest at the Albion, King's-cross, on the body of Abraham Hawes Goulding, aged 35, a workman employed at the Imperial Gas-works, in the vicinity. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was what is termed a pattern-maker, or maker of pipes for the Company. On Monday last he was in the retort-house of the factory, with four other workmen, employed in moulding a pipe in a lathe ten feet long. He had a large iron gouge in his hand at the time, when suddenly the pipe flew, and some portion of it striking the deceased, knocked him down, and in his descent the unfortunate deceased fell with his left breast on the edge of the gouge, which passed through his left breast and penetrated his heart to the depth of several inches. He was heard to exclaim "Oh, I am bleeding, I am bleeding," but before any of his companions could get near him he had ceased to exist. The deceased had fixed the pipe in the lathe himself, and the whole arrangements respecting it were under his immediate controul. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

ACCIDENT TO MR. EDWIN LANDSEER.—On Sunday afternoon this distinguished artist, whilst riding along Porchester-terrace, was thrown with great violence from his horse, in consequence of the animal suddenly stumbling. He fell on his head, which was severely cut and bruised. He is still suffering from the effects of the accident, but we are happy to hear that no ill consequences are apprehended from it.

MELANCHOLY SUDDEN DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.—On Sunday morning last during divine service at Emanuel Church, Camberwell, and whilst earnestly joining with the congregation in singing the 1st verse of the 41st Psalm, the Rev. J. T. P. Wyche, M.A., curate of Cranfield, Beds, was seized with a fit of apoplexy. He was immediately taken to the porch of the church, and there bled, and subsequently conveyed to the residence of his father, where soon afterwards he expired, in the 37th year of his age. The only words he uttered were "Wyche, Grove-hill, affliction, affliction." It is remarkable that this gentleman married only two years since, and his lady (aged 25) died on the 14th inst. Their only child died about three months since.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

SONG—THE MAID OF GLENCOE.

By Andrew Park, Author of "The Mariners—Songs for all Seasons," &c.

Once more in the Highlands I wander alone,
Where the thistle and heather are bonnie and blown;
By mountain and streamlet, by cavern and glen,
Where echo repeats the sweet wood-notes again.
Give courtiers their gay gilded halls and their grandeur:
Give misers their gold—all the bliss they can know:
But let me meet Flora, while pensive I wander,
Fair Flora—dear Flora! the maid of Glencoe!

O first when we met, being handsome and gay,
I felt she had stole my affections away—
The mavis sang loud on the sweet hawthorn tree,
But her voice was more sweet and endearing to me.
The sun spread his rays of bright gold o'er the fountain;
The hours glided by without languor or woe,
As we pulled the sweet flowers from the steep rocky mountain—
My blessings attend thee, sweet maid of Glencoe!

The glen is more rugged, the scene more sublime,
Now hallowed by love, and by absence, and time!
And fondly resemble the thoughts of my heart,
Untouched by the cold smoothing fingers of art!
And lo! as I gaze on the charms of my childhood,
Where bright in the heath-bell the dew-drops still glow,
A fairy-like form ushers forth from the wild wood,
'Tis Flora! fair Flora—the maid of Glencoe!

Glasgow, 11th August, 1844.

CAPTAIN WARNER'S DESTRUCTIVE AGENT.

The merits of the invention of Captain Warner are still canvassed, and various reports have been circulated on the subject, but, in fact, nothing positive is known about it. Captain Warner has distinctly denied the statement that he had offered his invention to a foreign Government. With a view to dispose of the other rumours which prevail, the gallant captain has made the following offer to the Government. We confess it appears to us that it is a fair and straightforward proposition:—"If the Government will anchor a line-of-battle ship at the back of the Goodwin Sand, out of the ship track, so that no harm may happen to passing vessels, I will, from on board another ship, destroy her at a distance of five miles. I am willing to take on board the vessel in which I operate, General Sir George Murray, Captain Viscount Ingestre, R.N., Captain Dickinson, R.N., and Captain Henderson, R.N., who shall have every opportunity of inspecting my mode of operation, and satisfying themselves that on this occasion I use a projectile. The kind liberality of my friends enables me to exhibit this experiment without asking the Government for a shilling towards it. If I fail, I am to receive nothing but ridicule—of which I have received enough to satisfy any reasonable man already. But, previously, I require, a guarantee from her Majesty's Government for its purchase of my secret for £300,000, in the event of my destroying the ship, and satisfying the four above-named officers of the feasibility and practicability of my plans. Lastly, I invite Sir Howard Douglas, Sir Byam Martin, Sir George Cockburn, Colonel Chalmer, R.A., and Commander Caffin, R.N., to attend in another vessel and watch proceedings."

A RABBINICAL TRADITION.

There is a rabbinical tradition related by Fabricius that, when Noah planted the vine, Satan attended, and sacrificed a sheep, a lion, an ape, and a sow. These animals were to symbolise the gradations of ebriety. When a man begins to drink, he is meek and ignorant as the lamb, then becomes bold as the lion, his courage is soon transformed into the foolishness of the ape, and at last he wallows in the mire like the sow.—*Warton's Gesta Romanorum.*

POLITICAL CONTROVERSY IN AMERICA.

One of the American papers observes of Mr. Wentworth, the member of Congress for the district of Illinois, who, it appears, is of "pretty considerable" altitude, that "he is so tall that when he addresses the people, instead of mounting a stump, as is usual in the west, they have to dig a hole for him to stand in!" Another paper, which goes the whole ticket against Mr. Wentworth, politely observes, "That they dig a hole for him, not because he is tall, but because he never feels at home except when he is up to his chin in dirt."

INFLUENCE OF WEALTH AND POVERTY ON MORTALITY.

The time-honoured opinion, that poverty is conducive to longevity—that the rich are less favoured with the blessing of health than the poor—finds no confirmation in statistical investigations. That the hardy and contented poor man is exempt from the diseases of the wealthy and luxurious, is but a poetic fiction. Irresistible evidence of this truth is contained in every document by which the rate of mortality among large numbers can be correctly ascertained. Hence, taking the whole population of a country, wealth may be assumed as a true measure of happiness, and consequently of health; and indigence as the measure of unhappiness, and consequently of disease.—*New York Journal of Medicine.*

ADULTERATION OF OLIVE OIL WITH LARD.

The American papers notice some experiments made there, with a view to detect the frauds practised by the adulteration of olive oil with lard. A professor made a chemical analysis of lard and olive oil, for the purpose of ascertaining the result of their admixture. The specific gravity of both oils was about the same, but to discover the sophistications he dissolved six parts of mercury in seven and a half parts of nitric acid, and mixed two parts of the solution with ninety-six parts of the oil, and agitated the mixture every twenty minutes. The pure oil in seven hours assumed the form of a thick magma, and in twenty-four hours became quite hard. The admixture of olive and lard oils by this combination with nitrate of mercury becomes thick, but not solid with the pure oil. The mixture of animal and vegetable oils by this test coagulates in five hours, and the maximum of the vegetable oil swims on the surface, and may be decantered off. Pure olive oil is without any smell, but the adulterated article has a strong animal odour, and spoils a good salad at any time.

ADDISON'S CATO.

When Pope brought Addison the prologue to "Cato," which is properly accommodated to the play, there were these words, "Britons arise! be worth like this approved;" meaning nothing more than Britons! exert and exalt yourselves to the approbation of public virtue. Addison was frightened lest he should be thought a promoter of insurrection, and the line was altered to "Britons, attend!" &c.—*Johnson's Lives.*

INGENIOUS EXCUSES OF JURORS.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Tuesday, several odd excuses were set up by different parties to avoid serving on the Petty Jury. One of the party summoned said he had lost his right arm, and therefore he could not take the book in his right hand to be sworn. The Recorder said, that under such circumstances, the left hand would do just as well, and he was directed, amid much laughter, to go into the jury-box. Another person assured the Court that he was very deaf, and that it was impossible for him to hear the witnesses. Alderman Gibbs, in a very low tone of voice, asked the individual how long he had been deaf. He immediately replied, "Several years." This caused a roar of laughter. The Recorder then said that his hearing did not appear to be so bad as he would represent. The person said, he could not hear distinctly, but he guessed at what the alderman had said. The Recorder, after putting some other questions, and receiving prompt answers, repeated that the party appeared to hear very well; but if he declared, as an honest man, that he was incapable of performing the duty properly, the Court must excuse him. The person having done so, he was excused.

A NEW YORK GIANT.

A New York paper says, "They are growing a giant at Coxsackie, in this state, who promises to overtop all competition in this country or Europe. His name is Nathan Lampman, and he is sixteen years old, weighing 198 pounds, standing at this time seven feet one inch in height, and growing 'like mad.' He is described by Dr. Smith, as 'a great tall awkward good-natured sixteen-years-old boy.' He is believed already to have the longest legs on the continent, and has actually grown nine inches in the last year. He is an ambitious youth, and has great desire to outgrow all creation—an aspiration quite likely to be reached, for he has good health and good habits. The Doctor thinks he will reach at least another foot, and, on the whole, we have a very good prospect of raising an 'empire' giant."

A FEMALE OURANG-OUTANG.

The *Salem Gazette* mentions the arrival at that port of a female ourang-outang in a ship from Africa. In the course of the voyage she had greatly amused the sailors by her pranks. On one occasion, having seen one of the crew employed in painting, she watched her opportunity and ran aloft with the paint pot and brushes, and, determined to display her powers on canvass, she daubed upon one of the sails a series of figures, such as, it may be safely said, were never attempted by any human artist. She is fond of the unfeminine accomplishment of smoking cigars, and she puffs away at the weed greatly to the delight of her Yankee visitors.

THE PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Lord Mahon gives the following description of the privileges of the House of Commons in former times:—Throughout the reign of George the Second the privileges of the House of Commons flourished in the rankest luxuriance. On one occasion it was voted a breach of privilege to have "killed a great number of rabbits" from the warren of Lord Galway, a member. Another time, the fish of Mr. Jolliffe were honoured with a like august protection. The same never-failing shield of privilege was thrown before the trees of Mr. Hungerford, the coals of Mr. Ward, and the lead of Sir Robert Grosvenor. The persons of one member's porter and of another member's footman were held to be as sacred and inviolable as the persons of the members themselves. It would be neither a brief nor yet a pleasing task to enumerate all the cases of the kind which in that reign the journals of the House of Commons display. So long as men in authority are enabled to go beyond the law, on the plea of their own dignity and power, the only limit to their encroachments will be that of the public endurance.

THE NEW COMET.

A scientific individual who has been watching the comet, states that he had a sight of it on Sunday last, when it appeared near the star Eta (η, in the right arm of Perseus. It was distinctly visible to the naked eye, and may be easily distinguished from a fixed star by its cloudy and rather elongated appearance. At that time it was in the N.E., nearly half-way between the horizon and the zenith. As its position is among the circumpolar stars, it will be visible during the whole of the night. At 9, P.M., it may be seen about N.E. by N., at an elevation of 30 degrees (the zenith being 90) above the horizon. At midnight it will be in the N.E. by E. at an altitude of 50 degrees: and at midnight it will appear nearly in the zenith.

IMMENSE STRAWBERRY.

The *Caledonian Mercury* states that a strawberry was pulled on Saturday week from the garden of Mr. David Thomson, Breadalbane Cottage, Ceres, measuring nearly eight inches in circumference. Several others, measuring six and seven inches, have also been raised on the same ground.

A PARALLEL.

SUGGESTED BY READING THE LATE NOTICES OF THE BURNS' FESTIVAL.

When Nature chooses to adorn
  An Intellect with best of graces,
She cares not where her subject's born,
  She seeks him not in highest places:—
But even rears him sometimes from
  The lowest cradle she finds rocking,
And far avoids the lofty dome
  And palace hall—how very shocking!

But thus it is in other things—
  The bird that builds his nest the highest,
Is not the one that sweetest sings
  Although his home to Heav'n be nighest!
There is but one wild songster's note
  Which heard, far up, enchants us wholly,
And that's the Lark's whose wing doth float,
  'Bove eagles' though his dwelling's lowly!

Oh! thus, though humbly born, will Genius rise
And accidental heritance despise.
W.

FINE ARTS.

The Beauties of the Opera.—Part IV. D. Bogue.

If, as Keats says, "a thing of beauty is a joy for ever," this elegant publication bids fair to be immortal, for certainly nothing can be more exquisitely got up. The subject of the present number is the ballet of "The Devil on Two Sticks," with a beautiful portrait of that modern Terpsichore, Fanny Elssler. Considering it as a likeness of the muse, we should say there is a strong cast of her mother Mnemosyne's features about it:

A ling'ring look of memory!

which clothes its beauty with a most interesting melancholy. We extract the following lively description of the fair *danseuse*:—

> *La* Fanny is tall, beautifully formed, with limbs that strongly resemble those of the hunting Diana, combining strength with the most delicate and graceful style; her small and classically shaped head is placed on her shoulders in a singularly elegant manner; the pure fairness of her skin requires no artificial whiteness; while her eyes beam with a species of playful malice, well suited to the half ironical expression at times visible in the corners of her finely curved lips; her rich, glossy, hair, of bright chesnut hue, is usually braided over a forehead formed to wear, with equal grace and dignity, the diadem of a Queen or the floral wreath of a nymph; and, though strictly feminine in her appearance, none can so well or so advantageously assume the costume of the opposite sex.

The ornamental borders to the pages are, as usual, of the highest order of fantastic elegance and beauty.

NEW MUSIC.

The Messiah, an oratorio composed in the year 1741, by G. F. **Handel**, newly arranged for the pianoforte or organ by **John Bishop**, of Cheltenham. R. Cocks and Co.

A new edition of Handel's Messiah we had considered as a work of supererogation until we looked into Mr. Bishop's arrangement, or rather organ and pianoforte adaptation of that inspired composition, when we perceived at a glance the necessity there was for such a simple, and, at the same time, comprehensive a volume, which, as the preface truly says, "embraces, as far as practicable, the grand effects of the original score, with those of the accompaniments added by the master hand of Mozart." These Mr. Bishop has interwoven with great care and skill, particularly in the sublime air, "The people that walked in darkness;" but, indeed, where every thing is so admirably treated, it is difficult to make a selection. One thing we very much admire, and that is the scrupulous delicacy with which he has forborne to introduce any thing of his own; for we consider his ingenious mode of accompanying the recitatives only as an eloquent interpretation of the great composer's meaning. In short it is the most complete edition of "The Messiah" which we have seen. The insertion of the scriptural references in the index and throughout the work was an excellent thought, and exhibits the genius of Handel in a new light, by showing with what care and judgment he selected from the sacred volumes the subjects for his immortal production. The "getting up" of this magnificent edition is in the very best possible style of simple elegance.

Introduction and Variations on a favourite air in "La Sonnambula," for the Violin, with piano-forte accompaniments. Composed by **Henry Farmer**. J. Williams, Cheapside.

Admirably well written for the instrument, and calculated to produce considerable improvement, in either amateur or professor, who may not have attained to first-rate excellence, which was the composer's intent, no doubt; for, although it is gracefully constructed, Mr. F does not, we are sure, put it forth as a proof of the strength which we know he possesses.

Cerito Polka for the piano-forte, composed for, and dedicated to, Mdlle. Fanny Cerito, by **Joseph Lanner**. R. Cocks and Co.

La Polka Quadrille, par **Musard**. R. Cocks and Co.

Annen Polka, for the piano-forte. Composed by **John Strauss**. R. Cocks and Co.

We cannot individually criticise these compositions (?)—they have no features which distinguish them from the "*id genus omne*" of the unceasing rubbish which is daily shot upon the public. We call ourselves a refined people, and yet we indulge in the most unsightly and barbarous gestures (we cannot call them dances) that ever characterised a savage tribe; the music to all we have as yet seen is on a par with the distortion it would fiddle to.

No. 1. **The Mother's Lament.** The words by **Burns**; the music by H. J. **Haycraft**.—2. **The Bonnie Blue E'en.** Ditto, ditto.—3. **Scenes of Boyhood.** Song; the poetry from "The Forget Me Not;" the music by H. J. **Haycraft**.—4. **Remember Me Not.** Ditto.—5 **Autumnal Thoughts.** Ditto—6. **'Tis a Beautiful Morn.** Ballad; composed by H. J. **Haycraft**.—D'Almaine and Co.

These six compositions possess no very decided individual merits to be separately mentioned. They are, generally speaking, simply constructed, and correctly arranged—but there is not much of the "*mens divinior*" about them. No. 4 is the best imagined melody, but is considerably injured by the triplet accompaniment of the second verse. The same objection will apply to No. 6.

The Order of the Daily Service of the United Church of England and Ireland, newly edited by **John Bishop** of Cheltenham. R. Cocks and Co.

This is a most interesting publication, and one which has been a long time a *desideratum* as a companion to the book of common prayer. Mr. Bishop evinces a holy regard for the truly sacred chaunts of old Thomas Tallis, and moreover exhibits consummate musical philology in his preface—his biographical sketch of Byrd's master, and, indeed, in his notes and annotations throughout. The volume (8vo.) is printed in the rubric fashion, and will afford as much pleasure to the antiquarian as to the musician. It is a beautiful and instructive production.

On the Bonny Banks of Ayr. Scotch ballad; written by D. **Thompson**, Esq; composed by **Thomas Baker**. Leader and Cock.

A pretty, unpretending ballad, slightly tinged with the Scotch character.

Heroic Conduct of a Young Naval Officer.—A few evenings ago, as Mr. Walpole, a mate of the Collingwood, lying at Spithead, was coming on board from a yacht a little after 12 o'clock, when within about 50 yards of the vessel, his boat, which was very small, upset. It was blowing rather fresh at the time, and being encumbered with his pea jacket, he would inevitably have perished but for the heroic conduct of Mr. Roderic Dew, a brother mate, who instantly jumped overboard, and swam to his assistance. Mr. Walpole was much exhausted when he reached him, and the sea being very rough, it was not without considerable exertion that he succeeded in bringing him in safety to the ship.

It appears from a recent statistical account in the German papers that the population of Hungary now amounts to 12,179,140.

In a case of tobacco smuggling, recently investigated at the Mansion-house, London, it was stated that 20 000 pounds of tobacco had been lately cleared out of the Custom-house in Dutch cheeses.

An interesting ceremony took place a few days ago at Val-de-la-Haye, near Rouen. A subscription of 5000 francs having been entered into for a monument to mark the spot of the first resting-place on the river, on the occasion of transporting the remains of the Emperor Napoleon to Paris, the inauguration took place in the presence of the authorities and an immense multitude.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

On Tuesday evening this magnificent establishment came to a final close for the season, with an olio entertainment—a kind of panoramic view of the resources which it could at will command, and did so effectively display throughout since its opening. Such a *réunion de force* was, perhaps, never before witnessed in any theatre of the world. Grisi, Persiani, Favanti, Mario, Moriani, Corelli, the great Lablache, and his rapidly-improving son, F. Lablache; with a splendid chorus, and the first orchestra of the world; all under the direction of the best conductor in the world, M. Costa. What could we wish for more? Then comes the ballet. When before have we seen two such twinklers together, such stars of beauty, as Elssler and Cerito?—besides a host of *minores stellæ* who filled up the galaxy of charms,

Which nightly shed their ray,
And made us quite forget the day.

By the way, we must chronicle the beautiful manner in which Corelli (an injured and neglected *artiste*), performed the part of *Almaviva* in "Il Barbiere." We have always spoken in the highest terms of this vocalist's powers, and it is a cruel thing that fashion and bad taste are at the last hour made repentant enough to acknowledge his merits when, perhaps, he is on the eve of departure from a land where, as an *artiste*, which he unquestionably is, he has been so badly received. Let us hope for a better state of things, and expect to hear him next season in some parts that can vindicate him, and show that, if he be not a powerful singer, he is a chaste and elegant vocalist.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

"ABROAD AND AT HOME."

Lablache has left England for his villa near Paris; Costa for the waters at Ems; Grisi and party go to Dublin; and Persiani, Fornasari, and party, to give concerts in the provinces. Cerito and St. Leon remain in England: Cerito will visit Bristol next week, and Brighton early next month.

Captain Harvey Tuckett has been performing at the Brighton Theatre during the past week, with considerable success, as *Falstaff*, in "Henry IV.," and *Goldfinch*, in the "Road to Ruin."

Drury-lane Theatre will be opened on the 14th or 21st of next month; and the Haymarket on the 3rd, with a new comedy.

The Adelphi Theatre is undergoing various alterations, both in the stage and auditory, preparatory to the opening by Madame Celeste. We believe that French melo-drama will continue to be the card of attraction here.

The Olympic is stated to have found a new lessee; but Covent-garden remains untenanted.

Princess'.—We hear nothing of the prospects at this elegant theatre; but its spirited proprietor is actively engaged in his refitment of the Colosseum, which, in splendour and magnificence, will eclipse the original outfit.

Madame Balfe.—We understand that this fair vocalist is engaged for the ensuing season at Drury Lane, by Mr. Bunn, and will appear in the part of *Anna Bolena*.

Mdlle. Adele Dumilatre.—This charming *danseuse* is also engaged to trip with "light fantastic toe" the boards where Kean used to walk in the "majesty of mind." What a variety of imitations the home of "her Majesty's servants" has undergone within these last fifteen or twenty years! As many as used to be made in the good old pantomimes.

That clever actor, Henry Betty, the son of the "Young Roscius," is on a provincial tour. This week he has been playing some of his favourite characters at Lowestoft, Norfolk, where he has experienced a very favourable reception.

The Late Dr. Dalton.—This celebrated philosopher and chemist was the first and only Quaker upon whom the honour of Doctor of Laws was conferred by the University of Oxford. He was installed at the visit of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in 1833, and the enthusiastic reception which the illustrious individual met with on that occasion will be long remembered by every visitor.

Hatred to Executions in Savoy.—An execution recently took place at Thonor, a small town of Savoy, under circumstances indicative of the horror inspired in that kingdom by capital punishment. Nobody would supply the executioner with the necessary articles to erect the gibbet. They only yielded at length to the stern demands of the law; and even then they refused to take the price of blood, as it were, by making the authorities a present of the necessary instruments and apparatus, for which no money whatever was allowed to be accepted. A woman who kept a grocer's shop, being required to supply a certain length of rope, shut her eyes, and cried out—"Take what you want, but do not bring anything back, or pay any money" All the journeymen carpenters had refused to labour in the erection of the fatal gibbet, and when compelled to lend their tools by the legal authorities, they gave up all their hatchets and saws, in order that they might not in future be able to distinguish those which had been soiled by the hand of the executioner. The ladder and the gibbet were constructed by the executioner himself and his assistant. The culprit was condemned to death for the murder of a child nine years of age, after having mutilated it in a grevious manner. A report went abroad, that being a professor of the "black art," he was in want of a child's heart for his magical purposes, and that he had consequently committed the murder in order to tear the heart out of the infant's body. The details of the execution are not given. The criminal was put to death by hanging.

The Game Laws.—We understand that the Government have been making searching inquiries into the operation of the game laws; and that they intend to submit a measure on the subject to the House of Commons next session.

The Alleged Murder on the High Seas.—A long investigation has taken place at Liverpool, respecting the death of Captain E. L. Hasley, late of the Thomas Bennet, which had put back to that port in consequence of the alleged murder of that gentleman, which occurred on the 8th inst. as already stated. The cook, John Kent, was charged with the murder, but the evidence at the inquest on the remains, went to prove that the deceased had acted with great violence towards the prisoner, and attempted to stab him, and the jury found a verdict of "Justifiable Homicide."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Sport!—that wrinkled Care derides!

Codmus be praised that this, our good pen, is moved by this our free and wholesome fancy, to indite pleasant matters, in lieu of those "parlous" paragraphs which our less-favoured brothers of the broad sheet are fain too often to transcribe. Here's one taken at random from our morning's journal; it touches on the "misunderstanding" (that's a polite word—*that* is) between Morocco and France:—"The Consul-General received a despatch from the Emperor, announcing that he had caused *to be flayed alive* El Gouannoui, *offering to send his skin* to the Prince (*de Joinville*), and requiring the French Government *to provide him, in return, with that of Marshal Bugeaud*." There's a sample of the interchange of civilities in the middle of the nineteenth century! Smelfungus, curl up thy nose at the cruelty of the sporting field, and turn from this, our column, to the Christian chronicles of the battle field—come with us, son of nature! to reap the red grouse among the purple heather—to win the pink trout from the silver waters—to pitch thy heart over a twelve-foot brook, and follow it on thy thoroughbred, with the Quorn or Pytchley cheering thee to the encounter—and, if thou hast done nothing worse in the generation, fear not what the recording angel shall set down against thee!

There was goodly doings in the Southampton Water during the latter portion of the past week—the six days of aquatic revelry finding a fitting catastrophe in the race for her Majesty's Cup on Saturday. This is a contest for R. Y. S cutters of the first class, and but two champions had courage to enter the lists for it: Mr. Weld's splendid Alarm, of 193 tons, and the Owen Glendower, of 133 tons, a fine slapping vessel belonging to Mr. Barwell. Although in the course—round the Island—the Alarm only won by seven minutes, there is little doubt she could have made very different time of it. Being, however, restricted to nineteen men, and there being an appearance of heavy weather, Mr. Weld had her under easy canvass,—a double reefed mainsail, foresail, and second jib. He got his gaff topsail, indeed, on her for the finish, but it is probable more for the look of the thing, than any need of it. The racing of the last five days was merely of local interest; that at York not excepted. For that reason, and because the Derby for 1845 is now coming into negotiation, we postpone the notice of small events that are past, for a glance at the condition of a rich issue which is to come.

The original entry for the Derby of next year, was 144. This, by casualties, has been reduced to 141, of which, at the present time, one hundred and twenty-eight are in training! Its enough to take one's breath away, 128 horses to lay against; will any man want money after that? In the market the field has five divisions, or lots, viz., G. and T. Dawson's, consisting of six nominations; Scott's, of eleven; Day's, of eleven also; Rogers's, of three; and Boyce's, of five; Kent's lot is a strong one, but it is not in the betting. It would be mischievous, at the present moment, to attempt an analysis of the pretensions of any of the horses to the odds at which they are quoted—or to give a list of their performances. Many of them are engaged in the various autumnal meetings, when probably there will be great changes in their spring and summer forms. As a rule, it is good betting to back all the market nominations at their present quotations. Here and there one may be worse—but two will be better. Among the former will assuredly be the Cobweb, Virago, and Minikin colts—and Melbourne. We only suggest that Old England should not be despaired of. He was very green at Newmarket in July; but he has shown good speed, and if he comes out in October and runs kind, he will be a rattling winter favourite.

TATTERSALL'S.

Monday.—**Scott's Horses.**—The Curé and Foigh-a-Ballagh monopolized the betting in the St. Leger; nor, from the little disposition shown of late to back Red Deer, and the unequivocal evidence given of the Ugly Buck's decline and fall, does it seem probable that any others will enter into competition with them as public favourites. As a brief explanation of the state of the market, we may observe that The Curé Ithuriel, Valerian, and The Princess, were the most in demand; and that the first and the last of the four were backed for three or four hundred pounds each. Foigh-a-Ballagh was at one time 20 to 1, but owing to a timely and very liberal outlay by the Piccadilly bootmaker, rallied four points. The even handicap betting was flat, but nothing whatever was done with the Derby.

EBOR HANDICAP.

6 to 4 on Franchise (t)
6 to 1 agst Rowena
8 to 1 agst Godfrey (t)
12 to 1 Ambition (t)

ST. LEGER.

7 to 2 agst The Curé (t)
7 to 2 —— Ithuriel (t)
8 to 1 —— Valerian
9 to 1 —— Bay Momus
12 to 1 agst Red Deer
13 to 1 —— The Princess (t)
16 to 1 —— Foigh-a-Ballagh
20 to 1 agst Ugly Buck
40 to 1 —— Lightning
40 to 1 —— Milton

GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.

8 to 1 agst Mickey Free.

Thursday was a *dies non.*

CHELMSFORD RACES.—Tuesday.

The Chelmsford Stakes of 25 sovs each.

Lord Exeter's Pergularia, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb	(Pettit)	1
Mr. Batson's Father Mathew, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb	(Cotton)	2

A good race with two from the stand. Won by three lengths.

The Stewards' Plate of £50.

Lord Exeter's Pergularia, 3 yrs, 7st 3lb	(Pettit)	1	1
Mr. Phillimore's Syntaxiana, 6 yrs. 9st 5lb	(Sly)	2	dr

Even on Pergularia, who won the first heat easy, and walked over for the second.

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, with 50 added by the county members.

Mr. Edward's Trudget, 3 yrs, 7st 5lb	(Sharp)	1	1
Lord Exeter's Mocha, 3 yrs, 7st 5lb		2	2

First heat—Won by a neck. Second heat—Won easy.

WEDNESDAY.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas. Heats, two miles.

Lord Exeter's Wee Pet, 4 yrs, 9st 1lb	(Pettit)	1	1
Lord Lonsdale's Black Drop, 4 yrs. 9st 1lb	(Rogers)	2	2

Two well contested heats. The first won by a neck, and the second severely.

The Highland Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 50 added.

Lord Lonsdale's Sister to Canadian, 2 yrs, 8st 3lb	(Rogers)	1
Mr. Edward's Full Sail, 2 yrs, 8st 5lb	(E. Edwards)	2

An excellent race, and won on the post only by a neck.

The Town Plate of £50. Winner to be sold for £120, &c. Heats, once round and a distance.

Mr. Rogers's Prosody, 5 yrs, 9st 1lb	(Rogers)	1	1
Mr. Edwards's Currycomb, aged, 9st 3lb	(E. Edwards)	2	dr

Currycomb the favourite. First heat—Won easy Second heat—Walked over for.

YORK AUGUST MEETING—Wednesday.

The Queen's Plate of 100 guineas, for three yr olds.

Mr. Salvin's Alice Hawthorn, 6 yrs	(Templeman)	1
Mr. Singleton's Teresa, 3 yrs	(Lye)	2

10 to 1 on Alice. Won by two lengths and a half.

The Great Ebor Handicap of 20 sovs each.

Mr. Meiklam's Godfrey, 3 yrs, 4st 6lb	(Berwick)	1
Mr. Wreford's Franchise, 5 yrs, 6st 7lb	(A. Day)	2

READING RACES—Wednesday.

The Innkeepers' Plate of £25, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each.

Mr. Hepple's Lady Flora, 6 yrs	(Bateson)	1
Mr. Caffill's Gaiety, 3 yrs	(T. Day)	2

The Berkshire Stakes of 20 sovs each.

Mr. Coleman's Devil-among-the Tailors, 5 yrs	(Penny)	1
Mr Bristow's Freystrop, 3 yrs	(Hutchinson)	2

The Ladies' Plate of £30, added to a Swepstakes of 5 sovs each. Heats, once round.

Mr. Preston's Bosphorus, aged	(Preston)	1
Mr. Osbaldeston's Escrick, 3 yrs	(Abdale)	2

The Hurdle Stakes of 3 sovs each and 25 added, one mile and a half, were won in two heats by Mr. Bladon'sPalæmon 6 yrs (Clark) beating three others.

AQUATICS.

Lambeth Regatta.—The Lambeth watermen, the majority of whom have acquired some celebrity as wagermen, on Monday contended in three heats, with six pair of oars, for a purse of sovereigns, given by the ladies and gentlemen of St. Mary's. The race was well contested throughout, and drew a vast number of spectators. George Maynard was the winner.

Waterloo-bridge and Strand-lane Regatta.—This regatta, for some very good money prizes, annually subscribed by the residents of St. Clement's Danes, St. Mary-le-Strand, the Savoy precinct, &c., came off, and afforded much amusement to the spectators, who were very numerous. It was a double scullers' contest among the watermen plying at Waterloo-bridge, Arundel-stairs, and Strand-lane, in three heats, with twelve competitors, the distance rowed being from the Temple-gardens, round a boat moored off the Fox-under-the-Hill, down the north shore, round the boat moored off the Temple-gardens, up again to the Fox-under-the-Hill, and finish at Strand-lane. J. Scullthorpe and R. Ridgway were the winners.

Greenwich Regatta.—The first East-end regatta here, took place on Monday, and was as attractive as could have been anticipated. The regatta was under the patronage of Admiral the Hon. Sir R. Stopford and the nobility and gentry in the vicinity, the race being for a new boat, and about £20 divided in fair proportions amongst the other men. The course extended the entire front of the town, the distance being repeated, and five heats afforded a whole day's amusement. Henry Lago was the winner.

The Westminster Aquatic Club Oars Match.—The gentlemen of this club rowed their scratch match on Tuesday, which was well contested. The distance was from Vauxhall to Putney. Plunkett and Johnson were the winners.

The Nautilus Boat Race.—A very excellent race came off on Tuesday amongst the members of the Nautilus Club (Bankside). The gentlemen who contended in this, as in the above, were drawn by lot, and the award of victory was two silver cups. It was started about half an hour after the Westminster aquatics, on the same course, and was not unequal in interest to the one which had preceded it. Smith and F. Chantler were the victors.

The Great Boat-race between the Neptune and Argonaut Club.—This great eight-oared cutter race—which has been the subject of much speculation in the aquatic circles for some weeks past—came off on Wednesday, and was a very animated affair. The race was from Westminster to Putney. As half-past six approached the rival boats were at the starting-place, manned as follows:—

THE NEPTUNE.

Messrs. J. Walmsley (stroke); 7. Robinson; 6. G. Palmer; 5. Ede: 4. Gough; 3. Smythe; 2. C. Robinson; 1. Downes. Elliott, coxswain.

THE ARGONAUT.

Messrs. J. B. Johnson (stroke); 7. E. Duplan; 6. C. Shoulbridge; 5. G. Innes; 4. J. Duplan; 3. Wallis; 2. R. Butterfield; 1. J. Butterfield. Noulton, coxswain.

The Neptune crew arrived first at Putney bridge; the Argonauts being about five lengths, including their own stern, astern of them. Betting was 5 and 6 to 4 on the Neptune at starting.

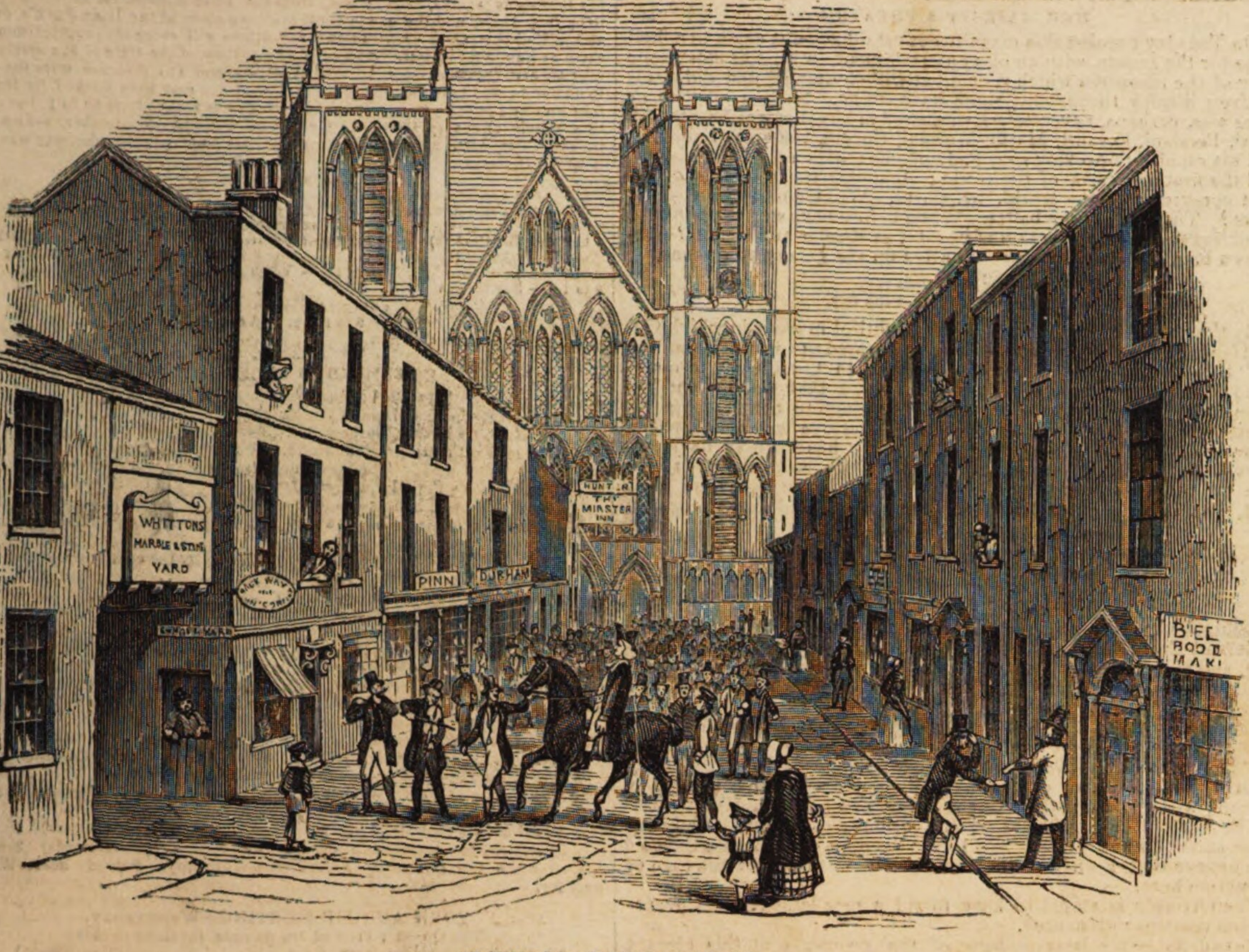
Second Chess Match between Mr. Staunton and M. St. Amant.—The preliminaries of another match at chess between these distinguished champions of England and France have been arranged, and it is to come off at Paris in about a month. It was at first wished that M. St. Amant who was desirous of another trial of skill with Mr. Staunton, should come over to London to fight the match; but, as that could not be arranged, Mr. Staunton, rather than seem to shrink from the contest, agreed to go over to Paris a second time. The Liverpool Chess Club has contributed £50 towards the expenses of the match.

The Moors.—The Scotch papers contain very long accounts of the shooting on the Moors on the 12th. The sport was all that sportsmen could desire and, according to *John O'Groat's Journal*, a vast quantity of birds was shot all over the country.

ST. WILFRID'S FEAST AND RACES, RIPON, YORKSHIRE.

The Feast of St. Wilfrid, at Ripon, in Yorkshire, always falls on the Sunday following Lammas-day; and, during the present week, there have been jovial doings in the good city. If, gentle reader, you should ever chance, during the middle of some future August, to be sojourning at the ancient city of York, or happen to be penned up in the thriving manufacturing town of Leeds, mount, if possible, the Telegraph, or Courier coach, for the city of Ripon, on the Saturday of the Feast of St. Wilfrid; and, depend upon it, you will meet with a warm and hearty reception from the worthy citizens; have an opportunity of viewing some of the finest remains of "the olden time" in England; and, if you have an inkling after horse-flesh, and an affection for the turf, find two capital days' sport.

Ripon is a fine healthy town, right in the heart of Yorkshire, and on the banks of the river Ure, with a large old cathedral, displaying six distinct styles of our national architecture, and, fortunate, in the possession of some of the finest and most curious carved wood-work in the kingdom. It owes its rise to the Saint (Wilfrid, Archbishop of York, in the seventh century), in whose honour the feast is held, and whose return from exile to his favourite monastery of Ripon, so long as *twelve centuries ago*, is still commemorated in the fashion we have more palpably shown in the engraving. A jolly Dr. Syntax-looking effigy, with cocked hat, black coat, and top boots, having nothing clerical about him, except the bands dangling from his chin, is manufactured by some labourers in the town, and carried from house to



ST. WILFRID FESTIVAL, RIPON.

house, tied on a cart-horse; and accompanied by a fife and a fiddle, and a host of children, who greet the oblations to the Saint with shrill huzzas. The good old folks haste into the street to shake hands with the founder of their town; and the proprietors of the effigy (sometimes a "wick Wilfray," as the children style him), retire at dusk to divide the proceeds, and wind up with a "jollification."

Then the feast commences in earnest. The cathedral bells ring out merrily on the Sunday morning following; the Mayor and Corporation proceed in gowned solemnity to service at the minster; the city is crowded with strangers, and those natives, from a distance, who come to visit friends and relatives; there is a gathering in the sylvan glades of Studley Park; and the ivy-grown, venerable walls of the "mighty carcase" of the abbey of fountains echoes with the music of glad voices, and smiles blandly in the glorious sunshine on the merry pilgrims gathered around.

The races date as far back as 1713, for, on the 2nd of February in that year, an order was issued by the Mayor and Corporation of Ripon to level the High Common, "fitting for a horse course." The support they received from the Corporation was considerable; aided by the munificent donations of John Aislabie, Esq., of Studley Royal, Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1718-20. In those days, the horses in one of the most important races *were ridden by women;* and on such occasions Mrs. Aislabie contributed the plate, or the money for the prize. In 1826, these ancient races were put a stop to by the enclosure of the High Common; but, in 1836, Mr. Haygarth, a publican, got up some races on a small scale, in his own fields, which roused the old sporting spirit of the town, and induced several respectable individuals to form themselves into a committee, when the present ground—a pleasant spot on the north banks of the Ure, and a good mile from the city—was selected, and here they have been carried on ever since.

The races came off on Monday and Tuesday, with great spirit. On Monday the Two-year-old Stake of 10 sovs. each, with 20 sovs. added, was won by half a length, by Mr. Shepherd's Alaric; the Selling Stake of 5 sovs. each, with 15 sovs. added, was won easy, by a length, by Mr. T. Walker's Master Thomas; the £50 given by the Town Members, was won, first heat by half a neck, and third by a length, by Mr. J. Osborne's Boniface; and second heat, by a length, by Mr. Banks's Strathmore. On Tuesday, the Great St. Wilfrid Handicap was won easily by Mr. Millbank's Robinson; and the Corporation £50, by Mr. J. Osborne's Boniface.

CHARLES WATERTON, ESQ.

A second volume of "Essays on Natural History," from the pen of this true "field naturalist," has been issued from the press, and presents a favourable opportunity for engraving a "portraiture" of the humane author, from a sketch by a correspondent.

This celebrated naturalist was born at Walton-hall, near Wakefield, in the county of York, about sixty-two years ago. On his father's side he is descended in a direct line (through his grandmother) from Sir Thomas More. On his mother's side he is akin to the Bedingfields of Oxburg, to the Charltons of Hazleside, and to the Swinburnes of Chapheaton.

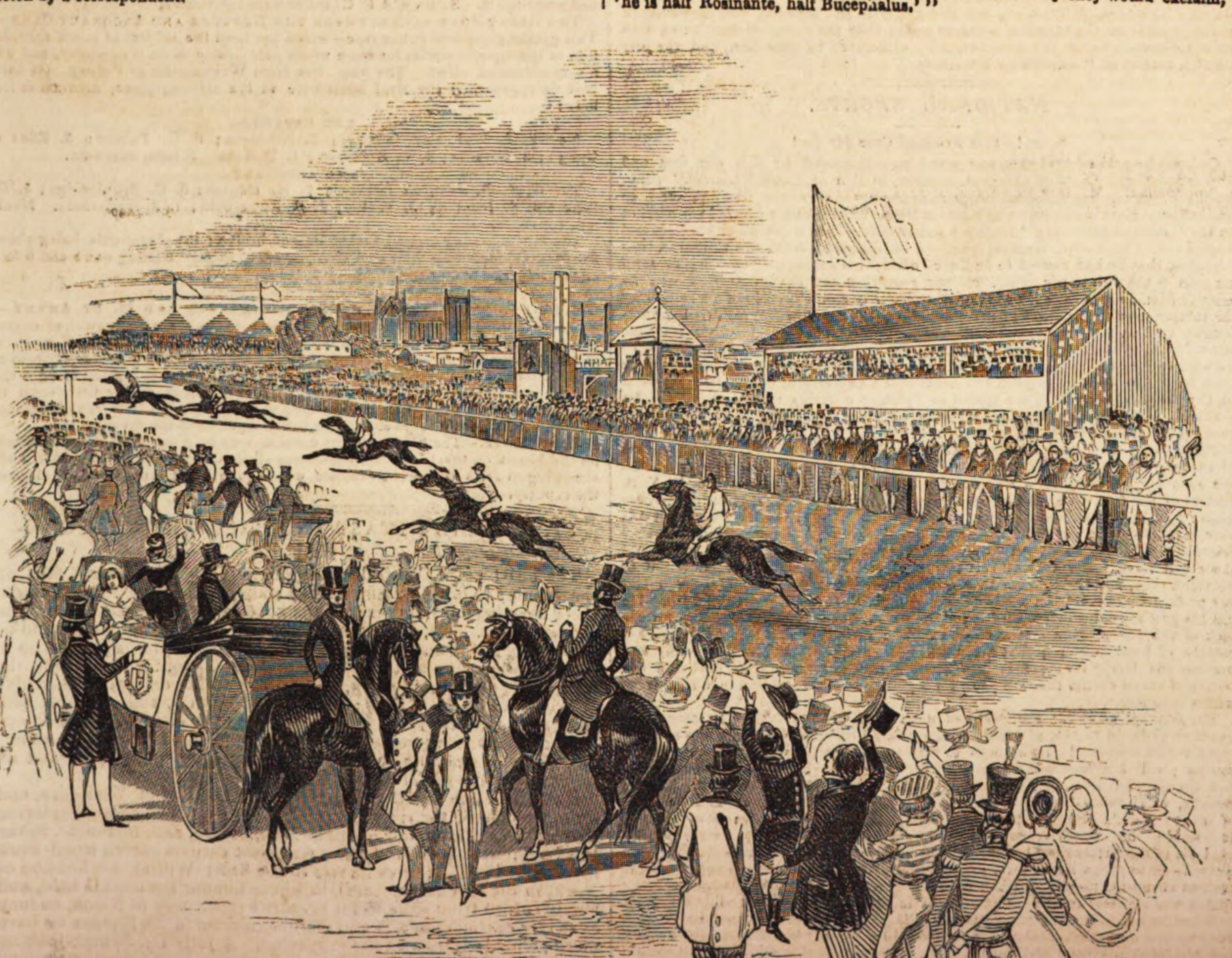
The Watertons emigrated into Yorkshire, some centuries ago, from their family seat, bearing their own name, in the island of Axeholme, in Lincolnshire. The Watertons fought at Cressy and Agincourt, and at Marston Moor. They were preferred, in the Catholic times, to places of great honour and trust; but since the Reformation they have experienced opposite fortune.

Walton-hall was gallantly defended against Oliver Cromwell's troopers. It stands on an island in a lake, and was, at that time, provided with a draw-bridge, the remains of which are standing, mantled with ivy, to this day. The land rises gently from the water on all sides, and is crowned with fine timber; the whole park being enclosed by a formidable stone wall. But, to return to the subject of our sketch.

Charles Waterton received his education at Stonyhurst, the celebrated college of the Jesuits, in Lancashire, where he remained until nearly twenty years of age. Here he became an elegant Latin scholar, and renounced for ever the use of wine and spirituous liquors. His love of natural history often led him into playing truant, but eventually his instructors gave him further liberty to pursue his favourite study. Soon after leaving Stonyhurst, the young 'squire made a tour into Spain. Here he met with many strange adventures—fever, earthquakes, &c., and was seized with sickness on his return home.

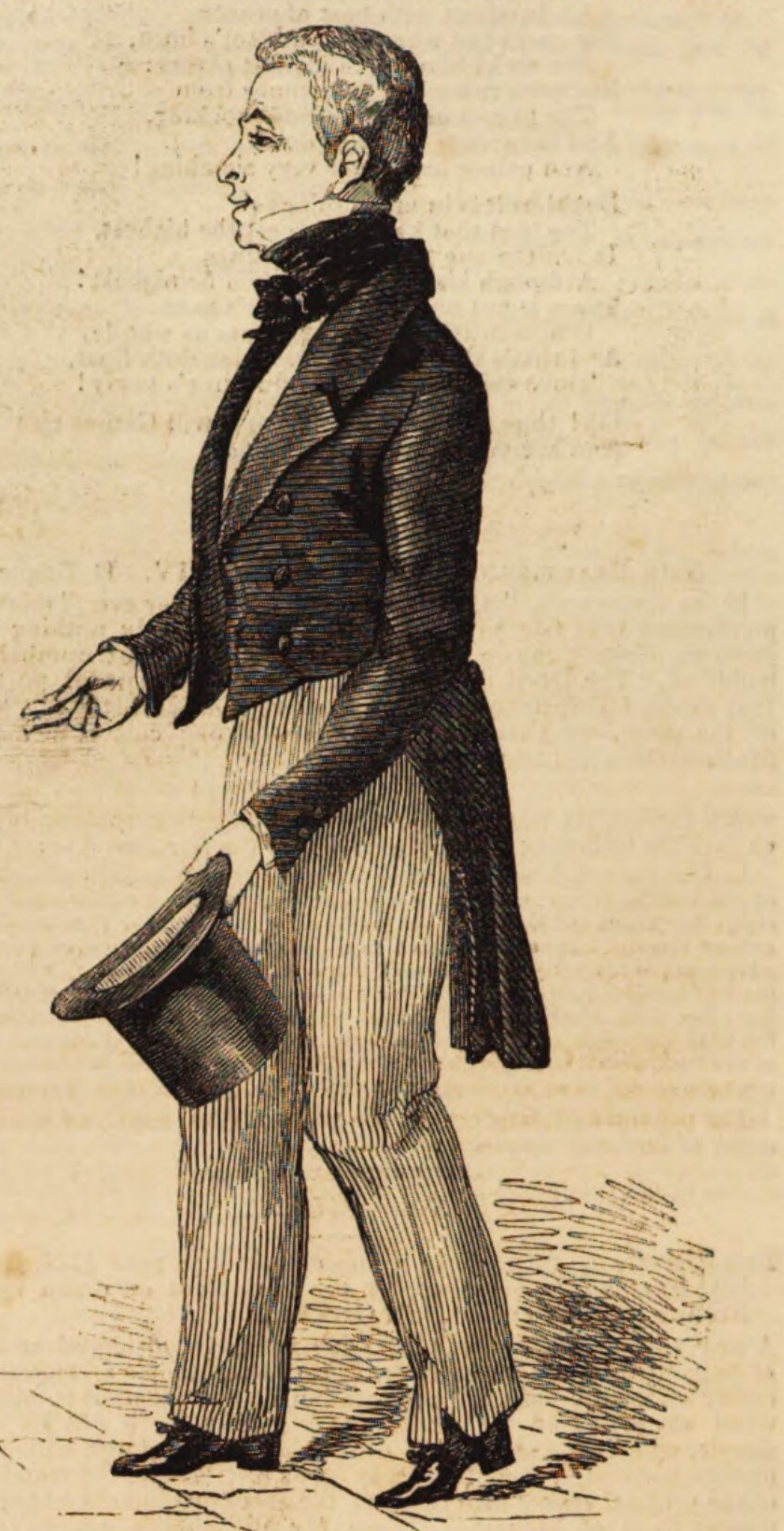
In 1804 he went out to superintend his uncle's estates in Demerara. In 1812, his father and uncle being dead, he delivered up his trust, and all subsequent visits which he paid to South America were undertaken with no other object in view than the pursuit of natural history. "The Wanderings" bear testimony to the wonderful adventures of Mr. Waterton during these visits. The vivacity with which these narratives abound, render them the most charming productions of the kind in the English language. In 1829 Mr. Waterton married a Miss Edmonstone, but their felicity was of short duration; she died within a year, leaving him a son. He has since made frequent journeys to Belgium and Italy. His "Essays on Natural History" have been collected from "Loudon's Magazine," and edited by himself in a handsome volume, to which is prefixed a most amusing autobiography. This work is as racy as "The Wanderings," and full of interesting and acute observation. We cannot resist closing this brief sketch by quoting Mr. Waterton's portrait of himself:—

"I stand," says he, "six feet high, all but half an inch. On looking at myself in the glass, I can see at once that my face is anything but comely: continued exposure to the sun, and to the rains of the tropics, has furrowed it in places, and given it a tint which neither Rowland's Kalydor nor all the cosmetics on Belinda's toilette, would ever be able to remove. My hair, which I wear very short, was once of a shade betwixt brown and black; it has now the appearance as if it had passed the night exposed to a November hoar frost. I cannot boast of any great strength of arm, but my legs—probably by much walking, and by frequently ascending trees—have acquired vast muscular power; so that, on taking a view of me from top to toe, you would say that the upper part of Tithonus has been placed on the lower part of Ajax; or, to speak zoologically, were I exhibited for show at a horse fair, some learned jockey would exclaim, 'he is half Rosinante, half Bucephalus.'"



ST. WILFRID FESTIVAL, RIPON.

In closing this brief sketch of Mr. Waterton, we must not omit to mention that he is the first bird-stuffer in the world, and one of the most kind-hearted of landlords, and a zealous and conscientious Catholic. A highly recommendatory feature of his writings is that they uniformly enjoin tender treatment of animals, and a generous sympathy with their persecutions.



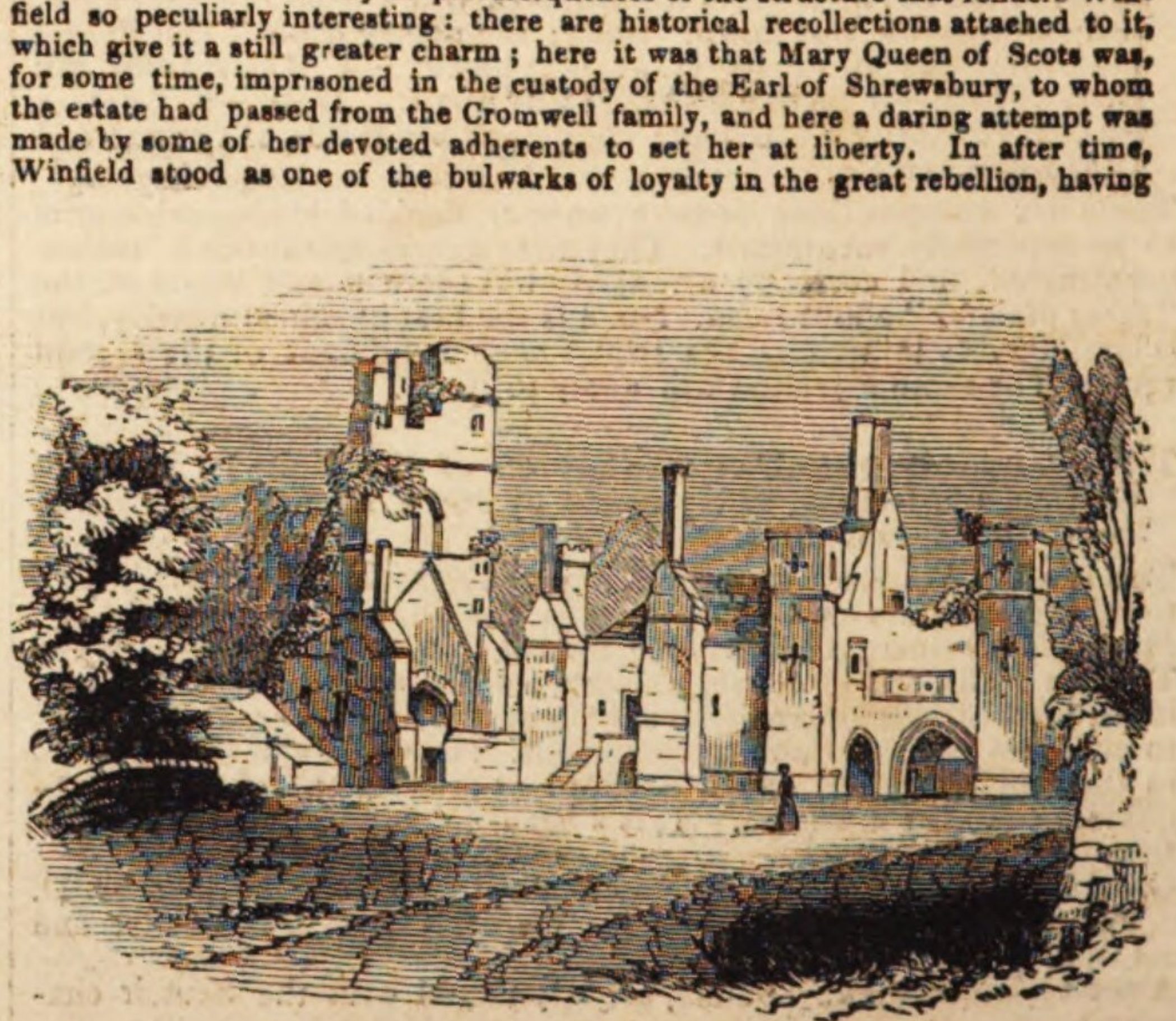
CHARLES WATERTON, ESQ.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

SOUTH WINFIELD MANOR-HOUSE, DERBYSHIRE.

Few counties possess nobler, or more numerous specimens of the old baronial mansion than Derbyshire. In what other nook or corner of old England shall we find such a genuine relic of the olden time as Haddon? or where revive such vivid remembrances of England's golden age, the palmy days of "good Queen Bess," as at Hardwick; these two alone would render Derbyshire attractive enough to the artist or the antiquary, but there are yet others which are scarcely less interesting, and comparatively unknown. Of these, Winfield Manor-house has manifold claims upon the attention of every lover of the picturesque. This once princely pile is situated in a village on the line of the Morth Midland railway, which renders it easily accessible to the tourist; it was built in the reign of Henry VI., by the Lord Treasurer Cromwell, founder of Tattershall, and lord of many a noble house besides, and who, as if to carry to all posterity the fame of his wealth and liberality adopted as his badge the open purse, which may yet be seen carved in stone over his once hospitable gates.

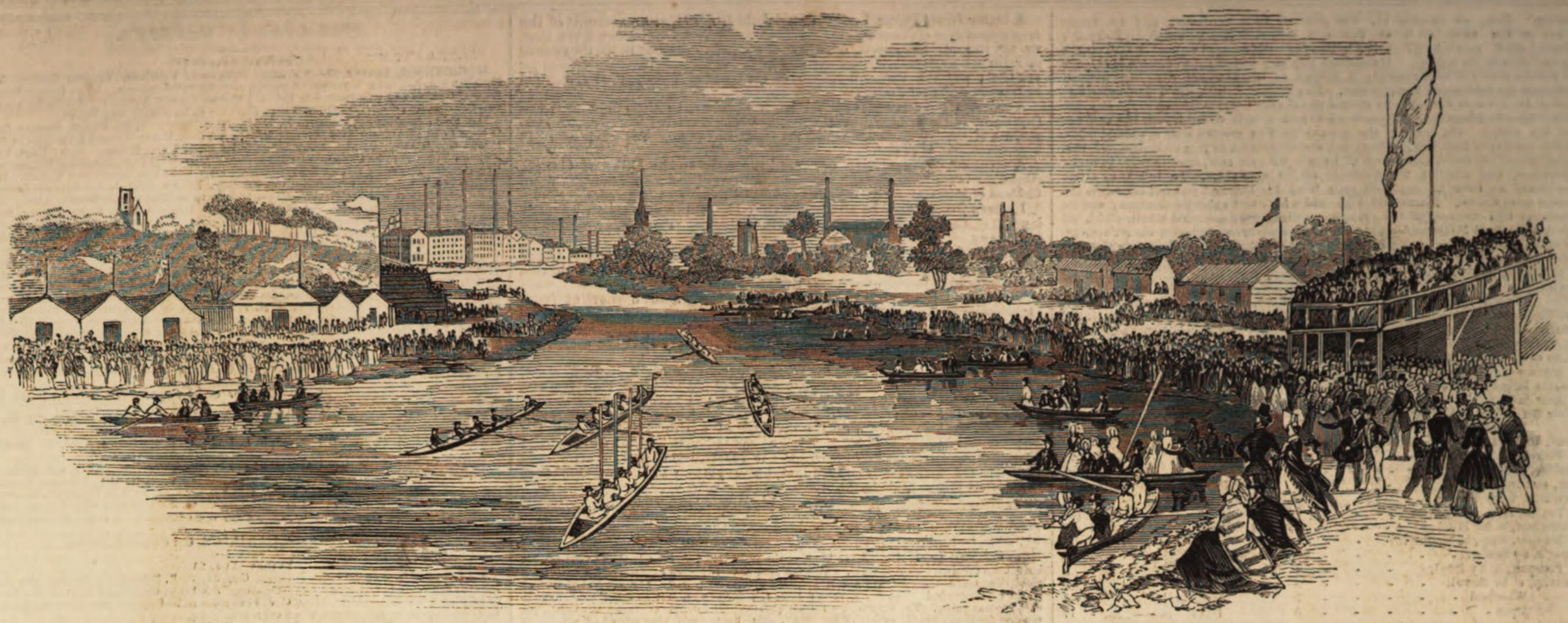
The mansion is beautifully situated on a commanding eminence, rising from deep valleys, again surrounded on every side with richly-wooded hills; its tall grey towers and battlemented turrets, mantled with ivy, rising proudly above the noble oaks and walnuts in which it is embosomed. The mansion is quite dismantled, and much of it destroyed; but the remains, which are still very extensive, bespeak it to have been very similar in plan to Haddon Hall, but much larger. It consists of long ranges of buildings, surrounding two large court-yards, with numerous towers and turrets, the loftiest of which rises eighty or ninety feet from the ground; tall chimney shafts, richly traceried windows, and graceful oriels, with the beautifully-wrought masonry, giving to it a rich elaborate effect which we do not find in the more severe and simple Haddon. There are several fine circular staircases in some of the towers; but the finest feature is the magnificent crypt, which has suffered but little from the vicissitudes of time and violence: it is upwards of ninety feet long, by about thirty-five wide, beautifully groined with clean-hewn ashler, having rich fan-traceried bosses at the intersections of the molded ribs, which spring from two rows of octagonal columns. But, it is not alone the intrinsic beauty or picturesqueness of the structure that renders Winfield so peculiarly interesting: there are historical recollections attached to it, which give it a still greater charm; here it was that Mary Queen of Scots was, for some time, imprisoned in the custody of the Earl of Shrewsbury, to whom the estate had passed from the Cromwell family, and here a daring attempt was made by some of her devoted adherents to set her at liberty. In after time, Winfield stood as one of the bulwarks of loyalty in the great rebellion, having undergone two sieges, palpable marks of which are yet visible on every side; it was at first occupied by the Parliament's forces, but was taken after a siege of four days, by the royalists, who put a strong garrison into the place; they were, in turn, soon besieged by the republican forces, under Sir John Gell, of Hopton, who, in vain, attempted to reduce the place, until the main army, commanded by the Earl of Manchester, with a train of heavy battering cannon, came to his assistance, when, after a severe bombardment, the place was taken by storm; though not without a desperate resistance on the part of the besieged, who, aided by the natural strength of the place, had held out against a greatly superior force, for nearly four months. The governor, Captain Dalby, was killed in the assault; and it is traditionally said that he was shot by a common soldier through a loophole in the entrance gateway, which is still shown.



SOUTH WINFIELD MANOR HOUSE.

The whole of one side of the building is covered with the marks of cannon shot, which have, in many instances, penetrated to the depth of two or three feet in the outer ashler casing, leaving a circular cavity where the ball has lodged in the interior rubble: the people who reside at an adjacent farm-house also show several cannon-balls, which have from time to time been dug up.

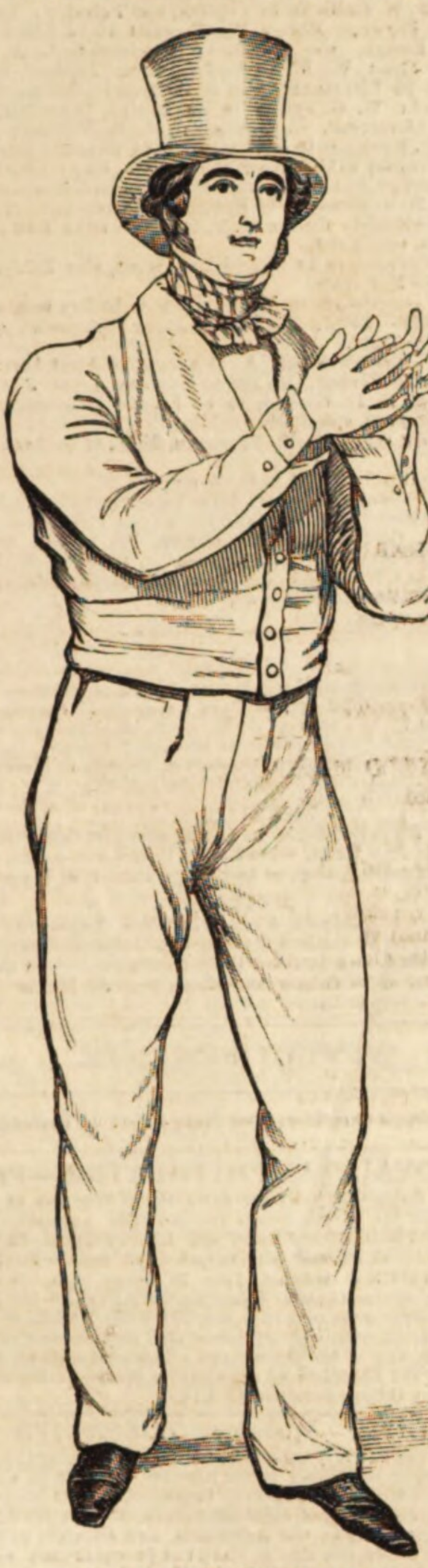
In short, there is at Winfield abundant material to repay either the artist, the antiquary, or the simple lover of the olden time, for a visit to South Winfield.



MANCHESTER REGATTA—FROM A SKETCH BY MR. HAYES.

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD REGATTA.

The annual meeting of the Manchester and Salford Regatta Club (being the third regatta held on the river Irwell, near this town) took place on Monday and Tuesday, the 19th and 20th of August, under distinguished patronage, including Lords Skelmersdale and de Tabley, and Lord Francis Egerton, M.P.; Sir Benjamin Heywood, William Entwisle, Esq., M.P., the Mayor of Manchester, and a number of gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood. The president of the club this year is James Heywood, Esq., F.R.S.; the stewards, Messrs. Gale and Rymer; and the appointed judge, Elias Chadwick, Esq., of Swinton Hall, in whose absence, we believe, Mr. Chew acted as adjudicator.



R. KYNASTON, ESQ.

This meeting excited great interest, and there was a numerous collection of booths for refreshments in the neighbourhood of the Grand Stand, and in other fields nearer the town. On Monday the morning was delightfully fine, and the concourse of people on both sides of the river was very large. Towards noon, however, the clouds lowered, and a small drizzling rain fell, with but few intervals, during the remainder of the day. The fine military band of the 5th Dragoon Guards attended, by permission of the Hon. Colonel J. Yorke Scarlett, and performed a variety of music in the first style of excellence.

The sports of this day consisted of four races—the Stanhill Hall Stakes, for four-oar pleasure-boats, value £10, won by Mr. Jones's Fearless; the Ordsall Stakes, for two-oar boats, won by Mr. Beardsall's Mystery; and the Swinton Hall Cup, value £16, won by Mr. Walker's Sons of the Dee, a Chester boat, by half a length—the Britannia, a Manchester boat, with a young crew, struggled manfully for the Cup, and the honour of the town. The Irwell Stakes of £12, won by Mystery—Forester second.

On Tuesday the weather was exceedingly fine, and the company very fashionable. The races were well contested. The Plate, value £20, was won by a Chester boat, the "Echo." The sports terminated, at a late hour, with a very brilliant display of fireworks. The meeting this year has given great satisfaction; and though the principal prizes have been carried off by boats from Chester, &c., it is no discredit to the members of the club, who have had to strive against the picked men of Chester and Warrington.

GRAND CRICKET MATCH AT BRIGHTON.

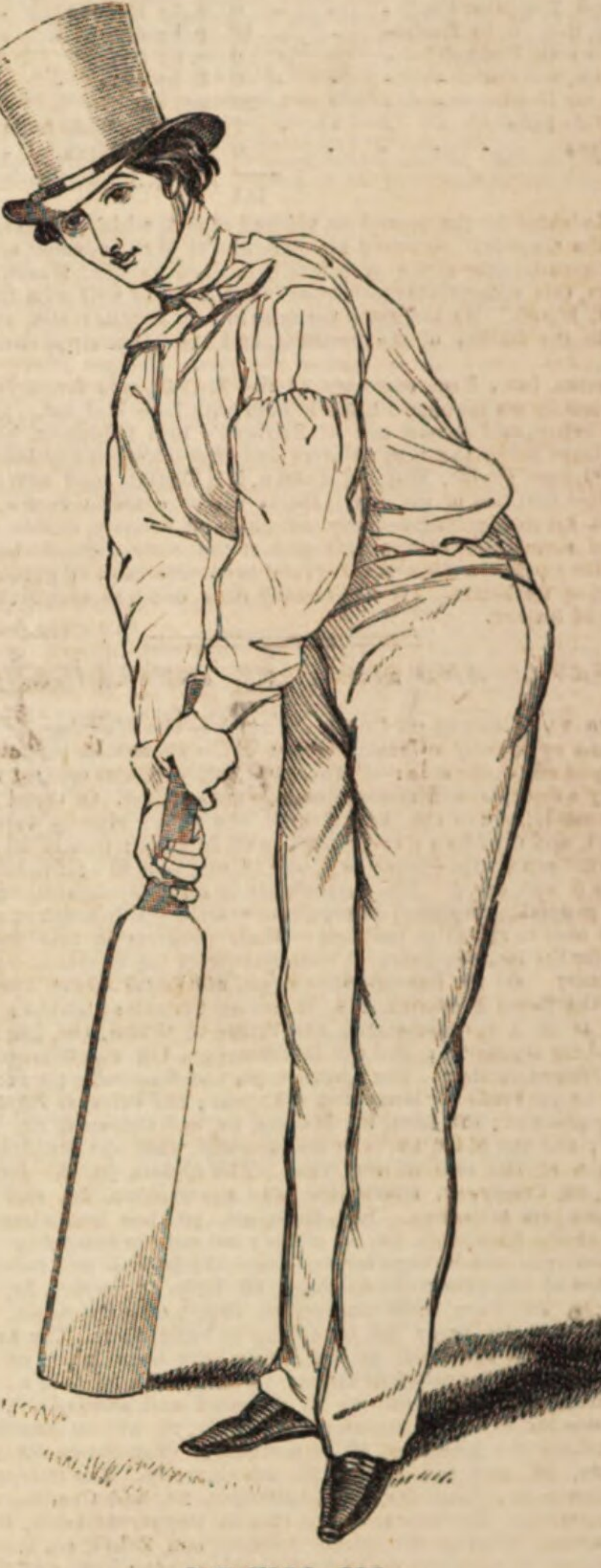
SUSSEX V. THE MARYLEBONE CLUB AND GROUND, WITH PILCH AND MARTINGELL.

The return match between these two elevens (Pilch and Martingell having been substituted for Wenman, in consequence of the growing strength of the Sussex players,) commenced on Monday in Box's Ground, in the presence of upwards of 2000 spectators. Fortunately, the weather was fine, not a drop of rain falling during the match. Sussex went in first with Dean and G. Picknell, Hillyer and Martingell bowling. Dean made a score of 21, when his wicket was lowered by Hillyer. Bushby then went in. G. Picknell was bowled by Hillyer, after scoring 13 runs. Box then came, and Bushby soon after lost his wicket.

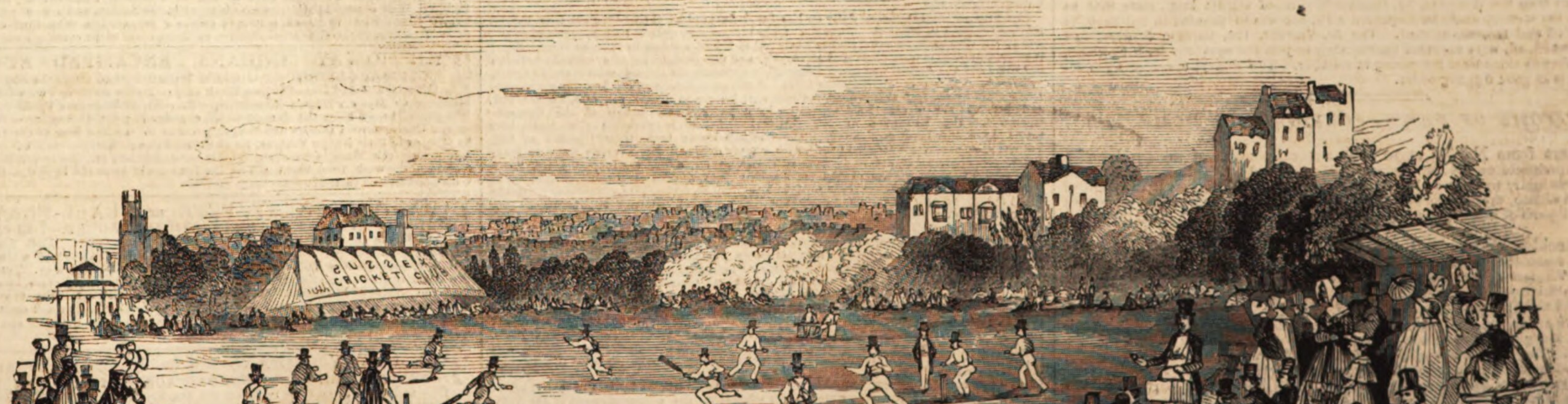
After dinner, Hawkins went to the wicket, and was bowled out by Hillyer at the second ball. Mr. Taylor succeeded him, and was bowled by Bayley. Hammond was next, and in the first over he was bowled by Hillyer. Mr. Napper succeeded him, and struck the second ball to the wall for 4; but his stumps were lowered by Bayley at the next ball. Sopp next went to the wicket, and with Box, succeeded in adding materially to the score. At length, Sopp struck the ball in the air, when Sewell caught him out very cleverly. R. Picknell then took the bat, but at the second ball from Bayley, his stumps were scattered. Hodson, the last of the Sussex, then went in, and got 4 first stroke. Dorrinton, after playing three-quarters of an hour, was stumped by Box. A few more runs were then got between them, when Hodson was caught by Sewell.—Box carrying out his bat, after scoring in a splendid manner no less than 68 runs.

At twenty-five minutes to six, the Marylebone Club commenced their first innings by placing Martingell and Dorrinton at the wickets; Dean and Mr. Taylor bowlers. Sewell was next, and got fours and threes in quick succession, Martingell following suit. After some very fine play, Sewell struck a ball towards Dean, and he was neatly caught out, retiring with a score of 41. Hillyer filled the vacant place, but the stumps were directly drawn for the day.

The game was resumed on Tuesday morning at 20 minutes past 10, with Martingell and Hillyer at the wickets; the former of whom was caught by Hawkins, without adding to the score. Pilch then went to the wicket, and was bowled by G. Picknell for 13 runs. Mr Kynaston had scored only 4, when Dean lowered his wicket. Mr. Hartopp came next, but was immediately run out. Mr. Bayley followed, but was bowled by G. Picknell without scoring, and Good was served in the same manner. Mr. Dewing, who succeeded him, began to score very fast, and with Hillyer ran it up to 150, when Mr. Dewing was bowled by Hodson. Lord Glamis was the last to go to the wicket. Hillyer after making 28 by some fine play, was caught at the point by Dean, Lord Glamis carrying out his bat. The innings amounted to 153, being 18 less than their opponents. It being now nearly two o'clock, the players went to dinner, after which Sussex commenced their second innings by placing the two Picknells at the wickets. Robert's wicket was soon lowered by Hillyer; and Dean, who succeeded him, was caught by Dorrinton the wicket-keeper, without



C. TAYLOR, ESQ.



GRAND CRICKET MATCH AT BRIGHTON.

scoring. Box, on coming in, was greeted with applause, and he began to bat in the same style as the day before. Good lowered Picknell's wicket, after scoring 22 runs. Bushby came next; but Good found the way also to his wicket. Hammond was now called for, and, with Box, gave the scorers plenty of employment; a change of bowlers was tried, but without avail, and the field began to get weary. Box struck a ball, when his score had reached 58, towards Sewell, who missed the chance; but one run only was got for it Shortly afterwards Hillyer bowled him a ball which hit his leg, and ran into his wicket. On leaving the ground he was greeted with applause. Mr Taylor succeeded him, and, without any disparagement to Box or Hammond, presented one of the finest specimens of batting we ever saw, scoring fours in quick succession, and eliciting the applause of the spectators. In less than three-quarters of an hour he made 42 runs from his bat, and was not out when the stumps were drawn. Hammond, also, had a long and splendid innings; and he struck one ball clean out of the ground. At length he mounted a ball, which fell into the hands of Pilch, mid-wicket off. Applause greeted him on his retirement Hawkins, after scoring 5 runs, hit the ball into his wicket. Mr. Napper succeeded Hawkins, and, after receiving two balls, the stumps were drawn, Sussex having at this time headed their opponents 228 runs, with three wickets still to go down.

The game was resumed on Wednesday morning, soon after ten o'clock, when Mr. Taylor added another laurel to his brow, by making the very extraordinary number of 100 runs in one innings, and carrying out his bat. His play this morning was a repetition of the previous evening's display, at once animated and graceful, so as to excite the admiration of every beholder. We have much pleasure in presenting a portrait of Mr. Taylor in our present number. When Sussex finished this, the largest innings they had ever obtained, the betting was almost anything in their favour. The Marylebone eleven began their second innings shortly before ten o'clock. For their performance, see the score.

SUSSEX.—1ST INNINGS.		2D INNINGS.	
Dean, b. by Hillyer	21	c. by Dorrington	0
G. Picknell, b. by ditto	13	b. by Good	22
Bushby, b. by ditto	19	b. by ditto	1
Box, not out	68	b. by Hillyer	65
Hawkins, b. by Bayley	0	b. by Martingell	5
C. Taylor, Esq., b. by ditto	7	not out	100
Hammond, b. by Hillyer	3	c by Pilch	57
E. Napper, Esq., b. by Bayley	4	b. by Good	11
Sopp, c. by Sewell	21	c. by ditto	3
R. Picknell, b. by Bayley	0	b. by Hillyer	5
Hodson, c. by Sewell	9	run out	0
Wide ball	1	Wide ball	1
Byes	5	Byes	17
	171		287

MARYLEBONE.—1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Dorrington, run out	10	c. by Dean	4
Sewell, c. by Dean	41	b. by Hodson	94
Martingell, c. by Hawkins	23	hit wicket	39
Pilch, b. by G. Picknell	13	b. by Sopp	39
R. Kynaston, Esq., b. by Dean	4	b. by Hodson	6
Good, b by Picknell	3	st by Box	44
E. Hartropp, Esq., run out	0	b. by Hodson	0
— Dewing, Esq., b by Hodson	18	b. by ditto	0
Bayley, b. by G. Picknell	0	c. by Napper	0
Lord Glamis, not out	0	b. by ditto	28
Hillyer, c. by Dean	28	not out	22
Wide balls	7	Wide balls	3
Byes	6	Byes	10
	153		219

We are indebted for the preceding spirited report, which we have abridged, to the *Brighton Gazette*. Annexed are portraits of Mr. Kynaston and Mr. Taylor, from the characteristic series of prints published by Mr. Mason, of Brighton. By the way, this enterprising publisher is progressing well with his grand plate of a Cricket Match. We inspected the drawing on Monday last, and were much struck with the fidelity of the portraits, and the picturesque treatment of the subject.

R. Kynaston, jun., Esq., secretary to the M C C., was formerly an Etonian, when he highly distinguished himself both with book and bat. He was always a resolute batter, and is now one of England's best fieldsmen, his *post* in the game of cricket being *the very arduous* and unthankful one of long stop.

Charles George Taylor, Esq., of Sussex, is a Cantab., and admitted to be the most finished batsman of the day. He is rather spare in figure, and of small stature, but his unflinching courage, science, and activity, enable him to accomplish equal severity of hitting with any of the more gigantic batsmen. As a bowler he far surpasses the generality, and is considered at all points of the game, the Nimrod of cricketers. He has already done much to support the honour of the county of Sussex.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Ships in the Course of Construction.—The *Morning Herald* publishes the following apparently accurate account of the ships now building, or ordered to be built, in our dockyards:—"There are building, and ordered to be built, in her Majesty's dockyards, fifty-seven sailing men-of-war. Of these six are three-deckers—namely, one of 120, and five of 110 guns; sixteen two-deckers—six 90's, one 84, and nine 80's; seven frigates of 50 guns; four of 36 guns; six of 26 guns; thirteen sloops—three 20's, one 18, and nine 16's; five brigs—two 12's, one 10, one 6, and one 3. The shipwrights of all the dockyards, excepting Pembroke, are generally employed in repairing vessels. When not so engaged, they are turned over to the ships building. Their progress in this department has been slow for the last two years, in consequence of the immense repairs required in the ordinary. Of the *line-of-battle ships*, the Royal Albert, 120, is one-third in frame; the Royal Frederick, 110, is having her sides planked; and the Victoria, 110, is in a forward state; the Prince of Wales, 110, has her frame cut and stacked for seasoning; and the Marlborough, 110 and Windsor Castle, 110, have their frames cutting. The Aboukir, 90, and Exmouth, 90, are up in frame, and might be got ready for launching next year; the Princess Royal, 90, has her sides being planked; the Lion, 80, Madras, 80, and Colossus, 80, are in a forward state; and the Mars, 80, is so far advanced, that she could be ready to go off the stocks at the end of next year. The Algiers, 90, St. Jean d'Acre, 90, Brunswick, 80, Cressy, 80, Irresistible, 80, Agamemnon, 80, and Majestic, 80, have their timbers preparing. The Hannibal, 90, has hers already prepared. The frame of the Sanspareil, 84, is already cut out for seasoning. The 50-gun frigates Constance and Raleigh are building—the latter is in a forward state, and will be launched this year; the Arethusa, 50, Liffy, 50, Severn, 50, Shannon, 50, and *Leander*, 50, have their timbers in course of preparation. The 36-gun frigate Flora will be ready *for* launching in September. The Active, 36, is in frame, and is well seasoned, as the hands have been taken off her for three years; she could be launched next year. The Sybille, 36, is in a forward state; and the Thetis, 36, has her timbers all prepared and stacked. The 26 gun frigate Juno was launched last month; the Creole, 26, will be launched about the end of October; the Amethyst, 26, immediately. The frames of the Alarm, 26, the Malacca, 26, and the Niobe, 26, are all ready. The Calypso, 20, will be launched this year; Coquette, 20, Challenger, 20, and Camilla, 18, have their timbers preparing. The frames of the 16-gun sloops, Atalanta, Dispatch, Elk, Heron, Mariner, Martin, Kangaroo, Liberty, and Zebra, are mostly prepared. The Kingfisher, 12, is nearly ready for launching; the frames of the Britomart, 10, and Hound, 6, are prepared; and the Dart, 3, is in a forward state."

Sir George Seymour has hoisted his flag on board the Collingwood at Portsmouth; being now the senior admiral in port, he assumes the duties of commander-in-chief. Lieutenant Peel, R N., son of the right honourable baronet, has gone on board preparatory *to* sailing in that vessel to the Pacific, where he joins his ship, the Cormorant.

Portsmouth.—Orders have been issued to enter seamen forthwith on board the Victory, for general service. A similar order has been given at the other naval out-ports. This looks like preparation for a coming storm,

Letters from the Warspite, 50, Captain Wallis, of the 1st inst., state that as soon as her services could be dispensed with, she was to proceed to Spithead, to be paid off and recommissioned. The St. Vincent, 120, Captain Rowley, and Collingwood, 86, were expected immediately to join the squadron from England, as the French ships were increasing in number. The Warspite, according to accounts, is in good fighting order.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Letters from Naples state that several shocks of an earthquake were experienced on the 13th ultimo at Messina and other places, but add that no serious injury was caused by them. It appears also, by letters from Rome, of the 27th ultimo, that shocks of earthquake had taken place on the 5th ultimo, in different parts of the papal territories. Some houses fell in, but no lives were lost.

A shocking murder was committed on the night of the 2d inst., at a small commune near Laigle, in the department of Orne (France). A man named Villefare cut off the head of his wife with one stroke of a reaping-hook He then attempted to shoot himself, but the ball only wounded his ear. He is supposed to be insane.

There are in the possession of Mr. Harrison, landlord of the Peacock Tavern, Houghton-street, Clare-market, the two smallest turtle ever seen in this country. They are each under six drachms weight, and are remarkably lively, notwithstanding the change of climate, being from the South African coast.

A letter from Florence of the 3d states that the body of the ex-King of Spain (Joseph Buonaparte) was deposited on the 3d in the vaults of the church of Santa Cruz, the temple of honour of the great men of Italy. It had been exposed in state for eight days at his residence, simply covered with a black dress, and bearing the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour, and the chain of the Golden Fleece. He is said to have left 15,000,000f. to his widow and daughter, who is married to her cousin, Prince de Musignano, son of Lucien Bonaparte.

Another monster train started to Brighton on Sunday morning last. It consisted of no less than 53 carriages, propelled by four engines, and arrived at Brighton about half past 11 o'clock, and upwards of 1800 persons left the carriages, a large majority of whom proceeded immediately to the beach, where numbers of them remained during the whole day.

The King of Prussia arrived at Vienna on the 11th inst., and immediately proceeded to the Palace at Schœnbrunn. The Prince de Metternich was expected on the 12th.

A letter from Sierra Leone, dated July 7, contains an account of the drowning of four of the principal persons of the island, by the upsetting of a boat, viz. the Rev. Mr. Illingworth, colonial chaplain; Mr. Benjamin Scott, the colonial surveyor and engineer; Mr. Abbott, barrister, and colonial emigration agent for Trinidad; and Mr. Cathcart, marshal of the Court of Vice-Admiralty, and also emigration agent for Jamaica.

Accounts have been received from Quebec, to the effect that the Captain of the brig Hannah of Dundee, had been murdered by the crew for the purpose of possessing themselves of the vessel and cargo. The whole crew had been committed to prison.

A strange circumstance occurred recently to the Duke of Genoa, second son of the King of Sardinia. He was attacked and robbed near the Royal Château of Raconigi where there are several thousand men in garrison.

Letters from Modena announce that the Duke was taken exceedingly ill on the night of the 6th, at his villa of Cottajo. Physicians were sent for in all haste.

A letter from St. Petersburgh states that the Government is about to send several professors of the University of Cason and St. Petersburgh, on a scientific mission to Italy, Germany, France, Switzerland, and England

The saving between driving a sheep to the London market from Lincolnshire and conveying it by steam-boat or railway, is proved to be no less than ten per cent. in favour of the latter mode.

The *Observateur* of Trieste of the 9th announces that the merchant vessel Vittoria, which had arrived at Ragusa from Otranto, had brought word that a Neapolitan war steamer had captured, off Calabria, a piratical vessel, manned by sailors of all nations. The *Lloyd's* of Trieste of the 7th states that the Austrian war schooner Fenice had received orders to cruise on the coast of Albania, against the Cymariotes.

The general exhibition of the produce of national industry in the States of Germany was opened at Berlin on the 15th inst. At the first the catalogue contained only 1913 members, but was expected to be shortly increased to 3000. In the 1913 Prussia reckons 1315, but as yet only 21 of the States of the Confederation have contributed.

THE MARKETS.

Corn-Exchange, Friday.—Since Monday the arrivals of English wheat up to our market have been on a very limited scale, while the stands to-day were scantily filled with samples. The trade, however, was heavy, at barely stationary prices. The imports of foreign wheat continue good. The first parcels sold at full currencies, but in other kinds next to nothing was doing. The duty is now 19s per quarter. The supply of barley was small, yet the sale for it was heavy, at late rates. Malt, oats, beans, and peas moved off slowly, at prices barely equal to those obtained on Monday.

Arrivals.—English: Wheat, 2250; barley, 20; oats, 1760 quarters. Irish: Oats, 5510 quarters. Foreign: Wheat, 9140; barley, 13,490; oats, 18,580 quarters. Flour, 3580 sacks; malt, 2460 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 42s to 50s; ditto white, 48s to 56s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 48s; ditto white 42s to 50s; rye, 31s to 33s; grinding barley, 27s to 28s; distilling ditto, 31s to 32s; malting ditto, 32s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 59s to 60s; brown ditto, 57s to 60s; Kingston and Ware, 62s to 64s; Chevalier, 64s to 65s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s to 22s; potatoe ditto, 23s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s to 21s; ditto white, 19s to 21s; tick beans, 29s to 31s; old ditto, 38s to 40s; grey peas, 31s to 33s; maple, 33s to 34s; white, 35s to 38s; boilers, 38s to 39s per quarter. Town made flour, 46s to 48s; Suffolk, 38s to 39s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s to 38s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 44s to 56s; Dantzig, red, 50s to 56s; white, 56s to 61s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 23s to 24s; oats, brew, 17s to 19s; ditto feed, 14s to 17s; beans, 24s to 28s; peas, 28s to 29s per quarter. Flour, America, 24s to 25s; Baltic, 24s to 25s per barrel. Town made, 46s to 48s.

The Seed Market.—In all kinds of seeds, very few sales have been transacted this week, and prices remain the same.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 25s to 37; Mediterranean and Odessa, 26s to 38s; hempseed, 28s to 35s per quarter; coriander, 15s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s to 18s; white ditto, 10s to 12s; tares, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £25 to £26 per last of ten quarters; Linseed cakes, English, £5 to £6 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £5 10s per ton; canary 53s to 56s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d to 8d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 49s 1d; barley, 34s 6d; oats, 20s 0d; rye, 35s 11d; beans, 35s 7d; peas, 33 7d.

Six Weeks' Averages that govern Duty.—Wheat, 51s 9d; barley, 34s 5d; oats, 20s 10d; rye, 35s 7d; beans, 36s 3d; peas, 36s 0d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 19s; barley, 4s; oats, 6s; rye, 7s 6d; beans, 6s 6d; peas, 6s. 6d.

Tea.—There has been a large business doing in all kinds of tea this week, and prices have had an upward tendency. Sound congou cannot be purchased under 11½d to 1s 0½d per pound.

Sugar.—Fine qualities of West India sugar are in active demand, and higher rates have been paid. In the inferior parcels, only a moderate business is doing. Fine yellow is selling privately at 64s to 68s; good middling, and good, 60s to 63s 6d; middling 58s to 59s 6d; low, 56s 6d to 57s 6d; and brown, 54s to 56s per cwt. Bengal and Mauritius, including foreign parcels, are selling at full prices. The refined market is also active, at 73s for brown lumps, and 73s 6d to 74s per cwt, for standard.

Coffee.—Holders of Ceylon coffee are firm, and will not sell under 54s 6d to 55s per cwt, for good ordinary. In West India, and other kinds of coffee, only a limited business is doing, at late rates

Cocoa.—This article is in better request, and Grenada has sold at 42s 6d to 44s 6d per cwt.

Rice.—For most descriptions, the demand is less active than of late, and prices may be considered 3d per cwt lower.

Provisions.—There is very little doing in any kind of Irish butter, and prices are barely supported. Foreign butter is a dull sale, at 80s per cwt. Dutch. The bacon market is heavy, at a decline of 1s per cwt. All other kinds of provisions are a dull sale.

Oils.—For linseed oil there is rather more inquiry, but in other kinds next to nothing is passing.

Tallow.—This market has assumed a firmer appearance. P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 41s to 41s 9d; and for forward delivery 42s per cwt.

Coals.—Adair's, 19s 6d; Carr's Hartley, 22s; New Tanfield, 15s 9d; Old Tanfield, 15s 9d; Braddyll's Hetton, 22s 9d; Hilton, 22s 9d; Lambton, 22s 9d; Adelaide, 22s; Devonshire, 20s per ton.

Wool.—The sale for all kinds of wool continues to rule active at very full prices.

Potatoes.—New potatoes are in good supply and active request, at from £1 to £6 per ton

Hops.—Although the accounts from the plantations are still unfavourable, the demand here has become less active, at about previous rates. The duty is now called £125,000 The supply of hops on offer is extremely small. The following are the current prices:—Weald of Kent pockets, £6 0s to £6 12s; Mid Kent do., £7 0s to £9 15s; East Kent do, £7 to £9; Choice do., £10 to £11 11s; Sussex do, £6 4s to £6 12s; Mid Kent bags £7 to £8 8s.

Smithfield.—The supply of beasts on sale in to-day's market was tolerably good as to numbers, but very deficient as to quality. Although the attendance of buyers was rather numerous, the beef trade was heavy, at barely Monday's quotations. We had on offer 100 Scots from Aberdeen and 20 oxen and cows from Holland. Sheep—the supply of which was rather limited—moved off steadily, and previous rates were well supported. As is almost invariably the case at this period of the year, the lamb trade was very dull, at barely stationary prices. In calves, very little was doing, and, in some instances, the rates had a downward tendency. Pigs were a mere drug. Milch cows sold at from £16 to £19 5s each.

Per 8lbs., to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; second quality do 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime large oxen, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 10d to 4s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; second quality ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime South Down ditto, 3s 10d to 4s; large coarse calves, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; neat small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lambs, 3s 8d to 4s 8d. Sucking calves, 18s to 33s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 20s each. Beasts, 562; cows, 190; sheep and lambs, 9710; calves, 339; pigs, 290.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—We had a full average supply of each kind of meat on sale to-day, while the demand ruled heavy, on the following terms:—Per 8lbs by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime large ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime small do., 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; small pork, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; lamb, 3s 8d to 4s 8d.

Robt. Herbert.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent).

It will be seen, upon reference to the *London Gazette*, that the country bankers have commenced making their returns of the amount of notes they will be permitted to circulate, founded upon the average of the twelve weeks prior to the 27th of April last.

The quarterly return of the assets and liabilities of the Bank of England, ending the 10th of August, shows an increase in the circulation of £676,000, and a decrease in the stock of bullion of £481 000.

The English Market opened flatly on Monday, influenced by the intelligence from France relative to affairs in Morocco. Rumours of war become very general both in the market and among the various commercial classes likely to be affected soonest by such an event. Some increased premiums were demanded at Lloyd's, and the probability of a collision between our ships and the French was freely discussed. Although the Consols market closed firmer, every endeavour to give it an impetus failed. Some good purchases on Tuesday were counterbalanced by the fact that large operations were known to be in progress for the fall, and had not the market been supported by a purchase on behalf of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, it is probable that quotations would have declined still more. The Commissioners took their Consols at 98¾, but the price afterwards receded to 98½, with a heavy market. The average price on Wednesday was about an eighth in advance of Tuesday's quotation, the market being again supported by the purchase of the Government broker. The tenor of advices from France on Thursday being regarded as more favourable to tranquillity, Consols advanced to 98⅝ ¾ for money, and 98¾ sellers, for account. The market, however, still continues very susceptible and a trifle would produce a fall. The present price is more the result of the jobbers being short of stock than any improved indication of public feeling. Exchequer Bills have shown a tendency to decline for the last few days, and now quote only 71 to 73 premium. Bank Stock is 199½; Three-per-Cents Reduced, 99½; Three and-a-Half per Cents Reduced, 102; New Three and a Half per Cents, 101¼; Long Annuities, 12⅜.

The state of the English market during the week has almost suspended business in the foreign house. Prices, in the absence of business, have been heavy, with a tendency to decline. Spanish Actives opened on Monday at 22¼, declined a fraction on Tuesday, regained their previous quotation on Wednesday, and still quote that price. The Three per Cents have varied proportionately, and close at 33½. Mexican has quoted and remains at 35¼ to ½. Portuguese has improved a point, closing at 44¾. Dutch Five per Cents remain at 100½ to ¾; the Two and-a-Half per Cents yielding ⅛, and closing at 61¼. Colombian ex Venezuela are 13¾; and Belgian, 103½.

The share market has been tolerably steady during the week, and prices have not materially varied. The French lines were slightly affected at the commencement of the week, but prices rallied towards the close, and a difference of scarcely one per cent. from the previous week's prices at present exists. This fact contrasts strangely with the alarm prevalent in the English market. The following quotations are without regard to premium or discount:—Birmingham and Gloucester, 101¾; Bristol and Exeter, 89½; Chester and Holyhead, 6⅜; Eastern Counties (new), 13⅜; Great North of England, 113; Great Western, 137; Birmingham Stock, 223; Croydon, 19½; Manchester and Leeds (half-shares), 53; Dover, 37⅞; Paris and Rouen, 37⅞; Paris and Orleans, 36¾; Greenwich, 8¼; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 6¼; Lancaster and Carlisle, 6¾.

Saturday Morning.—The accounts from Paris, yesterday, continuing to be of a tranquil nature, Consols advanced a point upon the previous day's quotation, the market closing, with tolerable firmness, at 98¾ for money and account. Prices in the foreign house have not undergone any variation worth recording. The only feature of interest in the railway market was the fall in Birmingham and Gloucester shares, which, in consequence of the small dividend declared of 25s. per share, receded at one period nearly 10 per cent. They have, however, since rallied, and close at 105. South Easterns were flat, closing at 37⅜. No material change has taken place in the value of the French lines.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, August 20.

WAR-OFFICE, August 20.—9th Light Dragoons; Veterinary Surgeon Richard John Gedaliah Hurford to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice George Johnston. 14th: Cornet Francis Delaval Gray to be Lieutenant, vice Horton; Cornet George Anthony Foster to be Cornet, vice Gray. 15th: Sergeant-Major Walter Clarkson to be Cornet, vice Vizard.

11th Foot: Mathias S. Crooke to be Ensign, vice Bewes. 17th: Ensign Rodney Payne O'Shea to be Lieutenant, vice Hunter; Ensign William Henry Howard Ellison to be Lieutenant, vice O'Shea; Charles Pratt Belton to be Ensign, vice Ellison. 18th: Capt. Cyrus Plaistow Trapand to be Captain, vice John Philip Mitford; Lieut. Alexander Murray to be Captain, vice Trapand; Ensign George Henry Cazalet to be Lieutenant, vice Murray. 19th: Lieut John Fowke to be Lieutenant, vice Langley, Ensign John Lewis Richard Rooke to be Lieutenant, vice Fowke; William Henry Warner to be Ensign vice Rooke. 23rd; Major Agnew Champain to be Major vice William Cockell; Captain Henry Seymour to be Major, vice Chapman; Lieut George Ferguson to be Captain, vice Seymour; Second-Lieut. Peregrine L. Philips to be First-Lieutenant, vice Ferguson; Lewis Agassiz to be Second Lieutenant, vice Philips. 41st: Ensign Thomas Clough Taylor to be Lieutenant, vice De Blaquiere; John William Neville Billingsby Parry to be Ensign, vice Taylor. 44th: Capt. St. G. G. Foley to be Captain, vice Carter; Lieut. Sir T Erskine to be Lieutenant, vice J. L. Carey; 49th: F. J Bampfylde to be Ensign vice Cust; 51st: Sergeant-Major R. Shean to be Quartermaster, vice William Kenny; 53rd: Capt J. C. L. Carter to be Captain, vice Foley; 62nd: Lieut J. H. T. Hutchins to be Captain, vice Evatt; Ensign M. Kelly to be Lieutenant, vice Hutchins; A. A. Cross to be Ensign, vice Kelly: 71st: Lieut J Le M Carey to be Lieutenant, vice Sir T. Erskine; 83rd: T. Adams to be Ensign, vice Cazalet; 94th: Capt. C. Cotton to be Major, vice Lindsay; Lieut H. G. Buller to be Captain, vice Cotton, Ensign T. H Stoddard to be Lieutenant, vice Buller; Ensign J. A. Sykes to be Lieutenant, vice Stoddard; R. T. Hearn to be Ensign, vice Edwards; J. Buchanan to be Ensign, vice Sykes.

3rd West India Regiment.—Capt. I. Walker to be Captain, vice Smales; Lieut. J. de Blaquiere to be Captain, vice Walker.

Brevet.—Major A. Champain to be Lieutenant.-Colonel in the Army; Capt. I. Walker to be Major in the Army.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—J. B. L. FARRANT, Maidstone, Kent, machine maker.

BANKRUPTS.—G. F. GILES, Bedford street, Covent-garden, carver and gilder. T. ROBERTS, Blackman-street, Southwark, linendraper. E. M. GOOD, Rye lane, Peckham, farmer. J. MANIGLIER, Oxford-street, watchmaker. G PURT, Upper Thames-street, ale merchant. E. EDWARDS, City-road, draper. W. FULLER, Cliffe, Sussex, currier. W. BRITTON, Borrowby, Yorkshire, linen cloth manufacturer. J. GREGG, Birmingham blacksmith.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.—J. HAMILTON, Old Cumnock, grocer.

Friday, Aug. 23.

WAR-OFFICE, Aug. 23.—1st Dragoon Guards: S. R. Brise to be Cornet, vice Bence. 7th: R. Johnston to be Cornet, vice Robinson. 8th Light Dragoons: Capt. F. G. Shewell to be Major, vice Cholmeley; Lieut C. J. Longmore to be Captain, vice Shewell; Lieut. H. S. Pakenham to be Lieutenant, vice Longmore

1st Foot: A. R. Mowbray to be Ensign, vice B. Mein. 7th: Lieut. the Hon. C. L. Hare to be Captain, vice the Hon. T. H. H. Thurlow; Lieut. H. A. Porter to be Lieutenant, vice Floyd; Ensign J D. Verner to be Lieutenant, vice Hare. 22nd: Lieutenant R. C. Jones to be Lieutenant, vice Andrews. 24th: Ensign and Adjutant G. E L. Williams to have the rank of Lieutenant; Lieut. F. C. Skurray to be Lieutenant, vice T. Hodgetts. 25th: Capt. J. Impett to be Captain, vice S. P Peacocke. 26th: Lieut. T Andrews to be Lieut., vice Jones. 36th: Capt. H Pratt to be Captain vice W. Mauleveler; Lieut. E. C. Butler to be Captain, vice Pratt, Ensign J. M. Pochin to be Lieutenant, vice Butler; G. Birney to be Ensign, vice Pochin. 42nd: Capt. T. White to be Captain, vice Lord C. L. Kerr. 44th: Lieut. C. H. M Smith to be Captain, vice Puleston; Lieut F. S. Daubeney to be Lieutenant, vice Porter; Ensign W. Faussett to be Lieutenant, vice Smith; C. Chamberlain to be Ensign, vice Faussett; Lieutenant J. A L. Philipps to be Adjutant, vice Smith. 47th: W. F. A. Rooke to be Ensign, vice Verner. 49th; Ensign J. H. Biggs to be Lieutenant, vice Shakespear; Ensign M. M'Creagh to be Ensign, vice Biggs. 53rd: W. G. Spiller to be Ensign, vice M'Creagh. 59th: Ensign E G. Byam to be Lieutenant, vice Perrott; T. B. Williams to be Ensign, vice Byam. 61st: Lieut. J. F. Brickdale to be Adjutant, vice Deacon; Ensign A. Grant to be Lieutenant; R. G. Brackenbury to be Ensign, vice Grant. 64th: Assist.-Surg. W. Purdon, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Brownson. 72d: Ensign J. Mackenzie to be Lieutenant, vice Pakenham; Cornet D. Robinson to be Ensign, vice Mackenzie. 79th: Lieut. R C H. Taylor to be Captain, vice Butler; Ensign W. T. W. Wood to be Lieutenant, vice Taylor; T. Maitland to be Ensign, vice Wood.

Rifle Brigade.—C. V. Oxenden to be Second Lieutenant, vice Hildyard; Lieut. J. Newbury to be Paymaster, vice Middleton.

West India Regiments.—Assist.-Surg. W. Robinson, to be Regimental Surgeon.

2d West India Regiment.—Ensign T. B. Tuite to be Lieutenant, vice Maxwell; G. G. Griffith, to be Ensign, vice Tuite.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment.—Second Lieut. A Deane to be First Lieutenant, vice Colley; Lieut. J Gillespie to be Lieutenant, vice Phelan; Second Lieut. J A. Layard to be First Lieutenant, vice Gillespie; D D Graham to be Second Lieutenant, vice Layard; G. S. Dwyer to be Second Lieutenant, vice Dean.

Hospital Staff.—Assist.-Surg. W. H. Brownson, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Purdon.

Brevet.—Capt. H. Pratt to be Major in the Army.

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 16.—Royal Marines: First Lieutenant G. Elliot to be Captain, vice Captain R. O. Bridge; Second Lieut. W Hutchinson to be First Lieutenant, vice Elliot.

BANKRUPTS.—E. M. GOOD, Peckham farmer. T. COOK, Kirby street, Hatton-garden, silver cutler. E. PETERS, Godstone, Surrey, brewer. R. BEESLEY, Oxford-street, wine cooper. G. and W NOEL, Jermyn-street, St. James's, shoemakers. T. and R. BARRS, Worcester, tobacco manufacturers.

BIRTHS.

In Lowndes-street, Belgrave-square, Lady Marian Alford, of a son.—Lady Norreys, of a son.—The lady of Sir Edmund Filmer, M.P., of a son.—In Portman street, the lady of the Hon. J. C. Dundas, M.P., of a son.—At Kingston, Jamaica, the wife of John Davis, Esq., of her Majesty's Customs, of a son.—At Hawarden Rectory, the Hon. Mrs. Glynne, of a daughter.—At Belvoir park, Belfast, the lady of Captain Gladstone, R.N., M.P., of a daughter.—In Portland-place, the lady of C. G Du Pre, Esq., M.P., of a child still-born.

MARRIAGES.

James Shuter, Esq., of Kintbury, Berks to Susan, youngest daughter of the Rev. Henry Wilson, rector of *Collingbourne Ducis*, Wilts.—At Cippenham-house, Cippenham, Bucks, Joseph John Geary Cholmondeley, Esq., to Lady Page Turner, of Cippenham-house.

DEATHS.

Richard Mansel Philipps, of Coedgain, Carmarthenshire, Esq.—At Dogmersfield-park, Letitia, the youngest daughter of the late Sir Henry St John Mildmay, Bart.—At Maida Hill, Robert William Currie, Esq., late 3rd Dragoon Guards.—At Croydon, Surrey, the Rev. Richard Hunter, rector of Newnham-cum-Maple Durwell, Hants.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Seven o'clock on Thursday Evening.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. Batty.—Nightly overflows to the Wonders of Mr. CARTER, the American Lion King, with his extraordinary Trained Wild Animals.—80th Night of the CHINESE WAR, and BRILLIANT FEAST OF LANTERNS.—Entire Change of the Scenes of the Circle.—Mr. BATTY and his Trained Sked Beda.—First appearance of the Miniature Horse, TOM THUMB, weighing 75lb. 25 inches high, the smallest in Europe; presented to Mr. Batty by the celebrated Equestrian, Mr. Wells.—On MONDAY, August 26th, and During the Week, at a Quarter to Seven, MUNGO PARK, or, the Lion Tamer of the Niger; Karfa, Mr. Carter, who will introduce the performance of his Lions, Tigers, Leopards, &c., in the Cage, and on the Open Stage.—Splendid feats of Horsemanship, concluding with (80th time) the Spectacle of the Chinese War.—Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D Broadfoot.—Box Office open from 11 till 5.

TO THE LADIES.—Madame TUSSAUD'S NATIONAL GROUP, in honour of her Majesty and the illustrious Wellington.—The Queen and Prince Albert are supposed to be offering to the hero the honours he so well deserves, surrounded by sovereigns in amity with England, supported by the great characters of the day, in splendid costumes, consisting of eighteen figures.—"This exhibition, in its present state, is one of the very best sights in the metropolis, and abounds with such a variety of objects, that it is a matter of surprise how so many things could have been collected together"—Times. Admittance, 1s.; Napoleon Rooms, 6d. Open from Eleven in the Morning till Ten at Night. Concert at Eight.

CHINESE COLLECTION, HYDE PARK-CORNER.—Open daily from Ten till Six, and from Seven till Ten.—This unique collection has been honoured by the flattering approval of all classes in England and the United States. The Saloon, 240 feet in length, is crowded with interesting novelties from China, and at this moment the greatest attraction to be found in the metropolis. His Royal Highness Prince Albert's band will be in attendance on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, on which nights the Porcelain Pagodas will be brilliantly illuminated. Admittance One Shilling. Full descriptive Catalogues obtained in the Saloon, and a new edition, the one hundred and fortieth thousand, is now in course of preparation. Omnibuses run from all parts of London to the Chinese Collection until the close of the evening's entertainment.

THE IOWAY INDIANS ENCAMPED AT LORD'S CRICKET-GROUND, ST. JOHN'S WOOD-ROAD, under the Superintendence of MR. GEORGE CATLIN.—For One Week only:—Indian Archery Fête—Ceremony of the Medicine or Mystery Man's Benediction—Erection of Wigwams by the Squaws—Indian Ball-play—Speech from the Second Chief, explained by the Interpreter—War-dance, and several Characteristic Dances and Songs, peculiar to the Red Men of the Forest, who will be seen, as in their Native Villages, for the First Time in Europe, on MONDAY, AUG. 26, and during the Week, from Two till Six.—Admittance, 1s. No re-admission.—On each evening of the week, from Eight to Ten, the Ioways will be at the Egyptian Hall, where Mr Catlin lectures on their Modes.

GRAND ARCHERY FETE and BALL-PLAY by the IOWAY INDIANS, at LORD'S CRICKET-GROUND.—Trial of Skill by the Children of the American Forest and Prairie for several prizes. First Time of Indians Encamping in Europe. During the Ball-play of the Ioway Indians, when encamped at Hoboken, opposite New York, 26,000 persons visited them in one day. The public are solicited not to crowd too close to the players during this interesting game, as a large arena is necessary to give it due effect. The Indians will arrive at Two, and depart at Six precisely, on MONDAY, AUGUST 26, and five following days. The Squaws will erect the Wigwams immediately after their arrival. The Exhibition (excepting the Ball-play and Archery Fête) will be on an elevated platform.—Admission, 1s. No re-admission.

THE IOWAY INDIANS will be ENCAMPED at LORD'S CRICKET-GROUND, on MONDAY, AUGUST 26, and FIVE FOLLOWING DAYS.—Opinions of the Press:—"They are the finest specimens of the Indian tribe that have ever visited Europe."—Times. "The Ioway Indians far surpass the Ojibbeways in interest. They will delight whoever visit them."—Court Journal. "The party consists of the aristocracy of the tribe, and includes the principal chief of the Ioways, the 'Mystery Man,' a third chief, five 'braves' or warriors, four 'squaws' or wives, a little boy, a girl, and a 'papoose' or infant."—Morning Chronicle. "Their dances, songs, &c., are singularly wild and interesting, while the contented air of the women, with their little children, are those of the Indians which we read of in Cooper's novels."—Sunday Times.

INVENTORS and other GENTLEMEN in the possession of interesting MODELS, or WORKS of ART, who intend to deposit them at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION are respectfully requested to forward them on or before the 31st inst. in order that they may be inserted in the revised Catalogue. All such works are received gratuitously, and the depositor has free admission to the Institution. Working Models are daily explained, and, where the subjects admit, are described in a Lecture.
R. I. LONGBOTTOM, Secretary.
N.B. The Institution is open daily as usual.

THE GO-A-HEAD JOURNAL,
FOR RAILROADS AND STEAM-BOATS,
Published every Month. Price TWOPENCE, with
FORTY ENGRAVINGS.

The First Number will be Ready with the Magazines, on the First of September, 1844.
NO ADVERTISEMENTS ADMITTED.
Office of the "Go-a head." 17 Warwick lane Paternoster-row London

---

TO PERIODICAL DEALERS AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE GO-A-HEAD
is expressly published to suit Travellers on Railroads and Steam-Packets, and vendors will find the sale almost universal. Orders should be given in time to their town-agents.
Office, 17, Warwick lane.

Two Shillings per Annum.—Orders received by all Booksellers.

THE GO-A-HEAD,
published Monthly, at Twopence, will be ready on the First of September, 1844.
Office, 17, Warwick lane.

DR. CULVERWELL'S GUIDE to HEALTH and LONG LIFE; or, WHAT to EAT, DRINK, and AVOID.
SHERWOOD, 23, Paternoster-row; and the Author, 21, Arundel-street, Strand.
Just Published, Foolscap 8vo., price 2s. 6d.,

THE NEW METROPOLITAN BUILDING ACT. — "THE BUILDER" of Saturday, August 31, will contain, in a densely printed DOUBLE NUMBER of 32 pages, price 6d., stamped, 8d., the whole of this important Bill, with many other matters of the first importance to Builders, Architects, Freeholders, Magistrates, Solicitors, &c.—Office, 2 York-street, Covent-garden, and of all Booksellers.

To be completed in 20 numbers, price One Penny each. On the 31st of August, with the Magazines, Part I., price Sixpence, and No. I., price One Penny, with a Splendid Portrait of the Author.

THE FEMALE BLUEBEARD, by EUGENE SUE, Author of "The Mysteries of Paris," "The Wandering Jew," &c. Each number will contain two Splendid Illustrations by Eminent Artists.—London: W. STRANGE, 21, Paternoster-row, and all Booksellers in England Ireland, and Scotland.

HEATING BUILDINGS by HOT WATER.—A Practical TREATISE on WARMING BUILDINGS by HOT WATER; on Ventilation, and the various Methods of Distributing Artificial Heat, and their Effects on Animal and Vegetable Physiology. To which are added an Inquiry into the Laws of Radiant and Conducted Heat, the Chemical Constitution of Coal, and the Combustion of Smoke. By CHARLES HOOD, F.R.S., F.R.A.S., &c. Just published, Second Edition, greatly enlarged with numerous woodcuts, &c. 8vo., price 10s 6d. cloth.
WHITTAKER and Co., Ave Maria-lane, London and to be had of any bookseller.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS of CLARE'S "ROYAL DUMKA and BOHEMIAN POLKAS" 1s.—These fashionable Polkas are copyright, and published only by H. WHITE, 350, Oxford-street. Also Clare's new song, "I dream of all things free!" 2s.; and all the favourite songs, Sacred, Vocal, Instrumental, and Elementary Works of this highly-esteemed master. A new vocal interpretation of Shelley's serenade, "I arise from dreams of thee," 2s., will shortly be produced from the pen of this talented musician, and a new March of majestic character, in honour of the Infant Prince, will be published and performed on the day of the Royal Christening.—All to be had at H WHITE'S, 350, Oxford-street.

This day are Published.

TALES of OLD TIME. In small 4to. (with Illustrations.)

1. GENOVEVA OF BRABANT. Cloth 2s. 6d.
2. The SHEPHERD of the GIANT MOUNTAINS, 1s.
3. The KNIGHT and the ENCHANTERS, 1s.
4. The STREAM, 1s.
5. The CASTLE on the ROCK, 1s.

Or the whole in a Volume, handsomely bound, gilt edges, 6s.
London: J. BURNS, 17, Portman-street.

Ready, Price Sixpence each,

THE PICTORIAL GUIDE TO GRAVESEND AND ITS RURAL VICINITY. Descriptive of the various Amusements to be found within the Town, and the pleasant excursions to be made in the immediate neighbourhood; with 24 Engravings.

Also, THE PICTORIAL GUIDE TO COBHAM: its Church and College; the Hall, Picture Gallery, and Park. Many Engravings.
WM. S. ORR and Co.; and all Booksellers in Gravesend and Milton.

Also, THE PICTORIAL GUIDE TO GREENWICH: the Hospital, Chapel, and Naval Gallery; the Park and Blackheath 18 Engravings.

NEW HISTORICAL ROMANCE BY THE AUTHOR OF "BRAMBLETYE HOUSE."
In a few days, will be published, in 3 vols. post 8vo

MR. HORACE SMITH'S NEW WORK,
ARTHUR ARUNDEL.
A TALE OF THE ENGLISH REVOLUTION.

Also, Now Ready at all the Libraries,

THE VICTORY; or, THE WARD ROOM MESS. By M. H. BARKER, Esq., "The Old Sailor." 3 vols.

III.

PARSONS AND WIDOWS. By the Author of "Peter Priggins," &c. 3 vols.

"Parsons and Widows well sustains the reputation of the Author of Peter Priggins. It certainly is the most sparkling and life-like book of the season"—Weekly Chronicle.
HENRY COLBURN, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough street.

MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT COMPLETE.
In One Volume Octavo, price, bound in cloth, 21s.; half bound, morocco, £1 4s. 6d.; whole bound, morocco gilt, £1 6s. 6d.,

THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT. By CHARLES DICKENS. With Forty Illustrations, by "PHIZ."

TRAVELLING ATLAS.
Bound in roan, with a tuck, price 16s.,

A POCKET TRAVELLING ATLAS of the ENGLISH COUNTIES, with all the Coach and Rail Roads accurately laid down and coloured, corrected to the present time. Engraved by SIDNEY HALL. "The best Atlas we have seen, for neatness, portability, and clear engraving. The maps are quarto size but fold in the middle, so that the whole, when closed, form a moderately thick octavo volume, stitched in a Spanish morocco cover, exactly the size, without being too bulky for the pocket of a great coat."—Westminster Review.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING MAPS.
Mounted in cases adapted to the Waistcoat Pocket, 9d. each,

TRAVELLING and HUNTING MAPS of the ENGLISH COUNTIES, with all the Railways correctly laid down, as far as they at present extend, and the Mail and Coach Roads correctly coloured.

Double the size, price 1s. 6d. each,
YORKSHIRE, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, and WALES.
CHAPMAN and HALL, 186, Strand.

"We consider that the combined exertions of Ingram Cobbin as a compiler, and of Thomas Arnold as a publisher, will be a special blessing to many generations."—Sunday School Magazine, July 1844.

THOMAS ARNOLD'S NEW BIBLE, ADAPTED TO ALL SCRIPTURE READERS.
On the 15th of September, price Sixpence, No. 1, of

THE DOMESTIC BIBLE By the Rev. INGRAM COBBIN, A.M. With about 300 Illustrations, by G. F. SARGENT. Engraved by EVANS.

ITS ADVANTAGES:

The work now offered to the Christian Public is intended to unite a variety of objects never before contemplated in any one publication.

1. A cheap and ample Commentary, at a price which will meet the circumstances of all.
2. A Commentary which shall furnish Pictorial Illustrations of Scripture, performed in the best style of art, without giving superfluous and fanciful pictures.
3. A Commentary which shall be equally adapted to the family and the closet, and enable the reader to study the Scriptures in a variety of ways.
4. A Commentary which shall blend in one all the various plans for the profitable perusal of the Sacred Volume. Some Bibles have been published, distinguished for marginal references; some for notes critical and explanatory; some for expositions; some for their chronological order; some for pictorial embellishments; some for reflections; and in some a few of these methods have been partially combined; but this work will combine the whole: marginal references with various readings—explanatory notes—expository remarks included in the reflections—chronological arrangement—useful pictorial illustrations, executed in the best style of art—brief reflections adapted for family use, and for the closet—all these will distinguish THE DOMESTIC BIBLE, while the reader is left at liberty to peruse the work in chronological order, and to avail himself of the various other methods of instruction which the arrangement affords, just as circumstances may permit, or as his judgment may direct.

In addition to these advantages, the following new features appear in the work:—

1. A Scriptural Exposition of Scripture, whenever the chapter admits of it, and which closet readers especially may peruse with much advantage. 2. A new and orderly Analysis of each Chapter, giving, at a glance, a connected view of its contents. 3. Reflections founded on the Analysis, so as to connect the entire subject or subjects of each chapter. 4. Questions, for examining the young members of the family and the domestics, with a view to excite their attention to the reading of the Scriptures, and to ascertain if they have noticed and understood what has been read. 5. An arrangement of the Scriptures, with the dates affixed to the proper chapters, so as to enable the reader to peruse the whole Bible in the course of the year.

Several minor advantages may also be mentioned:—

1. New paragraphs are prepared with great care, so as to give every subject in each chapter a more distinct yet connected form, than those given in our common Bibles. 2. Chapters are marked which may be omitted in family reading, their subjects being merely chronological, highly adorned with familiar eastern metaphors, or detailing histories of iniquity which it is not necessary to read before the young and the thoughtless. 3. Certain words and phrases which are either obsolete or coarsely rendered, are substituted by those that are more suitable, but in such a manner as to leave their use to the choice of the reader. 4. Very long chapters have been carefully divided, with their reflections. THE DOMESTIC BIBLE will be printed with a new type, and in the very best manner. For the convenience of every class of purchasers, it will appear in numbers at Sixpence.

London: THOMAS ARNOLD, Paternoster-row, and all booksellers.

WALMER.—BOARD and RESIDENCE.—A Lady can be received as Parlour Boarder in a SCHOOL where there is a limited number of pupils. The house is delightfully situated, combining an extensive land prospect with an uninterrupted view of the Downs.—Respectable reference required.—Address to A. T., Post Office, Walmer, near Dover.

CANDLES TO BURN WITHOUT SNUFFING, 6½d. per pound.—PALMER and CO.'s DECIMAL PALM CANDLES (10 to lb.) give the light of two common tallow candles, require no snuffing, and can be used in any candlestick. Sold at the Oil shops, Grocers', &c., at 6½d. per lb. Also, at the same price, Palm Candles, 6 to lb., to be used in the Candle Lamps.
Manufactory, Sutton-street, Clerkenwell, London.

NEW PATENTS.—BROCKEDON'S IMPROVED STOPPERS.—This important Invention, a Substitute for Corks and Bungs, has, by new and Great Improvements, become a pure, imperishable, and perfect means of preserving, for any length of time, Wine, Beer, Spirits, &c. They are cheap and easily applied, and the appearance which they now have of fine Cork has removed the prejudice against their former dark colour. Also, DECANTER STOPPERS, to keep Wine which is in daily use in perfect condition.—C. MACINTOSH and Co., 19, Walbrook, London, and 22, York-street, Manchester.

SMOKE from CAMPHINE LAMPS PREVENTED.—The BEST and PUREST SPIRIT, warranted not to Smoke or Smell, is to be had only at the LIGHT HOUSE 201, Strand

---

MESSRS. MOSELY, 32, Haymarket, St. James's, SURGEON DENTISTS (by appointment to his Majesty the King of Hanover), apprise their Patients, residents of the country, that they may be consulted at home daily.

16, MANCHESTER-SQUARE.

MRS. JAMES RAE begs to announce that she has LEFT TOWN for TONBRIDGE WELLS, to fulfil her country engagements, and introduce the POLKA to her numerous pupils in Kent. Mrs. Rae will remain for the first Six Weeks at the Sussex Hotel, Tonbridge Wells, and then proceed to Maidstone and Rochester. Mrs. Rae will be in London every Tuesday and Friday, for the purpose of continuing her Lessons, at her residence, 16, Manchester-square, and also receiving any new Pupils. The Academy will be resumed as usual the first week in December.

CITY of LONDON SCHOOL, Milk-street, Cheapside; established by Act of Parliament, and under the superintendence of the Corporation of London: Head Master, the Rev. G. F. W. MORTIMER, D.D., of Queen's College Oxford.—This SCHOOL will be RE-OPENED for the next term (extending to Christmas) on Tuesday, September 3. Persons desirous of entering their sons as pupils may obtain prospectuses of the school, containing also particulars of the foundation scholarships, and exhibitions attached to it, together with forms of application for admission, at the Secretary's office, between the hours of 10 and 4. THOMAS BREWER, Sec.

ALL PRIZES.—GRAND DISTRIBUTION of £70,170 Sterling at VIENNA, on the 2nd SEPTEMBER, authorised by his Imperial Majesty and the Government of Austria. Only 700 Bonds; in all to receive 700 Prizes, of £23,000, £5000, £1500, &c.; the lowest £50. A few Fifth Bonds, £25 each (£15 to be paid on purchasing, the remaining £10 to be deducted from the Prize), may be had of Messrs. A. J. STRAUS and Co., (late Fuld and Co.) Bankers and Receivers General, Frankfort, by remittance, to their Office, 26, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London. Government Lists of the Drawing will be sent to each Bondholder. Office hours from Twelve to Three

---

WORN-OUT PLATE IMMEDIATELY RE-SILVERED.—COGAN and GILLO'S NOVARGENT, or Silver Solution, immediately re-silvers Plated Articles, and preserves and cleanses Plate, Plated Ware, and German Silver, by depositing a Coating of Pure Silver. It is highly approved by Dr. Ryan, Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Polytechnic Institution, and other eminent Chemists and Silversmiths. Sold by Messrs. BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London, at 1s and 3s the bottle; and to be had of the principal Silversmiths and Chemists in the Kingdom.—None are Genuine, unless signed on the wrapper by J. D. COGAN and R. GILLO.

BERDOE'S SUPERIOR WATERPROOF FROCKS, SHOOTING JACKETS, GARMENTS for the SEA-SIDE, &c.—An extensive variety of the above in NEW and greatly improved materials, always ready, guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever, and confidently recommended to those who regard a respectable appearance, or wish to avoid the disappointment and vexation consequent upon purchasing articles made by slopsellers, and sold by parties not Tailors. FIRST-RATE CLOTHING of every description upon the lowest terms possible, consistent with true economy and ultimate satisfaction.—W. BERDOE, TAILOR, WATERPROOFER, &c., 69, CORNHILL (north side).

SHOOTING SEASON.—GEORGE and JOHN DEANE have just completed a large and most various COLLECTION of ARTICLES adapted for the field. Their stock of Guns comprises, first, those which are manufactured on their own premises (and for them they challenge a comparison with any other makes, however celebrated); and then a very carefully selected assortment by other approved gunsmiths, all warranted, and priced exceedingly low. George and John Deane's powder flasks and shot belts, liquor flasks, game bags, gunpowder, wadding, &c., are of the very best manufactures, and at the most reasonable charges. Their carts deliver purchases in all quarters of the town daily.—46, King William-street, London Bridge.

IMPORTANT to FAMILIES FURNISHING.—A considerable saving can be effected in the purchase of Furnishing Ironmongery, by visiting the PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS, 58, Baker-street, Portman-square, where may be inspected the most extensive STOCK of IRONMONGERY GOODS in the Kingdom, consisting of kitchen cooking utensils, German silver wares, drawing-room stoves, shower and vapour baths, ornamental iron work, garden implements, japanned water cans and toilette pails, best Sheffield plate, kitchen ranges, fenders and fire-irons, tea trays, ornamental wire work, flower-stands, table cutlery, &c. Every article being marked in plain figures, at the lowest possible price, will fully convince purchasers at this establishment of the great advantage resulting from Cash payments, as the Proprietors warrant every article of the very best manufacture, at a saving of at least 30 per cent.—THORPE FALLOWS, and CO., 58, Baker-street, Portman-square.—A liberal allowance to merchants and captains.

EDWARD PRICE and Co. beg respectfully to request that all parties wishing to purchase their COMPOSITE CANDLES, will ask in the shops simply for "PRICE'S PATENT CANDLES." Since these have attracted public attention, many Imitators have made candles, and called them by the name "Composite," used by Edward Price and Co.; but the process by which the real Composite candles are made, being a patent one, and E. P. and Co. granting no licenses, none of these imitation candles are at all the same as the real ones. The chief properties of these latter are their burning without snuffing, more brilliantly than the best wax, and their affording so large an amount of light, that they are cheaper, taking this into account, than the commonest tallow candles, one of them giving the light of two ordinary moulds. They may be had of most of the respectable Dealers throughout the kingdom, and are supplied to the trade wholesale by EDWARD PRICE and Co., Belmont, Vauxhall; and by PALMER and Co., Sutton-street, Clerkenwell.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE.—Under the patronage of her Majesty the Queen, H. R. H. Prince Albert, the Royal Family, and Nobility.—A fragrant White Powder prepared from Oriental Herbs of inestimable virtue for strengthening, preserving, and cleansing the Teeth. It eradicates the factitious formation of tartar, and by the removal of that extraneous substance, lends a salutary growth and freshness to the gums. It removes from the surface of the teeth the spots of incipient decay, polishes and preserves the enamel, substituting for discolour and the aspect of impurity, the most pure and pearl-like whiteness; while, from its salubrious and disinfecting qualities, it gives sweetness and perfume to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included.

CAUTION.—To protect the public from fraud, the Hon. Commissioners of her Majesty's Stamps have authorised the Proprietors' signature to be engraved on the Government Stamp, thus:—A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden, which is affixed on each Box
*** All others are Fraudulent Counterfeits!!!

THE HAIR.—Of the numerous compounds constantly announced, for promoting the growth or reproduction of the Hair, few survive, even in name, beyond a very limited period, whilst ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, with a reputation unparalleled, is still on the increase in public estimation. The singular virtues of this successful invention for Restoring, Preserving, and Beautifying the Human Hair, are too well known and appreciated to need comment. The very facts of the high and distinguished patronage it enjoys, its general use in all countries, together with numerous testimonials constantly received in its favour, are authorities which stamp its superior excellence and title over all attempts of a similar nature. Being universally preferred, its consequent great demand excites the cupidity of unprincipled shopkeepers, who vend the most spurious trash as the "GENUINE" Macassar Oil; whereas, the genuine article is wholly the invention and property of A. ROWLAND and SON, and the amalgamation of its costly exotic materials (solely imported by them) renders abortive any attempt to discover its component parts—thus proving the imposition of all other articles bearing the title of "Macassar Oil." The genuine article has the words ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL engraved in two lines on the Wrapper; and on the back of the wrapper nearly 1500 times, containing 29,028 letters.—Price 3s. 6d., 7s.; Family bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s. per bottle.—*** All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS!!!

CHEAP PLEASURE TRAIN from LONDON to SHEFFIELD, LEEDS, YORK and NEWCASTLE, ONE FARE THERE AND BACK, leaving the Euston Station on Monday the 2nd of September, at 12 o'clock at noon, with the option of returning either on Thursday the 5th, or Saturday the 7th September.

Passengers may be conveyed to the following intermediate places:—

FARES	FIRST CLASS. £	s.	d.		SECOND CLASS. £	s.	d.
To Leicester	1	7	0	..	0	18	6
To Nottingham	1	15	0	..	1	3	6
To Derby	1	15	0	..	1	3	6
To Sheffield	2	7	0	..	1	11	6
To Normanton	2	12	6	..	1	16	0
To Leeds	2	15	0	..	1	17	6
To York	2	19	6	..	2	1	0
To Darlington	3	12	6	..	2	10	0
To Durham	3	18	6	..	2	14	6
To Newcastle	4	3	0	..	2	18	0

Further information may be obtained at the London and Birmingham Booking Office Euston Station.
August 15th, 1844

IMPORTANT SALE of Ancient, Rare, and Beautiful ORIENTAL CHINA, and a Cellar of about 300 Dozen of fine coloured and rich flavoured Old bottled WINES, at BUCKLEY MANSION, Bromley, Kent, late the property of JOHN WELLS, Esq., which Mr. SEPPINGS is honoured with instructions from the Proprietor to announce that he will SELL by Public AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th, and THURSDAY, the 29th days of AUGUST, 1844, in the Library. The CHINA will be sold on Wednesday, the 28th, which comprises valuable specimens in Pot-pourri Jars, magnificent Punch-bowls, Vases, Flower-jars, Decanters, Jugs, Dishes, Plates, Beakers, Dinner and Dessert Services, Ice Wells, Tureens, Teapots, Cups, Saucers, Basins, &c. Also, an elegant Eight-Day Time Piece, in a chaste and handsome figured gilt stand, with glass shade. The WINES to be sold on Thursday, the 29th, consisting of about 70 dozen splendid Old Port, 82 dozen magnificent Old East India Madeira, 46 dozen very Old high flavoured East India Sherry, 52 dozen fine Old Brown and pale Sherry, 15 dozen delicious Old Claret, 17 dozen superior Malmsey Madeira (quarts and pints), several dozens of Wines (various), and a quantity of Bottles, in lots. The China may be viewed on Monday, the 26th, and Tuesday the 27th, each day from One till Five o'Clock. Cards of permission to view the China, and descriptive Catalogues, may be had on application to Mr. PAWLEY at the White Hart Inn, and Mr BAXTER Druggist, Bromley; and at Messrs SEPPINGS and JONES' Offices, 1, Exchange-street, Norwich, and the Terrace, Swaffham, Norfolk. Each Day's Sale to commence at Eleven for Twelve o'Clock precisely.

PORT, SHERRY, and all other FOREIGN WINES for cash, in quantities of one dozen and upwards.

Sherry (pale or brown)	21s., 25s., 30s., 35s., and 40s.	per dozen.
Port from the wood	23s., 26s., 30s., and 34s.	—
Ditto crusted	26s., 30s., 36s., and 40s.	—
Madeira	27s., 40s., and 48s.	—
Claret	30s., 40s., 50s., and 60s.	—
Champagne	40s., 54s., and 70s.	—
Bucellas	27s.	—
Vidonia	24s.	—
Lisbon (dry or sweet)	24s.	—
Marsala	21s.	—
Cape	15s.	—

Bottles 1s 6d. per dozen, the price of old ones; hampers at the rate of 9d. per dozen. To all who pay ready money Messrs. Cornwall and Co address themselves, soliciting attention to the above prices, under which it is impossible for genuine wines to be sold, offering to purchasers the immense saving of from 10s. to 20s per dozen. The continued and rapid increase of their connexion is a gratifying proof to them of the approbation of the public. Their wines are warranted genuine and those at only one price the finest imported; any not approved of will be exchanged or the money returned, and a trial of any one kind is respectfully requested. Samples can be tasted at the office from Ten till Five o'clock. Payment to be made on or before delivery. Orders from the country must be accompanied by a remittance, and will be executed with punctuality and dispatch.

CORNWALL and Co., 14, WALBROOK, CITY.

QUITE A NEW DISCOVERY.
NO MORE SUFFERING FROM CORNS OR BUNIONS.

JONES'S PHILOSOPHICAL REMEDY is peculiarly applicable for Corns between the toes, and immediately enables the greatest sufferer to walk with the most perfect ease and comfort.

Sold wholesale by Messrs. BARCLAY and SONS, and may be obtained through all Patent Medicine Vendors in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s 9d.

A box will be sent free on receipt of fifteen postage stamps, addressed to Messrs. JONES and Co. Light House, 201 Strand.

A NATURAL REMEDY and CERTAIN CURE for GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, DISEASED JOINTS, &c. — COD LIVER OIL is prepared on the Continent from the liver of the Cod fish, and is without exception the most marvellous remedy for the above complaints yet discovered. Prospectuses, containing cases of extraordinary Cure, with testimony from the most respectable authorities and a full account of this remedy, will be sent to any address on receipt of two postage stamps. To protect purchasers against fraudulent and spurious imitations, the following important Caution must be strictly attended to:—Messrs JONES and Co having been appointed as the sole mercantile Agents for this remedy by the only manufacturer, an eminent chemist and practitioner, residing on the Continent, they beg to state that every bottle sent from their establishment will be contained in a wrapper, bearing a fac-simile of their signature, and that the outside wrapper will be further protected by the stamp and address, "JONES and Co., 201, Strand, London."

Wholesale Agents: BARCLAY and SONS, Farringdon-street; E. EDWARDS, 67, St Paul's Churchyard; SUTTON and Co., Bow Churchyard. Sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each.

THE Public compare the quality of the EAST INDIA COMPANY'S TEAS with their advertised prices, and marvel! (it would indeed appear marvellous) how 6lbs. of really good Tea can be sold for 17s. The simple fact is, that the Company treat all alike, and give the private consumer all the advantages of the public dealer. Offices No. 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street.

PRIZE CUPS.—New and Second-hand SILVER PRIZE CUPS are offered at very REDUCED PRICES, and selection may be made from a great variety, both of sizes and patterns, at T. COX SAVORY'S, Goldsmith and Watchmaker, 47, Cornhill, London (seven doors from Gracechurch-street).—Drawings of Cups will be forwarded in answer to a post-paid application. Letters for drawings should mention either the size or about the price of the cups that may be required.

SYLPHIDE UMBRELLAS.—W. and J. SANGSTER beg to inform the public, that they have applied their Patent Improvement to Umbrellas of various kinds, which will be found to possess all the advantages of the Sylphide Parasol, 20,000 of which have been sold this season. W. and J. SANGSTER, Patentees, 140, Regent-street, and 94, Fleet-street.—N.B. No additional charge is made for Umbrellas with this improvement.

CHASTON'S PATENT INDIA RUBBER ELASTIC CORN PLASTERS are generally admitted to be the most unique and best to eradicate either Hard or Soft CORNS. From their elastic quality, they can be worn with perfect ease, however tight the boot or shoe fits the foot. Invented and sold by B. CHASTON, Chemist, Watton, Norfolk. N.B.—On receipt of thirteen postage stamps (free), a box will be forwarded (also free) to any part of the Kingdom.

OCCUPATION for PERSONS of INDUSTRIOUS HABITS.—Shopkeepers wishing for a respectable addition to their business, or persons having part of their time unoccupied, may add considerably to their incomes by the SALE of the London Genuine Tea Company's celebrated TEAS, established November, 1818, at 23, Ludgate-hill, the oldest concern of the kind in the kingdom, by the sale of whose teas many families have been entirely maintained during the last 26 years. Applications to be made at the Company's warehouses, 2, Laurence Pountney-hill, London.

STOOPING of the SHOULDERS and CONTRACTION of the CHEST are entirely prevented and effectually removed in Youth and Ladies and Gentlemen, by the occasional use of the PATENT ST. JAMES'S CHEST EXPANDER, which is light, simple, easily employed outwardly or invisibly, without bands beneath the arms, uncomfortable constraint or impediment to exercise. Sent per post by Mr. A. BINYON, 40, Tavistock-street, Strand, London, or full particulars on receiving a postage stamp.

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are apprised that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEAS (Offices, 9, Great St Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street). They are packed in showy leaden canisters, from an ounce to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale; the license is only 11s. per annum, and many, during the last nineteen years, have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without 1s. let or loss. Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) as above.

GOLD, SILVER, LACQUER, and BRONZE, have their original beauty and lustre restored by a single application of UPTON'S PARISIAN DETERGENT. Fly Spots are at once removed from Gilding, and covering from the Fly rendered unnecessary; sponging the surface the only trouble. Gilding Detergent, 2s. 6d. per bottle; Silver Lacquer and Bronze, 1s. 6d. each; Lamp (interior) 1s 4d. Sold by UPTON and Co., Lamp Manufacturers, &c., 33 George-street, Hanover-square, and 66, Basinghall-street, City. Wholesale and Retail Agents for English's Patent Camphine, price 4s. per gallon.—Improved Camphine Lamps, &c. &c.

SPORTSMEN should see DOUDNEY and SON'S Celebrated SHOOTING JACKETS, 10s. 6d. and 21s; and all sorts of Sportsmen's Clothing, at 49, Lombard street. Superfine dress coats, 38s. and 47s. 6d.; frock coats, silk facings, 42s. and 50s.; Codringtons, every make and shape, 12s. 6d. and 21s.; doeskin, and all the new patterns for trousers, 10s 6d. and 21s. Army cloth blue Spanish cloaks, four and a-half yards round, 50s.; ditto opera cloaks, 21s. Suit of livery, 63s. Boys' Hussar suits, 25s.; boy's cloaks, 7s. 6d. and 15s. Ladies' elegant riding habits, 63s. and 84s.—Doudney and Son, 49, Lombard-street. Established 1784

DAWSON'S AUXILIAR.—A delightful and economical PRESERVER of the HAIR; it peculiarly combats all causes of decline, and imparts a beautiful luxuriance. It restores hair, when bald or grey, and supersedes the use of dyes, which are all destructive.—Sold at 3s 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., and 21s. per bottle, by Barclay, 95, Farringdon-street, Wholesale; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Butler, St. Paul's, and most chemists, perfumers, &c.—Caution. Particularly ask for Dawson's, and observe the signature, R DAWSON, on the envelope. A saving in the larger bottles. The genuine are not sold at any house in Holborn.

TOOTHACHE INSTANTLY CURED by COLBY'S INSTANT CURE for the TOOTHACHE, a few drops of which applied to the tooth immediately allays the most inveterate pain. The proprietor pledges himself that the above may be used with perfect safety, as the articles in the composition are not in the least injurious to the teeth, and that the nauseous or burning sensation caused by preparations hitherto offered and so much complained of by the public is entirely done away with. Several testimonials of this astonishing remedy may be seen at J. C.'s, which will at once establish the above facts. One trial only is sufficient.—Prepared only and sold by J. COLBY, the Queen's Chemist, 34, Montpelier-road, Brighton. Sent post free to all parts of the kingdom on the receipt of 1s. and four postage stamps, by directing as above.

THE CURE OF COMPLAINTS THE ONLY REMEDY FOR QUACKERY.—Let Doctors treat Complaints as they ought to be treated; they will then Cure their Patients, and thus put an end to all Quackery.—Medicine is a simple science, which should, and can, be understood by all persons. If Nature's laws are opposed (which it is submitted they are, under the organic theory of the faculty), all the learning and research in the world will not enable Doctors to Cure Complaints. So long as poisons (poisons have been introduced as medicines in order that the public should not attempt to cure their own complaints), are used as medicines, and useless visits made upon the sick, the science of medicine will not cease from being (what it ought never to have descended to), viz, A TRADE!!!—Issued by the British College of Health, New-road, London, for, and on behalf of, the body of Hygeists.

METCALFE'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—The Tooth Brush has the important advantage of searching thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth and cleaning them in the most effectual and extraordinary manner, and is famous for the hairs not coming loose, 1s. An improved Clothes Brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. Penetrating Hair Brushes, with the durable unbleached Russian bristle, which does not soften like common hair. Flesh Brushes, of improved graduated and powerful friction. Velvet Brushes, which act in the most surprising and successful manner. The genuine Smyrna Sponge, with its preserved valuable properties of absorption, vitality, and durability, by means of direct importations, dispensing with all intermediate parties, profits, and destructive bleaching, and securing the luxury of a genuine Smyrna Sponge.—Only at METCALFE'S sole establishment, 130 B, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street.—Caution: Beware of the words, "from Metcalfe's," adopted by some houses.

SELF-MEASUREMENT—GREAT ACCOMMODATION.

No longer let those who are dwellers afar,
Themselves from the Warehouse of Moses debar.
By adopting our plan, which has never a failure,
Ev'ry gentleman now may become his own Tailor!

E. MOSES and SON are desirous of directing especial attention to their plan of "Self-Measurement," The extreme simplicity and the minute exactness of this admirable plan are such as cannot fail to answer the purpose designed. No failure in point of fit can arise from its use; or, should anything of the kind occur, the proprietors will hold themselves responsible. Thousands are thus enabled to avail themselves of the choice Clothing of MOSES and SON, without any inconvenience arising from distance, &c. A Book with a wood cut and full directions may be obtained on application (gratis) and free of postage. Residents in the country cannot do better than avail themselves of so favourable an opportunity of purchasing at the greatest Tailoring Establishment in the Kingdom.

READY-MADE.	£	s.	d.
Shooting Coats, in every variety, from	0	10	0
Velveteen do., 7 pockets	0	18	6
Tweed Taglionis	0	8	6
Ditto, silk facings, collar and cuffs	0	16	0
Cashmarette Coats, in every shape, handsomely trimmed, from	1	1	0
An immense stock of Blouses	0	3	6
Summer Vests	0	2	6
Cashmarette and Persian do., in every variety from 3s. to	0	8	6
Black Satin Vests	0	6	6
Cloth do.	0	4	6
Cloth Trousers	0	9	0
Single-milled Doe do., from	0	11	0
A great variety of Summer do.	0	7	0
Dress Coat, edged	1	0	0
Frock do. do.	1	4	0

MADE TO MEASURE.	£	s.	d.
Sporting Coats in the most approved style	0	13	6
Velveteen do., 7 Pockets	1	3	0
Tweed Coats trimmed with silk	0	16	0
Cahmere fine Saxony do.	1	3	0
Cashmarette, new and improved article warranted waterproof, trimmed with silk, collar, cuffs, &c.	1	18	0
Quilting Vests 7s. each, or 3 for	1	0	0
Cashmere ditto, in choice patterns	0	9	0
Trousers adapted for the season	0	9	6
Mill'd Victoria and plain Doe do.	0	17	0
Best quality West of England	1	3	0
Super Black do. do.	0	16	0
Best Black dress do	1	6	0
Dress Coats	1	12	0
Do. do. best manufactured	2	15	0
Frock Coats	1	15	0
Do. do., best manufactured	3	3	0

MOURNING to any extent, at Five Minutes' notice.

Important.—Any article purchased or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned.

Observe.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Drapers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen.

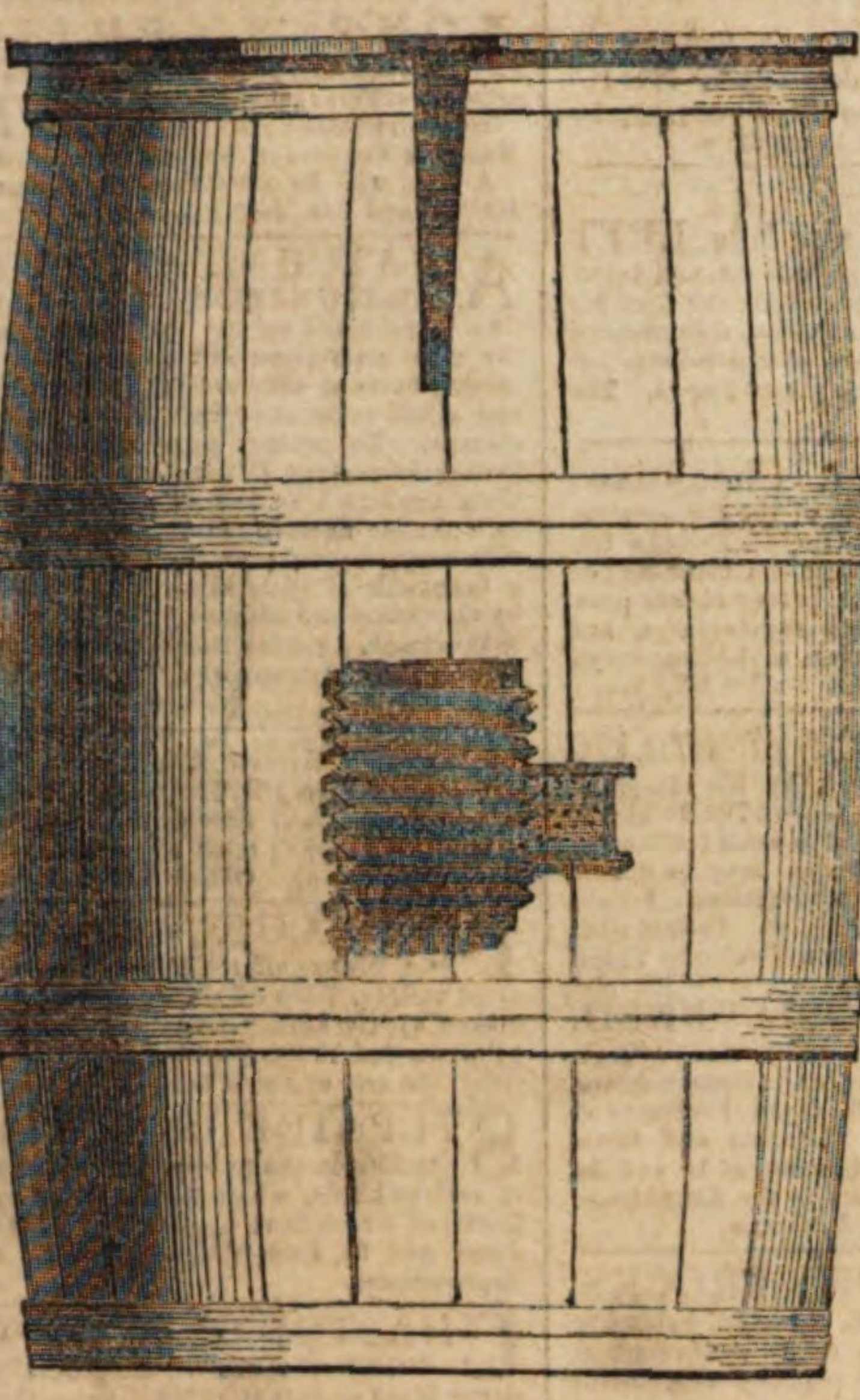
Caution.—E. MOSES and SON are obliged to guard the Public against imposition, having learned that the untradesman-like falsehood of being connected with them, or it is the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connexion with any other house; and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing should (to prevent disappointments, &c.) call at, or send to, 154 Minories; or 86, Aldgate, opposite the Church.

N.B.—No business transacted at this Establishment from Friday at sunset, until sunset on Saturday, when it is resumed until twelve o'clock.

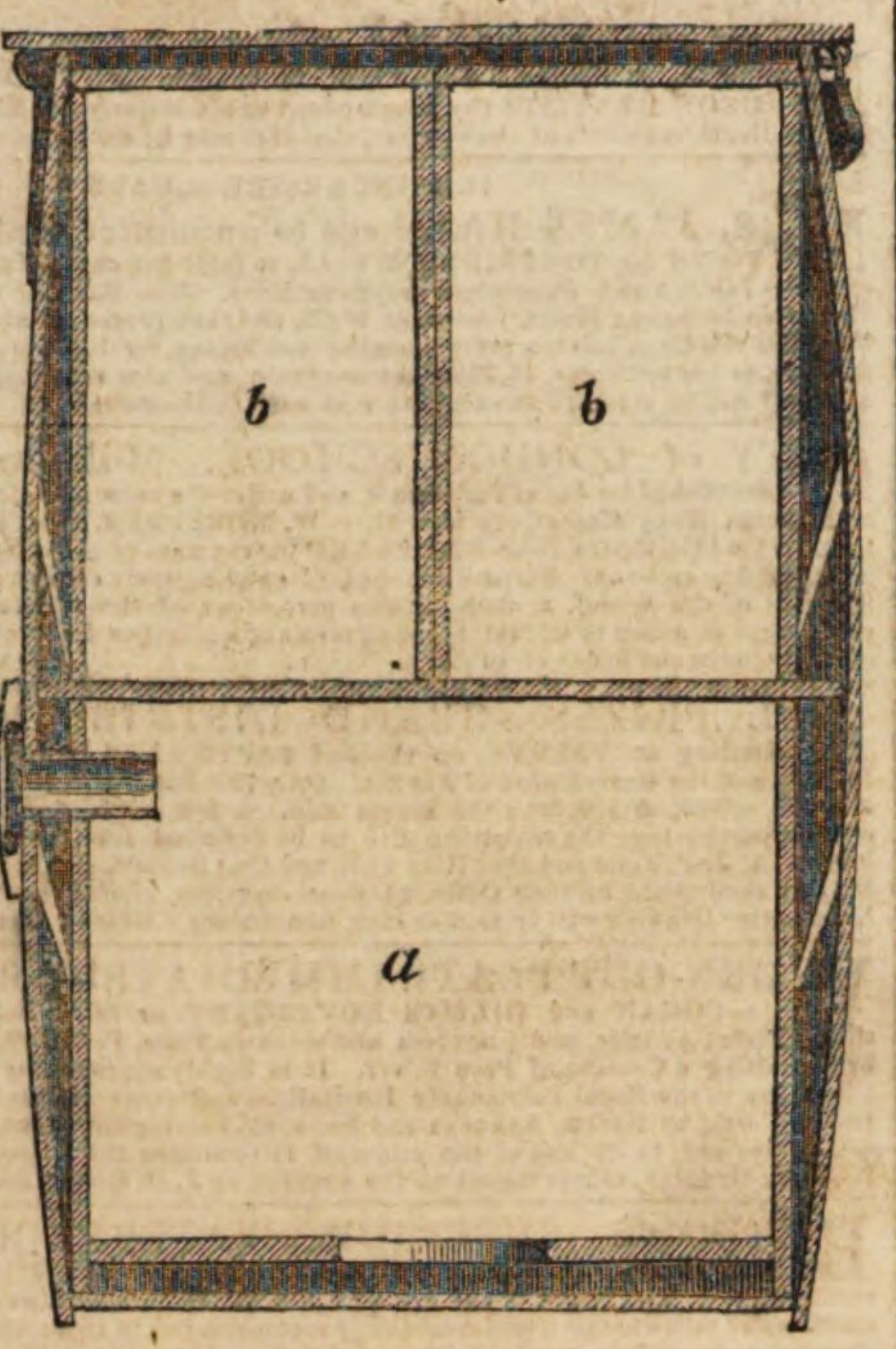
PRINCE ALBERT'S APIARY.—SHOLL'S NEW BEE-HIVE.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, as we stated in No. 117 of our journal, has lately taken much interest in the management of bees; and Mr. Sholl has had the honour of presenting to the Prince two of his newly-constructed hives, for the apiary just completed on the royal farm near Windsor. We are happy to record his Royal Highness's gracious acceptance of the present; since it will have the effect of drawing attention to what appears to us to be a very humane and ingenious improvement; for this new bee-hive, by its improved arrangement, is calculated materially to contribute to the healthful economy of bees, to cause them to produce a larger quantity of honey than hitherto, as well as to supersede the barbarous practice of killing these wonderful creatures to obtain the produce of their industry.

The details of this interesting ruro-economical invention have been communicated by Mr. Sholl to the *Magazine of Science*, No. 265, to which popular work we are indebted for the annexed illustrations and descriptive details.

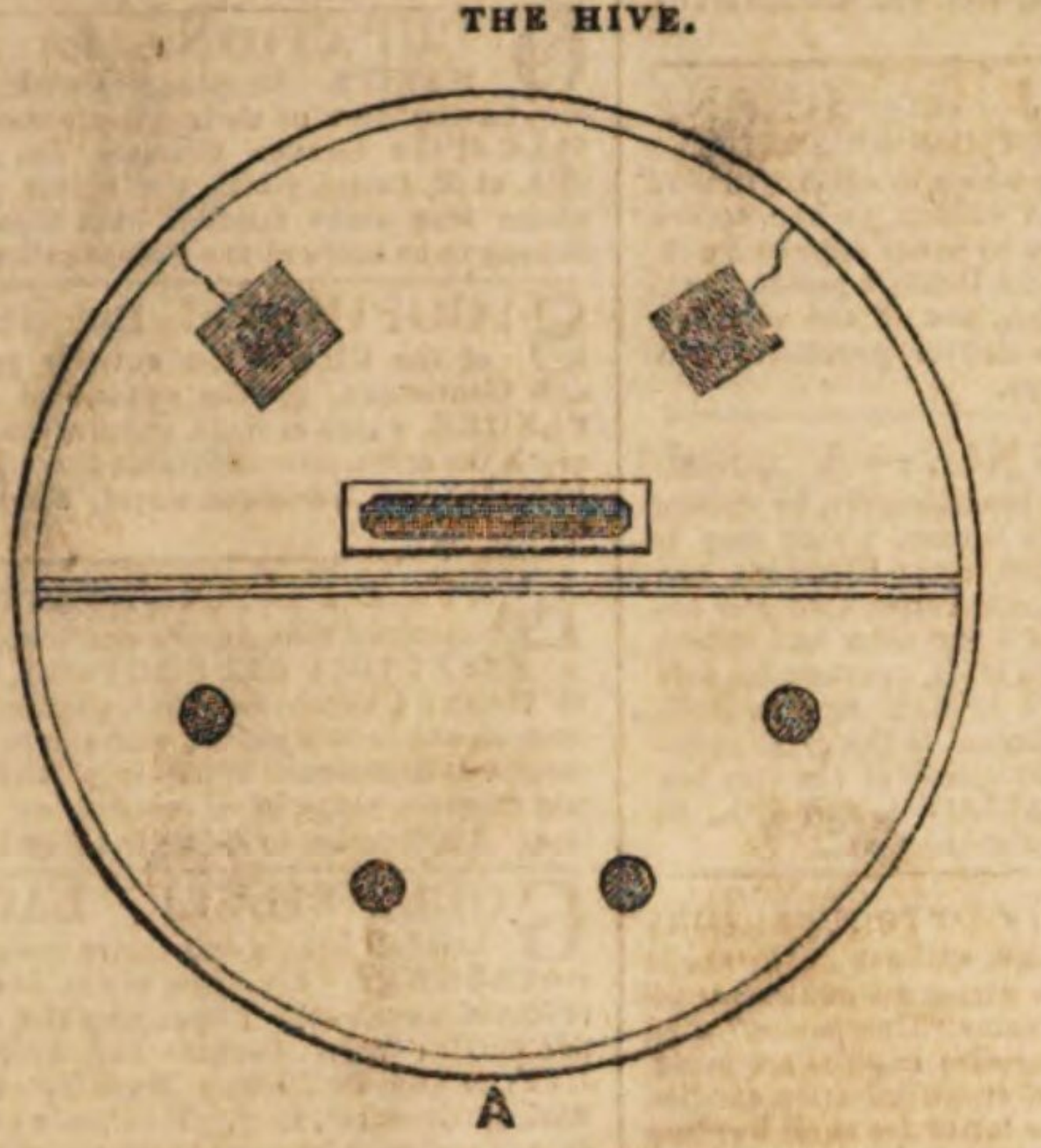


THE HIVE.

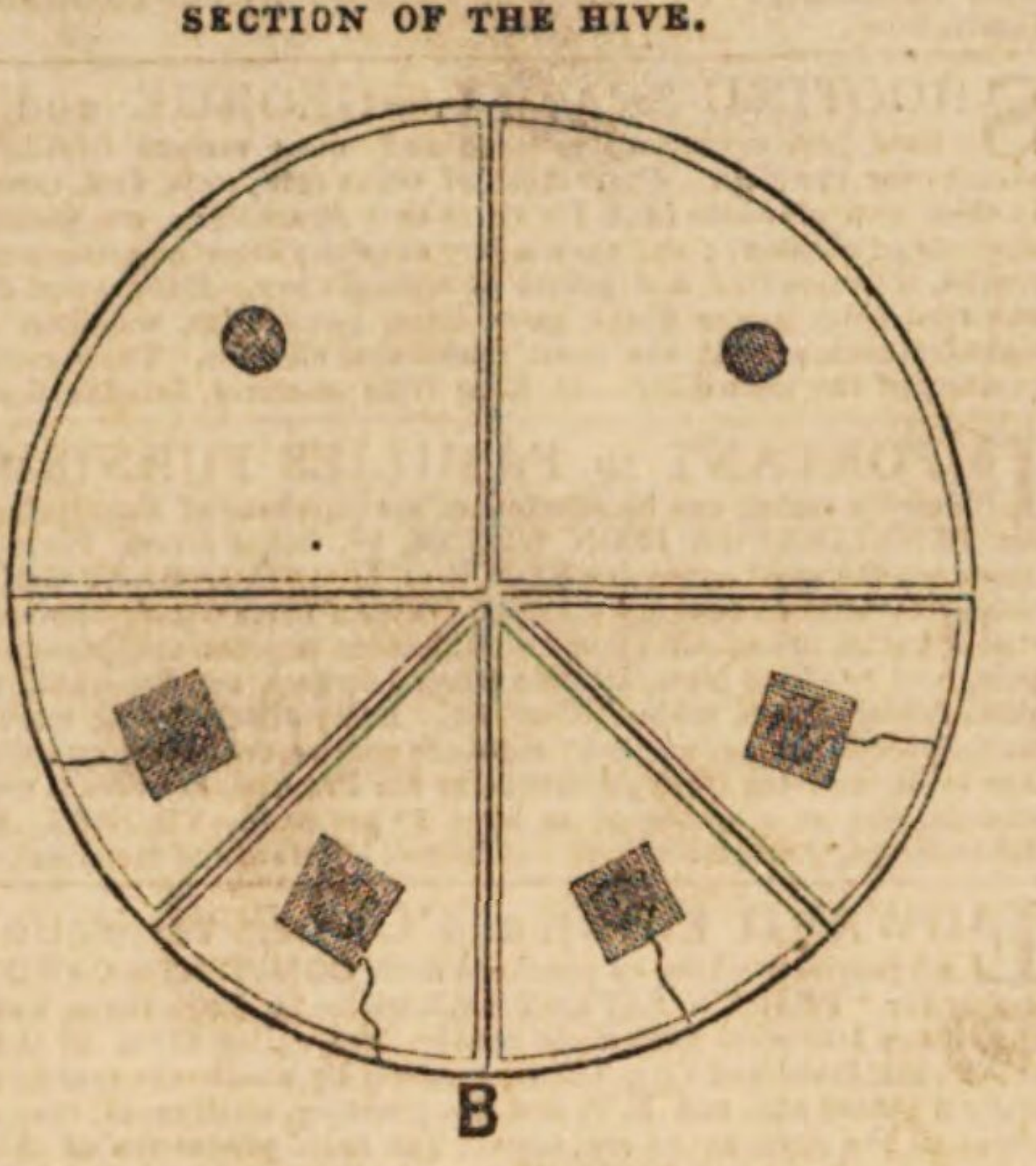


b b Surplus Honey Cases. a Pavilion.

SECTION OF THE HIVE.



(A) Folding Partition belonging to Pavilion.



(B) Top of Surplus Honey Cases.

SHOLL'S BARREL BEE-HIVE.

Mr. Sholl's cottager's hive may be thus described:—The stand is of wood, consisting of five pieces, which are so arranged that they may be taken to pieces readily, if required, and put away in the hive, if necessary to send it to a distance. A common American flour-barrel forms the outworks of the hive. The pavilion is formed of wood, and may be either square or circular, and is placed at the bottom of the barrel. It is furnished with a wire-gauze door, fixed in the bottom, which answers the purpose of a ventilator: two cross bars are fixed at the top of the pavilion, to which the inhabitants attach the comb. The entrance to the pavilion is circular, and towards the top a metal tube is carried through the wall of the house or barrel, and is furnished with a sliding shield, also of metal, to keep them in when necessary. This slide is perforated so as to assist the ventilation. The pavilion, which can be removed from the house or barrel at pleasure, stands upon four legs, for the purpose of fully ventilating the space between the outer walls of the house, or barrel, and the pavilion; towards the bottom of the barrel is another aperture, furnished with wire-gauze, for the sake of ventilation. On the top of the pavilion is a folding partition by which it is covered: this partition contains six, or any greater number of apertures that may be required, to each of which is a plug of *wood*, with a tin cover: each plug is attached to a string, which is secured to the side of the barrel, so that when the plugs are removed from the apertures they may not be lost. The use of these apertures is to admit the bees when necessary from the pavilion into the surplus cases above. A small window is fixed in the partition, to ascertain the state of the bees at any time. These cases, six or more in number, are also constructed of wood, nearly fitting the sides of the barrel or house: each case is of a segmental form, and open at bottom to admit the bees, and further, is lighted by a small window in the top. When the bees have filled the pavilion with honey as far as possible, admission is afforded to them to one or more of the surplus cases, or additional apartments, in which they deposit new comb. The pavilion remains undisturbed so far as removing honey is concerned, the additional apartments being supplied for that purpose. When a case is ascertained to be filled with honey, it is removed to a distance from the barrel, carefully turned on one side, and the bees returning to the pavilion, the apartment may be cleared of the honey accumulated, and another case may be immediately inserted in its place. It is readily ascertained which surplus apartment is occupied by the bees, as the admission plug from the pavilion will be found placed on the top of it. The cover or roof of the bee-house or barrel is hung with common hinges, and secured either by a common lock or padlock.

THE WELSH HARP.

[We have received the following communication from a correspondent, whose authority on the subject is beyond all doubt. It will be found interesting to all lovers of national music.]

To the Editor of the Illustrated London News.

Sir,—I was much pleased with the sketch which appeared lately in the Illustrated London News of the venerable Richard Roberts, the blind minstrel of Carnarvon, who, besides being the best harper in the principality, is a very well informed man. The following anecdote of him, will, I trust, prove interesting to your readers. At an Eisteddvod, or congress of bards and minstrels, held at Denbigh, in North Wales, in 1828, his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex was present, when the contest took place for the golden harp, which was awarded to Roberts, who, on being invested with the badge of honour by his Royal Highness, delivered himself in the following simple, but poetical manner:—"I have never had the honour of performing before any of the Royal Family before—I never saw the blessed sun—but I never regretted the loss of sight so much as I do at this moment, that I might behold the hand which confers on me such honour. God bless your Royal Highness." "And *God bless you*," responded the Duke most fervently. The Welsh Harp has three rows of strings; the outer rows are tuned in unison, and the middle one contains the semitones; so, when an accidental flat or sharp occurs, the performer inserts his finger between two of the outer strings and touches it. For instance, supposing the key to be G with one sharp; should C sharp be required, it will be found between C natural and D; and so on with any casual notes. The harp is always tuned in the key in which the composition is written

Pennillion Singing (epigrammatic stanzas), with the Welsh harp, is extremely curious, and is by no means so easily accomplished as may be imagined. The singer is obliged to follow the harper, who may change the air, or perform variations *ad lib.*, while the vocalist must keep time, and end *precisely* with the strain. The singer does not *commence* with the tune, but he takes it up at the second or third bar, as may best suit the metre of the *pennill* (stanza) he intends to sing; and this is constantly done by the peasantry in North Wales, who are totally unacquainted with music! In the year 1821 his Majesty George IV. signified to the late Sir W. W. Wynn that he would honour Wynnstay with a visit, in his way to Ireland.* The late lamented Mrs. Hemans wrote the following stanzas, at the request of Mr. Parry, to be sung after the manner of the *Pennillion*, with the harp.

Awake! ye gifted sons of song,
Your Druid haunts among!
O'er your hills are banners streaming,
Arms amid your woods are gleaming,
Ye, by glen and torrent dreaming,
To the triumph throng!

Awake! though arms be gleaming bright,
'Tis not the hour of fight—
But each mountain wind is swelling,
Where the echoes have their dwelling,
With a voice of music telling
Cambria's proud delight!

It is an hour for harps to ring
With soul in every string!
And for joyous crowds descending
All our ancient heights, and blending
Shouts, the Alpine stillness rending,
As they greet their king!

P.

The Act for Facilitating Arrangements between Debtors and Creditors.—This act will come into operation on the 1st of September next. It contains sixteen sections, which, with rules, &c., are to be worked out by the Court of Bankruptcy, in addition to the other branches of judicature on the law of debtor and creditor. The object of this act is to enable *non-traders* to apply to the Court of Bankeuptcy to petition, making a full disclosure of their affairs, with a proposal to pay their creditors, on which a protection from arrest can be obtained. It does not appear that there need be any public examination if the conduct of the applicant should be satisfactory, and at the last meeting a "certificate" is to be given, as in bankruptcy, but not to operate against the debts set forth by the petitioner, whose application cannot, however, be entertained unless one-third in number and value of his creditors express their concurrence. The act is to be construed beneficially for creditors.

---

* His Majesty did not honour Wynnstay with his presence.

Changes in the House of Commons During the Late Session of Parliament.—From the commencement to the conclusion of the late Session of Parliament, or that which has just been brought to a close, as far as business is concerned, there have been no less than eighteen changes in the Representatives of constituencies. Of these, twelve have been in English boroughs and cities, and two in English counties; one in an Irish city, and two in Irish counties; and one in a Scotch borough. The English boroughs and cities are Abingdon, Birmingham, Christchurch, Cirencester, Devizes, Exeter, Hastings, Horsham, Huntingdon, Kendal, Woodstock, and Launceston; the English counties are North Wiltshire and South Lancashire. The Irish city was Limerick, and the two counties, those of Enniskillen and Tipperary. The Scotch borough was Kilmarnock. Those of the English boroughs and cities, in which contests took place, were Birmingham, Christchurch, Devizes, Exeter, Hastings, and Kendal; the uncontested boroughs were, Abingdon, Cirencester, Horsham, Huntingdon, Launceston, and Woodstock. In the English counties, South Lancashire alone was contested, North Wiltshire being re-filled, unopposed, by a Ministerial member. In the Irish constituencies there was no contest whatever. In the burghs of Kilmarnock, which has been the only vacancy in Scotland, during the session, there has been a contest. The constituencies who have reversed their previous decisions, in favour of either party, have been Birmingham, for the Ministry, and Horsham, for the Opposition. All the rest have been decided as before. The Conservative members who have died, have been the Hon. George Wilbraham (South Lancashire), and Sir Francis Burdett (North Wiltshire). Those who have retired, have been Thomas Duffield (Abingdon), Sir George Rose (Christchurch), Thomas W. C. Master (Cirencester), T. H. Sotheron (Devizes), Hon. M. Planta (Hastings), Hon. R. C. Scarlett (Horsham), Sir Frederick Pollock (Huntingdon), Sir Henry Hardinge (Launceston), Frederick Thesiger (Woodstock), Hon. Arthur Henry Cole (Enniskillen county). The Opposition members who have died, have been Joshua Scholefield (Birmingham), George William Wood (Kendal), Alexander Johnstone (Kilmarnock), Patrick Maher (Tipperary county). Sir David Roche (Limerick city), is the only Liberal member who has retired. There have been, in all, six deaths, and twelve resignations. The new members who have been returned, are in number eighteen—namely, thirteen Conservatives, and five Opposition. The former have been, Richard Spooner (Birmingham), Frederick Thesiger (Abingdon), Hon. E. A. Harris (Christchurch), Lord Villiers (Cirencester), W. H. L. Bruges (Devizes), Sir William Follett (Exeter), John Briscoe (Hastings), Thomas Baring (Huntingdon), William Entwisle (South Lancashire), Admiral Bowles (Launceston), P. H. Sotheron (North Wilts), Marquis of Blandford (Woodstock), Capt. A. H. Cole (Enniskillen county). The latter have been R. H. Hurst (Horsham), Henry Warburton (Kendal), Hon. E. P. Bouverie (Kilmarnock), James Kelly (Limerick city), and Nicholas Maher (Tipperary county). There being only one seat reversed in favour of each party, the state of the house is exactly the same as at the commencement of the session, there being no gain or loss on either side. The number of changes, in 1841, was seven; in 1842, forty three; in 1843, fifteen; and in 1844, eighteen; making no less than eighty-three since the general election in 1841.

The Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt.—Lord Brougham has written a long letter to the editor of the *Herald* in explanation of his measure for the Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt where the amount does not exceed £20. The noble and learned lord insists that an attorney at law is not necessary to witness the petition, but merely some person to act as agent for the insolvent. Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque, however, has decided in direct opposition to Lord Brougham, and insists that the signature to the schedule must be witnessed by an attorney. Lord Brougham, in his letter, hints at the conduct of certain legal practitioners who endeavour to interrupt the justice and the mercy of the Legislature, and warns insolvents not to throw away their money in obtaining their release. We see by the country papers that the prisoners in various parts of the kingdom have taken the necessary steps under the new act to obtain their liberation, and the gaols have been emptied of debtors. The same thing has taken place in the prisons of the metropolis.

Suicide from False Pride.—Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest on Wednesday, at the Crown, Maida-hill, on the late Mr. Charles Edwards, aged 53, of 7, Clarendon-place, Maida-vale, a wealthy retired carcass butcher. From the evidence, it appeared that he and another had been executors to some property, and that a quarrel having taken place between him and his co-executor, the latter filed a bill and obtained an injunction against his receiving the property, which so hurt his pride and pressed upon his mind that he became extremely melancholy. Two days after the obtaining the injunction, he dressed himself and went out shortly after breakfast, as if to take a walk, but he was found in two hours afterwards, with his throat cut, in his own house, and the razor with which he committed the deed lying close by. All the witnesses were of opinion that he committed the rash deed in consequence of the Chancery suit having been decided against him. Verdict, "Insanity."

BALLOON ASCENT ON MONDAY LAST.

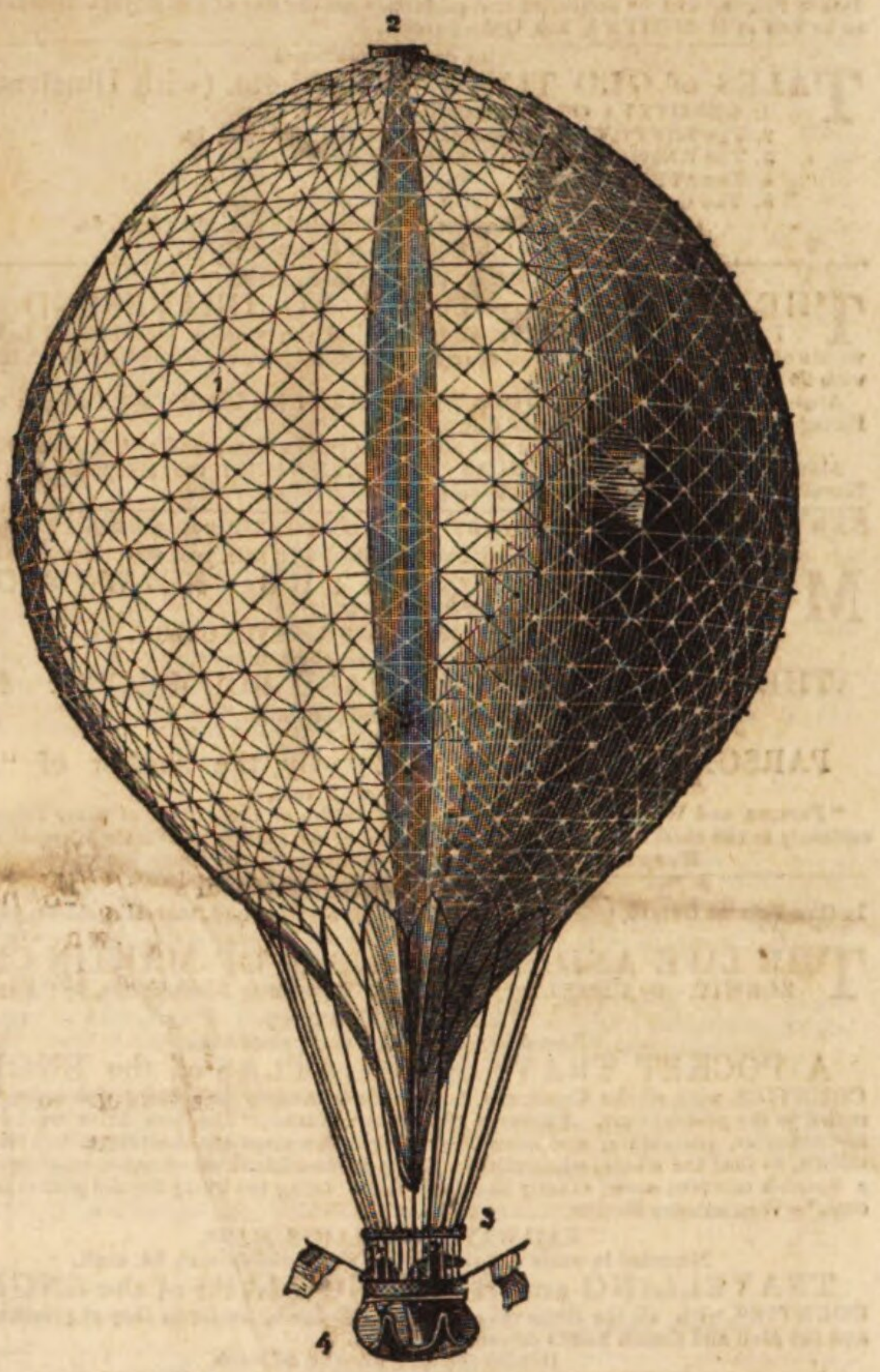
On Monday evening, Mr. Hampton ascended in his splendid new balloon, from the gardens of the White Conduit Tavern, on the occasion of a *fête* for the benefit of the Hope Benevolent Institution. Many years have elapsed since the ascent of a balloon from these gardens; the attraction was, accordingly, very powerful. Within the grounds there were present upwards of 4000 spectators, and the concourse of persons in the neighbourhood was immense. The balloon was filled at the Imperial Gasworks, Battle-bridge, and placed on a car, to which it was secured by ropes, it was conveyed to the gardens, by six o'clock on Monday morning; an extra supply of gas being provided to keep up the loss by condensation.

All things being prepared, at half-past six in the evening, Mr. Hampton, accompanied by Mr. Wells (the gentleman who was to have ascended with him from Birmingham last month), stepped into the car, and the signal being given, the balloon rose in majestic style. The weather was somewhat gusty, and the aeronauts at no period rose above half a mile; and they descended shortly before seven o'clock, in a meadow belonging to Mr. T. Rust, of East Ham Hall, about eight miles eastward of White Conduit House. Owing to the confined state of the gardens, there were certain difficulties in the ascent, in mastering which Mr. Richardson, the engineer of the Gasworks, and Mr. Rouse, the landlord of the tavern, were very efficient. To prove the buoyancy of the new balloon, it may be stated that the aeronauts took with them four cwt of ballast, and rose with ease; whereas, at Birmingham, on the 22nd ult., so inferior was the quality and supply of the gas, that Mr. Hampton was compelled to ascend *per se*.

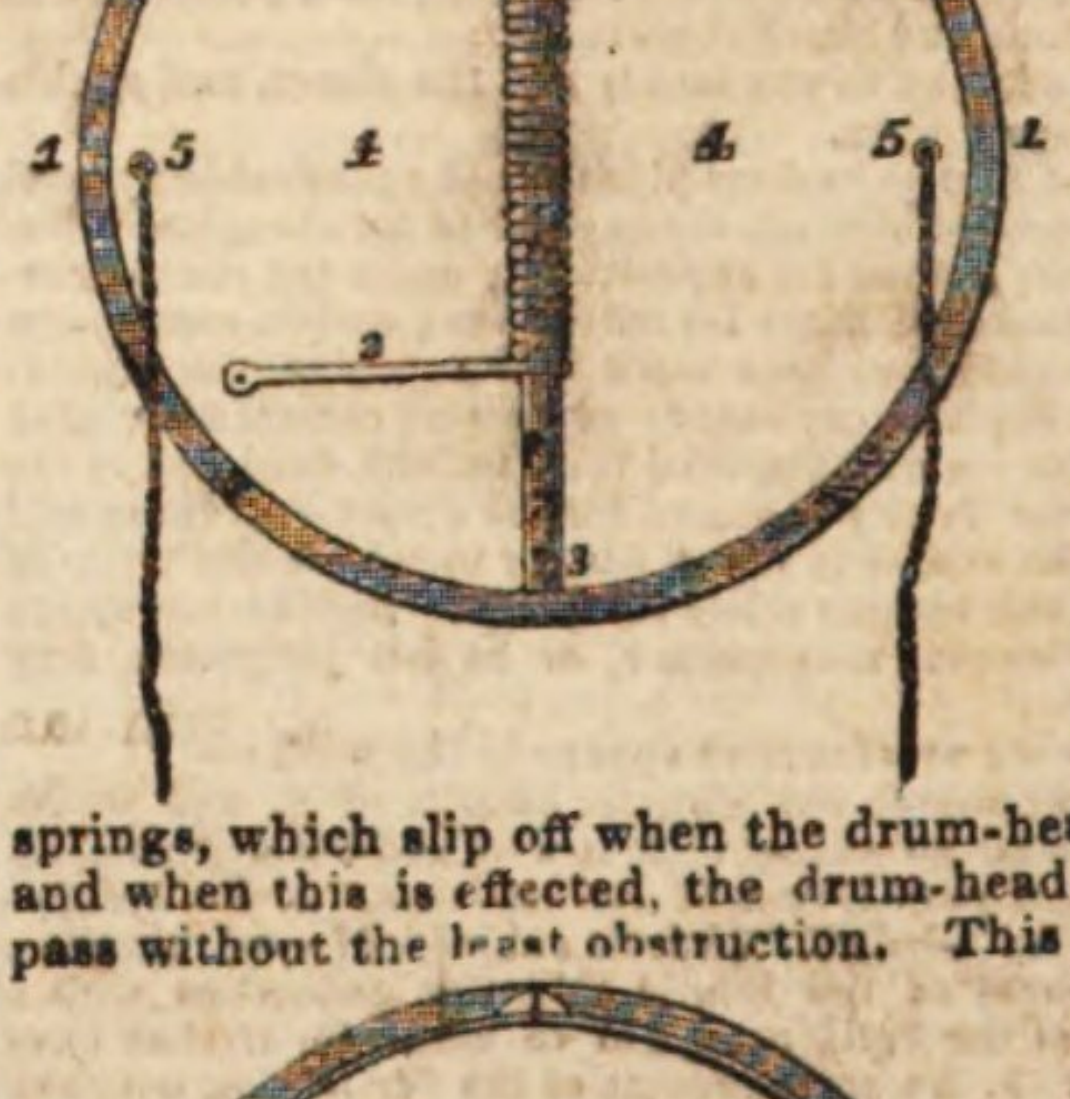
This new balloon, in its construction, comprises certain improvements, which we shall proceed to detail to the reader. The huge machine is next in size to Green's celebrated "Nassau," is composed of forty-one gores of the best silk, which is varnished to make it gas-tight; each gore is sixty-seven long and one yard wide at its full breadth; consequently, the circumference is 123 feet, and the diameter forty-one feet; and the entire quantity of silk is 600 square yards.

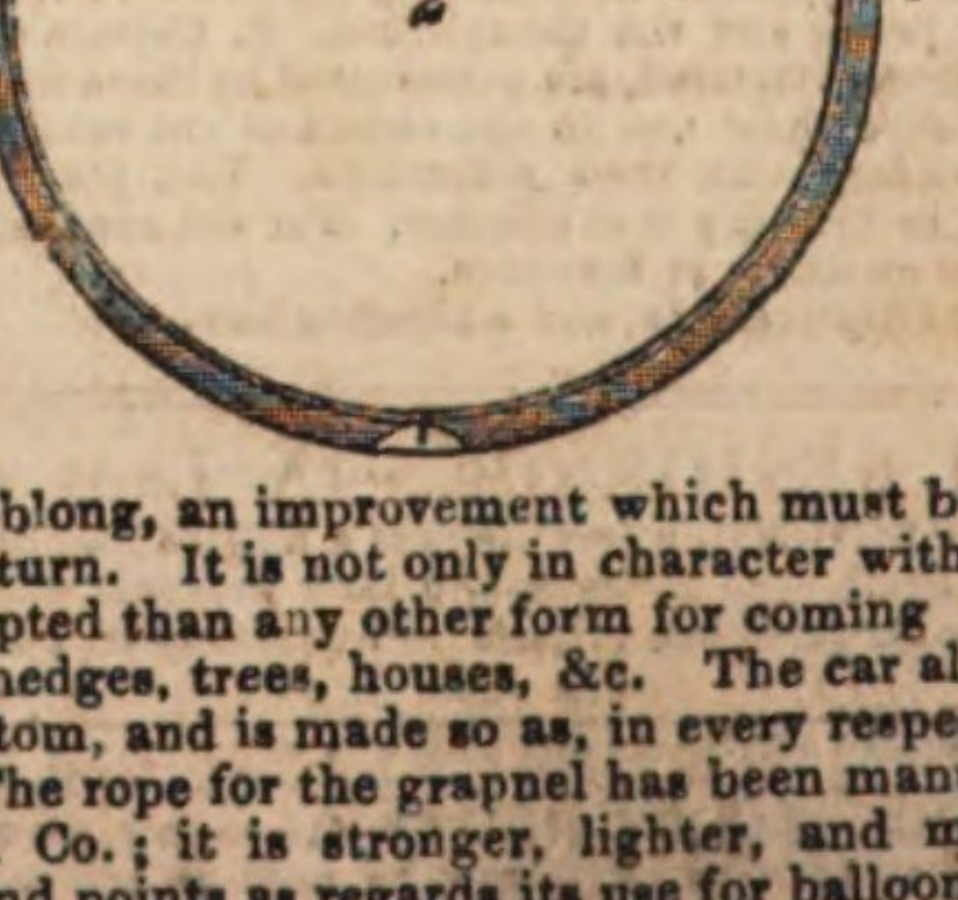
The valve, in the crown of the balloon, Mr. Hampton states to be entirely on a new principle, which will be of great importance in the management of the balloon, inasmuch as it will enable the aeronaut to let out the gas gradually; and it will also permit its escape in such a vast quantity as to reduce the bulk of the balloon in a few seconds, and thereby render it a manageable machine. The kind of valve commonly used in balloons is objectionable for two reasons—1. the impossibility of precisely ascertaining how much gas may pass when the valve-line is pulled; 2. the constant attention required for the regulation of the valve, when the aeronaut's exertions are demanded elsewhere. Now, in this new valve each of the above difficulties is provided for.

The old valve consists of a hoop, fitted with a pair of shutters, which open in the middle by means of the valve-line attached to each; and when closed, are kept gas-tight by means of spiral springs. In using a single line, however, it is necessary to open both shutters at once; and the dimensions of the valve being four and a half feet in circumference, the least opening allows a great deal of gas to escape. And as the loss of a small quantity is sufficient to enable the aeronaut to descend, the shutter principle is by no means economical. A constant strain on the valve-line is also indispensable to keep the valve open; and as this is not always possible when the aeronaut is passing over the earth's surface, the difficulty becomes of great importance.



MR. HAMPTON'S NEW BALLOON.





The interior of the new valve is shown in the annexed wood cut:—1. a hoop, four and a half feet circumference, six inches deep; 2 spiral springs, fixed internally; 3 circular piece of wood to which they are affixed; 4. contrivance to supersede the shutters, which may be called a drum-head, which fits the inside of the hoop exactly, and works on two brass pins, which are incased in two concave pieces of brass in the hoop, which make the drum work freely and accurately; 5. two lines—that on the right hand, when pulled, opens the drum-head, whilst that on the left shuts it. This is likewise regulated by the spiral spring, but the line is an additional safeguard. Two rings pass over the straight part of the springs, which slip off when the drum-head is opened beyond a certain distance; and when this is effected, the drum-head remains open, and allows the gas to pass without the least obstruction. This final measure is only adopted when the balloon is on the earth. Attention to the valve then becomes unnecessary, and the aeronaut is, consequently, at liberty to consult his own personal convenience. The line to the left so precisely regulates the pulling of the line to the right, that the drum-head can be opened only the eighth of an inch, if advisable: consequently, the last portion of gas may be parted with, or the balloon be exhausted speedily by opening the drum-head to its full extent. The exterior of the valve is plain, and, therefore, is not exposed to friction or violence.

The car differs from that attached to other balloons, in being circular instead of oblong, an improvement which must be manifest to every mind of a mechanical turn. It is not only in character with the shape of the balloon, but is better adapted than any other form for coming in contact with obstacles, whether they be hedges, trees, houses, &c. The car also gets bigger than usual towards the bottom, and is made so as, in every respect, to lessen the violence of a collision.

The rope for the grapnel has been manufactured of cocoa-nut fibre, by Wildey and Co.; it is stronger, lighter, and more elastic than common rope—three grand points as regards its use for balloons. A minor contrivance of Mr. Hampton's may be mentioned here: it is a simple substitute for knots, by the use of a piece of wood called a toggle.

Mr. Hampton, we understand, will make another ascent in his new balloon, on Wednesday next, at Cheltenham, where he has already distinguished himself by an intrepid parachute descent.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, of 198 Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, August 24, 1844.

Redactions-Exemplar

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

ANDREW BEST ET LELOIR.SC.A PARIS.

No. 122.—Vol. V.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1844. [Sixpence.

ROYAL VISITS.

THE almost eastern seclusion with which the immediate predecessors of her Majesty surrounded themselves was a peculiarity that distinguished them from nearly all the Monarchs of Europe; but there were circumstances which accounted for this retirement. We need not do more than allude to the blindness and mental alienation of the latter years of George III.; George IV. was exclusive by disposition, and in addition never recovered that confidence in the good humour of his subjects which he lost in the rather violent expressions of their disapprobation with which they assailed him when he appeared in public during and after the unhappy affair of the Queen. His dislike of the public gaze increased with years, and during the latter part of his life his walks and rides were as carefully guarded from observation as if he had been a Sultan. William IV., more hearty, frank, and popular, was too far advanced in life to go through more than the routine of royalty; besides, he had been a sailor in his youth, and had seen more of the world than most of his kindred; he had scarcely ascended the throne ere he felt the necessity of peace and repose. From all these reasons, then, the people of England had for many years become accustomed to look on their Sovereign as a fixture, which it would have been something astonishing to have found out of its place, or moving out of its orbit, which was the rather circumscribed one including Windsor, Buckingham Palace, St. James's, or now and then Ascot.

But, with the accession of Victoria the whole scene was changed—and changed for the better. Young—why should she not indulge the active curiosity so natural to her years? Popular—why should she not receive from her people themselves the proofs of that popularity? Queen of a fair land—why should she not visit the princely seats and residences of her nobility? And mistress of the ocean—why should she not launch her splendid yacht upon the seas and make its waves minister to her pleasure even as they do to the greatness of her empire? There were no reasons why her Majesty should *not* do all this, and many reasons why she should; and they were done accordingly. The reign of Victoria will present to the historian as many Royal progresses as that of Elizabeth, without the stiff and cumbrous state ceremonial that impeded the march of the virgin Queen. Her Majesty lays aside her sovereignty for a time and accepts the invitations of the greatest names among her aristocracy, on what may be called equal terms. The ruinous expense which the Earl of Leicester lavished on the *fêtes* of Kenilworth, for the entertainment of Elizabeth, was not required of the Duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth, nor of the Duke of Rutland, at Belvoir; yet we doubt if the feeling between the Sovereign and subject was not as cordial and sincere, though its expression was less formal and ceremonious, in the latter cases than in the former.

But her Majesty has done more than this; she has departed still more widely from the example of her predecessors. Her visits have not been circumscribed by the bounds of her own kingdom; she has crossed the seas and exchanged courtesies with the Monarchs of other countries; and Leopold, on the throne of Belgium, and Louis Philippe, on that of France, have each been the hosts of the Sovereign of Britain. The two Monarchs who are the *parvenus* among the Kings of Europe, who have been chosen by the people in defiance of hereditary right, and the *prestige* of legitimacy, are the only two Monarchs who have received the visits of the Queen of England. The other Sovereigns of Europe confine their intercourse with them to the cold courtesies of what are called "diplomatic relations." We rejoice to see our Queen partaking of the freer spirit of her age; and it was, at the time, hoped that this friendly feeling between the Rulers of two great rival nations would have had a beneficial effect in preserving a good understanding between them, and that peace which is the natural consequence of it. But, as far as France is concerned, we have just been compelled to see how fallacious were such hopes; all the glowing anticipations of harmony between the states, in proportion to the friendship expressed by the Monarchs, have turned out vain; the compliments are forgotten, and old grievances are raked up and remembered on both sides, their bitterness being increased by the events which are every day crowding thickly upon us. The ferment in the public mind of both nations—especially in that of France—would hardly permit Louis Philippe to visit England, were he so inclined, if he wishes to preserve anything like popularity, or rather to escape growing more unpopular than he is already. Unless the prospect presented by the foreign relations of both countries brighten a little, the Isle of Wight will not present a repetition of the festivities of the Chateau d'Eu.

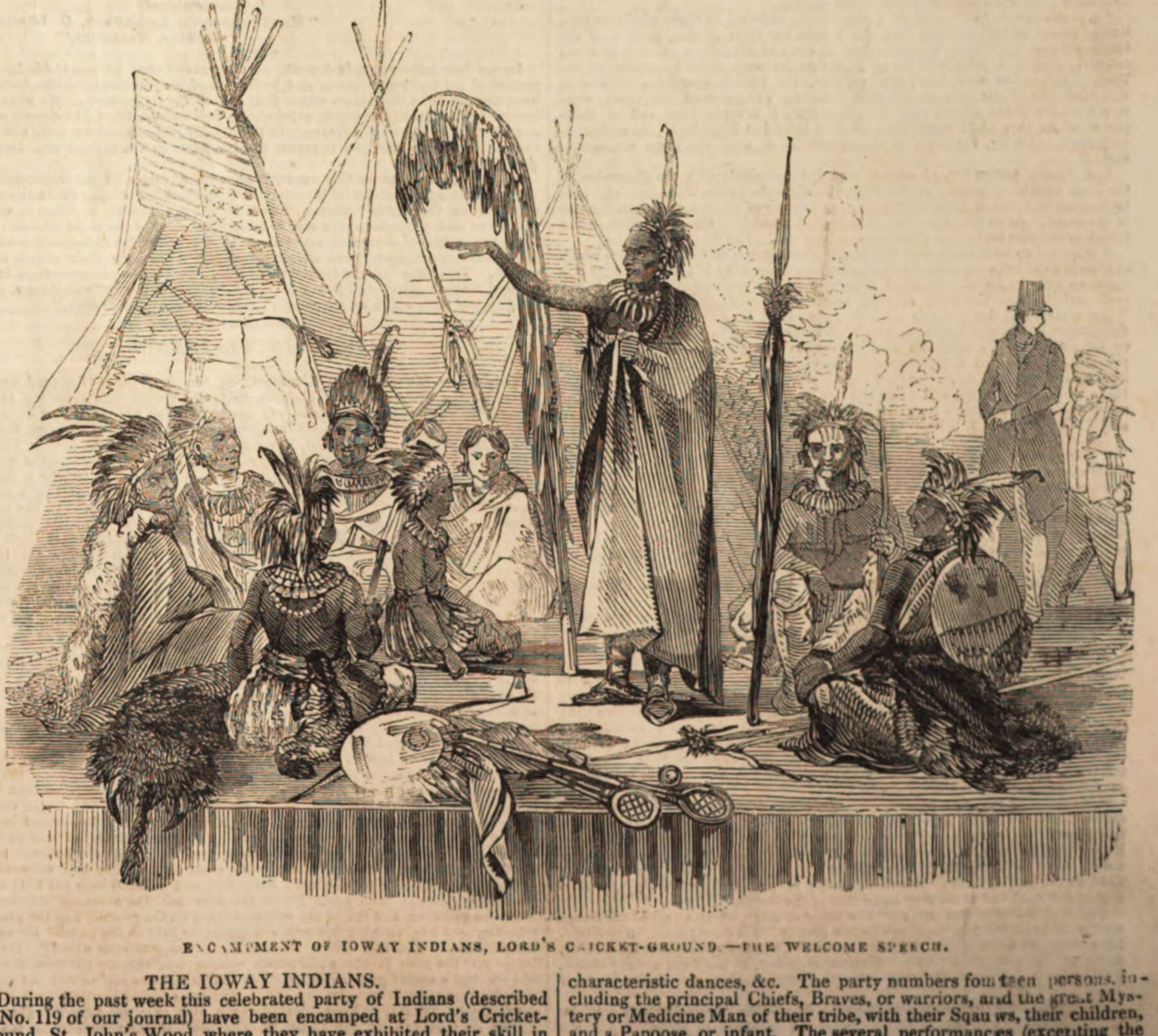
But another royal visit is spoken of, which gives us even more pleasure to contemplate. It is very generally reported that her Majesty intends to make an excursion to Ireland. We hope the rumour is better founded than rumours generally are. Ireland feels heavily the existence of an Executive Government in various ways, in Arms Bills, Coercion Acts, and such matters. Of the Royal authority it sees nothing, save in the faint shadow of it possessed by the Lord Lieutenant. We should like to see her Majesty residing for a short time in Dublin Castle, governing that part of her empire, for a space, in person instead of by deputy, and reducing the Viceroy for the time being to what he really is—a cypher—made conspicuous by much empty pageantry, which is beginning to excite ridicule even in the House of Commons. All this "borrowed majesty" would fade before the reality.

> A substitute shines brightly as a King,
> Until the King be by—and then his state,
> Empties itself as does an inland brook
> Into the main of waters.

If Ireland is really to be a portion of one empire, it would be far better to do away with the establishment of a Vice Royalty, which keeps up the form, and preserves the idea of a subjugated and conquered country, while the real business of the Government is just as much done in Downing-street and the Home-Office as that of Scotland. For a time at least,—though a short one—it would be superseded by the presence of the Monarch.

In the present state of affairs there has been some little doubt as to the reception her Majesty would receive. We are certain it would be a most loyal one, if the visit were deprived of all appearances of a political tendency, which it probably will be. It is to be taken as nothing more than a pleasure trip, having this peculiar recommendation, that it will make her Majesty acquainted with a part of the empire of which too many of its rulers have been perfectly ignorant. The total neglect that has been displayed towards Ireland has produced worse results almost than the unequal laws, the oppressions of her social state, as exhibited by the working of the land tenure, or the anomalies of her religious condition. We know that all these evils lie too deep to be remedied by anything so brief—brilliant as it may be—as a Royal visit. But it will draw attention to the country; it will give the inhabitants there something to talk about besides the everlasting story of Saxon wrongs and injuries; it will, for a time at least, somewhat change the current of discussion of public affairs which have for a long while been running in a darkened channel.

Some material benefit, too, may arise. Many will go with the Queen; many more will go after her, thinking they may safely visit, without loss of dignity, what has attracted the attention of royalty. We should not be surprised to see an Irish mania take possession of the fashionable world, as it was seized last year by a Scotch one; and we shall find everybody "wearing the green," as it was then considered "the thing" to display the plaid in all its varieties. But, seriously, we should anticipate considerable good from this excursion; and we hope soon to hear that her Majesty's yacht is in preparation to bear with all speed the Queen of the Ocean to the island which the poet has called the "gem of the western world," and which, like many a gem in story, politicians have found to be inscribed with strange characters, that converted it into a talisman of wonderful and troublous power; for which reason we have omitted all mention of that one political question which there absorbs almost every other—we should wish to keep party feelings out of sight in treating of the Royal Excursion. And, besides, the visit, after all, may not take place, which will be unfortunate, but, everything considered, not surprising.



ENCAMPMENT OF IOWAY INDIANS, LORD'S CRICKET-GROUND.—THE WELCOME SPEECH.

THE IOWAY INDIANS.

During the past week this celebrated party of Indians (described in No. 119 of our journal) have been encamped at Lord's Cricket-ground, St. John's Wood, where they have exhibited their skill in shooting with bows and arrows, in a grand archery *fête*, in ball-play, characteristic dances, &c. The party numbers fourteen persons, including the principal Chiefs, Braves, or warriors, and the great Mystery or Medicine Man of their tribe, with their Squaws, their children, and a Papoose, or infant. The several performances (excepting the archery and ball-play) took place on an elevated platform. They commenced with the ceremony of pitching the wigwams, or tents, beside the platform, which was performed by the Squaws, after the Medicine-Man had invoked the benediction of the Great Spirit; this being one of the most interesting rites of the tribe. The wigwams were struck by the Squaws each day previous to the party leaving the ground, and the erection, as well as the taking down, of the tents, was accomplished in an incredibly short space of time.

The second performance was a speech from the second chief—the Walking Rain, explained by the interpreter; in which he stated this to be the first encampment of the kind formed in this country; adding his congratulations on the numerous attendance. He then performed

The Opening, or Welcome Dance, in full dress, as given in compliment to strangers or friends visiting a village, and when taking leave.

Next was the first part of the War Dance, called the Approaching Dance, in which their actions exhibit the mode of approaching an enemy, by hunting their track; and in tracing them up, skulking after them, and, at last, when the war-whoop sounded, of rushing upon them for the attack. For this dance, their costume was changed to what they call the war-dress and war-paint.

In the Archery, the prizes, &c., were shot for with their own bows, brought with them from America. This was but a very mediocre performance.

The Ball-play, peculiar to the North American Indians, was next played, with a ball-stick, which each player held in both hands as he ran, catching the ball as it flew, in a little hoop or racket at its end, from which he threw the ball home to his bye or goal.

The Eagle Dance was given as a part of the War Dance, in compliment to the valour of the War Eagle, the bird that conquers all others of the eagle species in their country, and from the tail of which they procure the plumes which adorn their heads.

The Wild Horse Dance was the next performance, and showed the modes of chase, catching and taming the horse, &c.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Our intelligence this week from the French capital is deeply interesting. The bombardment of Tangier seems to have been but the *commencement de la fin*, for the Prince de Joinville, with breathless haste, and in spite of the peaceful prognostications of journalists, abroad and at home, has attacked and destroyed Mogadore. The following is the telegraphic despatch announcing this significant event:—

"TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

"BAYONNE, Aug. 26, Half-past two o'Clock.

"MOGADORE, Aug. 17.

"THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE TO THE MINISTER OF MARINE.

"On the 15th we attacked Mogadore.

"After having destroyed *(ecrasé)* the town and its batteries, we took possession of the island and of the port.

"Sixty-eight men, including seven officers, were killed or wounded. I am busied in establishing the garrison of the island. I have placed the port in a state of blockade.

"Attested copy.

"Baron de Mackau, Vice-Admiral, Peer of France,
Minister of Marine and Colonies."

The only other document of an official character upon the subject is the subjoined letter from Gibraltar, dated Aug. 18, received at Lloyd's:—

"Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you that her Majesty's steamer Hecla arrived this morning from Mogadore, bringing about thirty-five passengers from the west coast of Morocco, for which purpose she was despatched, as reported in my communication of the 8th instant. She brings news of the bombardment of Mogadore, on the 15th instant, by the French squadron. The land forces were about disembarking to take possession of the small island near to it, when the Hecla left. Mr. Willshire, our consul, and some other British subjects, were not allowed to embark, owing to some local regulations relative to Custom-house engagements. Admiral Sir E. Owen has dispatched the Vesuvius to Mogadore, where her Majesty's ship Warspite was lying for the protection of British interests. At Tangier everything was quiet, and order prevailed. The markets were re-opened and trade resuming. The defences were about to be repaired. The savage tribes in the neighbourhood had dispersed.

(Signed) "J. L. COWELL.

"To W. Dobson, Esq., Secretary, Lloyds."

"P.S.—The Moors are reported to have fought with great bravery, and that they opened fire from the batteries, when they found the three line-of-battle ships were about to take up positions at two o'clock P.M., on the 15th instant. The cannonade lasted till near sunset, when the steamers towed off the large ships to the regular anchorage ground. At night there was firing between the contending parties till ten o'clock, when the Hecla departed, and till eleven o'clock at a distance firing was still heard. This firing was between the shore and the steamers with small French sailing vessels of war. The French had not attacked any other part on the West coast."

Another letter from Gibraltar of the same date furnishes a few particulars. It says:—

"Her Majesty's steamer Hecla arrived in the course of the night from Mogadore with the intelligence that at about half-past two o'clock on Thursday last the Prince commenced his attack upon the defences of that place, which continued briskly for some hours, without the results being known when that vessel departed at half-past ten. Up to one o'clock, however, firing was heard by the officers of the Hecla. This time the Moors did not wait until the French ships got into position, but fired upon them while forming. The large ships, which had not depth of water as close in perhaps as they would wish to go, were the first to fire at the works; afterwards the Belle Poule and brig closer in; and lastly the steamers. The distance to which the Warspite and Hecla were hauled off prevented the damage done to the works from being seen by persons on board, but certain movements gave an impression that a landing on the island in front of the town was about to be made as the day closed. Operations would, no doubt, have recommenced on the following day.

"A statement is freely handed about, and is believed by those who have particular means of information, that the Prince has declared that, instead of the lenity shown at Tangier, he will sweep all away at Mogadore—a sort of naval *razzia*. But it is permitted us to hope that he never uttered anything of the kind. Contrary to what had been expected, the French squadron, instead of attacking any of the intervening ports between Tangier and Mogadore, went direct to the latter place; they will, however, it is understood, call at those places when they shall have done all they intend at Mogadore. According to very good authority, the number of batteries at or near the town amounts to eight."

The French papers are, of course, occupied exclusively with the discussion of the fresh warlike operations of the Prince de Joinville before Mogadore, of which they speak in terms of high satisfaction, and many of them are in great rapture at the event. As to the *National*, that journal considers the occupation of the island as the sure indication of an approaching war. The *National* says:—

"Whether an immediate war will be the consequence of the difficulties which at present exist between France and England we know not; but we know that it is time to prepare for it. England is preparing for such an event with significant activity, and the petty comedy which was lately performed between the Whig orators and the journals of their party, when they affected to deplore the diminution of the maritime armaments of England, ought not to mislead us as to the real facts. It is certain that England is arming actively, and that she is preparing to attack us everywhere with vigour, and to place her possessions in defence against any attack. At the period when she had on her hands a war in India, another in China, and when she saw complications in the East, England never made such extensive preparations. England, consequently, foresees a war, and if she foresees it, it is because she wishes it."

The *Siecle*, after publishing the despatch of Prince de Joinville, observes:—

"The number of killed and wounded mentioned by the Prince, proves that the affair was more serious than that of Tangier, in which two cabin boys were killed and only one sailor dangerously wounded. The number of officers *hors de combat* would seem to indicate that the troops, on landing, experienced a lively resistance, and that the chiefs had rushed forward. There is on board only one officer for every thirty or forty men, and the casualties among the officers is one to ten sailors. This is a painful but noble reply to the calumnies of a portion of the British press."

The effect of the news, when first received in Paris, was a slight fall in the funds.

The news from Algeria, received in Paris, had also created considerable interest, Marshal Bugeaud having obtained an important advantage. The news, however, was soon eclipsed by the more important announcement of the destruction of Mogadore. Marshal Bugeaud's despatch is as follows:—

"MARSEILLES, 22nd August, 3 P.M.—The Governor-General of Algeria to the Minister of War.—Bivouac of Koudiat, Abderrahman 14th:—Having marched upon the Morocco army, which became daily more strong and menacing to Algeria, I came up with it at two leagues in front of its camp. It assumed the offensive with 20,000 horse at the moment the heads of our columns were crossing the Isly. We were surrounded on all sides. The most complete victory remained to us. Our infantry, which stood most firmly, and a little knot of our cavalry fought with the utmost bravery.

"We have taken, in succession, all their camps, covering more than a league, eleven pieces of cannon, sixteen standards, from 1000 to 1200 tents—amongst them that of the son of the Emperor, his parasol, his insignia of command, all his personal baggage, a great quantity of the munitions of war, besides an immense booty which has fallen into our hands. The enemy have left about 800 dead on the field of battle. Our loss, though severe, is comparatively light for a day so distinguished as we may name that of the Battle of Isly."

The *Moniteur Parisien* says:—"The Moorish army, which attacked our troops on the banks of the Isly, reckoned 24,000 cavalry. The enemy must, in addition, have possessed a numerous irregular infantry, and probably some regular troops, to defend and work the artillery. Marshal Bugeaud, as has been already stated, had under his orders only 7600 infantry, 4400 cavalry, and twelve pieces of cannon."

The Tahiti affair is by no means settled, although the *Revue de Paris* contains the following pacific intimation:—"After the exchange of several diplomatic notes, M. Guizot has proposed to England the following arrangement:—Tahiti to be a free state, and France and England each to have a consul there, on terms of perfect equality as to commercial advantages; the French expedition is to be recalled, the authority of Queen Pomare to be re-established, and Mr. Pritchard to have permission to return to Tahiti, but merely as a private individual, and never to perform any public functions."

As may be naturally supposed, the letters published here, insinuating that the Prince de Joinville and his men are not perfect masters of the art of gunnery created a perfect storm in Paris, and for some days our Paris contemporaries were absolutely furious.

The *Moniteur* publishes a royal ordinance, restoring to Count Duchatel, who had returned from Ems, the direction of the Home Department, which had been confided *ad interim* to the Minister of Public Instruction. M. Lacave Laplagne, the Minister of Finance, and M. Cunin Gridaine, the Minister of Commerce, had also returned from the country to Paris. Marshal Soult still remained at his estate of St. Amand, having, it is said, replied to the King's invitation to attend in Paris, that he was unable to travel, from indisposition. Much inconvenience was experienced by his absence, but "he would not be commanded." The despatches of Marshal Bugeaud were sent home unread from Paris, and had not yet been returned!

SPAIN.

The letters from Madrid of the 21st inst. mention the arrival of the Queen in that capital at four o'clock in the morning of that day. The civil and military authorities went out beyond the gate of Atocha to compliment their Majesties, and the city was illuminated during the entire night. General Narvaez rode on one side of the royal carriage, and the Captain General on the other. A Cabinet Council was held on the 21st, at which the appointment of a Minister for Foreign Affairs was discussed. M. Martinez de la Rosa and the Marquis de Miraflores were still candidates for that office. The son of Sir Robert Peel had arrived at Madrid. Queen Christina went in the evening to return thanks at the church of Atocha. The young Queen and Infanta, who are far from enjoying good health, suffered considerably during the journey, but the Government journals assert that there is no truth in the report of the Queen being ill.

According to correspondence dated Ceuta, the 13th, the Emperor of Morocco had not only acceded to the just demands of Spain, but had agreed to pay the expenses of her recent armament, and to grant her a territory of three leagues in extent round Ceuta. Tangier was tranquil. The Governor and the Emperor's son were encamped at the distance of a mile from the place. All the Spanish ships of war, with the exception of the Christina frigate, had left for Algesiras. No other foreign vessels either had remained. The Albion ship of the line had followed the French squadron. The Israelites, who retired to Gibraltar before the commencement of hostilities, had, for the most part, returned to Tangier.

Mr. Drummond Hay was stated to be seriously indisposed, arising from the great exertions he has lately made, and the mortification at seeing his efforts to prevent a rupture between Morocco and France defeated.

PORTUGAL.

Our accounts from Lisbon, which are to the 20th instant, represent the state of affairs to be still exceedingly critical. It is evident that the result of the agitation which prevails must either be the triumph of the policy of Costa Cabral or a return to absolutism.

The decree respecting the judges, to which our letters last week alluded, and the intention of which was no doubt to make them entirely dependent upon the crown, has excited so much alarm, and raised so determined a spirit of opposition, that the Ministers will find it no easy matter to stand their ground against it. The sentiments of indignation of the greater part of the judges who preside in the different courts having been laid before the Queen in the form of protest by Senor Jose da Silva Carvalho, President of the Supreme Tribunal of Justice, her Majesty was pleased to signify her disapprobation of the same by receiving him in the most ungracious manner, and he has been dismissed from the high office he held. This harsh measure betokens anything but a conciliatory spirit on the part of the crown. Similar addresses are in preparation from the Tribunal of Commerce and the other courts of justice, and although the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Gomez de Castro, is gone to Oporto for the express purpose of preventing, if possible, a similar step on the part of the judges of that city, it is thought that they will follow the example set by their Lisbon colleagues.

The Duke of Palmella has had an interview with her Majesty, at which he communicated his sentiments with respect to the illegality of the decree. That interview, it appears, did not alter her Majesty's opinion. The Duke on his return addressed a letter to the dictator, as a member of the council of state and president of it, in the absence of her Majesty refusing to accept the functions which that decree imposed on the council.

Some sensation has been created in Lisbon, by the arbitrary proceedings adopted towards a British subject, Mr. John Alfred Tozer. This gentleman was imprisoned at Coimbra, on the 14th of April last, changed from one gaol to another there, sent to Lisbon on the 2nd of May, put on board a ship of war, taken to the felon's prison (Limoeiro), and afterwards removed to the Castle of St. George, where he *still* remains under the most rigorous confinement and surveillance. It was not till the 23d ultimo that he was placed under the jurisdiction of the British Judge Conservator, and by his order only *then* notified of the nature of the accusation against him. He was thus kept 101 days without the pale of the laws, stipulating British privileges and those regulating the criminal process of this country. In virtue of the illegality and irregularity of the proceedings, the prisoner concluded that by appealing to the British Judge Conservator they would have been promptly annulled, and he set at liberty. Such was not the case, as this functionary referred the case to the tribunal of the "Relaçao" of Lisbon. The "Relaçao" would not take cognizance of the case, under the plea of being incompetent to decide.

GREECE.

Accounts from Athens, to the 11th instant, mention some changes in the Ministry, and state that great ferment existed. The following decree, proclaiming a political amnesty, has been officially published:—

"Otho, by the grace of God King of Greece. Upon the proposition of our Council of Ministers, we have decided and do ordain—

"Art. 1. We grant an amnesty to those who have taken a part in the insurrectionary movement which took place in Acarnania and in Western Greece during the months of May and June last.

"2. Theodore Grivas, Protopapa, Demetrius, Tarcasica, Nicolas I. Sollio, Costulla, Chasapi, Constant Colocytha, Sp. Macristate, and Costa Capo Georgachi, are excepted from the benefit of this decree.

"3. We reserve, should it become necessary, the exercise of our royal clemency to the persons excepted, after their judgment.

"Athens, July 31, 1844. "OTHO.

"(Countersigned)
"MAVROCORDATO, A. LONDOS, C. LONDOS,
"RODIUS, TRICOUPI."

EGYPT.

In our late impression, last week, we announced that Mehemet Ali had repented of his hasty abdication, and had resumed his functions. Little light has been thrown upon the causes which first led to his resignation. We have seen letters from Alexandria, which attribute it to a sudden fit of ill-humour at his son Ibrahim supporting a measure in the council disapproved by him, and that the old Pacha was induced to return to Alexandria by the council and Ibrahim giving way.

Another account gives this explanation of the origin of the abdication:—"The Pacha by the advice of his sons, made some changes this year in the mode of collecting the 'ferda' (rents or taxes) from his subjects; and that in consequence of such alterations, the sum has fallen far short of the usual amount. His highness, it is said, on being made aware of this, called on his sons to make up the deficiency amongst them, alleging that it was through their advice it occurred. This they positively refused to do. The consequence was a family quarrel, during which the Pacha drew on the Treasury for 10,000 purses, equal to £50,000, with which he set out for Cairo without saying a word."

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.—At Liverpool, on Monday, *Owen Leonard* was indicted for the wilful murder of his wife, Bridget Leonard, and inflicting several wounds on her body with a razor.—It appeared from the statement of James Leonard, the principal witness for the prosecution, a boy 12 years of age, that his father, the prisoner, was a tailor, living in Peter-street, in that town. The deceased was his mother. There was a family of six children, of whom the witness only was residing at home. The deceased was in the habit of letting a part of the house to lodgers, and on the 27th of July the attic was occupied by a person named Livingstone and his wife. There was another male lodger in the house, whose name did not appear. On the evening of that day this boy had retired to bed, in a room on the first floor, where the deceased and the prisoner slept. He had, on going to bed, left them and Livingstone and his wife and the other lodger in the kitchen. He was awoke by a noise, and found it was the lodger singing; and he then heard the voice of his father in altercation, insisting upon the lodger leaving the house. The boy came down stairs, and found the lodger on the point of departing. After he was gone, the prisoner continued very angry. He called the deceased an opprobious name, and accused her of misconduct with one John Guest, who had been a lodger several years before. Soon after, the Livingstones went to their room and were let up stairs by the deceased. The prisoner followed to the room on the first floor, and the boy saw his father put something bright into his pocket. He went up to the room of the Livingstones and desired his wife to come down stairs. He himself went down to the kitchen and barred and fastened the door and window. The deceased soon after came down, and the prisoner recommenced his abuse of her on the subject of John Guest, and used the same epithet as before. She only replied, "Are you sure?" which she repeated several times. She was sitting in a chair behind the door, and the prisoner struck her with his fist somewhere about the face, and then took "the bright thing" out of his pocket, which proved to be a razor, and began cutting her about the throat. The boy cried "Murder!" and endeavoured to pull him away, but he repeated the blows on different parts of his unfortunate victim. The boy at last got the door open and ran for the police. In the meantime Michael Hamilton, a neighbour, came to the door and endeavoured to push it open. The parties were behind it, and he could only get hold of the hair of the prisoner, who again forced the door to. On a second attempt, he forced an entrance, and found the deceased lying on the ground, and the prisoner standing over her, striking her with something he held in his hand. He said to the prisoner, "You old villain, what are you doing to your wife?" He then found that the nose of the unfortunate woman was entirely cut from her face, and she had a severe gash upon her cheek. The witness ran to call the police, and the unfortunate woman in the meantime crawled partially out of the door, saying faintly, "Keep him in, keep him in; put something to me, I shall die; he has cut my throat." The prisoner then pushed her with his foot, when she fell out on the pavement, and he shut the door to. Several policemen coming up she was carried to the house of a surgeon, and thence to the hospital, but died from loss of blood before she arrived there. The prisoner was found in the middle of the kitchen floor washing his hands, and being asked why he had committed the act, spoke of her in very coarse terms. He seemed to have been drinking, but yet to know what he was about. On examination of the body of the deceased, it was found that several frightful wounds had been inflicted on the face, neck, legs, and thighs, one on the latter being seven inches long and near six inches deep. The lateral jugular vein and the femoral artery were divided. Mr. M'Oubrey addressed the jury for the defence, and contended that the prisoner was insane; and that, at all events, under the provocation stated, the offence did not amount to more than manslaughter. The learned judge summed up the case very elaborately, and the jury found a verdict of "Guilty of Manslaughter." The prisoner was sentenced to be transported for life.

POLICE.

EXTRAORDINARY CRUELTIES ON THE AFRICAN COAST.

A day or two ago a man named William Laidler, went before Sir John Pirie, at the Mansion-house, and made a most extraordinary statement. He said he had been a seaman on board the ship John Campbell, of Liverpool, a vessel of 600 tons, in the palm oil trade, and then disclosed the particulars of a mutiny on board that vessel, and a series of cruelties which, he stated, had been crowned with murder. He solemnly pledged himself to the truth of the statement, which was to the following effect:—"The ship John Campbell left the Liverpool Docks on the 21st of October last, bound for Old Calabar, on the African coast, in the palm oil trade. Two weeks after the ship sailed, the skipper (Robert Nelson) died off Madeira, when the supercargo assumed the command, in defiance of the senior officer on board. We had now gained our destination, working under an African sun, unloading the ship, but, finding ourselves oppressed with heat, and languishing for the want of food, we consulted, went aft, and respectfully complained to the proper officer, the first mate, that, in consequence of the reduction of our rations, we felt weak, and unable to do our work. The officer referred us to the supercargo. We then addressed ourselves to that personage, who also refused our request, on the ground that the ship's provisions were short, and should be reserved for the homeward passage. We knew this to be an evasion of our just claims, and a falsehood, as the owner, Sir Joseph Sharp, at the time we signed the ship's articles, said we should have plenty to eat, and be well used. As the petition was rejected, we returned quietly to our duty, whilst the supercargo sent off to some of the ships in port, and having conversed with their skippers and supercargoes, several of them accompanied him on board the John Campbell. We now believed our usual allowance of food would be granted to us, and, being satisfied, we gave them three cheers as they passed over the side, being under no apprehensions. On this occasion the supercargo was told that the John Campbell's crew did not recognise him as master, but were ready to obey the senior ship's officer on board. The supercargo did not return on this day, but remained all night ashore, and next morning he sent for half the ship's crew, no reason having been assigned for this unusual order. This mysterious request having excited our suspicion, all hands refused to comply until the intent was known. When the messenger returned he said we might look to ourselves, as the war canoes were preparing to come off. Our amazement may be conceived; and there now ensued a scene of barbarity and cruelty that could not be exceeded by the most ignorant savages on the coast, and, inhuman and bloodthirsty as the natives sometimes are, they cannot be excelled by the butchery and bloody purpose of the orders issued in this deplorable instance. We saw about fifty armed war canoes put off, with from eighteen to twenty natives in each, chanting their war songs of blood and slaughter, with the supercargo at their head. They soon drew up in a circle round the ship, and swept her decks with vollies of shot and poisoned arrows. Being astonished at such an extraordinary attack, and shuddering at the idea of instant death, we stood on the defensive with such weapons as came to hand, but becoming weak from wounds and loss of blood, the ship was easily boarded, and nine of us tied with cords, and thrown, covered with gore, into the canoes, and taken ashore and paraded through King Yambo's town, where every species of cruelty and insult was also inflicted upon us. The natives having exhausted their cruel energies, we were stripped, our clothes taken away, and ourselves put in chains, and suffered to lie on the damp ground in separate huts, and fed on water and half a pound of biscuit a day during forty-three days, two of our number having died from this brutal treatment—the carpenter and Edward Johnson. The crew being now in chains, and the ship defenceless, the natives turned upon the supercargo, and plundered the vessel of her gear, and every moveable article upon which they could lay their hands. This was but a slight portion of retributive justice upon the supercargo. The statement concludes with the expression of determination to bring the supercargo to public justice upon the arrival of the other injured parties, and gives the names of the other men who were ironed, viz., Alfred Benness, Samuel Gillin, William Hall, Edward Cadogan, Edward Johnson, Joseph King, William Laidler, and the carpenter; and the names of those stated by the applicant to have been murdered, viz., Edward Johnson and the carpenter. The statement, which is dated "Gambia, 1st July, 1844," is signed William Laidler and William Hall. Sir John Pirie put some questions to the applicant, who showed one of the poisoned arrows which he said had been sent against the vessel from the armed canoes. The latter most solemnly declared that every word he had written was perfectly true, and that as many of the crew as survived would testify to the accuracy of it. Sir John Pirie then sent the seamen to a place of refuge, and wrote to the owner of the vessel, alluding to the matters detailed, and requesting information on the subject.

On a subsequent day Mr. Goodman, the chief clerk, who had written to the owners of the ship John Campbell, by direction of Sir John Pirie, handed to the Lord Mayor the following answer:—

"Liverpool, 26th August, 1844.

"Sir—In reply to your letter of the 24th inst., I beg to state, for the information of Sir John Pirie, that my ship, the John Campbell, has not yet arrived from Africa, and I scarcely know when to expect her. I do not know whether any others of the crew are in this country, and I have no reason to suppose Captain Burnley would commit such an act as that with which it appears he is charged by the man Laidler. A mutiny took place on board the John Campbell soon after her arrival at Calabar, which was quelled by the interference of the King. I perceive that Laidler, the complainant, was one of the mutineers, and, having observed in the London papers a long account of his examination before Sir John Pirie, I have deemed it but justice to Captain Burnley, and to prevent the public forming an erroneous opinion of the case from exaggerated statements, to publish the depositions and statements of the mutiny, which I received from Capt. Burnley on the 8th of June last. [These letters describe a mutiny which had taken place on board the ship.]

"I beg to remark that Capt. Burnley was put on board the John Campbell by the charterers of that vessel, as supercargo only, but assumed the command by my authority, on the death of Captain Nelson.

"I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

"S. R. Goodman, Esq., Mansion-house, London. "WM. SHARP."

Laidler, the seaman, upon being told that his lordship would, on a future day, take cognizance of the case, stated that he should be punctual in attendance.

On Wednesday *Laidler* again appeared before the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House. Sir J. Pirie sat with the Lord Mayor on the occasion. The Lord Mayor stated that the owner of the John Campbell, which had not yet arrived, had remitted to town an account of the depositions of Mr. Burnley, relative to the extraordinary transactions on board that vessel. From that account it appeared that a mutiny had taken place; that several of the crew, of whom Laidler was one, objected to Mr. Burnley as captain, although the appointment was made by the owner upon the death of Captain Robert Nelson; and that so menacing and insubordinate was the conduct of the mutineers, that he was obliged to apply to King Eyamba for assistance to protect his own life and the property of his employers. From the details of the statement, which showed that Mr. Burnley had acted with becoming zeal, spirit, and discretion, it appeared that several of the crew had evinced the bloodthirstiness which had been ascribed with so much emphasis to the captain, and had manifested a determination to destroy him.—Laidler: All that appeared in my statement was true. We were in a dreadful condition. Mr. Burnley cut short our allowance, and reduced us to great misery, and he came down with the natives in their canoes upon us, and committed dreadful slaughter and bloodshed.—The Lord Mayor: You knew he was your captain by the appointment of the owner after the death of Captain Nelson, and what right had you to dispute his authority?—Laidler: Mr. Bell was the first mate, and by right he ought to be captain, but Mr. Burnley thought to curry favour with the owner by diminishing our allowance, and it was quite impossible that we could work without being even half-fed. At the very time that we were kept in that condition he was sending off buckets of beef and quantities of bread ashore to King Eyamba. The attack upon us was dreadful. I was covered with blood.—The Lord Mayor: Why, it appears from the depositions that you fired upon those who went to you on Mr. Burnley's account to induce you to act subordinately, and that you had written outside the bulwarks "Blood for blood;" and after all, you said the only reason you had for not returning to your duty was, that you would not obey Mr. Burnley as master, but would have Mr. Bell. You persevered in this desperate course notwithstanding the advice of the captains of the several vessels on the station. Laidler admitted that the crew knew of the appointment of Mr. Burnley to the command of the vessel, but said they would not have him, as he had cruelly shortened their allowance. He said the depositions were false, in stating that any hostile measures were taken by the crew until they were fired upon, and attacked in the most murderous way by the natives in their canoes. He denied that the crew had mutinied. They had only defended. Some further conversation took place between the Lord Mayor and Laidler. His lordship told Laidler that he had no doubt there was a dangerous mutiny on board the ship, and read portions of the documents to prove the fact. Laidler denied the mutiny.—The Lord Mayor:—Why, you admit that you were guilty of mutiny, by stating that you discharged Captain Burnley, whom you were bound to obey. It is quite plain to me that you were one of the principal leaders in the mutiny, and take care that you are not called upon to answer to the charge by the person whom you have come here to calumniate.—Laidler: I have not stated a word that's false. I say that after being slaughtered and wounded we were dragged out of the ship, and confined in huts, and two of the crew were killed with poisoned water.—The Lord Mayor: You were not fired upon until you fired upon and killed two of King Eyamba's men, and I judge from the depositions that you were treated with forbearance, to which you had no claim. Laidler then left the justice-room, declaring that he would try elsewhere for satisfaction. The manner of the seaman was brutal and menacing in the extreme, furnishing an extraordinary contrast to the gentle and pathetic description of his sufferings and feelings on the occasion of his first application to Sir John Pirie. Sir J. Pirie most unequivocally expressed his opinion as to the mutinous conduct of the crew.

A Strange Story.—At Union-hall on Tuesday, *Edward Rowley*, a respectable looking young man, living in Dorset-place, Pall-mall, was charged with stealing a gold watch from Mrs. Sophia Tee, of Stangate-street, Westminster-road. The complainant stated that she was a married woman, and left home the preceding evening to witness the illumination; that in the course of her perambulation she met the prisoner, with whom she was previously acquainted, and, after walking a good deal about, in passing over Westminster Bridge, they sat down in one of the alcoves, where, being exhausted, she fell asleep, and when she awoke she found her companion was gone, and missed her watch from her bosom. She immediately recrossed the bridge, and, meeting with a policeman in Whitcomb-street, she apprised him of the circumstance, and gave him the prisoner's address. They proceeded to his house, and found her watch, and she gave him into custody. The policeman stated that he accompanied Mrs. Tee to the prisoner's house, between three and four o'clock that morning, and found him in bed. He left the complainant in the parlour while he went into the prisoner's bed-room, and, addressing him, inquired if he had been on Westminster Bridge that night with a lady; he immediately replied in the affirmative, and at the same time expressed a great deal of surprise at the visit of a policeman to his abode at such an unseasonable hour. He, however, made no allusion to the watch until the complainant entered the room. The prisoner was then asked if he knew anything of her watch. He said "Yes; I have the lady's watch; she gave it to me to keep for her before she fell asleep on the bridge, and I intended to have taken it over to her house this morning when I got up." Mr. Traill asked the complainant if it was true that she had given him the watch to keep for her before she fell asleep. The complainant said that she had no recollection of anything of the kind.—Mr. Traill: Were you perfectly sober? The complainant admitted that she had taken a little negus, but she was not at all inebriated. The policeman said that the complainant was sober. It was between three and four o'clock in the morning when she spoke to him on the subject of the alleged robery. The prisoner in his defence said that he was acquainted with the complainant, who visited at the residence of his aunt; that he met her accidentally the preceding night at a late hour, and they walked together, and while going along she was actually asleep.—Mr. Traill: What! while walking along the streets? The prisoner said that such was the case; that she seemed to be under the influence of liquor, and he endeavoured all in his power to prevail on her to go home, offering to see her to her house. She, however, refused to go, saying that she wanted to see the "lights," and on their return, when they got on Westminster-bridge she proposed to sit down to rest in one of the alcoves. He dissuaded her against it, mentioning that she was so near home they had better proceed forward. She was opposed to this, and they had not been many minutes in the alcove before she took out her watch, and desired him to keep it for her, and she then fell asleep. As he could not arouse her he got up, leaving her where she was, and walked to his home, but he had not been long in his bed when, to his astonishment, the complainant brought a policeman, and charged him with stealing the watch. He had no intention of appropriating the watch to his own use, and his only motive in taking charge of it was to prevent it from being taken from her while he remained asleep in such an exposed situation. Mr. Traill, after remarking upon the extraordinary nature of the affair, said that under all the circumstances he should discharge the prisoner.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

HER MAJESTY.

We have the pleasure of stating that the Queen is now sufficiently restored to be able to take short airings in the grounds of the royal residence. Her Majesty left the Castle, for the first time since her accouchement, yesterday week, during the finest portion of the day, and was drawn about the royal gardens for upwards of half an hour in a low chair, his Royal Highness Prince Albert walking by the side of the Queen.

PRINCE ALBERT'S BIRTH-DAY.

Monday being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the birth of Prince Albert, the auspicious event was celebrated at the royal residence, and throughout Windsor, with every demonstration of attachment and respect.

At twelve o'clock a royal salute was fired from the corporation ordnance, in the Bachelors'-acre; and at one o'clock a royal salute was also fired from a battery erected in a field in the Frogmore-road, opposite the Castle.

Her Majesty, who, we rejoice to state, looked remarkably well, and seemed to be in most excellent spirits, appeared in public, for the first time since the birth of the Infant Prince, this day. The Queen left the Castle at noon, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in a pony phaeton and a pair of greys, the Prince Consort driving, and proceeded through the Long Walk into the Great Park. The Queen and the Prince returned to the Castle after an absence of upwards of an hour. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness returned the loyal and affectionate salutations which greeted them throughout their drive in the most marked and affable manner.

At eight o'clock the eastern terrace of the Castle was illuminated.

In addition to the illumination of the Castle terrace, a most brilliant display of fireworks took place at the lodges forming the entrances to the Long Walk.

In the metropolis, the bells rung merry peals, whilst from their several towers was displayed the royal standard. At one o'clock the Park and Tower guns fired a royal salute in honour of the day. The various vessels on the river displayed the royal standard, union jack, &c. In the evening the illuminations were more general than usual.

On Saturday last Prince Albert rode on horseback attended by Colonel Wylde. The Royal family were taken an airing in the grounds about the Castle, and in the afternoon were taken a carriage drive. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal went to the residence of the Duchess of Kent, Frogmore Lodge.

Sunday.—The ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated. The Duchess of Kent attended divine service at St. George's Chapel.

Monday.—To-day was the birthday of his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The auspicious event was celebrated at the Castle. In the afternoon Prince Albert walked in the royal gardens. A number of the nobility and gentry called during the day at the Castle to pay their respects.

Tuesday.—Prince Albert inspected the second battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards in the Great Park. The Queen took an airing in a pony phaeton for upwards of an hour. Prince Albert drove her Majesty out. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, after lunching with the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore House, went with her Royal Highness to the Castle, on a visit to the Queen.

Wednesday.—The ceremony of churching the Queen took place this morning in the private chapel of the Castle, the Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiating. His Royal Highness Prince Albert attended the ceremony. The Queen and Prince Albert walked on the Terrace and in the pleasure grounds adjacent to the Castle this morning. A garden chair was taken for her Majesty's use when required. The Judge Advocate-General arrived at the Castle in the forenoon, and had an audience of the Queen, to submit to her Majesty the proceedings of some courts-martial. The Queen took an airing in the afternoon, in a pony phaeton. The Royal Family were taken their usual airings.

Windsor, Thursday Evening.—(From our own Correspondent.)—This morning, at seven o'clock, his Royal Highness Prince Albert left the Castle in a travelling carriage and four, preceded by outriders, for the Farnborough station, on the line of the South Western Railway, *en route* to the Isle of Wight. The Prince was attended by Mr. G. E. Anson and Lieut.-Colonel Wylde, equerry in waiting. The object of his Royal Highness's visit to the Isle, was to inspect Osborne House, (where he was met by Mr. Saunders, of the Lord Chamberlain's department), preparatory to the arrival of the Royal Family, who are expected to reach there in about ten days or a fortnight. His Royal Highness returned to the Castle this evening to dinner. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty this morning and remained to luncheon. The infant royal family were taken for their usual airings, this morning, in the private grounds. The Princess Royal rode on her Shetland pony, her royal highness being attended by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton. Her Majesty, who is entirely restored to her usual excellent state of health, walked this morning in the private gardens, and this afternoon, the Queen was driven out for an airing in a pony phaeton accompanied by the Princess Royal, and attended by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton. The Hon. Colonel Grey was in attendance on horseback. A very beautiful fly rod, elaborately mounted in silver, with silver winch, and with the arms of the Prince Consort engraved on the rod, has just been presented to his royal highness in a highly-finished mahogany case, lined with purple velvet, by Mr. Little, fishing tackle manufacturer, of Fetter-lane, London. His royal highness was so pleased with the whole affair, that he immediately ordered a warrant to be issued out, appointing Mr. Little fishing-rod maker to the Prince. A bottom-rod, also, beautifully mounted in silver, weighing not more than seven ounces, has likewise been presented from the same manufacturer to the Prince of Wales. It is fitted in a richly ornamented case, inclosing a variety of lines, floats, &c., with the Prince-of-Wales's-feathers, highly wrought at the end, in frosted silver. The christening of the infant Prince, according to present arrangements, will take place in the Queen's private chapel, at the Castle, on Friday, the 6th proximo. His Royal Highness Prince William of Prussia is expected to arrive at the Castle, upon a visit to her Majesty, on Saturday next (the 31st instant). Numerous royal and distinguished personages have been invited to the Castle, during the stay of his Royal Highness. Mrs. Lilly, her Majesty's monthly nurse, left her illustrious charge yesterday; her Majesty being sufficiently well, after the expiration of only three weeks from the period of her *accouchement*, to dispense with her services. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent is expected to dine with the Queen and Prince Albert this evening.

Her Majesty's Marine Excursion.—Our Windsor correspondent says that, according to present arrangements, her Majesty and the Prince Consort will take their departure from Windsor Castle about Monday or Tuesday, the 9th or 10th proximo, and proceed to the coast of Hampshire, to embark on board the royal yacht. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice will, it is fully expected, accompany their illustrious parents to the Isle of Wight. Her Majesty and Prince Albert will shortly afterwards proceed to Scotland in the Victoria and Albert yacht, leaving the infant royal family at Osborne House, where it is expected they will remain until the return of the Queen and the Prince from the north. It is believed that her Majesty's marine excursion, and series of visits to the Scottish nobility, will occupy from three to four weeks.

More Royal Excursions.—According to the *Brighton Gazette*, it is certain that her Majesty will pay a visit to the Duke of Norfolk, at Arundel, in the course of two months. The same paper says:—"We hear from very good authority, that we shall shortly be honoured with a visit from some of the Royal Family. On Wednesday instructions arrived at the Palace to keep the workmen employed earlier and later. We believe that the Court arrangements will be similar in every respect to those of last year; that her Majesty will go on a marine excursion in the Royal Victoria and Albert yacht, some time about the 18th or 20th of September, and that the royal children will be sent to Brighton during the absence of the Court. The Prince of Wales and his royal sisters will, it is expected, be at Brighton about the 20th of next month, perhaps even earlier. We hear that the Princess Alice steamer is to be fitted up, for the purpose of attending on the royal yacht, in an excursion which her Majesty and Prince Albert intend to make to the Netherlands early in September."

The Prince Royal of Prussia.—At the end of last week the Prince Royal of Prussia enjoyed the splendid attractions of Chatsworth, and thence proceeded to York. The royal party proceeded to Edinburgh and Glasgow, and afterwards next went to Liverpool. After leaving Liverpool, the Prince went to Birmingham and Coventry. From Coventry, the royal party proceeded to Tamworth direct, where the Prince, on alighting, was met by Sir Robert Peel. His Royal Highness appeared agreeably surprised at meeting the right hon. baronet at the station, and having shaken hands heartily with Sir Robert, entered an open carriage drawn by four horses, which was in attendance to receive him, and drove off in the direction of Drayton. Arriving at the Manor House, the Prince was received in the entrance hall by Lady Peel and the other members of the right hon. baronet's family. At eight o'clock dinner was served. On Tuesday morning the Prince, in company with Sir Robert Peel, inspected the park and grounds in the vicinity of the mansion, and afterwards departed for Apethorpe, the seat of the Earl of Westmorland, travelling by way of Belvoir Castle, which noble structure the royal party spent a considerable period in inspecting.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford are making a tour in Germany.

The Duke of Northumberland still remains confined to his room at Sion House, by an attack of gout. His grace is expected to visit Leamington, for the benefit of the waters, prior to proceeding to the North for the season.

Lady Alice Peel and family returned from the Continent last Wednesday. Col. Peel, her ladyship, and family, are expected to leave London shortly, to pass the winter in Paris.

Lord Palmerston.—Accounts from Cologne, dated the 20th inst., mention that Lord Palmerston had arrived there.

Sir William Follett.—We are happy to learn that Sir W. W. Follett has, since his departure for the Continent, considerably improved in health.

Death of Archduke Rainer of Tuscany.—Intelligence has been received of the demise of the youthful Archduke Rainer of Tuscany, third son of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke of Tuscany, which event took place on the 14th inst., at the Villa Catagiole, at Florence.

Royal Marriage.—A marriage is said to be on the *tapis* between his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Schwerin and a Wurtemburg Princess.

It is rumoured in fashionable circles that the eldest daughter of a distinguished and popular Duke, who has long been celebrated for the magnificence with which he dispenses his princely hospitalities, is about to bestow her hand upon a foreign nobleman, who at present occupies the important post of representative of an Imperial Power at the Court of her Majesty.

Count Nesselrode is at Brighton. Baron Brunow is also in that town, on a visit to the Count, who is stated to have received great benefit from the sea bathing.

Lord Wharncliffe and party have sailed from Southampton in his lordship's cutter yacht, the Romulus, on a cruise in the Channel, prior to his lordship laying up his vessel for the season.

Death of Sir Charles Watson, Bart.—We have to record the death of the above venerable baronet, who died on Monday last, at Wratting Park, Cambridgeshire, at the advanced age of ninety-three years, having been born in 1751. He was the eldest son of Admiral Charles Watson. In consideration of the great services his father had rendered to his country, George II. conferred a baronetcy on him, but before the patent of the creation was completed he died, and that dignity was eventually conferred on his son, the deceased, then in his tenth year.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Death of the Chamberlain of the City of London.—We regret to have to announce that Sir William Heygate, Bart., Chamberlain of the City of London, died on Wednesday, at Roecliff, Leicestershire, in the sixty-third year of his age. The deceased baronet was only elected to the Chamberlainship about fifteen months since. Mr. Alderman Brown has offered himself a candidate for the vacant office.

We engraved a portrait of Sir William Heygate, at the time of his election, about fifteen months since.

Centenary of the Birth of the late Rev. Rowland Hill.—On Tuesday evening, a large public meeting was held at Surrey Chapel, Blackfriars-road, for the purpose of commemorating the centenary of the birth of the late Rev. Rowland Hill, and also to consider the propriety of erecting a memorial to him.—The Rev. James Sherman, M.A., Minister of the chapel, presided, and was supported by Mr. Pritchard, the Consul at Tahiti; the Rev. George Clayton, the Rev. Dr. Campbell, and several other gentlemen. The Chairman said that it had been suggested to him to take measures for erecting a memorial to the late Rev. Rowland Hill, formerly Minister of Surrey Chapel, now that they had completed the centenary of his birth. Many plans had been recommended, but that which had met with most general approbation was that which proposed to erect, contiguous to the chapel, a large schoolhouse, where a number of children might receive the blessing of a sound, liberal, and scriptural education. In addition to this it was proposed to erect two large infant schools, one of which should be in the Borough-road. Resolutions to that effect were submitted and adopted. Upwards of £600 was subscribed. Mr. Pritchard detailed at some length the progress of education at Tahiti and the South Sea Islands.

Contest between Lord Brougham and the Solicitors.—Lord Brougham's measure for the partial abolition of imprisonment for debt has worked up the solicitors almost to frenzy, and very naturally, for it will certainly be the ruin of the most disreputable portion of them, as their prosperity has been occasioned by their power of oppression. It is now no longer possible to increase a debt three-fold by costs exacted under a fear of imprisonment. A public meeting of the solicitors took place on Monday evening, in Bedford-row, to consider the operation of the act, Mr. Goddard in the chair. The Chairman animadverted in strong language upon the tendency of all Lord Brougham's attempts at legislation to injure the profession, from the sober members of which he had never received very cordial countenance. They came into the profession after incurring heavy charges, and it was necessary that they should maintain a respectable position in society: but they were now to be deprived of the means. (Hear.) But not only themselves were endangered by the new Insolvent Act, but the interests of the tradesmen and shopkeepers of the metropolis, and throughout the kingdom, were deeply implicated, as their debts, in the majority of instances, were under £20. A plan had been organised of petitioning the Legislature, in which the latter class of the community could assist, and, working cordially together, they would form a formidable body.—On the motion of Mr. Clarke, a petition to the Legislature was adopted, praying for the immediate repeal of the 57th clause of the act.—A discussion took place as to the best means of furthering the objects of the meeting, in the course of which it was resolved to appeal individually to the 11,000 solicitors in the kingdom, and entreat their co-operation. It was also resolved to summon a general meeting of all the members of the profession in London, on Monday next.

The Post-Office Spy System.—The inquiry into the nefarious practices of some of the subordinate *employés* at the Post-Office, to which we alluded last week, is concluded. Beside the letter carrier, Tapson, upon whose seat in the Northern Office the two *letters* which led to the discovery were found open, the men delivering Cavendish-square district, North Audley-street, Grosvenor-place, Connaught-square, as well as others employed to ring bells at night, in several western localities, have been subjected to rigid examination. This inquiry has not only fully confirmed our statement as to the extent to which this practice has occurred, but several important circumstances have been elicited. When charged upon the evidence of Tapson's book, with having obtained their information from the opening of the letters of Lord George Bentinck and others, the fact was readily admitted by all the parties then charged, and the further chain of evidence was shortly concluded that that information had been furnished to parties who were willing to pay for it. Indeed it was the regular practice of some of the parties to visit Tattersall's, and being distributed during the day in different parts of the metropolis, while one of them was in attendance to business at the West-end, others were busily engaged at the several sporting houses in the city, the eastern and the southern districts of the metropolis. Here it was that they employed their improperly acquired information, and by these means they netted no inconsiderable sum, as is already proved. It is most probable, and it is partially so proved, that much of the information obtained by these men was from the letters received of Lord George Bentinck and others when given to the postmen from the hotels and other places where these noblemen and gentlemen resided. The letters thus obtained were easily examined, their contents copied, and the letters then forwarded, without losing the post of that evening. Up to the conclusion of the inquiry, for the present, although a great number of men have been examined, no others are suspended upon the existing charge. All that, as yet, is officially known is this, that the original six are still suspended, not dismissed; and that other officers are put on, both in the morning and in the evening, to do their several duties, both in and out of the office.

Improvements in the Metropolis.—The plan for opening a direct line of communication between the new Houses of Parliament and the north-west district of London, has been agreed upon. The new street will commence at the western extremity of the new Houses of Parliament, running in an oblique line from Abingdon-street to Eaton-square, from which point there is already a corresponding continuation to the Great Western-road. By this project two desirable objects will be attained. It will form a nearer and more convenient approach to the Houses of Parliament, the Law Courts, and the Government offices, from the extensive neighbourhood referred to, whilst the removal of the obscure streets, courts, and alleys in that part of Westminster will serve to abate a nuisance which was considered deserving of legislative reprehension. The new street is to be of the width of Regent-street, and of nearly equal length. Mr. Rigby Wason, late member for Ipswich, has entered into a contract to complete two-thirds of the line at 34 per cent. less than the Government surveyor's estimate. Between Holborn and Oxford-street the line of the new street is in a state of considerable forwardness. The vaults for the houses on either side of the way are completed, and the width of the thoroughfare is now marked out. When the whole length is finished (which is now expected to be in the course of three or four weeks) there will be a direct communication between Holborn and Oxford-street for foot passengers. Many now take this course, avoiding the circuitous way by St. Giles's Church.

Mortality in the Metropolis.—The number of deaths in the metropolis for the week ending Saturday, the 24th inst., amounted to 936, of which 485 were males, and 451 females. Of that number there died within 15 years of age, 503; from 15 to 60, 284; and from 60 upwards, 148; the age of one person, whose body was found in the Thames, being unknown. The average weekly mortality for the last five summers was 900, and for the last five years 946.

The Licensed Victuallers' School.—A splendid *fête* was given at the Surrey Zoological Gardens on Monday and Tuesday for the benefit of this excellent Institution. The gardens were thronged on both days, and such were the arrangements of the committee, aided by the spirit and liberality of Mr. Tyler, the proprietor, that the public must have been abundantly gratified and a large sum must also have been realised for the school.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Monument to the late Earl of Durham.—On Wednesday last the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the monument to the memory of the late Earl of Durham, on Painshaw Hill, in the county of Durham, was performed with great splendour. The Earl of Zetland presided on the occasion, and was attended by large bodies of Freemasons, dressed in their usual paraphernalia, with bands of music and flags; the concourse of people from the neighbouring towns of Newcastle, Sunderland, and Durham, was immense, being estimated at about 15,000. Several columns of the testimonial are already some feet from the ground. The stone used for the ceremony was at the bottom of the hill; and, being raised by decorated shears, was wound round the hill, followed by music, &c., until it reached its destined place on the summit. We have received a sketch, taken on the spot, of this magnificent scene, which we shall present to our readers next week with a more detailed account.

A Monument to Dr. Dalton.—On Monday last, a preliminary meeting of the various literary and scientific societies of Manchester, was held in the rooms of the Literary and Philosophic Society, "for the purpose of considering what steps it is desirable should be taken, with a view to secure the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Dr. Dalton. The meeting came to a resolution, "That, in order that the steps necessary to be taken may be adopted without delay, and to give to the public generally the opportunity of joining in this additional mark of respect to the memory of Dr. Dalton, it is desirable that a requisition should be presented to the Mayor, to convene a public meeting to determine what steps shall be taken to secure the erection of such monument; and also to consider as to the propriety of testifying in any further, and in what manner, the sense entertained by this community of the invaluable services rendered to science by the late illustrious philosopher.

The British Association.—The general subscription fund for the approaching meeting of this scientific association has already reached a sum exceeding nine hundred pounds. It is exclusively appropriated for covering the expenses at York, in which city the annual meeting is to take place. It is intended to bring forward and discuss several recent and important scientific discoveries. The daily scientific business of the association is to be distributed into seven sections, namely:—Section A. Mathematical and physical science; B. Chemistry and mineralogy, including their application to agriculture and the arts; C. Geology and physical geography; D. Zoology and botany; E. Medical science; F. Statistics; G. Mechanical science. The meeting is expected to be a most important and interesting one.

Powder-Mill Explosion.—On Wednesday morning, between four and five o'clock, one of the powder-mills in Ewell Marsh, belonging to Sir Henry Bridge, Bart., exploded, and the building was totally destroyed. The report was heard at a distance of two miles, and the police were very soon on the spot. A man, whose name is Henry Hawkins, was at work in an adjoining mill, and experienced the effects of the shock, but the explosion happily did not communicate. There appears to be a singular fatality about these mills, this being the third or fourth explosion within twelve months time.

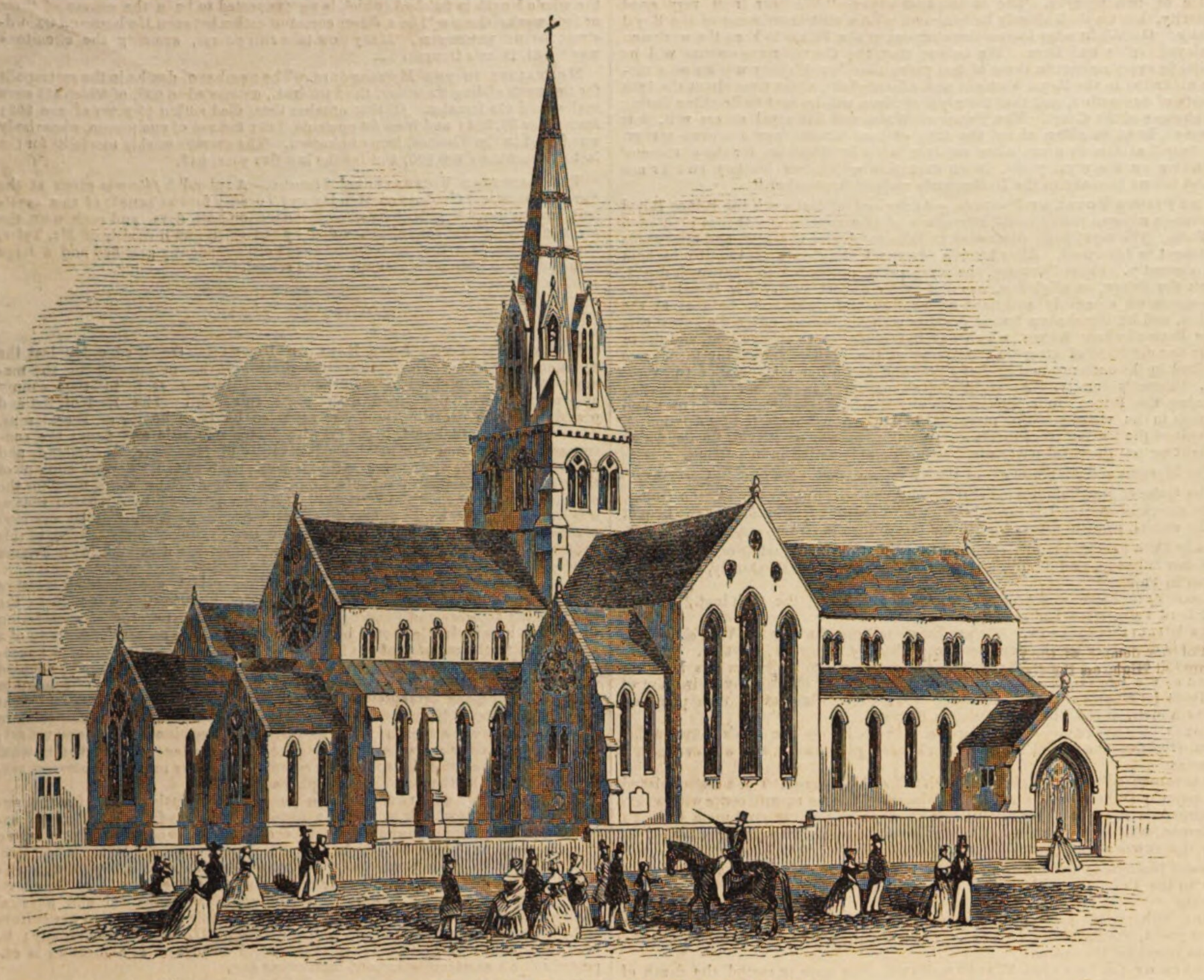
Fatal Steam-boiler Explosion.—Last week there was an explosion of two boilers connected with the engine at the iron furnaces belonging to Mr. Firmstone, at Little Madely, Staffordshire, which was attended with fatal results to one of the firemen. A large piece of the iron, about fifteen cwt., was seen to rise over the tall chimney, and fall in a field opposite, across the turnpike-road. Another piece, of an immense weight, travelled in a contrary direction, and fell in a field above a quarter of a mile distant, and was found as flat as a plane. A number of smaller pieces were distributed around, in every direction, coming in collision with various objects. A quantity of bricks, displaced from about the boilers by the violence of the explosion, were hurled with terrific force through the roofs of the cottages; others were thrown into an adjoining corn-field. A poor fellow, named Charles Meir, who was attending to his business in the fire-hole, was thrown down by a body of falling bricks, and his head literally smashed. At the inquest a verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned.

Devastating Fires in Somersetshire.—A very serious fire took place on Sunday morning, in the village of Winsham, near Chard, in Somersetshire, and terminated in the complete demolition of no fewer than thirty houses. The fire broke out soon after ten o'clock, during divine service; and on the alarm being raised, the fire was raging in the upper part of a house situate, with twelve others, at the extremity of the village, and the thatch roof soon igniting, the building was speedily reduced to ashes. Attempts were made to check the flames from running along the thatch of the adjoining houses, but ineffectually, for, within the space of a quarter of an hour, no less than eight of the adjoining dwellings had caught fire; and there being no engines in the neighbourhood, it extended its ravages until twelve buildings were consumed. The remainder were preserved by the inhabitants stripping the thatch off the roofs, and throwing water on the exposed rafters, so as to prevent them being fired. A second outbreak, far more destructive than the previous one, took place at about half-past ten o'clock on Monday night, in a small outhouse at the back of a dwelling in Church-street; and scarcely had an hour elapsed before upwards of fourteen houses were enveloped in flames. It is supposed that they were the work of an incendiary, but nothing decisive is as yet known. The loss must be very heavy.

Execution at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Yesterday week Mark Sherwood was executed on the Town Moor, Newcastle, for the murder of his wife. On the preceding day he made a confession, in which he denied all premeditation in the committal of the deed; that he slept with his wife during the night, and that she got up once to know (as she said) how the cursed still was going on. In the morning, when he arose, he partly dressed himself, and put on his great-coat, and while lathering his chin for the purpose of shaving, his wife recurred, in irritating language, to the quarrel of the preceding night—and this, together with her gross and indecent conduct before him, so excited and enraged him, that in the moment he suddenly turned round, seized and threw her down, and with the razor which he held in his hand, made several gashes on her throat; after which he drank spirits to excess, to destroy himself, and fell down at the place where he was found. He further stated, that with respect to the death of his first wife, he denied all participation in it, and said that the reports against him about it were all false. Sherwood ascended the steps to the floor of the platform with a steady, firm tread. The executioner approached him with a white cap, which he put on the head of the culprit, who said, "Take off my stock, but leave my eyes open," and, at his request, the cap was not drawn over his face in the usual way. The drop fell about nine minutes to one o'clock, and the culprit died without a struggle. He had a small book and a manuscript in his hand, and many thought that he intended to address the multitude, but he never manifested the least intention of doing so. The crowd to witness the execution, notwithstanding a tremendous shower of rain, was immense. There were at least 25,000 people present.

Murder on Banbury Race-Course.—Information has been received of the murder of Samuel Newman, a hawker, a few nights ago, on the above race-course, by two men and a woman, who are well known as frequenters of race-courses and fairs. They brutally assaulted him, and after they had rifled him of everything, threw him into a river near the spot, where he was discovered. A verdict of "Wilful Murder" has been returned by the coroner's jury against them. One of the men is known by the name of Gloucester Bill. The woman is known as Gloucester Eliza, and is always in company with the above men.

Alarming Steam-boiler Explosion near Sheffield.—Another of those terrific explosions which have of late disgraced the locality of Sheffield took place on Sunday night last, at the colliery known by the name of the Deep Pit, in the occupation of the Sheffield Coal Company. This pit is situate about two miles from the town, on the right side of the road to Eckington, and is one of those from which the colliers turned out a few months since. A number of the old hands intended to go to work again at this pit, and it appears that a number of others were determined to prevent it. It is supposed, therefore, that to carry this determination into effect, the destruction of the boiler and steam-engine was accordingly resolved on. The explosion was heard many miles off, in the direction of Eckington, the wind at the time being in the west. On this occasion the chief movers in the act have been caught in their own trap; for, not being aware that the embers under the boiler were then smouldering, they introduced a cask of gunpowder, and by some means it ignited while they were close to the door of the flue. The effect on one misguided man named Boulden was terrific. He reached the door of his sister, who keeps the Norfolk Arms at the Manor, about twelve o'clock, and who but from his voice and dress would not have known him. His face and hands presented a spectacle truly pitiable to behold. The face was like one large black cinder, the hair entirely singed from the head, and the eyes, though not lost, fearfully swollen and burnt round the lids. Both hands were in a similar state, and the left side was also much injured. On being let into the house, he merely observed that he was dying, and immediately afterwards beame almost speechless, only articulating at times something that could not be understood. Portions of hats, caps, and coats were found near the boiler, all much burnt by gunpowder. Parts of some wooden hoops and staves were also found, indicating sufficient to prove that the cask containing the gunpowder was capable of holding about 50 pounds. The state of the hats and caps was also enough to show that the heads that wore them are in no enviable condition. The whole of the metal work surrounding the stove door was forced away, and more or less broken. The fire grate was much damaged, and the stone plate shattered. A poker, nearly an inch thick, which had apparently been used to force the barrel of gunpowder under the boiler was broken off, about two feet from the lower end. The steam chest, which was about ten yards from the boiler, but connected by an iron tube, was also forced off, and the boiler itself had been driven six inches from its original position. Boulden is about 28 years of age, and it is said that his father, who was a collier, once received a similar injury from an accident.



ST BARNABAS CATHOLIC CHURCH, NOTTINGHAM.

CONSECRATION OF ST. BARNABAS ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, NOTTINGHAM.

The public consecration of this admirably designed edifice, the largest Catholic church yet completed in this country since the Reformation, took place, on a scale of unusual magnificence, on Tuesday last. Dr. Wiseman was the officiating bishop, supported by twelve other priests; and an amazing number of persons were present. The ceremonies commenced at seven A.M., and extended over seven hours.

On Wednesday the church was solemnly opened, with a procession of the bishops and priests inside the church; there was also a Pontifical High Mass at half-past ten o'clock, and vespers at half-past five o'clock, with a sermon at each service, in the morning by the Right Rev. Bishop Wiseman, and in the afternoon by the Right Rev. Bishop Gillis. The public were admitted to the church by tickets, divided into three classes, corresponding to three different divisions of the church; the proceeds of the sale of these tickets being devoted towards the expenses of the opening, and the building fund. Arrangements were made with the Midland Railway Company for a special train for the conveyance of passengers from Birmingham to Nottingham, and back, within the day, and the attendance of visitors was, consequently, very numerous.

After the ceremony of opening the church, there was a public collation at the Nottingham Exchange Hall, which was graced by the presence of several ladies. The Right Hon. the Earl of Shrewsbury presided; and among the Stewards were the Lords Arundell, Camoys, Dormer, Newburgh, Southwell, and Stourton; Sir E. Blount, Bart.; the Hon. Charles Clifford; P. H. Howard, Esq., M.P.; the Hon. Charles Langdale; Sir Piers Mostyn, Bart.; Sir E. Smythe, Bart.; the Hon. T. E. Stonor; the Hon. P. Stourton; Sir E. Vavasour, Bart.; Sir C. Wolseley, Bart., &c. &c. After the collation, the Right Hon. Chairman addressed the company, and then returned to the church. We subjoin the architectural details of this important structure:—

This splendid church, dedicated to St. Barnabas, is erected on an elevated site on the south side of Tollhouse-hill. The first stone was laid by the Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman, on Tuesday, the 10th of May, 1842; and, when complete, it will be one of the most successful revivals of ancient ecclesiastical architecture; it is from the design of Mr. Welby Pugin, architect of St. George's, London, and many other Catholic churches recently erected. The choir is entirely surrounded by aisles and eastern chapels. Beneath the choir is a crypt, with vaulting springing from two rows of low pillars; at the eastern end of this undercroft is an altar, dedicated in honour of St. Peter, as being the foundation or rock of the church. The same staircases which lead up to the rood loft, at the entrance of the choir, are continued down to the crypt, which is lighted by side openings in the walls of the choir, which being elevated several feet above the pavement of the aisles afford sufficient space for their introduction. The various chapels, as well as the choir, are enclosed by oak screens of open tracery, and panel-work. That portion of the church eastward of the transept is divided from the rest of the building by open screens and gates, on a line with the great rood-screen. The rood-loft extends the whole width between the great east pillars supporting the tower, and is raised about fourteen feet from the choir; it is about seven feet in breadth, and in the centre a great rood is erected, with appropriate images, standards for lights, &c.

The choir is furnished with sixteen carved oak stalls and desks, precisely on the old model, and at the backs of the stalls are oak screens, which extend along both sides of the choir between the pillars. The pavement of the choir and sanctuary, as well as that of the eastern chapels, consists of incrusted tiles of various colours, similar in design and composition to those used in ancient churches. On the epistle side of the altar are fixed the sedilia, framed and carved in wood, somewhat similar in design to those still remaining in the choir of Westminster, and vulgarly called "King Sebert's Tomb." The high altar consists of a single slab of stone, supported on eight shafts, with gilt cap and bases. Immediately behind the altar a rich perforated oak screen extends across the eastern extremity of the choir, enriched with gold and colours, and, like the other screens, surmounted by standards for wax tapers. Through this screen the arched entrance and stained windows of the Lady Chapel are distinctly seen. In a chapel, on the epistle or south side of the choir, the Blessed Sacrament is reserved, on a rich altar, surmounted by a ciborium, or canopy, supported on four marble pillars, between which curtains are hung on brass rods, extending from cap to cap.

The windows of this church, 76 in number, are all glazed with stained glass, of various devices and subjects in the rich early style. The circular window over the eastern end of the choir represents the adoration of the lamb. In the windows of the nave are the following armorial bearings:—Talbot, Neville, Furnival, Lovetot, Verdon, Lacie; Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman; Right Rev. Dr. Willson, Bishop of Hobart Town; The Town of Nottingham, St. Jermyn's Cross, Croxton Abbey, and Worksop Priory. The lights of the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament have been designed with especial reference to that great mystery: they consist of a succession of cherubim in ruby colour, signifying the intensity of Divine love, and are placed on a field of azure, bordered by alternate crosses and ciboriums, *Or*. The eastern window of the Ladye Chapel contains the mysteries of the Annunciation, Visitation, Birth of our Lord, Adoration of the wise men, and the coronation of our Blessed Ladye: these are placed in circular compartments on a field of lilies intersected by blue bands:—in each of the side lights are angels, each bearing a verse of the *Magnificat*, or Canticle of the Blessed Virgin. (Luke i. 46.) It is proposed eventually to cover all the spandrils of the arches, walls, &c., with painted enrichments.

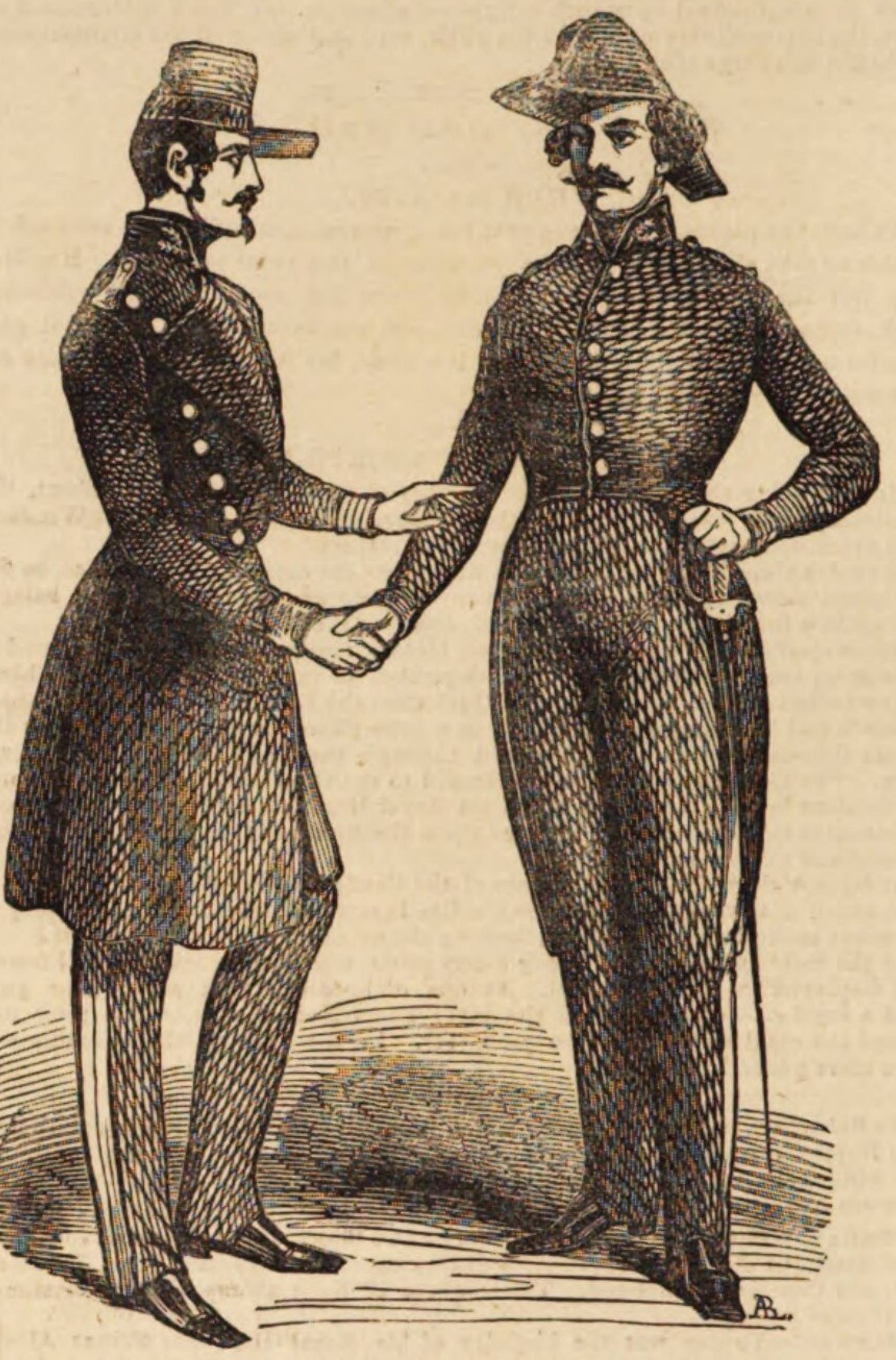
The plan of the Church is cruciform, 190 feet in length, from east to west; the transepts are 83 feet by 20 feet, and 34 feet high; the nave is 76 feet by 22 feet; and the north and south aisles are each 15 feet 6 inches in breadth; they are separated from the nave by eight columns and ten pointed arches, and from the transepts by the two west pillars of the tower and two arches. From the floor to the top of the clere story wall is 34 feet. The choir, 37 feet by 22 feet, is separated from the transepts by the east pillars of the tower, and from the aisles north and south of it by six, and from the east by two pointed arches. The three aisles are each 40 feet by 14 feet 3 inches. The Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament, south of the choir, is 41 feet by 13 feet, and separated from the south aisle of the choir by three pointed arches. The Sacristy, east of and adjoining to this chapel, is 17 feet 6 inches, by 12 feet. St. Mary's Chapel, in which are seven stalls at the east end, and three on the south side, is 25 feet by 16 feet; on the north of this is the Chapel of St. Michael and the Holy Angels, and on the south side the Chapel of St. Thomas of Canterbury and Venerable Bede, in each of which are three stalls; and each chapel is 15 feet square. The organ gallery, 16 feet by 12 feet, is on the north side of the choir. The north and south porches are 12 feet square. Each of the pointed gables terminates with a cross, and contains an evangelistic symbol.

The tower contains eight belfry windows, and is surmounted by a spire of the early style, about 150 feet in height, terminating in a metal cross, surmounted by a cock: at the bases of the spire are four-angle niches, containing images of Saints Peter, and Paul, St. John the Evangelist, and St. Barnabas; over these are four pinnacles, and between the niches are four double lancet windows with high gables, on the crests of which are emblems of the four Evangelists. The whole of the spire is built in solid masonry, and the weight is borne by internal skew arches in the angles of the tower, and down to the four great pillars, which rest on invert arches. The entrance porches are on the north and south side, and the principal entrance is at the west end.

Beside the high altar there are five other altars, dedicated in honour of St. Peter, St. Michael, and All Angels, St. Thomas of Canterbury and Venerable Bede, and the altar of the Blessed Sacrament. These are all furnished with hangings, plate, and other ornaments, in the same character as the building, and the minutest details have been executed in the spirit of Catholic antiquity. Immediately behind the high altar is an image of our Blessed Lady, under a rich canopy, and supported by a corbel, representing a serpent coiled round an apple tree. The entire cost of the church is about £15,000, and the chief benefactor is commemorated by the following inscription, running along the bottom of the aisle windows:—"Good Christian people, of your charity pray for the good estate of John, Earl of Shrewsbury, the chief benefactor to the building of this church, dedicated in honour of Saint Barnabas."

THE POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL, AT PARIS.

The dissolution of the Polytechnic School, at Paris, was noticed in our Foreign Intelligence of last week. The French Government, according to the *Courrier Français*, "has been long labouring to disorganize the Polytechnic School, in order to subject it to the arbitrary will of the Ministry. An institution, having its regulations, usages, and traditions, gives umbrage to our rulers, who are striving to undermine by degrees all the guarantees which it insured to the pupils, for the sake of setting up in their place the arbitrary sway of administrative and military despots. They wish to convert a school, possessing regular conditions of existence, into a barrack. The exercise of acknowledged rights keeps up the spirit of independence. With a view to break that spirit, which they dread, they suppress the rights and destroy an establishment, which is indebted for its energetic vitality to its particular organization. Marshal Soult commenced the work of destruction, and it behoves M. Guizot to give it the finishing blow. From 1796 to 1835—that is, in an interval of thirty-nine years—the Polytechnic School furnished the land army with 2839 officers, the navy 289, and 818 civil engineers—in all, 3946, or a little more than 100 per annum. Since the great development assumed by the public works, between 40 and 50 engineers of the department of bridges and roads came out of the school annually. In 1799, the school consisted of 274 pupils, 160 of whom were without fortune, 75 in easy circumstances, and 39 rich. In 1840, the institution contained 270 pupils, belonging all to rich families, for, in order to be admitted, it is at present necessary that each pupil bring with him an outfit valued at 700 or 800 francs, and their family must, besides, pay a pension of 1000 francs a year."



PUPILS OF THE POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL AT PARIS.

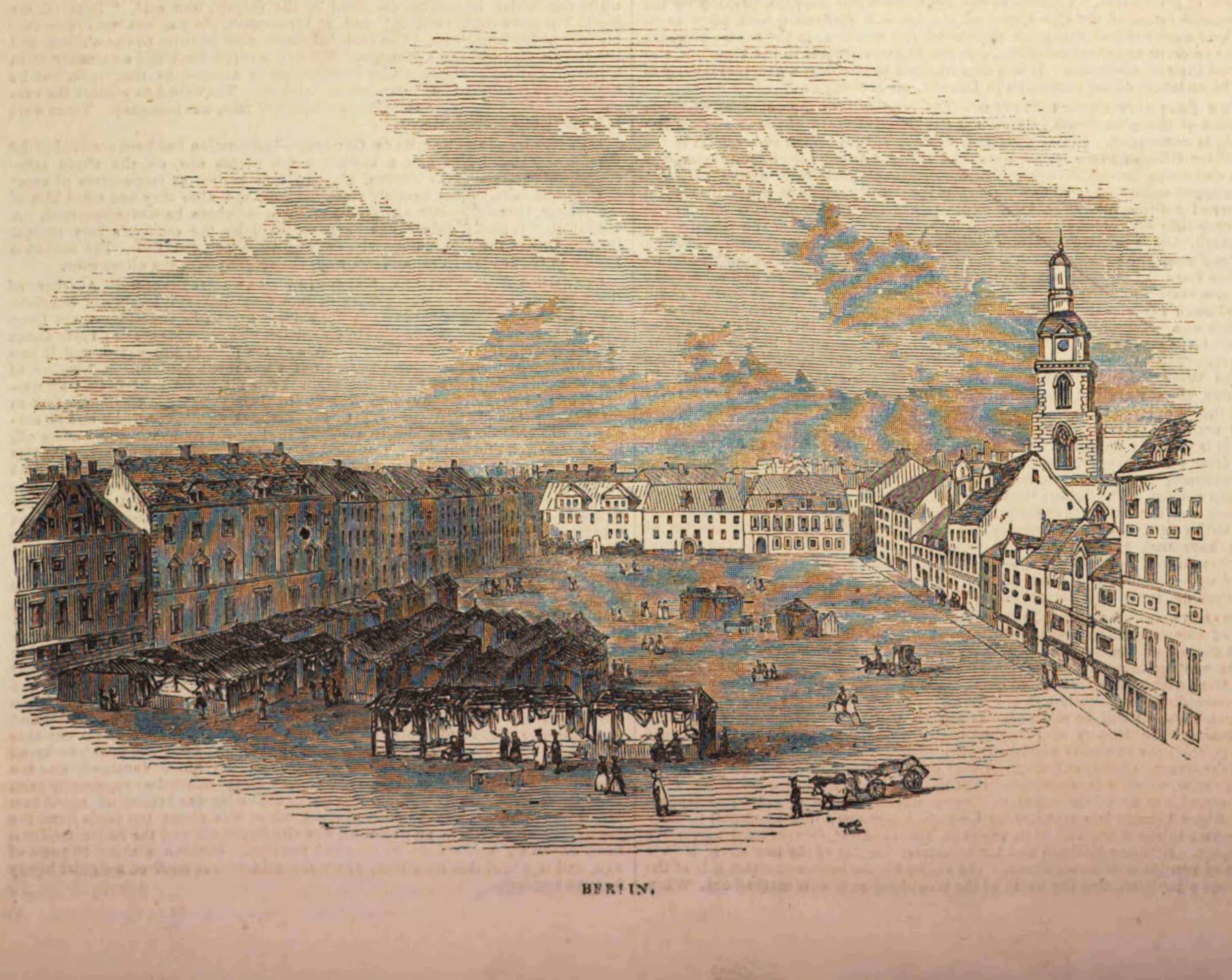
The Polytechnic School, in the *Rue Descartes*, was founded by a decree of the National Convention, in March, 1794. Its object was to diffuse the knowledge of the mathematical, physical, and chemical sciences, and likewise to prepare pupils for the different schools of engineering, military, civil, and naval; and for the artillery, and military geography, into which persons cannot be admitted without having studied in the Polytechnic School. Under the Government of Napoleon, the school underwent various modifications; and by Louis XVIII., in 1816, it was completely re-organised, and placed under the special protection of the Duke of Angoulême. A great number of excellent officers, engineers, and scientific men have been trained in this school. Our engraving represents two of the pupils—in their undress and full uniform.

STRIKE OF WORKMEN AT BERLIN.

Accounts have been received from Berlin, of a general strike among workmen in the extensive calico-printing works of that city, comprising a body of from 2500 to 3000 men, for an augmentation of wages; but which, it appears, the owners are not inclined to grant. It originated in the very extensive works called the Dannenbergsche-Cotun Fabrick, belonging to the Messrs. Nauen, Loire, and Co., a firm well known in Prussia for the extreme liberality with which it has treated their workmen, and extended itself among the neighbouring works of Messrs. Goldschmidt and Co. It was at first rumoured that some very serious disturbances had succeeded the strike, and that the works had been fired; but this has not been the case. There appears no real or just cause why the men should have acted so unwisely, since the wages hitherto granted have been very liberal, considering the great depression which has existed for some time back in the calico-printing trade.

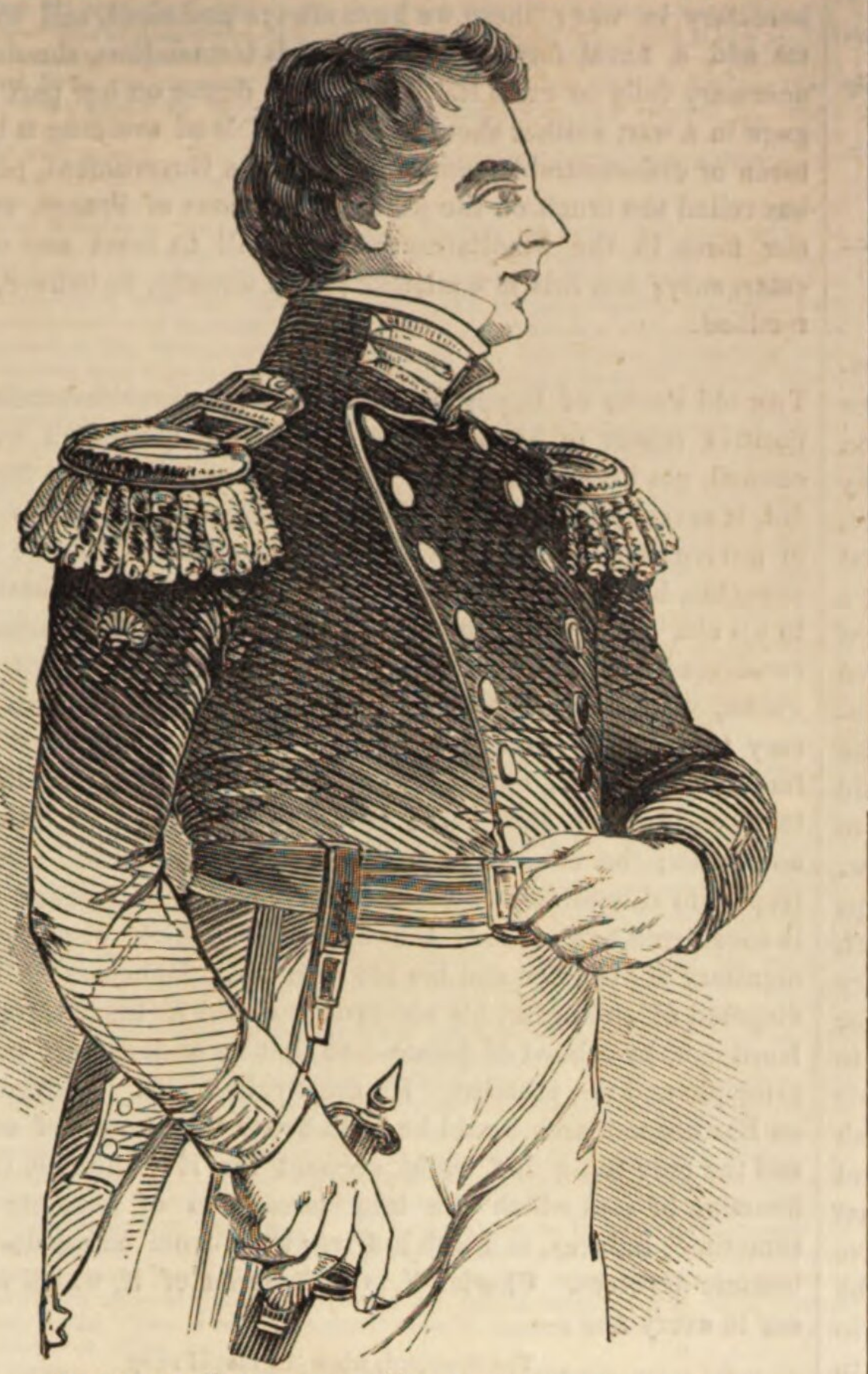
At Breslau, it has been said that some disturbances have also occurred among the weavers; but there is no certainty as yet in the matter. Generally speaking, the people of Prussia are much against such outbreaks, and at Berlin the police and military have had more to do in keeping the more respectable part of the working-classes from inflicting punishment on the refractory than keeping the latter in order. These people are aware that, in general, the manufacturing part of the population are by no means ill-paid or illiberally treated, and, from a moral and sensible feeling, dislike such unreasonable and unjust proceedings; whereby they can only injure themselves and their families more than any one else. Some partial arrests have, however, taken place, but it is expected the men will soon return to their work, seeing that the general feeling is against them.—*Hamburgh Correspondent of the Times.*

The engraving represents a view in the old quarter of the city of Berlin.



BERLIN.

"JOE SMITH," THE MORMON PROPHET.



THE LATE "JOE SMITH," THE MORMON PROPHET.

The murder of this popular fanatic has been already recorded in our journal. The numbers who adhered to him, a few months ago, amounted to twenty thousand, and formed themselves into a town, called the City of Nauvoo. A code of Mormon laws was drawn up for its government. Joe Smith was Mayor, or Theocrat; and the influence of the prophet prevailed so widely that he commanded a majority of votes in the states of Illinois, and *started for the office and dignity of President of the United States*, with no mean prospects of success. In the spring-tide of his popularity he indulged in the most sensual excesses: he justified his licentiousness on each occasion of its notoriety by pretending to a new revelation from heaven; and twenty thousand Americans believed his lies and defended his conduct. The *Nauvoo Expositor* was got up by a knot of seceders, and, owing to its representations and other evidences, the fanatic Smith had to seek refuge in a prison from an infuriated mob. In prison, however, he was murdered in cold blood.

Joe Smith, according to his own statement, was born in the town of Sharon, Vermont, on the 23rd of December, 1805, so that at the time of his death he must have nearly entered his fortieth year. His parents, when he was ten years of age, emigrated to Palmyra, where he resided until he was twenty-one years old. Joe Smith, being probably the son of poor parents, of quick natural powers and sagacity, but of limited education, must have been thrown upon his own resources for means of existence at an early period; for we find him pretending to have discovered the Book of Mormon in Ontario County, in 1827. General Bennett, an influential Mormon, published a work in 1842, in which he exposed the iniquities of Joe Smith, in connection with Mormonism. From an affidavit of Peter Ingersoll in 1833, we learn that he lived in the neighbourhood of Joe Smith, senior, from 1822 to 1830, and represents that the general employment of the family was digging for money. Joe had found a miraculous stone, which he averred by looking into he could discover hidden treasures.

With such a character and such a family and such pursuits, Joe Smith began his great scheme of trickery and delusion in Mormonism; the book itself is a mass of absurdities, written in imitation of the style of the Bible, in which Joe was proclaimed a prophet and priest of the Most High, and thus he drew around him a vast body of uneducated enthusiasts, who journeyed west to commence their operations on a great scale. The history of Mormonism since its establishment in the Western States, the budding of the city of Nauvoo, the increase of the deluded followers of Joe Smith, his conflicts with the authorities of the States of Missouri and Illinois, his indomitable spirit of intrigue and mischief, his loose morals, violence, and chicanery, have been the subject of newspaper discussion for the last seven years.

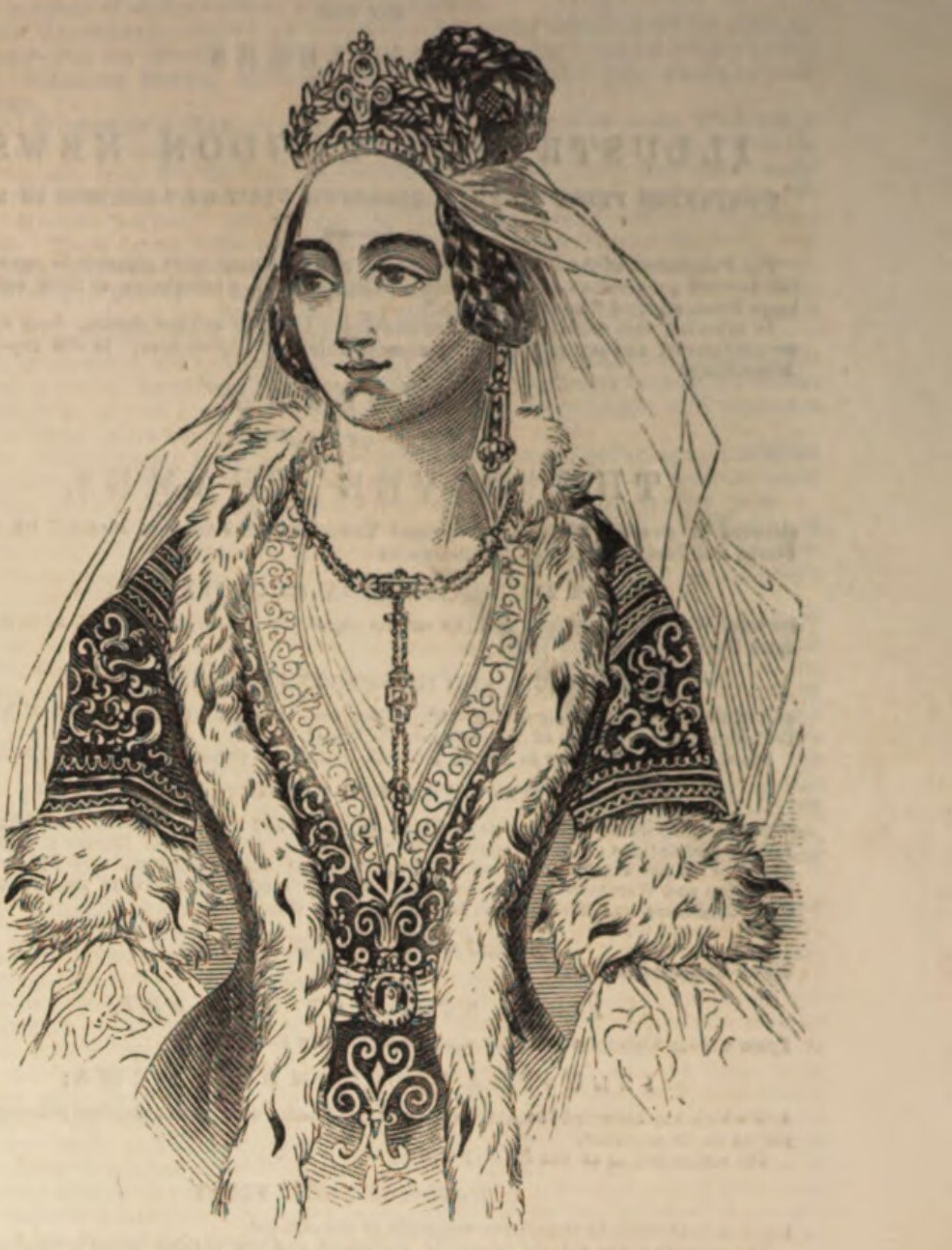
It is evident that Joe Smith contemplated, whenever he had sufficient force, to conquer several of the Western States, and erect there a Mormon empire; and he organized his Nauvoo legion, amounting to several thousand men, with this object. He was a source of constant inquietude to the State of Missouri.

The immediate cause of Joe Smith's recent difficulties was the destruction of a press in Nauvoo, to which he was opposed; he was compelled to take refuge for safety in the gaol, guarded by a body of troops which had been placed there by the Governor of Illinois to protect him; but a band of men broke into the prison and murdered him and his brother.

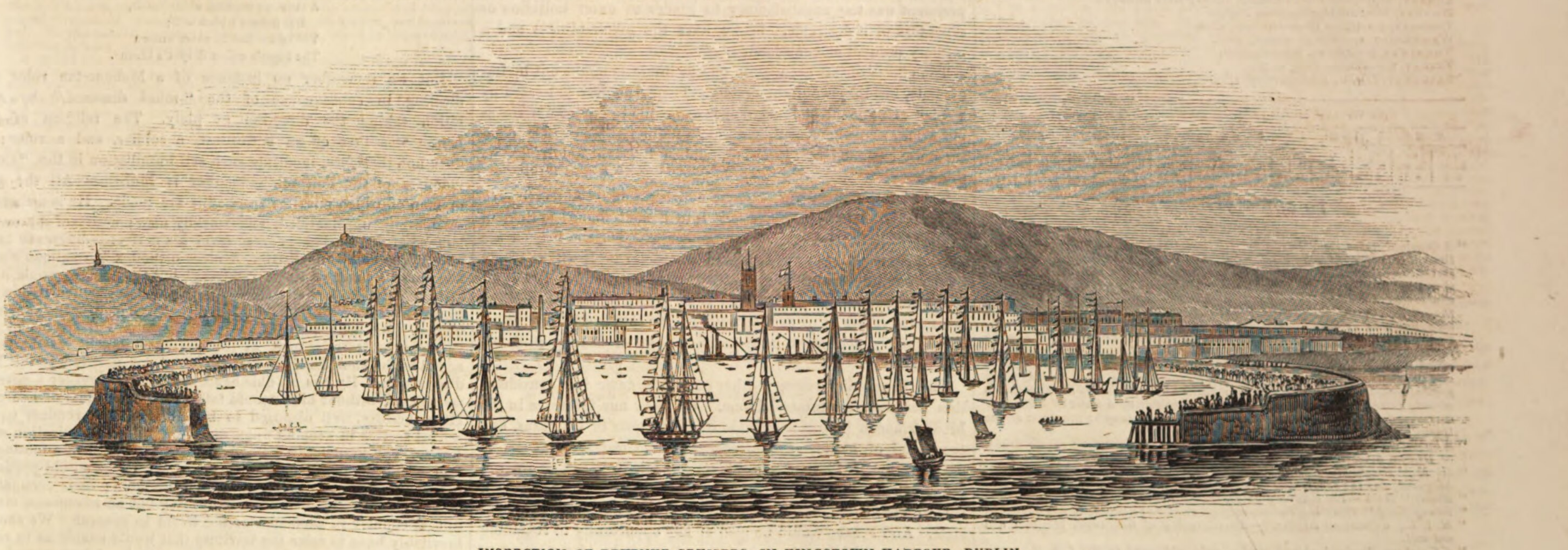
Coast Railways.—Mr Rastrick and numerous assistants are now busily engaged in setting out the lines of railway from Brighton through Lewes to Hastings, and from Shoreham to Chichester, and as soon as these preliminaries are completed the earthworks will be immediately commenced; the Adur is to be passed by means of a pile bridge—and we hear that Mr. Rastrick promises to open as far as Worthing in May next; we also understand, from good authority, that the line from Hastings to Lewes is likely to be opened to the public in May or June next. In a national point of view, the early completion of these coast lines is of immense importance. There is little doubt that the branch line about to be made to Chichester will at an early period be continued to Portsmouth—and should the eastern line in like manner be extended to Dover, there will be an unbroken communication between two of the most important points on the southern coast.

THE QUEEN OF GREECE.

Amelia, the lovely young Queen of Greece, is the eldest daughter of the reigning Grand Duke of Oldenburg, by his first wife. She was born on the 21st of December, 1818, and is consequently in her 26th year. She was married to King Otho (whose portrait and memoir we gave in a former Number) on the 22nd of November, 1836, and as yet has no children. Her Majesty is universally beloved by her subjects, possessing all those feminine virtues and accomplishments which are the brightest jewels of a crowned head. The above portrait (which we have just received from Athens) represents her Majesty attired in the beautiful Greek costume which she wears on state occasions.



AMELIA, QUEEN OF GREECE.

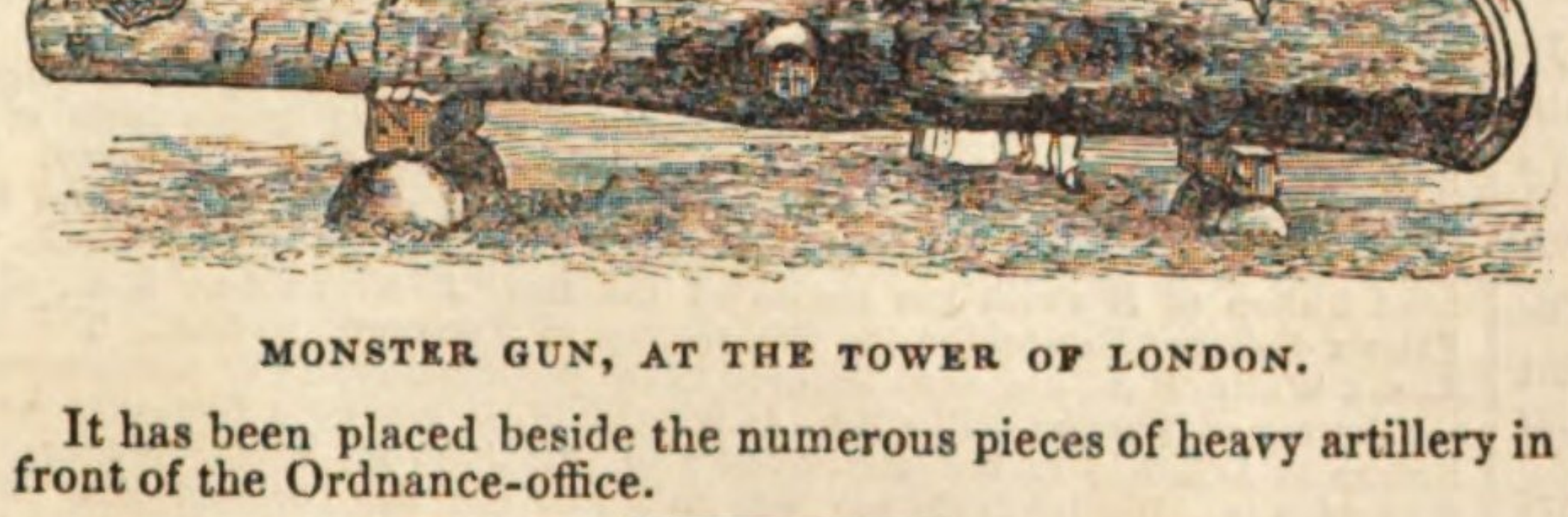


INSPECTION OF REVENUE CRUISERS, IN KINGSTOWN HARBOUR, DUBLIN.

TROPHY FROM INDIA.

For several days past thousands of persons have been attracted to the river frontage of the Tower, to inspect a "monster" gun, which was taken during one of the brilliant victories in India, in 1841. It appears to have been manufactured of several valuable metallic compounds, and is in good condition. It possesses fewer embellishments than what are generally to be seen on British trophies brought from the eastern hemisphere. The following are its dimensions:—

Length	17 feet 3 inches.
Diameter of the bore	0 9 ,,
And weight	7 tons 5 cwt. 15 lb.



MONSTER GUN, AT THE TOWER OF LONDON.

It has been placed beside the numerous pieces of heavy artillery in front of the Ordnance-office.

New Method of Painting on Walls.—We understand that a new method of painting on walls has been submitted to Her Majesty's Commissioners of Fine Arts, by the inventor, Mr. S. Bendixen, who vouches for its durability under all vicissitudes of climate, temperature, &c. It has, at least, one advantage, which may be seen by viewing the artist's two pictures in Westminster Hall—"Law" and "Peace"—that of possessing the intensity of oil-painting, without the *glare*.

Fortune's Frolics.—A gentleman, named Clements, died a few days ago at Lower Clapton, Middlesex, at the age of eighty-five. He resided, when a lad, in Aylesbury; and his life is remarkable for a continuation of good fortune which never forsook him. His first start in life was an engagement at the King's Head Inn, Aylesbury, then kept by the late Mr. Homeyer, who took him into his employ as pot-boy and errand-lad. Here, by his industry and perseverance, he soon became a great favourite with those by whom he was employed, as also by the persons who frequented the inn at that time; and he shortly saved himself £15, with which he started to London, as the term is, "to seek his fortune." Here he at once obtained a situation as waiter at an hotel much frequented by stockbrokers; from servant he soon became the master and owner of the house where he had served as assistant; from landlord to banker; and from banker upon 'Change, returning, it is said, the enormous amount of £1,000,000 per week, eventually realising a fortune of £300,000. Mr. Clements was not, however, regardless of the poor of his native town, and has, for many years, distributed an annual gift of bread and coals at Christmas, to the indigent families thereof; in addition to which, a pound's worth of silver was regularly sent to be distributed amongst the poor recipients of the holy sacrament at the parish church.

INSPECTION OF VESSELS IN KINGSTOWN HARBOUR.

On Monday his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant expressed his intention of inspecting the vessels. They were moored in a half circle for that purpose, dressed in their flags, which gave to the harbour a most enlivening appearance. At about half-past eleven his Excellency embarked in the barge of the Shamrock, steered by the Vice-Commodore, Captain Bowie. The commander of each cutter, according to seniority, received his Excellency, and saluted him with oars tossed as he passed through their double line of boats. Having rowed round the fleet, he proceeded to the Shamrock, where he was received by a royal salute from each of the vessels, with their yards manned. He complimented Sir James Domtran, Inspector-General, and the officers, on the perfection and state of efficiency of the fleet, and landed under another royal salute. The cutters were immediately stripped of their flags, and in a few minutes were in the bay, under all sail. His Excellency proceeded in her Majesty's steamer Lucifer, sailed round the fleet twice, and witnessed their evolutions.

On the following day, Saturday, about the same time, the vessels weighed and proceeded out of the harbour, with the wind at N.W., fresh breeze off the land, and smooth water. It was previously arranged to sail round Lamby Island, through its sound, and round the Kish light-ship, to Kingstown pier-head—a distance of forty miles. The start was admirable; the vessels being close together, except the Prince of Wales, which was half a mile astern. The strong breeze prevented the cutters carrying more than a reef in their mainsail, until rounding Lamby, when they were enabled to carry their gaff-topsails and square-sails, running to the Kish light-ship before the wind, which they rounded in the following order:—

Kite	3 h. 11 m.	Hamilton	3 h. 34 m.
Royal George	3 h. 20 m.	Dolphin	3 h. 40 m.
Prince of Wales	3 h. 20 m.	Swift	3 h. 41 m.
Wickham	3 h. 20½ m.	Chance	3 h. 56 m.
Badger	3 h. 29 m.		

The smaller vessels had previously been recalled. In proceeding from the Kish light-ship to the pier four tacks were made, and they arrived in the following order:—

Kite	4 h. 39 m.	Hamilton	5 h. 16 m.
Royal George	4 h. 49 m.	Dolphin..............	5 h. 29 m.
Prince of Wales	4 h. 51 m.	Chance	5 h. 35 m.
Badger	4 h. 52 m.	Swift	6 h. 36 m.
Wickham............	4 h. 54 m.		

On Friday, the 15th inst., the squadron of H.M. revenue cruisers assembled in the harbour off Kingstown, for their annual inspection and exercise, under the orders of John Bowie, Esq., Inspecting Commander, being eighteen in number, viz.:—

Shamrock (brig), 200; Royal George (cutter), 149; Prince Albert, 149; Prince of Wales, 166; Kite, 164; Wickham, 150; Swift, 164; Dolphin, 84; Badger, 60; Hamilton, 59; Chance, 58; Racer, 60; Eliza, 53; Albatross, 47; Liverpool, 39; Neptune, 40; Bat, 35; Viper, 43, tons.

At eleven A.M. the Inspector-General of the Coast Guard hoisted his flag on board the Shamrock, and made the signal to weigh. This evolution was performed in an incredible short space of time, and the vessels proceeded into the bay with a strong wind at S.S.W., under a single-reefed mainsail, and closed round the senior officer, who directed another reef to be taken in, and "try rate of sailing by the wind, without regard to order." At three the general recal was made; the vessels bore up to close round the brig, when the Badger was declared to have been the weather vessel, being half a mile to windward of the Kite; the Royal George, Wickham, and Hamilton being the next vessels.

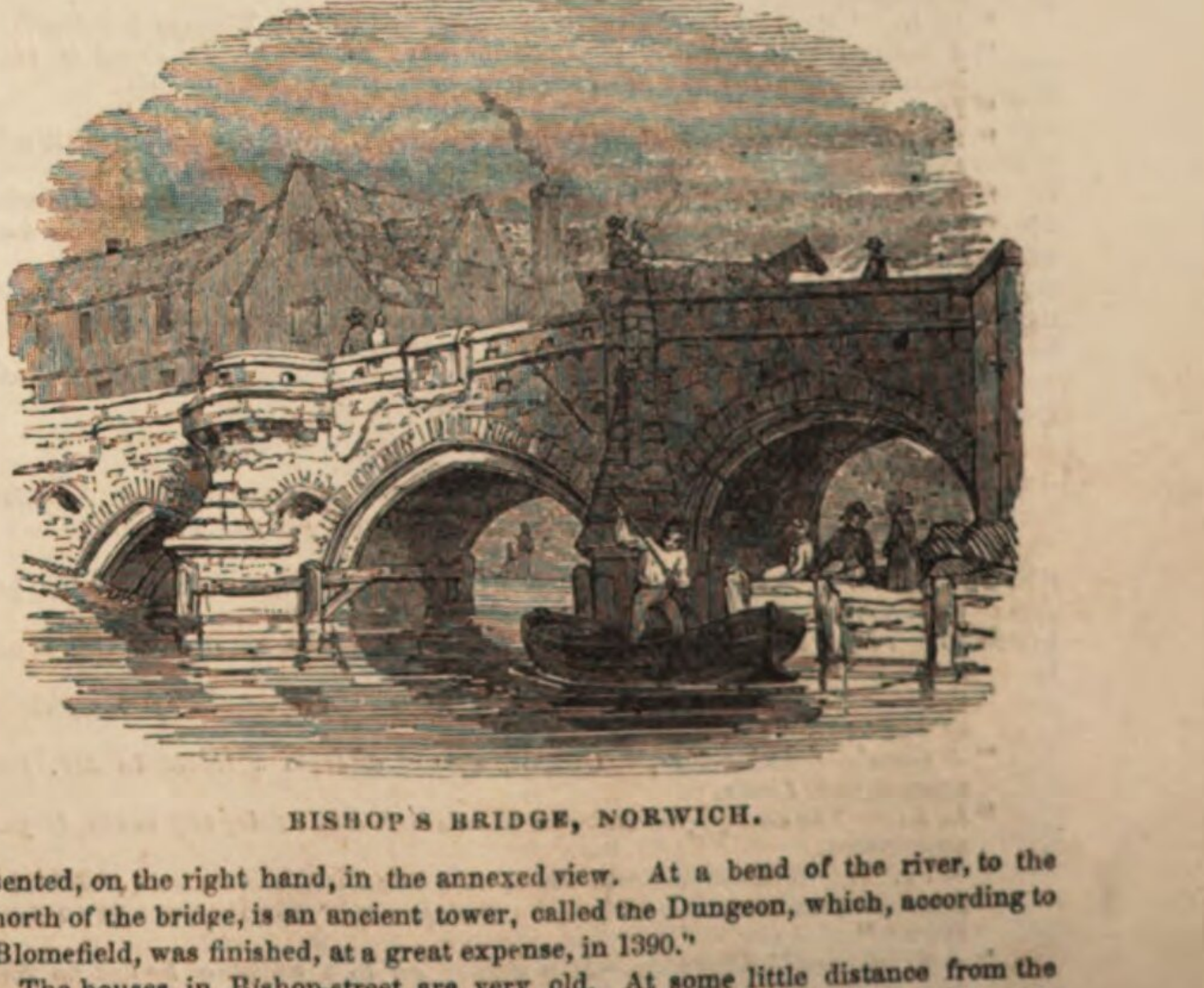
The jetties were crowded with fashionables. Special trains were provided by the railway directors. The vessels sailed round the harbour, and came to mooring in their usual seaman-like style, concluding one of the finest sights we ever witnessed.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

BISHOP'S BRIDGE, NORWICH.

This picturesque bridge is situated at the end of Bishop-street, and leads to the roads to Mousehold, to Thorpe, and other villages and towns to the east of Norwich. It is an excellent specimen of early bridge-building; its pointed arches and quaint appearance make it an exceedingly picturesque object.

Mr. Britton, in his "Picturesque Antiquities," states that "it has its name from having belonged to and been connected with the palace as early as 1240. In 1275, the prior had licence to erect a gate on it. Since the year 1393, it has been taken charge of by the city, who appointed a porter to keep the gate. An hermitage was connected with this bridge, and was, probably, on the site of the old houses presented, on the right hand, in the annexed view. At a bend of the river, to the north of the bridge, is an ancient tower, called the Dungeon, which, according to Blomefield, was finished, at a great expense, in 1390."



BISHOP'S BRIDGE, NORWICH.

The houses in Bishop-street are very old. At some little distance from the bridge, on the road to Mousehold, the ground rises gently, till it forms a tolerable eminence, at the base of which, on the right of the road from Norwich, there was formerly a pit, in which persons convicted of heresy were burned. This pit has been filled up many years, and the original name of the hill, St. Leonard's, forgotten. The river crossed by Bishop's Bridge is the Wensum: it is of no grea width, or depth. The view of the cathedral from this bridge is very fine; its lofty tower and spire being peculiarly striking.

SPLENDID ENGRAVING
FOR THE
SUBSCRIBERS
TO THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
COMPANION PRINT TO THE COLOSSEUM VIEW OF "LONDON IN 1842."

The Proprietors of the Illustrated London News have great pleasure in announcing the forward preparation of a most Superb Engraving, as a companion to their celebrated large Print, entitled "London in 1842."

In selecting this engraving, they are convinced that the subject chosen, from its paramount interest and attraction, will meet with universal approbation. It will represent a Magnificent

PANORAMA
OF
THE RIVER THAMES,

showing at one view "the Royal-towered Thame;" its "Forests of Masts;" its crowded Docks and Port; its Fleet of Steamers; its

NOBLE BRIDGES, UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD;

its busy Wharfs and Quays; and the various objects of interest and beauty upon its immediate banks, including

GREENWICH, AND ITS SUPERB PALACE-HOSPITAL;

and exhibiting the winding of the "Silver Thames" through the mighty mass of buildings that form the metropolis of the Commercial World.

Showing as distinctly as in a Map, yet with beautifully picturesque effect, the several

STREETS OF THE METROPOLIS;

with the many hundred Churches, Palaces, Columns, and Arches; Government Offices, and Public Institutions; Club Houses, Noble Mansions, and Palatial Homes; embellished Street Architecture, Terraces, and Villas; Theatres; Railways; Parks and Public Walks; Factories and Warehouses; and, in short, a perfect Picture of the Vast Extent, Architectural Character, and Most Recent Improvement, of the

BANKS OF THIS NOBLE RIVER.

To be Engraved in the

FIRST STYLE OF THE ART,

From a most Elaborate Drawing made expressly for the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS;

And which has occupied the Artists for several months, so that the strictest reliance may b placed on its accuracy.

The entire length of the PRINT will be

UPWARDS OF EIGHT FEET!

but it is impossible to enumerate one-tenth of the objects.

The interest of the subject cannot be surpassed, and the highest talent is employed in it execution.

☞ Further announcements of this Magnificent Print will be duly given.

198, Strand, April 18, 1844.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, September 1.—Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.
Monday, 2.—Partridge shooting begins.
Tuesday, 3.—Oliver Cromwell died, 1658.
Wednesday, 4.—Riot at Oxford, 1830.
Thursday, 5.—Old St. Bartholomew.
Friday, 6.—Blucher died, 1819.
Saturday, 7.—Dr. Johnson born, 1709.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending September 7.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.
5 0	5 15	5 33	5 51	6 10	6 29	6 52	7 15	7 47	8 24	9 8	9 49

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Constant Subscriber.*"—*The Act for the Amendment of the Law of Settlement was brought in by Sir J. Graham on the 8th of August. He then stated the principal provisions of the measure, saying, at the same time, that it was not intended to pass it into a law during the present session. This course was taken that the members might consider the measure fully during the recess. Our correspondent will see, therefore, that the law is proposed only, not passed; but it will be re-introduced and carried through next session. An act of Parliament comes into operation from the day it receives the royal assent unless there is a day specially provided by the act itself on which it is to commence. The act in question proposes to repeal between 30 and 40 existing acts relating to settlement, substituting birth for the many present complex modes of gaining it; but it will not disturb old settlements already gained and confirmed by order, or a decision of a court of law. Our correspondent had better obtain the act itself, which may be procured of the Queen's printer at a very slight expense.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Portman-square, should write to the Secretary of the School of Design, Somerset-house.*

"*M. M.,*" *Brighton.—The drawing of Box's Cricket-ground was by Mr. Sergeant, and the report was abridged from the Brighton Gazette.*

"*Benno,*" *Bala.—The company give a receipt for the fee, when paid.*

"*Young King,*" *Temple.—The manuscript shall be returned, if not available.*

"*H. I. L., a Constant Reader.*"—*An engraving of Greenwich Hospital will not suit.*

"*A Constant Reader*" *should send a note, addressed to Mr. J. S. K., under cover, to Mr. Moxon, publisher, Dover-street.*

"*M. I. G.*"—*An action would lie, and the defendant's oath would not be received as evidence.*

"*Caleb Brown*" *should send the pamphlet.*

"*A. Z.,*" *Bradford, will find much information in the Parliamentary Report on the Fruit Trade.*

"*K. C. B.,*" *Manchester.—The large diamond in the possession of the Emperor of Brazil is, we believe, cut.*

"*W. Y.,*" *Belfast.—The report reached us much too late.*

"*L. N.,*" *Hall-place, Newington.—The cost of the Thames Tunnel is stated at £614,000. See the detailed account in No. 48 of our journal.*

"*I. F. H.,*" *Bolton.—The dirge does not reach our standard.*

"*Walter Bishop.*"—*The charge for a newspaper sent by post to Van Diemen's Land is one penny.*

"*B. M. X.*"—*We do not know.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Manchester.—See future announcements of the great engraving of the Panorama of the Thames.*

"*Glasgow is thanked for the sketch of the railway accident, for which we have not room.*

"*D. B.,*" *Romney.—The print was designed by Mr. Thomas Landseer.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *South Molton.—The price of the Large Print is* 1s. *The Nelson Monument will be at length completed by Government.*

"*I. W. S.*"—*Yes.*

"*W. K.,*" *Birkenhead, should write to Mr. Deacon, Coffee-house, Walbrook, London.*

"*W. Pendomer.*"—*A gold mine is a dangerous speculation to meddle with.*

"*Lynch,*" *Louth.—A pamphlet on the British and French Customs has been published by Mr. C. Knight, Ludgate-street, London.*

"*An Inhabitant of Winchester.*"—*We will endeavour to obtain the sketch.*

"*B. A.*"—*We have not room for the note on the New River.*

Chapter on Moustaches is under consideration.

"*G. S.,*" *Burslem.—We cannot undertake to recommend medical books. A note to Messrs. Highley, Fleet-street, might answer the purpose.*

"*Medicus.*"—*Southey's edition of the Pilgrim's Progress.*

"*A Briton.*"—*The observation was an oversight.*

"*N. M.,*" *Ross-shire.—We have not room for the long letter on Scottish costume, and we have already stated the authority for our remark as to its modern character.*

The Author of "Ireland and the Irish" should see our Address in the present number.

"*A. W. L.,*" *Liverpool.—The height of the Duke of Wellington is about* 5 *feet 8 inches.*

"*S. C.*"—*The marriage should take place within a month of the publication of the bans.*

"*A Constant Subscriber,*" *Dublin, should address a letter to Mr. Hobson, news-agent, Leeds.*

"*L. L.*"—*The charge for servants in an inn can be legally made, if publicly announced.*

"*W. I. B.,*" *Newcastle-upon-Tyne, asks the simple question, "Which is the greatest wonder of the world?" We answer "The* Illustrated London News."

"*A Petitioner,*" *Kingston.—If a person go to a nuisance he has no remedy; but, if the nuisance come to him, he has a remedy by indictment.*

"*J. H.,*" *Farnborough.—The Large Print may be sent by post.*

"*Andus S.*"—*All the back numbers are kept in print: he will have the Large Print.*

"*I. S. D.,*" *Lisson-grove.—Ineligible.*

"*Capt. A.,*" *Weedon Barracks.—The engraving and description shall appear next week.*

"*I. S. D.,*" *Stafford-street.—We have not room.*

"*R. L. I.,*" *Liverpool.—We have frequently illustrated our subscriber's native town.*

"*E. M.,*" *near Wakefield, is thanked; but the subjects have been too often engraved.*

"*Continuous*" *Brighton.—The Census of Scotland and Ireland will be ready in a fortnight. Thanks for the suggestion.*

"*G. T.,*" *Maidstone, and "A. M.,"* *Hartlepool, should write to the War-office. We have not room for the sketch of the regatta.*

Reviews of several books, and replies to a few correspondents, are unavoidably deferred until next week.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1844.

The feverish excitement caused by the events in the Mediterranean still continues, and appears to deepen in its effect on the public mind. The echoes of the cannon that played upon Tangier had scarcely ceased to vibrate, ere they were followed by another bombardment on the same coast. Mogadore has fallen, the French going a step further here than they did in their first attempt; they have taken possession of the place, thus making a lodgment on the coast of Morocco, which will probably be visited with all the blessings of the French colonial system, as exhibited at Algiers. The question now arises, as to what effect this occupation will have on the interests of England, and what is the course she ought to take. This course cannot be distinctly laid down till it is ascertained whether the French really intend to keep possession of the place; they cannot do so without a considerable military force, and Marshal Bugeaud has not any troops to spare, for the Moors, though beaten in the last engagement, made a stout resistance, and give promise of much military obstinacy for the future. At present the mania of France is for naval greatness; enough is being done by the army of Africa to satisfy the national vanity as to the land forces. But as to their naval strength, they are rather doubtful; they have all the wish to be a first-rate naval power, but a suspicion that they are not adapted to be one is forced even on themselves; that doubt must have been rather increased than diminished by the ineffective display at Tangier. But their irritable, exciteable nature will be stimulated by it to other attempts, carried a little further than in the instance we have cited. Hence, at Mogadore, in addition to bombarding the place, we find the despatch leaves the Prince "engaged in establishing the *garrison* of the island." A little military business is here mixed with the naval; the Tangier experiment was too unsatisfactory to render an exact imitation or repetition of it desirable. So we have the bombardment and a military occupation combined.

The effects of this occupation on our interests might not be immediate, but they would be certain. The French are animated by a spirit of national jealousy that is as hostile to our commerce as our arms; and wherever they obtain a footing, there our manufactures are excluded by rates of duty absurdly high and disproportioned.

This has destroyed our regular and legitimate commerce with Algiers; it has been converted into a contraband system of dealing with the inhabitants of the coast, which the French are not in sufficient numbers to guard completely. It will as surely injure our intercourse with the Empire of Morocco as it has already done that of Algiers. This is an injury that will operate to the extent of the value of that trade on the commercial interest of this country, and must have much weight in dealing with the question.

This is not all however; other questions enter into consideration besides the commercial one. We hold our influence in the Mediterranean by our possession of the fortress of Gibraltar, and the Island of Malta. Spain, weakened and distracted as she is, does not forget that Gibraltar is on her territory, and would not be sorry to see us evacuate it, though a poor and embarrassed Government could not hope to maintain it in its present efficient state. And France would be glad of any opportunity of regaining possession of Malta; by converting the whole of the coast of Algeria and Morocco into the seaboard of a French colony, she would have most efficient means of embarrassing the supply of these two important posts, and some dim vision of such a contingency may have its influence on these bombardings and seizures, which are disturbing the repose of politicians, awakening the anxieties of the peacefully disposed, shaking the sense of security in which we have, perhaps, too long indulged, and, doing worse than all this, giving rise to discussions on points of national courage, and national skill in war, which inflame the desire on both sides to bring the dispute to the one fatal and decisive proof which is only to be derived from war itself. It is sad to think that the education and experience of the present, combined with the history of the past, should not have taught nations a juster estimate of what are their true interests. Is it inevitable that of every half century twenty-five years must be passed in battles and bloodshed, to the waste of energies and wealth that might be so much better employed? It is little more than a quarter of a century since Europe sat down after one of the longest, most general, and most bloody wars recorded in history. It loaded us with a debt that at this moment presses like an incubus on every spring of industry throughout the empire, increasing the cost of every article of life, and proportionally tasking the energies of every individual beyond the amount of toil that would otherwise be required to earn them. Are we to be compelled to bring additional burthens upon ourselves, and anticipate still further the resources of posterity—for war is but a synonym for running the nation deeper in debt? Most fervently do we hope that the extremity will be avoided; there is no one party in England anxious for war; it is here looked on as it deserves to be, as an evil of the most desperate kind; we do not surround it with any false glare of glory; we do not array the bloody reality in the dazzling hues that blind the eyes of men to the hideousness of the demon to whom they give themselves as the self-immolated victims of an unholy sacrifice. But this full appreciation of the true character of war, will not preserve us from it; it is always in the power of a quarrelsome nation to drive a quiet neighbour into hostilities, and this is our position at the present moment with respect to France. We shall be compelled to some act of hostility by the mere necessity of self-protection: the consequences we need not anticipate. A desire to be at peace does not imply the absence of that spirit and resolution which are necessary in war; these we have always possessed, and to them we add a naval force whose power is tremendous, should it be necessary fully to exert it. There is no desire on our part to engage in a war, neither should we be capable of avoiding it by any mean or dishonourable compromise. The Government, perhaps, has relied too much on the pacific professions of France, and left our force in the Mediterranean too small to meet any sudden emergency; but this is a mistake that is already, we believe, being rectified.

The old Pacha of Egypt did not abdicate, notwithstanding the positive report of his having done so. He quarrelled with his council, got into a passion, quitted Alexandria in a fury, and did, it seems, threaten to give up all interference with the affairs of government, and make a pilgrimage to Mecca. Those second thoughts, however, which are said to be generally the best, came to his aid. He cooled down, and, on their part, the council reconsidered their share in the dispute, gave up the point to the Pacha, who thereupon returned, and was himself again. It is easy to perceive how this affair might be exaggerated into a formal abdication; but it was an unlikely step for the old Pacha to take. In the East there is nothing between dethronement and death; the step is from the divan to the tomb. Even with respect to subordinate officers of Government the surest dismissal is considered to be that of the bowstring, which discharges the dignitary of his office and his life together. Mehemet Ali himself disposed of Defturdar, his son-in-law, whom he made Governor of Kordofan, by a bowl of poison—so that he understands both the principle and the practice. He must rule or die. Abdication by an Eastern monarch would be little better than an act of suicide; and the only thing that could account for it would be, that exhaustion of soul which the long possession of absolute power sometimes induces, and which drives them from being despots to become devotees. Charles V. is an instance of it, which will occur to every one:—

> The Spaniard, when the lust of sway
> Had lost its quickening spell,
> Threw crowns for rosaries away,
> An empire for a cell;
> A subtle disputant on creeds,
> A strict accountant of his beads,
> His dotage trifled well;
> Yet better had he never known
> The bigot's cell or despot's throne.

But we remember no instance of a Mahometan ruler abdicating in consequence of the "mind diseased," by ambition taking the direction of piety. The religion of the Koran was that of an enthusiast, a soldier, and a ruler; it does not, therefore, inculcate such self humiliation in the "Commanders of the Faithful." Neither is Mehemet Ali the sort of man of which pilgrims and hadjis are made. He is a shrewd, calculating, unprincipled, and worldly man; much of whose tolerance of the Christians arose from his perfect indifference to all religions—his own inclusive. A more orthodox Mussulman would have been a hater of the "Infidels;" but then Egypt would have lost the services, the example, and the teaching which it derived from the many Christians Mehemet Ali encouraged and employed. We are glad that the Pacha resumes the reins of government: his retirement at the present moment would have added to the complications that surround our position in the Mediterranean. He has an able head, and keeps together a government, that, without him, would fall into a mere mass of anarchy. He is, besides, well disposed to the English, and renders us essential service in keeping open our overland communication with India. The French always had a desire to establish a footing in Egypt, and the death or abdication of the Pacha would probably induce them to make a move in that direction; their occupation of any part of Egypt would be anything but an advantage, either to that country in particular or the world in general. We should inevitably have to seize the territory that would enable us to command the Isthmus of Suez, or consent to be driven round the Cape of Good Hope as the route to India. Even when we were battering down his forts and beating his troops, the old Pacha escorted the mail-bags and passengers across the desert as if nothing had happened—an act that none of the rulers of civilised Europe would have had the forbearance to do. Mehemet has his good points about him, and Egypt would probably gain nothing by a change; any other ruler would be as despotic, would grasp at and monopolise the whole trade of the country, and engage in the slave-trade. But very few would possess his ability, and none would long maintain the supremacy necessary for a stable government. We are glad that Mehemet is again smoking his pipe, levying taxes, and abusing his council at Alexandria.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington, as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, has presented the Rev. William Thomson, M.A., Principal of St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, to the living of Gatcombe, Isle of Wight. The Lord Bishop of Peterborough has instituted the Rev. George Monnington, M.A., to the vicarage of Betteswell, Leicestershire, vacant by the death of the Rev. James Powell, on the presentation of the Haberdashers' Company. The Rev. John Thomas Barclay, M.A., of St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, has been licensed to the incumbency of the new district church of St. Simon, Bristol. The Lord Bishop of Norwich has instituted the Rev. J. K. Tucker, B.A., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, to the rectory of Pettaugh, Suffolk. The Rev. Elisha White, B.A., has been licensed to the perpetual curacy of Quernmore, in the diocese of Chester. The Rev. J. Winter, M.A., has been instituted by the Bishop of Lichfield to the incumbency of St. John's Church, Wednesbury, Staffordshire. His Lordship has also instituted the Rev. Samuel Fox, M.A., Vicar of Horsley, to the rectory of Morley, in the county of Derby. The Lord Bishop of Gloucester has instituted the Rev. William Harris Roach, M.A., to the incumbency of the new church of St. Paul, Whiteshill, Stroud.

On Wednesday last, the first stone of a new church, to contain 250 sittings (all free), was laid at Coton in the Elms, in the parish of Lullington, by Lady Wilmot Horton.

The Archdeaconry of Stow, vacant by the death of the Rev. Henry Vincent Bayley, D.D., has been been conferred on the Rev. William Brocklehurst Stonehouse, M.A., Vicar of Owston, Lincolnshire, Canon of Empingham, and official to the late Archdeacon.

The Queen Dowager has transmitted a donation of £20 in aid of the fund fo the erection of the intended new church at Clifton, near Ashbourn, Derbyshire, the foundation-stone of which is to be laid on Wednesday next by Archdeacon Shirley.

The Rev. John Charlesworth, B.D., of Queen's College, Cambridge, has been instituted to the rectories of St. Mildred's, Bread-street, and St. Margaret's Moses, on the presentation of the Lord Chancellor.

The Lord Chancellor has presented the Rev. Joseph Gedge, M.A., Vicar of Humberston, to the rectory of Ashby-cum-Fenby, Lincolnshire, to which benefice the reverend gentleman has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of the diocese.

Irish Charitable Bequests Act.—We have heard it mentioned, as from authority, that Dr. Murray, Dr. Healy, Dr. Kinsella, Dr. Blake, the Right Hon. D. R. Pigot, and the Right Hon. A. R. Blake, have been named by Sir Robert Peel as the Roman Catholic Commissioners under this Act.—*Dublin Monitor.*

IRELAND.

Her Majesty's Visit to Ireland.—A letter from Dublin dated Tuesday, says:—"The engrossing topic in all circles is the royal visit, which is now spoken of as a matter almost of certainty, although nothing whatever in a positive or official form has transpired upon the subject." The *Dublin Evening Post* says:—We stated on Saturday that a communication had reached us, which left little doubt on our mind that the Queen will arrive in Dublin in the course of the next month. We have since seen or heard nothing to weaken this impression, but, on the contrary, much to confirm it."

The Repeal Association.—The weekly meeting of this association was held on Monday at the Conciliation Hall, Dublin. A letter was read from Sir James Graham, stating that the address in favour of repeal had been laid before her Majesty. It appears from the other proceedings that agitation is about to be commenced with the view of inducing the people generally to abstain from the consumption of exciseable articles. A long address was read which had been presented to Mr. O'Connell on the subject. In this address the authors, after contending that England had always acted despotically towards Ireland, allude to the Repeal of the Union, and express their confidence that the measure must be conceded. Pending this question, however, the memorialists submit for the consideration of Mr. O'Connell this intermediate plan of abstinence from exciseable articles, and proceed thus:—"The plan, if carried into general operation, through your instrumentality, must be effectual in wresting from the reluctant hand of England speedy and ample justice for our ill-fated country. It is the plan which marked the origin of the American revolution, and led to American independence. It is the plan which was partially carried into effect by yourself in Clare, and is just now put into operation in the county of Wexford. It is the plan of arousing an organised determination in the whole Irish nation of abstaining from the consumption of *all* taxed articles. If this can be effectuated through your advice and influence three great results will be obtained. It will exhibit the union, the determination, the moral power, the heroism, and the injured feelings of an entire people. It will tend to eradicate the injurious habits and elevate the moral character of our countrymen, and it will lessen by four millions sterling the receipts of the English exchequer. It will thus touch England in her most sensitive part, her pocket, and force from her an immediate compliance with Ireland's just and moderate demands. The undersigned will cheerfully abandon the comforts, the enjoyments, nay, the necessaries of life rather than swell from Irish resources the finances of haughty and ungrateful England. Let England show a disposition to act fairly, impartially, and justly towards Ireland, and we shall willingly assist, in proportion to our means, in defraying the enormous charges by which she is pressed down; but as long as she refuses, in return for the civil liberties Ireland has won for her, to aid us in obtaining equal political freedom, so long shall we refrain from contributing to her revenues or bearing any share in her burdens. To your influence, your patriotism, and your great practical experience, do we look with confidence for the accomplishment of this peaceable and bloodless project. If it meet your approval it must succeed. Call on your countrymen; your advice will be followed; and, through the instrumentality of this great national abstinence, Ireland may yet, within the period of a single year, work out her political regeneration. This is a weapon she can easily and effectively wield, without destroying human life or impeding national prosperity. It requires but the will. If she refuse let her abandon the Repeal of the Union, for she has not sufficient moral determination to be free." The signatures are those of men entirely unknown to fame. Town Councillor Reilly handed in £14 from Carlinford, and £7 from county Louth, and observed that he was sorry he had not any more money from them at present, for it was by money England was to be beaten. (Hear, hear.) They would not submit to be ill-treated. (Hear, hear.) The rent amounted to £634 13s. 11d.

Murder near Leinster.—A dreadful homicide has taken place in this latterly peaceable district, being the murder of a man named Pierce Campion, residing at Moate, near Leinster. On Thursday evening, the 15th instant, between nine and ten o'clock, Campion went into his field, when he heard a violent knocking at the door of his house. On going to the road for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of the disturbance he was seized by a man named Patrick Coss, who held his arm while he was struck on the head with a stone by another person named Fitzpatrick. Campion immediately fell on the ground, and his assassins fled. He was soon afterwards carried into his house, where he lingered until the following Monday, when he died.

A man of the detachment of the 56th Regiment, lying in Waterford barracks, was drowned in the tank at the Artillery barracks magazine a few nights ago. His name was John Nowland. He was on sentry over the magazine, when, it is supposed, he set his firelock against the sentry-box, where it was found standing, and went and sat down upon the low wall which separates the yard from the tank, fell asleep, and fell backwards into the tank, where he was found quite dead by the corporal who went to relieve him. There was not more than three feet of water in the tank.

POSTSCRIPT.

Saturday Evening.

BOMBARDMENT OF TANGIER AND MOGADORE.

The official report of the Prince de Joinville of his operations before Tangier, has at length been published, and has arrived from Paris by express. We give this important document entire, because it contains the explanation of the motives which induced the attack upon Tangier, and also some interesting details of the object which the Prince had in view in bombarding Mogadore.

Report of the Prince de Joinville to the Minister of Marine, on board the steamer Pluto, Aug. 10:—

M. le Ministre—Not having time to give you an account by the last courier of our affairs, in detail, as well as of our operations before Tangier, I take advantage of the first moment of leisure to fulfil this duty.

I informed you that on the 2d August, the day fixed for the reply to the *ultimatum* of our Consul General, nothing reached us.

I waited then for news of Mr. Hay, before commencing hostile acts.

On the 4th a letter of Sidi Bousselam, Pacha of Larache, was sent as more measured, more conciliating, than preceding ones; it renewed, nevertheless, the insolent demand of the punishment of the Marshal. The letter of Sidi Bousselam said not a word of the dislocation of the corps of troops collected near Ouchda. As to Abd-el-Kader, Sidi Bousselam asserted that he was no longer on the Morocco territory, and that orders had been given to prevent his returning to it.

Nevertheless, the Marshal learned at the same time that Abd-el-Kader had gone into the interior of Morocco.

These accounts had but one object—to trifle with us. Annoyed at learning nothing of Mr. Hay, I sent the Veloce steamer to inquire and bring news of him.

The Veloce came back on the 5th to Tangier, bringing me word that Mr. Hay was in safety at Mogadore

In fine, on the evening of the 5th, the Olna, coming from Oran, brought me your despatch of the 27th, ordering me to commence hostilities, if the answer to the *ultimatum* was not satisfactory. It brought us news, also, of the Marshal proving the falsity of the assertions of the Moors respecting Abd-el-Kader.

Hesitation was no longer possible. We were amused with deceitful messages while they were preparing war; and we were thus obliged to have recourse to arms.

On the morning of the 6th I attacked the batteries of Tangier. My instructions were to destroy the exterior fortification, but to respect the town.

I could easily have attained this aim by disembarking; but I preferred employing cannon, and rendering the batteries useless, whilst respecting the quarters of the consuls, which but five or six stray bullets reached. We attained this result with the loss of three dead and sixteen wounded, the ships receiving very slight injury.

The enemy confesses a loss of 150 dead and 400 wounded; but it is impossible to ascertain the number of dead, since they were only drawing them from under the ruins on the 8th.

During the engagement Mr. Hay arrived from Rabat, where he had stopped to see the Emperor. I received him the next day. He told me he found the Emperor much depressed. The news of the retirement of the consuls had reached him. Mr. Hay thanked me for the solicitude I had shown with respect to him.

I now proceed to Mogadore, at the other extremity of the empire. Mogadore is the private property of the Emperor. The town itself, as well as the public revenue, is his property. He lets the houses and the ground. It is, in a word, one of the principal sources of his revenue. To attack that city, to destroy it, or to occupy the island that forms the port, until we obtain satisfaction, is to give the most sensible blow to Muley Abderrahman and all the south of his empire.

I shall limit myself for the moment to these two operations, in order to prove to the Emperor that he is deserted by all the world. The affair of Tangier has sufficiently proved that, and that we have the means of doing him serious injury (which we shall try to prove at Mogadore). Moreover, our presence on the coast will recall the Moors from the frontier to the defence of their homes, and will thus facilitate the Marshal's operations.

We can then warn the Emperor, that in spite of what has passed, we still desire peace, and that what we have done at Tangier and Mogadore will prove that he must not trifle with us. If he wishes for peace let him hasten to grant us what we demand, and let acts follow words. If not, if he is not contented, and if he continues to receive and encourage our enemies on the frontier, he must expect extremities from us.

The later despatch of the Marshal Bugeaud contains the following particulars:—Our loss in the day was 14 killed and 64 wounded, including one officer. The island taken, it only remained to us to destroy the batteries of the town, which lie opposite the harbour. Our cannon had already damaged them, but it was necessary to make them completely unfit for service.

Yesterday, when under the cross fire of three steamers and two brigs, 500 men were disembarked; they met with no resistance; we spiked the guns, and threw some of them into the sea. We carried away some of them; the powder magazines were swamped; in fine, we carried off or sunk all the vessels which were lying in the harbour. I believe that we could at that time have penetrated into the interior of the town without danger, but it could have been only a promenade without an object, or without other result than useless pillage. I therefore abstained, and brought back the troops to the island, and the crews on board the ships. I am busy establishing on the island a garrison of 500 men. The occupation of the island without the blockade of the port would be but a half measure. I therefore follow your orders, in closing the port of Mogadore.

The town at this moment is on fire, pillaged by the Arabs, who have taken possession, after having driven out the imperial garrison. The English Consul, his family, and some Europeans, have just come to us.

Mogadore, Aug. 17.

Francois de Orleans

A subsequent despatch contains the Prince's account of the attack upon Mogadore. It is as follows:—

On board the steam-boat Pluto, Mogadore, August 17.

I arrived before Mogadore on the 11th instant. The weather was very bad, and for several days we remained at anchor before the town, without even being able to communicate with one another. Although we rode with two hundred fathoms of chain, the anchors broke like glass.

At length, on the 15th, the weather having taken up, I took advantage of it to attack the town.

The ships Jemappes and Triton took up a position before the western batteries, with instructions to attack them and to take the coast batteries in the rear. The Suffren and La Belle Poule took up their position in the northern passage. It was half-past one o'clock when our movement commenced.

As soon as the Arabs saw the vessels moving against the town they opened fire from all the batteries. Before replying to them we waited until every ship had taken up its position. At half-past four o'clock the firing began to slacken. The brigs Cassard, Volage, and Argus, then entered the port and took up their position near the batteries of the island, with which they entered into a spirited contest. At length, at half-past five, the steam-boats, carrying 500 troops, entered the pass, and took up their position in the intervening spaces between the brigs, and the disembarkation of the men was immediately effected.

The island was defended with the courage of despair by 320 men, Moors and Kabyles, who constituted its garrison. A great number of them were killed; 140 of them, who were shut up in a mosque, eventually surrendered.

Our losses in this day's proceedings amount to 14 killed, and 64 wounded. Officer killed:—M. Pottier, lieutenant of artillery. Officers wounded:—MM. Bellanger, captain of a vessel (slightly); Duquesne, captain of a corvette (slightly); Couprent Desbois, lieutenant in the navy (severely); Blaize, mate in the navy (slightly); Martin des Pallières, sub-lieutenant of infantry (severely); Noel, volunteer of the second class (very severely).

The island having been taken, it only remained to us to destroy the batteries of the town, which lie opposite the harbour. Our cannon had already damaged them, but it was necessary to make them completely unfit for service.

Yesterday, when under the cross fire of three steamers and two brigs, 500 men were disembarked; they met with no resistance; we spiked the guns, and threw them into the sea. We carried away some of them—swamped the powder magazines; in fine, we carried off or sunk all the vessels which were lying in the harbour. I believe that we could at that time have penetrated into the interior of the town without danger, but it could have been only a promenade, without an object, or without other result than useless pillage. I therefore abstained, and brought back the troops to the island, and the crews on board the ships. I am busy establishing on the island a garrison of 500 men. The occupation of the island, without the blockade of the port, would be but a half measure. I therefore follow your orders, in closing the port of Mogadore.

The town at this moment is on fire, pillaged by the Arabs, who have taken possession, after having driven out the imperial garrison. The English Consul, his family, and some Europeans, have just come to us.

Mogadore, Aug. 16. **Francois d'Orleans.**

I will not close my despatch without mentioning the services rendered by every person under my orders during the present campaign. Everybody served with a zeal inspired by the ardent love of their country, its honour and interests, and with an absolute devotion to the service of the King.

Receive, M. le Ministre, the assurance of my respect, **F. d'Orleans.**

P.S. Amidst the occupations with which I am overwhelmed, I have no time to send you a detailed report. Captain Bouet, who will hand you this despatch, will give you all the information you may desire. I send by him the colours which waved on the city and on the batteries of the island.

F. d'Orleans.

THE BATTLE OF ISLY.

Marshal Bugeaud's detailed despatch has also been published. We select some portions of it, which must be read with interest. It is dated, "Camp, near Coudiat Abderrahman, August 17," and the Marshal describes the action as a "great battle." After noticing some preparatory skirmishes, the Marshal says, "I passed a first time the Isly, at dawn, without meeting the enemy. On arriving, at eight in the morning, on the heights of Djurf-el-Akhdar, we perceived all the Moorish camps still in their places, extending over the slopes of the right bank. All the cavalry composing them had moved forward, in order to attack us at the second passage of the river. Amidst a large mass stationed on the highest part, we perfectly distinguished the group of the Emperor's son, his flags and his parasol—the badge of his command.

* * * * * * *

The enemy's cavalry being divided by its own movements, and by my march, which cut it in two, deemed the moment come to make an issue upon the capital point, which in my opinion was the camp I supposed to be defended by the infantry and artillery. I ordered Col. Tartos to echelonner his nineteen squadrons by the left, so that his last echeleon might rest on the right bank of the Isly.

Colonel Jusuf commanded the first echelon, which consisted of six squadrons of Spahis, very closely supported in the rear by three squadrons of the 4th Chasseurs.

Having put to the sword a good number of horse, Colonel Jusuf attacked that immense camp. After receiving several discharges of artillery, he found it filled with horse and foot soldiers, who disputed every inch of the ground. The reserve of the three squadrons of the 4th Chasseurs arrived—a fresh impulse was imparted—the artillery was captured—and the camp carried.

It was covered with dead bodies and dead horses. The whole artillery, all the provisions and war stores, the tent of the Emperor's son, the tents of all the chiefs, the shops of numerous traders accompanying the army—everything, in short remained in our power. But this bright episode of the campaign had cost us dear—four officers of the Spahis and Chasseurs had lost their lives in it, and several others were wounded.

* * * * * * *

At last General Budeau, commanding the right wing, seeing the immense danger the Second Regiment of Chasseurs were exposed to detached the battalion of Zouaves, a battalion of the 15th Light Infantry, and the 9th battalion of Chasseurs of Orleans in order to attack the enemy on the side of the mountains. That movement determined their retreat. Colonel Morris then resumed the offensive against them, and executed several successful charges in the pass whereby they were retiring; that episode was one of the most vigorous of the day—550 chasseurs of the 2d combatted 6,000 of the enemy's cavalry. Each chasseur brought back a trophy of this engagement—one a flag, another a horse, &c.

It was then noon, the heat was great, the troops of all arms were greatly fatigued. There was no more baggage nor artillery to take, since all was taken. I ordered the pursuit to cease, and led all the troops back to the Sultan's camp

Colonel Jusuf had made me to reserve the tent of the Emperor's son. The standards taken from the enemy had been got together to the number of eighteen, and eleven pieces of artillery, the parasol of the Emperor's son, and a great number of the trophies.

The Moors left on the field of battle at least 800 killed, almost all cavalry; of the infantry, which was not numerous, the greater part escaped from us in consequence of the ravines. This army has, besides, lost almost all its material. It must have had from 1 500 to 2 000 wounded.

Our loss was—four officers killed, and 70 wounded; and 25 sub-officers and soldiers killed, and 80 wounded.

The battle of Isly is, in the opinion of the whole army, the consecration of our conquest of Algeria; it cannot fail, besides, in greatly accelerating the conclusion of our differences with the empire of Morocco.

From all accounts of the prisoners and the Arabs, who saw the camp of the enemy, their cavalry cannot be calculated at less than 25,000. They showed themselves very bold, but the confusion rendered their efforts powerless. The bravest stood to be killed. All they wanted to do well was the force of combination and a well-constituted infantry to support their movements. With a government like theirs, it would require several ages to give them the condition of success in battles.

The Marshal then names the principal officers of his staff, his aide-de-camp, a great number of the officers in the regiments of Sappers, and in the different regiments of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, who distinguished themselves.

A private letter from Paris, dated late on Thursday, says, that Abd-el-Kader has been made prisoner by the Moors themselves. After the battle of Isly the Moorish army, when in full retreat and exasperated by their recent defeat, fell in with Abd-el-Kader, who was advancing to the frontier at the head of his troops. They immediately took him prisoner, and carried him to Fez, where he is now in close custody.

Paris, Aug. 29.—At Tortoni's in the evening the funds opened at 80f. 35c., but soon afterwards they fell to 80f. 20c., at which they closed.

Prorogation of Parliament.—There is a report that her Majesty will prorogue Parliament in person, on Thursday next, but we believe this is not officially settled.

A Cabinet Council has been summoned by the Earl of Aberdeen for Monday next, to take into consideration the reply of the French Government upon the late outrage at Tahiti.

The Earl of Aberdeen received despatches from Sir Robert Peel this morning. The noble earl left Downing street this afternoon, on a visit to her Majesty at Windsor Castle.

Sir James Graham arrived in town this morning from his seat, Netherby Hall, Cumberland.

Entertainment to Sir Robert and Lady Sale.—On Thursday a splendid entertainment was given at the Mansion-house, by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress to Sir R. and Lady Sale, and Mrs. Sturt. The guests were about 120 in number. After the usual toasts, the Lord Mayor proposed the health of Sir Robert Sale in appropriate terms. Sir R. Sale, in returning thanks, said he was convinced that if the exertions of British officers should at any time be required, there were innumerable numbers in the service as capable as he was of acting for the public good, and ready at a moment's notice to prove their ability and zeal. If any occasion should offer for testing their promptitude, the country would not be disappointed in the expectation she had formed. (Cheers.) Mr. Cotton, the Governor of the Bank of England, proposed "the health of Lady Sale," whose courage and power of endurance were an honour to her sex and her country. He also expressed an earnest wish that the blessings of peace might be universally diffused. The toast was drunk with three times three, and immense cheering. The company were much pleased with the whole entertainment.

Louis Philippe's Visit to England.—The latest letters from Paris state positively that Louis Philippe has abandoned his intention of visiting England this year. Should this prove to be the fact, it is highly significant of the menacing position of affairs between the two countries.

The Chamberlainship of London.—Thursday next is fixed for electing a successor to the late Sir W. Heygate, Bart. There are three candidates in the field—Alderman Brown, Alderman Sir John Key, and Mr. Commissioner Harvey.

Mr. Hampton's Balloon Ascent at Cheltenham.—On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Hampton, the intrepid aeronaut, made a beautiful ascent, with his new balloon, from Pitville Gardens, Cheltenham. The gardens were numerously attended by persons of rank and respectability. At a quarter past five o clock the "Monster Balloon" left the gardens, amidst the hearty cheers of the spectators. There being little wind, the balloon rose almost perpendicularly, and passing slowly over the town, a most splended view was afforded and enjoyed. After being in mid-air for more than an hour, Mr. Hamilton and his companion, Mr. Carter, jun., descended on the west side of Day-hill, the locality where his parachute alighted in the year 1838.

On Wednesday, about noon, Capt. Fisher, for many years Captain-Superintendent of the royal dockyard, Sheerness, and who had previously been in his accustomed good state of health, was suddenly attacked by paralysis, and expired a few minutes before four o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. Commissioner Fane, in the Bankruptcy-court, yesterday, suspended the certificate of Wills and Davy, the bankrupt linen-drapers of Oxford-street, until the 31st of July, 1848, being five years from the date of the fiat against them.

Fire and Loss of Life.—Last evening, about six o'clock, a fire broke out at the house of Mr. Smallman, of Heddon-street, Regent-street, Oxford-street. The flames were soon extinguished, but a female child, about four years of age, was found lying at the room door burned to death.

Fire at the Dover and Brighton Railway.—Yesterday morning about ten o'clock, a fire took place in an extensive shedding at the New Cross station of the Dover and Brighton Railway. Flames were first seen issuing from the centre of the building, which had a frontage of at least 200 feet, and a depth of 40 feet, by one of the railway police. He instantly gave the alarm, and with assistance, succeeded in rescuing from the flames several valuable carriages. By this time the fire had obtained great hold, and the heat being very intense, the men were prevented from doing more to save the building, which was in less than half an hour on fire from the top to the bottom. By half-past two o'clock the whole range, with its valuable contents, consisting of carriages completed, and others in an unfinished state, was completely burned down, and everything consumed. How the fire originated is not known.

Fatal Railway Accident.—A fatal and singular accident took place on the Leicester and Swannington line on Wednesday, by which a fine young woman, in her 23rd year, named Elizabeth Atkins, met with almost instantaneous death. The train consisted of 26 waggons loaded with coal, and two passenger carriages; these last being placed in the centre of the train 13 coal waggons in front, and 13 behind. One of the axle-trees broke and the two passenger carriages were forced up into the air by the impetus of the thirteen waggons of coal which were behind. Elizabeth Atkins and an old lady were riding with their faces to the engine, and while one escaped comparatively unhurt, the other was completely jammed in between the coal waggon at her back and the opposite seat on the front, which pressing across her chest, produced suffocation, and almost instant death. At the inquest the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," and a deodand of £50 upon the passenger carriages. The jury expressed their disapprobation of those carriages being placed in the midst of a coal train. The passenger carriages themselves were literally smashed to atoms, and each side of the line was strewed with springs, wheels, broken axletrees, broken glass, &c. There were eleven passengers, but no others were hurt.

FOREIGN.

Entire Change of Ministry in Greece.—Our accounts from Greece, contained in a previous column, stated that Ministerial changes were expected. The following telegraphic despatch has since been received by the French Government:—"*Athens*, August 20. M. Mavrocordato and his colleagues have resigned, and their resignations have been accepted. The King has entrusted M. Coletti to form a new administration. The Athens elections have been suspended for some days. The town is perfectly quiet.

United States.—Arrival of the Caledonia.—The Caledonia has arrived at Liverpool, with the mails from the United States, Canada, and Nova Scotia, and 46 passengers. She left Boston on the 16th and Halifax on the 18th inst. Although the accounts from New York are a fortnight later than those last received, they are destitute of importance. The public attention there was chiefly fixed on the exciting contest for the office of President. According to the *New York Herald*, however, it is of very little consequence whether Clay or Polk be elected; for it says the country must "go a head," at all events. The project of a line of American steam-ships between Liverpool and New York is exciting some attention in the latter city. An army of 15,000 men was preparing to leave Mexico for Texas, and was expected to reach Metamoras in November next. A dreadful destruction of property has taken place at Caraccas, arising from inundations caused by excessive rains. The Philadelphia papers give an account of another steam explosion, by which several lives were lost. The harvest is likely to be very good. The commercial news is rather gloomy. It is stated that the fall trade is about commencing, and the impression that a very heavy business will be transacted this fall appears to be general. Exchanges on England and France have further advanced, being at 9½ to 10 for London, and 5f. 25c. on Paris. The accounts from Canada state that no administration has yet been formed.

THE GRAND CONSERVATORY AT CHATSWORTH.

Towards the close of our account of her Majesty's late visit to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth, we promised our readers an engraving of the vast Conservatory, upon a scale corresponding with its gigantic proportions; which we have now much pleasure in submitting for their approbation.

This unexampled structure is beautifully situated, to the south of the princely mansion, near the celebrated Waterwork Willow; a portion of the wood, several acres in extent, having been cleared for its erection. The situation could not have been better or more picturesquely chosen—on high ground, yet effectually screened from the chilly winds, by a belt of the loftiest forest-trees.

On leaving the mansion, after crossing the spacious lawn, and passing the water-works, the fountains, the cascades, &c., a path, winding amongst the natural and artificial beauties of the rock-gardens, leads to an easy flight of steps amongst the stupendous rocks, which ascend to a broad raised path, running around the Conservatory, at some distance from the building, and forming one of the most delightful promenades that can be imagined.

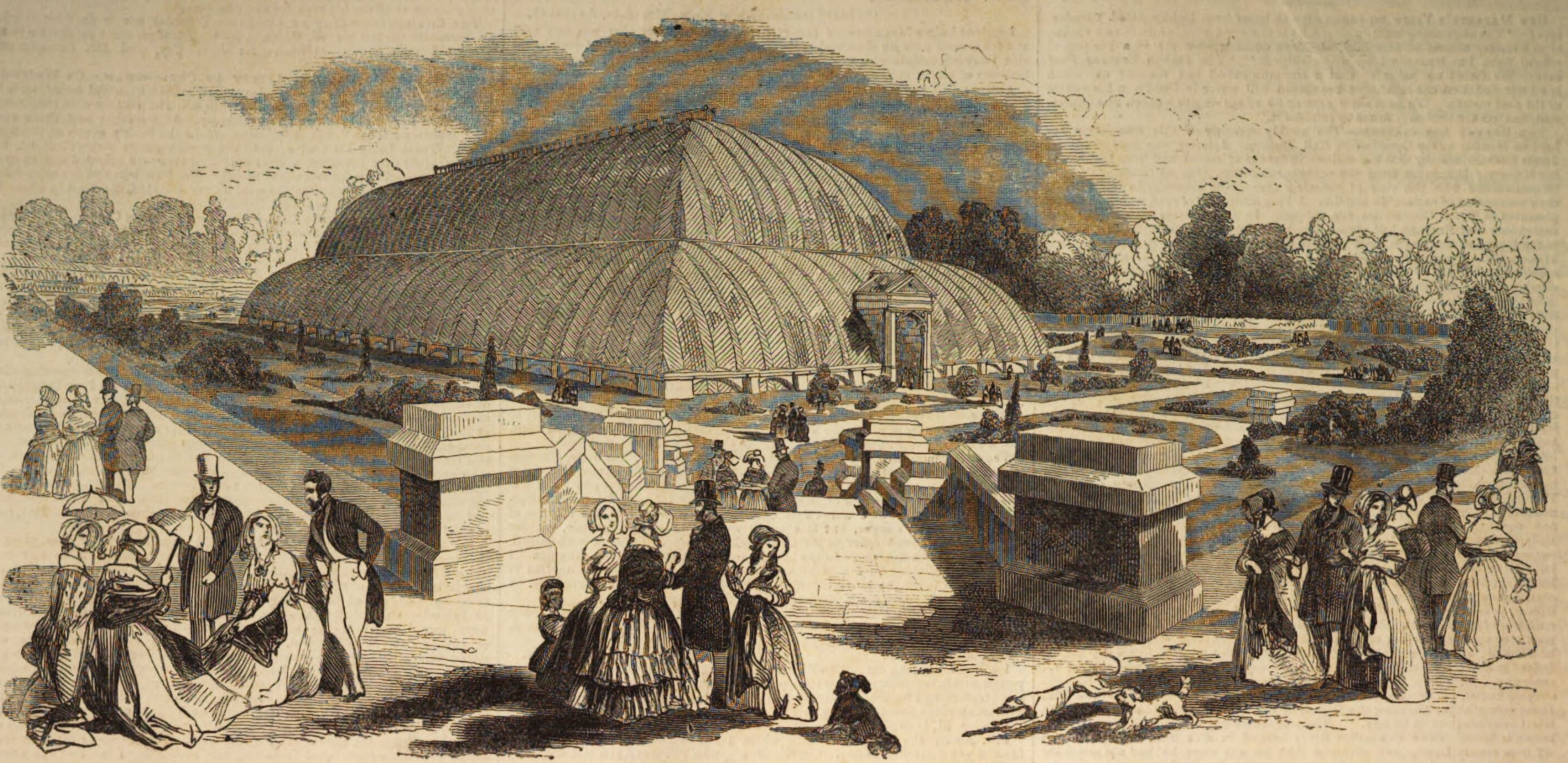
The building itself contains one acre of ground, and is, in plan, of the form of a "trefoil," wholly composed of glass, arranged in the "ridge-and-furrow" plan; the slips of glass, being long, have no lapping in the widths of the ridges; the ribs are composed of thin pieces of wood clamped together, which is considered to have much more strength than if solid. The area of the interior of the Conservatory is about 324 feet long, by 170 wide; the central compartment 80 feet high; and the sides about 52 feet. Around the central compartment is a light and elegant gallery, which is approached by a winding flight of steps amongst gigantic rock-work, stocked with the most rare and valuable cactuses, ferns, &c., and from which one of the finest scenes is obtained, which an eye, even accustomed to oriental grandeur, can desire.

Around the principal area is built a strong foundation of solid masonry, an arched basement wall with a solid stone plinth about four feet high. In this are fitted wooden valves to equalise the temperature and regulate the currents of air. From this wall spring a series of strong quarter circular ribs of wood, the upper ends of which are firmly fixed into an horizontal framework of iron, which rests on two parallel ranges of iron pillars, with cross pillars at the end. From this framework spring a similar series of semi-circular ribs of 70 feet span. The spaces between the ribs are filled in with glass, in the "ridge and furrow" plan. The slips of glass, four feet long, are arranged in perpendicular rows at a high angle, every alternate row inclining similarly, so as to form a series of zig-zag panes one above the other; thus breaking the monotony of square lines, and being much more likely to withstand hail-storms, rain, and wind.

On the ground-floor is a broad walk running around the whole building; and down the centre, the entire length, is a beautiful carriage drive, the folding glass doors at either end being thrown open for admission. Some idea of the extent of this room may be formed, when we state that, at the late visit of her Majesty to this splendid seat, the state carriages, six in number, with their full accompaniment of horses and attendants, had ample room in length between the doors when closed. Of the vegetable inhabitants of this earthly paradise it is difficult to speak. They consist of all that is choice, rare, and valuable—many of the specimens unique in this country, planted in soils essential to the growth and nature of each species in borders, and the temperature so managed in its application to the different beds as to suit the natural character of the plants.

The result of this arrangement is, that the specimens from the lofty and magnificent palms and plantains—the bread-fruit and date—the light and elegant acacias—the aloes—the oranges, citrons, and lemons—the cactuses and ferns—the papyrus, the callows, rice, and every other plant—whatever its original nature or climate—are all in the most luxuriant state of vegetation; and, grouped and arranged as they are, with every attention to picturesque effect—with the lofty palms and plantains (60 feet high) formed into arcades, interspersed with the most fragrant and odoriferous flowers and shrubs—the ponds stocked with myriads of gold and silver fish—the numberless little foreign warblers, in every diversity of colour and tone, from all cli-

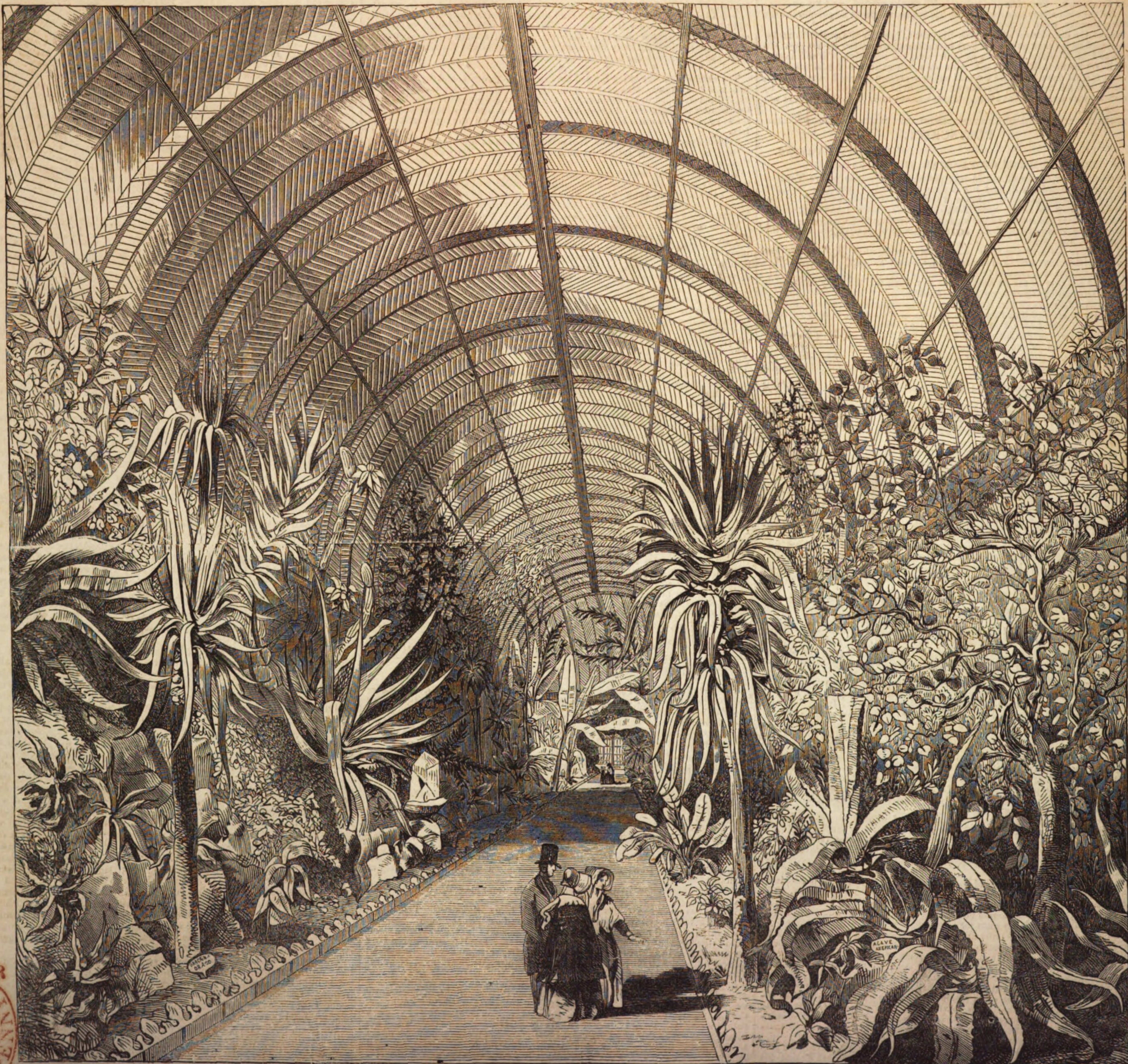
THE GREAT CHATSWORTH CONSERVATORY.



THE EXTERIOR, FROM THE ITALIAN TERRACE.

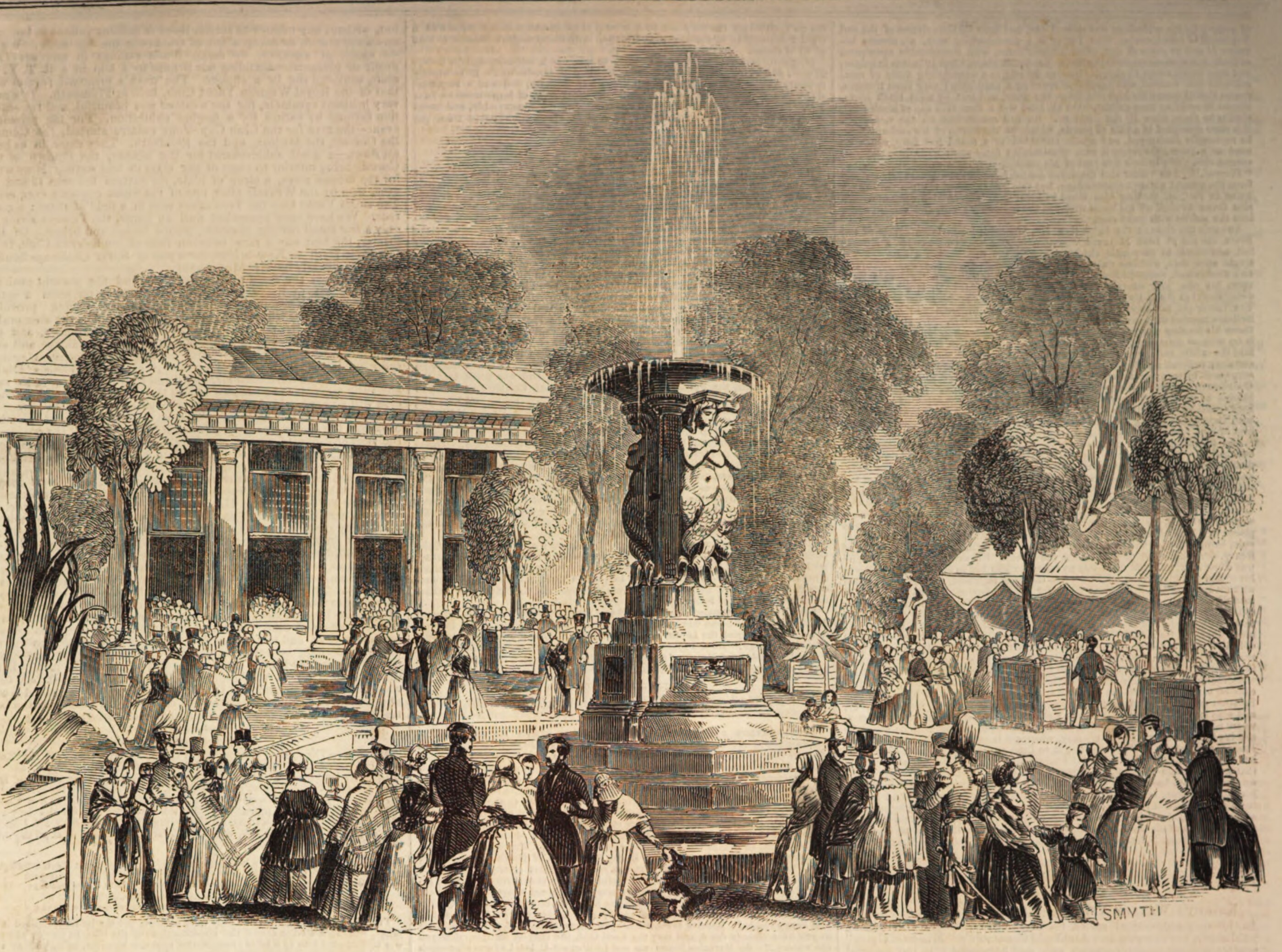
mates—the Italian cats, from the mountains near Rome—and the gems and crystals—combined with the rocks and seats—render the grand Chatsworth Conservatory the most luxuriant place yet raised in this country.

Around the Conservatory, beneath the building, is a railroad tunnel for the conveyance of fuel to the stoves, and for the removal of the ashes, &c. The plan of watering adopted is most efficacious: the building is supplied from the immense reservoirs on the hill, pipes being laid all around the interior, and the gallery, to various parts of which a rose hose can be fastened, throwing a jet of 80 feet in as complete and natural a shower as the leafy inmates could get in their natural open-air situations. The whole of the design, arrangements, and management of this splendid pile are under the direction of Mr. Paxton, head gardener to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, whose "Magazine of Botany," and other works, are so well known.



THE INTERIOR, FROM THE CENTRAL WALK.

NEWSPAPER



GRAND FETE AT MOUNT EDGECUMBE.—THE BAZAAR AND ITALIAN GARDENS.

GRAND FETE AT MOUNT EDGECUMBE.

This very interesting *fête* and bazaar have been held in the beautiful and picturesque gardens and grounds of Mount Edgecumbe, by the kind and express permission of the noble owner of Mount Edgecumbe, in aid of the funds of the Devon and Cornwall Female Orphan Asylum, and of the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital.

The estate of Mount Edgecumbe is situate in a south-western direction from Plymouth, a distance of about two miles; and is approached by crossing in boats from various parts of the town, or by the ferry-boat from the Admiral's Hard, Stonehouse. The demesne is about three miles in circumference, and occupies the whole peninsula between the Hamoaze and the Sound, and in that space presents as great an alternation of product, and as great a variety of scene as any spot of similar size in England. With the knowledge of what then transpired for the benefit of the asylum, the officers and committee hailed with feelings of gratitude and delight the announcement that the kind-hearted owner of the beautiful domain had expressed his desire that his park should be again used for a similar purpose, and the necessary preparations were immediately commenced to carry the object. Thursday and Friday, the 22nd and 23d inst., were fixed for this splendid *réunion* of all classes.

Fortunately the weather, though rather dull in the morning of the first day, turned out favourably; and the immense concourse of persons who thronged into Plymouth showed that the interest felt towards the object was not confined to the towns.

The hour appointed for opening the Park gates was eleven o'clock; but so early as ten o'clock parties began to arrive, such was the interest excited. That part of Hamoaze which divides Mount Edgecumbe from the opposite shores was a scene of much animation, from the numberless boats engaged in transporting the throng of persons who crossed the water on this day, there being a continuous stream of boats until three o'clock, and nothing could exceed the enlivening appearance of the fine harbour and river at this period; the majestic view of the numerous fine ships of war, combined with all their other wonders, formed a picture truly splendid—such as will cause thousands to remember with grateful feelings the place where—

> "Fam'd Tamer winds her wanton streams,
> And deck'd with villas, forts, and towns,
> With woods and pastures, hills, and downs,
> With docks and navies—England's pride,
> And lighter boats that swiftly glide."

The entrance to the grounds was by the lower Lodge-gate, an elegant canopy being formed by flags, beneath which, many members of the Committee, aided by several ladies, stationed themselves to receive the contributions of the visitors.

The Bazaar was held in the Orangery, and in the Italian Garden—a charming spot, the extreme beauty of which could not fail immediately to fasten the attention of the beholder. The Orangery, of Palladian design, having a Doric front, is a noble building, 100 feet in length; proportionately lofty. It presented on this occasion a splendid appearance, being tastefully decorated with flags; the exhibition tables ran the whole extent of the building, and, in addition, two extensive ranges of stalls, covered with flags, were arranged in other parts of the garden, those under cover of the Orangery not being sufficient for the articles that had been kindly furnished.

The Stalls were covered with beautiful specimens of work, which were eagerly purchased of the Countesses of Mount Edgecumbe and Morley, Lady Jemima Eliot, Misses Macdonnell, the Hon. Miss Eliot, Lady Louisa Cornwallis, Lady Elizabeth Cornwallis, Lady Lopes, the Hon. Mrs. Murray, Miss Buller of Morwel, and the other distinguished ladies who kindly undertook the task of conducting the sale. The youthful Lord Valletort superintended a flower stall.

The Italian Garden was evidently the centre of attraction. From the grouping of all its beauties, its statues, its plants, rare exotics, its fountains, &c., it presented a truly classic scene.

The French Garden also had its admirers, all the avenues being thronged. This inclosure is surrounded by high clipped evergreen hedges, the ground being laid out in parterres, with trellis work and bowers, a basin, with a jet d'eau being in the centre.

A numerous company were here assembled; the retirement of one party being instantly followed by the accession of others, who, in their turn, added to the living stream which was constantly pouring into the English Gardens—in the arrangement and planting of which nature is more attended to, and art less seen. Beds of beautiful shrubs and flowers, fine cork trees, and some splendid specimens of the cedars of Lebanon and of Virginia, serve here to variegate the scene. The numerous walks beneath the lofty trees and close underwood, connecting the various gardens and pleasure grounds, were also crowded with company, and exhibited a delightful contrast to the more open scenery of the gardens. In the slope facing the sea, and near the Battery, booths had been erected for refreshments, superintended by a committee of gentlemen. The bands of the Royal Marines, the 44th Regiment, and of the San Josef guard-ship, were stationed in the gardens, and played for several hours.

About four o'clock, the numerous and fashionable company, congregated from the towns and country around, began to thin, and at six, the gardens were cleared, though many persons remained in the grounds, wending their way amongst the charming beauties and sylvan scenery of this far-famed spot.

The number of visitors the first day was upwards of 10,000, and the amount taken at the gate was £516. The amount received the first day at the stalls, from all sources, exceeded £900.

We should notice that the establishment of a Post-office in the Gardens was a source of revenue; every applicant found on enquiry that a letter was waiting for him, but the wholesome practice of *pre*-payment was not observed, and the postage of sixpence at least followed the delivery of a letter; the ladies who managed this affair, displayed much wit and ingenuity in preparing the epistles.

On the second day, the weather, we are happy to state, was equally fine. The proceedings of the second day were similar to those of the first, and the large party left the grounds much delighted.

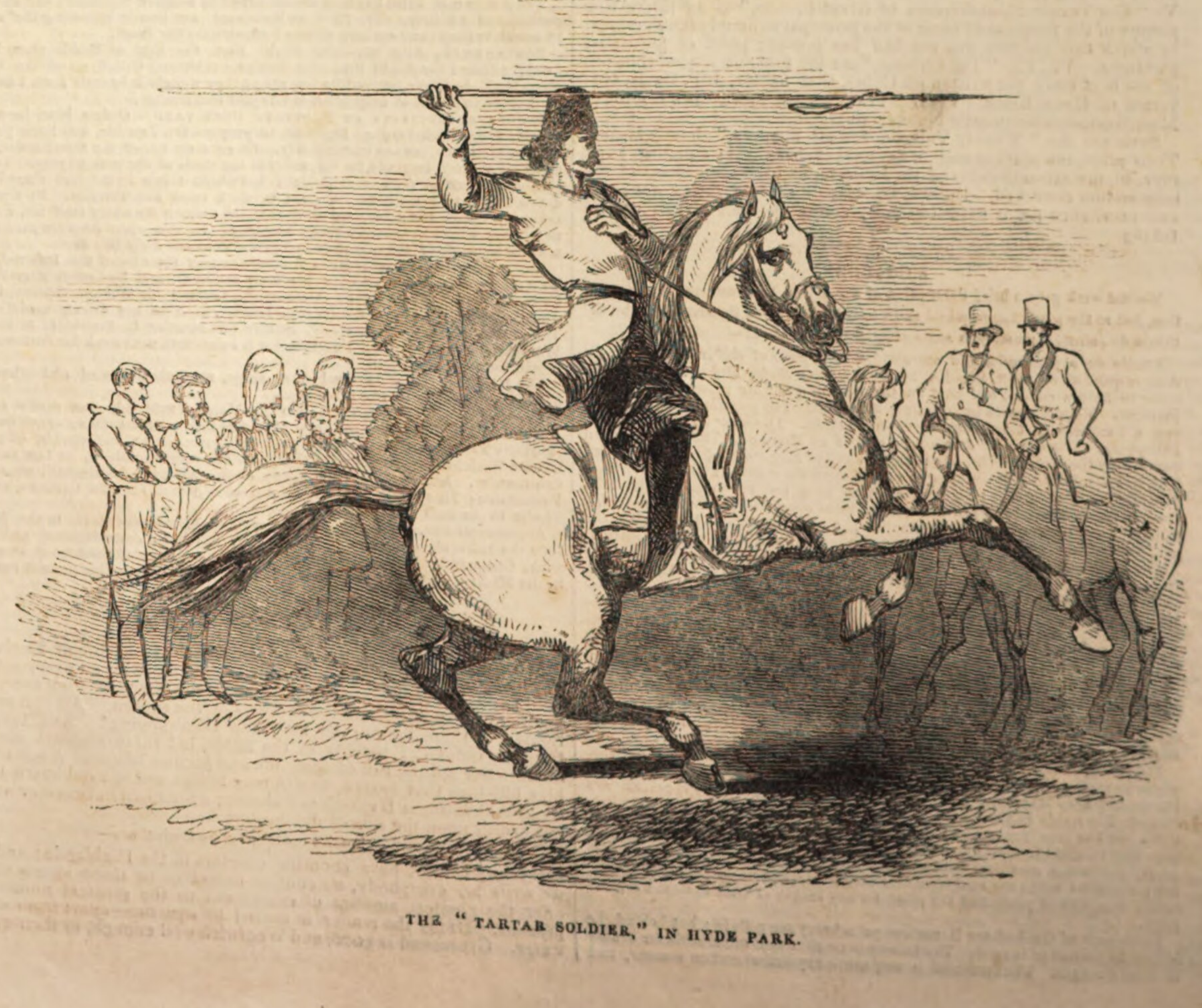
The number of persons entering the grounds this day was about 2500, being about 2200 less than on the second day in 1840, the number on that occasion being 4700. The receipts this day for entrance, sale of work, &c., amounted to about £290, being about £40 less than the receipts of the second day on the occasion of the former *fête* at Mount Edgecumbe.

The Earl of Mount Edgecumbe appeared highly to enjoy the enlivening scene; his lordship was in various parts of his noble domain, on his pony, during both the days.

It is a source of much gratification to be enabled to state, and a pleasing circumstance which reflects the greatest credit on the conduct of the vast number of persons collected—that not the slightest damage of any kind was sustained. Every visitor appeared to appreciate the generosity which had led the noble proprietor to expose the choice and valuable collection of plants and flowers, which the garden contained, to the risk which must necessarily be incurred by admitting so many persons to range through the whole of them.

THE "TARTAR SOLDIER" IN HYDE-PARK.

A very large number of people, principally military men, have been attracted into Hyde-park, to witness the horsemanship and military exercises of a very curious individual, a Tartar soldier, formerly in a Mahomedan regiment of cavalry in the Russian service, who, it was understood, would exhibit himself and his horse in front of the Horse Guards barracks. The Tartar made his appearance, accompanied by several gentlemen on horseback; one of whom appeared to act as his interpreter, and in some degree to direct his movements, and a large space



THE "TARTAR SOLDIER," IN HYDE PARK.

of ground for his evolutions was cleared out, and kept by the privates of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards. The Tartar is a good-looking man, apparently between 25 and 30 years of age, of an athletic frame, with considerable squareness of limb, but with no superfluous flesh. He stands about 5 feet 10 inches in height, and may weigh about 13 stone. He was dressed in a tight-fitting tunic of rose-coloured silk, wadded, and capable of resisting a hard blow; very loose trousers, drawn tightly round his legs just below the knee, and met by tight black boots, almost resembling long gaiters. On his head was a sheepskin cap of black wool, similar to those worn by the Persians. He had mustachios on the upper lip. His arms consisted of a pair of pistols, which, in the course of his performances, he repeatedly discharged, and a pole about ten or a dozen feet long, which he used as a lance, throwing it with considerable force when galloping, and with correct aim. We believe this part of his practice is what is called throwing the "Djereed." The Tartar also displayed considerable skill in lifting this weapon from the ground without dismounting, but this he performed without putting his horse in motion, making him stand still whilst he recovered his weapon. He also threw himself off his horse whilst at the top of his speed, and vaulted again into the saddle with great ease.

Towards the close of the exhibition, Mr. Maynard, formerly an officer of the Blues, the son of Lord Maynard, mounted upon a troop horse with a fencing foil, undertook to encounter the Tartar, who was armed with a basket-hilted single stick, and, nothing daunted by his formidable appearance and reputation as a swordsman, succeeded with apparent ease in inflicting a "palpable hit" upon his ribs, just beneath the left arm of the Tartar (who is a left-handed swordsman) as the latter raised his arm to inflict a perpendicular cut at his head. The Tartar did not appear to comprehend what had occurred, and in rather an irritable manner dismounted, and did not renew the contest. Mr. Maynard then threw his fencing glove on the ground, and putting his horse in a canter, lifted it up without dismounting. This gentleman also exhibited the feat of vaulting into the saddle, and in the comparison of horsemanship with the Oriental foreigner certainly suffered nothing. As a skilful swordsman the Tartar is certainly to be surpassed by many of those who were on the ground, and many of the Life Guardsmen expressed their willingness to contend with him. He has since exhibited at the barracks in the Regent's-park, and has been matched with Limbard, considered the best swordsman in the regiment quartered there, and also with Hemmingway, a good swordsman of the same regiment. Limbard had the best of him, and Hemmingway also set him at naught.

The following account of this singular personage may not be uninteresting to our readers. Balthazar Beck Pogus is the son of a Kniaz or Khan, of Independent Tartary. At the early age of fourteen Balthazar joined the Circassian army, and fought against the Russians for three years. At the end of this time, the troop in which he served were taken prisoners, when engaged in a battle near Tiflis. As Balthazar had no choice left but to be sent to Siberia or to take service in the Russian army, in hopes that some day or other a chance of escape would offer itself, he chose the latter, and was sent to Warsaw, where he was placed in a Mussulman regiment, and served in it for nine years. When on parade, being outraged without cause before his own men, the Tartar, in a state of frenzy, drew his sword and cut down the officer. He saw in a moment that he was a lost man, and that there was no safety for him but in flight. Beckoning to his cousin and his servant, who served in the same regiment, to follow, he started without losing a moment. They made for the frontier of Prussia, but by mistake they took the road of Plock instead of Plonsk. Meanwhile an alarm was raised, and Cossacks were sent in pursuit of them, and very near the Prussian frontier they were overtaken. In the attempt to capture him, his two companions were shot from their horses; their pursuers, one by one, dropped off, till only one remained—the officer; who, as he rode after the Tartar, fired at him, and wounded him in the thigh. Notwithstanding this, he got clear over a brook; the Cossack officer followed closely, but failing, fell with his horse into the water.

Balthazar, now in Prussia (for that brook formed the boundary), was next claimed as a deserter, but the Prussian authorities refused to give him up. Some Prussian gentlemen of distinction now supplied him with money for the journey, and with letters to friends at Dantzic, and he proceeded on his horse to that city, where he met with further kindness from the officers of the garrison, by whom he and his horse were sent to this country, whence it is said he intends to depart for France, and by way of Marseilles to get to Constantinople. We understand he has been patronised by Lord Dudley Stuart, and other influential persons, and that a subscription to defray his expenses and journey to Constantinople, to the amount of £50, has already been made. He has the greatest affection for his horse, a grey Arab, of great beauty and extraordinary good points, and has refused to part with it for any price. On being asked, a few days ago, by an officer of the Life Guards, if he would sell the animal, he energetically laid his hand upon the scalp of his head, and said, "I would sooner cut this from my head, and make my horse eat it, hair and all, than sell her, my preserver!"—*Abridged from the Times.*

LITERATURE.

Knight's Weekly Volume—I. to IX. C. Knight and Co.

In this very economical series, the ingenious editor and enterprising publishers, are carrying out Archibald Constable's "Magnum Opus," projected some seventeen years ago, and honoured with the especial patronage of King George the Fourth. Constable, in his famous "Miscellany" scheme, thought he had reached the *ne plus ultra* of cheapness; whereas, Knight's series is sold at less than half the price of the Edinburgh publisher's volumes, and is of more sterling character than the Scottish literary wares. This advantage is, in the main, referable to the printing machine, which, to use Mr. Knight's words, "has done for the commerce of literature, what the mule and the Jacquard loom have done for the commerce of silk—it has made literature accessible to all."

Mr. Knight opens the campaign bravely, with a "Biography of William Caxton," the father of English printing; which in neatness of execution, as well as comprehensiveness of detail, is a good example for his *collaborateurs:* to the memoir is appended a postscript showing the progress of the press in England, from its introduction by Caxton to the present time, in which "The Mirror," established in 1822 (the parent of all the cheap periodicals), is as much entitled to mention as the "Penny Magazine," commenced ten years subsequently. II. "Mind among the Spindles," is a selection from the "Lowell Offering," written in American cotton factories. III. "The Englishwoman in Egypt," is a selection of letters written by Sophia Poole, during a residence at Cairo with her brother, Mr. Lane, author of "The Modern Egyptians," and containing much novel information on domestic life in the capital of Egypt: this is a very charming little book. IV., VII. "Tales from Shakspere," by Mr. and Miss Lamb, is an entire reprint of that very popular work. V. "The Textile Manufactures of Great Britain," is an interesting picture of the progress of some of the principal national manufactures, by which this country has reached her present point of industrial greatness. VI., IX. "The Chinese," are the first and second volumes of the best work yet written on China, that by Mr. J. F. Davis, Governor of Hong-Kong. VIII. "Feats on the Fiord" is a reprint of Miss Martineau's domestic Norwegian tale.

Such are the "Weekly Volumes for all Readers," already issued. Their price, one shilling each, is a marvel of cheapness; equalled, however, by the attractiveness of the subjects, and the soundnesss of the information conveyed. Indeed, we despair of ever seeing economy and excellence more advantageously combined than in this undertaking.

MOGADORE.

We last week gave a brief description of Mogadore, to accompany our illustration, but as the place has acquired additional interest since its destruction by the Prince de Joinville, we subjoin some additional particulars:—

Situate on a peninsula, and surrounded by a plain of shifting sands, Mogadore is quite a new town, founded by the Emperor Muley Mohamed in 1760, in order to have a commercial port on the nearest maritime point to the city of Morocco. Mogadore is 48 leagues from the capital. The population of Mogadore does not amount to more than 14,000 inhabitants. There are not more than 15 Europeans. It is the most commercial port of all Morocco. The town is called Sourah by the Moors. The island alone is called Mogadore, after a saint called Sidi Mogodoul, whose tomb is seen on the opposite coast at a league south of Sourah. The island is a quarter of a league long, and 600 yards broad. It is armed with batteries in mason work. The most considerable part of the fortifications of the town commands the island. It would be impossible to occupy the port without having first destroyed the defences of the town which are opposite to it.

Mogadore has never before been attacked by an European squadron, but it was twice besieged on the land side by the neighbouring tribes of Arabs. In Morocco, as well as in Algeria, the towns possess no influence over the surrounding country. The tribes of the country frequently come to blockade them, in order to pillage as the treasures with which they imagine the houses are filled are the constant dream of their ambition. The commerce of Mogadore has been extremely flourishing. It has exported to Lisbon, Cadiz, Marseilles, Gibraltar, and even to New York, large quantities of corn and wool, gum, almonds, olive oil, figs, wax, leather, kid-skins, aniseed, orange-peel, and various kinds of medicinal drugs. The imports consist of bar iron and steel cutlery, and iron ware of every description; woollen and cotton stuffs, silk handkerchiefs, gold and silver trinkets, pearl, amber, or coral necklaces, looking-glasses, sugar, and spice.

The factory consists of ten or twelve mercantile houses of different nations, whose owners, protected by the Emperor, live in complete security from the Moors, and keep them at a rigid distance. The Jews, generally speaking, are compelled to reside in the outer town, which is walled in, and protected by batteries, no less than the citadel itself. Mogadore, curiously enough, was built according to plans furnished by a French engineer, and as far as parapets, ramparts, embrasures, cavaliers, batteries, and casemates, constitute a fortress, it is one; but these works are said to be of a very flimsy and imperfect construction, totally incapable of protecting the place for any length of time against a regular force.

The mouth of the harbour is narrow, yet a heavy sea rolls in; but behind the island the anchorage is good. The battery is much more remarkable for beauty than for strength. The roadstead is very much exposed at certain seasons, and the port, although the only one in the empire of Morocco which maintains a regular commercial intercourse with Europe, is in many respects inferior to that of El Waladia.

Mogadore is situate in 31 deg. 32 min. 40 sec. north latitude, and in 9 deg. 35 min. 30 sec. longitude west from the meridian of Greenwich. It is exactly opposite Funchal, the chief town in the island of Madeira, and is at a very considerable distance to the south of Sallee, the next point of importance to Tangier. Between Sallee and Mogadore the coast projects considerably, and forms the capes Blanco and Cantin, which appear to be about equi-distant from the two ports.

DEATH OF LORD KEANE.

It is our painful duty to announce the death of Lord Keane. This gallant officer breathed his last at Burton Lodge, in Hampshire, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, the diseases with which he was afflicted having terminated in dropsy.

The deceased John Keane, Baron Keane of Ghuznee, in Affghanistan, and Cappoquin, County Waterford, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, was second son of Sir John Keane, Bart., of Belmont, Waterford, by his first marriage with Miss Keilly, daughter of Mr. John Keilly, of Belgrave, and brother of Sir Richard Keane, Bart., of Cappoquin House, Waterford. He was born in 1781, and married first, in 1806, Miss Smith, second daughter of General Smith, by whom he had issue several children; and secondly, in August, 1840, to Miss Charlotte Maria Boland, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Boland. He entered the army at a very early age, his commission as ensign dating as far back as 1793. In the Egyptian campaign of 1801 he served as aide-de-camp to the Earl of Cavan; and in 1809 we find the then Lieutenant-Colonel Keane in the command of the 13th Regiment at the capture of Martinique. In 1812 he was destined to join the army under the Duke of Wellington at Madrid; and his reputation was such that he was, immediately on his arrival there, intrusted with the command of a brigade in the third division, in which corps he served until the end of the war with France, in 1814, and was present at the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle (near Bayonne), and Orthes; action at Vic Bigorre, battle of Toulouse, and the less gallant actions of that war. In August, 1814, he was appointed to a command, ordered for particular service, and, on his arrival at Jamaica, being senior officer, assumed the command of the military force destined to co-operate with Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane, for the attack on New Orleans and the province of Louisiana.

In the year 1833 he succeeded Sir Colin Halket as Commander-in-Chief of the army in Bombay; and, after nearly six years service in that presidency, on the 29th of October, 1838, Lord (then Sir John) Keane, received authority from the Government of India to organize and lead into Scinde a force intended to co-operate with the army then on the north-west frontier of India, under the command of Sir Henry Fane. In the month of December following, however, Sir Henry forwarded his resignation to head-quarters, and the command of the combined forces devolved upon Sir John Keane.

His services in India are well known. Lord Keane received the thanks of the Court of Directors of the East India Company on the 18th of December, 1839, while on the 11th of the same month he was raised to the peerage, and obtained a pension of £2000 a-year for his own life, and that of his two immediate successors in the peerage, added to which were the thanks of both Houses of Parliament in the month of February, 1840.

Lord Keane is succeeded in his pension and peerage by his eldest son, Edward Arthur Wellington, who having been aide-de-camp to his father when in command of the army of the Indus, may be presumed to have shared in the hononrs of that campaign. He is a captain in the 37th Foot, and a major in the army.

The late lord was a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, and a Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Presentation of Colours to the Forty-ninth Regiment.—The presentation of colours to this gallant corps, recently returned from China, took place at Winchester, on Tuesday, in the presence of a numerous body of spectators, who had congregated from all parts of the country to witness the interesting ceremony. The Bishop of Winchester addressed the men, and at the conclusion of the address the bishop gave an appropriate prayer in reference to the occasion. Lady Pakenham then presented the new colours to the ensigns, and in doing so said—"I feel much interested in the scene before me, and must beg to express the high importance I attach to the present solemnity. I consider the colours that I am about to present to the 49th as emblems of the past career of the regiment, as well as earnests of their future success. They bear the names of many battles, extending from the Rocky Mountains of North America to the Great Wall of China; but I esteem it one of the greatest privileges of British arms that wherever they have been successful hitherto that success has been attended by the bright halo of Christianity spreading abroad where the darkness of Paganism formerly reigned. May I express a humble hope that such will be the case in China, and that the success of the 49th at Amoy may be the pledge of this happy result? Receive these colonrs, and bear them forward as gallantly as you have already done, and may the Lord God, the God of Battles, give you the victory." Sir Hercules Pakenham and Lieutenant-Colonel Adams afterwards addressed the regiment. The new colours were then paraded in front of the regiment in the usual manner, after which the regiment marched past the General in slow and quick time. After the men were dismissed they all sat down to a substantial dinner, provided for them by their officers, in a pavilion erected in the barrack yard for the purpose. The officers subsequently entertained their numerous visitors at a splendid *déjeûner à la fourchette.*

Steam Power of England.—The *Liverpool Standard* contains an estimate of the steam force possessed by England, from which it appears, that the French, in spite of their boasting, are as far inferior to us in regard to steam power as they were in their sailing ships during the last war. The French are apt to consider that we possess no steam-ships but what are registered as belonging to the navy, but the fact is, if we take into account all the vessels plying along our coast and to foreign ports, we could turn out a fleet of steam-vessels alone averaging 107,000 horse-power, and if to these we add the vessels already belonging to the navy, and averaging 20,000 horse-power, we may calculate upon a force fully equal to anything France could exhibit on the seas. The port of Liverpool alone possesses steam power equal to 14,452 horses; London, 24,000; Hull 9000; Glasgow, 7000; and so on with almost every other sea-port in the country.

Apparent Preparations for War.—It is stated that frequent communications are being made by the Government to the several departments at Devonport, on the subject of the store and state of the materials necessary in case of any emergency which may require sudden equipment. Orders have been issued for the entry of seamen for general service, a step only taken in the expectation of more than the ordinary demand. One hundred able seamen are also ordered to be entered in the dock-yard, as labourers, at 2s. 6d. per diem: petty-officers to act as leading men, at 3s. 6d. per day. They are to be entered on the express understanding that they are to join any ship when required, and at a moment's notice.

The garrison of Gibraltar is to be reinforced by another regiment, and another company of Artillery. The 72nd, at Buttevant, are hourly expecting the order to march to Cork, and embark thence forthwith for the Rock.

Portsmouth, Aug. 28.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Haddington, First Lord; Admiral the Right Hon. Sir George Cockburn, G.C.B.; and the Right Hon. H. T. L. Corry, arrived last evening at seven o'clock by train from London, on their annual visit of inspection to this port and arsenal.

Increased Activity at Deptford Dock-yard.—Orders have been received at the dock-yard at Deptford to prepare the Terrible, 800 horse power, burden 1870 tons, for sea immediately. In consequence of the above order, it is expected she will be ready for the water at the close of the present year. To expedite the work, 80 men as shipwrights have been taken in the yard since Monday last; 30 of them have been set to work upon the Terrible. By a public notice posted at the gates, we find that 100 seamen are advertised for, a great number of whom have been already engaged. In this once desolate yard there are now upwards of 400 persons employed in constant daily labour.

The name of the vessel built at Woolwich under the title of the Infernal, has been changed to Eclair, and she has been commissioned by Commander Walter G. B. Estcourt. The Volcano steam-vessel, Captain Sir William Dickson, is expected at Woolwich from the coast of Ireland, to have her defects made good. The Princess Alice steam-vessel, master Commander L. Smithett, arrived at Woolwich on Sunday, from Dover, and will leave early next week for Portsmouth, to join the royal squadron.

The Neptune, 120, and several other ships, are being masted and otherwise brought forward for service if required.

Promotions.—Lieutenants: John B. Marsh (1830), who was senior of the Endymion, 44, during her last term of service in the East Indies; Jacob Sankey (1835), who became first of the Inconstant previous to last paying off; and George Wodehouse (1833), first of the Thunderbolt, steam-sloop, to the rank of Commander. Mates: Henry de Lisley, of the Alfred; Charles Sullivan, of the Formidable; Thomas Miller, of the Agincourt; and Thomas Cochran, of the Thalia, to the rank of Lieutenant.

Appointments.—Commander Walter G. B. Estcourt (1841), to the Eclair (late the Infernal), steam-sloop, which vessel has been commissioned at Woolwich. Commander Estcourt, when a lieutenant, commanded the Lizard, steamer, in the Mediterranean, and was promoted from that service to his present rank.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

What a glorious week has this been for the rural life of England! Far and wide has the golden harvest been gathered; on every side is seen plenty: a generous measure, pressed down and flowing over, and health and happiness, are the symbols of the season. All hail to the Source of these boons; all hail, and thanksgiving! And turning from the industrial tenants of the fields, lo! there roameth abroad other active spirits, full of lusty life and jocund labour. Away to the blue hill-tops they hasten, to win rosy health and the red heath-bird. Grouse-shooting is Hygeia's calisthenic; a fortnight in Braemar would put health upon the ribs of death—but

Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum—

everybody cannot have shooting quarters in the Highlands; and, as we write for everybody, we confine ourselves to those sports which offer the greatest amount of enjoyment to the greatest number of persons. Haply the reader is partial to aquatics—apart from warm water. Gravesend is good, and Woolwich well enough, in their ways; but, without any offence to steam, there *is* nothing gallant in boiling-up an excursion, or doing a bit of tea-kettle on any scale. When we speak of aquatics, we mean brave sailings in salt seas for profit or pleasure—extending our license to a trip in a R. T. Y. C. craft, provided she be a clipper. The week's principal regatta was that of the Royal Western Yacht Club, held at Plymouth. It was a very brilliant spectacle, for the weather was beautiful, and the situation formed by nature for a marine exhibition. For the principal event—the race for the Club Cup—four cutters started, the Comet, the Corsair, the Medina, and the Elizabeth. They came in as here set down—a great achievement for the winner, the renown of the Corsair being inferior to none of her class in this water. Nine went for the second prize, a piece of plate, for cutters between 18 and 32 tons, won by the Weazel, after one of the finest contests ever seen. The small Yacht Cup the Termagant won in a field of three: a good race. We have been somewhat dull at home, the Thames giving us only a few small rowing matches, above bridge and below. Of the former, the best was a race between four of the Sphynx Club, from Chiswick Eyot to Kew-bridge, for a pair of Silver Challenge Sculls, won very cleverly by Mr. Muxworthy.

Passing from the flood to the field, we find the present position and prospects of the economy of the turf, is far from a satisfactory state. The leaders of racing circles having provided for the annoyances with which they were threatened by the memorable *qui tam* actions, left the little folks to shift for themselves, and the consequence is, they are threatened with all sorts of damage and discomfiture. Actions by the gross have been commenced against those publicans in town and country, at whose houses Derby or other lotteries have been dispensed and drawn. Unless some very energetic measures are adopted before the close of the session, their case will go hard. If a conviction take place, the penalty cannot be mitigated under the statute. This is a discouragement—another blow was the discovery of the wholesale *legerdemain* of the postmen: the ramifications of racing scoundrelism must be pretty extensive, when they have reached so immaculate an institution as the Post-office!

Thus bad begins—but worse remains behind. There is no longer any doubt about a direful robbery having been practised by means of Ratan for the late Derby. How it was managed, and who the actors were, is still kept as dark as possible; nevertheless, the plot and its machinery are in the hands of those who are engaged in the investigation. As an official statement will presently appear, any partial revelation would be inconvenient. But, pending this publication, it cannot be too generally known that the whole business of racing is at this moment—and long, very long has been—tainted by all sorts of foul play. That the Derby has frequently been won by four-year-olds during the present century, is certain; and if that facility for plunder no longer exists, it only incites the wits of the sharp practitioner to discover other means. More than one scheme is already on the stocks; and our counsel is earnest, that those who will indulge in betting, be especially careful with whom they wager, and whose horses they back. The latter point must not be lost sight of, most particularly at this moment. The Leger has constantly been obnoxious to suspicion; and that on whose threshold we stand is certainly not free from good reasons for caution. According to the betting, the field is contemptible—let it not be despised: *verb. sap.*

TATTERSALL'S.

Monday.—The sinister reports now in circulation with regard to the Ratan affair, the suspension of the jockey by two of his principal employers, and the alleged implication of several parties of some standing in the betting ring, have tended greatly to check speculation on the St. Leger; and until the matter shall have been thoroughly investigated by the "powers that be," will no doubt make book-making a profitless proceeding. For this reason we may dismiss the transactions at the Corner this afternoon with the single remark that the Curé, Ithuriel, Red Deer, and Foigh-a-Ballagh, were in general demand, and that all the other favourites were in *statu ruo.*

ST. LEGER.

3 to 1 agst The Curé	9 to 1 agst Red Deer	13 to 1 agst Foigh a-Ballagh (taken)
3 to 1 —— Ithuriel	10 to 1 —— Valerian	25 to 1 —— Godfrey
8 to 1 —— Bay Momus	13 to 1 —— The Princess	

GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.

British Yeoman and Semiseria were left in by mistake, and do not run.

Thursday.—A few members only were present, but the betting, limited in its range, was calculated to excite the apprehensions of the Ithuriel party; 500 to 1 was laid against him to a large amount, the backers, however, being parties who were likely to have been well informed. The betting in other respects was languid, but in its tone favourable to Red Deer, Bay Momus, Valerian, and Foigh-a-Ballagh.

ST. LEGER.

3 to 1 agst The Cure	10 to 1 agst Valerian (t)	30 to 1 agst Godfrey
5 to 1 —— Ithuriel	11 to 1 —— Foigh a-Ballagh (t)	40 to 1 —— Milton
7 to 1 —— Red Deer	12 to 1 —— The Princess (t)	10 to 1 —— Dawson's lot
8 to 1 —— Bay Momus		

DERBY, 1845.

25 to 1 agst Kedger	25 to 1 agst Newsmonger

BETTING AT MANCHESTER.—Tuesday.

LEAMINGTON STAKES (WARWICK).

6 to 1 agst Councillor (t)	7 to 1 agst Algernon (t)
6 to 1 —— Mosque	8 to 1 —— Advice (t)

GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP (DONCASTER).

6 to 1 agst Mickey Free (t f)	5 to 2 against the two (t to 100)	8 to 1 agst Rowena (t)
6 to 1 —— Artful Dodger (t f)		12 to 1 —— any other (offrd)

ST. LEGER.

3 to 1 agst The Curé (offrd)	7 to 1 agst Bay Momus (t)	13 to 1 agst The Princess
4 to 1 —— Ithuriel (t and aft offrd)	8 to 1 —— Red Deer	13 to 1 —— Foigh-a-Ballagh
	10 to 1 —— Valerian	

CRICKET.

MARYLEBONE CLUB AND GROUND, WITH PILCH, V. THE NORTHERN COUNTIES, WITH MR. A. MYNN.

This match, which has for some time been looked forward to with considerable interest, commenced on Monday last, at Barker's Cricket-ground, at Leicester, in presence of a large number of spectators. The weather was propitious, the ground in beautiful order, and the players, as a reference to their names will show, were of first-rate character, consequently all went off with *éclat.* The game began by the Marylebone side going in; after scoring 71 for their first innings, they resigned their bats, and the play was resumed the following morning. The result will be found in the subjoined score:—

MARYLEBONE.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Hon. F. Ponsonby, not out	9	not out	1
C. T. Freer, Esq., b. by Mynn	0	c. by Hartopp	3
A. K. George, Esq., run out	0	b. by Clarke	7
Good, b. by Mynn	15	b. by Mynn	4
Caldecourt, c. by Guy	0	b. by Mynn	0
Dean, st. by Guy	0	b. by Mynn	0
Dorrington, c. by Elmhirst	17	b. by Mynn	4
Lillywhite, b. by Mynn	5	b. by Clarke	14
Pilch, b. by Mynn	7	c. by Mynn	15
Hillier, b. by Mynn	1	st. by Guy	0
Sewell, st. by Guy	12	c. by Dakin	0
Byes	3	Byes	4
Wide	1	Wide	0
	71		52

NORTHERN COUNTIES.

H. O. Nethercote, Esq., b. by Hillier	0
E. Elmhirst, Esq., b. by Lillywhite	15
E. Hartopp, not out	8
F. Noyes, c. by Hillier	4
— Williams, Esq., c. by George	2
A. Mynn, Esq., b. by Hillier	31
S. Dakin, Esq., b. by Hillier	27
Clarke, c. by Lillywhite	8
Guy, c. by Dorrington	5
Butler, c. by Dorrington	6
Tinley, b. by Dean	17
Byes	3
	126

Surrey v. Bucks.—The first match this season between the counties of Surrey and Bucks was played in Mr. Bragg's field at Slough, on Tuesday. The score was as follows; Bucks, first innings, 42; second innings, 50—total 92. Surrey, first and only innings, 132; winning the match by forty runs in one innings. The return match will be played at Chertsey, on Monday next.

Archery.—On Wednesday last the members of the St. George's Archery Club, who have lately challenged all England for a trial of strength in that old English sport, had a grand contest for the Captainship of the club, at their grounds, in Hamilton-terrace, St. John's Wood. The shooting commenced at about half-past three, and terminated near seven o'clock. On the whole, the hitting was extremely good, the highest score being 248. There were twenty competitors for the honour of captain. Each was attired in the club dress, viz., green coat and cap, white trousers, with accoutrements, &c. In the first score the distance was 100 yards; in the second, 80 yards; and in the third, 60. There were eight targets, four being placed on mounds at either end of the ground. At the termination, Mr. Teeling was declared captain, he having scored 248. Mr. Wyatt, being the second in amount, was declared lieutenant of the fraternity. Several ladies and gentlemen witnessed the shooting from the pavilion erected in the grounds,, in which the members dined together in the evening.

EGHAM RACES.—Tuesday.

Egham is now so completely out of the world, and the means of its inhabitants, for the purposes of sport, so contracted, that it is surprising, not that the races should be curtailed, but that there should be any races at all. Of this meeting, under the stewardship of Captains Bastard and Martyn, it is unnecessary to speak at length. If the prizes were deficient in value and importance, they had the recommendation of quantity. The following are the particulars of—

The Gold Cup of £80; the winner to be sold for £600; two miles.
Lord Exeter's Pergolaria, 3 yrs, 6st 11lb .. .. (Pettit) 1
Mr. Death's Misdeal, 5 yrs, 9st .. .. .. (Mann) 2

The New and Old Windsor Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 20 added. (Heats).
Lord G. Bentinck's Vol-au-Vent, 3 yrs .. .. (Abdale) 1
General Wyndham's Hashed Venison, 3 yrs .. .. (Chapple) 2

The Queen's Plate of 100 guineas.
Sir G. Heathcote's Campanero, 3 yrs .. .. (Chapple) 1
Lord Exeter's Pergolaria, 3 yrs .. .. .. (Pettit) 2

The Runnymede Stakes of 5 sovs each, and 30 added. (Heats).
Mr. T. Coleman's Devil-among-the-Tailors, 5 yrs, 8st 8lb (Coleman) 1 2 0 1

WEDNESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, with 40 added by the County Members. Heats.
Mr. Coleman's Devil-among-the-Tailors, 5 yrs .. (Coleman) 1
Mr. Balchin's Epaulette, 5 yrs, 8st 11lb .. .. (C. Balchin) 2
The first heat was won by a length, the second by three, and the third by two.

The Surrey and Middlesex Stakes of 25 sovs each, with 50 added.
Mr. Ramsbottom's Pine Apple, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb .. .. (Bell) 1
Mr. S. Scott's The Whaler, 4 yrs, 7st 4lb .. (Abdale) 2

The Egham Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 25 added. Heats.
Mr. Osbaldestone's Escrick, 3 yrs .. .. (Piggott) 1
Mr. Thompson's g by Hindoo, 5 yrs .. .. (Chapple) 2

AQUATICS.

PORT OF PLYMOUTH REGATTA.—First Day.

Plymouth, August 27.—The Port of Plymouth regatta commenced yesterday morning, with very fine weather and a pleasant breeze from the north, which continued with but little intermission throughout the day. The number of spectators on the Hoe was unusually large, and the prizes were admirably competed, the whole of the arrangements being under the immediate direction of the Royal Western Yacht Club.

The first prize sailed for was the Club Cup (a beautiful silver tea urn, with nautical emblems), for yachts of 32 tons and upwards, for which the Comet, Capt. Newburgh, 60; the Elizabeth, 35, R. Wright, Esq.; the Corsair, 85, J. Congreve, Esq.; and Medina, 44, — Hornbourgh, Esq., started at seventeen minutes and thirty seconds past twelve. The Corsair accomplished the three rounds in the shortest time, but, allowing for the tonnage, the prize was awarded to the Comet. The second prize sailed for was a piece of plate for cutters of from 18 to 32 tons, which was won by the Weasel, 25, Thomas Pope, Esq. The Lilly of Devon was the first cutter in, and the Tartar the last. The third prize sailed for was the Members' Cup, for yachts of 10 tons to 18 tons, won by the Termagant, 15, beating the Sylph, 17, and the Gem, 18. The Termagant is the property of R. Wright, Esq.; the Sylph, of W. Bush, Esq.; and the Gem, of W. Luscombe, Esq., of Plymouth.

The Kestrel, Lord Yarborough; the Brilliant, G. H. Achers, Esq.; the Georgian, W. Lyon, Esq.; the Noran, Sir H. B. Hoghton, and a fleet of upwards of fifty yachts have arrived here from the eastward.

Woolwich Regatta.—The whole of the watermen engaged in this regatta proceeded on Tuesday in processiou to the Almshouses, at Penge Common, near Sydenham, Kent. The races, which had terminated late on the previous evening, were in honour of the natal day of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the award of victory being a boat, and some handsome money prizes given by the nobility, gentry, and others resident in the vicinity. The contest was in five heats, with six pair of skulls, starting upwards on the flood tide, and downwards on the ebb, and extending the whole length of the town, the distance being rowed twice round. It was decided thus:—First heat—Thomas Townshend (Pink), 1; Francis Hunter (Green), 2; Joseph Brooks (Light Blue), 3. Second heat—John Hawkes (Red), 1; James Davis (Dark Blue), 2; John Bryant (Yellow), 3. Third heat—Bryant, 1; Davis, 2. Fourth heat—Hawkes, 1; Bryant, 2. These two started for the fifth and grand heat. Hawkes shortly took the lead, retained it, and won by some lengths. The race was very numerously attended and well conducted.

Richmond Royal Regatta.—The fourth anniversary was competed for by nine watermen of Richmond on Monday last. The first heat was rowed for by Wheeler, colour red; Redknap, white; Howard, blue; and won by Wheeler in twenty-three minutes. Second heat—Borley, red; Jackson, white; Kapley, blue; won by Jackson in twenty-three minutes. Third heat—The men were Cripps, Rigby, and Thomas, colours red, white, and blue. In this heat Rigby was the victor in twenty-three minutes and a quarter. The fourth and grand heat was contested for by Rigby, Jackson, and Wheeler, and won by Rigby after a spirited trial on the part of Jackson, who was interrupted by a barge along shore, and afterwards by a boat under Richmond-bridge. The grand heat was won in twenty-two minutes and a half.

The Sphynx Boat Race.—The gentlemen of this club on Wednesday rowed a sculler's race for a pair of silver challenge sculls and a very handsome presentation bijou. The water selected for the contest was from Chiswick Eyot to Kew bridge. The following are the names of the competitors, with the order in which they came in:—Mr. Musworthy, 1; Mr. Fencham, 2; Mr. Reid, 3; Mr. Adams, 4.

The Late Derby.—We understand that within the last few days some important disclosures have been made in connection with Ratan's running for the Derby, and that a full investigation will take place before the Jockey Club at one of the Newmarket October meetings. Several parties are said to be deeply implicated.

Swimming Match for a Silver Cup.—A large number of persons assembled on Tuesday at the National Baths in Holborn, to witness the contest for a silver cup. Some first-rate scientific swimming took place, and the prize was won by James Kenworthy, the well-known swimmer.

Extraordinary Feat of Pedestrianism.—On Tuesday a large concourse of persons took place at the Rosemary Branch ground, at Peckham, to witness the performance of a match undertaken by Manks (better known under the cognomen of the Warwickshire Antelope). The match was to run ten miles and pick up 100 stones, placed on the ground at a yard apart, to be fetched separately and deposited at one end, making, in the whole, a distance of 15 miles, 5 furlongs, and 200 yards, and complete the same within one hour and 40 minutes. The stakes were £30. In the betting the odds were on time. The ground being measured, he commenced his Herculean task by running the ten miles, which he completed in 59 minutes. He then went to work at the stones upon the ground, which he cleared in 38 minutes—thus accomplishing the match in 97 minutes, having three minutes to spare.

Grouse Shooting.—We understand that a distinguished party is now staying at Longshawe Lodge, for the purpose of enjoying the above sport. The noble duke himself, with the Duke of Bedford and Lord Jersey, each of whom is above sixty years of age, have been as active and indefatigable as many younger sportsmen. The Marquis of Granby and Lord C. Manners, are also among the party. The game, it seems, has been abundant, and, barring a few obstructions from the weather, the sport excellent.—*Derby Mercury.*

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

Her Majesty's Theatre.—We are happy to announce that Mr. Lumley has engaged for next season that distinguished *artiste*, Signor Moriani.

Theatre Royal, Liverpool.—A successful adaptation of "Martin Chuzzlewit" has been produced at this theatre. *Pecksniff* is cleverly played by Mr. Lambert, and Mr. Compton's *Tom Pinch* is an excellent transcript of the author; but the character which carries the piece through, is Mr. Strickland's *Mrs. Sairey Gamp*. The piece is well put upon the stage.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

Shocking Suicide from Distress.—On Friday week an inquest was held by Mr. C. J. Carttar, at the Trinity Arms, Deptford, on the body of Eliza Kendall, aged 19 years, whose body was found in the water of the Grand Surrey Canal, near Black Horse-bridge, Lower-road, Deptford. It appeared from the evidence, that Mary Ann Kendall, a sister of the deceased, had attempted to drown herself at the same time, but was saved by a waterman. Jane Kendall deposed that she is sister of the deceased. Could not say what motive influenced the deceased. They all worked at home at needlework—slopwork. Her father did all he could for them. There were slight family disputes occasionally. The shop they worked for paid 1½d. to 3d. each for shirtmaking. It required four hours hard work to make one at 3d. At that price they must be well made. Could not say how long it took to make one at 1½d. Could make three in sixteen hours. Deceased had pledged shirts some time previously to her death. They had been redeemed. Deceased and family were not in particular want of food at the time. They had breakfast on Tuesday. It was not a usual thing for them to have dinner. They did not look for it. Could not tell what her father earned. He was a ship scraper. Deceased had no work the last week. They clubbed their earnings together for food. Deceased had been for days together without breaking her fast. They all had Did not think that caused her to commit the act. She had had food regularly for several days previous to death. In consequence of the absence of several witnesses, and the very weak state of body and mind of the surviving sister, Mary Ann Kendall, the coroner adjourned the inquiry to Monday. On Monday morning the inquest was resumed.—The first witness was police-constable Gates, 144 R: Remembers deceased being ordered to pay one shilling for damage done to a bonnet, and two shillings costs. The magistrate allowed her a fortnight to pay it in, on account of her poverty. The time had expired, when he called and asked her why she had not paid the money. Deceased replied, that it had not been in her power, having had no work. Witness told her she must pay it by the following Wednesday, or take the consequence.—Christopher Kendall, father of the deceased, deposed that he resided in a small cottage, in Trencher's-fields, Deptford, for which he paid two shillings a week rent, and that the deceased was one of four daughters. He last saw her alive on Tuesday evening. By the Coroner: On Tuesday evening the landlord called for five shillings, two weeks' rent, and one shilling off a back account, which he had entrusted to his eldest daughter Jane, who was then out. He could not find it anywhere in the house, and, on Jane returning, she said that she had lent it to Eliza and Mary Ann, who had been unable to repay it, and were afraid to meet his anger. He was not angry with them, for he was sure they would not have taken it, had it not been for some very urgent circumstance. His daughters had the best of characters, and they could have gone to service, had they not been so much distressed, and pawned their clothes. By the jury: They worked at slop shirts, but earned a very scanty pittance. They could not do enough to gain a proper subsistence, the price being so very low, five farthings only given for making up some.—The unhappy girl, Mary Ann, who was rescued from the canal, was here led into the room. Her appearance excited the deepest sympathy. She stated, in a scarcely audible manner, that she and Eliza, fearing to meet their father, slept in the garden on Tuesday night. On the following morning, at five o'clock, they left, and walked along the path of the canal. Her sister then wiped her face with a handkerchief, and witness, upon turning her head, noticed Eliza in the water. Her gown floating on the surface, she thought she could catch hold of it, but, on jumping in, she sank also.—The jury returned a verdict of "Temporary Insanity;" and further begged to state their detestation and abhorrence at the miserable manner in which labour was rewarded in all such cases as the one alluded to.

Ingenious Robbery.—On Tuesday evening a robbery was committed by two well-dressed fellows at the house of Mr. Blundell, 24, Agnes-street, Waterloo-road, which was effected in the following audacious manner:—The fellows knocked at the door and asked if Mrs. Blundell was at home; and, on being shown into the parlour, they produced a written note, which they stated was sent by her husband, who was locked up in the Tower-street station on a charge of felony, and said that she had better go as quickly as possible to see her husband. The men then took out of their pockets a printed paper, which had all the appearance of an official document, and informed Mrs. Blundell that it was a search warrant, and they must search the house for stolen property. Mrs. Blundell, who was dreadfully alarmed, directed the nurse to give up the keys, when the fellows opened the drawers and took out twelve sovereigns in gold, as well as half a dozen silver spoons. The men then insisted on having the boxes of the lodgers opened, which the lady positively refused to comply with. They completely ransacked the house of every valuable article, and with the greatest effrontery left the house, informing Mrs. Blundell the sooner she proceeded to her husband the better. Mrs. Blundell, though exceedingly ill and weak, went direct to the Tower-street station-house, and inquired for her husband, when she learnt no such person was in custody. Mr. Blundell is a highly respectable man, in the employ of Patrick, the builder, of the Belvedere-road.

Fire in the Walworth-road.—Between four and five o'clock on Wednesday morning, a fire broke out in the public-house of Mr. Kilsby, the Ship and Blue-coat Boy, Walworth-road, near Carter-street, which was not extinguished until the house was entirely destroyed. Fortunately all the inmates escaped without personal injury, though in their night-clothes only, and at great peril. Mrs. Kilsby, who had been confined but a week, was carried out of the house by the policeman on duty, and was kindly sheltered by a neighbouring inhabitant.

Destructive Fire in St. Giles's.—On Tuesday morning a fire broke out upon the premises No. 15, Maynard-street, St. Giles's, occupied by Messrs. Bridge and Co., cork-cutters, as a burning-house for cork, and a general storehouse of unmanufactured stock. A copious supply of water was poured upon the flaming building, which, however, continued, from the inflammable nature of the stock, to burn until its contents were quite consumed, and the whole of the lofts and back premises were destroyed. The adjoining houses, belonging to Mr. M'Cuba, furrier, of Union-street, Borough, were also much damaged, and the numerous lodgers, the houses being let out in tenements, suffered severe injury from the spoliation of their scanty store of furniture. The houses were all insured.

Fire at Lambeth.—On Thursday morning a fire broke out in the vicinity of the Marsh-gate, Lambeth, on the premises known as the Canton Tea Mart, belonging to Mr. Samuel Watling, next door but one to the National Swimming Baths, Westminster road. The firemen continued to work incessantly until half-past one o'clock, when they at last got the mastery of the flames. The damage done is considerable, but Mr. Watling is inusred in the Royal Exchange Fire-office. The origin of the calamity is unknown.

Curious and Fatal Accident.—On Tuesday afternoon a man named James Usher expired in St. George's Hospital, under the following somewhat peculiar circumstances. On the 3rd instant, the unfortunate deceased was employed with several others, at haymaking, in a field belonging to Lord Tenterden, at Hendon. After the haymaking was concluded, by direction of his lordship the workpeople were regaled with beer, &c., and at length all dispersed to their lodgings, with the exception of the deceased, who with the aid of a ladder gained the summit of one of the hayricks, where he soon fell fast asleep. The poor fellow, however, awoke in the middle of the night, and fogetting where he was, rolled over and fell upon the green-sward, where he was found in the morning suffering under a compound fractured thigh and leg, besides other injuries of an internal nature. He was afterwards conveyed to St. George's Hospital, where, notwithstanding every attention, he expired as above stated.

Suicide by a Femal Throwing Herself from a House Top.—On Wednesday Mr. Wakley held an inquest at the Middlesex Hospital, on the body of Anne Baker, aged sixty, wife of Mr. Baker, shoemaker, 16, Great St. James-street, Lisson-grove. From the evidence it appeared that the deceased had for years, and especially during the last six months, suffered greatly from a pain in her head, which at times drove her flighty, yet she took no proper medical advice for it, unless very seldom. About nine o'clock last Sunday night she put a baby she was nursing to bed, and taking the candle, went to the attic, where a window opened upon the roof, which she ascended, and, passing to the adjoining one, flung herself over the parapet wall into the street. In her descent she fractured both arms, broke several ribs on her right and left sides, and ruptured her liver. Her body was otherwise frightfully mangled. She was brought to the hospital, where she almost instantly expired. The jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased had destroyed herself; but that there was no evidence of her state of mind when she did so."

Shocking Case of Destitution.—On Wednesday an inquest was held before William Carter, Esq., on the body of Eliza Willis, aged eight years, at the Flying Horse, Walworth-road. The body was nothing but a skeleton. Mr. Bradley, the constable, stated that he had ascertained that Mrs. Willis, the mother of the deceased, was the daughter of Mr. Briggs, an upholsterer, in Newington-causeway, and the husband formerly the proprietor of the large carpet factory at the corner of Trinity-street, Borough, who was now in Horsemonger-lane gaol for debt. Mr. Bradley then proceeded to state that he went to the house where she was residing, No. 3, Sudbrook-place, John-street, East-lane, and he never had seen such misery. The dead child was placed in a shell, but the vermin were crawling over its body. In the corner of the room were two other children, who were lying on a piece of ticking, under which was some long straw, no sheets or counterpane, a chair without a bottom, and no vestige of even the remains of food. The case was of such a suspicious character that he at once took the mother into custody, and conveyed the children and her to the workhouse. It was proved that the mother was in the habit of going out without leaving the children any sustenance, and occasionally leaving them without food or bed during the night. She had also been to Mr. Buddy's for medicine for the child, but fell down drunk and broke the phial. The coroner and jury, after severely animadverting on the conduct of the mother, returned a verdict of "Died from natural causes."

The Late Attempt at Murder in Holborn.—In our latest impression last week, we mentioned the committal for trial of the Hon. W. R. Touchet, for discharging a loaded pistol at Mr. Smith, the proprietor of a shooting gallery, No. 288, High Holborn, on the 6th of July. Last week Mr. Smith was thought sufficiently recovered to leave St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and on Saturday he attended at Bow-street and gave evidence of the occurrence. During the examination he appeared very weak, and gave his evidence suffering great pain. On his return home he became very ill, and was compelled to have medical aid. He continued to get worse, and on Monday was again received into St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he now remains. The wound has broken out afresh, and portions of bone are forced through it.

Railway Accident.—On Sunday evening, shortly after the last down-train on the London and Brighton Railway had passed the Balcombe station, the engine-driver (James Jackson) missed his stoker, Charles Mitchell. He immediately shut off the steam, and, disengaging his engine from the train, went forward till he came to the next points, when he crossed to the up-rails, and proceeded back in search of his mate. About two miles off he found Mitchell, who had fallen from the tender while emptying a sack of coke, and had one of his arms crushed to pieces by its falling on the rail between the wheels of the engine. Mitchell was conveyed back to the train, and on its arrival in Brighton was sent in a fly to the Sussex County Hospital, where amputation of the limb was performed above the elbow. The patient is going on well.

Suicide of a Lady at Eltham.—On Tuesday morning as a young man named Bently was crossing some fields of his master, at Eltham, Kent, he discovered a fashionable Tuscan bonnet, trimmed with blue and white satin ribbon, lying amongst the rushes on the bank of a small but deep pond, which, on picking up, he found contained a pocket and a number of letters. He gave notice to the police, and the body of a young woman about 30, was drawn out of the pond. It was conveyed to the Crown Inn, Eltham, and, evidently, had not been long in the water, as a handkerchief in the hand was quite dry in the palm. She was elegantly attired in a pale green plaid silk gown and cap to match, trimmed with black blond. Her linen was marked "M. W. J." She had also a valuable gold watch, name "Harlfriend, 157, Regent-street." On a subsequent examination of the pocket, it was found to contain a considerable sum in gold and silver, a letter addressed to her mother, "Mrs. Jackson, Hanover-street," several addressed to "Miss Jackson," and others to her friends at Bath, and Berwick, taking a farewell of them. There was also a will bequeathing property, to which she is entitled, to the amount of some thousands. An inquest was held, on Wednesday, on the body, before Mr. Carttar, at the Crown, Eltham.—Mr. Isaac Henry Tyas, of 13, Beaufort-buildings, Strand, said he was well acquainted with the deceased. On Sunday three weeks he dined with her at Osborne's Hotel, Adelphi. She was then very unwell, and had been so since last July. On Monday, witness heard that she was missing. He was satisfied that her mind was impaired.—Elizabeth Cullen, of North End, Fulham, said she had charge of the deceased. Witness was first spoken to concerning deceased by Dr. Sutherland. An apartment was taken for her at No. 1, Alpha-road, St. John's-wood. On Friday last she was exceedingly excited, and told witness she was very unhappy. On Saturday she got up and partook of her breakfast, and appeared much better. Whilst witness was sitting at the breakfast-table, deceased suddenly got up, and instantly left the house.—Verdict, "Insanity."

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

STANZAS,

ADDRESSED TO AN OLD FLAG, IN THE PARISH CHURCH OF HAYTHORPE, LINCOLNSHIRE.

Flag of the brave! no more in battle fray
Thy banner waves above the smoky dun;
No more thou'rt borne, with streaming colours gay,
By plumed chief, to greet the rising sun,
Ere the stern tide of battle has begun;
No more thou'rt viewed upon the crimsoned plain
With eager eye, by warring chiefs among;
No more the soldier bears thee, with disdain,
O'er gory heaps—the wounded and the slain.

Flag of the brave! thy lurid colour's gone,
And thou art faded, like a youthful flower,
When the sun pours its withering beams upon
Its little head, and no reviving shower
Descends beneficent, with healing power,
So time has faded thy once beauteous hue,
And thou art naught: still, at this very hour,
In viewing thee, I learn a something new,
And moralise upon thee as I view.

For thou wast beauteous once—but all is fled,
And thou art like unto a name forgot.
Troops thou inspired, also, ere this are dead,
Laid in their humble graves long since to rot,
Without a solitary stone, or aught
To mark where bravery's last atoms lay,
Or point the traveller to the sacred spot
Where he is laid, who furled thee in array,
And hailed his comrades ou to battle fray.

Where is the well-nerved arm that bore thee high,
And waved thee dauntless through the thick of fight;
Who oft opposing chieftains would defy,
To snatch his banner from his arm of might,
Deeming thee sacred in an army's sight;
Would sell thee with his blood, ere thou shouldst part,
And bore thee o'er the gory field in spite
Of slaughtering foes? But he has felt the smart—
Perhaps 'twas a soldier's fate—with thee his life might part.

No more, no more, the fainting soldier starts
From half-eat mess, when thou dost call on high;
No more, with wistful, eager look, he parts
From his half-sodden dinner with a sigh,
Nor gives one longing look, with hungry eye.
For he is dead; and thou art fading fast;
Thy crimson glow hath turned a dusky dye;
Thy orange tinge is gone; thy day is past;
And thou wilt crumble into naught at last.

Flag of the brave! no more doth Hussey bend
His noble brow to thy once lurid glare;
No more his gilded cohort cheering send
Their sounding voices through the trembling air,
When he thy waving colours high did rear.
His spirit's fled, and he is in the tomb;
And thou dost wave above his noble bier;
A marble tablet marks his gloomy room,
And points us to a Hussey's earthly home.

Flag of the brave! it too, like thee, shall fade;
Like thee, shall moulder into naught but dust.
The hand that sculptured it, and he who made
Thee as thou wert, are fled—as all things must—
And Hussey's name, that marked him brave and just,
All-cankering Time will fade, nor leave the spot
That holds what once was warlike now in dust—
When all these things shall into nothing rot
A Hussey and his flag shall be forgot.

Henry ——

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE LIBRARY OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the New Houses of Parliament, the library of the House of Commons will be a much more spacious and convenient building than the one used at present. The library, now used, contains no collection of cases heard by the Lords or Privy Council, nor is there a complete series of private Acts of Parliament, nor of the multitudinous papers printed by order of the House; nor is the arrangement of the collection, small as it is, calculated to facilitate a search for precedents. During the memorable discussion of the "privilege question," arising out of the arrest of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, the librarian and three assistants were occupied nearly a week in searching for a particular case, which was supposed to bear upon the subject, and which, when discovered, was rejected as inapplicable. The contents of some of the presses are not known. One of these presses contains a green bag, which again encloses "a post-office bag of unopened letters, of the year 1690." During the session there are generally from sixty to eighty Members per day consulting the musty archives of the library. Strangers are admitted on the Speaker's order.

IMMENSITY OF THE WORLD.

Herschel estimates the star "Lyra" to be more than 54,000 times larger than the sun, which fills a cubical space equal to 681,471,000,000,000,000 miles; 100,000,000 of such stars lie within the range of the telescope, and between every two there is an interval of more than 200,000,000,000 miles of space.

THE INCOME OF THE YOUNG PRINCE OF WALES.

It appears, from documents just prepared, pursuant to the order of Parliament, that the total revenues of the young Prince of Wales, the heir apparent to the British realms, amounted, in the year ending 31st December last, to no less a sum (from the two Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster) than £73,100 and upwards. The rents of the Duchy of Cornwall alone amounted in that year to more than £14,000, besides fines on new grants of leases, dividends on stock, compensation in lieu of the "Tin Coinage Duties," the produce of the Royalties of the coal-mines, in Somerset, &c. The total amount of rents in the Duchy of Lancaster was about double those of Cornwall, being no less than £28,500.

TURPIN'S OAK

On Finchley-common, nearly opposite Old Brown's Wells, situated in a deep bottom, and standing by itself, although, up to this time, in the last sad stages of decay, stands the oak, behind which the notorious Dick Turpin and his desperate companions were in the habit of concealing themselves o'nights, until a favourable opportunity awaited them of making their descent upon some unsuspecting traveller, and easing him of what portable property he might have about him. This tree was spared when Finchley-common was enclosed, some thirty years ago. It is now fenced around, and still goes, in the neighbourhood, by the name of "Turpin's Oak."

ANOTHER RELATIVE OF BURNS.

A Scotch paper mentions the existence of another relative of the great Ayrshire Poet. His name is John Burns, son of Robert Burns, the poet's uncle. He resides in Ayr, and is upwards of 76 years of age. By an accident, which happened about 30 years ago, he got both his legs broken, and he is now in a great measure confined to his bed. He is an intelligent old man, and becomes very animated when speaking of the poet or his family. He relates many curious reminiscences of Burns, having been in his service for four years during the time he occupied the farm of Ellisland. He has never been married, and has always borne the character of a quiet, honest man. He is stated to be in great poverty.

JUNCTION OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC OCEANS.

A new project for effecting this long-wished for and important transit, has just been offered to the public, pointing out as the most favourable locality for the purpose a spot which, in the general prejudice existing in favour of a communication through Panama or Nicaragua, seems to have been greatly underrated, if not altogether overlooked—namely, the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, in the Mexican Republic. A memoir has been drawn up by Signor Gaetan Moro, the engineer who superintended the survey of the Isthmus, in which he points out many natural advantages possessed by the Isthmus of Tehuantepec over those of Panama or Nicaragua, and he adduces various feasible arguments to prove the practicability of the junction of the two seas by the means of the former route.

EXPERIMENTS RELATING TO THE LONGITUDE.

The observations connected with this most interesting subject are proceeding with the greatest success at Valencia, county Kerry. The actual observations at Valencia are now conducted by Lieutenant Gossett, of the Royal Engineers. The greatest interest has been excited by these scientific operations, and numbers flock to the heights upon which they are conducted. Lieutenant Gossett entertained a select party of the neighbouring gentry, on the 21st inst., at a sumptuous banquet on the summit of his mountain. This singular feast, at a height of nearly nine hundred feet above the level of the sea, created extraordinary interest.

THE FRENCH MARSHAL, BUGEAUD.

Marshal Bugeaud is, without exception, one of the most active, energetic, and intelligent of the generals of Bonaparte's school. When in the Chamber he killed a deputy in a duel, and distinguished himself in the tribune as a warm partisan for the occupation and extension of Algeria. He was appointed to command the French forces in that quarter on the return of Marshal Clausel, who was a good soldier, but had not the capacity for governing an extensive colony which Marshal Bugeaud possesses.

CURIOUS GEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.

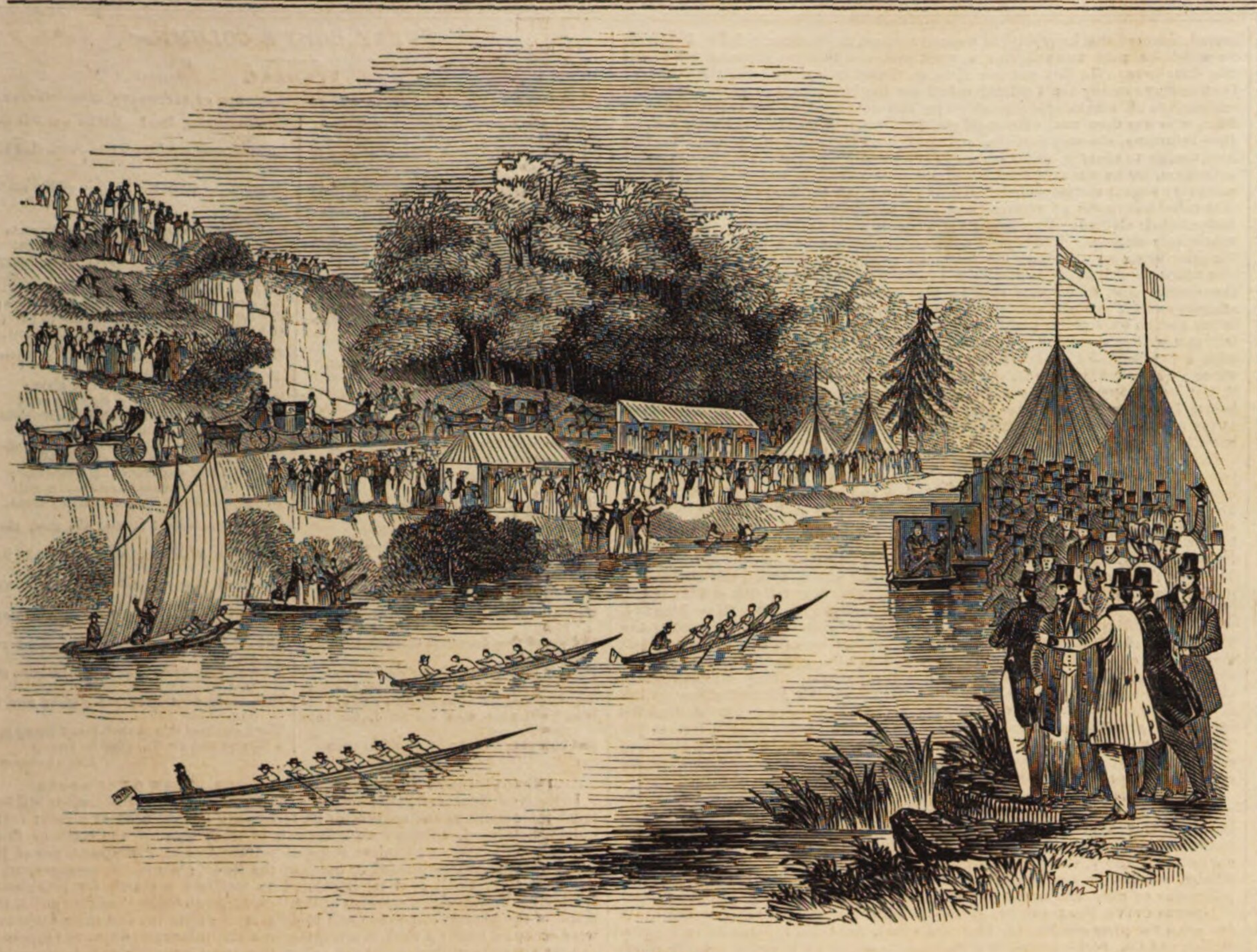
Mr. Ruthven, a geologist, of Kendal, has just discovered a singular cave near Kendal. The roof and sides are beautifully covered with calcareous depositions, clothing the rocks with drapery, and hanging from the roof in long translucent stalactites. On the left side of the passage, a hole was discovered, through which Mr. Ruthven squeezed himself into a beautiful circular chamber, the arched roof covered with transparent stalactites, and the floor with stalagmites, rising towards the roof in the most fantastic shapes; the whole forming a most beautiful natural grotto. Several beautiful specimens of bones, claws, and teeth of extinct animals have been discovered. Some of the teeth have been sent to Professor Owen for examination. There is no appearance of the action of water; and as the cave forms part of a vault which runs through Arnside Knot, it probably was once an open fissure into which the annimals have fallen.

AN ACTION OF EJECTMENT AGAINST THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

"I heard a curious account of the condition of the Soto de Roma, the estate of the Duke of Wellington. It is well known this estate was selected by him out of three royal domains, which were offered to his choice by the first Cortes, as a reward for his great services in the war of independence. This grant was confirmed by the absolute King, and never attempted to be interfered with until quite recently, when of all persons living, which, by-the-by, he was not generally supposed to be until his re-appearance on the stage in the guise of a Chancery suitor, but the Prince of Peace! This personage has brought what is equivalent to an action of ejectment against the Duke, and claims the estate as his property by a former grant of the royal possessor. I understand that the Audiencia, supreme tribunal of Granada has more than once decided in his favour, but a appeal being laid at Madrid, the superior court declared itself incompetent to enter on the question, and so it rests."—*Spain and the Spaniards in* 1843.

BRITANNIA AND HIBERNIA.

Nobody now believes in the existence of an imaginary goddess called Britannia, whose business it is to watch over the interests and the prosperity of Britain; nor in the existence of another imaginary divinity, called Hibernia, whose peculiar attention is directed to Ireland, and who amuses herself, when not oppressed with employment, in playing on a golden harp. All this is a pretty enough fancy—an elegant, a beautiful fable, which Natural Theology disclaims and reason revolts from; yet in defiance of both, painters will paint their Britannias and their Hibernias, and poets and orators will talk of them as real and embodied divinities, and statuaries will make allegorical groups of them, and the artistes of the Mint will emblazon them on coins and medallions, thereby perpetuating heathenism after it has everywhere else disappeared.



READING REGATTA.

READING REGATTA AND RACES.

Reading has at length shaken off a lethargy of nearly half a century. With the "long-faded glories" of Bulmershe Heath the name of Reading disappeared from the list of sporting towns. Few persons cared to visit a place which remained, as it were, shut up within itself, and which seemed to heed so little the good that might be derived from a proper attention to its own natural advantages. Even the luckless invalid, whom change of air compelled to a few weeks' residence in the town, was glad to leave a place in which there was *no amusement*. Things are altered now; and three days' sport of the first order show something like a desire and determination to atone for past negligence; and we gladly proceed to give a brief outline of the events.

THE REGATTA.

The first day's amusement was the Regatta, on Tuesday, the 20th instant. There could not be a better spot for aquatic sports than the beautiful sweep of water from the Scours to the old Rectory House. On one side rises the Warren, with its rugged chalk cliffs, here covered with heather, there darkened by deep masses of lofty fir-trees, with grassy meads at its feet gently sloping to the water. On the other bank, a broad and level range of meadows stretches far away to Reading. Both sides were thronged soon after two o'clock, by hundreds of well-dressed persons, and the numerous punts engaged in ferrying over the fresh arrivals gave the river a very animated appearance, even at that early stage of the proceedings. But when the competitors for the different prizes took their stations, the sight was truly inspiriting; and Old Father Thames himself, as well as those who shadowed his waters, seemed all alive with the excitement.

In the first heat for the Diamond Pin, mounted with gold sculls, Mr. J. Cocks, in Little Ariel, beat Mr. Stevens, in Isle of Beauty.

In the second heat, Mr. Bartlett, in La Polka, beat Mr. Ives, in the Sailor.

The contest for the Reading District Challenge Cup and Medals, was between the Reading Britannia Club and the Henley Aquatics, when the Reading crew lost in consequence of an unlucky casualty.

The final heat for the Diamond Sculls, terminated in favour of Cocks.

In the double sculling match, between Messrs. Watts and Riggs, and Messrs. Stevens and Ive, of Henley, the latter were winners.

The Gold and Silver Oar was contended for by Messrs. J. Cocks, in the Ariel; G. Prince, in the Water Witch; and W. Pook, in the Water Lily. Won by J. Cocks.

Messrs. Clayton and Berris, in the Britannia, beat Messrs. Stevens and Ive, of Henley. The prize was a pair of Silver Sculls, and the race was the best contested of the whole series.

The Caversham Challenge Cup was won easily by the Henley Aquatics, the same men who rowed for the Reading District Cup.

The Ladies' Cup was won by Cocks, in Little Ariel, beating H. Bartlett, in La Polka.

The Reading Challenge Cup was contested by the Britannia, Britannia, jun., and Ariel. This race, by far the most important of all, remains undecided, in consequence of an accidental collision between the Ariel and Britannia, at an early period of the race.

This day's amusement was truly delightful, and great credit is due to the secretaries, Messrs. Charles Tagg and George Hawkes, jun., for their arrangements.

THE RACES.

Wednesday morning ushered in the races, and, as if the appetite had been whetted by the enjoyment of the previous day, the people of Reading and its environs thronged the beautiful race-course in the "King's Meadows." This beautiful course is bounded on one side by the Kennett and Thames, and on the other by the railroad. It presents throughout a broad and spacious level—supposed to be the same green fields in which the rejoicings on the marriage of John of Gaunt are represented by Chaucer to have taken place. At an early hour the ropes on each side were pressed by a greater number of people than we ever remember to have seen congregated in Reading. Carriages, and waggons, and bipeds (no quadrupeds but the racers were allowed) kept flocking in rapidly: and by the time the signal was given for the first start, not less than fifteen thousand persons were present. It was a noble and a beautiful sight. A line of carriages on the right, in front of the stand, extending nearly a mile, filled with the beauty and fashion of the whole county—on the left a dense mass of well-dressed persons—and behind them the numerous crowded stands, reaching almost to an equal distance with the carriages. The arrangements by the stewards, and the well-known clerk of the course, Mr. Hibburd, were excellent. There were, as usual, lots of jugglers, and gipsies, and tumblers, but no gambling of any kind. A bright sun heralded the sport, which was kept up throughout both days with great spirit and satisfaction.

The races, which commenced at two o'clock, came off in the following order, with the principal results annexed:—

The Innkeepers' Plate of £25, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, won easily by Mr. Hepple's Lady Flora.

The Berkshire Stakes of 20 sovs each, with 50 added.—An excellent race, the horses keeping nearly close all round, and well terminated first in a dead heat. Won by Mr. Coleman's Devil-among-the-Tailors.

After the Ladies' Plate was run for, the Devil and Freystrop again ran an excellent race, and kept nearly close the whole distance. The Devil winning by a short length.

The Ladies' Plate of £30, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each.—A very fine race between Mr. Preston's Bosphorus and Mr. Osbaldeston's Escrick in the second and third heat Bosphorus taking the lead—the horses kept well together. Won after a hard struggle by Bosphorus.

The Hurdle Race Sweepstakes of 3 sovs each, with 25 added from the fund; heats, one mile and a half; four leaps to be taken in each heat. Mr. Bladon's Palæmon, Mr. Lamb's Donald Caird, and Mr. W. Lay's b g The Knight kept well together, the former winning the first heat by a neck, and the second by rather more than a length. An excellent race between Donald and The Knight for second place.

The second day's race was not so fully attended, although a very large company was present. The sport was excellent throughout the day.

The Borough Plate of 25 sovs added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, was a closely contested race, Mr. England's Springbok beating Mr. Stanborough's Isleworth the first heat by a short length, and the second heat by half a head.

The success of the present year, we hope, will prove a stimulus to greater exertions for the next. Reading is rich enough to have a regatta and races too.

THE THEATRES.

SADLER'S WELLS.

It is really worth a pilgrimage to this little theatre, to witness the unique representations of the olden drama, which the new management, (Mrs. Warner and Mr. Phelps), have lately produced here. To be compelled to journey from the heart of the metropolis to its suburbs, to see Shakspeare and Massinger's masterly plays adequately put upon the stage, and to find the theatre in which this is accomplished, densely filled with a most attentive audience, is a somewhat puzzling sign of the dramatic times. Tragedy in warm weather, we know, is like pork in the dog days; and this may be an explanation of flimsy adaptations of popular novels, and sparkling burlesques of old nursery tales, filling certain of our theatres almost to suffocation; but why should our olden drama flourish in the suburbs, and fall into atrophy in the town? To this paradoxical position of affairs, we must reply in Massinger's own words, "we cannot help it."

Assuredly, this success of the Elizabethan drama at Sadler's Wells, is as indicative of the good taste and discernment of the Islingtonians, as it is merited by the exertions of the management. As we strolled up to the old "music-house," or "boarded-house," on Monday evening, how many associations of its ancient celebrity flitted about us: how we thought of the origin of its appellation, from a well of mineral water which belonged to the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem, and was, doubtless, in use in the reign of our First Henry; how the Monks deluded the people by attributing its virtues to monastic intercession, until Henry VIII. dissolved the priory and its revenues; how the well was covered over for a century and a half, until one Sadler, in the reign of Charles II., built a music-house here, and caused the well to be visited by from 500 to 600 persons every morning; how it attained notoriety for gluttonous feats performed there—as eating live animals, &c. (twopence admission); how we find Ned Ward describing its entertainments and performers, as of no very decent order; how it became noted for its "good cheer, as cheese-cakes, custards, bottled ale and cider;" then, one Forcer, "entered of Gray's-inn," introduced rope-dancing and tumbling, with scenery, about a century since; and, the waters ceasing to draw company, the well was again covered in. Rosoman (whose name is preserved in that of an adjoining street,) was the next owner of the property, and in 1764, pulled down the old music-house, and in its place erected the present theatre, the scene of Grimaldi's glory. Nor must we forget the revival of the aqueous celebrity in the "real water" scenes of spectacles and melo-dramas, and the practice of the company drinking wine in the boxes and pit during the pieces, accompanied by a long career of performances of the "fire and tow" school; at length, succeeded by the genuine Shakspearian drama. Who could have dreamed of such a location, such a shifting of quarters from Covent Garden to the Islingtonian suburb—as unexpected as the transit from Bankside or Dorset-street to the Cockpit in Drury-lane? Why! even Charles Knight, in his imaginative biography of the great bard, cannot have indulged in a vaticiniation of this great change—the drama driven from her ancient temple, and compelled to take refuge in this little river-side resort.

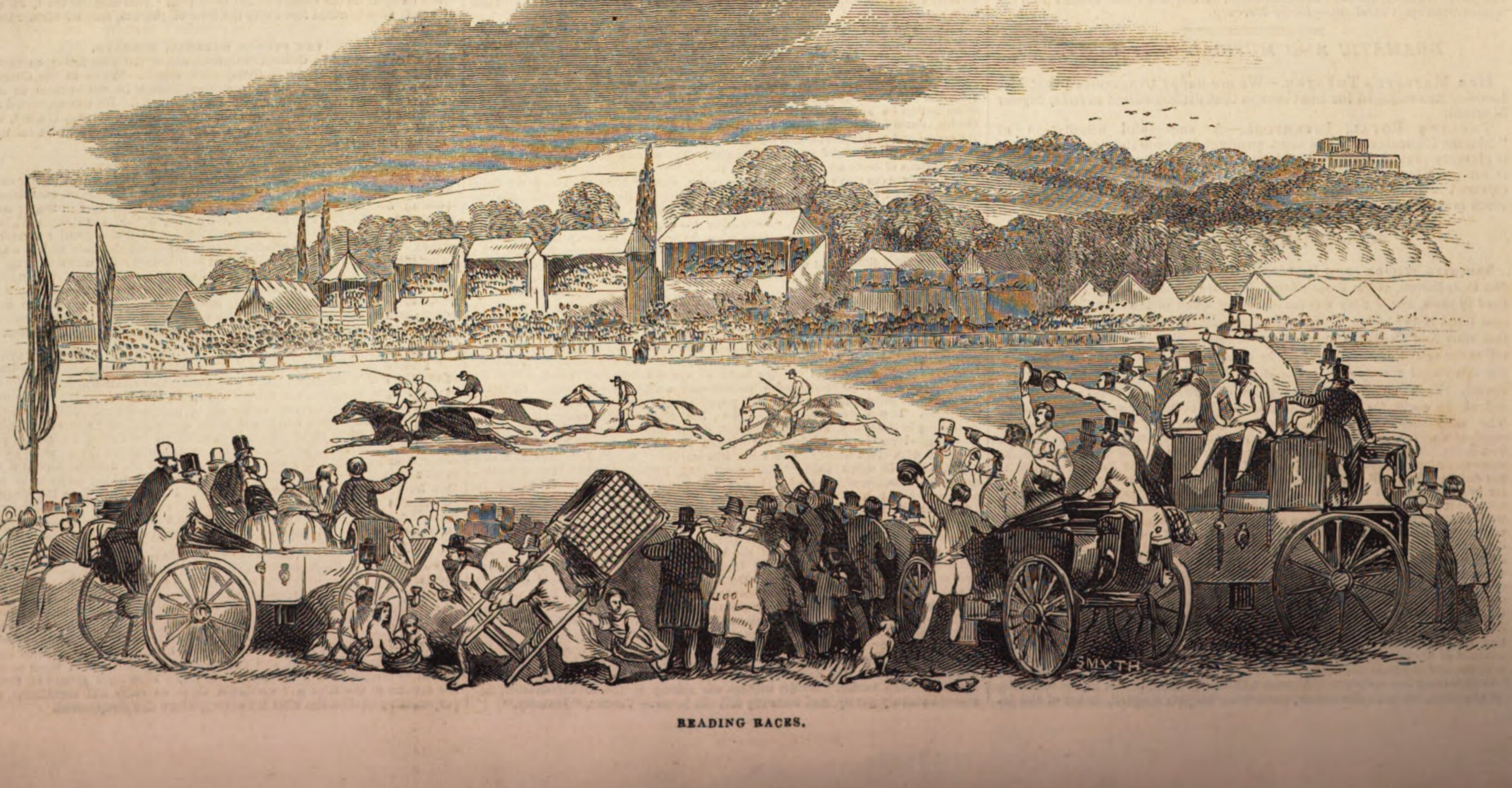
The performance of "Hamlet" at Sadler's Wells on Monday evening would have been highly creditable to either of "the patent theatres;" indeed, we have rarely seen such careful taste shown in the getting-up of a stockplay as in this production of "the play that delighteth the English more than any other." The text is accurately followed; the costumes are rich but judicious, the scenery appropriate, and the stage appointments denote extraordinary pains to have been taken with them. The acting was excellent throughout: Mr. Phelps's *Hamlet*, if it exhibit few new points, is a correct reading, replete with energy and polish; he was ably supported by Mr. G. Bennett as *Claudius*, and Mrs. Warner as the *Queen*. The characters of *Horatio* and *Laertes* were well sustained; and, what is very important in this play, the subordinate parts were well filled: there was none of that vulgar blundering which is often the step from the sublime to the ridiculous in a regular play at a minor theatre. It was, altogether, a delightful treat to witness the almost breathless attention of the audience—how they sympathised with the woes of *Ophelia*, and alike enjoyed the madness of the philosophic Dane, and the quaint humour of the grave-maker. Surely, this contrast with the Monday-night noise of some score years since indicates a healthy tone of the public mind; for rightly to appreciate the closet beauties of this wonderful play, bespeaks no low average of intellect. The tragedy was succeeded by a farcical version of an anecdote of Frederick the Great, entitled "The Sergeant's Wedding;" and Dibdin's genuine English farce of "The Waterman."

Among the revivals already acted here, we must not forget Sheridan Knowles's adaptation from Beaumont and Fletcher, entitled, "The Bridal," in which the powerful acting of Mr. Phelps and Mrs. Warner is fully appreciated. We are pleased to see "The City Madam" underlined in the bills; for its masterly exposition of extravagance and needy and unprincipled court, and its picture of a blunt honest man contrasted with an overbearing and insolent noble, must work good whenever it is performed. Massinger's merits may be thus summed up—that, "in dramatic power, in delicacy of expression, and in beauty of thought, he approaches more nearly to Shakspeare than any of his contemporaries." Another revival, is Holcroft's play of "The Road to Ruin," in which the manager's enactment of *Old Dornton* is worth a journey from May Fair to Sadler's Wells to witness.

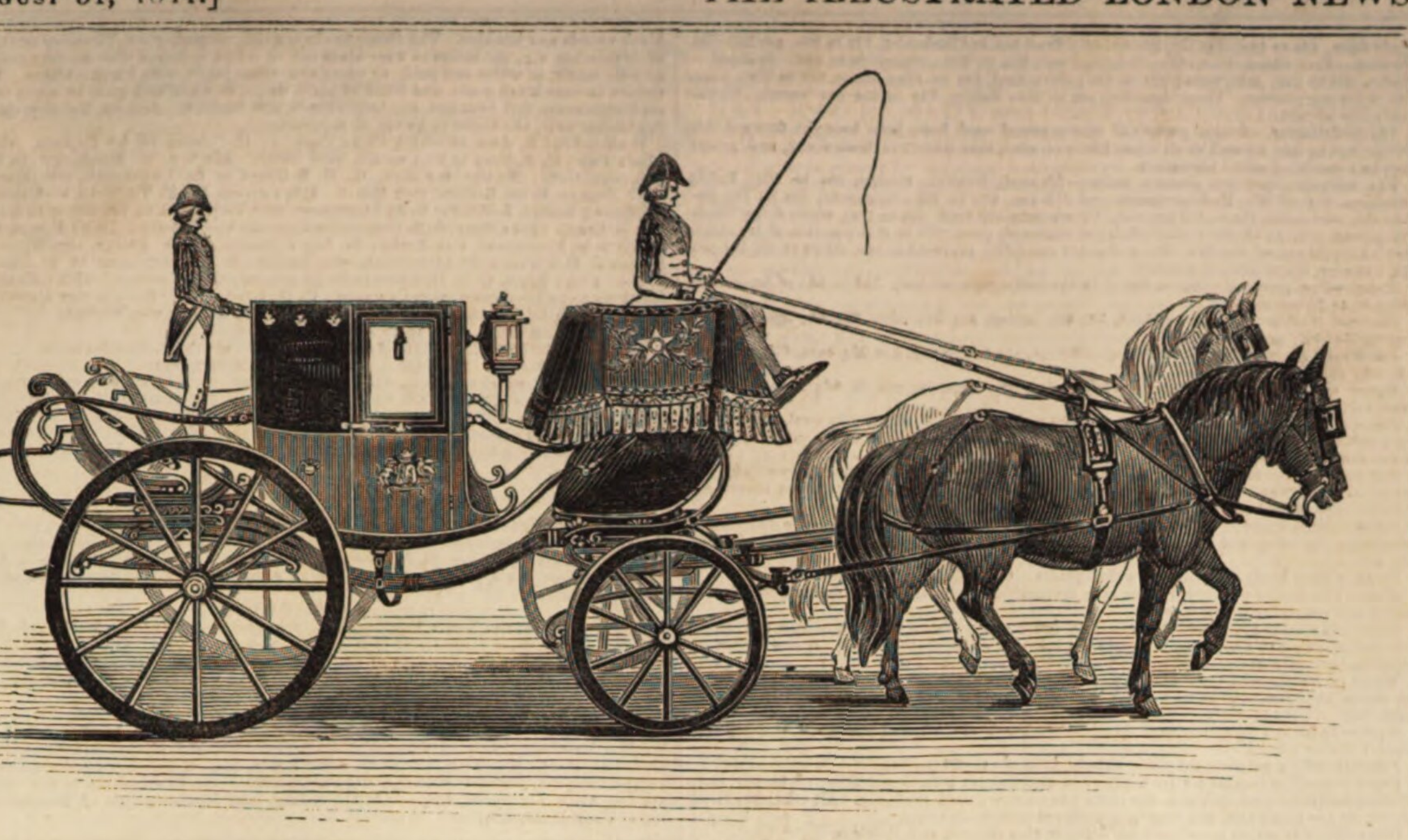
SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION OF PICTURES.—It is a curious fact that oil paintings are among the articles liable to spontaneous combustion. Many an oil painting has fired spectators with an enthusiastic admiration, or with a desire of emulation; but that they should fire themselves (in another and far more unwelcome sense), to their destruction, is at once a remarkable fact. It will be remembered that a large package of pictures was lately burnt, without apparent cause, while in the course of being transported on the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway; and that is but one among many instances. Vegetable oils, used on cloths, yarn, or wool, in the process of dying, and confined for a time from the open air, are very apt to occasion spontaneous fire. Floor cloths and rags used in cleaning oil are thus to be found among the forty various articles ascertained to be liable to spontaneous combustion. So far back as 1815 an instance occurred of this phenomenon at Lyons, where the material was cloth containing oil.

It is currently reported that an action for breach of promise of marriage has already been commenced by a beautiful and accomplished young lady, possessing valuable landed property in one of the midland counties (Leicestershire), against a young nobleman who has recently entered into the holy bands of matrimony.

THE ARTESIAN WELL OF GRENELLE.—The Prefect of the Seine, accompanied by M. Arago and the engineers of the city of Paris, on Saturday visited the basins of the Estrapade, into which the water of the artesian well of Grenelle was introduced for the first time. The flow was in the highest degree satisfactory. There are two basins placed at the angles of the rues Clotilde and la Vieille Estrapade; each of them will contain about 50,000 hectolitres, and is thirty mètres higher than the mouth of the well, which is 548 mètres in depth. At the mouth of the well the flow of water is equal to 100 fountain inches, or 20,000 hectolitres per day; but the reservoirs will only receive half this quantity. About twenty inches are destined for the supply of subscribers, and the rest for the public fountains. The source which supplies the water is 512 mètres below the level of the sea; the height to which it rises is sixty mètres above that level.



READING RACES.



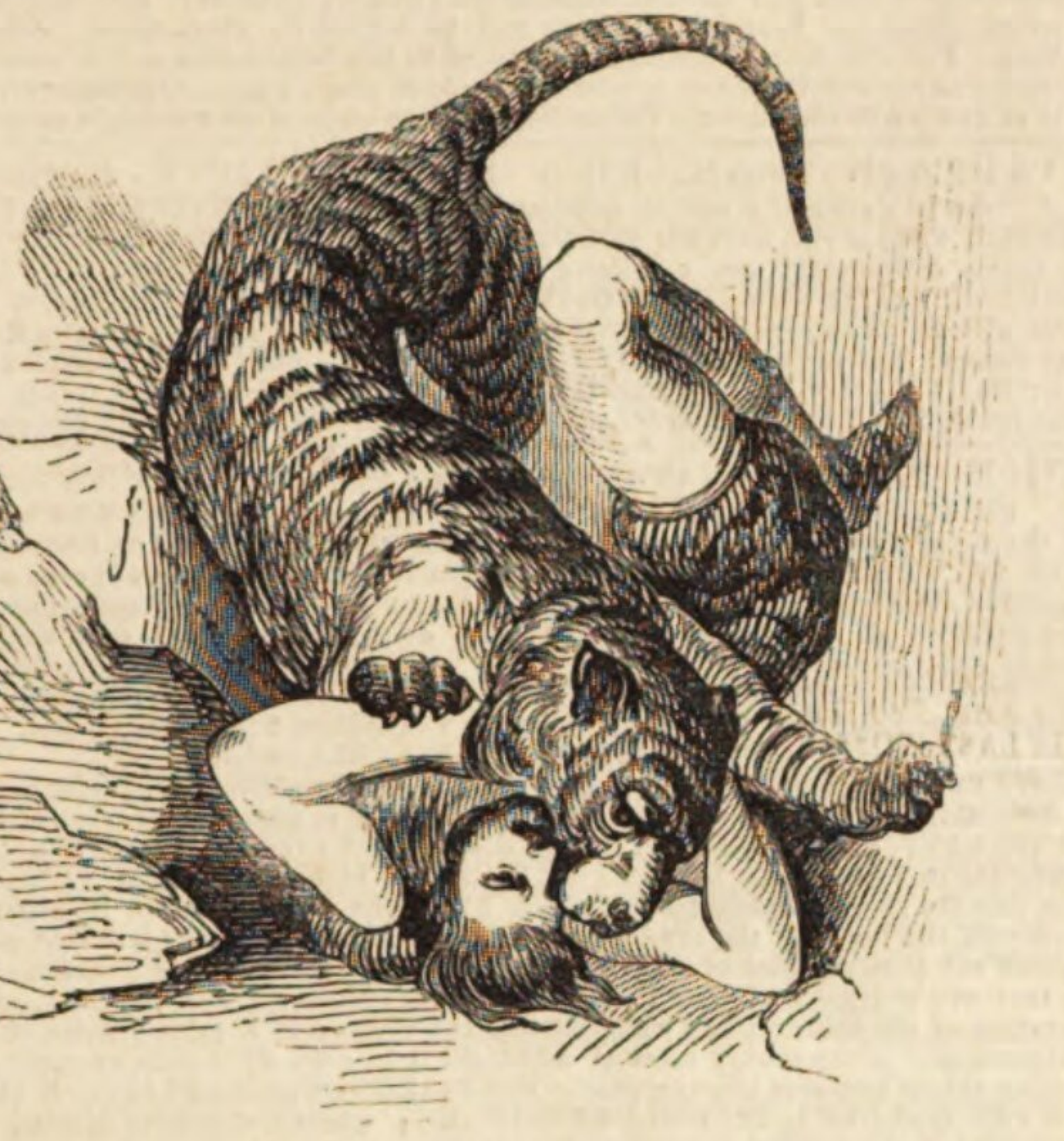
"GENERAL TOM THUMB'S" CARRIAGE.

"GENERAL TOM THUMB'S" EQUIPAGE.

The career of the miniature hero, "Tom Thumb," in this country, has been one unvaried round of success; and, if proof were wanted of the sterling results, it might be adduced in the fact that he now possesses the outward and visible attribute of a gentleman—he keeps his carriage. Mr. S. Beaton, of No. 16, Denmark-street, Soho, has just built for his Generalship an elegant dress chariot, suitable to the dimensions of the hero. The body of the chariot is twenty inches high, and eleven inches wide. It is completely furnished in the richest style, with lining, lace, lamps, blinds, plate glass windows, spring roller blinds, &c. The colour of the body is of an intense blue, elegantly picked out with white; the wheels are blue and red; and the axles are Collinge's patent. Upon the door panels are emblazoned the General's arms, Britannia and the Goddess of Liberty, supported by the British Lion and American Eagle; crest, the Rising Sun, and the British and American Flags; the motto, "Go-a-head!" The crest is also repeated on the body and throughout the harness, made by Messrs. Fillingham, of Whitechapel-road. The box is furnished with a superb crimson hammer-cloth, elegantly trimmed, with a silver star and red and green flowers. The carriage will be drawn by a pair of Shetland ponies, which have been purchased of Mr. Batty, of Astley's Royal Amphitheatre. Two lads have been engaged as coachman and footman; they were liveries of sky-blue coats, trimmed with silver lace, and with aguilettes tipped with silver; red breeches, with silver garters and buckles; buttons, plated; cocked hats and wigs: the footman provided with a cane. The whole turn-out cost between £300 and £400. The carriage has been exhibited gratuitously in the drawing-room of the manufacturer; it is, really, a very elegant affair, and is highly creditable to the taste and skill of the builder. The entire equipage will be sent to "The General," at Birmingham, on Monday next.

ASTLEY'S.

Mr. Batty, the enterprising proprietor of this popular establishment, has recently added to its attractions, a spectacle entitled *Mungo Park*, in which Mr. Carter as "Karfa, the Lion Tamer of the Niger," introduces many extraordinary feats with his trained troop of wild animals. Of these, the first illustration shows Mr. Carter gamboling with a fine tiger. The second scene is of a more classical character, and shows the "Tamer" driving a lion at full speed across the stage, reined with a garland of flowers.



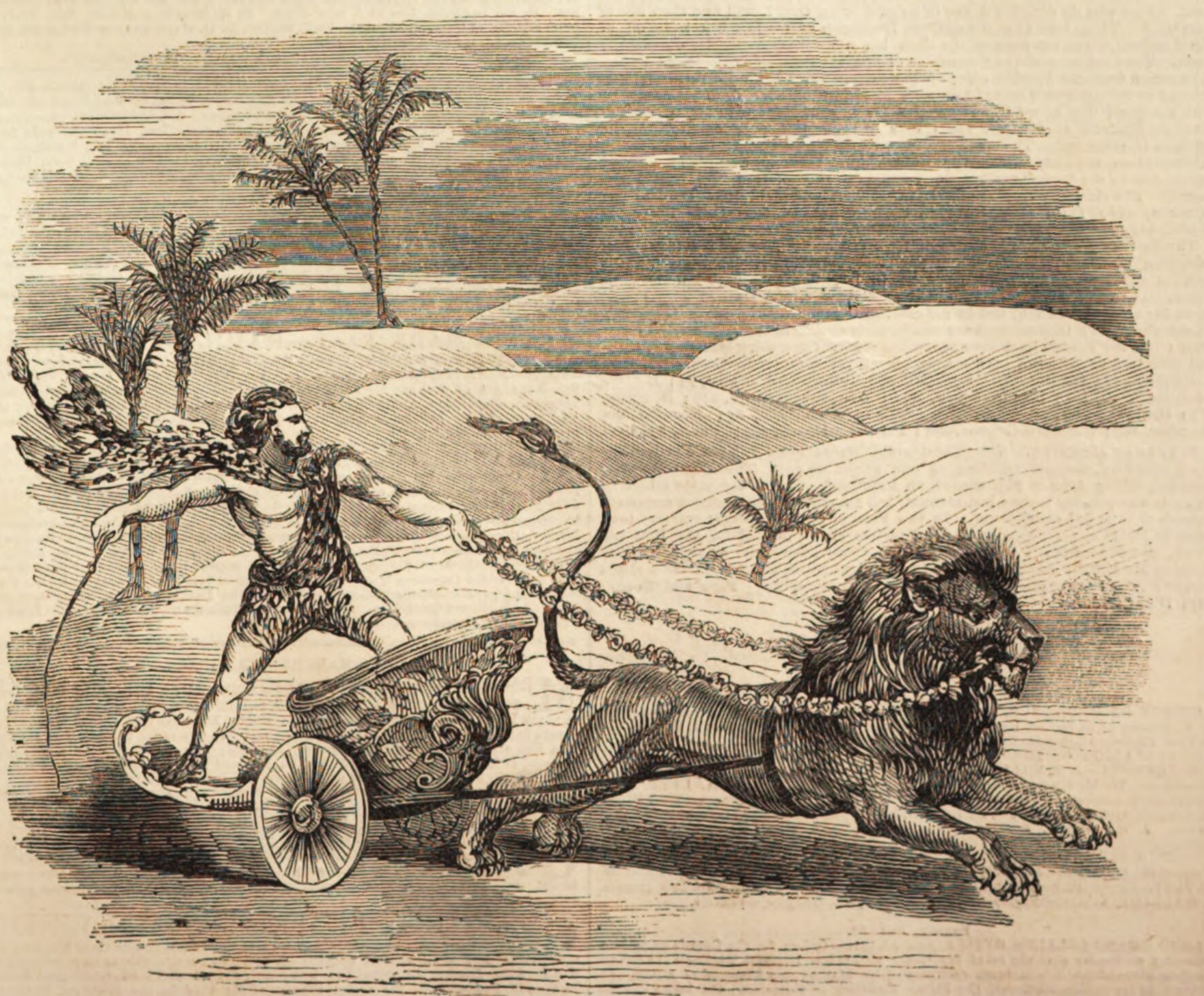
CARTER'S TIGER FEAT.

This gentleman does not agree with Pope, that the "Proper study of mankind is man;" but yet he is a civilizer, and that is more than many of his fellow-creatures can say who undertake hazardous expeditions to displace aborigines, and rob them of their home and birthright. Now, Mr. Carter proceeds in a more philanthropic, or, as some will have it, lycanthropic manner:—

Into the jungle, or the forest deep,
He plunges boldly, and the whisker'd pard
Or shaggy lion tears from out their lair
And makes them gentle denizens of towns!
Or, if with savage nature they rebel,
Another Hercules is he to grasp
Each son of hundred-headed Typhon and
Give him Nemæan death, as did of old
Alcmena's child the fearful monster in
The Argolic grove:—but best he loves
To soothe and calm them for our eyes' disport.

FINE ARTS..

The Beauties of the Opera, Part III.—"Norma." D. Bogue. An artist cannot have a more splendid subject for his pencil than Grisi in the rôle of "Norma." Her fine Italian head never seems so majestic as in this part of the Druid Priestess, and her commanding figure is not often seen to more advantage. The portrait of her in the present number, if not the best likeness in the world, is almost as beautiful as the original, and therefore must bear some resemblance. We speak merely of the face; we cannot say we much admire the rest of the picture. A character-portrait should present some associating accessories; but this exhibits none, with the exception of a reaping hook and a wreath of oak leaves, which would rather make us mistake her for Ceres herself than the Druidical Priestess. The number, as usual, is got up in the first style of taste and elegance.



CARTER'S LION CHARIOT FEAT.

FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES.

Right Hand Figure.—A promenade dress, composed of chequed camelion silk, trimmed with a corkscrew of satin ribbon, with a pink satin sash. Hat composed of paille de riz, and satin ribbon placed alternately, and ornamented with lace and flowers.

Left Hand Figure.—An evening dress of embroidered white organdy, trimmed with pink satin bows and sash. A lace cap, trimmed with purple satin ribbons.

Right Hand Half-length Figure.—A bridal coiffure and veil. A lace dress, trimmed round the skirt with three lace volans, each ten inches wide.

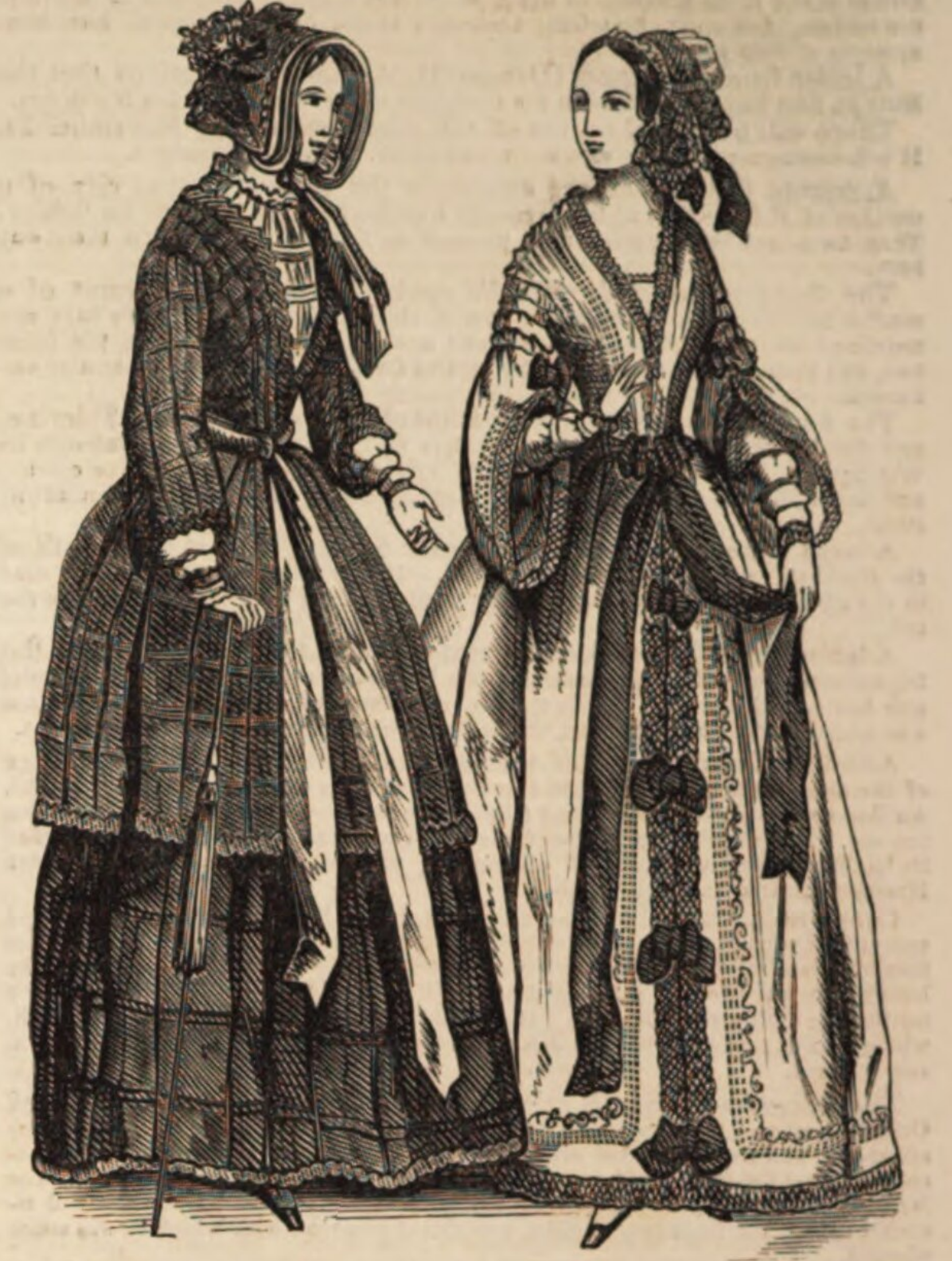
Left Hand Half-length Figure.—A crape hat. A silk cloak, trimmed with a row of lace round the collar, and two rows at the back and down the front.

Modes Parisiennes.

The season is too far advanced to expect much novelty; it is therefore only in the details and accessories that any change is to be observed.

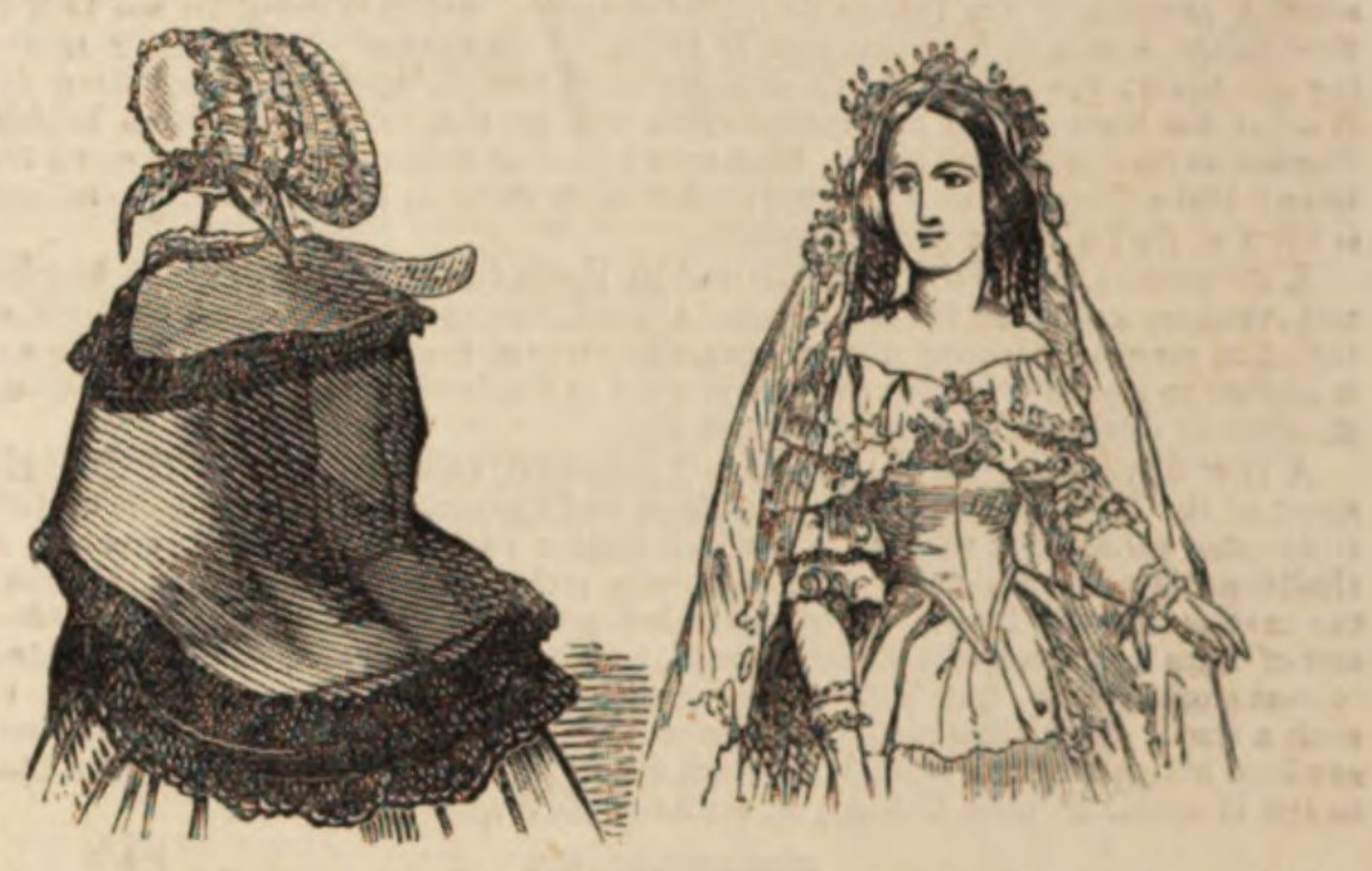
There is no alteration in the make of dresses. The laced corsages are frequently replaced by facings or lappels; many terminate at the waist with basquins, forming jackets, giving length and grace to the shape, a style which it is expected will prevail this autumn.

The sleeves of dresses are worn short and not very full, but have the addition of long under-sleeves, composed of muslin, confined at intervals by embroidered bands, or sometimes by bands going spirally round the arm. A novelty has been introduced as a substitute for these sleeves, which consists of guimpes (chemisettes) with sleeves of fancy muslin, as guimpes are always placed inside the corsage; it is quite a new idea to add sleeves, which appear on the arm from under the short half-sleeve of the corsage.



Cambric muslin peignoirs are adopted for the watering places; they are mostly of delicate colours. Also, printed muslin pelisse-peignoirs with high corsages in the Amazone (riding-habit) style; they are embroidered with bright colours and have lappels or facings, which can be thrown open or crossed over at will. The sleeves are half long, leaving the arm at liberty, with an under sleeve, or with laced mittens.

The ornaments of dresses this season consist generally either of narrow velvet, of ribbon, passementerie, or black lace. Many corsages have their points rounded off, which allows waist ribbons to be adopted, a style to which there is a sensible tendency.



Scarfs have superseded Shawls for the present, as they are suited for all changes of the temperature according to the manner in which they are worn.

The most fashionable Mantelets are large and rounded behind, with two puckered volans, three inches apart. Shot tafeta, violet and black, green and black, or orange and black, is the favourite material.

Hats are becoming gradually shorter at the ears, and in the same proportion longer in the brims. This change is so gradual, that it is only perceptible in paille de riz hats, which, being free from bouillons, are seen in their actual shape.

The Trimmings of Straw Hats for the watering places are changed from ribbon to coloured velvet, which is better suited to resist both sun and damp. This is an alteration which takes place annually, with, of course, some change; thus, instead of being placed crossways on the front, with accessories of black lace, as heretofore, they now place two rows of velvet, an inch wide, round the crown; another passes over the brim, and terminates on each side with a rosette bow; the bavolet (curtain) is trimmed with two narrower rows; the bavolet is either straw colour, the same as the hat, or the colour of the lining and ribbons.

The newest Capotes for the autumn season have the crowns made of plain or figured silk.

Statistics of Mortality.—The average age of all who die in Bradford is 18.69 years; in Liverpool the average age is from 17 to 18 years; in Manchester, 18 years; while in Leeds it is 21 years.

Extraordinary Freak of Bees.—At the workshops of the London and South-western Railway, Vauxhall terminus, a quantity of bees have taken up their abode, and are now very assiduously depositing their honey in one of the engine-shed doorways, the domicile of their fancy being in a crevice or opening between the wooden frame of the door and the brick-work, and within twenty inches of the iron rails upon which the engines are frequently run in and out of the repairing shops; also where the workmen are continually passing and repassing in that direction. They are not the least daunted with the noise and bustle of railway stations and works.

General Steam Navigation Company.—The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the General Steam Navigation Company took place at the office on Tuesday, 69, Lombard-street, and was numerously attended. The chair was taken by John Wilkin, Esq (in the continued absence from illness of W. Attwood, Esq., the chairman of the company), when a report from the directors, with the half-yearly accounts, was read. From these it appeared that the operations of the company for the past half year had been attended with increased advantage to the proprietors, and that the general condition of the affairs of the corporation was calculated to give the highest satisfactiou. The usual dividend being declared, the cordial thanks of the meeting were voted to the chairman and directors for their continued efforts in promoting the company's interests.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A letter from Belgrade, dated Aug. 5, states that the ex-Consul of England at Novi-Bazar, Prince de Vasovitch, had been massacred by the Turks at about two leagues' distance from the Servian frontier of the Mokragora road. A Christian who accompanied him succeeded in escaping to the quarantine establishment of that town. The family of the unfortunate gentleman thus killed has inhabited Belgrade for several years, and is much respected.

The Austrian police, to clear Vienna of the crowd of vagabonds and thieves which infested it, has just arrested 400 of them together, and has had them taken off at once to the galleys at Venice and Trieste.

The *Moniteur* publishes the returns of the principal imports of France, in July last, from which it appears that the duties levied thereon amounted to 14,980,828f. or 3,571,601f. more than in 1843, and 3,815,551f. more than in 1842. The duties levied during the seven months of 1844, ending on the 1st of August, amounted to 86,528,235f. They had been 78,290,550f. in the corresponding period of 1842, and 81,328,445f. in 1843.

A gigantic train, composed of no less than 94 carriages, comprising first, second, and third classes, containing 3120 persons, from Hebden Bridge and its neighbourhood within 20 miles, started from that station on the Manchester and Leeds Railway, a few days ago, for Hull, a distance of 74 miles, and performed the journey in four hours. It returned the same evening, in an equally short space of time, without the occurrence of a single accident of any kind.

Mr. Dyce Sombre, who was at Boulogne pending the recent proceedings, sent a challenge to Sir F. B——, which, not being attended to, Mr. Sombre said he should post the gentleman as a coward, and a man of no honour. Mr. Sombre has since left Boulogne for Paris. His conduct while at the former place was not different from that of ordinary persons, and consequently not such as to excite any particular attention.

An egg was brought the other day from the island of Ichaboe, by the master of the Elizo Kincaid, to Leith, which was found at a depth of 25 feet from the surface, and must, therefore, according to the best calculation, have been upwards of 2000 years old.

A letter from Helsinger (Denmark), August 19, mentions that the Russian fleet had just arrived in the roadstead of that town from the North Sea.

There will be a total eclipse of the moon, visible, on November 24. It will commence 8h. 37m. afternoon, ending 2h. 52m. past midnight.

Accounts from Hamburg announce the arrival in that city of a number of Poles, who had been recently transferred from Posen to Magdeburg. They have received permission to proceed to England, and are on their way here.

The *Independent de la Moselle* contains a horrible account of a murder and suicide at Lamorville. An inhabitant of that place a few days ago murdered his wife and two children, one aged four and a half years, the other two, and then hanged himself. The motive for these dreadful acts remains unknown.

The foundation stone for a monument to Muir, Palmer, Skirving, and Gerald, the so-called political martyrs of 1793, was laid at Edinburgh on Wednesday, Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., officiating as master of the ceremony, and depositing the various documents that had been prepared in the foundation-stone.

A large finner-whale was caught near Spurn Point, at the mouth of the Humber, on Wednesday morning last. It was alive when taken, but died in the afternoon. It measured from 35 to 40 feet from the tip of the nose to the tail.

A letter from Constantinople states that as the Sultan was, on the 3d, amusing himself in the gardens of the Palace with firing at a mark, his chief gun-bearer fell dead at his side, from an attack of apoplexy. The Sultan was much affected by this event, the deceased being an old and faithful servant.

Accounts from Munich of the 19th inst. affirm that in consequence of the almost incessant rains the Iser river has risen to an extraordinary height. An immense quantity of snow had fallen on the mountains, and the cold there was intense. Letters from Carlsruhe of the 20th state that the Rhine had overflowed its banks, washed away several warehouses, and cut of all communication with Rhenish Bavaria, except by boats.

Campanoli, formerly basso at the Italian Opera in Paris, has just committed suicide at Turin, by cutting his throat, having lost the sum of 10,000 francs. Tamburini, who lost nearly 400,000 francs by the failure of Caccia, the banker, for whose estate a dividend only of ten per cent. is anticipated, bears his misfortune with great fortitude. He leaves Paris this week for St. Petersburgh, where he will remain until Ash Wednesday, and then will be open for a London engagement.

The Nawaub of Surat, splendidly dressed in richly-embroidered Oriental costume, with three attendants, visited Woolwich Garrison on Tuesday afternoon, and was conducted over the barrack-rooms and mess-room by Lieutenant-Colonel Colquhoun, Major Sandilands, and Brigade-Major Cuppage. The Nawaub afterwards proceeded in his carriage to the Marshes, and witnessed ricochet firing, and from long ranges, and rocket practice, with which he was much pleased.

The sums deposited in the Paris Savings Bank on Sunday and Monday last amounted to 643,860f., whilst the cash withdrawn amounted to 841,000f., being an excess over the deposits of 197,140f.

Letters from Gibraltar to the 18th instant, mention a report that General Bugeaud was only ten leagues from Fez, the capital of Morocco.

Several important reforms have taken place in the military organization of Prussia; they are calculated to give more and and more to the militia (landwehr) the spirit of the standing army.

The *Constitutionnel* states, on the authority of a German paper, that the alleged conclusion of a treaty of commerce between France and Belgium, announced in some of the Paris journals, was premature.

Great preparations are at present making at Milan for the forthcoming meeting of the Italian scientific congress, which is fixed for the 12th of September, and is to take this year at Milan. The *savans* will hold their morning sittings at the Palace Brera, and for their evening meetings the Palace del Marino has heen put in readiness. This will be the fourth exhibition held in Europe during the year 1844. One took place at Archangel in May, when the Grand Duke Constantine was there; another in Paris in May and June; and one is open at Berlin at the present moment.

A company has been established in Paris for the assurance of horses and vehicles employed in the streets, against damages which they may either inflict or receive. It may not be generally known, that the practice of insuring, is carried to a greater extent in France, than in England. Companies for insuring the lives of cattle have existed for some time.

A few days ago, two non-commissioned officers of the 69th regiment of the Line, at Paris, named Dubois and Chamol, quarrelled about a mere trifle—one pretending that the other had hidden part of his accoutrements. A challenge ensued, and they proceeded to a retired spot, with seconds, to bring the matter to a conclusion, the weapons being foils with the buttons off. After one of them had received a slight wound, the seconds interfered, and endeavoured o make matters up, but both the adversaries positively refused to consent to such a step. They then resumed their combat, when, after a few passes, Chamol received his opponent's weapon through the left breast. His comrades took him to the Hospital of Gros Caillou, where he expired soon afterwards.

The Harvest.—We are happy to say that the accounts of the harvest, from all parts of the country, are extremely favourable. A letter from Manchester says:—Never was better harvest weather experienced, and the farmers are actively engaged in cutting their corn. Accounts from Cheshire and Staffordshire are of the same gratifying character. There is but one opinion expresseu as to the yield, and that is, that it will be a full average. The first pocket of hops was sold in the Borough, on Wednesday, at £9 12s. per cwt.

Hayman's Patent Safety Omnibus.—We have lately seen a model of an improved omnibus, for which the inventor, Mr. Hayman, has obtained a patent. The improvement consists in an alteration of the construction of the step at the back of the carriage. In the omnibus of Mr. Hayman, the passengers ascend or alight by means of steps projecting from the sides of a small platform at the back of the carriage, and not, as in the omnibuses now in use, by a step coming at once from the door into the street. Across the back of the platform is a raised panel, to which is fixed a strong brass rail, so that, in descending from the door, the passenger is not in danger, by the sudden jerk of the carriage, of being thrown head foremost into the street. By this improvement, persons can get in and out of the carriage at once from or upon the side pavement, and need not wade through the mud. There are some other minor improvements—the door opens as a folding-door, with a spring, and the board on which the conductor stands is made to revolve into the body of the carriage, beneath the seat, when the door opens, so as to give the passenger sufficient room. The model is very ingenious, and the improvement important to the public.

The Irish State Trials.—The judges assembled at twelve o'clock on Thursday, at the house of Sir Nicholas Tindal, in Bedford-square, for the purpose of conferring together upon the judgment on the writ of error in the case of Mr. O'Connell and the other State prisoners, which will be delivered on Monday.

THE MARKETS.

Corn-Exchange, Friday.—Very little English wheat has been received up to our market since Monday; while the number of samples of that grain on offer to-day was small. The demand, however, was in a very sluggish state, at barely the prices obtained last week. About 8000 quarters of foreign wheat have been received this week. Next to nothing was doing in either free or bonded parcels, at almost nominal figures. Barley and malt met a retail inquiry, at late rates. Oats were a slow sale; but their value, as well as that of beans and peas was supported.

Arrivals.—English: wheat, 2560; barley, 10; oats, 210 quarters. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 3900 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 7890; barley, 11550; oats, 4100 quarters. Flour, 4320 sacks. Malt, 3880 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 42s to 50s; ditto white, 48s to 56s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 48s; ditto white, 42s to 50s; rye, 31s to 33s; grinding barley, 27s to 28s distilling ditto, 31s to 32s; malting ditto, 32s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 59s to 60s brown ditto, 57s to 60s; Kingston and Ware, 62s to 64s; Chevalier, 64s to 65s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s to 22s; potatoe ditto, 23s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s to 21s; ditto white, 19s to 21s; tick beans, 29s to 31s; old ditto, 38s to 40s; grey peas, 31s to 33s; maple, 33s to 34s; white, 35s to 38s; boilers, 38s to 39s per quarter. Town-made flour, 46s to 48s; Suffolk, 38s to 39s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s to 38s, per 280 lbs.

Foreign.—Free wheat, 44s to 56s; Dantzig, red, 50s to 56s; white, 56s to 61s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 23s to 24s; oats, brew, 17s to 19s; ditto feed, 14s to 17s; beans, 24s to 28s; peas, 28s to 29s per quarter. Flour, America, 24s to 25s; Baltic, 24s to 25s per barrel. Town-made, 46s to 48s.

The Seed Market.—Several parcels of new mustard seed have been brought forward this week; but in this, as well as all other kinds of seed, very little has been doing, and prices may be considered about stationary.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 25s to 37; Mediterranean and Odessa, 26s to 38s; hempseed, 28s to 35s per quarter; coriander, 15s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s to 18s; white ditto, 10s to 12s; tares, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £25 to £26 per last of ten quarters; Linseed cakes, English, £5 to £6 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £5 10s per ton; canary, 53s to 56s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d to 8d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 50s 4d; barley, 33s 3d; oats, 20s 4d; rye, 36s 8d; beans, 35s 10d; peas, 34s.

Six Weeks' Averages that govern Duty.—Wheat, 51s 0d; barley, 34s 2d; oats, 20s 6d; rye, 36s 0d; beans, 35s 11d; peas, 35s 5d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 19s; barley, 4s; oats, 6s; rye, 6s 6d; beans, 7s 6d; peas, 7s. 6d.

Tea.—A very large business has been transacted in all kinds of tea this week, and prices have ruled very firm. The deliveries continue good, yet the stocks in warehouse are larger than even those at the corresponding period in 1843.

Sugar.—For the finest parcels of West India sugar we have to report a very steady demand, at full prices. All other kinds, including Mauritius and Bengals, have moved off slowly. The refined market is steady, at 73s 6d to 74s for standard lumps.

Coffee.—Most kinds of coffee have met a sluggish inquiry, owing, chiefly, to the larger quantities on offer, and prices are barely supported. Good ordinary Ceylon is 54s 6d per cwt.

Cocoa.—West India is in request, at full prices. Other kinds are a slow sale.

Rice.—The weather having become very favourable for the crops, the demand for rice is heavy, and prices are not supported.

Hops.—The accounts which have come to hand to-day from the plantations are more favourable, owing to which the demand here is heavy, at barely late rates. A new pocket of hops has been disposed of at £9 15s per cwt. The duty is £125 000.

Weald of Kent pockets, £6 4s to £6 12s; Mid Kent do, £7 5s to £9 16s; East Kent do, £7 4s to £9 0s; Choice do, £10 0s to £11 11s; Sussex do, £6 0s to £6 10s; Mid Kent bags, £6 18s to £8 5s.

Wool.—There is a large business doing in all kinds of wool, and prices are steadily supported.

Potatoes.—New potatoes are a firm sale, at from £4 to £6 per ton.

Provisions.—The market for Irish butter is very dull, at a further decline of 1s per cwt. Foreign butter is also dull, and the rates have a downward tendency. All other kinds of provisions are a dull sale, and may be considered somewhat lower.

Oils.—There is rather more business doing in this market, at full prices.

Tallow.—The market is steady, at 41s to 42s for P.Y.C. on the spot, and 42s for forward delivery.

Coals.—Adair's, 18s 6d: Holywell Main, 21s; Old Tanfield, 15s 9d; Townley, 19s; West Wylam, 21s; Bewicke and Co's, 21s 6d; Hetton's, 21s 3d; Lambton's, 22s 9d; Stewart's, 22s 9d: and Adelaide, 22s 6d, per ton.

Smithfield.—The supply of beasts on sale here to-day was rather numerous, but of very middling quality. For all kinds of beef the demand was in a sluggish state, and Monday's prices were barely supported. There were on offer 30 oxen from Rotterdam, and 200 Scots from Aberdeen. The numbers of sheep were by no means large, yet the inquiry for them was heavy, at late rates. There was a full average supply of lambs in the pens, while the demand was unusually dull, at about previous currencies. Calves were very dull, and were called 2d per 8lb lower. In pigs but few sales took place. Milch cows sold slowly, at from £16 to £19 5s each.

Per 8lbs., to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 8d; second quality do, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; prime large oxen, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 10d to 4s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 8d to 3s 2d: second quality ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime South Down ditto, 3s 10d to 4s; large coarse calves, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; neat small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lambs, 3s 8d to 4s 8d. Sucking calves, 18s to 33s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 20s each. Beasts, 714; cows, 170; sheep and lambs, 9680; calves, 361; pigs, 280.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—We had a very heavy demand here to-day, on the following terms. Per 8lbs by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime small do., 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lamb, 3s 6d to 4s 8d.

Robt. Herbert.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The following stocks close on Tuesday next, the 3d of September:—

Bank Stock.
Three per Cent. Reduced.
Long Annuities.
Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 1818.

The latter stock, with Three-and-a-Half per Cents. Reduced, and New Three-and-a-Half per Cents., will reopen at the reduced rate of interest, viz., three and one quarter per cent. One quarter's dividend will be receivable on the New Three-and-a-Half per Cents., and the half year's dividend on the other stocks.

The English market was firmer at the commencement of this week, than during the previous one, Consols supporting the advanced quotations of 99. The business, however, was very limited both on Monday and Tuesday—in fact, confined to those sales or purchases which are wholly irrespective of political events. The news of the bombardment of Mogadore, by the French, which arrived on Wednesday, caused a slight flatness only at first, but afterwards Consols receded about ¼ per cent. There were, notwithstanding, but few transactions, and the day was principally occupied in preparing for the settlement, which took place on Thursday. The market was however, but little influenced by it, and prices remained unaltered. The jobbers were, as usual, short of stock, and this has doubtless checked some very extensive operations for the fall. Added to this, the absorption consequent upon the daily transactions on behalf of trusts, executorships, &c., all of which withdraw stock from the market, and at the same time support its price, must materially increase at present the difficulty of any successful *bearing* speculations. The absence of business, however, may be regarded as a symptom of uneasiness on the par of those who usually take advantage of any fluctuations; and the present price, when the state of the Money Market is considered, as well as the continued favourable weather for the harvest, with the consequent daily lessening probability of any sudden demand for foreign corn is low by comparison, and can only result from a vague sense of apprehension. Quotations at the close of the week had scarcely varied. Bank Stock was 199½; Three per Cent. Reduced, 99¼; Three-and-a-half per Cent. Reduced, 101⅞ ¾; New Three-and-a-half per Cents, 101¾; Three-and-a-half per Cents (1818), 101⅞; Long Annuities, 12 7-16ths; India Stock, 281½; India Bonds, 95; Exchequer Bills, 75, 76; Consols, 98½ ⅝.

The most important feature during the week in the Foreign Market has been the publication of the special decree relative to the conversion of the Old Dutch Five per Cents. It authorises the drawing of 15,000,000 florins stock for payment or conversion into Four per Cent. Stock at 96 per cent., with a bonus of four per cent. money if the holders give notice on or before Sept. 21 next. Those who do not give notice to be paid off on Oct. 1, will find their bonds converted. Those terms are not quite so favourable as the former conversions of the "Indians," but the price of the stock has not varied materially during the week. The Chairman of the Committee of Spanish Bondholders received a communication from the Foreign-office on Thursday, stating that the memorial addressed to the Spanish Finance Minister, had been forwarded to Mr. Bulwer, with a request that he would advocate, as far as consistent with his position of English Minister at Madrid, the claims of those who were creditors of the Spanish Government. The stock has in consequence advanced a point, but with this exception, the state of inactivity in the English house has completely checked speculation in the foreign market, no variation worthy of recording having occurred. The closing prices are, Belgian, 102½; Columbian, 13⅝; Danish, 89; Mexican, 35⅜; Ditto Deferred, 15¼; Spanish Actives, 22¼; Ditto Three per Cents., 33⅜; Dutch Five per Cents., 100¾; Ditto Two-and-a-Half, 61¼.

The Railway Market has not been quite so firm within the last few days. Birmingham Stock has been heavy from the increasing encouragement given to the London and York Line. Midlands have also been flat, probably from the same cause. The report of the Blackwall Directors shows an increase of 30 per cent. upon the amount received, and 50 per cent. on the number of passengers carried. Birmingham and Gloucester have nearly recovered from the depression of last week; and the French lines have rather improved. The closing quotations, without reference to premium or discount, are—Birmingham and Gloucester, 109; Caledonian, 4⅛; Chester and Holyhead, 6⅞; Dublin and Cashel, 7⅛; Eastern Counties (new), 13¼; Great Western, 137½; Birmingham Stock, 219; Brighton, 47⅞; Greenwich, 8½; South Western, 84½; Lynn and Ely, 3½; Norwich and Brandon, 13¾; Paris and Orleans, 36¾; Paris and Rouen, 37¼; Dover, 38¼ to ½.

Saturday Morning.—Some considerable transactions took place in English stock yesterday, Consols receding at one period to 98⅛. The Commissioner, however, taking 5000 at 98¼, caused an improvement, and the price rallied to 98½. It was pay-day for the last account, but no difficulty of moment occurred. Consols close at 98⅜ for Account. In the Foreign Market a slight reaction took place in Dutch and Belgian stock: the former closes at 100⅝ for the Five per Cents., and 60¾ for the Two-and-a-Half per Cents., the latter at 101½. In the Railway Market the French lines were heavy; and South Eastern quoted a slight decline. The closing prices were: Paris and Orleans, 36½; Paris and Rouen, 36½; Dover, 37½.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, Aug. 23.

Tuesday, August 27.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, August 26.—Corps of Royal Engineers: First Lieutenant C. F. Skyring to be Second Captain, vice Coddington; Second Lieutenant J. W. Lovell to be First Lieutenant, vice Skyring.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.—T. Wakefield, of Wakefield, bricklayer.

BANKRUPTS.—J. T. WILDE and W. WILDE, late of Basing-lane, Cheapside, general merchants. W. M. UNDERWOOD, of Waples-mill, Essex, miller. A. LETT, Commercial-road, Lambeth, timber merchant. R. BUCKLER, Portsea, grocer.—W. YUILL, 74, Cornhill, tailor. J. FORTH, Nottingham, hatter. R. GARNET, Leeds, boot and shoe maker. J. W. LEWIS, Bath, victualler. R. CURRIE, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, bookseller.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—D. LYON, Edinburgh, ale merchant. D. OGILVY, Blairgowrie, innkeeper. J. WHITEHEAD, Kinross, stationer. W. GALLIE and W. G. BAYLEY, Edinburgh, booksellers. J. BROCK and T. FERGUSON, Hamilton, grocers. J. WALLACE, Kilmarnock, grocer. E. and J. TAYLOR, Glasgow, drysalters.

Friday, Aug. 30.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, Aug. 30, 1844.—Orders for the Court's going into mourning, on Sunday next, the 1st of September, for her late Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Alexandrina Nicolaiewna, daughter of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, and Consort of his Serene Highness, the Prince Frederick of Hesse, viz., the ladies to wear black silk, fringed or plain linen, white gloves, necklaces, and ear-rings, black or white shoes, fans, and tippets. The gentlemen to wear black, full trimmed, fringed or plain linen, black swords and buckles. The Court to change the mourning on Thursday next, the 4th of September, viz., the ladies to wear black silk or velvet, coloured ribbons, fans and tippets, or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuffs, with black ribbons. The gentlemen to wear black coats, and black or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuff waistcoats, full trimmed, coloured swords, and buckles. And, on Monday the 9th of September next, the Court to go out of mourning.

WAR-OFFICE, Aug. 30.—11th Foot: Capt. L. C. Conran to be Captain, vice Cox. 42nd: Capt. C. B. Grey to be Captain, vice Beales; Lieut. A. W. Macdonald to be Captain, vice Grey; Ensign the Hon. G. H. E. Grant to be Lieutenant, vice Macdonald; C. C. Graham to be Ensign, vice Grant. 45th: Lieut. H. T. Vialls to be Captain, vice Williams; Ensign J. M'Crea to be Lieutenant, vice Vialls; W. L. Woodford to be Ensign, vice M'Crea. 56th: Capt. S. S. Cox, to be Captain, vice Conran. 77th: Ensign G. H. S. Willis to be Lieutenant, vice Rooke; St. Leger Gordon, to be Ensign, vice Willis. 88th: Ensign J. G. Crosse to be Lieutenant, vice Laffan; B. B. Mauleverer to be Ensign, vice Cross. 89th: Lieut. G. L. D. Amiel to be Lieutenant, vice Newbury. 97th: Ensign S. M. Hawkins to be Lieutenant, vice Corrance; C. H. Lumley to be Ensign, vice Hawkins.

2nd West India Regiment.—C. J. G. Williams to be Ensign, vice Whelan.

Brevet.—Capt. C. B. Grey to be Major in the Army.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—W. FIDDIAN, architect, Birmingham.

BANKRUPTS.—W. PARSONS, starch manufacturer, Upper Eaton-street, Pimlico. A. GOODEVE, warehouseman, Aldermanbury, City. J. SANDERS, carpenter, Reach, Cambridgeshire. J. LOWTHER, builder, Queen's-row, Pentonville. W. FRANCE, grocer, Wigan, Lancashire. W. A. BROOKS, quarryman, Newcastle upon-Tyne. R. HODGSON, grocer, Newcastle upon-Tyne. T. PATTERSON and J. CODLING, earthenware manufacturers, Gateshead-fell, Durham. E. ROBERTS, corn merchant, Liverpool.

BIRTHS.

At Aire, near Geneva, the lady of Sir John Charles Thorold, Bart., of Syston park Lincolnshire, of a son.——In Upper Harley-street, the Hon. Mrs. Petre, of a daughter.——At St. Alban's, the lady of the Rev. H. N. Dudding of a daughter, Vicar of St. Peter's.——At Down-place, Berkshire, the Hon. Mrs. Fitzmaurice, of a son.——At Tunbridge-wells, Lady Teignmouth, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Hanwell, Charles Rivers Freeling, Esq., youngest son of the late Sir Francis Freeling, Bart., to Louisa, third daughter of Iltid Nicholl, Esq.——At Paris, Aimé François, Comte de Broc de la Tuvelière, Chamberlain of the King of Bavaria, to Louisa, only daughter of the late George Rowland Minshull, Esq.——At Portsea, the Rev. Robert P. Hutchison, B.A., to Catharine Brounker, second daughter of William Atfield, Esq.

DEATHS.

James Hagarty, Esq., United States Consul at Liverpool.——In the 46th year of his age, William Heathcote, Esq., of Cundall Manor, Yorkshire, and Hythe, Southampton.——At Mudeford, Hants, Elizabeth, wife of W. Adair Bruce, Esq., of Lansdown-crescent, Bath.——At Southampton, Richard Eldridge, Esq., alderman.——At Cheltenham, in the 83d year of his age, Allen Thompson, Esq.——At the Riding, near Hexham, aged 17, Thomas Edward, son of Thos. Dodd, Esq.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Seven o'clock on Thursday Evening.

POWERFUL ATTRACTION and NIGHTLY OVERFLOWS at ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE. Proprietor and Manager Mr. W. BATTY. Last Six Nights of the Wonders of Mr Carter, the American Lion King. 86th night of the Chinese War. Monday, September 2, and during the week, at a quarter to Seven, the Spectacle of Mungo Park, or the Lion Tamer. Karfa, Mr. Carter, who will introduce his extraordinary performances with his Lions, Tigers, Leopards, &c., in the Cage and on the open Stage. Drive a Living Lion in Harness, &c. Entire change of the Scenes of the Circle. Concluding with, 86th time, The Chinese War and Brilliant Feast of Lanterns. Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot. Box Office open from 11 till 5.

TO THE LADIES.—Madame TUSSAUD'S NATIONAL GROUP, in honour of her Majesty and the illustrious Wellington.—The Queen and Prince Albert are supposed to be offering to the hero the honours he so well deserves, surrounded by sovereigns in amity with England, supported by the great characters of the day, in splendid costumes, consisting of eighteen figures.—"This exhibition, in its present state, is one of the very best sights in the metropolis, and abounds with such a variety of objects, that it is a matter of surprise how so many things could have been collected together."—Times. Admittance, 1s.; Napoleon Rooms, 6d. Open from Eleven in the Morning till Ten at Night. Concert at Eight.

CHINESE COLLECTION, HYDE PARK-CORNER.—Open daily from Ten till Six, and from Seven till Ten.—This unique collection has been honoured by the flattering approval of all classes in England and the United States. The Saloon, 240 feet in length, is crowded with interesting novelties from China, and at this moment the greatest attraction to be found in the metropolis. His Royal Highness Prince Albert's band will be in attendance on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, on which nights the Porcelain Pagodas will be brilliantly illuminated. Admittance One Shilling. Full descriptive Catalogues obtained in the Saloon, and a new edition, the one hundred and fortieth thousand, is now in course of preparation. Omnibuses run from all parts of London to the Chinese Collection until the close of the evening's entertainment.

CAPTAIN WARNER'S EXPERIMENT having given rise to a general desire for information on the PROPERTIES of the EXPLOSIVE COMPOUNDS, at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION the EXPERIMENTS (so highly interesting) are continued with perfect safety, illustrative of Dr. RYAN'S POPULAR LECTURE on EXPLOSIVE COMPOUNDS, every Afternoon, at Half-past Three o'clock, and in the Evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at a Quarter before Nine o'clock. The varied LECTURES of Professor BACHHOFFNER daily. The HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, LONGBOTTOM'S PHYSIOSCOPE, and other original and beautiful Optical Effects, &c. &c.—Admission, One Shilling; Schools, Half-price.

THE Honorary Committee of the HEPTAPRÆMION PRIZE DISTRIBUTION, taking into consideration Mrs. PARKES'S peculiar case, and the short time allowed her by Parliament, for the disposal of her LARGE COLLECTION OF WORKS OF ART, are most anxious to obtain for her all the co-operation and support in their power; and, with that view, earnestly solicit the countenance and aid of every friend to the Arts, to join them without delay, in the furtherance and accomplishment of an object so desirable and in every way so interesting. Any gentleman who may wish to receive Tickets for disposal, will have the kindness to communicate the same to Edward Page, Esq., Secretary to the Honorary Committee, 22, Golden-square.

BY AUTHORITY OF PARLIAMENT.

Mrs. PARKES'S Friends and Patrons, her Agents in the Country, Persons interested in the Fine Arts, the Nobility and Gentry, and the Public in general, are respectfully reminded that the LAST POSSIBLE DAY OF DRAWING for the HEPTAPRÆMION PRIZES of £42 000 in VALUE, is the THIRTIETH Day of SEPTEMBER, Parliament having made that the express condition on which alone the Drawing could be relieved from the interdict of the Lords of the Treasury. As the day approaches—the last that can witness in England any such sacrifice of private property to the diffusion of Art, and the last opportunity that will be legally afforded to an individual to secure for One Guinea, in addition to an Engraving of the value of his subscription, the chance of a prize inestimable in point of excellence, and of the money value of £350, £500 or even £700—the necessity of instantly securing shares becomes more evident.—The PRIZES are on EXHIBITION (Free), at the BOWYER GALLERY, 22, GOLDEN-SQUARE; where Catalogues (gratis) and Tickets may be had on application.—August 23, 1844.

HOOD'S MAGAZINE for SEPTEMBER, price 2s. 6d., illustrated with Cuts in the "Comic Annual" style, contains—The continuation of "Our Family," a novel of domestic interest. By the Editor—Also Camberwell Fair towards Midnight—Dallady the Negress—The Husk and the Grain, &c. &c.—An unpublished Sonnet. By the late John Keats—A new Poem. By R. Monckton Milnes, Esq., M.P.—And other articles, of diversified interest, by T. HOOD, F. O. Ward, Andrew Winter, Dr. Shelton Mackenzie, LL.D., Miss Lawrence, &c.

London: Henry Renshaw, 356, Strand; and all booksellers.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE for SEPTEMBER, price 2s. 6d., contains—1. A Fortnight's Novel-Reading.—2. A Vision of Hoar-Frost.—3 Classics of the Table: Dessert, Fruits, Sweetmeats, and Liqueurs.—4. The Suuiassie.—5.—The Pulpit in the Nineteenth Century.—6. French Fashionable Life Two Hundred Years Ago.—7. Historic Fancies, by the Hon. Sydney Smythe.—8. Concerning Dog Stealing.—9. An Ethnological Speculation on Salt.—10. Campbelliana.—11. The Luck of Barry Lyndon; a Romance of the Last Century. By Fitz-Boodle.—12. Some Account of the Official Jesters, or Court Fools.—13. The Late Session.

G. W. Nickisson, 215, Regent-street, London.

NEW MILITARY MUSIC.—The latest Waltzes, arranged by C. GODFREY: Die Elfen, Dublin, Dalkeith, Georginen, Deutsche Lust, Die Fashionablen, Brandhofen, Prague, Exotic Plants, Paulinen, Petersbourger, Hommage à la Reine, and his Majesty the Emperor of Russia's new Hymn, each 4s. to 12s.; and 100 sets of new Quadrilles, each 7s 6d.—London: R. Cocks and Co., 20, Princes-street, Hanover-square, music-sellers to her Majesty. A list of ditto gratis, and postage free.

MESSRS. R. COCKS AND CO.'S NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

MUSIC MADE EASY.—HAMILTON'S MINIATURE COURSE of HARMONY and COMPOSITION. No. 1, Catechism of Thorough Bass, 2s.—No. 2, Melody, Counterpoint, and Composition.—No. 3, Double Figure Fugue, 2s.—No. 4, Art of Writing for an Orchestra, and on playing from Score, 2s.—No. 5, The Invention, Exposition, Developement, and Concatenation of Musical Ideas, 3s.; and his Dictionary of 2500 Musical Terms, 1s.—London: published only by R. Cocks and Co. music-sellers to her Majesty.

MUSARD'S POLKA QUADRILLES.—Piano, 3s.; ditto, Orchestra. In presenting to the musical world the above charming Polka Quadrilles, which everybody may dance, by that emperor of Quadrille Composers, Musard, R. COCKS and CO. respectfully beg to warn the public against the many humble imitations to undermine those gems of the ball room, by putting forth ephemeral compositions. Messrs. Cocks and Co. are proud to acknowledge that at all the Courts in Europe where the dance is known these Polka Quadrilles are the favourites of the evening, and in many instances they have been known to be encored several times. The best English masters have pronounced the above Quadrilles as the prettiest tunes for dancing, and that they will become as popular as the well-known Lancers, the Polichinelle, the Krakoviack, and La Fille du Regiment Quadrilles. Observe, order Musard's Polka Quadrilles.—London, 20, Princes-street, Hanover-square.—August 20, 1844.

16, MANCHESTER-SQUARE.

MRS. JAMES RAE begs to announce that she has LEFT TOWN for TONBRIDGE WELLS, to fulfil her country engagements, and introduce the POLKA to her numerous pupils in Kent. Mrs. Rae will remain for the first Six Weeks at the Sussex Hotel, Tonbridge Wells, and then proceed to Maidstone and Rochester. Mrs. Rae will be in London every Tuesday and Friday, for the purpose of continuing her Lessons, at her residence, 16, Manchester-square, and also receiving any new Pupils. The Academy will be resumed as usual the first week in December.

COMMERCIAL BOARDING HOUSE.
COLEMAN POPE'S.
6, Palsgrave-place, Temple-bar, London.

COMMERCIAL GENTLEMEN and VISITORS will find this central, quiet, and economical. Terms, Bed and Breakfast, One Guinea per Week. Private Rooms if desired. Dinners, Steaks, Chops, &c. Omnibuses pass to all parts of London.

OCCUPATION for PERSONS of INDUSTRIOUS HABITS.—Shopkeepers wishing for a respectable addition to their business, or persons having part of their time unoccupied, may add considerably to their incomes by the SALE of the London Genuine Tea Company's celebrated TEAS, established November, 1818, at 23, Ludgate-hill, the oldest concern of the kind in the kingdom, by the sale of whose teas many families have been entirely maintained during the last 26 years. Applications to be made at the Company's warehouses, 2, Laurence-Pountney-hill, London.

Two Shillings per Annum.—Orders received by all Booksellers.

THE GO-A-HEAD

published Monthly, at Twopence.
Office, 17, Warwick-lane.

TO RAILWAY PERIODICAL VENDORS.
Now published Price 2d.

THE GO-A-HEAD JOURNAL. FOR RAILROADS AND STEAM-BOATS, Full of engravings and interesting reading for the passengers. This work is admirably adapted for persons selling publications at the railway stations, and steam boats. Order immediately.

Office, 17, Warwick-lane.

N.B. All copies of the first number will be sent on sale or return.

Now ready, complete in one Vol. handsomely bound in cloth, gilt, Price 13s.

SYLVESTER SOUND, THE SOMNAMBULIST.
A HUMOROUS COMPANION TO "VALENTINE VOX."
BY H. COCKTON, ESQ
Illustrated by ONWHYN, and a Fine Steel Engraving of the Author.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF SYLVESTER SOUND AND VALENTINE VOX.
On the 1st of October will be published, price 1s. the first number of

THE LOVE MATCH, wherein will be minutely portrayed the lives, the loves, and the languishings of Mr. and Mrs. John Todd. THE LOVE MATCH, which will be of a profoundly humorous character, will be completed in twelve monthly parts. Orders will be received by every bookseller in the kingdom.

LONDON:—W. M. CLARKE, 17 Warwick-lane.

Country Booksellers, with good reference, will be most liberally treated with, and Prospectuses will be sent on application, with their own names and addresses attached.

Now ready, with the Magazines for September, Price 8½d., Part 2 of

HUNT'S LONDON JOURNAL, containing—The last New Novel. The last New Play. The last New Book of Travels. The last New Poem. The last New Engraving—of each Week.

Office, 10, Bolt court, Fleet street. Weekly Numbers every Saturday, price 1½d.

Just published, the Nineteenth Edition.

THE HISTORY OF PRINCE LEE BOO. 18mo. Price 2s. cloth.—"We would wish this beautiful character to live in the hearts of all children."—Quarterly Review, June, 1844.

NURSERY DITTIES, from the Lips of Mrs. Lullaby, with Illustrations by LEECH. Price 1s., gilt edges.

London: GRANT and GRIFFITH, successors to *J. Harris*, St. Paul's Churchyard.

THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.—Now ready, the new Edition, Edited by G. GODWIN, Esq., F.R.S., and LEWIS POCOCK, Esq., F.S.A., Honorary Secretaries of the ART UNION OF LONDON. Embellished with 21 Designs in outline, and numerous Woodcuts, from designs by H. C. SELOUS, Esq.—*⁎* A very handsome oblong folio volume, especially adapted for the reception of the Art Union Out lines, thus presenting together an uniform series of FORTY THREE Plates, illustrating independently of the woodcuts, nearly every page of Bunyan's celebrated dream.—Sun.

M. M. HOLLOWAY, 25, Bedford-street, Covent-garden.

Price 1s. 6d., neatly bound. New edition, now ready.

PRACTICAL MECHANIC'S POCKET GUIDE. By PROFESSOR WALLACE.—"In no department of science or literature, have we met a more truly useful manual than this tiny volume. Though scarcely so large as an ordinary pocket-book, it contains a lucid exposition of the theory of mechanical powers as applied to the chief Prime Movers, human, animal, water, and steam force; an examination of the limits within which the materials used in mechanical contrivances are manageable in point *of weight*, and safe in point of strength; and a series of the tables most useful to practical engineers. The chapter on water-power is particularly valuable."—*Athenæum.*

Glasgow: Published by W. R. M'PHUN; N. H. COTES, Cheapside, London; and may be had, by order, of all Booksellers.

Now ready, Fourth Edition, price 1s.

ON THROAT-DEAFNESS, with numerous cases (a form of defective hearing Mr. Stevenson was the first to discover, name, and cure), "showing that this frequent, but little suspected disease, admits of easy and effectual relief, without cutting out the tonsils, blowing air, or thrusting instruments through the nose or mouth into the eustachian *passages.*" By JOHN STEVENSON, Esq., M.R.C.S., 38, Conduit-street, Hanover-square, many years Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary for Cataract, Lecturer on the Structure and Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Oculist to his late Majesty, Oculist and Aurist to other members of the Royal Family, and to the King of the Belgians.

S. HIGHLEY, 32, Fleet-street.

Of whom may be had, the Sixth Edition of the Author's work on CATARACT, 3s. Seventh Edition on DEAFNESS, its Causes, Prevention, and Cure, 3s. On WEAKNESS of SIGHT, Third Edition, 3s. 6d.

SUPERIOR SCHOOL BOOKS.

BUTTER'S ETYMOLOGICAL SPELLING-BOOK and EXPOSITOR; an Introduction to the Spelling, Pronunciation, and Derivation of the English Language, containing, besides several other important improvements, extensive Tables of Words deduced from their Greek and Latin Roots, adapted to the use of Classical and Ladies' Schools, and also of Adults and Foreigners. 75th Edition, price 1s. 6d. bound.

BUTTER'S GRADATIONS in READING and SPELLING upon an entirely new and original plan, by which Dissyllables are rendered as easy as monosyllables. With numerous entertaining and instructive Reading Lessons in Prose and Verse. 27th Edition, price *1s. 6d. bound.*

BUTTER'S GRADUAL PRIMER. With Engravings. 18th Edition, price 6d.

Sold by Simpkin and Co., Whittaker and Co., Longman and Co., Hamilton and Co., Darton and Clark, London; H. Mozley and Son, Derby; and Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh.

Medium octavo, in arabesque binding, price 10s. 6d.,

WALKS ABOUT THE CITY AND ENVIRONS OF JERUSALEM. By W. H. BARTLETT. Illustrated by nine Engravings on steel, by Cousen, Bentley, and Brandard; a Map; and nearly forty superior Woodcuts. The object of this Work is to give a correct idea of the present state of this memorable city, from personal observation. The "Walks" embrace the principal objects of interest; many of which have not been drawn or described in any previous publication.

EXTRACTS TAKEN FROM A FEW OF THE PERIODICALS.—"Our impression is that Jerusalem was never before so successfully delineated."—Evangelical Magazine. "The views are well chosen, are not made up, and are most feelingly executed."—Church of England Quarterly Review. "Mr. Bartlett's descriptions are distinct and lively; every sentence is a picture."—The Spectator. "We can assert that his descriptions are clear, and his illustrations fine."—Tait's Magazine. "We can accord to the labours of the author and artist the highest praise."—Literary Gazette. "We have at length, in this attractive volume, what approaches to the desideratum of a complete *picturesque guide to the topography of Jerusalem.*"—Patriot.

London: GEORGE VIRTUE, 26, Ivy-lane, and sold by all Booksellers.

SWEDENBORG'S WORKS.

SWEDENBORG'S FOUR LEADING DOCTRINES OF THE NEW CHURCH, signified by the New Jerusalem. In One Volume: small 8vo, 3s.; demy, 4s. 6d.; royal, 6s. 6d. Each of these Doctrines may be had separately, thus:—The Doctrine respecting the LORD, His Divine and Human Natures, and the Divine Trinity, 1s. 6d. The Doctrine respecting the SACRED SCRIPTURES, 1s. The Doctrine of LIFE, 1s. The Doctrine of FAITH, 6d.

SWEDENBORG'S TRUE CHRISTIAN RELIGION, or the Universal Theology of the New Church (952 pp. 8vo.), 8s.

SWEDENBORG ON HEAVEN AND HELL; being a relation of Things Heard and Seen, 4s.

SWEDENBORG'S ANGELIC WISDOM CONCERNING THE DIVINE PROVIDENCE, in which are unfolded the Laws of Order, by which the Divine Government is regulated, especially in regard to Man's Salvation, 4s.

⁎ A complete list of Swedenborg's Works may be had gratis.—Published by W. NEWBERY, at the Depository, 6, King-street, Holborn; *and sold by all other booksellers.*

The Fourth edition, with important additions, price 8s. 6d.

A TREATISE ON INDIGESTION, illustrating the Symptoms, Causes, Varieties, and Treatment of the prevailing Disorders of the Stomach and Liver, with Observations on some painful Complaints originating in them, especially Nervous Affections, and showing the debilitating Effects of Carbonate of Soda. By T. J. GRAHAM, M.D., &c.

"We sincerely recommend it, and have long been convinced that such a work was imperatively callled for."—London Medical Journal. "It is evidently the *result of close attention to, and much experience* in the subject. Mr. Abernethy spoke highly of it."—British Magazine.

London: published by Simpkin and Co., Paternoster-row; and Hatchards, 187, Piccadilly.

Of whom may be had, by the same Author, Eighth Edition, price 16s.,

2. MODERN DOMESTIC MEDICINE, a comprehensive Medical Guide for the Clergy, Families, and Invalids, with a copious Collection of Prescriptions, &c. &c.

"It is altogether deserving of permanent popularity."—London Weekly Review.

JERROLD'S ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE, for SEPTEMBER, price 1s. 6d. This monthly is an unique combination of Art and Literature. The designs are by KENNY MEADOWS, HINE, &c., &c., and a splendid etching by LEECH. The contributions are unusually interesting.

CONTENTS.

A New Epic. Respectfully dedicated to the Fine Arts' Commissioners. By John Saunders.
Sonnet. By Catherine Parr.
Sweet Revenge; A Story of the World. By Camilla Toulmin.
The Mutual Piece-of-Plate Presentation Club. By Laman Blanchard.
The Doctor's Apple Tree. A Scholastic Story.
Sonnet. To my Melancholy.
The Two Yew Trees. By J. Augustine Wade.
Psyche, Love, and the Butterfly. By Miss Pardoe.
The Adventures of a Scamp. Chap. V. Election Preliminaries. Chap. VI. Our first appearance in Swinestead.
The Haymakers' Song. By Mrs. Caroline White.
The Jar of Whiskey; or an Adventure at Crookston Castle. By Gerald Walton.
A Seasonable Gossip. By James Smith.
The Monster City. By the Rev. Robert Jones.
The Mysterious Prediction. A Legend of Crutched Friars. By Darwin Hillier.
A Tale of the French Revolution.
New Books, &c., &c.

Office, 2, Crane-court, Fleet-street. Sold by all booksellers.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS of CLARE'S ROYAL DUMKA and BOHEMIAN POLKAS, 1s.—N.B. These unrivalled Polkas ought to be in the possession of every admirer of this Fashionable Dance. London: Published by HENRY WHITE, 350, Oxford-street, where may be had CLARE'S New Song, "I dream of all things free!" 2s. Also, in the press, another New Song, entitled, "Happy England, I adore thee!" 2s., by this much admired composer.

NEW PATENTS.—BROCKEDON'S IMPROVED STOPPERS.—This important Invention, a Substitute for Corks and Bungs, has, by new and Great Improvements, become a pure, imperishable, and perfect means of preserving, for any length of time, Wine, Beer, Spirits, &c. They are cheap and easily applied, and the appearance which they now have of fine Cork has removed the prejudice against their former dark colour. Also, DECANTER STOPPERS, to keep Wine which is in daily use in perfect condition.—C. MACINTOSH and Co., 19, Walbrook, London, and 22, York-street, Manchester.

THE NEW DISCOVERY for the NERVES. By Dr. GRANDISON. Patronised by above 100 of the Nobility. The wonderful virtues of this medicine can be attested by all who have tried it. It is a combination of a most remarkable kind, and its efficacy proves how important a one.—Sold by all Medicine Venders. Ask for Dr. GRANDISON'S CHARITY PILLS.—"A wonderful yet safe medicine."—Professor Mollen.

SEVEN HINTS on the MANAGEMENT of the CAMPHINE LAMP, to prevent Smoke and every other inconvenience, is attached to every gallon of the purest and best spirit, sent from the LIGHT HOUSE, 201, Strand.

A NATURAL REMEDY and CERTAIN CURE for GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, DISEASED JOINTS, &c.—COD LIVER OIL is prepared on the Continent from the liver of the Cod fish, and is without exception the most marvellous remedy for the above complaints yet discovered. Prospectuses, containing cases of extraordinary Cure, with testimony from the most respectable authorities and a full *account* of this remedy, will be sent to any address on receipt of two postage stamps. To protect purchasers against fraudulent and spurious imitations, the following important Caution must be strictly attended to:—Messrs. *JONES* and Co. having been appointed as the sole mercantile Agents for this remedy by the only manufacturer, an eminent chemist and practitioner, residing on the Continent, they beg to state that every bottle sent from their establishment will be contained in a wrapper, bearing a fac-simile of their signature, and that the outside wrapper will be further protected by the stamp and address, "JONES and Co., 201, Strand, London."

Wholesale Agents: BARCLAY and SONS, Farringdon-street; E. EDWARDS, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; SUTTON and Co., Bow Churchyard. Sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each.

REDUCED FARES TO RICHMOND, by the only punctual Steam Boat, MINERVA; leaves Old Swan Pier every morning at ½ past 10; Hungerford, 5 minutes before 11, calling at the intermediate stations—Lambeth Pier, 10 minutes past 11; Vauxhall Railway Pier, ½ past 11; Chelsea, ½ past 11, returning from Richmond at 25 minutes past 5 o'clock. Fares 1s. Sundays included.

TO ALL BAD WRITERS.—Mr. CARSTAIRS, of 81, Lombard-street, City, inventor *of* the celebrated system of writing.—Mr. CARSTAIRS continues to give LESSONS to ladies and gentlemen of all ages, *so* that the worst writers, and even those who cannot write at all, may be enabled to obtain a superior style and command of the pen in the shortest possible time. Arithmetic and book-keeping taught on a very superior plan. Families attended at their own residences.

CHASTON'S PATENT INDIA RUBBER ELASTIC CORN PLASTERS are generally admitted to be the most unique and best to eradicate either Hard or Soft CORNS. From their elastic quality, they can be worn with perfect ease, however tight the *boot or shoe* fits the foot. Invented and sold by B. CHASTON, Chemist, Watton, Norfolk. N.B.—On receipt of thirteen postage stamps (*free*), a box will be forwarded (also free) to any part of the Kingdom.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

THE Public compare the *quality* of the EAST INDIA COMPANY'S TEAS with their advertised prices, and marvel! (it would indeed appear marvellous) how 6lbs. of really good Tea can be sold for 17s. The simple fact is, that the Company treat all alike, and give the private consumer all the advantages of the public dealer. Offices No. 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street.

SPOONS and FORKS strongly plated with silver on a white metal, and consequently not liable by wear to show any other colour. Table Spoons or *Forks*, 33s. per dozen; Dessert Spoons or Forks, 26s. per dozen; Gravy Spoons, 7s. 6d. each; Soup Ladles, 14s. each.—T. COX SAVORY, *Silversmith, &c.*, 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

SYLPHIDE UMBRELLAS.—W. and J. SANGSTER beg to inform the public, that they have applied their Patent Improvement to Umbrellas of various kinds, which will be found to possess all the advantages of the Sylphide Parasol, 20,000 of which have been sold this season. W. and J. SANGSTER, Patentees, 140, Regent-street, and 94, Fleet-street.—N.B. No additional charge is made for Umbrellas with this improvement.

CANDLES TO BURN WITHOUT SNUFFING, 6½d. per pound.—PALMER and CO.'s DECIMAL PALM CANDLES (10 to lb.) give the light of two common tallow candles, require no snuffing, and can be used in any candlestick. Sold at the Oil shops, Grocers', &c., at 6½d. per lb. Also, at the same price, Palm Candles, 6 to lb., to be used in the Candle Lamps.

Manufactory, Sutton street, Clerkenwell, London.

A BRONZED SCROLL and SPEAR FENDER, 15s.—RICHARD and *JOHN SLACK*, 336, Strand, opposite Somerset House, are now offering a great assortment of Bronzed Fenders of elegant designs, at prices, if compared with quality, 30 per cent. under any other house; ornamental Iron ditto, 3 feet, 4s. 6d; 3 feet 6 inches, 5s. 3d.; Chamber Fire-irons, 1s. 9d. per set; parlour ditto 3s. 6d.; superior ditto, from 6s. 6d. Their stock of Table Cutlery, Nickel Silver Spoons and Forks, Tea-trays, &c., contains every variety at very reduced prices. Their Illustrated Catalogue may be had gratis, or sent post free.—Established 1818.

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are *apprised that Agents continue to be appointed* in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEAS (Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street). They are packed in showy leaden canisters, from an ounce to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale; the license is only 11s. per annum, and many, during the last nineteen years, have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without 1s. let or loss. Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) as above.

BERDOE'S SUPERIOR WATERPROOF FROCKS SHOOTING JACKETS, GARMENTS *for the* SEA-SIDE, &c.—An extensive variety of the above in NEW and greatly improved materials, always ready, guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever, and confidently recommended to those who regard a respectable appearance, or wish to avoid the disappointment and vexation consequent upon purchasing articles made by slopsellers, and sold by parties not Tailors. FIRST-RATE CLOTHING of every description upon the lowest terms possible, consistent with true economy and ultimate satisfaction.—W. BERDOE, TAILOR, WATERPROOFER, &c., 69, CORNHILL (north side).

THE FLY DESTROYER.—The New German Fly Poison, 1s. per bottle, clears the house at once of flies, gnats, wasps, beetles, &c., and is perfectly innoxious, except to those insects. The Gold Reviver, 2s. 6d per bottle, revives, with lasting splendour, the gilding of old tarnished frames. The New Glod Varnish, 1s. 6d. per pot, replaces the gold where off. Smith's New Silver Reviver, 1s. 6d. per bottle, accomplishes all that the most exquisite taste can desire in the beautifying of plate, and all its imitations; it gives to albata, zinc door-plates, tin covers, &c., a surface of polished silver, an operation unattainable by other means, and hitherto unattempted. SMITH and CO., opposite Norfolk-street, Strand.—Agents wanted.—Note the address.

SHIRTS.—W. E. WHITELOCK, 166, Strand, (Established 20 Years) solicits the attention of Gentlemen to the Shirts he supplies for 6s. 6d. each, including washing. They are made from Marland's patent shirting, with fine linen fronts, collars, and wrists, the very best work, and latest fashion, and are superior to those usually sold for 8s. 6d. Also, all fine linen, 10s. 6d., usual price, 13s. 6d. A sample shirt of either sent pre-paid, per post, upon receipt of the amount, with 1s. in addition. The measure is the neck, chest, and wrist, tight. All sizes kept ready for wear, from boys, upwards. Good shirts for outfits supplied at 42s. per dozen, ready for use. The new patent shirt collar, for appearance and comfort in wear, immeasurably surpassing anything *hitherto made*, 12s. 6d. per dozen. Gentlemen waited upon in any part of London.

MOURNING—Court, Family, and Complimentary.—The Proprietors of the London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249 Regent-street, beg respectfully to remind families whose bereavements compel them to adopt mourning attire, that every article (of the very best description) requisite for a complete outfit of mourning may be had at their establishment at a moment's notice. Widows' and Family Mourning is always kept made up; and a note descriptive of the mourning required, will ensure everything necessary for the occasion, being sent (in town or country) *immediately.* *Ladies requiring Silks*—either Satins, Satin Turcs, Watered or Plain Ducapes, and Widows' Silks, are particularly invited to a trial of the new Corbeau Silks introduced at this house, as they will be found not only more durable, but the colour will stand the test of the strongest acid, or even sea water. Black and Grey, and Fancy Mourning Silks of every description. The Show Rooms are replete with every novelty that modern taste has introduced in mourning millinery, flowers, collars, head-dresses, bugle berthes, trimmings, &c. &c.—The London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249, Regent-street, near Oxford street.—W. C. JAY, and Co.

WATCHES by WEBSTER and SON, Chronometer makers to the Lords of the Admiralty, 74, Cornhill.—Webster and Son's manufactory for chronometers, watches, and clocks is the oldest in London, having continued in Cornhill nearly a century and a half, the whole of their stock being manufactured under their immediate inspection by the finest workmen in the trade, thereby avoiding intermediate profits, which enables them to offer the best executed work at the lowest possible prices consistent with security for such work being equal to support that reputation their establishment has maintained so many years. An extensive stock in every department. Compensated, duplex, and lever watches upon the principal of their *chronometers, to* which Government awarded *the prizes* three years in succession; elegant flat detached lever and horizontal watches for ladies and gentleman, marine and pocket chronometers, ornamented balance lever carriage, musical, and every description of clock work, regulators upon the most approved principles. W. and Son have purchased the whole of the extensive stock of Mr. Harris, chronometer-maker to the East India Company, late Hatton and Harris, upon his retirement from business after 50 years' residence in Cornhill. The stock consists of every character of superior manufacture, which they have taken at a considerable reduction, and every article has been subsequently examined by them, and is now offered to the public at an equivelent sacrifice. Every article warranted. The most *superior* workmen are employed on the premises in *the repairing* department, both for English and foreign manufactures. The utmost value allowed for old watches in exchange. Their publication, with the equation of time for 1844, will be sent free on the receipt of two stamps to cover the postage.

MARINERS', and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Established for Insurances on the Lives of Mariners, whether of the Royal or Mercantile Navy, Members of the Coast Guard, Fishermen, or Boatmen, Military Men and Civilians proceeding to any part of the Globe, *as also* individuals of every class in society, resident on *shore*, are insured.

Empowered by Act of Parliament.

TRUSTEES.

Admiral Sir Philip Henderson Durham, G.C.B.
Joseph Somes, Esq.
Vice-Admiral Sir William Hall Gage, G.C.H

DIRECTORS.

The Right Hon. Captain Lord Viscount Ingestre, R.N., C.B., M.P.
Captain Thomas Dickinson, R.N.
Joseph Bishop, Esq.
George Lee, Esq.
George Mann, Esq.
Sir George Rich.
John *Warrick*, Esq.
Edmund Turner Watts, Esq.
John Wills, Esq.

BANKERS.—Bank of England and Commercial Bank.

AUDITORS.

Donald Mc Rae, Esq.
B. Fooks, Esq.

PHYSICIAN—Sir James Eglintoun Anderson, M.D., M.R.I.A., 11, New Burlington-street.
SURGEON—Charles Ildertou Croft, Esq., 22, Laurence Pountney-lane.
SOLICITOR—John Hayward, Esq., 2, Adelaide-place, London-bridge, and Dartford, Kent.

The Policies granted by this Company cover Voyages of every description and service in *every part of the globe*. The Premiums for Life Policies, with permission to go any and everywhere without forfeiture, are lower than have ever hitherto been taken for such general risks.

Deferred Annuities to Mariners at very moderate premiums.

The Premiums for all General Assurances are based upon a new adjusted Table of Mortality.

Ten per Cent. of the profits applied in making provision for destitute and disabled mariners.

JOHN DAWSON, Resident Manager.

Arthur-street East, London-bridge.

QUITE A NEW DISCOVERY.
NO MORE SUFFERING FROM CORNS OR BUNIONS.

JONES'S PHILOSOPHICAL REMEDY is quite original *and totally* different from all others advertised. It will afford immediate relief and is peculiarly applicable for Corns between the toes. Any person suffering so as to be incapable of placing the foot to the ground, on the application of *this remedy*, may immediately walk with the greatest ease and comfort.

Sold wholesale by Messrs. BARCLAY and SONS, and may be obtained through all Patent Medicine Vendors in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

A box will be sent free on receipt of fifteen postage stamps, addressed to Messrs. JONES and CO., Light House, 201, Strand.

N.B. For bunions of an extraordinary size, the remedy is expressly prepared and sold only at 2s. 9d

---

CHILDREN'S AND INVALIDS' CARRIAGES.—Children's chaises, vis-a-vis phaetons, barouches, waggons, of all sizes and qualities, at very reduced prices. Invalid wheel-chairs, from the cheapest to the most expensive builds, second hand as well as new. Long bed or spinal carriages, self-acting wheel chairs, by which any degree of exercise can be obtained. Any of the above can have hoods of leather, mackintosh, or canvass, to fix up or down. On sale or hire at INGRAM'S manu*factory*, 29, City-road, Finsbury-square.

TOOTHACHE INSTANTLY CURED by COLBY'S INSTANT CURE for the TOOTHACHE, a few drops of which applied to the tooth immediately allays the most inveterate pain. The proprietor pledges himself that the above may be used with perfect safety, as the articles in the composition are not in the least injurious to the teeth, and that the nauseous or burning sensation caused by preparations hitherto offered and so much complained of by the public is entirely done away with. Several testimonials of this astonishing remedy may be seen at J. C.'s, which will at once establish the above facts. One trial only is sufficient.—Prepared only and sold by J. COLBY, the Queen's Chemist, 34, Montpelier *road*, Brighton. Sent post free to all parts of the kingdom on the receipt of 1s. and four postage stamps, by directing as above.

WORN-OUT PLATE IMMEDIATELY RE-SILVERED.—COGAN and GILLO'S NOVARGENT, or Silver Solution, immediately re-silvers Plated Articles, and preserves and cleanses Plate, Plated Ware, and German Silver, by depositing a Coating of Pure Silver. It is highly approved by Dr. Ryan, *Professor* of Chemistry to the Royal Polytechnic Institution, and other eminent Chemists and Silver smiths. Sold by Messrs. BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London, at 1s and 3s. the bottle; and to be had of the principal Silversmiths and Chemists in the Kingdom.—None are Genuine, unless signed on the wrapper by J. D. COGAN and R. GILLO

IMPORTANT to FAMILIES FURNISHING.—A considerable saving can be effected in the purchase of Furnishing Ironmongery, by visiting the PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS, 58, Baker-street, Portman-square, where may be inspected the most extensive STOCK of IRONMONGERY GOODS in the Kingdom, consisting of kitchen cooking utensils, German silver wares, drawing-room stoves, shower and vapour baths, ornamental iron work, garden implements, japanned water cans and toilette pails, best Sheffield plate, kitchen ranges, *fenders and fire-irons*, tea trays, ornamental wire-work, flower-stands, table cutlery, &c. Every article being marked in plain figures, at the lowest possible price, will fully convince purchasers at this establishment of the great advantage resulting from Cash payments, as the Proprietors warrant every article of the very best manufacture.—THORPE FALLOWS, and CO., 58, Baker-street, Portman-square.—A liberal allowance to merchants and captains.

LACE and BONNETS.—The Assignees of Mr. RUSSELL, *166a*, Oxford-street, Laceman and Haberdasher, have sold the whole of his Valuable Stock, in One Lot, for Cash, to R. WILLIAMS, 57, MORTIMER STREET, *where* it will be Sold off at LESS THAN HALF THE ORIGINAL PRICES. Amongst other Goods, there is a large stock of the following—Bonnets of the best quality and newest shape, in Leghorns, Tuscans, Dunstable and Fancy Straws; Gimps, Fringes, Haberdashery, Hosiery, Gloves; Worked Muslin Collars, Cuffs, Capes, Chemisettes, Stomachers, Habit-shirts, and Elizabethans; French Cambric Handkerchiefs, plain and trimmed; Mourning Millinery and Collars; Silk, Muslin, and Alpacca Aprons, Corded Skirts, Long-cloths, Diapers, Hollands, Irish Linens, Table Linens, and Sheetings; Napkins, Toweling, Flannels; Baby-linen, *Ladies' and Children's* Under Clothing, and Stays; Trimmings in Scollops, Insertion, and Flouncings worked on Mull, Jacconet; Cambric, Book and French Cambric (*some soiled*, very cheap); Plain and Fancy Muslins; French Coloured and White Tarlatans and Drawn Muslins, Swiss ditto (2½ yards wide); Ladies' Robes, Ribbons, Lace Capes, Collars, Veils, Falls, Sleeves, Cuffs, Berthas, and a quantity of very wide Lace for Flouncings (white and black); Parasols, Umbrellas, Flowers, Eau de Cologne, &c. &c.

The WHOLE of the above must be SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.

TO LADIES.—ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, for the SKIN and *COMPLEXION*. This Royally Patronized and universally adopted Specific is composed chiefly of extracts from the most rare flowers and herbs of an eastern clime, and perfectly free from all mineral admixture. It exerts the most soothing, gentle, cooling, and purifying action on the skin; and most effectually dissipates all Redness, Tan, Pimples, Blotches, Spots, Freckles, and other Cutaneous Visitations. The radiant bloom it imparts to the Cheek, and the softness and delicacy it induces on the Hands, Arms and Neck, render it indispensable to every toilet. It affords immediate relief in cases of Sunburn, Stings of Insects, or incidental Inflammation. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

CAUTION.—Many Shopkeepers vend the most spurious trash under the title of "Genuine" Kalydor, containing *mineral astringents utterly ruinous* to the complexion, and by their repellant action endangering health. It is therefore imperative on purchasers to see that the words "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR" are on the Wrapper; and A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden, engraved (by Authority) on the Government Stamp affixed on each bottle. *⁎* All others are Fraudulent Counterfeits!

METCALFE'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—The Tooth Brush has the important advantage of searching thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth and cleaning them in the most effectual and ex*traordinary manner, and is famous for the hairs not coming loose*, 1s. An *improved* Clothes Brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. Penetrating Hair Brushes, with the durable unbleached Russian bristle, which does not soften like common hair. Flesh Brushes, of improved graduated and powerful friction. Velvet Brushes, which act in the most surprising and successful manner. The genuine Smyrna Sponge, with its preserved valuable properties of absorption, vitality, and durability, by means of direct importations, dispensing with all intermediate parties, profits, and destructive bleaching, and securing the luxury of a genuine Smyrna Sponge.—Only at METCALFE'S sole establishment, 130 B, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street.—*Caution: Beware of the words, "from Metcalfe's," adopted by some houses.*

INTERESTING TO LADIES.

To Messrs. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden, London.

Percy-place, Landport, Portsmouth, April 4th, 1844.

Gentlemen,—I think it but an act of justice to inform you of the benefit I have derived from the use of your admirable Macassar Oil. About six months ago I found my hair getting daily more weak and thin, and much discoloured from a practice I had adopted of wetting it continually; fearing that I should lose it entirely, and hearing of the efficacy of your *Macassar Oil*, I have for some time past constantly used it, and the result is, that my hair is now perfectly restored and much improved in appearance and colour, having become thick, dark, and glossy; it also curls freely without the use of paper, which it never did before. To all my friends I have warmly recommended your Macassar Oil as an excellent restorative and preservative for the hair. As I have an objection to see my name in print, I beg you will not publish it; but you are at liberty to show this letter, or make any other use you please of it, and refer applicants to me, if necessary, in proof of the efficacy of your Macassar Oil. Your obedient servant, * * * * * * * * * *

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL preserves and reproduces the Hair; prevents it *from falling off* or turning Grey; changes Grey Hair to its Original Colour; frees it from Scurf and Dandriff, and makes it beautifully soft and curly.

Ask for "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL." All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

CHEAP PLEASURE TRAIN from LONDON to SHEFFIELD, LEEDS, YORK, and NEWCASTLE, ONE FARE THERE AND BACK, leaving the Euston Station on Monday the 2nd of September, at 12 o'clock at noon, with the option of returning either on Thursday the 5th, or Saturday the 7th September.

Passengers may be conveyed to the following *intermediate places*:—

FARES	FIRST CLASS.				SECOND CLASS.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Leicester..................	1	7	0	..	0	18	6
To Nottingham..................	1	15	0	..	1	3	6
To Derby..................	1	15	0	..	1	3	6
To Sheffield..................	2	7	0	..	1	11	6
To Normanton..................	2	12	6	..	1	16	0
To Leeds..................	2	15	0	..	1	17	6
To York..................	2	19	6	..	2	1	0
To Darlington..................	3	12	6	..	2	10	0
To Durham..................	3	18	6	..	2	14	6
To Newcastle..................	4	3	0	..	2	18	0

Further information may be obtained at the London and Birmingham Booking Office, Euston Station. August 15th, 1844

SELF-MEASUREMENT—GREAT ACCOMMODATION.

No longer let those who are dwellers afar,
Themselves *from the* Warehouse of MOSES debar.
By adopting our plan, which has never a failure,
Ev'ry gentleman now may become his own Tailor!

E. MOSES and SON are desirous of directing especial attention to their plan of "Self-Measurement." The extreme simplicity and the minute exactness of this admirable plan are such as cannot fail to answer the purpose designed. No failure in point of fit can arise from its use; or, should anything of the kind occur, the proprietors will hold themselves responsible. Thousands are thus enabled to avail themselves of the choice Clothing of MOSES and SON, without any inconvenience arising from *distance, &c.* A Book with a wood cut and full *directions* may be obtained on application (gratis) and free of postage. Residents in the country cannot do better than avail themselves of so favourable an opportunity of purchasing at the greatest Tailoring Establishment in the Kingdom.

For E. Moses and Son's "Chronicles of Costumes" see the "Railway Bell," of Saturday Aug. 31, 1844.

READY-MADE.	£	s.	d.
Shooting Coats, in every variety, from	0	10	0
Velveteen do., 7 pockets ..	0	18	6
Tweed Taglionis	0	8	6
Ditto, silk facings, collar and cuffs	0	16	0
Cashmarette Coats, in every shape, handsomely trimmed, from ..	1	1	0
An immense stock of Blouses ..	0	3	6
Summer Vests	0	2	6
Cashmarette and Persian do., in every variety from 3s. to	0	8	6
Black Satin Vests	0	6	6
Cloth do.	0	4	6
Cloth Trousers	0	9	0
Single-milled Doe do., from ..	0	11	0
A great variety of Summer do. ..	0	7	0
Dress Coat, edged	1	0	0
Frock do. do.	1	4	0

MADE TO MEASURE.	£	s.	d
Sporting Coats in the most approved style	0	13	6
Velveteen do., 7 Pockets ..	1	3	0
Tweed Coats trimmed with silk ..	0	16	0
Cahmere fine Saxony do. ..	1	3	0
Cashmarette, new and improved article, warranted waterproof, trimmed with silk, collar, cuffs, &c.	1	18	0
Quilting Vests 7s. each, or 3 for	1	0	0
Cashmere ditto, in choice *patterns*	0	9	0
Trousers adapted for the season	0	9	6
Mill'd Victoria and plain Doe do.	0	17	0
Best quality West of England ..	1	3	0
Super Black do. do.	0	16	0
Best Black dress do	1	6	0
Dress Coats	1	12	0
Do. do. best manufactured ..	2	15	0
Frock Coats	1	15	0
Do. do., best manufactured ..	3	3	0

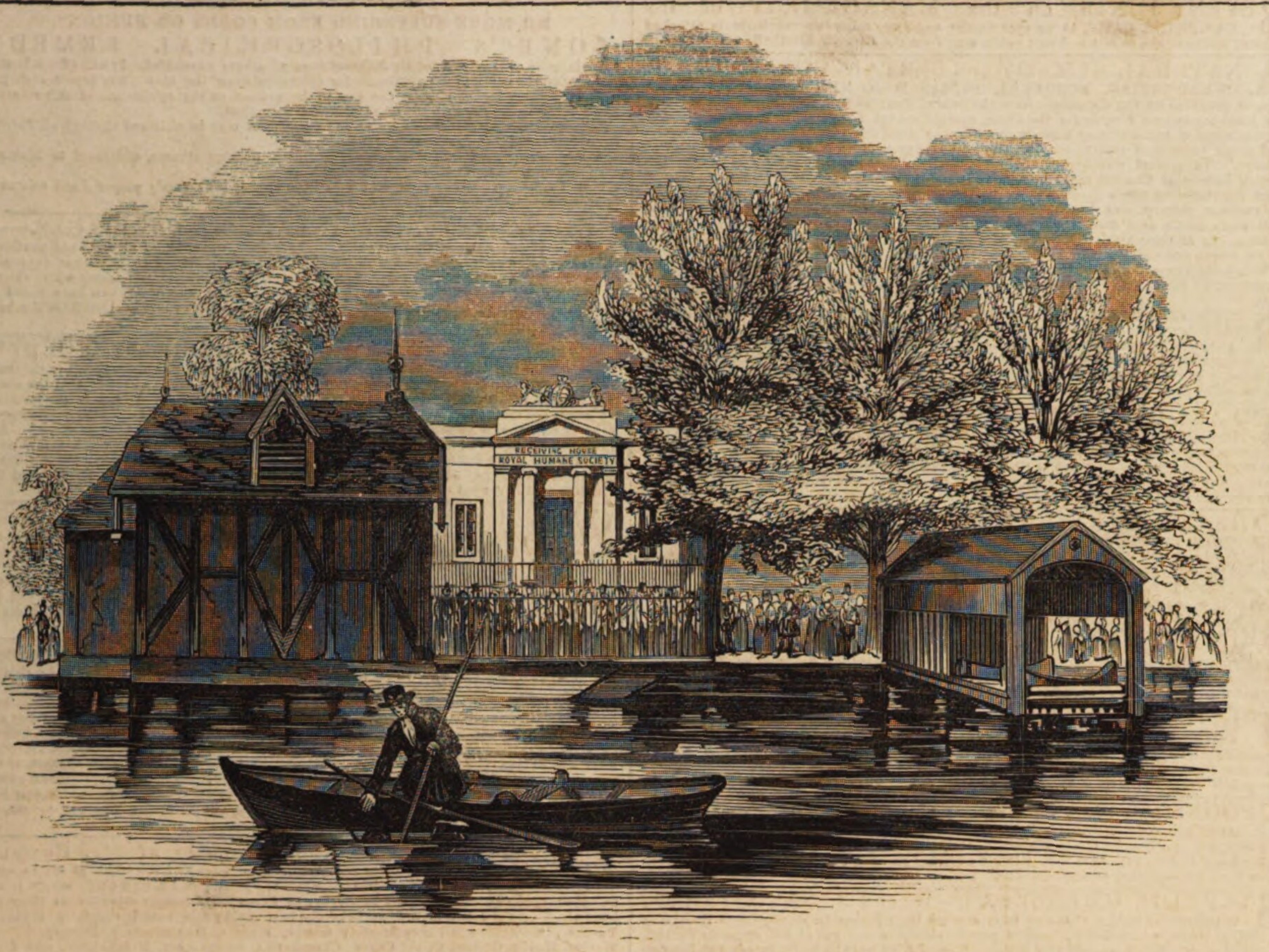
MOURNING to any extent, at Five Minutes' notice.

Important.—Any article purchased or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned.

Observe.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Drapers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen.

Caution.—E. MOSES and SON are obliged to guard the Public against imposition, having learned that the untradesman-like falsehood of being connected with them, or it is the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and *for obvious reasons*. They have no connexion with any other house; and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing should (*to prevent* disappointments, &c.) call at, or send to, 154 Minories; or 86, Aldgate, opposite the Church.

N.B.—No business transacted at this Establishment from Friday at sunset, until sunset on Saturday, when it is resumed until twelve o'clock.



RECEIVING-HOUSE OF THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

RECEIVING-HOUSE OF THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, HYDE-PARK.

There cannot be a more opportune period than the present bathing-season, for introducing to our readers the many advantages which have accrued to the public from the establishment of the Royal Humane Society, for the recovery of persons apparently drowned or dead.

The Institution was founded in 1774, by Drs. Goldsmith, Heberden, Towers, Lettsom, Hawes, and Cogan; but principally by the exertions of the last three gentlemen. The Society offers rewards and medals for saving lives. The number of cases in which successful exertions have been made, have amounted to several thousands; and the number of claimants rewarded—so long as nine years since—exceeded 20,000. Similar institutions have been established in other parts of Great Britain, in our colonies, and elsewhere.

The Society has eighteen receiving-houses in the metropolis. The principal house was erected in the year 1794, on the north bank of the Serpentine, in Hyde-park, upon a piece of ground presented to the institution by George III., and subsequently extended by William IV., the patron. The fitness of this site is attested by the number of persons resorting to the Sepertine in the bathing and skating seasons, and consequently the number of accidents occurring there. Indeed, it is stated that not less than 200,000 persons on an average annually bathe in the river and the neighbourhood of the receiving-house; and on one occasion, during a frost, twenty-five individuals were submerged by the breaking of the ice; but, by the exertions of men (who are required to be good swimmers) employed by the Society at such seasons, and the proximity of the receiving-house, no life was lost.

The house built in 1794 was taken down in 1834, and the foundation-stone of the building shown in the engraving was laid by his Grace the Duke of Wellington. It is a neat structure, of fine brick, fronted and finished with Bath and Portland stone. The front has pilasters at the angles, and a neat entablature, which is surmounted by the royal arms upon a pedestal. Over the entrance is a pediment supported by two fluted Ionic columns and pilasters; upon the entablature is inscribed "Royal Humane Society's Receiving-house." The door-case is tastefully enriched; over it is sculptured in stone a fac-simile of the Society's medal, encircled with a wreath; the design being a boy endeavouring to rekindle an almost extinct torch by blowing it, and the motto being "Lateat scintillvla forsans"—"Perchance a spark may be concealed."

The interior of the receiving-house consists of an entrance-hall, with a room for medical attendants on the left, and waiting-room on the right; parallel with which are two separate wards for the reception of male and female patients. Each contains beds warmed with hot water, a bath, and a hot-water, metal-topped table for heating flannels, bricks, &c.; the supply of water being by pipes around the walls and beneath the floor of the rooms. Next are a kitchen and two sleeping-rooms, for the residence of the superintendent and his family; adjoining is the furnace for heating water, planned by Messrs. Simpson and Thompson, engineers of the Chelsea Water-works. In the roof of the building are two cisterns for cold, and one for hot water. In the rear is a detached shed, in which are kept boats, ladders, ropes, and poles; wicker boats are likewise in constant readiness. In short, the whole of the arrangements are upon the most complete scale; the medical assistants of the Institution reside near the spot; and the superintendent supplies the furnace from daybreak till eleven o'clock at night; so that a hot water bath can be made ready for use in a minute. Lastly, the Committee consider this receiving-house a model for all other institutions of the same kind.

This unique building was erected from the design of J. B. Bunning, Esq., architect, who is a member of the Committee, and, upon this occasion, generously relinquished all claim on the Society for his professional services.

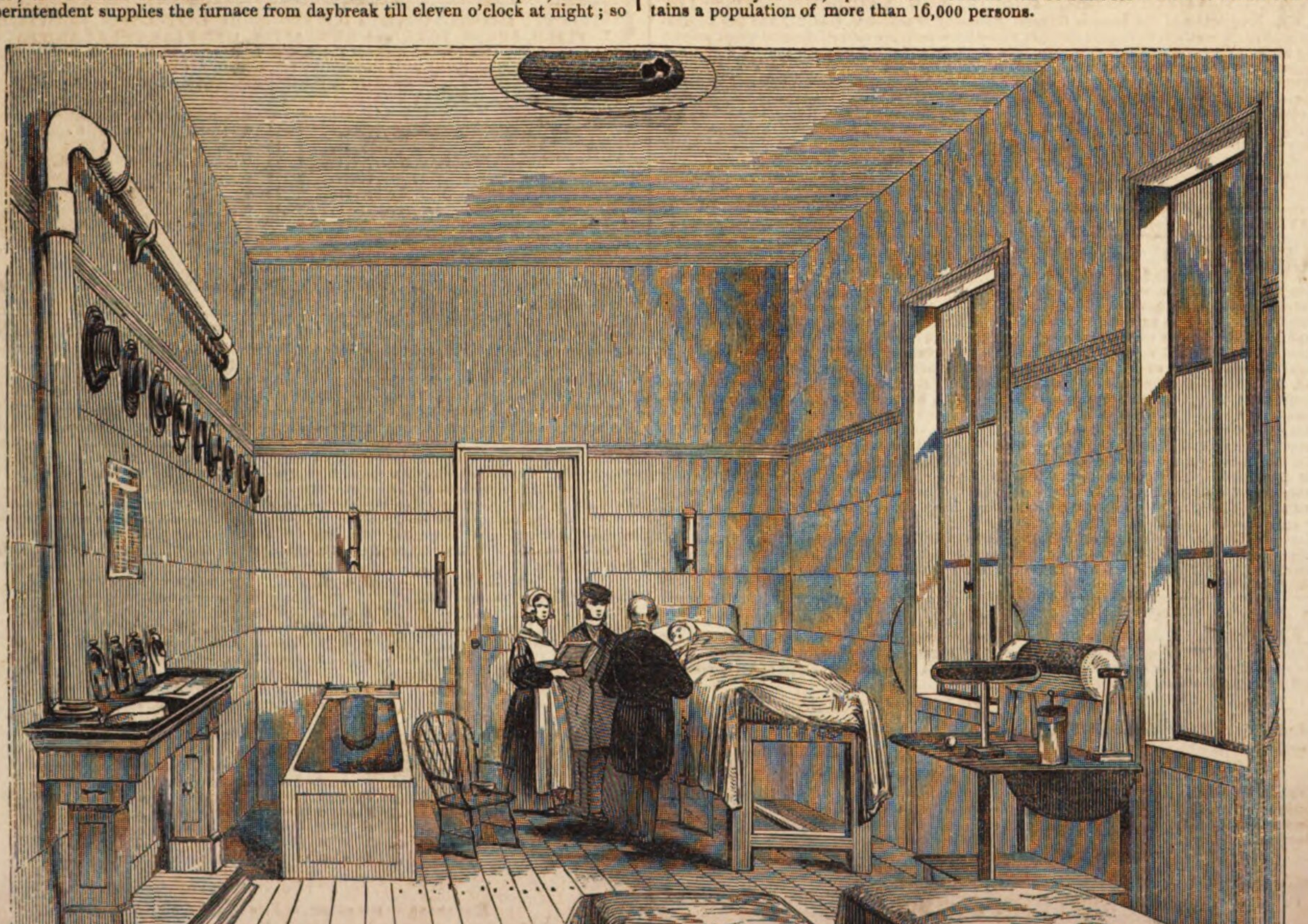
Proper attendants, warm baths, beds, and tables, apparatus, and copper, are in constant readiness during the bathing and skating seasons, to prevent the fatal or injurious effects of any accident. Our second engraving represents the interior of one of the wards; with the arrangement of the bath, the bed, table, the electrical machine, &c.

According to the last report of the Society, there had been, within one year, 164 claimants to rewards; to 23 of whom the silver medal had been awarded; to 15 the bronze medal; and pecuniary rewards bestowed on 126. Within this period, the lives of 171 persons had been preserved from casualties. The apparatus for the preservation and restoration of life is very complete; and the Society lose no opportunity of introducing improved methods. Among the latter are newly-invented circular bellows for inflation; Mr. Williams's floating drag, with a zinc buoy; and Mr. Pigot's inflated cravats.

A Director of the Society has recently asserted that there is not an establishment in Europe more perfect, or in more efficient order, than the Receiving-house in Hyde-park; and the activity of its superintendents and boatmen is best attested by the promptness with which, in three minutes, one of the latter, at the beginning of the present month, found a body, having, in the mean time, picked up another man who was drowning. A daily report of the estimated number of bathers is made to the Secretary; and, by a careful and moderate computation, they have exceeded 270,000 during June and July of the present year. During this period thirty-one cases were rescued, and fifteen taken to the Receiving-house, where they were successfully restored from apparent death; and, up to the 2nd instant, only three casualties had proved fatal since the bathing season had commenced. It should be added, that the Institution cannot exceed its present expenses; and the establishment in Hyde-park already costs a very large portion of the Society's income. "If we look at the crowded state of the river Thames, the wonderful increase of traffic by steam, and the numerous accidents—too many of which have been fatal—we shall find ample room for the employment of more men and boats by the Humane Society. There is, indeed, a fine field for the Institution to carry out its objects, and cheerfully would the Committee endeavour to do as much on the Thames as it has done on the Serpentine, if the public, whose safety alone is concerned, would enable it to do so."

Price of Bread.—On Monday the prices of bread fell generally in the metropolis ½d. per quartern loaf, on account of the abundant harvest. The general price is now 7d., although at many of the underselling bakers it is 6d,

Princely Donation.—A short time since an anonymous letter was forwarded to the Bishop of London with the princely sum of £5000, and a request to apply the amount "for the erection of a church in the metropolis." Since the receipt, an eligible site for the erection of a sacred edifice has been purchased by some charitable individuals, in Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, at a cost of nearly £5500, upon which a church will be built for a district which contains a population of more than 16,000 persons.



WARD OF THE RECEIVING-HOUSE OF THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

NEW CHURCH, ARGYLE-SQUARE.

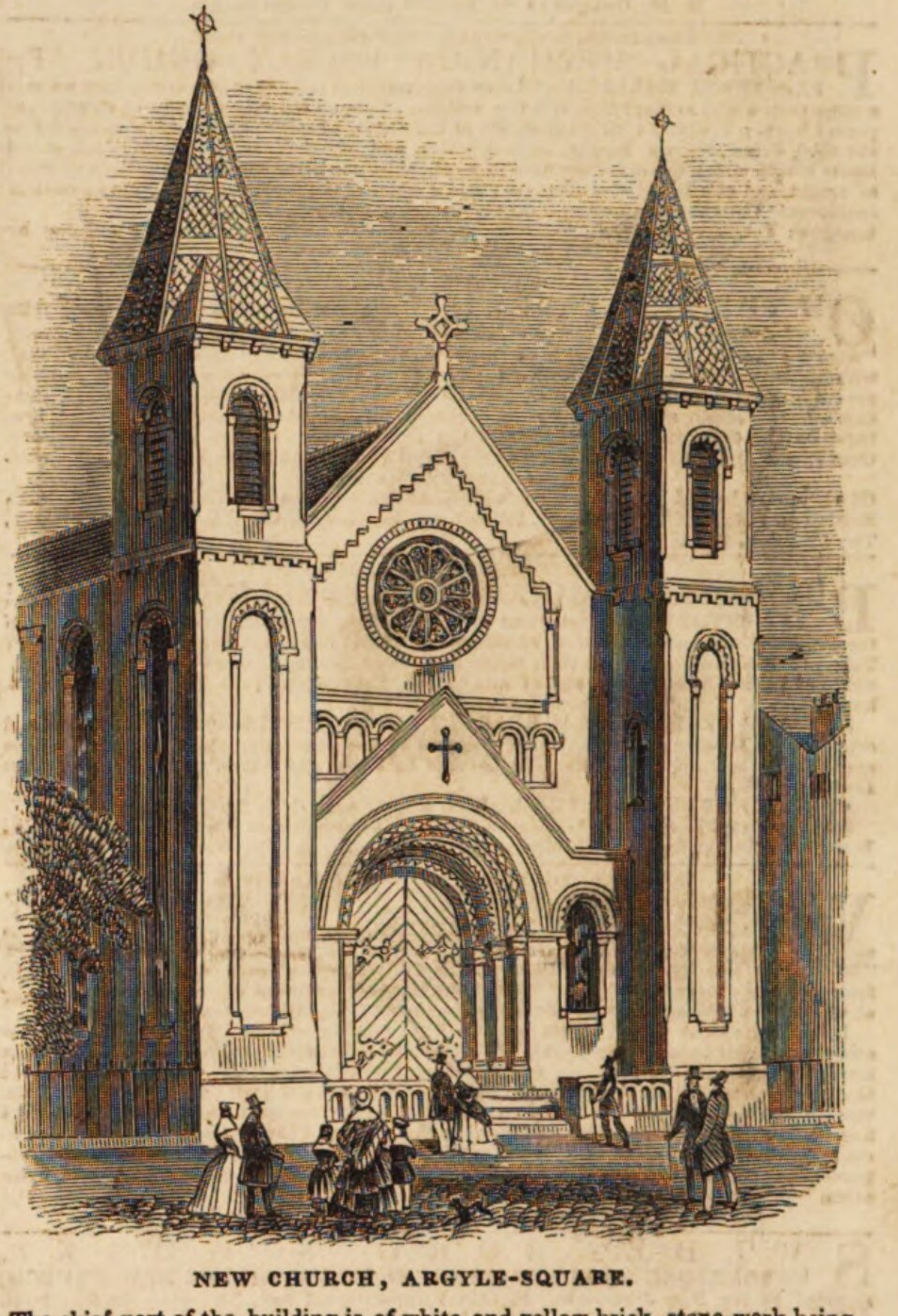
This Church is built for a society of persons who worship the Lord Jesus Christ in conformity with the views of Scripture doctrine presented in the writings of Swedenborg, and who have removed from a small chapel in the City, which they built more than forty years ago. Though generally called Swedenborgians, this is not the designation they give themselves. They call themselves members of the New Christian Church, which they believe to be prefigured by the New Jerusalem, seen by John in the Revelation as descending from God out of Heaven, and by which they understand to be signified an harmonious and rational system of pure doctrine drawn from the Word of God.

Their new place of worship stands at the south-east corner of Argyle-square, near Battle-bridge, and is a conspicuous object from the New-road—its handsome front being seen on looking up Chesterfield-street. The foundation-stone was laid July 27, 1843; the building was erected during the subsequent part of the year, and the interior finished during the present year. It was opened and dedicated to the Lord Jesus Christ as the one only God, by the Rev. Messrs. Howarth (of Salford), Smithson (of Manchester), and Shaw, the Minister of the Church, on Sunday, the 11th inst.

The building is in the Anglo-Norman style of the period of the Conqueror, and exhibits, with a combination of the refinements and conveniences of the present day, the simplicity and entirety of the buildings peculiar to that early period. The style has been preserved throughout, even to the most subordinate parts.

Most of the buildings that have been erected of late years, in the Anglo-Norman style, have been of the transition period; but this church exhibits a decided exception in this respect; the only trace of the transition period discoverable is on one of the flank walls, where there are twelve windows to the school-room, beneath the church, with interlaced arches.

The principal features of the entrance front, shown in our engraving, are two towers, about seventy feet high, and the gable of the main building, with a sub-gable, extending over a wide-spreading porch, which reaches from tower to tower. The towers are surmounted by octangular spires, with intersecting angle roofs, the whole of which are covered with stone-coloured moulded tiles, laid anglewise, with alternate bands of square tiles. The apex of each tower terminates with a bronze cross. The main gable is surmounted by a stone cross. The front is recessed on stepped corbels, rising from shafts. Within the recess is a wheel-window, and beneath is a series of arched recesses. The gable to the entrance porch has a pierced cross. The entrance doorway is deeply recessed, with indentations containing alternately a column and a chevron moulding surmounted by corresponding archivolts, which, uniting with the archivolts of adjacent windows similarly recessed and decorated, form a triplet embracing the whole space between the towers. The steps are of considerable width, and, in connexion with two perforated stone walls, which unite them with the towers add much to the spacious appearance of the entrance.



NEW CHURCH, ARGYLE-SQUARE.

The chief part of the building is of white and yellow brick, stone-work being sparingly introduced. The arches to the recesses and apertures of the towers, and also to the side windows, have splays and weatherings entirely formed of bricks, cut and rubbed. The various billet and other ornaments around the wheel-window, and the slender columns or shafts, consist also of bricks, cut and rubbed to the required form. These and the interlaced arches exhibit examples of what may be accomplished out of the rudest and most unmanageable materials.

The interior of the church is divided into nave and aisles by four arches on each side, with deeply moulded archivolts. The height of the nave is 36 feet, of the aisles 24 feet; and as there are no side galleries, the beautiful roof may be seen to advantage from various points of view. The nave and aisles are vaulted, the ceiling of the apsis, or recess for the communion, is formed by a continuation of the nave vault. The transverse ribs are moulded, but the angles of the groins are plain. Columniated shafts sustain the nave arches, from which, and from corbels in the side walls, the vaulting springs. One of the four arches on each side is less than the others, the piers of which are united by a transverse wall forming an organ loft and gallery for children, having a vestibule underneath, and this without any apparent encroachment upon the body of the building. The front of the gallery is ornamented with arches on corbels and a moulded chevron. The gallery is reached by spiral stair-cases in the towers.

The recess for the communion table, or apsis, has a wheel window enriched with stained glass, containing, in the outer compartments, the words "God is One," and, in the centre, the letters I.H.S. The arrangements here are altogether peculiar. The floor consists of an outer and inner platform, each of which is raised successively two steps. On the upper is placed the communion-table, over which is an arched recess, with two sub-arches and a central column dividing the recess into two compartments. In the central spandril are the words, "If thou wilt enter into life, keep the Commandments," and in the two compartments are written, or rather to be written, the Commandments. The cover of the altar table is of rich crimson velvet, on the front of which is embroidered the sacred monogram I.H.S., surmounted by rays, and preceded and followed respectively by the Greek letters *Alpha* and *Omega* On each side of the upper platform is a projection on which are placed two letterns or reading desks, corresponding in form and size, the pulpit and its attendant stairs being dispensed with. The lower platform is enclosed with an oak railing, and this we consider far more characteristic of so early a period than an iron railing. The font is octagonal, ornamented around with semi-Norman arches in relief, and is placed near a door, the baptismal rite being considered representative of introduction into the Church of the Lord.

The church is lighted, on each side, by seven windows, in three couplets and one single window; the whole of which are at considerable elevation from the floor, and are ornamented with shafts and archivolts, and the slight introduction of stained glass.

Great breadth and simplicity of effect result from the whole of the walls, ceilings, piers, and gallery front, having a uniform appearance of stone. The mouldings of the ceilings being of the same rough texture and jointed as the walls, the whole is divested of the effect of lath and plaster so prevalent in modern churches. The organ, which is a very superior instrument, by Robson, is designed in accordance with the style of the building. This and the letterns, seats, and other moveables, are uniformly dark oak, and with the crimson cushions and other appendages produce a simple but vigorous harmony.

Advantage has been taken of the difference in level between the roadway and the site on which the building stands, to form beneath the church a school-room capable of containing two hundred children, together with apartments for the church-keeper, stove-room, and convenience for warming the whole with hot water.

The body of the church is fitted with open seats, a portion of which are free, and will accommodate about three hundred persons, the organ gallery being appropriated to the choir and Sunday school. The cost of the whole, including the purchase of the freehold, is upwards of £3000. The work has been erected from the design, and under the superintendence of Mr. J. D. Hopkins, architect, of Bedford-square.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, of 198, Strand, aforesaid,—Saturday, August 31, 1844.

Redactions-Exemplar

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

ANDREW BEST ET LELOIR SC. A PARIS

No. 123.—Vol. V.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1844. [Sixpence.

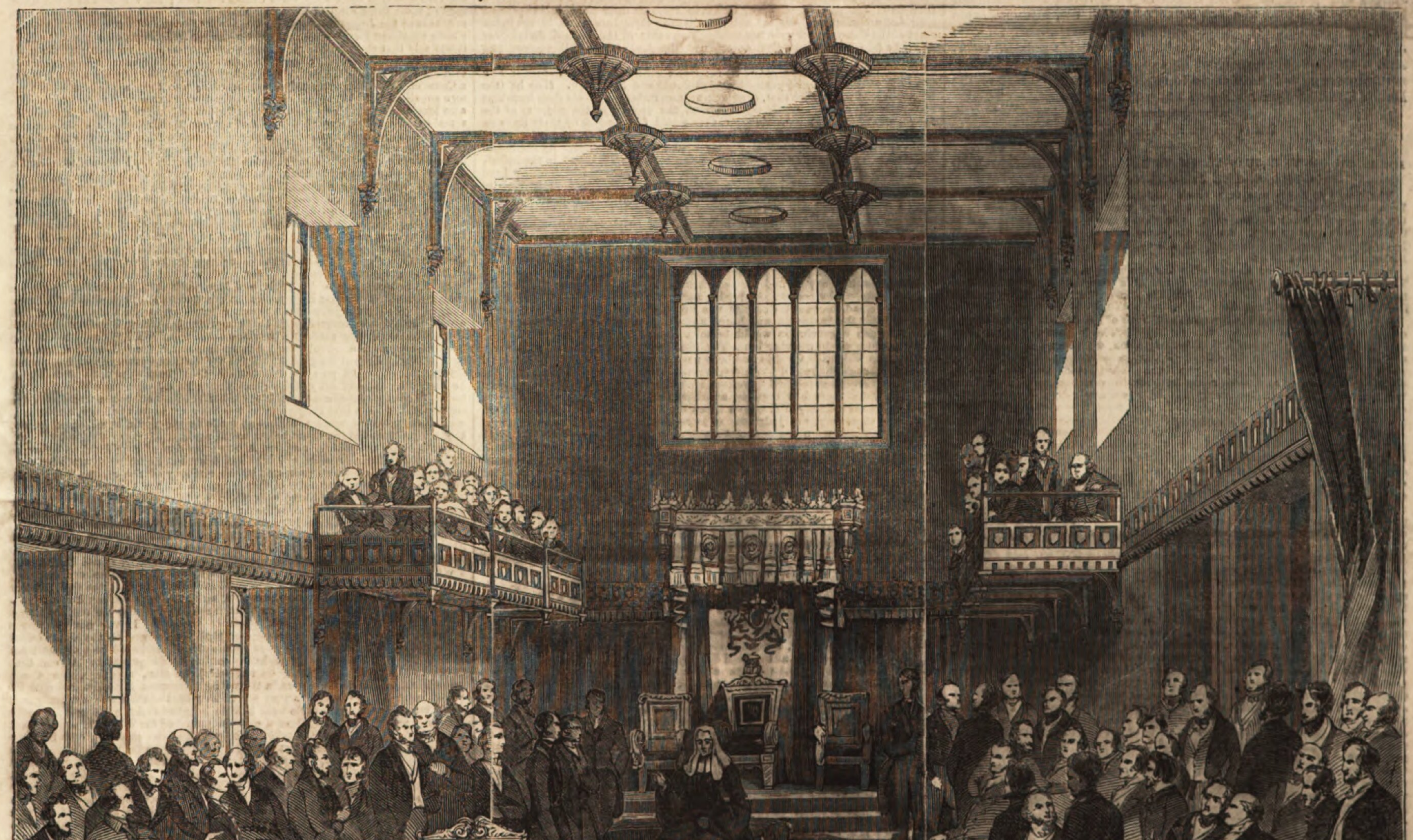
THE JUDGMENT REVERSED.

ALL'S well that ends well, may be the exclamation of those who till Wednesday last were the Irish state prisoners. On that day the judgment against them was reversed by the House of Lords, much to the surprise of those who had taken it for granted that the opinion of the majority of the English Judges on the legal points submitted to them would have governed the decision of their lordships. But it has turned out otherwise; O'Connell's legal luck has not deserted him; though the chances were against him through all the rest of the game, fortune has made him amends at the end of it; at the very last throw, when it appeared that nothing less than a miracle could save him, the dice have turned up in his favour. The whole trial, from beginning to end, was such an example of the uncertainty of the law, that we are quite justified in borrowing an illustration from the one only thing that is more uncertain still—the chance of the die. Judges, statutes, authorities, dicta, precedents, have all been arrayed against each other, each seeming good and sound, till another was brought forward to contradict it. Every stage of the proceedings has exhibited strange differences of opinion in the highest legal dignitaries. The Judges on the Irish bench were several times divided in opinion in the preliminary stages of the case. The English Judges differed from their Irish brethren, and from each other; and now the Law Lords, whose decision binds the whole House of Peers, have differed *from* both! If the uncertainty of the law were not already a proverb, what a striking proof of it might be furnished by this case, which will go down in legal history unrivalled among English *causes célébres!*

Inexplicable as all this seems, there are a few principles involved in the proceedings that render the uncertainty and apparent contradictions less surprising. In the first place, the offences charged against the defendants were not to be defined with anything like accuracy or clearness. Political offences cannot be defined by statute. Robbery and murder have been robbery and murder in all ages; the "*overt acts*" are things plain to the senses, and open to direct proof. But treason and political misdemeanours are perpetually changing, according to the temper and character of the age. Men have been beheaded and hanged for high treason and conspiracies, on evidence of acts that no Judge or Jury would dare now construe into an offence; yet the law of treason and conspiracy, as far as it can be ascertained by statute, remains the same, or nearly the same; the difference of interpretation arises from the temper of the times, acting on Judges or Juries, as on all the rest of society.

The crime itself being vague and undefined, with no certain line to mark where legal concurrent political action becomes illegal combination, or conspiracy, it followed, as a necessary consequence, that the indictment charging the offence would be long, cumbrous, involved, and intricate. But the Irish indictment exceeded all examples of legal obscurity; it had all the worst faults of a legal instrument, with some additional ones peculiar to itself; it was a legal puzzle placed upon parchment to the confounding of all ordinary understandings, and of none more so than those of the Jury who had to decide upon it. Mr. Attorney-General Smith erred on the side of excess; he aimed at making matters safer than was possible; he tried to include everything that could be thought of; he spun the legal web too finely, and, by thus attenuating the threads, left them too weak to stand the assault made on them: the great fly has broken through, pulling the little ones after him.

The cumbrous indictment has been one great cause of the uncertainty pervading the whole proceedings; it charged all sorts of things in all sorts of ways; the consequence was, that many of them were unsound, bad, and untenable in law. The defects were pointed out by the defendants' counsel in the Dublin Court of



HOUSE OF LORDS—THE LORD CHANCELLOR PRONOUNCING JUDGMENT IN THE CASE OF THE QUEEN V. O'CONNELL.

Queen's Bench. But the Irish Judges all declared the counts were unexceptionable. When the case is removed to England, the English Judges all declare that the counts are bad; but the majority of them think the indictment is not sufficiently vitiated by it to render a reversal of the judgment imperative. But that opinion not binding the House of Lords, it has decided both that the bad counts do vitiate the judgment, and that it ought to be reversed; so it is reversed accordingly. The mistakes and mishaps that attended the Jury list, and the refusal of the traversers' challenge of the array have also had much to do with the quashing the decision of the Irish Judges. These last points seem to have weighed particularly with Lord Denman; but the grand vice and radical defect of the trial was the "monster" indictment, which may serve as a warning to all future Attorneys-General to make their charges as unlike it as possible.

And now that the final judgment is given, what will be the effect of it in England and Ireland? Here it will be considered a lucky turn of affairs for O'Connell; but it will not be deemed a triumph for him. He is liberated by a majority of one, where the numbers were only five altogether. The two peers who would have supported the judgment are O'Connell's bitterest personal and political opponents. The three who have reversed it are of liberal politics, and supporters of O'Connell in many of the questions he has advocated, though neither of them is a Repealer. Lord Lyndhurst is an able lawyer, but a fierce and unscrupulous partisan. On a question, which is, after all, a political conflict, it would be almost impossible for him to avoid being influenced in his interpretation of the law by his well-known political bias. Lord Brougham's name carries very little weight with it as a lawyer, and he has played the "double" of Lord Lyndhurst so long and so closely, that if the Lord Chancellor thought fit to stand on his head on the woolsack, Lord Brougham would immediately throw his heels into the air. He has also a great dislike to O'Connell; so on this occasion he may have seconded the Lord Chancellor with all the sincerity of spite, as well as with all the alacrity of imitation. On the other hand, the legal characters of Lord Denman, Lord Cottenham, and Lord Campbell, are very high; but they, too, may have been influenced—perhaps imperceptibly even to themselves—by their political partialities. In England, certainly, it will be believed that politics have decided the question, and not the statute-book. There is some ground for thinking, too, that the Government did not greatly wish for a hostile decision, or certainly it might have secured one. It was Lord Wharncliffe, the President of the Council, who prevented the lay lords from voting; they have the right, though it has not been the custom for them to do so, and the Ministry did not like to break through ordinary usage. But a vindictive or unscrupulous Government would have secured a majority at all hazards. It is not improbable that Sir R. Peel is by no means sorry thus to get rid of a heavy embarrassment. The "monster meetings" were suppressed by the trial, and the presence of O'Connell was withdrawn from the Corn-Exchange by the sentence. But his imprisonment was causing and continuing another kind of agitation, quite as dangerous as the former one. This, his release will check. How the Government will deal with the agitation hereafter, depends on the mode in which it is conducted; but we imagine the ministers will not try a second "state prosecution."

In Ireland, however, the decision will be considered a signal triumph. It will confirm the common opinion of O'Connell's legal infallibility, and it will increase the hatred and suspicion felt by the Catholics of Ireland towards the administrators of the law, so uniformly chosen from one party and creed, and so frequently acting from violent and bigoted motives, that all confidence has been shaken. The greater temper and moderation of the English Judges will place the Irish Bench in an unfavourable contrast. But it may also tend to check much of that fierce, indiscriminate invective against Saxon hatred and Saxon oppression of Ireland, a too frequent use of which has been O'Connell's greatest error. And if the decision now come to should create a better feeling, neither country will have cause to regret that the judgment of the Dublin Court of Queen's Bench has been overthrown.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

DECISION OF THE JUDGES IN THE CASE OF O'CONNELL AND OTHERS—THE JUDGMENT REVERSED.

The House of Lords was very much crowded on Monday, that day having been appointed for the Judges to give their decision in the case of O'Connell and the other defendants. The greater number of the Judges and of the law lords were present. Among the latter were the Lord Chancellor, Lord Denman (the Lord Chief Justice), Lord Brougham, and Lord Campbell. The Bishop of Lichfield read prayers.

Lord Cottenham arrived shortly after the commencement of the proceedings. The Duke of Cambridge was in the house at a very early hour in the day, as were Lord Beaumont, Lord Redesdale, the Earl of Dalhousie, Lord Strangford, Lord Boston, and Lord Tankerville.

Lord Chief Justice Tindal delivered the opinions of the Judges on the several questions submitted to them by their lordships. The learned Judge said, the first question proposed to her Majesty's Judges was, whether all or any, and, if any, which of the counts in the indictment were bad—so that, if standing alone, no judgment could properly stand upon them. The question would be whether all the counts were framed with convenient certainty and accuracy; for if any were framed in so loose and uncertain a manner as that the defendants might on demurrer have avoided the consequence of them, there was nothing they could gain by such a course that they would not be entitled to under the writ of error. Now, to constitute the crime of conspiracy, it was necessary that two or more persons should agree to do something of an unlawful character. To do such things was an offence at common law, and had clearly been recognized as such ever since the time of Edward I. It had always been held that the gist of the offence was the intention to break the law, no matter whether the act be done or not. No serious objection appeared to have been taken against the sufficiency of any of the counts of the indictment up to the sixth.. The previous counts were not and could not be objected to. They contained a definite charge against the defendants to do an illegal act. With respect to the 6th and 7th counts, the judges all agreed that they did not state the illegal purpose for which the defendants conspired with sufficient certainty to lead to the conclusion that the defendants intended to do an illegal act; for the words "intimidation" and "physical force" were not sufficiently defined. The objects stated in the 8th, 9th, and 10th counts were illegal acts, each and every offence being a violation of the law. So that as to the first question they were of opinion that the 6th and 7th counts were bad in law, and if they had stood alone the indictment could not be supported. On the second branch, as to the finding of the jury on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th counts, the Judges concurred in opinion, that the finding of the jury, and the entry of the finding, on these counts, were not supportable in law. With respect to the 3rd question, whether there was any sufficient ground for reversing the judgment by reason of any defects in the indictment, or of the finding of the jury, or the entry of the finding, there existed a difference of opinion among the Judges, and he therefore stated only his own individual opinion upon this question. The learned Chief Justice then entered very minutely into the legal grounds of his conclusion, that the judgment was irreversible on the ground of the four defective counts (the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th). The judgment proceeded on the good counts only, and if so, the whole difficulty was at an end. With regard to the second branch of the question, he was of the same opinion, and generally he was of opinion that there was no sufficient ground for reversing the judgment by reason of any defects in the indictment, or in the finding, or the entry of the finding, of the jury. The Judges all concurred in opinion that there was no sufficient ground for reversing the judgment on the matter of the plea in abatement. On the fifth question, as to the continuation of the trial, which it had been objected was conditional, the Judges were of opinion that the order was perfectly legal, and that the trial was properly continued, and that this question should be answered in the negative. With respect to the sixth question, whether there was any sufficient ground for reversing the judgment because of the Court's overruling or disallowing the challenge of array, they were of opinion that the Sheriff had not acted improperly or illegally, and no object could have been obtained if the challenge had been allowed, for the jury must have been chosen from the same book, and the jury might have been objected to, and so on *toties quoties*, and there would be no trial at all. The Judges, therefore, answered this question in the negative. The next question was, did any ground exist for reversing the judgment by reason of any defect of entering the continuances from the day of trial to the 15th of April? The Judges upon this point were unanimously of opinion that there was no ground under the statute, and that it was in effect a Parliamentary continuance of the cause, and that no discontinuance did in fact take place. On the 8th question, the Judges were of opinion that there was no ground for reversing or varying the judgment on account of the sentences pronounced, with regard to the recognizances and terms of imprisonment. The only difficulty was in the form of the order of entry of the recognizances and of the terms of imprisonment. On the 9th question, whether there was any ground to reverse the judgment on account of the judgments on the assignments of error *coram nobis*, the Judges thought that, under the statute, the decision of the Court in Ireland might be supported, though, if the matter were *res integra*, a question might, perhaps, be raised; but upon a reasonable construction of the statute, and the practice of the Court, they thought the objection had been answered, and that there was no ground for reversing the judgment on this point. The 10th question was, whether the judgment should be reversed by reason of its not containing any entry as to the verdicts of acquittal, and the Judges were all of opinion that it should be answered in the negative. With respect to the 11th and last question, he (the learned Chief Justice) gave only his own opinion. The question was whether, the entry on the record being that the defendants should be fined and imprisoned "for the offences aforesaid," that of itself was a ground for reversing the judgment. He took the words, "the offences aforesaid," in their ordinary sense, meaning the offences laid in the 5th, 8th, and subsequent counts, and contained in the good findings, and he was of opinion that this question should be answered altogether in the negative.

Mr. Justice Patteson then delivered his opinion on the 3rd and 11th questions, to the effect that the badness of the finding on some of the counts did not affect the verdict and judgment upon the whole of the indictment. Assuming that the judgment would have been bad upon some counts by reason of the defective finding upon some counts, still the whole judgment would be good.

Mr. Justice Maule followed, concurring with the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Patteson.

Mr. Justice Coltman delivered his opinion, to the effect that, with respect to the third question, there was sufficient ground for reversing the judgment. According to his opinion, if one count in the indictment was bad, the judgment was erroneous, because it did not *state on* what counts the sentence was passed.

Mr. Justice Williams said the difference of opinion substantially arose on the 11th question. There was no difference on the merits, and there was no doubt that there were good counts in the indictment, which would sustain an exceptionable judgment. The objections in the writ were purely of a technical nature, and must be technically treated. The learned Judge cited various cases, and urged reasons for an opposite conclusion to that of Mr. Justice Coltman, and for agreeing with the Chief Justice that there were counts which would sustain the judgment pronounced "for the offences aforesaid," which were not the offences contained in the counts bad in law, or in the defective findings, but on those good in law.

Mr. Baron Gurney concurred with the Chief Justice and the other Judges who took the same view of the third and eleventh questions.

Mr. Baron Alderson said it was the rule of courts to give judgment on the good counts of an indictment, and not on the bad counts, and, therefore, in considering a writ of error, it was necessary to ascertain whether there was sufficient in any of the counts to support the judgment appealed against. The learned baron, in conclusion, said his answer to all their lordships' questions must be in the negative, and in confirmation of the judgment pronounced by the court below.

Mr. Baron Parke said he regretted that, after the best consideration, he could not bring himself to agree with the majority of his learned brethren, on the third and eleventh questions. Where an indictment consisted of several counts, bad and good, each ought to have been brought to a decision, and finally disposed of upon the record. There was a prevailing opinion that one good count in an indictment would support a judgment, but it appeared to him to have grown up without adequate grounds. The defendants ought, therefore, in his opinion, on the face of the record, to be put in the same situation as if each count had been a distinct indictment.

Mr. Justice Coleridge was prevented by illness from being present, but Lord Chief Justice Tindal stated that that learned Judge had sent his written opinion, in which he expressed his concurrence with the majority of his learned brethren. The majority of the opinions of the Judges (*nine in number*) were thus against the writ of error.

On the motion of the Lord Chancellor, the house postponed the further consideration of the opinion of the Judges till *Wednesday*.

The house re-assembled on Wednesday, and gave final decision upon the case. The same excitement as before was observable, and every part allotted to strangers, was excessively full.

The case having been called on, the Lord Chancellor rose and said, he had to move their lordships that the judgment in this case of the Court below be affirmed. Their lordships would recollect that when this case was first presented at the bar of their lordships' house, it occurred to him (the Lord Chancellor), as well as to every other noble lord who attended to these proceedings, that it was proper, with reference to the cases to be decided, and the nature and character of them, and from other circumstances connected therewith, and in order to avoid all possible suspicion of political bias in the decision to which their lordships should come, that their lordships should have the assistance of the learned Judges. Those learned persons were accordingly assembled by their lordships' order, and attended with their accustomed patience to the long and elaborate arguments which were entered into at their lordships' bar. As soon as it was possible, consistently with their other duties, they assembled to consult together, and, after taking the time necessary to form a correct opinion on the subject, attended before their lordships and communicated the result of their deliberations. With respect to all the points submitted to their consideration they agreed, with the exception of one. With respect to their opinion, seven of the learned Judges, with the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas at their head, had expressed their distinct, clear, and decided opinion, that the objections urged to the judgment of the Court below were not valid. Two other of the learned Judges, for whom he (the Lord Chancellor) entertained the highest possible respect, had expressed an adverse opinion; but that opinion had been expressed—he thought he might be permitted to say, and he believed their lordships would concur with him in so thinking—accompanied by much doubt and hesitation. Now he (the Lord Chancellor) thought that, under these circumstances, unless their lordships were thoroughly and entirely satisfied that the opinion of the majority of the Judges was founded on palpable error, they would feel bound by their decision to adhere to and support their judgment, and act in conformity with it. The noble and learned lord then stated the nature of the question. By the law of England a general judgment, notwithstanding any defective count in the indictment, was sufficient. That was the rule in criminal cases, laid down by Lord Mansfield in clear and comprehensive terms. It was concurred in by some of the ablest Judges that ever adorned the bench, and until in this case he had never heard it questioned. It was stated that the rule applied only to motions in *arrest of judgment*. He was satisfied that there was no ground for that exception. But it was said that otherwise it could not be shown what portion of the judgment might be awarded in respect of the defective counts. Unless there was proof to the contrary, it must be assumed that the judgment was based upon the valid part of the indictment; but on the face of the record in this case was there any ground for the objection? The judgment was, that the party for the "offences *aforesaid*" be fined and imprisoned. Some of the counts were bad, because the offence was not clearly stated. How, then, could it be said that the judgment was based upon those counts which stated no offence? Such a conclusion would be an incongruity and inconsistency which their lordships would not sanction. The same reasoning would apply to those counts upon which the findings had been wrongly entered. They were a nullity. Upon the face of the record therefore, there was no defect whatever. The noble and learned lord then referred to various authorities in support of that opinion, and argued that there had been an award of judgment only for those offences which had been properly laid, and on which the findings were duly entered. On these, and these only, was judgment to be considered as given; and, therefore, there was nothing upon the face of the record with which their lordships could find fault—and with the record alone, and with error upon the face of it, was it within the province of that house to interfere? The cases to which he referred all spoke of general judgments upon a whole record, that record containing counts which were valid, and counts which were admitted to be wholly untenable. But judgment was sustained because of the good counts, and the untenable counts were considered as being no longer upon the record. It never occurred to the Judges on those occasions that objections could be entertained to the entire record because of a defective portion of it. He (the Lord Chancellor) apprehended, therefore, that he was armed with strong and decisive authorities in support of the judgment in this case as it now stood. He had made out, he considered, by a host of authorities, from Lord Holt down to the present time, the position he had started from. Difficulties had been urged to which he should for a moment apply himself. One was as to a pardon for a portion of punishment by reason of ineffective counts. But here the Judges were unanimous, and, therefore, it was not worth while to argue the point further. The *corpus delicti* had been proved. Under these circumstances would they, or would they not, recognise the decision of the great majority of the Judges—with such a man as the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas at their head? It was nothing but the clearest evidence of wrong that should induce their lordships to differ from a judgment so supported. It was impossible their lordships could yield to the arguments of counsel, however able, when disapproved by Judges so eminent and so enlightened as those who had given them the benefit of their opinions. So much for that point. Then as to the jury—the challenge to the *array*. There were several grounds of challenge to the array, but they were confined to the Sheriff or other officer entrusted with his duty. There was nothing charged upon this record, according to the law of the country as laid down by the most eminent writers, to raise the question of challenge to the array. It had been said they might go to the last book, but he (the Lord Chancellor) was satisfied, from consultation of the best authorities, that they could not, in such an instance as this, lawfully do so. Such a course had no authority for its sanction, it was not the remedy pointed out by the law. The learned Judges had pronounced their unanimous opinion of it, and he (the Lord Chancellor) should not have adverted to the point, but for the opinion he knew to be entertained upon it by his noble friend at the table (Lord Denman.) The main questions had been fully and elaborately argued, and had been decided upon after the most patient and mature consideration. He (the Lord Chancellor) had submitted to their lordships a few reasons why they should agree to the opinions pronounced by a majority of the Judges, firmly, strongly, and unhesitatingly, as against the opinions of two other Judges—most eminent men, certainly, but whose opinions, nevertheless, had been given with hesitation, and anxiety, and doubt. He should, therefore, propose to their lordships at once to confirm the decision which had been arrived at by the Court below.

Lord Brougham, after highly complimenting the Judges of the land, said he agreed they were not to be bound by their opinion. They took their answers not as their rule or guide, but as helping them to go over ground confessedly slippery, safely and conveniently. An uniform course of precedents must be considered to make the law for their lordships as well as for the Judges—and the Judges were the best parties to lay those precedents in their full integrity before them. He did not hold that their lordships were bound to pay respect to one precedent, but when a whole course came before them, nearly all of them bearing the same way, the course they were called upon to pursue in the due administration of justice was greatly facilitated. The great majority of the Judges, with two most respectable exceptions, not only admitted the rule as to the sufficiency of one good count over other bad ones, but applied it directly to this case. The Judges were there, however, to assist them with their information, but not with their advice, though, of course, to that advice their lordships would ever give the most respectful consideration. Now, the Judges had declared that in the two counts so often alluded to the offence had not been sufficiently defined; but, with all respect for those eminent and learned personages, he (Lord Brougham) must differ from them. As to a reversal of the sentence, he could see no ground for it whatever, either in law or in reason. The Court, of course, held that the judgment was upon the record generally sustainable, particularly on the good counts, the bad ones going for nothing. The Superior Courts had hitherto always said there may be bad counts; be it so; but still there are good ones, and these are sufficient to enter up judgment generally, and no writ of error was ever, before the present one, brought on this point; and could there be stronger evidence in support of the course which had been so properly pursued by the Court below, in the instance at that moment under their lordship's consideration? It was to be borne in mind, as Justice Maule had said, that in meting out its quantity of punishment, the Court took other matters into consideration, and there must be a good count on the record to support it. But the amount of punishment could not be be interfered with by the Court above. Under all the circumstances of the case, he (Lord Brougham) seeing that upon the real merits and substance of the case the Judges had no doubt—that a great offence had been perpetrated, punishable by law—the Judges had no doubt that the counts so finding the crime had been found correct—that on these leading points the essence of the case, the Judges had a clear unanimous opinion. But there happened with two of the Judges to be a doubt whether there was not a mere technical deficiency in a portion of the indictment on which these crimes were proved. The result of the whole of the argument was that seven out of nine of the Judges declared that there was really nothing in these supposed technical deficiencies, and that the judgment, if brought before them in their own courts, they should not feel themselves called upon to interfere with. Seeing that there was a very great majority one way and a very small minority the other—that amongst the seven there was a perfect unhesitating accord—and between the two great dubiety and hesitation—that even Mr. Baron Parke's doubt did not appear completely clear, even to his own mind—he (Lord B) could have little anxiety indeed in forming his opinion upon the case. He had but one course to take on a question so propounded, and that was to go by the weight of authority—by the opinions of the majority of those Judges whom they had called in as their helpmates. He wished, however, to say one word as to the right of challenge to the array. The jury had jurisdiction in a cause by reason of being selected according to a certain recognized rule. The question, then, was—were they so selected by that rule as to be duly invested with the attributes assigned to them under it? Now, there was no authority, or decision, or enactment brought forward to prove that there was any ground of challenge validly raised, and this was the very consideration under the demurrer. His opinion most decidedly was, that the decision of the learned Judges upon this point was the only one that could be correctly arrived at. If the objection were good for many names having been omitted, it would be good for one, and it would be going a great way to say that on such a ground the jury was improperly empanelled. On that point, therefore, as on the remaining points, he agreed with the majority of the learned Judges.

Lord Denman next rose, and first addressed himself to the challenge on the array of the jury. He regarded this as a most important part of the question as affecting the privilege of trial by jury, which, without that also of challenge to the array, would be worse than a mockery. To the challenge the Attorney-General had demurred, but he (Lord Denman) was of opinion that the challenge ought to have been allowed. One of the learned judges of Dublin was of the same opinion, but had been overruled by his brothers. He (Lord Denman) had felt that this matter was one of so much importance, that he had written to his brother Coleridge on the subject, who, although confined to his room by illness, had written to him his opinion on the question, which was that a great injury had been done by the fraudulent list—that the only question was, whether the challenge to the array was the proper remedy, and that it would have been much better that the trial should not have taken place with such a jury. The noble and learned lord then proceeded to state what was the ordinary course in making out the jury lists and jury book, and said that the ministerial act of preparing the jury book was improperly performed; the judicial act was correctly performed, but the ministerial act having been improperly performed, the book was no book at all. It was admitted that there might be the greatest wrong and injury done by such omission of names as had taken place, but then it was said that the party was not without his remedy. But he (Lord Denman) asked where was that remedy—what was that remedy? To that question he received no answer, and he therefore said there was no remedy but that of challenge, which ought to have been allowed, and that the trial ought not to have proceeded until that challenge had been allowed. It had been said that an application might have been made to the Court. What! were people who were to be tried for their lives to rest upon a mere application to the discretion of the Court, made upon affidavit? He differed from the opinion that there were only two counts to which there were objections; he thought there were other counts which were open to very serious objection. In the case put in the 11th question there were three counts involved; the verdict was given upon each of those three counts; there must have been evidence given on each of those counts, and the Judge had proceeded to say, "For the said offence for which he stands convicted I sentence him to a certain discretionary punishment." Now it was said that they must assume that judgment was pronounced upon the good counts only; but that was a most dangerous doctrine, because it was notorious that the contrary was the fact. In a case of this kind they should not, sitting in a Court of Error, be led entirely by authorities; but they should look to their own consciences. What had taken place little more than twelve months ago, in a no less important subject than that of marriage? There had been one universal opinion at the English bar on that subject, founded on the *dicta* of some of the most distinguished Judges who had ever sat on the judicial bench of this country, namely, Lord Mansfield, Lord Ellenborough, and Lord Kenyon, who had all clearly taken the same view on the subject. Lord Stowell also, half a century of whose valuable life had been devoted to the study of the profession, had come to the same decision. The present Judges of England, however, on consideration of the subject, had come to the conclusion that those distinguished Judges had come to a wrong decision. There was a great deal of law taken for granted, which, when it came to be examined, was found to be no law at all; and such he believed to be the *dictum* which had been relied upon in the present case. He was of opinion that many of his learned brothers had mistaken the practice of the Court of Queen's Bench with regard to pronouncing judgment upon indictments containing good and bad counts. The noble and learned lord, after replying to some of the arguments of his noble and learned friends, founded on the cases they had cited, said it was his practice, and the practice of several other learned Judges, to see that no judgment was ever entered up for the Crown upon a bad count. It had been correctly said that the principle upon which alone they could rely was, that nothing short of a conviction that what had been done below had been improperly done should induce them to reverse the judgment which had been passed. He had the greatest respect for the learned Judge who had passed this judgment, and, if possible, still more for those learned persons with whom he was in the habit of daily acting; but acting as a Judge himself, and feeling bound to act upon the reasonings brought before him, he thought it reasonable to support the opinion that the judgment was not good in point of law, and that it was his duty to vote against the motion made by the noble and learned baron, that the judgment of the Court below be affirmed.

Lord Cottenham said it required a very great deal of consideration before he could come to the conclusion which he had done, but he felt it his bounden duty to declare that the opinion expressed by the majority of the Judges was wrong, and the opinion of the minority of that learned body the true and correct one. Those eminent and learned men were asked for their opinions, and every legitimate weight ought to be given to them; but they were not to guide the house; they were not to rule, but only to assist their lordships in the decision which, as a Court of Error, they were required to come to. If the opinion of the Court below was wrong, then there was no remedy for a wrong of the most monstrous character. That so great a wrong should have no redress he (Lord Cottenham) could never agree to. The chief question their lordships had to consider was, whether there was error on the record. That told them that the Court below had awarded punishment on all the counts, and how therefore could their lordships say that there was no error on that record, seeing that the Judges themselves had declared some of those counts to be bad? It was not competent to their lordships to raise the presumption that the Judges of the Court below had awarded punishment on the good counts alone. It would be a presumption of fact not capable of being upheld, and most dangerous in its constitutional results. In his (Lord Cottenham's) opinion, therefore, the Court below must be held to have been in the wrong. Suppose a person indicted for a libel, some of the counts charging an ordinary libel—others one of a malignant character—that the first counts were held to be good and the latter ones to be defective, was the party so prosecuted to be punished for a libel of a malignant character? Such, however, would be the result, if the principle on which the proceedings in the Courts below were governed was to be held as a sound and correct one. After going through all the various cases and authorities, and commenting upon them *seriatim*, the noble and learned lord proceeded to say, that it appeared to him that a Court of Error had no power of judging the punishment—of separating that which was given on good counts, and that which was withheld on bad ones, and therefore great injustice must accrue if the rule followed by the Court below were allowed to prevail. It was, in effect, to deprive the party charged of the benefit of a Writ of Error. The rule contended for by the defendants was correct in principle, and founded on the best practice of the Courts; and on these grounds it was that he differed from the opinion expressed by the noble and learned lord on the woolsack, and should feel himself called upon not to give his support to the decision of the Court below.

Lord Campbell then proceeded to give his judgment. The noble and learned lord stated his opinion that the indictment contained some good counts, that the plea in abatement was bad, and the continuance of the trial legal. He then addressed himself to the question of the challenge to the array. The parties ought not to have been tried by a jury struck from the defective list, but, on the challenge, the panel ought to have been quashed. He confessed, however, that he should not have been inclined to advise their lordships to reverse the judgment merely upon this ground upon his own sole opinion; but since writing his judgments, he had listened to the arguments of his noble and learned friend the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, and also those of Mr. Justice Coltman. With those arguments he concurred. It was said that this indictment ought to be supported on the ground of expediency. He could not see what inconvenience could possibly arise from taking a verdict upon each count, and passing sentence only upon those counts which were good. He understood that Mr. Baron Rolfe had passed sentence in an indictment for murder in which one count was bad, but in such a case no practical difficulty would arise, as where one felony was proved it was sufficient to support a verdict of guilty, and it could never be worth the while of a person convicted of felony on one good count to sue out a writ of error. But in cases of misdemeanour it was very different, for, according to the present loose system of drawing up indictments, a pleader having drawn one good count, might go on drawing other counts, each increasing in vagueness and ambiguity, until he involved the party indicted in such perplexity, that there would be the greatest difficulty in ascertaining of what he was accused. There could be no difficulty in taking a verdict of acquittal, or entering a nolli prosequi on the counts that were bad, and passing judgment only on those that were good. He need not remind their lordships that they were not bound by the opinion of the majority of the Judges whom they thought fit to consult, although entitled to the highest possible respect. The appeal was not from the Irish Judges to the English Judges, but to that chamber of the Imperial Parliament, which, he hoped, would long continue satisfactorily to administer justice in the last resort to all the inhabitants of the United Kingdom. Under all the circumstances, he thought that the judgment could not be sustained. The noble and learned lord concluded by moving that the judgment be reversed.

The Lord Chancellor then put the question thus—Is it your lordships' pleasure that the judgment be reversed?

Lords Denman, Cottenham, and Campbell said "Content."

Lord Brougham and two or three other peers (lay lords) said "Not-content."

The Lord Chancellor was about to put the question again, in the usual form, previous to taking the numbers, or dividing, when—

Lord Wharncliffe rose, but on the suggestion of the Lord Chancellor, he sat down, put on his hat, and addressed the house from his seat. He said that he did not think it desirable that their lordships should divide, as there was a majority of the law lords in the house in favour of the appeal. He humbly recommended those of their lordships who were not law lords—and who, not having heard the whole case, were not so well qualified to judge of the question—to abstain from voting.

Lord Brougham entirely concurred in the opinion of the majority of the Judges in Ireland and England. But he also agreed with the noble lord who had just spoken, that it was more advisable that those of their lordships who had not heard the case should not vote.

After a slight discussion, the whole of the lay peers, between 20 and 30 in number, withdrew.

The question was again put, and Lords Cottenham, Denman, and Campbell having voted for the reversal of the judgment, and Lord Brougham against it,

The Lord Chancellor said—My Lords, THE JUDGMENT IS REVERSED.

The announcement was received outside the house with cheering by a crowd of persons, who appeared in a state of the greatest excitement.

A number of flags and placards were despatched by Wednesday night's mail for immediate public distribution on the arrival thereof, in and about Dublin, announcing, in very conspicuous type, that the "House of Lords had reversed the judgment of the Court below;" that "justice had triumphed over law;" and that "O Connell was free." The several agents for the traversers also left London on Wednesday night to congratulate their clients upon a decision which was, even to them, in a great degree unexpected, but which, must be some time known before it can be carried into effect, as a communication stating the remission of the judgment must first be made by the Clerk of the Parliaments to the Queen's Bench in Ireland, giving rise to subsequent proceedings in that Court next term, unless the prisoners in the mean time cause themselves to be brought before the Lord Chancellor by *habeas corp*[illegible] and show cause why they should be no longer detained in custody. According[illegible] another report the order for the discharge of Mr. O'Connell was despatched from the Home Office, at seven o'clock on Wednesday evening, to Dublin.

GRAY V. THE QUEEN.—The Judges also delivered their opinions in the case of "Gray v. the Queen," which was a question whether a prisoner had a right of peremptory challenge on trial in Ireland for shooting with intent to murder, a newly-created felony under a recent statute. Mr. Justice Wightman, Mr. Justice Coleman, Mr. Justice Williams, Mr. Baron Gurney, Mr. Justice Patteson, Lord Chief Baron Pollock, and Lord Chief Justice Tindal were of opinion that the challenge ought to have been allowed in the Court below; Mr. Baron Parke was of a different opinion, considering that, in the present state of the law of felony, the right claimed by the plaintiff in error did not exist in such a case, or in non-capital felonies. The further consideration of this case was postponed to the same day as the other, when the House reversed the judgment of the Court below, and awarded a *venire de novo.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Our accounts from France this week do not bring any news of essential importance, but they are, nevertheless, interesting. In part of our impression last week we published the official despatches of the Prince de Joinville, describing the attack upon Mogadore. A few particulars of interest have since appeared. We translate the following from the *Débats*:—

"The Prince de Joinville having ordered into the harbour the Pluton, Gassendi, and Phare steamers, on board of which were detachments of troops and sailors, those vessels passed between the brigs, and landed their men, under the command of Captain Duquesne, who in an instant cleared the shore, and carried the battery erected in the centre of the island. The conflict then became violent on the island, where 400 soldiers of the Emperor, posted behind walls and rocks, kept up a very brisk fire. Finally, after a warm struggle of upwards of an hour, supported by our soldiers and sailors against an enemy well posted and animated with the courage of despair, all flight being impossible, the Prince gained possession of the entire island, with the sole exception of a mosque, into which the surviving Moors had retired. The latter, however, ultimately capitulated, and the tri-coloured flag was hoisted on every point of the island, which is the real key of the town and harbour of Mogadore. The dead bodies of 182 Moors were thrown into the sea, 80 others wounded were conveyed on board the fleet in order to receive surgical assistance, and 130 prisoners were picked up on the island.

"On our side we had 8 killed, one of whom an officer, M. Potier, and 38 wounded. The ships of the line and the other vessels of the squadron sustained a loss of four sailors killed, and 38 wounded, by the fire of the batteries. The Jemappes in particular, being opposed to a battery of 40 guns, ultimately silenced it, but suffered a greater loss and damage than any other vessel.

"During the night the English Consul, whom the British frigate Warspite, anchored near the island, had vainly claimed during five days from the Moorish authorities, was received, with several other English, in the boats of the Cassard. The Prince, after having paid them the most polite attention, gave orders to the Rubis to carry them on board the *Warspite*, which greeted her with her band playing the national airs of France. The captain of the English frigate immediately afterwards returned most grateful thanks to the prince."

According to a letter from Gibraltar of the 24th ult., the number of killed and wounded on the side of the French at this attack of the island was eight of the former and eighteen of the latter; the killed on board the ships four, wounded twelve. A force landed on the 16th to attack the town met with no resistance, the place having been totally abandoned. Of 120 guns of all kinds found there, 12 only of bronze were taken away, the rest having been disabled.

Some of the Paris papers affect to believe that this attack upon Mogadore will settle the dispute, and that the Emperor of Morocco will accede to the demands of France. According to the *Revue de Paris*, the Ministry had as yet received no official knowledge of the intentions of the *Emperor of Morocco*; but the reports and indirect accounts which reached from all quarters, induced the belief that peace was at hand, and that Abderrahman was disposed to grant to France full satisfaction. A private letter from Oran, however, takes a different view of the aspect of affairs. It says, "The Emperor, notwithstanding the defeat of his son, is determined not to submit to the demands of France—emissaries have been sent in all directions to preach the holy war and to raise men. The Emperor attributes the loss of the action of the 14th to the orders of his son not being obeyed by one of his generals, who has been arrested, and in all probability will be sacrificed. The army of Morocco is more imposing than is generally suspected—and Marshal Bugeaud is not in a position to advance far across the territory."

The *Siecle* states, that an imposing ceremony took place on Monday at the Hotel des Invalides, where the colours captured at *Mogadore* were deposited. A considerable multitude were present at this military solemnity.

The *Moniteur Parisien* announces that copies of the letters exchanged between the son of the Emperor of Morocco and his father, together with a diplomatic correspondence, were found in the Moorish camp. They were inclosed in two chests. A large convoy of gunpowder had likewise been intercepted by the French.

No official statement is given in the Paris papers on the subject of the correspondence which has taken place between England and France upon the subject of Tahiti; but it was believed, in the best-informed quarters in Paris, that the matter was in a satisfactory train for amicable adjustment. A sort of compromise, it is believed, will take place; and M. d'Aubigny, although not dismissed the service, was to be recalled, and compensation will, it is said, be made to Mr. Pritchard for the ill treatment he received.

The *Moniteur* publishes a royal ordinance, issued on the report of Marshal Soult, instituting a committee to proceed forthwith with the revision of the ordinances for the organisation and internal regulation of the Polytechnic School. The committee is to meet under the presidency of General Dode de la Brunerie.

SPAIN.

We learn from Madrid that the dispute between Spain and Morocco has been arranged to the satisfaction of both countries.

Letters from Cadiz mention that the Prince de Joinville had sailed from before Mogadore, and that he was expected with his squadron at Cadiz on the 24th ult. The Phare steamer arrived there on the 22nd, with 200 Moorish prisoners taken at Mogadore; and on the 21st, another steamer left Cadiz, towing out five merchantmen freighted by the French Consul to carry provisions to the garrison of the island of Mogadore. Mr. Bulwer, our Ambassador in Spain, arrived at Carthagena in the Sydenham on the 19th, and embarked on the following day for Malaga.

It was generally believed at Madrid, that General Narvaez was disposed to accept the embassy to Paris, and that M. Martinez de la Rosa was to be appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs. Arrests still continued. On the evening of the 27th ult., the editor of the *Espectador* was apprehended, as he was leaving the printing-office, and this summary proceeding of the police was followed almost immediately by an order of the Political Chief suspending the publication of that journal.

BELGIUM AND PRUSSIA.

The Belgian papers announce that the commercial arrangements between Prussia and Belgium are terminated. A treaty of navigation and commerce was signed upon Sunday last, by the plenipotentiaries of the Kings of Prussia and Belgium. The treaty will be ratified within six weeks. It stipulates, we understand, the mutual assimilation of port charges and duties upon vessels and cargoes going from a port of one country into one of the other. The concessions made by the Zollverein principally relate to the duties on iron, which will be reduced 50 per cent. A similar reduction to be also carried into effect with respect to wool. Among the concessions made by Belgium are the re-establishment of the terms which German wines and silk goods formerly enjoyed, and the abolition of the decree forbidding the export of bark.

PORTUGAL.

The advices from Lisbon to the 27th ult. represent the city as still in an excited state. From the late decrees, it appears that there is strong intrigue against Cabral, at the head of which is Silva Carvalho, who is warmly backed by the Duke of Palmella, Viscount Sa da Bandeira, and in fact nearly all the peers. Two protests more have been presented to her Majesty against the decrees; one of which is from the Marquis of Niza, and the other from the Tribunal of Commerce in Lisbon. It appears that when the Queen asked the Duke of Palmella his opinion of the first decree, which has created so much anxiety, the duke replied in words to this effect: "If your Majesty will allow me, I will relate a story. I was at Paris during the disturbances that took place on the occasion of the death of Gen. Lamarque, and feeling it my duty to wait on King Louis Philippe, in return for the attention with which that monarch had been pleased to honour me, I did so; and, contrary to my expectation, found his Majesty with a very tranquil and cheerful countenance. On noticing this to him, his Majesty was pleased to reply in the following words:—'When a King obeys the laws, and complies with the constitution, whatever may happen, he will have nothing to fear. I regret that tranquillity is disturbed, but I am not to blame for it; and if you see me calm and satisfied, it is because my conscience is at ease.'" It appears that when the duke had related this anecdote, the King Consort, looking rather displeased, said to him, "And do not we comply with the constitution?" To which the duke rejoined, "I did not say so, sir; I only related an occurrence which I witnessed in Paris." The Queen then turned again to the duke, and said, "But what do you think of the decree?" "Madame," he replied, "I will deliberate upon this matter, and will soon give my opinion with all the respect which I have ever paid to your Majesty's person as well as to the liberties of my country." On the very next day, the duke sent in his protest to the Minister of the Interior. Cabral, it appears, is by no means inclined to recede; on the contrary, he is about to swamp the Council of State, and create a Ministerial majority there by force of new creations. The names of Baron Tojal, Gomes de Castro, Viscount de Laborim, and the Marquis of Fronteira, have been mentioned as the new councillors. In the mean time, the Government is relentless in prosecuting the pre[illegible]

[illegible] new Spanish Envoy, M. Gonzales Bravo, has presented his credentials to [illegible] Queen, who received him in great state, and came to town for the occasion. [illegible] mentions an important incident connected with M. Bravo's reception—that Ministers having, as it is asserted, told her Majesty in a private audience that he was authorised by his own Sovereign to assure her that she might command the assistance of a corps of 10,000 Spanish troops for the defence of her throne and government at any time when required.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have received Graham Town papers to the 26th of June. Their contents are not of much interest. Some attention had been directed to a minute published by Governor Maitland, on the subject of immigration into the colony. He proposes to apply a portion of the surplus revenue to the formation of a bounty fund. Any person proposing to introduce immigrants, may, under certain conditions, receive a bounty order upon a graduated scale, corresponding to the quality of the labour proposed to be thus remunerated.

The Cape Town papers contain the stipulations of several treaties with the neighbouring native tribes, which seem mutually satisfactory. The exports of the colony appear to be steadily increasing, particularly as respects wine, wool, and dried fish.

The *Cape Frontier Times* mentions that the depredations of the Kafirs still continue; but that, from the activity of the police, much of the cattle stolen is recovered.

MEXICO.

A private letter from Mexico, dated the 6th of July last, states that a widely-extended conspiracy had been discovered by Government, the object of which is to change the federative republic into a constitutional government, with a European prince of royal blood at its head, with the title of "Emperor." It was, however, the opinion of well-informed persons that, on the eve of a war with Texas, the executive power will not proceed to rigorous measures against the conspirators, amongst whom there is said to figure more than one general officer, but they will undoubtedly be strictly watched.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The House of Lords met again on Thursday morning, and after judgment had been pronounced in some appeals, the Royal Assent by commission was given to the Irish Fisheries Bill, several bills for regulating Joint Stock Companies, the Art Union Bill, and one or two private bills.

The Lords Commissioners were—The Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Delawarr, Lord Wharncliffe, the Duke of Buccleuch, and the Earl of Dalhousie.

The LORD CHANCELLOR then read the following gracious Speech from the Queen:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We are commanded by her Majesty, in relieving you from further attendance in Parliament, to express to you the warm acknowledgments of her Majesty for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your public duties during a laborious and protracted session. The result has been the completion of many legislative measures calculated to improve the administration of the law, and to promote the public welfare.

"Her Majesty has given her cordial assent to the bill which you presented to her Majesty for regulating the issue of bank notes, and for conferring certain privileges upon the Bank of England for a limited period.

"Her Majesty trusts that these measures will tend to place the pecuniary transactions of the country upon a sounder basis, without imposing any inconvenient restrictions on commercial credit or enterprise.

"We are directed to inform you that her Majesty continues to receive from her allies, and from all foreign powers, assurances of their friendly disposition.

"Her Majesty has recently been engaged in discussions with the Government of the King of the French on events calculated to interrupt the good understanding and friendly relations between this country and France.

"You will rejoice to learn that by the spirit of justice and moderation which has animated the two governments, this danger has been happily averted.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"We are commanded by her Majesty to to thank you for the readiness with which you voted the supplies for the service of the year.

"Her Majesty has observed, with the utmost satisfaction, that by the course to which you have steadily adhered in maintaining inviolate the public faith, and inspiring a just confidence in the stability of the national resources, you have been enabled to make a considerable reduction in the annual charge on account of the interest of the national debt.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"Her Majesty desires us to congratulate you on the improvement which has taken place in the condition of our manufactures and commerce, and on the prospect that, through the bounty of Divine Providence, we shall enjoy the blessing of an abundant harvest.

"Her Majesty rejoices in the belief that, on your return to your several districts, you will find generally prevailing throughout the country a spirit of loyalty and cheerful obedience to the law.

"Her Majesty is confident that these dispositions, so important to the peaceful development of our resources and to our national strength, will be confirmed and encouraged by your presence and example.

"We are commanded by her Majesty to assure you, that when you shall be called upon to resume the discharge of your parliamentary functions, you may place entire reliance on the cordial co-operation of her Majesty in your endeavours to improve the social condition, and to promote the happiness and contentment of her people."

The Royal Commission for proroguing Parliament was then read, after which the LORD CHANCELLOR declared it to be prorogued until Thursday, the 10th of October next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House of Commons met again on Thursday, at twelve o'clock, and the attendance of members was very considerable.

The Treasury bench was occupied by the Ministers.

Mr. BENBOW, the newly-elected member for Dudley, took the oaths and his seat.

Mr. HOPE moved for a new writ for North Lancashire, in room of Lord Stanley, who had accepted the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.

Lord JERMYN communicated her Majesty's most gracious answer to the address of the House on the auspicious birth of another Prince. Her Majesty thanked her faithful Commons for their loyal and affectionate attachment.

Mr. DUNCOMBE gave notice that early next session he would call attention to the unsatisfactory and evasive character of the report of the Secret Committee of the Post-office.

DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—Sir C. NAPIER put some questions to Sir R. Peel in reference to the events at Tahiti, and the armament of France against Morocco.—Sir R. PEEL, in answer, said it would be satisfactory to the house to learn that the proceedings which had been going on on the coast of Morocco, would not lead to any occupation of that part of the world to give the slightest uneasiness. All the promises made by France with respect to Morocco had been fulfilled, and he was satisfied would continue to be fulfilled. With respect to the question of Tahiti, he begged to say that discussions had taken place between her Majesty's Government and the kingdom of France, with regard to the events that had taken place there, and that they had ended in such a way as was calculated to continue the most friendly feelings between the two countries. (Hear, hear.) He had the high satisfaction of saying that those discussions had ended in the most amicable and satisfactory manner that could be desired. That which had occurred between the two countries would, of course, at a future period, be fully communicated to the house and the country. He trusted, however, he should not be pressed further on the subject at that time. (Hear, hear.) He would add, that in every thing which had taken place on this Tahiti affair, the honour and interests of England had been most scrupulously regarded. (Ministerial cheers.)—Mr. HINDLEY wished to ask the opinion of the right hon. gentleman (Sir R. Peel), as to the proceedings of the French towards Mr. Pritchard.—Sir R. PEEL said he had already stated that what had happened in Tahiti had been brought to an amicable conclusion, and this with the most scrupulous regard, during negociations, to the honour and character of this country. Both countries have been actuated by the most honourable intentions, and the result, as might be expected, was the satisfactory one which he had already communicated to the house.

THE O'CONNELL CASE.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE called attention to the judgment in this case, and moved for a copy of the opinions of the judges as well as the judgment itself.—Sir R. PEEL said he had no objection to the motion, and when the proper time came, he should be prepared to vindicate the course taken by her Majesty's Government in the proceedings referred to.—Lord J. RUSSELL repeated his former opinion, that Mr. O'Connell had not had a fair trial—that, in short, he was tried by a *jury* elaborately put together for the purpose of conviction. (*Hear.*)

Sir T. WILDE rose to address the house, but while he was speaking he was interrupted by Sir Augustus Clifford desiring the attendance of the Commons in the House of Lords to hear her most gracious Majesty's speech.—After the speech was read to the Commons they returned to the house, and Mr. Speaker read the speech at the table, after which the right hon. gentleman received the congratulations of the hon. members, and the session was ended.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Lord Chancellor has recently presented the Rev. H. Howell, of Taemain, with the valuable rectories of Llanwiernach and Penrith, Pembrokeshire.

His Grace the Archbishop of York and the Lord Bishop of Ripon have appointed John Chubb Ford, Esq., of Queen's College, Cambridge, to the head mastership of the York and Ripon Diocesan Training School.

The Bishop of London, who is on a visit to his brother, preached on Sunday morning in the cathedral church of the diocese of Chester.

A new parish church is to be erected in Bedford on a scale of great magnificence. In consequence of the dilapidated and ruinous condition of St. Cuthbert's, an order to pull it down has been issued by the diocesan.

The Queen Dowager has transmitted, through the Rev. Mr. Burdett, a liberal donation towards completing the re-building of the church at Twitchen, near Northmolton, in North Devon.

IRELAND.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The attendance at the weekly meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday was by no means numerous. The chairman was Mr. J. O'Hay, a barrister, who entered into a long argument upon the subject of the State Trials, with a view to prove that, let the House of Lords decide as it might, it would prove nothing as to the fairness or the unfairness of the trial. He spoke, in the first instance, of the "high position of the Association, not only in this country, but throughout the entire world, and of the influence which it exercises over the great majority of the Irish people—and of his own humble pretensions to preside in such an assembly;" he then proceeded to discuss the present prospects and situation of the Repeal cause, and drew the most favourable omens from the "war with France," which he now looked upon as inevitable. The "Tangiers pepper," he argued, "could not fail to season some agreeable condiment for Ireland." (Cheers and laughter.) War, he admitted, was the bane of the human race—the curse of the world; and it might seem strange that it should be associated in the Irish mind with the idea of some coming good; but it was owing to this that England never did justice to Ireland, except under the pressure of difficulties and the exigency of circumstances which made the support of Ireland necessary to her.—After several subscriptions towards the rent had been acknowledged, Mr. Dillon Browne, M.P., read a letter from Mr. W. S. O'Brien, addressed to Mr. Crean, to which he called the most grave attention of the meeting. The purport of this manifesto was to call upon electors to attend to their electoral qualifications, and Repealers of all ranks to be sure to register their votes. Mr. Browne, having read this epistle, said he felt himself constrained to take a voyage in the Mediterranean—(hear, hear)—and began a long address upon *foreign* affairs, with a view to prove that the hour of England's weakness, which was of course that of Ireland's strength, had arrived. This, he said, was the hour for the people of Ireland to rally round the flag of national independence—this was the hour for them in which to achieve it. (Hear, hear.) He said the Irish were now sufficiently instructed for liberty, they were the best morally instructed people, and had the most enlightened priesthood in the world. He then spoke of the Queen's reported visit. The Irish were loyal in their hearts, but they would care not to make any *vulgar demonstrations* on the subject. Ireland was now the seat of mourning, for O'Connell was imprisoned. (Hear, hear.) Should her Majesty visit the country she should have some of the misery and wretchedness which exists in it pointed out to her, and then she should be asked by her Ministers if such a people, so blessed by Providence, and yet so distressed, should be driven to despair? (Hear.) A young candidate for the priesthood, lately retured from a foreign university, assured the meeting, on the authority of a letter he had received from Rome, that his Holiness took the greatest interest in Irish affairs, and had given orders to every bishop in Italy to offer up prayers for O'Connell and the other martyrs. (Hear, hear.) Mr. D. O'Connell then read the weekly prison report. The health and the spirits were as usual—unabated. (Hear.) His father recommended the people to be very indifferent with regard to the judgment of the House of Lords. The questions put to the Judges were so framed as to prevent any opinion being given by them as to the real merits of the case. There was nothing favourable to be expected from them. (Hear.) The people should receive the announcement shortly to be made to them in quiet and tranquillity. The rent was announced to be £735.

DECLARATION AGAINST REPEAL.—We understand that the declarations against the repeal of the union, which has been most numerously signed in Limerick and the surrounding district, will be presented in a few days by a deputation to the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Heytesbury, in order that his Excellency may place it before her Majesty the Queen.

DEATH OF THE DEAN OF KILLALA.—The Hon. and Rev. Dr. George Gore, Dean of Killala, died at Sandford, last week.

THE HARVEST IN IRELAND.—The splendid autumn weather with which we are now blessed will crown the labours of the husbandman. In most of the Irish counties the corn harvest is now nearly completed. The wheat crop has turned out even more abundant than had been expected. The only crop reported short is oats, which, it is said, do not yield well in threshing; but, judging by all the accounts, even this crop will be pretty good. Green crops are in the most promising state. The markets are, as a matter of course, going down.

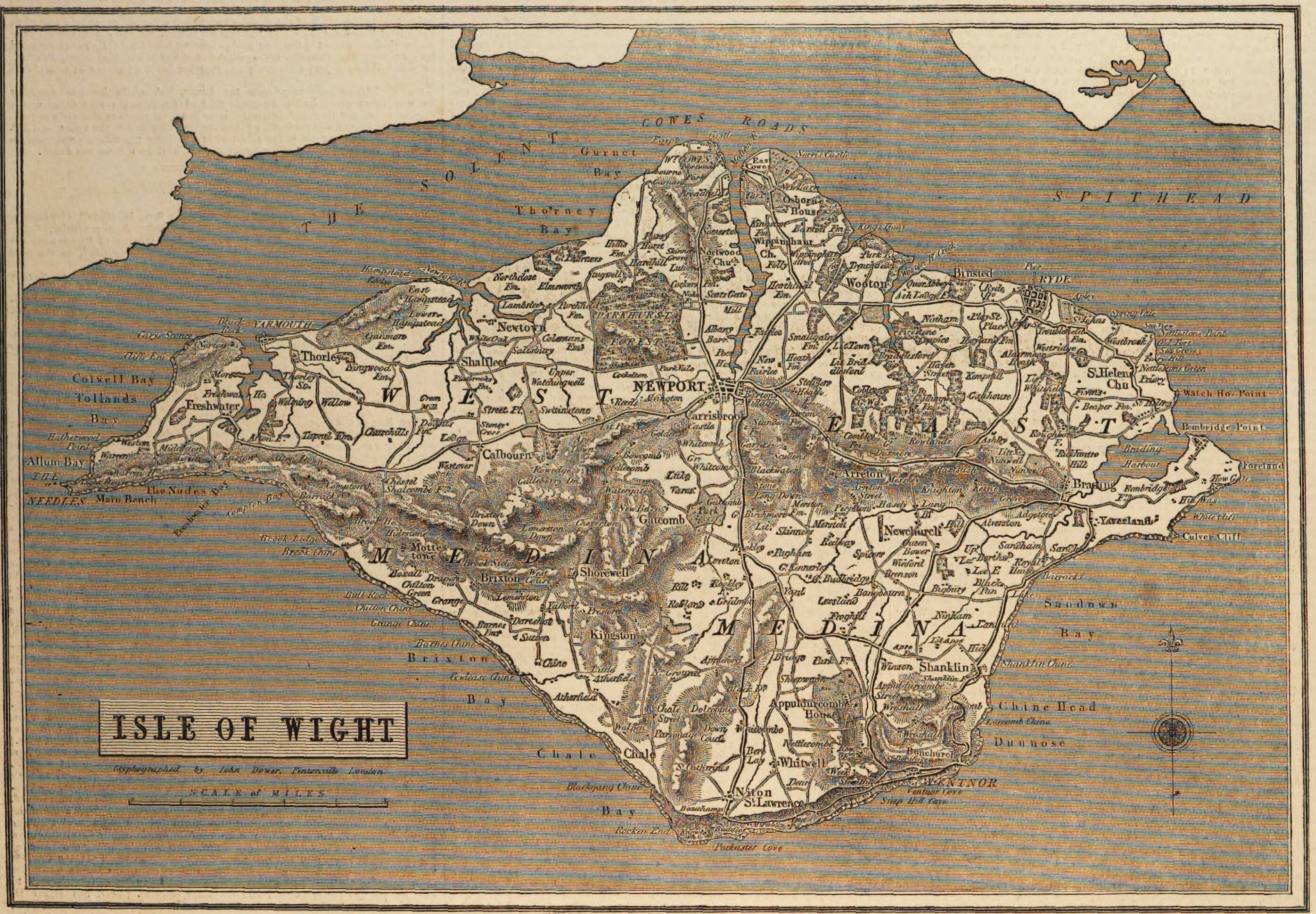
ACCIDENT AT DEREHAM TO AN ACTOR.—A shocking accident happened at the Dereham Theatre (Norfolk), on Wednesday week, to Mr. Dillon, one of the performers. He had just completed his dress for the character he had to represent, and was preparing to leave the dressing-room, when he approached too near a lighted candle, and was instantly enveloped in flames. He rushed towards the stage, and was observed by some of the audience, who went forward and endeavoured, by pressing upon him and covering him with such things as were at hand, to extinguish the flames, in which they did not succeed until he was so severely burnt that he now lies in a very precarious state.

INCENDIARY FIRES.—We are sorry to record more incendiary fires. On Thursday week, about eight, a fire broke out in the stack-yard of Mr. Woollard, of Barrington (about eight miles from Cambridge, and near the seat of the Earl of Hardwicke, the Lord Lieutenant of the county). Three stacks were soon in flames, viz., a peat stack, an oat stack, and a hay stack; and from the exertions used the fire was confined to them. The farm is the property of Trinity College, and the loss of Mr. Woollard is about £150.—A few nights ago some villains set fire to a quantity of wheat in shock, in a field in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Walton, of Pillerton Priors, near Kineton, *Warwickshire.*—There has also been an incendiary fire at Stratford-sub-Castle, Wiltshire. The property destroyed consisted of hayricks of about 25 tons or 30 tons each, and a rick of straw containing about 30 loads, the property of Mr. Walters, senior, of Stratford-sub-Castle, who farms a vast extent of land. This gentleman is the father of the Mr. Walters who some months ago was shot at in the dead of the night by some miscreant, when a ball passed through that gentleman's hat without injuring his person. The rick-yard is situate at the bottom of a hill, to the right leading from Stratford to Durnford, in which there were some 11 or 12 ricks.

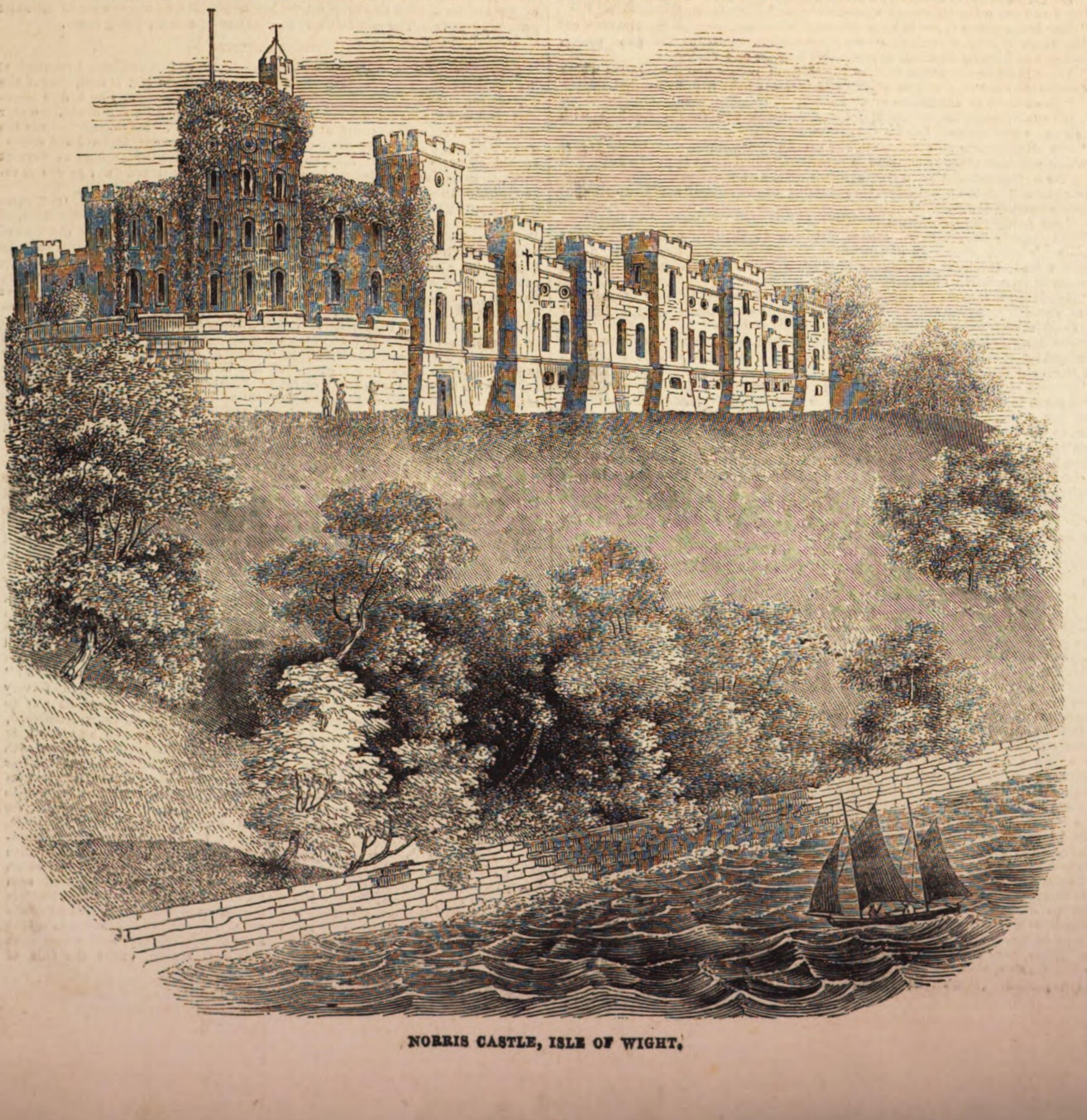
CULINARY LEGERDEMAIN.

On Thursday week, a party of Culinary Artists met in the hotel of Signor Dotesio, at Slough. The object of this meeting was, that six of them should each produce a New Dish. Amongst the number present were her Majesty's two principal *chefs de cuisine*, the Dowager Baroness Rothschild's, and the head cook belonging to that establishment, with two others. The table was laid for twelve—six competitors, and six to judge the result of this beneficial public innovation. The challenge was, that he who produced the newest, lightest, and most delicate dish, was to be presented with a piece of plate; the judges not to know the authors of the respective dishes until after the degustation and decision. After an excellent course of soup and fish, five dishes were placed upon the table, and four of them met with the greatest approbation from the severe jury; but a general clamour was made for the sixth, when in walked the worthy host, with an elegant dish, labelled "*La Croustade Sylphe en surprise à la Cerito!*" and upon the lid being removed by the chairman, to the astonishment of every one present, out flew a beautiful pigeon, which immediately found its way to the terrace, and took its departure for London; the party, however astonished, were not disappointed; for, upon removing a false bottom, an ample supply of *Salade de Filets de Grouse à la Bohémienne* was discovered; and beneath that some artificial cotelettes and mushrooms were sweetly resting on a *crême aux pêches.* The author of this curious dish made a wager, a few days previous that he would send part of a dish, of his own composition, from Slough to London, in a manner which for speed should only be exceeded by the Electric Telegraph; consequently, at the moment the dish was placed upon the table, it was announced by telegraph to the parties in London; and in fourteen minutes afterwards they received the principal part of this atmospheric dish at the spot appointed by the author, with a paper under its wing, upon which was written, "Please to pay the *chef de cuisine* of the Reform Club the sum of £50, for my private apartment in his new dish, and make the cheque payable to A. Soyer." We are informed that a meeting of this description will take place in the Slough Hotel every two months, and each competitor is to invent two New Dishes at least; prizes will be given accordingly; and a pamphlet will be published at the commencement of next season, under the title of "Gastronomique Innovation."

THE ISLE OF WIGHT.



The picturesque beauty of the Isle of Wight (an uncommon attraction in sea-girt scenery) would always have insured this highly-favoured spot the preference of thousands who annually pour out of London for health or recreation. This popularity has, however, been greatly increased by the completion of the railway from the Great Metropolis to Southampton, to Gosport; and by the knowledge that her most gracious Majesty has selected "the Island" as a place of summer residence. The present may, therefore, be a fit opportunity for introducing to our readers an accurate map of this beautiful island, executed by Mr. Palmer's patent Glyphographic process, and showing the several towns, villages, hamlets, and domains, with a distinctness unattainable by any other means of illustration in our journal. We shall presently detail Mr. Palmer's process.


NORRIS CASTLE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

The extent of the island is thus given in Mr. Barber's "Picturesque Illustrations," of which a beautiful edition has just been issued, "with every alteration and improvement necessary to render it applicable to the present time."

"The Isle of Wight is situated in the English Channel, at a short distance from the mainland of Hampshire, of which county it has commonly been reckoned a part. The channel which divides it from the grand line of our southern coast, varies in width from two to six miles, and bears the appellation of the Solent Sea. The form of the island is irregular, but bears a rude resemblance to that of the heraldic lozenge. In circumference, this far-famed and delightful

Gem, set in the silver sea,

may be about seventy-five miles; less, certainly, rather than more. Its extreme length, from east to west (or, from the Foreland to the Needles) is about twenty-three miles; its greatest breadth, from north to south (or from the town of Cowes to St. Catherine's Point), rather exceeds thirteen miles. Its superficial contents are estimated at 105,000 acres, of which 75,000 may be reckoned as under tillage, 20,000 as devoted to pasture, and the remainder as waste land."

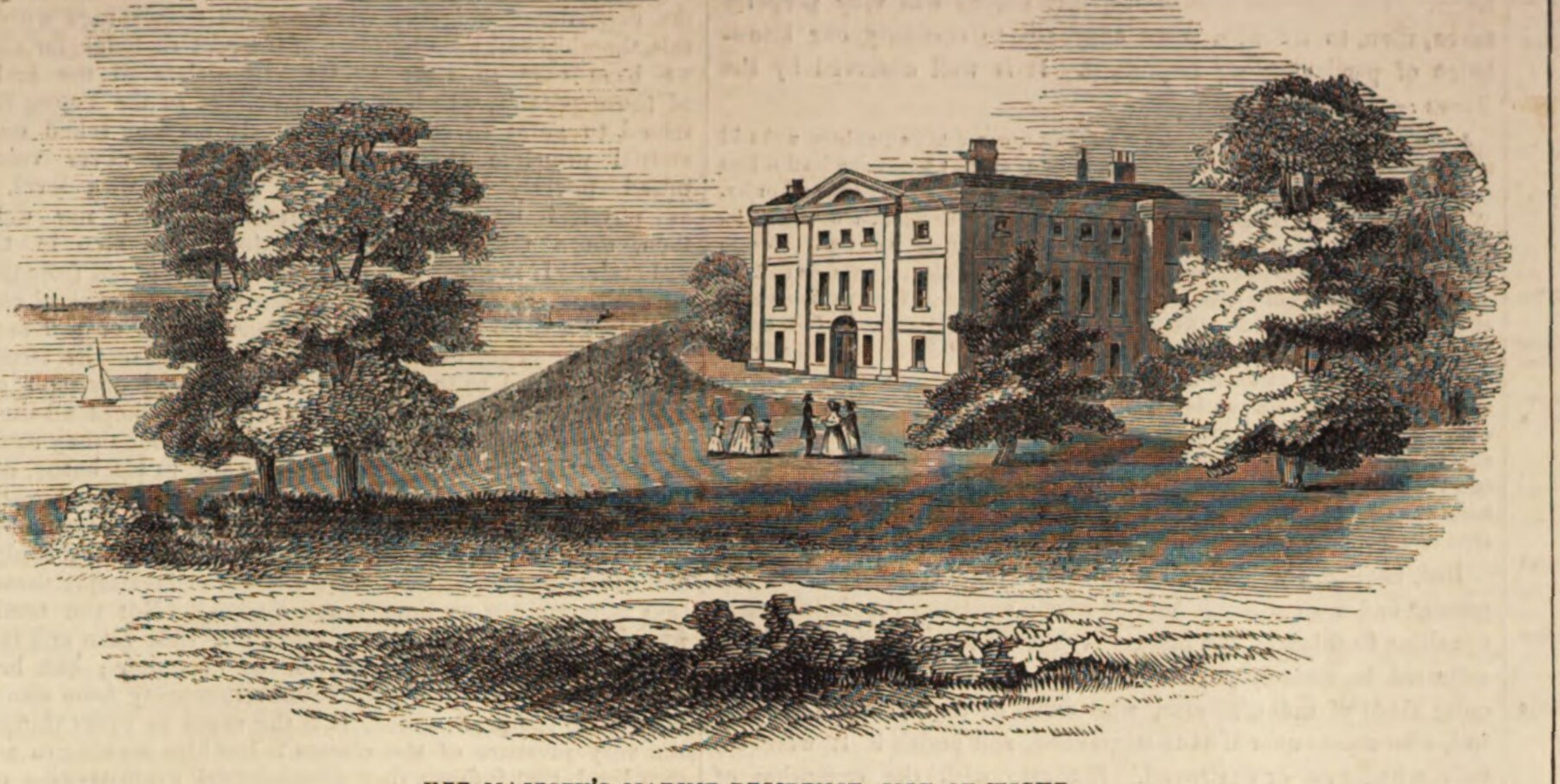
One of the "lions" of the island is Norris Castle at East Cowes, a most conspicuous feature in the coast view of this part, and may be approached either by the high road, or by a walk along the shore. The architect of this imposing specimen of the castellated style was Sir J. Wyatville, then Mr. Wyatt, who erected it for the late Lord Henry Seymour, who took much pride in it, and received much pleasure from the visits of strangers to his domain. "The deception as to its apparent antiquity," says Mr. Barber, "is complete to those unacquainted with the details of an ancient English castle; and numbers who might first see Norris from the deck of a steam-boat, would be readily impressed with the idea that centuries had elapsed since the period of its erection. The stables, which are on a princely scale, the pier, bathing-house, and sea-walls, all erections of the late noble owner, merit at least passing attention from the visitor." The property was purchased, in 1839, by Robert Bell, Esq.

Osborne, as will be seen by the map, is situated at a short distance from Norris Castle. The park and grounds comprise upwards of 300 acres, sloping gently to the sea; they are well stocked with noble timber. The views from Osborne are extensive, commanding Portsmouth, Spithead, &c. The mansion possesses some historical interest, it having been in the occupation of Eustace Mann, Esq., during the civil wars between Charles I. and his Parliament.

It is at present understood that the Princess Royal, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, and the infant Prince, will sojourn at Osborne, during the visit of her Majesty and Prince Albert to Scotland.

We cannot better conclude than by the annexed description of "A Voyage Round the Island," from Mr. Barber's elegant guide, which, we should mention, is illustrated with a map and several highly-finished views:—

"Proceeding eastward, Old Castle Point is first rounded as we leave the mouth of the Medina; and then appears that famous 'modern-antique,' Norris Castle. Osborne House next meets the view: a finely-wooded coast intervenes, and we pass King's Quay, the entrance to the Wootton river, and perceive Fern Hill and Wootton Church in the distance. Quarr Wood will call up some reminiscences of those remains of the ancient abbey which it embosoms. Binstead Parsonage,—the picturesque bathing-house and seat of John Fleming, Esq.,—Ryde House,—the villas of Earl Spencer and the Duke of Buckingham,—appear in succession: followed by Ryde itself, with its pier, terrace, chapels, cheerful white dwellings, &c. Woods now enrich the shore, with very little intermission, until we reach St. Helen's; permitting but a partial view of the seats called Appley, St. Clare, Sea Grove, and the Priory. Sea-View, otherwise styled Nettlestone, and the *ci-devant* St. Helen's Church, now a sea-mark, are noted prior to our crossing the mouth of Brading Haven; beyond which lies the fertile valley that extends from the town of Brading to Appuldurcombe; while the downs of Shanklin and Wroxall close the perspective. Passing a perilous reef of rocks, named the Bembridge Ledge, and rounding the Foreland Point, Culver Cliffs appear in their lofty whiteness, and are succeeded by Sandown Bay, and the celebrated Chine of Shanklin. Luccombe Chine comes next; and then the bold eminence of Dunnose. East End follows; and we enter what is called the Race of Bonchurch. All the beauties of the Undercliff are now in prospect; and it must be sufficient to recite the names of Ventnor, Steephill, St. Lawrence, Old Park, Mirables, the Orchard, Puckaster, the Sandrock Hotel, and Rocken End. The towering heights of St. Catherine's come next into view, with the gloomy features of Black-gang Chine. Chale and Brixton Bays are then traversed; affording glimpses, as we pass, of the villages of Brixton, Mottistone, and Brooke. Reaching Freshwater Bay, we are struck with the majestic altitude of the line of cliffs stretching before us; but we have so lately particularised all the features of this part of the coast, including the Needles Rocks, Scratchell's Bay, and Alum Bay, that further notice would involve an unnecessary recapitulation. Totland and Colwell Bays, and the point beyond which stands the lovely hamlet of Norton, are passed ere we re-view Yarmouth from the Solent, and notice its advantageous position, both as regards the island and the opposite coast. Little to interest now occurs, till the entrance to Newtown River, and Thorness Bay, afford prospects of some fine interior scenery, backed by the range of downs that stretches from Freshwater to Gatcombe. Gur-



HER MAJESTY'S MARINE RESIDENCE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

nard's Bay, Wood Vale, and Egypt House, are then the only objects that solicit attention, until we are once more called upon to admire the delightful situation of Cowes, and regain the point from which we started."

Mr. Palmer's process of Glyphography, or Engraved Drawing, may be thus briefly described:—

"The artist first spreads upon a blackened plate of metal a very thin layer of white composition; through this he makes the drawing required, either elaborately or otherwise; and from it is taken, by the electrotype process, a perfect cast, which must, of necessity, when printed from, transfer to paper a fac-simile of the original drawing."

Such is the principle of Mr. Palmer's invention. The directions for artists will be found appended to a collection of exquisite specimens, published by the ingenious inventor. Mr. Palmer adds:—

"The ruling-machine, eccentric-chuck, and rose-engine work of all kinds, suitable for skies, backgrounds, the imitation of medallions in apparent relief, and chequered work, can be executed by this process for surface-printing.

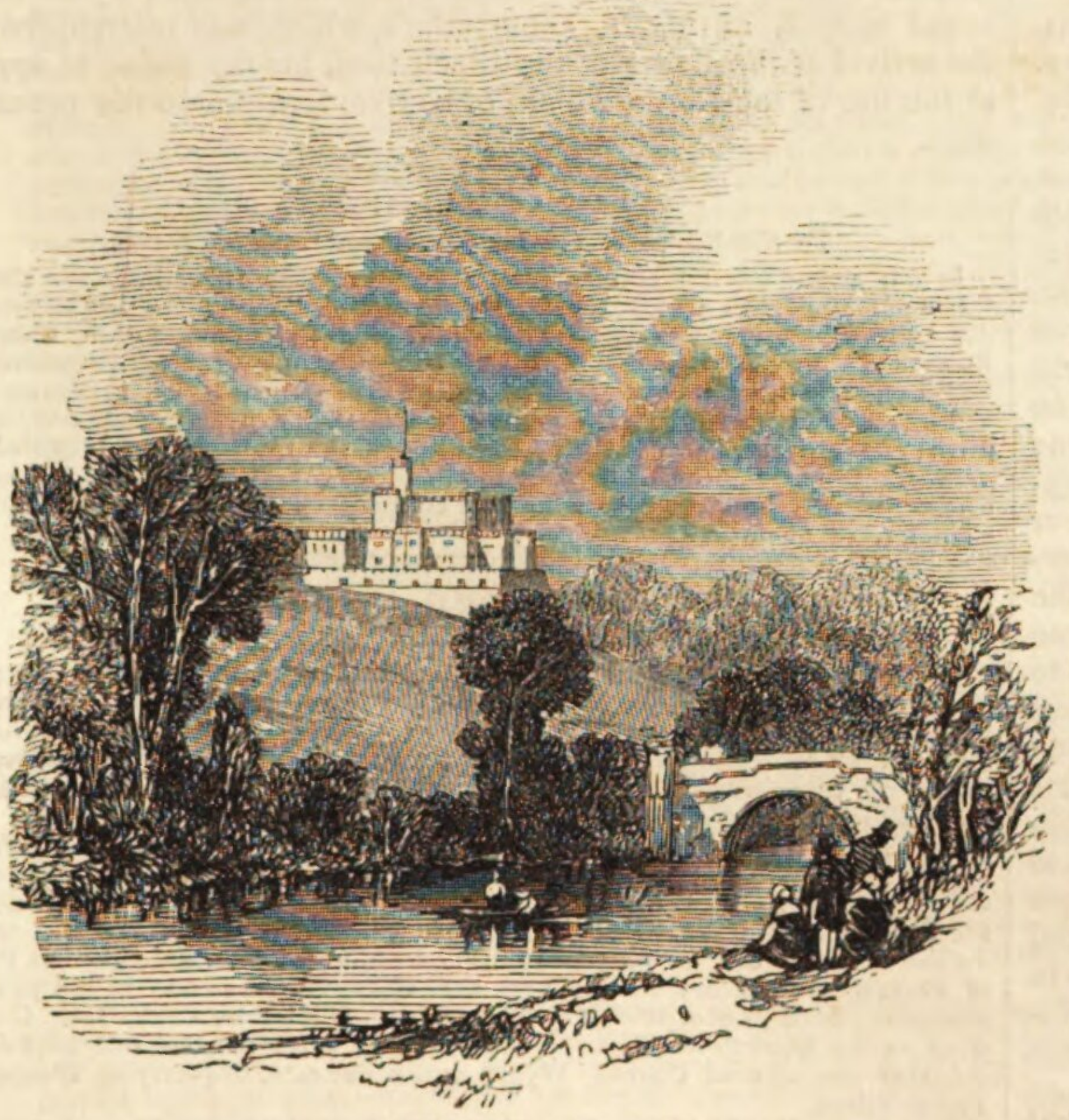
"In this part of the process we have an incomparable advantage over the ordinary method of wood-engraving, namely, in being able to throw either a bold or delicate crossing over a machined sky, or background; and, if that do not produce the proper texture, or sufficient tone, a third or even fourth line can be introduced.

"In executing cross-hatching, lay down the broadest and boldest line first, and then cut a finer line across it. This instruction may appear simple and superfluous to some; but, if bold work be cut over light work, the force necessary to cut a bold line will close each end of every intersection of the fine line, and so give it altogether the appearance of a dotted line, instead of a light crossing.

"Even after it is electrotyped, parts may be a little darkened by the careful use of the burnisher; or still more by a small hammer, and a very thin piece of steel interposed (a small palette-knife, for instance), or the tones can be gradually lowered by a very careful rebiting."

MONUMENT TO THE LATE EARL OF DURHAM.

Within a month from the lamented death of the Right Hon. the Earl of Durham, on July 28, 1840, the inhabitants of Newcastle-upon-Tyne resolved to perpetuate the memory of the services, talents, and virtues of this distinguished nobleman, by the erection of a public monument, and a subscription was accordingly opened for that purpose. In January, 1842, the subscriptions amounted to about £3,000; and at a general meeting of the subscribers, held at Sunderland, it was resolved that the testimonial should be of an architectural character, and that *Painshaw*, or Pensher-hill, should be the site on which it should be placed, as being the most appropriate, not only from the commanding nature of the situation, but from its having been for years connected *with the* property of the Lambton family. It is seen from many parts of the adjoining counties; and from the Great Northern Railway, when crowned with this noble memorial, it will be to all travellers an object of paramount interest.



LAMBTON CASTLE.

The design being decided on, and other preliminaries arranged, Wednesday, the 28th ult., was the day appointed for laying the foundation stone, with masonic honours, the deceased nobleman having held the office of Provincial Grand Master of the Freemasons of Northumberland and Durham.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, Grand Master of England, consented to lay the stone, assisted by a number of Grand Officers, robed in the investiture, and wearing the *jewels*, &c., which circumstance attracted a vast number of persons (estimated at from ten thousand to thirty thousand) to witness the ceremony.

We ought to mention that the design chosen was that of a Grecian temple, of which sixteen colossal pillars have been erected to a height of above thirty feet, so as to afford some idea of what the temple will be when completed. Two galleries were erected for the accommodation of the *élite* who were provided with tickets, and a space in front of the elevation (*where* lies "the foundation stone") was railed off for the accommodation of the Freemasons and others who took a part in the proceedings. Several banners streamed from the summits of the columns, which were also decorated with laurels. A handsome pavilion was raised at the foot of the hill for the convenience of the Freemasons, who assembled at twelve o'clock, and the Grand Lodge was opened. The following officers of the Grand Lodge of England were present:—The Earl of Zetland, M.W.G.M.; Sir Cuthbert Sharp, acting as D.G.M.; Mark Milbank, Esq., Senior G.W.; W. Loraine, Esq., Dep. P.G.M. for Northumberland; Dr. Bates, as Grand Treasurer; the Rev. Robert Green, A.M., Grand Chaplain; William Henry White, Esq., G.S.; Richard Wm. Jennings, Esq., G.D.C.; Thomas Barton, G.T. Among the general company assembled were the Marquis of Normanby, and his brother, the Hon. Mr. Phipps; Saville Ogle, Esq., M.P.; H. Mitcalfe, Esq., M.P.; J. T Wawn, Esq., M.P.; Thomas Fenwick, Esq.; H. Morton, Esq., &c.

The rites at the *pavilion* having been completed, the masonic procession was formed, and proceeded to the site of the stone.

As the body wound slowly round the base of the hill and up to the summit on the north side, says the *Newcastle Chronicle*, they were highly attractive; their banners, symbols, and insignia, flashing in the sunbeams, presented a richness of array which was truly imposing. When the head of the procession *gained the* brow of the hill, within a *short distance* of the foundation stone, the brethren halted, and divided to the right and left, facing inwards, and forming a fine avenue for the approach of the Grand Master, the Earl of Zetland, who came up in his radiant costume, with great dignity, preceded by his regal banner, and the Grand Sword Bearer, and followed by the Ionic light, the deputy Grand Master, the Rev. R. Green, Grand Chaplain, and Grand officers, with plumb, line, &c. &c. These having taken their places *close to the* stone, they were followed by a number of gentlemen of the committee, &c., headed by H. J. Spearman, Esq., the chairman, and the ceremony was immediately commenced by the upper foundation stone being raised by the powerful mechanism fixed above it, and the Grand Master inspecting and adjusting the lower foundation stone in the usual manner. This being concluded, Mr. White, the Grand Secretary, read the following inscription, which had been tastefully *engraved on* a brass plate:—

This stone was laid by
Thomas, Earl of Zetland,
Grand Master of the Free and Accepted Masons of England,
assisted by
The Brethren of the Provinces of Durham and Northumberland,
On the 28th August, 1844,
Being the Foundation Stone of a Memorial to be erected
To the Memory of
JOHN GEORGE, EARL OF DURHAM,
who,
After representing the County of Durham in Parliament
For fifteen years,
Was raised to the Peerage.
And subsequently held the offices of
Lord Privy Seal, Ambassador Extraordinary, and
Minister at the Court of St. Petersburg, and
Governor-General of Canada.
He died on the 28th of July, 1840, in the 49th year of his age.

The Monument will be erected
By the private Subscriptions of his Fellow-Countrymen,
Admirers of his distinguished talents and
Exemplary private virtues.

John and Benjamin Green, Architects.

The inscription having been placed on the lower stone, the Grand Treasurer advanced and deposited the phial, containing the coins, &c., and the cement having been placed on the upper face of the bottom stone, the Grand Master adjusted the same with a beautiful silver trowel, which was subsequently presented to his lordship, for his kindness in assisting in the ceremonies of the day. This trowel, manufactured by Messrs. Reid, of Newcastle, bore a suitable inscription, the names of the architects, and a view of the temple *itself*.

The cement being now adjusted, the upper stone was slowly lowered, and the band played "Rule Britannia."

The Grand Master next proved the just position and form of the stone by the plumb, level, and square, and then gave the stone three knocks with the mall. His lordship next said, in an impressive manner:—"We have now laid this stone, and may the Great Creator of the universe, in *His kind providence*, enable us to carry on and complete what we have thus begun. May He guard this place, and the country, generally, and preserve it from ruin and decay to the latest posterity." Then taking the Cornucopia, containing the corn, and the ewers containing the wine and the oil, he said—"I strew this corn as the symbol of plenty; I pour this wine as the symbol of cheerfulness; and I pour this oil as the symbol of comfort and *consolation*; and may the all-bounteous Author of Nature bless this place, and the country, with an abundance of corn, wine and oil, and all the necessaries, comforts, and conveniences of life. May the same Almighty Being preserve its inhabitants in peace, unity, and brotherly love, towards which great objects, no one, *during* his earthly career, exerted himself more assiduously *and* more successfully than the nobleman whose memory we are met this day to celebrate."

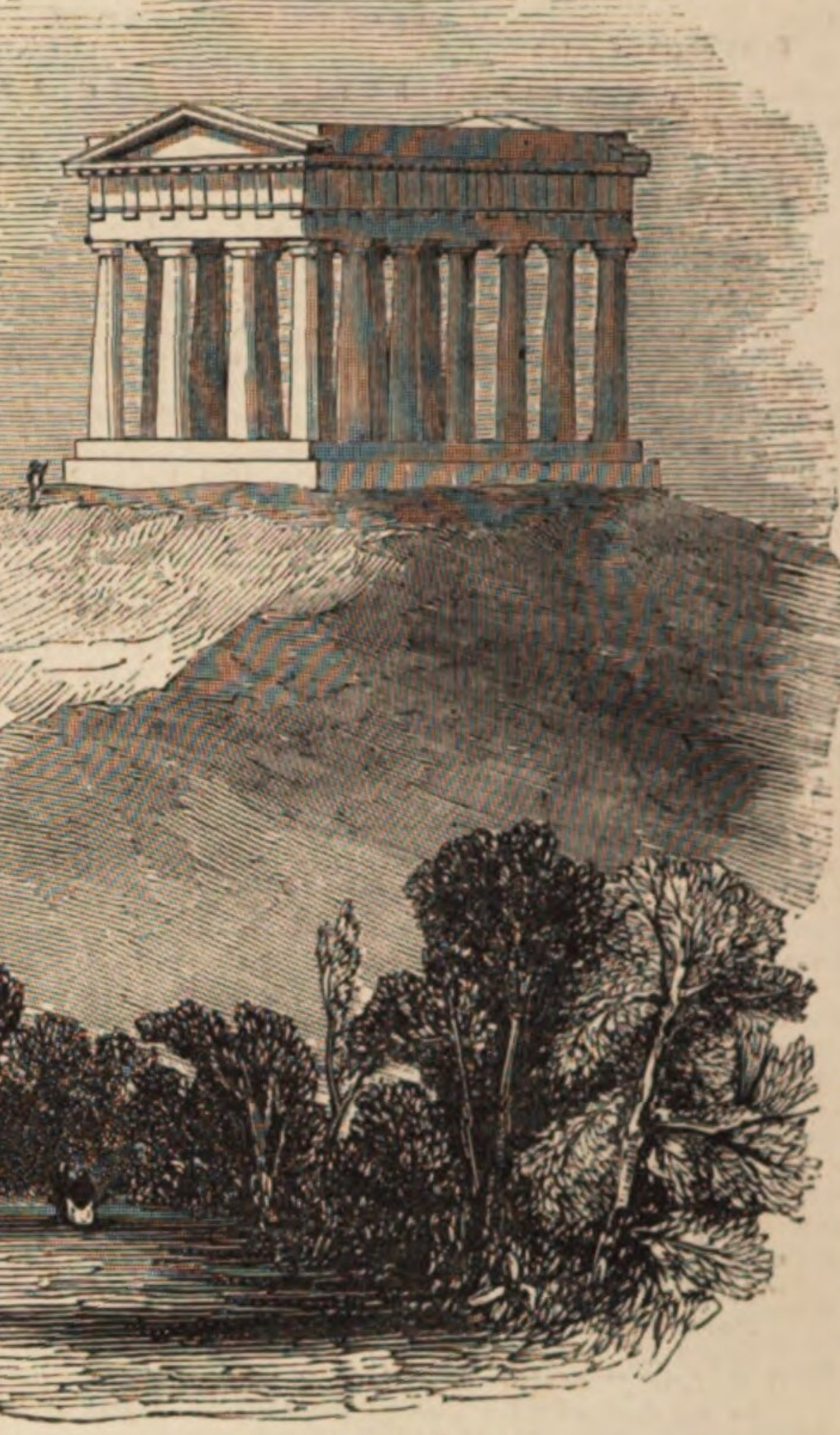
The Grand Chaplain then offered up a solemn supplication; the Grand Master examined the plans of the memorial, and the ceremony being concluded, the band played "God save the Queen," and the procession again formed, and proceeded slowly down the hill, around the base, and into the pavilion, where the Grand Lodge was closed in *due form*, and the general company began to disperse.

It is well observed in the *Sunderland Herald*:—"The circumstance of this monument having been erected by private subscription is highly honourable. That no political animosity followed the Earl of Durham to the grave is plainly visible from the list of subscribers, which embraces men of all shades of *opinion*, and by the splendid gift of the stones by a nobleman (*the* Marquis of Londonderry) whose political sentiments *were not* in unison with those professed by the Earl of Durham, and also by the laying of the foundation stone by the honourable fraternity of Freemasons, whose tenets expressly prevent them from entertaining, as Masons, any political predilection or enmity."

It may be interesting to add that a portrait of the Earl of Zetland, robed as Grand Master, has been engraved in No. 108 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

In the evening there was a dinner in celebration of the *event*, at the Bridge Inn, in Sunderland, and another at the Wheatsheaf Inn, in Monkwearmouth, both of which were numerously attended.

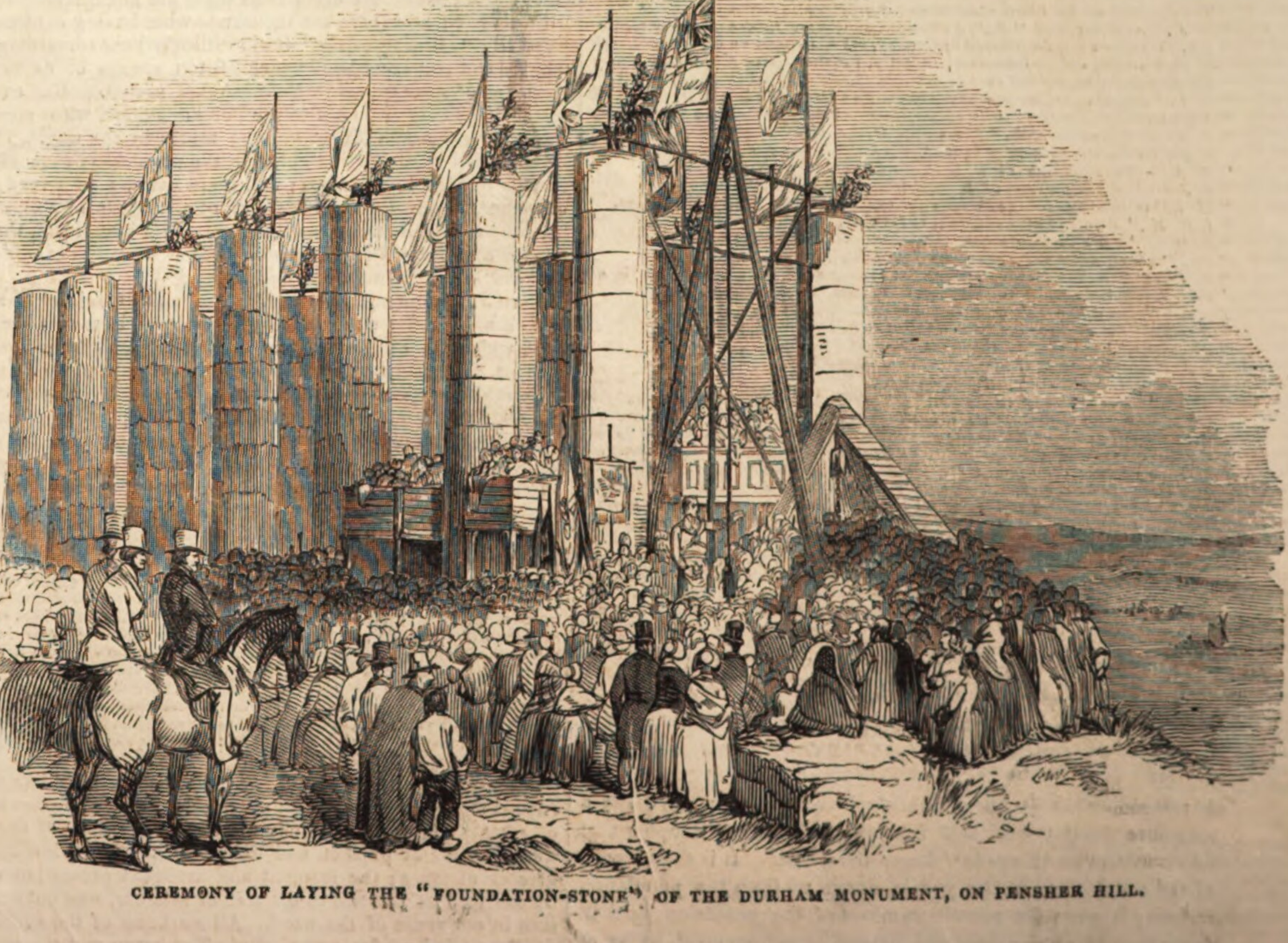
Our illustrations represent, 1, the ceremony of laying the stone, from a sketch made on the spot. 2. The monument, completed. The design, by the Messrs. Green, is in the form of a Temple, of the Doric order, and the proportions are after the Temple of Theseus. The *dimensions* are, however, exactly double those of the *Temple* of Theseus, the columns of which are 3ft. 3in. in diameter, and those of the Durham Memorial are 6ft. 6in. The proportions are also thus larger than many other of the temples of antiquity, namely, than the Temple of Corinth, the columns of which are 3ft. 10in. in diameter; the Temple of Concord, at Agrigentum, the columns of which are 4ft. 8in.; the Parthenon, where the columns are 6ft. 2in.; the Temple of Minerva, at Sunium, where they are 3ft. 4in.; the Temple of *Apollo*, at Bassæ, where they are 3ft. 7in.; the Temple of *Apollo*, at Delos, 2ft. 11in., &c. To speak technically the Durham Temple will be Tetrastyle, Hypæthral, and also Peristyle, commencing with a stylobate 6 feet high, from the ground, in two divisions, of 3ft. each; or in other words, it has four columns at the front or end, is open to the sky at the top, and has columns all round, raised from the ground, on a Plinth of two divisions or steps.



THE DURHAM MONUMENT.

The dimensions and scale of the building, to be further understood, must be described, as the proportions are immense, and much greater than perhaps might generally be imagined. The total length is 100 feet; the width 53 feet, and the height from the ground at one end 70 feet, and at the other 62 feet. There are 18 columns on the whole on the stylobate, four at each end, and seven at the flanks or sides, counting two of the end ones on each flank. The columns are each 6 feet 6 inches diameter, and they are 5 diameters and a half (35 feet 9 inches) high. The entablature above the columns is 13 feet 6 inches high, and at each end is surmounted by a pediment. The columns are so large as to admit of a staircase, which will be put up in one of them to give access to the top of the monument, from which an extensive panorama of the surrounding country may be seen.

The third illustration represents *Lambton Castle*, the seat of the late Earl ot



CEREMONY OF LAYING THE "FOUNDATION-STONE" OF THE DURHAM MONUMENT, ON PENSHER HILL.

Durham. It stands on the north bank of the river Wear, and occupies the site of Harraton Hall, formerly the residence of the D'Arcys and Hedworths. It was erected by the elder Bonomi in 1797, and is placed in a park of seven or eight miles in circumference, wherein races were at one time held. The castle contains a good library, and choice collection of pictures by Lawrence, Martin, Danby, Glover, &c., &c.; indeed the late earl's patronage of modern art cannot be too highly praised.

SPLENDID ENGRAVING
FOR THE
SUBSCRIBERS
TO THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
COMPANION PRINT TO THE COLOSSEUM VIEW OF "LONDON IN 1842."

The Proprietors of the Illustrated London News have great pleasure in announcing the forward preparation of a most Superb Engraving, as a companion to their celebrated large Print, entitled "London in 1842."

In selecting this engraving, they are convinced that the subject chosen, from its paramount interest and attraction, will meet with universal approbation. It will represent a Magnificent

PANORAMA
OF
THE RIVER THAMES,

showing at one view "the Royal-towered Thame;" its "Forests of Masts;" its crowded Docks and Port; its Fleet of Steamers; its

NOBLE BRIDGES, UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD;

its busy Wharfs and Quays; and the various objects of interest and beauty upon its immediate banks, including

GREENWICH, AND ITS SUPERB PALACE-HOSPITAL;

and exhibiting the winding of the "Silver Thames" through the mighty mass of buildings that form the metropolis of the Commercial World.

Showing as distinctly as in a Map, yet with beautifully picturesque effect, the several

STREETS OF THE METROPOLIS;

with the many hundred Churches, Palaces, Columns, and Arches; Government Offices, and Public Institutions; Club Houses, Noble Mansions, and Palatial Homes; embellished Street Architecture, Terraces, and Villas; Theatres; Railways; Parks and Public Walks; Factories and Warehouses; and, in short, a perfect Picture of the Vast Extent, Architectural Character, and Most Recent Improvement, of the

BANKS OF THIS NOBLE RIVER.

To be Engraved in the

FIRST STYLE OF THE ART,

From a most Elaborate Drawing made expressly for the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS;

And which has occupied the Artists for several months, so that the strictest reliance may b placed on its accuracy.

The entire length of the PRINT will be

UPWARDS OF EIGHT FEET!

but it is impossible to enumerate one-tenth of the objects.

The interest of the subject cannot be surpassed, and the highest talent is employed in it execution.

☞ Further announcements of this Magnificent Print will be duly given.

198, Strand, April 18, 1844.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, September 8.—Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.
Monday, 9.—Battle of Flodden, 1513.
Tuesday, 10.—Curaçoa surrendered, 1800.
Wednesday, 11.—Lord Marlow died, 1806.
Thursday, 12.—Old Parr born, 1483.
Friday, 13.—Fox died, 1806.
Saturday, 14.—Moscow burnt, 1812.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending September 14.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday		Friday		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m	h. m.	h. m	h. m	h. m	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m	h m.	h. m.
11 45	0 0	0 16	0 39	1 2	1 22	1 41	2 1	2 17	2 36	2 53	3 10

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Hugo" should write to a member of the Royal Exchange Committee.

"W. B.," Halesworth.—The claim of the set-off would not be legal.

"A Subscriber," Charlton.—The clever artist who has taken the soubriquet of Phiz is Mr. Hablot Browne, and not Mr. Cruikshank.

"B. G." should apply to the overseer as to the jury lists.

"M. L. S.," Cheltenham.—Mr. Hablot Browne has illustrated the Pickwick Papers, Nicholas Nickleby, Martin Chuzzlewit, and other works by Mr. Dickens.

"W. I. W.," Wakefield.—The Duke of Wellington fired his pistol in the air, in his duel with the Earl of Winchilsea. Marshal Soult was in London at the coronation of her present Majesty.

"W. T. R." should write to the Secretary of the General Post-office. Perhaps our correspondent will send the sketch.

*"Chas. B****."—The name of the sign by which the conjunction "and" is represented as "and per se."*

"J. B. G.," Newcastle.—The church shall be engraved as soon as our arrangements will permit.

"Cyrus," Dublin.—We are scarcely satisfied with the solution yet received.

"Edward," Birmingham.—The Act of International Copyright. 1st and 2nd Victoria, cap. 59 has not been repealed.

"Alpha Beta," Ireland.—Our correspondent's suggestion is impracticable.

"No Traveller," Spalding, should proceed by coach to a station on the North Midland Railway, thence by railway to Lancaster, and thence to Carlisle by coach.

The Soldier's Dream of Home, by "Henry," is inadmissible.

"Henry L.," Norwich.—The large print is in a forward state. Will our correspondent oblige us by sending the sketch?

"C. M.," New Wells, Wakefield, is thanked for his obliging communication. The sketches, we have been assured, are characteristic likenesses.

"E. J.," Anglesey, and "X.," Axminster, should see future announcements.

"Bis."—Letters are despatched to Canada, viâ Liverpool, on the 3rd and 18th of each month, except December, January, February, and March, when they are despatched on the 3rd only.

"A. J.," Kingston.—The pronunciation is Van Deeman's Land.

"A Subscriber," Hertford, may obtain the Print by order, of any news-agent.

"G. W. B.," London-wall.—The statue of the Duke of Wellington at the Royal Exchange is intended to represent his Grace in middle age.

"M. A."—The marriage is legal with one name.

"A. Jones."—The portrait of Joe Smith was received from New York.

"H. E." is thanked for the sketch; for which, however, we have not room.

"I. B. N.," Woolhampton.—Entire is the correct word.

"H. R. M."—We have not room.

"Philo" should refer to his set of our journal.

"E. Brunt," Newcastle.—Passports for France are to be obtained, gratis, at the office of the French Ambassador, 6, Poland-street, Oxford-street.

Lines, "O could I write," &c.—Inadmissible.

"A Lady."—We believe the establishment to be safe.

"An Admirer."—Valpy's Latin Grammar.

"L.," Northampton, is thanked for the hint.

Verses to an Infant Prince.—Inadmissible.

*"L****."—The writer of an Essay, "On grouping the notes of the gamut for the purpose of facilitating (!) the attainment of its knowledge," seems to have forgotten one of his own most incontrovertible maxims, namely, "that simplicity is essential to elementary instruction;" for a more round-about or complex mode of conveying the alphabet of music to a learner's comprehension we never witnessed. Suppose the student to be a child, would anybody think of teaching him algebra or logarithms before he could read or write? Besides, his mode only attempts "to facilitate the attainment of the knowledge" of the gamut in the treble. What is to become of the bass and other clefs? To an intelligent mind, the ordinary manner of learning the names and positions of the notes is sufficiently facile; but without the power of Mnemosyne for memory, and that of Lynceus for sharp-sightedness, we are quite sure that nobody could derive benefit from our correspondent's suggestions.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1844.

A document has just been published which will enable us, as a nation, to comply with that injunction of the philosopher that tells us above all things to "know ourselves." It is the abstract of the occupations of the people, drawn up from the population returns; it states the relative numbers of the people engaged in every kind of employment and division of employment, as far as it has been practicable to ascertain it. Authentic information on this subject was much needed, particularly by legislators, who, for the want of it, were frequently compelled to take for granted the estimates of writers who wrote as much by guess as from knowledge. The opportunity of the last census was very properly taken, then, to fix with some approach to certainty our knowledge of particulars so important. It is well observed by the *Times*:—

> A vast and busy swarm, pent up in a compass unequal to its numbers, and still more unequal to its genius and ambition, with its ancient bonds and institutions gradually dissolving, we are in daily jeopardy of losing all principle of order. We are becoming an immense host in heat of battle. The common observer discerns only a chaos of men, and horses, and smoke, and engines of war. He sees them roaming over the plain, and scattered in ravines. He understands nothing of what he sees and hears—not even his own movements. Without knowledge of the field, without continual and exact reports from every member of his armament, the commander is bewildered, and, as a matter of course, immediately defeated. The British nation is engaged in a great and arduous struggle for life and sustenance, in which whole classes have been miserably worsted. We have a great conquest to achieve over the difficulties of nature, and the not less obstinate impediments of human creation. So the first thing to be done is to ascertain the present state of the battle-field;—what flank is gaining ground, what is hard pressed, where is the strength of the foe, where our reserve, what is the state of our ammunition.

But, having obtained all this knowledge, there remains the greater and more difficult task of wisely applying it. It is almost appalling to think of the masses of human beings that have been collected in densely populated districts by the demand for particular kinds of manufactures, who exist by that peculiar kind of toil, who must suffer if it is suspended, and perish if it were totally withdrawn or destroyed. Hitherto, with the exception of some periods of difficulty that acted as checks, the tendency of the tide of population has been from the agricultural districts to the centres of manufacturing and commercial activity. It has worked almost with the regularity of a natural law—the process is still going on—and, great as our manufacturing skill and industry undoubtedly are, we find it difficult to support our present population. Emigration is continually going on, but it is very far from providing for the surplus, and our numbers go on increasing. What is to be done with them? They must be fed; and to be fed, they must be employed. It is proved that agriculture affords no opening for our continually increasing thousands, and they must therefore be driven in upon manufactures or commerce. If these remain at their present amount, population must continually be overtaking them. We are thus compelled to become more and more a manufacturing country; and all regrets for the departed simplicity of a rural life—all the lamentations over the absence of fields and fresh air—all the anathemas of the "harsh sound of the factory bell," are useless and vain. We must yield to the stern law of necessity, from which there is no escaping. We may wish it were otherwise, but wishes have been described as "vain hopes," and such they will prove, when facts are examined by the strong and unflattering light furnished by the "occupation returns."

The "Athenic Institution" of Birmingham have had a public dinner, and that public dinner has been presided over by Lord J. Manners. It is to be wished that the Society had chosen a name more English, and more indicative of its object, which appears, from a description of it in the report of the dinner, to be a very good one—a combination of amusement and recreation with instruction. There can be little doubt but the great defect of most Mechanics' Institutions has been the little relaxation they furnished. Study is an effort of the mind, and when the body is exhausted by toil, the mental faculties are not fit for exertion. Nature at such times imperatively demands rest, and if it is denied, it is at the cost of health and strength, which are both sacrificed. We may safely pass from toil to amusement; but we cannot with impunity go from one toil to another. Hence, an institution that furnishes this recreation is one that is pretty sure to succeed. And Lord J. Manners is a fitting patron for such a Society. He is an advocate for "national holidays." If he could convert the world to his creed it would be a much pleasanter one; but it will not be convinced; it goes on in its old hard-hearted way; the soul of one universal "Scrooge" possesses it, crying, in the spirit of an Egyptian task-master, "Ye are idle, ye are idle—get ye to your tasks." And the world, conscious of the necessity, is, for self-preservation's sake, fain to obey the command. Yet, from amid the smoke and dust of the brick-kilns there are anxious cries for some little respite; and there are thousands who, having continually to tread the "burning marle," would willingly hear something of the "flutes and soft recorders" which Milton speaks of as beguiling the steps of his demons in their infernal march. But even this solace is scarcely accorded to the human toilers, who must continue their course without hearing music by the way. This has been carried to such an extent, that the physical powers of whole masses were failing under it; and there has ensued a very general movement in favour of a relaxation of the hours of toil, or, as in the case of the Birmingham Institution, for procuring the facilities for a better use of those hours which, even under our present over-working system, are at our disposal.

Lord J. Manners is an amiable man, and we rejoice to see that he is also an active one, not confining himself to praises of the past, which he cannot restore, but willing also to influence the present, which men in his station have some power of directing. It would be useless to attempt to revive Archbishop Laud's "Book of Sports," but something of the spirit that caused its promulgation may be revived. The only error to be guarded against will be the expectation that a condition of society can be established similar to that which many suppose once did actually exist, but which we much doubt if England ever saw. Lord J. Manners is not entirely exempt from an excess of imagination in this particular. Thus he says:—

> It was his firm conviction, founded upon something like a careful examination of history, that in days long gone by, when the unhappy separation of the classes which now existed in this country was not known in the land, there was by far more peace, more real happiness, and more complete security for all classes, than had or could ever exist under such a class system as now prevailed in society. Their usages were hostile to anything like a cordial amalgamation. How often were they enabled to come together in amity and affection, as they had done that evening? How often had they seen the three classes meet at the one table partake of the same enjoyment? And yet, as they had often heard in the days of feudalism, the Barons of England were accustomed to sit at the same table, and partake of the same fare, with those beneath them.

Now, we will undertake to say, "from something like a careful examination of history," that the line between the different classes of society was more distinctly drawn in the "days of feudalism," than they are at present, and the noble kept the plebeian at a far greater distance; the insolent and arrogant protection accorded by the lord of the soil to his serf or retainer, was not amalgamation in our sense of the word. All we know of the social usages for the period confirms our belief. The baron and the serf might sit at the same table, but they were far, very far from being on terms of equality. The rich fare, and the scarce wines—the venison and the "malvoisie" were for the noble and his equals, for those who "sat above the salt." The coarse food, and the thin drink, were the portion of all below it, for the menial and the dependant; and they were coupled with things worse than this, the whip and the discipline of the porter's lodge, for all which we have only to refer to the chroniclers of the social life of those periods, which it is the delight of the Young England school to paint so *coleur de rose*. It may be relied on as an eternal principle that wealth and power never voluntarily raised poverty and dependence to their own level, either in physical well-being, or anything else; nor did they, then, more than now, willingly descend a step in the social scale. If the rich and the great differed of old from the same classes now, it was only in more gross and undisguised contempt of all below them—the necessary consequence of a less perfect civilisation. They ate of the fat, and drank of the strong, and threw the refuse to those who were the necessary tools of their ambition, their pride, and their power. They kept all the advantages they could, and bestowed on others none they could keep to themselves. In war the nobles went to the battle, defended by strong suits of armour, jointed and riveted so as almost to defy danger and death. Who wore the leather skull caps and the buff jerkins, and who were they whom the titled chivalry could hack, and carve, and ride over almost at pleasure?—simply those whom they now address as the "lower classes." But the tendency of time is to level human distinctions; the rich man and the noble still leads the humble one in war as in policy; but he has no longer the rich man's wealth-bought immunity from danger, and both share the peril alike. It is the same in other things; it is the very pressure of the classes below him seeking to attain his own level, that induces that aristocratical exclusiveness of spirit which is so complained of. But let it not be supposed it is an evil only of modern days. It has existed in all ages, and will continue to exist to the end of time.

In short, much of this talk about the superiority of the past is mere twaddle, and we wish to guard any portion of our readers from being influenced by it. Let us shape our course by the necessity of the time in which our lot is cast; we cannot bid time return, and if we could, it would not avail us. Let us toil manfully; but if we can prevent ourselves from sinking to be slaves of the steam-engine, why let us do so. But it must be by institutions and combinations of effort born of present circumstances. The example of all the Barons who signed Magna Charta, and all the laws of all the Plantagenets, will not serve us one jot.

The House of Commons met from the adjournment on Thursday, for the purpose of being prorogued. The Queen's Speech, which was read by Commission, will be found in another column. The proceedings were rather interesting. In the first place, it was announced that Lord Stanley has quitted the House of Commons—an arena in which his great ability as a debater has often been stimulated, by an irascible temper, into displays which left the hearer at a loss whether most to admire their brilliancy or lament their imprudence. He will be raised to the peerage, thus anticipating the dignity to which he would succeed on the death of his father—the Earl of Derby, and he will still retain the seals of his office as Colonial Secretary.

An active and able leader of the Ministry is wanted in the Peers. The Duke of Wellington was both, but time is inexorable, and of him we may begin to say, *Troja fuit*. At his advanced age he finds the business of the Government, in addition to that of Commander-in-Chief, too much for him. Another important statement was that made by Sir R. Peel, of the settlement of all the points in dispute between England, with respect to Tahiti, and that "there was no reason to doubt" the sincerity of the declarations of the French Government—that it had no intention of occupying any part of the territory of Morocco. A short discussion ensued on the Irish State Trials, brought on by an unresisted motion of Mr. T. Duncombe's, which was interrupted by the arrival of the Usher of the Black Rod, for the house to appear at the bar of the Lords, which, of course, terminated the proceedings.

LAW OF NUISANCE.

To the Editor of the Illustrated London News.

In your notice to correspondents in the number for Saturday last, you state—"*If a person goes to a nuisance he has no remedy.*" Now this law of yours is different to that which was laid down by the present Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in (I think) Hilary Term of 1838. In giving judgment on a demurrer to a plea on an action for a nuisance, he stated his opinion to be, that every one had a common law right of *wholesome air*, and that a person could not be deprived of that right, because the person causing the nuisance *had occupied his premises before the plaintiff came into the neighbourhood*. The action was occasioned in consequence of a person carrying on the business of a tallow-chandler.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Saturday last the Queen and Prince Albert took an early airing in a pony phaeton, the Princess Royal accompanying her Royal parents. In the afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert went out in a phaeton. The Prince of Prussia, attended by his suite, arrived at the Castle on a visit to the Queen, having performed the journey from Bristol to the Castle in the short space of two hours and a half.

Sunday.—This morning their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert and the Prince of Prussia, and the Court, attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle, the Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiating. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent attended divine service in the parish church. The Queen walked for some time on the terrace. Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Prussia, promenaded on the East and North Terraces and in the pleasure grounds. Lord Charles Wellesley (Clerk Marshal) has relieved the Hon. Colonel Grey as the Equerry in Waiting on the Queen, and Major-General Sir Edward Bowater has relieved Colonel Wylde in the duties of Equerry in Waiting on Prince Albert.

Monday.—Her Majesty rode out in a pony phaeton this morning, accompanied by the Princess Alice. In the afternoon her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Prince of Prussia, went out in an open pony carriage. Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Prussia, went in the morning to shoot in the Royal preserves. In the afternoon the Royal children were taken an airing, accompanied by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton.

Tuesday.—The Queen walked in the pleasure grounds about the Castle this morning. Her Majesty also rode in the garden chair for some time. Prince Albert and the Prince of Prussia walked out in the forenoon and viewed her Majesty's buckhounds, and afterwards returned to the Castle in a pony phaeton. The Royal Family were taken walking and pony exercise. In the afternoon her Majesty held a Privy Council, at which the speech on closing the session was agreed upon.

Wednesday.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked this morning in the grounds adjoining the Castle. The garden chair was taken in readiness, when required, in which her Majesty occasionally rode. Her Majesty and the Prince drove out in a pony phaeton. The royal children were also taken out.

Windsor, Thursday Evening.—(From our own Correspondent.)—His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Major General Sir Edward Bowater and Lieutenant Colonel Bouverie, left the Castle this morning, between eight and nine o'clock, in one of the royal carriages and four, preceded by outriders, for the Slough Station, and proceeded thence to town, to be present at the review in Hyde Park before the Prince Royal of Prussia. His Royal Highness was received at the Slough Station by Mr Charles Wellesley and Colonel Berkeley Drummond, who proceeded in attendance upon the Prince to town. Upon the Prince Consort's arrival at Paddington (where the royal carriages were in waiting), he was driven to Buckingham Palace, and there received by the Earl Delawarr, the Lord Chamberlain, upon alighting at the grand entrance. His Royal Highness, who left Windsor in plain clothes, dressed himself in military attire at the palace, and rode on horseback to the review in Hyde Park. At a quarter past one o'clock this afternoon, his Royal Highness took his departure from Paddington, by a special train, and reached the Castle at two o'clock to luncheon with the Queen. Her Majesty, attended by the Viscountess Canning, walked, this morning, in the private grounds of the Castle. The Queen's garden chair was taken into the shrubbery and occasionally used by her Majesty. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty this morning. The infant royal family were taken for their usual airings in the Home Park this morning. This afternoon, her Majesty was driven out for an airing, in a pony phaeton, by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, proceeding through the Long Walk into the Great Park. Lord Charles Wellesley, equerry in waiting to her Majesty, and Major General Sir Edward Bowater, were in attendance upon the Queen and the Prince on horseback. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal and Alice were taken for an airing this evening in an open carriage and pair, attended by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton. It is in consequence of the male and female domestics of the royal household not having become sufficiently proficient in a knowledge of sacred music, under the tuition of Mr. Elmore, that the services of the lay-clerks and choristers of St. George's Chapel have been commanded at the royal christening to-morrow evening. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by the Countess Josephine Wratislaw, and attended by Lady Charlotte Dundas, will have the honour of joining the royal dinner circle this evening.

Louis Philippe's Proposed Visit to England.—Nothing certain seems to be settled for the long-talked visit of Louis Philippe to England. The Paris papers abound in contradictory rumours, but it seems likely that the King will come next month. Baron Athalin, the King's Aide-de-Camp, left Paris for London on Wednesday, with letters for several influential personages, and amongst others, says the *Constitutionnel*, of a letter written by Lady Cowley to the Duke of Wellington.

Preparations for the Reception of the Royal Children at Brighton.—For some days past workmen have been very busy at the Palace, at Brighton, in making the necessary preparations for the reception of the royal children, all of whom, with the exception of the Princess Royal—who, it is said, will accompany her royal parents—are expected to arrive next Tuesday. The nursery is being prepared for them, and everything bespeaks an early visit.

Louis Philippe and Lady Aldborough.—A Paris letter contains the following instance of gallantry on the part of his Majesty the King of the French, for the truth of which the writer pledges himself:—"On Thursday or Friday week Lady Aldborough wrote to King Louis Philippe, begging his Majesty would have the kindness to inform her was war imminent? The King delayed not a moment to reply to her ladyship, through his first aide-de-camp, that she might make her mind perfectly easy. No war between France and England was imminent, nor indeed likely."

Proposed Marriages in High Life.—Lord Beaumont is about to conduct to the matrimonial altar the Honourable Miss Browne, daughter of Lord Kilmaine. The Honourable Mrs. A. Craven has returned from the continent. We understand this lady is on the eve of being united to a foreign nobleman, the marriage having been appointed for the present month.

Indisposition of Lord Melbourne.—Lord Melbourne was slightly indisposed on Thursday in South-street, which prevented his lordship leaving the house. His lordship will shortly leave town for Brocket-hall, for the season.

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT TO SCOTLAND.

Some doubt at first existed as to the part from whence her Majesty would embark for Scotland, but it is, we believe, now settled that the embarkation will take place at Woolwich dockyard, on board the royal yacht, on Monday or Tuesday next, and immediately proceed, on a visit to the Duke of Athol, over whose magnificent estates his Royal Highness will enjoy the sports of the field.

The offer of the use of Blair Athol was made by Lord Glenlyon to the Prince Consort during the shooting season this year upon the last visit of the Court to Scotland.

On Wednesday morning four of the royal carriages, and sixteen of the carriage and saddle horses with a number of pointer dogs, were shipped on board the steam ship London, Captain Ewing, for Dundee. We believe it has not been definitely fixed as to what place her Majesty and her royal Consort will land on Scotia's shores. Granton Pier, near Leith, where her Majesty disembarked on her first visit to her Scottish dominions in 1842, and the port of Dundee, have both been named. Dundee is considered, by many who know the locality, to be preferable to Granton Pier in many respects. There is a safe and commodious roadstead for the Victoria and Albert steam yacht; and her Majesty, after landing, will not have occasion to cross any river; whereas, should the landing take place at Granton Pier, her Majesty will have to cross the Frith of Forth to Queensferry. From Dundee to Blair Castle, which is to be the royal residence, the distance is also much shorter. The preparations at Blair Castle for the reception of her Majesty and her illustrious Consort, were completed last week. The Highlanders who formed her Majesty's body guard during her brief visit to Perthshire in 1842, are again to be under arms during the royal stay amongst the picturesque hills of Perthshire and the mountain fastnesses of Athol.

The *Edinburgh Journal* of Wednesday says:—"The Queen and Prince Albert will embark on board the royal yacht on Tuesday next, and proceed direct to Dundee, and from thence to Blair Athol, the seat of Lord Glenlyon. The Court will sojourn in the Highlands for three weeks, during which period Prince Albert will enjoy the sports of grouse-shooting and deer-stalking. The royal visit, in fact, will be one of pure recreation, and, of course, considered as strictly private.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Abridgment of Hours of Business.—The most respectable Booksellers, Grocers, Chemists, &c., and other shopkeepers, excepting provision and refreshment shops, have begun now to open at seven in the morning, and close their doors at eight every evening, excepting Saturday night, then one hour later, and they are about making arrangements to close at seven during November, December, January, and February.

Protective Association for the Lawyers.—It seems that Lord Brougham's new act has excited so much alarm among that very harmless and innocent class, the lawyers, that they met on Monday, at Gray's-inn Coffee-house, for the purpose of forming a Legal Protection Association. In spite of the exciting statements that have been made, however, only about sixty persons were present. It was stated by the chairman (Mr. D. Wire) that the association, which it was desired should act in amity and union with the Law Society already existing, should embrace many objects not carried out by the latter. The chairman spoke of the time and expense at which the solicitor finds his way into the profession, and thence deduced the solicitor's right to call for and obtain protection for his privileges. After professing himself a law reformer, and indulging in some strong personal observations against Lord Brougham for the part his lordship has taken in behalf of poor and unfortunate debtors, he concluded by calling upon the profession to support the proposed association. A resolution, declaring the necessity of, and forming the association, was carried unanimously.

St. Paul's Cathedral.—The opening has been deferred till the first week in October. The whole of the walls will be painted, and the monuments thoroughly cleansed and renovated.

Fall of Two Houses.—At one o'clock on Wednesday morning, two unfinished houses in Seymour-street North, Euston-square, fell down. Providentially no person received any injury.

Mortality of London.—The total number of deaths in the metropolis during the week ending last Saturday, as made up by the Registrar-General, was 798, being less by 148 than the weekly average of the last five years.

Sale of Foreign Provisions.—Messrs. Keeling and Hunt, the enterprising gentlemen who have used so much exertion to give the public the benefit of the new tariff, had a sale of foreign provisions on Wednesday, which was very numerously attended. The sale consisted of New York hams pork selected for the country trade, ox tongues, smoked beef, family beef, and sausages. The hams produced about 42s. per cwt.; a further quantity of 3025 hams sold for 37s. The pork, which was a remarkably good article, not too salt, fetched 30s. per cwt., whilst 100 kegs of ox tongues, which were remarkably good and well-flavoured, produced at the rate of 1s. 11d to 2s. each. The smoked beef, very fair, sold for 39s. per cwt., and 150 half barrels of family beef, found ready purchasers at 40s. per cwt.; the sausages fetched 9d. per lb., and the undressed turtle 5s. per lb. The quality of the provisions was very superior to anything heretofore produced from abroad.

Fire at Islington.—On Wednesday morning an alarming fire broke out in the private dwelling-house belonging to Mrs. Jones, situate No. 11, Bride-terrace, Liverpool-road, Islington. At the time there were fortunately only three persons in the building, consisting of two female domestics and an infant. After considerable difficulty they were all got out, but not before the flames had gained a great head. The whole of the furniture as well as the building itself was consumed. The origin of the fire is not known.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Harvest.—The accounts from all parts of the United Kingdom, this week, of the weather and the harvest, are of the most favourable description.

Suicide of Two of the Earl of Stradbroke's Gamekeepers.—Considerable excitement has been created in the vicinity of Henham Park, Suffolk, the residence of the Earl of Stradbroke, in consequence of the suicide of two men in his lordship's employ. The first took place on Saturday last. It appears that Easey, Lord Stradbroke's head gamekeeper, left his cottage on that day, taking a double-barrelled gun with him. He proceeded to a spot near his house where a quantity of bullrushes grow. From the relative positions of the gun and the body, it would seem that he had so placed some of the rushes across both the triggers, that by moving his foot, which confined the ends of them, he fired the gun off, having first put the muzzle in his mouth. The head was shattered in a terrible manner, more particularly the left portion, which was almost blown completely away, the brain being found at a distance from the body. His death is ascribed to the annoyance occasioned to the deceased by the predatory acts of poachers.—On Sunday another of his lordship's gamekeepers killed himself. His name is Cruxey, and the office he held is described to be that of superintendent over the other keepers. It appears that the deceased, on Sunday afternoon (not 30 hours after the miserable and frightful death of his fellow-servant), went into the lower apartment of his own cottage, situated in the park, and with a gun deliberately destroyed himself. Little is known of the cause that can have led him, as well as Easey, to have thus hurried themselves into eternity. As was the case with Easey, Cruxey appears to have had no family motives for the fatal act, and had, in fact, been seen a few minutes before in excellent spirits. Of course, all are desirous to discover, if possible, some reasonable and probable cause for the two closely succeeding suicides in the same establishment; and various are the motives that are alleged as the exciting origin of the deeds.—A third case of suicide occurred at Halesworth on Monday last. In this instance, the individual was a young lady of great beauty and accomplishments, named Burgess. The cause of the act was said to be disappointment in love. She effected her rash purpose by drowning in the river about a mile below the town. These successive suicides have caused great sensation and regret in the neighbourhood.

Reception of Mr. Belaney.—According to the local papers, Mr. Belaney has been rather roughly received on his way home. He left London immediately after the trial and passed through Newcastle upon-Tyne on his way to North Sunderland. His return home, as well as that of some of the witnesses who appeared in his favour on the trial, has been the reverse of welcome. One party, it is said, was stoned from the village; and on Wednesday an effigy was elevated on a pole, and, after being paraded for some time round the neighbourhood, it was set fire to in the presence, and amidst the shoutings of some hundreds of the population. A letter which appeared in the *Times* newspaper of Saturday last, signed G. S., strongly condemnatory of the jury who tried and acquitted Belaney, has also been reprinted at Alnwick, and extensively circulated. The excitement in the locality of North Sunderland, where Belaney and his unfortunate and much respected wife were so well known, and where her friends mostly reside, is described as being very great.

Sudden Death.—Mr. Wm. Gordon, the keeper of Exeter-hall, engaged a machine on Saturday morning, at Brighton, and got into the sea to bathe. He had scarcely put his feet into the water, when, being a person of full habit of body, he was suddenly attacked with apoplexy, and died in the water. He was observed to fall, but before he could be got out, life was extinct. His wife was a witness to the distressing scene. A coroner's inquest was held the same day on the body, when the jury returned a verdict of "Natural death."

POSTSCRIPT.

Saturday Evening.

THE CHRISTENING OF THE INFANT PRINCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

We received the following account of the christening of the infant Prince, in the Queen's private chapel, at Windsor Castle, and the grand banquet given in celebration of the event by her Majesty, at a late hour this morning:—

Windsor, Friday Night.

Carriages, containing her Majesty's visitors, commenced arriving at the Castle as early as eleven o'clock this morning, and continued, with but little intermission until nearly six o'clock this evening.

At three o'clock in the afternoon an immense number of the inhabitants of Windsor, and numerous strangers, were congregated outside of the Castle, waiting to be admitted to view the banqueting-table, in St. George's Hall. After some little delay, the public were admitted, in batches of tens and twenties; but before the doors had been open more than half an hour, an order was issued, forbidding another person to enter the Castle. At this time, there were not less than from 800 to a 1000 persons waiting on the outside. The order, however, was peremptory, and most rigidly enforced.

It appears, that the cause of this great disappointment to the public arose from this simple circumstance:—Several persons who were in St. George's Hall at the time the Queen left the quadrangle in a pony phaeton and pair, driven by Prince Albert, for an airing, ran to the windows, and, perhaps, very indiscreetly, but thoughtlessly, threw them open, in order to have a better view of their Sovereign: this conduct being observed by the Queen, her Majesty immediately commanded Lord Charles Wellesley, the equerry in waiting, to give orders that no more persons should be permitted to enter the Castle.

Several of the members of the Cabinet arrived about four o'clock.

At half past six o'clock this evening, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by her Majesty the Queen Dowager, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, his Royal Highness Prince William of Prussia, and as many others of the royal and illustrious guests as the chapel could conveniently accommodate, entered the sacred edifice, which was brilliantly lighted up for the occasion, and had a most imposing and magnificent effect. Her Majesty was dressed in a robe of pure white, and looked remarkably well. During the time the company were taking their seats, Dr. Elvey played a voluntary; and, previously to the commencement of the sacred ceremony, the Hymn of Palestrina, "Oh! be joyful all ye lands," was sung by the full choir.

During the performance of the solemn rite the "Amens" were chanted, accompanied by the organ; and at its conclusion, and before the blessing, the "Hallelujah Chorus" was given by the full choir.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, with the Bishops of Oxford and Norwich, stood in front of the font, which was placed upon a purple velvet cushion, fringed with gold.

The baptismal service was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury; when he came to that part of the service for naming the Prince, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, as proxy for his son, Prince George, named his Royal Highness

ALFRED ERNEST ALBERT.

The other sponsors were his Grace the Duke of Wellington, proxy for the Reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

Upon the conclusion of the baptismal service, his Royal Highness the Prince Alfred was re-conducted from the chapel, and the Queen, Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, and the other royal and illustrious visitors retired.

At eight o'clock the grand banquet took place in St. George's Hall; covers being laid for ninety-five.

At the conclusion of the banquet, her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the whole of the royal and illustrious guests, retired from the Hall of St. George, and proceeded to the Waterloo Gallery, where coffee was served.

The company retired at half-past ten o'clock.

EFFECT PRODUCED IN DUBLIN BY THE REVERSAL OF O'CONNELL'S SENTENCE.

The following extract of a letter from Dublin, dated Thursday night, describes the effect produced in that city by the receipt of the news of the reversal of the judgment of the Irish Court of Queen's Bench by the House of Lords. The writer says:—

"At a few minutes after five o'clock this evening, the all-important intelligence of the reversal of the judgment of the Irish Court of Queen's Bench reached Dublin, and in a few minutes the news spread like wildfire through the city. All parties, by common consent, as it were, had been prepared for a contrary decision; and men stared at each other as if doubting the evidence of their senses.

"At six o'clock the joy bells of the Roman Catholic Church of Saint Paul, on Arran Quay, commenced a merry peal in honour of the event; and anxious faces were to be seen thronging the streets with silent triumph depicted in their countenances.

"It is quite uncertain whether the ex-traversers will be released to-morrow morning by order of the Government, or whether they will remain until Saturday morning, before which, it is to be presumed, the official warrant from the House of Lords for their discharge will be received.

"All the arrangements are perfected for the grand demonstration. A procession is to be formed at the Richmond Bridewell, which will traverse the suburbs and leading streets, and finally escort Mr. O'Connell and his co-martyrs to the Conciliation Hall.

"A vast crowd is at this moment (eight o'clock) collected round the Richmond Penitentiary, with the avowed determination of spending the night in the neighbourhood, lest the martyrs should attempt to take their departure in private in the morning.

"Mr. O'Connell received the intelligence of his unexpected release, without the least emotion of surprise or wonder. Numbers of his friends waited on him in the course of the evening, to offer him their congratulations. Mr. Smith O'Brien, who only arrived in town this morning, was early in attendance: the appearance of the honourable gentleman was greeted by the assembled visitors with three loud and long-continued cheers.

"There is a good deal of natural excitement observable in the streets, but all is, nevertheless, perfectly quiet and orderly.

"By nine o'clock several streets presented a gay appearance, many houses, especially those of publicans and places of public entertainment, being illuminated. A like demonstration took place at Kingstown and the other suburbs.

"A special meeting of the Repeal Association was summoned for this evening, and sat in deliberation until eleven o'clock.

"Arrangements were entered into for conducting the procession on Saturday morning at eleven o'clock, but it was resolved that there should be no attempt to call on the public to illuminate."

Another account says:—"At a quarter to five o'clock on Thursday, the steamer entered the harbour. Mr. Ford, Mr. Cantwell, and Mr. Mahony, the agents of the traversers, appeared on board, bearing white flags, on which were inscribed, "Judgment Reversed by the House of Lords—O'Connell is free." A tremendous cheer arose from the multitude, and the acclamations were renewed again and again whilst those gentlemen proceeded to the railway station, accompanied by great crowds. The news spread like wildfire, and cheering was heard in all directions."

Embarkation of Her Majesty for Scotland.—We believe it is now settled that her Majesty and Prince Albert are to embark on Monday at Woolwich, for Scotland, on board the royal yacht. High water will take place in the morning about ten o'clock, and it is probable her Majesty will arrive and embark at an earlier hour, to take advantage of the commencement of the ebb tide. It is said the royal squadron will proceed up the frith of Tay and anchor off Dundee. In this arrangement her Majesty will afford great cause of congratulation to many thousands of her subjects resident in and connected with that important manufacturing town, and add to her own pleasure, and the pleasure of her Royal Consort, by the change of scenery the royal pair will witness on the banks of the Tay. The Princess Alice and the Dwarf steamers are so light in draft of water, that there would be no difficulty in proceeding in these steamers as far up the Tay as the city of Perth; the royal party would then be within a short distance of Dunkeld and the braes of Athol. Every preparation has been made on board the royal steam yacht Victoria and Albert, Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, for the reception of her Majesty and Prince Albert, and their suite, and also for the reception of the royal children, should her Majesty purpose to take them with her. Nothing can be more comfortable and convenient than the whole of the arrangements of the nursery; the steerage and the cabins on either side having been fitted up for the accommodation of the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, and their nurses and immediate attendants.

The Duke of Wellington and Lady Charles Wellesley are expected to leave Apsley House on Monday next, for Walmer Castle, Kent, where the noble duke proposes to reside until the close of November.

Lord Stanley left town this morning for Knowsley Hall, Lancashire.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer left town to-day, for his seat Bletchworth, Surrey.

Review of the Household Troops.—On Thursday the household troops, quartered in the metropolis, were reviewed in Hyde Park by his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia. At ten o'clock the whole disposable force, consisting of the 1st and 3rd battalions of the Grenadier Guards, the 2d battalion of the Coldstream, the 1st battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards, and two squadrons of the Life Guards, arrived on the ground. Shortly before eleven o'clock the Duke of Wellington, Lord Saltoun, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, and Sir George Murray, arrived, and were followed almost immediately by their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert and the Prince of Prussia, the Chevalier Bunsen (Prussian Minister), Count Koenigsmark, Count Puckler, Baron Sheenitz, Count Nesselrode, and Count Dhesselrode, who were received with presented arms, the bands playing the national anthem. After their Royal Highnesses and the General Officers had inspected the line, the troops formed into divisions and marched past in slow and quick time; they subsequently went through several evolutions with admirable precision, forming hollow and solid squares, firing by single files, platoons, sections, and subdivisions, and, on being again formed into line, fired several vollies; after which a general salute was given, and the troops were marched back to their respective quarters.

London and Croydon Railway.—A meeting of the proprietors of the London and Croydon Railway was held on Thursday, when a dividend of 5s. per share was declared.

Election for Chamberlain.—The poll was resumed on Friday morning at nine o'clock; on Saturday, when the poll closed for the day, the gross numbers were:—

Mr. Alderman Brown..	1826
Mr. Heppel	53

Extensive Robbery.—On Thursday a messenger of the Great Western Railroad establishment was robbed of about £1300 in bank-notes, sovereigns, and silver, from an omnibus, on his way to the Bank.

Fire at Deptford.—At half-past one o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered at the house of Mr. Parkes, a butcher, residing in Flagon row, Deptford. Mr. Parkes and his wife with much difficulty effected their escape. The fire communicated to the premises of Mr. Turner, a tailor, Mr. Nelson, a cheesemonger, and Mr. Buck, a greengrocer. The fire continued until three o'clock, when the four houses named were completely burnt down. Mr. Buck was robbed of £40 from an escritoire, during the confusion; and Mr. Turner lost £10 under similar circumstances.

Fire in Bermondsey.—This morning a fire, very destructive in its consequences, broke out on some extensive premises occupied by Mr. Cleave Hooper, a tanner and leather factor, in the Spa-road, Bermondsey, having a frontage of nearly 500 feet. The principal building destroyed was a warehouse termed the "bark-barn," having an altitude of 80 feet, 60 in depth, and 100 in length. This was adjoined by the engine and boiling house. In a line with these stood extensive drying lofts, also built of wood, two stories high, and upwards of 100 feet in length. The whole of this property and other premises were, within the short space of two hours, levelled to the ground. The amount of property destroyed is roughly estimated at £20 000.

Fatal Railway Accidents.—A lamentable accident took place on the North Midland Railway on Monday night. Some trains were returning on a pleasure trip from Hull, and when near the Swinton station, one of the connecting chains broke, and a portion of the carriages ran back. A second train came up at this time, and as there was a curve in the line, and a wall by the side of it, the engine-driver could not see the advanced train till he came close upon it, and subsequently in slight contact. The effect of this was to throw the passengers from the roof, one of whom, William Wilkins, broke his neck by the fall, and died on the spot. A young woman, named Fanny Spottiswood, sitting near him, was much injured in the arm and shoulder, and several other passengers received contusions in various parts of their bodies.—On Wednesday evening, after the arrival of the York train at Sheffield, the engine, as usual, was detached from the train; and having been on the turn table, was on the point of proceeding to the engine house, when a respectable man, named Russell, attempted to cross just in front of the engine. It is supposed that his foot caught against the rail, and that he had fallen forwards, for his body was found in a few minutes nearly severed in two just below the shoulders. The unfortunate man was a railway inspector on the North Midland line. He has left a wife and seven children.

Windsor Castle.—*Accident in the Waterloo Gallery.*—An accident occurred in the Waterloo Gallery, on the afternoon of Thursday last, which had it unfortunately taken place during the evening of yesterday, at the time the splendid apartment was crowded with her Majesty's royal and illustrious guests, might have been attended with the most serious and lamentable results. Five massive chandeliers, of or-molu, and of exquisite workmanship, weighing several hundreds of pounds each, were suspended from the ceiling at about fifteen feet from the floor. These magnificent pieces of furniture, which, it is said, cost from £2000 to £3000 each, are considered to be the most rich and beautiful specimens in this country. While one of the workmen, in the department of the Lord Chamberlain, was engaged, mounted on the top of a high flight of steps, in preparing the chandelier at the western end, on Thursday afternoon, for lighting on the following evening (yesterday), the whole mass gave way, and fell on the floor with a tremendous crash, and breaking into a thousand pieces. Of the several circles of cut plate-glass, upon which were elaborately emblazoned the Star, Garter, and motto of the Order of the Garter, not one escaped. The whole were smashed to atoms. The man on the steps fortunately escaped; and providentially none of the numerous workmen engaged in the apartment were beneath at the time, or they must have been crushed to death; the chandelier, it is stated, weighs upwards of 7 cwt.

A Child Burned to Death by its Mother.—On Tuesday an adjourned inquest took place at the Crown Inn, in the village of Barnock, near Stamford, on the remains of an infant, alleged to have been murdered, and afterwards consumed over a fire by the mother, a woman of the name of Sarah Simpson, the wife of a labouring man living near that town. The following was the verdict of the jury:—"That the prisoner concealed the birth of a child, and that afterwards, on the 30th of August, did secretly dispose of the dead body by burning the same in her dwelling." She was committed for trial.

Lunacy.—Yesterday (Friday) at the vestry of the Marylebone Board of Guardians, a long discussion took place respecting the treatment of pauper lunatics in the county hospitals. It was stated that Hanwell was not a proper place for the reception of incurables, who, it was alleged, should be confined in the workhouses, in order that persons really affected and capable of being cured, might be properly attended to. A committee was appointed, after a very lengthened discussion, to report on the matter, which is not likely to rest quietly until some substantial course shall be pursued.

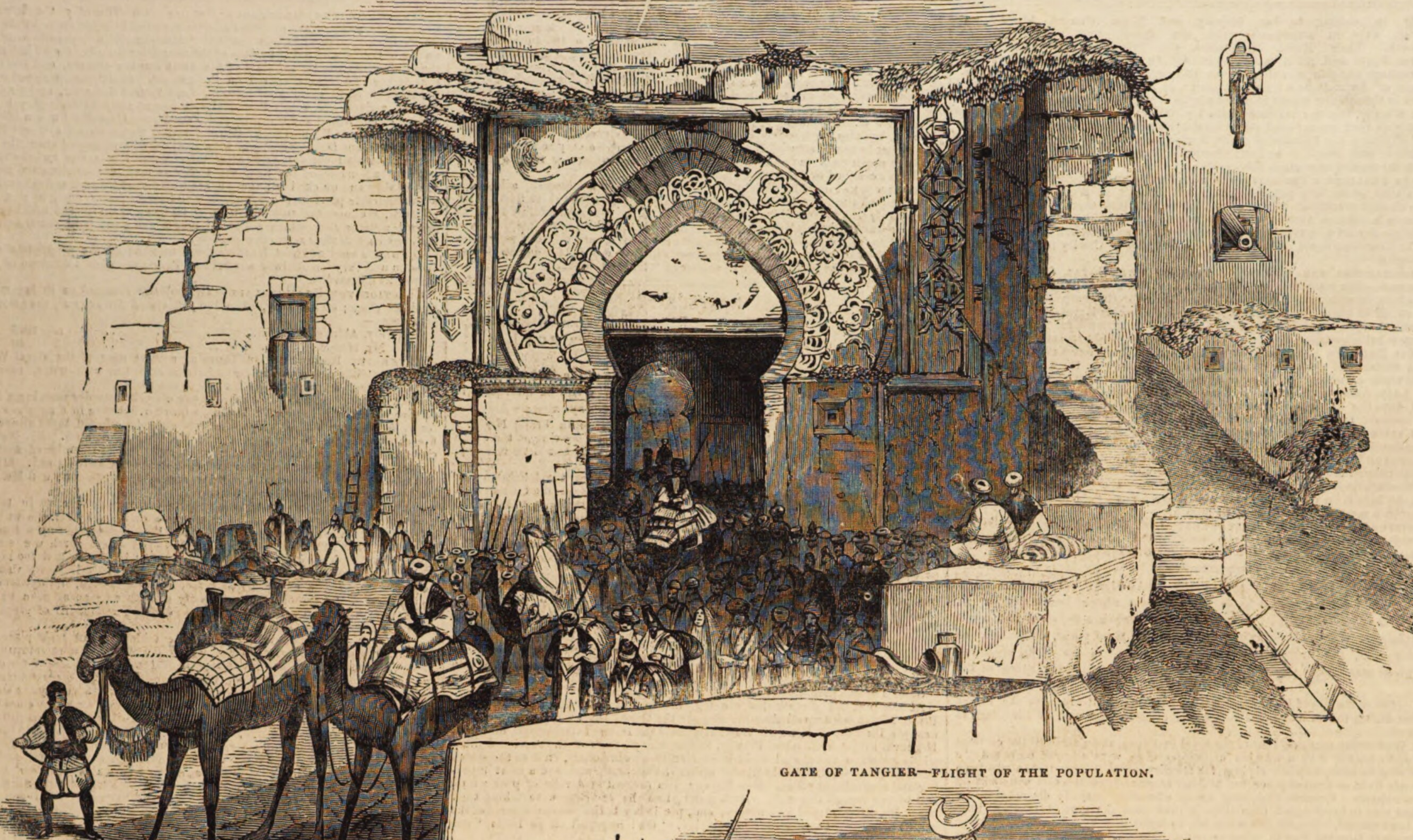
A Wife Charged with Attempting to Poison her Husband.—At Union Hall, yesterday, a woman, named *Sarah Drew* was charged with attempting to poison her husband. The complainant, who keeps a circulating library at No. 3, Castle-street, Kent-street, in the Borough, stated that his wife was a woman of violent temper, and she had quarrelled with him, for selling a chest of drawers, the preceding day. She first exhibited her anger by dropping a heavy piece of wood on his head from the window. Subsequently, while he was taking his tea, he went into the shop to attend on a customer. On his return, his wife was there, and soon after he had taken a cup, he was violently ill. The prisoner seemed rejoiced at his sufferings, and ejaculated that she hoped he would throw up his heart, and used other language of a similar description. She then left the room, and went up stairs, when, soon after her departure, he perceived a piece of paper on the spot where the prisoner had previously stood, and on opening it he found it to contain a lump of white stuff, resembling chalk in its appearance, and on pouring the remains of the tea out of the cup into a saucer, he discovered a quantity of white sediment at the bottom of the cup. A chemist who was sent for, said the paper had contained arsenic. He was still suffering from the effects of what he had drank, and an antidote having been administered he recovered sufficiently to be enabled to attend the court that day, although he was still far from being well.—The magistrate told the prisoner the charge affected her life, and asked her what she had to say?—The prisoner replied: I put myself in the hands of the Lord. All I have to say, at present, is, that I am innocent of the charge.—She was remanded till Wednesday.

Incendiarism at Dunstable.—A most destructive fire broke out at this town on Wednesday night. It commenced about ten o'clock at night, in the farm-yard of Mr. Henry Goude, at a straw-stack in the centre of the farm-yard, and soon rapidly spread to all the adjoining farm buildings, and from thence to the stack-yard, at the same time reaching the barns and other farm premises and rick-yard of Mr. Howe, farmer. The large Wesleyan chapel, adjoining Mr. Howe's ricks, soon caught fire; and, after raging with great fury for about half-an-hour, the roof fell in. By about eleven o'clock the fire was at its greatest height. The flames were seen from a great distance. The number of buildings totally destroyed by the fire amounts to no less than 64, including thrashing-barns, stables, cow-houses, piggeries, hen-houses, ricks of wheat, barley, oats, peas, hay, straw, stubble, whiting-sheds, large Wesleyan chapel, &c. It is thought that the damages will not be under £6000. It is, however, fortunate that all the parties are insured at nearly the full amount, with the exception of the Wesleyan chapel, which is not insured for more than £400. It cost about £1200 in the erection. The fire is supposed to have originated through the act of some diabolical incendiary. Fortunately all the valuable horses, &c., were got out unhurt. No live stock was destroyed, with the exception of a few ducks, fowls, and pigeons.

Manslaughter.—At Bow-street, yesterday (Friday), *John Dark*, a cabman in the employment of Messrs. Everett, was brought before Mr. Jardine, charged with having caused the death of Charles Lane. On Saturday last, the prisoner was driving a waggon in Great Queen-street, and in front of him two other waggons were driving along the street. The deceased was walking beside the second waggon, and the prisoner trotted his horses to get past him. The first waggon pulled suddenly across the road, and the prisoner had to turn on one side to prevent running into it, and while doing so, the deceased was jammed with great violence between the wheels. When taken up, he was insensible, and believed to be dead, but rallied on arriving at King's College Hospital, where his leg was amputated at the thigh the same night. On Sunday and Monday he, however, got worse, and died on Tuesday from the severe injuries he had sustained. The prisoner said it was perfectly accidental, and he regretted it as much as any one could. He was then committed to Newgate for trial for manslaughter.

FOREIGN.

Our accounts from Paris of Thursday, state that great exultation had been caused in that city, by the receipt of news from London, that the English Government had made concessions in regard to the affair at Tahiti, and that the matter was considered settled. The news that the House of Lords had admitted Mr. O'Connell's appeal was received in Paris, on Thursday morning, by telegraphic despatch. The Prince de Joinville was at Cadiz on the 24th ult. He was to embark in the Pluton steamer to proceed to Oran, where Marshal Bugeaud is to wait for him. He was to go from that place to Bona, to visit the Duke d'Aumale, and thence to return to France by Toulon.



GATE OF TANGIER—FLIGHT OF THE POPULATION.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

We resume our illustrations of the War in Morocco with an interesting scene of the flight of the inhabitants, by the gate Marshán from the citadel of Tangier, during its recent siege by the French. This celebrated spot, picturesque in itself, and magnificent in its relations—bearing, as it does, the treasury of the city, and being the seat of the local Government—became a point of great importance to the besiegers. It was severely handled, at least, in intention, but it happily escaped with little injury. During the bombardment vast numbers of the population escaped by this gate; and here might be seen an unoffending multitude flying beneath a shower of shells, and forming a sickening episode in the terrific spectacle of war.

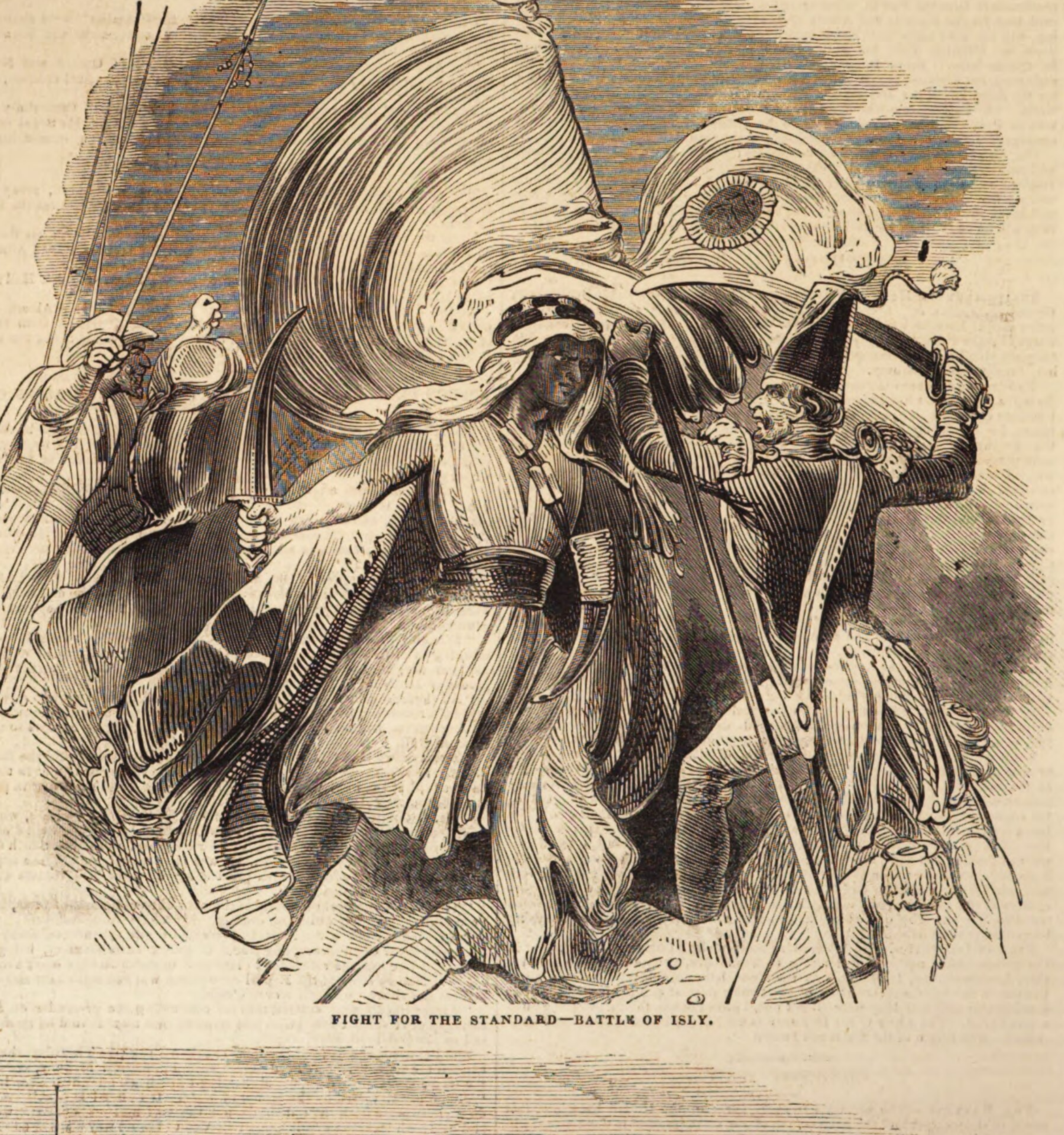
On emerging from this gate a splendid view is gained. The eye, glancing forward, across the strait, embraces the majestic sweep of the Spanish coast, with Tarifa, Gibraltar, and the opposite point of Cape Malabatta. To the right spread the white sands of the burning coast of Africa, washed by the emerald seas, but scarcely varied—so immense is their monotony—by the hundred scudding sails of the descendants of the Sallee rovers. At our feet, to the left, lie the town and bay of Tangier; the former glittering with white and brightly-coloured houses, and the latter filled with the thundering navy of France, and the vigilant fleets of other nations.

From this spot, sacred alike to Romans, Moors, and Britons—the only place, after the expulsion of the Moors, on which the sons of the Prophet could freely mingle with the civilised nations of the earth—both Moors and Europeans have been driven.

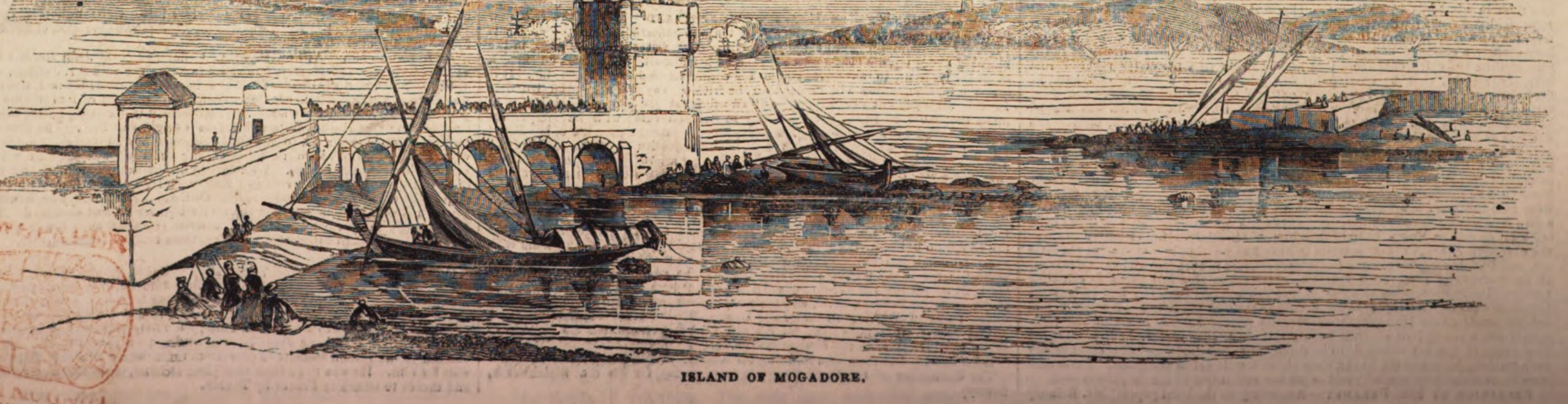
One hundred and sixty years ago Tangier was in the possession of the English; but Charles II. found the maintenance of a sufficient garrison there to be too expensive; and the nation refusing to grant supplies, the fortifications and mole were blown up. On the retirement of the English, the Moors quickly occupied the place, which has since continued in their possession.

It is a singular fact that "rifles" were introduced into the British service in 1680, and were first used by the Life Guards at the siege of Tangier. It is also remarkable, that about the same period the "Grenadiers" were introduced into the army, and did good service at this memorable siege. According to the quaint language of the day, "a company was formed of men who each carried a large pouch filled with hand-grenades. These men were instructed to ignite the fuses, and to cast the grenades into forts, trenches, or amidst the ranks of their enemies, where the explosion was calculated to do much execution; and the men, deriving their designation from the combustibles with which they were armed, were styled Grenadiers." Although the hand-grenades have long since been laid aside, yet one company, which is designated "The Grenadier Company," continues to form part of every battalion in the English service.

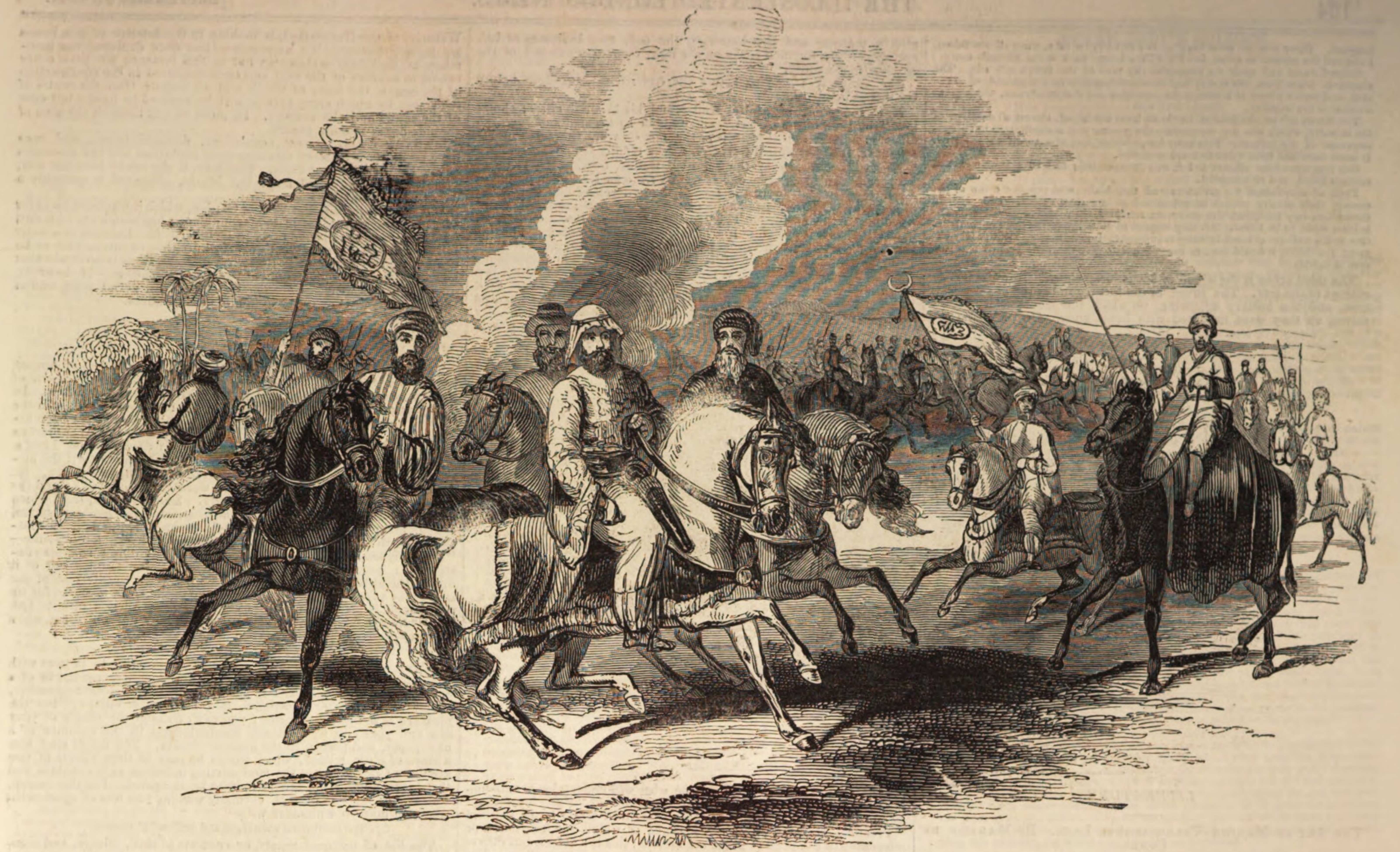
The second illustration is an episode from the Battle of Isly, representing a death-struggle between an Arab standard-bearer and a French soldier. The flag, which, in the original, is striped with three horizontal bands, one of light yellow, and two of light red, and variously embellished with inscriptions from the Koran, *is*, we believe, a curiosity in this country; and perhaps the Arab sword may be deemed, for the beauty of its shape, to be worthy of imitation. The



FIGHT FOR THE STANDARD—BATTLE OF ISLY.



ISLAND OF MOGADORE.



ABD-EL-KADER, AND HIS MOORISH ALLIES.

Arab cap is a doubled kerchief, bound round the temples with a fillet of coloured thread.

We perceive by the *Moniteur* that several Moorish trophies have already been received in Paris. An imposing ceremony took place on Monday at the Hotel des Invalides, where the colours captured at Mogadore were deposited. Colonel Dumas, aide-de-camp of the King, accompanied by Captain Bouet, of the navy, who was selected to convey these trophies to Paris, handed them, in the absence of Marshal Oudinot, Governor of the Invalides, to General Petit, commander of the hotel, who received them in the presence of the military invalids, drawn up under arms in division. The colours, to the number of six, were then carried by as many decorated non-commissioned officers before the Invalids formed in line, *who received them with the* greatest enthusiasm, the drums in the mean time beating a royal salute. A considerable multitude were present at this affecting military solemnity.

As Marshal Bugeaud's detailed despatch appeared only, in part, in our late edition of last week, we subjoin a few extracts :—

The despatch is dated, "Camp, near Coudiat Abderrahman, August 17," and the Marshal describes the action as a "great battle." After noticing *some* preparatory skirmishes, the Marshal says, "I passed a first time the Isly, at dawn, without meeting the enemy. On arriving, at eight in the morning, on the heights of Djurf-el-Akhdar, we perceived all *the Moorish camps* still in their places, extending over the slopes of the right bank. All the cavalry composing them had moved forward, in order to attack us at the second passage of the river. Amidst a large mass stationed on the highest part, we perfectly distinguished the group of the Emperor's son, his flags and his parasol—the badge of his command.

* * * * * * *

The enemy's cavalry being divided by its own movements, and by my march, which cut it in two, deemed the moment come to make an issue upon the capital point, which in my opinion was the camp I supposed to be defended by the *infantry* and artillery. I ordered Col. Tartos to echelonner his nineteen squadrons by the left, so that his last echeleon might rest on the right bank of the Isly.

Colonel Jusuf commanded the first *echelon*, which consisted of six squadrons of Spahis, very closely supported in the rear by three squadrons of the 4th Chasseurs.

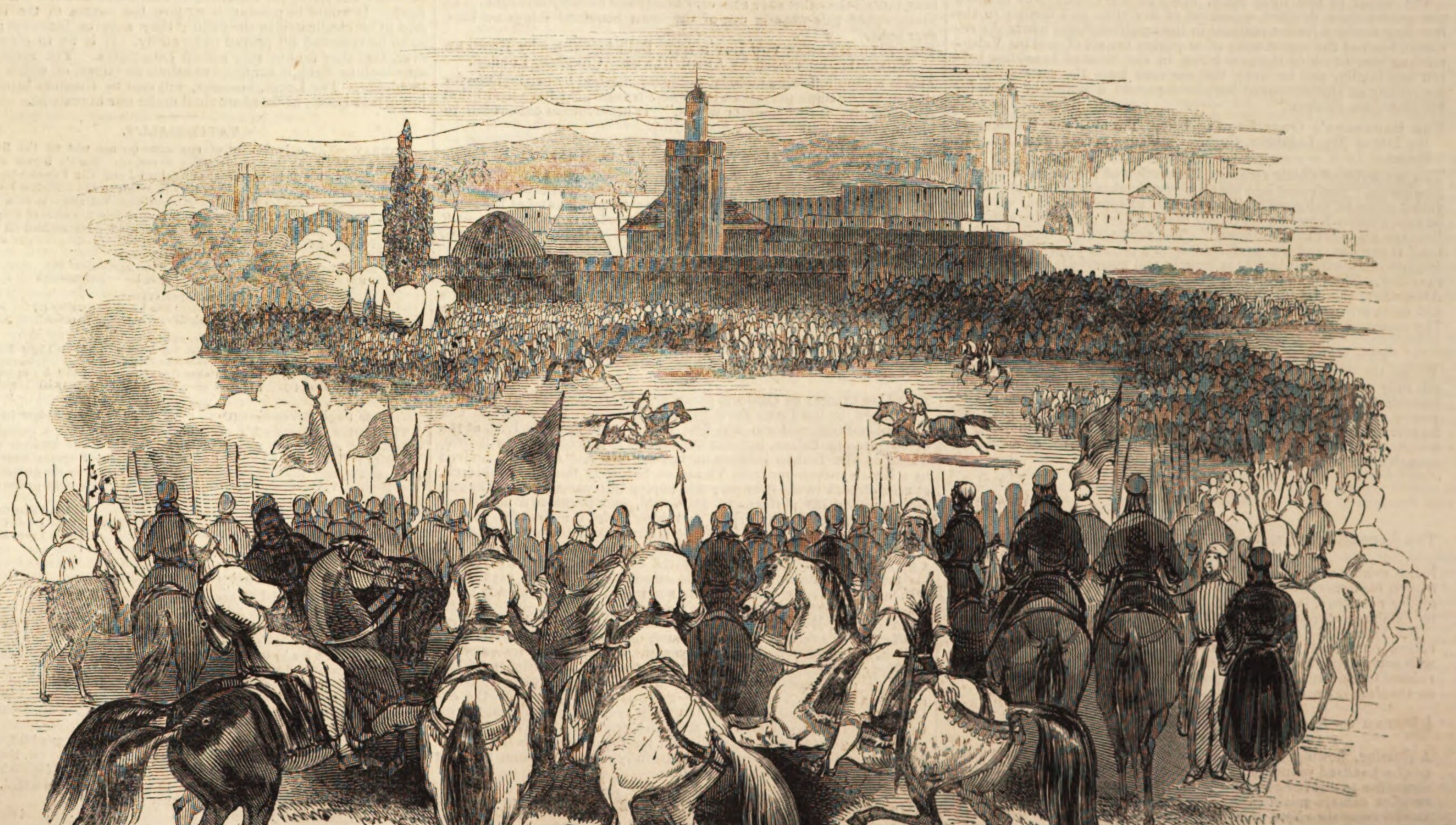
Having put to the sword a good number of horse, Colonel Jusuf attacked that immense camp. After receiving several discharges of artillery, he found it filled with horse and foot soldiers, who disputed every inch of the ground. The reserve of the three squadrons of the 4th Chasseurs arrived—a fresh impulse was imparted—the artillery was captured—and the camp carried.

It was covered with dead bodies and dead horses. The whole artillery, all the provisions and war stores, the tent of the Emperor's son, the tents of all the chiefs, the shops of numerous traders accompanying the army—everything, in short, remained in our power. But this bright episode of the campaign had cost us dear—four officers of the Spahis and Chasseurs had lost their lives in it, and several others were wounded.

* * * * * * *

At last General Budeau, commanding the right wing, seeing the immense danger the Second Regiment of Chasseurs were exposed to detached the battalion of Zouaves, a battalion of the 15th Light Infantry, and *the 9th battalion* of Chasseurs of Orleans, in order to attack the enemy on the side of the mountains. That movement determined their retreat. Colonel Morris then resumed the offensive against them, and executed *several successful* charges in the pass whereby they were retiring; that episode was one of the most vigorous of the day—550 chasseurs of the 2d combatted 6,000 of the enemy's cavalry. Each chasseur brought back a trophy *of this* engagement—one a flag, another a horse, &c.

It was then noon, the heat was great, the troops of all arms were greatly



REVIEW OF TROOPS AT MOROCCO.

fatigued. There was no more baggage nor artillery to take, since all was taken. I ordered the pursuit to cease, and led all the troops back to the Sultan's camp.

Colonel Jusuf had made me to reserve the tent of the Emperor's son. The standards taken from the enemy had been got together to the number of eighteen, and eleven pieces of artillery, the parasol of the Emperor's son, and a great number of the trophies.

The Moors left on the field of battle at least 800 killed, almost all cavalry; of the infantry, which was not numerous, the greater part escaped from us in consequence of the ravines. This army has, besides, lost almost all its material. It must have had from 1,500 to 2 000 wounded.

Our loss was—four officers killed, and 70 wounded; and 25 sub-officers and soldiers killed, and 80 wounded.

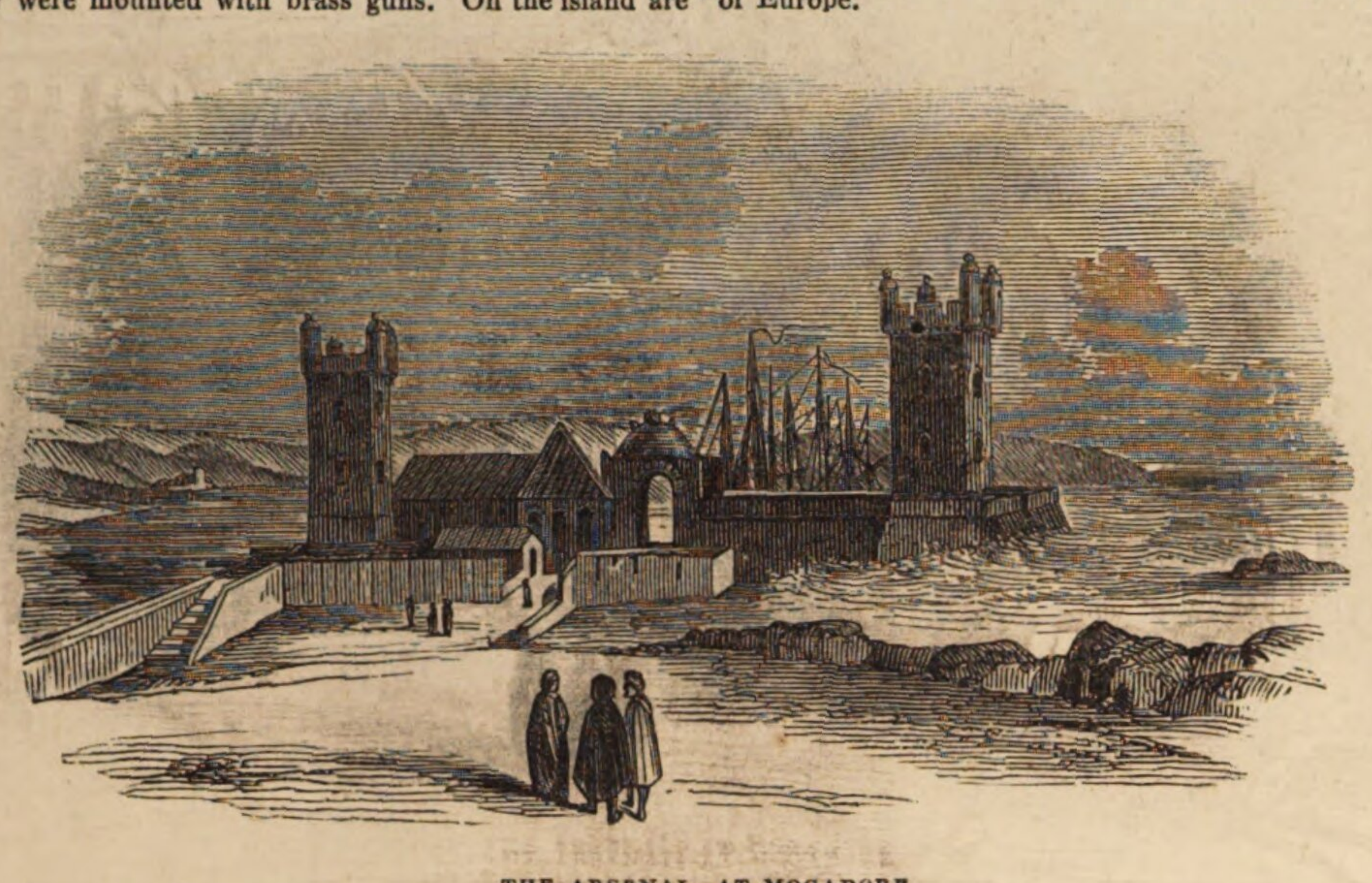
From all accounts of the prisoners and the Arabs, who saw the camp of the enemy, their cavalry cannot be calculated at less than 23,000. They showed themselves very bold, but the confusion rendered their efforts powerless. The boldest stood to be killed. All they wanted to do well was the force of combination and a well-constituted infantry to support their movements. With a Government like theirs, it would require several ages to give them the condition of success in battles.

The third scene is the island of Mogadore, viewed from the fortifications of the city. The tower in the foreground is the powder bastion, and the battery adjoining, on which the Moors prided themselves, as they were mounted with brass guns. On the island are seen a mosque and two batteries, the only two buildings of importance. The fortified rocks on the right form the channel of the harbour to the south.

The annexed engraving shows the Arsenal of Mogadore before the recent bombardment.

Next is a group of Abd-el-Kader and his Moorish allies; showing "the Lion of the Desert," surrounded by his staff and Moorish officers: among the accessories, the pipe-bearer, the tatar in attendance, the standard-bearer, &c., will be readily recognized.

Lastly, is a review of the Moorish troops, outside the walls of Morocco. This spectacle differs wholly from an European notion of a "review." Instead of the formal manœuvres of our well-disciplined armies, the barbaric habits of the desert give a romantic air of freedom to the meeting. The "review" is not so much, in fact, an inspection, as it is a kind of tourney, in which both inspector and inspected prove, by mimic conflicts, their respective strength and skill. In our engravings, the mob army will be seen forward in picturesque array, witnessing the tilting of picked men of their tribes. Such is a specimen of the exercises by which these semi-barbaric troops seek to prepare themselves for contests with the highly-disciplined armies of Europe.



THE ARSENAL, AT MOGADORE

LITERATURE.

The Art of Making Valenciennes Lace. By Madame de Condé.

Notwithstanding the variety of patterns, and beauty of fabric, of lace, produced in this country, especially at Nottingham, Buckinghamshire, &c., the costly lace made in Flanders, which is known as "Valenciennes," maintains its ancient superiority. It owes its preeminence from the peculiar strength of fabric, possessing a quality which we are not able to define, but refer to the fair sex, who devote their time to such matters. This we know, that every lady of rank, whether in the ball-room or the saloon, who has a taste for the elegant and *récherché*, considers Valenciennes lace as an almost indispensable auxiliary to costume. Our English ladies have, until now, occupied themselves merely with the quality of Valenciennes lace; but by aid of the little work before us, they may become proficients in the art of making it. The volume is in miniature, is neat and pretty, its style is modest, clear, gradual, and inviting, replete with instruction for the industrious fair.

By the way, ladies by acquiring the art of lace-making, will better appreciate the labour of the poor; they will no longer refuse the fair claim for a good article, nor will they be deceived in their purchase of it. Lace-making has many advantages. It is a work which requires reflection; memory is brought into active play, skill can be exerted in the change of patterns, drawing may assist as an accessory to sketch new designs.

The writer of this little book, Madame de Condé (who in more prosperous days devoted a portion of her time and income to the founding a school for the indigent in the neighbourhood where she resided), has had the opportunity of acquiring the art of making Valenciennes lace, to which she now turns, in the hope of benefiting herself and family, and we hope that she may have the satisfaction of converting an amusement of happier days into a source of profit for her fatherless children.

The Bachelor's Own Book: being Twenty-four Passages in the Life of Mr. Lambkin, Gent. By George Cruikshank. D. Bogue.

This is a series of comic etchings, illustrative of the progress which a gentleman, "just come into his property," makes in the world: "each varied scene of coloured life" he is made to appear in; but we think he cuts a better figure on his outset than he ever does afterwards; he "makes his toilet to admiration!" The next scene, "Going a courting," is graphic, and his performance at a pic-nic "very ridiculous." His interview with the lawyer is happily and powerfully conceived and executed. The scene with "the kind-hearted cabman" is also good. Altogether, this is a rich specimen of Cruikshank's fertile humour, and must prove a very amusing *bagatelle* for the drawing-room table. The accessories in the several plates, as usual, are excellent.

The Medical Times.—Pharmaceutical Number.

Within the pages of this valuable journal is to be found, at all times, not only such information as may interest the profession to which it immediately devotes itself, but also an immense mass of facts in chemistry and pharmacy. The Part before us contains more than one hundred closely-printed pages of minute details, the majority of which are useful and important to the operative chemist and druggist.

NEW MUSIC.

The Sacred Pianist, &c. By Edward Clare. Books I. and II. R. Cocks and Co.

No. I. commences with the "Morning Hymn" irreverently treated—triplets have no connexion with psalmody. The "Evening Hymn," on the next page, is ridiculously handled—*vide* bars 3 and 5: the latter exhibits a solecism in harmony.

No. II. is of the same character as the former. The arranger's notion of sacred music seems to be on a par with that of the man who compared the organ at Haarlem to a large hurdy-gurdy, and ejaculated in rapture, "How I should like to play *Voulez vous danser* on that 'ere instrument!"

I Dream of All Things Free. New Song. Composed by Edward Clare. H. White, Oxford-street.

A pleasing, flowing melody, which would probably have been original a hundred years ago. The first line of the words is sufficiently suggestive to any composer's slumbering fancy. A few careless, consecutive octaves might as well be omitted. In the first bar of the second verse the chord of the sixth and fifth produces a bad effect—in fact the seventh to the fundamental should not have been used at all.

The Royal Dumka and Bohemian Polkas. By Edward Clare. H. White, Oxford-street.

Of all the inflictions that fashion has ever made us suffer under, the Polka-mania is the worst. The gestures of this satyr revel can only be rivalled in beauty by the nomenclature which describes the various kinds of it—Polka—Dumka, &c.: what euphony! As usual, there are no harmonies but those of tonic and dominant alternated, which is variety sufficient for this species of composition (?)

Clare's Lessons in Harmony, &c. H. White, Oxford-street.

The idea or design of this work is excellent: it presents a very concise form of instruction to those who will undertake or self-impose the drudgery of what Logier very aptly called "a mock science," namely, Thorough Bass. It is an extract of a larger work entitled "Practical Harmony," in the absence of which the foot-notes or references of the present pages are useless; this is a defect, but otherwise a good deal of information may be gleaned from them. The same author's "Practical Exercises on Pianoforte Preluding," contain nothing worthy of either praise or censure. Preluding is improvising, which cannot be taught by any rules.

Take Her; She hath Long Been Ours. Ballad; written by F. W. N. Bayley, Esq.; composed by Wellington G. Guernsey. Monro and May.

A very graceful, flowing melody in B flat, well harmonised. If there be any fault in it, it consists in the too-frequently recurring modulation into the dominant of its relative minor, which, in some slight degree, produces an unpleasant monotony. The fifth of the key might have been advantageously resorted to, particularly in the fifteenth and sixteenth bars of the strain.

Reminiscences of Burns. Fantasia for the pianoforte; composed in honour of the Burns' Festival on the banks of the Doon, and inscribed to the Sons of the Poet. By Ricardo Linter. D'Almaine and Co, Soho-square.

A very brilliant and effective fantasia, upon some of the most popular Scotch airs which are identified with the immortal bard. The treatment of "Scots wha hae," and "Ye banks and braes," pleases us the best, but all the others are also very neatly and cleverly arranged. The lithographed title-page is one of the most beautiful things we have ever seen.

You told me that you Lov'd me. Ballad; written by Edward Moxham; composed by Anne Blake. Chappell, London.

This is a simple flowing melody, not over marked by originality—for we can say of some passages with *The Stranger*, "I have heard that air before, but it was to other words." It nevertheless cannot fail to please when sung with grace and feeling.

The Practical Organist, Edited by J. G. Herzog. R. Cocks and Co.

This is a truly valuable work, and will prove of vast utility to those who devote their study to the noblest of instruments, and at the same time to the more intellectual parts of melodic counterpoint, with which the various portions of this first number abound. At page 6, there is a little bit of learned affectation shown in the use of the terms "Ionian mode" and "Mixolydian mode"—in the first place, we know not accurately what the ancient Greeks meant by them, and in the next, if we did, there is no application of them to modern harmony, seeing that they did not understand counterpoint! The concluding voluntary contains many passages of ingenious contrivance, and is a composition which reflects the highest credit upon its author, Geissler. The fugue and interweaving of the double subjects are most masterly.

The Creation: an Oratorio composed by Joseph Haydn, newly arranged for the Piano Forte by John Bishop. R. Cocks and Co.

This magnificent oratorio was first performed in the year 1798, at the Schartzenburg Palace, but did not appear in this country until 1800, when, as Mr. Bishop informs us in his Preface, "the score arrived by a King's messenger from Vienna on Saturday the 22nd of March, at nine o'clock in the evening; was copied into parts by Mr. Thomas Goodwin for 120 performers, rehearsed, and performed at Covent Garden Theatre on the Friday following under the direction of Mr. John Ashley, and Sons." There certainly was no loss of time here.

With Mr. Bishop's accustomed and praiseworthy reverence for a great man's thoughts, he has spared evidently no pains in taking his text from the most authentic sources, and, as he says himself, has endeavoured (succeeded, we would say) to embody every essential point in the original score, published by Messrs. Breitkopf and Härtel, of Leipzig; avoiding, on the one hand, the introduction of needless difficulties, and, on the other, the presenting the world with so puerile an arrangement, as to leave no traces of the grandeur of the author's conceptions. One great excellence of Mr. Bishop's compressions from score is the clearness with which he preserves the *march* of the parts—there is no slovenliness—the orchestral *partition* might be written back again from his adaptations without any material deviation from the original. This alone would prove the superiority of his ability for the tasks which his liberal and judicious publishers have so successfully employed him in. We hope to see much more at his hands.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

"ABROAD AND AT HOME."

Drury-lane Theatre.—This house is to open on the 1st of October with a strong operatic and ballet company. Amongst the *artistes* already engaged are Madame Balfe, Miss Delcy, Miss Romer, Miss Rainforth, Miss Poole, and the charming Anna Thillon, whom we fear Mr. Maddox will very much miss at the next opening of the Princess's. Carlotta Grisi and Dumilâtre, with others of considerable note, will support the ballet. The gentlemen vocalists, with some probable additions, will be Borrani, Stretton, and Harrison.

Mr. Balfe.—This prolific and popular composer is now busily engaged, in conjunction with the author of his last libretto (Mr. Bunn), in the composition of a new opera.

Adelphi Theatre.—The alterations which the new lessee, Mr. Webster, of the Haymarket, is making in the interior of this house are most judicious. We have more than once deplored the ignorance of theatrical architects; but in this instance we have every reason to approve of the skill and taste exhibited in the construction of the boxes, the lines of which will all radiate from the centre of the stage, by which every person will be enabled to have a full view of the actors and the scenery. In most of our theatres the plan of the side boxes is quite absurd.

Madame Grisi.—Great squabbling, disappointment, and rage have taken place between this imperious cantatrice and the managers of the Italian Opera at Paris. The lady, if she could have her way, would have no principal tenor but Mario. Moriani is certainly a dangerous man by his side.

We are glad to find that Covent Garden, which it was feared was for ever closed against theatrical entertainments, has been let to Laurent, by whom it will be opened early in October. M. Laurent originally introduced the Promenade Concerts into this country; and as he has had much experience in theatrical matters, there is no doubt that he will produce an entertainment worthy of patronage. M Laurent, we hear, begins with Promenade Concerts on a grand scale, and at Christmas he intends to try dramatic performances.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The first of September completed that which the twelfth of August began, and grouse and partridge-shooting have cleared the town of the few good men and true that yachting and cricket had left it. In the sporting circles the solitude is complete, as perfect as it is in the social; which is as entire as anything probably that has yet been accomplished in the way of a vacuum. The river sleeps from the stroke of the lusty wagerman, and the red Indian is encamped at Lord's. The metropolitan *beau* braves the breeze of foreign climes; the metropolitan *belle* is found by the waters of far Baden-Baden. St. James's is as funereal as though it were St. Sepulchre's; and the echoes of May-Fair grow blue-mouldy. Such is town, from which men fly as if the cholera had made head-quarters in Trafalgar-square, and we crave the reader's leave to join in the retreat. It is the classical month for leaving town; Horace turned his back on Rome—"horis *Septembribus*:" an autumn by the Tiber didn't suit his constitution; because, very probably, he had taken enough out of it during the antecedent season. Michaelmas is the countersign of the rural—the pass-word from the city to the shade. It is well—for we are stanch Septembrisers—it is well to go forth when filberts and partridges are brown, into the fields which have put on russet, when the very geese are no longer verdant,

> And nought but the spirit of Joskins is green.

In short, when there is nothing of that spoony tint to be met with but a green-gage—a vegetable that like a good horse cannot be of a bad colour. It is excellent to sally out on the first of September, bedight, like Master Hawthorn, in "Love in a Village;" but the pleasure is not communicable; you can't transfer the effects of your dog and your gun by mesmeric manipulations to the columns of a newspaper, and thence to the patient—reader. You might send him a brace of birds, indeed, which would be part of their effects (if you are not a Cockney), but the soul-stirring influence of the stubble and the stanch pointer, are things only to be imagined. For this reason, we turn to matters of fact, cordially wishing you lots of sport what time you take your pleasure with

> The nut-brown partridges and brilliant pheasants.

The list of national sports, or contests of skill, science, and manhood, is a meagre one at this season of the year. Yachting and rowing, as far as regards wager-matches, are at an end—cricket nevertheless flourishes, and every day gives rise to displays of the noble game. These, however, bear for the most part, during the present week, more of a local character, than issues in which the public is interested, and therefore do not require especial notice.

The turf has been barren of any affairs of moment. We had the Warwick Autumn Meeting; but its chief feature was a handicap—the Leamington Stakes—won by a three-year-old, carrying 4st. 10lbs. It is a pity Lord Exeter had not named his Algernon for the Leger, as he would have made a nice companion for Red Deer—now third favourite—handicapped for the Chester Cup at *four stone!* Rumour is very busy about the past Derby and approaching St. Leger. For the latter it is whispered there is more than one nomination now in the market in the category of Running Rein and Leander. No doubt every suspected animal will be carefully examined. Is it squeamishness that prevents the parties overtly connected with certain four-year-olds that ran in the last Derby and Oaks being requested to refrain from visiting Tattersall's, and other places resorted to by racing *gentlemen!* There is little doubt now entertained as to Ratan having been made safe—the plot will presently come out, supported by all the characters. In the meantime, Samuel Rogers, his joc, has been suspended from riding for the Duke of Richmond and Lord George Bentinck. It would be premature to give the names of the individuals said to be implicated in the affair; they may be innocent; they are so to be regarded till proved to be guilty. It is fit to observe, however, that they do not now attend Tattersall's. The racing for the approaching week is confined to minor meetings, of which there will be plenty. The Leger, however, will cast its shadows before the all-important issue; of these we shall make our horoscope.

TATTERSALL'S.

Monday.—The only betting of any consequence was on the St. Leger, in which we have two or three movements to record. Scott's horses were backed in a lot against the field at evens, and Ithuriel and The Princess for large sums at the prices returned below. The other two—for to the mistification of the innocent public it includes also Bay Momus and Valerian—were at a discount. If we add that Red Deer was in steady favour at 7 to 1, and that Foigh-a-Ballah was backed frequently at 11 and 12 to 1, we shall have noticed all the leading points of a very flat afternoon.

YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.

100 to 15 agst Ravena (t)	8 to 1 agst Ashted Pet
8 to 1 —— Artful Dodger	20 to 1 —— Ravensworth

LEAMINGTON STAKES.

5 to 1 agst Algernon (t)	5 to 1 agst Counsellor (t)

Several offers to back Advice, but no price made.

ST. LEGER.

Even on Scott's lot	8 to 1 agst Bay Momus	12 to 1 agst Foigh a-Ballagh (taken)
4 to 1 agst Ithuriel (t)	12 to 1 —— The Princess (taken freely)	
9 to 2 —— The Curé (t)		7 to 2 & 4 to 1 agst The Curé were laid in several instances
7 to 1 —— Red Deer (t)	10 to 1 —— Valerian	

DERBY, 1845.

25 to 1 agst Newsmonger (t)	30 to 1 agst Kedger (t)

The betting at Tattersall's, on Thursday, was not worth a quotation, but we collect that at a strong muster of the professional and amateur operators at Warwick; The Curé, Ithuriel, Red Deer, and The Princess, were backed for great stakes, and that the consequence was a decline in the quotations against Bay Momus, Valerian, and Foigh-a-Ballagh. We have been presented with the following, as the final prices on Wednesday night:—

7 to 2 agst The Curé	9 to 1 agst Bay Momus	25 to 1 agst Godfrey
4 to 1 —— Ithuriel	12 to 1 —— Foigh-a-Ballagh	33 to 1 —— Ugly Buck
6 to 1 —— Red Deer	12 to 1 —— Valerian	40 to 1 —— Lightning
8 to 1 —— The Princess		

WARWICK RACES.—Tuesday.

The Trial Stakes, of 5 sovs each, with 25 added.

Mr Collett's Corranna, 5 yrs	(Whitehouse)	1
Mr. E. Buckley's David, 5 yrs	(Marlow)	2

The Guy Stakes, of 50 sovs each.

Mr. Wreford's b c by Camel and Lord Warwick's The Mule divided the stakes, and The Mule walked over.

The Leamington Stakes, of 25 sovs each.

Lord Exeter's Algernon, 3 yrs, 4st 10lb	(Sharp)	1
Mr. Jacques's Advice, 3 yrs, 4st 8lb	(Berwick)	2

WEDNESDAY.

The Yearling Stakes, of 10 sovs each, with 25 added.

Mr. Robins's Confab, by Chit Chat, 3lb	(H. Darling)	1
Lord Warwick's The Mule, 3lb	(Whitehouse)	2

Two-Years-Old Sweeps, of 10 sovs each, with 50 added.

Sir J. Gerard's Pluto, by Sheet Anchor	(Nat)	1
Mr. J. Walter's My Mary	(Marlow)	2

Match 50 sovs. Two miles.

Mr. Austin's High Over, 6 yrs, 11st	(King)	1
Mr. Cowper's Independence, 4 yrs, 10st 3lb ..	(Roots)	2

Won by two lengths.

The Warwick Cup, by subs of 10 sovs each.

Lord Glenlyon's Ben-y-Ghlo, 4 yrs, walked over.

The Town Plate of £50.

Mr. Collett's Corranna, 5 yrs, 9st 7lb	(Whitehouse)	1
Sir C. Cockerell's Niobe, 3 yrs, 7st 3lb ..	(S. Darling, jun.)	2

THURSDAY.

The Queen's Plate of 100 gs.

Mr. Collett's Coranna, 5 yrs	(Whitehouse)	1
Mr. Mostyn's Brunel, 3 yrs		2

Betting at Warwick—Thursday Afternoon.

7 to 2 agst The Curé
9 to 2 — Ithuriel
7 to 1 — Red Deer.
9 to 1 — Bay Momus (t)
9 to 1 agst Princess
12 to 1 — Valerian
12 to 1 — Faigh-a-Ballagh
50 to 1 — Lightning
66 to 1 agst Vattel (t)
1000 even between Zenobia and the Devil to Pay.

Lord G. Bentinck has lent Devil to Pay to run for the St. Leger, his lordship to receive half the stakes should the horse win.

Bloodstone, or the horse that ran as such at Ascot, was sold yesterday at Warwick, for 205 guineas, and goes into S. Scott's stables at Ascot.

CRICKET.

The Marylebone Club and Ground v. the South Hants Club and Ground.—This most excellent match was played on Thursday and Friday, upon Day's ground at Southampton. The exhibition of play in every department of this match was of a high character. The Marylebone went in first, and was remarkable for the very beautiful display of hitting by Dorrinton, and the firm and steady play of Dean, between whom the large number of 87 runs were scored, notwithstanding the fine bowling of Mr. Mynn, Day, Sir F. Bathurst, Bodle, and Pilch. This innings amounted to 143, whilst, such are the chances of the game, in their second "hands," the whole eleven were unable to obtain more than 45. The South Hants side scored 107 and 85, winning the match by five wickets.

The Domestics of High Elms Mansion, with Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart., against the Tradesmen of Down, Kent, with J. Smith, Esq.—This match, which was looked forward to with considerable interest, came off on Tuesday last in High Elms Park; the ground was in excellent order and the weather favourable. The game commenced at ten o'clock, by the High Elms side going in, scoring 63 for the first innings. At two o'clock they dined, and resumed the game at three o'clock, and finished at six. The result was—First innings, High Elms, 63; Down, 76. Second innings, High Elms, 90; Down, 62. The school children of the parishes of Down, Farnborough, and Cudham, with an assemblage of well-dressed persons were present to witness the match. Lady Lubbock, with her usual generosity, distributed 500 buns, with tea and coffee, to the school children of the above parishes; and, in conclusion, the juvenile branches sang "God save the Queen," and "Rule Britannia." It gives us great pleasure to record instances of gentlemen not hesitating to mix with persons of lower station in the truly English game of cricket: it cannot fail to produce benefit to both parties.

On Monday a match was played at the Northampton Ground, Lower-road, Islington, between the Islington and City Clubs; the City Club went in first, and obtained 75 runs. The Islington followed, and made 73. The City Club, in their second innings, increased their score to 235, when their opponents gave up the game in favour of the City.

Cricket Match—A grand cricket match is to be played on Tunbridge Wells-common on Thursday and Friday next. The contending parties will be the married men against the bachelors of all England. The names of the players are—A Mynn, Esq., and Messrs. Lillywhite, Sewell, Good, Dorrington, Hammond, Picknell, Dean, Adams, and Guy. The single party consists of R. Kynaston, Esq., . Mynn, Esq. C. Colston, Esq., and Messrs. Bushby, Hawkins, Butler, Baily, Pilch, Hillier, Martingell, and Wenman, who is thrown in.

The Great Swimming Match.—On Monday morning the contest between Pewters (the London) and Hounslow (the Oxford champion) came off in the Serpentine in the presence of a great number of spectators. The conditions of the match were to swim once across to a flag, and return to the starting place. Both were freely backed at even, and the signal for starting being given, the men plunged into the water, and swam away with great swiftness, and kept an equal position for some distance. Pewters was the first who reached the flag on the opposite side; they returned for the winning goal, both making strenuous exertions, Pewters slightly in advance; and, after an admirable contest, Pewters came in the winner by twenty yards. The race came off as early as seven o'clock.

Abundance of Game in the Royal Preserves at Windsor.—Game of every description was never known to be so extremely plentiful in the royal preserves at Swinley, the Norfolk and Flemish farms, in the Home and Great Parks, at Windsor, and at Ripley farm, as this season. Some idea may be formed of the immense number of pheasants now in the crown preserves, when it is stated that not less than 2,250 pheasants were reared by hand; having been hatched by barn-door fowls, in the spring at the several farms belonging to the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, independently of the very large number which were bred wild. These 2 250 pheasants, which were reared chiefly under the superintendence of Mr. Turner, of Virginia Water, her Majesty's head game-keeper, were turned out on the royal preserves at the proper time, and have since thrived amazingly. It is now no unusual sight, while walking, during the evening, in the vicinity of the preserves in the Park, to see from thirty to forty pheasants feeding at the same spot. Hares and partridges are also most plentiful. Their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert and Prince William of Prussia bagged upwards of fifty brace of partridges during the short time they shot over the preserves on Monday last, the first day of the season.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

We understand that directions have been received positively countermanding the embarkation of the 1st battalion of the 60th and 61st Regiments, under orders for India. Even the baggage of the regiments, which were on board, have been directed to be re-landed, and the chartered ships now at Cove are to proceed to their destination without the troops.

Woolwich, Sept. 4.—The Eclair steam frigate, Commander Walter G. B. Estcourt, commissioned at Woolwich last week, and having a crew of 145 men, has been ordered to be made ready for sea with the greatest despatch. We believe the Eclair is intended to form one of the royal squadron to accompany her Majesty to Scotland. The Volcano steam vessel, at present in the river undergoing repair, is ordered to be ready by the 9th instant, and, if completed in time, is expected to form one of the vessels of the royal squadron. The Dædalus, late 42 gun frigate, is now nearly ready for sea, and is to be commissioned. The whole of her guns, forming a very powerful armament, are on board.

We are sorry to announce the death of Colonel Joseph Logan, of the 63d Regiment, with which he had served in India for the last ten years. Col. Logan expired at Dover, on Sunday evening, in his fifty-sixth year.

POLICE.

A Tale of Mystery.—On Tuesday, *Martha Boddington*, alias *Garrett*, *Eliza Harris*, *Eliza Smith*, *William Lear*, and *Edward Collins*, were charged at Queen-square Police-office, with being concerned, with two others not in custody, in stealing a pianoforte, two chests of drawers, and other articles to a considerable amount, the property of the late Alfred Dark. A long investigation took place, in the course of which it appeared that Dark lived in Orchard-street, Westminster, with Eliza Smith, having been separated from his wife, to whom he made an allowance. Dark had been brought home dead, and the goods in question had been removed. Mr. Burrell, the magistrate, did not think the case very strong against the prisoners, and allowed them to be liberated on bail. Since then some further particulars have transpired, but we forbear from going into them minutely, in the present state of the case. A report, it appears, has obtained general belief in the neighbourhood, that a crime, resembling in its leading features the case of Mr. Weare, who was murdered by John Thurtell, has been committed and this impression has by no means subsided, although the case has undergone an investigation at Queen-square police-court. The opinion of that portion of the detective police who have looked into some circumstances connected with the case, points strongly to the conclusion that a deed of violence has been committed. Last Monday, a man who knew Dark called at the house where he had lived, in Pentonville, and finding it shut up, made inquiry in the neighbourhood. He learned that the previous morning some persons had brought a horse and cart, and had removed a quantity of furniture. The board on the cart was turned on the wrong side, but this having excited curiosity, a person had, unperceived, turned the board, and gained possession of the name and residence on it. The individual who was making the inquiry gave information to Mrs. Dark, and ultimately the individual went to Orchard-street, where he saw a man named Lear, an associate of Dark, the woman Eliza Harris, with whom Dark lived, and the servant Eliza Smith. The individual (who had received information that Dark was dead) made inquiry, and was told by Lear that this was not true. Lear admitted that a dead body had been brought into the place, and that it was lying in the house, but that it was the body of a man who had been killed by Dark in a quarrel about Eliza Harris, and that Dark was out of the way in consequence of the occurrence. Altogether the explanation was so unsatisfactory, that information was given to the police, and the result was, that the above persons were taken into custody. On examining the dead body in the house, it was found to be the body of Alfred Dark, who had apparently met with his death from a gun-shot wound. The explanation now given was, that Dark had been out shooting, and that his gun went off accidentally and killed him. The belief that Dark met his death from foul play, is strengthened from the fact, that Dark was seen in the neighbourhood of Honiton with a very large sum of money in his possession.

Another Man with a Carpet Bag.—At Union Hall Police court on Monday, *Peter M'Walter*, a fashionably dressed young Irishman, was charged with robbing public-houses and taverns in that district, and also at the west end of the town. The court was thronged with parties who had been plundered. The subjoined account of the detection of the prisoner will show that he is only rivalled by "the man with the carpet bag," who, it will be recollected, rendered himself so notorious a few years ago by the number of robberies he committed. It appeared that on Monday night week the prisoner, with a carpet bag in his hand, hired a bed at the King's Head in the Borough, saying that he had just come off a journey. The next day, the chambermaid seeing him on his knees in one of the adjoining rooms, he pretended to be at prayers, but it was discovered that he had broken open the boxes, from which he took a sovereign and some articles of jewellery. He was taken into custody in the house, and the stolen articles found in his possession. On the Sunday preceding, the prisoner hired a bed at the Hero of Waterloo, in the Waterloo-road, and the following day, when the family had risen from their beds, and gone down stairs, the prisoner took an opportunity of entering the maid's bed-room, and breaking open the boxes, from which he took money and various articles of jewellery, some of which were found in his possession when taken into custody at the King's Head. Mr. Thomas Dobson stated that he lodged at Perry's Coffee-house, Seymour-street, Euston-square, and that on last Tuesday week the prisoner came to that house with a carpet bag in his hand, and stated that he had just arrived by the train from Manchester. He engaged a bed, and witness left home early the next morning, and when he returned in the evening he found that his room had been entered in his absence, that his trunk had been forced open, and plundered of five sovereigns, a silver watch with a gold chain, a Chesterfield coat, and two silk handkerchiefs. Upon inquiry, it was found the prisoner had decamped the same morning, soon after the departure of witness from the house. The witness here identified the coat worn by the prisoner as his property, and he was compelled to take it off, which he was very unwilling to do while at the bar. The head waiter at the Gloucester Coffee-house in Piccadilly, stated that a well-dressed young man hired a bed there, and that when all the inmates had retired to rest, he went into the rooms of several gentlemen who were sleeping there, and succeeded in robbing them of their purses, containing the sum of £14, a gold watch, and other articles, with which he got clear off. The witness added, that the prisoner resembled the thief, but he would not undertake to swear positively to his person. It was stated that information had appeared in the *Hue and Cry* of six different robberies of public houses at Manchester by a man answering the description of the prisoner, with a carpet bag. Mr. Cottingham said that he should commit the prisoner on the three first charges, and that he should be brought up again, and that probably when publicity was given of the examination in the newspapers, other parties who had been robbed would attend. The prisoner requested the return of a prayer book found in his possession when he was taken into custody. The application for its restoration was opposed by the publican, who stated that since the prisoner was taken into custody he had ascertained that several robberies had been committed in Dublin by a man answering the prisoner's description, and that he had reason for believing that the prayer book would be found to have been part of the produce of one of them. The prisoner, who seemed very depressed in spirits, was then conveyed back to gaol.

Audacious and Ingenious Robbery.—Last week we gave an account of a shameful trick played upon a Mrs. Brundall, of No. 24, Agnes-street, Waterloo-road, by means of which three men contrived to rob the house. Two of them, named *William Cooper* and *George Jackson*, alias *Contison*, have since been apprehended, and were examined at Union-hall on Tuesday, charged with stealing £12 10s. in money, together with six silver spoons, two gold wedding-rings, a gold brooch, a coral brooch and locket, and several other articles, the property of Edward Brundall.—Mrs. Charlotte Brundall stated that her husband was a carpenter. Between two and three o'clock on Tuesday she was informed by Sarah Cooper, the nurse who attended her in her confinement, that two gentlemen wanted to see her on very urgent business. When the nurse entered the room, she was closely followed by a tall, well-dressed man, who said he came to apprise her of something that had befallen her husband. She most anxiously inquired, if he had met with an accident; but the reply was, "No, not an accident, but something worse; he has been taken into custody for robbing his employers, and I have a search-warrant to examine your house for the stolen property." He then expressed a desire to commence the search, and as she was showing him the way up stairs, she saw another man standing near the street door, and that man was the prisoner Cooper. They went up stairs into the lodgers' rooms, and he wanted her to open the boxes and drawers, but she informed him that she had not the keys. When they got into her room, the man ordered her to open her boxes, and to give him up all the papers therein, as they no doubt would throw some light on the robberies her husband had committed. She then unlocked her drawers, in which there was a green purse, containing £12 10s. He took possession of it, saying that it was part of the produce of the robbery, and he afterwards took six silver spoons, and a small jewel-case, containing two gold wedding-rings, and other articles of jewellery. When he had ransacked the place, he asked her upon her oath, if she had exhibited everything to him; and on her replying in the affirmative, he said that she must be careful of what she said, for that she would have to make the same statement again before their superiors. Having placed the money, spoons, and jewel-case in his pocket, he then inquired for a sheet of writing paper, saying that he should write a letter to the inspector at the Tower-street station-house, where her husband was locked up, requesting that every indulgence might be granted to him consistent with his safe custody; and he then proposed that she should take the note to the station-house, adding that probably the inspector would liberate him until the day of examination. He then called the prisoner Cooper, saying that he would accompany her to Tower-street. She said she was afraid she would not be able to go so far. He said that Cooper would assist her, and that the sooner it was done the sooner would her husband be released. Having thrown on her bonnet and shawl, she, with Cooper, left the house, leaving the tall man behind, who said that he would wait their return. When they got to the Hero of Waterloo Tavern, Cooper said there was an officer waiting for him in the tavern, that he should go there, and desired her to wait at a little distance until he came out. He left her, and finding he did not come back, she hastened off to her house, found the street-door wide open, and the tall man gone. She then suspected it was all a plan laid to rob the house, and her suspicions were verified on her husband shortly afterwards returning home.—In reply to Mr. Traill, the complainant said that she should know the tall man who ransacked her drawers again, but that Jackson was not the man; that Jackson, whose real name was Contison, formerly lodged in the same house with her and her husband in Agnes-street.—Sarah Cooper said she could speak positively to the identity of Cooper. Sergeant Langley, of the detective police, stated that he took the prisoners into custody walking together in the Westminster road. Jackson gave a fictitious name and address. Jackson was a returned transport, and if the prisoners were remanded he should be enabled to obtain further evidence, and very likely succeed in the apprehension of the "tall man" who was such a prominent character in the robbery. The prisoners, who said they should reserve their defence, were remanded.

Two Omnibus Drivers Committed to the Treadmill.—At Marlborough-street, on Tuesday, *Henry Foulkes*, the driver and proprietor of a Kensington omnibus, and *W. Mills* a driver, in the employ of Mr. Balls, jun., part proprietor of a Brixton omnibus, were summoned for furious driving, whereby the lives of her Majesty's subjects had been endangered. Police-constable 133 C proved that he saw the defendants galloping down Regent-street, and racing together. When opposite the Reform Club-house, one of the vehicles was forced on the pavement by the other, and went on in this way for some distance before the wheel came again on the road. A gentleman belonging to the club, who was walking in Pall-mall at the time, very nearly sustained an injury in consequence of this occurrence. The defendants both pleaded guilty. Mr. Hardwicke said it had already been ascertained that pecuniary penalties were wholly insufficient to restrain drivers of public vehicles from pursuing their dangerous system of competition in total disregard of the lives and safety of street passengers. He should, therefore, in all cases of an aggravated character, at once send the offending parties to prison. The case before him appeared wholly without circumstances of mitigation, and he should at once act upon his determination by sending both defendants to hard labour for one month. The defendants appeared thunderstruck at the decision.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

Very Sudden Death.—On Monday about one o'clock, an awful instance of sudden death occurred in Upper John-street, Hoxton. The deceased, a man about 50 years of age, was engaged in carrying coals to the house of Mr. Smith (No. 14), when, after emptying a sack into the coal cellar, Mrs. Smith observed to him that his nose was bleeding. He endeavoured to reply, but was unable, in consequence of the rapid flow of blood both from his nose and mouth, and had just strength left to gain the door when he fell down and instantly expired.

Death from Choking.—Mr. Wakley on Tuesday held an inquest at the Freemasons' Arms, King's-cross, on the body of Mary Ann Searle, aged 49. It appeared that the deceased, who had an asthmatic complaint, on Thursday last was siting up in bed, when her husband offered her a cup of tea. She had drank some, and whilst drinking the remainder she was seized with a cough, became black in the face, and exhibited other symptoms of strangulation. A medical man was at once sent for, but before his arrival life was extinct. Verdict, "Natural death."

Melancholy and Fatal Accident.—On Sunday evening, as Mr. Murphy, a commercial gentleman of respectability in the City, was returning from Highgate in a phaeton driven by himself, the horse took fright coming down Highgate-hill, and set off at a fearful pace. Unfortunately, a man named Samuel Rogers, a brewer's labourer, with Mr. and Mrs. Bignell, his uncle and aunt, and Rebecca Meade, one of his cousins, were at that moment walking on the side of the road on which there is no pathway, and when they observed the horse approaching, instead of drawing close to the fence, they, in their alarm, rushed across the road towards the foot-path. The horse and phaeton, however, came up at the instant, and all four were knocked down. Rogers was killed, the shaft of the vehicle having entered his breast. His friend was seriously injured. Mrs. Bignell had her leg broken, and received other injuries. The other female was severely cut and contused. Mr. Murphy was flung out on the road, where he was found in a state of insensibility. At the inquest a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned, but Mr. Murphy has been bound over to appear at Clerkenwell Police-office to answer any charge that may be brought against him.

Committal for Manslaughter.—On Monday evening an inquest was held at the Grange Inn, Carey-street, before Mr. Higgs, on the body of James Brookes, aged 45, who expired on Saturday in King's College Hospital. It appeared that on Saturday morning deceased was driving a cart laden with potatoes to Covent-garden market, when upon reaching the middle of Great Queen-street he was in the act of passing another cart, driven by Charles Dilla, a carman in the employ of Mr. Thompson, farmer, of Tottenham. Dilla crossed the road with his team, forcing the horses in Brookes' cart upon the pavement. A collision taking place, deceased was crushed between the two wheels of the carts. He was conveyed to King's College Hospital, where, in spite of all that could be done for him, he died. The jury gave a verdict of "Manslaughter against Charles Dilla," who was committed.

We have to announce the death of Mr. Francis Baily, F.R.S., President of the Royal Astronomical Society, who expired yesterday week, at his residence in Tavistock-place, Russell-square, in the 71st year of his age. His scientific attainments were of the highest order; he was a doctor of civil law, member of the Royal Irish Academy, a fellow of the Linnean and Geological Societies, and a fellow of the Royal Society, having been elected of that body in 1821. His death will be regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, by whom he was deservedly esteemed. Mr. Baily, it will be recollected, repeated the experiments of Cavendish with the Torsion-rod, with all the improvements of modern artists, and completed the same in 1842.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

SEPTEMBER.

Now comes apace the Evening of the year,
With all its sunset glories spread around—
How beautiful the gilding doth appear,
On that high waterfall, whose distant sound,
Murmurs a diapason to the song
Of warbling treble pipes the groves among,
Which black-bird, thrush and woodlark sweetly blow!
Poor Innocents! they do it not for show,
Or gain,—but from some inward thankfulness
That they are free from prowling Man's design,
Who at this season levies his distress
On many a partridge-home, and doth consign
The parent, or the offspring bird, or mate,
To be henceforth bereav'd or desolate!

A CONJECTURE ABOUT CAPTAIN WARNER'S DISCOVERY.

A pyrotechnist, of Brussels, M. Jouard, imagines that he has discovered Captain Warner's secret. The destructive power which Captain Warner employs, according to M. Jourard, consists of a congreve rocket, made in this way:—The head of it is composed of a hollow iron cone, of great strength, containing a kilogramme of fulminate of mercury, on which is placed the usual charge of the rocket, of which the body is twice as long as those in general use. He discharges his projectile from a directing tube from the port-hole of the vessel, and on a level with the water, so that his projectile, skimming along the waves, which support a part of its weight, fixes itself in the side of the enemy's vessel, where it bursts, when the fire reaches the fulminating powder, and making an immense opening in it, sinks it at once. The proper range of this rocket is only three or four miles, but Captain Warner imagines he can send it five or six by discharging it from a cannon.

MUSIC IN AMERICA.

The *Boston Mail* says:—"It appears there is a man out in Mississippi named Carey, who goes it strong upon a fife, and who has lately fifed the editor of the *Concordia Intelligencer* into fits. Hear how he talks of Carey's execution:—'We have come to the conclusion that out of his fife he can get more music, and get it longer and stronger, and more of it, and put more twists in it, and play lower, and go up higher, and give more octaves, and crotchets, ketches, and sky-rockets, change the keys, and jingle them with better grace, imitate more partridges and young chickens, and come the high notes smaller, and the low notes softer, and take off his hat more gracefully while he is doing it, and look at the people while it is going on, on his fife, better than any other man living. So mote it be, and so it is.'"

LETTER OPENING TWO CENTURIES AGO.

It appears by an extract from the journals of the House of Commons, 200 years ago, that the Government of that day, exercised not only the power of ordering the opening of private letters, but of dispatches addressed to the representatives of foreign powers. It is, too, a singular coincidence, that a "Mr. Greene" was then, as now, the chairman of committees, and that there was then, as now, a prominent member—'Mr. Serjeant Wilde," who took part in the discussion. The extract *verbatim* is as follows:—'Die Sabbati, Augusti 2, 1645. Prayers. Mr. *Greene* acquainted the house that a Pacquet from the King of *Portugall*, to his resident here, was come to his hands: and, It is thereupon *Ordered*, That the Pacquet be referred to the Committee of Examinations, to be opened by that Committee: And that the *Portugall* resident have notice hereof; that the same may be opened in his presence, or in the presence of any of his Servants, which he shall think fit to send for that purpose."

A NEW IDEA FOR THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.

A recent visitor to the falls of Niagara, makes the following suggestion to the Editor of an American Paper. "The spray which rises from the Horse-shoe Fall to a great height, I think, contains a jet of hydrogen gas, and I regretted much that I had not brought a ball of platinum sponge, which I had prepared, with a tube and with a pole, to place in this jet, thus igniting the gas, and producing a blaze which would surpass in the splendour of its great corruscations the great hydrogen walls on the great Kanawha. The falls would make a splendid bonfire; and if I am right in supposing a column of hydrogen to pass upward from this cataract, the blaze would be almost perpetual."

AN UNFORTUNATE WHIST PLAYER.

Horace Twiss, in his life of Lord Eldon, gives a characteristic anecdote exhibiting great presence of mind in explaining away a seeming inconsistency. Sir Fletcher Norton had the reputation of not adhering strictly to truth. It was imputed to him that he said, "My dear lady is the most unfortunate player at cards that ever was known. She has played at whist for twenty years, and never had a trump." "No," said somebody, "how can that be? she must have had a trump when she dealt." "Oh, as to that," said he, "she lost every deal during the whole twenty years."

SHAKSPEARE A RESIDENT IN THE CITY.

In Hunter's "New Illustrations of Shakspeare" appears the following paragraph:—"There is evidence of the most decisive nature that, on October 1, in the fortieth year of Queen Elizabeth, which answers to the year 1598, Shakspeare was one of the inhabitants of the parish of St Helen, Bishop gate, and consequently a near neighbour of Crosby Hall. It is an assessment-roll of that date, for levying the first of three entire subsidies which were granted to the Queen in the 39th of her reign. It is valuable, also, inasmuch as it gives us the name of those his neighbours, men with whom he must of necessity have had some intercourse—men, at least, to whom he would himself be an object of curiosity: among them we find Sir John Spencer, Dr. Richard Taylor, Dr. Peter Turner, Dr. Edward Jordan, all well-known physicians—Doctor Cullimore, Robert Honeywood, and the heads of the wealthy families of Read and Robinson.

A RELIC OF NAPOLEON.

A gentleman residing at Woolwich has recently become possessed of a manuscript of extraordinary interest—the rough draught of Bonaparte's celebrated letter to the Prince Regent on his surrender to the English, in 1815. In this manuscript there are two or three verbal alterations: in the sentence "M'asseoir sur la cendre Britannique," the words "la cendre" are erased, and "le foyer" substituted; and in the last sentence, "the most powerful, the most constant, and the most generous of my enemies," the words "the most constant" are interlined, being probably an afterthought of the Emperor's. In a note appended to it, General Gourgaud states that it is the "rough draught of the letter which the Emperor sent me to carry from the Isle of Aix, to the Prince Regent of England on the 14th of July, 1815."

LORD BROUGHAM AND LA HARPE.

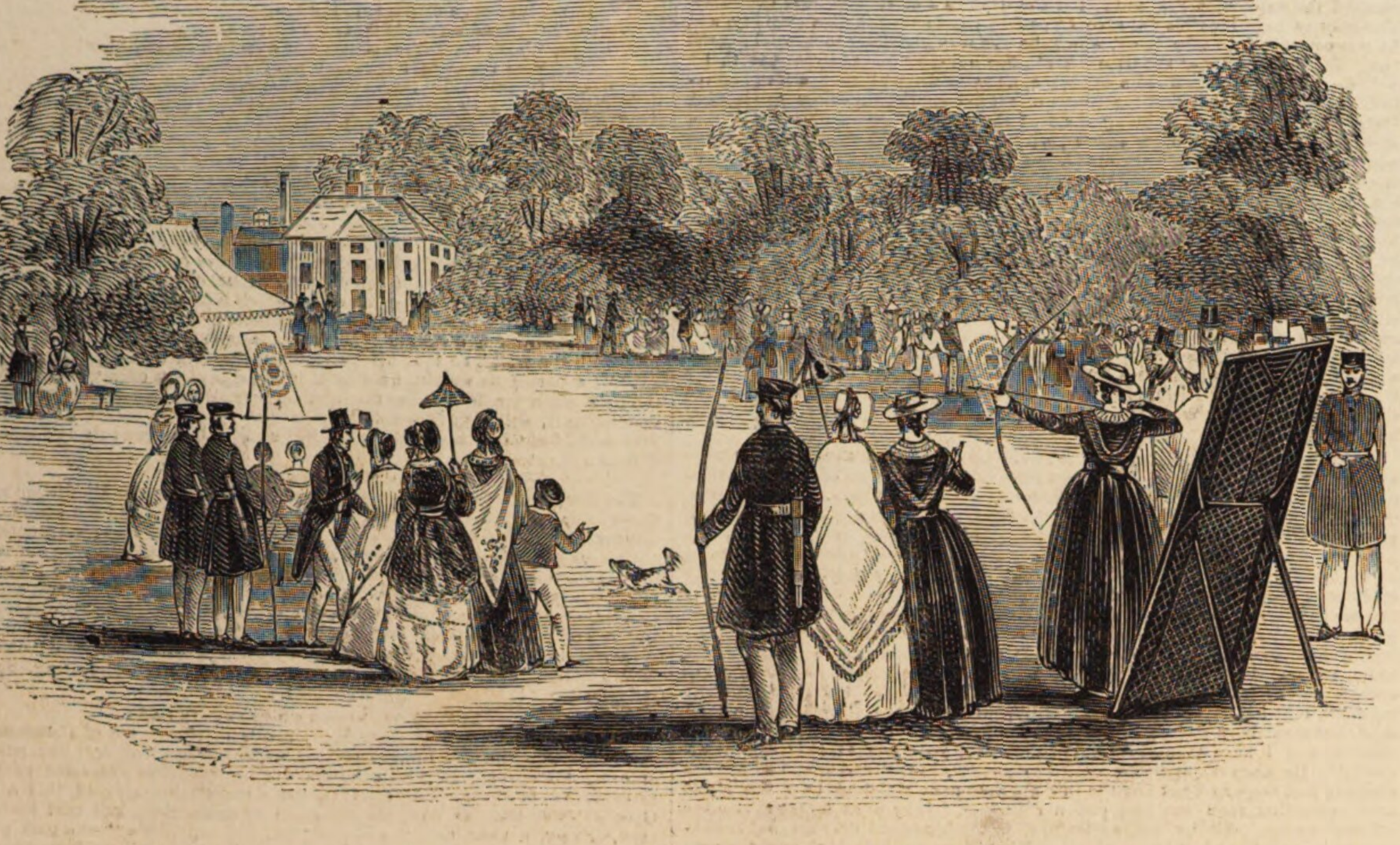
The *Almanach du Mois* a monthly review, contains in its last number an anecdote relating to Lord Brougham. "Some years since the noble lord wrote a treatise to prove that the Emperor Alexander had ever proved himself by his conduct to be a true pupil of La Harpe. It is generally known that the Emperor Alexander had for a preceptor General La Harpe, but Lord Brougham believing that it was La Harpe, the author, discovered a number of curious similarities between the master and his pretended pupil. The work having been concluded, Lord Brougham addressed a copy to M. Arago, and requested his opinion on it. 'It is a charming book,' replied M. Arago. 'There is, unfortunately, however, one error, and that is that the tutor of the Emperor Alexander was not La Harpe the writer, but La Harpe the general. . . . With that exception, I repeat.' said M. Arago, 'that your treatise is excellent.'"

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES OF MOROCCO.

The commercial intercourse between France and Morocco commenced in the reign of Louis XIV. Colbert was the first to encourage the French merchants established on the African coast, at the factory called the Bastion de France, to carry their dealings into the empire of Morocco. The first trade was by barter. At a later period this dealing assumed a more regular course, and continued for a century without any serious differences arising between the two countries. In the reign of Louis XVI, the Emperor having unjustly confiscated the cargo of a French ship at Mogadore, M. de Chenier, the French Consul-General for the Levant, residing at Constantinople, had orders to go to him, and make strong remonstrances. This mission produced no effect, for the revolution broke out in France, and turned the attention of the Government to more serious things. It was not till long after the expedition to Egypt that the intercourse between the two countries was renewed; but from that time till 1830 it continued upon a friendly footing.

BOW-MEETING AT PRADOE, NEAR OSWESTRY.

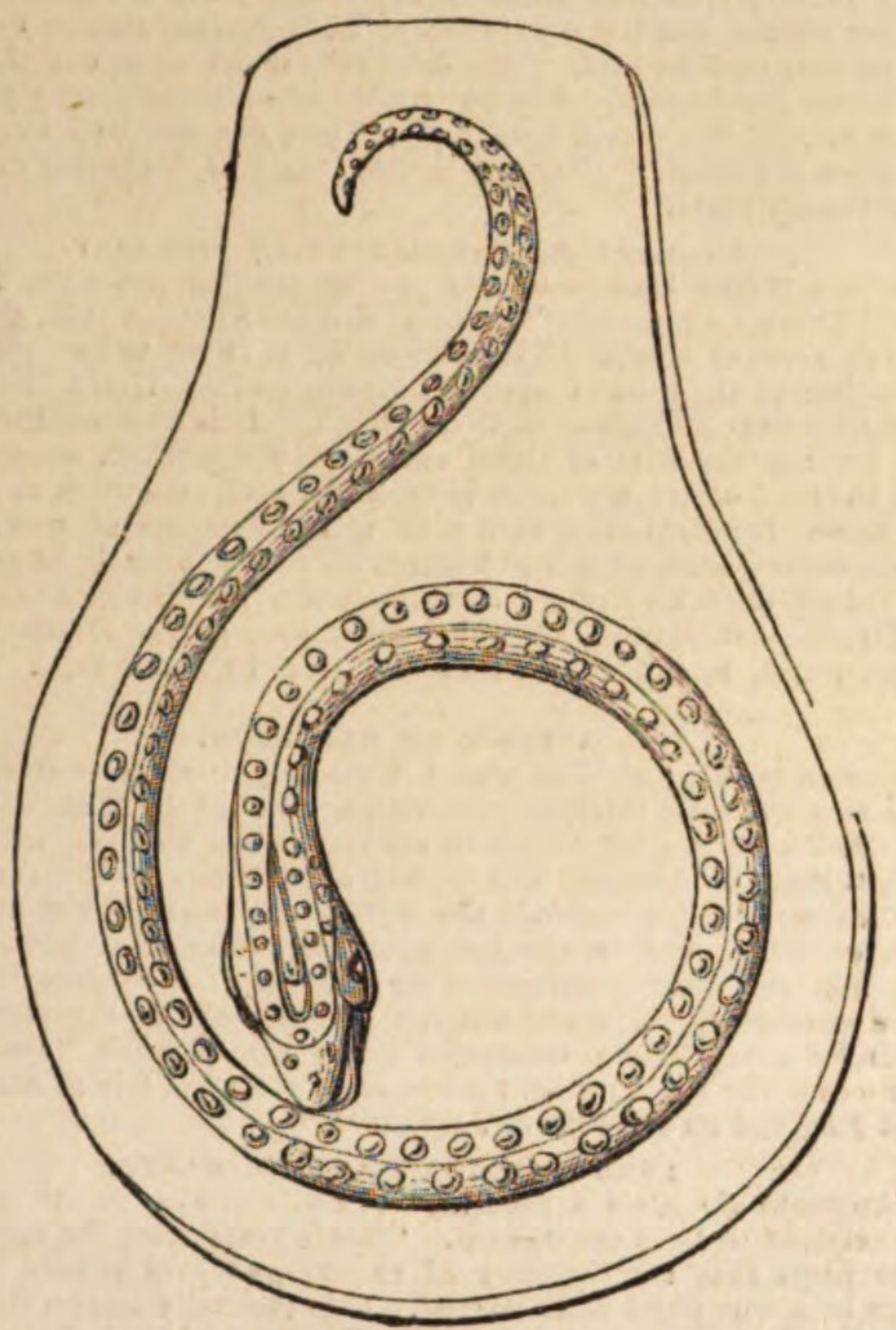
Yesterday week, an elegant archery *fête* was given at Pradoe, the delightful seat of the Hon. Thomas Kenyon, when the Royal British Bowmen made a very interesting display of their prowess. On approaching the scene of festivities, it was exhilarating to the eye and heart to see on the green slopes and knolls the white tents surrounding the great tent, with their banners floating in the morning breeze: and to catch the distant sounds of music from among the groves, now just beginning to be edged with the golden embroidery of earliest autumn. Scarce had the beams of the forenoon sun began to glisten on the leaves and gleam on the sparkling water, where two pretty little vessels displayed their white sails and playful streamers, when splendid equipages began to pour in their noble and fashionable guests, who soon filled the sloping lawn, those of the Society being attired in the uniform of "Lincoln green." All being courteously received by the honourable host and hostess, the trumpet sounded to the important business of the day, and the archery commenced with far more than common interest, it being a strenuous contention for the two Royal Prizes given by her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria—that for the ladies being a richly-jewelled turquoise serpent bracelet, value £25; and for the gentlemen a massive and splendid silver salver of the same value. The Lady Paramount was Mrs. Biddulph, of Chirk Castle; the Lady Patroness, the lady of the Rev. Thomas Hunt, rector of Westfelton, who at the last bow-meeting won the Prize Bonnet and Feather, which this day she wore, and right worthily did its beauty become her. The President was John Heaton, Esq., of Plâs Heaton; and the Vice-President Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart. The society consists of 208 members, 57 only of whom were present; but the visitors were unusually numerous, and the day most auspiciously fine, absolutely without a cloud. The Royal British Bowmen's powerful band were in attendance, and from time to time poured forth their rich and heart-stirring strains; particularly a melody composed in the Welsh style, called "*Emyn Brydnhawnol*," composed by Townshend Mainwaring, Esq., M.P., and arranged by Mr. Hughes, which was repeatedly encored; several sets of the most fashionable quadrilles and polkas, to which many of the company danced; and above all, a variety of the incomparable national melodies of their own native mountains. The shooting proceeded with vigour and animation, the ladies taking from target to target the distance of sixty yards, and the gentlemen one hundred. Strong and anxious was the interest excited whenever an arrow pierced near the bull's eye. At two the trumpet sounded to dinner,



BOW-MEETING AT PRADOE, NEAR OSWESTRY.

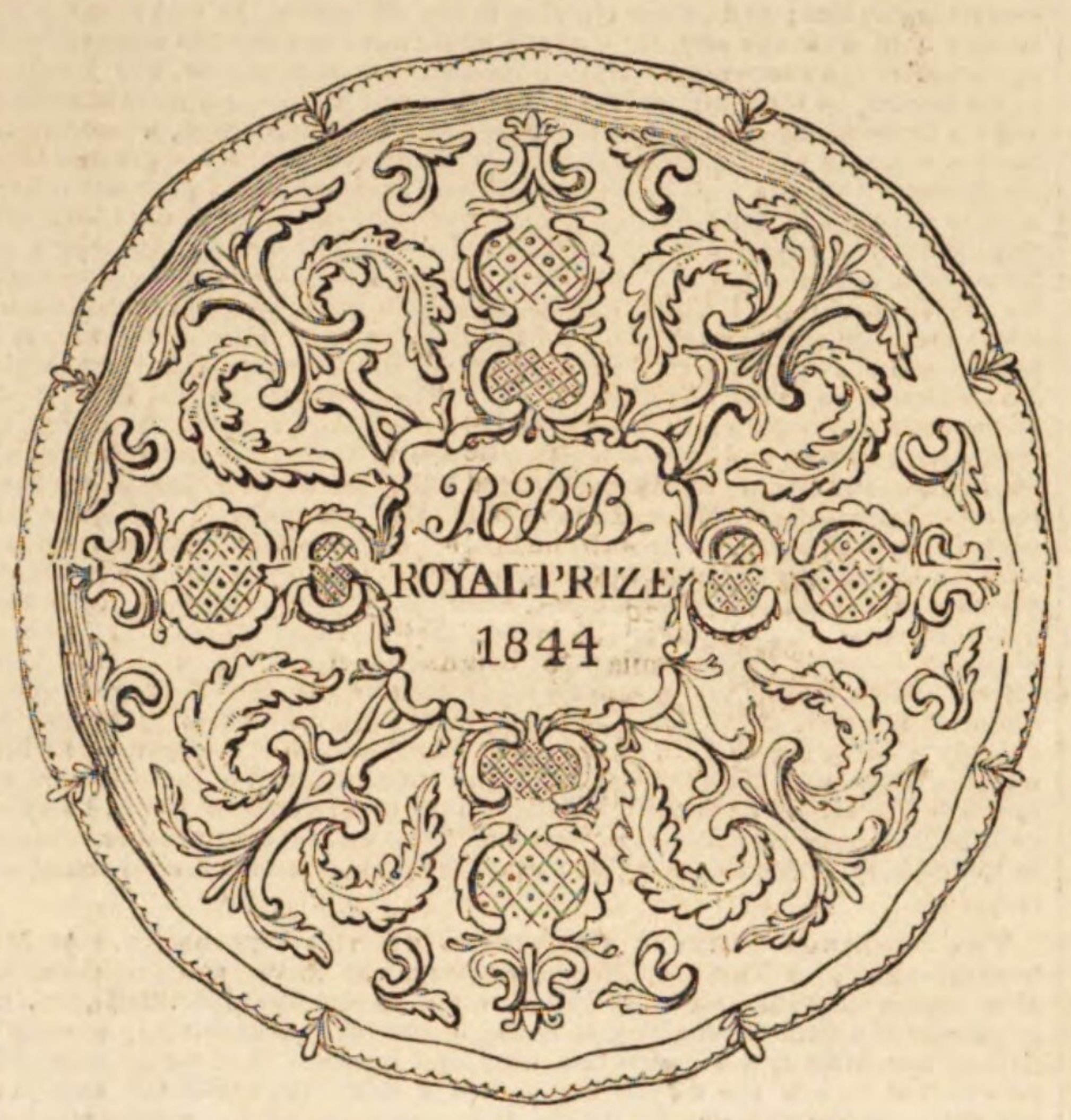
and the moving tide of well-dressed company advanced slow and gracefully towards the spacious feasting-tent, where, notwithstanding the restrictive rules of the society, four very long tables were sumptuously set out, crowded to excess, and profusion of richness with every delicacy of the season; among which were four haunches of venison, and hot pasties of the same, and ten brace of grouse, together with all luscious viands, rich fruits, and racy wines. The number that sat down to these luxuries were 326, besides others who were elsewhere accommodated. The courteous attention of the honourable host and hostess, and their family, were very gratifying. Toasts of loyalty and conviviality followed; and among the songs was one composed and sung by the venerable Mr. Parker, of Sweeney, on the recent happy wedding in the Kenyon family, and in which our commemorative record is thus referred to:—

I have seen it in print, and its credibly stated,
  Concerning our Bow-Meeting feats; and they say,
That we have already been well *illustrated*,
  And published at large in the "*News*" of the day.



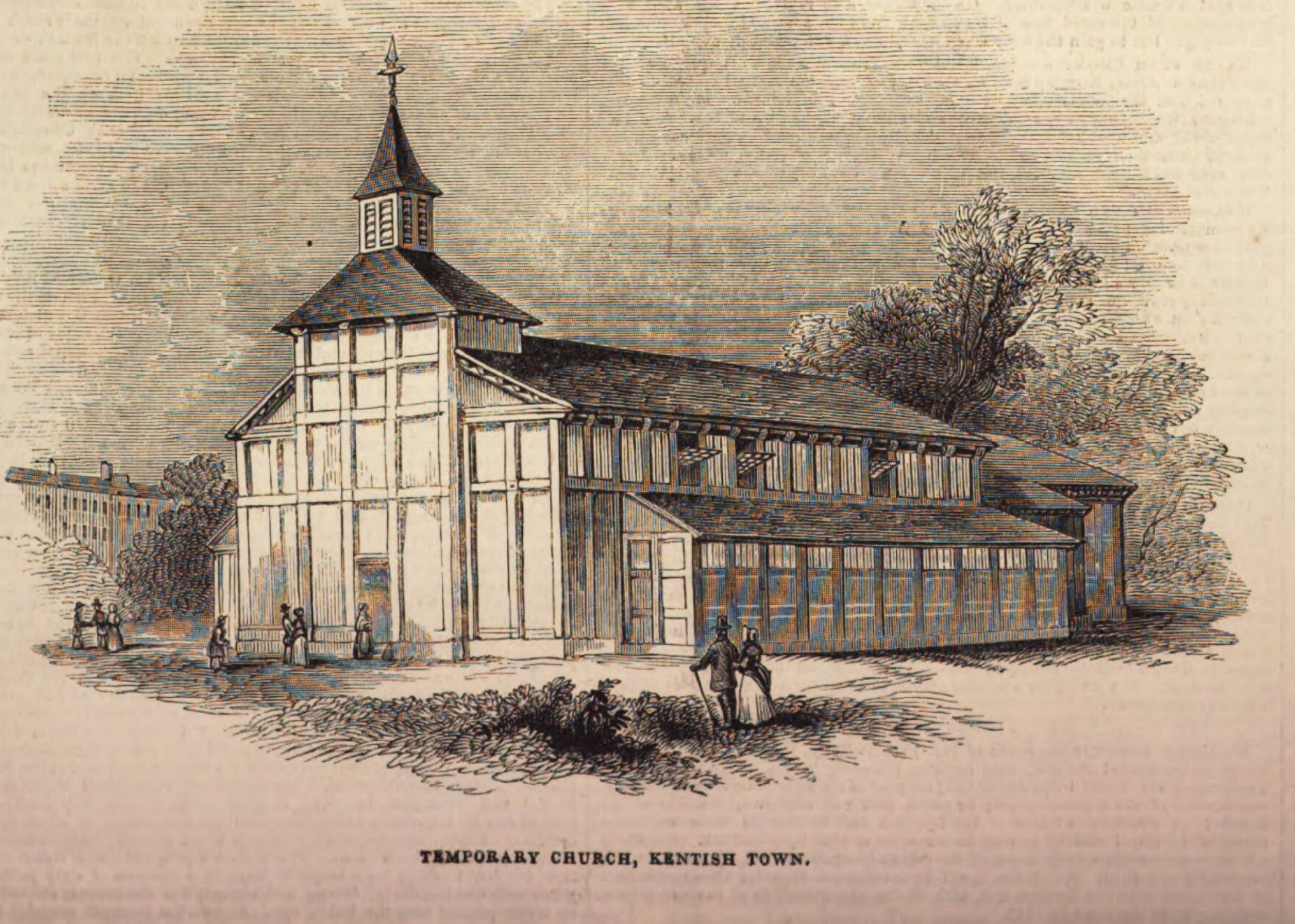
LADIES' BRACELET PRIZE, VALUE £25.

Another ballad, sung by Mr. Harcourt, of Buckinghamshire, and composed by the Rev. the Warden of Ruthin, to an Irish melody, on the legend of St. Swithin, elicited well-merited applause. After the repast, the contest was resumed with redoubled ardour; and after many admirable shots, the royal turquoise serpent bracelet was adjudged to Miss Isabella Thelwall. The massive salver to Thomas Lovett, Esq., of Fernhill. The gold medal for the best shooting of the year, to Miss Thelwall. The silver medal (second best) to Miss Fletcher. And the best shot, Miss Townshend. Tea was then served in the tents, after which the company promenaded in the grounds; and, at length, the carriages, of which there were seventy-six, glided away through the woodland scenery, as the last golden lights of the evening were leaving the smiling uplands.



GENTLEMEN'S PRIZE PLATE, VALUE £25.

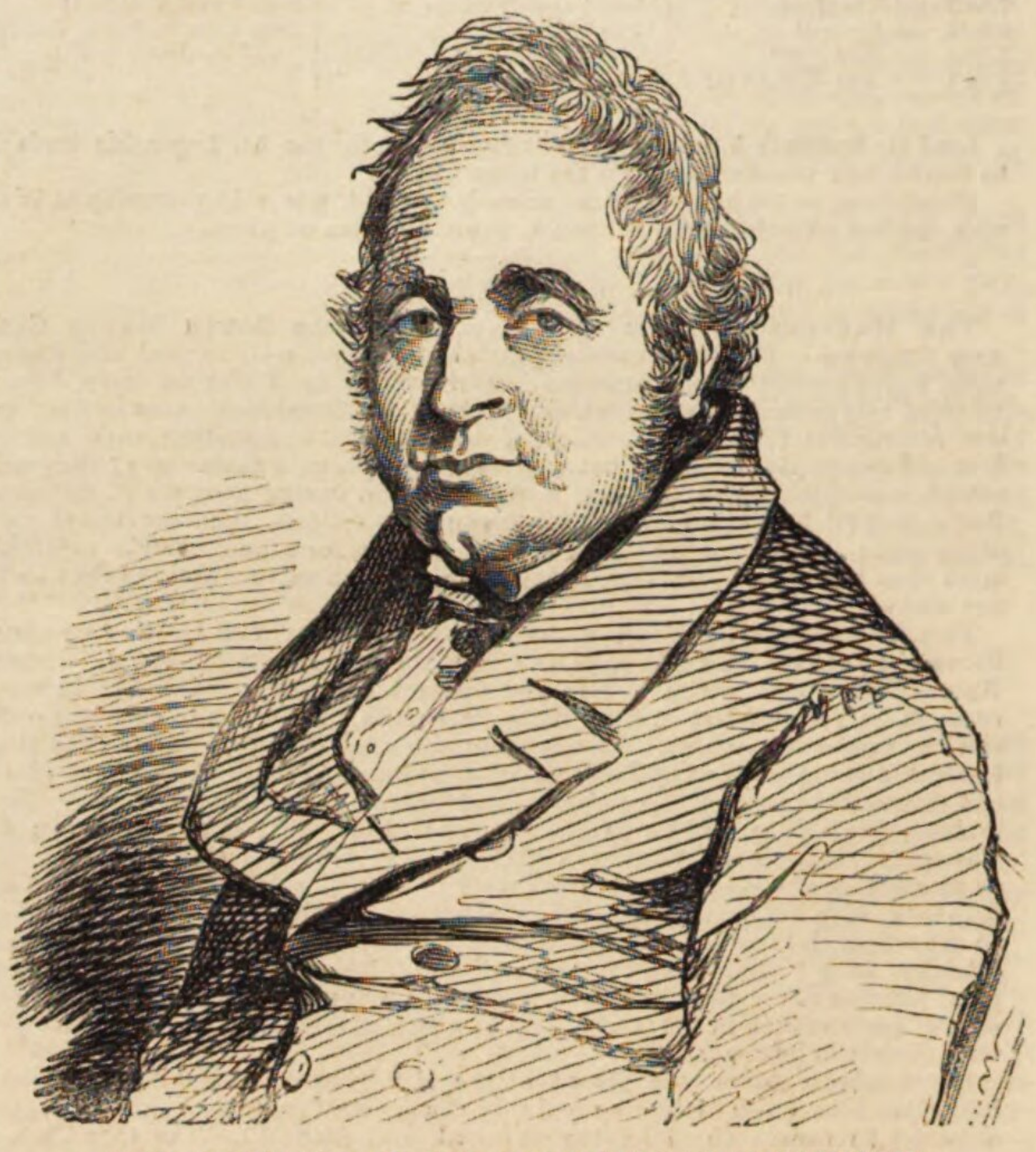
Among the numerous guests were the Earl and Countess of Powis and the Ladies Herbert; Viscount Clive; Lord Kenyon and the Hon. Lloyd and Mrs. Kenyon; Lord Berwick and the Hon. Misses Hill, and the Hon. Major and Charles Hill; Hon. Captain, Mrs. and Misses Bridgman, and the Hon. George Bridgman; Hon. E. R. B. and Mrs. Feilding; Mr., Hon. Mrs., and the Misses Godsall; Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Lovett; Mr., Hon. Mrs., and Miss Heaton; Sir Robert Cunliffe; Sir Baldwin and Lady Leighton; Lady Edwardes; General, Mrs., and the Misses Tremenhere.



TEMPORARY CHURCH, KENTISH TOWN.

THE GOVERNOR OF THE RICHMOND PENITENTIARY

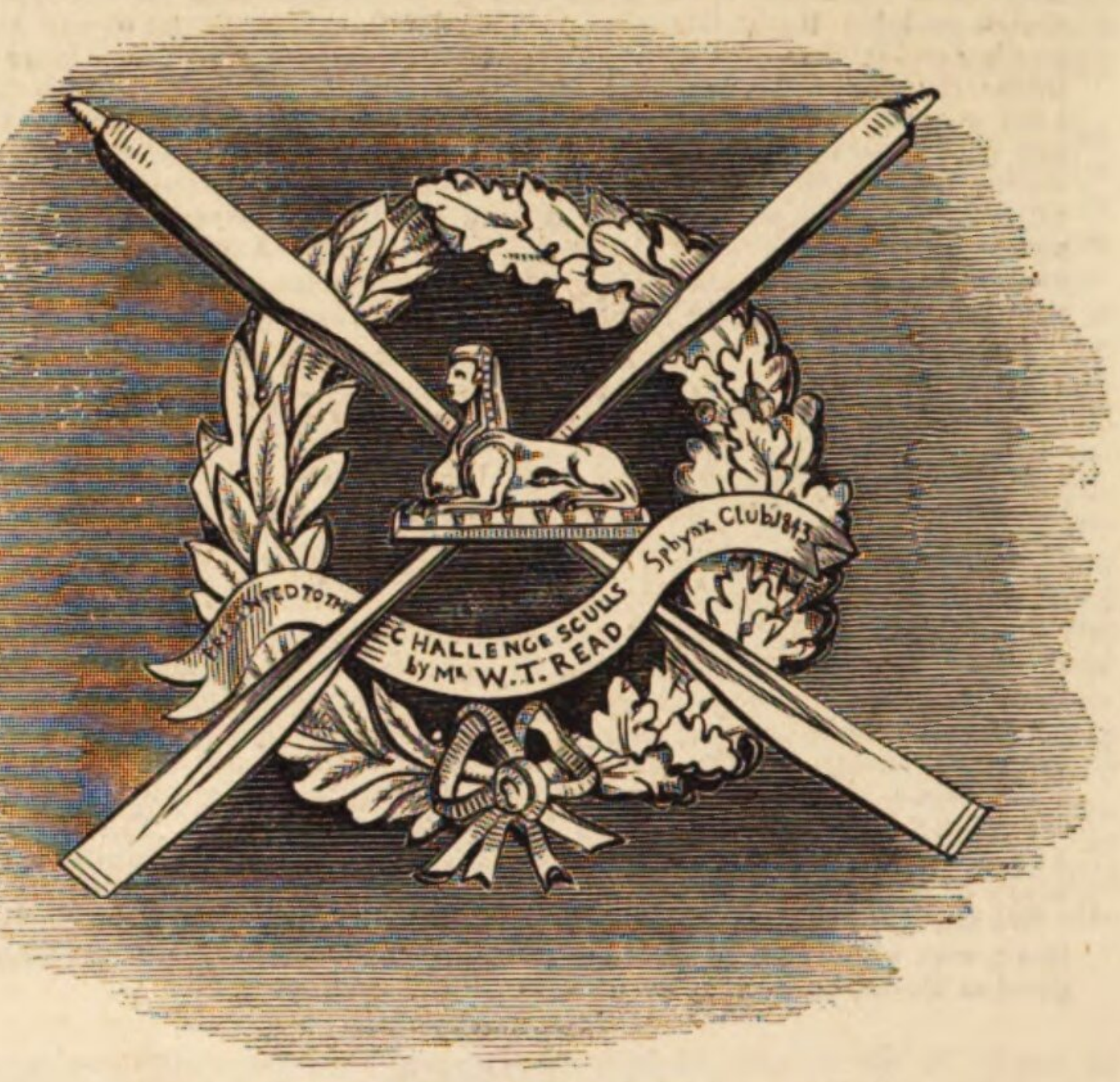
Thomas Purdon, Esq., the Governor of the Richmond Penitentiary at Dublin, whose kindness towards Mr. O'Connell and the other traversers, has been the theme of general commendation, is of a highly respectable family in the county of Westmeath, and graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, taking a degree of M.A. Subsequently, Mr. Purdon entered into mercantile speculation, and proceeded to Virginia, in America; an enterprise which, we regret to state, did not turn out as profitable as expected. He returned to Ireland, where he married one of the daughters of the late Alderman Archer, treasurer to the old Corporation of the City of Dublin, through whose interest he was nominated Governor of the Richmond Penitentiary, full twenty years since. His condescension, kindness, and good nature, have been duly appreciated by the Liberator and other traversers, for whose accommodation he gave up his private residence, taking one for his family in the immediate vicinity of Richmond.



THE GOVERNOR OF THE RICHMOND PENITENTIARY.

THE SPHYNX BOAT-CLUB.

The second annual Scullers' Match for the Silver Challenge Sculls and Presentation Pin, came off on Wednesday week, from opposite Chiswick Church to Kew Bridge. Soon after starting, Messrs. Muxworthy and Fincham drew ahead of the other two competitors, and were scull and scull for nearly a quarter of a mile, when Mr. Muxworthy gained the lead, and arrived at Kew Bridge first, by about half-a-minute; Mr. Fincham, 2nd; Mr. Reid, third; and Mr. Adams, fourth. The latter was, at one period, in the second place, but was unable to retain it. The pair of silver sculls engraved above, are elegantly executed in silver: they are retained by the winner for one year, and then again contested for by the Club.



PRIZE SCULLS, SPHYNX CUTTER CLUB.

TEMPORARY CHURCH AT KENTISH TOWN, ST. PANCRAS.

The annexed view represents a church of wood which has just been erected in the district of Kentish-Town, St. Pancras, for the use of the congregation, while the parochial chapel is undergoing extensive alterations and enlargement. It is built entirely of wood, on brick foundations, and is the work of Mr. Peter Thompson, of Limehouse, who is largely concerned in preparing buildings of this description, and has a Treasury grant, allowing him to manufacture, free of duty, framed churches, chapels, schools, and dwellings, to export to her Majesty's various colonies. Although of considerable dimensions, and capable of accommodating 500 adults and 300 children, it has been prepared and erected in the course of one month; and was opened for divine service on Sunday last. A description of the building, which has been much admired, and does great credit to Mr. Thompson, may be interesting to our readers.

It consists of a tower, 10 feet square, surmounted by a belfry, forming the entrance to two lobbies, right and left, each 9 feet by 8 feet, communicating with the nave or choir, 60 feet long by 30 feet wide, divided from the side aisles by a range of columns, that support an open framed roof; the side aisles are each 60 feet long and 9 feet wide, thus making the whole width 48 feet. At the end of the nave or choir is the chancel, 30 feet long by 28 feet wide, terminating with a recessed communion, 15 feet wide by 6 feet deep. At the end of one aisle is the vestry, 8 feet by 6 feet; and at the end of the other is the robing-room, of the same dimensions, communicating with the pulpit.

The body of the church receives its light from two ranges of clerestory windows, of "vitreous cloth," the light from which, although subdued in tone, is very brilliant. The walls are formed in compartments, the inside finished with neat oak paper in panels, which has a quiet appearance, well adapted for its intended purpose. The outside panels and the entire of the roof are covered with "Croggan's Patent Asphalted Felt," a non-conductor of both heat and cold; the roofs being covered, as well as all the outside wood and the open roof inside, with "Jeffery's Patent Marine Glue," the colour of which on the wood has a fine rich effect, and it is the most perfect non-absorbent of moisture and non-conductor of electric fluid. The seats are all open benches.

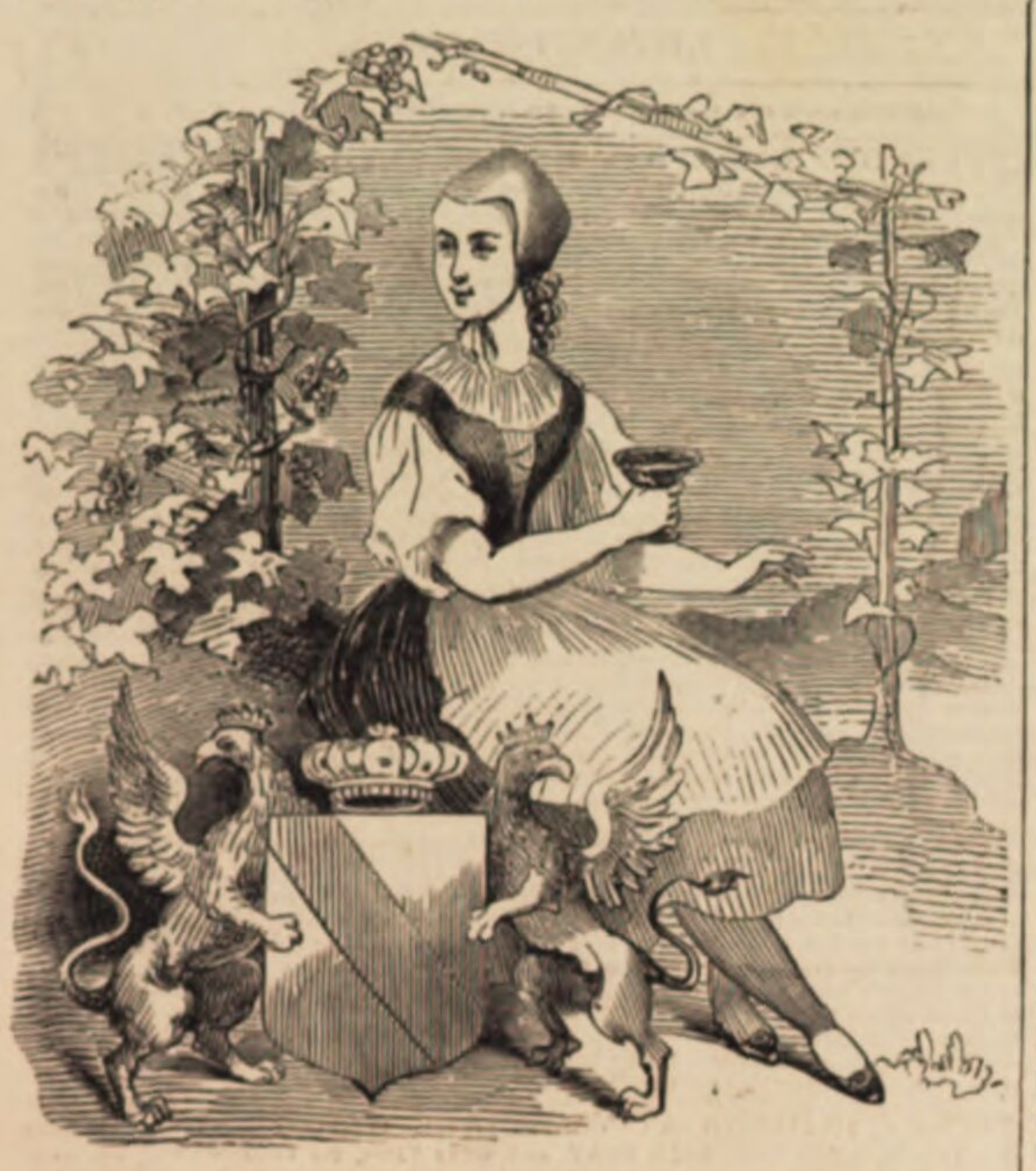
The erection of this church will show that for the very limited sum of about 10s. per sitting, a congregation may be provided with a neat and comfortable church, so planned as to have all the essentials of Christian architecture, until they are enabled to erect structures of greater pretensions and more durable materials. And we think the subject of supplying temporary places of worship in some of our thickly-peopled manufacturing districts, while church building funds are in process of collection, too often a slow and tedious operation, well worthy of the attention of the authorities of the church, and the societies engaged in providing for the spiritual instruction of the people.

BADEN-BADEN.

This celebrated "Spa" is now in high season; and at this moment, probably, its visitors treble the ordinary population.

Baden is situated on the promontary of the Black Forest, between woody hills of the most inviting aspect, and in one of the most charming valleys close to the Oel river, which for a long time formed the frontier between Alemania and Rhenish Franconia. The town is not large; it numbers about six thousand inhabitants, but increases from year to year on account of the great influx of visitors who take the waters. The number of those visitors amounted in the year 1841 to 10,000, of which 3000 were Frenchmen and 2000 Englishmen. During winter there are about three or four hundred. Baden is second in rank to Wisbaden and the most frequented German Spas. The Germans regret very much that there French manners and the French language are mostly in vogue. In addition to the above visitors, or invalids, immense crowds arrive (particularly on Sundays) from Strasbourg and Carlsruhe, either by steam boats or railway. The air is mild and salubrious.

Among the churches the parish church is the most remarkable. It was built in the 14th century, but burnt to the ground in the year 1680, and rebuilt in 1754. This church contains the tombs of the Catholic Markgraves of Baden since Bernard (1431), and those of Leopold William and Louis William, both celebrated warriors in the wars against the Turks. The former fought with Stahremberg and Montecuculi against the Turks, and died in 1671, at Warasdein, in Hungaria. The latter, Prince Ludovicus, as he is generally called in the popular airs, the most distinguished general of his time, made twenty-six campaigns, and was never conquered in the many battles he fought. He was the companion of Prince Eugene of Savoy, and died in 1707. The visitor can have no difficulty in discovering the place where he lies, for a monument, miserably executed by the sculptor Pigalle, at once points out the spot. Behind the church is the Antiquarian Hall, erected in the year 1810, and serves for the preservation of Roman antiquities found here. We see among the many remarkable antiquities a mile-stone, with the name of Marc Aurelius (Caracalla), several stones dedicated to Neptune, several others to Hercules, a bad copy of the altar of Mercury, the original of which is on the Staufenberg, tombs of Roman soldiers, &c. Opposite to the Antiquarian Hall is the Old Spa, near to it the Vapour Bath. Lately there has been erected a new saloon, not to be surpassed in grandeur and elegance; and not far from the Conversation Hall, which is the rendezvous, or the *quartier*, most frequented by Englishmen. The hot springs, of which there are thirteen, issue from the rock of the Castle Terrace, called Schneckengarten, situated behind the church, and suitable pipes lead the water into the various baths in the town. The degree of temperature varies from 37 degrees to 54 degrees Reaumur (115 degrees to 153 degrees Fahrenheit), and the supply of hot water amounts to about 150,000 gallons per twenty-four hours. The principal spring, very close to the Antiquarian Hall, called the Ursprung (primitive spring), is covered in; the vault is the work of the Romans. The Stahl Baths (steel baths) are on the way to Lichtenthal.


ARMS OF THE GRAND-DUCHY OF BADEN-BADEN.

The new castle, built in 1471, embellished in 1579, destroyed in 1689, and partly restored, is situated on a hill which commands the town, affording towards three sides the most magnificent view, viz., the Rheinthal (Rhine Valley), the valleys of Baden, and its environs. There are many paintings, mostly consisting of portraits of the Markgraves of Baden, whose dynasty was extinct in 1771. A part of the edifice is fitted up as a summer habitation for the Grand Dowager Duchess Stephanie, adopted daughter of Napoleon, the daughter of Josephine's brother-in-law, the Viscount de Beauharnais, and widow of Grand Duke Charles, who died in 1818.

Contiguous to the castle is a small garden, laid out with exquisite taste. The most remarkable are the subterranean vaults and cells, constructed of stone, and provided with iron doors, regarding the origin of which, history makes no mention, but tradition has a thousand things to relate. At one time it was supposed that those subterraneous vaults were Roman baths, at another that they were dungeons. At any rate, there are no visible traces of there ever having been old baths, although there is no doubt that their origin was Roman.

The Grand Duchess Stephanie has also a pavilion in that part of the town called Redig, once a Roman burial-ground: the public have access at any time to the delightful promenades there. Other handsome residences belonging to the Grand Duke Leopold, Duke of Hesse, &c., are in the vicinity. The most remarkable and attractive of all places of public amusement are the promenades, the halls of conversation, the assembly rooms, the theatre, and the library, all clustered together, and which were planned by the celebrated Weinbrenner, in the year 1824. The afternoons and evenings are the time when the most fashionable and brilliant company is to be seen.

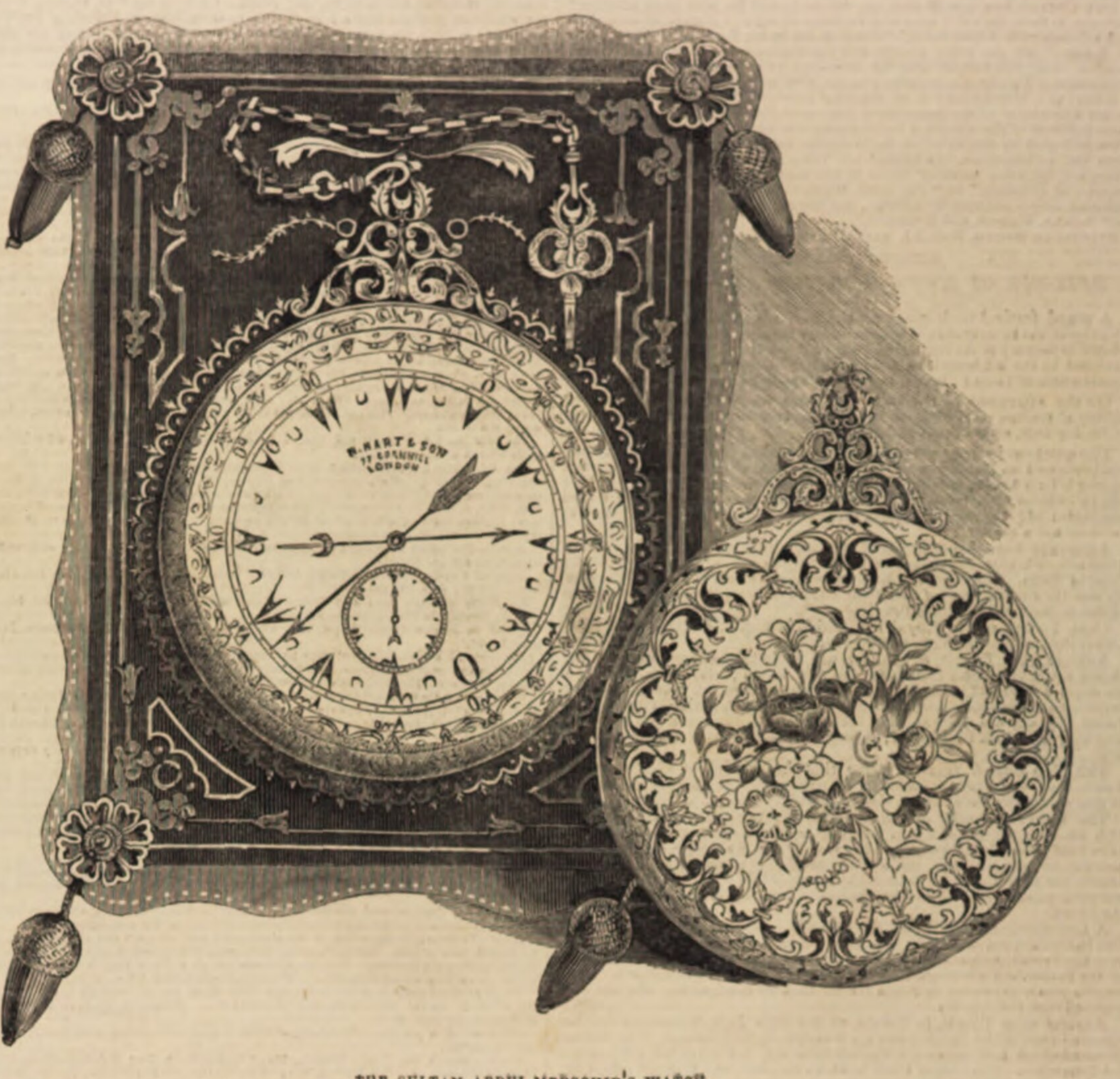
The shady avenue which leads to the Conversation Hall is the bazaar of Baden. The building itself is divided into a variety of saloons, fitted up in the most splendid style; consisting of drawing-rooms, dining-rooms, clubs, and play-rooms; the latter are open from ten till one in the morning, and again from three till midnight. A Frenchman, M. Benazet, pays an annual rent of 45,000 florins (£5250) for permission to play; and in addition to the above rent, he has to fit up all the saloons in the whole establishment; this he has done in the most profuse and splendid manner. If we consider that the attendants necessary to keep up the establishment where play is going on require an additional sum equal to the amount of rent and that Benazet has accumulated an immense fortune, it is easy to perceive what considerable sums the public at Baden must lose. An attentive observer would not be long before remarking that out of ten players, scarcely one is a gainer, yet the mode of playing is conducted in the fairest manner; they play at roulette and cards. Experienced players prefer the latter, pretending that much is in their favour. (!)

The environs of Baden, in point of beauty, charm, and variety, find no equal. Everywhere the eye perceives valleys enlivened by brooks, shaded groves, and verdure strewed with flowers.

An avenue of oak trees commencing near the Assembly-rooms, near the Palace of the Count Reichenbach, leads to the Convent of Lichtenthal, a distance of about a mile and a half. The convent or nunnery is a building of the thirteenth century, and has escaped the destructive powers of time and war. Close to it is an asylum for orphans, built and endowed by Mr. Stulz, whose celebrity as a tailor has obtained for him in London an immense amount of wealth, and whom the Grand Duke of Baden has raised to the rank of a noble.

The Old Castle, situated on an eminence covered with pine trees and oaks, is accessible only through a steep forest-road; it requires nearly an hour to ascend it; however, a new road is being constructed at present, in order to remove the difficulty of ascent; the Old Castle has existed since the tenth century, and has suffered at various times from the effects of war. The visitor finds close by refreshment-rooms and dwelling apartments, and, as he has access to the tower, can behold the most sublime aspect ever presented in German scenery: he views the distant and fertile Rheinthal from Worms till beyond Strasbourg; in the foreground the enchanting Baden, the lively green of the oak and beech forests, and the sombre green of the pine and fir. Everything here, especially to a German, is grand, and awakens his patriotism, for here chivalry, and more recent heroism, have added to the history of the Germans.

We must not omit mentioning the Hunting Castle near Baden, surrounded by hills, and from which, in serene weather, may be seen the Strasbourg Münster, a distance of 36 miles. Close to it is the pavilion Favorite, filled with old pictures, curious works, and mosaic flooring, an apartment filled with miniatures representing all the men eminent in science and art who have adorned every country. In another apartment there are paintings of the Markgrävin and her consort, represented in 72 different costumes. The kitchen is the most remarkable in point of profusion of every possible kind of vessels in glass, porcelain, and sets of service in Dutch porcelain, representing beasts of the forest, birds, and garden fruits. In an opposite direction are the ruins of Yburg, delightful as affording a pleasing view towards the Black Forest, but sufficient to inspire fear and horror to the timid, for to every fragment are attached tales of malignant spirits and the powers of witches who deal "in riddles and affairs of death."


THE SULTAN ABDUL MEDSCHID'S WATCH.

THE SULTAN ABDUL MEDSCHID'S WATCH.

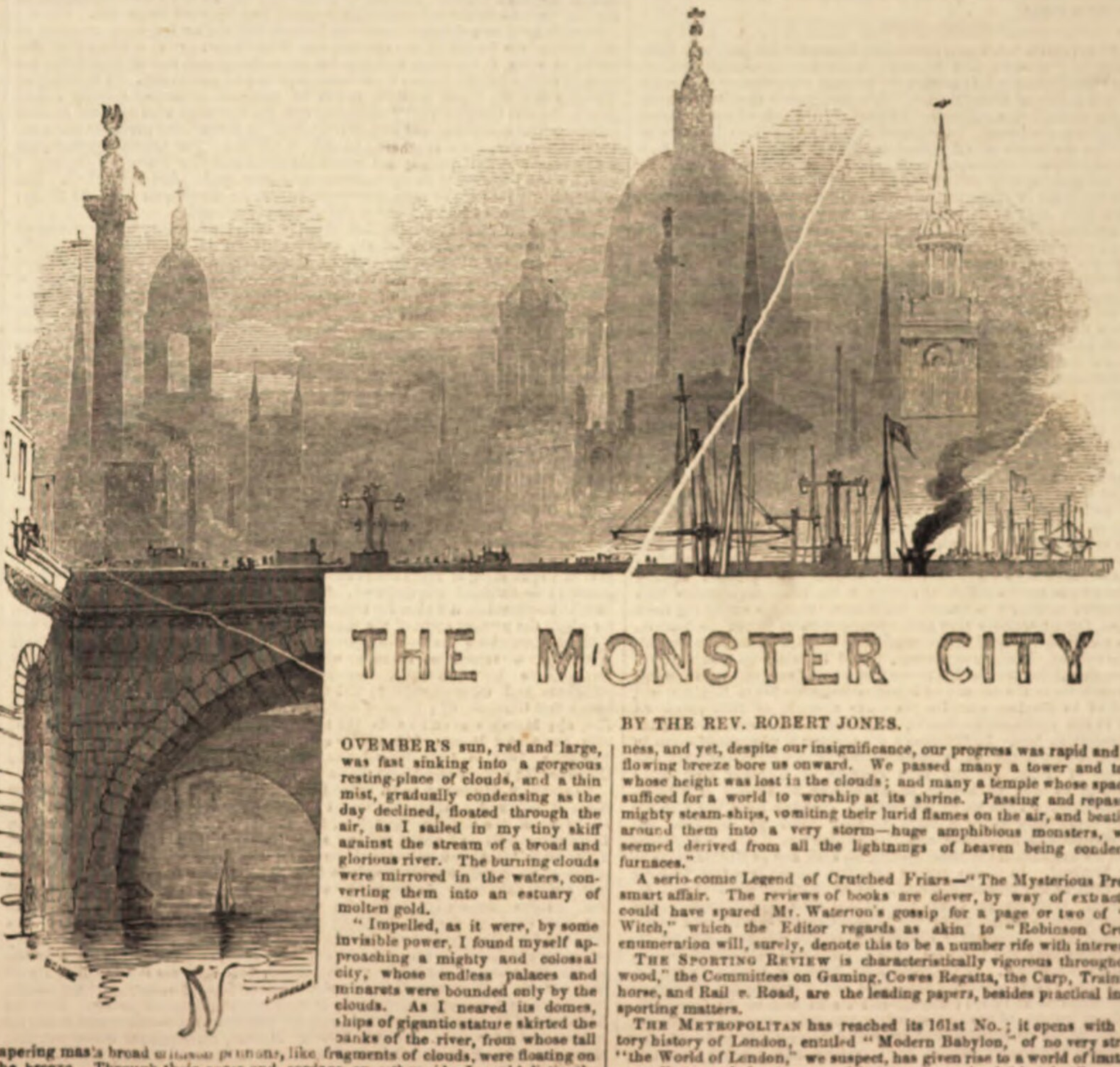
A very superb specimen of watchmaking has just been completed by Messrs. Hart and Son, Cornhill, for the Sultan Abdul Medschid. It is one of two watches, for which an order was given through the Turkish Embassy, about sixteen months ago. The watch is five inches in diameter: it is in a double gold case, the gold being of the standard of twenty-two carats; the back external case, shown in our engraving, is beautifully enamelled with flowers, within a border of arabesque scroll work. This part of the workmanship is truly exquisite; the brilliancy of the colours, and delicacy of the pencilling, surpasses anything of the kind that we have seen of foreign manufacture. The dial, also engraved in our illustration, is white opaque, enamelled on copper, similar to English watches in general; but the figures are Turkish characters. The hands are of blue steel, set with diamonds: one hand represents a dart, and the other a shorter dart, or arrow, with the crescent at one end. The movement is duplex, with a chronometer balance, and jewelled in ten ruby holes. The watch strikes the hours and quarters by itself, as the time represents; which striking is repeated, together with the minutes, by pushing upwards a small gold slide. The inner bottom is of crystal, so as to show the repeating mechanism; and through the crystal are two holes, to wind up the striking part and the movement. Wires, instead of the old method, by a bell, are used; and the sound resembles that of a powerful and harmonious cathedral clock The pendent, or handle, is formed of five scrolls, shaped pyramidically, and beautifully engraved.

The watch, as a whole, is, perhaps, the most costly and elaborate piece of mechanism to measure time yet produced by English workmen. It has been shown to her Majesty the Queen, and to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, both of whom expressed their high admiration of this splendid triumph of British skill and taste. The companion watch is nearly completed: the price of the pair is 1200 guineas.

THE MAGAZINES FOR SEPTEMBER.

Altogether, the magazines and journals for the present month are a more attractive batch than those of its predecessor.

The Illuminated Magazine has a capital frontispiece etching by Leech—an Election Scene—humour at all points. The opening paper is "A New Epic," by John Saunders; a long ramble through some ten pages on the decoration of the new Houses of Parliament: the position of this paper is very questionable, to say the least of it, and the details are very prosy. Miss Toulmin has a pretty September story—"Sweet Revenge." Mr. Laman Blanchard's is a first appearance in this miscellany; and his contribution, "The Mutual Piece-of-Plate Presentation Club," is a sly satire on a practice now missing its mark from its frequency. Miss Pardoe has contributed a pleasant trifle, in verse, "Psyche, Love, and the Butterfly;" and Mr. Wade introduces a sweet ballad, "Lochiin and Eveline," with a few lines of dreamy sadness. "The Jar of Whiskey" is a humorous adventure at Crookston Castle, by Gerald Walton; and there is a piece of "Seasonable Gossip," by James Smith. Our next is the opening of a paper of considerable power, though little novelty of design, entitled



THE MONSTER CITY

BY THE REV. ROBERT JONES.

"November's sun, red and large, was fast sinking into a gorgeous resting-place of clouds, and a thin mist, gradually condensing as the day declined, floated through the air, as I sailed in my tiny skiff against the stream of a broad and glorious river. The burning clouds were mirrored in the waters, converting them into an estuary of molten gold.

"Impelled, as it were, by some invisible power, I found myself approaching a mighty and colossal city, whose endless palaces and minarets were bounded only by the clouds. As I neared its domes, ships of gigantic stature skirted the banks of the river, from whose tall tapering masts broad [illegible] pennons, like fragments of clouds, were floating on the breeze. Through their spars and cordage, on either side, I could distinctly trace the outline of mighty storehouses for merchandise, or granaries large enough to contain the harvests of nations.

"My little barque and myself seemed mere atoms amidst the surrounding vastness, and yet, despite our insignificance, our progress was rapid and powerful. A flowing breeze bore us onward. We passed many a tower and tapering spire, whose height was lost in the clouds; and many a temple whose space would have sufficed for a world to worship at its shrine. Passing and repassing us were mighty steam-ships, vomiting their lurid flames on the air, and beating the waters around them into a very storm—huge amphibious monsters, whose powers seemed derived from all the lightnings of heaven being condensed in their furnaces."

A serio-comic Legend of Crutched Friars—"The Mysterious Prediction," is a smart affair. The reviews of books are clever, by way of extract: though we could have spared Mr. Waterton's gossip for a page or two of "The Amber Witch," which the Editor regards as akin to "Robinson Crusoe." Our enumeration will, surely, denote this to be a number rife with interest.

The Sporting Review is characteristically vigorous throughout. "Goodwood," the Committees on Gaming, Cowes Regatta, the Carp, Training the Race-horse, and Rail *v.* Road, are the leading papers, besides practical information on sporting matters.

The Metropolitan has reached its 161st No.; it opens with an introductory history of London, entitled "Modern Babylon," of no very striking merit: "the World of London," we suspect, has given rise to a world of imitations. The *nouvellettes* and sketches are of the average merit of this miscellany.

The New Monthly continues the best magazine of its class: its sketches are piquantly humorous, and its tales are full of point and polish. Eliza Cook, the Medical Student, Mrs. Trollope, the author of "Stories of Waterloo," "Peter

Priggins," and Laman Blanchard, are this month the contributors. The "Conversations with the late Mr Beckford," though entertaining, convey but a feeble notion of the brilliant mind of that highly-gifted writer: his rare knowledge of prints and etchings is, however, not overlooked.

The United Service Magazine will be looked for with some additional curiosity, in these days of "wars and rumours of wars." "Major-General Pollock's Campaign in Affghanistan," "Punishments in the Navy," and "The Battle of Busaco," are the staple papers; and the Correspondence and Register are copious. Still this number is by no means up to the time: it contains but a brief notice of Tangier in connexion with the great war events of the day.

Bentley's Miscellany is an amusing number. Leech is very successful in his illustration of the Scattergood Papers—"Mr. Tubbs in trouble." The main incidents of the story is a vivid description of a farm-house of the better class destroyed by fire, in which the versatile humour of the author is turned upon the parish-engine, "a comical old fellow, and a knowing one, withal" There are, too, some touching scenes in this month's "Fortunes." "The Philosophy of Delusion," by "The Irish Whiskey-Drinker," is a capital piece of quizzing, classic and racy throughout, and there is an attractive anecdotic paper on "Selwyn, Walpole, and Brummell."

Sylvester Sound, Parts XI. and XII., complete this successful work.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A grand festival took place on the 25th ult., at Darmstadt, on the occasion of the inauguration of a statue which the citizens of that city have had erected in memory of the late Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, Louis I. It was modelled by the celebrated Bavarian sculptor, Schwantheln, and consists of a bronze statue of Louis I., is raised on a marble pedestal, and is 108 feet high.

On the afternoon of the 16th ult. there was a fall of snow in the vicinity of Rhense, on the Rhine. It is almost incredible that snow should fall in the dog-days, on the banks of the Rhine.

The quickest journey yet made on the London and Brighton Railway was performed on Monday last, when the fast train which leaves London at a quarter beform 5 p.m., arrived in Brighton at 10 minutes past 6, giving one hour and 25 minutes for a transit of 52 miles. In this space must also be included stoppages; had it not been for which the journey would have been performed in one hour and a quarter.

Accounts have been received of the death of Count Waldburg Truchsses, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Prussia at the Court of Turin. The Count had been afflicted with a long and painful disorder. He was the representative of one of the noblest families of Germany, and was related to the Royal Family of Prussia.

Capt. Foster, of the Royal Tar, which brought the last mails from Lisbon died suddenly off Vigo, in a fit of apoplexy.

Advices from Tripoli, of the 12th ult., state that an insurrection had broken out in the Gerian mountains, and that Miludi Sheik, the ex-Minister of the deposed Mahmudi family, had placed himself at its head. A body of Turkish cavalry, marched against them, and had been repulsed, with the loss of their colonel, Ismail Bey, who was either killed or taken prisoner. The son of the Pacha was preparing to embark for Bengazy, to assume the command of the expeditionary army.

The *New Zurich Gazette* states that the council of Gorns, in the Valais, has issued a decree prohibiting the wearing of white hats in that canton, as they are regarded as a rallying sign of La Jeune Suisse.

The Court of Assize of the Ardéche (France) was engaged on the 27th ult. with the trial of a man named Serret, on a charge of having for two years kept one of his children, a girl five years of age, confined in a cellar without clothing, covered with filth, and almost starved. The excuse offered by this inhuman parent was, that he did not like female children. He was found guilty, and condemned to twelve years' imprisonment with hard labour, and exposure on the pillory.

A Constantinople letter, of the 14th ult., states that a new insurrection had broken out in Albania, but that it was instantly suppressed. It is added, that the French Ambassador in Persia had obtained at Mossul the liberation of the Patriarch of the Nestorians, and intended to proceed to Teheran, with a view to obtain protection in Persia for the Catholic missionaries, who had been expelled from that country.

Advices from Tauris, in Persia, of the 18th July, announce further successes obtained by Schamyl over the Russians in the Caucasus. Chunsak and Tewrandschura, both important Russian fortresses, had fallen into the power of the Circassians. The town of Cheki has been surprised by a Circassian chieftain, called the Sultan Daniel; the garrison was massacred and the town pillaged. There reigns a complete consternation in the capital of Georgia, and the road to Erivan is no longer safe for travellers.

Mr. Francis Bailey, F.R.S., the President of the Astronomical Society, died last week at his residence in Tavistock-place, Russell-square, in the 71st year of his age. His scientific attainments were of the highest. He was correspondent for several learned and *scientific* societies abroad, amongst others—the Royal Institute of Paris, and the Academy Royal at Berlin.

The association of German philologists for the present year, will hold their meetings at Dresden, from the 1st till the 4th of October next, under the presidency of the celebrated Hermann. The German Orientalists will also, from the present time, take part in these meetings.

Among the inmates of St. Catharine's almshouses, in Exeter, is Elizabeth Mountjoy, who completed her hundredth year in January last. By the aid of spectacles she can read, and with the assistance of a stick she enjoys a walk.

Prince Joseph Bonaparte has not bequathed 66,000fr. to his brother Jerome, ex King of Westphalia. *He left him simply* a snuff-box, as a mark of his affection, and another to Prince Louis. The fortune of Joseph is far from being so considerable as was stated.

On Monday evening, Sir Andrew Agnew was thrown down by a vehicle, in Glasgow, but fortunately escaped without sustaining any injury. The honourable baronet was entirely under the vehicle, and for some time clung by the axle; but the driver, on the alarm being given, stopped, and he was liberated from his perilous position.

Last week a pine-apple was cut, from the gardens of the Baroness Rothschild, at Gunnersbury, of the unprecedented weight of 15¼ lbs., being 1lb. heavier than the specimen exhibited at the meeting of the Horticultural Society on Tuesday. The first was sent as a present to her Majesty.

M. Thiers has returned to Paris, from Dieppe, where he had been staying for about three weeks.

Population Statistics.—A highly interesting document has just been published in the form of "answers and returns" under the population acts, in which are supplied much curious information respecting the numbers and mode of occupation of the people of Great Britain. It is ascertained that between the years 1831 1841, the amount of employment afforded by the agriculture of Great Britain remained nearly stationary, notwithstanding the enormous increase in the population. The multitude of additional hands has been obliged to find work in other departments. The total male population of Great Britain, 20 years of age and upwards, was, in 1831 3,199 984; and in 1841, 3 829 668, showing an increase in ten years of about 630,000 adult males. Hardly one of these additional men has been able to find employment in agriculture. The agricultural occupiers and labourers were, in 1831, 980,750, and in 1841, only 961 585. Allowing here for a correction pointed out by the enumerators, it still appears that at the end of the decennial period there was either no increase, or a very small one, in the number of adult males employed in agriculture. A very different result is presented in regard to those employed in commerce trade, and manufactures. In 1831 they were 1 278 283, and in 1841 they amounted to 1,682,044, showing that those branches of industry had found employment for more than 400,000 additional persons of that class. The general result of the calculation is that for all England, trade and manufactures include rather more than double the numbers classed under the head of agriculture, and the agricultural class comprises less than one-fourth of the people. It is stationary in point of numbers, while the other sections of the population are rapidly increasing yearly. Those employed in the cotton manufacture are classed thus:—Males, 20 years and upwards, 138,112; Ditto, under 20, 59,171; Females, 20 years and upwards, 104,470; Ditto, under 20, 75 909; Total, 377,662. We extract also the total number engaged in each of the following manufactures:—Hose, 50,955; Lace, 35 347; Wool and worsted, 167,296; Silk, 83 773; Flax and linen, 85,213. The total number of persons engaged in the manufacture of textile fabrics in Great Britain, is stated to be 800 246. The total number of persons employed in mines is 193,825. The total number of persons whose occupations were ascertained in Great Britain, was 7,846,569, leaving 10,997,865 as the "residue" of the population, which must be taken to consist of persons dependent on the former. Among the miscellaneous results are the following:—It is in the maritime counties that the least comparative mortality is found. Middlesex, which is one of the most marrying counties, furnishes above 4000 such persons to every 20,000 inhabitants, and far exceeds every other county in the number of females between 20 and 30. If the returns be correct, there are at present, it will be found on computation, about 342,500 females of this time of life in the country. These returns show the most startling variations in the amount of house accommodation in England and Wales. In each of 14 English counties there are upwards of 2000 inhabited houses to every 10,000 inhabitants—that is, each house on an average contains five persons or something less. In Middlesex the average is upwards of seven in a house. Norfolk, which is the best accommodated county in this respect, and the North Riding of York, are the only districts of England that come up to Wales (North as well as South) in abundance of houses in proportion to the population. Then as to education. Judging from the number of persons who could only make a mark to their marriage registers, the men are best educated in Middlesex and Cambridgeshire. The proportions of markswomen are greatest in the West Riding of York and in Bedfordshire of any districts in England. In Wales, taking men and women together, they are worse educated than in any part of England. From Scotland there are no returns on this point. With respect to the commercial class, it is observable that of tradesmen and handicraftsmen, by far the largest number are included under the head of "boot and shoemaker," amounting in the whole to 214,780, or nearly one-third more than the butchers, bakers, buttermen, milkmen, grocers, and greengrocers, put together. In the metropolis, however, there are considerably more tailors and breeches-makers than boot and shoemakers. Clergymen are returned for England at 13,574; commercial clerks (one of the largest descriptions) for Great Britain, 56,830; chiropodists, 58; dressmakers and milliners, 106,801, of whom, 22,174 are females, and 127 males, respectively under 20 years of age; East India Company's service, 591; farmers and graziers, 300,123; Government civil service, 16 750; agricultural labourers 1,127 108 of whom 14,295 are females under 20; army, 33,057, of whom 6976 are soldiers under 20. There are only seven persons returning themselves as oculists in all Great Britain. The physicians amount to 1476; printers 18 313 of whom 183 are females; surgeons, apothecaries, and medical students together, 18,658; so that the whole body of the medical profession in Great Britain, including students, comprises only 20,134 persons. The teachers of music and singing are 3285, being more than double the number of all the other teachers enumerated put together.

THE MARKETS.

Corn-Exchange, Friday.—The show of English wheat here to day was tolerably good, both as to supply and quality. As but few buyers were in attendance, the demand for that article was excessively heavy, at barely Monday's quotations. Foreign wheat—the supply of which was good—met a dull sale, and prices had a downward tendency. For all kinds of barley the inquiry was inactive, and the rates were barely supported. The supply of malt was good, while the demand was in a very depressed state, at late currencies. Oats, beans, and peas were quite as dear.

Arrivals.—English: wheat, 4590; barley, 60; oats, 750 quarters. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 2030 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 2770; barley, 3560; oats, 1620 quarters. Flour, 3170 sacks. Malt, 3130 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 48s; ditto white, 46s to 56s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 48s; ditto white, 42s to 50s; rye, 31s to 33s; grinding barley, 27s to 28s distilling ditto, 31s to 32s; malting ditto, 32s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 59s to 60s brown ditto, 57s to 60s; Kingston and Ware, 62s to 64s; Chevalier, 64s to 65s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s to 22s; potatoe ditto, 23s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s to 21s; ditto white, 19s to 21s; tick beans, 29s to 31s; old ditto, 38s to 40s; grey peas, 31s to 33s; maple, 33s to 34s; white, 35s to 38s; boilers, 38s to 39s per quarter. Town-made flour, 46s to 48s; Suffolk, 38s to 39s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s to 38s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 44s to 56s; Dantzig, red, 50s to 56s; white, 56s to 61s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 23s to 24s; oats, brew, 17s to 19s; ditto feed, 14s to 17s; beans, 24s to 28s; peas, 28s to 29s per quarter. Flour, America, 24s to 25s; Baltic, 24s to 25s per barrel. Town-made, 46s to 48s.

The Seed Market.—Canary and linseed have commanded full prices. In other kinds of seeds next to nothing is doing.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 56s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 25s to 37; Mediterranean and Odessa, 26s to 38s; hempseed, 28s to 35s per quarter; coriander, 15s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s to 18s; white ditto, 10s to 12s; tares, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £25 to £26 per last of ten quarters; Linseed cakes, English, £5 to £6 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £5 10s per ton; canary, 58s to 63s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 8d; of household ditto, 6d to 6½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 50s 11d; barley, 34s 11d; oats, 20s 7d; rye, 34s 2d; beans, 37s 0d; peas, 33s 10d.

Six Weeks' Averages that govern Duty.—Wheat, 50s 6d; barley, 34s 3d; oats, 20s 4d; rye, 35s 8d; beans, 35s 10d; peas, 34s 10d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 4s; oats, 6s; rye, 7s 6d; beans, 7s 6d; peas, 8s. 6d.

Tea.—For all kinds of tea—but more particularly for the fine and very fine qualities—the demand is very active, and prices are still somewhat on the advance. The stock of tea in London is now 30,276,000lb., against 25,806,000lb. at the same time in 1843.

Sugar.—We have to report a very steady demand for fine qualities of West India sugar, at an advance of 6d per cwt., while the value of other descriptions is steadily supported. Refined goods have advanced 1s *per* cwt., standard lumps having sold at 74s, and brown ditto, 73s.

Coffee.—This market has become somewhat active, and prices are steadily supported. Ceylon has sold—common ordinary—at 55s 6d to 56s per cwt.

Provisions.—There is a trifling improvement in the demand for Irish butter, and prices, in consequence, are on the advance. Carlows have sold at 72s to 76s; Waterford, 68s to 72s; Limerick, 72s to 73s per cwt., all landed. The best Dutch butter has produced 1s per cwt. more money; but, in other qualities, very little is passing. Bacon is in demand—prime Waterford sizeable at 47s to 50s, and heavy 45s to 46s per cwt. In other kinds of provisions very little is doing, yet we have no alteration to notice in the quotations.

Oils.—This market is, on the whole, steady, and prices are mostly supported.

Tallow.—The stock being comparatively small, this article is a steady inquiry, and P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 41s to 42s; while the quotations for forward delivery is 42s per cwt.

Wool.—For English wool the demand is rather inactive, yet prices are supported. In foreign and colonial rather an extensive business is doing at full currencies.

Hops.—From nearly the whole of the plantations our accounts are, on the whole, more favourable than of late. Picking is going on in parts of Kent and Sussex, and the prospects of a crop are more cheering. The demand here for all kinds of hops is heavy, but we can notice no material variation in prices. The duty is called £130,000 to £135,000.

Weald of Kent pockets, £6 2s to £6 12s; Mid Kent do, £7 4s to £9 16s; East Kent do, £7 5s to £9 0s; Choice do, £10 0s to £11 11s; Sussex do, £6 0s to £6 10s; Mid Kent bags, £7 0s to £8 3s.

Potatoes.—New potatoes—the supply of which is good—are selling steadily at from £4 to £5 10s per ton.

Coals.—Adair's, 19s; Carr's Hartley, 20s; Chester Main, 21s; Holywell Main, 21s 6d; Ord's Redheugh, 19s; Old Pontop, 17s; West Wylam, 20s 9d; Wylam, 20s 6d; Braddyl's Hetton, 23s 6d; Lambton, 23s 6d; Hetton, 23s; Stewart's, 23s 6d; Hartley, 20s; Devonshire, 21s 3d per ton.

Smithfield.—In our market of to-day the supply of beasts—in which was embraced 60 oxen and cows from Rotterdam, and 160 Scots from Scotland—was but very moderate for the time of year; yet the beef trade was in a sluggish state, at barely Monday's prices. For sheep—the numbers of which were small—the demand was steady at fully previous rates. Although the supply of lambs was small, the lamb trade was dull at our quotations. Prime small calves were held at full prices; but other qualities were a dull sale. In pigs next to nothing was doing. Milch cows sold at from *£16 to £19 10s each, including their* small calf.

Per 8lbs., to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; second quality do, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large oxen, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 8d to 3s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime South Down ditto, 3s 10d to 4s; large coarse calves, 3s 4d to 3s 10d; prime small ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; neat small porkers, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; lambs, 3s 4d to 4s 8d. Sucking calves, 18s to 33s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 20s each. Beasts, 502; cows, 150; sheep and lambs, 8110; calves, 293; pigs 340.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—We had rather a large supply of each kind of meat on sale to-day, while the demand was heavy on the *following terms:—Per 8lbs* by the carcass: Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime small do., 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; small pork, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; lamb, 3s 4d to 4s 8d. Robt. Herbert.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent).

It was generally reported in the City, on Thursday, that the Bank of England was about to lend money at *two-and-a-half per cent.* The parties most affected by such a measure would be the discount brokers, who have hitherto had a monopoly of the best paper, by discounting at below the present bank rate (three per cent). The rumour itself does not appear improbable, as the recent alteration in the Bank Charter, justifies in a measures the use of its banking capital in any legitimate commercial operations that will best increase its profits.

Consols have been subject to various fluctuations during the week, as peace or war became the feeling of the speculators. The French prices coming over better on Monday, Consols touched 99; but on its being understood that Ministers were to hold a Cabinet Council, the price rapidly declined to 98½. The belief on Tuesday that the Tahiti question might be regarded as settled quickly rallied prices, Consols marking 99¼ a quotation that was not supported until the close of business and receded to 98¾ ⅞ on Wednesday. A better tone pervaded the market on Thursday, Consols quoting 99 early in the day. The Queen's Speech, did not, however, materially improve prices, the advance being scarcely ⅛ per cent.; and this was principally owing to a large purchase made after its arrival. The closing quotations of the week are—Consols, 99¼ ⅜; Exchequer Bills, 73 to 75; Long Annuities, 12 9-16; Three per Cents Reduced, 99⅞.

The Foreign Market on Monday scarcely varied a fraction, but improved on Tuesday, when the solution of the Tahiti question was considered favourable. Spanish advanced 21⅝ ¾ for the Actives, the Three per-Cents 33½ to ¾. These prices continued unaltered on Wednesday and Thursday. The committee of South American bondholders have made another ineffectual attempt to procure a reply from M. Mosquera to their query as to the amount of money he has in hand towards a liquidation of the New Grenada debt. The failure of common courtesy on the part of this minister, leaves, however, no other alternative than that of applying directly to the Government. The stock, of course, remains at mere nominal quotations. Mexican has scarcely varied during the week; Portuguese Converted has also been inactive. Belgian closes at 103; Brazilian, 85¼; Columbian, 13⅞; Spanish Actives, 22¾; Three per Cents., 33⅝; Peruvian, 23; Portuguese, 44⅛; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 61¾; Ditto, Five per Cents., 100¾.

The most interesting features in the Railway Market was the announcement that a preliminary agreement has been entered into between the South-Eastern and Greenwich Companies for the leasing of the latter line. The terms are for a lease of 999 years, at a rent of £36,000 for the first year, and an additional £1000 every year until it attains £45,000. This arrangement, of course, must be with the sanction of the shareholders of both lines. Greenwich shares have already advanced to 8⅞ to 9⅛, and the preference shares to 22½ to 23½. The report of the meeting of the Yarmouth and Norwich Company appears satisfactory, although no dividend was declared. The Directors of the Blackwall Railway have in contemplation a plan for the reduction of the interest of the debentures, for which the present state of the money market offers peculiar facilities. Their positive intentions have not yet been made public. In the market generally, a moderate amount of business has been transacted, and prices have been tolerably sustained. The closing prices are:—Birmingham and Gloucester, 112; Caledonian, 4⅛; Eastern Counties, 13⅝; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 67; London and Birmingham (new thirds), 33; Lynn and Ely, 4⅛; Manchester and Leeds, 124 to 127; Northern and Eastern, 56; Dover, 38⅝; Paris and Rouen, 38½; Paris and Orleans, 37⅞; Rouen and Havre, 19; Midlands, 107¾ to 109; Bristol and Gloucester, 56½; Great Western, 143; Croydon, 17¼; York and North Midland, 107.

Saturday Morning.—An official announcement from the Directors of the Bank of England confirms the report alluded to above: it is in the form of a resolution of the Court of Directors, and states, "that the rate of interest in London for bills and notes, will be as follows:—"Bills, 2½ per cent.; Notes, 3 per cent." Although perfectly unanticipated by the monied interest, this measure, upon reflection, was only to be expected. The separation of the banking from the issue department, while it has in some measure injured the profits generally, has left the Directors at perfect liberty to use the deposits for all banking purposes. While the issues were unlimited, the Directors stood in the position of regulators of the currency—a responsibility from which the present charter relieves them. Te enhance the profits, therefore, of the banking department, this measure is adopted. Its effects will be, we fear, to still further depress the value of money, without affording the equivalent anticipated by the Directors in the shape of profits. Both the English and Foreign Markets were buoyant yesterday. Consols closed at 99½ for money, and ⅝ for time. In the Railway Market, Birmingham Stock was flat, closing at 220. Paris and Orleans Shares were in demand, closing at 38⅝.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday Sept 3.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—J. BATTEN, Tilehurst, Berkshire, cattle dealer. C KNILL Gloucester, tailor.

BANKRUPTS.—J. BROWNE, King's-cross, saddler. W. C CLOUGH, Eye, Suffolk, apothecary. C. J. BANISTER, Derby, linendraper. J. WOODHEAD and J. WOODHEAD, Bradford, worsted stuff manufacturers. H HALL, Smalesworth, Northumberland, cattle dealer. R. K. MANN, Kingston-upon-Hull, wine merchant.

Friday, Sept. 5.

WAR-OFFICE.—Coldstream Regiment of Foot: Ensign and Lieut J. A. V. Kirkland to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Brand; Ensign W. G. Dawkins to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Kirkland.

49th Foot: Ensign J H King to be Ensign, vice Dawkins. 86th: W. C. Barclay to be Ensign, vice King. 87th: Lieut C. W. D Staveley to be Captain, vice Lord J. Chichester; Second Lieut H. G. R. Robinson to be First Lieutenant, vice Staveley; T. Lloyd to be Second Lieutenant, vice Robinson. 99th: Lieut T T. Worsley to be Lieutenant, vice Webster; Ensign F. B. Pigott to be Lieutenant, vice Worsley; W. F. Austen to be Ensign, vice Pigott.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment: Sec. Lieut. W. H. Kelson to be First Lieutenant, vice Layard.

BANKRUPTS.—J QUY, Mark's hall, Essex, cattle dealer. T ROLLINGS, Ingram-court, City, wine merchant. L. SOTHERS and W. PERRIT, Gravesend, grocers. T. and J BAILEY, King's-cliffe, Northamptonshire, toy dealers. R. T. DOCKERY, Farringdon-market, fruiterer. C. R. TERRILL, Carey-street, Chancery-lane, victualler. R. PETTIGREW, jun., Woolwich, tailor. H. CLARKE, Sheffield, builder. J. KITCHEN, Stockport, corn dealer. L. A. REGNAULT, Cheltenham, milliner.

BIRTHS.

At Swarland-park, the Hon. Mrs. Coulson, of a son.——At Kidderminster, the Hon. Mrs. Claughton, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Leamington, Captain Woodfall, 47th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, to Mary Anne, daughter of the late Rev. Wilton Henry Lynch.——At the Cathedral of Clonfert, the Rev. Edward J. Phipps, to Susanna Henrietta, eldest daughter of the Ven. J. S. Butson, Archdeacon of Clonfert.——At Cheltenham, George Edwardes Carruthers, Esq., to Anne, third daughter of the late Sir David William Smith, Bart., of Alnwick.——At the parish church, Edmonton, Mr. Francis Thomas Mackreth, of Upper Thames-street, City of London, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Dickson, of the former place.——At Naples, Captain Lord William Compton, R.N., to Eliza, daughter of Rear-Admiral the Hon. George Elliott.——At Manchester, the Rev. William Nassau Molesworth, to Margaret, youngest daughter of George Murray, Esq.

DEATHS.

At Dover, aged 41, John Parker Nuttall, Esq., Exon, of the Yeomen of the Guard.——At Houghton-hall, Cumberland, James Robert Grant, Esq., eldest son of Sir James R. Grant.——At Spa, Belgium, Sir Thomas Tancred, Bart., of Egypt-house, Isle of Wight.——At Leamington, Campbell, youngest son of Sir George Sitwell, Bart., of Renishaw, Chesterfield.——At Springkell, Sir Patrick Maxwell, Bart.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Eight o'clock on Thursday Evening.

SPLENDID ROTATION OF NOVELTIES AT ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY. Re-engagement of Mr. CARTER, the American Lion King, with his extraordinary Troop of Trained Animals, for a few nights longer, at an immense expense. 92nd Night of the CHINESE WAR, and FEAST OF LANTERNS. On MONDAY, September 9th, and During the Week, the French Equestrian Military Spectacle of the LION OF THE DESERT, or, THE FRENCH IN MOROCCO. Obdallah, the Outcast Arab, Mr. Carter. Scenes of the Circle, concluding with (92nd time) THE CHINESE WAR.

Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot.—Box-office open from 11 till 5.

CAPTAIN WARNER'S EXPERIMENT having given rise to a general desire for information on the PROPERTIES of the EXPLOSIVE COMPOUNDS, at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION the EXPERIMENTS (so highly interesting) are continued with perfect safety, illustrative of Dr. RYAN'S POPULAR LECTURE on EXPLOSIVE COMPOUNDS, every Afternoon, at Half-past Three o'clock, and in the Evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at a Quarter before Nine o'clock. The varied LECTURES of Professor BACHHOFFNER daily. The HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, LONGBOTTOM'S PHYSIOSCOPE, and other original and beautiful Optical Effects, &c. &c.—Admission, One Shilling; Schools, Half-price.

TO THE LADIES.—Madame TUSSAUD'S NATIONAL GROUP, in honour of her Majesty and the illustrious Wellington.—The Queen and Prince Albert are supposed to be offering to the hero the honours he so well deserves, surrounded by sovereigns in amity with England, supported by the great characters of the day, in splendid costumes, consisting of eighteen figures.—"This exhibition, in its present state, is one of the very best sights in the metropolis, and abounds with such a variety of objects, that it is a matter of surprise how so many things could have been collected together."—*Times.* Admittance, 1s.; Napoleon Rooms, 6d. Open from Eleven in the Morning till Ten at Night. Concert at Eight.

CHINESE COLLECTION, HYDE PARK-CORNER.—Open daily from Ten till Six, and from Seven till Ten.—This unique collection has been honoured by the flattering approval of all classes in England and the United States. The Saloon, 240 feet in length, is crowded with interesting novelties from China, and at this moment the greatest attraction to be found in the metropolis. His Royal Highness Prince Albert's band will be in attendance on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, on which nights the Porcelain Pagodas will be brilliantly illuminated. Admittance One Shilling. Full descriptive Catalogues obtained in the Saloon, and a new edition, the one hundred and fortieth thousand, is now in course of preparation. Omnibuses run from all parts of London to the Chinese Collection until the close of the evening's entertainment.

IOWAY INDIANS AT VAUXHALL GARDENS!—EQUESTRIAN, ARCHERY, BALL PLAY, and other Fêtes, for ONE WEEK, commencing on Monday, the 9th Instant, and repeated on each day of the week. Mr. CATLIN, having made arrangements for these famous and spacious grounds, will turn the Fourteen IOWAY INDIANS loose for a few days, where they can be seen to great advantage in all the freedom of forest life. Their tents pitched, forming a picturesque encampment, in front of which they will give the WAR and other DANCES, the BALL PLAY, TARGET SHOOTING, and RIDING, the whole party of men on horseback, on their own saddles, of splendid construction, in a spacious ground, and fully equipped for the Chase or War, with Shield and Quiver, Bow and Lance as seen in the native Wilds and Prairies of America. The Exhibition will continue from Three o'Clock to Six. Doors open at Half-past Two. Admittance, One Shilling.

16, MANCHESTER-SQUARE.

MRS. JAMES RAE begs to announce that she has LEFT TOWN for TONBRIDGE WELLS, to fulfil her country engagements, and introduce the POLKA to her numerous pupils in Kent. Mrs. Rae will remain for the first Six Weeks at the Sussex Hotel, Tonbridge Wells, and then proceed to Maidstone and Rochester. Mrs. Rae will be in London every Tuesday and Friday, for the purpose of continuing her Lessons, at her residence, 16, Manchester square, and also receiving any new Pupils. The Academy will be resumed as usual the first week in December.

BOYS' CLOTHING.—The only House in London for really Cheap and Good Boys' Clothes, is SPRATSWILL'S Old-Established Warehouse, 36, HOLBORN-HILL, near Fetter lane.—N.B. The *largest* Stock in London of Ready-made Clothes of every description.—36, Holborn-hill.

IMPORTANT to the FASHIONABLE WORLD.—By far the most influential of all the graces that contribute to personal adornment is the Hair. Its recovery, preservation, and improvement proportionably concern the elegantés of our fashionable circles, and any information which will ensure these desirable results will be hailed as an inestimable boon. The following extract from the letter of a respectable chemist in Bridlington, will be read with the highest interest:—"A lady, a customer of mine, has found great benefit from the use of your Balm. About six months ago her hair nearly all fell off. I recommended her to try your BALM of COLUMBIA, which she did. In the course of a few applications the hair ceased to fall off. Before she had used one 3s. 6d. bottle, it began to grow very profusely, and she has now a beautiful head of hair.—I am, gentlemen, yours, respectfully, Wm. Smith, Chemist and Druggist, Market-place, Bridlington. To Messrs. C. and A. Oldridge, March 13, 1844." C. and A. OLDRIDGE'S BALM of COLUMBIA causes the hair to curl beautifully, frees it from scurf, and stops it from falling off; and a few bottles generally restore it again. It also prevents greyness. 3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. per bottle; no other prices are genuine.—OLDRIDGE'S BALM.—1, Wellington-street; the second house from the Strand.

ROYAL BIRMINGHAM and MIDLAND COUNTIES ART-UNION.

PATRONS.

Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and
His Royal Highness Prince Albert.
Subscription—One Guinea.

At the time of payment the Subscriber will receive (in addition to a chance in the ballot, which will take place on or about Christmas next) the pair of superb line Engravings, by Edward Goodall, Esq., after paintings by D. Roberts, Esq., RA., entitled—"St. Paul's Cathedral—The Civic Procession on Lord Mayor's Day," and "Westminster Abbey—The Debarkation on Lord Mayor's Day."

Prints may be had of the following Agents for London, viz:—Messrs. Dimes and Elam, 91, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury; Mr. McLean, carver and gilder, Fleet-street; Mr Paternoster, 13, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square; Mr. David Thomas White, 28, Maddox-street, Hanover-square; Messrs. Windsor and Newton, 38, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street; Mr. W. Wade, 86, Leadenhall-street; Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co., 65, Cornhill Mr. Cunningham, 193, Strand; and of Mr. Watkins, collector, 16, Clark's-place, John-street Islington.

ALLIANCE BRITISH and FOREIGN LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 1, Bartholomew-lane, London.
Established by Act of Parliament.—Capital, £5,000,000 Sterling.

PRESIDENTS.

John Irving, Esq., M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq.
Sir Moses Montefiore, F.R.S

DIRECTORS.

G. H. Barnett, Esq.
E. N. Buxton, Esq.
Sir R. Campbell, Bart.
Hon. W. Cowper, M.P.
Rt. Hon. George R. Dawson.
Edward Fletcher, Esq.
Thos. Masterman, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.
Charles Gibbes, Esq.
John Irving, jun., Esq.
Louis Lucas, Esq.
Thos. Richardson, Esq.
L. N. De Rothschild, Esq.
A. N. De Rothschild, Esq.
Oswald Smith, Esq.
Melvil Wilson, Esq.

Auditors.—Sir George Carroll; James Cook, Esq.; Samuel Gurney, jun., Esq.
Bankers.—Messrs. Barnett, Hoares, and Co.
Actuary.—Benjamin Gompertz, Esq., F.R.S.
Secretary.—Andrew Hamilton, Esq.
Physician.—John R. Hume, M.D., Curzon-street.
Solicitor.—John M. Pearce, Esq.
Surveyor.—Thomas Allason, Esq.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

The Premiums of the Company for younger Lives are lower than those charged by most of the old established offices.

Assurances are undertaken abroad, as well as at home.

The assured participate in the profits, which are divided at the expiration of every successive period of five years.

The assured may proceed to any part of Europe, without previously communicating with the Directors, or the payment of an additional Premium. No entrance money or other fee is charged.

The large capital, and nearly one thousand shareholders composing the Company, render the security it offers to the public undoubted.

FIRE ASSURANCE.

Fire Assurances are accepted at home at the usual rates. The Company prosecute both Fire and Life Assurances abroad, on reasonable terms. A. HAMILTON, Secretary.

This day is published, in 4to., price 6s.

ILLUSTRATIONS TO FOUQUE'S ROMANCE, SINTRAM and HIS COMPANIONS, (with accompanying letter-press) drwn by SELOUS' and engraved by GRAY. London: JAMES BURNS.

This Day, 2s. 6d., gilt edges

THE ART OF MAKING VALENCIENNES LACE.

By MADAME DE CONDE.

London: JOHN W PARKER, West Strand.

WINE MERCHANT'S COMPANION.

THE WHOLESALE and RETAIL WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANT'S COMPANION, and Complete Instructor to the Trade; containing several hundred valuable Receipts, from practical experience. To which are added, an Essay on Distillation, and Tables of the Weights of Spirits. By JOSEPH HARTLEY Second Edit., 12mo, 5s., cloth lettered.—London: SIMPKIN MARSHALL, and Co.

Now ready, and sent, free of postage, on application,

A CATALOGUE OF EDUCATIONAL BOOKS, for the use of Schools and Families, including the Works published under the sanction of the Committee of Privy Council on Education and those issued by the Committee of General Literature and Education, appointed by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and adapted to the use of National and other Schools.

London: JOHN W. PARKER, Publisher, West Strand.

THE MEDICAL TIMES of to-day contains Lectures by Sir B. Brodie and Professor Schirilein; an Original Paper by the celebrated Segalas, on the Genito-Urinary Organs; Editorial Comments on the New Medical Bill; with about Forty other Articles of great interest to the scientific reader. Price 5d; stamped, 6d. The PHARMACEUTICAL Number of the Medical Times for September is now ready Those for June, July, and August, are still on sale, price 5d; stamped, 6d.

J A CARFRAE, 49, Essex-street, Strand.

ORGAN MUSIC.—Rinck's First Three Months at the Organ, 8s.; and his Great Practical School, a new edition, by J. Bishop, 36s; Warren's very easy Tutor, 4s.; Ditto 24 Psalms and Hymns, with Interludes, 6s.; Bryan's 150 Interludes, 6s.; Warren's Beauties for the Organ, in 1 Vol., 21s; Viper's Organist's Library, 12s.; J. S. Bach's 48 Preludes and 48 Fugues, fingered by Czerny, 31s. 6d.; and his Art of Fugue by ditto, 21s.

London: published only by Messrs. COCKS, 20, Princes street, Hanover-square, Music-seller to her Majesty.

SIX POLKAS for 1s.—THE PIANISTA, for SEPTEMBER, Second Edition, No. 45, contains the Six Royal Polkas, as danced at Almack's, for 1s., with instructions for dancing them. Sent by post, free, for 16 stamps, addressed to the Editor, 23, Paternoster-row. A Supplement to No. 45 contains 15 Songs, as sung by Mr. Wilson, in the order which he sings them, making one of his Scottish Entertainments complete. The whole 15 songs for 2s Post free 30 stamps.

SHERWOODS; TURNER, 19, Poultry.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSION.—No. 33 of the GAZETTE of VARIETY, contains a right pleasant description of a Sixpence Well Spent, or a Day's Excursion to Gravesend. By Mrs Caroline White.—The Amber Witch.—Life in the New World By the Boz of America.—Incidents of Travel.—16 double columned pages of agreeable and useful reading for 1d. "Cheaper, yet similar in size, and fully equal in merit, to Chambers' Journal in its palmiest days."—London News.—Office, 1, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street.

FOUQUE'S TRANSLATED WORKS.

This day, foolscap 8vo., 7s.,

WILD LOVE, and OTHER TALES; being a Third Volume of FOUQUE'S TALES and ROMANCES.—Lately published, Vol. I. THE FOUR SEASONS, UNDINE, SINTRAM, &c., with the Author's last Introduction, &c., 8s.—Vol. II. ROMANTIC FICTION: SHORTER TALES and ROMANCES: "The Eagle and Lion;" "The Victor's Wreath;" "The Prince's Sword," &c. &c. 7s.—In the press, Vol. IV., THEODOLF, the ICELANDER. Vol. V., MINSTREL LOVE, &c. &c.

London: JAMES BURNS.

CHURCH MUSIC, Edited by John Bishop, of Cheltenham TALLIS'S ORDER OF THE DAILY SERVICE, with Rubrical and other directions, printed in red and black, in one elegant volume, 8vo., gilt edges, price only 6s. Also Tallis's Services for Treble Alto, Tenor, and Bass, each 2s., Organ part, 3s. Also, by J Bishop, a splendid edition of "The Messiah," from Mozart's score, and "The Creation," two large volumes, folio, only 15s. each. "The Seasons," arranged by Clementi, only 21s (formerly 42s.) Beethoven's "Mount of Olives," arranged by Warren, 12s.; and Rossini's "Stabat Mater," by ditto, 15s. A Catalogue of Vocal Music, gratis, and postage free. —London: Published only by Messrs. COCKS, 20, Princes street, Hanover-square, Music-sellers to her Majesty. In the press, Boyce's Cathedral Music, by Warren.

Published, Price 3s. 6d.,

THE NEW METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS ACT, with Notes and Cases Explanatory of its Law and Practice, and a Glossary of Technical Terms. By GEORGE TATTERSALL, Surveyor, and THOMAS CHAMBERS, Barrister-at-Law.

Also, in the Press, by the Same Authors,

THE LAWS RELATING TO BUILDINGS; comprising the New Building Act, Fixtures, Dilapidations, Water Courses, Insurance against Fire, and a Glossary of Technical Terms peculiar to Building. Illustrated with many Engravings.

LUMLEY, 56, Chancery-lane.

On Wednesday next, September 11, will be published, demy 4to., neatly bound in cloth, with Engravings and Diagrams, price 6s.,

THE HAND-BOOK to the PIANOFORTE; comprising an Easy Rudimental Introduction to the Study of that Instrument and Music in General; the Art of Fingering, according to the modes of the best masters, exemplified in various Exercises, Scales, &c., in all the Major and Minor Keys; and interspersed by Relaxations from Study, consisting of Popular Melodies and Romances, and selections from the Pianoforte Compositions of some of the most celebrated masters. Also, a Short and Easy Introduction to Harmony or Counterpoint, and a New Vocabulary of Terms By J. AUGUSTINE WADE, author of "The Dwelling of Fancy;" "Songs of the Flowers;" "The Two Houses of Grenada," an Opera; "The Prophecy," an Oratorio, &c. &c.

London: Published by WHITTAKER and Co., Ave Maria lane.

FISHER'S PORTRAIT OF O'CONNELL.

This day is published, price Half-a-Crown, a new and faithful Likeness, engraved on Steel, of

DANIEL O'CONNELL, ESQ.

From a painting on marble by Mr. CARRICK, during Mr. O'Connell's visit to London in April last. As an evidence of its faithfulness, the Publishers refer with pleasure to the following letter:—

"Richmond Bridewell, 13th July, 1844.

"My dearest Friend,—I intend to present to each of the Liberal Mayors in Ireland, a PROOF print of Carrick's likeness of me, in a plain frame. I begin with you, to whom I and my son are so deeply indebted. You will see in this print the countenance of the most sincere and grateful friend you have living.

"The Worshipful the Mayor of Kilkenny." "DANIEL O'CONNELL.

FISHER, SON, and Co., Newgate-street, London.

Medium octavo, in arabesque binding, price 10s. 6d.,

WALKS ABOUT THE CITY AND ENVIRONS OF JERUSALEM. By W. H. BARTLETT. Illustrated by nine Engravings on steel, by Cousen, Bentley, and Brandard; a Map; and nearly forty superior Woodcuts. The object of this Work is to give a correct idea of the present state of this memorable city, from personal observation. The "Walks" embrace the principal objects of interest; many of which have not been drawn or described in any previous publication.

EXTRACTS TAKEN FROM A FEW OF THE PERIODICALS.—"Our impression is that Jerusalem was never before so successfully delineated."—Evangelical Magazine. "The views are well chosen, are not made up, and are most feelingly executed."—Church of England Quarterly Review. "Mr. Bartlett's descriptions are distinct and lively; every sentence is a picture."—The Spectator. "We can assert that his descriptions are clear, and his illustrations fine."—Tait's Magazine. "We can accord to the labours of the author and artist the highest praise."—Literary Gazette. "We have at length, in this attractive volume, what approaches to the desideratum of a complete picturesque guide to the topography of Jerusalem."—Patriot.

London: GEORGE VIRTUE, 26, Ivy-lane, and sold by all Booksellers.

The Fourth edition, with important additions, price 8s. 6d.

A TREATISE ON INDIGESTION, illustrating the Symptoms, Causes, Varieties, and Treatment of the prevailing Disorders of the Stomach and Liver, with Observations on some painful Complaints originating in them, especially Nervous Affections, and showing the debilitating Effects of Carbonate of Soda. By T. J. GRAHAM M.D., &c.

"We sincerely recommend it, and have long been convinced that such a work was imperatively called for."—London Medical Journal. "It is evidently the result of close attention to, and much experience in the subject. Mr. Abernethy spoke highly of it."—British Magazine.

London: published by Simpkin and Co., Paternoster-row; and Hatchards, 187, Piccadilly.

Of whom may be had, by the same Author, Eighth Edition, price 16s.,

2. MODERN DOMESTIC MEDICINE, a comprehensive Medical Guide for the Clergy, Families, and Invalids, with a copious Collection of Prescriptions, &c. &c.

"It is altogether deserving of permanent popularity."—London Weekly Review.

THE NEW

MONTHLY BELLE ASSEMBLEE, for SEPTEMBER, a Fashionable and Literary Magazine, under the immediate Patronage of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, is beautifully Illustrated with highly finished Portraits of the Nobility, and contains an exquisite Engraving of

LORD BYRON'S ADAH, and

TWO COLOURED PLATES OF THE FASHIONS, finished in the First Style, as they arrive from Paris.

CONTENTS:—

Florence; or Woman's Friendship. By Miss Aguilar.
To Eliza.
My Picture Gallery. By Major Calder Campbell.
Home Slavery. By W. M. Kirkhouse.
The Maiden and the Flowers on May Morning, from the German. By Miss Leslie.
Lines written when a Lark was Singing.
The Young Physician. (A Tale of the Day.) By Mrs. Abdy.
The Death of Cuthelin. (From Ossian.) By W. G. J. Barker, Esq.
The Bride of Heaven. By Miss Georgiana Munro.
A Song of Sappho. By Mrs. Ponsonby (late Miss Skelton).
To a Friend. By Miss F. B. Scott.
Sketches of German Literature. By Miss Mary Ann Youatt.
The Question. By Miss Toulmin.
Memoir of the late Miss Copley Hall. By Miss Jane Roberts.
Literary Remains of the late Willis Gaylord Clark.
Songs for Stray Airs. By Miss Mulock.
The Young Lady who is an Old Maid By Miss E. Youatt, Author of "The Price of Fame," &c.
Le Premier Grenadier des Armées de la Republique. By the late J. E. Inman.
A London Lament. By E. A. H. O.
Helen Macartney. By Mrs. Embury.
Lines. By C. T.
The Rover's Grave. By J. Goslin.
A Visit to Jervaux Abbey.
Round-about Story Tellers. By J. J. Reynolds.
The Rustic Lover.
Literature.
Music.
Amusements of the Month.
The Burns' Festival.
Fine Arts.
Fashions for September.
Description of the Plates.
To Correspondents.

"This Magazine should find its way into every drawing-room in the kingdom."—The News.

"In every respect well worthy the distinguished patronage conferred on the work."—Exeter Gazette.

"This elegant and amusing periodical deserves well the patronage of the female sex."—Newcastle Courant.

May be had, by order, of all Booksellers. Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand, London.

Price 1s. 6d., neatly bound. New edition, now ready.

PRACTICAL MECHANIC'S POCKET G[illegible]E. By PROFESSOR WALLACE.—"In no department of science or lite[illegible] have we met a more truly useful manual than this tiny volume. Though scarcely so l[illegible]s an ordinary pocket book, it contains a lucid exposition of the theory of mechanical po[illegible] as applied to the chief Prime Movers, human, animal, water, and steam force; an ex[illegible]nation of the limits within which the materials used in mechanical contrivances are ma[illegible]eable in point of weight, and safe in point of strength; and a series of the tables most use[illegible] to practical engineers. The chapter on water-power is particularly valuable."—Athenæum.

Glasgow: Published by W. R. M'PHUN; N. H. CATES, Cheapside, London; and may be had, by order, of all Booksellers.

BY COMMAND.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

THE SPORTING REVIEW for SEPTEMBER, 1844, is beautifully embellished with TWO SPLENDID STEEL ENGRAVINGS, viz, "SEPTEMBER." Engraved by E. Hacker from a Painting by J. Bateman, and "CHEEK BY JOWL." Engraved by H Beckwith, from an original Painting.

CONTENTS:

Goodwood Races. By Graven.
The Life of a Jockey. By Lord William Lennox.
The Carp. By Charles Willowdale and his friend Harry Harley.
Rail v. Road; or Ancient and Modern Travel. By Whiskaway.
Sporting Excursions. By Toho.
My Uncle's Advice on Sporting Matters. By Actæon.
On Training the Race-horse. By Cotherstone.
Cowes Regatta. By Craven.
Reports of the Committees on Gaming. By Castor.
Literature.
Public Amusements of the Metropolis.
Monthly Miscellany.
State of the Odds, &c.
Turf Register: Epping Town, Hungerford, Ascot Heath, Whitchurch, Curragh June Meeting, Hampton, Newton, Tenbury, East Surrey, Sutton Park, Knighton, Hatcham Park, Bibury Club, Stockbridge, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

London: Sporting Review Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand. May be had of all Booksellers.

SIX POUNDS of TEA, whether Black or Green, for 17s., and small bright Gunpowder, in 12lb. boxes, at 4s. 6d. per lb.—East India Tea Company's Offices 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING.— Mrs HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, the sole Inventress of teaching the art of Dressmaking in a series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of cutting fitting, and executing, in the most finished style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated, by reference to pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers wanted

---

STOOPING of the SHOULDERS and CONTRACTION of the CHEST are entirely prevented and effectually removed in Youth and Ladies and Gentlemen, by the occasional use of the PATENT ST. JAMES'S CHEST EXPANDER, which is light simple, easily employed outwardly or invisibly, without bands beneath the arms, uncomfortable constraint, or impediment to exercise. Sent per post by Mr. A. BINYON, 40, Tavistock-street, Strand, London, or full particulars, on receiving a postage stamp.

DANCING the CALISTHENICS and ORTHOPEDICAL EXERCISES.—Mrs. FREDERICK FINNEY (late Miss KENWARD) respectfully informs the Nobility and Gentry, that she has returned from Paris with the newest collection of Steps and Figures, for Polkas, Mazourkas, and Quadrilles, as taught, and composed expressly for her, by M. Coralli, premier artiste, Académie Royale, à Paris. Families who do not approve of dancing can, for the improvement of their figure, receive lessons upon the Calisthenics and Orthopedical Exercises. Ladies prepared for Presentation at Court in Six Lessons. Mrs Finney's Academy will be held at the Hanover-square Rooms in November.—Address—Mrs. FREDERICK FINNEY, TOTTENHAM-GREEN.

PATENT SELF-FASTENING GLOVE STUDS.—These new studs are an excellent substitute for the buttons now in use, which, by their coming off and being difficult to fasten, are the cause of so many complaints. Those now offered to the public are of such a simple construction, that they may be fastened and unfastened with the greatest ease, also transferred to several pairs of gloves. Their great popularity in Paris having tempted the cupidity of unprincipled persons, who are sending some imitations in this country, which neither possess the strength nor elegance of the genuine (the genuine are known by the word Breveté, stamped under one of the studs, and the initials "T. D.," with a hand stamped under the other), it is the Patentee's intention to prosecute all parties selling or making such imitations.—Depot at HOUBIGANT CHARDIN'S, Perfumer and Glover to her Majesty and Prince Albert, 216, Regent-street.

THE FLY DESTROYER.—The New German Fly Poison, 1s. per bottle, clears the house at once of flies, gnats, wasps, beetles, &c., and is perfectly innoxious, except to those insects.—The GOLD REVIVER, 2s. 6d. per bottle, revives with lasting splendour, the gilding of old tarnished frames. The NEW GOLD VARNISH, 1s. 6d. per pot, replaces the gold where off. The POTOSIAN LIQUID SILVER, 2s. 6d. per bottle, makes old worn-out plated articles perfectly undistinguishable from the condition in which they originally left the workman's hands, by depositing a layer of PURE SILVER upon the surface. The operation simple—the cost trifling—the effect instant, astonishing, and lasting! SMITH and Co., Sole Proprietors, opposite Norfolk-street, Strand. Note the address. Ask for the "Potosian Liquid Silver," no other is Genuine.

NOVARGENT.

COGAN and GILLO'S NOVARGENT, or SILVER SOLUTION, re-silvers worn-out Plated Articles, by immediately depositing a Coating of Pure Silver, and Preserves and Cleanses Silver, Plated Ware, and German Silver. It is used with less trouble than the ordinary process of cleaning, and is warranted not to contain Mercury or anything injurious, as it deposits nothing but Pure Silver. It has been highly approved by Dr Ryan, Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Polytechnic Institution, and other eminent Chemists and Silversmiths. Sold by Messrs. BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon street, London; and by Messrs. JOSEPH RODGERS and SONS, 6, Norfolk-street, Sheffield; in bottles, with full directions, at 1s. and 3s. each; and to be had of all respectable Chemists, Silversmiths, and Furnishing Ironmongers in the Kingdom. Beware of Imitations; the Genuine are all Signed on the wrapper, by I. D. COGAN and R. GILLO.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE.— Under the patronage of her Majesty the Queen, H. R. H. Prince Albert, the Royal Family, and Nobility.—A fragrant White Powder prepared from Oriental Herbs of inestimable virtue for strengthening, preserving, and cleansing the Teeth. It eradicates the factitious formation of tartar, and by the removal of that extraneous substance, lends a salutary growth and freshness to the gums. It removes from the surface of the teeth the spots of incipient decay, polishes and preserves the enamel, substituting for discolour and the aspect of impurity, the most pure and pearl-like whiteness; while, from its salubrious and disinfecting qualities, it gives sweetness and perfume to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included.

CAUTION.—To protect the public from fraud, the Hon. Commissioners of her Majesty's Stamps have authorised the Proprietors' signature to be engraved on the Government Stamp, thus:—A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden, which is affixed on each Box

_ All others are Fraudulent Counterfeits!!!

METCALFE'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—The Tooth Brush has the important advantage of searching thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth and cleaning them in the most effectual and extraordinary manner, and is famous for the hairs not coming loose, 1s. An improved Clothes Brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. Penetrating Hair Brushes, with the durable unbleached Russian bristle, which does not soften like common hair. Flesh Brushes, of improved graduated and powerful friction. Velvet Brushes, which act in the most surprising and successful manner. The genuine Smyrna Sponge, with its preserved valuable properties of absorption, vitality, and durability, by means of direct importations, dispensing with all intermediate parties, profits, and destructive bleaching, and securing the luxury of a genuine Smyrna Sponge.—Only at METCALFE'S sole establishment, 130 B, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street.—Caution: Beware of the words, "from Metcalfe's," adopted by some houses.

MOURNING—Court, Family, and Complimentary.—The Proprietors of the London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249 Regent-street, beg respectfully to remind families whose bereavements compel them to adopt mourning attire, that every article (of the very best description) requisite for a complete outfit of mourning may be had at their establishment at a moment's notice. Widows' and Family Mourning is always kept made up; and a note descriptive of the mourning required, will ensure everything necessary for the occasion, being sent (in town or country) immediately. Ladies requiring Silks—either Satins, Satin Turcs, Watered or Plain Ducapes, and Widows' Silks, are particularly invited to a trial of the new Corbeau Silks introduced at this house, as they will be found not only more durable, but the colour will stand the test of the strongest acid, or even sea water. Black and Grey, and Fancy Mourning Silks of every description. The Show Rooms are replete with every novelty that modern taste has introduced in mourning millinery, flowers, collars, head-dresses, bugle berthes, trimmings, &c. &c.—The London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249, Regent-street, near Oxford street.—W. C JAY, and Co.

DAKIN and Co., TEA MERCHANTS, Number One, St. Paul's Church-yard, London.

In issuing our first address we promised to "sell none but Good Teas, we pledged ourselves to keep none but Pure Teas," and we positively asserted "that the Prices of our Teas should be on a scale of liberality till then unequalled."

That we have redeemed our promise, that we have fulfilled our pledge, that our exertions have been estimated the extensive patronage accompanied by assurances of satisfaction we have received, even from the most distant parts of the kingdom, sufficiently testify.

We would now recapitulate, if possible, in more impressive words, what we then said—We are determined on rendering ourselves celebrated for the Good Quality of all our Articles.

We will uniformly prove that Purity, Fineness, and Excellence of Quality, combined with an unparalleled Smallness of Profit, are the distinguishing characteristics of NUMBER ONE, ST. PAUL'S.

As we were those on whom the honour devolved of fully carrying out the philanthropic measures of Government, in the recent Reduction of the Duties on Coffee, we are determined to maintain unequalled a combination of Excellence and Cheapness in that article. We would now especially recommend to the inhabitants of the Kingdom at large,

Our fine full-flavoured Black Tea, at 4s.,

Our full Pekoe and Souchong-flavoured Teas, at 4s. 2d. and 4s. 4d., and

Our finest true rich Congou, at 4s 6d and 4s. 8d., which is an old-fashioned fine Tea, such as the East India Company used to bring over.

All these Teas will give great and general satisfaction.

We can also supply genuine and useful Congous, from 3s. to 3s. 10d.; the very choicest and rarest Souchongs, from 5s. to 5s. 8d, which possess especial goodness and excellence of quality; the very fine Hysons, from 5s. to 6s.; the good Twankays and Hyson Kinds, from 3s. 6d. to 4s 2d.; the very finest Hysons and Gunpowders that can be obtained, from 6s. upwards; and all the rare Teas imported at equally moderate prices.

COFFEES mellow in ripeness and richness of flavour at 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., and 1s. 8d., with common Coffee from 9d. to 1s. 2d.

The visitors to London are fearlessly assured that they may save a considerable portion of their Railway expenses by purchasing their Teas and Coffees at NUMBER ONE, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

All orders sent by post will receive the greatest care and attention if accompanied by a respectable reference or a Post-Office order.

Shopkeepers and all large consumers may at all times be supplied with any quantity of chests or lots of Tea, and all purchasers will be allowed 1lb. on every 40lb. as overweight.

DAKIN and COMPANY, NUMBER ONE, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, are in the very centre of England's Metropolis, and their position is more easily identified than any in London.

QUITE A NEW DISCOVERY.

NO MORE SUFFERING FROM CORNS OR BUNIONS.

JONES'S PHILOSOPHICAL REMEDY is quite original and totally different from all others advertised. It will afford immediate relief and is peculiarly applicable for Corns between the toes. Any person suffering so as to be incapable of placing the foot to the ground, on the application of this remedy may immediately walk with the greatest ease and comfort.

Sold wholesale by Messrs. BARCLAY and SONS, and may be obtained through all Patent Medicine Vendors in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

A box will be sent free on receipt of fifteen postage stamps, addressed to Messrs. JONES and CO., Light House, 201, Strand.

N.B. For bunions of an extraordinary size, the remedy is expressly prepared and sold only at 2s. 9d.

A NATURAL REMEDY and CERTAIN CURE for GOUT RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, DISEASED JOINTS, SPINAL and GLANDULAR AFFECTIONS, LUMBAGO, SCROFULOUS ULCERS, and all External Complaints, arising from an impure state of the blood, &c.—COD LIVER OIL is prepared on the Continent from the liver of the Cod fish, and is without exception the most marvellous remedy for the above complaints yet discovered. Prospectuses, containing cases of extraordinary Cure, with testimony from the most respectable authorities, and a full account of this remedy, will be sent to any address on receipt of two postage stamps. To protect purchasers against fraudulent and spurious imitations, the following important Caution must be strictly attended to:—Messrs. JONES and Co. having been appointed as the sole mercantile Agents for this remedy by the only manufacturer, an eminent chemist and practitioner, residing on the Continent, they beg to state that every bottle sent from their establishment will be contained in a wrapper, bearing a fac-simile of their signature, and that the outside wrapper will be further protected by the stamp and address, "JONES and Co., 201, Strand, London."

Wholesale Agents: BARCLAY and SONS, Farringdon-street; E. EDWARDS, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; SUTTON and Co., Bow Churchyard. Sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each.

THE Cheapest, Lightest, and Most Effective Material for the ROOFS and SIDES of BUILDINGS is the PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, as supplied to the New Church, Kentish-town, by THOS. JOHN CROGGON, 8, Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street. Price 8s. 4d. per square of 100 feet.—A liberal discount to the Trade.

HOBY'S IMPERIAL BLACKING is entirely free from any unpleasant smell, gives a lasting polish, equal to patent leather, causes boots and shoes to be much more durable and soft, and alleviates the pain arising from corns and tender feet. Sold Wholesale, in bottles, at 1s., 1s 6d., and paste, in tins, at 6d. London: 48 St. James's-street; Edinburgh: DUNCAN and Co., 59, Princes street; Dublin: HODGES and SON, 16, Westmoreland-street.

CHASTON'S PATENT INDIA RUBBER ELASTIC CORN PLASTERS are generally admitted to be the most unique and best to eradicate either Hard or Soft CORNS. From their elastic quality, they can be worn with perfect ease, however tight the boot or shoe fits the foot. Invented and sold by B. CHASTON, Chemist, Watton, Norfolk. N.B.—On receipt of thirteen postage stamps (free), a box will be forwarded (also free) to any part of the Kingdom.

HEALTH and COMFORT.—HAZARD'S PATENT PORTABLE PNEUMATIC SHOWER BATH is acknowledged, by the Medical and Scientific World, to be the most useful, unique, and elegant invention of the day. No Dressing-room should be considered furnished without it; and to persons travelling it will be found an indispensable requisite.—Sold by respectable Chemists and Ironmongers through the United Kingdom.

GOWLAND'S LOTION.—This elegant preparation, an original formula of the late Dr. Gowland, for all Impurities of the Skin, continues to maintain a repute commensurate with its specific properties of speedily eradicating every species of Eruptive Malady, Discoloration, &c., and of preserving and enhancing the beauty of the complexion by a congenial action upon the skin as perfectly innocent as it is agreeable and efficacious.—"ROBERT SHAW, London," is in white letters on the Government stamp, without which none is genuine. Prices, 2s. 9d., 5s. 6d.; quarts, 8s. 6d.

SPORTSMEN should see DOUDNEY and SON'S Celebrated SHOOTING JACKETS, 10s. 6d. and 21s.; and all sorts of Sportsmen's Clothing, at 49, Lombard-street. Superfine Dress Coats, 38s. and 47s. 6d.; Frock Coats, silk facings, 42s. and 50s.; Codringtons, every make and shape, 12s. 6d. and 21s.; Doeskins and all the new patterns for Trousers, 10s. 6d. and 21s Army cloth blue Spanish Cloaks, four-and-a-half yards round, 50s.; ditto Opera Cloaks, 21s. Suit of Livery, 63s. Boys', Hussar Suits, 25s.; Boys' Cloaks, 7s. 6d and 15s. Ladies' elegant Riding Habits, 63s. and 84s.—Doudney and Son, 49, Lombard-street. Established 1784.

NEW PATENTS.—BROCKEDON'S IMPROVED STOPPERS.—This important Invention, a Substitute for Corks and Bungs, has, by new and Great Improvements, become a pure, imperishable, and perfect means of preserving, for any length of time, Wine, Beer, Spirits, &c. They are cheap and easily applied, and the appearance which they now have of fine Cork has removed the prejudice against their former dark colour. Also, DECANTER STOPPERS, to keep Wine which is in daily use in perfect condition.—C. MACINTOSH and Co., 19, Walbrook, London, and 22, York-street, Manchester.

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are apprised that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEAS (Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street). They are packed in showy leaden canisters, from an ounce to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale; the license is only 11s. per annum, and many, during the last nineteen years, have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without 1s. let or loss. Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) as above.

LOSS OF TEETH SUPPLIED, without Springs, Clasps, or Wires; Loose Teeth Fastened; and Filling Decayed Teeth with Mineral Marmoratum.—Mons. LE DRAY and SON, SURGEON DENTISTS, 42, Berners-street, Oxford-street, continue to restore Decayed Teeth with their celebrated Mineral Marmoratum, applied without pain, heat, or pressure, preventing and curing the Toothache, and rendering the operation of extraction unnecessary. They also Fasten Loose Teeth, whether arising from age, neglect, the use of calomel, or disease of the gums. Incorrodible Artificial or Natural Teeth, of surpassing beauty, to match in colour and shape those left in the mouth, fixed, from one to a complete set, without extracting the roots, or giving any pain, at the following charges:—A single tooth, 10s; a set, £5 5s. Arranged on the most approved principles, and restoring perfect articulation and mastication. At home from Ten till Six. N.B.—Removed from 60, Newman-street, to 42, Berners-street, Oxford-street

---

PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS—IMPORTANT to FAMILIES FURNISHING.—A considerable saving can be effected in the purchase of Furnishing Ironmongery, by visiting the PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS, 58, Baker-street, Portman-square, where may be inspected the most extensive STOCK of IRONMONGERY GOODS in the Kingdom, consisting of kitchen cooking utensils, German silver wares, drawing-room stoves, shower and vapour baths, ornamental iron work, garden implements, japanned water cans and toilette pails, best Sheffield plate, kitchen ranges, fenders and fire-irons, tea trays, ornamental wire work, flower-stands, table cutlery, &c. Every article being marked in plain figures, at the lowest possible price, will fully convince purchasers at this establishment of the great advantage resulting from Cash payments, as the Proprietors warrant every article of the very best manufacture, at a saving of at least 30 per cent.—58, Baker-street, Portman-square.—A liberal allowance to merchants and captains.

THE HAIR.—Of the numerous compounds constantly announced, for promoting the growth or reproduction of the Hair, few survive, even in name, beyond a very limited period, whilst ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, with a reputation unparalleled, is still on the increase in public estimation. The singular virtues of this successful invention for Restoring, Preserving, and Beautifying the Human Hair, are too well known and appreciated to need comment. The very facts of the high and distinguished patronage it enjoys, its general use in all countries, together with numerous testimonials constantly received in its favour, are authorities which stamp its superior excellence and title over all attempts of a similar nature. Being universally preferred, its consequent great demand excites the cupidity of unprincipled shopkeepers, who vend the most spurious trash as the "GENUINE" Macassar Oil; whereas, the genuine article is wholly the invention and property of A. ROWLAND and SON, and the amalgamation of its costly exotic materials (solely imported by them) renders abortive any attempt to discover its component parts—thus proving the imposition of all other articles bearing the title of "Macassar Oil." The genuine article has the words ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL engraved in two lines on the Wrapper; and on the back of the wrapper nearly 1500 times, containing 29,028 letters.—Price 3s 6d., 7s.; Family bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s. per bottle.—*_* All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS!!!

SELF-MEASUREMENT—GREAT ACCOMMODATION.

No longer let those who are dwellers afar,
Themselves from the Warehouse of Moses debar,
By adopting our plan, which has never a failure,
Ev'ry gentleman now may become his own Tailor!

E. MOSES and SON are desirous of directing especial attention to their plan of "Self-Measurement." The extreme simplicity and the minute exactness of this admirable plan are such as cannot fail to answer the purpose designed. No failure in point of fit can arise from its use, or, should anything of the kind occur, the proprietors will hold themselves responsible. Thousands are thus enabled to avail themselves of the choice Clothing of MOSES and SON, without any inconvenience arising from distance, &c. A Book with a wood-cut and full directions may be obtained on application (gratis) and free of postage. Residents in the country cannot do better than avail themselves of so favourable an opportunity of purchasing at the greatest Tailoring Establishment in the Kingdom.

For E. Moses and Son's "Chronicles of Costumes" see the "Railway Bell," of Saturday Sept 7, 1844.

READY-MADE.	£	s.	d.
Shooting Coats, in every variety, from	0	10	0
Velveteen do., 7 pockets	0	18	6
Tweed Taglionis	0	8	6
Ditto, silk facings, collar and cuffs	0	16	0
Cashmarette Coats, in every shape, handsomely trimmed, from	1	1	0
An immense stock of Blouses	0	3	6
Summer Vests	0	2	6
Cashmarette and Persian do., in every variety from 3s. to	0	8	6
Black Satin Vests	0	6	6
Cloth do.	0	4	6
Cloth Trousers	0	9	0
Single-milled Doe do., from	0	11	0
A great variety of Summer do.	0	7	0
Dress Coat, edged	1	0	0
Frock do. do.	1	4	0

MADE TO MEASURE.	£	s.	d
Sporting Coats in the most approved style	0	13	6
Velveteen do., 7 Pockets	1	3	0
Tweed Coats trimmed with silk	0	16	0
Cahmere fine Saxony do.	1	3	0
Cashmarette, new and improved article, warranted waterproof, trimmed with silk, collar, cuffs, &c.	1	18	0
Quilting Vests 7s. each, or 3 for	1	0	0
Cashmere ditto, in choice patterns	0	9	0
Trousers adapted for the season	0	9	6
Mill'd Victoria and plain Doe do.	0	17	0
Best quality West of England	1	3	0
Super Black do. do.	0	16	0
Best Black dress do	1	6	0
Dress Coats	1	12	0
Do. do. best manufactured	2	15	0
Frock Coats	1	15	0
Do. do., best manufactured	3	3	0

MOURNING to any extent, at Five Minutes' notice.

Important.—Any article purchased or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned.

Observe.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Drapers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen.

Caution.—E. MOSES and SON are obliged to guard the Public against imposition, having learned that the untradesman-like falsehood of being connected with them, or it is the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connexion with any other house; and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing should (to prevent disappointments, &c.) call at, or send to, 154 Minories; or 86, Aldgate, opposite the Church.

N.B.—No business transacted at this Establishment from Friday at sunset, until sunset on Saturday, when it is resumed until twelve o'clock.

Cashiers wanted.—No Premiums required.

SOPHOCLES IN FRANCE.

In the history of the drama (par excellence *ours*) there never was a period more remarkable than the present. Legitimate tragedy and comedy have taken suburban lodgings—English opera has gone over the water (not the Atlantic)—Italian opera has taken such a liking to this country, that it means to visit all the principal towns in the kingdom, not forgetting even that "*ultima Thule*," Ireland. Fiddling is scraping acquaintance in all the provincial cities and towns, and popular lectures, "*de omnibus rebus*," have availed themselves (not the reciters, for they, generally, have nothing to do with them) of being heard at surprisingly immense distances three times in one day. And, after all, what do they tend to? Is it the advancement of any degree, condition, or grade of the dramatic art? Can monologue entertainments supply the place of the "many-coloured life," the "varied scene"—can a single portrait interest as much (in the abstract) as the conflictions of sentiment and character which the Swan of Avon (who unlike other traditionary birds, *often* sang before his death,

"And outsang, too, the tuneful world!")

has afforded to our delighted feelings! No! we contend that this piecemeal, hybrid sort of performance is the cause of the downfall of the genuine drama. The fanciful, or historical groups of figures that we find in the productions of the old masters are broken up, and made individual subjects, when, perhaps, they were only accessories to a general whole. The *Gravedigger* in "Hamlet," or the *Apothecary* in "Romeo and Juliet," like the old moons being cut up, would, no doubt, make very good noun-substantive stars, and be able to stand or shine by themselves, but we prefer seeing them in their proper and relative positions, than "shooting madly from their spheres."

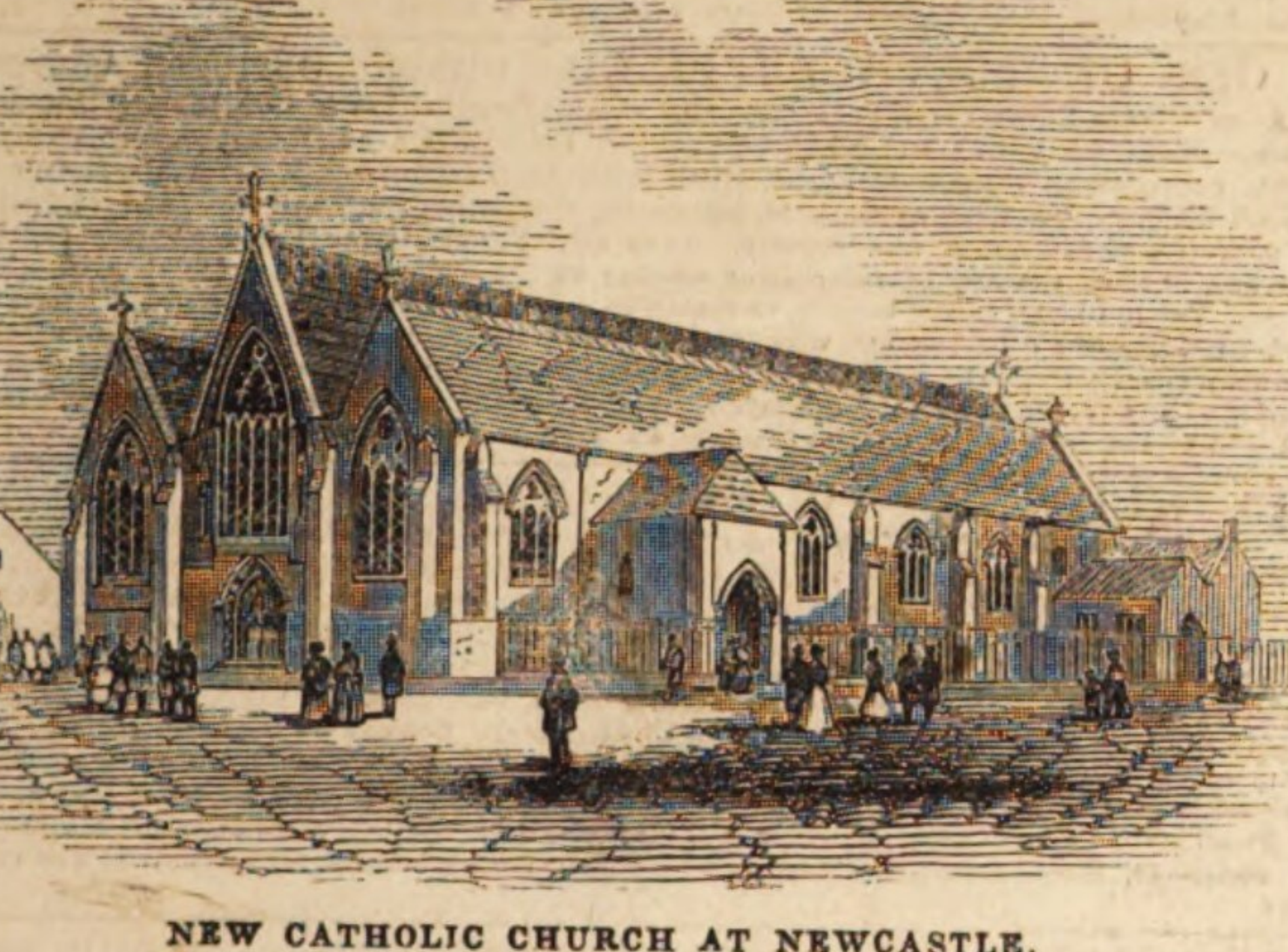
Now, while we are running riot with the true drama, and poisoning, at least vitiating, our taste with that libellous parody upon it called melodrame, our continental neighbours are indulging in a more classic choice and are luxuriating upon the "Antigone" of Sophocles, with Mendelssohn's choral music, which, generally speaking, is eloquently forcible. The French version produced at the Odéon, in Paris, is from the joint pens of MM. MEURICE and VACQUERIE (how the French like to hunt the Muses in couples!), and has proved to be eminently successful. Of the three great Greek tragic writers, although "the Bard of Pella" may excel in pathos, or as Collins will have it "in pity," yet elegance and superior fancy belong to Sophocles. By the way, a curious remark, *en passant*, may be made here. The Greeks, after murder was removed from the stage by Æschylus, could only endure a tragedy narrated; a state of mental stomach to which Racine and all the rest of the try-tragedy writers of France accommodated themselves to, forsooth to be classical.

This was a false delicacy, and originated more from the dictates of an individual than from public abhorrence. It must be granted that the witnessing of real or imaginary homicide cannot be in itself very agreeable; but with reference to the poetry, feeling, sympathy, &c., which it may be the means of producing, it must escape censure, and even be thanked as the means of conveying some of the noblest emotions to the head and heart. Shakspeare, whose taste and judgment were worth all the rest of the human world, thought differently from the Greek and would-be-Hellenic French drawlers, and his authority alone is enough to rest upon. Nevertheless, we cannot but applaud the re-production of the archon-Poet of antiquity—the new appearance of the rival of Æschylus, although disguised in a French garb; but this is of little consequence; for, as Virgil says, "the pure gold shines through the ungraceful foliage which surrounds it." We rejoice at this resuscitation of the old Greek drama by our neighbours; it may have a most wholesome tendency to purify *our* stage (*i.e.*, the little that is left of it) from gross and disgusting absurdities. Mendelssohn's music to the choruses is very sublime and beautiful, particularly his Invocation to Love; but we should like to hear the ancient sounds which Byron's "Sardanapalus" caught from the lips of his "eloquent Ionian." Oh! it is vain—

"The mighty grandeurs of the long-lost dead,
Are with their echoes silently entombed."

NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

This handsome new church, dedicated to St. Mary, and situated in Clayton-street, Newcastle, was opened on Wednesday week, with great ceremony and magnificence. In the morning, at eleven o'clock, were assembled seventy priests, with nine bishops. The Rev. Dr. Riddell, of Newcastle, celebrated pontifical high mass at the altar, and the Right Rev. Dr. Gillis, bishop of the Edinburgh district, delivered the sermon. Beethoven's mass in C was effectively sung by the choir, including Mrs. Leybourn and Miss Hodgson; and Mr. Redshaw presided at the organ, a powerful and fine-toned instrument, from the manufactory of Mr. Nicholson. In the afternoon, a large body of Catholic clergy and laity partook of luncheon at the Assembly-rooms. Vespers were chanted in the evening, and a sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Dr. Morris. Dr. Newsham, President of Ushaw College, presided at the organ. The congregations both in the morning and evening were numerous and most respectable, including several families of distinction from the neighbouring counties, some local magistrates, and members of the corporation. The amount of the collections was £150.



NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH AT NEWCASTLE.

This new ecclesiastical structure is of stone, and presents a close analogy to the pure decorative style. The interior is correspondingly elegant. The first objects which will be noticed are the superb stained windows, executed by Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle. The largest and most striking of these is the gift of Messrs. G. T. Dunn and Thomas Dunn, and Mrs. Margaret and Miss Elizabeth Dunn. The Right Rev. Dr. Riddell gave another; Mr. George Caley, of Saltwell-house, a third; others are memorials of the Rev. Messrs. Worswick and Eyre, deceased; Mr. Wailes contributed a sixth; and Miss Helen Culey a small one, which is placed in the south side chapel. The altar is of Caen stone, and is divided into three compartments, in which are severally represented the annunciation, the coronation, and the adoration of the wise men. The back of the altar is similarly divided, with canopies, and exhibits the resurrection, the crucifixion, and the descent of the Holy Ghost; and on either side of the altar are larger figures of St Paul and St. Peter. The pulpit and font are both of Caen stone, and exhibit some fine and tasteful ornament. The corbels are busts of angels, each playing a different musical instrument: they give to the upper part of the building a very pleasing effect. The side chapels and chancel are laid with tesselated tiles. Two other altars are intended to be erected, besides which the plan includes a screen, and various other features, yet to be completed. Among these is a tower, 200 feet in height.

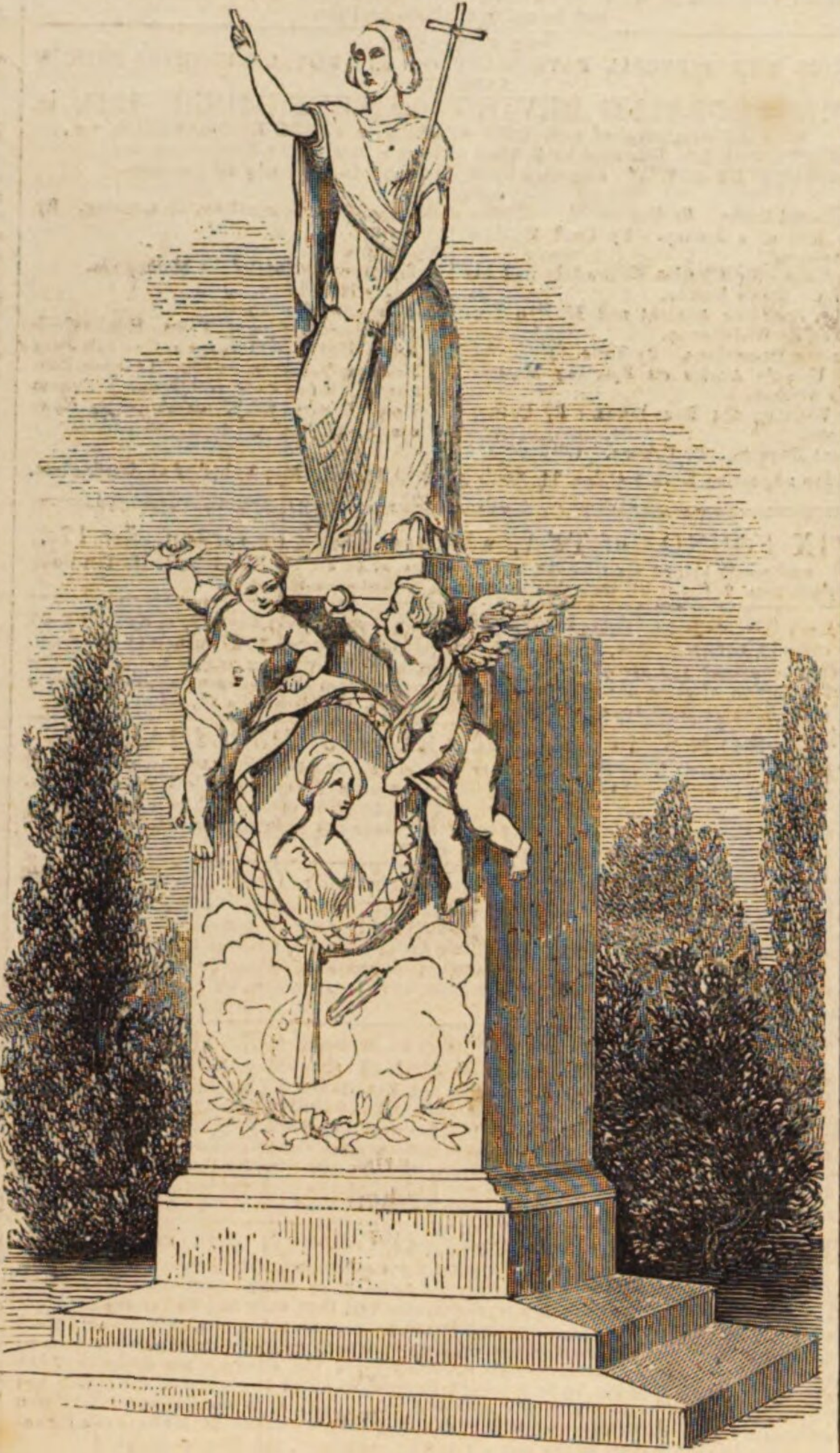
LINES ON THE DEATH OF CARY,

THE TRANSLATOR OF DANTE.

Oh! thou who didst by magic disentrance
A kindred spirit from the darksome tomb
Of ancient speech and make him leap the bounds
Of Ages for our music and delight,
Thou goest now the path which he once trode:
And as the shade of Virgil usher'd him
His ghost will show thee the Elysian fields
And mix thee in the converse of the Dead,
(The mighty dead of ages long swept by)
In gratefulness for thy attentive care
To keep the laurel green upon his brow,
And ev'n to add new lustre to its bloom!
As long as DANTE lives in memory
The name of CARY too shall well remember'd be! W.

MONU[illegible]ENT OF THE LATE MADAME SOYER.

This monu[illegible]ent, which has just been erected, forms one of the most elegant [illegible]d conspicuous additions to the cemetery at Kensal Green. The original design of the monument was by M. Soyer himself, who, as is generally known, fills the office of *chef de cuisine* at the Reform Club-House. The pedestal is rather more than twelve feet in height, and on the top of this stands an heroic figure of Faith, eight feet in height. This figure has the attributes of her office, and is in some degree after the manner of Raphael, religious or scriptural figures. She points with her right hand to Heaven, whilst, in her left, she holds the cross, symbolical of Christianity. The countenance of this figure is calm and composed, full of character and very finely cut. The drapery is magnificent. On the upper portion of the pedestal are two cherubim, which float freely in the air, and are very happily designed and executed. One holds a crown over the head of an effigy of M. Soyer, represented as large as life, on a medallion of white statuary marble; whilst the other holds a branch of palm, emblematical of peace. The medallion is surrounded with a serpent, the emblem of eternity.



MONUMENT TO MADAME SOYER, IN KENSAL GREEN CEMETERY.

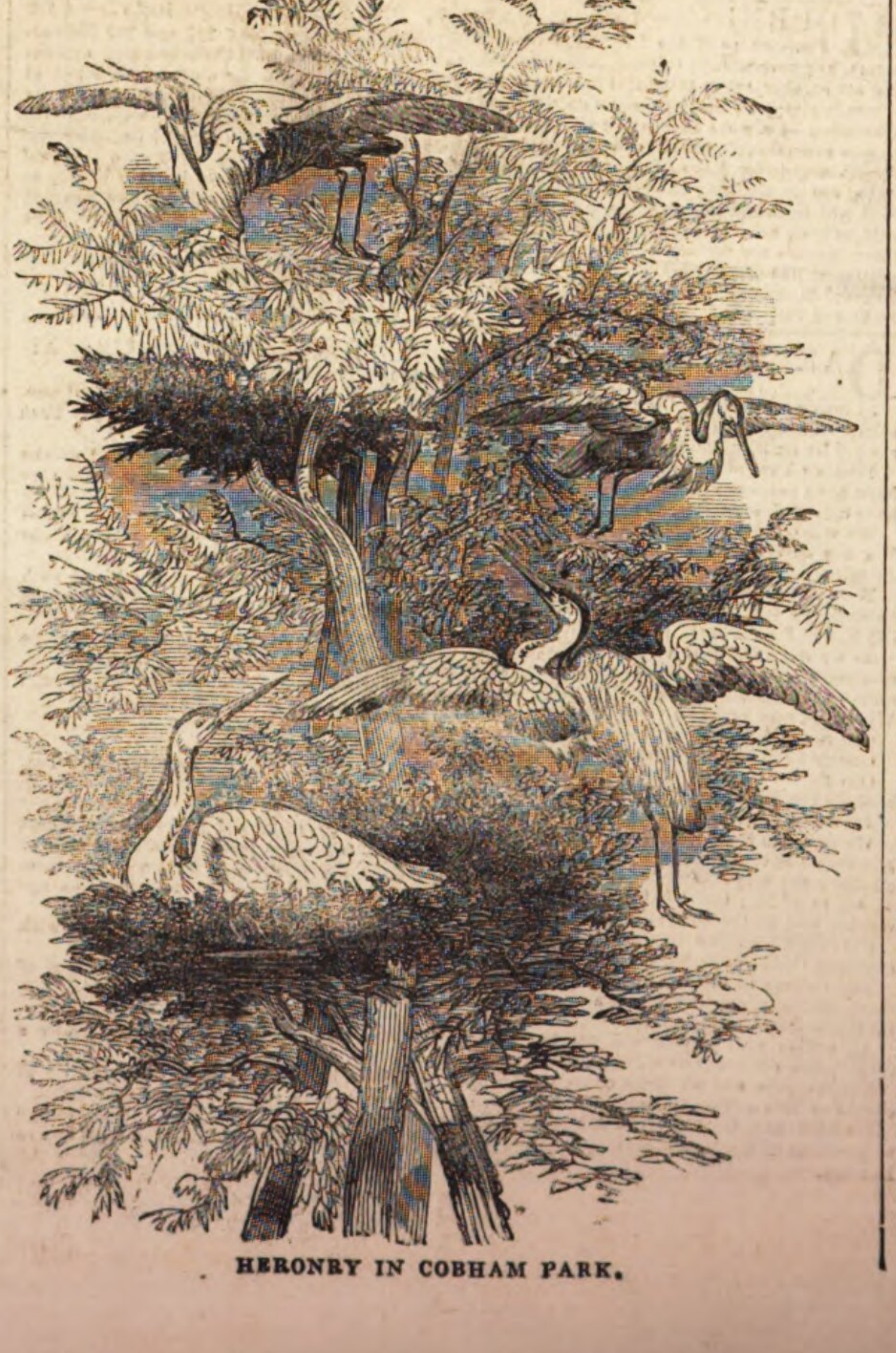
Beneath the medallion are suspended a palette and the implements of the delightful art in which Madame Soyer excelled, surrounded with laurels. This noble monument was executed by M. Puyenbroach, of Brussels, one of the principal sculptors to his Belgian Majesty. The medallion was carved after a portrait by M. Simoneau, an artist of whose merit the public are perfectly aware, and father-in-law of Madame Soyer. At the back of the pedestal a space is left for the crown of laurels or funeral wreath presented at the inauguration by the admirable *artiste* Mdlle. Cerito, and made from the celebrated wreath presented to Cerito, at La Scala, at Milan.

The wreath, together with the palette of the artist, will be placed in a glass case, and fixed at the back of the pedestal. The inscription upon the pedestal will be simply the words "To Her," without any addition whatever.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

HERONRY AT COBHAM PARK, NEAR GRAVESEND.

"Heronry" is a word, closely associated in the mind of a genuine Londoner, with regions indefinitely distant, or scenes of palatial grandeur, strange to the present age. But these imaginations originate in his not knowing "a hawk from a heronshaw." Heronries are still close neighbours of the metropolis; and the gallant "Hearon-sewy" may often be seen traversing the ocean of the London smoke. We have been led into these remarks, by what, *to ourselves*, was a discovery—the existence of a small but very complete heronry in the venerable park of Cobham, near Gravesend. Walking, on a recent summer's day near the beautiful forest which begirts the mausoleum of the Darnleys, in that sylvan region, we were startled by the loud, yelping cry peculiar to the *Ardeidæ*, and, to our suprise, discovered, immediately over head, a busy colony of genuine "three year olders" busily employed in tending their voracious families. The antiquity of the place, and the baronial importance of the Cobhams, were at once determined things. The sword of De Warrene, despite the proximity of Gravesend, could not have more quickly settled the question. Visions of "merrie Englande" passed before us. We thought of the days when an Archbishop of York graced his table with 400 heronshawes; and of the years, too, in which the week's wages of the architect of Windsor Castle, and the price of a single heron were represented by the same coin—a twelvepenny piece for the builder, and a twelve for the bird. The brave courtings, also, in which the catching of a heron and the catching of a lady's heart, were things coincident, added colour to our reminiscence. Things were felt to be changed; while the birds remained the same—albeit chased no more, and at peace.



HERONRY IN COBHAM PARK.

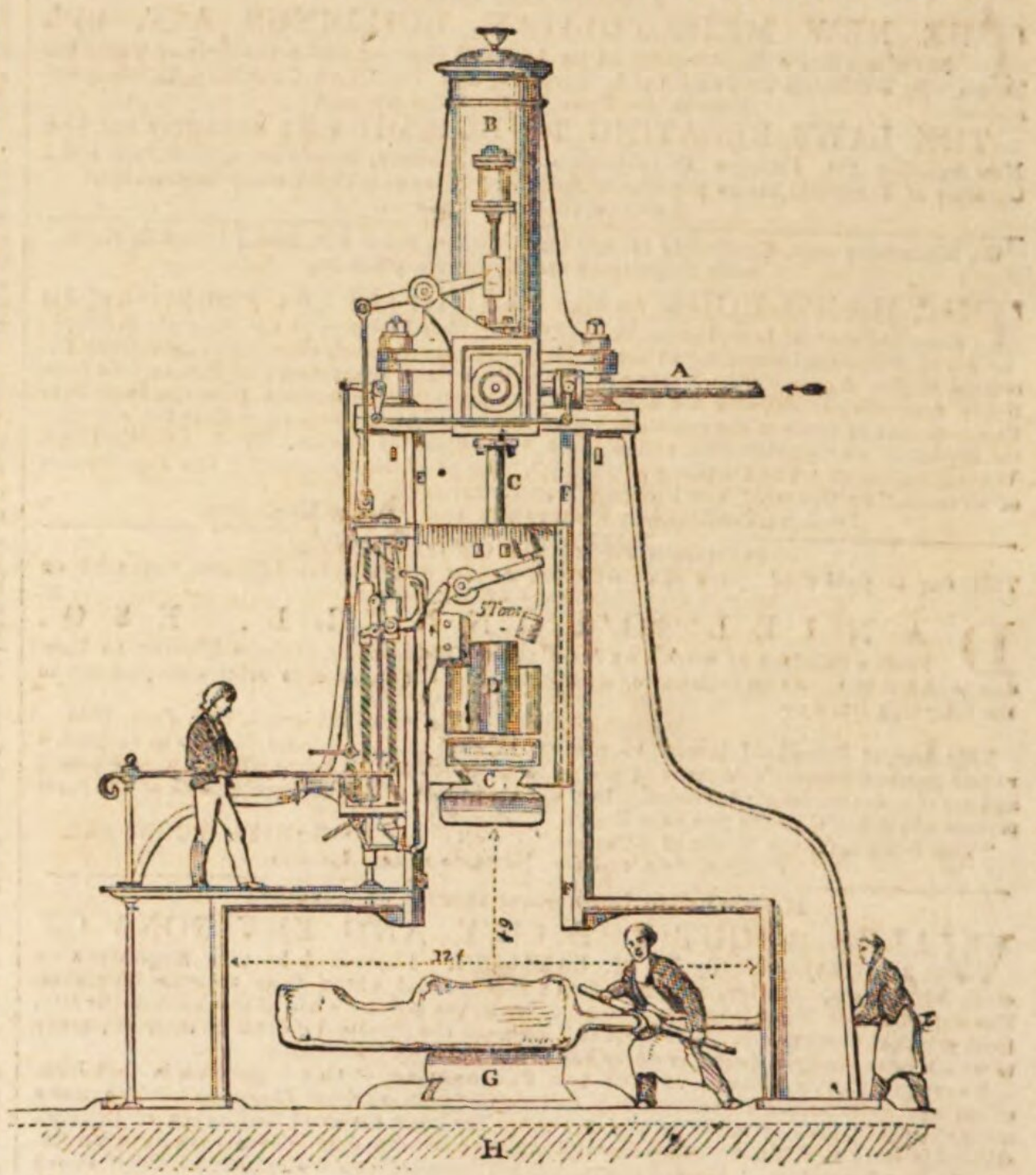
NASMYTH'S PATENT STEAM HAMMER.

Among the many proofs which the present Government has given of their desire to adopt every sound practical improvement, which would in any respect add to the efficiency of the naval works of this country, we have much pleasure in bringing before our readers an instance in the above novel machine, which has just been set to work at the Royal Dock-yard, Devonport, for the purpose of forging in the most rapid and perfect manner all descriptions of large wrought iron-work required for the naval service.

The machine is Mr. James Nasmyth's Patent Direct-action Steam Hammer, by means of which, no mass of wrought iron, however large, is beyond the compass of its powers; while such is its managability, that at one moment it may be beating about the paddle shaft of a 500-horse marine engine, like as much clay; or, at another time, forging a nail, or even driving one into a piece of wood with all the simplicity of a joiner's hammer! Under such entire controul is this machine, that its power may be increased or diminished to suit any requirements.

Hitherto, all great forge hammers have been *indirectly* worked, either by steam or water power: that is to say, the rising and falling motion of the hammer has been obtained by having either a complete steam-engine (or waterwheel), with all its complex arrangements of shafts, wheels, and axles required to convert the original up-and-down motion of the piston of the steam engine through all those complex mediæ into rotary motion, which then had to be re-converted into the original up-and-down motion of the prime mover, namely, the piston, so as to give the rising and falling motion to the hammer. But, by this indirect process, not only were vast expense and complexity of machinery required, but also vast loss of power, by reason of the circuitous course through which the original moving power had to travel to its final destination.

In Mr. Nasmyth's steam hammer, all this complex intermediate machinery is removed; and, by simply attaching the piston-rod of an inverted high-pressure cylinder, to a mass of cast iron sliding between two upright guides, we have then "the steam hammer." Nothing can be more simple, inasmuch as the power is brought in contact with the resistance, or hammer, by means of a straight rod. All that has to be done, is to let the steam in *under* the piston of the cylinder, which is lifted up, together with its attached hammer block, to any required height, when, *by its own motion*, the steam is let escape and down comes the hammer on the glowing mass, with such vast energy as to exceed all attempts of ordinary forge hammers. In an instant, if required, the height of the fall, as well as its velocity downwards, may be controlled so as to give the most gentle tap. In short, by this novel application of steam, we have obtained the most complete and entire controul over *percussive force*, a condition of mechanical power which had not hitherto been brought under the same command and control, as is the case with all other descriptions of mechanical force. The applications of this machine are almost infinite; its energies are not confined to aiding us in extending our vast steam marine, being, through its means, enabled, as we now are, to forge paddle-shafts, cranks, and anchors, with a degree of rapidity and soundness, as well as magnitude, so much beyond our former powers; but it will also contribute in a most remarkable manner to perfecting the manufacture of wrought iron in all its forms and applications.



NASMYTH'S PATENT STEAM HAMMER.

The annexed wood-cut will, perhaps, serve to convey to our readers a general idea of the form and arrangement of this important machine. Its velocity may be regulated at pleasure, from 200 strokes per minute to any number under.

In the wood-cut, the high-pressure steam is conveyed by the pipe A from a boiler under the piston in the cylinder B. C is the piston-rod, attached to the hammer D, which slides or is guided between the two standards, E and F. The hammer face, *d*, and the anvil face, *g*, are at all times parallel to each other. The apparatus at the side, marked X X, is that which regulates the height of the fall of the hammer, as well as its velocity and force, and makes the machine self-acting. H is the anvil, there being abundant clear space all round it.

MILL-HILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—On the 28th ult., a number of the former pupils of the Grammar School at Mill-hill, presented to the Trustees of that Institution, a portrait of Thomas Priestly, Esq., who has with great ability filled the office of head-master for more than 26 years. The portrait is a full length, by Mr. Phillips, R.A., and has been placed in the dining-hall, where about 60 of the governors and former pupils of the school partook of an excellent collation. The presentation of the picture, at which were assembled 130 of the present pupils, was a very interesting scene.

MEDICAL REFORM.—On Tuesday evening, a numerous meeting of the members of the College of Surgeons was held at Exeter Hall, for the purpose of adopting measures regarding the conduct of the council of the College in refusing to grant an interview to the members, respecting a reform in the profession. Shortly after eight o'clock, the chair was taken by Mr. Asbury, of Enfield, who was supported by Mr. Wakley, M.P., and other gentlemen. The chairman addressed the meeting at some length, and denounced the conduct of the council in refusing to receive the address. He also commented very strongly on the nature of the charter recently granted to the members of the council, and, having concluded, the meeting was addressed by several gentlemen, who proposed resolutions in accordance with the objects, which were carried unanimously.

GUANO.—By recent accounts from the Guano Islets to the north of Cape Town, it appears that from thirty to forty or more ships are constantly taking in cargoes, and that probably not less than 140,000 tons of Guano have been already shipped to Great Britain. It is said that one Scotch Mercantile House has already cleared from twenty to five and twenty thousand pounds by this traffic. Table Bay has, in consequence, become deserted.—*South African Commercial Advertiser.*

RETURNING PROSPERITY.—The *Leeds Mercury* gives from a correspondent the following flattering account of improvement in the state of some of the manufacturing districts:—"I have just passed through Lancashire, and found every symptom of prosperity. Indeed I fear there is some danger of their 'going-a-head' too fast. I saw several new mills, all apparently first-rate, under construction—three at Preston, two at Blackburn, one or two at Burnley, and some between Burnley and Todmorden; and there may have been others in the district I passed through which escaped my attention."

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1844.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

ANDREW BEST ET LELOIR, SC. A PARIS

No. 124.—Vol. V.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1844. [Sixpence.

O'CONNELL'S MANIFESTO.

O'CONNELL is still "pursuing, the triumph and partaking the gale" of popular enthusiasm, which the reversal of the judgment on him was so well calculated to produce. A public procession from his prison to his home, attended by thousands on thousands of men, animated by affection for his person, and zeal for the cause he advocates, while they were stimulated by something like indignation, at the past, and flushed with hope for the future; public thanksgivings offered by the priests, and in the temples of the faith, of seven millions of people, with all the splendour of the Roman ritual, sanctioned by the Archbishop of Dublin (Dr. Murray), a man hitherto remarkable for the quietude of his political character, generally exhibiting much of the Conservative, and a little of the courtier; the exultation of the capital city of the island, multiplied in every town, village and hamlet; and all crowned by an assembly of what may almost be called the ruling body of Ireland, unexampled for the number attending it, for the spirit and determination displayed in the proceedings, for the adhesion given in by men of rank, wealth, and influence, to the policy of the Conciliation Hall, and last, not least, the Manifesto of O'Connell himself, which we shall notice presently. We have compared the public accounts of all these proceedings, and have checked them by information from private channels, and we can come to but one conclusion—that, taken altogether, they form one of those crises in public affairs, that, for good or for evil, influence the course of the future history of a nation.

The crisis has not found the leader of the movement unprepared for it. His speech of Monday last may be considered his Manifesto; it shadows forth, if it does not distinctly trace, the course of his policy for the future. Never was such a speech made before by a liberated state prisoner in the face of the Government that prosecuted him. He has evidently little fear of another "thirty-six yards" indictment, for his language is as decided as ever; and, for a "conspirator," he states his views with singular openness. The principal points are these:—The counts alleging the illegality of the meetings having failed, he has entertained the idea of holding the gathering (suspended by proclamation) at Clontarf; but on second thoughts he considers enough has been done to assert the principle of their legality, and he therefore refers the holding or the not holding the meeting to a committee, his own opinion being against it; the meeting at Clontarf, then, we may take it, will not be held. He states that when the proclamation was issued against the meeting, had it not been for the interposition of Sir Edward Blakeney the people would have been fired on. This is to be proved, and inquired into in Parliament. There is evidently exciting work cutting out for next session.

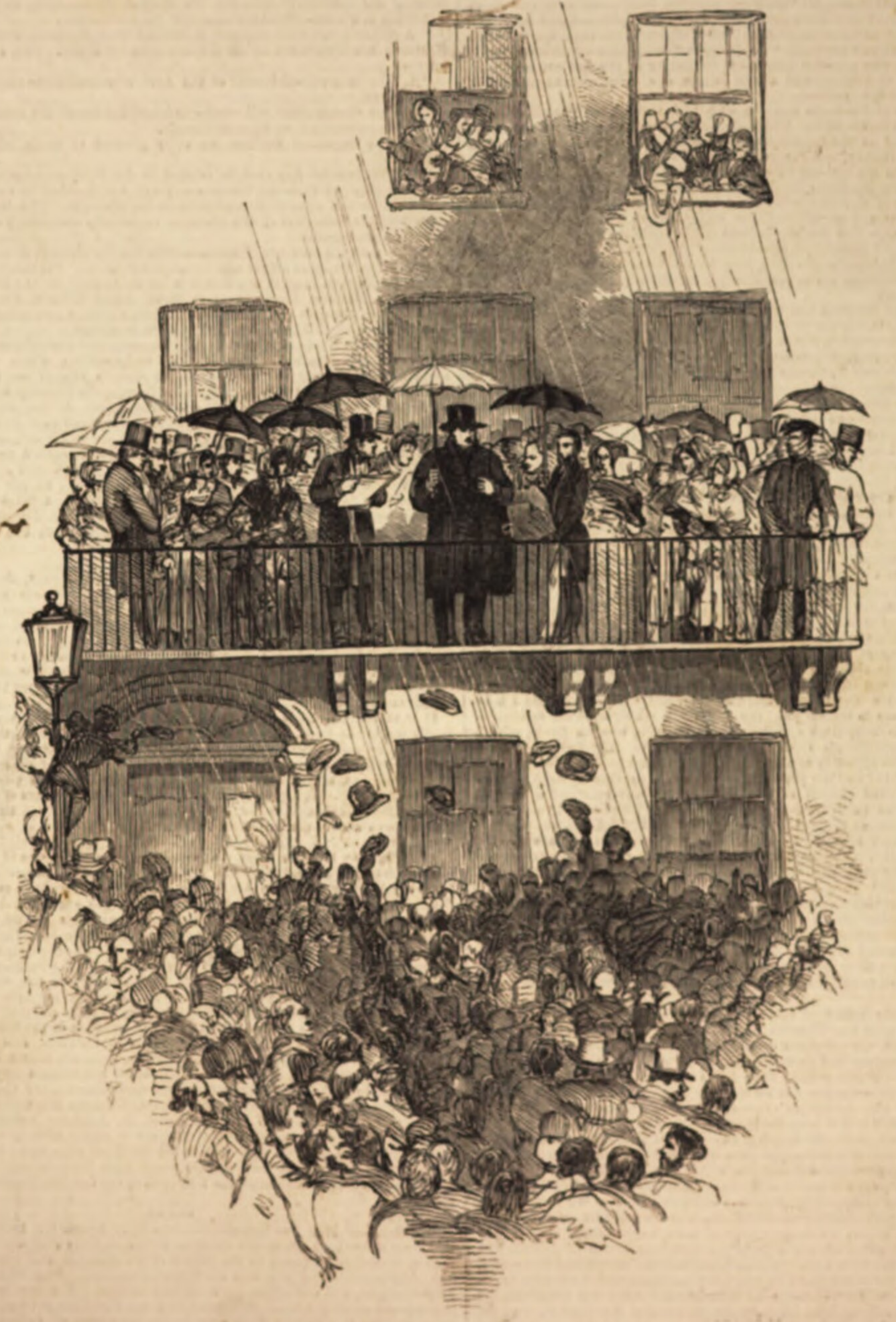
He quotes with approbation a passage from a work written by Mr. Grey Porter, a "Protestant gentleman, the High Sheriff of a Protestant county:"—"The union of 1801, 41 Geo. III., chap. 47, does, and always will, draw away from Ireland her men of skill, genius, capital, and rank—all who raise, strengthen, and distinguish a nation. A federal union between Great Britain and Ireland is inevitable, and most desirable for both islands." Some will consider this an abatement of the claim for "Total Repeal."

He has decided on the plan, interrupted last year, of what is to be called the Preservative Society, consisting of three hundred gentlemen sitting in Dublin, as a sort of training school for the members of the future Federal Parliament. It is to be so organised as to be perfectly "within the law."

He threatens an impeachment of the Attorney-General and Irish Judges for injustice, misconduct, and illegality of proceeding in the trials, and states this curious fact, that the Chief Justice, supposed to be impartial, borrowed the brief of the Attorney-General—the paid prosecutor—to charge the jury from! The tampering with the jury lists, and the admission of newspapers as evidence, will also be included as the grounds of the impeachment. He will not succeed in this—and probably knows he will not—but it asserts a principle recognised by the law; and that he should be in a position to use such a threat, without its appearing ridiculous, is one of the greatest proofs of the increase of power he has gained by the prosecution, or rather the mismanagement of it.

The whole of these displays of public feeling, these gatherings of thousands by the most exciting of subjects—politics and national feeling—have passed off without one breach of the peace of any kind. The time is not very distant when such feelings would have stained the earth with blood. The obedience of the people to their leaders is something marvellous, and is not the least significant feature of the times. The absence of that bitterness of tone against England and English injustice which was formerly the staple of Repeal harangues, is a sign of the better temper that springs from better knowledge. In proportion as the Orange party has sunk in influence in both countries, so has the disposition to rely on the justice of England increased in the bulk of the Irish nation. And unless Repeal is stripped of its attractions by better government, the Liberal party in England bid fair to become in some degree supporters of O'Connell; they will vindicate in him their jealousy of any interference with the purity of trial by jury, to the still greater embarrassment of the Ministry. The prosecution was a piece of mismanagement from beginning to end.

Much of all that has taken place will be sneered at, more of it will excite that wonder which is content to marvel at a phenomenon without comprehending it, and some things will be condemned. Thus the ascribing the release of the popular champion to the influence of the prayers of the Church, will be set down as superstition; the returning thanks for his deliverance has been called an indecent and ostentatious farce; and the universal jubilee which the nation has presented, will appear to the less impulsive Englishman as excessive, and more than the occasion justifies. But all these things are but the outward expression of deep inward feelings; they are the expression of national emotions, that will be the spring of actions; no ruler or statesman can disregard such indications; the man who has no responsibility may laugh and sneer as he pleases, his carelessness can have no consequences. But the ruler must study these feelings, if he wishes to direct or modify them; and if he neglects to do so, the chances are that they will govern him. It is useless to ask how intense popular excitement has been produced; it exists, and must be met; if mischievous, it must be met and prevented from increasing. But how? That is just the question which at this moment embarrasses the Government. It is evident the Ministry was not prepared for this turn of affairs; and the not having contemplated it as at least possible, was an error in policy that has had the effect of throwing an immense advantage into the hands of their opponent, who will not be slow to make the most of it.



O'CONNELL AT THE BALCONY, IN MERRION-SQUARE, DUBLIN.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

PARIS, Tuesday evening.

The Jockey and the other new Clubs of Paris, to which the French resort with all the enthusiasm they have for novelty and English imitation, are now the only lively centres of society. Here melancholy tales are in the mouths of all the white-gloved *lions*—many of their volatile colleagues have become denuded of their feathers in the pursuit of departed wealth, of beauty, and of fashion, at the noted watering places whither they have flocked: for there that treacherous goddess Fortune holds the dice-box and the roulette, and has entrapped our leading *incroyables*. Several of the most marvellous of the latter are said to be held in *quod* for their folly—two at Baden Baden, where profligacy, pleasure, and fashion still reign paramount, filling the pockets of the exiled croupiers of Paris, and of the Grand Duke, who divides with them the wages of sin. What creates still more regret is the death of the Duke d'Ossuna, so long resident in Paris, and who united in his person the titles and the wealth of the greatest houses of Spain, by his maternal uncle, the Captain-General, President of the Council of Castile, First Minister of Ferdinand VII.; he was Duke of Infantado. His paternal grandmother was the Dowager Duchess of Ossuna, from whom he inherited the immense riches of the house of Benavente. The property of these three illustrious families put into his single possession an annual revenue exceeding two million francs. He appeared in London at the Queen's drawing-room with three Solitaire pins in his breast valued at £100,000. His brother, the Marquis di Terranova, who spent the last season in London, which he has just left, inherits, with the immense fortune and domains of his race, all the amiable qualities of his lamented brother.

A city is the natural element of a Frenchman, just as water is of a fish; therefore, Paris is even now not deserted like London. But the grand promenades miss their titled and *distinguée* crowds. In the Champs Elysées, all the carriages and britchkas you perceive belong to the well-known *millionaire* American family, the T——s. They are the most dashing denizens in Paris; you may judge of their style of living by their renting an hotel from the King's sister, for which alone they pay £2000 per annum. Their only rival in the Champs Elysées is M. Thiers. There you behold him daily in the *grande allée*, the Rotten Row of Paris, reclining in his magnificent *calèche*, after the happy deliverance of six volumes of his new "History of Napoleon," which he has just conveyed to the publisher's hands, in exchange for £20,000. His countenance is the index of the times. Lately you beheld him smiling with deep enjoyment, for France was going to war with England; but yesterday his visage was overcast, for peace is restored.

There are many English visitors in Paris—but there are but few persons of note, except those who are on the wing to Italy; and the British crowd of former years is not to be seen on the Boulevards. The hostile feeling to England prevailing here is the cause, for the war panic had but just passed off: it was intense! The message of Louis Philippe sent to the Countess of Aldborough, arrested its course. The journals have not told all the truth. This centenary lady—this once celebrated belle, and heroine of many an anecdote of gallantry—wrote a letter in alarm to one of the ladies of honour at the Palace, to inquire whether she should sell off her goods and chattels, and fly to England? Louis Philippe, who knows her ladyship, and who saw the letter, sent word to our eccentric countrywoman, "*not to be afraid, because as long as he would be on the throne, there would be no war with England.*" Nothing shows more clearly that the race of the noble and mighty lords of former days has passed away, than the social position of those who now give all the grandest *fêtes*. A few days since a worthy mercer, M. Papin, who made a fortune of some millions amount in one of the darkest corners of Paris, gave an entertainment worthy of a Prince at his château and manor, in the environs. It commenced with theatricals—the play was performed in an ancient chapel, metamorphosed for the occasion into an elegant theatre, in which each of the crowd of guests had a stall to himself. After the play, at two o'clock in the morning, came a sumptuous supper; then the park, of three hundred acres, became suddenly illuminated. Whilst the young *elegants* and *elegantes* danced, the rest promenaded amongst the dazzling arcades. At five in the morning, the scene was changed—the male dancers became sportsmen, and the rabbits, hares, and partridges the music had not scared, met with sudden deaths.

Speaking of sporting, nothing could be more extraordinary to an Englishman than the doings of the 1st of September near Paris. The entire plain of St. Denis was covered with Cockney sportsmen, who, according to their notions, had nothing else to do but to expend powder and shot because it was SUNDAY! The reports of guns so quickly followed each other, that you might imagine it was the skirmish preceding a grand battle.

Sport is the image of war, and one far more agreeable in reality to citizen-soldiers. With the latter, Prince de Joinville is now in immense favour; all repeat his *bonmot* at Mogadore. Just as he had left the Admiral's cabin, a cannon ball entered: "Oh!" said the Prince, "Death is polite; he came to give me a call, and not finding me at home, left me his visiting card."

A very interesting sitting of the Académie has just taken place, to distribute the prizes of Virtue and Eloquence. The former was bestowed on M. Harel, a gentleman who has been successfully "a Jack of all trades"—amongst others a Prefect and the manager of several theatres. The celebrated writer and orator, now one of the French Ministers, M. Villemain, was the first spokesman, and shone with all his glory, until that witty personage Scribe rose and eclipsed him. In his address he combined the most profound reflections with the most *spirituel bon mots*, and his supercilious brethren, "the forty," will no longer say that he is only fit to write farces. The crowded assembly, consisting of the noblest and most distinguished men of France, and of the fairest and most elegant leaders of fashion, were thrown into rapture.

The gay environs of Paris are teeming with high society, but Versailles is the choicest abode of the *haute volée*. There all the noble and fashionable *dilettanti* have lately performed in the beautiful chapel of the palace, an oratorio, written expressly by Alari, Halevy, and Prince de la Moskwa. Nought can be imagined more admirable than the manner in which its solos were sang by Countesses de Murat, de Merlin, the Baroness de Julvecourt, &c., supported by a choir composed of the leaders of French fashion, and accompanied by the orchestra of the Grand Opera. It did not go off, however, without some secret heart burnings, and gnashing of teeth. The composers were indignant at their score having been corrected and changed underhand, to suit one of the fair singers, and the body of fair choristers were enraged at the prohibited admission of a young married lady, whose beauty and costumes are as surpassingly attractive to the eyes, as her voice is torturing to the ears.

The grand event of the week has been the production of a translation of Rossini's "Otello," at the Academie de Musique. It met with momentary success—because it was found tolerable, and it was expected to be intolerable. Pillet, the lessee, wrote the French poetry, although it is an express condition of the lease of the theatre, that neither lessee nor leader of the orchestra shall produce any of his works on the stage.

The postman, like Death, will never wait a man's leisure to depart; so that the only other piece of news I can convey to you is, that the Duke of Brunswick is publishing, in Paris, his memoirs, written in the German language. What a Pandora's box it will be!

FRANCE.

Our advices from France this week are of a more pacific character. Indeed, the war fever which has raged in Paris for some time past seems gradually to have subsided. The Paris papers are barren of political news, but they nevertheless contain several matters of interest. The *Moniteur* publishes a report from the Prince de Joinville, dated on board the Pluton steamer, Mogadore, Aug. 21, in which he gives a detailed account of his operations before Tangier and Mogadore; but it is not worth while to repeat it entire, as it does not contain any new fact, so far as the attack is concerned. There are, however, some passages of importance For instance, the Prince confirms the statement made on the part of the French ministerial prints, that there was no desire to occupy Tangier. The Prince in this report, which is addressed to the Minister of Marine, says, "You know with what object I attacked Tangier. According to your instructions I was not to occupy it. My object was obtained the moment that, by the silence of its batteries, the town acknowledged itself vanquished. As I have already had the honour to inform you, the quarter in which were the residences of the Europeans was scrupulously respected. The town was on fire in several places from the rockets thrown from the steamer Rubis. Throughout the day every man rivalled his fellow in zeal and coolness. I have nothing but praise to bestow. At the point of day the posts of the ships were marked by buoys. Captain Duquesne acquitted himself of this duty, which was attended with risk, with his usual courage and intelligence. We have 3 killed and 17 wounded. The ships have sustained some slight damage. The Suffren, which was the worst treated, received scarcely 50 balls. The enemy's loss is stated at 150 killed and 300 wounded. The business being done, the steam-boats towed the ships to their mooring-grounds. The 7th was passed in restoring the ships to a condition to go to sea."

The Prince commences his account of the attack upon Mogadore thus:—"I had communicated to all the captains a plan of attack, and assigned to each his post, once that the signal to execute the orders was given. I am only an eye-witness, endeavouring to act the part of a faithful historian, and relate with a lively admiration, and a profound acknowledgment, with what zeal, what devotedness, and what intelligence, on the part of every one, the orders were executed."

After describing the result of the firing in terms similar to those already published, but with more amplification, the Prince concludes his report in these terms:—"On the 16th the steamers Asmodee, Pluton, and Gassendi, and the brigs Cassard and Pandour laid their broadsides in front of the tongue of sand on which are the forts of the marine that I was extremely desirous of making myself master of; their cross fire cut off the communications of the town with these forts. Under this protection, Commandant Hernioux and Captain E. Bouet headed a column of 600 men for landing. But everything had been deserted on our approach, and the landing was effected without resistance. All that remained to be done was to complete the work of destruction which had been commenced. The result of the day was the spiking of the guns, and throwing them over the ramparts, the demolition of the embrasures, the inundation of the powder stores, and the taking away three standards and nine or ten bronze guns as trophies. I have left entire the vast warehouses of the customs, which are full of merchandise of all kinds; we must otherwise have burned them, and I was afraid that the fire might reach too rapidly the immense stores of powder and shells in the casemates of the forts. I then sent back the troops and the crews. We were masters of the island and fort, the town batteries were no longer to be feared, and I considered our operations as terminated. After our departure the town, being without defence, was taken by the Kabyles of the interior, who set fire to it. The sack of this unhappy town is complete; the inhabitants have fled in all directions. In a few days there will remain of the beautiful Souerah, which Muley-Abderahman called his beloved town, only the walls, riddled with balls and blackened by fire. The lesson is a severe one. I will not name any person, for to name all who did their duty with courage, intelligence, and devotedness, would be to name everybody. I will merely call your attention to the families of the men who were killed, and to the future fate of the wounded, and also to the comfort of all who, at the sole name of France, have so nobly accepted the hard duty of keeping garrison in the island of Mogadore."

NEWSPAPER

A postscript to this report, dated the 25th, says—"On the 23d our establishment on the island was completed, and I sent away to Cadiz a part of the squadron. In the course of the day a gun was fired from one of the towers of the town commanding the country, and the ball having fallen in the midst of us in the port, we destroyed with shells the houses near this tower. I then sent Lieutenant Touchard, the chief of my staff, with 160 men, to fix scaling ladders against the tower. The detachment scaled the wall without opposition, and spiked the last guns that could play upon us. From the height of the tower the town could be seen; it appeared deserted, and horribly devastated. This operation, which was not absolutely necessary, has had the advantage of showing the garrison of the island that, with its own forces and the resources of the local station, it keeps the town completely at its mercy."

The Paris journals abound in excitable commentaries upon the subject of the events at Tahiti, and in some of them we find the most absurd reports of the views and demands both of the French and English Governments with a view to the settlement of the question. Some of these statements are so ridiculous, and so obviously untrue, that we are surprised they could be entertained even by so credulous a class as the French journalists. The most important thing is to know that the differences have been amicably arranged.

According to the *Revue de Paris*, Commodore Toup Nicolas and the Commander of the French forces in the Pacific are to act as arbitrators in fixing the amount of the compensation to be awarded to Mr. Pritchard, who, it is said, is to have another consular appointment to the Navigators' Islands, a group considerably to the westward.

The favourable decision of the House of Lords in the O'Connell case appears to have created almost as much excitement in Paris as in Dublin. The news has almost thrown the question of peace or war into the shade. We can only find room for an extract from the *National*, and it is hardly necessary to say, that some allowance must be made for the well known tendencies of that journal. It says—"O'Connell has frequently shown himself ungrateful to France, but he must acknowledge that it is to the French people he is now indebted for not longer remaining in the attitude of a vanquished man. If the dispositions of the people of France had not, in spite of their Government, inspired the oppressors of Ireland with a salutary fear, O'Connell would still be in prison. It is to us likewise, and to our democratic influence, that Ireland owes the emancipation of the Catholics, and the United Kingdom the bill of Reform. This fact is enough to justify us for what we said yesterday, that the French Revolution, which has spread so many advantages through the world, would still find, if necessary, powerful auxiliaries amongst the subjects of the most hostile Governments. Ireland, in case of a war with England, would be with us an ally dangerous to our eternal enemy. The concession concealed under the acquittal of O'Connele would not prevent him from recollecting that he has everything to gain by the success of France. We believe that the increasing difficulties will cause the English Government, which is aware how necessary the Irish forces are for her, to give Ireland a bone to gnaw, as is vulgarly said, in order that she should not take part with France. The release of O'Connell is a proof of this prudent disposition."

The *Sentinelle* of Toulon says:—"Ministerial orders have been received for putting out large steam-ships upon a war footing, and for inspecting with care the batteries on our shores; but as to the armaments of the ships in *disponibilité* and commission, which have been lately talked of, no arrangements have been made tending to confirm them. It is not certain that the Prince de Joinville will come to Toulon, as announced several days ago; because, according to recent despatches from the Minister of the Marine, the Prince's squadron is to be repaired at Cadiz, where his Royal Highness will wait the further instructions of the Government. The transport Aube is appointed to carry out the requisite stores for refitting his squadron."

The papers contain accounts of the loss of one of the largest of the French war-steamers, the Groenland, on the west coast of Morocco, on some rocks about three leagues from Larache, on the 26th ult. The Moors immediately commenced an attack upon the vessel, which had lasted full four hours, when, fortunately, the steamer Vedette arrived to her assistance, succeeded in dispersing the Moorish soldiers, and received on board the crew, and such things as could be saved from the wreck. In the afternoon the Prince de Joinville, in the Pluton, also arrived on that part of the coast; and finding it impossible to float the Groenland, caused her to be destroyed by fire. The Groenland was built at Rochefort. She cost 820,000f. Lieutenant Beeson, who was in command of the Greonland, is to appear before a court-martial.

The *Charivari* endeavours to be facetious upon the occasion of the release of Mr. O'Connell. It says that as there is now no prospect of John Bull exercising his urbanity upon the French, he intends to fall foul of the Irish. Our contemporary also laughs at the idea of the Court of Peers annulling a sentence after a great portion of it has been carried into execution.

SPAIN.

Our accounts from Madrid of the 4th instant, confirm the report of the settlement of the differences between the Spanish Government and Morocco. The following is a semi-official statement of the conditions:—

"A dispatch has been received at Madrid from Morocco, announcing that the Emperor has acquiesced in all the demands of Spain. The concessions made are:—

"1. The severe punishment of the Arab who caused the consular agent to be assassinated.

"2. Our Government will receive indemnities for all the acts of piracy which have been committed on Spanish vessels.

"3. Two leagues of territory are to be granted to Spain beyond the lines of Ceuta.

"4. The Spanish flag shall be saluted by the Morocco cannon.

"It is thought that the Government will not hesitate to ratify this arrangement, which will appear immediately in the *Gazette*. The troops which were assembling to form part of the Morocco expedition are already ordered to march back into the interior.

"This conclusion of our differences with the Emperor of Morocco is generally attributed to the good offices and intervention of Mr. Bulwer."

The elections in Madrid continued to be favourable to the Moderados, whose candidates, Messrs. Martinez de la Rosa, Alcala Galiano, the Duke de Castro Terreno, the Marquis de Miraflores, &c., had obtained upwards of 500 votes. The Absolutists were still left in an insignificant minority.

Travelling in Spain continues highly insecure, and several notable examples of it have recently occurred. The diligence to La Granja, which was full of passengers to see the waterworks play, on the Saint's day of the Princess Louisa, was robbed between San Lorenzo and La Granja, the passengers, twenty in number, being completely stripped of everything, even to the greater part of the clothes on their backs. Another diligence was stopped near Huesca, Arragon, a few days ago, and the passengers, as usual obliged to get out, and lie with their faces on the ground while the robbers plundered and packed up all the clothes and baggage they thought it worth while to take, which was done in the most leisurely manner, loading three of the mules belonging to the diligence. The robbers then left, first taking the purses of the travellers, whose joint contents only amounted to about one hundred dollars; but they did not ill-use them, which is usually the case when they are not satisfied with the amount of their booty.

PORTUGAL.

Our accounts from Lisbon, which are to the 3rd instant, do not notice the occurrence of anything important. Several other protests have been made against the late decrees, and, amongst them, one from Viscount Fonte Arcada, a peer of the realm, and hitherto one of her Majesty's staunchest supporters.

It was reported that the Chambers are positively to open on the 16th instant, the circulars having already been forwarded to the deputies to that effect. The Royal Family have arrived at Belem, from Cintra, where her Majesty will continue to reside some time, in order that the children may enjoy the benefit of the sea air and baths.

It is stated positively that the Portuguese Government have, through the mediation of the Pope, been endeavouring to prevail upon Don Miguel to make a formal and public renunciation of his right to the throne, in return for which they have offered not only to settle upon him a pension of 60 contos (£14,000) per annum, but, moreover, to count it back from 1834, and pay up the arrears from that period. It appears, however, that Don Miguel has scouted every proposal to that effect, and declared in the most positive terms that he never will give up his claim to the throne of Portugal.

ITALY.

According to a letter from Ancona, dated Aug. 28, some of the members of the fraternity of Young Italy are organising a fresh insurrection there. The letter says:—"About three weeks ago it was reported that a cutter, under the Greek flag, had sailed from Malta, in the direction of Corfu, having on board some persons suspected of being in connexion with the Young Italy committee in London. It now unfortunately appears that these incorrigible enemies of peace, who unscrupulously hurl to destruction the dupes of their wild schemes, are preparing a new expedition, this time destined for the Roman states. Salvatore Fata, who is intrusted with the management of the expedition, is on board the cutter above-mentioned, and is instructed to hire Albanese banditti on the Greek coasts, and to effect a landing at some point of which they may gain possession. It is reported that a captain formerly in the Neapolitan service, has been endeavouring to stir up insurrection in Calabria, and that he has, as yet, eluded all the vigilance of the authorities, who are searching for him. In Romagna, especially in Imola and Forli, some excitement appears to prevail among certain individuals suspected by the Government, and the authorities are said to have traced out a plot in which the well-known Modenian Nicolo Fabrici plays a part. The mass of the population is, however, peaceably disposed; they form a correct estimate of what they are to expect from these revolutionists—what prospects are held out to them by the fixed idea and the fanaticism of those erring men. Some considerable sums have been recently sent from Marseilles to Corfu and Calabria to the Directors of the London Committee of Giovine Italia.

EGYPT.

The Overland Mail has brought accounts from Alexandria to the 30th ult. At that time everything continued quiet in Egypt, and the Pacha remained at Alexandria, attending as usual to the affairs of his country, and his late ill-humour had quite passed over, and was altogether forgotten. The Nile had risen to its proper height, and will afford an abundant harvest. The new crops had already commenced coming down. It appears that the Egyptian government are making arrangements to take into their own hands the transit of Indian passengers and light merchandise through Egypt, and the Pacha seems bent on carrying out the railroad across the Isthmus of Suez, proposed by Messrs. Galloway, as an efficient means of insuring expeditious, cheap, and comfortable conveyance over the desert. It is deemed desirable by persons well-informed on the subject, that our Government should give instructions to their representative in Egypt to countenance the Pacha in this project, particularly as England will reap such mighty advantage from it, and without cost.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

INDIA AND CHINA.

By the Overland Mail we have received letters and papers from India and China. The mail was dispatched from Bombay, by the Semiramis steamer, on the 19th July, and, in consequence of her putting back, with an additional mail of the 31st July, despatched on the 2d August, per Sesostris, which mails reached Suez on the 28th August, per Cleopatra, from Aden. She also brings the Calcutta mail of the 15th July, per Bentinck, which reached Suez on the 17th August. The latest dates are—Alexandria, 31st August; Calcutta, 19th July; Ceylon, 11th July. China—Macao, 27th May; Chusan, 6th May; Hong Kong and Nankin, 21st June. Delhi, 20th July; Lahore, 26th June; Madras, 20th July; Manilla and Mauritius, 1st June; Scinde, 25th June, and Singapore, 12th June.

The London mail of June 7th reached Bombay, per Sesostris steamer, on the 9th July. The news is not of great importance. We subjoin a summary of it.

The despatches containing Lord Ellenborough's recall reached Calcutta on the 15th June. A council was immediately convened, when the Hon. Mr. Bird was sworn into the office of Governor-General, vacated by the fiat of the Court of Directors. The measure appeared to be expected by his lordship, who had previously provided himself with a private residence five miles from Government House. It took the people of India in general by surprise. General Cooper and many of the officers of the Presidency division have invited him to a dinner, and her Majesty's 39th Regiment have subscribed £150 for a testimonial to him.

The Hindostan, having Sir Henry Hardinge on board, left Aden at noon on the 6th of July. Whilst there, his Excellency visited all the fortifications, held a levee, examined the garrison, &c. He was much pleased with Aden, admired the harbour greatly, and considered the troops so healthy that he could have imagined they had just landed from England. The Hindostan touched at Madras on her way to Calcutta on the 20th of July. His Excellency did not land there, but received a letter from Lord Ellenborough, who announced his intention of not leaving Calcutta until after his arrival, which would be about the 24th of July.

The discontents in the 64th regiment of Bengal Native Infantry reached a crisis on the 23rd of June; the men refused their pay, insulted and buffetted their officers with brickbats, and fell into a state of total insubordination. The refractory regiment was subsequently compelled to quit Shikapore, and to march to Sukkur, which it reached on the 26th of June; 39 of the ringleaders have been arrested. The 69th Bengal Native Regiment took the station at Shikapore on the 24th. The mutineers have been ordered to march to Delhi, where it is expected they will be punished and disbanded.

A party of 40 cavalry, sent out about 12 miles from Shikapore to protect a body of grass-cutters, was attacked by some Beloochees in the pay of Shere Mahommed, in consequence of the neglect of the native officers commanding, who retired from the road to smoke with their soldiers. The grass-cutters, and 12 men and one native officer, were killed by the assailants. This had produced a stringent order from Sir Charles Napier.

Scinde was otherwise tranquil. There was still some fever, and it was said that Sir Charles Napier had suffered from some attacks of it.

The intelligence from Affghanistan is still conflicting, and but of little moment. Dost Mahomed appears to have almost finally put down the opposition so determinedly shown him by the numerous petty chiefs around his capital, and his present position will now be greatly augmented from the fact of his son, Ukhbar, having arrived at Cabul from his excursion to Jellalabad.

The report of the attack on Herat, by the two sons of Shah Kamran, assisted by the King of Persia, was still current; and one report was that the princes had come up with him, routed his army, and put him to death. The King of Bokhara was still apurehensive of a visit from the Persians, while the chief of Coodooz is said to threaten Bamien.

Gwalior was perfectly tranquil, but nothing of any moment had occurred. It seems doubtful, as yet, if the city of Booranpore has been given back to the Mahrattas.

There is nothing of moment from the other parts of India.

The following telegraphic despatch, dated "Marseilles, Sept. 8, six o'clock in the evening," brings the latest news from India:—

"The Indian packet-boat arrived last night. We are informed from Singapore, dated July 2, that the French Ambassador had just arrived, together with two frigates; and that at the same time Sir H. Pottinger had set out for Suez, by the Driver packet-boat.

"We learn from Bombay, of the 31st of July, that tranquillity prevailed throughout India; that the affairs of Scinde, of Cabul, and of the Punjaub, had experienced no important change; that an envoy from the Celestial Empire, named Keysing, charged with despatches to the French and American Ambassadors, had arrived at Macao on the 21st of June.

"Count Ratti Menton arrived at Malta on the 4th inst., where he was put into quarantine."

We may add from another source, that Lord Ellenborough was to leave Calcutta on his homeward journey in the Tenasserim steamer. It was thought that the 1st of August would be the day of his lordship's departure.

At Aden, on the 10th of August, much alarm was caused by the expectation of an attack from the Arabs, 18,000 of whom were said to be under arms on the opposite shore. All officers were ordered into cantonments. Some Arabs were seen reconnoitring in the night; but dispersed on a few shots being fired.

CHINA.

The accounts from China are to the 21st of June. Sir Henry Pottinger was about to take his departure for Bombay, on his way to England.

It is stated that a visit of the French frigate Alcmene to Chusan and Shanghae had occasioned much excitement amongst the Chinese along the coast, so that it was considered eminently desirable that a strong naval force should be kept in the north for the protection of British life and property against the outbreaks of the mob. The American and French men-of-war Brandywine, St. Louis, Cleopatra, and Alcmene, had arrived almost simultaneously in the Chinese waters. At Canton the populace continued very unruly, manifesting, on every occasion which presented itself, a spirit of extreme discontent at the presence of foreigners. An arrow, as a wind vane, had been placed on the top of the United States flag-staff, and great umbrage had been taken at this by the Chinese—on what ground is not explained. On the 6th of May the American Consul, Mr. Forster, had caused the obnoxious weathercock to be taken down. While a party of sailors were engaged in this, a riot commenced among the rabble, some of whom pushed themselves into the square, and threatened mischief. The mob afterwards broke into the square of the American Factory, and endeavoured to pull down the United States flag. They were resisted, and a Chinaman, who turned out to be an innocent and unconcerned shopkeeper, was shot. At ten P.M. the Chinese soldiers made their appearance and cleared the square. The populace continued in a great state of excitement, and Canton was placarded with threatening notices that the factories would be attacked and burned. The Chinese authorities appear to have no power whatever over the mob, and it seems to be thought that unless some strong and decided measures are taken by us, there will be no safety for either life or property at Canton.

NEWS FROM TAHITI.

The following extract of a letter, dated Valparaiso, May 31, 1844, to a friend in England, from a late resident in Tahiti, contains an account of some proceedings between the French and the natives in that island up to the middle of April, of which no mention was made in the last accounts.

"A battle was fought at Taiarabu on the 24th of March. The French took a native married woman and ran away with her to the fort they were building at Taiarabu. The woman screamed and called to her husband to rescue her; her husband, with seven more natives, immediately took up their clubs and guns and ran into the fort, where there were twenty soldiers, and took the fort from them, and killed all the French soldiers that were there. The next morning the French left the Embuscade, that was at anchor near there, and went and fell upon the natives, but were completely routed by them. The Tahitians were decidedly the conquerors in that battle.

"About three weeks after, the governor went with two more ships of war, the frigate Uranie and the steamer, and fired all along the coast till they got to Mahaena, the place where the natives were. Captain Henry endeavoured to persuade the governor not to go, but he would go, and said he went to retrieve the honour of France. Captain Henry took them up the back of the native fort, by a bye path about three miles long, and fired into the fort on the natives from the top of the hill at the back of the fort. While the Tahitians were scrambling up the mountains to them, the ships fired grape shot on them, and killed several. The French suffered a great loss, though they will not own it. Four of their officers were killed in the last battle.

"Pomare was waiting patiently for the news from England. The natives were determined not to go back to their stations till they heard from England.

"All the missionaries, except four, had been constrained to leave the island, in consequence of the distressing state of affairs."

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent left Frogmore this afternoon, between twelve and one o'clock, in an open carriage and four, with outriders, for Clarence House, St. James's, accompanied by the Countess Josephine Wratislaw, and attended by Lady Charlotte Dundas. Colonel Sir George Cowper (equerry in waiting to her Royal Highness), left for Clarence House at an early hour this morning, proceeding from Slough to Paddington by the Great Western Railway. The Royal Duchess will take her departure from town on Saturday next, for Witley Court, Worcestershire, upon a visit to her Majesty the Queen Dowager. The Countess Wratislaw, Lady Charlotte Dundas, and Sir George Cowper, will proceed with her Royal Highness into Worcestershire. The Duchess of Kent will return to Frogmore on the 1st or 2nd proximo; the period which is at present fixed upon for the arrival of the Court at the Castle from the north. Mr. Brown, surgeon to the Royal Household, at Windsor Castle, accompanied the infant Royal Family to Brighton, on Tuesday last, at the express command of the Queen. It being the first time of the Prince Alfred leaving the Castle, her Majesty was desirous that his Royal Highness should be attended, throughout the journey, by a medical man, and Mr. Brown (who returned to Windsor yesterday) had the honour of being selected for that purpose. Immediately upon

Mr. Brown's return he waited on the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore House, to report to her Royal Highness that the infant Prince bore the journey remarkably well, and that the whole of the royal infants were in excellent health. The following members of the royal household will be in attendance upon the Royal Family during their sojourn at the Pavilion, at Brighton :—The Dowager Lady Lyttelton (preceptress to the Princess Royal), Col. the Hon. Charles Grey (equerry in waiting to the Queen), and the Hon. C. A. Murray (the master of the household). Mr. Robert Lyons (secretary to the master of the household) is also at the Pavilion. Mr. Norton (the superintendent of the household) will neither proceed to Scotland nor to the Pavilion. Several changes are spoken of as likely soon to take place in the household of the Sovereign.

Arrival of the Royal Children in Brighton.—A special train, consisting of her Majesty's carriage, between two other first-class carriages, and a couple of carriage-trucks, bearing two of her Majesty's private carriages, arrived at the Brighton terminus, on Tuesday afternoon, at a quarter to six o'clock. Arrangements had been made for the reception of the royal party, a part of the platform being carpeted. Six of her Majesty's horses were in waiting, and in about five minutes, these were attached to the royal carriages, and the Prince of Wales and his royal brother and sister, together with Lady Lyttelton, left the terminus, and entered the Palace gates at five minutes to six o'clock.

The Queen Dowager.—We are happy to state that her Majesty the Queen Dowager arrived safely at Witley Court, Worcestershire, on Monday evening, between five and six o'clock, where she was warmly greeted by all the most influential inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood.

Departure of the Prince of Prussia.—On Saturday last a splendid dinner was given to the Prince Royal of Prussia at the Crown and Sceptre, Greenwich. The health of the Prince was proposed in the course of the evening, and in acknowledging the compliment, the Prince expressed his deep sense of the kind reception he had met with in England. He added that the hospitality and kindness which he had experienced from her most gracious Majesty and Prince Albert, and the friendly feelings with which he had been greeted by all classes of society in various parts of the kingdom, alike demanded his grateful acknowledgments, and he might truly say, that his second visit to England must ever rank pre-eminent among the pleasing recollections of future years. His Highness embarked in the evening on board the Lightning steamer for Ostend. His Royal Highness arrived at Ostend at eleven o'clock on Sunday night, after a very favourable passage from England in the Lightning steamer. His Royal Highness was received at the pier by his Majesty the King of the Belgians and Baron V. Arnim, the Prussian Minister at the Court of Brussels.

Louis Philippe's Visit to her Majesty.—We learn from good authority that Louis Philippe's visit to the Queen will certainly take place early next month. It is said that some of his suite have already arrived in England to make arrangements connected with the royal visit. Her Majesty will stay at Windsor, and it is doubtful whether he will remain at all in London. His Majesty will embark at Treport on the 3d of October, and proceed at once from Portsmouth to Windsor. The Queen of the French will not accompany his Majesty; but it is expected that King Louis Philippe will be attended by two of his Ministers, and by his youngest son, the Duke de Montpensier.

Contemplated Royal Marriage.—We are informed by our Paris correspondent that the Duke d'Aumale is about to marry the Princess de Salerno, sister of the King of the Two Sicilies.

Lord Palmerston and the Marquis of Lansdowne are at Wisbaden.

Approaching Marriage in High Life.—The Hon. Mrs. Craven, the accomplished niece to the late Mrs. Fitzherbert, is very shortly to be led to the hymeneal altar, by the Marquis de la Force, grandson to the Duke de la Force. The family is nearly allied to the House of Orleans, and bears one of the most ancient as well as historical names of France. The marriage is to take place in Paris during the course of the present month.

Lord Beaumont was married on Monday morning to the Hon. Miss Browne, daughter of Lord Kilmaine.

The contemplated marriage between H. Tufnell, Esq., M.P. for Devonport, and the Hon. Miss Byng, daughter of General Lord Strafford, G.C.B., is, we understand, fixed to take place on the 22nd of next month.

Lord John Russell arrived at Frankfort on Saturday last.

The Duchess of Manchester continues indisposed by an attack of fever at Tandragee Castle, near Armagh, where the family are staying.

Alarming Illness of Miss Peel.—We regret to state that Miss Peel, the daughter of Sir Robert Peel, is dangerously indisposed at Drayton Manor. Sir Robert was prevented from accompanying her Majesty to Scotland in consequence of this calamity. The malady of the youthful invalid is a fever of the worst form, it having originated from a cold. Miss Peel was taken ill on Thursday week, and the disorder has gradually increased ever since. The throat is much ulcerated. On Tuesday, Miss Peel passed a favourable night and was certainly improving, although at present her recovery cannot be positively pronounced. At the first consultation of the medical gentlemen, so serious was the condition of their patient that they were desirous that Sir Robert and Lady Peel should prepare themselves for the worst. The accounts received from Drayton Manor on Thursday morning were rather more favourable; the fever has in some degree abated, and Miss Peel is considered a little better, although not out of danger. The pulse still continues very high; it has reached 150, and is now about 100.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The British Archæological Association.—This new institution assembled at Canterbury on Monday, under the presidency of Lord Albert Conyngham. The association already numbers several hundred, and is daily increasing in force, including all ranks, from the ducal peer to the working antiquary. A variety of most interesting papers, by Dr. Spry, Sir Wm. Betham, J. Bateman, Esq., jun., the Rev. John Bathurst Deane, J. Britten, Esq., and other learned and scientific gentlemen, on subjects connected with the history, architecture, and peculiarities of the primeval, midieval, and subsequent stages of the history of Britain, from the earliest known period of its existence as an empire, were read. Lord Albert Conyngham having invited the meeting to accompany him, for the purpose of inspecting certain gold ornaments of great value, found in barrows in this country, the whole body adjourned, and a most brilliant *conversazione* terminated the business of the day.

Serious Fire at Bradford.—On Sunday morning a large fire occurred at the valuable mills belonging to Messrs. Holdersworth, at Greengates, near Bradford, Yorkshire, the whole of which were, in the short space of two hours, totally destroyed, together with their contents and extensive machinery. The loss of property is reported to be £6,800, the chief portion of which is insured.

Parks for the People.—On Tuesday evening a meeting of the working classes of Manchester and Salford was held at the Free Trade Hall in the former town, for the purpose of adopting measures in furtherance of the important object of finding places for the healthful recreation of the people. Sir Robert Peel has contributed the munificent sum of £1000 for the purpose. The following letter from the right hon. baronet, couched in terms the most graceful, as well as indicative of the greatest anxiety for the welfare of the working classes, was read to the meeting, and excited great enthusiasm.

"Whitehall, Sept. 7, 1844.

"Gentlemen,—Although I have no longer any personal connection with the town of Manchester, by property or other local tie, yet, considering Manchester is to be the metropolis of a district, to the industry of which I and my family are under very deep obligations, and most heartily approving of the wise and benevolent design to provide for those who are doomed to almost incessant toil the means of healthful recreation and harmless enjoyment, I willingly contribute to the furtherance of that design, and offer my cordial wishes for its success.

"I request my name may be added to the subscription which has been commenced for this, purpose for the sum of £1000.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"ROBERT PEEL.

" Malcolm Ross, Esq.
" Edward Watkin, Esq."

The same well-deserved compliment was paid to the announcement of a contribution of a similar sum by Lord Francis Egerton. Several gentlemen enlarged upon the necessity of providing public walks for the people, and several resolutions in support of that object were agreed to. [Although England has made some advances of late years in providing places where the people may take air and exercise, yet we are considerably behind our continental neighbours in this respect. In France, for instance, there is scarcely the most miserable town but has its *place*, where all classes promenade some time in the day, almost as a matter of necessity. It is true that in the metropolis there are the parks, and considerable expense has been incurred in St. James's Park, for instance, but these places of recreation are too distant from each other. In this overgrown metropolis there should be parks, or public promenades, at each extremity.]

The Thunder-storm of Sunday Last.—The thunder-storm which visited the metropolis on Sunday evening last, has done a good deal of damage in different parts of the country. At Brighton the storm lasted with unabated violence for upwards of two hours; the lightning was very vivid, the thunder kept up a continued din, and rain fell in torrents, running like a river down the streets leading to the centre of the town. In the midst of the storm, the excursion train started to London, but owing to the alarming appearance of the weather, a great many remained behind rather than face the storm. The excursion train from the Hassocks station was delayed two hours, and on its return it stuck fast in Clayton Tunnel for upwards of an hour, the train being too heavy for one engine. The storm raged with equal violence through the whole county of Sussex. During the storm, a fire ball fell on the buildings of a farm, called Guston, in the parish of Ash, next Sandwich, the property of Mr. Coleman; and although the engines from Sandwich and Canterbury were sent for, they arrived too late to save any portion of the property, except the farm-house, which was detached from the buildings. Two barns filled with corn, a bean-stack, and all the out-buildings, were entirely destroyed, also a valuable short horn bull, a calf, and 14 pigs. A woman who witnessed the storm saw a ball of fire fall on the barn. An appalling instance of the effects of lightning occurred near Derby on Friday evening, during the storm, by which one poor fellow was instantly killed, and another had a most miraculous escape from death. Between five and six o'clock, as a number of men employed by Mr. Etches were at work in a field on the London-road, a heavy thunder-shower came on, and two of the men took shelter under a tree, where they had been only a few minutes when they were both struck by the electric fluid. One of them, named Sandars, was killed on the spot, and the other, Mr. Etcher's servant man, John Pegg, was knocked down and rendered insensible.

Murder at Dover.—Considerable consternation was manifested at Dover and Canterbury on Monday, by the discovery of the murder of a policeman at Dover, in which three parties, sweeps, of the name of Clark, who are natives of Canterbury, were implicated. These individuals, it appeared, went on an excursion for the day, remaining till a late hour at night, when they got embroiled with the police, the three being intoxicated. The result was an affray, in which Police-constable Hammond lost his life, another of the same force being also seriously injured. The parties made their escape, but were subsequently apprehended, the one who was foremost in the affray being taken at Canterbury on Monday morning.

Incendiary Fire in Bedfordshire.—Last week some persons set fire to a farm in the occupation of Mr. Page, of Lower Caldicott, an extensive farmer, and who is also landlord of the King's Head Inn at that place. The flames broke out soon after eleven o'clock, and spread rapidly over the entire of the homestead before the alarm was given. A number of labourers quickly collected and generally evinced a readiness to assist, but, owing to the difficulty of obtaining water, their efforts were of comparatively little use. By great exertion a small portion of the property was saved. The loss is, however, very considerable. Nearly the whole of the newly-gathered crop was destroyed, consisting of the produce of between three and four acres of wheat in the straw, three acres of barley, also in the straw, some live stock and the whole of the farm buildings. The premises were left safe at eight o'clock, when the labourers quitted work. The tenant, who is uninsured, will be a heavy loser. The farm is the property of Mr. Hogg, who had the farm-buildings insured.

Inundation and Loss of Life at Stockport.—Yesterday week there was a heavy storm at Stockport, which was attended with lamentable results. The principal damage occurred at Hazel-grove, about three miles from the town, where was a large reservoir of water, at one end of which, ten feet from it, was a wall, about as many feet high and nearly forty yards long. A stream communicating with the reservoir became prodigiously swollen, and there being no sufficient outlet for the water, it overflowed and pressed against the wall, flowing in large quantities round its ends. A number of persons incautiously crept under the wall for shelter, when at the moment the force of the water swept the wall from its foundation for the length of about thirty yards, carrying a great number of the unfortunate people away with the current, many of whom were buried under the ruins of the wall. Thirteen were very severely injured, and six of them are dead. The names of the latter are as follow :—Jane Cheetham, aged fourteen years, daughter of William Cheetham of Stockport, Little-moor, brickmaker; her skull was fractured and her right thigh broken. Mary Cope, aged sixteen years, daughter of John Cope, pinner. Ann Jackson, aged nineteen years, daughter of John Jackson, brickmaker. Deceased was tenter of dyers' frames in the card-room. Jane Gosling, aged twelve years, daughter of Robert Gosling, ostler. Deceased was a piecer; her skull and thigh fractured. Jane Hibbert, aged fourteen years, daughter of Booth Hibbert, silk weaver. Deceased was a tenter of Throstley; she was bruised about her head and other parts of her body. Her body was washed down the stream, and was found two fields off from the place of the accident. John Morris, aged fifteen years, son of Thomas Morris, shoemaker, deceased, was injured about the head and arm. At the inquest a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned in all the cases. —At Worth Chough the Macclesfield canal overflowed its banks, filling some of the coal-pits, putting out the engine fires, and setting several carts and horses afloat. At Hope-green, on the Macclesfield-road, a wall, running parallel with a brook which skirts the road, was at one point forced down by the water. The "Express" Pottery coach was passing at the moment, and was near being upset by the rush of water.

Incendiarism in Kent.—Yesterday week between two and three o'clock, a fire broke out in the stackyard of Mr. John Stephens, an extensive farmer at Farnborough, but in consequence of timely alarm being given it was confined to the haystack where it broke out, and not more than six loads of hay were consumed. Some circumstances having been discovered, implicating a man named Thomas Maslin, he was apprehended, and after an examination before Lord Sydney at Bromley, he was committed for trial on the charge of having set fire to the stack. Maslin was tried at the last Summer Assizes at Winchester, for feloniously cutting and wounding a man named King, when it was proved that he had gone into the shop of the prosecutor, snatched a knife off the counter, and stabbed him with it. The defence set up being insanity, the jury acquitted the prisoner upon that ground, and he was ordered by the Court to be detained in safe custody. It is not known how he obtained his liberation.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

Lamentable Collision and Loss of Life in the Irish Channel.—On Tuesday morning, soon after two o'clock, the Dublin mail *iron* steam ship Iron Duke (*600 tons* burthen) came into collision with the brig Parana (200 tons), outward bound from Liverpool for *Montreal*, about three leagues to the eastward of Point Lynas Light, by which the latter vessel was nearly *cut* in two, and so *sudden* was the accident that six of her crew, including her commander (out of eleven on board in all) were *thrown* into the water, and perished. The brig, it appears, had a light on her poop, and her mate also *elevated* the binnacle light in his hand, and shouted towards the steamer when he saw her coming rapidly into dangerous proximity; but, as he conjectures, he was not heard, owing probably to the noise of the engines, and the steamer, before the brig could effectually alter her course, ran into her abreast of the fore hatch. The night was thick, and there seems no reason to attribute blame to either party *from* the information yet received. The names of those saved from the brig were—William Hichell, mate (badly hurt); William Cover and John Martin, seamen: John Craig, cook and steward. Another man was also saved. Those drowned were — Wilson, the captain; Alexander Stewart, second mate; George Coates, seaman; also the carpenter and two ordinary seamen. The captain was, it is stated, a married man, and has left his wife and five children in Liverpool. A subscription was immediately entered into on board the steamer, on behalf of the survivors, and, we learn, very soon amounted to £40.

A Child Burned to Death.—On Wednesday, Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest at the Royal *Free Hospital*, Gray's-inn-road, on the body of Bridget Cooney, aged two and a half years, whose parents reside at No. 6, James's-street, Wilmington-square. It appeared that in the brief temporary absence of the mother on Monday morning, the deceased, *dressed* only in her night gown, approached the fire so near as to ignite it, and the consequence was nearly roasting alive. The child was instantly brought to that hospital, and died in three or four hours afterwards. The Coroner remarked that *children* were frequently roasted alive by the *ignition* of so light a garment as a cotton night gown. The *surest* remedy possible for burns, particularly as a first application, was *pure* flour when it could be had, and no family should be without it. Verdict, "Accidental death."

Fatal Railway Accident.—On Monday a fatal accident occurred to a female, of the name of Bailey, at the Alderley station of the Manchester Railway. It appeared that she was getting out of the carriage, at the Alderley station, and, by some accident, slipped and fell on the rails. The carriages were in motion, and two of them passed over her head, and killed her on the *spot*. She has left a husband and three children.

Alarming Accident.—On Tuesday, about ten o'clock in the forenoon, as Mr. and Mrs. Bennet, Mr. and Mrs. Ebday, residing at 54, Vauxhall-walk, were passing in a four-wheel phaeton through Bridge-street, Westminster, the horse suddenly took fright, and in passing the corner of Abingdon-street the phaeton turned over and threw them with great violence on the ground, dragging them some distance. Mrs. Bennet, who appeared to be the most injured, was taken up in a shocking state, her face dreadfully lacerated, bleeding profusely, and quite in a state of insensibility. Mr. Bennet had both his shoulders dislocated; and Mr. and Mrs. Ebday were very much disfigured. They were instantly removed to Westminster Hospital, and after every attention had been paid to them, it was found that Mrs. Bennet was not in a proper state to proceed home, and lies in a very dangerous condition.

Suicide of Captain Dixon.—On Monday an adjourned inquest was held at the Pembroke Arms, Kensington, on the body of Capt. Henry Manley Dixon, 88th Foot, who it appeared committed suicide by cutting his throat on the previous Thursday. A gentleman, whose name did not transpire, but who said he was a brother officer of the deceased, said that he had been for the last fourteen years on terms of the greatest intimacy with the deceased. He was of eccentric habits, but was a man of strong mind until he was afflicted, when he became dejected. Deceased was subject to paralysis of the brain, which affected his eyes. Deceased used to call it his severe affliction. The jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased died by his own act, but as to the state of his mind at the time there was not sufficient evidence before them to show it."

Accident on the Brighton Railway.—On Monday night, about eight o'clock, a pilot-engine was running along the line from Brighton towards the Godstone station; when near the latter station the luggage train was proceeding slowly towards London, and before the driver of the pilot-engine could stop, his engine came with fearful violence against the luggage train and completely knocked three of the carriages off the line, doing them considerable damage. Fortunately, no person was on them at the time. Owing to the accident the train did not arrive at the London terminus until four o'clock on Tuesday morning, instead of nine the preceding night, the regular time.

A Wholesale Plunderer.—Peter M'Walter, of whose robberies we gave an account last week, was arraigned at the Surrey Sessions on Tuesday, and pleaded guilty to two indictments, charging him with robberies at public-houses. The prisoner, it may be recollected, had supported himself during the last twelve months by plundering West-end hotels, and was also known to have committed several other robberies in Dublin. The number of robberies committed by the prisoner, in the most daring manner, is astonishing, and would form a complete Newgate Calendar by themselves. The Court said, it was a very bad case, and sentenced the prisoner to seven years' transportation.

Mysterious Suicide.—Yesterday week, as the steam-boat Waterman No. 7 left Woolwich on her voyage to London, among her passengers was a gentleman respectably attired, and accompanied by a lady. They were observed by the other passengers to be engaged in earnest conversation, and the lady appeared very much excited. When the vessel was between Charlton and Woolwich-point, the gentleman gave his walking-stick to the lady, walked deliberately to the stern of the boat, and jumped overboard. Mr. W. Phillips, the master, immediately ordered the engines to be reversed. Every effort was made to save him, but, though he was observed to struggle for some time in the water, he ultimately sunk before assistance reached him. The lady appeared distracted. She positively refused to give either name or address. It was afterwards ascertained that the name of the young man is Henry Terry. His parents, with whom he was residing, are in affluent circumstances, and live in Clarendon-square, Somers-town. The deceased is 24 years of age, and would shortly have come into the possession of considerable property. An inquest was held on the body of Mr. Terry on Wednesday night, at the Mitre, Woolwich. Mr. Thomas Terry, of No. 43, Clarendon-square, St. Pancras, said the deceased was his brother, and resided with his father and himself. The last time he saw his brother alive was on Monday week last. For some time past there had been a great alteration in him, which had been produced by being led away by a disreputable character. On the Monday he appeared very desponding, and on witness asking him what was the matter he put his hand up to his head, and said it is here. The jury returned a verdict "That the deceased destroyed himself, labouring at the time under temporary insanity."

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

THE CHURCH.

I stood within a massive pile,
Of ancient days the pride,
Through pillared arch and lengthening aisle
Poured music's solemn tide.
The sunbeams o'er the marble ground
Their purpled lustre flung,
And blazoned scutcheons gleamed around,
And banners high were hung.
Who would not love, methought, to lie
Entombed within this fane of gorgeous majesty.

Cradled upon the mighty deep
A lonely vessel lay;
The sullen waves had hushed in sleep
Awhile their noisy play.
I marked that vessel's gathered throng,
While, in his vasty bed,
Unfathomed Ocean's caves among,
They sepulchred the dead.
And e'en I wished beneath the wave,
Amid that giant solitude, to find a grave.

Once more, where rustic tombs were round
I stood at evenin's fall,
While Darkness o'er each grassy mound
Spread silently her pall.
The stars from out the kindling sky
Their gentle radiance shed,
And soft the zephyr seemed to sigh
Its requiem o'er the dead.
Musing in that lone hour, I prayed
That I might there, at last, in calm repose be laid.

Yes, let me make my last abode
Beneath the church's guardian sod;
In artless state and quiet shade
Within her sheltering precincts laid.
No need that sculptured urn disclose,
And idly mock my last repose;
The turf my monument shall be,
Yon azure vault my canopy.
Kind Nature shall each opening spring
Anew her votive incense bring,
And write in flowers, that gently wave,
Her epitaph upon my grave.

J. B.

THE EXPENSE OF RAILWAYS.

The London and Blackwall Railway cost £326,670 per mile, which is the highest cost of any railway in the kingdom. The Greenwich comes next for expensiveness, and cost £264,733. The three lines which were executed at the lowest cost per mile are the Arbroath and Forfar, the Aylesbury Junction, and the Hayle Railways, which severally cost £9130, £8710, and £6949 per mile. The London and Birmingham cost £53,780 per mile; the Great Western, £55,330; and the South-Western £27,750. The Liverpool and Manchester cost £41,320 per mile; the Manchester and Leeds, £59,800; and the London and Brighton £64,370,

IMPORTATION OF QUICKSILVER FROM CHINA.

We see by the papers just received from India, that there is a prospect of obtaining large quantities of quicksilver from China, some of the provinces of which have been long known to yield it in considerable abundance. One of the main novelties in the Chinese import consists in the mode of package, the metal being simply poured into a piece of bamboo, about a foot long and three inches thick, having each end firmly closed with rosin. This rude form of package is found quite as serviceable as the iron bottle in which mercury is usually brought, while it is lighter, and in every way more convenient for shipment.

LORD ELDON'S DEFINITION OF TASTE.

Jemmy Boswell called upon me at my chambers in Lincoln's-inn, desiring to know what would be my definition of *taste*. I told him I must decline informing him how I should define it; because I knew he would publish what I said would be my definition of it, and I did not choose to subject my notion of it to public criticism. He continued, however, his importunities in frequent calls, and, in one, complained much that I would not give him my definition of taste, as he had that morning got Henry Dundas's (afterwards Lord Melville), Sir Archibald Macdonald's, and John Anstruther's definitions of taste. "Well, then," I said, "Boswell, we must have an end of this. Taste, according to my definition, is the judgment which Dundas, Macdonald, Anstruther, and you, manifested, when you determined to quit Scotland and come into the south. You may publish this if you please."—*Life of Lord Eldon.*

CULTIVATION OF SILK IN ENGLAND.

Mrs. Whitby, a lady residing at Newlands, near Lymington, Hampshire, recently forwarded to the Royal Agricultural Society a specimen of silk grown and wound off at her residence. In the communication accompanying the silk she states, that she has for some years been a cultivator of the mulberry and a rearer of silk-worms. She considers that the mulberry tree is frequently exposed to as severe cold in winter in the neighbourhood of Milan as it is in England; and her own experiments have since shown that it will live very well through an English winter. Mrs. Whitby also states that the hatching of the eggs is carried on in a room heated to the temperature of about 70 degrees by an *Arnot* stove; and she finds it better to have the process of hatching begun about a month later than it is usually begun in France and Italy.

PROVERBS OF THE CHINESE.

The tombs open every moment, and close for ever.—It is from what people say that we judge of the value of their silence.—Memory rather counterfeits wit than supplies it; a thousand recollections are not worth one thought.—With money the dead can be made to speak; without it even the dumb will not be silent.—Whoever seeks nothing but how to do men good can never be deceived by them.—*Captain Pidding's Chinese Olio.*

INCREASE IN THE GROWTH OF COFFEE.

We find in a Paris paper some interesting particulars of the increase of the growth of coffee in all producing countries. It is augmenting every year. The sum total of the crops of last year is 450 millions of pounds—being an excess of 10 per cent. over that of the preceding year. This quantity has been produced by the following countries, in these proportions :—Brazil, 170 millions of lbs.; Java, 140 millions; Cuba, 45 millions; St. Domingo, 38 millions; Porto Rico and Laguayra, 36 millions; the English West Indies, 10 millions; the East Indies and Mocha, 6 millions; the French Colonies, 4 millions; and the Dutch West Indies, 3 millions. About 5-12ths of this quantity has been exported for consumption in the United States.

THE GAS LIGHTS OF LONDON AND THE ENVIRONS.

The following curious statistics, prepared by one of the principal gas companies, will give some idea of the means at present employed for lighting London and its suburbs :—There are eighteen public gas-works, conducted by twelve companies: their capital amounts to upwards of £2,800,000, employed in pipes, tanks, &c. The revenue derivable therefrom is estimated at £450,000 per annum. There are about 180,000 tons of coals used annually; there are 1,460,000 000 cubic feet of gas made; 134,300 private lights, 30,400 public lights; 380 lamplighters; 176 gasometers, several of them double, and capable of storing 5,500,000 feet; and about 2500 persons are employed in various ways.

THE VISIBLE SIGN OF BAPTISM.

At a Sunday-school examination a few days ago, a little girl being asked by her catechiser, "What is the outward visible sign or form in baptism?" innocently replied, "Please, Sir, the baby."

IMPORTANT ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERY.

A very remarkable discovery has recently been made by M. Bessel, of Konigsberg, which opens out new views to the constitution of the sidereal universe. By a long and laborious examination of the places of Sirius and Procyon, as deduced from the observations of different astronomers since the year 1755 (the epoch of Bradley's observation), including his own, carried on at the Konigsberg Observatory, he has come to the conclusion that the proper motions of these two stars are not uniform, but deviate from that law—the former in right ascension, and the latter in declination in a very sensible degree. Astronomers will at once perceive the importance of this conclusion, which proves that the stars describe orbits in space, under the influence of dynamical laws and central forces.

ANECDOTE OF MRS. SIDDONS.

There is a striking anecdote of Mrs. Siddons. When standing before the Apollo Belvedere, then in the gallery of the Louvre, she exclaimed, after a long pause of silent admiration, "How great must be the Being who created the genius which produced such a form as this!" a thought characteristic of her mind, but more fitly inspired by the works of Michael Angelo than by those of any artist the world has yet seen. They have impressed upon them a character of greatness, of durability, of sublimity of invention and consummate skill in contrivance, which fills the contemplative mind, and leads it irresistibly from the created up to the Creator.

THE LAW OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE IN AMERICA.

An American paper gives an account of a trial for breach of promise of marriage, in which the judge laid down a strange doctrine :—"A case was recently tried in Rutland, Vermont, North America, in which a Miss Munson recovered 1425 dollars of a Mr. Hastings for a breach of a marriage contract. The curiosity of the thing is this—the Vermont judge charged the jury that no explicit promise was necessary to bind the parties to a marriage contract, but that long-continued attentions or intimacy with a female was as good evidence of intended matrimony as a special contract. The principle of the case undoubtedly is, that if Hastings did not promise, he ought to have done so—the law holds him responsible for the non-performance of his duty."

THOMAS CAMPBELL, THE POET.

It is well known that Campbell's own favourite poem, of all his compositions, was his "Gertrude." I once heard him say, "I never like to see my name before 'The Pleasures of Hope;' why, I cannot tell you, unless it was that when young, I was always greeted among my friends as Mr. Campbell, author of 'The Pleasures of Hope.' Good morning to you, Mr. Campbell, author of 'The Pleasures of Hope.' When I got married, I was married as the author of 'The Pleasures of Hope;' and when I became a father, my son was the son of the author of 'The Pleasures of Hope.'" A kind of grim smile, ill-subdued, we are afraid, stole over our features, when, standing beside the poet's grave, we read the inscription on his coffin—"Thomas Campbell, L.L.D., author of 'The Pleasures of Hope,' died June 15, 1844, aged 67." The poet's dislike occurred to our memory—there was no getting the better of the thought.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE WATER MELON IN AUSTRALIA.

So abundant is this delicious fruit in South Australia, that it may be had at half-a-crown the hundred weight. The variety of appearance, sorts, and flavour, adapt themselves to all palates, and compensate for the comparative scarcity of tree fruits, but which give promise of soon becoming as cheap as in any part of the world. The quantity of melons consumed by all classes and ages would astonish the most lavish consumers of fruit in the mother country.—*Adelaide Observer.*

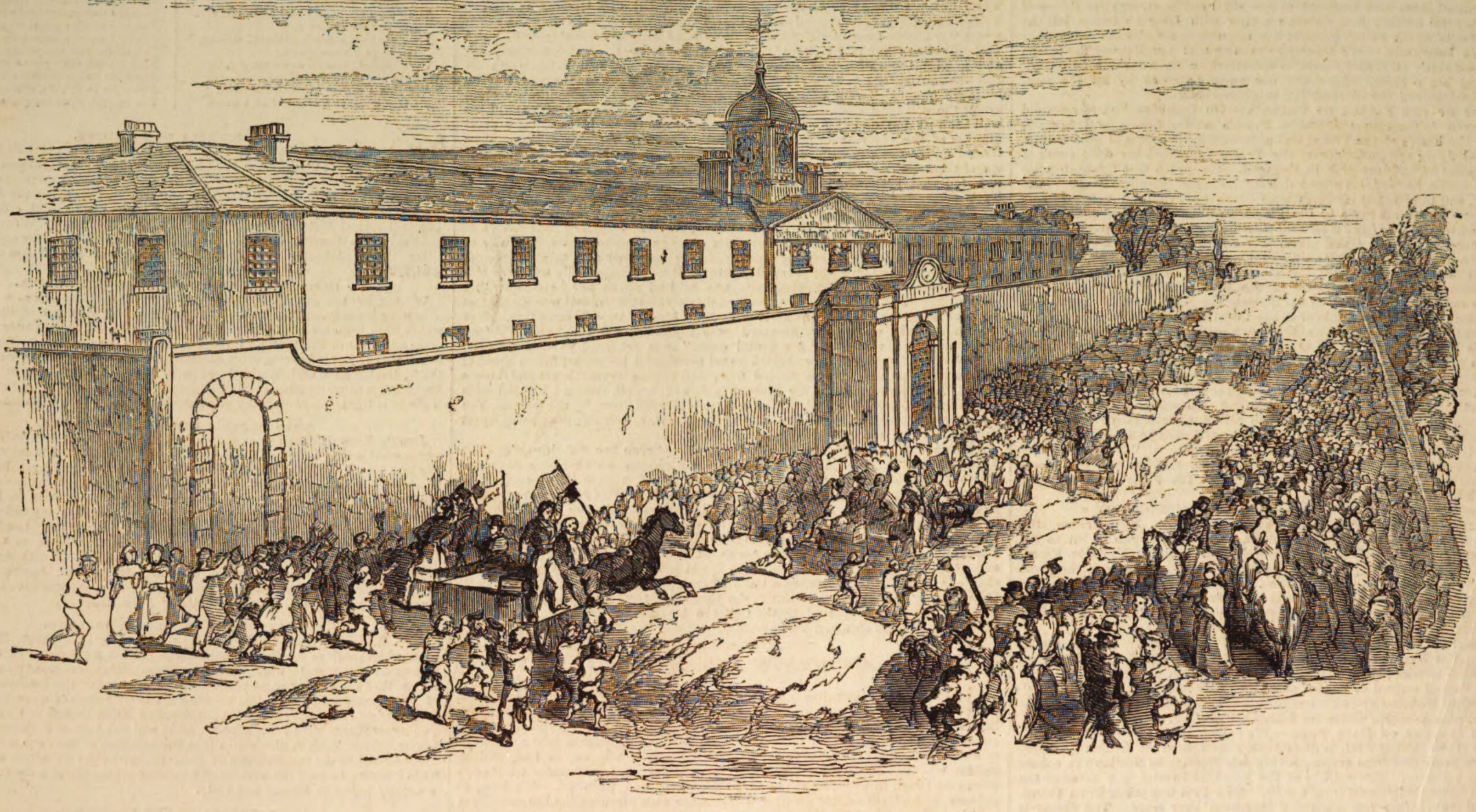
WHAT'S IN A NAME?

The Paris correspondent of a New York paper states, that the Parisian editors cannot possibly spell the name of Mr. Frelinghuysen, whilst the name of Mr. Polk is printed "Polque, Polke, Polhe, Pulque, and finally, Polka, the new jig."

ANTIPATHIES OF GREAT MEN.

The greatest and cleverest of men have their weaknesses. Peter the Great could not touch a lizard; Marshal Saxe almost swooned if a cat came too near him; and it is well known that King Gustavus Adolphus had a particular antipathy to spiders.

LIBERATION OF MR. O'CONNELL, AND THE OTHER STATE PRISONERS, AT DUBLIN.



ARRIVAL OF THE NEWS AT THE PENITENTIARY.

It was to be expected that the reversal of the sentence of the Irish Court of Queen's Bench, by the House of Peers, would lead to great exultation and excitement in Ireland. The private letters and the Irish papers are filled with accounts of the rejoicings which have taken place. We supply from the most authentic sources a consecutive description of the whole proceedings that have taken place since the news arrived in Ireland.

The arrival of the Medusa at Kingstown is thus described by a Whig writer:—"The Solicitors, Mr. Mahoney, Mr. Ford, and Mr. Cantwell, and Mr. O'Hagan, one of the counsel for the traversers, were recognised, and when it was known that they cheered, a cheer burst from the multitude so vehement, so earnest, and so fierce, that in its excitement of exultation it pierced the ear as if it were a shriek. 'O'Connell is free!' was rung forth by the stentorian voice of Mr. Ford, and the word 'free' was echoed back again in an hundred voices. Men rushed tumultuously forward to the very brink of the pier, and seemed ready to bound across the space of waters that yet separated them from those who came the messengers of such joyful tidings. All was confusion, all excitement upon shore; whilst the only words that could be heard were 'free,' 'free,' 'is O'Connell free?' and whilst men bounded and shouted aloud for joy, there was not a woman present whose hands did not seem clasped together, as if she were engaged in prayer. At last the vessel reached the land, and then the flag-bearers, jumping on shore, displayed them fully to view, and as the words were repeated by the tongues of many men aloud, shouts and blessings rung around from every side. The appearance of the flags seemed to produce a magical effect."

An immense multitude, of course, went to Richmond gaol, and the same writer thus describes the way in which O'Connell received the news:—

"Upon being conducted to Mr. O'Connell's apartments, I found him and his friends in the very flush of the triumph, which was now officially, it may be said, announced to them. Large as the apartments are allotted to Mr. O'Connell's use, they were swarming now with a crowd. He bore the intelligence with the same calmness that it was manifest he would have shown had it been of an opposite nature. His lip, and his eye, and the cordial grasp of his hand, showed his joy, and how deeply he felt the sympathy exhibited towards him, but he was not in the slightest degree shaken by the intelligence. I might truly say that I could see him but for a moment, for he was overwhelmed with gratulations upon gratulations, that came pouring in upon him, in fresh accessions of old and steadfast friends, who rushed to his place of confinement to bid him joy. Upon turning to look at the other traversers, I perceived that none had suffered from their confinement."

Our first engraving represents the scene outside the Penitentiary, at the moment of the arrival of the news.

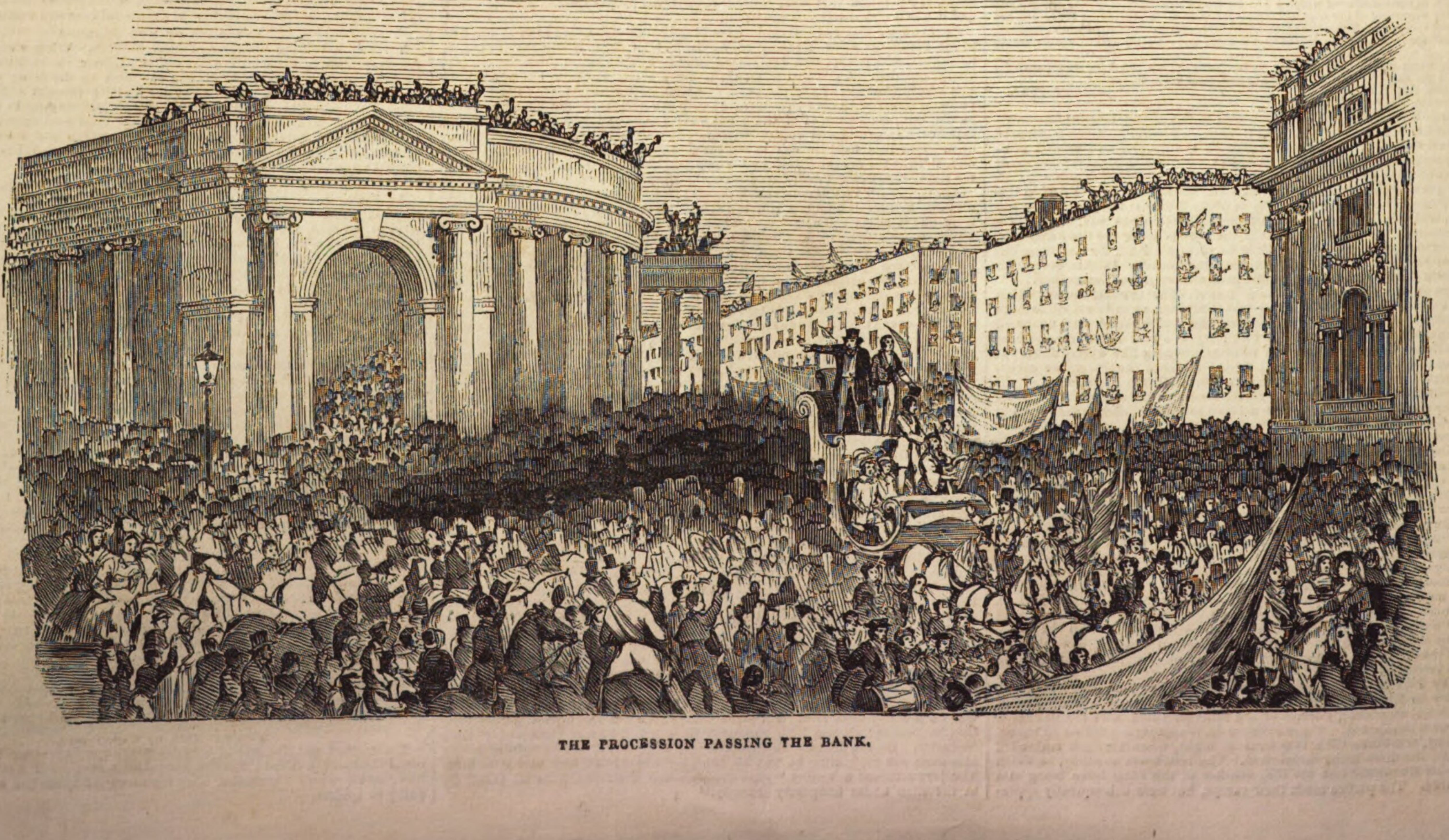
At length dinner was announced, and comparative quiet was for sometime restored. It was during the time that Mr. O'Connell, with his son, and the families of the traversers, with some of his most attached friends, were dining that a gentleman was seen hurrying into the room, evidently much excited, and saying, "Good God! can it be true?" He fell exhausted into a chair, and it was some time before he recovered. When he had done so, he was merely able to say, or rather to sob forth, as he grasped the hand of Mr. O'Connell, "I come, sir, to congratulate you on what I heard."

It turned out that this gentleman was Mr. Purdon, the Governor of Richmond Penitentiary, who is a political opponent of Mr. O'Connell. So much for the occurrences in the prison.

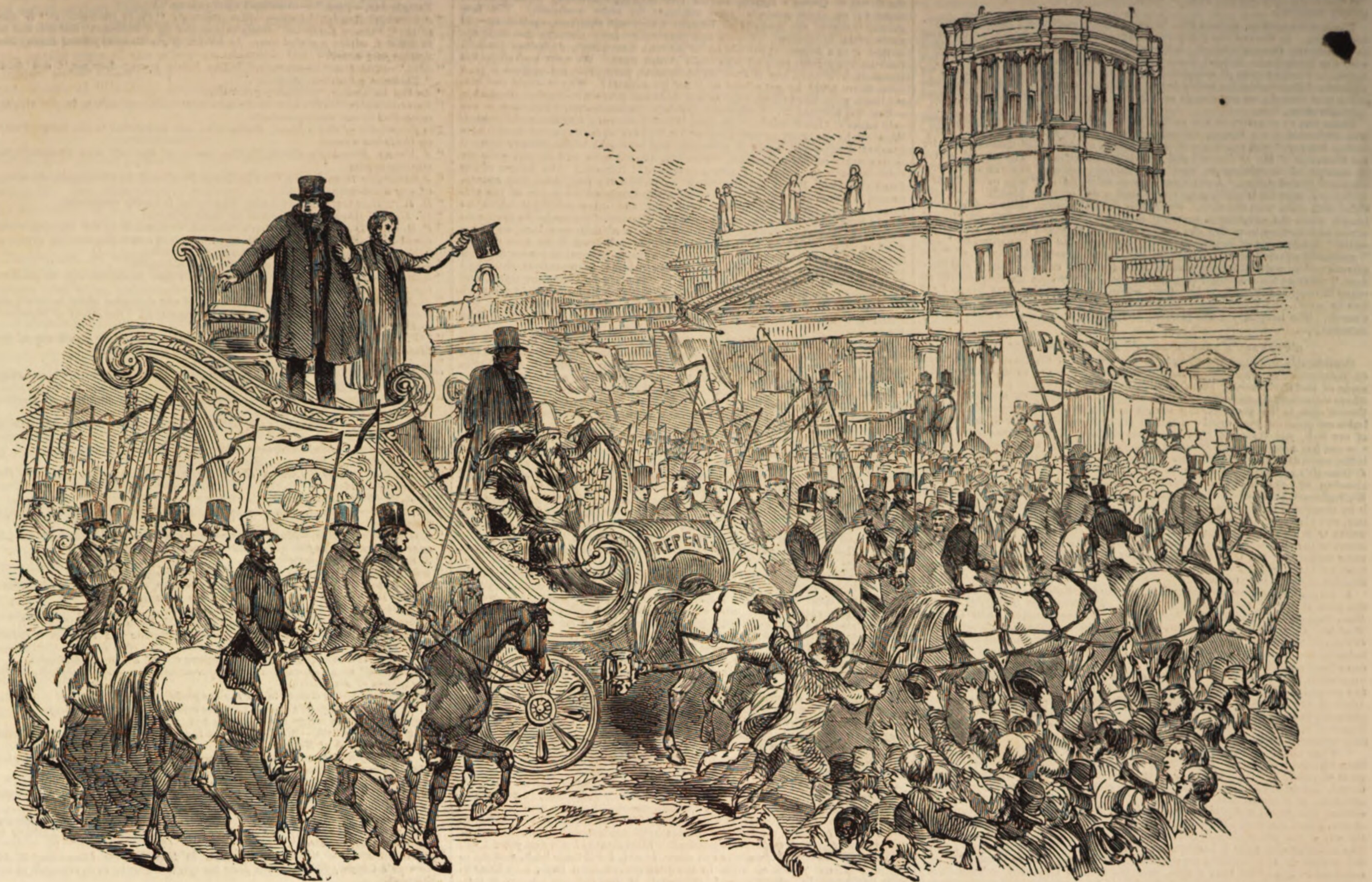
THE PROCESSION FROM THE PRISON TO MR. O'CONNELL'S HOUSE.

On Friday evening Mr. Gartlan arrived with the order for the discharge of the prisoners. It was arranged that there should be a procession from the prison to Mr. O'Connell's house on the next day (Saturday last.) This procession is described as a "monster one," and according to all the accounts it was a gathering of no ordinary description. The *Chronicle* correspondent says:—

"Never in Dublin was there such a procession seen, either for the numbers that it included, or that witnessed it, or for the respectability and wealth of those who either participated in it, or manifested their delight in witnessing it. The great climax to its magnificence was, however, the moment in which Mr. O'Connell, accompanied by his son John, and the Rev. Dr. Miley, Mr. Duffy, Mr. Steele, Mr. Ray, Doctor Gray, and Mr. Barrett, emerged from the prison gates, to take part in it. A movement from those who could see from the parapet of the prison into the inner court, intimated to those outside that Mr. O'Connell was about to appear. The crowds, which up to that time had been cheering loudly, paused; the silence seemed to run with the rapidity of electricity along the line. There was a dead silence. It continued for at least five minutes; and then, when at length O'Connell was conducted from the gaol by Mr. Smith O'Brien, M P., a sudden cheer burst forth, but it was instantly suppressed, as if it were premature. A low, deep, and thrilling murmur seemed to be uttered by the thousands that were witnessing the scene; it was the suppressed exclamation of men who were struggling with their feelings, and endeavouring to master them. At length Mr. O'Connell, with Mr. John O'Connell and the Rev. Dr. Miley, were seen ascending the triumphal car; and then came forth a shout, so loud, so long, so vehement, and so enthusiastic, that even the man of firmest

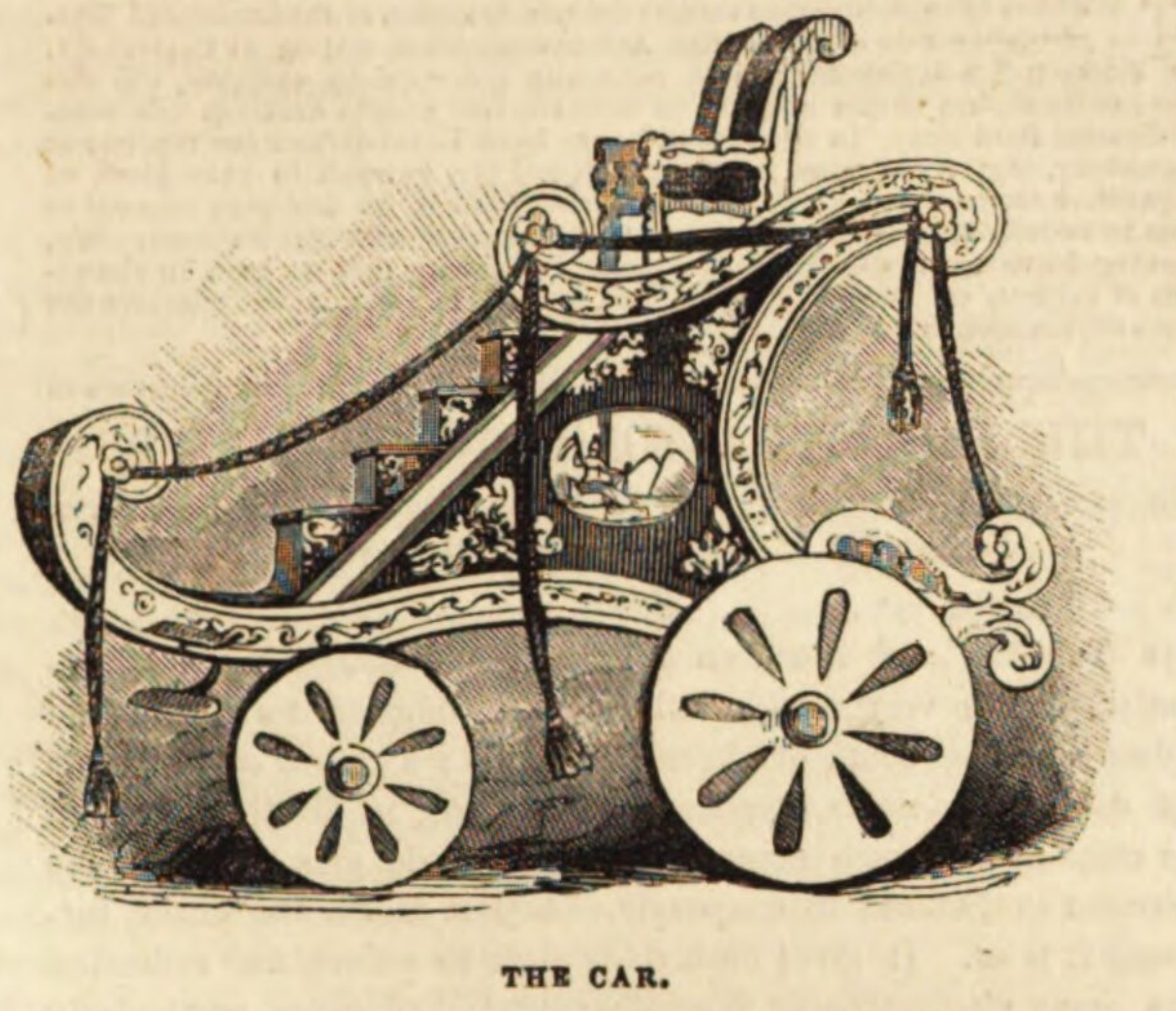


THE PROCESSION PASSING THE BANK.



MR. O'CONNELL, IN HIS TRIUMPHAL CAR.

nerve must for the moment have felt himself shaken by it. Wherever the eye could reach upon the space beneath it, was occupied by a human being, and each and all were sending forth a peal of acclamation. The shout of those in front of the prison was caught up along the whole line of procession, and for at least five minutes the air seemed to be rent with a thunderburst of joyful cheerings, that came reverberating back upon the utterers, making every heart beat quicker, and every eye glance brighter. The cheers continued; and then Mr. O'Connell, who wore on his head a bright green velvet cap, rose and waved it two or three times round his head, when again and again were the acclamations renewed—each time appearing to increase in fervour and in strength. There could not have been less than five hundred thousand persons gathered together for this national festival; and, as Mr. Connell looked down on it, and saw the civic officers coming thus to greet him, and so many of those who enjoy the respect of their fellow-citizens coming thus to do homage to him, that scene of which Cicero boasts so much to his friend Atticus, of the welcome given to him, must have appeared poor in comparison. The carriage in which Mr. O'Connell sat on this occasion was of the most magnificent description. Dr. Gray, his lady and family, occupied the next carriage. Mr. Barrett, Mr. Duffy, and Mr. Ray next; and Mr. Steele sat in the third from the triumphal car. Each of these gentlemen was warmly applauded as he took his seat. The next carriage in the procession contained the solicitors for the defence, bearing the monster indictment.''



THE CAR.

Another writer gives an account of the procession in these terms:—

"The ovation commenced at two o'clock. First came the trades of Dublin, each preceded by the banner of its body, and a band playing such music as only temperance bands can play, and generally, with much discrimination, selecting rather difficult pieces for their performance, and eschewing all national airs. The banners were usually displayed from coaches, intended to hold four, but contriving to allow from sixteen to eighteen to fit into, and hang-on by them. Thus they came on:—bricklayers (with a painting of the Bank of Ireland, and the superscription of 'Our old House at Home'); slaters, woollen operatives (in a small open car); nailors (with a picture of Brian Boroihme 'nailing' the Danes at Clontarf); coachmakers, tailors (with a very gorgeous equipage, six horses, postillions, and outriders); tinplate-workers, displaying, as their sign, a man with a tin helmet on his head, and a dish cover of the same metal on his arm, otherwise unassumingly attired in a blue coat and white trousers; and other bodies of tradesmen too numerous to mention, with their appropriate emblems and banners. Next came a great number of Repeal wardens, bearing wands, and occupying respectable-looking coaches and carriages. After them drove the committee of the trades' political unions; the members of it attired in green sashes and scarfs, and bearing wands with green flags in their hands. Next in order were the various members of the corporation, aldermen, town-councillors, and officers, dressed in their robes of office and cocked hats, glittering with chains, and furred from head to foot. The majority of these gentlemen were in their own carriages, into each of which were packed as many of the owners' friends as could find standing room, several private vehicles being mixed up through the order of their procession. Then came the private carriages of the Lord Mayor, who was in full dress; and then, preceded by a confused mass of wand-bearers, the triumphal chariot itself, surrounded by a mob so dense that it was with great difficulty that the six splendid dappled greys could force the cumbrous vehicle along, which every instant seemed to become a second car of Juggernaut, and crush some of its adorers. More vehicles, a few horsemen, multitudes of hack cars and pedestrians, a tail of old women and little boys, followed; and so the monster procession, after winding its slow length along through the greater part of Dublin, and causing a total cessation of business in the line of its progress, terminated.''

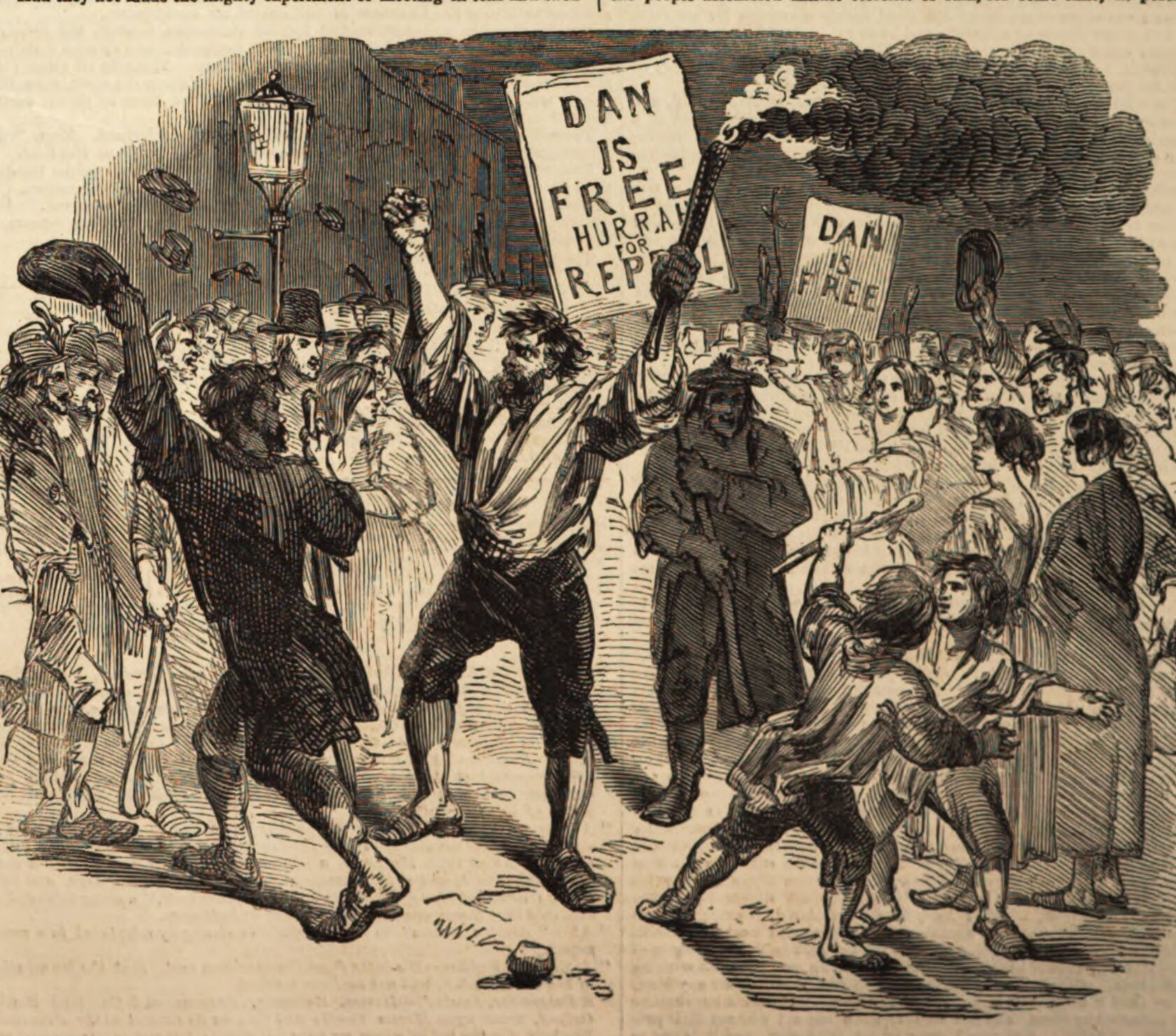
The next engraving shows the procession at the moment of passing the Bank, when Mr. O'Connell pointed most significantly to the building.

It is a fact worthy of notice, that there was not, in the immense assemblage, a single individual intoxicated; each guild was followed by a temperance band, with their badges, and the majority of persons who composed each band were dressed in military uniform.

The third illustration shows the triumphal chariot on its progress to Merrion-square. It was surrounded by a crowd so dense, that it was with great difficulty the six splendid dappled grays could force the cumbrous vehicle along. This vast vehicle originally figured so far back as 1832, at the chairing of Mr. O'Connell in that year. It is apparently constituted of a large platform, bearing three stories, arranged like steps of stairs, and profusely decorated with purple velvet, gold fringes, gilt-headed nails, bosses, and paintings. On the top stair were two large arm-chairs, covered with purple velvet and gilding, in (or rather standing before) which were placed Mr. O'Connell and his son John. The honourable gentleman stood up to his full height, with his head slightly thrown back, and waved his velvet cap and bowed incessantly, whilst at intervals his lips were seen to move. On the second stair was seated the Rev. Dr Miley, and on the lowest range sat Mr. D. O'Connell, junior; an Irish harper attired in the full dress of the days "when Malachi wore the collar of gold'' uselessly playing on a genuine Irish harp, and two young gentlemen (who we understood were Mr. O'Connell's grandsons) dressed in tunics of green velvet with caps of the same material and white feathers. The smaller engraving shows the chariot itself.

Mr. O'Connell reached Merrion-square at half-past five o'clock, where he was received with several rounds of enthusiastic applause. Having ascended to the balcony, he proceeded to address such portion of the procession as occupied the space in front of his house. He began by saying that this was

"A great day for Ireland, and a day of justice. (Cheers.) All the people of Ireland ever desired was justice, and they had now got an instalment of it. The plans of the wicked, and the conspiracy of the oppressor, the foul mismanagement of the jury list, the base conspiracy against the lives, the liberties, and the constitutional rights of the public, had all, blessed be God, been defeated. Justice had thus far been obtained, and Ireland might if she deserved it be free. (Cheers.) But, did he doubt the people of Ireland deserving it? No, if he did he should be the most base as well as stupid of mankind. How could he doubt this? Had they not made the mighty experiment of meeting in tens and twenties of thousands—nay, in millions—meeting, too, in the tranquillity of the open day, with a strength that would bear down the armies of the world (cheers); but with a meekness, mildness, and gentleness of demeanour, that allowed them to be managed as if they were but a mere flock of children. (Cheers.) One meeting alone remained unassembled—that of Clontarf. (Great shouting.) Some of the minions of power had, he feared, a scheme to dye that day in gore, to deluge the soil with the blood of the people; but the people disappointed them. (Cheers.) He issued his counter-proclamation, and it was obeyed. (Cheers.) The people declined to put themselves in danger. Had the law since declared that they had been acting illegally? No, it durst not do that, but it had spelled out illegality from a number of legal meetings. (Cheers.) Their Clontarf meeting had not taken place as yet, but it would be for the Repeal Association, who had the confidence of the Irish people, to determine whether it might not be necessary for the sake of public principle that that meeting should yet be held. (Great cheering.) He hoped they might conclude that it would not be necessary, but if the cause of liberty required it, they would all go there peaceably and unarmed, and return with an increased determination that Ireland should be a nation. (Cheers.) Then if they did not take that step what were they to do? Why, everything that could be necessary to procure repeal. They would adopt no detail without being perfectly advised as to its propriety and legality. They said that he was no lawyer or else had grown so old as to have forgotten his law, but he was young enough both in law and in fact for them yet. (Cheers.) He had often boasted that those who followed his advice had never been brought into jeopardy, but those who taunted him with that now turned round and said 'Doctor, cure thyself,' alleging that he who advised others well had misabused himself. They said he was guilty of a conspiracy! His answer was, they lied. (Cheers.) It was not he alone who said that, it was Lord Chief Justice Denman of the House of Peers who said it. (Loud cheering.) If he (Mr. O'Connell) had wished his vanity to be indulged, and to prove his skill as a lawyer, he could not have devised a plan better calculated to effect his object than the events which had occurred.'' (Cheers.) The hon. and learned gentleman continued to address the people assembled amidst torrents of rain, for some time, as portrayed in


DAN IS FREE HURRAH FOR REPEAL
DAN IS FREE

NIGHT-SCENE IN A DUBLIN-STREET.

the engraving upon the first page of the present number. The procession then quietly dispersed.

The last illustration, at page 165, is a scene of the excitement general throughout Dublin. In the evening many streets were partially illuminated, particularly in the Liberty, Denmark-street, Liffey-street, Moore-street, and several others were also lighted up. Indeed, there were few streets where some houses did not appear in "bright array;" everything passed off with the utmost quiet, and we understand that during the entire day or night not so much as one person was taken into custody on any charge arising out of the brilliant and unsurpassed spectacle of the day.

There was no cessation to the excitement on Sunday. On that day high mass was celebrated at the Roman Catholic church, Marlborough-street, by "Archbishop Murray," and a number of the clergy, as an offering of thanksgiving for the liberation of Mr. O'Connell and his "fellow-martyrs." The chapel, which is capable of containing at least 3000 persons without inconvenience, was crammed to suffocation. Archbishop Murray officiated as "high priest." Mr. O'Connell, with his late fellow-prisoners, and a few of their friends, were provided with seats near the altar. Dr. Miley, in his sermon, descanted at great length upon the advantages accruing from devotions to the "Virgin Mary," whose nativity they were that day celebrating, and defended what is sometimes called "the doctrine of image worship." He eulogised the "patriotism" and "successful efforts" of Mr. O'Connell, and, after a glowing description of "the privations" he endured for his country, and for the "cause of liberty and freedom," declared his conviction that the Liberator, by whose untiring efforts so many thousands and millions had been released from slavery, was himself set free by an all-wise Providence, through the interposition and intercession of the Church. The Lord Mayor was present, and went and returned *in state* on the occasion.

O'CONNELL'S SPEECH AT THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

Considerable attention was directed to the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday. The Conciliation Hall it is hardly necessary to say presented a scene of vast excitement. From an early hour large crowds of persons, most of whom were decently-dressed women, assembled around the doors, which were soon thrown open to the accumulating masses, and instantly that portion of the galleries set apart for the humbler members of the Association, as well as the body of the Hall, was thronged by a dense assemblage. The attendance of ladies was not less numerous, and the great pressure which their ardour urged them to inflict upon each other caused some distressing scenes around the doors. Mr. O'Connell's appearance was greeted most rapturously. For nearly ten minutes cheering and applause, which was not surpassed in intensity either at Tara or Mullaghmast, continued to peal through the hall. Mr. O'Connell acknowledged it by repeatedly bowing around him, kissing his hands to the ladies in the gallery, and placing the crown of his hat on his heart. As he was thus engaged, Mr. Smith O'Brien rushed to the front of the platform, causing if possible an increase in the clamour, and seizing Mr. O'Connell's hand, shook it vigorously for some moments. Mr. O'Connell then caught Mr. S. O'Brien's hand, and placed it on his heart, whereat the very building trembled and quaked beneath the redoubled cheering and stamping.

At length the business of the day began. On the motion of Mr. O'Connell, the Lord Mayor of Dublin took the chair. Mr. Somerset Butler, M.P., the Hon. George Hely Hutchinson, brother of Lord Donoughmore, and Captain Mochler, an Orangmen, were enrolled as members of the association. Mr. O'Connell then made a long speech, which must have disappointed those who believed that he would receive the decision of the House of Lords in a meek and conciliatory spirit. This speech, on the contrary, was more energetic and denunciatory than usual. The hon. and learned gentleman began by referring to the progress of the trial, and contended that it was an unfair one. He said the triumph was the triumph of the honest and best of causes, and asserted that the present Government meditated treason to the throne when they attempted by means of this trial to suppress public opinion. The proceedings, however, had only hastened repeal. Mr. O'Connell said:—

"What chance, I ask, would the repeal cause have if these proceedings had been affirmed? (Cheers.) It would, to be sure, have some chance from the progress of public opinion; but now, in our peaceful majesty and tranquil might, united, but determined to violate no law, we remain, without a particle of intimidation, as in our monster meetings, but with a continued and thorough conviction, that repeal is absolutely necessary for Ireland. ("Hurrah," and loud cheers, which continued for several minutes.) There is no impediment now in the way of the peaceable and triumphant termination of the repeal movement. The constitutional right is free—the guarantee of trial by jury is secured, and will protect us, and, standing on one and on the other, I here announce that the universal feeling of the Irish people, from the Giant's Causeway to Cape Clear, and from Connemara to the Hill of Howth, is in favour of the great national cause of repeal, and must to any man of common sense and common honesty appear too strong to render any amount of resistance to it permanently successful." (Cheers.)

Mr. O'Connell asserted that the decision in his favour was the act of God:—"I repeat it is not the work of man. It is a blessing bestowed by Providence on the faithful people of Ireland. ("Hear," and cheers.) There is no superstition in representing it as the gift of Providence; no submission in bowing before the throne of God and accepting it as his act. I would not introduce such a topic here if it were contrary to the principles or doctrine of any religious sect represented here. But it is not. It is the doctrine of the Protestant church, as well as of the Catholic church, that God interferes with the concerns of man."

After commenting upon the judgments pronounced by those English judges who were in favour of the confirmation of the sentence, Mr. O'Connell characterised their opinion in these terms:—

"Their decision is, in fact, founded on a lie. ('Hear, hear,' and cheers.) There is no other way of calling it. They called it a presumption of law. I will not waste so much of my breath as to describe it in so roundabout a manner. It was a lie, and I will call it so. It was known to be a lie, and yet the judgment so founded was sought to be supported by Lord Lyndhurst and that indescribable wretch Brougham (groans), on this footing, that the lie was supposed to be true, and that we were to be punished against the fact, and in contradiction of the record itself; for the sentence was set forth in the record, 'for the offences aforesaid.'"

Next came a recantation of his abuse of the Whigs:—

"And now I am going (said Mr. O'Connell) to make an atonement to a class of public men whom I have often assailed, and who certainly, in some things, deserved to be assailed—namely, the Whigs. But, after all, how infinitely superior are they to the Tory party! The principle of Toryism is double. It takes away as much of public right from each individual as it can, and it amalgamates all together for the benefit of the aristocracy; but where Toryism is most terrific is in its anxiety to do the great injustice of putting partisans upon the bench of justice."

The next part of Mr. O'Connell's speech was a comparison between Whig and Tory judges; and, after praising the *Morning Chronicle*, he alluded to what had taken place between Mr. Sheil and Sir R. Peel. He said:—

"I confess I was angry at my friend Mr. Sheil asking a request for me from Peel, that looked like requiring a favour; and he ought to have known me better than to think I could possibly receive anything having the appearance of a boon from such hands. No; I would rather have rotted in the gaol than owe my liberation to the pretended clemency of Peel. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. O'Connell talked then of the power of the Repealers, which, he said, was greater than that possessed by any monarch in Europe; and next indulged in a philippic against Mr. Smith, the Attorney-General for Ireland, and gave this interpretation of the reason for including his son John O'Connell in the indictment:—

"Oh, malignant vinegar-cruet on two legs (loud cheers and laughter), it was John O'Connell's opposition to you at Youghal—his defeat of you at Youghal—his opposition to you before the committee, and his overthrow of you there, that caused him to be placed in the indictment! (Hear, hear). I saw that he had reasonable grounds for his animosity to me. I had impeached his father, and I succeeded in one stage of that impeachment, and I respect his filial piety (great laughter) that made him persecute me; but the very spirit that would animate such enmity should make him leave out my son."

Mr. O'Connell accused the Government of great folly for circulating the idea that Ireland was in a perturbed state, and said some of the speeches of the ministers emboldened France.

"Think you that they had no effect on the old diplomatist Louis Philippe? or that if they had not been used, and if the weakness of England with regard to Ireland were not known in France, that Tangier would not have remained untouched—that Mogador would not still be uninjured—and that the plains of Ouchda would not be untainted with Moorish blood?" (Hear, hear).

Sir Edward Sugden then came in for an epithet.

"I want to know (said Mr. O'Connell), will Sugden, that cursed contumelious little English dog (cheers and laughter)—will that currish, contumelious little gentleman, I ask, venture to supersede Mr. Grey Porter? (Cheers). I call him a cur, because he barked at us when he dared not bite. (Cheers). He has not the courage to supersede Mr. Porter for writing his pamphlet. He won't venture to act towards a gentleman of that high station as he has done towards some poor county magistrates." (Hear, hear).

Mr. O'Connell proceeded to allude to what was now necessary to be done to procure Repeal. There were three subjects on which he said some decision must be made:—

"The first relates to the meeting at Clontarf. (Cheers for some minutes.) That meeting was called legally. It was illegally suppressed. (Cheers.) We are bound to adhere to principles, and it is now to be considered whether that rule extends so far, or whether it has been sufficiently vindicated without calling the meeting. (Cheers.) For some time I did think that it was absolutely necessary to call it to vindicate a great principle, but on reflecting deeply on what has occurred in the House of Lords, and the vindication of its legality put on eternal record by Denman (cheers), Cottenham (cheers), and Campbell (cheers), I began to doubt that it was necessary. What I mean to do is, upon this day week to propose that it be referred to a select committee whether or not it is necessary to hold the Clontarf meeting. (Cheers.) I do not wish to prejudice their decision, but I must say, that my opinion is against the calling of that meeting. The next point I wish to lay before you is with reference to a plan which I frequently proposed last year. I mean the collection of the Preservative Society for Ireland, consisting of a body of 300 gentlemen sitting in Dublin. (Great applause.) My plan, which I have deeply considered, is shortly this,—that 300 gentlemen from the various counties in Ireland should meet on a certain day in Dublin, (cheers,) and that their title to meet should be the handing in of £100 each—that they should have a treasurer of their own, and have the working of their own funds. (Cheers.) I do not intend that they shall initiate anything, but that they shall control everything, and that the Repeal Association shall be completely governed by them, and not venture upon any act without their previous sanction. (Cheers.) And now I come to my third plan, and it is one to which I am greatly attached. I want to procure impeachments of the judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, and of Her Majesty's Attorney General in this country; on these grounds (great applause for some moments.) The first ground is that of the monster indictment which was preferred against me—36 yards of an indictment. (Cheers and laughter.) Lord Denman has well described it as a document calculated to prevent a man from defending himself. Such an indictment no poor man could escape from. We were backed by the repeal rent (cheers), but if such an indictment were preferred against a poor man, where could he get a brief of it for his counsel? Why it would cost him ten times more money than ever he saw to do so. (Cheers.) Sugden planned it—Peel has adopted it. (Groans and hisses.) Impeachment, I say, then is our only remedy. (Loud cheers.) No man is safe from such a monster indictment. What ought the Court to have done with it? I say an honest court should have quashed it again and again, if necessary, and have said to the Attoney-General in the words of Lord Denman, "Pick out your counts and do not suffocate them beneath the number of your accusations." (Cheers.) The judges of the Court of Queen's Bench did not refuse to receive it; nay, more, they countenanced it; and, proceeding as they commenced, refused us copies of the witnesses' names, the caption of the indictment, and other privileges which we should have received as a matter of course in England. (Groans.) By their conduct they made this monster indictment a babe of their own luck, and I say there is no use whatever in the doctrine of impeachments if we have not the judges of the Queen's Bench brought before a proper tribunal to answer for their conduct. (Cheers.) Ah! I do not fear their prisons. (Tremendous cheering.) I am a freeborn British subject, standing in this place defending my rights, and I do accuse those men of injustice. (Renewed applause.) I am here to call upon the people of England to aid me in impeaching those men." (Cheering.)

Mr. O'Connell then bitterly condemned the conduct of the Irish Chief Justice:—

"I ask you," said he, "did it ever occur at any trial before this, that the Chief Justice borrowed the Attorney-General's brief to make out his case and charge from? (Cries of "No," and groans.) You saw him do so. (Loud cries of "We did," and groaning.) Now, I do say, that this is a fact which must and shall be heard. (Cheers.) I care not—not I—for the authority of the Lord Chief Justice. (Loud cheers.)"

He then put forth the following statement, in support of impeachment, which made great sensation:—

"One of the articles of impeachment shall be this fact. Perrin did well here. (Cheers.) But here, I have something for you. I know a man who was offered to have his fortune made, if he would give some particular information. (Sensation.) The information did not exist, and therefore he could not give it: but I shall be able to prove that the expression, 'Your fortune shall be made,' was used on the occasion in question, and that by a witness of the first credit and respectability. (Cheers.) Again I say, that if that jury had been left to itself, it never could have returned such a verdict. I say it emphatically, that some one helped them in making up this verdict. (Cheers and groans.)"

Mr. O'Connell announced his determination to have atonement for his imprisonment:—

"I have been three months in gaol. (Cheers and laughter.) I want to know, do they think I am to submit patiently to this? I am not acting from any feeling of resentment or revenge. I spent an exceedingly pleasant three months (cheers); pleasanter because, after the first fortnight, I was secure from those apprehensions of an outbreak which had disturbed my rest for five months previously (cheers), during which time I never slept quietly. (Renewed cheers.) I do not complain of my imprisonment—pleasanter companions no man ever had. We had, too, the blessing and the honour of the sweet companionship of our fellow-captives' wives—the talent and power of facetious entertainment. No set of men ever lived in more social harmony. Well, I am not vexed for this, but I am determined on atonement. (Cheers.) I defy Vinegar Smith to wipe away his injustice. I defy England to do us justice here, or compensate for the harassing of our families, and our and their hours and days and weeks of suspense. Will they do nothing to remedy these things?"

In the concluding part of his address, Mr. O'Connell announced his intention to ascertain if the English people would back him in his attempt at impeachment.

"From this spot I call on England to join me. I mean to propose that a select committee be formed, of which I shall cheerfully make one, to go through all the principal towns of England about two months before the meeting of Parliament, to obtain an answer to this appeal. We will say, 'Here is injustice done. A packed jury, an unjust judgment, sentence inflicted before its right is ascertained, and innocent men imprisoned. Englishmen, I will test you; I will see whether you will join me, one and all.' If not, I will come back, and say to my countrymen, 'Look no more to the pretences of John Bull; look alone to your Parliament in College-green.' (Cheers.) If they did not approve of this, I will go at any rate. I ask you, are the Ministers to escape? (Groans and yells.) Is Sir James Graham to escape? (Loud cries of 'No, no,' and groaning and hissing.) He who had the unparalleled impudence in the absence of two members of the house to call them convicted conspirators. (A voice, 'He's a liar.' Cheering.) Why you seem to be as uncivil as Sir James Graham himself. (Laughter.) I do not call him that, but I do term him a foul-mouthed letter-breaker. (Shouts of applause and laughter.) I come to what Sheil did in the house. He produced Sir R. Peel's declaration before his face. He had that paper before his eyes, and yet he had the power of farce, the audacity, the intensity of falsehood to say, according to newspaper reports, that he had a fair trial. (Several voices—"He's a liar.") To be sure he is. (Great cheering, and loud laughter.) There's a British Minister for you—the Premier of the first country and the world. (Groans and laughter.) With a packed jury, a one-sided Chief Justice, the exclusion of jurors and evidence of justice, he ventured to say we had a fair trial. Oh, a very fair trial, sweet Sir Robert! (Groans.) Ah, my good man, you were wrong to call him a liar. He thinks what we got was a very fair trial for an Irish Catholic. (Cheering and groans.) That foul falsehood, however, identified him with the whole of the proceedings here, and the Union is but a mockery indeed if the English people do not join us in hurling Peel from office, and driving him from power, as Ministerial leader in Parliament."

The right hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid applause nearly as protracted, and quite as enthusiastic, as that which greeted his opening address.

Our latest accounts from Dublin say, that the enthusiasm with which the news of Mr. O'Connell's release was received throughout the provinces is "beyond description." The following account may be taken as a specimen. The *Cork Southern Reporter* says:—"Soon after nightfall thousands of people began to parade the principal streets, carrying lighted tar-barrels, and preceded, in one case, by over sixty women with lighted flambeaux, which they waved in the air, the effect of which was singularly picturesque. Several temperance bands accompanied them, playing national and popular airs, and as they passed each house or public edifice which was illuminated, they gave several hearty rounds of cheers.

"We have received accounts from several parts of the country, all of which acquaint us with the extacy of the people on the receipt of the intelligence which restores to liberty the Liberator of millions of his countrymen.

"In Bandon the populace carried lighted tar-barrels through the principal streets, and by the most enthusiastic popular demonstrations evinced their participation in the general feeling of joy and gladness. The hills all about Cove and for miles in that direction, towards Youghal and along the coast, were illumined with bonfires, and the people thronged around them in joyous excitement."

There have also been illuminations in various places in Ireland. Many "demonstrations" have also taken place in the provincial towns of England.

The Friends of Repeal in Dublin have resolved that a grand public banquet shall be given on the 19th instant, to O'Connell and his late fellow captives, "in commemoration of their liberation from their recent unjust imprisonment." It is likely that the banquet will take place in the Rotunda, or in the King's-room, in the Mansion-house.

The Repeal rent for the last week amounted to £575 17s. 6d.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, September 15.—Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 16.—Foundling Hospital burnt, 1742.
TUESDAY, 17.—Siege of Gibraltar ended, 1782.
WEDNESDAY, 18.—George I. landed, 1714.
THURSDAY, 19.—Equal day and night.
FRIDAY, 20.—Battle of Newbury, 1643.
SATURDAY, 21.—St. Matthew.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending September 21.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
4 10	4 30	4 49	5 10	5 34	5 57	6 23	6 51	7 25	8 4	8 49	9 33

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Selbrus*," *Dublin.—Marshal Macdonald, Duke of Tarentum, was of Scottish descent, and was born in* 1765. *He entered the army as a Lieutenant in the Irish regiment of Dillon; he embraced the principles of the French Revolution, but without implicating himself by violence of conduct; and, at the battle of Jemappe, he may be said to have laid the foundation of his fame. Napoleon made him a Marshal on the field of Wagram, and soon after created him Duke of Tarentum. Our correspondent may readily find a memoir of this distinguished man in the volume entitled* "*The Court and Camp of Bonaparte.*"

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*The term* "*entire,*" *applied to beer, is intended to denote that it is unmixed. It has been in use nearly a century and a quarter; for, about* 1722, *Harwood, a London brewer, first applied it to a malt liquor intended to unite the flavours of ale and beer, or ale, beer, and twopenny; he called his liquor* "*entire,*" *or* "*entire butt,*" *a name intended to intimate that it was drawn from one cask or butt only.*

"*S.*"—"*Æsop's Fables*" *in rhyme would be strangely misplaced in a newspaper.*

"*A. C. R.,*" *Dublin.—We infer from the specimen sent, that the translation of the old Irish MS. will not suit our journal.*

"*A Subscriber, Louth.*"—*Messrs. Robinson, Parsons, and Co.* (*Old Bank*), *Oxford, draw upon Messrs. Coutts and Co., as do several other Provincial Bankers, for the list of whom we have not space; but our correspondent will find them in the* "*Post-office London Directory.*" *We believe the oldest private banking establishment in London to be that of Messrs. Child and Co., Temple-bar.—*(*See* "*—— Gilbart on Banking.*")

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Cupar.—Mrs. Parkes's* "*Prize Distribution*" *is one of the* "*Picture Lotteries*" *lately interdicted by Government, but allowed to be decided, within a stated time, by an Act of Parliament passed during the Session just ended.*

"*Aled.*"—*The lines commencing* "*The lovely young Lavinia,*" *are from* "*Thomson's Seasons—Summer.*"

"*An Old Subscriber.*"—*Wales, generally.*

"*Pater-familiar.*"—*We have more than once called attention to the subject suggested by our correspondent.*

The Proprietor of Gill's Hotel, Ballinasloe, will be entitled to the Large Print, on the terms named.

"*A Young Attorney's Clerk.*"—*The owner of the soil may prosecute for stealing apples.*

"*A Subscriber from June* 9."—*The Large Print will be obtainable, by order, of any news-agent.*

"*B. B.,*" *Dorchester.—The Large Engraving is nearly completed.*

"*W. I. M.,*" *Harwich.—Declined for want of room.*

"*P. O. C.,*" *Darlington.—Letters received in London by the railway trains about* 5 *o'clock,* A.M., *are delivered at* 9 *o'clock; and those which arrive at half-past* 1, *are delivered between* 4 *and* 5 *o'clock.*

"*J. K.,*" *Manchester:* "*Obzz.*"—*We have not room.*

"*Lector.*"—*The New Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Dividends will be paid on the* 10*th of October and the* 8*th of April.*

"*D. S.,*" *Perthshire.—The crowded state of our columns alone prevents our inserting the recent decision at Perth, in respect of* "*the Right of Sepulture in Parochial Burying Grounds.*"

"***V.,*" *Birmingham.—It is difficult to procure a berth on board one of her Majesty's ships, unless the applicant has been bred to the sea.*

"*L. U.*"—*The fees can be legally demanded.*

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*At the completion of the Banks' returns, we may, possibly, insert them.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Liverpool.—The letter on the Civilization of Central Africa reached us too late.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Portsmouth.—Parliament was prorogued on the* 4*th of September.*

"*J. H.,*" *Exeter, should address a letter of inquiry to the Admiralty.*

"*An Astleyite,*" *Parliament.—We must decline.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *London, should read some of the recent charges of the Bishop of London.*

"*F. E.*"—*We have not room.*

"*H. M. H.*"—*Mr. R. L. Jones is an active member of the Royal Exchange Committee.*

"*Ecnar,*" *Cambridge.—Maps of railways are now so easily obtained, that to engrave them in our journal would be a sacrifice of space.*

"*J. S.,*" *Clerkenwell.—Perhaps.*

"*Irish Genius.*"—*We have not room for an engraving of the cup.*

The Secretary of the Temperance Society, Ludlow, will only find the information he seeks in the Parliamentary Census Returns.

"*S. H.,*" *Bath.—We have not room at present.*

A Subscriber, "*X. X. X.,*" *should write to Mr. E. Palmer, Newgate-street.*

"*Young King,*" *County Kildare.—We shall resume the tales in a future number.*

"*Phaeton*" *is recommended not to purchase one of the new velocipedes.*

"*Caractacus*" *may best ascertain the information he seeks, by applying to the clergyman of his parish.*

"*Hibernicus.*"—*We cannot insert the congratulatory address.*

"*T. S.,*" *Newcastle.—We cannot help the colonel's want of courtesy.*

"*Zoroaster.*"—*The Large Print may be had, price* 1s.

"*A. H. P.,*" *Lambeth.—We do not know the name of the architect of the new Catholich church at Newcastle.*

"*H. W.,*" *Plymouth, will find an engraving of Armstrong's Hydro-electric Machine in the Magazine of Science, Vol. V.*

"*Beta,*" *Bradford.—The expense of the advertisement will be* 7s.

"*H. R.,*" *Wakefield.—We do not know where the picture of Adam and Eve is exhibiting. To dispose of it by lottery would be illegal.*

"*Adrian S.*"—*Officers in the army and navy take precedence of Messieurs.*

"*Vesper*" *will find a Popular History of Secret Societies in the Library of Entertaining Knowledge.*

"*An Old Subscriber.*"—*The monument to the Princess Charlotte, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, has been too often engraved to be repeated in our journal.*

"*Junius,*" *Leadenhall-street.—The first railway constructed for locomotive engines in England was between Stockton and Darlington, in* 1825.

"*An Ignorant (but we take leave to add* a modest*) Star Gazer*" *is informed that the planet which has so much puzzled his* "*circle*" *is Jupiter, in the constellation Pisces.*

"*A Constant Subscriber,*" *Guildford.—The comet is visible* with a telescope, *in a westerly direction; and a good time for an amateur inspection is from* 9 *to* 11 P.M. *It is leaving the earth and approaching the sun, and appears now to be nothing more than a faint nebulosity.*

THE QUEEN'S SECOND VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—Next week we shall resume our Illustrations of her Majesty's Second Visit.

⁂ We have to explain to our readers the non-insertion of the announced illustrations of the meeting of the British Archæological Association, at Canterbury. Mr. Fairholt, F.S.A., having offered to furnish the requisite sketches, was engaged to do so, but to this moment we have received neither sketches nor communication from him. In the meantime we have learned, from our reporter at Canterbury, that Archdeacon Burney has stated Mr. Fairholt to have given an unqualified contradiction to the public announcement we had been induced to issue in consequence of the arrangement we had made with Mr. Fairholt. We, however, leave him to explain his conduct. It happens that we have an abundance of subjects of more immediate and general interest, but we consider the above explanation due to our Kentish readers.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1844.

THE Tahitian and Morocco agitations are dying out. Diplomatists are the very men, of all others, to linger out a dispute till it dies a natural death of sheer exhaustion; a course of protocols and diplomatic notes, exchanged according to all the forms of the etiquette in such cases established, would give time for the warmest excitement to evaporate. And it is, on the whole, fortunate it is so. It gives both sides time to reflect, and reflection sees many circumstances in another light; and more particularly it sees that war is a tremendous evil—a game that must be a losing one to both the parties to it. The French journals still keep up a splutter of words, and there is much editorial fury poured upon the head of Guizot, for the terms on which the affair has been accommodated. But with forty-eight editors in prison, and all grumbling or abuse pretty well prohibited, except that of England and the English, we can excuse our French brethren of the press if their exasperation finds vent through the only channel open to it. Besides, it keeps up the war fever, under the influence of which the Chambers vote, and people pay, for new regiments for Africa, and for ships for Tangier expeditions and Mogadore bombardments, from whence can be gathered martial renown and consequent popularity to the Princes of the Orleans dynasty. There can be little doubt that all this anger of the journals against England is permitted by Louis Philippe, just as the Conservative party here permitted unmeasured abuse of the New Poor-law as long as it suited their purpose; it was dropped the moment the party acquired the power to destroy the system they had so denounced. The policy that forgets the obligations of principle was the mainspring of the movement in both cases. And as statesmen perfectly understand each other, we have no doubt Earl Aberdeen estimates the Parisian Phillipics at about their real worth; he will not be frightened with false fire, or be driven into a war by hard words, which are meant less to provoke England, than to accumulate "political capital," out of a very sensitive, but on the subject of war in general, and of war with England in particular, a not very reflecting people.

The news from the Mediterranean has not stated any fresh act of hostility on the part of the French fleet. De Joinville has of late been busier with the pen than the sword; he has written a second despatch, containing a more detailed account of the taking of Mogadore. The first was a well-written document, and the present is drawn up in a clear and business-like manner. If the Prince is actuated by that hatred of England which has been ascribed to him, he certainly keeps the feeling under while writing these despatches, in which he has plenty of opportunities of expressing it, directly or indirectly. He has either remarkable prudence or great self-denial when he takes up the pen. It is stated by the Paris journals that orders have been given to the French naval force not to occupy Tangier or any other places on the coast; but we cannot reconcile the statement with the preparations made for the continued possession of Mogadore.

The more pacific state of the relations between the two countries has caused Louis Philippe to resume his purpose of visiting our gracious Queen at Windsor; an intention stated to have been abandoned. Preparations for the event have already been commenced.

MANCHESTER and Birmingham are busy towns, very hives of industry; their establishments are triumphs of manufacturing and mechanical skill. But though fully engaged in business, they are not wholly absorbed in it; they are doing something for health and amusement, as well as for occupation. In Birmingham we had to notice last week the proceedings of the dinner of the Athenic Institution, at which Lord J. Manners presided. The present week has produced a display of public spirit at Manchester still more gratifying, inasmuch as the object contemplated is more general and comprehensive. A public meeting was held on Wednesday evening, principally composed of the working classes engaged in manufacturing occupations, though several gentlemen who take a lively interest in the welfare of the operatives were also present. The object for which they had met was to assist the efforts making to establish public walks and playgrounds, where they can be made convenient to the access of those engaged in occupations that make the cool air and the green turf something more than pleasures—things absolutely necessary to the preservation of the health, without which the hardworking independent workman becomes the abject, dependent pauper. These great towns have grown up out of mere hamlets; and as their population has increased, no provision has been made for promenades or open spaces at convenient distances; the "village green" was built over or closed in, but no other place was provided instead of it; and hence by little and little our towns have grown up into unsightly masses of brick and mortar, piercing the sky with those "tall chimnies," which, however much they may speak of wealth-creating power, are by no means so conducive to salubrity. There has been also too much encroachment in another direction; the spirit of exclusiveness among the owners of land, and too keen a desire to maintain the integrity of game preserves, have led to the blocking up of old paths and the inclosure of commons, both producing the common result of driving the poor man from the field and park to the dust and traffic of the "King's Highway." Thus shut out in the country, and hemmed in in the town, there was nothing for the operative to do but to sink under the toil of his condition, and the want of all the opportunities of relaxation and exercise he ought to command, or to make some exertions to regain a little of what past generations have lost. And most happy are we to see that these exertions are being made, and with good prospect of success; noblemen and gentlemen having come forward with subscriptions of large amounts, and among them, we congratulate the operatives of Manchester on the readiness and good feeling with which Sir R. Peel has entered into their plans, and the liberality with which he has assisted them. His subscription of £1000 is a munificent gift, and intimates by its amount the Premier's appreciation of the importance of the object. Considering the immense amount of public wealth created at such towns as Manchester and Birmingham, we think a Parliamentary grant might be well bestowed in aid of local efforts. We do not see why London should monopolize all of the limited amount the Government applies to public improvements that partake of the ornamental. But local enterprise is the surest support, and it is on this the inhabitants must mainly depend. London is so well provided in this way already, however, that we think it might spare something to the assistance of the workmen of Manchester; and we feel great pleasure in placing at the disposal of their committee a donation of **TEN GUINEAS** from the **ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS**.

THE increase of commercial intercourse between nations is continually giving rise to new questions in what may be called the code of social morality. The cheapness and rapidity of our steam communication with America, has brought us in contact with an evil that pervades the whole of the States; we allude to the distinction between the black and white races, so strictly kept, that no amount of wealth, virtue, and education, can in America raise the coloured man to a level with the white, while scarcely any amount of crime, worthlessness, and profligacy, can sink the white man to the social degradation of the black. Even the Abolitionists, who would give the negro race liberty (a cheap generosity be it said in passing, as it would be at no expense to themselves), are said to feel the same prejudice. Throughout the States, but in the South especially, to walk the same street as the whites is the extent of what the black race may do in common with the superior caste. In all other places, churches, chapels, theatres, taverns, the two classes are carefully separated. In England we know nothing of all this; the black man, if he has property and education, is the perfect equal of the white man of the same status. A box at the Opera, or a dinner at the Clarendon, are equally at his disposal—if he can pay for them. We decide everything on the common sense commercial principle. It is not so in America, and a sable Crœsus might die of starvation, if he insisted on eating his dinner in the public room of an hotel, and nowhere else. And the Americans are trying to inoculate us with the same prejudices:—

> In July last, on board one of the vessels of the British and North American Mail Steam-packet Company, a gentleman of colour was excluded from the use of the saloon during the voyage, having paid full fare.

The same thing has been done before, on board the American liners; but, as they are conducted on the national system, we have no right to blame the captains and owners, for following the general practice, indefensible as it seems. But, in the present case, the steamer is a British one, and we think the concession made to the prejudices of "Southern gentlemen," a very unwise one; it is, moreover, directly contrary to the spirit of our laws. It has been introduced, too, we understand, on board the packets of the Cunard line. The annoyance that a few coloured gentlemen may experience on board, will cease the moment they land, for the "Southern gentlemen" will not make much impression on the inhabitants of these three kingdoms. But we are sorry it should have been begun anywhere, under the sanction of Englishmen. We hold that any man whose personal deportment is unoffending, and who can pay for what he wishes, has a perfect right to any accommodation his means can command, without any other restrictions than those which the usages of society impose upon all.

Mr. Frederick Sugden, eldest son of Sir Edward Sugden, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, died on Thursday at Thames Ditton. He had been ill for some time.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN BASIL HALL.—Captain Basil Hall, the well-known writer, died on Wednesday last at Haslar Hospital.

MILITARY PUNISHMENT.—Two gunners of the Royal Artillery were flogged yesterday morning at Woolwich. They received 150 lashes without imploring mercy, though their sufferings were dreadful to behold. The crimes alleged against them were that of striking a non-commissioned officer of the same regiment whilst in the execution of his duty; also desertion, selling their regimental necessaries, and robbing a comrade.

POSTSCRIPT.

Saturday Evening.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT DUNDEE.

We are glad to announce that the Royal squadron was signalled for Broughty Ferry, at half-past three o'clock, A.M., on Wednesday. The authorities of Dundee, warned by the fate of the Edinburgh magistrates, had made every preparation in case of such an event. As soon as the arrival was known, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from Broughty Ferry, tar-barrels were lit, and rockets thrown up.

The Queen, however, did not disembark till the morning was more advanced.

At half-past eight, her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert and the Princess Royal (in her nurse's arms), and her suite, left the Royal yacht, and entered the state barge, which was steered by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence.

At a quarter to nine o'clock, she landed at the quay, where she was received by the authorities. No salute was fired, but this had been determined on for sufficient reasons.

The Royal party included the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Jersey, and their suites. The Black Eagle, the Stromboli, and the Volcano steamers accompanied the Royal yacht.

When her Majesty stepped ashore the yards were manned, and the scene was animated by the cheering of the tars. Nor were the spectators behindhand. They cheered most loyally. In a few minutes her Majesty had reached her carriage, and the Royal party drove off through the town amidst the vociferous cheers of the people. Some were heard to grumble that the carriage was a close one, and that the Queen could not be seen; and, what was to them perhaps as mortifying, that she could not see all the gay preparations made for her.

The Royal carriages were accompanied by a town procession, and by the authorities, and proceeded with the Queen to Dudhope church, where they took leave of her Majesty, who proceeded at a rapid rate on to Blair Atholl.

A guard of honour of the 60th Regiment was in readiness to receive her Majesty on landing, and parties of the Scots Grays were stationed at intervals of six miles on the road to Blair Atholl, which is fifty miles from Dundee, in order to escort her Majesty as she passed along. A guard of 200 Highlanders, who have been under drill for some time by Lord Glenlyon, will attend her Majesty at Blair Atholl. Great preparations are already made at the castle for her Majesty's accommodation.]

While her Majesty, the Prince and Princess, were ascending the steps, the feeling of royalty seemed almost lost in the touching domestic-like appearance the party presented. Her Majesty was received by the Provost, Mr. Duncan, the member for Dundee, and authorities, on the quay, to whom she graciously bowed and smiled, and also to the crowds around, from whom tremendous acclamations resounded on all sides, mingled with the roaring of the saluting guns and the ringing of the town bells.

The Royal party was followed by the Earls of Aberdeen and Liverpool; and to the former of these noble lords the addresses to her Majesty, and the address and burgess tickets for Prince Albert, were given in charge by the magistrates. They were followed by the rest of the royal suite. At the end of the covered way, her Majesty and Prince Albert entered the first carriage; the Princess Royal, with the Ladies in Waiting, in the second; Lords Aberdeen and Liverpool, and the suite following in two other carriages. They then passed on under the Triumphal Arch, escorted by the Scots Greys, and the procession followed in the pre-arranged order, and by the same route.

Along the whole line, great crowds of people were to be seen; and the windows, balconies, and scaffoldings were all very closely filled. The rush upon the streets was very considerable, but, on the whole, excellent order was preserved.

Her Majesty looked exceedingly well, and was very calm and composed. The Prince is much improved in appearance, being stouter and more manly-looking than when last in Scotland.

ARRIVAL AT BLAIR ATHOLL.

A late account announces the arrival of the Royal Party at Blair Atholl at three o'clock on Wednesday. Her Majesty was received at the Castle by a body of Lord Glenlyon's clansmen, attired in the Highland dress. Her Majesty appeared somewhat pale, but this may be attributed to the effects arising from the fatigue of a long journey. The Prince looked remarkably well, and appeared to have been but slightly incommoded by the sea voyage. The travelling chariot, with its Royal Occupants, was followed by four other vehicles containing the Princess Royal, Lord Liverpool, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Charles Wellesley, and the remaining members of her Majesty's suite, including Lord Glenlyon, who had fallen in with the Royal *cortège* shortly after it left Dunkeld.

On arriving at the principal entrance of the mansion, her Majesty was received by Lady Glenlyon, who was accompanied by the Young Master of Glenlyon and Mrs. Home Drummond, her ladyship's mother. Four companies of forty each, consisting of his lordship's clansmen, attired in the Highland dress, were drawn up by the side of the portico, the pipers, in full Highland costume, greeting her Majesty with the pibroch. The clansmen were commanded by Lord Glenlyon, assisted by the Major of the corps, the Hon. James Murray. The first company was commanded by Captain Drummond, with his Lieutenant, the Hon. W. Drummond: the second, by Captain Charles Drummond, with his Lieutenant, Sir David Dundas; the third, by Oswald of Dunnikier, with his Lieutenant, Kier of Kindroggan; the fourth, by Stewart of Urrat, with his Lieutenant, Butter of Fascaly, the owner of the magnificent mansion which is situated in one of the most picturesque spots in Scotland, just before entering the pass of Killiecrankie. Her Majesty appeared much pleased with the manifestations of loyalty with which she was greeted; and after addressing a few remarks to Lady Glenlyon, entered the mansion, accompanied by Prince Albert.

Within a few minutes, however, after the arrival of the Royal party, the Prince came out into the front of the mansion, accompanied by his noble host, with Lord Aberdeen, Lord Liverpool, and Lord Charles Wellesley. His Royal Highness inspected the Highlanders, keeping his hat off, as he walked through the ranks, a mark of courtesy which will not be unappreciated by those fine fellows, and which evidently afforded them no small gratification.

The clansmen then marched round before the Prince, headed by the pipers playing the pibroch; and then her Majesty appeared at the window, and seemed much delighted at the picturesque appearance of her Highland subjects.

Lord and Lady Glenlyon have been invited to join the royal dinner party, which will be strictly private.

His Lordship, with Lady Glenlyon, will occupy the residence of Captain Macduff, his Lordship's factor, during the sojourn of her Majesty at Blair Atholl.

LATEST NEWS RESPECTING HER MAJESTY.

BLAIR ATHOLL, Thursday morning.—The fatigue attendant upon so long a voyage and journey rendered it necessary that her Majesty should enjoy retirement after her arrival at Blair Athol. It is understood that her Majesty desires to maintain privacy as far as possible during her temporary residence here; but every opportunity which the romantic scenery of the place affords for providing amusement—particularly out-door amusement—will, it is understood, be made available.

The reception of the Royal party at the different points on the road from Dundee to Blair Atholl was most enthusiastic.

At Cupar Angus, the first postage stage out of Dundee, great numbers of persons were assembled, who cheered her Majesty in the most enthusiastic manner. The same reception was given her at every place on the route.

At Dunkeld the scene was repeated. Decorations of evergreen, and shouts from the people, expressed emphatically the heartiness of the welcome of the people of Scotland, and more especially those of the favoured district, offered to the Queen.

From Dunkeld the road, after passing Dowally Kirk, Dalguise, Kinnaird-house (belonging to the Duke of Atholl), Monlinearn, Donavourd, Dunfalandry, and the village of Pitlochrie, enters the far-famed pass of Killiecrankie, where a new road has been opened by Mr. Butter, of Faskally. The scenery in this pass is most romantic. Her Majesty appeared much struck with its grandeur and beauty. Not more than four or five miles further on is Atholl House, formerly the Castle of Blair, and now a family seat of the Duke of Atholl. This is now placed at the entire disposal of her Majesty and suite during her Majesty's stay.

One or two trifling circumstances attended her Majesty's debarkation and landing at Dundee. As soon as her Majesty had landed from the barge and acknowledged by bows and smiles the cheering of the multitudes of spectators, Lord Duncan presented the Provost, Mr. Lawson, to her Majesty, who thanked him and the authorities for the arrangements made to receive her. The Provost presented addresses from the Town Council; and the Dean of Guild presented one from the Guildry incorporation. The Provost of Arbroath and the Provost of St. Andrew's also severally presented addresses from the corporations of those towns. During her Majesty's progress to the carriage (and she had a short distance to walk) she leant on the right arm of the Prince, and the Princess Royal walked by the side of the Prince, holding his hand.

LOUIS PHILIPPE'S VISIT TO HER MAJESTY.—The period for the arrival of the King of the French, at Windsor Castle, according to the arrangements which have just been determined upon, is Monday, the 7th of October. His Majesty's visit to the English sovereign will certainly take place on that day, should no unexpected or unlooked for event transpire in the meantime.

DEPARTURE OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF KENT.—This day her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent left the metropolis, *viâ* the London and Birmingham Railway, on a visit to her Majesty the Queen Dowager, at Whitly Court, Worcestershire. Her Royal Highness, on leaving Clarence House, St. James's, accompanied by the Countess Josephine de Wratislaw, and attended by Lady Charlotte Dundas and Colonel Sir George Cowper, Equerry in Waiting on her Royal Highness.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—Her Majesty has most graciously signified her intention to open the Royal Exchange in the course of the last fortnight of the month of October. His Royal Highness Prince Albert is to accompany her Majesty upon the occasion.

The Duke of Grafton, we regret to learn, has been of late indisposed.

INDISPOSITION OF MISS PEEL.—We are happy to state that the answer given to inquirers in Whitehall-gardens this (Saturday) morning is—"Miss Peel is going on favourably."

DEATH OF LADY PHILIPS.—Accounts have been received of the death of Lady Philips, mother of Mr. George R. Philips, M.P., Weston House, Warwickshire.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On Thursday Viscount Grimstone, M.P. for Hertfordshire, was married to Miss Elizabeth Joanna Weyland, daughter of Major Weyland. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester came to town from Kew Palace expressly to be at the nuptials.

RUMOURED RESIGNATION OF THE IRISH JUDGES.—The Lord Chief Justice Pennefather and the Irish Attorney-General are said to be in London, waiting Sir Robert Peel's return from Drayton. The position in which the Chief of the Irish Bench and the Chief of the Irish Bar are placed by the recent decision of the House of Lords, has led to the conclusion, that the object of these functionaries is to place the resignation of their respective offices in the Premier's hands.

OPENING LETTERS AT THE POST-OFFICE.—The letter carriers, Tapson, Saunders, Long, Bell, Walker, Skinner, and Croskell (who have been in the habit of opening the letters of sporting gentlemen), have been dismissed by the Postmaster-General.

THE ELECTION OF CITY CHAMBERLAIN.—The official declaration of the state of the poll, took place to-day (Saturday), at Guildhall, when the numbers were stated to be as follows:—Mr. Alderman Brown, 2,319; Mr. Keppel, 67. After the usual ceremonies, Mr. Alderman Brown returned thanks, and said he trusted he should give satisfaction in the performance of his duties. The whole affair only occupied twenty minutes, and there was a manifest disappointment in the hall at the brevity of the proceedings.

DEATH OF DR. GILLESPIE.—The Scotch papers announce the sudden decease of Thomas Gillespie, LL.D., Professor of Humanity in the University of St. Andrew's—an individual well known to the literary world.

Mr. Thomas Mathew, of Castleleake, County Cork, brother of the "Apostle of Temperance," died suddenly on Monday. He was attacked with paralysis while superintending some drainage work on Saturday. His brother was with him in his dying moments.

CRICKET.—On Thursday a grand match, which occupied the whole of the week, was concluded at Nottingham. It excited much interest in consequence of six gentlemen of the county, with five players selected from All England, having challenged the best eleven players in the county. The players selected from England were Pilch, Hillyer, Dean, Box, and A. Mynn, Esq. The gentlemen went in first, and scored 170 and 55, making 225 in the whole, of which Hillyer scored 1 and 6; Dean, 15 and 7; A. Mynn, Esq., 10 and 10; Box, 31 and 0; Pilch, 50 and 10; F. Noyes, Esq., 28 and 5; G. Galloway, Esq., 4 and 0; — Williams, Esq., 11 and 8; — Smith, Esq., 8 and 0; H. Maltby, Esq., 2 and 0; and W. Musters, Esq., 1 and 9. On the players' side, 123 and 90 were got, making 213, of which, Guy got 7 and 8; Butler, 24 and 3; Clark, 25 and 5; Buttery, 3 and 11; B. Parr, 3 and 4; S. Parr, 0 and 0; G. Parr, 29 and 5; Chapman, 16 and 2; S. Redgate, 0 and 27; Jackson, 1 and 2. The gentlemen thus won this hardly contested match by only 12 runs. The umpires were Barker, of Lord's Ground, and Daken, of Leicester.

NOVEL AQUATIC FEAT.—Barry, the clown at Astley's and "Momus of the ring," as he has been facetiously termed by Widdicombe, has, for a bet against time, announced his intention of proceeding up the river from Westminster to Vauxhall-bridge on the day of his benefit on Monday week in a washing tub, drawn by two geese! and attired in motley garb. A similar feat was performed some years since by the late Mr. Usher, the celebrated clown.

STATE OF IRELAND.—Our accounts from Ireland of Wednesday, represent affairs to be stagnant for the present, and there was to be no meeting of a political nature until Saturday next (to-day), when a motion respecting the imprisonment of the Repealers will be submitted to the consideration of the corporation of the city of Dublin.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Wednesday afternoon a private of the Royal Marines, of the guard in the dockyard at Woolwich, named John Powell, fell down suddenly in the yard, and in a few minutes expired. The body was removed to the Marine Hospital. The deceased was an old soldier, and had seen some service.

ROBBERY AT SOUTHAMPTON.—A few nights ago some valuable property was stolen from the premises of Mr. Barter, jeweller, High-street, Southampton. The thieves carried off with them eight valuable jewelled gold watches, 25 silver lever watches, and about 60 other silver watches. Also, 50 gold wedding rings, 100 fancy gold rings, 20 diamond rings, a number of diamond pins, and other articles of jewellery.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—Yesterday morning, about four o'clock, a dreadful destruction of property took place at Stoke Newington, about two miles from Shoreditch church, on the estate of a gentleman named Honeyball. The property in question consisted of immense stacks of hay, at least of 400 tons. By half-past five the danger of the fire spreading had ceased, but not until 70 or 80 loads of hay had been consumed. There remains unfortunately no doubt of the fire being the act of an incendiary.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—Yesterday, *Emily Rockwell*, a servant girl in the employ of Mr. Farebrother, printer, 31, Bow-street, was brought before Mr. Jardine, at Bow-street Police-Office, charged with having stolen £100 10s. in gold, the property of Captain Conyngham. She did not appear more than seventeen years of age, and cried bitterly. It appears that Captain Conyngham rents the top floors of the house occupied by Mr. Farebrother, and yesterday morning, at a quarter to nine, the wife of Mr. Conyngham missed a purse containing £100 in gold from her drawers in the chamber. She directly gave information at the Police-Office in Bow-street, and in the afternoon Sergeant Pocock, of the F division, proceeded to the house, and asked her some questions among the other domestics. She repeatedly declared she had not touched the money, and left the room crying. While the officer was talking with her master, Mr. Farebrother, she returned with a small bag hanging to her finger, and gave it to Pocock, saying she had found it. It was found to contain £100 10s. in gold, being 10s. more than Mrs. Conyngham had said. The prisoner said she knew nothing more of it, than that she had found the money in the water-closet while cleaning it out.—Mr. Jardine remanded her.

DISCOVERY OF A MURDERED CHILD IN SPRING GARDENS.—At a late hour on Thursday night, police-constable Terry, of the A division, discovered a large brown paper parcel on the step of one of the houses in Spring Gardens. Upon opening the parcel, about ten or twelve wrappers of fine linen were removed, and the dead body of a male infant was discovered in an advanced state of decomposition. The child was dressed in a beautifully worked long robe, and a rich lace cap, and had evidently belonged to some person moving in a respectable sphere of life. The infant presented all the appearances of having been murdered, and the body was conveyed to St. Martin's workhouse.

FOREIGN.

HANOVER, Sept. 6.—We have received to-day the melancholy intelligence that his Excellency the Minister Baron von Schell had died at his seat, Schetenburg.

EGYPT.—A letter from Alexandria states that a treaty, *the origin of* which may be traced to 1840, is about to be concluded, by which England will obtain possession of the port of Suez, the right of free passage from Alexandria to that port, and other concessions of importance in Egypt and Syria. It is added, that France is no party to this treaty. The Viceroy was in good health, and was about to make a tour in Upper Egypt during the Ramadan, with the view of inspecting every government.

ARRIVAL FROM THE UNITED STATES.—The packet-ship New York, Captain Cropper, bringing New York papers to the 17th ult., has arrived at Liverpool. The papers are two days later than those by the last arrivals, but they do not contain any news.

CHRISTENING OF THE INFANT PRINCE.

In the late edition of our journal of last week, we described the Christening of the Infant Prince, which took place in the private chapel in Windsor Castle, on Friday evening. We now repeat the details of the ceremonial, illustrated with a large engraving of the impressive scene, from a sketch made by special permission.

At half-past six o'clock in the evening, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by her Majesty the Queen Dowager, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, his Royal Highness Prince William of Prussia, and as many others of the royal and illustrious guests as the chapel could conveniently accommodate, entered the sacred edifice, which was brilliantly lighted up for the occasion, and had a most imposing and magnificent effect. Her Majesty was dressed in a robe of pure white, and looked remarkably well. During the time the company were taking their seats, Dr. Elvey played a voluntary; and, previously to the commencement of the sacred ceremony, the Hymn of Palestrina, "Oh! be joyful all ye lands," was sung by the full choir.

During the performance of the solemn rite the "Amens" were chanted, accompanied by the organ; and at its conclusion, and before the blessing, the "Hallelujah Chorus" was given by the full choir.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, with the Bishops of Oxford and Norwich, stood in front of the font, which was placed upon a purple velvet cushion, fringed with gold.

The baptismal service was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury; when he came to that part of the service for naming the Prince, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, as proxy for his son, Prince George, named his Royal Highness

ALFRED ERNEST ALBERT.

The other sponsors were his Grace the Duke of Wellington, proxy for the Reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

Upon the conclusion of the baptismal service, his Royal Highness the Prince Alfred was conveyed from the chapel, and the Queen, Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, and the other royal and illustrious visitors retired. The royal infant was dressed in a robe and cap of Honiton point lace over rich white satin.

At eight o'clock the grand banquet took place in St. George's Hall; covers being laid for ninety-five.

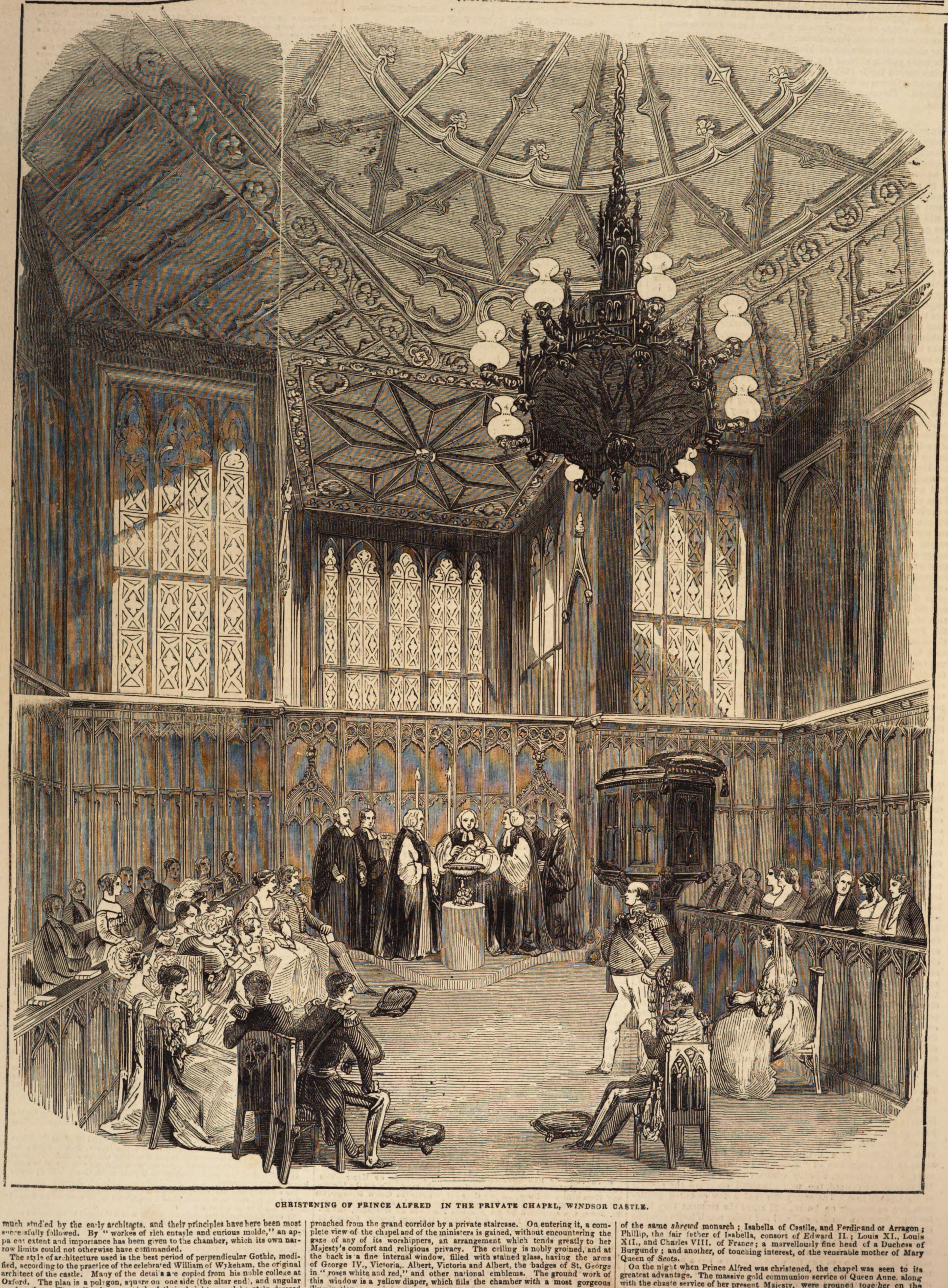
The company retired at half-past ten o'clock. During the evening, the magnificent castle, seen from without, had a truly festal appearance, with a flood of light in nearly every apartment.

We take this opportunity of describing the beautiful chapel to our readers:—

The private chapel of her Majesty in Windsor Castle presents a happy adaptation of an apartment originally devoted to secular purposes—to one suited in all respects to the requirements of a "solemn temple." The music room of George the Fourth has become the chapel of Victoria. In making the change, while ecclesiastical proprieties have been preserved, good taste and architectural consistency have suffered no violence. Mr. Blore's translation of Sir Jeffrey Wyatville's structure is in the highest degree artistic, and at the same time combines all that could be required on the score of suitability or convenience.

This beautiful apartment is situated at the north-east angle of the upper ward, a site commended by its relatively central position to all the domestic and official residences of the Castle, as well as by its perfect seclusion from the bustle of the lower ward, and the public and grand entrances. It is approached from the west by the great state rooms, and on the south by the grand corridor and the private drawing and sitting-rooms. A staircase communicating with the basement story furnishes the servants of the establishment with access to the house of prayer.

On entering the chapel for the first time, visitors are usually disappointed in the smallness of its dimensions, the average diameter being 36 feet, and the height about 45 feet; but this feeling is speedily relieved by the gorgeous decorations of the walls and ceiling, which have the effect of leading the eye fairly out of the picture. This mode of giving span to a confined apartment was an art



CHRISTENING OF PRINCE ALFRED IN THE PRIVATE CHAPEL, WINDSOR CASTLE.

much studied by the early architects, and their principles have here been most successfully followed. By "workes of rich entayle and curious molde," an apparent extent and importance has been given to the chamber, which its own narrow limits could not otherwise have commanded.

The style of architecture used is the best period of perpendicular Gothic, modified, according to the practice of the celebrated William of Wykeham, the original architect of the castle. Many of the details are copied from his noble college at Oxford. The plan is a polygon, square on one side (the altar end), and angular on the other. The walls, for one-third of their height, are elaborately dressed with a panelling of oak The pewing, the pulpit, the altar-screen and chairs, are of the same materials. The seats, desks, and altar, are gorgeously apparelled with embossed crimson velvet, which contrast very beautifully with the rich blue of the splendidly-bound prayer-books. Five windows at the square end of the chapel, admit the light; but three of them being stained, and the other two being filled with ground glass, it is so moderated in its strength as *to* become "dim and religious" in its quality.

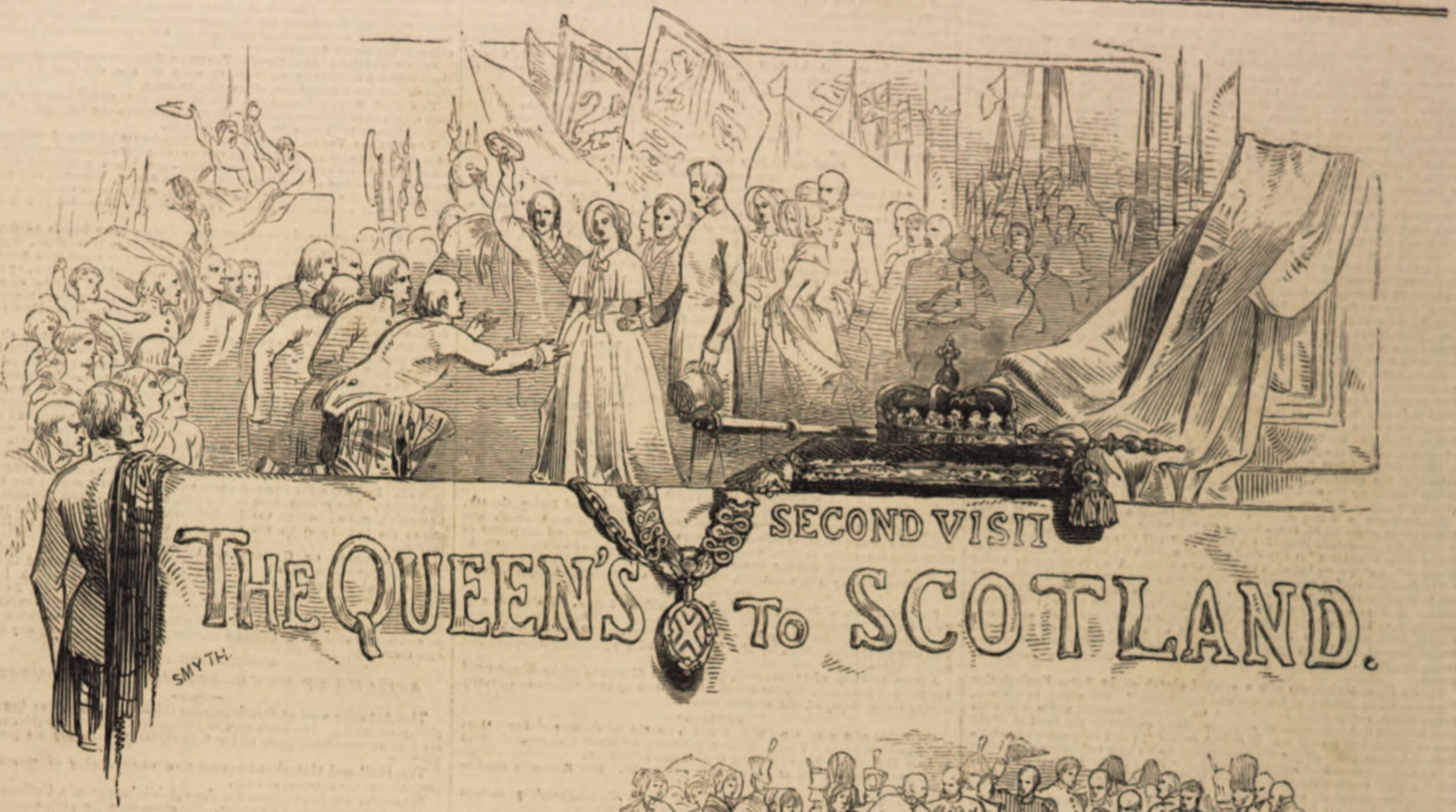
Her Majesty's closet is a chastely-decorated apartment, built within a square-headed recess, on the angular side of the chapel, and raised about 12 feet above the level of the floor.

The architectural effect of this chamber is extremely beautiful. It is approached from the grand corridor by a private staircase. On entering it, a complete view of the chapel and of the ministers is gained, without encountering the gaze of any of its worshippers, an arrangement which tends greatly to her Majesty's comfort and religious privacy. The ceiling is nobly groined, and at the back is a fine internal window, filled with stained glass, having the arms of George IV., Victoria, Albert, Victoria and Albert, the badges of St. George in "roses white and red," and other national emblems. The ground work of this window is a yellow diaper, which fills the chamber with a most gorgeous illumination.

On sacramental occasions, her Majesty, leaving the closet, passes through a beautiful gallery, which runs round the exterior of the chapel, and conducts to an entrance on the right side of the altar, and opposite to the ordinary entrance This arrangement, which is understood to have been made by Prince Albert, still further secludes her Majesty from interruption in the discharge of her most solemn religious duties. The gallery is panelled with a double tier *of* historic portraits of inestimable value and importance. The more remarkable are, Martin Luther, bearing date 1548, an exquisite production; Linacre, 1527, founder of the College of Physicians; Edward III., Richard II., Henry IV., Edward IV., rude sketches of unquestionable antiquity; Richard III., the famous portrait with "the ring;" Henry VIII., the finest of the many Holbeins of the same *shrewd* monarch; Isabella of Castile, and Ferdinand of Arragon; Phillip, the fair father of Isabella, consort *of* Edward II.; Louis XI., Louis XII., and Charles VIII. of France; a marvellously fine head of a Duchess of Burgundy; and another, of touching interest, of the venerable mother of Mary Queen of Scots.

On the night when Prince Alfred was christened, the chapel was seen to its greatest advantage. The massive gold communion service of Queen Anne, along with the chaste service of her present Majesty, were grouped together on the altar table, and had a most splendid effect. In front, on a dais, stood the elegant font made for the baptism of the *Prince* of Wales, attracting the attention of all present, as much *for* its intrinsic beauty as from its importance in the sacred ceremony of the day. It consists of a basin of burnished gold, in the form of a lotus, having on its edge a rich border of water lilies. Beneath, surrounding a pillar of support, are three cherubic figures, and various heraldic decorations of the Royal Houses of Brunswick and Saxe Coburg, her Majesty's and Prince Albert's shields between the Royal Supporters, &c. &c., the whole terminating in a splendid tripodal stand.

During the progress of the christening ceremony, not the least important of the many arrangements made for assisting the devotional effect, was the performance of the concealed organ from the recess behind the altar.



THE QUEEN'S SECOND VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

Amid the heath on Scotia's hills,
List'ning the music of the rills
That sing for ever there,
Careless of peasant's ear or Queen's,—
Lady! from heartless scenes
Of court afar remov'd art thou,
Freed from the glare
That would in time burn up thy youthful brow;
When first the dew-drop glistens on the thorn,
Each morn
A young Aurora thou wilt be
Purpling the heath
And giving life and breath
To many a lowly flow'r and shrub and tree!
There's something beautiful and grand
In Sovereign mind that can command
Itself to quit the glittering hall
And wander by the moonlit waterfall,
In lonely vale—
And like great Dioclesian in his garden's pale
Shut up itself from public strife
And feel the luxury of a quiet life!

In entering upon our record of the Queen's Second Visit to Scotland, we should announce that the illustrative department has been confided to Mr. Landells, whose exertions on the occasion of her Majesty's previous Visit were so signally successful, in enabling us to present to our readers a panorama of the Royal excursion. On the present occasion, our indefatigable artist will sketch the most interesting scenes visited by her Majesty, which will appear in our Journal with as much rapidity as is consistent with their perfect execution. Our illustrations this week relate chiefly to the Embarkation, and the progress of the Royal Yacht.

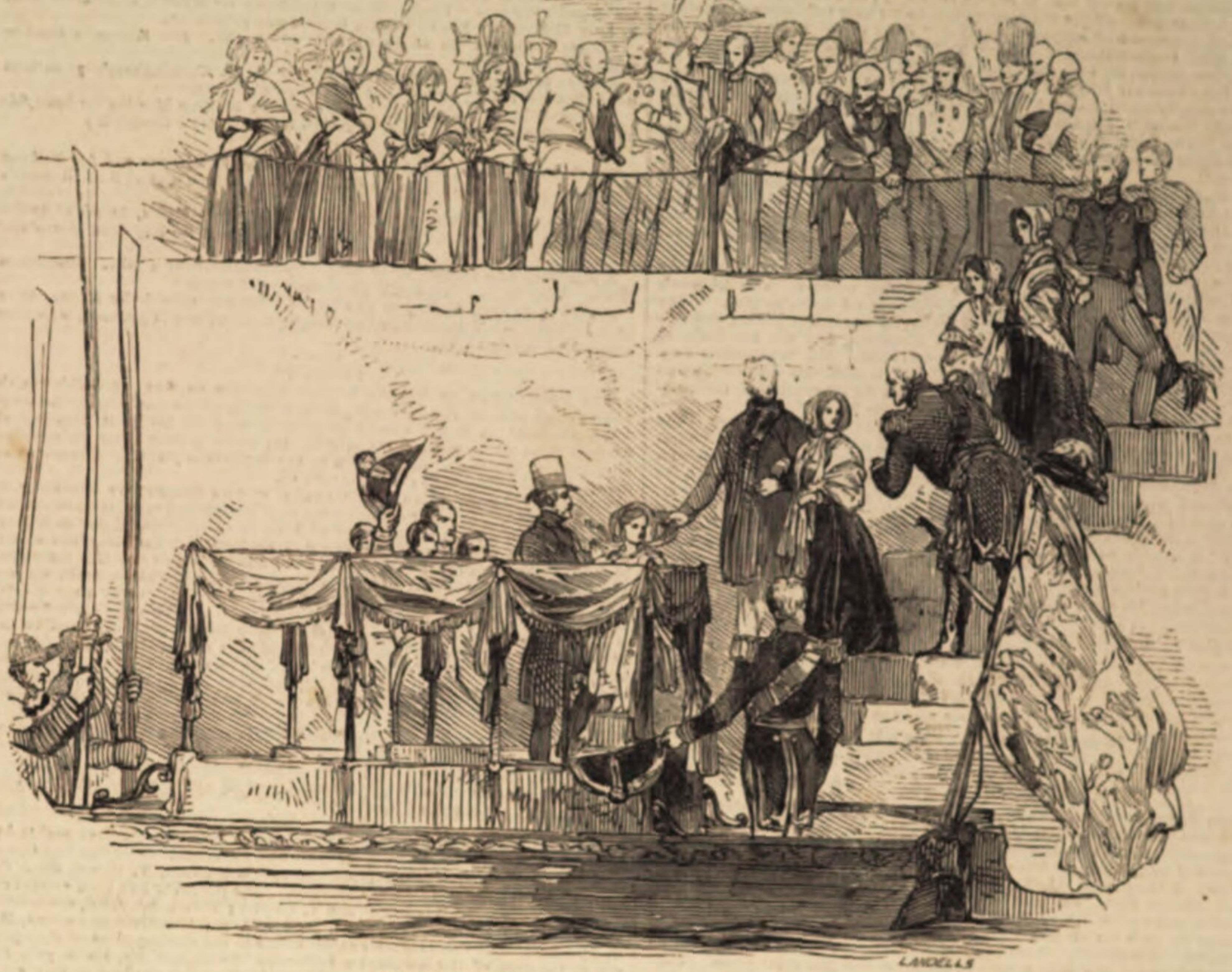
Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal, embarked at Woolwich Dockyard on Monday morning, on board the Victoria and Albert Royal yacht for Scotland.

The weather, during the early part of the morning, was very wet and unfavourable, but it did not repress the loyalty of her Majesty's faithful subjects, great numbers of whom were in attendance to welcome their beloved Sovereign.

Sir James Clark, her Majesty's physician, arrived about a quarter-past seven, and proceeded to the Royal Victoria and Albert. Sir James accompanies her Majesty on her excursion.

About eight o'clock, the Earl of Delawarr, the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Earl of Jersey, the Master of the Horse, and the Earl of Aberdeen, arrived at the Dockyard.

The Earl of Haddington, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Rear Admiral Bowles, C.B., arrived at the establishment about his time, when the Admiralty flag was immediately hoisted on the flag-staff in the Dockyard. The Lords of the Admiralty, with Sir F. Collier, immediately proceeded to inspect the preparations which had been made for the reception and embarkation.



EMBARKATION OF HER MAJESTY, AT WOOLWICH.

Precisely as the dockyard clock struck nine, a royal salute from a battery of 12-pounders, under the command of Captain Robe, announced that her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert were approaching, and before it was finished her Majesty's carriage and four horses, preceded by two outriders in scarlet liveries, entered the dockyard, the guard of honour of the Royal Marines presenting arms, and the band playing "God save the Queen."

His Royal Highness Prince Albert first handed down the Princess Royal, who accompanied her Royal parents; his Royal Highness then alighted and assisted her Majesty to descend from the Royal carriage. Her Majesty accepted the arm of the Earl of Haddington, who conducted the Queen to the Admiralty barge, Prince Albert and the Princess Royal entering first. On her Majesty being seated, Viscountess Canning, Lady in Waiting, and Lady Caroline Somers Cocks, Maid of Honour, entered the barge and occupied the seats adjoining her Majesty. After alighting from the Royal carriage, and previous to descending the steps leading to the river, her Majesty graciously acknowledged the presence of General Sir G. Murray, Lieutenant-General Lord Bloomfield, and several of the distinguished noblemen present. The Admiralty flag, which had been raised on the arrival of the Earl of Haddington and Rear Admiral Bowles, was taken down, and the Royal Standard hoisted on the flagstaff when her Majesty arrived, and a Royal Standard was hoisted in the Admiralty barge on her Majesty entering it. Commodore Sir F. A. Collier had the honour of steering her Majesty to the Royal yacht, and Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence received her Majesty on stepping on board that fine vessel. Her Majesty was most enthusiastically cheered on arriving, on entering the barge, and on going on board th yacht.

The Queen appeared in excellent spirits, but looked rather pale. Her Majesty was attired in a plain black silk dress, black silk shawl, and black crape bonnet.

Prince Albert looked remarkably well. His Royal Highness was dressed in a suit of mourning, over which he wore a light morning coat. The Prince wore a drab hat with a deep mourning band.

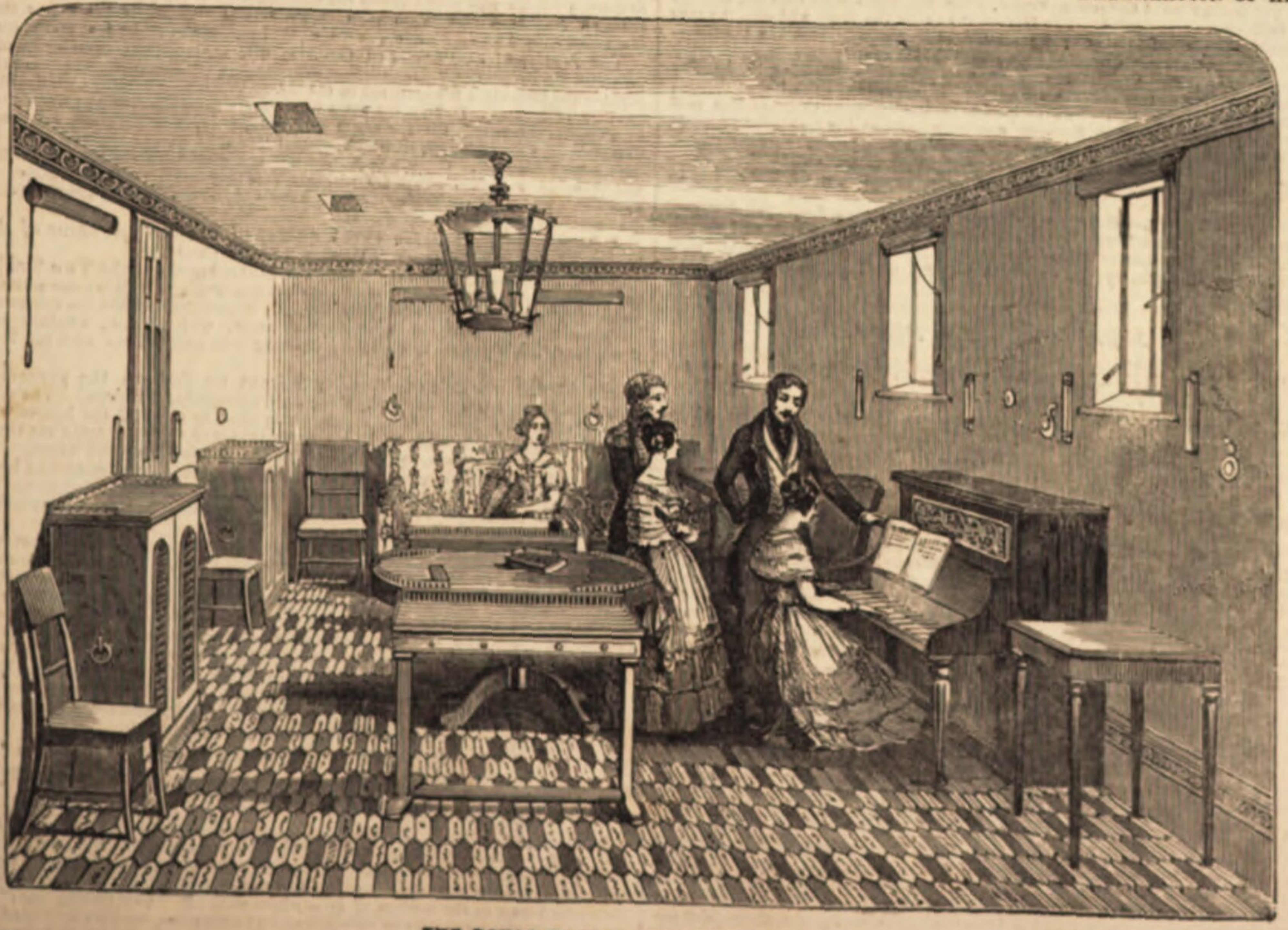
The Princess Royal was dressed in a black straw bonnet, trimmed with plain black ribbon.

THE PROGRESS OF THE ROYAL YACHT.

The Royal Yacht, as regards her construction and exterior, has been already described in No. 53 of our Journal. We subjoin the details of her interior, with the recent alterations:—

The Royal Apartments occupy the after-part of the yacht, and comprise the Dining-room, the Drawing-room, and the Bed and Dressing-rooms. The Dining-room occupies the entire stern from side to side, and is lighted from the stern windows, from side windows, and a skylight in the centre. It is 20 feet in length, by 22 feet breadth, and 7 feet 7 inches in height. The pannel work is of a dark colour, with gilt mouldings. Sofas (the under part of which is used for lockers) are attached to the circular stern. The chairs are plain mahogany and green morocco; one of them, with brass knobs, and spikes in the feet for security, always stands on the starboard side, and is appropriated for the Queen. A circular table, but which may be extended to dine 18 persons, stands in the centre beneath a plain lamp, suspended from the skylight by a model anchor and cable. At the sides are ivory hand-holders to catch hold of when

(Continued on page 171.)



THE ROYAL YACHT.—THE DRAWING-ROOM.

THE MAGAZINES FOR SEPTEMBER.

(Concluded from page 158.)

Ainsworth's Magazine possesses little seasonable interest. The editor's novel, "St. James's," approaches completion; the present chapters describe the sentence on Sacheverell; the dissolution of the Whig Ministry; and the Marquis de Guiscard's attempt to assassinate Harley; all spiritedly written. "The Gipsies' Tragedy," by Joseph Downes, is a tale of South Wales, shadowing forth the trials of Lydia Coombe. Mr. Ainsworth's contribution of travel relates chiefly to Antioch, and "the Termination of the Transport;" it is a lengthy matter of thirteen pages. "Kate Crosby's Polka Party" is from a sketch by Paul de Kock, from which, much of the original humour has evaporated in the process of translation: the localities and names of the parties alone are changed, by the quasi author, F. F. B.: it is, altogether, a very mediocre affair; and, "Wanted a Governess," by Mrs. White, is of the same calibre. Mr. Laman Blanchard's "Every Man has his Doctor Johnson," possesses a good deal of quiet humour: the apology for this principle of idolship in social intercourse is thus neatly drawn:—

"If it be a prejudice and a weakness that begets this hero-worship, if it be a blind and erring feeling that leads us to the altar, let it not be forgotten that it inculcates and demands the repose of an unfeigned affection, and an unquestioning faith, in at least *one* of our countless fellow-creatures—which is something to link us closer to life, than he can be, who locks such love and confidence from all. Even for the sake of this small something, it is as well to have one's Dr. Johnson. Hero-worship may have its woes, and therefore its pardon, if it but teach those who are without veneration of any kind, to fasten themselves enthusiastically upon some hero or other, however diminutive."

We may add, that it is in friendship, as in the other pursuits of life—he who is everything, is nothing. Still, Mr. Blanchard's phrase "Doctor Johnson" does not precisely convey our notion of this first friend: with this exception, the paper is clever: in spirit it is excellent. In this number, "John Manesty" is brought to a close, one of the chapters "recording an exploit akin to Turpin's Ride to York, in 'Rookwood.'" The next paper, "France and Morocco," is an original view of the present position of affairs in the Mauritanian territory, in which the ambitious freaks of Young France, and the interest of Christian nations in the question, are placed in a proper light. Leigh Hunt's "Jar of Honey" winds up the contributions, with some very pleasant gossip, critical and anecdotical, upon William Browne, and other "pastoral men."

Blackwood is a matter-of-fact, and somewhat grave Number. It opens with a clever paper on M. Louis Leblanc's "Histoire de Dix Ans, 1830—1840," in which the democratic journalist is rather martyrly treated. "A Night on the Banks of the Tennessee" is a spirited piece of adventure; and "the Execution of Montrose" a charming ballad, with anecdotic notes. A series of papers called "The Witchfinder" is commenced with a stirring narrative of Franconia. We can only notice two other papers; one is a critique on Mr. Coventry Patmore's volume of Poems, in which the poet's puerilities are not spared; and the unanimity of the southern press in commending such absurdities is unceremoniously dealt with. The Number is wound up with a sketch of the recent Burns Festival, by the highly-gifted editor; and some tributary stanzas on the event, by Delta. Both are graceful records of this interesting homage to genius.

Tait's Magazine opens with a spirited sketch of the Burns Festival, that "great national offering of homage and repentance." The writer, by the way, misrepresents our position in the chace on Monday morning, and is somewhat irate with the non-attendance of celebrated living authors at the Festival ("the men of letters had proved men of *letters*, indeed"); and the paper ends with a flash of indignation. Of the other contributions we have only space to mention a batch of poems—some excellent—entitled "Feast of the Poets for September," a good German dream-story, and Tait's usual "Retrospect of the Session." The reviews are even more than ordinarily attractive.

The Polytechnic Review and Magazine is principally noticeable for an elaborate description of Bains' Electro-magnetic Printing Telegraph, two papers on Captain Warner's Experiment, and on Explosive Compounds, &c. The sketch of "The Scientific Amusements of London" is too wordy to be of practical benefit to the reader; there is too much of what the writer styles "philosophising."

The Bankers' Magazine commences a gallery of "Currency Portraits," with Sir Robert Peel: the sketch may be useful as a refresher. "The American States' Debts," "The Joint Stock Banks' Regulation Act," and the "Alterations in the Law of Debtor and Creditor," are most prominent among the remaining contents of this diligently conducted journal.

Simmonds's Colonial Magazine contains a very interesting visit to the Cape Verd Islands, by a voyager; some important notes on Van Diemen's Land, by a late Colonial Police Magistrate; two capital contributions. "The Commerce of the American Lakes" is, likewise, an important paper; and two papers—on the Mahogany trade of British Honduras, and the Ice Trade of Boston—have attractions beyond their practical value. Mr. Wakefield's very elaborate treatise on "The Whale and Whaling," is continued with its Natural History. The Colonial intelligence is copious; and the illustration of the number is a map of New Zealand, from an original survey.

Fraser has a number of great variety, and considerable brilliancy. The opening paper on six new novels is, however, out of place. The article, "Classics of the Table," is far worthier of the *premier place:* it discourses most eloquently of desserts, fruits, sweetmeats, and liqueurs, the staple being from the great French work recently published. The writer of this paper is, evidently, experienced in his subject—a practical hand, and not a mere theorist. "The Sunassie" is an interesting tale of the Deccan. "The Pulpit in the Nineteenth Century" is cleverly written, but its positions are scarcely made out for extending the social influence of the pulpit. The paper on "French Fashionable Life 200 years ago" is pretty gossip, but much too long. An article "Concerning Dog Stealing" is a rare piece of drollery. There are two excellent papers—"Campbelliana (on Campbell, the poet,)" and a charming review of the Hon. Mr. Smythe's "Historic Fancies."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

ANTICIPATIONS OF DONCASTER.

"Swearing to do a thing when bile's afloat
Is easier than afterwards essaying it:
Just as to sign a promissory note
Is not so difficult as paying it."

Epsom Races, and the disclosures that arose out of them, left amateur sportsmen brimful of admirable intentions, and the fortunes of the ring seemed on their last legs. Akin to the indignant spirit wherewith Mr. Baron Alderson drew his robes around him, when he burst forth into a denunciation of the practice of gentlemen betting with blackguards, when summing up in the case of "Wood against Peel," was that in which the *habitués* of Tattersall's shut their books and buttoned their pantaloon pockets, in the virtuous resolution of eschewing the odds for all future time. This was at the period of the Derby settling, and thereabouts. Soon—full soon, however, you saw their philosophy oozing away, like Bob Acres's courage—and at the same place. Their palms would be doing, and if business was slack at Ascot, it had greatly improved by Goodwood, and the autumn promises to be particularly active. Now we are not going to insist on those who vowed to Mercury never again to wager a guinea keeping their protestations to the letter, nor binding themselves to the spirit even of the declarations made when their bile was afloat, but only to warn them that they use a similar discretion in dealing with pleasure that they exercise towards business. It may be very well for a member of Parliament to say he had rather his son went to a common gaming-house for the purposes of play than elsewhere; but we trust no member of society having due respect for discretion, and desirous of investing his five or ten pounds—"just for the sake of the interest it excites"—on the Leger, will betake him to a "leg" for that end. Turf robbery enjoyed impunity in certain circles till within very recent experience; even now its sole punishment is exposure. Is the monstrous swindle attempted on the last Derby to lead to no further measures? The horse which came in first for it, under the title of Running Rein—that was "ridden away" from Smith's stables at Epsom when the Judge's order for his examination was sent down—this horse so "ridden away" (or stolen as the learned judge called it) by a Mr. Ignatius Coyle—it is now stated has been purchased from Mr. Levi Goodman by that gentleman for one thousand pounds—and that it is his intention to repay the £50 Plate won at the Newmarket Second October Meeting of last year, and restore his courser to the honours of the British turf. Mr. Levi Goodman is at Boulogne—and his real Running Rein in the neighbourhood, where he is ridden as hack by a gentleman having a chateau some ten miles from that town. This episode may be regarded as one of the rules of the system of "legism," and we give it here, lest our anticipations of Doncaster come to be understood in an evil sense.

If there be such a property as gratitude in human nature, those who have descended to the "Sellinger" on a sultry autumnal night in the Leeds mail, must surely breathe a prayer for the spirit of steam which now deposits them at the Salutation in time for dinner, after a breakfast in the parish of St. James's. Doncaster is one of the nicest boroughs in the world, and, indeed, so it ought to be—for it appears to be a relic of the golden age. Its favoured people have no idea of any baser coin than that made from the most precious of the metals. They never open their mouths (nor permit you to open yours) under a guinea. Your bed is a guinea, ditto your dinner, ditto all the dittos of your cost—which will be found considerable. But, despite all these things, it is a pleasant, a right pleasant tryst, for those who love fun better than money. The meeting for 1844, which commences on Monday, will probably be the last which will extend over five days. So much the better: four are quite enough. The sport does not look so well on paper as could be wished. The Cup will be cripp'd almost to the death, by the manifestation of Alice Hawthorne; and the great event—the St. Leger—is in a suspicious category. The nature of this doubt we must leave the reader to read of his own sagacity from the text furnished by the table of odds. The Ugly Buck is "declared" not to start: we cannot estimate this declaration very highly, the news it conveys having been long at a discount. Of course everybody expects his own horse to win, or so he tells you: no one knows such a consequence impossible; *vide* the evidence of the gaming committee witnesses, *passim*. If we were to back anything in town, it should be Bay Momus—it's odds he is a hundred per cent. better before the day. Then the Curé, once more: Bob Hesseltine can hardly be *expected* to win both "Coop" and "T'Leger" in the same year: it's out of reason. The field is a good field for the fieldsmen, as at present constituted. It beat Cotherstone last year: it may also astonish the natives, as well as the foreigners, this season.

TATTERSALL'S.

Monday.—The betting this afternoon would appear to have reduced Scott's lot to three, Bay Momus, although backed for a stray pony or two, having gone more completely out of favour than the odds would indicate. Ithuriel, The Princess, and Valerian, were in great and general estimation, the weight of the investments, notwithstanding the oft-repeated tale of his having been short of work, being on the crack. The Curé had a small but liberal party, and kept his ground; nevertheless, his enemies are numerous. Red Deer was also in force, leaving off, however, at the same price at which the first bet was laid—6 to 1. Foigh-a-Ballagh again retreated, and, with the exception of Lightning, no others were mentioned with any serious idea of backing them.

ST. LEGER.

7 to 2 agst The Curé (t)	10 to 1 agst Valerian (t)	30 to 1 agst Godfrey
4 to 1 —— Ithuriel (t)	10 to 1 —— Bay Momus	35 to 1 —— Lightning
6 to 1 —— Red Deer	17 to 1 —— Foigh-a-Ballagh	35 to 1 —— Morpeth
7 to 1 —— The Princess		

Vattel and the Ugly Buck are declared not to run.

YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.

4 to 1 agst Mickey Free	8 to 1 agst Ashstead Pet
8 to 1 —— Glossy	10 to 1 —— Rowena

Thursday.—There was a very good attendance this afternoon, and business on many of the principal favourites was averagely brisk, but, as a glance at prices will show, without eliciting anything decisive as to Scott's lot, unless, indeed, the liberal offers against Bay Momus may be construed as fatal to his chance—an interpretation that has very generally obtained of late. Of the horses quoted we may select The Curé, Ithuriel, Valerian, The Princess, and Foigh-a-Ballagh as having been "in force," a phrase that we cannot adopt with regard to Red Deer. From the present state of the betting it does not seem likely that the start will exceed ten or twelve. We subjoin the final London prices:—

ST. LEGER.

5 to 4 agst Scott's lot	7 to 1 agst Red Deer	38 to 1 agst Godfrey
3 to 1 —— The Curé	7 to 1 —— Valerian	40 to 1 —— Lightning
4 to 1 —— Ithuriel	12 to 1 —— Foigh-a-Ballagh	40 to 1 —— Milton
7 to 1 —— Princess (t)	12 to 1 —— Bay Momus	

YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.

4 to 1 agst Mickey Free	8 to 1 agst Glossy	9 to 1 agst Artful Dodger
7 to 1 —— Ashtead Pet	8 to 1 —— Rowena	10 to 1 —— Advice

DERBY.

15 to 1 on the Field	40 to 1 agst Twig (t)
33 to 1 agst Black Prince	40 to 1 —— Mouche (t)

8 to 1 agst all the Touchstones (t)

WESTERN MEETING AT AYR.

These races, which came off on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 4th, 5th, and 6th of September, attracted a goodly company of visitors as usual. The attendance of the county families, with that staunch upholder and supporter of everything that tends to benefit his native county—the Earl of Eglintoun—at their head, was good, and the fineness of the weather, for the first two days at least, brought many from a distance. We subjoin a sketch of each day's sport:—

WEDNESDAY.

Produce Stakes, of 50 sovs, 20 forfeit. Two miles. 3 subs. Walked over by Sir J. Boswell's Archeress.

Ayr Gold Cup, value 100 guineas, the rest in specie; 10 guineas each, p. p. Two miles. 17 subs. Won by Mr. Ramsay's Shadow, beating Armytage and Best of Three.

A Free Handicap, of 10 sovs each, half forfeit; 25 sovs added by Glasgow and Ayr Railway Company. One mile and a half. Won by Lord Eglintoun's Brevity beating Cable, Arnagail, and Whistle Binkie.

THURSDAY.

Ayr Stakes of 5 sovs, p.p., and 25 added by the inhabitants of Ayr. Once round and a distance. Heats. Winner to be sold for £100, if demanded. Won by Lord Eglintoun's Brevity beating Geneva and Nightmare.

A Plate of 50 sovs, for all ages. Mile and a half. Mr. Ramsay's Shadow walked over.

A match for 50 sovs. Owners riding. Sir A. M. Cunningham's gr m beat Sir J. Boswell's bl m, after a most original race in heats.

A Sweepstakes of 5 sovs, p.p., 20 added by the Western Meeting for *bona fide* hunters. Walked over by Sir J. Boswell's Swift. (Major Campbell.)

FRIDAY.

The Railway Stakes, of 5 sovs, with 25 added by the Glasgow and Ayr Railway Company. Two miles. Won by Mr. Merry's Armytage beating Sir J. Boswell's Geneva.

The Two Year Old Stakes, of 25 sovs each, 10 sovs forfeit, 25 added by the Western Meeting. Won by Lord Eglintoun's Sythia beating John Harris and Milldew.

A Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. Three-quarters of a mile. Gentlemen riders. Won by Mr. Crawford's Tina beating five others.

A plate of 50 sovs, for horses of all ages. Winner saleable for £150. Won by Lord Eglintoun's Jammie Forrest beating Arnagail and Nightmare, who were drawn after the first heat.

CRICKET.

The Gentlemen of Surrey v. the Players of Surrey.—This match was for the benefit of Heath, one of the Surrey players—a man who, whilst he is a fine cricketer, is at the same time distinguished for his great propriety of conduct upon all occasions. On Monday the meeting took place on the Bee Hive ground, Walworth, and was won by the Gentlemen players. The score was thus:—The Gentlemen, 73; The Players, 66.

The Marylebone Club and Ground v. the County of Norfolk.—Upon no occasion in the present season have such scores been marked against the Marylebone Club as in this match at Swaffham, which was played on Thursday and Friday week, before a "crowded audience." The members of the M.C.C., however, failed in their attendance, and the result was that the active and zealous secretary, R. Kynaston, Esq., was compelled to make up his "eleven" from the bystanders. They were all got down for 19 runs, a total which was mainly to be attributed to the unevenness of the ground—a fact which is the more strongly demonstrated by 202 balls having been delivered in the innings for so few runs. There were, too, 183 balls delivered by Lillywhite and Hillyer on behalf of Marylebone, from which 45 runs only were obtained. The club in the second hands marked but 32, and thus put in their opponents for seven to win. They were gained by Mr. Anson and Pilch, without the loss of a wicket.

On Wednesday a match which created much interest was played at the Copenhagen ground, Islington, between 11 players of the Islington Albion Club and 22 players of the Islington Junior Club. The 22 players took their innings first, and scored 110 runs. The 11 players then went in, and obtained 112 runs, thus beating their 22 opponents by two runs.

Arundel Yacht Club.—The sailing match amongst the fast yachts belonging to this highly respectable club, for a very handsome silver Cup and Cover, came off on Monday between Woolwich and Greenwich, T. Hawes, Esq., the Commodore of the Club, being the donor. The following had been entered:—Hazard, six tons, Mr. Ackbourne and T. Charles; Bermudian Maid, seven tons, Mr. H. Bailes; Halcyon, seven tons, Mr. H. Bailes; Dauntless, seven tons, Mr. T. Edwards. The Commodore's cutter moved to the starting place off the upper end of the town of Greenwich at a little after twelve, and Mr. Hawes gave the signal at twenty-five minutes past. The Dauntless took the lead in very good style, and held it until the second round, when the slight wind died off, and the little fleet became becalmed. The Hazard then took the lead, and won the race at twenty minutes after seven; the Halcyon being second, and the Dauntless third. The weather was ill-adapted for a race of this description.

Pedestrianism.—A foot-race took place on Waterloo-bridge, on Wednesday morning, for £20 a side, distance 440 yards. It was between the Pet of Epsom and the Charing-cross Pet. The preliminaries having been adjusted, the men started, and both looked in first-rate condition, and at the signal being given they bounded off as fleet as stags, and run nearly abreast together until within fifty yards from the finish, when the Epsom Pet put on a little extra steam, and run in a gallant winner by six yards, completing the distance in 55 seconds.

Leicester Races.—These races commenced on Wednesday. The first race was the Leicester Handicap of 25 sovs., with 75 added, which was won by Mr. Cook's What. The Belvoir Stakes did not fill. A Sweepstakes of 5 sovs., with 40 added, was also won by Mr. Cook's What, the Hon. G. Ongley's Seaweed coming in second.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ELECTION OF CITY CHAMBERLAIN.—RETURN OF MR. ALDERMAN BROWN.

The election for City Chamberlain terminated on Thursday, when Mr. Alderman Brown was returned. The numbers at the close of the poll were—

Mr. Alderman Brown	2306	
Mr. Heppel	65	
Majority for Mr. Alderman Brown	——	2241

On Wednesday, at the close of the poll, the numbers were as follow—

Brown	2201
Heppel	63

Alderman Brown addressed a very quiet, although numerous, assembly upon the state of the poll:—I regret for your sake, but not for my own, that the contest has been so prolonged, for it is impossible that I can be better employed than in receiving and in acknowledging the kindness of the livery upon such an occasion. Gentlemen, there is no accounting for tastes, but Mr. Heppel's appears to me to be a very singular kind of taste. He has given to his friends the opportunity to show that they disapproved of the choice of a magistrate for their Chamberlain, and I have reason to thank them for disappointing his expectation in a manner so perfectly intelligible. (A laugh.) I do not solicit any voters to come forward, but I certainly shall feel grateful to those who will come, as I wish it to be marked that I have not met from my opponent the conduct which one gentleman has a right to expect from another.

Mr. Heppel: I do not think that a sentence has escaped from either of us during the whole of the election tending to excite, or in any way give occasion for, an unpleasant feeling, except that with which Alderman Brown has concluded his observations to-day.

Alderman Brown: I confine my observations to the business of this election.

Mr. Heppel: I do not consider that I am at all under any obligation to apologise for the course which I have pursued in this election. The number of the livery who have polled is insignificant in comparison with those who have not come forward, and to whom I still hold out the opportunity of making their decision.

Christ's Hospital.—On Saturday next, the 21st inst., being St. Matthew's Day, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, with the Governors of the several Royal Hospitals, will attend Divine Service at Christ's Church, Newgate-street, where a sermon will be preached by the Rev. James Cohen, Curate of Cheshunt; after which they will repair to the Great Hall, in Christ's Hospital, where four Orations on the Benefits of the Royal Hospitals will be delivered by four of the Senior Scholars, according to annual custom; eight poems will also be recited by others of the Senior Scholars.

South-Eastern and Dover Railway Company.—This company had their half-yearly meeting on Tuesday, when the first dividend was declared, though merely a nominal one, of 10s. 6d. per share.

The New Royal Exchange.—It has been determined that this magnificent edifice shall be thrown open to the public between the 12th and 17th of next month, the day to be appointed by her Majesty.

The Surrey Tolls.—During the last two days a number of workmen have been busily engaged in removing the various toll-gates connected with the Surrey trust. The Marsh gate in the Westminster-road. is nearly removed, which will greatly improve that part of Lambeth. At the Surrey, Waterloo, and Borough-road gates the thieves have been paying a visit, and have succeeded in carrying off property of considerable value. The Bermondsey New-road gate is entirely demolished.

The Clerkenwell Improvements.—Twenty more houses adjoining the area from which fifty houses have been removed above West-street, Smithfield, and which are to be taken down to make way for the new street from Farringdon-street to the Sessions-house, Clerkenwell, have been sold by auction, by order of the Clerkenwell Improvement Commissioners. The street will be about 1,450 feet in length (leading from West-street to the back of the Sessions-house, Clerkenwell-green), about 60 feet in width, and the houses on either side will have a depth of about 50 feet.

Mortality in the Metropolis.—The number of deaths from all causes in the week ending on Saturday last was 915, the weekly average of the last five summers being not more than 900, whilst that of the last five years is as high as 946. The principal source of this increase upon the ordinary summer rate of mortality is still owing to the prevalence of epidemic diseases, the number who have thus died during the week over which these returns extend being 266 as compared with 191, the average summer mortality for five years, and 178, the average general rate of mortality for that period. In smallpox the increase is also remarkable, 49 persons having perished last week from this terrible disease, while in not more than 11 cases per week is it ordinarily fatal at this season. Scarletina has also been unusually prevalent, the numbers being 99 as compared with 39. In many other forms of disease the amount of mortality has, however, diminished. The greatest heat in the sun, as shown by the thermometers at Greenwich, was on Sunday, the 1st inst., when the mercury reached 104.6 degrees; the lowest was on the same day, when the thermometer fell to 36.8 degrees.

Apprehension of Gamblers.—At Judges Chambers on Wednesday, Frederick Pemberton, *alias* Frederick Joseph Pemberton, was held to bail on a charge of gambling at the last Gorhambury races. James Hollick Davis was also held to bail on a charge of gambling at Ascot Heath races. Mr. Russell, the solicitor in the qui tam actions against Lord George Bentinck, attended on his behalf. The parties avowed that Lord George Bentinck was connected with the prosecutions, but it is very doubtful whether his lordship is in any way mixed up with them.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Artesian well at Southampton (1300 feet deep) has been completely successful. The water rises to within forty feet of the surface, and by the aid of powerful steam-engines no less than 55,000 gallons a day are poured into the town.

The Hull and Gateshead papers give encouraging accounts of the prosperity of the shipping interest.

Measures are in progress for the establishment of a College for the promotion of the science of chemistry. The extension of knowledge on this subject cannot fail to produce useful results.

A surgeon of Darmstadt, Dr. Von Herff, has recently performed various operations which have been quite successful in cases of tubercular pulmonary consumption—*phthisis tuberculosa.* The seat of the ulceration having been ascertained by means of the stethoscope, the matter is discharged outwardly by an incision being made in the cavity of the breast, penetrating the lungs. The cure is finally effected by medicine injected into the wound by a syringe.

A letter from Copenhagen of the 30th ult. states that the colossal model of an Esculapius, the last work of Thorwaldsen, and which he designed as the fellow to his colossal statue of Hercules in the Thorwaldsen Museum, fell to pieces the very day that M. Cocborth, one of his pupils, was about to commence executing it in marble. The pieces in which it is broken are so small that the work is completely lost.

According to a late census taken at Brussels, that city reckons 24,700 families, occupying 13,627 houses, making less than two families in each house.

It is stated in accounts from the West Indies, that in taking a census in Trinidad, two encampments of aboriginal Indians were discovered, belonging to a race perfectly distinct from any hitherto known.

The *Konisburg Gazette* gives at great length the account of the ceremonies on the celebration of the 300th anniversary of the foundation of the university of that city, which commenced on the 1st of September. The King of Prussia, who has been for 36 years the proctor of the university, was pleased to issue a proclamation approving of the plan for a new building, of which his Majesty laid the first stone. At this ceremony his Majesty addressed the numerous assembly present in a very impressive speech.

A branch railroad is to be made from the Rouen and Havre Railroad to Dieppe and Eu.

A funeral service has been performed at Venice for the two sons of Admiral Bandeira, who were shot as confederates in the late attempts in Calabria. Their mother, who attended the service, believes that her sons died in battle.

The *Hamburg Correspondent* states that some disturbances took place amongst the miners at Clausthal, in Hanover, on the 30th ult. Troops were obliged to be sent for to preserve order.

One of M. Levavasseur's cotton factories, at Radepoint, near Rouen, was burned to the ground on Tuesday. A great number of persons collected when the tocsin gave notice of the event; but their efforts were in vain; everything was consumed except a few bales of cotton. Nothing was insured. The cause of the fire is not known.

The Scientific Congress of France opened its twelfth session at Nismes last week, in the large Hall of the Palais de Justice, the Baron d'Hombres Formas in the chair. After the opening address had been delivered, M. de Gasparin, Peer of France, formerly Minister of the Interior, was appointed president for the session.

A singular meeting took place a few days ago at Rouen. Towards three o'clock an equestrian statue of Wellington, on its passage from Paris to London, was being landed from the Luxor, whilst at the same time a marble statue of Napoleon, a present from the King to the town of Ajaccio, was being landed from the Tankerville. As the two statues were consigned to different brokers, a dispute was raised before the commandant of the port as to precedency between Napoleon and Wellington, when it was decided by the officer that Napoleon should be first landed, and that Wellington should be first re-shipped.

The *National de l'Ouest* of the 31st ult. states, that consternation pervades the country in consequence of the number of incendiary fires. On the night of the 28th ult. a fire occurred in the village of Plumergat, which destroyed a number of houses. During the same night the village of Pluvigne was visited by a similar calamity. On the night following, towards ten o'clock, a fire was observed at a farm house, in which several thousand tons of hay and some fat oxen were consumed. On the 30th, towards ten o'clock in the morning, a fire was observed at Crach, where forty houses were burnt and several families reduced to a state of destitution. All the houses were consumed, notwithstanding the exertions used to stop the flames.

A Madrid journal states that a quarry of lithographic stone of the best quality has just been discovered at Mirallet, in Catalonia.

Accounts from Naples state that the Government of the Two Sicilies is at present revising its tariffs, with a view to diminishing the duties now pressing on foreign exports. The letter adds that the Neapolitan Cabinet has renounced all hope of concluding an advantageous treaty with France, England and Spain, but that it was on the point of entering into negotiations with the Zollverein.

The Havre journals of Monday inform us that on the preceding afternoon that town was visited by a storm of extraordinary violence. The wind was so high, that considerable damage was done to some of the houses, and the rain subsequently fell in such abundance that even carriages could not circulate in some of the streets, and cellars of the houses were filled with water.

According to correspondence from Nuremburg, sentence has been pronounced at Berlin in the first instance against Tschech, who attempted to assassinate the King of Prussia. The sentence is said to be, that he is to be broken on the wheel.

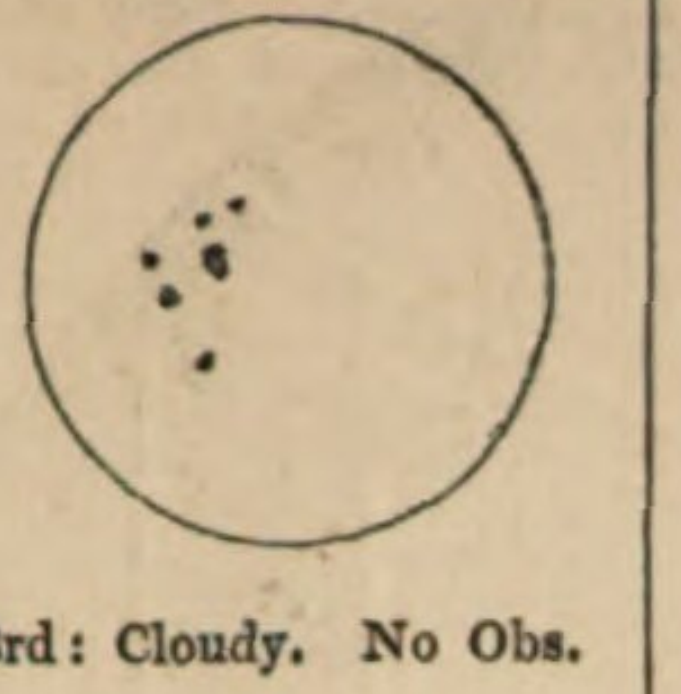
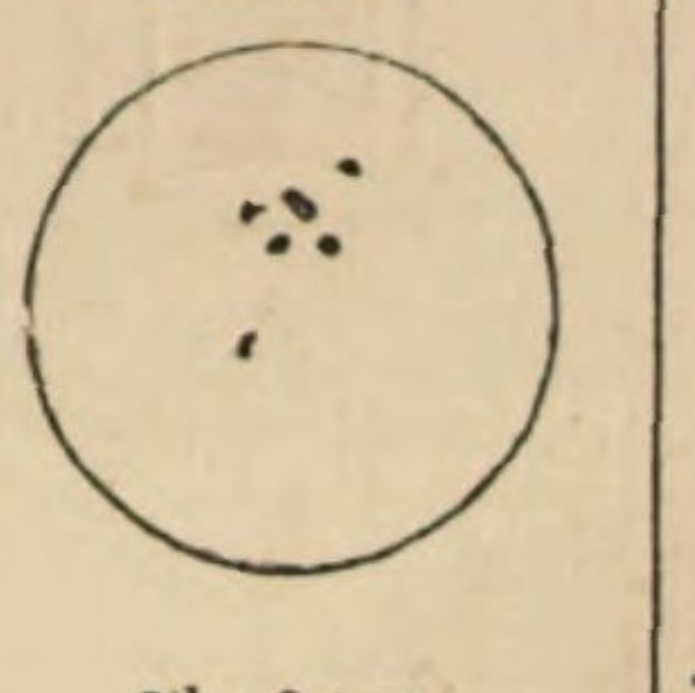
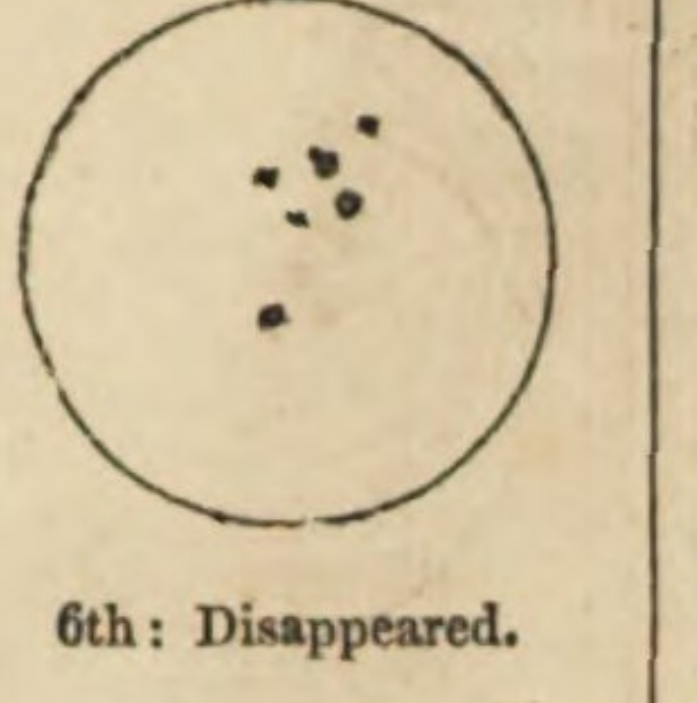
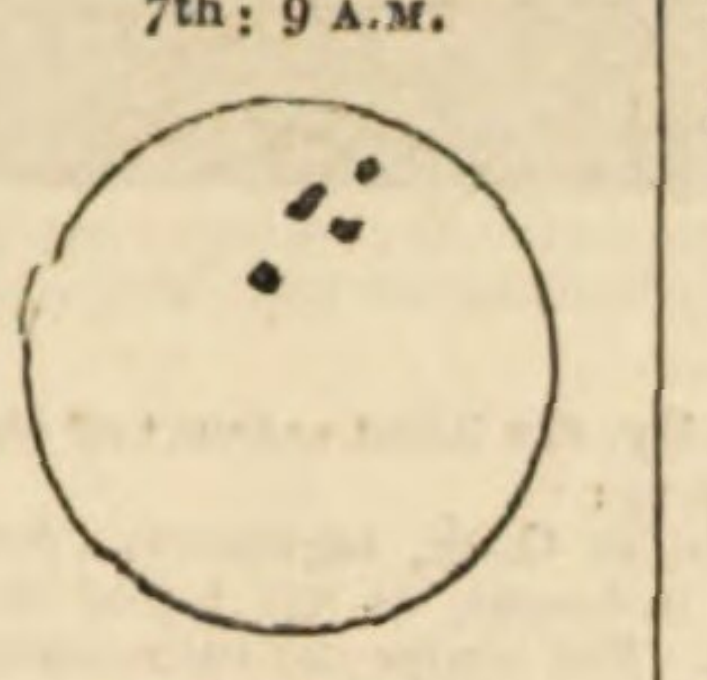
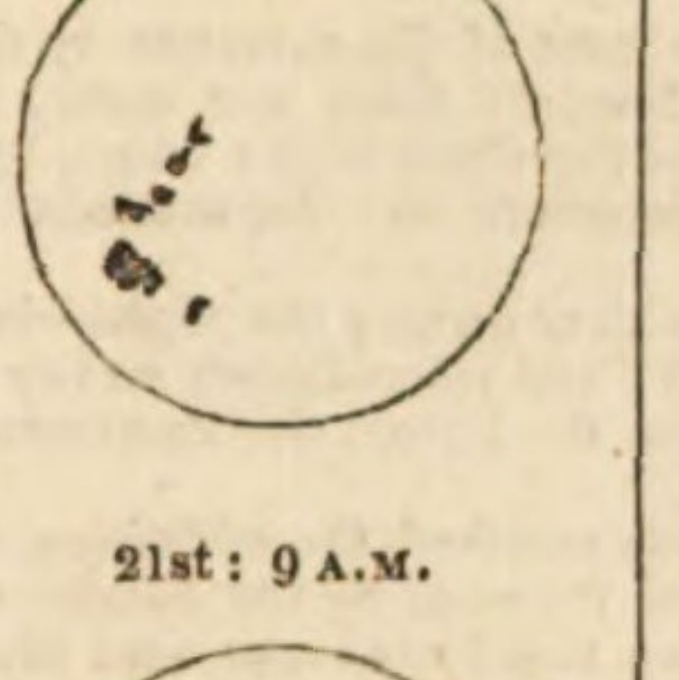
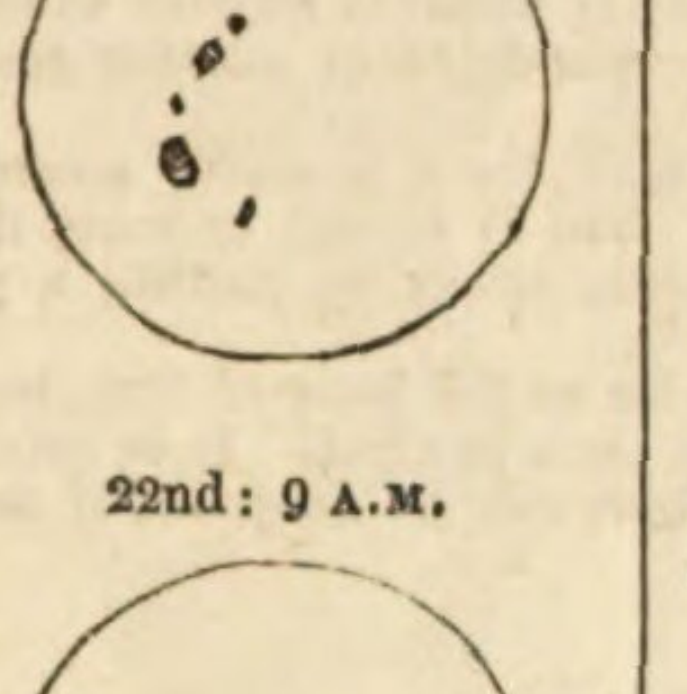
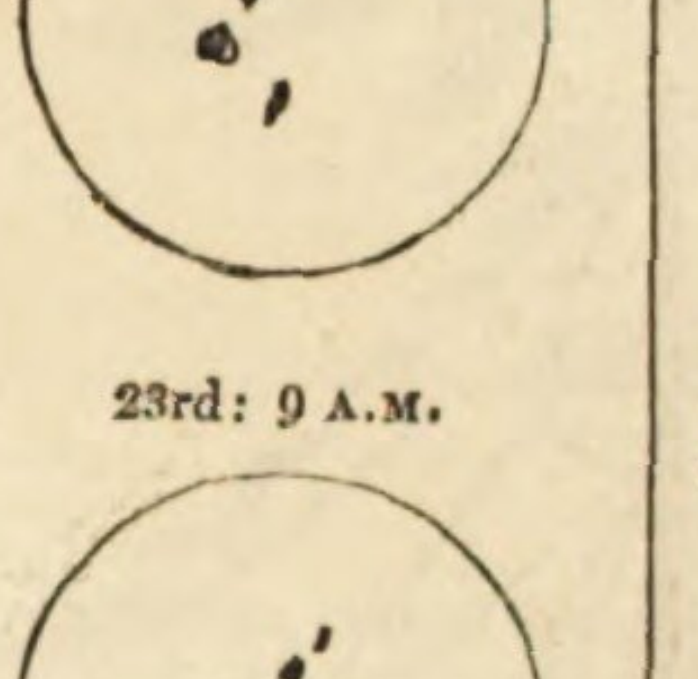
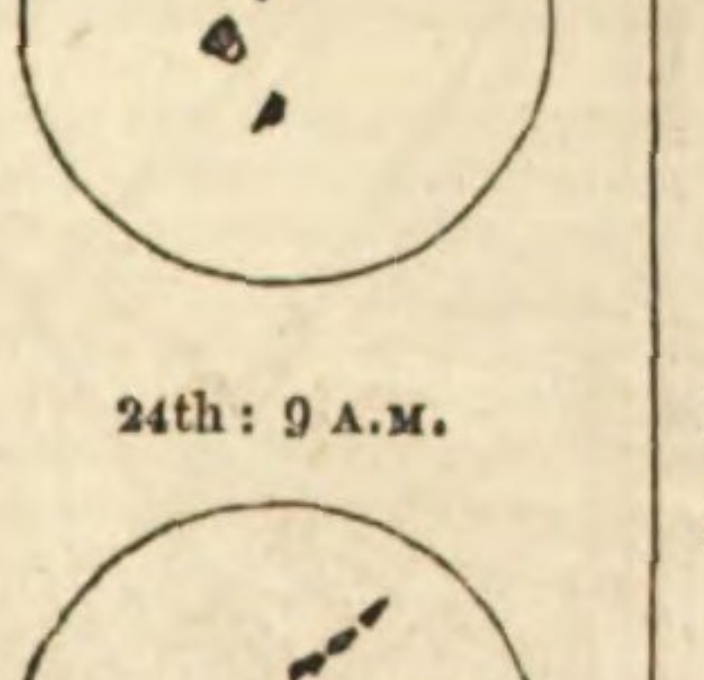
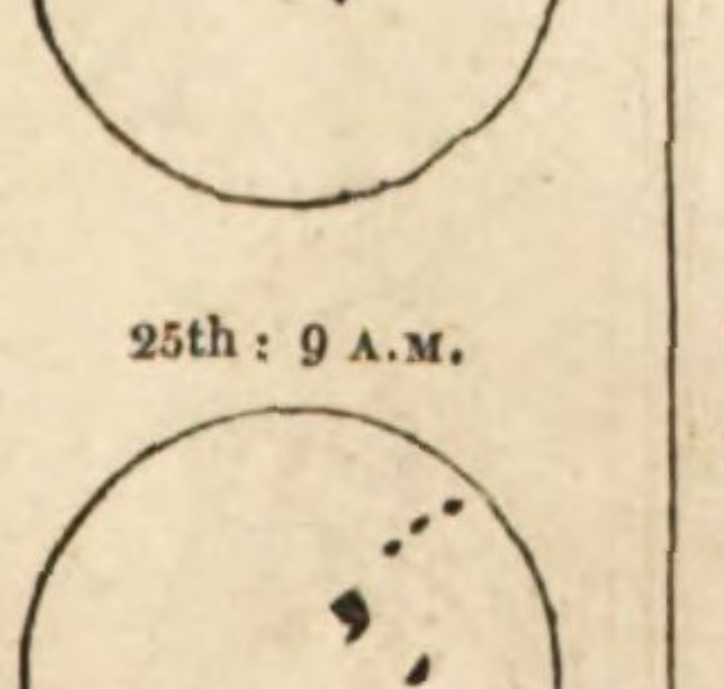
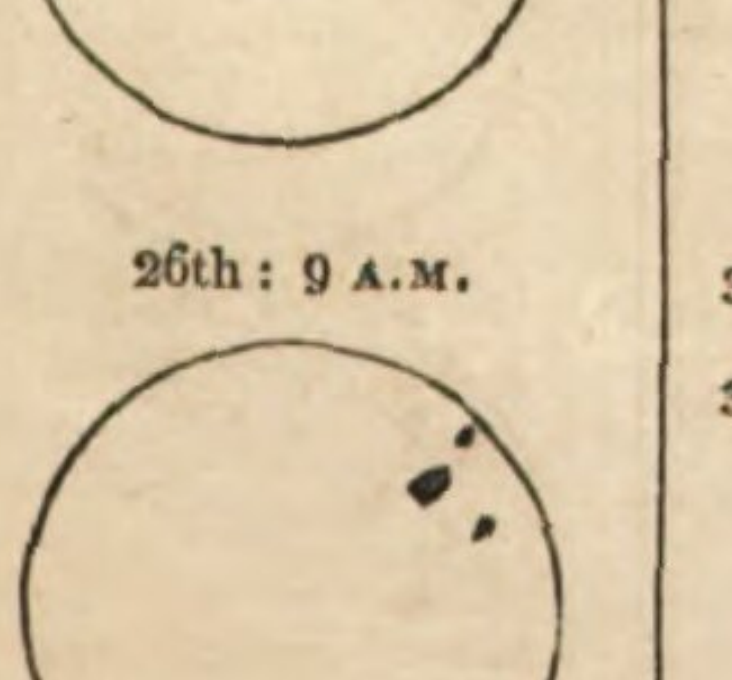
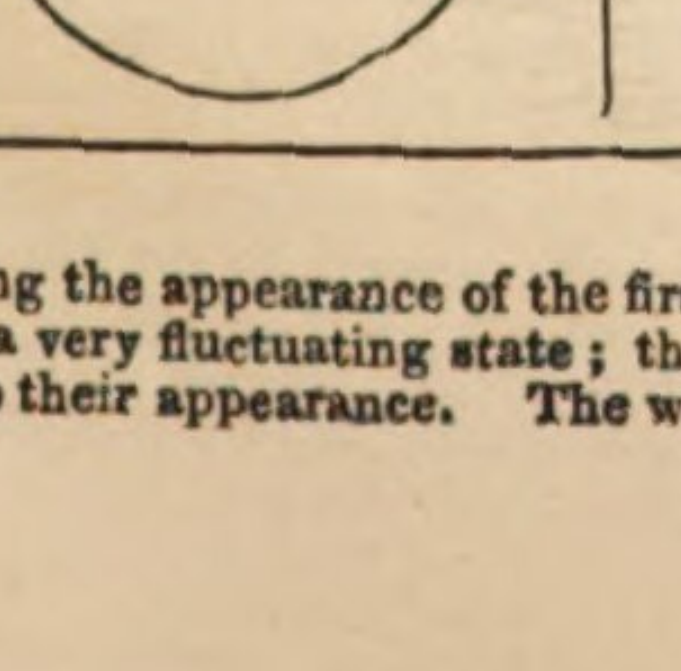
A very large shark was captured at Torquay on Tuesday at the entrance of the bay by some fishermen in a herring net. He was held down in the boat, where he died, after some very strong throes. He measures rather more than 8 feet in length, and 2½ from point to point of the tail, and is furnished with five openings on each side at the gills. His upper jaw extends 8 inches beyond the lower, and both jaws are furnished with a triple row of most formidable teeth, each row turned in a direction different from the others.

The *Calcutta Englishman* announces the total loss of the Camio, from Liverpool, off Kedgeree, with a valuable cargo on board, worth upwards of £60,000. The Candahar, from China, was also totally wrecked near Bombay.

SPOTS ON THE SUN'S DISC,

Seen during the Month of August, 1844, together with the State of the Barometer, Thermometer, Wind, and Weather.

Our attention has been called to the probable connexion subsisting, as "cause and effect," between the huge spots which are continually passing over the surface of the sun, and our own daily vicissitudes of weather. The subject is a most interesting one; the theory, on whose assumption it proceeds, would reveal another grand item in the wisdom of Him whose ways are "past finding out;" but as it is one which can only be determined by observation, we have subjoined, for the information of the public, the following observations connected with the spots which appeared during the month of August, leaving the curious in such matters to draw their own conclusions. The observations were made by an esteemed correspondent, and their accuracy may be relied on :— S.S. LEE.

		Bar.	*Ther.*	*Rain.*	*Wind.*	*General Remarks.*
FIRST GROUP.	August 2nd : 9 A.M. 	29·91 to 29·80	52 to 66	0·12	W.	Strong breeze, with showers.
	3rd : Cloudy. No Obs.	29·50 to 29·48	52 to 64	0·12	S.W.	Strong breeze, with showers.
	4th : 9 A.M. 	29·62 to 29·87	50 to 71	....	W.	Moderate gales, with heavy storm N. of London.
	5th : 9 A.M. 	29·88 to 29·67	60 to 70	0·28	W. to S.E.	Fine morning ; rainy night.
	6th : Disappeared.	29·57 to 29·63	54 to 69	0·05	S.W.	Gales and showers.
SECOND GROUP.	7th : 9 A.M. 	29·67 to 29·68	52 to 65	0·15	S.W.	Moderate gales, with showers.
	8th : Disappeared.	29·66 to 29·71	49 to 66	....	S.W.	Strong breezes ; fine.
THIRD GROUP.	20th : 9 A.M. 	29·94 to 29·82	52 to 74	....	W.	Strong breezes ; fine.
	21st : 9 A.M. 	29·80 to 29·78	52 to 64	W.	....	[Dull day.
	22nd : 9 A.M. 	Stat. 29·76	48 to 62	W.	....	Ditto.
	23rd : 9 A.M. 	Stat. 29·77	46 to 67	W.	....	Fine, bright day.
	24th : 9 A.M. 	29·77 to 29·89	52 to 67	S.W.	....	Fine, but dull.
	25th : 9 A.M. 	29·94 to 30·05	52 to 66	W.	....	Fine day.
	26th : 9 A.M. 	30·05 to 30·11	50 to 65	W.	....	Fine day.

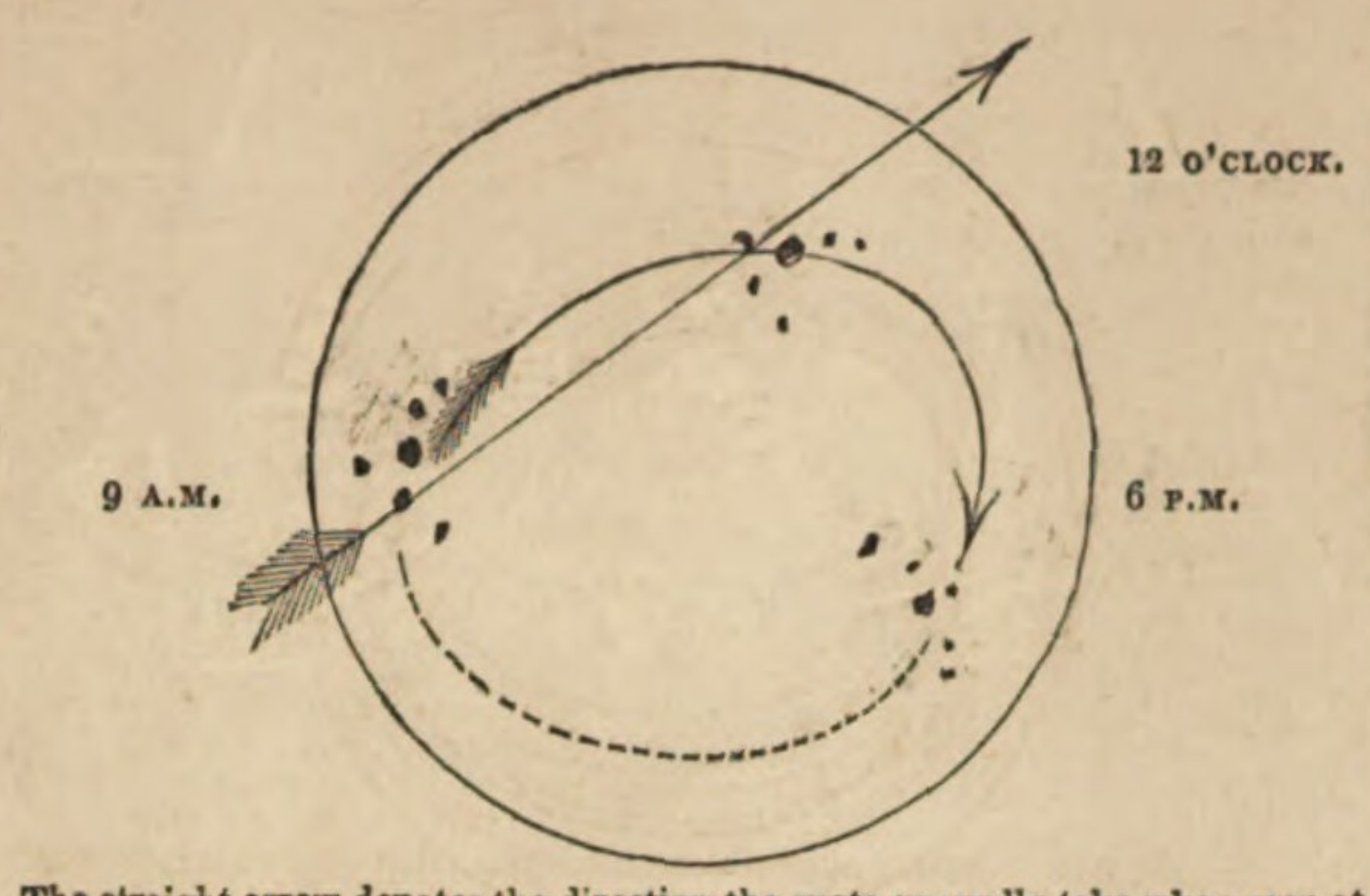
REMARKS.

During the appearance of the first of these groups of solar spots the barometer was in a very fluctuating state ; the temperature much lower than the week previous to their appearance. The wind was very brisk, accompanied with rain and flying storms. A heavy storm passed off to the north of London in the afternoon of August 4, attended with thunder, lightning, hail, and rain.

The second group, on the 7th and 8th, the barometer was nearly stationary, and the temperature still lower than during the transit of the first group. The wind was also boisterous, with rain in copious showers.

The third group, which appeared, like the two former, in the south western portion of the sun's disc, and passed off in the north eastern, transiting the disc a little above the centre, found a falling barometer on the 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d, stationary, and during the remainder of the transit the barometer slightly rose, the wind was light and steady from the west, the weather partially cloudy, but no rain fell. The temperature has been low for the season, but has become somewhat elevated since the spots disappeared. The main object in making these observations is to ascertain whether the sun's power becomes diminished in proportion to the magnitude of the spots transiting his disc.

The spots seen in the morning on the western side of the sun's disc, and above his centre, appear in the evening on the eastern side, and below the centre, moving in the direction of the arrow, evidently denoting the sun's rotation on his axis, as I think the earth's rotation, both diurnal and annual, not sufficient to account for the appearance. (See Fig.)



The straight arrow denotes the direction the spots generally take when seen at 9 A.M. only.

FORGERY UPON THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—Several mis-statements having appeared relative to a fraudulent transaction at the Bank of England, we give the following as the true version :—Burgess, a clerk in the Power of Attorney Office, sold the stock to a highly respectable broker, and then identified the individual who represented the holder of the stock as the proper party. Upon the stock being transferred, a check on Messrs. Lubbock and Co. was handed in payment. This was immediately after presented at the banking-house, with a request that it might be paid in sovereigns. Such a demand excited the surprise of the cashier, who declined to accede to the request ; but the check being perfectly regular, he paid the amount in notes, and referred the party to the Bank of England. The notes were immediately afterwards changed at the issue department of the Bank. The weight of gold, however, so much exceeded the anticipation of the person receiving it, that he was obliged to procure the assistance of a porter to carry it to the vehicle in waiting. These circumstances will greatly facilitate the identity of the individual, when taken, of whose speedy apprehension little doubt is entertained.

POLICE.

ATROCIOUS ASSAULT BY A SON UPON HIS FATHER.—At Union Hall on Monday, *Thomas Barber*, a lad about 17, and *Charlotte Barber*, a dissipated-looking woman, were charged with committing a murderous assault on Richard Barber, husband to the latter. Complainant, an old and infirm man, about 60 years of age, stated that he resided with the prisoners in Lewis's-rents, York-street, London-road. They were constantly in the habit of abusing him and threatening his life because he was unable to get employment. His son had become acquainted with the worst of characters, and was in the habit of making use of filthy expressions. On his chiding him for his conduct he would, with his mother, commence a brutal attack on him with the poker, or any thing they could lay their hands on. On Sunday morning he unfortunately upset the coffee-pot, when his son abused him ; on his remonstrating with him, he seized up the poker and felled him to the ground. His wife held his hands while his son struck him on the head with the poker. He fortunately got away from them just as the lad was about to repeat the blow. He ran out covered with blood, which was streaming from the wound, and was taken by the neighbours to Mr. Gelatly's, the surgeon's, where his wound was dressed. The prisoners were in the meantime secured, and taken to the station-house. Humphrey, 127 M, produced a heavy poker, nearly bent double, and covered with blood, which the wound had been inflicted with. A knife was also wrested from the lad by constable 69 M. Mary Chambers, a female residing in a house at the rear of the prisoners heard cries of murder at nine o'clock yesterday morning. She could see distinctly the prisoners on the bed with the old man, whom the lad was beating with the poker. He was also flourishing a knife over the old man, whom the wife was holding down. In answer to the charge, the male prisoner made use of horrible and disgusting language, quite unfit for publication, which he imputed to his father, who he said was the assailant. He denied the assault. The female also denied the assault ; she said the wound was caused by the old man falling on some broken cups. Mr. Traill said, it was a most disgraceful affair on the part of the female. He had no doubt the assault had been committed by the lad, whom he should fine £3, or 21 days imprisonment ; he should also require the wife to find good bail for 12 months. They were both locked up in default.

[We confess we think this system of merely fining offenders a very vicious one. In this case a most violent assault was committed. Indeed, the offence was little short of attempted parricide, and yet the boy was allowed the option of escaping by the payment of a fine. The woman who appears to have encouraged him was merely ordered to find bail. It was but last week that two omnibus drivers were committed to prison for improper conduct. This was a salutary example, but if crimes can be expiated by a small fine, an indirect temptation is held out for their commission.]

THE INGENIOUS ROBBERY IN THE WATERLOO-ROAD. — On Tuesday, at Union-hall, *William Timberlake*, alias *Cooper*, and *George Jackson*, alias *Contison*, were re-examined, on the charge of stealing twelve sovereigns, six silver spoons, and several articles of jewellery, the property of Edward Brundell, of 24, Agnes-street, Waterloo-road. The circumstances attending the robbery have been already fully described by us, and the following additional evidence was adduced.—Fanny Tanner stated that she is housekeeper at the Albion Coffee-house, No. 5, Grafton-street, Soho, and that on Monday, the 2nd instant, Timberlake came to the house accompanied by the other prisoner and another man. They ordered chops, and remained in the private room for some time, and then went away, and returned at a later period of the afternoon and had tea. After tea Timberlake wrote a letter, which he requested might be posted, and when they had finished their tea they all went away. Witness being surprised at the abruptness with which Timberlake, especially, left the house, had the curiosity to enter the room, and discovered that her workbox had been opened, from which 23s. were taken, and also two watches and chains, which were hanging over the mantel-piece. The watches now produced were identified by the witness, and she added that no other person was in the room from the time the prisoners entered it, until they had gone away.—Sergeant Langley stated that on Monday night, the 2nd instant, when he apprehended the prisoners, he found in their possession the two watches now produced. He also found 23s. on Contison, being the exact sum that was stolen on the evening in question. At this stage of the examination, Sergeant Langley stated that a tradesman was in attendance to prove a charge of forgery against one of the prisoners.—The prisoners reserved their defence.—Mr. Traill said it was his intention to commit the prisoners for trial on the two charges of robbery. With respect to the charge of forgery, as the case was not complete, he should order the prisoners to be brought up again. A third man, named *George Western*, alias *White*, supposed to be implicated in the transaction, has been apprehended, and examined at the same office. The prisoner was identified by Mrs. Courtney, a lodger in Mr. Blundell's house, as the man who pocketed the money and other property. Mr. Cottingham remanded the prisoner.

THE ACCIDENT AT HIGHGATE.—On Monday, Mr. *John Stephen Murphy*, residing in Spencer-street, Northampton-square, connected with a commercial house in the city, was brought up to Clerkenwell Police-office, charged with killing and slaying Samuel Rogers, and seriously endangering the lives of three other persons, viz., Rebecca Mead, John Bignall, and Elizabeth Bignall, who is still in extreme danger. We stated some particulars last week. Thomas Ratcliffe, a gardener, residing at Highgate, deposed, that about nine o'clock on the evening of Sunday, the 1st instant, he saw the prisoner in a four-wheeled vehicle at the top of Holloway-hill. The prisoner seemed to be endeavouring to check the horse, which was proceeding at the very top of its speed ; he did not succeed, and about 200 yards further on witness heard a crash, and screams and groans. On reaching the place he saw the two Bignalls lying in the kennel ; the woman was bleeding and insensible ; John Bignall was hardly able to speak. In the middle of the road he saw Rogers lying with his face towards the road. Witness raised him up, and asked him what was the matter with him : he did not say a word, but shook his head, and witness saw that he was in a dying state. Subsequently assisted in conveying the deceased and the other sufferers to the Whittington and Cat. Three other witnesses were examined, whose testimony left no doubt that the horse ran away, and the occurrence was accidental. Under these circumstances Mr. Murphy was discharged.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE A FRENCHMAN IN THE STREET.—On Thursday, at Marlborough-street Police-office, Mr. David Gallico, an interpreter of the foreign languages, made application to Mr. Hardwick, stating that a most determined attempt had been made to assassinate a Mr. Charles Victor, a French artist, residing at 46, King-street, Soho-square, who had been stabbed in six places in the public street, and was now at home in a state of great suffering, and his life in danger. Mr. Gallico then went on to state that between ten and eleven o'clock on Tuesday night a slight quarrel ensued in the coffee-room of the Prince Albert Tavern, in Lisle-street, Leicester-square, between Mr. Victor and a Pole, a professor of languages. Mr. Victor shortly afterwards left the tavern with his antagonist, and on getting into the street the altercation between them was renewed, and menacing gestures with the fists were made use of by both parties. The Pole was then observed to draw a knife out of his coat pocket and stab Mr. Victor on the left side of the head, the point of the blade striking against the skull bone with great force. Mr. Victor defended himself as well as he was able, but in the scuffle that ensued he received a cut transversely across the right eye, and two stabs of considerable depth on the left cheek. His assailant then broke away from him and made his escape. On unloosening his vest, Mr. Victor was found to have received two more stabs (the most dangerous of his wounds) in the chest. Surgical aid was instantly procured, and eventually Mr. Victor was removed to his residence. Mr. Hardwick directed Gibbett, one of the police-constables, to immediately investigate the matter.

COURAGEOUS CONDUCT OF A TRADESMAN'S WIFE IN THE CITY.—A man named *John Brown*, who was was without a coat, and appeared to have suffered in a conflict, was brought before Alderman Gibbs, at the Mansion house, on Wednesday, charged with having committed a daring robbery. The case was made remarkable by the display of extraordinary spirit and energy upon the part of a lady of rather small stature and delicate appearance. Mr. Hobler appeared for the prisoner. Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Bradshaw, wife of Mr. Bradshaw, of No. 103, Bishopsgate-street-within, hosier and glover, stated that about ten minutes past eight o'clock on Tuesday night a man came into the shop, dressed in a green shooting coat and yellow buttons, and asked to look at some ribbon. Witness showed him some, and cut off a yard and a half. While she was engaged in cutting it the prisoner entered, followed by the shopman, who had been out, and whom she desired to serve him. The moment she saw the prisoner she suspected that he was a thief, and she observed his motions. The shopman incautiously placed upon the counter, near the prisoner, a bundle of handkerchiefs, and the man with the shooting coat and yellow buttons at the moment exchanged glances with the prisoner, who took up some of the handkerchiefs in the bundle, put his own handkerchief over them while the shopman's head was turned another way, gracefully wiped his nose with them and put them into his pocket. (Laughter.) "When I observed that," said the lady, "I lifted up the flap of the counter, and said to him, 'Don't any of these handkerchiefs please you, sir?' 'No,' said he. 'Then,' said I, interrupting him, and preventing him from going out, 'allow me to look at those you have in your pocket.' He declared he had none, and that he was a gentleman, and had a cab waiting for him at the door, and out he rushed into the street. I ran after and caught hold of him, and he struck me, but I would not let him go. The fellow with the green coat seized me by the wrist to disengage me from him, but I kept my hold, and the prisoner and I were up and down together three times, he struggling to get away, and I struggling to hold him. The fellow in the green coat then kicked me on the hip, and the prisoner struck me a blow on the neck and then he ran off. I followed him along the street, and caught hold of his coat, which gave way, and the tails of his coat remained in my hand. He then escaped from me, but was soon brought back in custody. He denied that he was the person accused, but there he was with the upper part of his coat on his person and the lower part of it in my possession."—James Kennaly, of Hoxton, bookbinder, stated that at about a quarter past eight o'clock he was in Bishopsgate-street, a few yards from the shop of Mrs. Bradshaw, that he heard her cry out, and saw her and the prisoner struggling on the ground, that the prisoner ran away, and that he ran after and secured him without losing sight of him. The witness added that the handkerchiefs were picked up near the London Tavern, where he secured the fellow.—Mrs. Bradshaw : A jeweller in the same street was robbed of property on the same evening, and no doubt by this prisoner, assisted by the fellow with the green coat. He has no doubt that this prisoner was one of the thieves, but as he has no proof he does not wish to come forward. —The Prisoner : Now don't say that. Don't say that things are worse than they really are.—Mrs. Bradshaw : When he came to the shop he had a black patch upon his lip ; but he tore it off before he got to the station house.—Alderman Gibbs committed the prisoner for trial, and congratulated the lady upon such uncommon self-possession and courage as she had exhibited throughout. The green-coated gentleman will, in all probability, be very soon in custody.

A WIFE CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTING TO POISON HER HUSBAND.—At Union Hall, yesterday week, a woman, named *Sarah Drew*, was charged with attempting to poison her husband. The complainant, who keeps a circulating library at No. 3, Castle-street, Kent-street, in the Borough, stated that his wife was a woman of violent temper, and she had quarrelled with him, for selling a chest of drawers, the preceding day. She first exhibited her anger by dropping a heavy piece of wood on his head from the window. Subsequently, while he was taking his tea, he went into the shop to attend on a customer. On his return, his wife was there, and soon after he had taken a cup, he was violently ill. The prisoner seemed rejoiced at his sufferings, and ejaculated that she hoped he would throw up his heart, and used other language of a similar description. She then left the room, and went up stairs, when, soon after her departure, he perceived a piece of paper on the spot where the prisoner had previously stood, and on opening it he found it to contain a lump of white stuff, resembling chalk in its appearance, and on pouring the remains of the tea out of the cup into a saucer, he discovered a quantity of white sediment at the bottom of the cup. A chemist, who was sent for, said the paper had contained arsenic. He was still suffering from the effects of what he had drank, and an antidote having been administered, he recovered sufficiently to be enabled to attend the court that day, although he was still far from being well.—The magistrate told the prisoner the charge affected her life, and asked her what she had to say?—The prisoner replied : I put myself in the hands of the Lord. All I have to say, at present, is, that I am innocent of the charge.—She was remanded till Wednesday. On that day she was re-examined. Mr. James, the solicitor who attended for the prosecution, said that he was requested by the complainant to state, that he was overwhelmed with grief at the awful situation of his wife, to whom he had been married forty years. That they had sixteen children, four of whom, their sons, young men of most exemplary conduct, had joined in the prayer of their father for the liberation of their mother. Mr. Cottingham said that the alleged attempt to deprive the complainant of his life by such means as that resorted to by the prisoner was of such a nature that he could not possibly grant the application ; and that the charge was one which must go before a jury. The prisoner, who stood trembling at the bar, frequently asserted her innocence of the alleged offence, and declared that she never touched her husband's teapot on the evening in question, and had no opportunity of putting poison in it even if she was inclined, for he was not a moment absent from the room. Mr. Cottingham observed that the prisoner's previous conduct to her husband strengthened the belief that hers was the hand that administered the poison. The magistrate then said that he should commit the prisoner, but that she should be brought up again on Tuesday next to give the policeman an opportunity of making further inquiries relative to where the poison was bought.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

(Continued from page 169.)

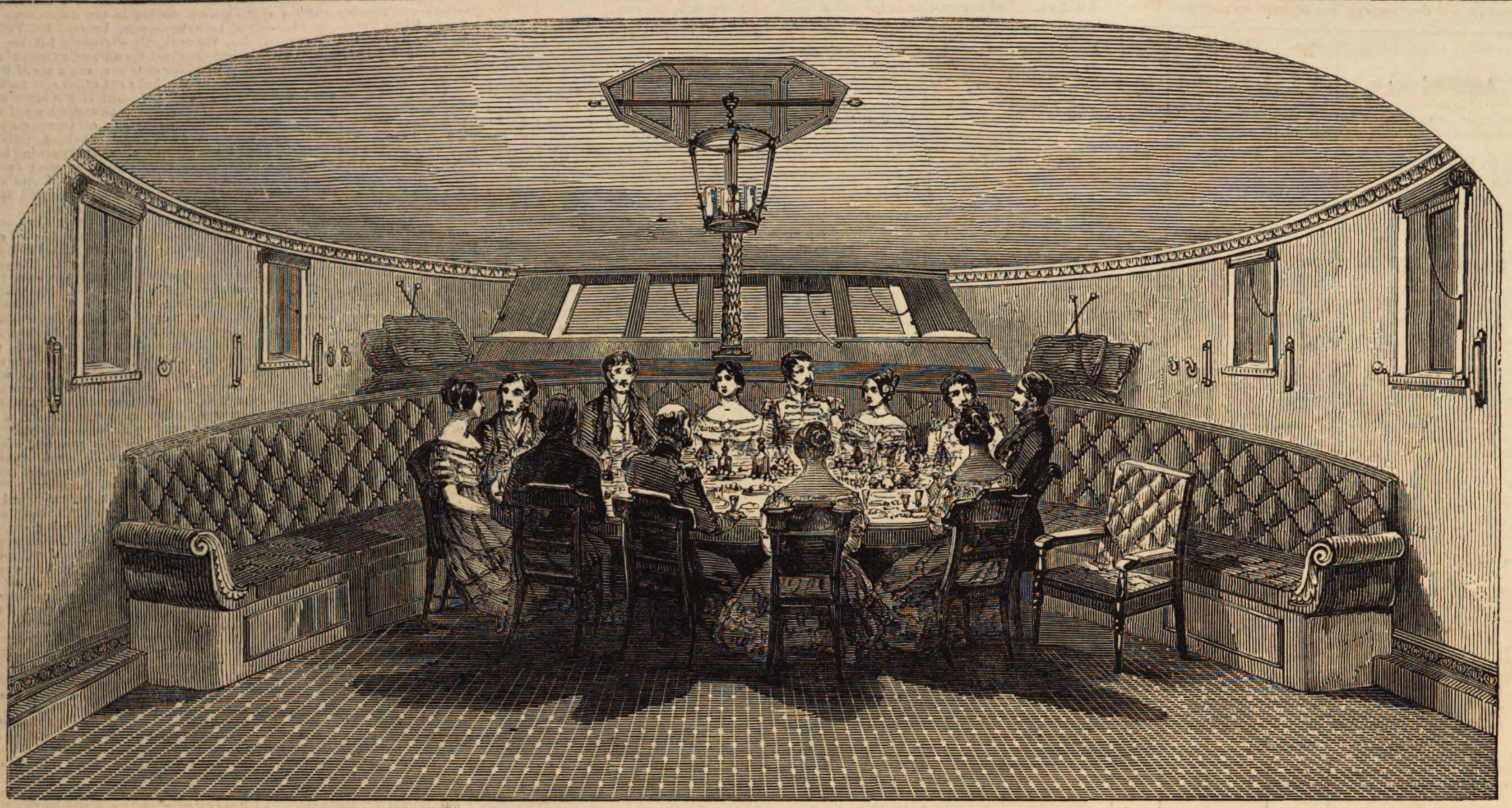
removing from place to place when the vessel is in motion, and a number of ivory bell-pulls, labelled for the pages, nursery, &c. The rudder case is white with gilt mouldings. A Brussels carpet covers the deck. Nearly the whole of the furniture was formerly in the Royal George Yacht. In the middle of the bulkhead of the fore part of this room are folding-doors opening into a central passage that leads to the Royal Staircase, and on the larboard side of this passage is

The DRAWING-ROOM ; 24ft. 6in. long, 12ft. 6in. broad, and 7ft. 7in. high. The paint work is lilac colour bordered with gold beading. It has three windows in the side and is also lighted by strong prismatic glass work in the deck. The chairs are curiously formed to double up, said to be invented by George IV. There is a circular table in the centre, and a square table at each end, as well as a side table, the whole having raised brass work round the edges to prevent anything from rolling off. Two handsome and commodious easy chairs stand abaft and a sofa on either hand. Against the vessel's side is a pianoforte, a Brussels carpet covers the deck, and the whole is extremely plain and simple. The bulkheads and sides are filled in with cork to prevent the noise of the engines being heard, and the lower skirtings of both rooms have perforated zinc let in for the purpose of ventilation, which is regulated by a screw. The windows have plain green silk curtains. A small steward-room separates the Drawing-room from the Dining-room. On the starboard side of the passage, opposite to the Drawing-room, is the Royal Bed Cabin and Dressing-rooms. It was in the Drawing-room that her Majesty received Louis Philippe, King of the French, last year.

Immediately after her Majesty had embarked, the yacht cast off her moorings, and proceeded at half speed down the river. The Black Eagle got under weigh at the same time, and followed in the wake of the Victoria and Albert. At the time the yacht got under weigh to proceed on her destination, the weather still continued unfavourable, so that her Majesty did not remain on deck more than five minutes. His Royal Highness Prince Albert did not go below, but took shelter in the alcove abaft the starboard paddle-box, where he could see the various objects that presented themselves as the yacht pursued her course towards the sea. The Earls of Aberdeen and Liverpool remained in the alcove with his Royal Highness.

As the yacht neared the village of Stone—a village whose church forms a picturesque object about a mile above Greenhithe—one of her Majesty's steamers was observed coming up the river at full speed. A signal was made from the Victoria and Albert to her, and she immediately hoisted her number, and proved to be the Lightning, the vessel which conveyed his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia to the Continent at the conclusion of his visit to this country. The royal yacht was hove too, and while many on board were wondering whence arose the detention, it was speedily ascertained that the delay was caused by the anxiety of her Majesty and Prince Albert to obtain information of the safe arrival of their illustrious visitor on the shores of Belgium. A boat was lowered from the Lightning, and was rowed with great rapidity on board the yacht, and the required and gratifying information of the safe landing of his Royal Highness Prince William of Prussia was conveyed by the commanding officer of the Lightning to her Majesty. As soon as Prince Albert was informed of the Lightning being in sight, his Royal Highness left the alcove, and mounted the bridge connecting the two paddle boxes, where he remained until the arrival of the Lightning boat, when he descended on the quarter deck, and personally questioned the officer who came on board respecting the safe landing of the Prince of Prussia and the incidents of the voyage, in all of which being answered satisfactorily, the officer descended into the boat, and was pulled by the crew back to the Lightning, which vessel proceeded up the river to Woolwich, while the royal yacht resumed her course in the opposite direction. His Royal Highness Prince Albert almost immediately after his arrival on board the yacht changed his hat for a naval undress cap with a gold band round it, which he wore during the day.

Hitherto the yacht had not been going at full speed, but when she had passed



HER MAJESTY'S YACHT.—THE DINING-ROOM.

Tilbury Fort and Gravesend she increased it to nearly its maximum. When the royal yacht arrived at the Nore, the Ocean, flag-ship at Sheerness, fired a royal salute. There was no man of-war of any description lying at the Nore. Some idea of the rapidity with which the royal yacht and her attendant squadron proceeded, may be formed from the time which she took in reaching the Nore. She left Woolwich at 20 minutes past 9 A M., reached Gravesend at 55 minutes past 10, and passed the Nore light at 10 minutes past 12, performing the whole distance from Woolwich to the Nore in two hours and 50 minutes, and from Gravesend to the Nore in one hour and 15 minutes. About 10 o'clock the yacht altered her course to the northward and eastward, and proceeded on her voyage to Scotland.

The royal yacht, after leaving the Nore, altered her course, and bore upon the north-east, proceeding through the channel between the Long-sand and the coast. The Eclair steam-frigate, the Black Eagle, and the rest of the Government steamers forming the royal escort, following immediately in the rear.

At about half-past two o'clock the squadron passed the beacon on the Gunfleet Sand, and precisely at three her Majesty's yacht was abreast of Harwich harbour.

As the General Steam Navigation Company's steamer, the City of Hamburg, was steaming abreast of the buoy on the Ridge Sands, between Aldborough and Orfordness, a cry was raised of the approach of the Queen. In an instant the deck was crowded with passengers, and all eyes rivetted in the direction of the royal yacht, which was approaching at full speed, and a large steamer following close in the rear. The weather was delightful. Neither her Majesty nor her Royal Consort were to be seen, but immediately the first cheer was given, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence made his appearance on the deck out of the state cabin, apparently at the command of the Queen, and returned the compliment by taking off his hat and bowing.

On Monday night at 10 o'clock the royal yacht passed Yarmouth to the northward, accompanied by a fleet of steamers, which every now and then fired blue lights as signals. The yacht had four brilliant lights.

The royal squadron passed Cromer at a quarter to one o'clock on Tuesday morning. After leaving Scarborough the royal yacht continued the north-west track close in along the coast, passing before twelve o'clock the great Yorkshire cliff, Robin Hood's Bay, and Whitby, where demonstrations of loyalty were exhibited.

The royal yacht was abreast of Tynemouth Bar on Tuesday afternoon at half-past three o'clock. To the great disappointment of the visitors, neither her Majesty nor Prince Albert were on deck. Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, however, acknowledged their loyalty on the part of her Majesty. The passage from London to Tynemouth effected by the royal yacht is the quickest on record. The distance, 320 miles, was accomplished in about twenty-nine hours.

The squadron accompanying her Majesty is thus composed. The Royal Victoria and Albert, steam-yacht, Capt. Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, G C.B. The Black Eagle, steam-yacht, Capt. the Earl of Hardwicke. The Eclair, steam-sloop, the man-of-war escort, Com. Walter G. B. Estcourt. The Stromboli, steam-sloop, Com. the Hon. Plunkett. The Blazer, steam-vessel, Capt. Washington. The Porcupine, steam-vessel, Capt. Bullock. The Volcano, steam-vessel, Lieut. Com. E. C. Miller. The Princess Alice, steam-tender, Master Com. Luke Smithett. Thus our Queen has a squadron of above 1800-horse power to attend her on the seas; her own yacht being the most powerful of the fleet.

PREPARATIONS FOR HER MAJESTY'S RECEPTION AT DUNDEE.

A private letter from Dundee says:—"A splendid triumphal arch is already commenced across the whole extent of Castle-street, and rich carpeting is intended to be laid down along the whole line of her Majesty's progress. It was at one time proposed to have a body-guard for her Majesty, and in uniform too, but the idea was ultimately abandoned. One would think, to see the front of our protection wall, from the number of old cannon getting in preparation for a Royal salute—not to speak of the 'fortifications' erecting at *Broughty Ferry* and Blackness—that we were preparing to repel an invasion, rather than to welcome our Sovereign."

At Blair, the Castle is to be given up entirely to her Majesty. Lord Glenlyon is actively engaged in making preparations. A new avenue has been opened, with sentry boxes at the gate, and enclosed with a pailing, which extends about 500 yards, from seven to fourteen feet high. The Castle has been beautifully fitted up, and the grounds put in the finest order. The Highlanders who are to act as a guard during her Majesty's stay, under the command of Lord Glenlyon, have been drilling every evening for some time past, and make an admirable appearance. There are about two hundred of them; their dresses are splendid and elegant; and they are armed with sword and buckler.

Her Majesty will be received on landing, by a guard of honour of the 60th Regiment (the Queen's Royal Rifle Corps), and will be escorted on the road to Blair Athol by the Scots Greys. At Blair Athol the care of her Majesty will be made over to the keeping of the Athol Highlanders.

The distance to be traversed by her Majesty, from Dundee to her Highland residence is about fifty miles; the distance from Dundee to Cupar-Angus being about fifteen miles; from Cupar-Angus to Dunkeld, 15; and from Dunkeld to Blair Athol, nearly 20 miles.

We copy from the *Dundee Warder* of Tuesday, the latest account of the preparations made to receive her Majesty on landing:—

The triumphal arch, erected across the Middle Quay, represents a freestone building, in breadth upwards of 80 feet, and in height, to the top of the flag-staff, nearly 100 feet. There are three arches. The centre one surmounted with the royal arms, and underneath in gold letters, "Welcome Victoria," and round the arch, "Albert." Over the whole floats the royal standard.

What will add considerably to the grandeur of the scene is the fortunate idea of manning the yards of the vessels in the harbour. The tars, with their best blue jackets and white trousers, are to be mounted aloft; and, towering far above the puny spectators below, as her Majesty plants her *foot* on terra firma, and treads the shores of "Bonnie Dundee," a shout of welcome will burst forth, as it were, from mid-air, to be returned by the tens of thousands on the adjacent shores.

The royal landing-place is immediately in front of the entrance to the Tide Harbour. A floating barge is to be moored a few feet from the quay, and the gangway, covered with velvet, is to extend from the shore to the barge, by which her Majesty and suite will ascend, to the place where the deputations will be waiting to receive her.

In the event of her Majesty arriving in the river during the night—indeed at whatever hour she arrives—salutes will be fired; and immediately on her landing on the shores of Dundee, a royal salute will be fired from the Protection Wall, where cannons have been placed.

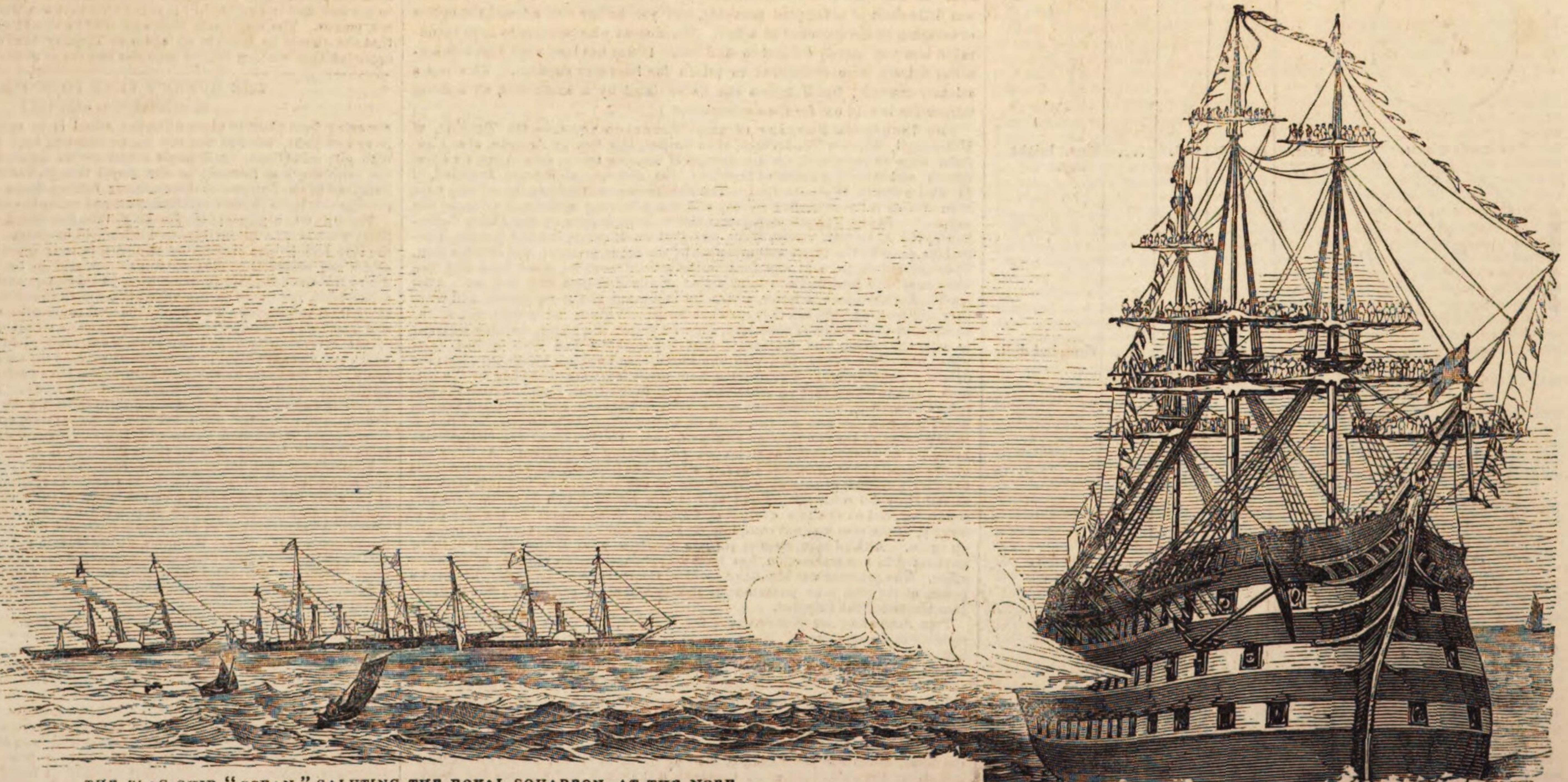
It is intended that so soon as her Majesty has received the addresses, the procession will set off, preceded by the city officers, followed by the Magistrates and Council in four coaches. After these come the royal carriages, and after these again the other public bodies who intend joining the procession.

Every care is to be taken to prevent accidents at the Harbour.

To-morrow (Wednesday) morning, low water is about a quarter to seven, so that it will be at least ten o'clock before a proper depth of water is got to float the royal steamer into the tide harbour.

The London Shipping Company have placed their powerful steamer, the Perth, at the service of the royal voyagers. She is to sail to meet the royal squadron, when every assistance will be given, either by putting a pilot on board, or leading the way.

The Modern Athens, also, is to proceed as far as the buoy of Tay, turning at six o'clock, should her Majesty's ships not be then in sight. It is intended to sail her again at five in the morning, when there can be no doubt of falling in with them.



THE FLAG-SHIP "OCEAN," SALUTING THE ROYAL SQUADRON, AT THE NORE

FORMER ROYAL VISITS TO DUNDEE.—At the present moment, the following account of Royal visits to Dundee will, no doubt, be interesting. Passing over the fugitive visits of several princes of the Stuart line, above two hundred years have elapsed since Dundee has been honoured by the presence of royalty. The last crowned monarch seen there was James the Sixth of Scotland, and First of England. About fourteen years after his accession to the English throne, James, as he informed his Scottish subjects in a proclamation, began to experience "a salmon-lyke instinct—a great and natural longing to see our native soyle, and place of our birth and breeding." "In 1617, James (says Wilson) began his journey with the spring, warming the country as he went, with the glories of the Court; taking such recreations by the way as might best beguile the days, and cut them shorter, but lengthen the nights (contrary to the seasons); for what with hawking, hunting, and horse-racing, the days quickly ran away, and the nights, with feasting, masquing, and dancing, were the more extended." After his reception, on the 16th of May, at Edinburgh, James proceeded by Linlithgow and Dunfermline to Falkland, where he arrived on the 19th, "and once more enlivened with the sounds of his hunting-horn that noble park which had been his favourite scene of amusement in youth. On the 22d he went to Kinniard, the seat of Sir John Livingston, where he spent eight days, probably in sylvan sports. On the 30th he advanced to Dundee, and was welcomed by the town clerk, in a panegyrical speech, and by two Latin poems." To the disappointment of the inhabitants of Aberdeen, who had also made preparations for his reception, Dundee was the northern termination of the royal progress, on account of the necessity of the King's returning to Edinburgh, in time to prepare for the meeting of Parliament.

The last visit of a Queen was that of the beautiful and unfortunate Mary, in 1563.

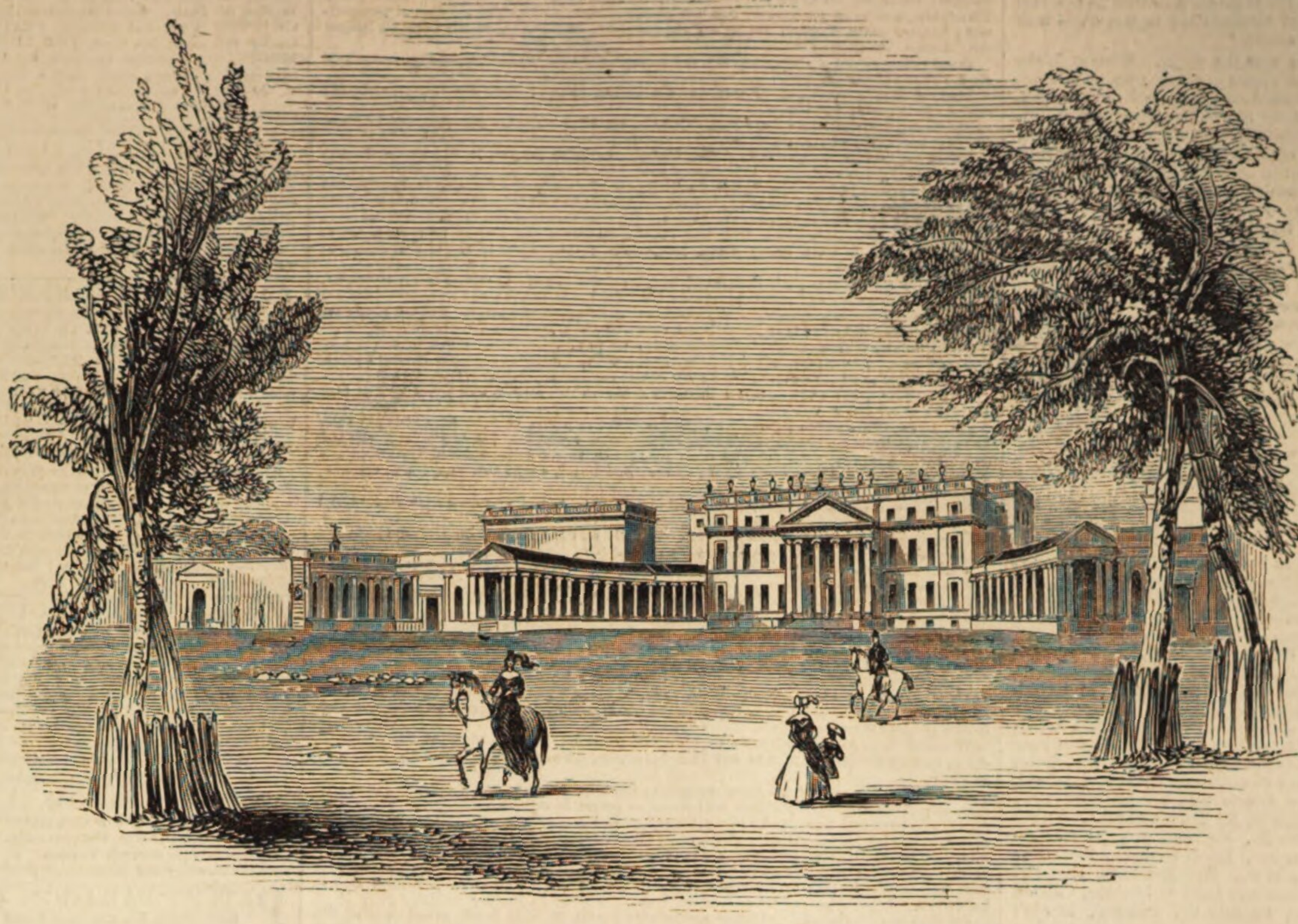
CELEBRATION OF THE BIRTH-DAY OF THE MARQUIS OF CHANDOS, AT STOWE.

During the past week, this magnificent seat, and the adjoining town of Buckingham, have been the scene of a series of festivities, to celebrate the majority of the Marquis of Chandos, the eldest son of the Duke of Buckingham. The young Marquis attained his majority on Tuesday last, but the celebration was not restricted to the anniversary of the birthday; for, throughout the week, all classes of the locality have joined in "unbroken mirth." In short, there has been celebrated at Stowe, a genuine Old English festival, such as the titled and wealthy owners of the soil were wont to give in the last century, to commemorate the birth of a heir, his coming of age, or his accession to rank and property. As a picture, or rather a succession of pictures, of the sports and pastimes of "Merrie England," the festival at Stowe and Buckingham is entitled to especial illustration and record in our Journal.

Of all the mansions and show-houses of our nobility, the domain of Stowe is, perhaps, the most celebrated.

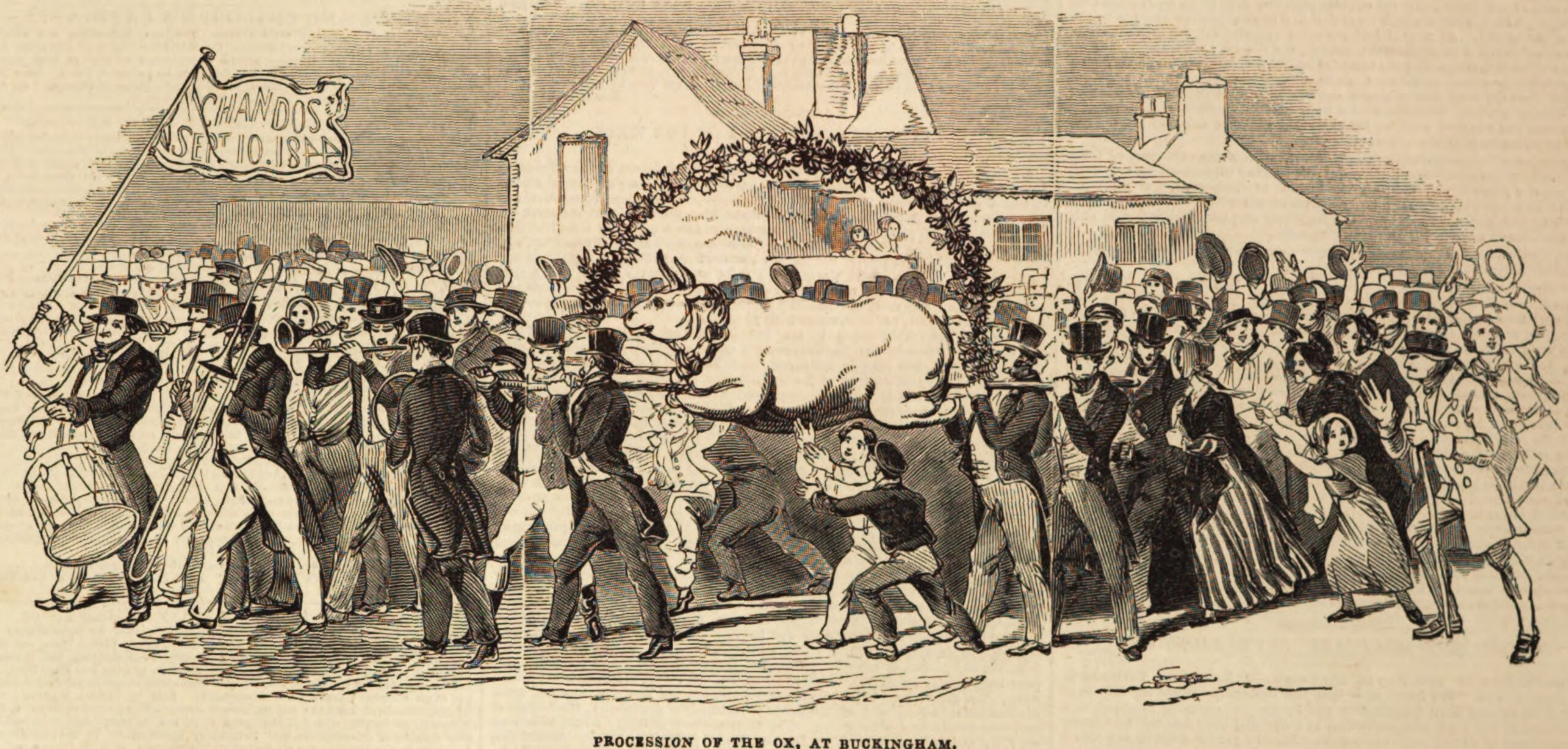
> "Where Order in Variety we see,
> And where, though all things differ, all agree:
> Nature shall join you, Time shall make it grow,
> A work to wonder at—perhaps a Stowe."
> —*Pope*.

This magnificent domain lies at a short distance from the town of Buckingham, distant from London 57, and from Oxford 25 miles. A straight road, two miles in length, leads through an avenue of trees from Buckingham, through two lodges, to the entrance gateway; a large Corinthian arch; whence appears the garden front of the House, on the summit of a verdant slope, and encompassed by the Garden and Park; the extent of the former being about 600 acres, and the circumference, by the outside walk, three miles. The grounds were originally laid out in straight paths and avenues, and adorned with canals and fountains. Subsequent improvements were made under the direction of Bridgeman, Kent, and other artists and amateurs; and the beauties of Stowe have been commemorated by Pope and West, who spent many festive hours with the then owner, Lord Cobham. The grounds, when beheld from a distance, appear like a vast grove, interspersed with columns, obelisks and towers. They are adorned with almost every variety of architectural and sculptural decoration; as arches, pavilions, temples, a rotunda, a hermitage, a grotto, bridge, fountain, &c. The temples are adorned with busts of eminent persons, and there are monuments, votive altars, "storied" urns, and tributary statues to genius, which invest the entire domain with the classic and poetic air of an Arcadia. The house was originally built by Peter Temple, esq., in the reign of Elizabeth: it was rebuilt by Sir Richard Temple, who died in 1697, and has since been enlarged and improved. The whole extent of the house, in length, is 916 feet: it has two fronts; the south-east, or garden front, with a large central portico, and two highly embellished wings or pavilions; and the north-west, or park front, consisting of a centre with a portico, and crowning balustrade and urns; and two wings connected with the centre by semicircular colonnades. The latter of these fronts is represented in one of the annexed engravings. We shall not be expected to describe the mansion itself in detail; as, the Corinthian loggia, the richly-decorated saloon; the hall, painted by Kent, the cedar chapel; the libraries, and superb state-rooms; altogether extending in length 454 feet. They are filled with the rarest specimens of art and *vertù*, including a valuable collection of paintings.



STOWE HOUSE.—THE PARK FRONT.

Such is the princely domain, wherein, by Tuesday last, great numbers of the nobility and gentry, especially those residing in the country, had arrived to offer their congratulations on the happy event, and to partake of the Duke's magnificent hospitality; while the yeomanry of the county, and his grace's tenants, tradesmen, and retainers, assembled at Buckingham with similar objects, and appear to vie with each other in thus testifying their respect and attachment to the Duke and his family. Visitors of every kind, and from all quarters, also arrived at Buckingham, so that the town was now completely full, accommodation being scarcely obtainable at the inns or elsewhere.



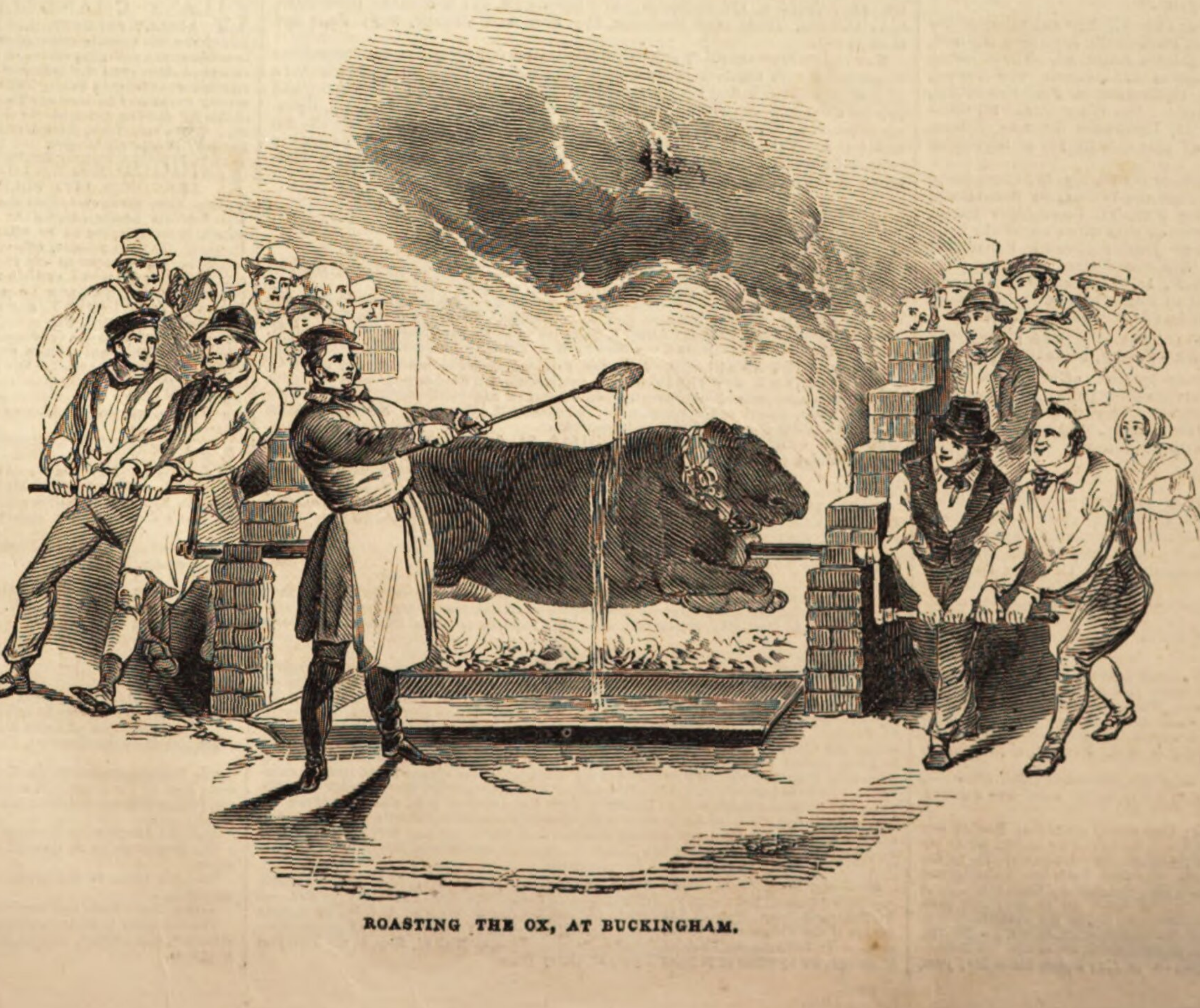
PROCESSION OF THE OX, AT BUCKINGHAM.

On Monday, the Corporation met in the Town-hall, at Buckingham, to draw up addresses of congratulation, and to finally arrange the programme of sports and amusements, and in the afternoon, a new union-jack (having been previously properly christened,) was hoisted above the same building with much ceremony, amid the cheers of the multitude. At the same time, the entire carcass of a noble ox, surmounted by a canopy of laurel and gaily decorated with flowers and ribbons, was carried round the town, preceded by a band of music and followed by a merry crowd of men, women, and children, and was then consigned to a large spit erected for the occasion, and turned throughout the night by relays of men, whose labours were anxiously watched by a circle of wondering urchins. Meanwhile, the band continued to enliven the town with music; the Town Hall (by way of rehearsal), was illuminated, guns were fired, crackers and squibs were flung about the streets, and it was not until long after the witching hour of night that the old town relapsed into something like its accustomed tranquillity.

The two scenes of the festal procession, and the less classical operation of roasting the ox, are portrayed in two of our illustrations. The latter is a truly national scene, characteristic of good old English fare, and unbounded hospitality.

On Tuesday, at Buckingham, before daybreak, cannon were fired and responded to by merry peals from the church steeple, and by the band of the Bucks Yeomanry, with vigorous strains from drums and trumpets; flags were hoisted on the public buildings, and huge branches of oak and laurel hung out from the inns, and the houses of the more respectable inhabitants.

The first public proceeding was a becoming and liberal act of charity. Soon after six, the doors of the National School-room were thrown open, and meat, bread, flour, and other necessaries, the gift of the Duke, were distributed among the poor of the town of Buckingham, in the proportion of one pound of each to each member of a family; no less than 3700 tickets were issued. At an early hour, the children in the union workhouse paid a visit to the roasting ox, and returned to enjoy, at a subsequent part of the day, with the other inmates of the workhouse, some good cheer provided for them likewise by his Grace's liberality.



ROASTING THE OX, AT BUCKINGHAM.

At half-past eight, the Thame royal brass band drove into the town, playing "God save the Queen," and some of their most spirited marches. Throughout the day, also, the country-people came flocking in; and, at noon, all the shops were closed, and business was suspended.

At Stowe the morning was ushered in by a discharge of fifteen nine-pounders from the tower. Soon after daybreak, also, some minstrels arrived and performed a serenade under the Marquis's window, composed by the Duchess of Buckingham. The park front of the mansion was hung with variegated lamps, arranged so as to form the words "God save the Queen" in the centre, and on either wing the words "Welcome." The statue of George I. in front of this side of the house, was decorated with laurel, and behind was an erection, also hung with variegated lamps, so as to form the words,

"Chandos
21.
May God bless him.
For God, my country, and my friends."

At noon, the Mayor (Mr. Smith), Recorder (Mr. Sergeant Byles), and Corporation of Buckingham, arrived in their robes, and in the state library presented addresses of congratulation to the Duke and Duchess of Buckingham and the Marquis of Chandos, each of whom replied to the same. The reply of her Grace the Duchess was in these touching terms:—"Gentlemen, I thank you, and the inhabitants of Buckingham, most sincerely for your good wishes, and very kind expressions towards myself and my dear son. It is one of his greatest advantages to be surrounded with so many who are warmly disposed in his favour, and I hope he will always carefully cherish those feelings of sympathy and kindness which you have this day so strongly evinced; with the rich and with the poor; with those who mourn and with those who rejoice. My daily prayer has been that his life should be spared to be a faithful servant of God, and an humble instrument of good to his fellow beings; and I hope he may long live among you, proving, by the conscientious discharge of those duties for which life is given, how well he deserves your approbation, and that the highest object of his ambition in this world is to merit the approbation of good and worthy characters."

The municipal party then retired to luncheon with the Duke. Meanwhile the Duke's labourers and other peasantry of nine adjoining parishes, with their wives and families, to the number of 2500, mustered (each parish by itself) in the park. There they were joined by the excellent band of the Bucks Yeomanry, which preceded them, playing the National Anthem, to two handsome and spacious tents, erected before the park front of the mansion, where they were regaled to their heart's content with good English cheer. During dinner several barrels of ale, brewed at the birth of the Marquis, were broached, and in this potent liquor, while the cannon responded to the carouse, the peasantry drank heartily to the health of her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, and to that of the Marquis of Chandos and his noble parents.

At Buckingham, the sports and pastimes of the day commenced by a contest in climbing a soaped pole, erected in front of the Town Hall, for *the* ox's heart and 5s. To this succeeded a strenuous contest among the boys to eat treacle buns in the shortest time; then jingling matches by men and boys, diving in flour for silver, and eating hot hasty pudding; foot-racing, and bobbing for apples in water. At twelve o'clock, the grateful announcement was made that the ox, whose triumphal procession has been before described, was thoroughly "done." It was thereupon at once dissected, and distributed with corresponding portions of bread, to all who sought to partake of it. Between one and two o'clock, Mr. Green, the celebrated aeronaut, sent up from the Corn Market a large balloon inflated with gas, on which was inscribed the family motto, "*Templa quam delecta*." To this was attached a parachute, containing a kitten, which having attained the proper elevation, descended safely.

In the afternoon, a public dinner in honour of the event took place in the Town-hall, the Mayor in the chair. About 200 of the townsmen sat down to dinner, and the health of the Marquis and of the Duke and Duchess of Buckingham was drunk with much enthusiasm. In the town and neighbourhood there were bonfires, illuminations, squibs, and crackers, *ad infinitum*.

At Stowe, the afternoon was passed in rustic sports in the park, not forgetting a very agile troop of morris-dancers. In the mansion, between 70 and 80 guests sat down to dinner with the Duke of Buckingham.

At six o'clock, the company assembled in the mansion, and sat down to a magnificent banquet served in the state dining-room, which was decked out with gorgeous gold and silver plate. In the centre of the table stood the superb piece of plate presented to his Grace by the farmers of Bucks.

Covers were laid for sixty-five persons, and among the more important individuals present may be mentioned the Lord Chancellor, Lady Lyndhurst, and Miss Copley, Lady Grenville, the Dowager Lady Arundel, the Right Hon. Thos. Grenville, Lord and Lady Nugent, the Earl and Countess of Orkney, Lord and Lady Leigh, Lord and Lady Braybroke; the Misses Neville, Mr. and Lady Rosa Greville, the Ladies Proby, Sir W. Fremantle, Sir Thomas and Lady Fremantle, Mr. and Lady Charlotte Neville Grenville, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey (of Langley), Sir Edward East, Sir George Nugent, Lord Hotham, Mr. Gore Langton, Mr Neeld, M.P., Mr. J. Neeld, M P., Mr. Borcham, Hon. T. Spencer, Mr Ralph Neville, M.P., Sir Adolphus and Lady Dalrymple, Captain Boldero, M.P., Colonel Hall (1st Life Guards), Captain W. Johnson, Mr. W. Holmes, Mr. Daly, &c.

After the banquet, the healths of the Marquis of Chandos, as well as his lordship's noble parents, were drank with much enthusiasm.

As evening approached, in addition to the illumination over the portico, and on each side of the north front, the circular corridors were lit up by elegant Chinese lamps. This part of the house was crowded throughout the evening by the guests of the family. At nine o'clock the gong sounded for the fireworks, and there was exhibited a most splendid pyrotechnic display; concluding with an illuminated temple, supporting the armorial bearings of the Buckingham family on large transparencies, tourbillons, shells of drooping stars, golden snakes, rains, &c. At the back was a grand *coup-de-feu*, consisting of batteries of shells, Roman candles, various coloured stars, mines, mortars, and flights of a hundred and two hundred rockets, all exploding different coloured stars. Between the pieces were flights of rockets.

It is computed (in the *Morning Herald* report, whence the substance of these details has been abridged) that throughout the evening there were no less than 15,000 persons present, yet, to the great honour of the peasantry of Buckinghamshire, although the greatest hilarity pervaded the whole assemblage, there was nothing like riot or confusion. The inspector of police (Otway) with only twelve men, found no difficulty in preserving order.

At the conclusion of the fireworks, the band played the National Anthem, the immense crowd gave a loud cheer, and then dispersed.

On Wednesday the festivities consisted chiefly of a fancy ball. At Buckingham there was a repetition of the previous day's sports: bells pealed, and salutes were fired throughout the day; the band paraded the town with flags and banners. At noon the sports commenced by blindfolding four men, and setting them to whip a ball out of a hole with cart-whips, for the prize of a whip and 1s. 6d., and minor prizes. Soon afterwards, Mr. Green sent up a "man balloon," which ascended to a great height, and maintained throughout its flight the appropriate attitude of obeisance to the spectators. Then followed a foot steeple chace, by men. In this Olympian game there were seven candidates; the distance was a mile and a half, up and down hill, over hedge and gate, and through the river. It was accomplished in a quarter of an hour. To this succeeded a scramble for money and bread, which the "amusement committee" flung into the crowd from an adjoining window. Then came donkey racing—with admirable jockeyship, intense excitement, and infinite mirth. This was, however, eclipsed by the grotesqueness of the next pastime—a burlesque tournament of knights mounted upon donkeys! To the tournament succeeded hurdle races, wheelbarrow races, foot-ball playing, and climbing the greasy pole. Another balloon, with a parachute containing a chicken, was sent up, and the town again illuminated. In the afternoon there was a public tea-party of the women and children of Buckingham at the Town-hall. In the course of the day a sheep was roasted at Churchend, near Buckingham, and distributed in the same manner as the ox on the previous day.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

AUGMENTATION OF OUR NAVAL STRENGTH.—A letter from Portsmouth, dated Sept, 8, says "We learn, now that the differences lately on the eve of causing a rupture between this country and France are amicably adjusted, it is the intention of our naval administration, in order that they may not be blamed for being caught in so very unpleasant and inefficient a predicament on any future occasion as on the late, quietly to increase our naval strength by commissioning six or eight sail of the line and a few 50-gun frigates."

COMMISSIONING THE EXPERIMENTAL SQUADRON.—The commissions for the brigs forming the experimental squadron at Portsmouth have been received, and also the commission for that fine steam-frigate the Firebrand. The following are the appointments:—The Firebrand, 6, Captain A. L. Corry. The Daring, 12, Commander Henry J. Matson. The Osprey, 12, Commander Frederick Patten. The Flying Fish, 12, Commander Robert Harris. The Waterwitch, 10, Commander Thomas F. Birch. The Pantaloon, 10, Lieutenant Edmund Wilson, acting Commander. The above commissions all bear date the 7th of September instant.

THE EXPERIMENTAL BRIGS.—The pennants of the Daring, 12, Commander Matson, and the Waterwitch, 10, Lieut.-Commander Wilson, at Portsmouth, were hoisted on Monday, and that of the Flying Fish, 12, Commander Harris, on Tuesday morning. The Daring and Waterwitch were taken out of the basin at Portsmouth on Tuesday morning, and are now lying at anchor in Portsmouth harbour. Both these brigs are fast getting their complement of hands. The Mutine, 12, Commander Crawford; the Espiegle, 12, Commander Thompson; and the Cruizer, 16, Commander Fanshawe, at Chatham, hoisted their pennants on Tuesday afternoon, their respective commanders having arrived at that port.

There are in Sheerness basin—Monarch, 84; Amazon, corvette; Crocodile, troop ship; and Vulture, steam frigate. In dock—Vernon, 50; and Herald, 26f.

DEATH OF CAPT. FORREST, C.B.—Intelligence has been officially received or the death of this officer, whose distinguished services during the late war won fo himself rapid promotion at the time, the honour of Companion of the Bath on the 4th June, 1815, and more recently on the 14th January, 1839, were considered to be deserving of a good service pension of £150 per annum.

THE NEW HOSPITAL AT BROMPTON.—It is confidently expected that this splendidly-designed building will be completed toward the close of the ensuing year. The western wing is already in rapid progress. Some munificent bequests have recently been made to the charity; among them may be mentioned the Earl of Galloway, 100 guineas; and the same amount from J. Lowndes, Esq., and the Earl Brownlow.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Friday.—Since Monday a fair average quantity of English wheat has been received up to our market. The show of that article to-day was moderate; while the demand for it was, on the whole, steady at full prices. There was a fair retail inquiry for foreign wheat at rates quite equal to those obtained on Monday. No new English barley at market. Fine fresh foreign was in demand at full currencies. The malt trade was very dull on easier terms; but oats and beans were quite as dear. New maple peas were 1s lower.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 5890; barley, 320; oats, 680 quarters. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, — quarters. Foreign: wheat, 1430; barley, 5570; oats, 4590 quarters. Flour, 2880 sacks. Malt, 1920 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 48s; ditto white, 46s to 56s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 48s; ditto white, 42s to 50s; rye, 31s to 33s; grinding barley, 27s to 28s distilling ditto, 31s to 32s; malting ditto, 32s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 59s to 60s brown ditto, 57s to 60s; Kingston and Ware, 62s to 64s; Chevalier, 64s to 65s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s to 22s; potatoe ditto, 23s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s to 21s; ditto white, 19s to 21s; tick beans, 29s to 31s; old ditto, 38s to 40s; grey peas, 31s to 33s; maple, 33s to 34s; white, 35s to 38s; boilers, 38s to 39s per quarter. Town-made flour, 46s to 48s; Suffolk, 38s to 39s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s to 38s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 44s to 56s; Dantzig, red, 50s to 56s; white, 56s to 61s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 23s to 24s; oats, brew, 17s to 19s; ditto feed, 14s to 17s; beans, 24s to 28s; peas, 28s to 29s per quarter. Flour, America, 24s to 25s; Baltic, 24s to 25s per barrel. Town-made, 46s to 48s.

The Seed Market.—There has been rather a large supply of most kinds of seeds on offer since our last. The general demand has, in consequence, ruled heavy, at barely previous rates.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 56s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 25s to 37; Mediterranean and Odessa, 26s to 38s; hempseed, 28s to 35s per quarter; coriander, 15s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s to 18s; white ditto, 10s to 12s; tares, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £25 to £26 per last of ten quarters; Linseed cakes, English, £5 to £6 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £5 10s per ton; canary, 58s to 63s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 8d; of household ditto, 5½d to 6½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 48s 6d; barley, 35s 9d; oats, 20s 5d; rye, 34s 4d; beans, 38s 1d; peas, 33s 10d.

Six Weeks' Averages that govern Duty.—Wheat, 49s 9d; barley, 34s 6d; oats, 20s 3d; rye, 35s 9d; beans, 36s 0d; peas, 34s 3d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 4s; oats, 6s; rye, 7s 6d; beans, 6s 6d; peas, 8s. 6d.

Tea.—As yet no public sales have been declared. Privately, the demand is steady, and prices are supported. The value of common congou is 11d to 1s per lb. No imports have taken place, while the deliveries keep large. By accounts received from China we learn that the total shipments of tea, from the 1st of October to the 16th of May, consisted of 42,759,002lb—35,411,445lb being black, 7,347,562lb green. This is the largest shipment known for some years.

Sugar.—West India sugar is in demand, at full prices. Brown is selling at 53s to 55s 6d; low yellow, 56s to 56s 6d: middling, 57s to 60s; good, 61s to 63s; and fine, 64s to 68s per cwt. In Mauritius and Bengals, a good business is doing, at late rates. Refined goods are steady—brown lumps at 73s to 73s 6d; and standard ditto, 74s 6d to 75s per cwt.

Coffee.—Ceylon coffee is a steady sale, at 56s 6d to 57s. In other kinds of coffee very little is doing. The exports of the article, from Ceylon, during the quarter ending April 5, 1844, consisted of 63,657 cwt, against 31,900 cwt at the corresponding period in 1843.

Rice.—There is not quite so much business doing in this article, and prices may be considered a shade lower.

Provisions.—Fine Dutch butter is a steady sale, at full prices, or from 83s to 84s per cwt; but other qualities are heavy. Irish butter is in better demand, at 72s to 73s for Corks and Limericks. Bacon is in fair inquiry, at an advance of 1s per cwt. Sales of Waterford and Limerick sizable have been made at 44s to 51s; and heavy, 43s to 46s. Lard is in demand, at 54s to 58s for bladdered Waterford.

Oil.—There is rather more business doing in this market, but we can notice no material alteration in value.

Tallow.—This market is rather inactive. P.Y.C. on the spot may be had at 41s to 41s 9d; and for forward delivery, 41s 9d to 42s per cwt.

Wool.—Privately, a steady business is doing both in English and foreign qualities, and prices are without alteration.

Potatoes.—There is a large supply of potatoes on offer, for the time of year, yet the sale is comparatively steady, at from £4 to £5 10s, per ton.

Coals.—Adair's, 19s; Hastings Hartley, 19s; Holywell Main, 21s 3d; Townley, 19s 6d; West Wylam, 20s; Wylam, 19s 6d; Gosforth, 22s; Hetton, 22s; Lambton, 23s 3d; Stewart's, 23s 3d; Killoe, 23s 3d, per ton.

Hops.—Several pockets of new hops have been on sale here this week, and found buyers, at from £8 8s to £10 10s. Picking being pretty general, a good supply is shortly expected. Old hops—the supply of which is small—move off freely, at full prices. The duty is estimated at £130,000 to £135,000.

Weald of Kent pockets, £6 4s to £6 12s; Mid Kent do., £7 4s to £9 16s; East Kent do, £7 5s to £9; Choice do., £10 to £11 11s; Sussex do, £6 0s to £6 10s; Mid Kent bags £7 to £8 5s.

Smithfield.—The supply of beasts on sale to-day was, for the time of year, rather extensive, owing to which the beef trade was heavy at barely Monday's quotations. There were on offer 70 oxen and cows, and 9 sheep, from Rotterdam, in very middling condition. The numbers of sheep were rather limited, while the sale for them was firm at very full currencies. In lambs, the supply of which was tolerably good, a fair business was doing at late rates. Although the supply of calves was good, the veal trade was active, and prices were well supported. In pigs very little was doing. Milch cows sold at from £16 to £19 5s each.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; second quality do., 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large oxen, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 8d to 3s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d: prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime Southdown ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; large coarse calves, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; small porkers, 3s 8d to 3s 10d: lambs, 3s 4d to 4s 8d; sucking calves, 18s to 33s; quarter old store pigs, 16s to 20s each; Beasts, 790; cows, 167; sheep and lambs, 8320; calves, 323; pigs, 330.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—We had a steady demand, to-day, on the following terms:—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 8d to 3s 4d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; small pork, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; lamb, 3s 6d to 4s 8d; per 8lbs, by the carcass.

ROBT. HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

A large purchase in Consols at par gave temporary firmness to the market on Monday; but the intelligence of a mutiny among the military at Bengal caused an immediate depression of about ⅜ per cent. The market on Tuesday was flat, and the previous day's prices were barely maintained, from some speculative operations being entered into, upon the supposed despatch of two frigates for Ireland. Business, although not extensive, was of a better description on Wednesday, and prices were steady, although not at any material advance. Some flatness was observable on Thursday, and towards the close of the week prices varied in a trifling degree; but it was more the result of an absence of business than any political cause. The closing quotations of the only stocks open are Consols 99⅝, sellers; India Bonds 94, Exchequer Bills 76 to 75.

There has been little doing in the Foreign Market during the week, the absence of business in the English house usually affecting all the speculative stocks. Belgian has slightly advanced from Monday's prices, and closes at 103½ to 104. Spanish Actives, at the beginning of the week, quoted 22 to ½; the Three per Cents 34 to ½. A slight improvement was visible on Tuesday, and on Wednesday the Actives quoted 23⅞ to 24. The price, however, soon brought sellers into the market, and they receded on Thursday, quoting at the close of proceedings only 22¾; the Three per Cents 34⅝. Portuguese also crept up from Monday's price, 44½ to 45½, to 45½ to 46½ on Wednesday. The closing quotation is 46. Dutch have not materially varied, and close at 62¼ for the Two-and-a-Half per Cents, the Five per Cents 100¾. With regard to the latter stock there is no doubt that the great majority of holders propose to accept the new stock at the reduced rate of interest in preference to waiting for any better offer. It will be remembered that the last terms were not so good as those offered previously, and this has doubtless influenced the decision of the majority. Mexican stock remains flat at 35⅝, and Brazilian quotes 87.

The Railway market was steady at the commencement of the week, and business became more brisk towards the close. South Westerns have slightly receded; Blackwalls, on the contrary, have improved. Birmingham Stock continues heavy, while the direct line to York has improved to 3⅝ to 2½ premium. This line was in great favour with the Manchester and Leeds shareholders, at their recent meeting, and appears to be increasing in public estimation. Greenwich shares are firm, the acceptance of the offers to lease on the part of the South Eastern Company having been ratified at the meeting on Tuesday, with almost perfect unanimity. The meeting of the South Eastern Company, on Tuesday, was not quite unanimous in feeling, and, although the Directors had a majority, the Liverpool party are determined to persevere. The Shares close at 38¾. South Westerns are 77¾; Great Western, 150; Birmingham Stock, 219 to 221. Bristol and Exeter, 80; Eastern Counties (New), 13; Great North of England, 120; Brighton, 47¼; Croydon, 17; Midlands, 107; Greenwich, 9⅝; Bristol and Gloucester, 54½; Orleans, Tours, and Bordeaux, 2¼; Paris and Orleans, 38¾; Paris and Rouen, 38⅝.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The English Market was dull yesterday, and had not the Commissioner for the Savings Bank made his purchase at 99¾ it is probable that a greater depression would have occurred. Consols closed at 99½ ⅝ for money and 99¾ for account.—In the Foreign House the settlement passed off quietly, Spanish advancing the Active to 24 to ¼; Three per Cents, ¾ to ⅞; Mexican was flat at 35½ to ¾.—The Railway Market was firm yesterday, at improved quotations in several instances. Brighton quote 47¾; Paris and Orleans, 38¾; South Eastern and Dover, 38¾; Rouen and Havre, 20.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 10.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, SEPT. 10, 1844.—Royal Regiment of Artillery: Quartermaster-Sergeant William Marvin to be Quartermaster, vice Fife.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.—Forfar and Kincardineshire Regiment of Militia: Hugh Alexander Kennedy, Esq., to be Captain.—Yorkshire Hussar Regiment of West Riding Yeomanry Cavalry: Lieut. J. G Smyth to be Captain, vice Vyner; Cornet W. H. F. Cavendish to be Lieutenant, vice Smyth; E. C. Taylor to be Cornet, vice Cavendish.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED. J. SISON, Brighton, dealer in toys and fancy goods

BANKRUPTS.—A. J. WARRILLOW, 2, Sekforde-street, Clerkenwell, fancy stationer. J. HOOK, Nine-elms and Wandsworth-road, contractor and brick merchant. T. SEDGWICK, Leeds, grocer and tea-dealer. G. BRADSHAW, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire, linen and woollen draper, and wine and spirit dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. SHIELS, Edinburgh, corn-dealer. J. MILLER Uphall, mining engineer.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 13.

BANKRUPTS.—D. and H. DAVIES, Asylum-road, Old Kent-road, road contractors. J. S. HOLMES, Liverpool, ship broker. T. and J. JONES, Liverpool, soal-boilers. J. and D. SUGDEN, Springfield, Yorkshire, fancy cloth manufacturers.

BIRTHS.

Lady Charlotte Watson Taylor, of a daughter.——At Kensington-gore, the lady of James Pratt Barlow, Esq., of a daughter.——In Wimpole-street, the lady of Dr. Clendinning, of a daughter.——At Hale Hall, county of Cumberland, the lady of Miles Ponsonby, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lord William Hervey, to Cecilia Mary, youngest daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Francis Fremantle, G.C.B., K.M.T., &c.——At St. Mary's, Southwark, Howard Jackson, Esq., to Catherine Hannah, widow of the late J. W. Medley, Esq., and second daughter of the late Sir George Mouat Keith, Bart., R.N.——At St. George's, Hanover-square, Norman Uniacke, Esq., of Cork, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late Colonel Drinkwater Bethune.——At Strathfieldsaye, the Rev. J. Warren Hayes, to Ellen, second daughter of G. E. Beauchamp, Esq.——At Scopwick, J. Noble, Esq., of Boston, to Everilda Anne, only daughter of Mr. Gardiner, of the former place, late of Ashby-hall.——At Exton, Ancell Ball, Esq., Surgeon, of Spalding, to Eliza, fourth daughter of Mr. Sharman, of Horne House.——At Exmouth, John Redman Ord, Esq., eldest son of the late Rev. Craven Ord, M.A. of Greenstead Hall, Essex, Vicar of St. Mary's and Prebend of Lincoln Cathedral, to Christine Aurora, youngest daughter of the late William Kirkpatrick, Esq., and granddaughter of the late Colonel Kirkpatrick, Resident of Hyderabad.

DEATHS.

Sir Robert Eden, Bart.——In Hill-street, Berkeley-square the Hon. Lady Brooke Pechell. ——At Weavering, Kent, aged 74 Jeffrey Baron de Raigersfeld, Rear-Admiral of the Red.——At Englefield-lodge, Egham, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Joseph Whatley, K.C.H., for 20 years Groom of the Bedchamber to their late Majesty's George IV. and William IV., in his 80th year.——In Belgium, Sir Thomas Tancred, Bart.——Thomas Whitby, Esq., in the 70th year of his age, for upwards of 24 years deputy of Vintry Ward.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Eight o'clock on Thursday Evening.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. Batty. Splendid attractive Novelties. Re-engagement of Mr. Carter, the American Lion King, with his Lions, Tigers, and Leopards, previous to his departure for Paris. Grand Equestrian Fête on THURSDAY next, and 100th night of the CHINESE WAR, and brilliant FEAST OF LANTERNS. MONDAY, Sept. 16th, and during the week, 7th time, THE LION OF THE DESERT; or, THE FRENCH IN MOROCCO. Abdallah the Arab, Mr. Carter, who will introduce his performances in the cage and on the open stage, drive a Lion in Harness, fight with the Leopards, &c. Scenes of the Circle, concluding with the CHINESE WAR and FEAST OF LANTERNS. Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot. Box Office open daily from 11 till 5.

DONCASTER RACES.—MONSIEUR JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.

MONSIEUR JULLIEN has the honour to announce that he will give a GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, at the Mansion House, Doncaster, on THURSDAY, September 19 (Cup Day), on which occasion his Orchestra will execute Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony, Selections from Bellini's Opera, "I Puritani," and several Polkas, Quadrilles, Waltzes, &c. &c. Mr. Richardson will play a solo on the Flute, Mons. Prospere on the Ophicleide, Mons. Barratt on the Oboe, and Herr Koenig on the Cornet-a-Piston. The entire suite of these magnificent rooms will be opened on this occasion.

CAPTAIN WARNER'S EXPERIMENT having given rise to a general desire for information on the PROPERTIES of the EXPLOSIVE COMPOUNDS, at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION the EXPERIMENTS (so highly interesting) are continued with perfect safety, illustrative of Dr. RYAN'S POPULAR LECTURE on EXPLOSIVE COMPOUNDS, every Afternoon, at Half-past Three o'clock, and in the Evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at a Quarter before Nine o'clock. The varied LECTURES of Professor BACHHOFFNER daily. The HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, LONGBOTTOM'S PHYSIOSCOPE, and other original and beautiful Optical Effects, &c. &c.—Admission, One Shilling; Schools, Half-price.

TO THE LADIES.—Madame TUSSAUD'S NATIONAL GROUP, in honour of her Majesty and the illustrious Wellington.—The Queen and Prince Albert are supposed to be offering to the hero the honours he so well deserves, surrounded by sovereigns in amity with England, supported by the great characters of the day, in splendid costumes, consisting of eighteen figures.—"This exhibition, in its present state, is one of the very best sights in the metropolis, and abounds with such a variety of objects, that it is a matter of surprise how so many things could have been collected together."—Times. Admittance, 1s.; Napoleon Rooms, 6d. Open from Eleven in the Morning till Ten at Night. Concert at Eight.

CHINESE COLLECTION, HYDE PARK-CORNER.—Open daily from Ten till Six, and from Seven till Ten.—This unique collection has been honoured by the flattering approval of all classes in England and the United States. The Saloon, 240 feet in length, is crowded with interesting novelties from China, and at this moment the greatest attraction to be found in the metropolis. His Royal Highness Prince Albert's band will be in attendance on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, on which nights the Porcelain Pagodas will be brilliantly illuminated. Admittance One Shilling. Full descriptive Catalogues obtained in the Saloon, and a new edition, the one hundred and fortieth thousand, is now in course of preparation. Omnibuses run from a parts of London to the Chinese Collection until the close of the evening's entertainment.

DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY, and DINING-ROOM ORNAMENTS, consisting of Vases, Figures, Groups, Candlesticks, Inkstands, Obelisks, Chess Tables, Watchstands, Paperweights, &c., just received by J TENNANT, late Mawe, 149, Strand, London. J. T. arranges elementary collections to facilitate the study of Geology and Mineralogy, from two to fifty guineas each.

PATENT PARAGON CAMPHINE LAMPS.—The great fault which was last year found with the Vesta from its great smoke and emission of black smuts, is happily entirely obviated in the Paragon—which surpasses in brilliancy and whiteness of light anything hitherto seen, giving the light of 16 wax candles at the cost of one halfpenny per hour. The largest stock in London to select from, at C. WATSON'S Warehouses, 41 & 42, Barbican, and 16, Norton Folgate. The Spirit, analyzed and recommended by Dr. Ure, is delivered by C. Watson's carts, at 4s. per gallon, in screw cans.

INVALIDS AND CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.—Chaises, Vis-a-Vis Waggons, of various sizes, Phaetons, Barouches, and other designs of various qualities, at very reduced prices. Invalid Wheel-chairs of numerous designs, from the cheapest to the most expensive builds, second-hand as well as new, and can be had with Hoods of Leather, Macintosh, or Canvas, to be put up or down. Long Bed or Spinal Carriages. Self-acting Wheel-chairs, affording any degree of exercise. On sale or hire at INGRAM'S Manufactory, 29, City-road, Finsbury-square.

EXCURSION to the LEVANT.—A six weeks' Tour by Steam to Athens, Smyrna, and Constantinople, calling at Gibraltar and Malta, with the option of visiting en route Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's well-known splendid steam-ship MONTROSE will start from Southampton, on Monday, September 23, for the above ports. Time occupied in the passage out and home about six weeks. Very superior accommodation for passengers.—For terms apply at the Company's Offices, 51, St. Mary-axe, London, and 57, High-street, Southampton; also at 33, Regent-circus.

A BRONZED SCROLL FENDER for 15s.—RICHARD and JOHN SLACK, 336, Strand, opposite Somerset House, are now offering an extensive assortment of Elegant Bronzed Fenders of the newest designs, at prices, if compared with quality, 30 per cent. below any other house; ornamental Iron Fenders, 3 feet, 4s. 6d; 3 feet 6 inches, 5s. 3d. Their stock also consists of every description of Furnishing Ironmongery, every article of which is marked at such prices as will fully convince purchasers at their Warehouse of the great advantages resulting from cash payments. Their Illustrated Catalogue may be had gratis, or sent to any part post free.—Established 1818.

SPORTSMEN should see DOUDNEY and SON'S Celebrated SHOOTING JACKETS, 10s. 6d. and 21s.; and all sorts of Sportsmen's Clothing, at 49, Lombard-street. Superfine Dress Coats, 38s. and 47s. 6d.; Frock Coats, silk facings, 42s. and 50s.; Codringtons, every make and shape, 12s. 6d. and 21s.; Doeskin, and all the new patterns for Trousers, 10s. 6d. and 21s. Army cloth blue Spanish Cloaks, four-and-a-half yards round, 50s.; ditto Opera Cloaks, 21s. Suit of Livery, 63s. Boys' Hussar Suits, 25s.; Boys' Cloaks, 7s. 6d. and 15s. Ladies' elegant Riding Habits, 63s. and 84s.—Doudney and Son, 49, Lombard-street. Established 1784.

EXTRACT FROM OLD MOORE'S ALMANACK for 1844. "CARE OF HEALTH.—This is generally the hottest month in the year; langour and inability for active mental and bodily exertion is experienced by all, but more especially by ladies and those of delicate constitution. Recourse should be had to that excellent medicine, Parr's Life Pills, which will quite re-invigorate the whole system, and render the heat of this month, which is otherwise so oppressive, as delightful as any month in the year."

PARR'S LIFE PILLS are sold by all respectable Medicine Vendors.

See the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS," in White Letters on a Red Ground on the Government Stamp.

COGAN and GILLO'S NOVARGENT, or SILVER SOLUTION, re-silvers worn-out Plated Articles, by immediately depositing a Coating of Pure Silver, and Preserves and Cleanses Silver, Plated Ware, and German Silver. It is used with less trouble than the ordinary process of cleaning, and is warranted not to contain Mercury or anything injurious, as it deposits nothing but Pure Silver. It has been highly approved by Dr. Ryan, Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Polytechnic Institution, and other eminent Chemists and Silversmiths. Sold by Messrs. BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon street, London; and by Messrs. JOSEPH RODGERS and SONS, 6, Norfolk-street, Sheffield; in bottles, with full directions, at 1s. and 3s. each; and to be had of all respectable Chemists, Silversmiths, and Furnishing Ironmongers in the Kingdom. Beware of Imitations; the Genuine are all Signed on the wrapper, by I. D. COGAN and R. GILLO.

GLASS CHANDELIERS for DRAWING ROOMS.—APSLEY PELLATT, (late Pellatt and Green,) Falcon Glass Works, Holland-street, Blackfriars, has recently constructed a NEW CHANDELIER (Registered), which surpasses in brilliant and refractive effects all former efforts, to which he invites inspection. Renaissance and other glass chandeliers as usual at low prices, which, when lighted, have a far more resplendent effect than buhl. Table cut and engraved glass. The manufactory and steam-cutting works may be seen any Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday. Merchants' orders and outfits for glass or china on the very lowest terms. No connexion with any house in the city. Glass Milk Pans, patronised by the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and Condensing Propagating Glasses.

PERIODICAL SALE of REVERSIONARY INTERESTS, ANNUITIES, LIFE POLICIES, and all descriptions of Securities dependent upon Human Life, Advowsons, Next Presentations, Shares, Debentures, &c. Messrs. FULLER and MARSH having adopted the system of Periodical Sales by Auction, are enabled to offer to persons, expectant or otherwise, interested in the sale of the above description of Property, the most prompt, economical, and satisfactory mode of disposing thereof; as by classifying these interests and properties in the same particular, and for the same day, much expense is avoided, and a far greater competition secured. The Periodical Sales for the present year will take place as follows:—THURSDAY, October 3; THURSDAY, November 7; THURSDAY, December 5. The next Periodical Sale will take place at the Mart on THURSDAY, October 3. Messrs. FULLER and MARSH beg to call the attention of the Public to the economy and expedition of this system of business, as they are thereby enabled to put up each property for the small sum of two guineas and a half, including all expenses, should a sale not be effected. Parties desirous of disposing of property in the next Reversionary Sale, should forward the particulars to Messrs. FULLER and MARSH'S Offices, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion House, London, on or before the 20th inst., where valuations may be obtained as to the Market value of every species of Life Property, Shares, &c.

MARINERS' and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Empowered by Act of Parliament for Insurances on the Lives of Mariners, whether of the Royal or Mercantile Navy, Members of the Coast Guard, Fishermen, Pilots, or Boatmen, of Military Men and Civilians proceeding to any part of the Globe, and individuals of every class in society, resident on shore.

TRUSTEES.
Admiral Sir Philip Henderson Durham, G.C.B.
Joseph Somes, Esq.
Vice-Admiral Sir William Hall Gage, G.C.H.

DIRECTORS.
The Right Hon. Captain Lord Viscount Ingestre, R.N., C.B., M.P.
Captain Thomas Dickinson, R.N.
Joseph Bishop, Esq.
George Lee, Esq.
George Mann, Esq.
Sir George Rich.
John Warrick, Esq.
Edmund Turner Watts, Esq.
John Wills, Esq.

AUDITORS.
Donald Mc Rae, Esq.
B. Fooks, Esq.

BANKERS.—Bank of England and Commercial Bank of London.
PHYSICIAN—Sir James Eglintoun Anderson, M.D., M.R.I.A., 11, New Burlington-street.
SURGEON—Charles Ilderton Croft, Esq., 22, Laurence Pountney-lane.
SOLICITOR—John Hayward, Esq., 2, Adelaide-place, London-bridge, and Dartford, Kent.

The Policies granted by this Company cover Voyages of every description and service in every part of the globe. The Premiums for Life Policies, with permission to go any and everywhere without forfeiture, are lower than have ever hitherto been taken for such general risks.

Deferred Annuities to Mariners at very moderate premiums.

The Premiums for all General Assurances are based upon a new adjusted Table of Mortality.

Ten per Cent. of the profits applied in making provision for destitute and disabled mariners.

JOHN DAWSON, Resident Manager.

Arthur-street East, London-bridge.

The Company is ready to receive application for Agencies from individuals of respectability influence, and activity, resident in the principal Sea-ports and Market Towns of the United Kingdom.

Elegant pocket edition, price 1s., by post 1s. 6d.

DR. CULVERWELL'S GUIDE to HEALTH and LONG LIFE; or, WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, and AVOID.
SHERWOOD, 23, Paternoster row,; and the Author, 21, Arundel street, Strand.

THE MEDICAL TIMES of TO-DAY contains some interesting articles on Sir James Graham's new Bill; new facts on the Leicester case of Mesmerism; Original Papers, by Dr. Costello on Lithotrity; by Segalas on Urinary Maladies, &c. Extracts from the German, French, and English Journals; with about 30 other articles of great value to the Scientific reader. Price 5d. Stamped 6d., or 6s. 6d. per Quarter in advance.—H. CARFRAE, 49, Essex-street, Strand.

SIX POLKAS for 1s.—THE PIANISTA, for SEPTEMBER, Third Edition, No. 45, contains the Six Royal Polkas, as danced at Almack's, for 1s., with instructions for dancing them. Sent by post, free, for 16 stamps, addressed to the Editor, 23, Paternoster-row. A Supplement to No. 45 contains 15 Songs, as sung by Mr. Wilson, in the order which he sings them, making one of his Scottish Entertainments complete. The whole 15 songs for 2s Post free, 30 stamps.
SHERWOODS, 23, Paternoster row; TURNER, 19, Poultry.

THE REDOWA POLKA, Danced by CERITO and St. LEON, at her Majesty's Theatre.—Just published, the Second Edition of this extremely favourite Polka, arranged for the Pianoforte. Solo, price 2s.,; Duet. 2s. 6d.—"The newest and prettiest of Polkas."—Athenæum, June 1—"The music of the Redowa Polka is immeasurably the most graceful and characteristic." "Certain it is, that the Redowa is infinitely the prettiest of Polkas."—Times, May 24.
CHAPPELL, 50, New Bond-street.

SIXTY-FIVE PSALM AND HYMN TUNES, arranged for one or more Voices, with an Accompaiment for the Organ or Pianoforte, by Joseph Coggins, price 5s. "This is one of the best and cheapest collections of Sacred Music we have met with; the tunes are remarkably well arranged, and consist entirely of established favourites, such as The Morning and Evening, 100th, 104th, Easter, Before Jehovah, Rock of Ages, Lord of all Power, Luther's Hymn, German and Portuguese Hymns, Lo He Comes, &c. &c."—Vide Musical Review.
DUFF AND HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

NEW VOCAL DUET—LET US ROVE.—Composed by E. J. Loder, price 2s. "This is a charming morceau, and cannot fail to become as popular as Horn's "I know a Bank," particularly as it is sung by Miss Lucombe and Miss Dolby. The melody is very pretty and catching, while the solos given to each voice heighten the effect; the repetition of the leading subject tells well. We strongly recommend this Duet to all Soprano and Contralto Singers."—Vide Sunday Times.
DUFF AND HODGSON, Music Publishers, 65, Oxford-street, and Pianoforte Makers, 3, Berners-street.

THE latest WALTZES by STRAUSS, LABITZSKY, and LANNER.—By STRAUSS: Nur Leben, Bruder Lustig, Loreley Rein, Asträ, Tänz Capricen, and Kuntsler Ball Waltzes; and his Annen, Sperl, and Salon Polkas.—By Labitzsky: Montrose, Douro, Catharinen, Bronislaus, Charlotten, Vereinigungs, and Natalien Waltzes; also, his Almack's, Adelaiden, and Norfolk Polkas.—By Lanner: Die Rosensteiner, Almack's, Die Troubadours, Die Schönenbrunner Waltzes; and his Cerito and John Bull Polkas.—London: published only by Messrs. COCKS and Co., 20, Princes-street, Hanover-square, Musicsellers to her Majesty. To be had of all Musicsellers, and at the Musical Libraries.—Also, Musard's Polka Quadrilles, 3s.

ORGAN MUSIC.

RINCK'S FIRST THREE MONTHS at the ORGAN, 8s.; and his Great Practical School, a new edition, by J. Bishop, 36s.; Warren's Very Easy Tutor, 4s.; ditto Twenty-four Psalms and Hymns, with Interludes, 6s.; Bryan's 150 Interludes, 6s.; Warren's Beauties for the Organ, in one vol., 21s.; Viner's Organist's Library, 12s.; J. S. Bach's Forty eight Preludes, and Forty-eight Fugues, fingered by Czerny, 31s. 6d.; and his Art of Fugue, by ditto, 21s.: also, Warren's Hints to Young Organists, 3s.—London: published only by Messrs. COCKS, 20, Princes street, Hanover-square, Musicsellers to her Majesty.

MR. HORACE SMITH'S NEW HISTORICAL ROMANCE.
Now ready, at all the Libraries, in 3 vols.

ARTHUR ARUNDEL,
A TALE OF THE ENGLISH REVOLUTION.
By the AUTHOR of "BRAMBLETYE HOUSE," &c.
Also, just ready,
HILLINGDON HALL; OR, THE COCKNEY SQUIRE,
A Tale of Country Life. By the Author of "Handley Cross," "Jorrock's Jaunts and Jollities," &c. 3 vols.
HENRY COLBURN, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

This day is published, price 6s.,

THE HAND-BOOK to the PIANOFORTE; comprising an Easy Rudimental Introduction to the Study of that Instrument and Music in General; the Art of Fingering, according to the modes of the best masters, exemplified in various Exercises, Scales, &c., in all the Major and Minor Keys; and interspersed by Relaxations from Study, consisting of Popular Melodies and Romances, and selections from the Pianoforte Compositions of some of the most celebrated masters. Also, a Short and Easy Introduction to Harmony or Counterpoint, and a New Vocabulary of Terms By J. AUGUSTINE WADE, author of "The Dwelling of Fancy;" "Songs of the Flowers;" "The Two Houses of Grenada," an Opera; "The Prophecy," an Oratorio, &c. &c.
London: Published by WHITTAKER and Co., Ave Maria lane.

Fourth Edition, price 1s.,

ON THROAT DEAFNESS, with numerous cases, showing that this frequent but little suspected disease admits of easy and effectual relief, without cutting out the tonsils, blowing air, or thrusting instruments through the nose or mouth into the eustachian passages. By JOHN STEVENSON, Esq., M.R.C.S., 38, Conduit-street, Hanover square, many years Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary for Cataract, Lecturer on the Structure and Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Oculist to his late Majesty, Oculist and Aurist to other members of the Royal Family, and to the King of the Belgians. —S. HIGHLEY, 32, Fleet-street; of whom may be had, the Sixth Edition of the Author's work on Cataract, 3s. Seventh Edition on Deafness, its Causes, Prevention, and Cure, 3s. On Weakness of Sight, third edition, 3s. 6d.

Price 1s. 6d., neatly bound. New edition, now ready,

PRACTICAL MECHANIC'S POCKET GUIDE. By PROFESSOR WALLACE.—"In no department of science or literature, have we met a more truly useful manual than this tiny volume. Though scarcely so large as an ordinary pocket book, it contains a lucid exposition of the theory of mechanical powers as applied to the chief Prime Movers, human, animal, water, and steam force; an examination of the limits within which the materials used in mechanical contrivances are manageable in point of weight, and safe in point of strength; and a series of the tables most useful to practical engineers. The chapter on water-power is particularly valuable."—Athenæum.
Glasgow: Published by W. R. M'PHUN; N. H. CATES, Cheapside, London; and may be had, by order, of all Booksellers.

This day is published. price Half-a-Crown, cloth,
MRS. HOFLAND'S NEW WORK,

EMILY'S REWARD; or, THE HOLIDAY TRIP TO PARIS. With a Frontispiece, by WILLIAMS By the same Author,
THE SON OF A GENIUS. Fourteenth Edition. Price 3s.
THE DAUGHTER OF A GENIUS. Sixth Edition. Price 2s. 6d.
ELLEN THE TEACHER. New Edition. Price 2s. 6d.
THEODORE; or, THE CRUSADERS. Seventh Edition. Price 2s. 6d.
London: GRANT and GRIFFITH, (Successors to J. HARRIS,) Corner of St. Paul's Churchyd.

CHEAP RELIGIOUS AND ENTERTAINING MISCELLANY FOR GENERAL READING.
This day is published, extra large octavo, price 5s. 6d., cloth embossed,

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND MAGAZINE, Vol. XVI., with FIFTY Wood Engravings of Cathedrals, Churches, Abbeys, Castles, Natural History Subjects, Animals, Trees, &c. It contains ORIGINAL Contributions, by Bishops, Clergy, and Laymen of the Church of England; Select Extracts, instructive and amusing; Narratives and Tales; Sketches in Natural History, with Engravings; Biographies of Eminent Persons; Visits to Remarkable Places, at Home and Abroad, with Views; the Islands, Lakes, &c., of Great Britain and Ireland; Anecdotes, Poetry, &c. &c.

Part XCVIII., for July, JUST OUT, commences a new volume, and affords a favourable opportunity for persons wishing to commence a subscription. It contains a Frontispiece (Two Views) of ST. GEORGE'S, WINDSOR; also other Engravings, and the usual variety of letter-press. Several new series of instructive and amusing papers, with Pictoria Illustrations, are in preparation, calculated to add to the usefulness and attractiveness of the Work.

N.B. The previous volumes of this work are now getting very scarce, and an early application is recommended.

London: Published for the Proprietors, by Edwards and Hughes, 12, Ave Maria-lane; Burns, Portman street. Sold also by Hamilton and Co.; and Simpkin and Marshall; and by all Booksellers in Town and Country.

THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE FOR SEPTEMBER, 1844, is embellished with
Plate I. IMPROVED ESSEX BOAR; bred by William Fisher Hobbs, Esq., of Marks Hall, Coggeshall.
Plate II. ORLANDO; Winner of the Derby, bred by Colonel Peel.

CONTENTS:

On the Uses and Abuses of Agricultural Chemistry. By a Lancashire Agriculturist.
On German Farming, and M. Von Thaer's System of Agriculture. By Cuthbert W. Johnson, Esq., F.R.S.
Application of Chemistry to Agriculture. By W. Maddick, jun.
On Tree Planting; Article I. By J. T.
Remarks on Irrigation. By George King, Civil Engineer.
Experiment on Winter Fallow and Subsoil Ploughing, made at Polmaise last Winter.
Winter Fallow.
Country Bank Issues.
Experiment on the Growth of Wheat. By F. Allman.
Patent Peg Thrashing Machine.
Meteorological Diary.
Letters from Ireland. By the Editors of the Fifth and Sixth Editions of "Bayldon on Rents and Tillages."
Agricultural Improvements. By I. J. Mechi.
Explanation of the Buildings at Tiptree-hall Farm. By I. J. Mechi.
The Drainage of Surface Water from Heavy Land. By I. J. Mechi.
Yorkshire Agricultural Society.
Rearing Cattle, with a View to Early Maturity.
North Cornwall Experimental Club.
On Harvesting Corn. By Mr. Sarjeant.
Dr. Murray's Lectures on Chemistry, in the Town-Hall of Kelso.
Bromsgrove Farmers' Club.
Expenses and Produce of Arable Land By B. H.
Agricultural Implement Clubs. By William Day.
On Farm-Yards and Dung-Heaps.
Statistics of Tile-Draining in Ayrshire. By R. Boyle, Esq.
An Essay on Fat and Muscle. By W. F. Karkeek, Veterinary Surgeon.
Falkirk Tryst.
The Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.
The most approved Mode of Mowing Corn.
Royal Agricultural Society of England.
Rutland Plough.
Farmers' Club-House.
Observations on the Management and Application of Manures. By a Practical Farmer.
Pembrokeshire Agricultural Society.
East Riding (Yorkshire) Agricultural Society's Exhibition.
Experiments with Special Manures. By Mr. A. F. Gardiner.
On the Cost of Growing Wheat. By Taurus.
Agricultural Queries.
Answers to Agricultural Queries.
Agricultural Reports.
Calendar of Horticulture for September.
Review of the Corn Trade during the Month of August.
Prices of Grain, Seeds, Hops, Wool, Manures, &c.
Prices of Shares.

A highly-finished Portrait and Memoir of his Grace the Duke of RICHMOND will be given with the Farmers' Magazine for October.
OFFICE, 24, NORFOLK-STREET, STRAND;
And may be had of all Booksellers.

Illustrated with Ten Engravings, Part I., price 6d., the only translation of EUGENE SUE'S NEW WORK,

THE FEMALE BLUEBEARD; by the Author of The Mysteries of Paris, The Wandering Jew, &c. Each Part will contain Ten Engravings; may also be had in numbers, price 1d. each.—A complete Novel of COOPER'S, price 6d.: post-free, 1s., entitled THE GOVERNESS, or THE FRENCH POCKET HANDKERCHIEF; by J. F. COOPER, Author of the Pilot, Spy, &c.
W. STRANGE, 21, Paternoster-row; and all Booksellers.

THE MILLION TEA KETTLE will Boil Two Quarts of Water at less than a farthing expense, and without the trouble of lighting a fire. Price, 6s. and 10s. each; to be seen in action at the LIGHT HOUSE, 201, STRAND.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

STOOPING of the SHOULDERS and CONTRACTION of the CHEST are entirely prevented and effectually removed in Youth and Ladies and Gentlemen, by the occasional use of the PATENT ST. JAMES'S CHEST EXPANDER, which is light, simple, easily employed outwardly or invisibly, without bands beneath the arms, uncomfortable constraint, or impediment to exercise. Sent per post by Mr. A. BINYON, 40, Tavistock-street, Strand, London, or full particulars, on receiving a postage stamp.

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—NOTICE, the WARWICK and LEAMINGTON UNION RAILWAY will be OPENED at the Coventry Station, where it joins the London and Birmingham Railway, on MONDAY, the 2nd December next. Particulars of the Trains and Fares will be given previous to opening.
By Order, R. CREED,
Secretary to the London and Birmingham Railway.
Office, Euston Station,
9th September, 1844.

NEW PATENTS.—BROCKEDON'S IMPROVED STOPPERS.—This important Invention, a Substitute for Corks and Bungs, has, by new and Great Improvements, become a pure, imperishable, and perfect means of preserving, for any length of time, Wine, Beer, Spirits, &c. They are cheap and easily applied, and the appearance which they now have of fine Cork has removed the prejudice against their former dark colour. Also, DECANTER STOPPERS, to keep Wine which is in daily use in perfect condition.—C. MACINTOSH and Co., 19, Walbrook, London, and 22, York-street, Manchester.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—To LET, on LEASE, a Newly-built COTTAGE, containing Seven Rooms, fitted with every requisite for a genteel family, with an Orchard, well stocked with choice fruit trees. The House, which is built in the Tudor style, is delightfully situated on the London road, within a mile of Tunbridge Wells. Omnibuses to the trains pass continually. There are Four small Cottages at the end of the Orchard, all let, which may be taken with the house, if required. Rent and taxes very low. For further particulars apply by letter, pre-paid, to W. H. B., Mutual Insurance Institution, 51, Threadneedle-street, London.

DANCING the CALISTHENICS and ORTHOPEDICAL EXERCISES.—Mrs. FREDERICK FINNEY (late Miss KENWARD) respectfully informs the Nobility and Gentry, that she has returned from Paris with the newest collection of Steps and Figures, for Polkas, Mazourkas, and Quadrilles, as taught, and composed expressly for her, by M. Coralli, premier artiste, Académie Royale, à Paris. Families who do not approve of dancing can, for the improvement of their figure, receive lessons upon the Calisthenics and Orthopedical Exercises. Ladies prepared for Presentation at Court in Six Lessons. Mrs. Finney's Academy will be held at the Hanover-square Rooms in November.—Address—Mrs. FREDERICK FINNEY, TOTTENHAM-GREEN.

METROPOLITAN LOAN COMPANY—ESTABLISHED 1839. Offices, No. 1, Craven-street, Strand, London. Open from Eleven till Three o'clock daily. Loans are advanced by the Company on the security of two responsible housekeepers, in sums of £10 10s., £15, £20, £25, £30, £35, £40, £45, and £50, for periods of twenty-five weeks, at 2½ per cent., or of fifty weeks, at 5 per cent., at the option of the borrowers, to be repaid by weekly instalments. If the securities are approved by the directors at their weekly meeting, the loans are immediately advanced. Amounts exceeding £50 are advanced by special agreement with the directors. Forms of application, containing the rules and regulations, may be had at any hour of the day, price 2d.

EDUCATION FRANCAISE—Pensionnat St. Denis and St. Omer, conducted by the Demoiselles FERGUSON, BERTHIER, and TARTAR. —Miss FERGUSON begs to inform her friends that she has arrived in London from the above establishment for the usual Annual Vacation, and for the purpose of taking the charge (on her return) of those Young Ladies whose parents may be disposed to confide them to her care. Miss Ferguson will remain in town until the 24th of September; and may be seen daily, between the hours of Eight and Twelve o'clock, at No. 1, Upper James-street, Golden-square. Terms, 20 guineas per annum.—Prospectuses may be obtained, and every particular known, by application to Mr. WICKWAR, 6, Poland-street, Oxford-street; or of Mrs. TYRRELL, No. 2, Greek-street, Soho-square.

TEETH.—Mastication and Articulation Improved and Guaranteed.—Messrs. DAVIS, Surgeon-Dentists, 123, Pall-mall, opposite the Haymarket, and 104, Fleet-street (entrance, New Bridge-street,) continue to restore DECAYED TEETH, however painful, with celebrated mineral hermasticon, instantly Curing Toothache, rendering the operation of extraction unnecessary. Messrs. D. call the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public to their newly-discovered Silicious Teeth, under the patronage of the Royal Family, guaranteed never to discolour, break or decay, being of surpassing beauty, and fixed without springs or wires, without extracting the old stumps, or giving any pain. A single tooth, 5s.; a set, £5; filling decayed teeth, 2s. 6d. Three months' trial given Loose Teeth fastened Scurvy in the Gums effectually cured. Artificial Palates upon improved principles. Teeth repaired, and misfits remodelled, equal to new.—N.B. Removed from 21, Fleet-street.

PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS—IMPORTANT to FAMILIES FURNISHING.—A considerable saving can be effected in the purchase of Furnishing Ironmongery, by visiting the PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS, 58, Baker-street, Portman-square, where may be inspected the most extensive STOCK of IRONMONGERY GOODS in the Kingdom, consisting of kitchen cooking utensils, German silver wares, drawing-room stoves, shower and vapour baths, ornamental iron work, garden implements, japanned water cans and toilette pails, best Sheffield plate, kitchen ranges, fenders and fire-irons, tea trays, ornamental wire work, flower-stands, table cutlery, &c. Every article being marked in plain figures, at the lowest possible price, will fully convince purchasers at this establishment of the great advantage resulting from Cash payments, as the Proprietors warrant every article of the best manufacture.—58, Baker-street, Portman-square.—A liberal allowance to merchants and captains.

THE IMPERIAL LIQUEUR GENEVA.

MESSRS. JOSEPH AND JOHN VICKERS and CO., having devoted considerable attention to the distillation of British Spirit, with a view to the production of a NATIVE LIQUEUR, the excellence of which should fairly entitle it to take its stand by the side of Hollands, Geneva, and French Brandy, they now offer it to the public, with this assurance, that it is the purest possible extract from British Grain, and that, in imparting its fine and agreeable flavour, the properties of everything used have been carefully regarded. In diluting it, no sugar is required; and it will be found less heating to the system, and more adapted to the constitution than Brandy or Rum It is bottled at the Distillery, for the convenience of the Trade, and sufficiently protected by a SPECIAL SEAL. It may be had of most of the respectable Spirit Merchants in the kingdom; or in quantities not less than One Dozen, at the
DISTILLERY, STONEY-STREET, BOROUGH-MARKET, LONDON.

METCALFE'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—The Tooth Brush has the important advantage of searching thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth and cleaning them in the most effectual and extraordinary manner, and is famous for the hairs not coming loose, 1s. An improved Clothes Brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. Penetrating Hair Brushes, with the durable unbleached Russian bristle, which does not soften like common hair. Flesh Brushes, of improved graduated and powerful friction Velvet Brushes, which act in the most surprising and successful manner. The genuine Smyrna Sponge, with its preserved valuable properties of absorption, vitality, and durability, by means of direct importations, dispensing with all intermediate parties, profits, and destructive bleaching, and securing the luxury of a genuine Smyrna Sponge.—Only at METCALFE'S sole establishment, 130 B, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street.—Caution: Beware of the words, "from Metcalfe's," adopted by some houses.

MOURNING—Court, Family, and Complimentary.—The Proprietors of the London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249 Regent-street, beg respectfully to remind families whose bereavements compel them to adopt mourning attire, that every article (of the very best description) requisite for a complete outfit of mourning may be had at their establishment at a moment's notice. Widows' and Family Mourning is always kept made up; and a note descriptive of the mourning required, will ensure everything necessary for the occasion, being sent (in town or country) immediately. Ladies requiring Silks—either Satins, Satin Turcs, Watered or Plain Ducapes, and Widows' Silks, are particularly invited to a trial of the new Corbeau Silks introduced at this house, as they will be found not only more durable, but the colour will stand the test of the strongest acid, or even sea water. Black and Grey, and Fancy Mourning Silks of every description. The Show Rooms are replete with every novelty that modern taste has introduced in mourning millinery, flowers, collars, head-dresses, bugle berthes, trimmings, &c. &c.—The London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249, Regent-street, near Oxford street.—W. C. JAY, and Co.

EXCELLENT SUMMER BEVERAGE.

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY is the only genuine article by which pure Barley-Water can be made in ten minutes. It produces an excellent mucilaginous beverage, more palateable than that usually made from pearl-barley; and in all febrile and nephritic complaints, as a drink, it has a most beneficial effect, and is consequently recommended by the most eminent Physicians of the present day. Mothers during the anxious period of suckling will find it a cooling drink, and in constitutions where stimulant and fermented liquors are inadmissible, it is an ample and productive source of comfort both to the parent and infant. It is especially recommended by the Medical profession as a nutritious food for infants, being from its taste and purity more suitable to their delicate stomachs than any other kind of food. Families of the first distinction acknowledge the Patent Barley to be unequalled for making delicious custard puddings, thickening soups and gravies; and also highly approve it as an adjunct with new milk for breakfast or supper.—Sold by all respectable Grocers, Druggists, and Oilmen in Town and Country, in Packets of 6d., 1s., and in Family Canisters at 2s., 5s., and 10s. each, wholesale and retail, by ROBINSON and BELLVILLE, Purveyors to the Queen, 64, Red Lion-street, Holborn, London, who are also the only manufacturers of the Patent Groats for making a superior gruel in ten minutes.

PORT, SHERRY, and all other FOREIGN WINES for cash, in quantities of one dozen and upwards.

Sherry (pale or brown)	21s., 25s., 30s., 35s., and 40s. per dozen.
Port from the wood	23s., 26s., 30s. and 34s.
Ditto crusted	26s., 30s., 36s., and 40s.
Madeira	27s., 40s., and 48s.
Claret	30s., 40s., 50s., and 60s.
Champagne	40s., 54s., and 70s.

Bucellas, 27s.; Vidonia, 24s.; Lisbon, (dry or sweet) 24s.; Marsala, 21s.; Cape, 15s.

Bottles, 1s. 6d. per. dozen, the price of old ones; hampers at the rate of 9d. per dozen. To all who pay ready money Messrs. Cornwall and Co., address themselves, soliciting attention to the above prices, under which it is impossible for genuine wines to be sold, offering to purchasers the immense saving of from 10s. to 20s. per dozen. The continued and rapid increase of their connexion is a gratifying proof to them of the approbation of the public. Their wines are warranted genuine and those at only one price the finest imported; any not approved of will be exchanged or the money returned, and a trial of any one kind is respectfully requested. Samples can be tasted at the office from Ten till Five o'clock. Payment to be made on or before delivery. Orders from the country must be accompanied by a remittance, and will be executed with punctuality and dispatch.
CORNWALL and Co., 14, WALBROOK, CITY.

CORNS AND BUNIONS.

JONES'S PHILOSOPHICAL REMEDY is the most ingenious discovery of the day; it immediately enables the greatest sufferer to walk with the most perfect ease and comfort, and is peculiarly applicable for CORNS BETWEEN THE TOES.
Sold by all Patent Medicine Vendors, in boxes, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s 9d. each; or sent free by post, on receipt of fifteen postage stamps.—LIGHT HOUSE, 201, STRAND.

COD LIVER OIL.

DOMESTIC ACCIDENTS, arising from Wounds, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Sprains, &c. &c., are immediately cured by this extraordinary remedy, which no family should be without. Prospectuses, containing cures of Gout, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Diseased Joints, Spinal and Glandular Affections, Lumbago, Scrofulous Ulcers &c. &c., all testified by the highest medical authorities, will be sent to any address, on receipt of two postage stamps.

CAUTION.—Messrs. JONES and Co. having been appointed as the sole mercantile Agents for this remedy by the only manufacturer, an eminent chemist and practitioner, residing on the Continent, they beg to state that every bottle sent from their establishment will be contained in a wrapper, bearing a fac-simile of their signature, and that the outside wrapper will be further protected by the stamp and address, "JONES and Co., 201, Strand, London."

Wholesale Agents: BARCLAY and SONS, Farringdon-street; E. EDWARDS, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; SUTTON and Co., Bow Churchyard. Sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each.

SIX POUNDS of TEA, whether Black or Green, for 17s., and small bright Gunpowder, in 12lb. boxes, at 4s. 6d. per lb.—East India Tea Company's Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street.

BOYS' CLOTHING.—The only House in London for really Cheap and Good Boys' Clothes, is SPRATSWILL'S Old-Established Warehouse, 36, HOLBORN-HILL, near Fetter-lane.—N.B. The largest Stock in London of Ready-made Clothes of every description.—36, Holborn-hill

HEALTH and COMFORT.—HAZARD'S PATENT PORTABLE PNEUMATIC SHOWER BATH is acknowledged, by the Medical and Scientific World, to be the most useful, unique, and elegant invention of the day. No Dressing-room should be considered furnished without it; and to persons travelling it will be found an indispensable requisite.—Sold by respectable Chemists and Ironmongers through the United Kingdom.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.—Office for Patents of Inventions and Registrations of Designs, 14, Lincoln's Inn Fields.—The printed INSTRUCTIONS gratis, and every information upon the subject of PROTECTION for INVENTIONS, either by Letters Patent or the Designs Act, may be had by applying personally, or by letter (prepaid), to Mr. ALEXANDER PRINCE, at the office, 14, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

CHAPPELL'S MUSICAL CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—Subscribers paying £3 3s. a year are entitled to six books or pieces at a time in town, or eighteen in the country; subscribers paying £2 2s. the year are entitled to four in town, or twelve in the country. All new works of interest are added to the library as soon as published, and every description of music is supplied to subscribers.—50, New Bond-street.

THE NEW DISCOVERY for the NERVES. By Dr. GRANDISON. Patronised by above 100 of the Nobility. The wonderful virtues of this medicine can be attested by all who have tried it. It is a combination of a most remarkable kind, and its efficacy proves how important a one.—Sold by all Medicine Venders. Ask for Dr. GRANDISON'S CHARITY PILLS.—"A wonderful yet safe medicine."—Professor Mollen.

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are apprised that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEAS (Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street). They are packed in showy leaden canisters, from an ounce to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale; the license is only 11s. per annum, and many, during the last nineteen years, have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without 1s. let or loss. Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) as above.

TO SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS, &c.—BERDOE'S SUPERIOR WATERPROOF SHOOTING JACKETS, GARMENTS for the SEASIDE, &c. An extensive variety of the above, in new and greatly improved materials, always ready, guranteed to exclude any rain whatever, and confidently recommended to those who regard a respectable appearance or wish to avoid the disappointment and vexation consequent upon purchasing articles made by slopsellers, and sold by parties not tailors. First rate clothing of every description upon the lowest terms possible, consistent with true economy and ultimate satisfaction.—W. BERDOE, Tailor, Waterproofer, &c., 69, Cornhill (north side).

SHIRTS.—W. E. WHITELOCK, 166, Strand, continues to pay the same liberal price for making SHIRTS that he has done for the last twenty years, therefore obtains the very best work. He solicits the attention of Gentlemen to those he supplies for 6s. 6d. each, including washing—they are made from Marsland's Patent Long Cloth, with fine Linen Fronts, Collars, and Wrists, and are superior to what are usually charged 8s. 6d.; also, all Fine Linen, 10s. 6d., usual price, 13s. 6d. In proof of this, he offers to send one as sample, post free, upon receipt of the amount, with 1s. added, as part payment of postage; the measure requisite is the neck, chest, and wrist, tight. All sizes kept ready for wear, from boys upwards. Best Shirts, for Outfits, supplied at 42s. and 54s. per dozen, washing and marking included; every other requisite for ditto, at the wholesale prices. Gentlemen waited upon in any part of London.

LOSS OF TEETH SUPPLIED, without Springs, Clasps, or Wires; Loose Teeth Fastened; and Filling Decayed Teeth with Mineral Marmoratum.—Mons. LE DRAY and SON, SURGEON DENTISTS, 42, Berners-street, Oxford-street, continue to restore Decayed Teeth with their celebrated Mineral Marmoratum, applied without pain, heat, or pressure, preventing and curing the Toothache, and rendering the operation of extraction unnecessary. They also Fasten Loose Teeth, whether arising from age, neglect, the use of calomel, or disease of the gums. Incorrodible Artificial or Natural Teeth, of surpassing beauty, to match in colour and shape those left in the mouth, fixed, from one to a complete set, without extracting the roots, or giving any pain, at the following charges:—A single tooth, 10s; a set, £5 5s. Arranged on the most approved principles, and restoring perfect articulation and mastication. At home from Ten till Six. N.B.—Removed from 60, Newman-street, to 42, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

TO LADIES.—ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, for the SKIN and COMPLEXION. This Royally Patronized and universally adopted Specific is composed chiefly of extracts from the most rare flowers and herbs of an eastern clime, and perfectly free from all mineral admixture. It exerts the most soothing, gentle, cooling, and purifying action on the skin; and most effectually dissipates all Redness, Tan, Pimples, Blotches, Spots, Freckles, and other Cutaneous Visitations. The radiant bloom it imparts to the Cheek, and the softness and delicacy it induces on the Hands, Arms and Neck, render it indispensable to every toilet. It affords immediate relief in cases of Sunburn, Stings of Insects, or incidental Inflammation. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

CAUTION.—Many Shopkeepers vend the most spurious trash under the title of "Genuine" Kalydor, containing mineral astringents utterly ruinous to the complexion, and by their repellant action endangering health. It is therefore imperative on purchasers to see that the words "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR" are on the Wrapper; and A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden, engraved (by Authority) on the Government Stamp affixed on each bottle. ⁂ All others are Fraudulent Counterfeits!

INTERESTING TO LADIES.
To Messrs. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden, London.
Percy-place, Landport, Portsmouth, April 4th, 1844.

Gentlemen,—I think it but an act of justice to inform you of the benefit I have derived from the use of your admirable Macassar Oil About six months ago I found my hair getting daily more weak and thin, and much discoloured from a practice I had adopted of wetting it continually; fearing that I should lose it entirely, and hearing of the efficacy of your Macassar Oil, I have for some time past constantly used it, and the result is, that my hair is now perfectly restored and much improved in appearance and colour, having become thick, dark, and glossy; it also curls freely without the use of paper, which it never did before. To all my friends I have warmly recommended your Macassar Oil as an excellent restorative and preservative for the hair. As I have an objection to see my name in print, I beg you will not publish it; but you are at liberty to show this letter, or make any other use you please of it, and refer applicants to me, if necessary, in proof of the efficacy of your Macassar Oil. Your obedient servant, * * * * * * * * * *

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL preserves and reproduces the Hair; prevents it from falling off or turning Grey; changes Grey Hair to its Original Colour; frees it from Scurf and Dandriff, and makes it beautifully soft and curly.
Ask for "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL." All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

SELF-MEASUREMENT—GREAT ACCOMMODATION.

No longer let those who are dwellers afar,
Themselves from the Warehouse of Moses debar.
By adopting our plan, which has never a failure,
Ev'ry gentleman now may become his own Tailor!

E. MOSES and SON are desirous of directing especial attention to their plan of "Self-Measurement," The extreme simplicity and the minute exactness of this admirable plan are such as cannot fail to answer the purpose designed. No failure in point of fit can arise from its use; or, should anything of the kind occur, the proprietors will hold themselves responsible. Thousands are thus enabled to avail themselves of the choice Clothing of MOSES and SON, without any inconvenience arising from distance, &c. A Book with a wood-cut and full directions may be obtained on application (gratis) and free of postage. Residents in the country cannot do better than avail themselves of so favourable an opportunity of purchasing at the greatest Tailoring Establishment in the Kingdom.

For E. Moses and Son's "Chronicles of Costumes" see the "Railway Bell," of Saturday Sept. 7, 1844.

READY-MADE.	£	s.	d.
Shooting Coats, in every variety, from	0	10	0
Velveteen do, 7 pockets ..	0	18	6
Tweed Taglionis	0	8	6
Ditto, silk facings, collar and cuffs	0	16	0
Cashmarette Coats, in every shape, handsomely trimmed, from ..	1	1	0
An immense stock of Blouses ..	0	3	6
Summer Vests	0	2	6
Cashmarette and Persian do., in every variety from 3s. to	0	8	6
Black Satin Vests	0	6	6
Cloth do.	0	4	6
Cloth Trousers	0	9	0
Single-milled Doe do., from ..	0	11	0
A great variety of Summer do. ..	0	7	0
Dress Coat, edged	1	0	0
Frock do. do.	1	4	0

MADE TO MEASURE.	£	s.	d
Sporting Coats in the most approved style	0	13	6
Velveteen do, 7 Pockets ..	1	3	0
Tweed Coats trimmed with silk ..	0	16	0
Cahmere fine Saxony do. ..	1	3	0
Cashmarette, new and improved article, warranted waterproof, trimmed with silk, collar, cuffs, &c.	1	18	0
Quilting Vests 7s. each, or 3 for	1	0	0
Cashmere ditto, in choice patterns	0	9	0
Trousers adapted for the season	0	9	6
Mill'd Victoria and plain Doe do.	0	17	0
Best quality West of England ..	1	3	0
Super Black do. do.	0	16	0
Best Black dress do	1	6	0
Dress Coats	1	12	0
Do. do. best manufactured ..	2	15	0
Frock Coats	1	15	0
Do. do., best manufactured ..	3	3	0

MOURNING to any extent, at Five Minutes' notice.

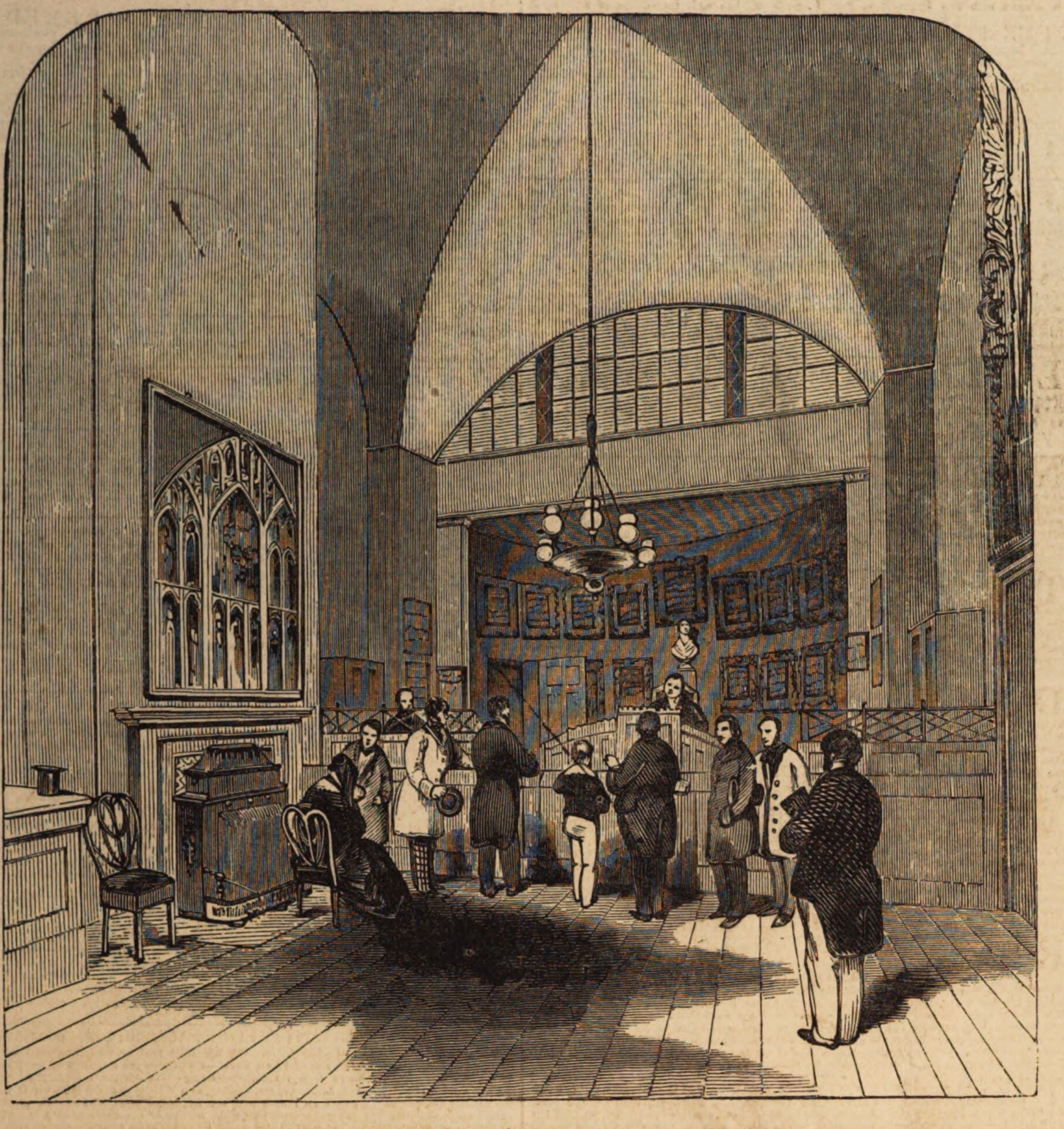
Important.—Any article purchased or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned.

Observe.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Drapers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen.

Caution.—E. MOSES and SON are obliged to guard the Public against imposition, having learned that the untradesman-like falsehood of being connected with them, or it is the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connexion with any other house; and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing should (to prevent disappointments, &c.) call at, or send to, 154 Minories; or 86, Aldgate opposite the Church.

N.B.—No business transacted at this Establishment from Friday at sunset, until sunset on Saturday, when it is resumed until twelve o'clock.

Cashiers wanted.—No Premiums required



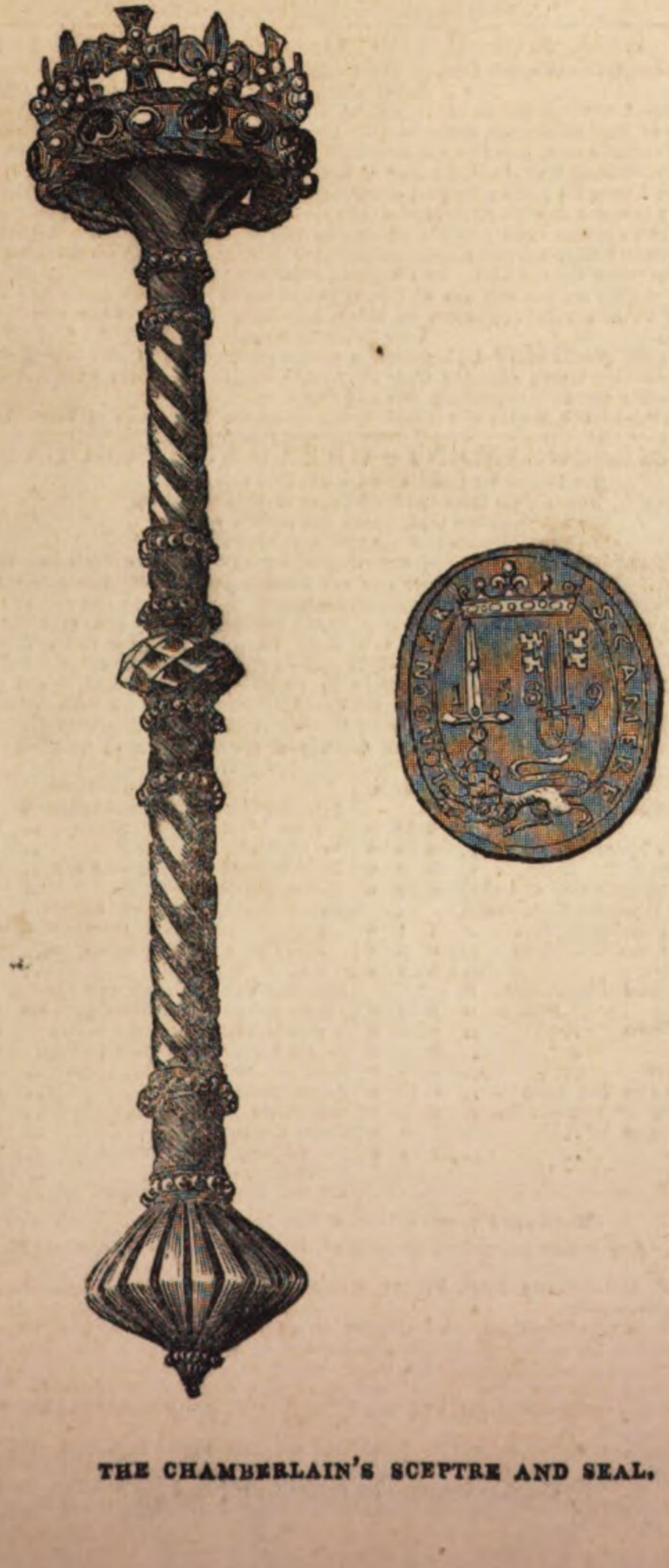
THE CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, GUILDHALL.

CHAMBERLAINSHIP OF THE CORPORATION OF LONDON.

The termination of the contest for this high office of trust, (reported elsewhere in our journal), presents a fit opportunity for introducing to our readers a few historical details of its institution and important functions.

The office of Chamberlain is of very ancient origin, and was formerly the King's Chamber, or Exchequer. It appears by ancient records in the possession of the Corporation of London, that the office was held of the Crown (5 John, 1204), when William de St. Michael paid the King a fine of £100, and a yearly rent of 100 marks for the same. The charter of the above sovereign (16 John, 1215), expressly reserves out of his grant to the City, "his Chamberlainship;" Henry III., 2nd Charter (11 Hen. III.), does the same; and in 1278 (6 Edw. I.), Matthew de Columbers is mentioned as "the Chamberlain of Our Lord the King."

The period at which the office passed from the Crown to the Corporation is unknown; but, we find, in the year 1300, (28 Edward I.) that the Chamberlain was elected to the office by the Mayor and Aldermen; and, in 1310, he was elected by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty; with whom the election remained until the year 1724, (11 Geo. I.), when by Act of Parliament, the Chamberlain was directed to be elected by the Livery.



THE CHAMBERLAIN'S SCEPTRE AND SEAL.

The Chamberlain of London is, in law, a Corporation Sole. His Seal of Office consists of a regal crown, lion passant, the City sword, and two keys.—Legend: *Sigillum Cameræ Londini.* The annexed engraving is copied from an impression in the British Museum, bearing the date 1589.

This seal is used, at the present time, and affixed to every copy of the City freedom issued from the Chamberlain's Office.

We have also appended the ancient insignia of the Chamberlainship—a staff surmounted with a jewelled crown, and having a glass handle, mounted with gold, and jewelled. This sceptre is borne by the Chamberlain on state occasions, and is presented, with the keys of the City, on the entry of the Sovereign by Temple Bar: it is also surrendered on Nov. 8, by the Chamberlain, who is then customarily re-elected to his office.

The duties of the Chamberlain are twofold. In his judicial capacity, he admits, on oath, all persons entitled to the Freedom of London; and registers and enrols all apprentices, adjudicates between them and their masters upon complaints made to him. In this capacity, he has power to commit either master or apprentice to Bridewell, or to a place of temporary confinement in Guildhall, now little used; but, it is believed, that there has been no committal of a master for a century and a half. The Chamberlain adjudges without a jury, and no appeal takes place from his decision, though it is believed that there is a right of appeal to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen.

As Treasurer of the Corporation, in "the Chamber of London," called, at various times, "the Inner Chamber," the "Exchequer Chamber," and now simply, "the Chamber," the Chamberlain has the care and custody of the City cash and regalia; and of monies not the property of the citizens, but administered in trust by them for a variety of important purposes. Many Government taxes were received at the Chamberlain's Office until the reign of William III., and the Land-tax was paid into the Chamber until the time of Sir Stephen Jansen, Bart., who resigned in 1765. Parliament has since intrusted the Chamberlain with a variety of trust-monies under various Acts (at the present time, exceeding seventy), which Acts regulate the funds connected with the Paving, Lighting, Cleansing, and Sewerage, and Police of the City; the Navigation of the Thames, up to Staines; the Harbour and Port of London, as far as the Medway; London and Blackfriars Bridges; the Royal Exchange, the Coal Exchange, the City of London School, and Emanuel Hospital; together with the various improvements effected, or now in progress, in the neighbourhood of London-bridge, the Exchange, the Post-office, &c. The sums of money passing through the Chamber annually average £700 000, of which sum about £150,000 belongs to the City, as their own cash, and the remainder is trust-money.

The emoluments of the office, under Sir James Shaw, who held it twelve years, were, on an average, about £3600 annually; but, on the appointment of Sir William Heygate, the late Chamberlain, they were reduced by the Corporation to a fixed salary of £2500, at which sum it now remains. The Chamberlain gives security for £30,000, for the faithful discharge of his duties; and it is a remarkable fact, that, considering the large amount always passing through the Chamber, there is neither record nor tradition of a defalcation in the office to the amount of a single shilling, in upwards of 700 years, that it has been the depository of Government, Corporate, and Trust monies.

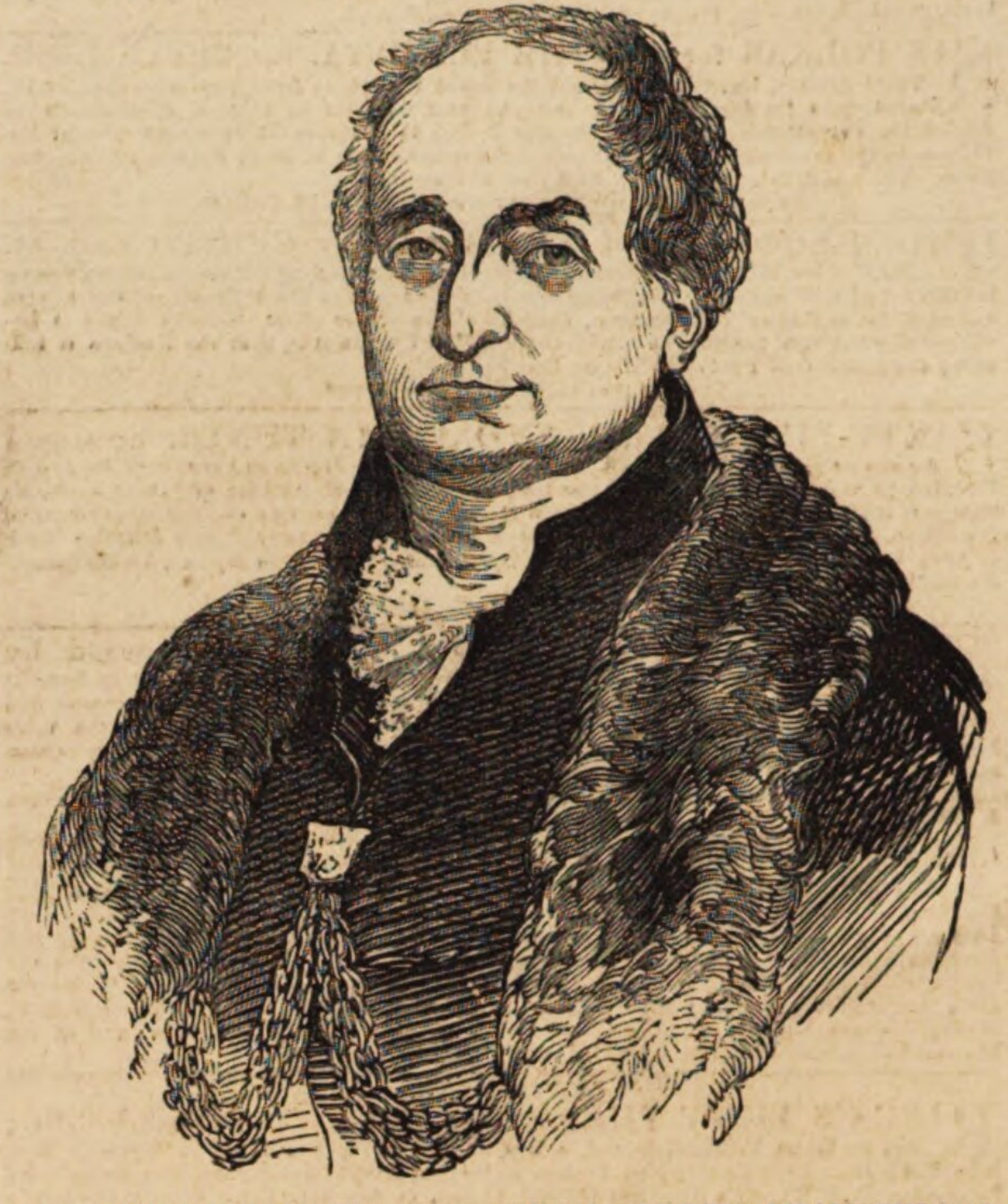
The establishment of the Chamber consists of the following officers: the Chamberlain, head of both departments, judicial and financial. To the former are attached a clerk, assistant-clerk, and yeoman; and to the latter, a comptroller, chief clerk, cashier, and four assistants. The accounts are audited annually.

Official accommodation is provided for the Chamberlain adjoining the Guildhall of the Corporation. The office is a spacious apartment, the first to the right hand, up the steps, on the north side of the hall. Upon the wall is a picture of the battle fought near Touton, in Yorkshire, between the rival families of York and Lancaster, March 29, 1461, painted by Alderman Josiah Boydell. Over the chimney-piece is a finely-coloured print of the window at New College, Oxford, painted by Jervis, from pictures by Sir Joshua Reynolds. There are also prints of Hogarth's Idle and Industrious Apprentices, and some specimens of ornamental writing. This apartment is represented in the annexed engraving, together with the form of binding an apprentice. In the Chamberlain's parlour are deposited duplicate copies of the honorary freedoms and thanks which have been voted by distinguished personages to the City. More than sixty of them are by the late Mr. Tomkins, the celebrated penman, of whom there is a fine portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

The office of Chamberlain was held in 1696 by Sir Thomas Codden, who was succeeded in 1702 by Sir William Fazakerley. Sir George Ludlam was elected in 1718; Samuel Robinson, Esq., in 1727; and Sir John Bosworth, in 1734, when there was a severe contest between the partisans of the ministry, and the independent members of the livery, which ended in the defeat of the former. This is stated to have been the severest contest ever known, there being at the close of the poll, for Mr. Bosworth, 3212; for Mr. Selwin, 3208.

Mr. Bosworth was subsequently knighted: he was succeeded in 1751, by Sir Thomas Harrison, and in 1765, by Sir S. Jansen, who, resigning his office in 1776, was succeeded by Benjamin Hopkins, Esq., after another very severe contest with the celebrated John Wilkes. In 1779, on the death of Mr. Hopkins, Wilkes was elected; on his death, in 1797, Aldermen Sir Watkin Lewes, and Richard Clarke, Esq., were proposed to the Livery, and the latter elected by a very large majority. Mr. Clarke filled the office until his death, beyond his 90th year: he recollected having taken Dr. Johnson to the Judges' dinners, at the Old Bailey. The office was next severely contested by Mr. Alderman Waithman and Sir James Shaw, Bart., when the latter was returned. Sir James held the office until his death in 1843, and was succeeded by Sir W. Heygate, Bart., after a contest with Sir John Pirie, Bart.

Mr. Anthony Brown, the newly-elected Chamberlain, of whom we annex a portrait has been for many years Alderman of the Ward of Billingsgate; and is, with the exception of Sir Claudius Stephen Hunter, the senior member of the Court of Aldermen. He is the son and the grandson of a Liveryman; for upwards of 40 years has been a member of the Corporation, 23 years a magistrate, and served the office of Sheriff in 1825, and Lord Mayor in 1827. The worthy Alderman is a fluent and well-informed speaker, and has lately distinguished himself in the Court of Common Council by his vindication of the rights of the Livery. He is the principal of the highly respectable firm of Brown, Marten, and Thomas, solicitors, of Mincing-lane.



MR. ALDERMAN BROWN, THE NEWLY ELECTED CHAMBERLAIN.

THE NORTH LANCASHIRE ELECTION.—The Conservatives have had several meetings, the result of which has been the formation of a Committee to support the interests of Mr. J. T. Clifton, who is a candidate for the representation, in the room of Lord Stanley. Mr. Clifton is a general supporter of a Conservative Government, and in favour of protection to agriculture. It is not yet known whether there will be a contest. The nomination is to take place on Friday, the 20th inst., at Lancaster. North Lancashire contains 254 townships, and the number of votes on the present register is 10,337. The Anti-Corn-Law League have not yet found a candidate. Mr. C. Townley, of Townley, has been sought after, but has not been found. Mr. Hargreaves, son-in-law of Mr. Brown, who contested the South Division of Lancashire, has been requested, but he has declined. The impression is that there will not be any opposition.

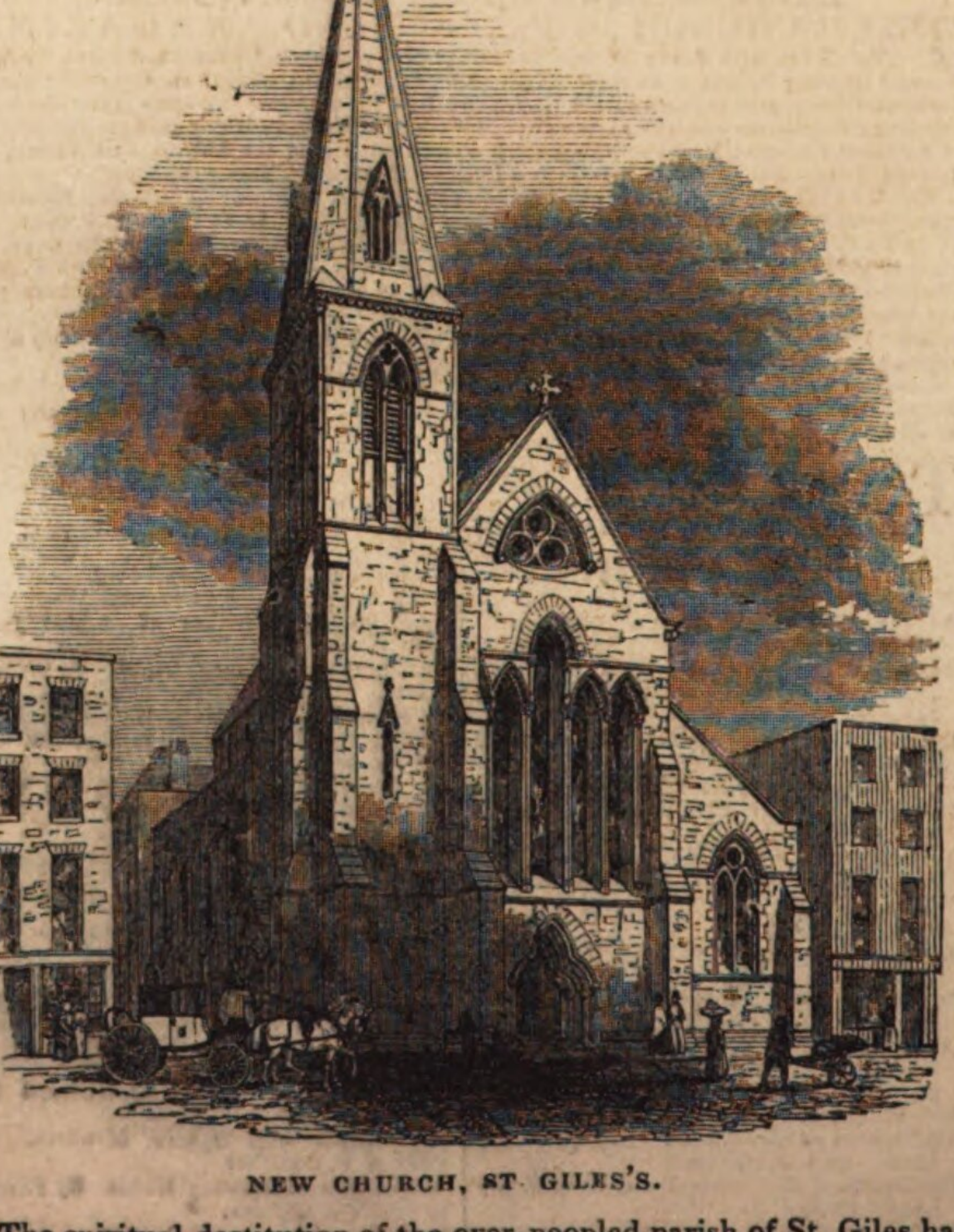
DEATH FROM EATING HEMLOCK.—A little girl, three years old, belonging to Sidney-street, North Shields, died in consequence of eating hemlock. The child had been out in the fields during the day with a little brother, when they had taken the herb. The boy vomited freely, or his life also, in all probability, would have been sacrificed.

CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XLVIII.

CHRIST CHURCH, ST. GILES'S-IN-THE-FIELDS.

This church is now in course of erection between the east side of the new street, and near the point at which it debouches into High Holborn. The design, by Mr. B. Ferrey, is in the early English style, with a large lancet-headed window over the principal entrance, and a lofty tower and spire at the west-end angle. The material is Kentish rag-stone, with Bath stone mouldings and side dressings in the long and short masonry.

The cost will be defrayed by the munificence of the Church Societies, and the bounty of individual benefactors. The whole church will accommodate one thousand persons; the seats being free, and there being, consequently, no income from pew-rents, the chief anxiety of the committee is to realise an endowment sufficient to secure, for ever, the daily performance of divine worship. For this good and great end, subscriptions are still earnestly solicited. "Whilst, however," add the Committee, "we have good hope that, under God's blessing, adequate means will be supplied by Christian benevolence, we unfeignedly desire not to lay an additional burden on those who have, with such unsparing liberality, already assisted in this work and labour of love."



NEW CHURCH, ST. GILES'S.

The spiritual destitution of the over-peopled parish of St. Giles has long been a subject of deep concern; and we hope that this great effort to rescue the inhabitants (more especially the humbler classes from their perilous condition, by providing them with additional church accommodation, will be crowned with entire success.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, of 198 Strand, aforesaid,—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1844.

Redactions „ Bureaus

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

ANDREW BEST ET LELOIR.SC.A PARIS.

No. 125.—Vol. V.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1844. [Sixpence.

THE EGYPTIAN TREATY.

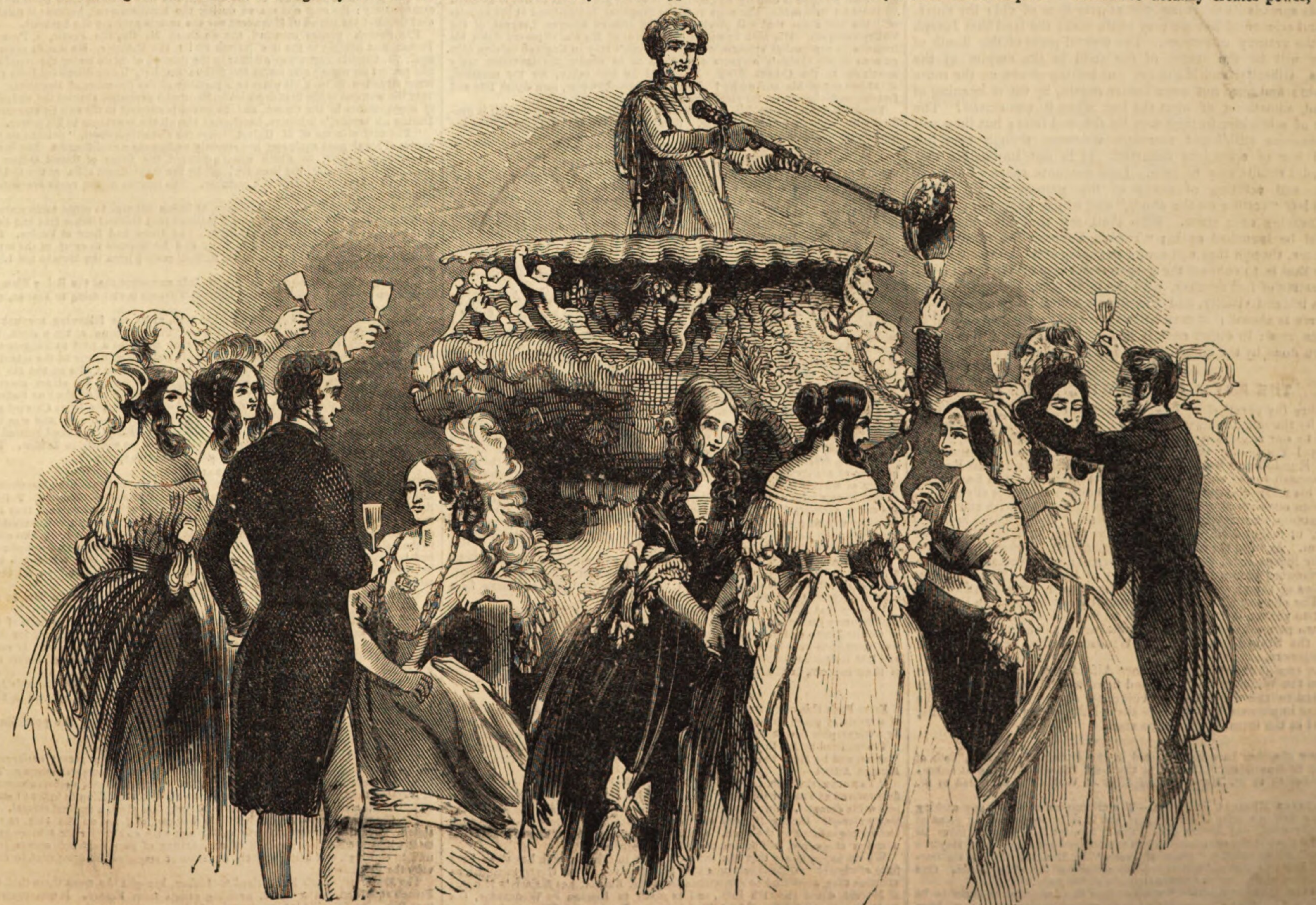
WHEN war with France was spoken of as an event not impossible, much anxiety was felt as to the safety of our overland communication with India. We were long in establishing it; even now we have not developed all the advantages it will hereafter produce, both to this country and our possessions in the East; and it would have been a misfortune to the world at large if old hatreds and new jealousies between the two great people who are in the van of civilisation should have given a check to one of the most signal triumphs civilisation has produced. This danger was happily averted; and, since the conclusion of the negotiations that produced this fortunate result, an arrangement has been made which places our intercourse with India on a more secure foundation than it ever yet possessed. A treaty has just been concluded, by which we have not merely a permitted passage across the Isthmus of Suez, but an actual sovereignty at one of the chief points of what may now be called the Eastern line of traffic. The port of Suez, it is stated, is ceded to us, and there is now no fear that the policy of the old Pacha of Egypt—long friendly to us, it is true, from reasons of self-interest, but which was no less liable to interruption from passion or caprice—will be departed from. The passage of the Desert is secured; and as for that of the sea, we have long been accustomed to regard the ocean as our highway to all nations. There, we apprehend, we are safe; anything that a French Prince may think, say, or write to the contrary, notwithstanding. But the passage of the Isthmus was more or less of a contingency. If the ruler of Egypt were powerful, which he is, and unfriendly to us, which he is not, he might have annoyed us considerably. If he were weak, however well disposed, he could not have kept in awe those who now serve him as soldiers, but who, disbanded and disorganised, would adopt the profession of robbers with a marvellous facility. In either case, whether Egypt were held by a powerful enemy or a feeble friend, we might be not a little incommoded. Commerce is eminently pacific, and avoids the path that is liable to be crossed by musket balls. Englishmen are never wanting in courage on fit occasions, but a series of skirmishes in a day's journey would be but disagreeable necessities, and to none of our fair countrywomen should we wish any opportunity of proving how well they could emulate the conduct of Lady Sale. In short, rapidity and safety being the two things necessary to that intercourse between distant points, by which steam is doing so much to civilise the world, we rejoice to see them now assured to a locality where both are wanted and where both might have been suspended. The comparatively few miles of sand that divide the seas of two continents are of immense importance; they form a short link in a long chain, to break which would render the whole line useless.

At the present time, when our trade with the great empire of China is expanding to one of export as well as of import—when it is beginning to be felt that our rule of the "dusky millions" of India has not been the best possible either for justice and mercy, or even for the far lower consideration of profit—when the policy of the Governor of India has become the subject of contest between a Ministry and its supporters—it is more than ever necessary that the communication between the ruled in the East, and their rulers in the West, should be as frequent and facile as possible; and in this respect that great worker of material marvels—steam—is going far beyond the most sanguine expectations. Let us compare the present with the past, and we shall see what has been effected; there are many things involved in the change worthy of a little notice.

In the first place, in establishing the Mediterranean as our route to India, we are rather returning to an old system, with greater means of working it out, than creating a new one. For centuries the whole of the western world was supplied with the luxuries of the East by the land traffic that brought them to the shores of the Mediterranean, whence they are dispersed to the north and west throughout the extent of Europe. Alexandria and Cairo were then flourishing, and those were the high and palmy days of Venice; that great commercial city then became a great political power, but her greatness was far less the work of the soldier than of the merchant; and though the poet may look contemptuously on the profession that is silently beneficial, humanizing whole nations with less visible exertion than that with which war desolates a single province, and may censure it as making men cold to the emotions of patriotism, a doubt may be permitted as to whether the poetical point of view is always the true one. It is scarcely true to say that

> Ennobling thoughts depart
> When men change swords for ledgers,—and desert
> The student's bower for gold.

How few, but for commerce, would have the leisure for thinking at all? Men would be engrossed by the savage struggle with earth and the elements for a subsistence little above that of the brute, and where would be the "ennobling thoughts" that such a state could inspire? Commerce actually creates power, and



THE MAGNIFICENT SILVER-GILT WINE-COOLER, AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—SCENE IN THE WATERLOO GALLERY, AT THE ROYAL CHRISTENING.—See next page.

riches, and renown—all that can be required for the page of poet or historian; it did so in the instance of Venice; and the most striking proof of it is, that when her commerce deserted her, she almost literally

> Sunk, like a sea-weed, into whence she rose.

The rise and fall of Venice testify alike of the immense importance of such an event as that we are noticing—one that may decide the channel which the trade between the two ends of the earth is to take. And the stream of commerce is one that never fails to enrich the bed through which it runs; it is the realisation of the fabled Pactolus, for its sands are of gold.

The decline of Venice began from the day on which Vasco de Gama weathered the "Cape of Storms," afterwards more auspiciously named of "Good Hope." The route to India was no longer through the Mediterranean: the spirit of maritime enterprise had marked out another track, and though it was long ere the rich and proud republic exhibited the outward marks of decay, it had already attacked her. The source of her greatness was dried up; and at last the visible signs of poverty appeared. It seems to be a principle, invariable in its operation, that when a nation can no longer increase, it must decline. When power does not wax, it must wane; and with the decay of her commerce, the glory of Venice had departed.

Ages again passed, during which the whole of the traffic of Europe with Asia passed round the Cape of Good Hope, crossing two immense oceans. The voyage was long and tedious, but was submitted to as a necessity; it seemed to be forgotten that there had ever been another route, and that however well-adapted the weary waste of waters might be for the conveyance of bulky merchandise, it was a terrible barrier to the intercourse of men. It appeared to be overlooked, also, that human beings have activity and volition, and the power of moving from place to place with a celerity far above what can be imparted to chests of tea and bales of cotton. Other causes contributed to retain the trade to India in the channel it had thus fallen into. As a little-frequented road is always that selected by robbers, for the sake of what they can plunder from those who must pass, so the Mediterranean, deserted as the route to India, became a sea with little more upon it than a kind of coasting-trade; and this trade, down to a very recent period, was continually harassed by pirates, whom the states of Europe, with an extraordinary supineness, suffered to rob and murder their subjects with impunity. A voyage up the Mediterranean seeming very likely to terminate in an Algerine prison, it was not attempted. But the suppression of this organised piracy rendering this voyage safe, and the improvements in steam making it speedy, men began to remember their geography, and to think that many months of time, and many thousand miles of distance might be saved, by adopting the old route, or one not very different. It was at first talked of, then tried, and at last succeeded. The principal difficulty was the short land-journey that could not be avoided. Luckily for us, Egypt was governed by a man more shrewd and less bigoted than Eastern rulers generally are, and he gave us every facility; and now the system of transit is so perfect that the arrivals and departures are almost as regular as those of the daily mails. The treaty just concluded secures the system thus established from being disturbed.

The European intercourse with India will henceforth divide itself into two different channels, each having its advantages. Passengers, and those articles of trade that contain great value in small compass, such as gold, jewels, or perfumes, and some of the rarer fabrics of India, will be conveyed by the shorter and quicker route: bulky merchandise that could not be shipped, unshipped, and reshipped, without enormous expense, will still go by the Cape. In fact, one will be the mail train and the other the luggage train of the communication between Europe and the East.

We can scarcely yet see what results the extension of this intercourse will produce. The Egyptians are sadly degenerated in the skill and energy that could alone have built the Pyramids, and raised the walls of Thebes. But their soil is fertile still, and the Nile spreads its fattening waters over it as of old; the enterprise and science of Europe may again make the land that Joseph ruled, the granary of nations. The several ports of the South of Europe will be the stages of the road to the empire of the Moguls. Gibraltar and Malta are our baiting places on the route to Pekin; and may not even Venice regain, by the re-opening of the road, something of what she lost when it was closed? The gleams of a brighter fortune may be few and faint; but they will be "sunshine still," and therefore welcome, though they but remind her of splendour departed. It is not impossible that more solid results may be seen. Late accounts speak of the repairing and refitting of many of the palaces which Childe Harold left "rotting on the shore," and which have been poetically decaying ever since. Who shall say that the Bucentaur will not be launched again; "Tasso's Echoes" too may awake once more, though they will sound strangely amid the rattle of the railway that is to connect the gorgeous old city of the sea, in the most matter-of-fact manner, with the main land. But in this too there is life and vitality, and therefore we hail it. The spirit of commerce is abroad; it may be to revive old greatness as well as to create new; in either case it is a good work, for which much has been done by the conclusion of the Egyptian Treaty.

THE ROYAL SILVER WINE-COOLER.

We have (by permission) availed ourselves of the opportunity presented by the memorable occasion detailed in our last number, to present to our readers a representation of that magnificent item of the Royal Plate—the stupendous Wine-Cooler, manufactured by Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, for his Majesty King George the Fourth.

This superb vessel was modelled by Flaxman, and is a fine specimen of his truly classic taste. The precious material is silver, gilt. The design consists of a base of rock-work, studded with star-fishes and crustacea, exquisitely chased and frosted. Upon this is a breaker, or wave, of bright gold, bearing the huge basin, or Wine-Cooler, of oval form. Around the exterior is represented a vineyard of wreathed vines, the leaves dead, and the grapes bright; with recesses, in which are represented scenes from the history of Bacchus. The two ends, or handles of the vessel, as they may be termed, are a lion and unicorn. The chasing and other ornamental work is stated to have occupied two years; it is so capacious as to hold 42 gallons, and two full-grown persons may sit in it, without inconvenience. It is usually kept in the State Dining Room at Windsor Castle, beneath a plate glass enclosure.

At the recent christening of Prince Alfred this costly vessel was placed in the Waterloo Gallery, and filled with claret negus, which was served to the distinguished company during the evening; the dispensing implement being a large silver ladle, with a massive handle, and bowl in the form of a nautilus shell.

Two new churches have been erected in the diocese of Norwich, both of which will be consecrated next week by the Lord Bishop. The one at Lakenham is dedicated to St. Mark, and the other at Walpole is dedicated to St. Edmund.

GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The arrangements for the approaching festival are now in a state of forwardness, and it is likely to equal, in point of musical attraction, any former one. The "Messiah," of course, takes its accustomed place in the selection—and to the first and second parts of Haydn's "Creation" will be added a "Psalm of Praise," by Mendelssohn, and the Oratorio of "Israel in Egypt" will enrich the scheme of the performance. One entire morning will be devoted to the Oratorio of "Samson."

VAUXHALL GARDENS.—This favourite place of amusement is again to be opened for a few nights, commencing on Monday, and arrangements have been made to give *éclat* to the undertaking. Among other popular favourites engaged are Ransford, W. H. Williams, G. Robinson, Miss Agnes Taylor, T. Matthews, the celebrated *Clown*; Ellar, the *Harlequin*; and a splendid *corps de ballet*.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Tuesday.

In writing to you to-day, I must first dispose of some unconnected "odds and ends" of news floating on the surface of society.

The arrival of the King and Queen of Naples, a forerunner of the marriage of the Duke d'Aumale, with their niece, the Princess of Salerno, is immediately to take place. The royal family of France will thus have more than one renewed link with the Bonrbon branch of Naples. But it is not in that direction that you must see the policy and gratified pride of Louis Philippe—his establishing a triple link through King Leopold, the Duke de Nemours, and the Princess Clementina, with the Queen of England, is the triumph of his diplomacy. Œhlenschlœger, the celebrated Danish poet, the friend of Gœthe, Schiller, Schlegel, and of Madame de Stael, is in Paris. As he is the inspired interpreter of the terrible and romantic Mythology of the Scandinavians, and as they can understand his poetry but little in French, and not at all, of course, in Danish, our ladies contemplate this "vates" with profound admiration not unmingled with awe. The "Polka," which has been wilder and more potent in its influence in Paris, than the extraordinary dancing epidemy of the middle ages, is menaced by a total eclipse. All the quidnuncs of society are absorbed by the news of the novel wonders of that magnetism which rules both body and soul. Very recently, Montius, the celebrated mesmerist, of Bruxelles, after throwing several young ladies into a mesmeric sleep, sat down and played on the piano. Hardly was the first note heard than all the fair victims of magnetic necromancy, who were previously seated, rose up, and without moving from the spot on which they stood, twisted and turned their bodies in the most eccentric and extraordinary manner. They bent and agitated themselves in every direction, following the modulations of the music; their movements only ceasing with the sound of the instrument. Need I say what a resource this will be in Parisian society next winter; particularly at the royal and ministerial balls, which are so crowded with the *omnium gatherum*, that you are compelled to dance only in the "slanting perpendicular."

The favour which fashion, particularly in Paris, accords to the waters of Germany—making them the rendezvous of the cream of the European celebrities, whether of genius, talent, or rank—reminds me of the origin of the colonization of one of the most distinguished of these gatherings, dedicated to Health, but still more so to flirtation and gaming. It is now some years past that the *salons* of Paris rejoiced in the presence of a Prince of the Rhenish Confederation. He was considered "the glass of fashion and the mould of form"—he took the highest rank in the ladies' opinion, amidst the dazzling array of serene highnesses and noble dukes: indeed he was the Magnus Apollo of all the Parisian *élégantes*. He was cold to all save one—the beautiful Baronne de R * * *, just become a widow. A ducal throne was in perspective, and all went merrily on. However, suddenly the Prince departed, and the fair widow wailed. Some time elapsed, when the heart-struck dame, in traversing the left bank of the "beautiful Rhine," bethought her of her Prince Frederic—she decided upon presenting herself at the royal court—vain delusion! The Prince's dominion was a village of small dimensions—the palace a cottage with green blinds! She obtained an audience; fondly upbraided him for his cold estrangement and sudden flight. "Pardon me," said the Prince, "my money was gone—my Parisian expenditure was ten years of my very limited income. Here my sceptre requires but little to support its dignity. My domains are bounded by yonder cabin on the east, by yonder warm and bubbling spring and silver rivulet on the west; on the south, by the ruins of that ancient convent of Franciscan; and on the north, by the blue hills, topped by that dilapitated baronial keep." "A warm and bubbling fountain and rivulet," exclaimed La Baronne; "why, it's a perfect Pactolus, with gold in its waves: it will bring fortune and happiness. We may become more wealthy than the Grand Duc of Baden, of Hesse, or Darmstadt." She returned to Paris, poetized on the beauty of the spot; the marvellous virtues of the bubbling fountain and the silver rivulet. "I will take you thither, my friends." All the fashion of Paris flocked to swallow the Prince's mineral spring. Imitators followed in the wake of the distinguished visitors, and the waters of M—— have become celebrated for their peculiarly salutary qualities; and the hitherto unconsidered domain of the Prince rejoices in a *prestige* as brilliant as the profits are acceptable.

Of all the adepts in social and political jugglery and necromancy, Louis Philippe is the first without compare—without a rival. Last year it was absolutely necessary to reflect a little *éclat* on his throne, which the wild and unsettled lieges of France, his former partners in conspiracy, as doggedly contemn as do the legitimate Princes and Potentates of Europe. To effect this desired object, Louis Philippe managed to *bring over to visit him*, the greatest Sovereign of Europe; a circumstance the more unlooked for, as, in spite of her exalted rank and sex, the fearless Queen of a nation of hereditary enemies, generously paid *the first visit*. But this year this visit was to be returned. To be able to do so with impunity, Louis Philippe had to gratify his subjects, first of all with at least the semblance of insult to the British, and to tickle their vain glory with some war carried on in spite of them and against their interests. All this has been effected to a tittle. The hostility worked up at Otaheite, and in the King's own family, by the naval pamphlet of his son and his subsequent appointment to the command off the coast of Morocco—all the warlike ebullitions and overt acts which kept Europe breathless and aghast—all have been dispelled in a moment—just as we see it in a novel or a play, at the will of the author; and Louis Philippe is coming, and no later than the 9th of next month is asserted by the best informed. The wags here are laughing before-hand at the agonies of "the new shoes that will pinch"—at the coming agonies, I repeat, of the thrifty monarch. His arch enemy, the Emperor of Russia, showered down his treasure in continuous streams, during his week's stay in England (giving 2000 guineas to the Queen's servants alone!) so as to render the imitation truly agonizing to the Citizen King. It is said he has taken, for the occasion, £100,000 out of his economies! Louis Philippe, however, now defies fate and fortune, as he has done, for years, the daggers of assassins.

The great Pascal wrote his *Provinciales* in vain. The Jesuitic spirit is gradually but securely grasping society. What escapes the Jesuits is considered the lawful prey of monks and nuns, of

> "Eremites and friars,
> White, black, and grey, with all their trumpery."

Whilst in society every principle, moral and religious, one can cling to, is unsettled by the wild and frantic passions and fashions of the hour. The disappointed men, and the *femmes incomprises* moving in the world, throw themselves with fanaticism, and as their only refuge, into the dark mysteries of associations, *soi-disant* religious, the secret links of which are encompassing all classes, and, by an unseen power, holding them in mental thraldom.

As regards its mode of action, the great Convent of the Ursulines, in Paris, may be cited as an example. It offers a residence to all ladies arriving, unaccompanied, to that vast city—it is, in truth, a refuge for the females of every family that stand in need of a secret home.

There is not a single house, inhabited by rich or poor, nor individual, be he either peer or peasant, where this hourly-extending power has not its devoted agents. Houses are open in every quarter, in which, under a clerical guise, all ranks are received, and imbibe the poisonous aliment, artfully administered, combined with aid in every emergency. Numbers of men and women, apostles of the creed, daily arrive from every part of France, to assist in the great work, which appears to be conducted by a power as invisible as it is potent. No source is left unessayed. The Ursulines of Dijon—the Sisters of Christian Charity of Nancy have here their emissaries, called by the Vicar of Notre Dame, or commissioned by bishops well known by their exaggerated zeal in the cause of the fiercer Catholicism of a by-gone age, and the prostration and command over the living intellect. Under the plea of watching over the universal morality, the "holy sisters" undertake to receive and place domestics in families, work-women in factories, ladies'-maids for the service of the higher classes; and all the ramifications of society are filled with their creatures, who are sworn to uphold the system of what is profanely styled, *Christian charity*. If it be ascertained that certain houses fulfil not their promises, in upholding, at all risks, this worse than the secret societies of the Inquisitions, unknown punishments are the result. Families who employ the *protégés* of the nuns, who keep up constant correspondence with their patrons, are constantly exposed to remonstrance and annoyance, as regards their servants.

This state of moral *helotism* making such bold and rapid strides, it is to be wondered at that the Government does not, with the arm of legality and constitutional power, at once put an end to this vicious principle of educating, for a certain purpose, the minds of its population.

To show that this spirit is as daring as ever, it is only necessary to mention the discovery just made at Geneva of a French Catholic gentleman, of the name of Gaillard, who embraced the Protestant faith, and soon after disappeared, and was thought to have been assassinated. It is now discovered that the Jesuits had laid violent hands upon this gentleman, and kept him incarcerated in a cell of their convent, at Chamberry.

FRANCE.

From Paris this week we receive the important intelligence of the conclusion of a treaty of peace between France and Morocco. This news was first received by a telegraphic despatch, dated Bayonne, Sept. 15th, in the following terms:—

Transmitted by his Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville to the Minister of Marine, and by MM. the Duke de Glucksberg and de Nyon to the Minister for Foreign Affairs—

"TANGIER, the 10th.—The Moorish Government has demanded peace. The fleet arrived at Tangier this day. The Governor of the town came on board to renew his demand. Our conditions have been signified and accepted, and the treaty signed. During the day the Consulate General has been re-established, and its flag saluted by the town. Orders to cease all hostility, and to evacute the island of Mogadore, will be despatched this afternoon."

We are happy to say that the announcement in this despatch has since been fully confirmed. Official accounts have been received by our Government, which mention that, according to despatches from Mr. Bulwer, her Majesty's Minister at Madrid, dated the 11th inst., and received in London on Wednesday, the treaty for the cessation of hostilities between France and Morocco had been signed, the terms being the same in substance as those offered in the original *ultimatum*. This intelligence was brought from Gibraltar in the Hecla steamer, by Colonel Barrie, of the British Legation in Madrid.

Before the Hecla left Gibraltar a French steamer had been despatched to Mogadore, to order the immediate evacuation of the island of which the French troops have been in possession since the bombardment of the town.

The Paris papers are almost exclusively occupied with this news, and it is satisfactory to perceive, that in spite of the recent excitement, it has been received in the best spirit, and there appears to be a pretty general feeling of pleasure at the termination of a dispute which might have led to a war with England.

The *Journal des Débats* treats the result which has been obtained in a moderate and sensible spirit. It says—"The Emperor of Morocco has given proofs of more good sense than was expected from him. He has obeyed the councils of prudence and of wisdom. He has demanded and signed the peace which alone could save him from destruction, more or less remote, but inevitable. The French flag (of the consulate) floats once more pacifically and gloriously on the great square of Tangier. At a period such as we live in, when peace, happily for the human race and for the cause of civilisation, is the principle of the policy of the great powers, such a result is worth more than several victories. France has done better than obtain peace—she has conquered it. She cannot, whatever may be said, regret the price she has paid for it, because her influence in Africa, and her consideration throughout the entire world, have been considerably increased. If peace had been concluded when it was first offered, the enemies of French dominion in Africa would have doubted, perhaps, of the firm resolution which the French Government had formed to make itself respected. And, on the other hand, it might have been said, that France could not engage in war without compromising the general peace. At present, neither of these suppositions is possible. The victories gained by the French arms on the territory and on the coast of Africa have been a lesson for Morocco, because they have proved that France was determined to secure her possessions in Africa, and that she possessed the means of doing so. A warning for Europe, because they proved that France and the French Government inspired their doubtful allies with sufficient respect, and their sincere allies with sufficient confidence, to permit her to undertake a serious war without changing the relations of the powers of the first order. France, therefore, is indebted for peace in Africa to the success of her arms, and for peace in Europe to the moderation of her Government, and to the confidence she inspires."

As the settlement of this dispute was considered in Paris as an event of national importance, the comments of the journalists perhaps deserve less attention than usual; but it is nevertheless gratifying that the news has not excited acrimonious or ill-natured feelings. The event was deemed of so much importance by Government, that a salute was fired by the cannon of the Hotel des Invalides in celebration of it on Monday morning at eight o'clock.

It is stated officially that the expenses of the expedition against Morocco, amount already to upwards of 20,000,000f.

On Monday morning orders were forwarded by telegraph from Paris to Rochefort, Cherbourg, Lorient, Toulon, and Brest, to suspend all the armaments proceeding in those harbours. On the same day written instructions were forwarded to the Maritime Prefects, directing them to prepare for the reception of the ships of the squadron now on their way home. Two brigs and one corvette, however, are to be armed, and to sail for the coast of Africa, where they are to remain under the orders of Captain Hernoux, the commander of the station.

Another event of some consequence has occurred—the return of Marshal Bugeaud to Algiers. He re-entered that town on the 5th inst., with considerable pomp. He was escorted by all the military and civil authorities, and nearly all the population. From the place of landing to the Government House, the road was lined on either side by the African militia. During the procession the guns of the forts and vessels in the harbour fired salutes. The reception of the marshal by the people was the most enthusiastic, and from all quarters he was greeted with the loud cry of "Long live the Hero of Isly," mingled with "*Vive le Roi.*" The standards taken from the enemy, and the famous parasol, were publicly exposed. The tent was erected on the Esplanade Bab-el-Oued, and has been constantly, ever since, filled with the curious—amongst whom were many Africans. The tent is of immense dimensions—its form is circular; it is made of 320 yards of cotton, and the inside gorgeously decorated; in it will be given the banquet offered by the inhabitants to the marshal. The importance of the seizure of the parasol of the son of the Emperor of Morocco is not justly appreciated either in France or England. This emblem of command formerly belonged to Mulaï-Solomin, the predecessor of Mulaï-Abd-er-Rhaman, and was held in the highest veneration—in short, it may be considered the Royal standard of Morocco. The marshal looked greatly fatigued, his manners were rather *brusque*, and his mind seemed occupied with weightier matters than those which surrounded him.

A seizure was lately made of a number of letters written by Abd-el Kader to the different tribes in Algeria, imploring them, in the name of the Prophet, to abandon the French and join the holy standard. The Marshal is of opinion that, had he been beaten on the 14th, the greater part of the friendly tribes would have openly taken up arms against him. It is only by force of arms that they remain obedient to the will of France, but on the first reverse of fortune, they will become its greatest enemies.

The *Moniteur Algerien* publishes a letter of congratulation received by Marshal Bugeaud from Louis Philippe on the battle of Isly.

The *Algérie* contains news from Mogadore, of the 31st ult. On the 25th, the brigs Volage and Pandour put to sea, the former for Barcelona, and the other for Cadiz. As the Veloce steamer was towing out the Volage, she was struck by two cannon-shots, fired by the battery of the north-east. The ship-of-the-line Inflexible, the steam-frigate Montezuma, and the corvette Egerie arrived the same day in the roads, and were shortly afterwards followed by the British steamer Vesuvius. "Judge of our surprise," says the correspondent of the *Algérie*, "when we saw the English flag saluted with cannon-shot by the same battery that had fired on the Veloce. The Vesuvius immediately left her anchorage to take a station beyond the range of the Moorish artillery, and the next day she set out for Rabat, to complain to the Kalifa of the Emperor of the insult offered to the British flag." On the 31st, when the Montezuma came to receive the orders of the commander of the station, she was likewise fired upon by the same battery: the only one spared during the bombardment, because it neither could molest the island of Mogadore nor the vessels entering the harbour.

The French papers mention the death of M. Camille Pereir, a Peer of France, and brother to the late Casimir Perier, the Minister. He was 63 years of age. M. Camille Perier was Auditor in the Council of State under the republic, and prefect for some years under the restoration, but, being dismissed from this latter situation, he took his place as a member of the Chamber of Deputies. In 1839, he was one of the first deputies in Paris who protested against the violation of engagements by the Crown, and he gave his support to the new Government. During his brother's ministry, he afforded him all the assistance in his power.

"The coat-of-arms of M. Guizot," says the *Constitutionnel*, "painted on the panels of his elegant equipage, has recently undergone a modification. The broad tri-coloured riband, to which was suspended the Cross of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, has been replaced by the magnificent collar of the Golden Fleece, of which M. Guizot is a member. The famous motto, *recta brevissima omnium*, has been preserved."

The arrival of the Duke de Bordeaux at Milan appears to cause some uneasiness to the French Government, and it is stated that General Sebastiani had been sent to that city to observe his conduct. The Duke had been at Venice. Sea bathing has been recommended to him, and he appears to excel in the art of swimming, having several times swam without resting from the Mole to the Lido, a distance of three miles.

Letters from Rio Janeiro of the 9th of July announce that the Reine Blanche frigate, on board of which Admiral Dupetit Thouars is returning to France, was daily expected in that harbour.

A letter from Toulon, dated September 12th, gives the following account of the movements of the Prince de Joinville:—"This morning, at ten o'clock, the war-brig Argus, Captain Jeangerard, who took so active a part at Tangier and Mogadore, entered our roads. The Argus only lost two men, one at the attack of Mogadore, the other at the island. The Argus sailed from Cadiz on the 4th instant. The Prince de Joinville reached that city on board the steam corvette Pluton, and was joined on the 3rd September, by the ships of the line Suffren, Jemmappes, and Triton; the frigate La Belle Poule, and the brigs Cassard and Pandour. The ship of the line Inflexible also arrived the same day and was immediately placed under the orders of the Prince, whose flag continued hoisted on board the Pluton. All these vessels expected to return shortly to Toulon. The Prince was on the 7th instant in good health and high spirits."

SPAIN.

We find by the accounts from Madrid to the 11th instant, that the Carlists have now carried the elections at Saragossa, Pampeluna, Zamora, Toledo, Seville, Segovia, Montoro, and several other places. At Salamanca they had the majority for the first two days, but a strong effort made by the Government defeated them at the moment of victory. At Placentia, the Carlists, who came to the poll under the leadership of the priests, were very near being triumphant; and in several other important towns they have come out with a strength and boldness which have taken the Government quite by surprise. In all these struggles the priests are the active leaders.

The *Castellano*, alluding to the presumption shown by the Carlists in the elections, says:—

"If the Carlist party have shown much arrogance, it is rather the fault of the *Progressist* party than that of the friends of the constitutional throne, for they have never sought to triumph but by the medium of insurrection. If some members of the clergy have forgotten their duties, the competent tribunals will know how to inflict a well-merited chastisement."

One of the journals says that Government are directing troops towards Navarre, and supposes from that that Carlist outbreaks are contemplated in that province.

M. Martinez de la Rosa has not yet decided on accepting the portfolio of foreign affairs.

PORTUGAL.

The Lisbon letters of the 10th instant announce that the recent excitement had been succeeded by apathy, and nothing of political interest was stirring. The Ministers were devising means to emerge from their financial embarrassments. It is stated that urgent entreaties have been made to the King to induce him to accept of the command-in-chief, but his Majesty has given a decided refusal.

The Chambers are to open on the 30th instant, and not on the 15th, as was stated. The Government hitherto having met with no offer for the tobacco contract with the condition imposed of an advance of four thousand contos (one million sterling), and being entirely destitute of resources, is compelled to convoke the Parliament.

The Montrose, which had arrived at Lisbon, brought the news there that the French squadron was in Cadiz, awaiting orders from France. It was reported that Prince de Joinville intended paying Lisbon a visit.

GREECE.

Our letters from Athens announce the curious fact that dissensions have already sprung up in the newly-formed Ministry, which it is thought will be fatal to it

These differences are said to arise from the exigencies of M. Metaxa, who, being supported by the Peloponnesian Opposition, and dissatisfied with his two colleagues, Tzavellas and Balbi, required the appointment of Canaris to the Navy Department, and of Zographos to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, so as completely to concentrate in his hands the whole influence of the Government. M. Coletti is, however, a man of too much energy to give way to intrigue. The Ministry, thus disunited, could not attend to the business of the state, and had not yet published a single act of any importance.

Another fact calculated to create uneasiness is the resignation of General Kalergi. It will be remembered that General Kalergi took the Greek troops under his command on the morning of the 15th September, at Athens; that while strenuously performing his duty to his country, he immediately put himself under the orders of the Council of State, assembled extraordinarily an hour after the Palace was blockaded by troops and citizens; that neither then or afterwards, while General Kalergi commanded the garrison of Athens, and guard of the National Assembly, was his conduct in the smallest degree impugned; and that at the close of the National Assembly he received its thanks, together with a sword from the citizens of Athens, when, also, the rank of general and aide-de-camp was personally conferred on him by King Otho.

Kalergi, however, has been so much interfered with, that, as above stated, he has thought it his duty to resign. Strange to say, the resignation of a man who has performed such signal services, has been accepted by King Otho with the utmost calmness. All the Liberal press, however, justly protest against the dry terms of the Royal Ordinance, in which the services rendered by that distinguished officer during the last eleven months were not even acknowledged by a few flattering expressions. Kalergi had retired among his family, at Argos, to avoid being present at the celebration of the anniversary of that revolution.

Previous to his resignation, Kalergi issued a farewell address, couched in energetic terms. In one part of it he says: "A soldier, and no politician, I have never wished to take part in political differences. My orders were, the maintenance of the public tranquillity, and these I have obeyed to the letter."

Our readers will recollect that we gave a portrait of this distinguished general in No.107.

The editor of the *Elpis* (Hope) Athens newspaper makes these remarks on the subject of General Kalergi:—"One single sentence we should like to add to General Kalergi's farewell, since his modesty has not allowed him to refer to it. We would say to the *few* who, in a momentary excess of passion, have wronged that worthy man—'Friends, when you enter the church of St. Irene, on the approaching anniversary of the 15th of September, to offer up your prayers to the ever blessed God, who, partaking of no human passion, tries the hearts of his creatures, and regards them in righteousness, do not fail to cast your eyes upon *that sword* which, eleven months ago, was suspended in that sanctuary of the Most High; a tear of regret will fill your eyes. That sword you yourself presented to Kalergi as a memorial of your gratitude, and before the Most High it appears as a testimony against you.'"

RUSSIA.

The *Bremen Gazette* has an article from the Polish frontiers, of 3d September, which states that the Emperor Nicholas has approved of the plan of the Minister of War for very rigorous offensive operations in the Caucasus, and that he is resolved if not to make the campaign in person, at least to be in the vicinity of the theatre of war. Count Nesselrode is shortly expected to return to St. Petersburgh; it is affirmed that he has communicated to the English Cabinet the decided intentions of the Emperor respecting the war in the Caucasus, and has obtained the assurance that the assistance sent to the rebels by English agents from Constantinople shall cease.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have received Cape of Good Hope papers to the 11th of July. They give a satisfactory account of the progress of affairs in that distant colony. Part of the new road over the Cape downs, and the bridge thereon across the Salt River, which have for a considerable time furnished employment for the convicts in the colony, have been formally opened, accompanied with the general rejoicing of the whole population of Cape Town and neighbouring district. There had been a little disturbance on the frontier, owing to the arrest of the Kaffer chief Botman, who had screened one of his subjects concerned in a robbery, and the military had to scour the neighbourhood of the fort and village of Beaufort, as the natives made rather a threatening movement.

The expected introduction of bounty immigrants excited much satisfaction, and it is thought will have an important effect in bringing the Cape into more general notice and appreciation in the mother country. At Natal there had been no political occurrences of interest, and the trade of the new settlement with the older colony was steadily increasing.

An enterprising gentleman of the name of Smith had performed the journey into Kafirland, and made a personal examination of the coast from the Buffalo to the Umzimvoolo. The result of his journey has been the establishment of a trading station in Hinza's territory, and the opening of a direct maritime communication with the Kafir country.

UNITED STATES.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.—Since our last publication the Acadia has arrived, after a short passage of less than thirteen days from Boston. The Acadia left Halifax on the 3rd, and on the 9th exchanged salutes with the Britannia, five days out. We do not hear that the Great Western had reached New York. The dates of our advices by this arrival are—New York, 31st ultimo; Washington and Montreal, 29th; Toronto, 27th; Vera Cruz, 8th; and Boston and Halifax, 1st and 3rd instant.

The Acadia, when in lat. 50 2 N., long. 32 6 W., about 1150 miles from Liverpool, on Monday, the 9th, about nine P.M., passed the Britannia, and exchanged signals of rockets, blue lights, and a salute of guns. She was then running with a fair wind, and would, no doubt, make Halifax in a very quick passage.

The news by this arrival is insignificant. The Presidental election appears still to be the chief topic of interest at New York. Mr. Tyler has created some astonishment, by withdrawing from the contest, but he advises his adherents to vote for Polk and Dallas, "the democratic ticket," as the Yankees call it. Mr. Polk, who opposed Mr. Tyler, has given his sentiments in regard to the tariff in these terms:—"I am in favour of a tariff for revenue, such a one as will yield a sufficient amount to the treasury to defray the expenses of the Government, economically administered. In adjusting the details of a revenue tariff, I have heretofore sanctioned such moderate discriminating duties as would produce the amount of revenue needed, and at the same time afford reasonable incidental protection to our home industry. I am opposed to a tariff for protection merely, and not for revenue."

Another destructive fire had occurred in Philadelphia, and said to be the act of incendiaries.

A dreadful hurricane and flood have visited the Wisconsin territory. We learn from the *Green Bay Republican*, that on the 8th ult. a hurricane, accompanied with rain and hail, swept over Brown and Calumet counties with such fury, that in the space of twenty minutes property was destroyed to the value of 20,000 dollars. Houses, barns, bridges, fences, and trees were scattered and tossed about like chaff; and in many places the crops of every kind were flattened and destroyed. Trees, four and five feet in diameter, were twisted off at Duck Creek, and at Suamico River all the large trees for the distance of half a mile in the direction of the bay shore were either torn up or blown down. Every bridge between Twin Rivers and Green Bay, and two-thirds of those between Green Bay and Fond du Lac, were swept away.

By the last accounts from Nauvoo the city was quiet.

There had been reports of the appointment of Smith's son, a mere lad, as a prophet, but they are unfounded. Sidney Rigdon had returned to the city from Pittsburgh, and preached. Samuel Smith, a brother of the late prophet, is now also dead. Rigdon, it is said, will be chosen to lead the Mormon flock.

There are five widows of the Smith family now living in Nauvoo, or the Holy City; the mother of all, and the wives of the late Joe, Hiram, and their two brothers. Accessions to the Mormons continue to be made. Their temple is steadily going up, in its unique form and shape. Its style of architecture is of the pure Mormon order.

According to the New York papers, Mexico is on the eve of another revolution. A letter from that city, dated 31st July, contains the extraordinary announcement that Santa Anna and the officers of the army have agreed to suspend the functions of the Constitutional Government during the war on Texas, leaving the supreme control of the republic in the hands of General Santa Anna, with power to force contributions of men and money to sustain the war. It was considered probable that the National Congress would be summarily dismissed by the President. There was no material alteration in commercial affairs at New York.

The advices from Canada mention that Charles Metcalfe has, at last, completed an Administration, but the members of it are not yet mentioned officially. Mr. Morris is spoken of as the Receiver-General; Mr. Merritt, as Inspector-General; Mr. D. B. Papineau as Commissioner of Crown Lands; Mr. Chabot, member for Quebec; Mr. Smith, and Mr. Meredith are variously spoken of as Attorney and Solicitors General. It is stated that Mr. Sherwood will be Solicitor-General for Canada West.

The crops of both east and west Canada are most abundant, and in most parts of the western portion the harvest was in a very forward state.

A large and destructive fire has visited Toronto. It broke out in Metcalf and Cheney's iron-foundry, in Lot-street, which was consumed, with three dwellings. From thence it communicated with a large brick block of dwellings in Young-street, which was in flames when our informant left. The wind was strong from the east, and the fire had caught a number of times on the west side of Young-street, but, by great exertions of the citizens, was got under.

THE WEST INDIES.

The Royal Mail Company's West India steamer Tay has arrived at Southampton, with papers from the different West India Islands to the following dates:—Trinidad and Demerara, August 3; Barbadoes, August 4; Antigua, August 7; St. Lucia, St. Vincent's, and Jamaica, August 9; and Dominica, August 11. This packet, as was anticipated would be the case, brings no intelligence from Mexico, but from Havannah there are dates to August 9.

The news contained in these papers possesses only a local interest. The excitement respecting the alteration of the foreign sugar duties had not much abated, and memorials continued to be transmitted on the subject to the home Government. The guano manure appears to have been introduced into several of the islands with considerable success, as far as can be judged by the short period to which the experiments extend.

The *Jamaica Despatch* commences its summary with the gratifying assurance that the first three days of the anniversary of negro emancipation had passed over, in the city of Kingston and its vicinity, as peaceably as could have been desired. Rejoicings of various kinds had been indulged in, but no boisterous demonstrations of any sort, or breaches of public order, had occurred among the workpeople.

The Tweed, royal mail steamer, arrived at Southampton on Wednesday. The Tweed left Jamaica on the 23rd August; Demerara, 17th; Trinidad, 22nd; Barbadoes, 25th; Grenada, 26th; St. Thomas's, 30th; and Fayal, 11th Sept. The chief news by this steamer is, that at Guadaloupe, on August 26th, a dreadful fire broke out, destroying fifty-six large mercantile stores, also the custom-house and other buildings, to the value of 300,000 francs.

NEW ZEALAND.

Accounts from New Zealand state that on the 12th of February an interview took place between Governor Fitzroy and the New Zealand chiefs concerned in the massacre at Wairau. After a request to hear from them their own account of the affair, which was complied with by Rauparaha, his Excellency having deliberated for some time, addressed the natives to the effect that, as the English had in the first instance been in the wrong, and the New Zealanders had been betrayed into unlawful acts both by their ignorance of English law, and by the great provocation they had received, no punishment should follow their offences. He concluded by assuring them that he would punish all attempts on the part of the English to wrong the natives, and exhorted the chiefs in their turn to exercise their influence to prevent the natives from any similar infringement of their mutual rights.

THE FRENCH AT TAHITI.—FURTHER INSULTS UPON BRITISH SUBJECTS.

The *Sydney Morning Herald*, of May 4, contains the following account of the arrest of Captain Hay, late of the Challenger, and of Captain Daldy, of the Shamrock, supplied by the former gentleman to that journal. The statement is headed "Tyranny of the French at Tahiti," from which it would appear that the conduct of the French authorities at the island had at that period raised an unfavourable impression on the minds of the English.

"The following narrative will show the tyranny of the French at Tahiti, to foreigners, especially to Englishmen, since their occupation of that island. About the beginning of the month of February last, Captain Daldy and myself were walking along the beach at Tahiti, and when nearly opposite the French barracks, we were surprised to see a French drummer beating the *generale*, without hat, shoes, or stockings, and marching up and down the beach, and a bugler sounding the alarm. Soldiers, too, were seen coming from all directions, as well as seamen belonging to the different men of war, all arranging their accoutrements as they ran, and seeming in dismay, for no one appeared to be able to assign any reason for the mustering of the troops in such a hurry. Some said that the natives had risen, and others that the Challenger (the schooner the French Government had bought for £800 but a short time previously), which the Government had sent to the other side of the island, for the purpose of capturing several opposing chiefs, had been taken by them and that they had murdered a part of the French crew. The latter report appeared to be the one generally credited, as it was understood that those chiefs would not deliver themselves up quietly to their oppressors. After remaining about ten minutes witnessing this martial movement, Capt. Daldy and myself walked to the Washington Hotel, kept by a person named Seager, an American, who we found playing at backgammon with a person named Darling, and to whom we related what had transpired; and of our belief of the rumour as to the capture, &c., of the vessel. These were the only individuals in the house at the time and also when we left, which was only a few minutes afterwards; when we again strolled towards the beach as far as the barracks, and on our way to Mr. Tebby's house, with whose family we had promised to take tea, I was surprised by Marenhout, the commissioner of police, calling to me, apparently in a great rage, and saying he wanted to speak to me. I immediately went under the verandah of his house, and Captain Daldy walked on a few paces. The commissioner then asked me what was the reason for my raising the reports on the beach of the schooner's capture and the murder of the crew by the natives? I denied having done so, and said I would call Captain Daldy to prove to him that I had not been the author of the rumour. Marenhout, nevertheless, disbelieved me, and said, 'If you do not give me up within half an hour the name of the author of the report, I will have you arrested.' I told him he might do as he pleased in that respect; that I was not the author of the report, neither did I know who was; and that I had casually heard it on the beach, and had only repeated it. I then asked him who his informant was that I was the author, and he told me it was Darling (the person I had seen at the hotel, and who is the son of a missionary.) I then called Captain Daldy back, and on his coming to the house, Marenhout asked him as to the truth of my assertion, and Captain Daldy confirmed what I had said; immediately upon hearing which, Marenhoht said that he would have Captain Daldy also arrested, if we did not comply with his order to give up the name of the author within half an hour. I then told the commissioner where we should be found if he wanted to arrest us, and then left him. A little before seven P.M. we were waited upon by five *gens d'armes*, with orders from Marenhout to come to his residence to answer 'a very grave charge.' We were then made prisoners, and escorted to that worthy's residence, where we found him at tea, solus. He requested us to be seated, as also several friends who accompanied us. He then said that he had received a letter from the governor, stating that if we did not give up the author of the report, we were at once to be sent prisoners on board the French frigate L'Uranie. Captain Daldy then asked who were our accusers, and what was the nature of the accusation against us? Marenhout said he had 'a very grave charge, in writing, against us,' from two persons. Captain Daldy then said, if there is to be an inquiry in the case, have the goodness to read the charge against us and take our answers thereto in writing. At this Marenhout appeared confused, and said that he had not a written accusation, and if he had said so it was a mistake. We, on hearing this, both declined making any further reply to his interrogatories, unless he consented to take them down in writing, as we expressed a fear that he was very forgetful of what he said or heard, and that he, in consequence, might make statements on the following day which had no foundation in truth. Marenhout, without further remark, made out an order for our conveyance to L'Uranie, as prisoners, and we were forthwith conducted to the Port-office, where, finding no boat at hand, the *gens d'armes* were directed to lodge us in the *calaboosh* or gaol. To this we strongly objected, but not being able to speak to the guards, we were in a dilemma, and we requested a Mr. Whitfield, who was with us, to return to Marenhout, and state to him that the prison was not a fit place to confine us in, inasmuch as it was a loathsome hole, with no fresh air, and plenty of mosquitos; and there was a man for killing his wife, and many native delinquents, confined therein, whilst neither bedding nor the smallest possible comfort were within its walls. Marenhout was, however, unmoved, and said he could not help us to better lodgings. On reaching Captain Collie's door, that gentleman, and also Captain Carmichael, came up to us, and they gave the *gens d'armes* to understand that I could procure a boat to take us to the frigate. I then hailed the Sultana, and a boat having been sent ashore, we were conveyed to L'Uranie, to the first lieutenant, of whom we cannot but express our thanks for his urbane conduct to us while on board, which strongly contrasted with that of Marenhont, whose desire evidently was that we should spend a night in a disgusting lock-up. On the following morning we were conducted by a lieutenant to Government House, where, under the verandah, we found the two informers, Seager and Darling, sitting close to the door of the room, in which were assembled Governor Bruat, Marenhout, Wilson the interpreter, and a French clerk. The two worthies, Seager and Darling, previous to our arrival, had been examined, and their depositions were lying on the table before the governor. We were not allowed to see or read them, but the court commanded that we should answer all questions put to us by Marenhout. We were then questioned separately upon the 'grave charge,' the two informers sitting within hearing at the door; after which we retired, and the court called in the two informers, who, I believe, made a further statement. About ten minutes elapsed, when Marenhout ordered us before him, and I was then sentenced to go within two hours on board the Sultana, in which vessel I had taken my passage for Sydney, and if found on shore afterwards without permission from the French governor, I was to be arrested and imprisoned. Captain Daldy was remanded on board the frigate once more as a prisoner, but subsequently ordered to his vessel, not to put his foot on shore without permission, as in my case.

"HENRY HAY, late commander of the schooner Challenger."

MUTINY AT ICHABOE.—Advices have been received from Ichaboe, of the 6th July last, from which it appears that serious disturbances had occurred amongst a portion of the vessels loading at the island with guano, and that several parties had been put in irons and sent to St. Helena. The officer selected by the committee appointed by Captain Brooks, of her Majesty's steam ship Thunderbolt, to form a judicial body, had elected Captain Albert Hancock, of the Victoria, commodore, who had deemed it advisable, the island being in a state of mutiny, to send to the Cape for the assistance of a man-of-war. The brig Canning had been dispatched for that purpose. The number of vessels loading at the date of the letter above-mentioned is represented to have been between 70 and 80, and the origin of the disturbance was from the new comers attempting to take precedence of previous arrivals in the loading of the vessels.

SUFFERINGS OF THE CREW OF AN ENGLISH VESSEL.—The last New York papers announce that the ship Vicksburg, Captain Berry, which had arrived at New York from New Orleans, fell in, on the 6th August, in lat. 26 27, long. 87 46, with an open boat containing seven persons, and took them on board. They proved to be the captain and crew of the British schooner Orange, which was lost on the voyage from Jamaica for Mantazas. Their names were as follow:—Alexander M'Donald, master; William Young, mate; Edward Cook, Richard Evans, John Brown, William Roscoe, seamen; and Robert Wilkinson, cook. They had been thirteen days in the boat, which was only fourteen feet long. When fallen in with they were in a very exhausted state, and three of them had to be lifted on board. The youngest of them, William Roscoe, was totally insensible, and survived but about three hours, and at sunset his body was committed to the deep. Captain M'Donald stated that on the 24th of July, at two A.M., when in lat. 22 45, long. 85 4, his schooner was capsized in a sudden squall from the eastward. Fortunately, when she capsized, the jolly boat being in the bottom of the long boat, turned over, and all hands succeeded in getting into it and got clear of the vessel, which almost at the same moment disappeared They were then left to the mercy of the waves, without provisions or water. On the 25th, there being no appearance of land, the boat's course was altered to westward, with the hope of falling in with some vessel. They continued this course till the 28th, the wind being all the time eastwardly. On this day, for the first time, it rained for about two hours. By using two pair of shoes, all they had among them, and by wringing their clothes, they succeeded in getting about half a pint of water each. From this time till the 31st they saw no vessel, and were without water. On the 31st and the day following, it rained three or four hours, and they obtained sufficient water to quench their thirst for the time. From the 1st to the 6th of August they obtained no water, but on one of those days they picked up a piece of bamboo, which was found to contain four small fishes about two inches long, which they divided among themselves; this was all the food they had while in the boat. On the morning of the 6th three ships passed them, but it was supposed the boat was not seen by them,

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

THE SOLACE OF MEMORY.

Who ever wreathed a garland gay,
Memorial of some joyous hour,
But loved, when in its sear decay
Fragrance and hue had passed away,
To view each withered flower?

E'en thus of gladsome days we love
To muse in sorrow's lonely night,
Again 'mid scenes of joy to rove,
Or from the visions Fancy wove,
To steal a sad delight.

Fondly with tearful gaze we pore
Upon the archives of the Past,
Still wishfully recount the store
Of hopes that ne'er may blossom more,
Strewn by the wintry blast.

T. B.

A RIVAL TO CAPTAIN WARNER.

Mr. Nasmyth, an engineer of Manchester, has submitted to the Lords of the Admiralty, the plan of an iron steamer, bomb-proof, which he asserts will effectually destroy any ship or squadron. She is propelled by the Archimedian screw, and, when going at the rate of six knots an hour, she will run stem on to a ship, and leave a hole in her, many feet wide, below the surface. It is, in fact, the power of two ships coming in collision with each other at the rate of ten knots an hour, placed, by mechanical means, in the hands of not more than three men.

THE ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.

Some gentlemen connected with the Great Western Railway, recently inspected the Atmospheric Railway from Kingstown to Dalkey, the only one in existence, and it is stated were well satisfied of the practicability of the principle, and the general working of the railway. One of the most gratifying results of the experiments made was, that after stopping half-way, the train attained in a few seconds a speed of thirty-five miles an hour ascending the steepest part. In a previous number of the LONDON NEWS, we gave some cuts illustrative of the Atmospheric Railway.

LORD ROSSE'S MONSTER TELESCOPE.

The immense telescope of Lord Rosse, which has before been described by us, and upon which his lordship has bestowed such attention, has been fixed at the noble earl's house at Parsonstown (Ireland), and has been directed for the first time to the sidereal heavens. A letter has been received from Earl Rosse, in which he describes the first effect of the telescope. It states that the metal, only just polished, was of a pretty good figure, and that with a power of 500, the nebula known as No. 2 of Messier's catalogue was even more magnificent than the nebula No. 13 of Messier, when seen with his lordship's telescope of 3 feet diameter and 27 feet focus. Cloudy weather prevented him turning the leviathan on any other nebulous object. The diameter of the large metal is 6 feet, and its focus 64 feet. Yet the immense mass is manageable by one man.

A VETERAN TRAVELLER.

The last Indian papers mention the arrival in that country of a Norwegian runner, who is about to attempt the discovery of the source of the White Nile, on foot, and unattended. He expects to be absent only about four months, and he is to go in a direct line, crossing deserts and swimming rivers. He runs a degree in twelve hours, and can go three days without food or water, by merely taking a dish or two of syrup of raspberries, of which he carries a small bottle; and when he does procure food, a very moderate quantity will suffice; but, when it is plentiful, he eats enough for three days. This wonderful man carries with him only a map, a compass, and a Norwegian axe. He has already made some wonderful journeys, having gone from Constantinople to Calcutta and back again in 59 days, for which the Sultan gave him 2000 dollars; and from Paris to St. Petersburg in 13 days.

A NEW REMEDY FOR TOOTH-ACHE.

Among the thousand remedies for tooth-ache, caoutchouc is now stated to be a very efficacious one. A piece of caoutchouc is to be put on a wire, then melted at the flame of a candle, and pressed, while warm, into the hollow tooth, and the pain will disappear instantly. The cavity of the tooth should first be cleaned out with a piece of cotton. In consequence of the viscosity and adhesiveness of the caoutchouc, the air is completely prevented from coming into contact with the denuded nerve, and thus, the cause of the tooth-ache is destroyed.

THE FEMALE SMOKERS OF MEXICO.

In Mexico the ladies universally smoke. The *puro* or *cigarro* is seen in the mouth of all; it is handed round in the parlour, and introduced at the dinner table. Even in the ball-room it is presented to ladies, and in the dance the senorita may often be seen whirling round with a lighted *cigarrito* in her mouth. The belles of the southern cities are very frequently furnished with *tenazitas de oro* (little golden tongues) to hold the cigar with, so as to prevent their delicate fingers from being polluted either with the stain or scent of tobacco.—*Gregg's Northern Mexico.*

A SUBSTITUTE FOR STEAM.

The Paris Academy of Sciences have discussed a paper presented by M. Selligues, who claims the discovery of a new and important motive power as a substitute for steam, and which consists in the admixture of atmospheric air with hydrogen gas, by which an explosion is produced. M. Selligues admits that he has some difficulties to overcome, but it has been proved that with so small a quantity as three to five litres of hydrogen gas, mixed with atmospheric air, a weight of 1000 kilogrammes has been rapidly raised to the height of three feet. The apparatus for the production of hydrogen gas will occupy much less room, and cost less money than steam-boilers, and the stowage required for fuel, which is now the great obstacle to long voyages, will be dispensed with.

THE MARCH OF LITERATURE.

It has been calculated that if twelve men were employed for twenty-four hours a day, allowing neither for sleep nor meals, reading at the rate of eighty words per minute, they would barely keep up with the volumes published in London alone. In this tracts and sermons are included; but if magazines, reviews, and newspapers were added to the task, it would require upwards of forty men. If twelve hours per diem were employed, then eighty men would be required; and, as he is a hard student who reads more than eight hours per day, so one hundred and twenty men would be required to finish the Herculean labour.

DEPTH OF THE SEA.—ARTESIAN WELL.

M. Le Saulnier de Vanhello, a naval captain of France, has lately ascertained that the depth of sea between Calais and Dover does not, at any part, exceed 200 feet. The boring of the Artesian well at Calais, has now reached a depth of 322 metres. The water to be supplied by this well, will, M. Arago states, come from England.

TO DESTROY WASPS' NESTS.

Professor Henslow has discovered that turpentine, placed at the entrance of the nest, was fatal to these insects. The best mode of applying it is to put the turpentine in a bottle (as much as will merely wet the sides of the bottle is sufficient) and insert the neck of the bottle in the hole leading to the nest, surrounding it with some earth. If applied in the dusk of the evening, every wasp will be dead by the following morning. "In no instance (says a correspondent of the *Gardener's Chronicle*) have I known it to fail, except in cases where the nest was deeper in the ground, or at a greater distance from the mouth of the hole, than I anticipated. A partial failure may sometimes occur where there happen to be two entrances, but a second application is sure to prove effectual."

THE SURFACE OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

During excavations for the sewers in different parts of the City, information has been gained relative to the depth of artificial ground above the natural surface. The following is the very curious statement relating thereto made by Mr. R. Kelsey in evidence before the "Commissioners for inquiring into the state of large towns and populous districts":—Thickness of made ground at Paul's-wharf up to St. Paul's Churchyard, 9 feet to 12 feet; Watling-street, 11 feet to 12 feet 6 inches; Bread-street, 17 feet 6 inches; Cheapside, the natural earth was not reached—the cutting varied from 14 feet to 23 feet; Gracechurch-street, 14 feet to 18 feet; King William-street, 12 feet to 17 feet 6 inches; Princes-street, 10 feet to 33 feet 6 inches; Moorgate-street, 16 feet 6 inches to 21 feet 6 inches; Fenchurch-street, 15 feet 6 inches to 17 feet 10 inches; Bishopsgate Within, 9 feet 6 inches to 16 feet; Fish-street-hill, 5 feet 6 inches to 18 feet 10 inches; Eastcheap, 12 feet to 15 feet; Redcross-street, 7 feet to 9 feet; Barbican, 10 feet to 13 feet; Cannon-street, 9 feet throughout; Rosemary-lane, 8 feet to 12 feet; Water-lane, Fleet-street, 5 feet to 9 feet; Cateaton-street and Lad-lane, 12 feet to 14 feet; streets in Cloth-fair, 4 feet 6 inches to 12 feet 6 inches; streets in St. Ann's, Blackfriars, 4 feet to 13 feet. The plinth of Temple-bar is buried in accumulation. The east end of Newgate-street was lowered about 12 inches when the present Post-office was built. London-wall has in part been raised above 2 feet within the last 25 years. The Pavement and Little Moorfields have been wholly re-arranged within the last 10 years. All the improvements from London-bridge to London-wall have largely altered the surface of the main line, and of the adjacent streets. The north side of what is termed Holborn-bridge, the north end of Farringdon-street, has been raised about 2 feet. Such occurrences as these are distinctly noticeable in some way, but the insensible alterations are equally great and curious; as, for instance, from levels taken in 1770 and 1842, it appears that in Bishopsgate-street Without, at Bishopsgate-churchyard, the surface has risen 2 feet 2 inches in 72 years, but at Spital-square only 12 inches in the same time. The result of this examination is confirmed by the depths of the sewers, as originally built, and as they now measure.—*Times.*

PRESERVATION OF APPLES.

Apples intended for keeping should be carefully gathered by hand, when they are quite ripe, in dry weather. They should be spread singly on a floor in an open room for about ten days, and then stowed in an airy place, with a layer of dry wheaten straw beneath each layer of apples. By careful management, some kinds of apples are preserved in the South Hams for two years.

GENEALOGY OF LORD GLENLYON.

Lord Glenlyon, the heir presumptive to the dukedom of Athol and nephew to the Duke of Northumberland, who has given the use of Blair Castle to her Majesty, is the great grandson of Lieutenant-General Lord George Murray, who commanded the rebel army under Prince Charles Edward Stuart, during nearly the whole of the rebellion in the year 1745, until the battle of Culloden gave the death-blow to the hopes of the unfortunate house of Stuart. Upon the death of his uncle the then Duke of Athol, without issue, the son of Lord George Murray became Duke of Athol, and from whom is descended the present Lord Glenlyon.

KANG-HE'S INSCRIPTION FOR THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH AT PEKIN.

The following beautiful inscription was, in the year 1711, in his own handwriting, presented by the Emperor Kang-He to the Jesuits at Pekin, for their new church at the Chun-ching-muen gate. Inscription on the front:—"To the True Principle of all Things." Inscription on the first column:—"He is infinitely good, and infinitely just; he enlightens, he supports, he rules all things with supreme authority and sovereign justice." Inscription on the second column:—"He never had a beginning, and will never end. All things were created by him from the beginning; they are governed by him, and he is the true Lord of them."—*Pidding's Chinese Olio.*

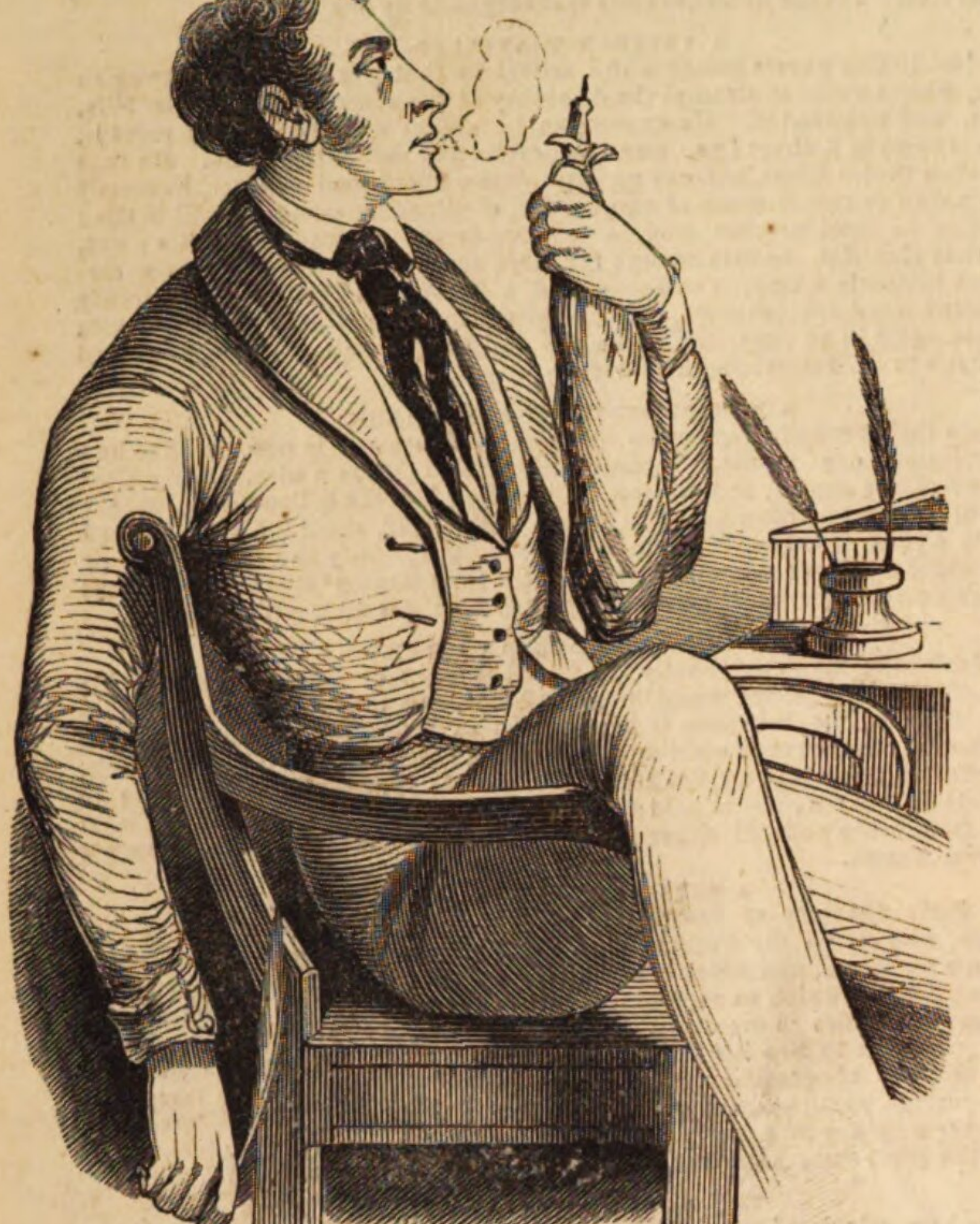
CRIMINAL TRIAL IN INDIA.

[By the last Overland Mail, we learn that "in Bombay there was a trial going on of eighteen Parsees, for a murder committed at two o'clock in the day, in one of the most public streets in the town, on the principle of the gang murders which degrade India. Great excitement prevailed on the subject; the murdered man was one of their own tribe, and yet much money was expended in the hope of preventing the conviction of any of the parties." The present may, therefore, be a fit opportunity for introducing to our readers the process of a criminal trial in India, described and illustrated by a gentleman fully conversant with East Indian affairs.]

The Civil Service of the East India Company furnishes altogether the most extraordinary example of a system of jurisprudence carried out by foreigners over a people amounting at least to a hundred and twenty millions, and that in a manner to give entire satisfaction to the suitors.

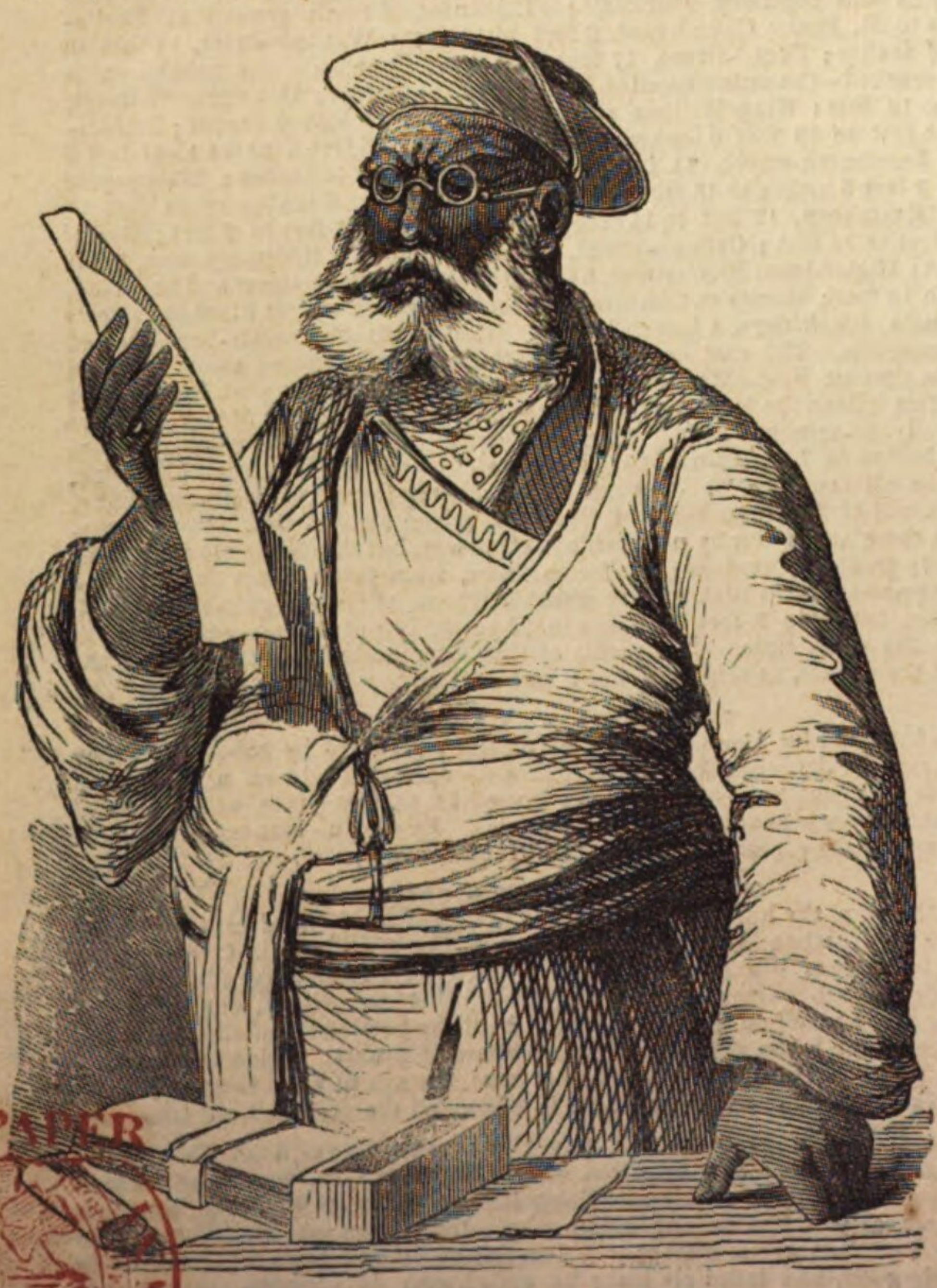
The Civil Service may be said to be divided into three portions—the Judicial, Revenue, and Political—the latter being the Secretaries to Government in the different departments, Residents at native courts, and Governor-General's agents. But, all the members of the service are equally eligible for any of these appointments, and, as regards the two former, they are changed from the one to the other without the slightest regard to the efficiency of the service, or the onerous duties they have to perform.

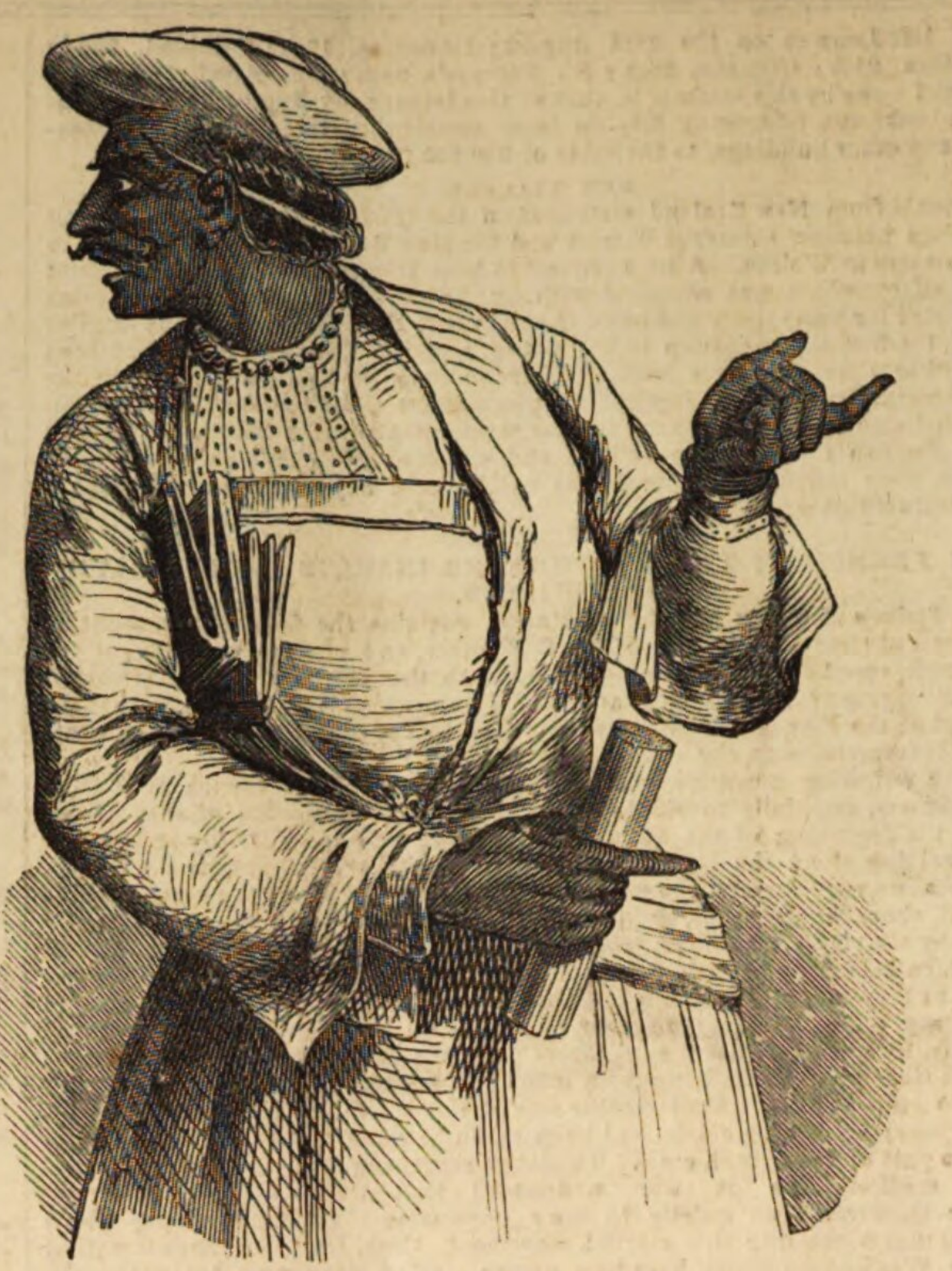
The law, as administered in India, is the most curious compound that ever was devised. Over Englishmen, the Company's magistrates have little or no control in a direct and legal way; those in criminal cases being only subject to the magistrate under his powers as a justice of peace, his jurisdiction extending to a fine of five pounds. With English law, the civil servant has nothing to do; Blackstone, Coke, and Littleton, being wholly disregarded. The *law*, par excellence, is "*regulation law*," that is, a number of crude undigested regulations, filling a good sized folio, and which have been issued, repealed, abolished, renewed, and re-enacted, in the last hundred years, until no one can tell what portion remains, or what has been taken away; or whether an act, repealing another act, which abolished a regulation, brings the original regulation again into force; a favourite way with some rulers of bringing an obnoxious law back to the regulation book. To this law all foreigners who proceed to India are subject; and, however various or contradictory it may be, they have no means of procuring a printed copy anywhere by which to regulate their conduct.


EUROPEAN JUDGE.

Our Mussulman subjects are governed in civil cases by "regulation law," of which they know nothing; and in criminal cases, by the Law of the Khoran. Our Hindoo subjects are in the same predicament in civil cases, and ruled by the Shastres and Vedas in criminal cases. Persons born of native women by European fathers, are subject to the law of the mother. In all cases where natives are concerned, the Judge is assisted by a native Judge, who lays down the law, but by which the European Judge is no further bound than he may think fit, acting entirely upou his own judgment and responsibility. The parties may appeal if they like to the Sudder Board, and the Judge has then to forward the evidence taken on the trial, and the reasons for his decision. For Bengal, the Sudder Board is at Calcutta; and in the north-western provinces (to which this statement chiefly applies), at Allahabad. In civil cases, between Europeans and natives, the appeal lies to the Supreme Court in Calcutta. We believe only one case of appeal has ever been brought to trial in this court (Maxwell *v.* Fergusson). Capital offences are tried by the Commissioner of the District, all others by the Judge and Magistrate.

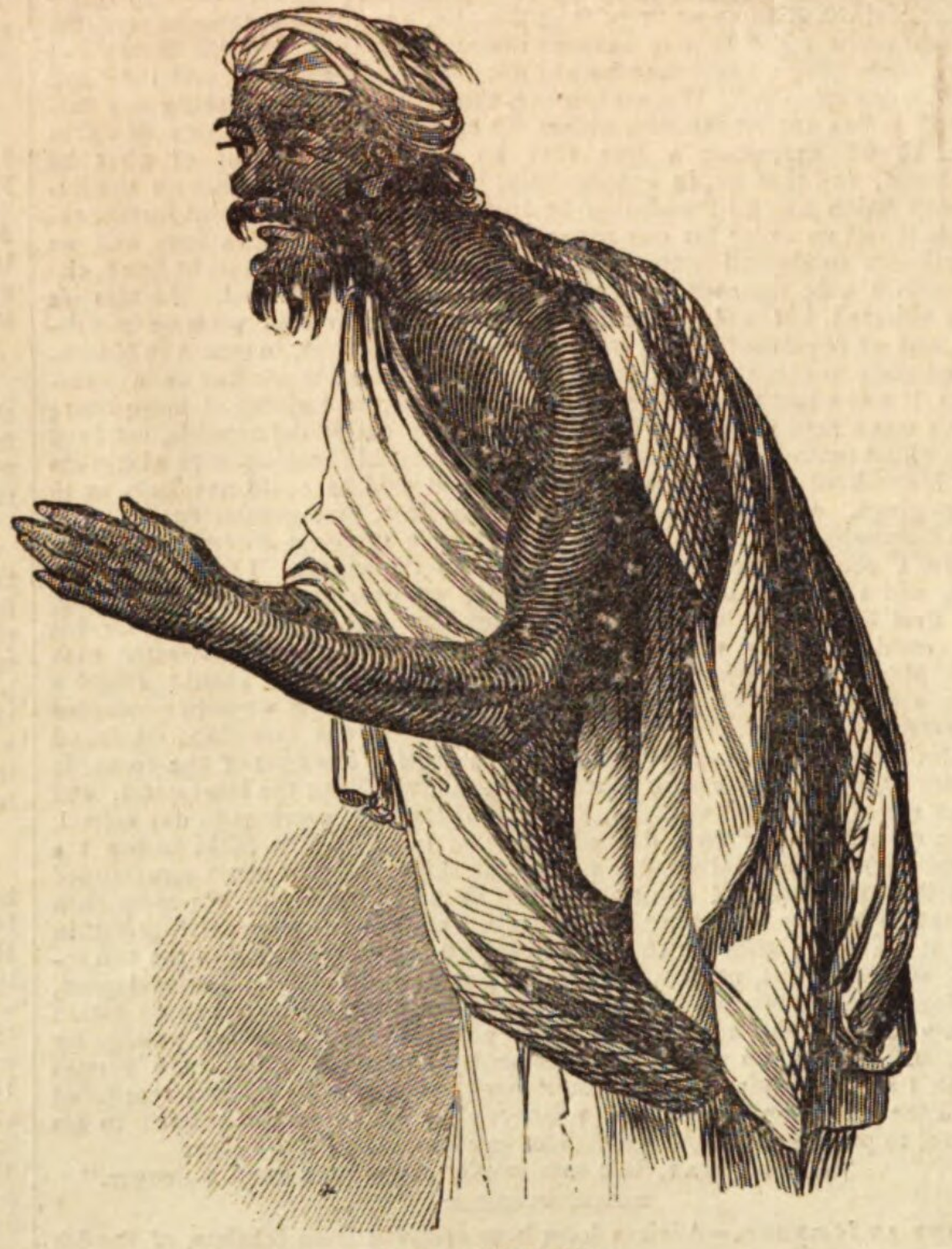
The punishments are death by hanging, transportation (generally to the Mauritius), and imprisonment with hard labour, chiefly on the roads.


THE OMLAH.


VAKEEL—NATIVE BARRISTER.

In the first sketch we have portrayed the European Judge as he is usually to be found whilst administering his legal duties; and in a climate like that of India, the white jacket and hooka are better suited to his constitution than the wig and gown of an English Judge would be.

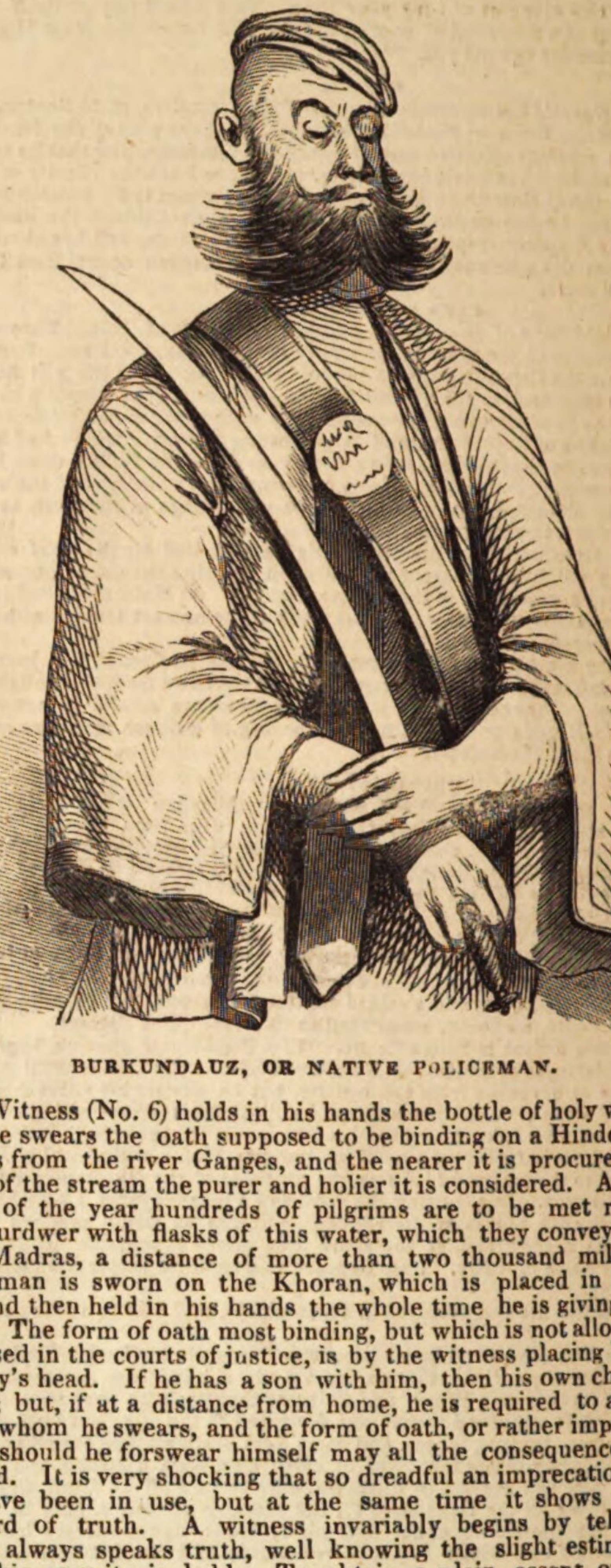
The principal official by whom the Judge is assisted is the Omlah, a most characteristic sketch of whom we have next given. His duties are to prepare all papers and documents for his superior, take down the evidence, or see it properly done by his subordinates the mohurrers (or sealers); to read the evidence to the Judge; and aid and assist him in all matters with his counsel and advice; not to omit a very large dose of flattery which he duly administers morning and evening, and on all fitting occasions; taking care that if there is anything unpleasant, it shall be made as palatable as possible to his superior; and that no one shall intrude upon his master's privacy with unpleasant tales of injustice or injury sustained through the cognisance of the said Omlah. His pay is about six pounds sterling a month; yet no one could for a moment doubt his being a man both of wealth and influence, and beyond the suspicion of taking bribes to use his influence over his superior's judgment. A native would not consider his case thoroughly gained, though he had a decree in his favour, if he had not bribed somebody; and only seeming to possess the countenance and influence of the European superior, is a sure method of obtaining the presents of all suitors; and his power of getting a suit advanced or retarded, without reference to the ultimate decree, is sufficient to establish a claim on his part to their generosity. Most of the suitors come a distance of several days' journey from their homes, to which they are anxious to return; and it is only through the good offices of the Omlah they can expect to do so in anything like a reasonable time, or without a chance of performing the journey more than once.


THE ACCUSED.

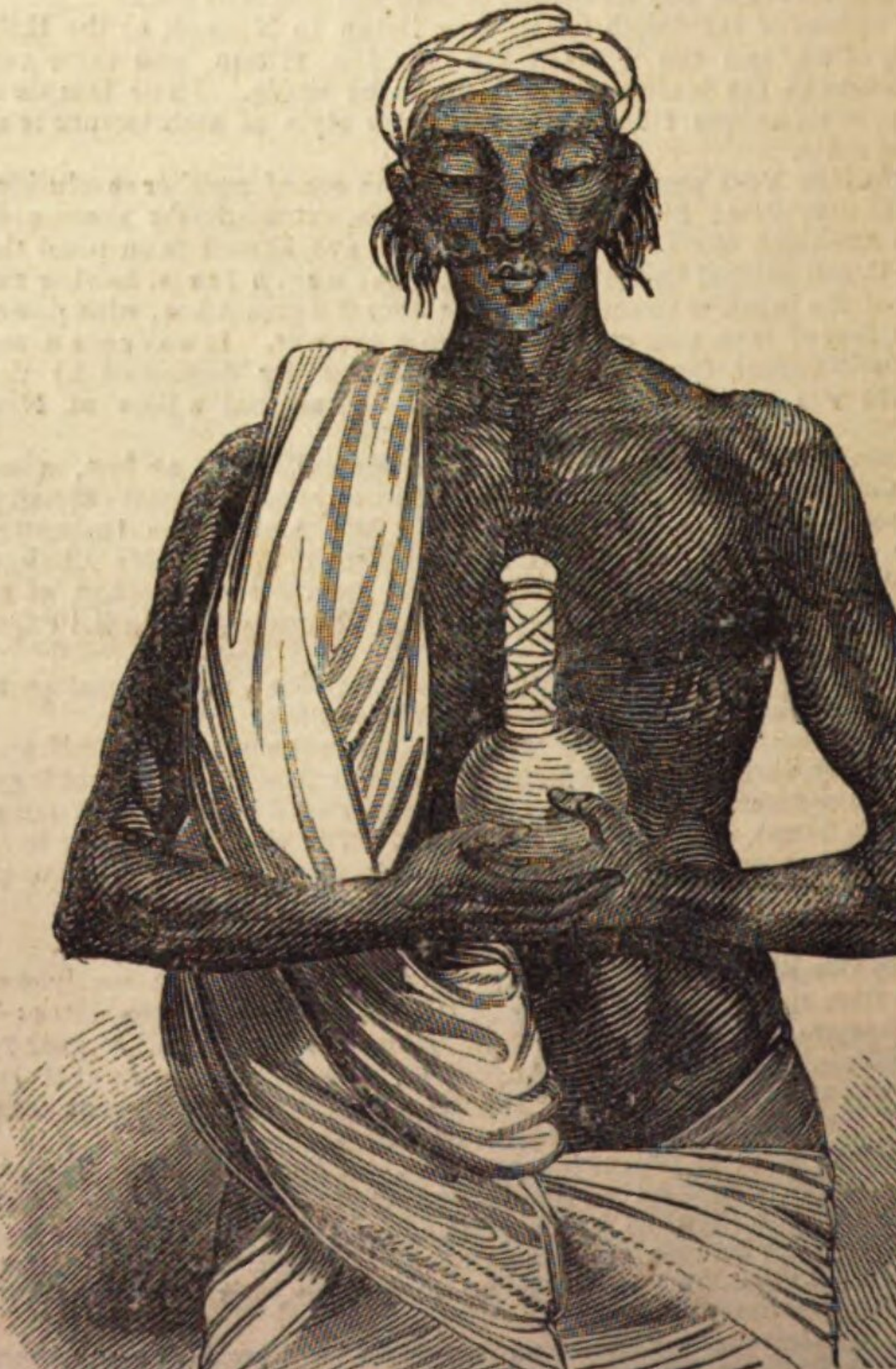
The Native Barrister is called a Vakeel (No. 3), and would scarcely be tolerated by his learned brethren in Europe. The East India Company are, however, too good judges themselves to allow the gentlemen of the long robe to carry off all the emoluments from their litigious subjects. When a suit is filed, the plaintiff has to do so on stamped paper, and the value of the stamp is ten per cent. on the amount of his claim. When the defendant files his answer, he has also to do so on stamped paper, paying ten per cent. on the amount claimed. Thus, for instance, if an action be brought for a thousand pounds, the East India Company charge the litigants two hundred pounds, and then pay the Vakeel for conducting the suit, the costs of which are about thirty shillings or two pounds. The parties may sharpen the wits of their legal advisers if they please, but it is more in the form of a bribe than as legitimate pay. Most indigo factors, and persons engaged in commercial transactions, have a Vakeel at all times in attendance in the courts, the pay being about sixteen shillings a month; the duty of this Vakeel being to make his employer acquainted with all new orders and regulations of the magistrates and Government, and to answer any complaints which may be brought against his master. The wealthy natives also have Vakeels in attendance, and it is looked upon as a mark of their respectability that they should do so. The Vakeels are a clever, shrewd class of men, familiarly acquainted with the practice of the court and the regulation law. They are treated with much courtesy by the Judges, and hold an influential position in native society.

The Prisoner (No. 4) is a thief by profession, and in being so does not consider himself a useless member of society. It is his misfortune—his fate—to have been detected and brought into his present difficulties, but he does not feel that his character is in any way injured by the crime he has committed. It is his vocation, and he follows it as he would any other. The adroitness used by this class is extraordinary, and bets have often been laid in India upon finding a man who should steal any article named, however carefully guarded. If he make up his mind to rob a person, it is all one to him whether it be to-day or this day month; he will follow an encampment, or hover about the parties, until his object be effected. In breaking into a house, he seldom enters by a door, but makes an aperture in the wall sufficiently large to admit his person and remove his booty. They follow the same plan in horse-stealing, making the hole in the wall at the horse's head, and leading him out. If the horse be a grey, they will remove him some six or eight miles, and then, in the course of a few hours, dye him another colour. If the object of plunder is in the tent, they will cut the canvass with a sharp knife, and thus obtain an entrance. With European articles they have little idea of the value of their plunder, and with a watch they will separate the gold or silver cases from the works and throw the latter into the first pond they come to. So incessant are their depredations, that every European is obliged to have at least one watchman, who keeps guard all night; and in marching, the village where the person halts is obliged to find four watchmen, as, without this precaution, the party would assuredly be plundered.

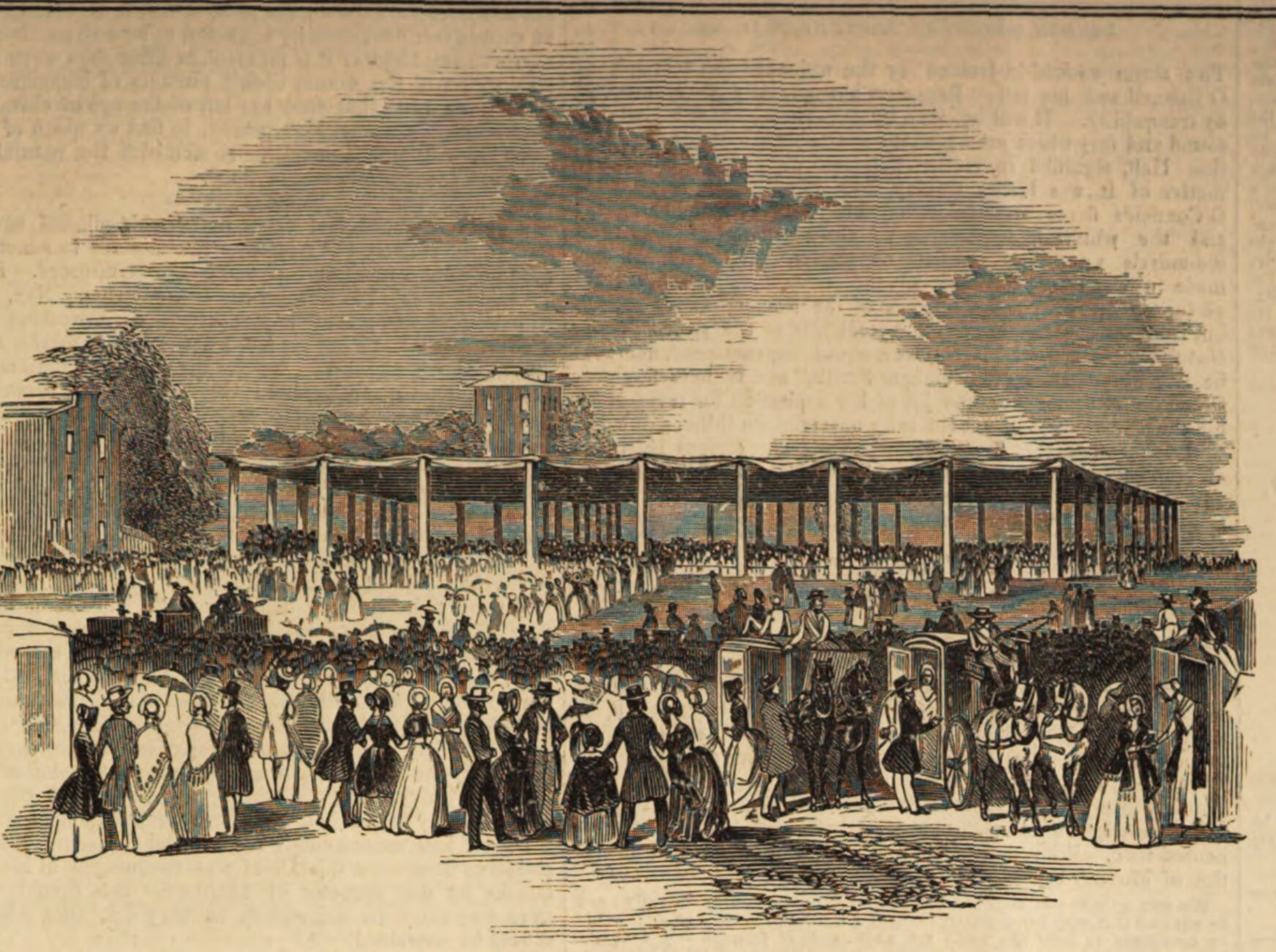
The Burkundauz, or native policemen, (No. 5) are retained regularly in the employ of the Government, and are always armed with a sabre. Their pay is about eight shillings a month, with which they have to feed, clothe, and lodge themselves. They obtain some slight remuneration for serving warrants, but nothing very considerable; perhaps, every thing considered, their situation may be worth about twelve shillings monthly. They are not very expert as thief catchers, and pay more attention to the cultivation of their beards and the proper arranging and dressing of them, than to anything else. They are also used as guards at the collector's treasury. A portion of the police are mounted and equipped as irregular cavalry, and posted at short distances throughout the country. These take notice of every traveller, and should the wayfarer not reach his destination, they at once make their enquiries and report accordingly. This is as much as can be done in so extensive a tract of country, where considerable towns are seldom within twenty miles of each other, and the principal police station sometimes a hundred.


BURKUNDAUZ, OR NATIVE POLICEMAN.

The Witness (No. 6) holds in his hands the bottle of holy water, by which he swears the oath supposed to be binding on a Hindoo. The water is from the river Ganges, and the nearer it is procured to the source of the stream the purer and holier it is considered. At certain seasons of the year hundreds of pilgrims are to be met returning from Hurdwer with flasks of this water, which they convey even as far as Madras, a distance of more than two thousand miles. The Mussulman is sworn on the Khoran, which is placed in a folded cloth and then held in his hands the whole time he is giving his evidence. The form of oath most binding, but which is not allowed now to be used in the courts of justice, is by the witness placing his hand on a boy's head. If he has a son with him, then his own child is the person; but, if at a distance from home, he is required to adopt the boy by whom he swears, and the form of oath, or rather imprecation, is, that should he forswear himself may all the consequences fall on his child. It is very shocking that so dreadful an imprecation should ever have been in use, but at the same time it shows an utter disregard of truth. A witness invariably begins by telling you that he always speaks truth, well knowing the slight estimation in which his veracity is held. To obtain a plain assent or dissent from him is impossible, nor can you obtain any answer until you have allowed him to fire off the whole story with which he has come primed and loaded.


THE WITNESS.

NEWSPAPER



THE GREAT BERKSHIRE FESTIVAL, UNITED STATES.—THE PAVILION.

THE GREAT BERKSHIRE (UNITED STATES.) JUBILEE.

We have just received from our New York Correspondent, the originals of the annexed engravings of one of the most interesting festivals ever celebrated in the United States of America. Such is the Great Berkshire Jubilee, the details of which, we think, with the *New York Tribune*, will be perused with a deep and lively interest by many others than the Sons of New England. "It was," observes the Editor, "a glorious Social and Intellectual Festival, which we hope to see reproduced in many other counties and sections, not alone of New England, though we apprehend few counties can boast so brilliant a galaxy of sons and daughters as Old Berkshire."

This Jubilee is, indeed, a poetical example of *love of country;* since, it consists of an annual *réunion* of as many of the natives of New England, as can return to their native state on that occasion. The occasion is stated to be an unprecedented one: it is different from all other great assemblages; those who attend the festival leave politics and the cares of life behind them, *are boys again for a couple of days*, and then return, strengthened to do good to the world. The Jubilee originated from a simple circumstance—when Mr. Joshua A. Spencer being asked if he loved Berkshire? "Yes," was the heartfelt reply, "I make it part of my religion to visit it once a year.'

The proceedings, which commenced on the 22nd ultimo, took place in Pittsfield, Mass., and its vicinity, and consisted of meetings and greetings, prayer offerings, a grand dinner (for, in the United States, this is as important a feature in public rejoicings as in the mother country), and *conversazioni*, at which speeches are made, and many poems (written for the occasion) were recited, songs sung, &c. Early in the morning, a preliminary meeting was held in the Town-hall, at which it was announced that forty-four Vice-Presidents had been appointed, one to each of the forty-four tables, "which would accommodate, in all, over *three thousand persons* at dinner!" The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. T. A. Gold, Chairman of the Committee of Reception, who welcomed the New York Committee to Berkshire, congratulating them on the love which they bore to their native homes—sons of the old domain wherever they went. He hoped that that feeling would continue as long as the hills of Berkshire were clothed with verdure, or their fountains poured forth streams, which had made this the most delightful place on earth. He told them, in the language of the Good Book, that the fatted calf was killed. "Come and see our hospitality; drink from our fountains that need nothing to make our waters better. Above all, drink from the pure fountain of good feeling. Some are gone to better lands, where we shall soon all join them on a more joyous occasion."

The Rev. Russell Cook, Corresponding Secretary of the American Tract Society, responded on behalf of the gentlemen from New York. "He and his friends from New York had come to say that we love Berkshire. We always loved her, but we'll love her more hereafter. We come back to gaze on the hills—to wander by the brooks where we spent our youthful days—we come to see the churches where we listened to the words of truth in our younger days; but our fathers, where are they? Hallowed is their memory in Berkshire hearts amid Berkshire hills. Thirty years ago we saw some of these faces, and they appear familiar still. *We know that those present have honoured their native Berkshire.*" This last sentence illustrates the moral benefit of this *réunion* better than a whole page of disquisition.

After the meeting had partaken of the hospitality of the good people of Pittsfield, a procession was formed of the President of the day and Sheriff of the County, Vice-Presidents, Speakers, Clergy, Committees, Faculties, Emigrant Sons and former residents, Citizens, &c. of the county, Chief Marshal, and Marshals; and in this order, they marched to Jubilee Hill, west of the village: but here the meeting was soon dispersed by rain, after the singing of an anthem, "Wake the Song of Jubilee," &c., and an eloquent prayer, by Dr. Shepard, of Lenox. The interruption is thus characteristically related in the *New York Tribune*:—

"While Dr. Shepard was invoking the blessing of Heaven upon the proceedings, a shower struck the crowd, and then there arose a rush like a whirlwind, caused by the simultaneous development of three thousand umbrellas, which covered up under their dark features, as much brightness and beauty as ever the envious clouds obscured in the sky. There they were, Poetess and Authoress, trudging down the hill together, three under an umbrella, and one on each side—yet it was borne with resignation, as always by the Ladies in times of distress."

Our artist has succeeded in representing this somewhat grotesque scene.

However, damped though not daunted, the assembly sped on to the Presbyterian Church, on the square, where the exercises were continued, and an impressive sermon preached by Dr. Mark Hopkins: the peroration is vividly descriptive:

And this is the Berkshire Jubilee; we have come—the sons and daughters of Berkshire—from our villages, and hill-sides, and mountain-tops; from the distant city, from the Far West—from every place where the spirit of enterprise and of adventure bears men, we have come. The farmer has left his field, the mechanic his workshop, the merchant his counting-room, the lawyer his brief, and the minister his people, and we have come to revive old and cherished associations, and to renew former friendships—to lengthen the cords and strengthen the stakes of every kind and time-hallowed affection. Coming together as natives and citizens of a State, on the eastern border of which is Plymouth Rock, what so suitable as that our first public act should be to assemble ourselves for the worship of the God of our Fathers, and our God! This is a local thanksgiving in one sense, but extended in another sense. This day our family affection is thrown around a whole county. It is fit, then, that we should adopt the language of the Psalmist, in the words which I have chosen for my text:

"Return unto thy rest, O my soul, for the Lord hath dealt bountifully with thee."—Psalm 116th, verse 7th.

After the sermon, an anthem was sung, and then was recited a poem of more than 100 stanzas, by Dr. Allen, pastor in Pittsfield, 40 years ago. The following, in reference to the manly remonstrance of Field, Bryant, and Sedgwick, against the Annexation of Texas, was received by a burst of applause from the audience:—

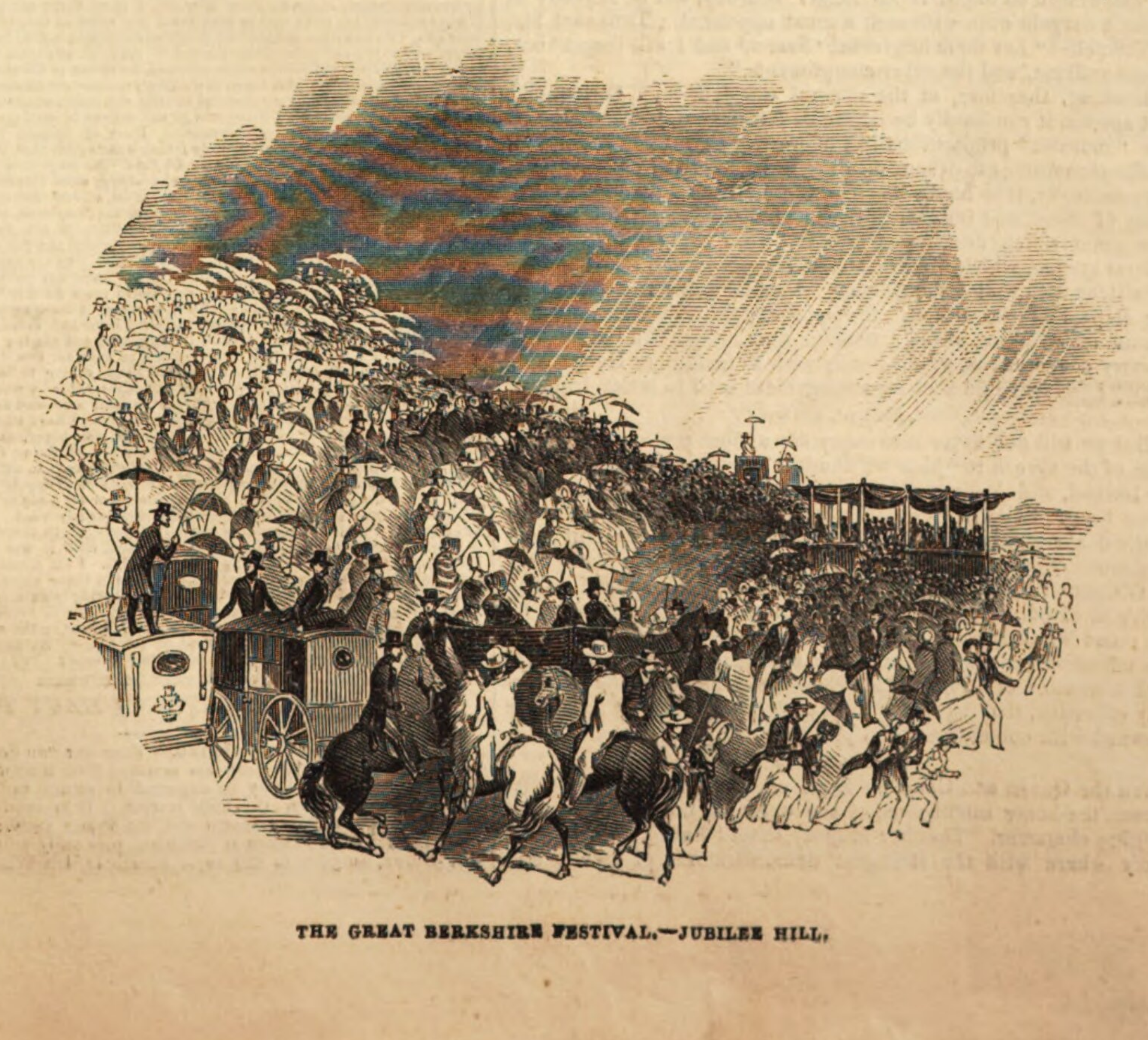
"Of Field and Sedgwick, resolute and free,
By Party's slavish voice invoked in vain
To bend their Berkshire might, and stubborn knee
To the great image on the Texan plain."

There was another poem and a hymn given, and then the assembly dispersed. In the evening, every house in Pittsfield was "open" to strangers. The *New York Tribune* states:—

No words can express too much in favour of Pittsfield hospitality. In some houses all the parlours are full of beds, and some talked of fixing up the church for reception, and to give still more accommodation a train has been started on the railroad to carry people twenty or thirty miles to bed, returning with them in the morning in less time than a lazy person would require to get down stairs from the third story.

The Second Day of the Jubilee was opened by a gathering of the young men: then an informal meeting in the Presbyterian Church, at which the exiled sons of Berkshire were welcomed, and the memory of the departed was honoured. The procession was then formed to Jubilee Hill, where from 5000 to 6000 persons (the majority of them ladies) were present; in the front of whom sat Miss Sedgwick, the poetess. The proceedings consisted of a hymn, prayer, and oration, the latter an eloquent production, by the Hon. J. A. Spencer, of Utica; at the close of which was produced the first newspaper published in Berkshire, in 1788. Then followed a glee; a poem written for the occasion, by Mrs. Fanny Kemble Butler; a poem and song, by Mrs. Sigourney, &c.

The company next marched, in procession, to the dinner pavilion, where nearly 3000 guests took their seats, whilst thousands stood around, to witness the spectacle, and hear the speeches. The first ladies in the place were "out to Jubilee Dinner:" the repast was cold, and was all prepared at Boston. After dinner, the president, Governor Briggs, eloquently recounted the great deeds of Berkshire men, during several crises, and claimed for their fame the taking of Ticonderoga; the detection of Arnold, the traitor; great service in the Florida war, &c. The following sentiments were then given:—"The scenes and friends of our childhood."—"The county of Berkshire—her scenery and her sons, gazing upon these, she exclaims with the Roman mother, 'These are my jewels.'" Dr. O. W. Holmes, of Boston, next addressed the company, and recited a poem of thirteen stanzas: a brass band played "Home, sweet Home!" Judge Dewey then complimented "the array of loveliness;" and Mr. Theodore Sedgwick eulogised the free Republic, quaintly adding, "The stock of New England is the stock of Old England, with our equality added to their liberty and intelligence."



THE GREAT BERKSHIRE FESTIVAL.—JUBILEE HILL.

Mr. Macready, our distinguished tragedian, was next called for by the company, when he rose and said:—"Mr. President, and gentlemen—I cannot say brethren; and yet my heart beats as warmly at seeing such a spectacle as any American could desire. I confess, sir, that I am taken wholly unawares, for I came here only to witness the spirit with which you enter into this Jubilee. I cannot make a speech. Believe me, I wish I could banish from the minds of those that hear me, every suspicion that England is opposed to the prosperity of this country. But I will not attempt to make a speech. Instead of that, I will recite to you a short poem, expressing that spirit of love to man which ought to characterise the nations and the people of the earth." Mr. Macready then recited the following Eastern fable, which he gave with all that grace and energy which have given him such celebrity:—

Abon Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase)
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,
And saw, within the moonlight, in his room,
Making it rich and like a lily in bloom,
An Angel writing in a book of gold.
Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold,
And to the presence in the room he said,
"What writest thou?" The vision raised his head,
And, in a voice made all of sweet accord,
Answered, "The names of those who love the Lord!"
"And is mine one?" said Ben Adhem. "Nay, not so,"
Replied the Angel. Abon spoke more low,
But cheerly still: "I pray thee, then,
Write me as one who loves his fellow-men."
The Angel wrote and vanished. The next night
He came again, with a great wakening light,
And showed the names whom love of God had blest;
And lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest.

This recitation was received with loud applause, the band playing "God save the Queen."

Governor Briggs read an eulogy on Channing, by a daughter of Berkshire, and gave a sentiment to his memory, followed by the air of "Yankee Doodle," &c. The next noticeable proceeding was the singing of a song by about sixty young ladies, dressed in white, with white ribbons pendant from their hair, accompanied by several gentlemen on musical instruments, and by the whole audience in chorus. A celebrated *belle* then gave, by proxy, the following sentiment:—

You scarce can go through the world below,
But you'll find the Berkshire men;
And when you rove the world above,
You'll meet them there again.

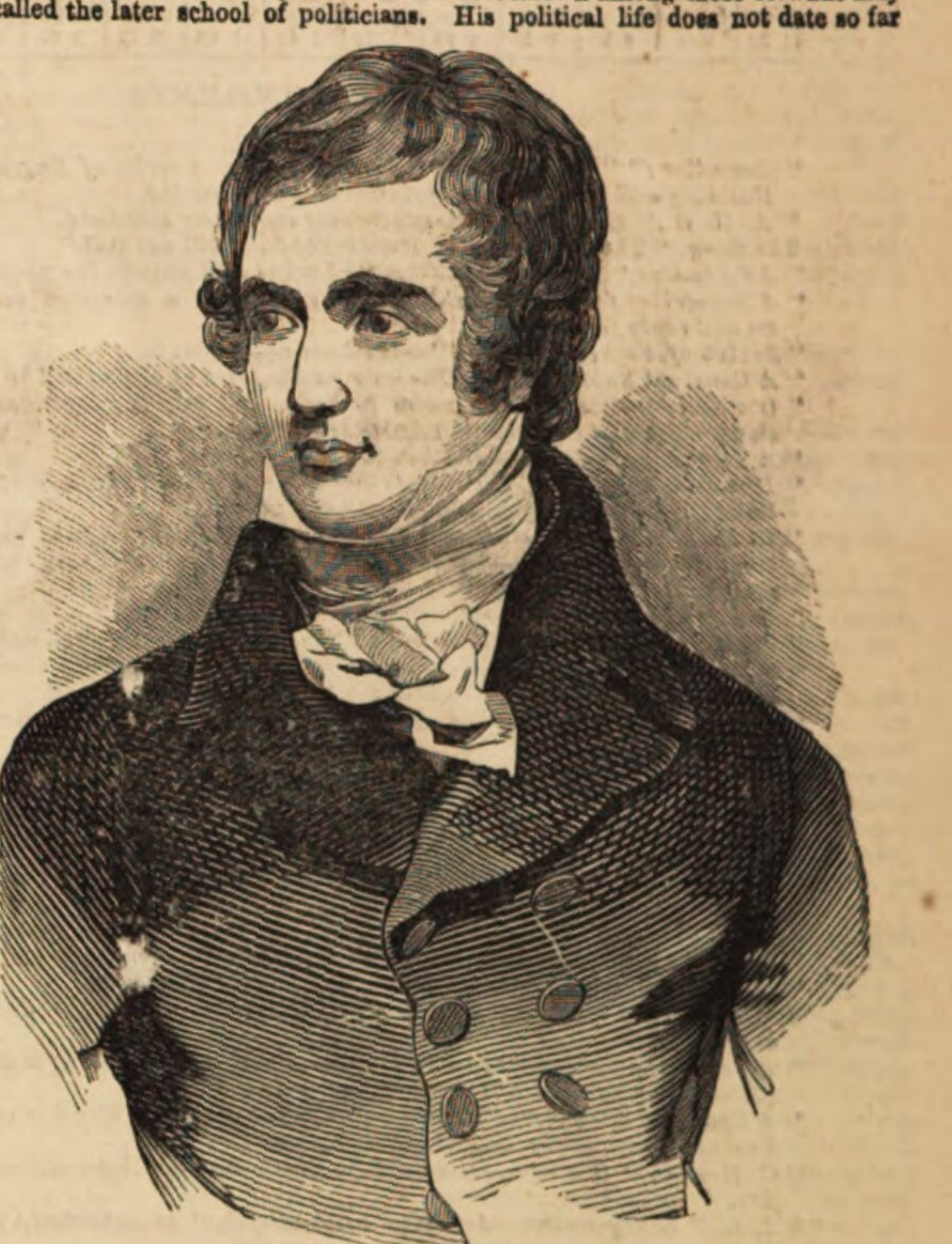
After a few more sentiments, the party broke up, and *The Tribune* reporter tells us that "many a manly cheek was wet, and many an eye of beauty shed dew-drops, to render still more lovely the white and red roses that were so profusely mingled where they fell."

In the evening, a meeting was held at the Town Hall, at which the people of Pittsfield were thanked for their hospitality. About an hour after the performances closed, when one of the most terrific thunder-storms came on that ever occurred, even in that region. "Among its effects," says the *Tribune*, "were the prostration of the tent, and a smash of about one hundred dollars' worth of crockery. 'Old Gray Lock' was clothed in fire, and the giant mountains threw living balls of flame at each other's heads. The Titan clouds, bearing terrestrial armour, seemed to rush in battle against the sky, only to be hurled again, weak as water, down to their mother earth. It was a magnificent FINALE TO THE BERKSHIRE JUBILEE."

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.—No. XXIV.

LORD STANLEY.

The name of Lord Stanley is one of the best known among those of what may be called the later school of politicians. His political life does not date so far back as that of most of his colleagues. But what his career wants in length i has made up by activity; and there is yet a long course before him, for he is in the prime of life, though he has changed the sphere of his exertions somewhat before the time when the inevitable fiat of nature would have called him to do so. The house of Stanley is conspicuous in the annals of England. It has produced both statesmen and warriors of great eminence. It was the first earl of the family who crowned Richmond as Henry VII. on the battle-field of Bosworth.



LORD STANLEY

The Right Honourable Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley, Lord Stanley, is the eldest son of the thirteenth Earl of Derby. He was born on the 29th of March, 1799, and is not, therefore, more than forty-five years of age. He is her Majesty's principal Secretary for the Colonies, and till his late acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds, sat for the Northern Division of Lancashire. His first connexion with public affairs was during part of the Goderich Ministry, when he was Under-Secretary for the Colonies. When Earl Grey came into power, he was made Secretary for Ireland. Then began that fierce animosity between him and O'Connell, which partook of the bitterness of personal as well as of political antipathy. A sharp, acrid, and irritable nature, which, having adopted strong party views defended them as strongly, frequently laid him open by its violence to the more wary and lawyer-like method of O'Connell. Great were their battles in the days of Stanley's Irish Secretaryship, and, indeed, long afterwards. His measures, however, with respect to the Irish Church and national education were good. He tried to alter the franchise, but here O'Connell foiled him, and he never afterwards succeeded in doing more upon this question than in thwarting the efforts of the Whigs, after he had quitted their ranks. In 1833 he was made principal Colonial Secretary, and held the office till June, 1834, when came that rupture with his colleagues which threw him for many years into the ranks of the Conservative opposition, along with Sir James Graham and others of less note. The whole of them were rather happily ridiculed by O'Connell as "the Derby Dilly and its six insides." There was not at this time a better debater in the house, as his old associates often felt in his spirited and slashing attacks. But it was rather as an opposer of their policy than an originator of measures of his own that he was distinguished: he considered an opposition to be properly an attacking, not a legislating party. When the accession of the Conservatives became inevitable, he seemed likely to dispute the post of leader with Sir Robert Peel. Some of the more impetuous spirits of the party had far more sympathy with him than with the cautious and measured policy of Peel. But the safer man has carried it, and Stanley became a colleague, sometimes zealous, sometimes impatient, but able always. He resumed his old place in the Colonial Office when the Peel Ministry was formed, and has retained it ever since. There is a strong party out of doors who blame his management of the colonies most severely. His system seems to be pretty much that of all Colonial Ministers—leaving our distant possessions to govern themselves. He was early in Parliament, as he was returned for Stockbridge in 1820. He has sat also for Preston and Windsor; he has been Lord Rector of Glasgow University, and was sworn in as a Privy Councillor in 1830. The Ministry wanting a more active leader in the House of Peers, he is about to be raised to it; but no man, we should think, will be more out of his element in that very decorous and very dull assembly. Stanley is at home in the hottest of a party fight, where all is animation and excitement; though since he has been in office in the present Government he has spoken seldom, and then in that more moderate way which becomes a Minister possessed of place, but which was difficult to the high-spirited patrician, impatient at seeing others holding it. As his elevation to the peerage has excited some interest, we add an explanation of several points connected with it. He of course still retains his office as one of the Ministry.

The practice of summoning the eldest son of a peer to the House of Lords during his father's lifetime does not, as is well known, create any new peerage, if one of the secondary titles of the young peer's father be used on the occasion; the eldest son so summoned takes rank according to the date, not of the summons, but of the original creation of that title which he thus temporarily shares with his father, without really denuding the latter of any of the family honours. The practice has been frequently adopted in the cases of members of the Derby family, and in one instance the erroneous summons of an eldest son of an Earl of Derby in a title which his father did not really possess had the unexpected effect of creating a new peerage. This occurred in the year 1627, when the eldest son of the sixth earl was summoned to the House of Peers during his father's lifetime as Baron Strange. It will be remembered that Lord Stanley's father, the present Earl of Derby, was also called to the Upper House before he had succeeded to the ancestral honours of the family. In that case a new peerage was designedly created, because the earldom was the only title then in the family, for all the subordinate peerages had passed away through the female line to the ducal house of Athol; his lordship was therefore created in 1832 Baron Stanley, of Bickerstaffe, in which title it is not improbable that the noble Secretary for the Colonies will be summoned to the House of Peers, and thus he will be popularly known by the same designation as that which he bore by courtesy in the House of Commons.

THE CENSUS OF SCOTLAND AND IRELAND,

COMPILED FROM THE PARLIAMENTARY RETURNS,

will be Published on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5th, 1844.

It will also contain

A TABLE OF THE OCCUPATIONS

OF ALL THE INHABITANTS OF

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND,

SHEWING THE NUMBER OF EACH SEX

EMPLOYED IN EVERY TRADE AND PROFESSION.

This Table is, perhaps, the most Interesting and Important Document ever Published by Parliament.

The above is printed uniform with the CENSUS OF ENGLAND, and will be published as a SUPPLEMENT, Price 6d., to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; and will be Stamped to go Free by Post.

☞ Subscribers, wishing for the above, must order it of any Newsman or Bookseller.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, September 22.—Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 23.—New Post-office opened, 1829.
TUESDAY, 24.—Don Pedro died, 1834.
WEDNESDAY, 25.—Belgians beat the Dutch, 1830.
THURSDAY, 26.—Old Holy Rood.
FRIDAY, 27.—Brindley died, 1772.
SATURDAY, 28.—Jew's New Year's Day.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending September 28.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
11 39	0 0	0 8	0 36	0 59	1 22	1 41	1 59	2 17	2 35	2 52	3 9

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Consultor:" "Unimportant; near Ipswich."—A series of Engravings of the Building will appear in our journal when completed.

"A. H. B.," Bucks.—The lines scarcely reach our standard.

The Song, "The Yeomanry of Buckingham," will not suit.

"An Admirer," Bicester.—A Camera Lucida will answer the purpose.

"A Subscriber from the First," Birmingham.—If a specimen be forwarded, we will reply further.

"Sketch of Falkland Palace."—We have not room.

"A Constant Subscriber."—The note on the price of coals shall be attended to.

"Otonibee."—We have not room to carry out our correspondent's suggestions, especially as it would involve repetitions.

"A Two Copy Subscriber."—See our present number.

"Dramaticus," City.—We believe our correspondent to be correct, but we do not keep files of play-bills to decide disputes.

"C. M. A. Z."—We believe all the Royal Personages named are descended from Adam, and are, therefore, relations! We havenot room for the proffered sketch.

"Laurens" may send a specimen of the humorous cases.

"H. B."—We cannot publish translations of immoral French novels.

"A. C.," Newcastle-upon-Tyne, is thanked for the name of the architect of the new Catholic Church in that town—Mr. Pugin.

"T. K."—The address of Mr. Coulson, surgeon, is No. 2, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

"T. P. S.," Maidstone.—Our correspondent's letter has been forwarded to Mr. Gilbert.

"A. M.," Manchester, should communicate his invention to the Mechanics' Magazine.

"D. J.," Dunkeld, is thanked for the description of Dunkeld Cathedral.

"T. H." should write to Mr. Deacon, of Walbrook, respecting the legal heir to the property in Chancery.

"H. W.," Feversham.—Not of sufficient interest.

"M. M."—B will have the claim on A in case of desertion.

"Mrs. M.," Post-office, Bristol.—St. Michael's Mount has been too often engraved.

"D. S."—We have not room to take up a subject of so long a date since, as the decision referred to by our correspondent.

"A Constant Subscriber," Manchester.—The Montrose steamer will sail from Southampton for the Levant, on Sept. 23.

"C. B——m," Walmer.—Nottingham Castle has not been restored since the fire.

"J. R.," Bridgewater.—A "Key to Coningsby" is published, and may be had, by order, of any bookseller.

"An Old Subscriber," Farnborough.—The rule of walking in London, in passing a person, is on the left.

"Brigatel Zhurnala."—We have already engraved the old British Museum.

"Y. L.," Leamington.—The fine goes to the Crown.

"G. T. T."—We do not remember to have received the sketch of Morocco. Thanks for the sketch of the curious tree.

"L. K."—We shall be glad to receive the "Nook of Auld Scotland."

"A Constant Reader," Leeds.—The Royal West India Mail steamers start from Southampton on the 2nd and 17th of every month. We cannot enumerate all of them.

"G. H.," Manchester, is thanked for the sketch, but we have not room to engrave it.

"T. J. B."—The notice to quit must expire at the period corresponding with that at which the house was taken.

"A Subscriber," Cork.—A Law Lord is a Peer who has practised as a Barrister. There were only five Law Lords present at O'Connell's case. Judges can only be impeached before Parliament, and cannot be removed by the Crown.

"H. R.," Wakefield.—The picture of Adam and Eve is now at Hull; where it has been visited by 20,000 persons.

We thank the correspondent who writes to us upon the subject of the Foot Race on Waterloo bridge. Our account was taken from a morning paper. Probably the alleged inaccuracy may have arisen from the cause to which our correspondent alludes when he says, "The bridge was so crowded that it was impossible to see 20 yards either way."

"A Knight of Malta," Malta, should consult Sir W. Blackstone's work on Magna Charta; or, the 1st vol. of the "Statutes of the Realm," by the late Board of Commissioners on the Public Records, in which the Charter is printed, with an English translation. Mr. Thomson's elaborate "History of Magna Charta" may also be referred to with advantage.

"H.," Kirkcudbright.—The Chiltern Hundreds are a portion of the highlands of Buckinghamshire. Formerly, these hills abounded in timber, which afforded shelter to numerous banditti. To put these down, and protect the inhabitants of the neighbouring parts from their depredations, an officer was appointed under the Crown, called the Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds. The duties have long since ceased, but the nominal office is retained (in the gift of the Chancellor of the Exchequer,) to serve a particular purpose. A Member of the House of Commons, not in any respect disqualified, cannot resign his seat. A Member, therefore, who wishes to resign, accomplishes his object by accepting the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, which being held to be a place of honour and profit under the Crown, vacates his seat.

"Cornavius."—An engraving of Witley Court has already appeared in our journal.

The Large Print.—Several correspondents who have addressed to us inquiries respecting the forthcoming Large Print should see future announcements.

Ineligible.—"Lines by a Student in the School of Christ;" "She rides upon the Sea;" "The Dying Epicurean."

Any Country News Agent may receive Posting Bills, bearing his address, by informing our Publisher where a parcel can be enclosed, free of expense.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1844.

THE storm evoked in Ireland by the unlooked-for triumph of O'Connell and his fellow Repealers has naturally been succeeded by tranquillity. It will be seen by our latest accounts that the sound and fury which prompted the return speech at the Conciliation Hall, signified in reality nothing, or at least that the motive of it was rather display than mischief. In spite of O'Connell's fierce denunciations, his bitter personal attacks, and the wholesale application of the epithets of liars and scoundrels upon his political opponents, Mr. O'Connell has made a wondrous advance to the "melting mood." He no longer broaches the doctrines of the fire and sword school, but is rather disposed to copy the meekness of the sucking dove. Not that he abandons his resolves about impeachment, nor that he is more sweet upon "Vinegar Smith," nor is there any professed desire to abandon one jot of his aspiration for revenge for his alleged wrongs; but yet the calm observer, we think, will come to the conclusion that there does not exist any serious intention of prosecuting to the uttermost any one of the alarming threats with which he astounded the excitable audience assembled at the Conciliation Hall to greet the reappearance of so notable a Conciliator.

Let us see how O'Connell treats the "great account 'twixt him and vengeance" at the meeting on Monday last, after the lapse of a week from the time when he first proclaimed the war of extermination. Upon the former occasion, he appeared ready to vindicate the right to hold "monster meetings," even to the death. How changed the scene, however, within a little week! Calm reflection wonderfully assists the imagination of agitators. If in the hey-day of joy and excitement, at the time when, according to O'Connell's truthful illustration, "the happy bird must chirrup," he regarded monster meetings as essential to the success of the Repeal cause, it is agreeable to find that, by thinking better of the matter, even this indispensable mode of excitement may be dispensed with. Witness the hon. and learned gentleman's recantation of Monday last:—

> His own opinion was, that the Clontarf meeting was now unnecessary; and he was sure if it were not necessary it ought not to be persevered in, as it would be considered to have too much the appearance of triumph and defiance. That meeting had been legally convened; its purposes and its objects were legal; and its suppression was unjustified by law, and unsanctioned by any constitutional principle. Need they now vindicate that principle! He thought not; and for this reason, that the indictment itself had done so. The principle was therefore already established, and they were therefore under no necessity of vindicating it.

Mark, too, how summarily he dismisses the second panacea—the Preservative Society. No eloquent persuasives are employed to demonstrate the necessity of such a patriotic body; and, without wishing to be uncharitable, we cannot help believing that, upon reflection, Mr. O'Connell begins to have some misgivings about the £100 qualification. No doubt the great Agitator has wonderful power over his countrymen, who contribute to the rent without much difficulty; but "a hundred pounds down" sounds formidably; and hence it may be that he does not wish to press this proposition too earnestly.

Then as to the "impeachment of the Ministry." His first idea was to make a crusade to England, to see if the "Saxons" would assist him in this great design. It seemed then as if the desirable consummation of kicking out the Tory Ministry was a thing that ought not to be retarded for a single instant. Every one who heard Mr. O'Connell must have supposed that the business was urgent, and admitted of no delay; but, alas! even this fierce onslaught against Toryism is to be quietly postponed until the next meeting of Parliament. Instead of a spirited, prompt, and indignant canvass of the English people, to ascertain if they would join in an address to the Queen for the immediate dismissal of these unworthy Tories, there has been a quiet search for precedents; and now it is discovered that the initiative ought to be taken by both Houses of Parliament, as was done in the case of Sir J. Barrington. So that this great head of accusation may be considered to be postponed until the next Session, or rather until a still more indefinite period—the Greek calends.

It will be collected, too, from the speech of Monday last, that the impeachment of the Irish Judges, and, above all, the impeachment of that functionary whom Mr. O'Connell seems to hold in such especial horror, the Irish Attorney-General, and whom the Agitator, in the fulness of conciliation, yclept the "vinegar cruet on two legs," can be postponed without injury to the cause. In fact, the "be all and the end all" of Monday's speech was an attempt to evade the consequences of the blustering manifesto of the previous week. *Qui s'excuse, s'accuse,* says the French proverb, and we think the learned Agitator must have felt the force of the assertion, when he sought to explain away his denunciations of the "Saxon" into a compliment. The term, he said, was no reproach. "It was an honoured name, and the purest portion of liberty was derived from Saxon laws and institutions—the Parliamentary system, trial by jury, and the shrievalty." So that the Repeal leader holds out a flag of truce to all his enemies and detractors. The *Times*, that powerful organ, under whose attacks he has winced so often, is no longer bearded, but he is ready to make a bargain even with such a great opponent. Thus says Mr. O'Connell—"Let them forgive me 'Saxon,' and I will forget 'surpliced ruffians,' and the other compliments."

Looking, therefore, at the general tenor of Mr. O'Connell's last speech, it can hardly be considered rash if we predict that all the "monster" propositions will be quietly inurned in the bosom of the committees to whom they are to be referred. Under these circumstances, it is hardly worth while to discuss the virulence of some of them, and the inconsistency of the others. But there is one point which deserves a passing word of comment. The federal system, which Mr. O'Connell has advocated, is totally inconsistent with that independence which he seeks to establish by the Repeal of the Union. Surely the politician who joins Mr. Hume in speaking of the "baneful domination" of the mother country over Canada, would hardly wish to assimilate Ireland to a colony? How could such an arrangement tend to make Ireland

"Great, glorious, and free?"

But we will not enter into angry discussion, particularly as the tone of the speech to which we allude makes us hope better things for Ireland, and leads us to the fond conclusion, that the differences between the two countries may be healed without a resort to the desperate expedient of impeachment, or to the still more dangerous experiment of Repeal. We look upon the last speech of O'Connell as a feeler, a compromise—as an indication of a desire to withdraw from his false position with the best grace he can; and we trust we are not too sanguine in believing, that now the effervescence arising from hope *unexpected* has passed away, such a measure of "Justice to Ireland" may be fairly and honourably conceded, that agitation may cease, and that fair island be crowned with contentment and prosperity.

WITH the Queen and Court in Scotland, and the Parliament dispersed, the home intelligence of the week has not been of a very exciting character. That her Majesty should have been received every where with the strongest demonstrations of loyalty and attachment is gratifying; but happily it is not a novelty. The same demonstrations have attended her steps from the first day she ascended the throne; her present visit to Scotland has elicited an enthusiasm not generally supposed to be a characteristic of our northern neighbours; it is pleasant, in these days when it is generally supposed the matter-of-fact pursuits of commerce are destroying the little that time has left of the age of chivalry, which Burke pronounced to have passed, to find so much of the olden spirit existing still, and suiting so well with the natural aspect of the land of mountain and of flood.

WE feel convinced that every honourable-minded and sensible man in the country will rejoice at the manner in which the dispute between France and Morocco has terminated. France, we are bound to say, has fulfilled her engagements. Nay, more, for, with a moderation seldom practised by the victorious party, she is content when she has achieved a triumph with the same conditions which she made before the contest commenced. Assurances were given to Lord Aberdeen that the French Government had no disposition to take possession of the territory of Morocco. The Prince de Joinville occupied the island of Mogadore, but promised that he would evacuate it when the just demands of France were agreed to. That condition we are bound to say has been honourably fulfilled, and, therefore, all the insinuations levelled against M. Guizot for a presumed desire to pander to the wish of the French people for aggrandisement and territorial conquest are disposed of.

We have, heretofore, deprecated the blustering tone of the note of the Prince de Joinville. We did not think it in the best taste that the young sailor was sent to the very sea whereon he had almost courted a collision with a British fleet, but it is only fair to say that he has not exceeded his instructions either in regard to the operations against Tangier or Morocco.

It is too late now to discover objections to the occupation of Algeria by the French; and, assuming for the sake of argument that they are justified in holding that territory, it cannot be denied that they had a right to prevent the hostile incursions of such a daring and unscrupulous foe as Abd-el-Kader. There is no reason to doubt that this Chief was encouraged in his predatory attacks by the Emperor of Morocco. The French, therefore, were warranted in demanding, as they did, that Abd-el-Kader should be restrained.

By a singular fatuity, the Emperor of Morocco refused to do this act of justice; but now, after suffering Tangier to be bombarded, and Mogadore to be destroyed, he consents to a tardy but necessary reparation. He has caused the loss both of blood and treasure, and has not vindicated any principle by his obstinacy. No one who loves strict justice can sympathise with him. Yet such a contest in the Mediterranean naturally excited, if not alarm, at least anxiety, in England; for events of great magnitude are sometimes precipitated by the veriest trifles, and the whole country began to be agitated with the idea of a war with France. Such an event, it was admitted by all, would have been disastrous to both countries. Not that England feared war, or that she would have shrunk from it for the necessary vindication of her honour or her interests; but, as Mr. Canning demonstrated, there is such a dangerous thing as a war of opinion, or countries may be forced into war merely to satisfy the excited feelings of restless politicians, or for some fancied or illusory right.

This country has suffered enough from war to make her desirous of cultivating the blessings of peace, which brings in its train civilization, contentment, and the development of intellectual resources. War we believe to be repugnant to every enlightened man and to every Christian mind, and we rejoice that the danger of it has passed away, without any taint upon the honour of France, or the independence of England.

THE new Royal Exchange is to be opened by her Majesty. The pile raised by that princely merchant Sir Thomas Gresham, was opened by Queen Elizabeth, in all the state which that vigorous minded woman knew so well how to assume. Time and the elements, which, the poet says, make everlasting war on the work of men's hands, swept it away. But the enterprise and wealth of the City of London has but increased, and another Exchange stands upon the site of its predecessor. This, too, is to be opened by a Queen,—but she sways the sceptre of a far wider empire than that which obeyed Elizabeth. And we have no doubt that the splendour of the ceremony at which she will preside, will be worthy of the occasion. On the spot thenceforth to be devoted to the purposes of commerce, will centre half the traffic of the world; to that spot will flow, and from thence will be dispersed, that ceaseless tide of wealth which is the existence of nations. Commerce has a powerful effect on the civilization of the world; and those who wish well to humanity, will rejoice to mark the busy hum of men within the walls of the new Exchange. It is fitting that the building raised to facilitate the operations of our commercial activity, should be opened by the Sovereign, as a recognition of the true source of the greatness of her realm.

SPOTS ON THE SUN'S DISC.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

As you inserted in your paper of Saturday last several drawings of the appearance, situation, and direction of transit, of the spots visible on the Sun's disc, in August last, furnished by a correspondent, of the accuracy of which I think there can be no doubt; and as your object in publishing them may be considered the same as that of your correspondent, viz., inter alia, "To ascertain whether the Sun's power becomes diminished in proportion to the magnitude of the spots transiting his disc." Now, as attention thus publicly called, can only be considered, and results communicated, by means of the same channel, I hope I shall be excused the liberty I have taken in sending you some conclusions derived from numerous observations and drawings, commenced in 1830, and which were submitted to some lecturers on astronomy, and others: I being one of the curious in such matters, who have drawn my own conclusions from my own observations. I am of opinion (and indeed the five last drawings of your correspondent seem to indicate the same) that the spots are *not loose and floating* on the Sun's disc, but that they are *fixed*—the large ones having the appearance of immense caverns, surrounded with high and craggy sides (particularly on the east side, as viewed righted), varying in their appearance before, at, and after opposition, somewhat similar to the appearance of the Moon; or rather, as the Sun turns on his axis, or the Earth proceeds in her orbit, and turns on her axis; which, as the Sun's atmosphere becomes more rarefied, or perhaps the gaseous matter with which the Sun appears to be surrounded, they appear plainer. I am led to the conclusion that they are fixed, from their retaining the same angle of position during their transit, which could not be the case, if they were loose and floating. They may, perhaps, be compared to posts fixed in water that ebbs and flows: as they sometimes appear in dull or cloudy weather. I have seen, during observation, immense ebullitions, which appeared to completely cover and overflow the whole crater, and which were slightly tinged with yellow in the centre, and varying to a deep orange at the edge: this would appear, in the largest crater, or spot, for two or three seconds, and then sink down, leaving, in appearance, a deep and black cavern to the view—sometimes much larger, in appearance, than the whole earth. Some spots appeared in clusters, and of a fainter colour. Sometimes, before opposition, they appeared divided by high and craggy ridges; and, when in opposition, appeared all in one. I have no doubt, that if a cluster of spots appeared in the situation of those shown in your paper, as having appeared on the 20th of August, their progress and appearance might be drawn for several days in advance, or during the time of their transit. I requested my friends to observe that no rain fell (no wet set in) before the spots had advanced to the centre, or opposition, or the Sun and Earth had attained the position to make them appear so, or for a day or two after; then, in general, two or three cloudy days before rain, and frequently wind. I observed the weather to be hotter (as I think the statement of your correspondent's thermometer will also show) at the time of the opposition, and a day or two before, than it was after. I always found it hotter when the spots bore directly upon the Earth. I am afraid I shall trespass on your valuable time; but my only intention, in making these observations, is to direct your readers' and correspondent's attention to the following points, as from his present observations many useful results may be expected:

1st. If the appearance of the spots have any influence on the weather—and what?

2nd. Whether, allowing for the motion of the Sun on its axis, and the progress of the Earth in its orbit, any periodical return can be expected?

AMICUS.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—A communication reached Windsor this morning from Blair Athol Castle, announcing that her Majesty may be expected to return to Windsor on Saturday, the 28th, or Monday, the 30th instant. It is considered more than probable, however, that the Queen and the Prince Consort will visit the infant royal family at the Pavilion at Brighton, previously to returning to Windsor. Mr. Brown, surgeon to the royal household, left Windsor this morning for

Brighton, to pay a professional visit to the infant royal family at the Pavilion, agreeably to the command of the Queen, previously to the Court leaving Windsor for Scotland. The Earl of Mornington (the brother of the Duke of Wellington) and a large party arrived at the Castle this morning, and went over the whole of the private apartments by a special order from the Earl Delawarr, the Lord Chamberlain. His lordship and friends afterwards inspected the state apartments, and returned to town in the afternoon. In consequence of the extensive preparations to be made for the reception of the King of the French, it is not expected that the state apartments will be open to the public after Wednesday next. The Prince Consort's harriers have been hunted on several days during the past week, by Major-General Wemyss, in the neighbourhood of Windsor, in order to get this excellent pack in good hunting condition by the time his Royal Highness returns to the Castle.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent left Witley Court, Worcestershire, on Wednesday morning, to honour Earl Howe with a visit at his seat, Gopsall Hall, Leicestershire.

The Royal Children.—The Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice are at Brighton, under the care of the Dowager Lady Lyttelton. The Prince and his sister were taken to the Pier on Tuesday, where they amused themselves for some time by running about.

Louis Philippe's Visit to England.—Official despatches have been received by our Government, announcing the positive intention of Louis Philippe to land at Portsmouth in the second week of October; the precise day and hour, however, named in the despatch is only known to the Commander-in-Chief and the Lords of the Admiralty. The despatches are to the effect, we believe, that his Majesty wishes accommodation provided for the fleet which will accompany him to this country. His Majesty is to be accompanied by his two younger sons, and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Marine. The Gomer, in which his Majesty is to proceed to England, is the largest war steamer of the French navy. She is of 450 horse-power, and carries 20 guns. The names of the vessels which are to form part of the royal escort, under the command of Vice-Admiral La Susse, are not yet known, but it is believed that the flotilla will only consist of steamers.

The Duke of Wellington.—The Duke of Wellington is at present staying at Walmer Castle. The Marquis and Marchioness of Douro, accompanied by Miss Hope Vere, are expected to arrive there from Germany during the present week.

Approaching Marriage in High Life.—We understand that Lady Augusta Somerset, eldest daughter of the Duke of Beaufort, is about to give her hand to his Excellency Baron Nieumann, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Austria.

Count Nesselrode has left Brighton for Buckhurst Park, Sussex, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Delawarr. The health of the count has greatly improved by a seaside residence.

Present to the Emperor of Russia from her Majesty.—A letter from Elsineur states that, previously to the sailing of the Russian fleet from that place, the Admiral received for the Emperor of Russia, a present from the Queen of England, consisting of the perfect model of a ship in metal, contained in a case.

Lord Brougham.—Lord Brougham arrived at Brougham Hall on Sunday last from London, and on Thursday last Mr. Baron Parke and the Hon. Charles Howard and lady, who had been on a short visit to Henry Howard, Esq., of Greystoke Castle, joined Lord Brougham, at Brougham Hall, for a few days.

Indisposition of Miss Peel.—We are glad to say it will be quite unnecessary to give any further statements relative to the illness of this young lady, as we learn by the last accounts from Drayton Manor, that happily the medical attendants were assured all danger had ceased, and that there was every prospect that their patient would gradually regain her health, so as to render in a short time their professional visits unnecessary.

Sir Robert and Lady Peel returned to their residence in Whitehall-gardens on Wednesday evening, from Drayton Manor.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Court of Aldermen.—A Court of Aldermen was held on Tuesday, at which the new Chamberlain of the City, Mr. Alderman Brown, was sworn into office. A letter was afterwards read from Mr. Brown, in which he tendered his resignation of the gown of Billingsgate ward. The sum of £100 was voted to John and Daniel Forrester, the City officers, for their exertions in the detection and apprehension of offenders. Alderman Copeland complained of an attack upon the Court of Aldermen by Mr. D. W. Harvey.—Alderman Humphery made an explanation upon the subject. He said that Mr. Harvey felt disappointed. He held a situation which yielded no more than £800 a year, and he had been anxious to get another, which was worth £2500 a year. It was, however, out of the question that he could obtain such a place without the aid of the Court of Alderman and he felt annoyed and disappointed at finding no support in that quarter.—Sir Peter Lauriesaid—As for Mr. Harvey, poor fellow! he fancied that his eloquence would have an effect, upon the livery, and, to his unutterable agony, he found that they would not be humbugged, and that he could not even prevail upon them to grant him a little empty applause. Both he and his friend Mr. Heppel had dropped down into their original insignificance, and were likely to remain in that condition undisturbed

Portsoken Ward.—The Aldermanic Gown.—The precept for the election of an alderman to represent the ward of Portsoken in the Court of Aldermen has been issued by the Lord Mayor, who has appointed Wednesday, the 25th inst., as the day of nomination.

Alderman Gibbs and the Parish of St. Stephen, Walbrook.—Some excitement has been caused in the City by an account, which appeared in a morning paper of Thursday, purporting to be a report of some proceedings at a Vestry Meeting of the above parish; at which, it was alleged, a letter was read from Mr. Ald. Gibbs, in which he complains of the system of persecution carried on against him in reference to the parish accounts, and stating that he should in consequence withdraw from any further connection with the parish. The whole report turns out to be untrue. The churchwardens of the parish assert that no such meeting was held, and consequently the alleged letter is a fabrication. A meeting of the Vestry did, however, take place on Thursday, when Mr. Rock, one of the churchwardens, in answer to the question, said that with respect to the approaching contest for the Mayoralty, he would not oppose Alderman Gibbs if he would verify his accounts to the parishioners. If the Alderman would adopt that course, he (Mr. Rock), far from being Mr. Alderman Gibbs's opponent, would be his advocate at the election.

The Registrations.—The Registrations for the City and some of the metropolitan boroughs have commenced, but no decision has yet been given involving any point of importance. For the City, the whole number of claims and objections to be inquired into at the present registration amounts to 2406. The revision for the Tower Hamlets is concluded. There were no objections in the 19 parishes forming the borough, and the claims only amounted to 174, of which 101 were allowed, and 73 disallowed. A judgment was given, the effect of which is, that occupiers of houses where the landlord pays the taxes, are only required to claim once to be put on the rate-book as payers of the rate, instead, as the overseers contend, of sending in a fresh claim every quarter.

The Opening of the Royal Exchange.—A Court of Common Council was held on Thursday, at which it was agreed to appoint a committee to consider of the best mode of testifying in what manner the Corporation may show their respect and attachment to her Majesty on the occasion of her visit and that of her royal consort, to open the Royal Exchange in October. In answer to a question, the Lord Mayor said he had waited on Sir J. Graham to know where it would be most agreeable for her Majesty to receive the entertainment of her citizens, and he was told in answer, the Royal Exchange. Nothing else had been communicated to him on the subject.

The Nelson Testimonial.—The public were gratified, on Tuesday, by a view of the Nelson Testimonial, unencumbered by the wooden hoarding that has so long obscured the base and lower portion of the pedestal from observation, and which, when removed, gave this work the appearance of completion. In furtherance of the determination of the Government to complete the monument, a model of the steps and platform round the base had been prepared, and was visited that morning by the Earl of Lincoln, Chief Commissioner of her Majesty's Woods and Forests, the architect, Mr. W. Railton, and other gentlemen connected with the Land Revenues Department.

Mortality in the Metropolis.—The number of deaths within the bills of mortality in the week ending on Saturday last, presents a very favourable contrast with the average either of the last five seasons or of the last five years, the numbers being respectively 843, 900, and 946. Still, however, the number of deaths from epidemic diseases is considerably greater than the average, there having died last week of the diseases comprised under this class no less than 236 persons, the average at this season not being higher than 191. In diseases of the brain, of the lungs, and of the stomach, there is a perceptible decrease; but the ratio of mortality from small pox is still greater than ordinary, the deaths last week being 37, while the average mortality is not higher than 11. In both hooping-cough and typhus there is also a considerable increase.

Fire at Bermondsey.—A fire broke out on Monday at noon upon the spacious premises of Mr. Salmons, hearthrug, mop, and woollen-tilting manufacturer, Bermondsey. It commenced in the cellars, the receptacles for finished and partly finished goods, and owing to the inflammable nature of the stock, in less than a quarter of an hour, the entire stores, with their contents, presented one broad sheet of flame. Considerable damage was done before the flames could be subdued.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

This Court resumed its sittings on Monday. We subjoin a report of all the cases tried which possess any interest.

Embezzlement by a Collector.—On Monday, William Burt was tried in the New Court, before Mr. Commissioner Bullock, on a charge of embezzling several sums of money, which he received as collector of the poor-rate for the parishes of St. John and St. Margaret, Westminster. Messrs. Clarkson and Bodkin conducted the prosecution; and Messrs. Ballantine and Huddlestone defended the prisoner. It appeared that some suspicion was excited in consequence of the prisoner not making his payments regularly at the Bank, and upon an inquiry being instituted, it was found that he had received £500 for which he was unable to account. On learning that further steps were about to be taken in the matter, the prisoner absconded, and was retaken at Gravesend a few days after. On being taken before the magistrate he admitted the crime with which he was charged. The prisoner's counsel admitted the fact of the prisoner having taken the money, but contended that the offence did not amount to embezzlement. The Court having overruled the objection, several witnesses were called, who gave the prisoner an excellent character up to the present time. The Jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," accompanied by a recommendation to mercy.

George Hay (aged twenty-one), clerk to Mr. John Melville, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with embezzling and stealing from his master sums amounting to £73 3s., £36 9s. 3d., £23 2s. 9d., and other monies. The Court sentenced the prisoner (who is said to be respectably connected) to ten years' transportation.

Burglary.—*Solomon Parker*, aged 19, and *Joshua Jacobs*, 25, were indicted for a burglary in the dwelling-house of Abraham Belasco. From the evidence it appeared that the prosecutor, who keeps a public-house in Petticoat-lane, Aldgate, had some suspicion of the prisoner Jacobs, who had formerly been in his service. He accordingly set his potboy to watch, and the two prisoners were taken in the cellar. Verdict, Guilty. Sentence, Parker nine months' imprisonment with hard labour, and Jacobs twelve months.

The Late Shooting Case in Holborn.—On Wednesday, when the learned judges (Mr. Justice Wightman and Mr. Justice Cresswell) took their seats on the bench, by the desire of Mr. Clarkson, the Hon. William Rose Touchet, charged with shooting Mr. Thomas Smith, in Holborn, was placed at the bar. Before the indictment was read, the learned counsel said he had to apply to their lordships for a postponement of the trial of the young gentleman at the bar until next session. The ground on which he made this application to the Court was, that the prisoner was not at present prepared to enter upon his defence. He had been attended since his committal by Dr. Warburton and another physician, in order to ascertain the state of his mind, but, unfortunately, Dr. Warburton having been seized by a violent attack of gout, sufficient time had not elapsed to enable the medical gentleman to make a satisfactory report. And it was also sworn on affidavits by the prisoner's solicitor, that he could not go with safety to trial without the evidence of Dr. Warburton, and that it was impossible for that gentleman to attend during the present sessions. Mr. Charnock, counsel for the prosecution, said he had not seen the affidavits, but he had no doubt they were correct; therefore he should not offer any opposition to the trial being postponed until next session.—Mr. Justice Wightman, after consulting with Mr. Justice Cresswell, ordered the trial to be postponed until next session. The prisoner, who is a young man of a very mild and prepossessing appearance (aged twenty-one), was then removed from the dock. He seemed quite indifferent to what was passing. The charge against the prisoner in the calendar, is as follows:—"William Rose Touchet (aged twenty-one), gentleman, indicted for feloniously, with a loaded pistol, shooting at Thomas Smith, with intent to murder him." Mr. Smith, the prosecutor, was in court. He appears very weak from the effects of his late wound.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The *fêtes* at Dieppe, in commemoration of the erection of the statue to Admiral Duquesne, are to commence on Sunday, (to-morrow) and great preparations are going on, but Louis Philippe will not be present.

A Liverpool paper states that several vessels have left that port for the western coast of Africa, with sealed instructions, to be opened in a certain latitude, and each carrying an experienced practical chemist, furnished with tests for ascertaining the real qualities and composition of ores and salts. The destination of these vessels—probably the pioneers of a new traffic—is understood to lie between the 20th and 30 degree of latitude on the western African coast, and their object the discovery of certain suspected veins of copper, lead, iron, or gold, stated to exist about forty miles from the sea coast, and in a rich and fertile country.

A letter from Breslau of the 1st inst., states that the weavers, who had lately caused the disturbances at Peterswaldau, have been condemned, to the number of eighty, by the Criminal Court. They were divided into two categories, the one of rebels, the other of rioters. The highest punishment awarded was nine and eight years of imprisonment with hard labour, to which two of the ringleaders were sentenced. Tranquillity is now perfectly restored.

The *State Gazette* of Carlsruhe contains the treaty concluded on June 27, between France and the Grand Duchy of Baden, for the reciprocal extradition of criminals for murder, incendiarism, forgery, coining, fraudulent bankruptcy, and perjury. Political offences form an express exception.

The King of Prussia has announced his intention of giving every five years a prize, consisting of a medal, with a purse of 1000 gold crowns, for the best work on the History of Germany, in the German language.

Vincent Cammacini, the most celebrated of the Italian painters of the present day, died a few weeks ago at Rome, in the 70th year of his age.

A fire took place at Jassy on the 4th ult. (says a Smyrna journal), which destroyed 300 houses. About the same time a fire took place at Housch, also in Moldavia, which consumed 200 houses, and destroyed 100 lives.

A letter from Leipsic of the 11th inst. announces that the town of Plauen had been on fire for two days, and was still burning. The church, the great pharmacy, and 160 houses were already destroyed; but the town library was fortunately saved.

A melancholy event occurred at Rome on the 28th ult.; two ecclesiastics, students of the Irish Franciscan College in that city, were unhappily drowned whilst bathing in the Tiber. One of the deceased, the Rev. E. F. Martin, was in priest's orders. His companion, the Rev. Richard Ambrose Kavanagh, was ordained sub-deacon on the previous Sunday.

There is a great increase this year in the number of passengers between Dover and Ostend. In the month of August there were 1400 more than in August, 1843. This increase is owing to the new line of steamers between the two ports.

The number of letters issued on Monday morning was unprecedented for one delivery; the number issued was upwards of 285,000, and the postmen were not despatched till nearly 10 o'clock.

On Thursday week a special railway train, (in four divisions) went from Leeds to Hull. It was decidedly the most monstrous of all monster trains ever recorded. The number of engines employed were 10, the carriages 250, and the passengers conveyed amounted to the enormous number of 7800! About 6000 were from Leeds alone.

Captain Grover has started for St. Petersburg on a mission to obtain the influence of the Emperor Nicholas, in procuring the release of Dr. Wolff from Bokhara.

On Tuesday an immense quantity of the new coin, half farthings, was issued from the Mint.

In consequence of the failure of the harvest in Poland, from the inundations of the Vistula, the Emperor Nicholas has interdicted the exportation of corn from that country.

The culture of rice has just been tried with full success at Camargue, near Arles (France). The vegetation of the crop is so fine, that no doubt remains of the soil, Camargue being perfectly well adapted to it.

Jenkin Morgan, who, with Frost, Williams and Jones, was sentenced to be hanged at the Monmouth Special Commission, in 1840, for the Newport riots in 1839, but whose sentence was subsequently commuted to imprisonment in the Millbank Penitentiary, has been lately released. When he was arrested he was the proprietor of three houses, had a well stocked farm, and was otherwise most comfortably situated. Upon leaving the prison he found himself and his family houseless, and is now endeavouring to raise a subscription to enable him to support his wife and children.

The *Universal German Gazette* states that gambling on the stock exchange at Berlin had caused so many bankruptcies that the bank has ceased discounting bills entirely, so that the rate of discount has risen to 10 per cent.

A divorce has been decreed between Prince Gustavus Vasa and the Princess Louisa Amelia Stephania of Baden, and the judgment has been confirmed by the Grand Duke. Thus the parties are relieved from the bonds of matrimony, and each may contract a new alliance. They were married on the 9th of November, 1830.

Captain Bullock has just completed the replacement of his safety beacon on the Goodwin Sands, which was run down by a careless Dutchman some weeks ago. It is affixed upon the same principle as at first, with an improvement in its base. This is now composed of iron instead of wood; and it consequently penetrates further into the sand than the former.

Accounts from Trieste state that the reception the Emperor and Empress of Austria met with on their arrival in that city on the 5th instant was most enthusiastic. In the course of the day the civic and military authorities were presented to their Imperial Majesties, and in the evening the entire Court visited the Teatro Grande, which was brilliantly decorated and illuminated for the occasion. The performance consisted of "Nabucco" by Verdi.

Letters from Rome represent the state of the public mind in the Roman States as very unsettled.

Captain Aufray, of the Spahis, has died at Lalla-Maghrin of the wounds which he received at the battle of Isly.

The Austrian Government have given permission to a company to establish a central railroad in Hungary. The concession is made for eighty years. Several branch lines have also been authorised. The works will be executed simultaneously between Pesth and Vienna, and Pesth and Debreczen.

The grand line of railroad between Berlin and Kœnisburgh is decided upon, and is to run by Kustrem, Landsberg, Driesen, and the other towns towards the Vistula. From Driesen, it is said, there are to be two branches, one to Posen and to Stargardt, in Pomerania, in order to unite these two towns with Stettin.

The Court of Proprietors of the East India House had a meeting on Wednesday, at which they unanimously agreed to a former resolution of the Court of Directors, by which an annuity of £1000 had been settled upon Major Gen. Sir W. Nott, G.C.B. Well-deserved eulogiums were paid to the military services of this distinguished officer.

The Augusta.—The Slave Trade.—The case of Mr. Jennings has been postponed till the next session of the Central Criminal Court, the judges entertaining doubts upon some of the legal points submitted in his favour.

Attack upon Mr. Belaney.—Last Monday evening a mob assembled at North Sunderland, and surrounded Belaney's house, carrying an effigy with which they had previously paraded the streets. That person, exasperated at such insulting behaviour, fired a pistol at them, when they immediately proceeded to demolish doors and windows, which was effectually accomplished in a few minutes. After this they entered into the house and destroyed every thing that came in their way. During the latter part of the riot, Belaney contrived to escape. Had he not escaped, it is more than likely that his life would have been forfeited.

POSTSCRIPT.

LATEST PARTICULARS RESPECTING HER MAJESTY.

Blair Athol, Wednesday.

A heavy shower of rain came on suddenly at one o'clock yesterday, and continued to fall in torrents for upwards of two hours. This necessarily compelled her Majesty to defer her drive until a late hour in the afternoon, and Prince Albert was also obliged to retreat from the moors above Bruar, where his Royal Highness was enjoying excellent sport. The rain ceased to fall at half-past three. As soon as the sun made his appearance the carriages were ordered to convey her Majesty to the Falls of Tummell. The Royal party left the castle in two carriages and four, preceded by outriders.

As on the previous occasion when visiting the Pass, her Majesty addressed several questions to an old Highlander, named William Macdonald, who haunts this neighbourhood. The old man is exceedingly proud at having been selected by her Majesty to point out the beauties of his native land, and dilates with loquacious enthusiasm on being thus honoured by his Sovereign.

The postilions were then ordered to drive along the high road to Perth, and, on arriving at the bridle road which leads to the Falls of the Tummel, her Majesty alighted, and proceeded on foot to view the waterfall. Her Majesty walked at a rapid pace along this road, which is nearly a mile in length, and was not, as may be supposed, in a fit state for ladies, on account of the heavy rains which had lately fallen. Her Majesty, however, heeded neither the mud nor the loose gravel, but walked, leaning on the arm of Prince Albert, Lord Glenlyon acting as cicerone. Lady C. Cocks, Lady Canning, and the other members of the royal suite were also of the party. On arriving at the confluence of the two rivers, where the Tummel first falls over the rocks into the Garry, her Majesty expatiated in enthusiastic language on this meeting of the waters.

After having passed three quarters of an hour in viewing the beauties of this spot, and in the immediate neighbourhood, her Majesty walked back to the carriages and returned to the castle.

Her Majesty rose early this morning, and took her usual morning walk in the grounds, accompanied by the Prince and the Princess Royal. At eleven o'clock, her Majesty and the Prince, attended by two servants with led ponies, left the castle on foot, and, unattended by any of their suite, forded the river Garry, and proceeded to climb the precipitous hill which overhangs the back of the castle. Her Majesty succeeded in attaining the summit of the rocky mountain, a work of much labour and some peril.

Her Majesty and the Prince, in their descent, mounted their ponies at the foot of the hill, and cantered back to the castle at twelve o'clock.

Her Majesty, we understand, is generally up, and sometimes walking in the grounds, as early as seven o'clock in the morning; she breakfasts between eight and nine, lunches at two, takes a carriage drive between three and four, and dines at eight. The intervals are spent in making short excursions, accompanied by some of her suite, to various points of interest within the policies. The Prince generally spends the earlier part of the day in shooting, accompanied by Lord Glenlyon, and several hardy Highlanders to carry the game.

The Princess Royal is taken out every day for walking and riding exercise. Her Royal Highness is a quick, lively, entertaining child, and it is said her remarks upon the persons and things passing under her notice are very amusing. It is stated that her Royal Highness can already repeat the names of all the hills in the neighbourhood. She has a meet companion in the young heir of Glenlyon, an interesting boy of her own age.

It seems to be certain that her Majesty will make an excursion to Loch Tummel and Loch Rannoch; but it is also talked of that she will visit Dunkeld, though that is not likely, at least till on her way back. It is, we understand, confidently expected at Dunkeld, but little is said about it at the castle. The rumour of a visit to Taymouth is also revived.

Her Majesty continues her habits of early rising. At seven o'clock Peter Mackay, her piper, sounds the pibroch under the windows of the castle, when her Majesty rises, and all are expected to follow her example. Her Majesty has also given instructions that a bouquet of fresh-pulled heather shall be in her bedroom every morning, together with a bottle of pure water from a spring in Glen Tilt, famed for its crystal purity.

Her Majesty appears to have a great taste for things peculiarly Scottish. At Dunkeld, Moulinearn, and Blair, she tasted, and not only so, but, as the report goes, highly relished, the Athol brose which was proffered her; and oaten cake is an established and especial favourite. "Scotch broth," as Englishmen term it, is also in daily requisition at the royal table. It is even whispered that her Majesty is not altogether unacquainted with the mysteries of Scotch "haggis."

The Princess Royal, young though she be, is not slow in these things to imitate her royal mother. Not a child in all broad Scotland likes better to lunch on milk and oaten cake, or dine on broth. Meeting the young son of Lord Glenlyon, the other day, in the castle avenue, she told him how much she liked his tartan dress, and how it was the same as was worn by the Prince of Wales.

Perhaps the most extraordinary circumstance connected with her Majesty's visit to this quarter is the entire absence of anything like popular excitement, or even curiosity. The number of strangers is extremely few, so few indeed, that when her Majesty drives out in the afternoon there are generally not more than 20 people who assemble on the road to see and salute her.

Sir Robert Peel, accompanied by two of his sons, left Whitehall Gardens on Friday for Brighton. We are happy to state that Miss Peel is daily improving in health and strength.

The Election for Lord Mayor.—Various reports are in circulation respecting the election of Chief Magistrate, but we forbear to allude to them. Mr. Alderman Thomas Wood being the senior of the aldermen that have not passed the chair, is, as a matter of course, next in rotation, and it is said every exertion will be used to insure his return. Alderman Gibbs stands next in rotation. After Alderman Gibbs stands Alderman John Johnson, of Dowgate ward.

It is currently reported in the city that Alderman Sir John Pirie has received an intimation that he will be appointed a Commissioner of Excise. Of course an immediate resignation of his gown will be the consequence; and another vacancy in the aldermanic body will take place.

The Dinner to O'Connell and his Late Fellow-Prisoners.—A letter from Dublin, dated on Thursday evening, gives a few particulars of the dinner given in congratulation of O'Connell. About 700 persons had assembled at the Music-hall, at half-past five o'clock. Mr. W. S. O'Brien was to preside. A great many letters of apology for non-attendance had been received. Among others, from Lord Stourton, Lord Camoys, Sir R. Musgrave, Mr. V. Stuart, M.P., Mr. Thomas Duncombe, M.P., Sir V. Blake, M.P., Mr. S. Crawford, M.P., The O'Conor Don, Mr. Redington, M.P., &c., &c. All the Repealers of the Corporation of Dublin were present.

Mr. Balls, the comedian, died on Wednesday night, at Dublin, of *delirium tremens*. He had just terminated an engagement at the Abbey-street Theatre.

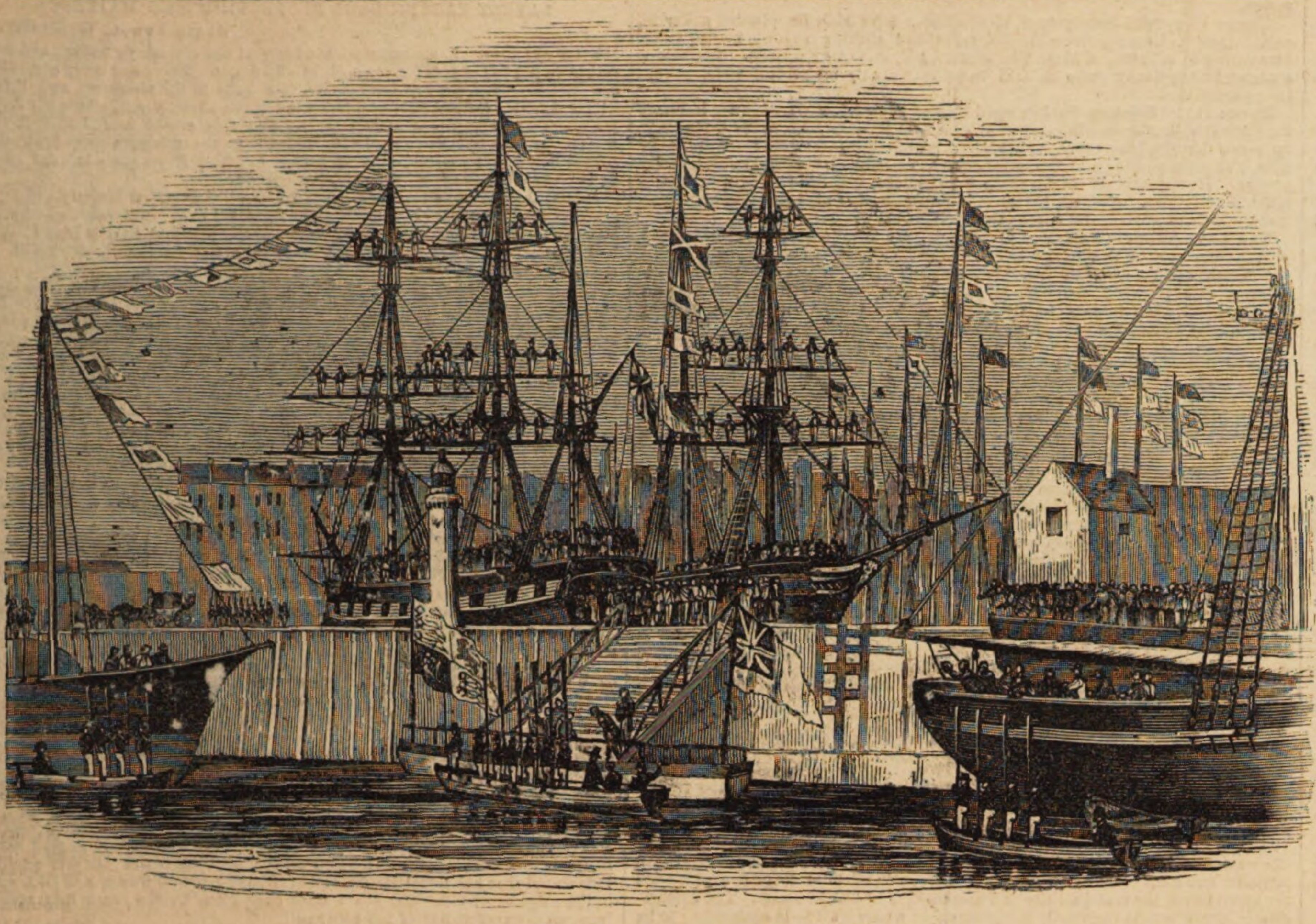
Commision of Lunacy.—A commision of lunacy was opened on Thursday at the Gray's Inn Coffee-house, to inquire into the state of mind of Miss Mary Ann Roberts, described of Brook House Upper Clapton. The evidence proved that the unfortunate object of the present inquiry was the daughter of a clergyman, who died some years since. In July, 1843, she removed to the house of Mr. Ayres, in the Edgeware-road, and whilst here she behaved in a most extraordinary manner. The first delusion she laboured under was, that she was to be married by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Rev. Mr. Machindale, who was coming to fetch her in a carriage and four. She decorated the tables with everything in season, and would use the most endearing expressions to her supposed husband, and attempt to kiss him. On the 13th of July her conduct was most extraordinary. She said that she had had a vision; that she had seen her mother in hell, but that her father was her guardian angel, and she then went down stairs with her hair dishevelled, and said she was to go to hell at four o'clock. Other delusions of a similar character were deposed to, after which the jury found "That Miss Mary Ann Roberts was of unsound mind, and had been so from the 13th of July, 1843."

Alleged Incendiarism.—Yesterday (Friday) a man named *Mackey*, habited in the dress of an ostler, was brought before Mr. Jardine, at Bow-street Police Court, charged with having attempted to burn down a number of outbuildings and stables belonging to Mr. George Wood, situate in Drury-lane, by setting fire to a quantity of hay therein. The prisoner said in his defence that he went to work at six o'clock in the morning, and having fed the horses, went out to have some coffee at a neighbouring coffee-shop. When he returned he observed smoke through the roof, and immediately gave an alarm to the head ostler. He had had a candle stuck in the wall to light him in getting the hay, but he had put it out when he went to get his coffee. Mr. Jardine remanded him, and urged the police to make every inquiry into the case.

FOREIGN.

Further News from Tahiti.—Our latest accounts from Paris bring intelligence from Tahiti, of a painful character. The *Moniteur* gives the following official statement:—"The French Government has received the following intelligence from Tahiti, of the date of April 24:—'After having vainly endeavoured to bring back to their obedience the rebels who made the attack at Taravan, Governor Bruat went out to meet them at Mahabana, where they had made themselves entrenchments, defended by 3,000 men and three pieces of cannon. On the 17th, Governor Bruat landed with 441 men of all arms. The redoubts were taken with the bayonet, the enemy having 102 men killed, their colours taken from them, and their cannon spiked. The next day we destroyed their works, and carried away their arms and ammunition. On our side we have to lament the loss of two officers: M. Nansouty, enseigne de vaisseau, and M. Seignette of the artillery. We had besides 52 men wounded.'" The news had created great excitement in Paris, and we are sorry to find that some of the journals make it the occasion for again sowing angry feelings between England and France. A private letter from Tahiti, of the same date as the above, gives a dark complexion to the conduct of the French. The letter says, "The French at Tahiti have been cruelly murdering the natives *by broadsides of canister and grape from their two heavy frigates!* The unhappy Queen had been upwards of twelve weeks living with her family on board of our small ketch of war Basilisk, and during that long period had not dared to put her foot out of the vessel. The French had carried their unwarrantable measure of confiscation of the Queen's property to so great an extremity, that they had even seized upon the little presents of poultry, and fish, and fruit, which her sincerely attached subjects had from time to time provided for her. These trifles the French had appropriated to their own personal uses!"

Brazil.—It is stated that letters have been received at Liverpool from Bahia, announcing that a commercial treaty between this country and the Brazils had been signed at Rio de Janeiro. The packet now expected thence was waiting to bring the official document.



HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT DISEMBARKING AT DUNDEE.

THE QUEEN'S SECOND VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

We resume our illustrations of the Royal sojourn in Scotland, from our journa of last week. The details of the several scenes may be relied on, as they have been sketched by our artist on the several sites, and during the event thus picturesquely recorded.

In our late edition of last week only appeared the substance of the following particulars of the

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT DUNDEE.

The Royal squadron was signaled for Broughty Ferry, at half-past three o'clock, A.M., on Wednesday. The authorities of Dundee, warned by the fate of the Edinburgh magistrates, had made every preparation in case of such an event. As soon as the arrival was known, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from Broughty Ferry, tar-barrels were lit, and rockets thrown up.

The Queen, however, did not disembark till the morning was more advanced.

At half-past eight, her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert and the Princess Royal (in her nurse's arms), and her suite, left the Royal yacht, and entered the state barge, which was steered by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence.

At a quarter to nine o'clock, her Majesty landed at the quay, and was there received by the authorities. No salute was fired, but this had been determined on for sufficient reasons.

The Royal party included the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Jersey, and their suites. The Black Eagle, the Stromboli, and the Volcano steamers accompanied the Royal yacht.

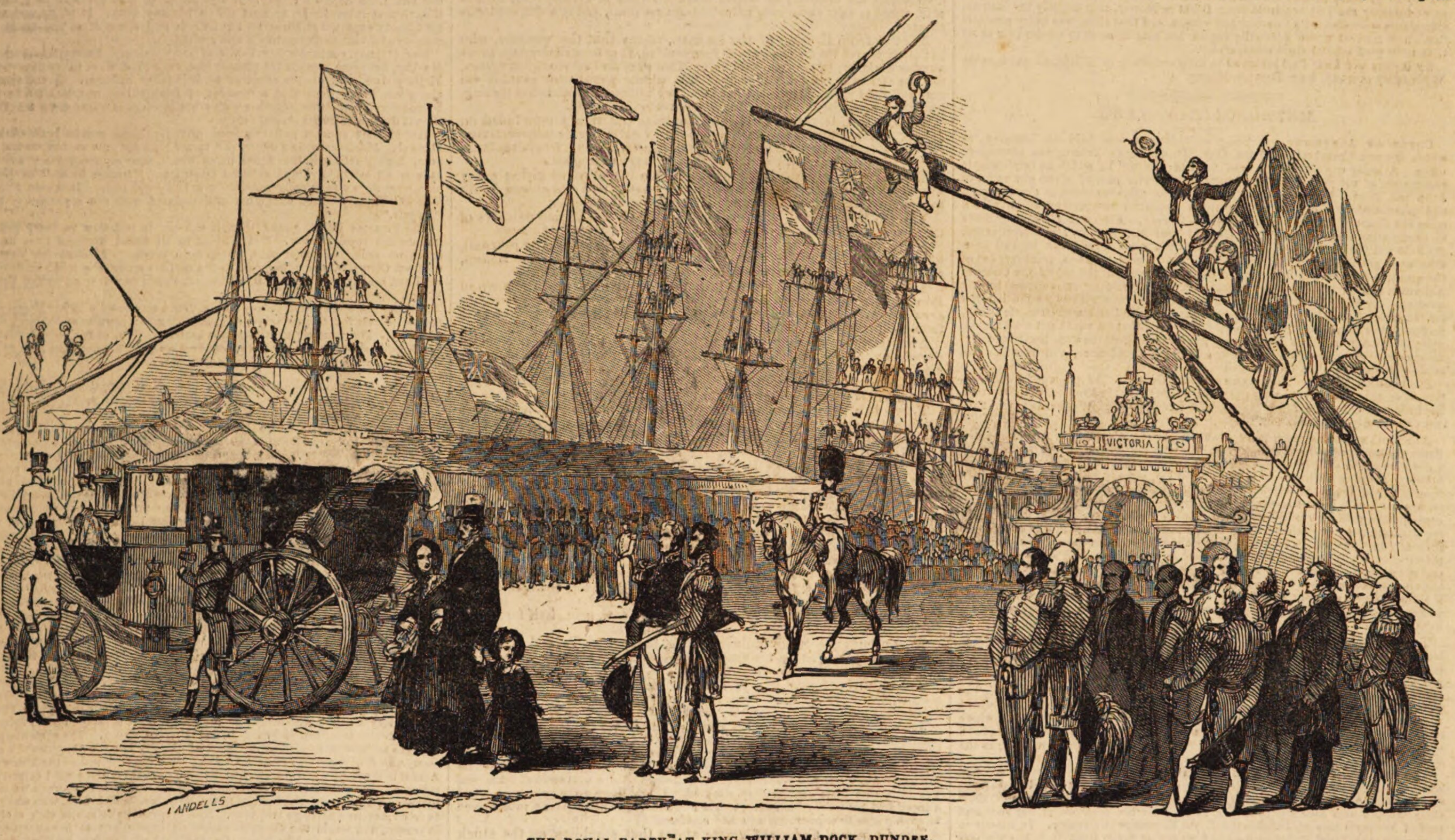
When her Majesty stepped ashore, the yards were manned, and the scene was animated by the cheering of the tars. Nor were the spectators behindhand. They cheered most loyally. In a few minutes her Majesty had reached her carriage, and the Royal party drove off through the town amidst the vociferous cheers of the people.

The Royal carriages were accompanied by a town procession, and by the authorities, and proceeded with the Queen to Dudhope church, where they took leave of her Majesty, who proceeded at a rapid rate on to Blair Athol. One of our engravings shows this interesting scene.

A guard of honour of the 60th Regiment was in readiness to receive her Majesty on landing, and parties of the Scots Greys were stationed at intervals of six miles on the road to Blair Athol, which is fifty miles from Dundee, in order to escort her Majesty as she passed along. A guard of 200 Highlanders, who have been under drill for some time by Lord Glenlyon, will attend her Majesty at Blair Athol.

While her Majesty, the Prince and Princess, were ascending the steps, the feeling of royalty seemed almost lost in the touching domestic appearance the party presented. Her Majesty was received by the Provost, Mr. Duncan, the member for Dundee, and authorities, on the quay, to whom she graciously bowed and smiled, and also to the crowds around, from whom tremendous acclamations resounded on all sides, mingled with the roaring of the saluting guns and the ringing of the town bells.

Two of the illustrations represent these very animated scenes of the disembarkation.



THE ROYAL PARTY AT KING WILLIAM DOCK, DUNDEE.

The Royal party was followed by the Earls of Aberdeen and Liverpool; and to the former of these noble lords the addresses to her Majesty, and the address and burgess tickets for Prince Albert, were given in charge by the magistrates. They were followed by the rest of the royal suite. At the end of the covered way, her Majesty and Prince Albert entered the first carriage; the Princess Royal, with the Ladies in Waiting, in the second; Lords Aberdeen and Liverpool, and the suite following in two other carriages. They then passed on under the Triumphal Arch, escorted by the Scots Greys, and the procession followed in the pre-arranged order, and by the same route.

Along the whole line, great crowds of people were to be seen; and the windows, balconies, and scaffoldings were all very closely filled. The rush upon the streets was very considerable, but, on the whole, excellent order was preserved.

Her Majesty looked exceedingly well, and was very calm and composed. The Prince is much improved in appearance, being stouter and more manly-looking than when last in Scotland.

ARRIVAL AT BLAIR ATHOL.

The Royal party arrived at Blair Athol at three o'clock on Wednesday. Her Majesty was received at the mansion by a body of Lord Glenlyon's clansmen, attired in the Highland dress. The Queen appeared somewhat fatigued. The Prince looked remarkably well, and appeared to have been but slightly incommoded by the sea voyage. The travelling chariot, with its Royal occupants, was followed by four other vehicles containing the Princess Royal, Lord Liverpool, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Charles Wellesley, and the remaining members of her Majesty's suite, including Lord Glenlyon, who had fallen in with the Royal *cortège* shortly after it left Dunkeld.

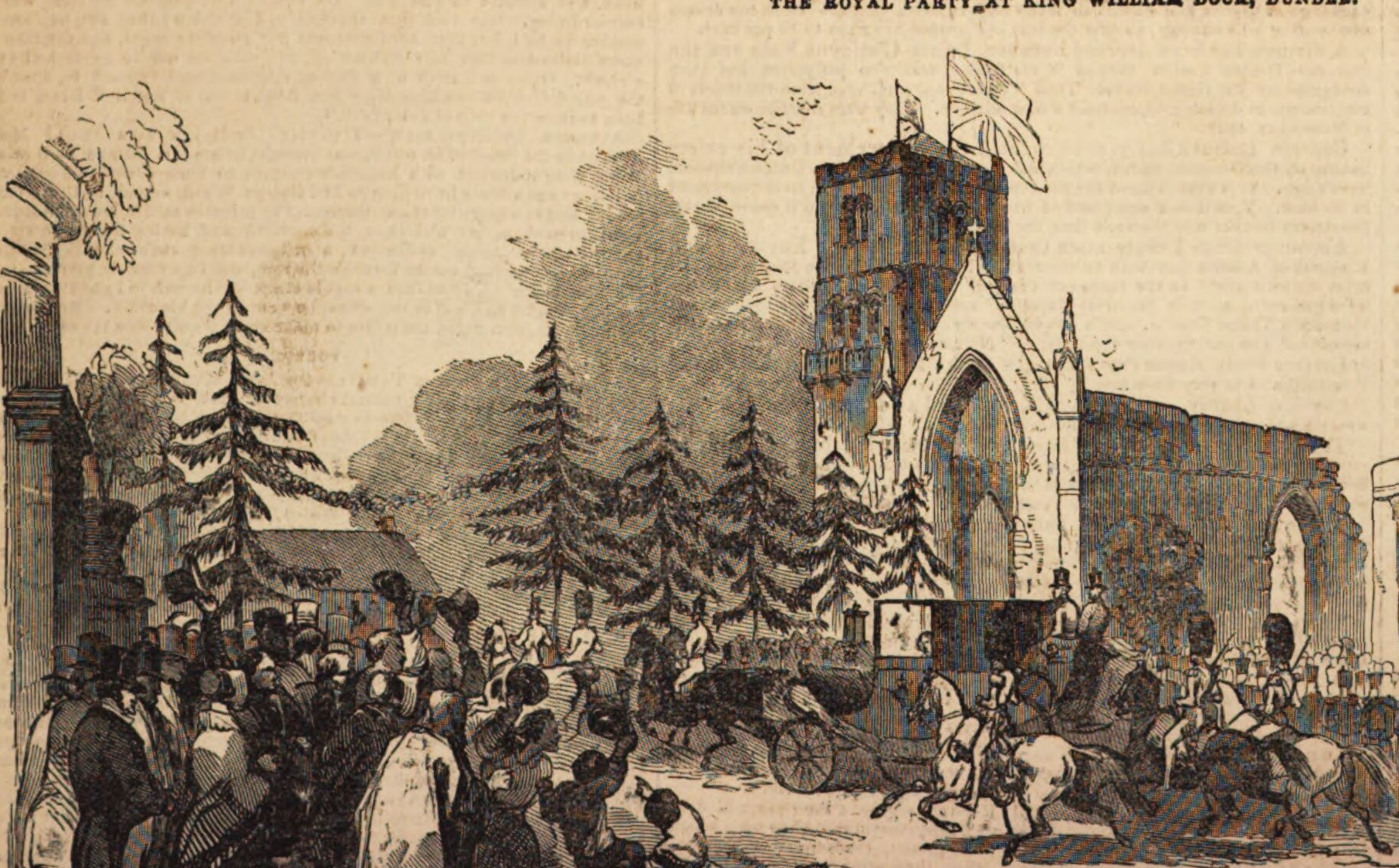
On arriving at the principal entrance of the mansion, her Majesty was received by Lady Glenlyon, who was accompanied by the Young Master of Glenlyon and Mrs. Home Drummond, her ladyship's mother. Four companies of forty each, consisting of his lordship's clansmen, attired in the Highland dress, were drawn up by the side of the portico, the pipers, in full Highland costume, greeting her Majesty with the pibroch. The clansmen were commanded by Lord Glenlyon, assisted by the Major of the corps, the Hon. James Murray. The first company was commanded by Captain Drummond, with his Lieutenant, the Hon. W. Drummond: the second, by Captain Charles Drummond, with his Lieutenant, Sir David Dundas; the third, by Oswald of Dunnikier, with his Lieutenant, Kier of Kindroggan; the fourth, by Stewart of Urrat, with his Lieutenant, Butter of Fascaly, the owner of the magnificent mansion which is situated in one of the most picturesque spots in Scotland, just before entering the pass of Killiecrankie. Her Majesty appeared much pleased with the manifestations of loyalty with which she was greeted; and after addressing a few remarks to Lady Glenlyon, entered the mansion, accompanied by Prince Albert.

Within a few minutes, however, after the arrival of the Royal party, the Prince came out into the front of the mansion, accompanied by his noble host, with Lord Aberdeen, Lord Liverpool, and Lord Charles Wellesley. His Royal Highness inspected the Highlanders, keeping his hat off, as he walked through the ranks, a mark of courtesy which will not be unappreciated by those fine fellows, and which evidently afforded them no small gratification.

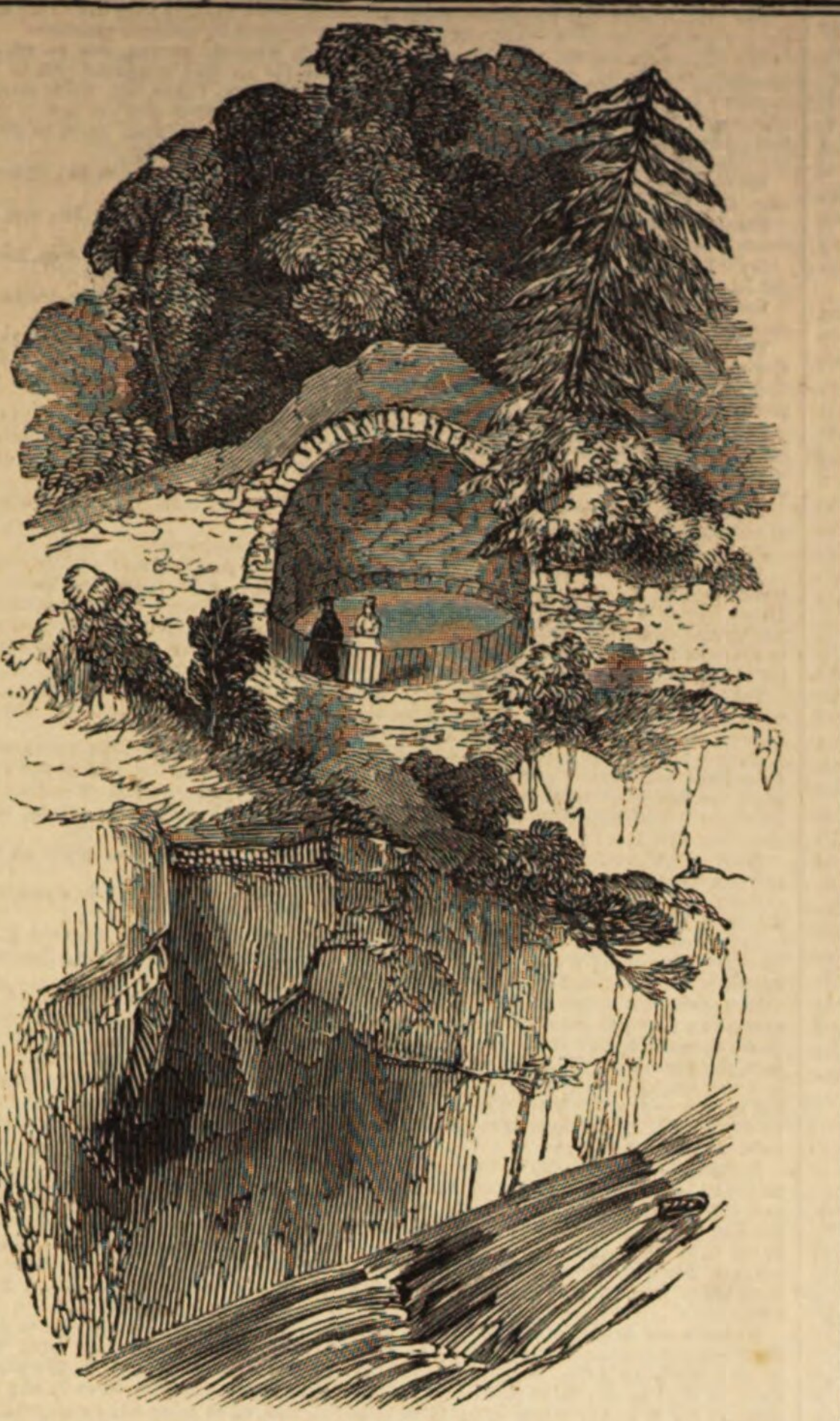
The clansmen then marched round before the Prince, headed by the pipers playing the pibroch; and then her Majesty appeared at the window, and seemed much delighted at the picturesque appearance of her Highland subjects.

Lord and Lady Glenlyon were invited to join the Royal dinner party, which was strictly private.

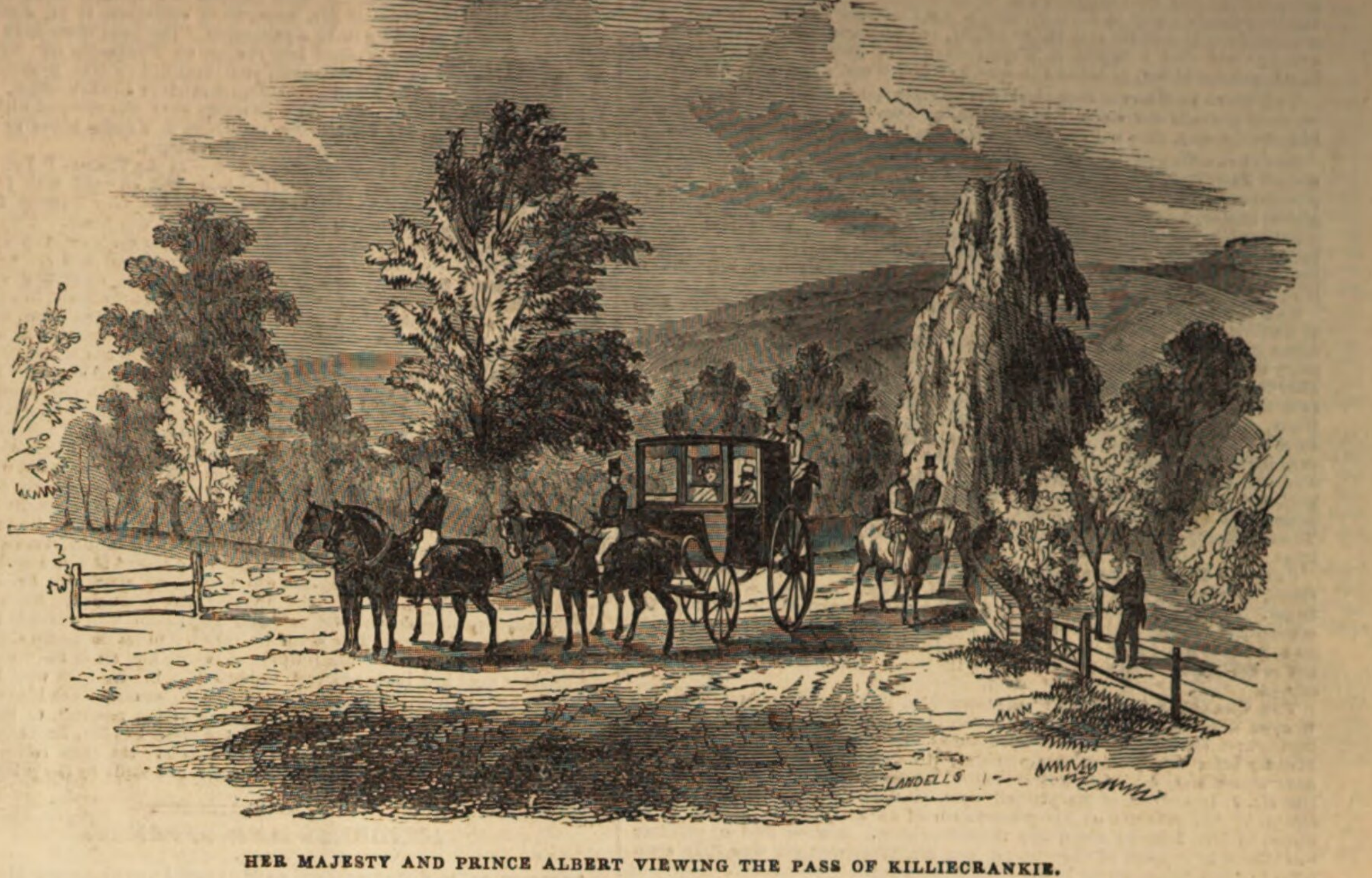
His Lordship, with Lady Glenlyon, will occupy the residence of Captain Macduff, his Lordship's factor, during the sojourn of her Majesty at Blair Athol.



THE ROYAL PARTY PASSING THE TRIUMPHAL ARCH, HIGH STREET, DUNDEE.



THE QUEEN AND LADY GLENLYON VISITING THE FALLS OF THE FENDER.



HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT VIEWING THE PASS OF KILLIECRANKIE.

BLAIR ATHOL, Thursday morning.

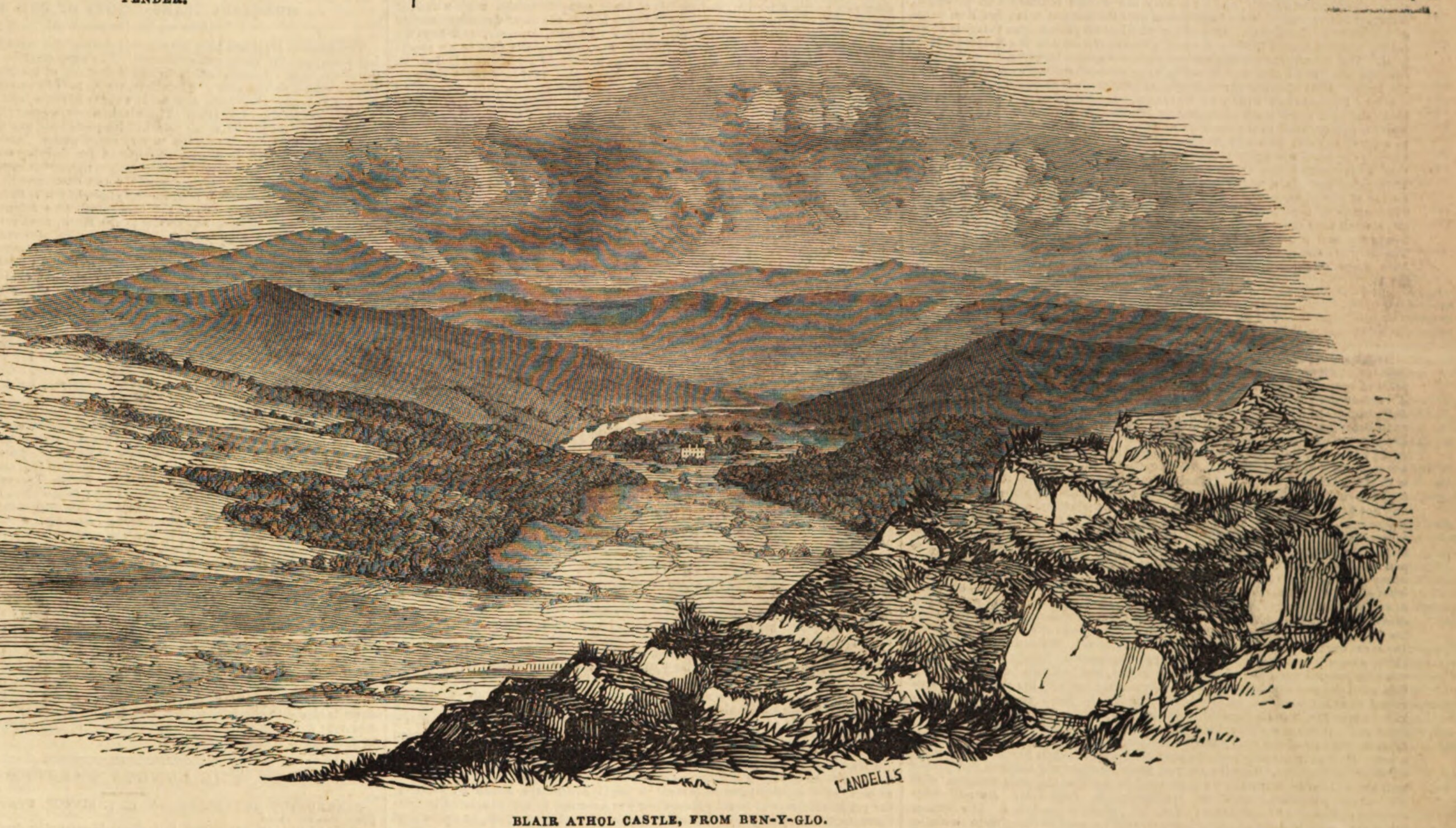
The fatigue attendant upon so long a voyage and journey rendered it necessary that her Majesty should enjoy retirement after her arrival at Blair Athol. It is understood that her Majesty desires to maintain privacy as far as possible during her temporary residence here; but every opportunity which the romantic scenery of the place affords for providing amusement—particularly out-door amusement—will, it is understood, be made available.

The reception of the Royal party at the different points on the road from Dundee to Blair Athol was most enthusiastic.

At Cupar Angus, the first post stage out of Dundee, great numbers of persons were assembled, who cheered her Majesty in the most enthusiastic manner. The same reception was given her at every place on the route.

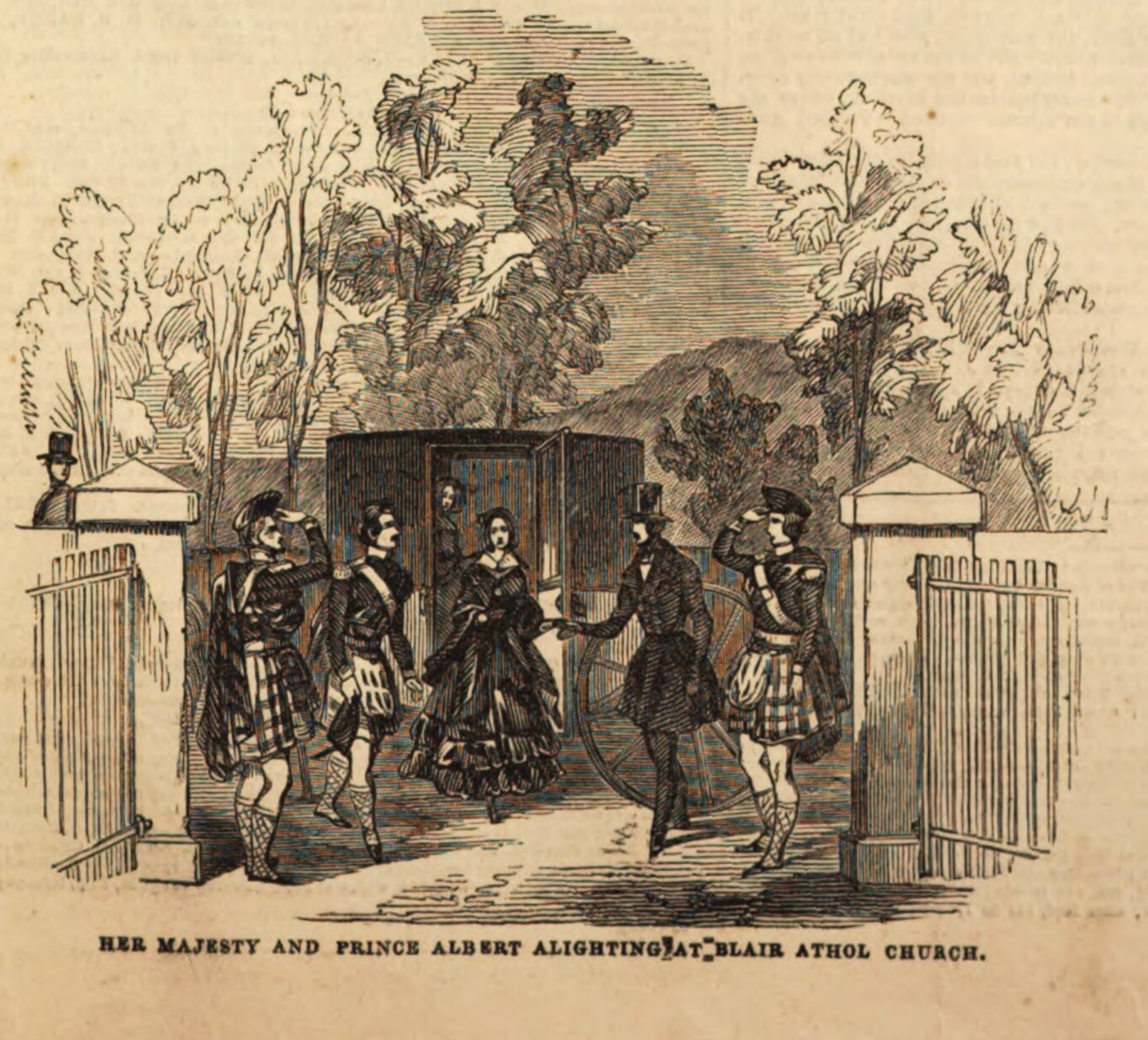
At Dunkeld, the scene was repeated. Decorations of evergreen, and shouts from the people, expressed emphatically the heartiness of the welcome of the people of Scotland, and more especially those of the favoured district, offered to the Queen.

From Dunkeld, the road, after passing Dowally Kirk, Dalguise, Kinnaird-house (belonging to the Duke of Athol), Monlinearn, Donavourd, Dunfalandry, and the village of Pitlochrie, enters the far-famed pass of Killiecrankie, where a new road has been opened by Mr. Butter, of Faskally. The scenery in this pass is most romantic. Her Majesty appeared much struck with its grandeur and beauty. Here the Royal carriage halted, as shown in our engraving. Not more than four or five miles and further on is Athol House, formerly the Castle of Blair, now a family seat of the Duke of Athol. This is now placed at the entire disposal of her Majesty and suite during her Majesty's stay.



BLAIR ATHOL CASTLE, FROM BEN-Y-GLO.

One or two trifling circumstances attended her Majesty's debarkation and landing at Dundee. As soon as her Majesty had landed from the barge and acknowledged by bows and smiles the cheering of the multitudes of spectators, Lord Duncan presented the Provost, Mr. Lawson, to her Majesty, who thanked him and the authorities for the arrangements made to receive her. The Provost presented addresses from the Town Council; and the Dean of Guild presented one from the Guildry incorporation. The Provost of Arbroath and the Provost of St. Andrew's also severally presented addresses from the corporations of those towns. During her Majesty's progress to the carriage (and she had a short distance to walk) she leant on the right arm of the Prince, and the Princess Royal walked by the side of the Prince, holding his hand. (*See the engraving.*)



HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT ALIGHTING AT BLAIR ATHOL CHURCH.

BLAIR ATHOL, Friday, Sept. 13.

There is little to record of the movements of her Majesty and the Court here than the mere ordinary routine, so strict is the privacy desired and obtained. For the purpose of retirement, a more favourable spot could scarcely have been obtained, combining as it does such natural beauties with such absolute quiet and seclusion from the bustle and turmoil of the world.

This morning the Queen was again early afoot, and went through the grounds with his Royal Highness and the Princess Royal, mounted on her pony. After breakfast, his Royal Highness, accompanied by Lord Glenlyon, Sir E. Bowater, and another gentleman of his suite, went out upon the hills to shoot grouse, of which there is a great abundance in the immediate neighbourhood of the castle.

None of the nobility or gentry of the neighburhood have called, in respectful deference to her Majesty's wish for complete seclusion during her residence at Blair. The church, which is close to the castle on the other side of the high road, is being prepared for the reception of her Majesty and suite, a large pew directly opposite the pulpit, handsomely lined with crimson satin and cushioned and carpeted, being fitted up within the last day or two.

The body of Athol Highlanders, who compose the Queen's guard of honour are on duty immediately round the castle, twenty mounting guard at a time, and the main body being encamped under tents in the lawn, a little to the left of the house. At the time of her Majesty's arrival there were not more than 200 persons assembled, and these were drawn up on either side of the new Queen's gate, a little below the bridge of Glentilt. Prince Albert called out to the postilions to drive a little slower through the crowd, but mistaking his words they went at full speed up to the entrance.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert have been to the old village of Blair to the lodge, where there was a party of shearers at work shearing sheep. Her Majesty and the Prince remained for some time looking on, highly amused with the proceeding. There were some fine Scotch terriers with the shearers, of which the Queen took great notice, patting and playing with them. The royal pair afterwards visited Glentilt, proceeding as far as the marble quarry, where there is a beautiful vein of green variegated marble. The Queen entered one of the forester's cottages, and found the "gude wife" at her spinning wheel, and conversed with her for some time in the most kind and condescending manner. If report speaks truth the simple and hospitable inmates, quite unaware of the rank of their illustrious visitors, produced a bottle and glass, and invited the Queen and Prince Albert to taste the mountain dew.

BLAIR ATHOL, Saturday, Sept. 14.

Yesterday, after the return of Prince Albert from the hills, the Queen and the Prince went in their pony phaeton for the purpose of visiting the Falls of Bruar, about three miles to the west of Blair Athol. The Prince drove. Lord Glenlyon, in Highland costume, and Sir Edward Bowater, attended her Majesty on horseback. These falls form one of the most interesting sights in the neighbourhood of Blair Athol. There are several separate falls, the waters rushing through a channel almost perpendicular. The sides above and around are covered with fir trees. The state of the weather, which had been threatening during the morning, prevented her Majesty from seeing the falls, as she would have had to walk a short distance. The royal party therefore turned back, after driving on the road towards Dalnacardoch. It rained heavily on her Majesty's return to

(Continued on page 187.)

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Will of the Late Mr. Wood.—We hear that the Corporation of the city of Gloucester have arranged to abandon their extensive claims on the estate of the late Mr. James Wood, of Gloucester, and that the settlement of this long-pending suit is likely to take a most unexpected turn. It is reported very confidently that the real will or codicil, properly attested, is at length forthcoming, and that a family in Worcestershire, of humble respectability, are likely, as heirs at law, to become possessed of Mr. Wood's enormous wealth.

The Hops in Kent.—Hop picking is now general in Kent. It is stated that on those grounds where sufficient progress has been made to form an opinion relative to the crop, they uniformly "come down" short of the estimated quantity.

Dreadful Death.—On Friday morning a young man, about 18 years of age named Parradine, a farm-labourer, was found in a ditch opposite the Phœnix public-house, in Staple Claydon, Buckinghamshire, nearly lifeless, and burnt almost to a cinder. It is supposed the poor fellow got drunk on the preceding night, and rolled into the ditch, with a lighted pipe in his hand, or had some lucifer-matches upon his person, which ignited, thus destroying all the clothes on his body, and burning his frame to a complete cinder, the interior being visible as if he had been flayed alive.

The Murder of the Policeman at Dover.—The inquest on the body of Samuel Couchman, murdered on Sunday week at Bridge-street, Dover, while attempting to quell a riot among a party of broom-dashers and poachers, principally consisting of an old man named James Clark, and his five sons, terminated, after four sittings, on Saturday morning, when a verdict of wilful murder was returned against James Clark, the father, William Clark, Thomas Clark, John Clark, and Stephen Clark (his sons). William Smith, and other persons unknown. Frederick Clark and John Wood, who, with old Clark and one of his sons (Stephen) were taken into custody on the morning of the murder, had been discharged, but the old man and his son Stephen were committed to Maidstone gaol, to take their trial at the next Maidstone assizes, and the witnesses were bound over to prosecute. A reward has been offered for the apprehension of Thomas Clark, William Clark, John Clark, and William Smith, who are still at large.

Curious Death at Devonport.—Last week, as Mrs. Treager, of William-street, Devonport, was cleaning a fish, one of the bones stuck in her forefinger. It was immediately extracted, and but little notice was taken of the occurrence. At the end of two days, however, she felt the most excruciating pain, when it was found that mortification had commenced, and death put an end to her sufferings before the close of the week. She was seventy-four years of age.

The Charge of Forgery against Mr. Winterbottom.—Mr. John Kenyon Winterbottom, who was apprehended in Liverpool a few days ago, after having been absent from the neighbourhood since August, 1840, was charged on Monday before the Stockport magistrates, with forgery upon the Pelican Life Assurance Society for the sum of £5000, which was payable to the family of the late Mr. J. Isherwood, of Marple-hall upon his death, and which sum was received by the prisoner on his presentation of an authority purporting to be signed by Mrs. Isherwood and her three daughters. A good deal of evidence was offered in support of the charge, and Mr. Winterbottom was fully committed to Chester assizes for trial.

Serious Accidents at Liverpool.—Some serious accidents occurred at a soldier's funeral in Liverpool on Monday last. About three o'clock on that afternoon the funeral was passing along St. Anne-street, from the barracks in Soho-street, towards St. James's Cemetery. It was preceded by a band and a party of soldiers, with their firelocks reversed, and it was followed by the chief mourners, another large party of soldiers, the officers in command of the detachment, and a considerable crowd of the lower classes of the town. It seems that a horse and cart were either standing or going along the middle of the way, when the sound of the music frightened the animal, and caused him to plunge and rear, and, at last, he rushed upon the footpath and up the steps of a hall-door, crowded with spectators. The women and children, who were upon the steps, screamed terrifically, and for a while the utmost consternation prevailed. Amongst others, one of the wheels passed over the body of a lad fourteen years of age, named John Couch. One of the wheels also passed over the body of an elderly woman, named Bridget Steckes, who was removed to the Northern Hospital. The others received bruises and contusions, not, however, of any serious consequence; and a few were bleeding from wounds received in various parts of the body. Most of them were conveyed at once to their respective homes.

More Incendiary Fires in Suffolk.—On Saturday evening another fire broke out in a straw stack belonging to Mr. Kerry, of Saxham, Suffolk, which was happily confined to the stack in which it commenced. The stack was near to a barn, and was also surrounded by a number of other stacks. Wednesday evening the town was again alarmed by the cry of fire. We are sorry to state that a destructive fire broke out on a farm at Barton, the property of Mr. J. Phillips, of that place, which consumed a considerable amount of property, consisting of a large barn, nearly new, in which were 100 coombs of wheat and about 200 coombs of oats, recently got in. The fire commenced, it is supposed, in a straw stack near to a row of cart sheds and some other outbuildings, which, with a waggon and a quantity of agricultural implements, were wholly destroyed. The property was insured. There can be no doubt, from circumstances which have since transpired, that the property was wilfully and maliciously set fire to.

POLICE.

Disgusting Cruelty to Children.—At Queen-square Police-office, on Monday, *Catherine Stuart*, a powerful dissipated-looking woman, about 45 years of age, was charged with the most revolting cruelty to three young children. A warrant was granted for the prisoner's apprehension in the middle of last July, but as she had absconded, the constable was unable to effect her capture until Saturday night, when he found her in a state of intoxication.—William Cooper, a hairdresser, residing at Broadway, Westminster, stated that the accused and a very hard-working man, named Tyler, had taken apartments in his house about a twelvemonth ago, representing themselves to be man and wife, with three children, but he had since ascertained that they were not married, and that the children were by Tyler's wife, who had been dead some years. They had not been in the house many weeks when the screams and cries from the rooms occupied by Tyler left no doubt that the children were being very brutally treated. On the 18th of July witness heard violent screams proceeding from the room, and on going up stairs heard the girl Clarissa Tyler, who was 13 years of age, faintly exclaim, "Oh, mother; oh, mother," and then there was a heavy noise like something falling. Witness knocked at the door and inquired what was the matter, when prisoner replied from within that if he had anything to say he must say it to Mr. Tyler. In about an hour after this Clarissa Tyler came down stairs, and bore evidence of the cruel treatment she had received; her head and face were very much swollen, and the blows she had received about the eyes were so severe that she was nearly blind. Witness questioned the child, who, after much hesitation, said that her mother (the prisoner) had repeatedly jumped upon her while she was in bed, and had then beat her with her fists until she was nearly insensible. Her mother had told her that if she mentioned what had occurred to her father she would jump upon her until she killed her.—Mr. Burrell inquired what was the prisoner's conduct to the other children?—Witness replied: Uniformly most violent and cruel; she would take them by the hair of the head, and dash them from one end of the room to the other. He had frequently seen the poor children with their hair literally pulled off their heads.—Mr. Burrell: Do you know whether the children had proper food given them?—Witness: I am shocked to say that the poor children were fed upon paunches, such as are given to dogs.—Mr. Burrell, with surprise: Paunches?—Witness; Yes, sir, sheep's paunches. The woman has a son, who is assistant to a butcher, and he used to bring them to her.—Mr. Burrell; Is there any act of violence which has occurred in your presence?—Witness: The prisoner flung a saucepan of boiling water over Clarissa Tyler. Although I did not see it absolutely thrown, I saw the poor creature directly afterwards. The girl ran down the stairs in great agony, and there was a succession of bright red stripes down her face and neck, where she had been scalded with the boiling water.—Mr. Burrell asked the prisoner what she had to say. Prisoner replied, that there was not a word of truth in it. It was all through spite, because there was some rent owing. She would not deny that she might have struck the children in a somewhat improper manner. I don't mean to say I might not have thrown water sometimes at her, but not boiling water. The prisoner was remanded until Tuesday, in order that the eldest child might be produced. On that day Clarissa Tyler, aged 13, was examined. She was evidently intimidated, and gave her evidence with much apparent unwillingness. I live with my father at No. 7, Broadway, Westminster. My mother has been dead some years. Prisoner has lived with my father for some time, and has care of us children when he was out. My father, the prisoner, myself, and my little brother and sister all lived together in the same room. My father came home to his meals always, and sometimes I dined with them, and sometimes the other children did. At other times we used to dine when they had done. Sometimes I have had the same food as they. I complained of the food I had, but not lately. It was sheep's paunch. Prisoner gave us the paunch to eat. She and my father had some of it for dinner at the same time. Prisoner was kind to me when she was sober. I came here to complain of her because she gave me a black eye; first she kicked me on the eyes as I was in bed, and then she came with her double fists. I don't know why she kicked or struck me. She said nothing to me before she did it. Mr. Burrell having inquired whether the accused wished to put any questions to the witness, she replied she did, and said, "Now, Clarissa, you know that we frequently haven't had food to eat ourselves—haven't we all gone without, your father and all of us?"—Witness, after a considerable pause, replied, "Sometimes we have, I can't say."—Mrs. Jane Hopkins, who resided in the same house as the accused, frequently heard the children's screams, and had endeavoured to get at them, but the room door was always locked. The children always complained of great ill-usage, and the hair was pulled off their heads by handfuls.—Annette Wilson saw prisoner throw scalding broth over Clarissa Tyler's head and shoulders, and the child screamed, and ran down stairs. She heard prisoner say that if the girl came in there again she would jump upon her.—Caroline Tyler, aged 10 years, was sworn, and said: Prisoner used to beat us very much, and I have complained to Mrs. Cooper of it, but she used to beat my sister Clarissa a great deal more than she did me, and she used to pull her hair out of her head. She gave my sister and little brother and me salted bread and butter. She always had the same. We never had any meat. My father and mother (the prisoner) had meat, but we had not. Sometimes we had a little broth, made of pieces of meat. My father frequently saw mother beating us, but he didn't say anything. My father was gone to work when we had our meals.—The prisoner said the children had sworn falsely, and denied that she had ill-treated them.—Mr. Burrell told her he should commit her for trial for these cruel assaults, but he would take good bail for her appearance.

The Ingenious Robbery in the Waterloo-road.—On Tuesday, at Union-hall, *Wm. Timberlake*, alias *Cooper*, *George Jackson*, alias *Contison*, and *John Western*, alias *White*, were brought up before Mr. Traill, for final examination.—Cooper and Western were charged with stealing twelve and a half sovereigns from the house of Mr. Brundall, a carpenter, at 24, Agnes-street, Waterloo road, by assuming to be a policeman. The particulars have appeared in our paper.—Western was taken into custody on Wednesday last, by Goff and Brooks, two officers of the L division, and identified by Mrs. Brundall as the man who took the property, by representing himself as a police officer, and producing a forged search warrant.—The prisoners were also charged with forging two cheques for £45, and committing a robbery at a coffee-house in Grafton-street, Soho.—They were committed on all the charges.

Committal on a Charge of Stabbing.—At the Thames Police-office, on Monday, a seaman, named *George Alexander*, was charged with feloniously stabbing Mr. John Tomlinson, the chief mate of the ship Sultana, from Van Diemen's Land, with intent to do him grievous bodily harm. Two seamen, named Lyell and Downes, were examined, from whose evidence it appeared that the ship was at anchor off Gravesend on Sunday evening, and some words occurred between a man named Smith and the chief mate, respecting some beef served out to the crew in the course of the day, and the mate, in answer to a question as to whether the beef was Sydney or Pernambuco meat, said it was the best on board. The prisoner denied this, and said the meat was not fit to be eaten. The mate referred Smith to the master, who was aft on the quarter-deck, and used threatening language to Alexander, and said he would knock his head off; and he then laid hold of him by the collar with one hand and his throat with the other, and applied to him most gross names. The prisoner resisted this rough treatment, and blows were exchanged, and the prisoner at length drew his knife and stabbed the mate under the ear. The blood gushed forth copiously. A waterman was immediately hailed, and the mate, who was in great danger of bleeding to death, was sent ashore in a boat without delay, and a surgeon in Gravesend dressed the wound. Lyell said that after the blow was given with the knife, he and the mate ran after the prisoner, and he took up an iron pin, menaced them both, and then threw himself head-foremost into the forecastle. He also said the blood flowed from the wound in a stream. Downes, on the contrary, said the belaying-pin was flourishing above the heads of both men before the stab was given. The prisoner was remanded. He underwent another examination on Wednesday. Mr. Tomlinson, who was able to attend, said the prisoner was grumbling when he called him aft to pump ship, and he seized him by the collar for the purpose of taking him aft to the master, when the prisoner used bad language, and stabbed him in the neck with his knife. Evidence was given of the dangerous nature of the wound, which bled copiously. Mr. Pelham wished to call witnesses on behalf of the prisoner, to prove great provocation and ill-usage on the part of the mate, but Mr. Broderip declined hearing them, and referred them to the assizes. He then committed the prisoner for trial, and refused an application for bail made by the prisoner's solicitor.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

Attempt of one Policeman to Murder Another.—On Monday Mr. Mores and Mr. Busk, county magistrates, sat at the Police-station, Edmonton, to investigate the following charge:—Patrick Harvey, 392 N, police-constable, was placed before them for examination. The facts were stated to be, that Mr. Risley, a cow-keeper, at Winchmore-hill, had repeatedly complained that some parties unknown were in the habit of stealing milk from his cows in the field, and early on Sunday morning Policeman Hannett, who was doing duty, placed himself in the field to detect the delinquent. About four o'clock he observed the prisoner, who was on duty as constable of the beat, make his way stealthily down the fence into the field, and begin to draw milk from one of the cows into a bottle; and while he was so occupied, Hannett advanced, and laid hold of him to take him in custody to the station-house; the prisoner, however, render desperate by the detection, and unable to break away from him, made a sudden attack upon him with his truncheon, beating him in the most dreadful manner about the head, until the truncheon broke. Hannett, however, still kept his hold, until his cries of "murder" brought the cow-keeper's men to his assistance, when the prisoner was secured and given in custody to Sergeant Hill at the station. Hannett was found to be so seriously injured, that on Sunday morning one of the magistrates proceeded to take his deposition, as he then appeared to be in immediate danger of death, but he afterwards rallied. The prisoner declined making any defence at present, and the magistrates remanded him for a fortnight.

Lamentable Accident.—A very sad accident occurred near Exeter, on Saturday afternoon, by the breaking down of a phaeton, on the Whitstone road, near Adderwater, containing the Rev. Prebendary Medley, rector of St. Thomas, Henrietta Medley his mother, the Rev. Prebendary Cornish, and his sister Mrs. Shore, of Mount Radford, and by which one death has ensued, Mrs. Medley, from the injuries she received, having expired about two hours and a half after the melancholy catastrophe. Mrs. Shore is in a rather precarious state, and Mr. Medley was carried home much hurt. Mr. Cornish escaped unhurt. At the inquest a verdict of "Accidental death" was recorded, with a deodand of 1s. on the phaeton. It is supposed that the wheel of the carriage struck against a stone, which caused its instant destruction.

Singular Case.—On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Wakley held an inquest at the sign of the Duke of Wellington, South-street, Sloane-square, Chelsea, on the body of George Bailey, aged 34 years, whose death, it was alleged, had been caused by his having eaten a biscuit supposed to be poisoned, which he had picked up in the street. The deceased resided at No. 17, Seymour-street, Sloane-square, and was employed at a gas work. On Monday last he came home about the middle of the day and complained of feeling very poorly, and said he had been taken so immediately after eating a biscuit he had picked up in the street. He was shortly afterwards seized with great pain in the chest, which he described like a dart running through him, and afterwards like tearing the flesh away from his chest, and notwithstanding medical assistance was procured, he continued in great agony until about five o'clock on Tuesday morning, when he died. Mr. Ward, the house surgeon of the Chelsea Dispensary, who made a *post mortem* examination of the body, said he could not find any trace of poison, but there were other indications sufficient to account for death. The jury returned a verdict to that effect.

Child Murder, and Death of the Murderess.—On Wednesday Mr. Higgs held an inquest at the Hog-in-the-Pound, Oxford-street, on the body of Mary Levey, aged 23, and on that of her newly-born female infant. Mr. F. Clarke, surgeon, of Marylebone-lane, said that at eight o'clock on Monday morning last he was suddenly called on to Mr. Manscom's residence, 36, South Molton-street. On the half landing between the first and second floors he found the dead body of the deceased woman lying, and she was evidently the mother of the child that lay dead close by her. The woman, no doubt, had been making an effort to get higher up stairs, when she fell and died instantly. She had been dead about a quarter of an hour when he saw her. There was a large quantity of blood on the stairs, but not sufficient to account for death. On removing the body and examining the infant he found the string of an apron twisted tightly around its neck, and which was evidently the cause of death. The apron was attached, and the string was entangled or held in the woman's hand. The child was unquestionably born alive, for the lungs were filled with atmospheric air and floated buoyantly on water. The child died from strangulation by the mother, who died whilst doing the heinous deed. Verdict—"That the child was strangled by its mother, who died of apoplexy immediately afterwards."

The late Bank Robbery and Forgery.—The most active exertions have been made during these few days to discover the delinquents, and it having been ascertained that they have proceeded to the United States, J. and D. Forester, the police officers, will be sent immediately to America, to apply to the authorities there for the necessary powers, under the late act of convention, to apprehend the guilty parties.

Death from Burning.—Mr. W. Payne held an inquest on Tuesday evening at St. Thomas's Hospital, on the body of Mary Andrews, aged eight years. It appeared that on Friday, about one o'clock, the poor child, who had no mother, was boiling potatoes for her father's dinner, and while in the act of removing the saucepan from the fire her pinafore became ignited, and she was instantly enveloped in flames. The poor sufferer was conveyed to the hospital, where she expired, on Saturday, from the effects of the injuries received.—Verdict, Accidental Death.

Fatal Coach Accident.—On Saturday, the 31st ultimo, as the Lord Lovat coach, from Peterhead to Banff, was changing horses about ten miles from the latter place, the fresh horses were startled, and set off at full speed without guard or coachman. Mr. Macduie, perfumer, Banff, who was an outside passenger, unfortunately leaped from the top, and although he alighted upon his feet, fell back from the recoil before one of the hind wheels, which passed over his chest, and caused death in a few minutes. The other passengers, two ladies, who were inside, were more or less injured, the coach having been upset about two miles from where the horses started.

Shocking Death by Fire.—On Wednesday Mr. Baker held an inquest at the London Hospital on the body of Thomas Nelson James, a child four years old, whose parents reside in Edward-street, Stepney. It appeared that on Saturday evening last, the deceased was left for a short time in a room by himself, when he began playing with the fire, and his clothes igniting, he was so dreadfully burned all over his body that on being conveyed to the hospital he died soon after his admission. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange—Friday.—Rather an extensive supply of English wheat has been received up to our market since Monday. The trade with that grain to-day was consequently extremely dull, and prices were barely supported. The imports of foreign wheat have been small, and the show of samples this morning was rather scanty. The sale, however, was extremely dull, and the quotations were in some instances a trifle lower. The supply of barley was good. All descriptions were a mere drug, and decidedly cheaper. In malt next to nothing was doing. Oats, beans, and peas ruled about stationary.

Arrivals.—English: wheat, 8140; barley, 2150; oats, 3140 quarters. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 17,370 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 3210; barley, 6120; oats, 4130 quarters. Flour, 2860 sacks. Malt, 4470 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 48s; ditto white, 46s to 56s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 48s; ditto white, 42s to 50s; rye, 31s to 33s; grinding barley, 27s to 28s distilling ditto, 31s to 32s; malting ditto, 32s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 59s to 60s brown ditto, 57s to 60s; Kingston and Ware, 62s to 64s; Chevalier, 64s to 65s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s to 22s; potatoe ditto, 23s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s to 21s; ditto white, 19s to 21s; tick beans, 29s to 31s; old ditto, 38s to 40s; grey peas, 31s to 33s; maple, 29s to 33s; white, 35s to 38s; boilers, 38s to 39s per quarter. Town-made flour, 46s to 48s; Suffolk, 38s to 39s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s to 38s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 44s to 56s; Dantzig, red, 50s to 56s; white, 56s to 61s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 28s to 24s; oats, brew, 17s to 19s; ditto feed, 14s to 17s; beans, 24s to 28s; peas, 28s to 29s per quarter. Flour, America, 24s to 25s; Baltic, 24s to 25s per barrel. Town-made, 46s to 48s.

The Seed Market.—The supplies of most kinds of seeds offering have been only moderate yet the demand has ruled heavy, and prices have undergone no material variation.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 25s to 37; Mediterranean and Odessa, 26s to 38s; hempseed, 28s to 35s per quarter; coriander, 15s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s to 18s; white ditto, 10s to 12s; tares, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £25 to £26 per last of ten quarters; Linseed cakes, English, £5 to £6 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £5 10s per ton; canary, 58s to 63s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d to 8d; of household ditto, 5½d to 7d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 45s 11d; barley, 35s 11d; oats, 20s 1d; rye, 35s 9d; beans, 37s 9d; peas, 34s 6d

Six Weeks' Averages that govern Duty.—Wheat, 48s 11d; barley, 34s 10d; oats, 20s 3d; rye, 35s 5d; beans, 36s 6d; peas, 34s 0d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 4s; oats, 6s; rye, 7s 6d; beans, 6s 6d; peas, 8s. 6d.

Tea.—Since our last, about 1,200 000 lbs of tea have arrived direct from China, yet, as the deliveries continue large, no material increase has taken place in the stock in bond. Common congou is now selling at 10½d to 11d per lb. A small sale of Assam tea will take place on Tuesday next.

Sugar.—Fine qualities of West India sugar are in steady demand, at full prices; but in other kinds very little is doing. Bengal and Mauritius sugars are a free sale, at late rates. The refined market is steady—brown lumps producing 73s 6d; and standard, 74s 6d to 75s per cwt.

Coffee.—Ceylon is in steady demand, at 56s to 57s for good ordinary. In all other kinds of coffee very little is doing, at late rates.

Rice.—Very little is doing in this article, yet prices are supported.

Provisions.—The supply of Irish butter continues large, yet the finest parcels command a steady sale at an advance of 1s per cwt. Other kinds may be considered quite as dear. Dutch butter is in good request, at 1s to 2s per cwt. more money. The best qualities cannot be had under 84s to 86s per cwt. Bacon is in demand—prime sizeable Waterford at 47s to 51s, and Limerick sizeable, 45s to 47s per cwt. Lard is a slow sale, at 52s to 53s per cwt for bladdered. All other kinds of provisions are about stationary.

Tallow.—Very little business has been doing in this article, at previous rates. P. Y. C. on the spot is selling at 41s to 41s 6d for old, and 41s 6d to 41s 9d for new. For forward delivery the price is 41s 6d to 41s 9d per cwt.

Hops.—During the last ten days, upwards of 1200 pockets of new hops have arrived here from Kent and Sussex, and been partly disposed of, at from £8 to £10 5s per cwt. Old hops, the supply of which is small, are a heavy sale, at barely late rates. The duty is called £130,000. The following are the prices of yearlings;—East Kent pockets, £7 10s to £10 10s; Mid Kent ditto, £6 10 to £8 15s; Sussex ditto, £5 18s to £6 10s.

Wool.—Public sales of upwards of 10,000 bales are appointed to take place on the 24th and two following days. Privately, the demand is steady, at full prices.

Potatoes.—The supply of potatoes continues large, yet the demand is steady, at from £4 10s to £5 10s per ton.

Coals.—Adairs, 19s; Carr's Hartley, 18s, Ord's Redheugh, 17s 6d; Tanfield Moor, 19s; Townley, 18s; West Wylam, 18s 6d; Bewicke and Co.'s, 22s; Hilda, 21s; Hetton's, 23s; Lambton's, 22s 9d; and Stewart's, 23s, per ton.

Smithfield.—Although the supply of beasts on sale here to-day was only limited, we have to report a very dull inquiry for that description of stock, at barely Monday's quotations. There were offering 60 beasts from Rotterdam, and 100 Scots from Aberdeen, in, for the most part, fair condition. The numbers of sheep were only moderate, yet the mutton trade was in a very sluggish state, at about previous currencies. The lamb trade was extremely slow, but no depression was noticed in value. Prime small calves were in demand, at full prices. In other kinds of veal, as well as in pork, exceedingly little was doing. Milch cows sold at from £16 to £19 5s each.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; second quality do., 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime large oxen, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 8d to 3s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d: prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime Southdown ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; large coarse calves, 3s 4d to 3s 10d; prime small ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lambs, 3s 4d to 4s 8d; sucking calves, 18s to 34s; quarter old store pigs, 16s to 20s each; Beasts, 619; cows, 168; sheep and lambs, 8160; calves, 236; pigs, 320.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—There was a full average supply of meat on sale to-day, while the trade was heavy at barely late rates.—Per 8lbs by the carcase.—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 6d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lamb, 3s 4d to 4s 8d.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(*From our City Correspondent.*)

The English securities have been steady during the week, although business has been upon the whole rather limited. The support given to the market by the purchases of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt has, of course, added to the value of quotations, which have in several instances attained par. Exchequer Bills have also made a slight advance, and Bank Stock for the Account has improved in price. There is, however, a great disinclination to invest on the part of the public, at the present high quotations, and this confines the real business of the Stock Exchange to very small limits. Among the wary portion of the capitalists, the large amount required for carrying out the projected railways has excited some attention, as tending to relieve the money market, although by slow gradations. The alteration of the rate of discount by the Bank of England has not yet had time to produce any effect, but it is announced that the new rate will not extend to any of the branches. This regulation is in favour of agencies, without being of any service to the Bank, as of course parties requiring discount will remit their bills to town agents in preference to paying ½ per cent. more for the privilege of discounting at its comparatively few branches.

A Court of Proprietors was held on Thursday, and a dividend declared of Three-and-a-Half per Cent. for the half year. To meet this, £115,000 will be required from the "Rest." It is but fair to add, however, that the present profits are only calculated to the 31st of August, instead of the 10th of October, leaving six weeks to the credit of the next half year. The announcement by the Governor that the loss sustained by the forgeries of Barber and Fletcher, would fall on the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, appeared to be very satisfactory. The dividend will be payable on and after the 11th of October next, and the price of the Stock for Account is 207 to 208. The closing quotation of Consols is 99⅝ for Money, and 99⅞ for Account; India Stock is 283½; Exchequer Bills, 74 to 76.

The business of the Foreign Market has been affected by the limited transactions of the English House, and speculation has been scarcely perceptible during the week. Spanish improved a point on Tuesday, and Mexican made an advance upon the news received *vià* America, quoting 36¼ to ½. This advance was maintained on Wednesday, and improved on Thursday to 36¼, closing at 36⅜. Spanish Actives are 23⅝; Three per Cent. do, 34⅝. Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 62¼; do Five per Cents., 100⅞; Belgian, 103¼; Columbian, 14¼.

The Railway market has been rather declining during the week, although the amount of transactions has been usually extensive. South Easterns are flat, though small dividend declared, and the appropriation of funds not strictly applicable to the revenue account, to make up the requisite amount, is far from satisfactory. The carrying trade is also exciting attention. The French lines are in much demand, and quote different shades of advance. This must, however, be regarded as a speculation which is certainly on the increase in the share market. The closing quotations of lines last dealt in are:—Bristol and Gloucester, 49; Chester and Holyhead, 6⅝; Dublin and Cashel, 10; Birmingham (Stock), 216; Brighton, 47⅛; Greenwich, 10⅛; South Western, 76; Croydon, 16; London and York, 5⅝; South Eastern and Dover, 38; Yarmouth and Norwich, 28; Boulogne and Amiens, 2⅝; Orleans, Tours, and Bordeaux, 1⅞; Paris and Rouen, 38⅝; Lynn and Ely, 4; London and Blackwall, 6⅝.

Saturday Morning.—Both the English and Foreign Markets were very inactive yesterday, prices in both remaining at the previous day's quotations. Consols closed at 99⅝ ¾ for money, and 99⅞ for account. The Railway market was very flat, and Birmingham stock receded to 213. Brigtonns were also done at 47. South Westerns quoted 75.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—S. H. T. BISHOP, Upper Ground-street, Blackfriars, iron merchant.

BANKRUPTS.—G. ROSSITER, Bridgewater, Somersetshire, jeweller. F. C. HOPKINS, Tottenham-court-road, commission agent. S. HADFIELD, Fawcett-street, Manchester, file manufacturer. T and J. JONES, Liverpool, tallow chandlers. J. S. HOLMES, Liverpool, shipbroker. W. TRUMBLE, Liverpool, licensed victualler. W. H. DARKE, Aston juxta Birmingham, chemist. J. CRICH, Sheffield, maltster.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—T. GEMMELL, Riddlaw Wood, Lanarkshire, farmer. A. CARSWELL, Dundee, flax dresser.

Friday, Sept. 20.

WAR OFFICE.—7th Foot: Lieut. D. J. Dickinson, to be Adjutant, vice Dobbie. 30th: Lieut. W. H. Heard to be Captain, vice Brevet Major J. Poyntz; Ensign A. Lowry to be Lieutenant, vice Heard; C. Molyneaux to be Ensign, vice Lowry. 35th: Ensign A. Tisdall to be Lieutenant, vice Harding; A. W. Ord to be Ensign, vice Tisdall. 37th: Lieut C. F Shum to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Lord Keane; Ensign T. Hawley to be Lieutenant vice Shum; J. H Wyatt, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Hawley. 41st: Quartermaster Sergeant J. Gillan to be Quartermaster, vice R. Harker. 60th: Lieut. J. Douglas to be Captain, vice Townsend; Second Lieut. J. Warburton to be First Lieutenant, vice Douglas; W. Hetherington to be Second Lieutenant, vice Warburton. 63rd Foot: Major A. C. Pole to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Logan; Capt. A. G. Sedley to be Major, vice Pole; Lieut. H. W. Coultman to be Captain, vice Sedley; Ensign C. H. Bell to be Lieutenant, vice Coultman; Sergeant Major H. White to be Ensign, vice Bell.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Sept. 18.—Ordnance Medical Department: Temporary Assistant Surgeon J. M. S Fogo to be Assistant Surgeon.

BANKRUPTS.—F. SHOTTER, Portsea, grocer. W. COLLIER, Cambridge, grocer. F. BATES, Shoreditch, linendraper. B. NICOLL, Rufford's-row, Islington, tailor. T. MARSH, Canterbury, miller. W. SCOVELL, jun., Chilworth, Southampton, builder. E. BURNETT, Riches-court, Lime-street, merchant. J. GRUNDY, Ramsbottom, Lancashire, woollen-manufacturer. J. HIGHAM, Liverpool, provision-dealer. A. PATTERSON, Liverpool, livery-stable-keeper. I. ALDERSON, Warley, Yorkshire, worsted-spinner. J. and W. BALL, Langley, Cheshire, silk-manufacturers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—F. RAE, Glasgow, upholsterer. J. CAMPBELL, M. RAE, and G. JOHNSON, Glasgow, clothiers. A. FRASER and CO., Milntown of Redcastle, Ross-shire, contractors. R. CHARLES, Glasgow, chemist.

BIRTHS.

At Mill-house-cottage, Cumberland, the lady of Colonel Hay, Bengal Army, of a son.——At Westbrook, Hertfordshire, Lady Georgiana Ryder, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Alverstoke, Captain Larcom, Royal Navy, to Miss Westmoreland Jane, daughter of Vice-Admiral M'Kinley.——At Liverpool, Roger Dawson, Esq., to Barbara Yelverton, eldest daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Frederic Powys, and cousin of Lord Lilford.

DEATHS.

The Hon. James Erskine Murray, a younger son of the late Lord Elibank, who was killed by a grape-shot during an action of 37 hour duration with the native pirates of the river Coli, in the island of Borneo. He was shot whilst pointing a gun on board his schooner, Yonge Quene, with which vessel and a brig he had left Hongkong the previous November, with all requisites for forming a settlement on that island.——At Islington, Hannah, the widow of the late Rev. Professor Farish, of Cambridge, aged 77.——At Paris, Ruth Wilson, wife of Major Blundell and sister of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.——At Brighton, Thomas Atkins, Esq., late of Walthamstow, Essex, aged 67.——At Rheola, Glamorganshire, Mrs. Edwards Vaughan, widow of John Edwards Vaughan, Esq., formerly M.P., for that county

IRELAND.

MEETING OF THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

Although the usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association, on Monday last, did not present such a scene of agitation as on the preceding Monday, yet the hall was very much crowded. The proceedings, however, were not very remarkable. The chairman was the Hon Mr. Hutchinson, the newly-admitted member. Mr. Hutchinson, in the course of a few remarks upon the subject of Repeal, said the Union was a most disastrous measure for Ireland, and that it had been thrust upon the Irish in a moment of weakness. He, therefore, argued that in order to raise the country from the degradation which had come upon it, they should have the Repeal, and to achieve that end they had merely to continue in their present course, and, above all, they should maintain the most conciliatory conduct towards their opponents, not only in this country, but in England.

Some time was occupied in receiving subscriptions from various places.

On the motion of Mr. O'Connell an address was unanimously adopted to the Irish living in Scotland, cautioning them against becoming members of secret societies which were being formed in the latter country.

The association then gave their sanction to a suggestion of the Committee of the Association, offering £100 for the best essay in favour of the Repeal of the Union; for the second best, £75; and for the third best, £50.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the association in a long speech, devoted to the topics which he had mooted on the previous Monday. He spoke in very confident terms of the Repeal not only being certain, but near at hand, if they behaved with propriety. The hon. and learned member proceeded to say, that his own opinion was, that the Clontarf meeting was now unnecessary; and he was sure if it were not necessary it ought not to be persevered in, as it would be considered to have too much the appearance of triumph and defiance. That meeting had been legally convened; its purposes and its objects were legal; and its suppression was unjustified by law and unsanctioned by any constitutional principle. Need they now vindicate that principle? He thought not; and for this reason, that the indictment itself had done so. The principle was therefore already established, and they were therefore under no necessity of vindicating it. They had had 41 monster meetings. They held them with perfect tranquillity and the absence of the slightest breach of the peace or violation of order. Not even a single accident occurred at any of them, their purpose being to show to the British Parliament and to the people of England the conviction of the great majority of the Irish nation, that their country was misgoverned, and that the Union ought to be repealed. They had demonstrated that completely, and therefore, though he would go through the form of referring the subject to the committee, on account of its importance, it would be with the anticipation that the committee would decide, as he had done, that the Clontarf meeting would not now be necessary. (Hear.) The next subject which he had to refer to was the formation of a preservative society. He thought that society ought to be formed of men who would make a sacrifice for the service of their country, and he thought it would be well that they should be entirely distinct from that association—that each should be distinct from and uncontrolled by the other. Mr. O'Connell next pointed out the course which in his opinion it was best to adopt in regard to the proposals he had already submitted. The third subject which he had to bring forward was that of the impeachment of the Ministry. With respect to the judges, he thought the better course would be to have an address to the Crown from both Houses of Parliament for their removal, as was the case in the removal of Sir J Barrington. He would now come to the address to the people of England, and the impeachment of the Attorney-General. (Cheering.) There was no need for him to enter into the details of the trial, but he wanted to know this:—They had heard much of English sympathy. (Hear, hear.) He was loaded with letters telling him that he was wrong in fixing on the English people the faults of their governors, and that he should not have used such harsh language towards them. Now, he must remind the English people, with all respect, that they had borne with the greatest patience that the *Times* should lavish the foulest abuse upon their Irish brethren, and should call their priesthood "surpliced ruffians," "hoary-headed incendiaries," "monkish assassins," and themselves "a felonious multitude." (Loud cheering.) Now, if he called them "Saxons" was it not a very mitigated term compared with the language he had quoted from the *Times*, at the period when it was writing the Whigs out and the Tories in, which it mainly succeeded in by exciting a spirit of anti-Irishism and a "No Popery" cry in England? (Cheers.) "Saxon" was no term of reproach. It was an honoured name, and the purest portion of liberty was derived from Saxon laws and institutions—the Parliamentary system, trial by jury (cheers), and the shrievalty (cheers); but, even if it were a disgraceful name, was not "felonious multitude" rather worse? (Loud cheers.) Was not "hooded assassins" as bad as "Saxon?" Was not "Monkish tyrants and surpliced ruffians" quite as strong as "Saxon?" (Loud cheers.) "But I'll tell Englishmen what I'll do," said the hon gentleman, "I'll make a bargain with them. Let them forgive me 'Saxon,' and I'll forget the compliments of the *Times*." (Cheers and laughter.) Mr. O'Connell proceeded to eulogise the Covent-garden Theatre dinner, and the warmth of his reception at various towns in England. He was, he continued, now arrived at the time when he would test the English. (Cheers.) There should be no more discussion one way or another, as to what their feelings towards Ireland were. (Cheers.) On this question they would either join Ireland, or not, and one way or another the public mind would be tested. (Loud cheers.) He told England from that place that if she joined them, they would do her ample justice, and would sound her praise in shouts whose echoes should re-echo themselves again. They would pray that she might be great and powerful—that she might obtain every advantage in peace, and victory in war. He promised them, in return, the lion heart and stout heart of Ireland. He offered her the allegiance of the Irish people, which would make Louis Philippe tremble on his throne, and would wipe away the disgrace of Mogadore; but he had his price. He was to be bribed, and his bribe was justice. (Cheers.) In return for that he would make England the greatest of nations. (Cheers.) He was amused with a passage of the judgment of the House of Lords, wherein they commanded that he and his fellows "should be restored to all that they had lost." (Cheers and laughter.) There was the solemn judgment of the House of Lords for them! (Laughter.) How could they give him back three months of his life? (Renewed cheering and laughter.) An inch was a good deal in a man's nose, and three months was something at his time of life. (Cheers and laughter.) They might stop the clock, but not the flood of time.

Mr. O'Connell concluded by drawing a glowing picture of the triumph of the Irish people when their own Parliament should be restored to them. This speech was greeted with uproarious applause. The subjects to which Mr. O'Connell had alluded were referred to committees. The amount of the week's rent was stated to be £715 7s.

Congratulatory Address to Mr. O'Connell.—A calm seems to have succeeded the storm created in Dublin last week by the triumph of the Repealers. On Saturday last a meeting of the Dublin Corporation took place at the Assemby house, the Lord Mayor in the chair, "to present an address of congratulation to Alderman O'Connell, on his liberation from his *unjust captivity*. After some ordinary business had been disposed of, Mr. Reilly proposed the following resolution:—"That an address of congratulation be presented from this corporation to Mr. O'Connell, on his liberation from his unjust captivity, and that the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the aldermen and town-councillors, do proceed in state to present such address." In doing so, he briefly alluded to the political achievements of Mr. O'Connell, and the fact that it was in that assembly-room "he struck the first blow at the enemies of independence." Mr. M'Loghlin seconded the motion, which passed unanimously. None of the Conservative members of the Council were present.

Departure of Mr. O'Connell.—Mr. O'Connell, it is said, starts for Darrynane shortly after the martyrs' feast, on Thursday. The beagles, it is added, are in training for the "Liberator's" return to his mountain home. On his arrival in Dublin, in November, he promises to attend another feast, to be given in his honour in Meath. It is said that Mr. O'Connell will be present at two more meetings at the Conciliation-hall prior to his departure for Darrynane.

Address from the London Repealers to Mr. O'Connell.—On Monday evening a noisy meeting of the Repealers of London was held at the National Hall, High Holborn, for the purpose of adopting an address of congratulation to Mr. O'Connell and his co-operators, on their release from prison. The meeting was addressed by several members of the Repeal ward, all of whom condemned the late proceedings of the present Ministry towards Ireland and Mr. O'Connell; and they concurred in stating that the Irish nation ought to be ever thankful that such an independent Lord Chief Justice as Lord Denman was still to be found. To him, and also to Lords Campbell and Cottenham, who had delivered their opinions, they believed, entirely divested of any party prejudice or opinion, the thanks of Ireland were due. A long address was adopted, expressing great regard for Mr. O'Connell.

Rejoicings of the Repealers.—According to the *Leinster Express*, the news of the reversal of the judgment was the cause of several acts of turbulence by the Repealers of the King's and Queen's County, so much so that the magistrates and police had great difficulty in preserving the peace. A Roman Catholic priest, the Rev. Walter Linch, residing at Frankford, would not allow a single candle to be placed in his windows, and the attempt made to illuminate the town is stated to have been done in direct opposition to his expressed wishes. His example, however, appears to have had no imitators, for in the adjoining parish (English) the Rev. Mr. Murt, P.P., had his house brilliantly illuminated; a large fire blazed before his gate, at which an immense mob collected, and remained during the night, dancing, singing, and shouting: and the chapel bell was kept ringing at intervals.

Mr. O'Connell has caused the bed on which he slept during his incarceration to be removed to Merrion-square, and has supplied Mr. Cooper, the deputy-governor, with a new one instead, declaring that he would keep it as a memorial for his children.

The Recordership of Cork is vacant by the death of Mr. Robert Bennett. The appointment is vested by the Irish Municipal Act in the Lord Lieutenant.

Fracas at the Dublin Theatre.—"Norma" was performed on Monday night, to an immense house, and Grisi drew down thunders of applause. In the course of the evening, an unpleasant fracas occurred between an officer of the 11th Hussars (Lieutenant Duncombe) and a gentleman who, not long since, held the office of High Sheriff of the county of Kerry. The officer remained for some time in a standing posture, keeping the door of the box ajar, and, having been first asked by the gentleman whether he had paid for a seat, which was answered in the negative, he was requested to close the door, as the draught of air was too much for the ladies. Mr. Duncombe declining to do so, a warm altercation took place, which ended in a blow being inflicted on the gentleman, who immediately collared his assailant, and a severe scuffle ensued in the box-lobby, in the course of which it is stated that Mr. Duncombe, having been well nigh *hors de combat*, laid his hand on the hilt of his sword, when, fortunately, some officers of the 11th interposed, and the matter was eventually adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties. It is, however, by no means certain whether the affair is finally settled so far as the military authorities are concerned, for the transaction is in course of investigation before the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces. The gentleman first assaulted is Mr. Saunders.

The Addresses to Mr. O'Connell.—On Wednesday a deputation, consisting of the Lord Mayor and several members of the Town-Council, attired in their robes of office, waited upon Mr. O'Connell, at his residence in Merrion-square, Dublin, formally to present him with the address of congratulation which was agreed to at the meeting of the Corporation held on Saturday last. The Lord Mayor having read the address, Mr. O'Connell briefly acknowledged the compliment. He thanked the deputation for the honour they conferred upon him, and after commenting on the late trials he lauded Lords Cottenham, Campbell, and Denman as three of the best judges who ever ornamented the bench. The hon. and learned gentleman apologised to the deputation for appearing before them in his morning gown, having but just risen from bed, to which he had been confined by a severe cold. Similar addresses were presented to Mr. O'Connell from Newry, and from the Corporation of Sligo.

Affair of Honour.—A communication, bearing the signature of "A Sufferer," having been published in the *Dublin Monitor*, and containing some personal allusions to the pecuniary resources of Mr. Dillon Browne, M.P., that gentleman, through the intervention of his friend and colleague, Mr. Mark Browne, waited on Mr. Coffey, the registered proprietor of the *Monitor*, requiring him to retract and apologise for the insertion of the offensive paragraph, or be prepared to abide the consequences usual in such cases. Mr. Coffey, however, denied that he was to be held responsible in the matter, inasmuch as there was another channel through which an explanation might be afforded. This was not deemed satisfactory, and Mr. Coffey also fixed on a "friend." A lengthened negotiation ensued without any chance of the matter being amicably adjusted, Mr. Browne concluding the correspondence by informing Mr. Coffey, that he unhesitatingly declared his conduct "as unworthy of a gentleman and a man of courage." On receipt of this letter, Mr. Coffey swore informations against his opponent, and Mr. Browne having voluntarily tendered bail, the affair came on for adjudication before the magistrates of Dublin. Both parties appeared by counsel, and after the necessary quantum of crimination and recrimination had been fairly exhausted, the Bench came to the determination of receiving Mr. Coffey's informations, and holding Mr. Dillon Browne to bail, in his own recognizances of £400, and two sureties of £200 each, to be of the peace towards all her Majesty's subjects for the term of seven years. Sir V. Blake and Mr. Geoghan having given the requisite securities, the parties left the office, and so the matter rests.

Alleged Robbery by an Officer.—Considerable stir has been made at Cork, in consequence of an alleged robbery of plate by Lieut. Puddicombe. It is stated that the Lieutenant is one of two officers of a small detachment of his corps that are borne as supernumeraries on board her Majesty's ship Volage, for service afloat, from which vessel Lieutenant Puddicombe and his men have been disembarked to garrison, under the pendant, the naval portion of the island of Haulbowline. The Cork magistrates have had a private investigation of the affair, and from what has transpired, it appears that the plate was stolen at a ball and supper given by Capt. Augustus Warner at Cove, on the evening of the 26th ult., at which a number of officers attended, and amongst the rest, Lieut. Puddicombe. The following morning some of the plate was missed, amongst which were pieces of Capt. Warner's, and other pieces that he had borrowed from friends for the occasion. The pieces missed were two dinner-forks, crest, a stag's head, and initials, "T.M.A.;" one dinner-fork, crest, a stag's head on a coronet; one dinner fork, with a lion rampant, holding a spear; a dinner-spoon, with a lion rampant; a spoon, with a star; and a spoon, with a stag's head and initials, "T.M.A." Captain Warner identified a piece of the silver, with a star on it, as his property. The servants at Coolgrena were examined, and stated many circumstances that took place on the night of the ball, and one of them swore that, after the company had retired from the supper-room, and when dancing was resumed in the ball-room, the lights were removed from the former. After supper, Mr. Puddicombe waltzed with a lady, and then went up to the supper-room, which was dark, apparently unobserved by the company. Evidence was then given, to the effect that Mr. Puddicombe had attempted to sell the silver in question. The magistrates agreed to take bail, but as the accused could not procure any, he was removed in custody.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

Grisi, Mario, and F. Lablache.—This celebrated trio are to appear in Brighton early in October, at concerts which are to be given in the Town Hall, &c. We have not yet seen the programme, but no doubt it will consist of their choicest *morceaux*.

Braham.—This veteran vocalist, with his two sons, has, during the last week, given two concerts in the Town-hall, at Brighton, which were brilliantly attended. No diminution of the great singer's powers was perceptible.

Lover.—This triplex artist—painter, poet, and musician—has been delighting the good folks of Brighton by his inimitable songs and narratives. The portraits of his pen are quite as striking as those of his pencil. He was enthusiastically received at his first two concerts, and at the general request of his friends and the public he gave a third entertainment on last Thursday, which proved to be equally attractive.

Covent Garden Theatre.—This house, we understand, has been taken by Messrs. Laurent and Mason, with the intention of hiring it out by the night, week, or month, to everything that may come in the way. We believe Jullien's concerts will be the first entertainments on the list, after which, it is rumoured, Mr. Macready will appear. Next French *opera comique*, and probably a spice of Italian or German will be produced—altogether forming an *olla podrida* season.

Decline of the Drama in America.—The *New York Herald* of the 15th August gives the following doleful picture of the state of the drama in America:—Not for a long time past have theatricals been so dull throughout the Union as they are just now. In New York all the theatres, with the exception of Niblo's, are closed; and the same may be said of the other large cities throughout the States. With the exception of those establishments to which are attached gardens, and a few of the museums, there is little or nothing doing. The consequence is, that a whole host of third and fourth-rate performers are "gentlemen with all the outs," living on their resources. The prospect for the legitimate drama during the ensuing season is but very indifferent, indeed; how far the different lady-managers may be able to resuscitate it, remains to be seen. The taste of the people of this country, like that of the old, has undergone a very material change of late years. Music and opera are all the rage; and the artists in this line, from the sublime Ole Bull to the ebony performers on the bone castanets, are drawing overflowing houses wherever they go. Mr. Macready, "the last of the cocked hats," has, in all probability, gleaned the last sheaves in the field of the legitimate drama in this country.

Brighton Theatre.—Mr. Wallack is displaying his versatile genius in a round of different parts; his *Shylock* and *Walter*, on the same evening, afford a pleasant contrast. The houses have been gradually improving, since his first appearance on Monday last. Wallack, if he be not an Edmund Kean, is the first actor of the day. There is an honest earnestness in his manner, and a gallant bearing about him which at once enlist you in his favour. Moreover, he is a most correct reader—never interrupting his author's meaning by unnecessary starts and pauses, as is the case with some others who have found favour in the public's eyes.

THE QUEEN'S SECOND VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

(Continued from page 185.)

Athol-house. Her Majesty returned to the castle about five o'clock. The evening was very wet.

The dinner party in the evening was the same as on the previous day, with the exception of Lord and Lady Glenlyon, who did not dine at the castle. The Hon. Mr. Drummond and Mr. Murray Drummond, the officers immediately in command of the guard of Athol Highlanders, dined with her Majesty.

This morning the weather continued wet, until about half-past nine o'clock, when it had sufficiently cleared up to enable her Majesty to take her accustomed walk in the grounds. The Princess Royal also took walking exercises in the grounds, attended by a nurse.

In her drive yesterday her Majesty was accompanied by Prince Albert, who had returned early from grouse shooting on the hills, where his Royal Highness had some excellent sport. At half-past three his Royal Highness rode back to the castle, and drove her Majesty out in the pony phaeton, preceded by outriders—Lord Glenlyon and Sir Edward Bowater rode on either side of the carriage, the Highland chieftain wearing the two eagle's feathers in his bonnet. On the return of her Majesty to the castle, a Scotch peasant, who had been evincing his loyalty in copious libations in honour of the Queen, staggered into the castle, and entered the room where the illustrious party were assembled with far less ceremony and discrimination than were displayed by the "boy Jones." The intruder was forthwith handed over to the tender mercies of the local police.

Within the last few days, there has been a fresh influx of visitors and tourists, who are anxious to combine the pleasures of seeing their sovereign and the beauties of Scottish scenery. The two hotels, the Blair of Athol Inn and the Bridge of Tilt Inn, are completely inundated—people are glad to be allowed to lie down indiscriminately under the dining-tables; every bed-room boasts of three or four occupants, and when they wake in the morning they find themselves placed by the side of some drowsy stranger, with whom they had not the honour of any previous acquaintance, and who had been billeted upon them by an unceremonious landlord during their peaceful slumbers.

The following letter from Dundee gives some information in regard to the return of her Majesty, and also comprises a few interesting incidents connected with the voyage to Dundee, which have not been before noticed.

Orders have been received on board the royal steam-yacht Victoria and Albert to have every thing ready for her Majesty's embarkation on Monday, the 30th instant, on which day her Majesty has signified her intention of leaving Scotland on her return voyage. The yacht is still lying in the river Tay, off Dundee, and it is understood that her Majesty will embark at the same place where she landed, and that the royal party will leave Blair Athol on Monday morning, the 30th, immediately after breakfast, and arrive in Dundee between three or four o'clock the same afternoon, whence they will proceed at once on board the yacht. By this arrangement her Majesty will arrive at Woolwich near midday on Wednesday. The voyage from the river to Dundee occupied upwards of forty-two hours, and, calculating that it will take the same time to return, should her Majesty embark at Dundee at four o'clock on Monday, the 30th, the yacht will reach Woolwich on Wednesday, October 2nd, about ten o'clock.

During her Majesty's voyage from the Nore to Dundee, the weather continued throughout particularly favourable, and enabled her Majesty to spend a great portion of her time on deck, and thus to have the full benefit of the invigorating sea breezes. The Princess Royal was in excellent spirits, and seemed quite delighted at all she witnessed. She did not confine herself to the quarter-deck, but ran occasionally forward, followed by her attendant, asking numerous questions, and laughing heartily at everything that particularly pleased her. There was one circumstance appeared to amuse her very much. While she was on the quarter deck, in company with her Majesty and Prince Albert, a little boy, a native of China, who is in the service of Commander Hall, was presented to the Queen in his Chinese costume, when he exhibited to her Majesty the forms of paying respect to the Mandarins of China. This so pleased the Princess Royal that the boy was presented to her, and went through the same forms before her Royal Highness, which so amused her that she was laughing heartily the whole time. Her Majesty is particularly partial to the sea, and feels quite at home on board the yacht. Although surrounded by upwards of a hundred seamen, her Majesty's privacy is less invaded, and she is more free from anything like intrusion, than she would be if travelling on shore. British sailors, generally, are more polite and considerate than many persons give them credit for.

At twelve o'clock, a signal was made to the Black Eagle, to try her rate of sailing with the royal yacht. For the first half hour, both vessels kept nearly their own, with a very slight advantage to the Black Eagle. During the next hour, the Black Eagle continued drawing ahead of the Victoria and Albert, though but very slowly, for at this period she was very little more than a quarter of a mile ahead. After four hours hard struggle the Black Eagle beat the yacht by one mile.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal, were in excellent health during the whole voyage. The weather was very fine and moderate, and there was but little sea on, so that none of the royal party felt the slightest inconvenience, and were quite free from the malady which generally affects those not accustomed to the sea.

Blair Athol, Sunday.

Her Majesty drove out towards Bruar yesterday afternoon in a carriage and four with outriders. Her Majesty was accompanied by the Princess Royal, Lady Caroline Cocks, and Viscountess Canning. Sir Edward Bowater rode by the side of the carriage on horseback. Her Majesty made a second effort to see the falls of Bruar yesterday, but unfortunately, on arriving at the bottom of the fall, a pitiless storm compelled her Majesty to make a precipitate retreat to the castle.

Yesterday, the Prince went out at two o'clock deer stalking to Glenclynie, in the neighbourhood of the castle. He went on a shooting pony, and was accompanied by Lord Glenlyon. The Prince remained out until seven o'clock in the evening. The Prince shot three of the finest harts that have been shot this season. One of them weighed 16 or 18 stone.

The Princess Royal rode out on her pony in the grounds.

The dinner party yesterday consisted, besides the Queen and Prince Albert, of the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Charles Wellesley, Lady Canning, Lady Caroline Cocks, Sir Edward Bowater, and Mr. Anson.

Her Majesty's health appears to be gradually improving. Although the weather has latterly been unfavourable, she has been out every day, enjoying the fine air of this place. Her Majesty seems to look better every day. The inhabitants of the place and the visitors appear to have discovered that her Majesty desires privacy, for they now make no attempt to cheer her, but merely take off their hats, and bow as she passes along. The Princess Royal is in excellent health.

Blair Athol, Monday.

The rain continued to fall without intermission throughout the whole of yesterday, but the inclemency of the weather did not deter her Majesty from attending divine service at the village. With that punctuality for which every member of the royal family has been so eminently distinguished, her Majesty arrived at this humble place of worship, a few minutes before the commencement of divine service. Lord and Lady Glenlyon, in their britschka, preceded the royal party, and shortly after the arrival of his lordship, one of the royal close carriages, with a pair of horses and a single outrider, was seen driving rapidly down the avenue which leads from the principal entrance to the castle. The guard of Athol Highlanders, who were stationed at the gate which has been recently erected, presented arms as the royal carriage drove along the road; and Lord Glenlyon, accompanied by several of his noble relatives and clansmen, including the Master of Strathallan, Sir David Dundas, Kier of Kindroggan, Oswald of Dunnikier, Captain Drummond, &c., all of whom were attired in the national costume, were drawn up outside the porch of the village church to receive her Majesty. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Viscountess Canning, and Lady Caroline Cocks, were also in the royal carriage.

The engraving represents her Majesty and the Prince Consort alighting, and received by Lord Glenlyon Lady Glenlyon; being seated in the Royal carriage.

On alighting, her Majesty was conducted by her noble host to his lordship's pew, and shortly after the arrival of her Majesty another of the royal carriages drew up to the church, containing Lord Aberdeen, Lord Liverpool, Lord Charles Wellesley, Mr. G. Anson, and Sir James Clarke, all of whom occupied places in the back of the royal pew. Upon these feudal principles, also, which even upon the present occasion were not departed from, places were assigned in the back of the pew for Lord Glenlyon's steward, and some few of the principal members of his lordship's household. The Highland chieftain, with Lady Glenlyon, sat beside Lady Canning, in the front seat with her Majesty.

Divine service then commenced according to the Presbyterian form of worship. A psalm was first sung in excellent time and tune. The clergyman, Mr. Irvine, then delivered an extempore prayer, after which another psalm was sung, and the sermon followed, Mr. Irvine taking his text from the thirteenth verse of the fifth chapter of Matthew:—"Ye are the salt of the earth."

Mr. Irvine's sermon was a plain, straightforward discourse, devoid of all flourishes of rhetoric, and was delivered in a broad Scotch accent; but Mr. Irvine's enunciation was so clear and distinct that every word was perfectly intelligible to the English portion of the congregation.

After the service, according to a custom still existing in some parts of Scotland, wooden boxes attached to thin poles, and called "ladles" by the Scotch, were handed into all the pews, in order that every member of the congregation might contribute his mite towards the support of the parochial poor. Her Majesty appeared to look with great interest at this method of collecting alms, and Prince Albert was evidently anxious to contribute; but a plate being placed at the kirk door, at the entrance to the chieftain's pew, enabled her Majesty, the Prince, and the members of the suite, to leave their donations on going out of the church.

At the conclusion of the service, her Majesty was conducted to her carriage by Lord Glenlyon, an umbrella being held over her Majesty to protect her from the rain, which continued to pour in ceaseless torrents. Her Majesty was fortunately provided with India-rubber goloshes, or she would have infallibly caught cold, as the thick muddy newly-laid gravel, through which the Queen was compelled to pass, was but little adapted for lightly-shod ladies. Her Majesty wore a black silk dress with a mantelet of the same material, and a white drawn crape bonnet. Prince Albert wore a white hat with a crape, and all the members of her Majesty's suite also wore the court mourning.

At four o'clock the rain suddenly ceased; her Majesty availed herself of the propitious change in the weather, and left the castle in her garden chair, drawn by two servants in plain liveries; her Majesty was accompanied by Prince Albert, and proceeded through the grounds to view the Falls of the Tilt and the Fender, which had derived additional grandeur from the recent heavy rain. Her Majesty returned to the castle shortly before seven. There was no addition to the royal dinner circle last evening.

At an early hour this morning her Majesty walked abroad with the Prince to enjoy the fresh morning air. The rain had entirely ceased during the night, and as the day dawned the sun shone forth in all its splendour, and showed the surrounding scenery in all its beauty. Her Majesty and her illustrious Consort were accompanied in the morning walk through the grounds by the Princess Royal, who was mounted on a Shetland pony, and attended by a groom and servant.

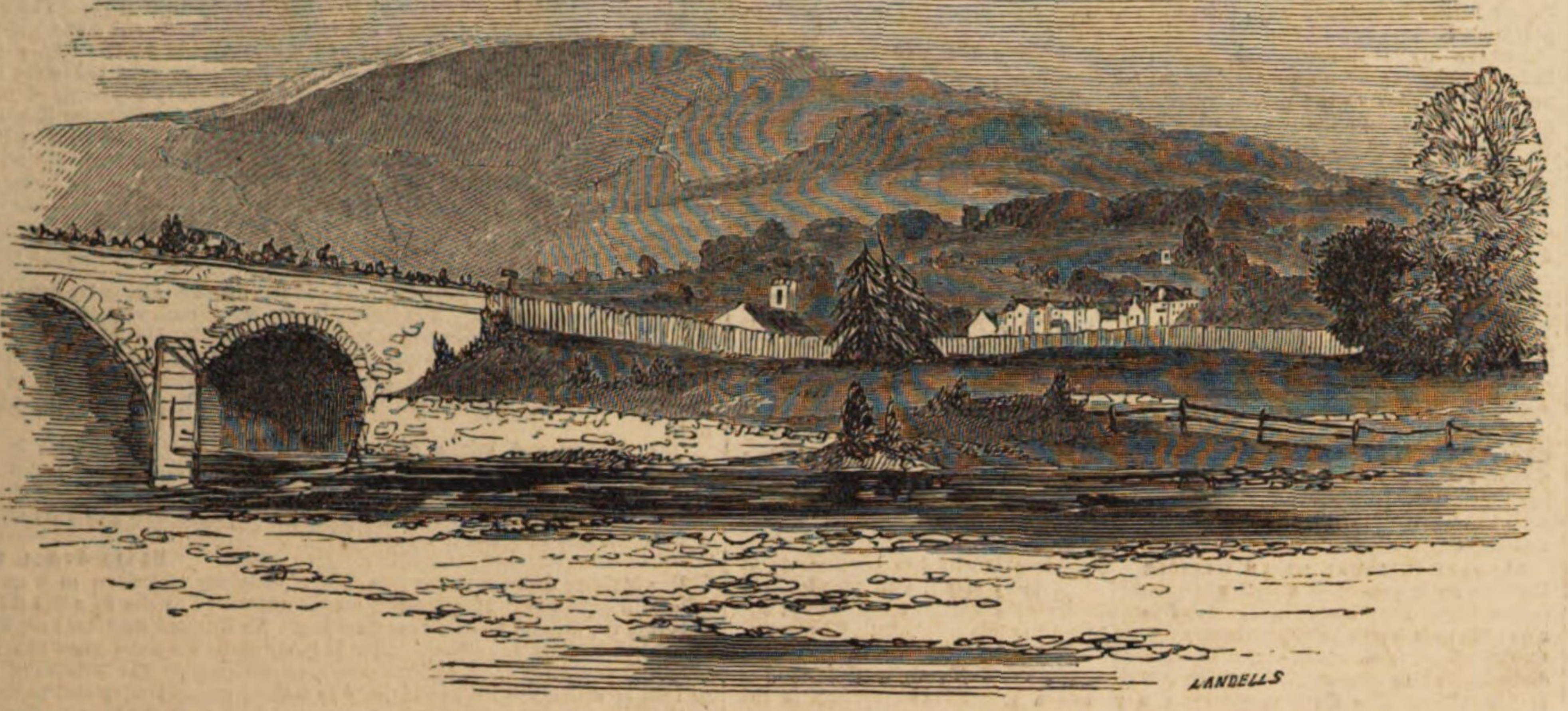
After breakfast the Prince left the castle with Lord Glenlyon to shoot grouse on the hills around the castle, which have been hitherto strictly preserved.

Blair Athol, Tuesday.

Her Majesty continues in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits, and her complexion has already begun to glow under the rude hand of health, whose established dwelling-place is in the hills and glens of Scotland. Prince Albert and the Princess Royal also begin to show the beneficial effects of their residence here. The Princess Royal, mounted on a Shetland pony, and attended by a groom and servant, always accompanies her Majesty and the Prince in their morning walk throngh the grounds.

Prince Albert left the castle shortly after luncheon, and proceeded to the hills immediately in front of the castle, to have some grouse shooting. His Royal Highness was accompanied by his noble host, who merely went with the Prince to point out the most probable places for finding the game. The Prince had some excellent sport, considering the short period which he remained on the hill. His Royal Highness shot eight brace of grouse, a snipe, and a golden plover, and returned to the castle shortly after three, to accompany her Majesty in her drive. Lord Liverpool, who was grouse shooting in a different part of the hill-side, shot six brace of grouse during the course of the afternoon. Lord Glenlyon did not shoot, and respectfully declined the courteous entreaties of his royal guest to partake of the sport.

At half-past three in the afternoon her Majesty and the Prince left the castle in a pony phaeton, with out-riders, to inspect the Falls of Bruar, which are about three miles distant from Blair Athol, on the high road to Inverness. Lord Glenlyon and Lord Charles Wellesley, the chieftain being as usual attired in the Highland costume, rode on either side of the phaeton. On arriving at the cottage of an antique Highland Naiad, the presiding deity of these Falls, her Majesty alighted, and ascended the gravel walk, leaning on the arm of Prince Albert. Her Majesty was struck with the beauty of the scene, and declared that each succeeding object which met her view surpassed its predecessor in beauty and interest. The Falls were seen to great advantage, and the roaring of the waters through the craggy moss-grown chasm was considerably increased by the heavy rains which had fallen during the preceding days; in ascending some of the steeper acclivities which lead to the topmost portion of the Falls, her Majesty



THE ROYAL ENTRY INTO BLAIR ATHOL.

entered her garden chair, which was drawn by two servants in plain liveries, and had been previously sent on for the use of her Majesty.

The Royal party did not return to the castle until a late hour. Covers were laid for sixteen. The dinner party consisted of Lord and Lady Glenlyon, Miss Murray, Oswald of Dunnikier, and Small Kier of Kindroggan, the Officers of her Majesty's guard of Athol Highlanders, with the members of her Majesty's suite.

Her Majesty took her accustomed walk in the grounds this morning, accompanied by Prince Albert and the Princess Royal. Gravel walks are being laid down and carefully rolled along the banks at the pass of Killiecrankie, for her Majesty has expressed her intention of paying a second visit to the sublime scenery at the bottom of the pass during her sojourn at Blair Athol.

Prince Albert and Lord Glenlyon, both attired in shooting jackets and caps, have just left the castle in his lordship's phaeton, to try some moors in a distant part of the Athol estates; the Prince will, however, return to the castle to accompany her Majesty in her afternoon drive.

The weather is as propitious as could be desired, which enables her Majesty and the Prince to pass a great portion of their time in the open air.

There is a rumour that the Queen intends to visit some parts of the Western Highlands and Islands before returning to England, and that the royal yacht will be ordered round to the west coast to receive her. Staffa and Iona are mentioned as likely to be visited by her Majesty, in which case she will probably return by Inverary and the Clyde. A little incident occurred on Sunday which has created some observation in the dearth of more important or stirring matter. In reading the usual prayer for the Royal Family at church, the clergyman inadvertently omitted that for Prince Albert, and the Queen when leaving the church laughed and good-humouredly quizzed the Prince upon the circumstance of his being excluded from the prayers of the congregation. Whatever occasioned her mirth, the Queen was certainly smiling and talking earnestly to the Prince on leaving the church. It might have been caused by the mistake of the Prince, who, when the wooden ladles were being handed round at the offertory, put his hand in his pocket and took out some gold, but the ladles were not thrust into the royal pew.

Although the majority of our illustrations have been severally referred to in our narrative of the Royal Visit, it may be interesting to add a few incidental notes on the localities and incidents.

The second engraving—King William the Fourth's Dock at Dundee—presents a very attractive appearance. Our artist was highly favoured in being the only person allowed to be in that part whence the sketch was taken. The Royal party were attired in mourning: Prince Albert wore a white hat, with a crape band; and the Princess Royal wore white trousers. The guard presenting arms are the Rifles. The triumphal arch erected here was raised within 55 hours: it was designed by Mr. Leslie, civil engineer, and constructed under the superintendence of Mr. C. Ower; the contractor for the work being Mr. Boyd: it had a fine and imposing effect, with its appearance of solid masonry so artfully counterfeited as at a very short distance to bid defiance to detection.

In the High street, at Dundee (see the third engraving), firs were planted across the street, and festooned with flowers, which had a very pleasing effect. The guard presenting arms here also are the Rifles; and the body guard, the Scotch Greys. A little to the west of this street, in the Nethergate, are the remains of an old cathedral, which contained four places of worship, one of which was pure Gothic. Three of these churches were completely destroyed by fire, on Sunday morning, Jan. 3, 1841; measures were taken for repairing or rebuilding two of them, and of these one is just completed. This structure is said to have been originally built by David, Earl of Huntingdon, in 1185: at the west end is a tower, 156 feet high.

The Pass of Killiecrankie (a portion of which is shown in the next view,) communicates with the Blair of Athol, and stretches for the space of a mile or upwards along the termination of the River Garry. The hills rise from the bed of the river, flanking it on the western bank with a precipitous wall. The bold rocks, lining its channel, are mantled over with masses of waving ash, birch, and oak, the light and graceful foliage of which, moving and changing its lines with every breeze, contrasts finely with the bleak crags that start at intervals through its leafy screen, and at length soar into the abrupt and rugged outline of Ben-Vracky.

This pass, in reference to its military history, has been styled the Scottish Thermopylæ, and until the present road was constructed, might have been called with no less propriety the Via-Mala of Scotland. But the dangers of the pass, which contributed not a little to its sublimity, have disappeared with the progress of art, and those unprecedented facilities of intercourse which have been thrown open by modern enterprise.

The next engraving shows Blair Castle, as seen from Ben-y-glo, which almost aspires to the rank of mountain. Some of these hills are clothed to the tops with fir, relieved by masses of rich verdure; others are more barren, but strikingly grand. At all hours of the day—from the early morning, when the summits of the hills are hidden in mists, to the night, when their bold outlines form a grand amphitheatre enclosing the domain—the scene is beautiful in the extreme.

Blair Castle is, by no means, the castellated structure which its name imports. It is a large, straggling, and irregular building, which, upon a near approach, arranges itself into a central mansion of three stories, extending to the width of eight windows in front, and two in depth, without any architectural pretensions, the battlements and bastions with which it was formerly surmounted and flanked having been long since swept away, in order to disarm it of the importance attached to it in the feudal times, as the key of the pass into the northern Highlands, and commanding the valley and pass of Killiecrankie. On the left of the main building, and nearer the high road from Perth to Inverness, is a long and low range of buildings, which contains many large and convenient apartments, in which ample accommodation has been found for her Majesty's suite and attendants. Behind these are extensive offices and stabling, all built in the most plain and unpretending style, which is the character of the whole edifice, although there are several spacious and magnificent apartments on the basement and principal story, furnished in excellent taste.

The castle fronts the south, and although environed on all sides by lofty hills, is situated on a high range of table land, which is completely shut out from the lower valley of the Tay by the mountains forming the defile of Killiecrankie. Although there are few trees, and those of small size, in the neighbourhood of the castle, all the mountains around it are clothed nearly to their summits with wood, the dark and majestic forest of Athol forming, with the lofty and cloud-capped range of the Grampians in the distance, a splendid background to the picture. The main entrance, from which the castle is distant about half a mile, fronts the high road from Perth, and is a massive turreted structure, one of the few remaining relics of the old feudal times. The scenery in the neighbourhood is extremely wild and romantic: deep ravines, through which the mountain streams find their way to the Tummel or the Garry; lofty cataracts appearing at a distance like silver threads running down the precipitous sides of the mountains; dark masses of larch and fir, and the bold and naked crags towering above all, form a combination of natural beauties which have rendered this portion of the Highlands deservedly celebrated.

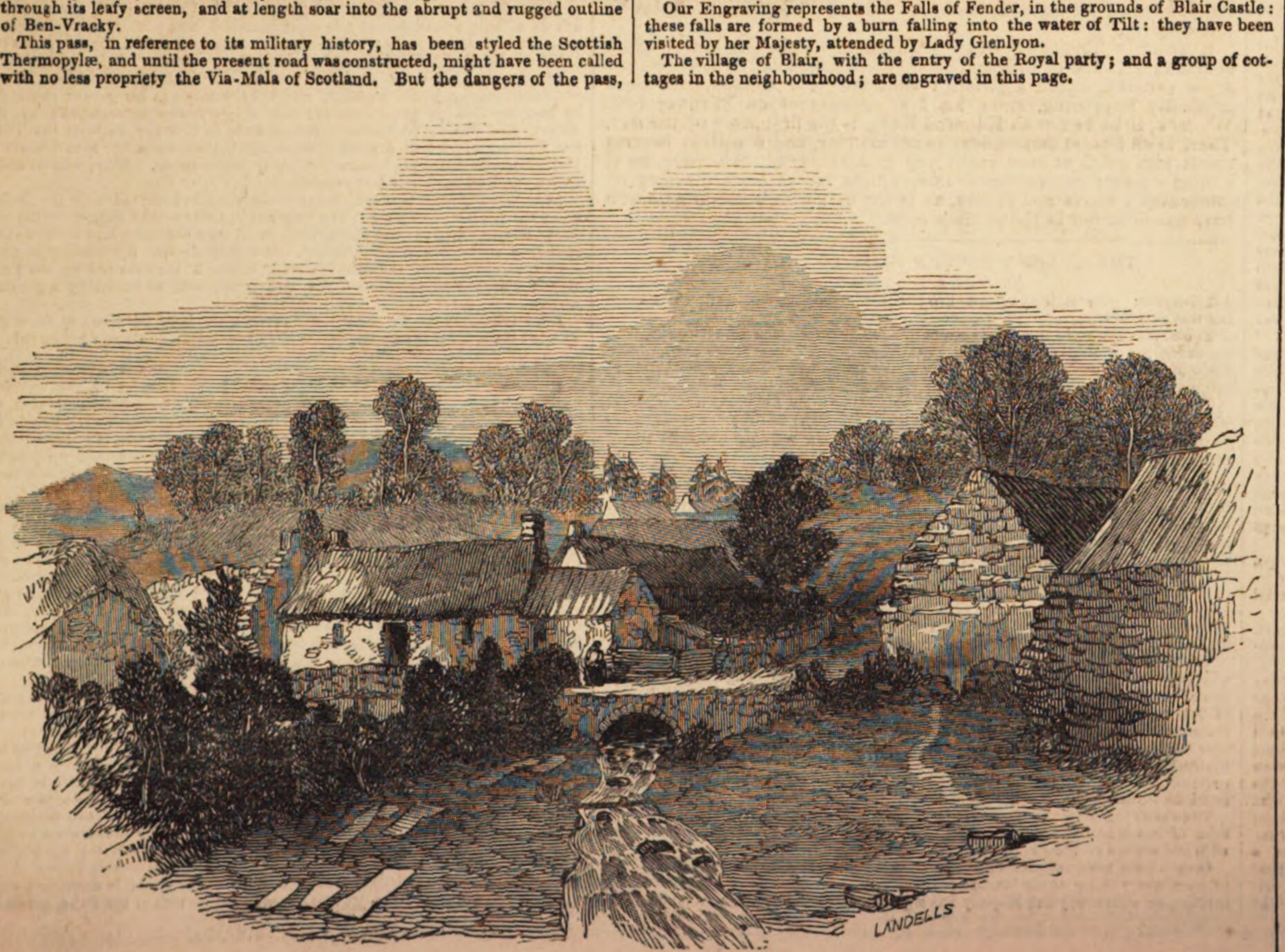
The historical recollections connected with the castle are extremely interesting. In 1644 it was besieged by Montrose, who experienced a very unexpected resistance on the part of the brave men by whom it was garrisoned, which compelled him to retire. In 1655, Colonel Daniel, one of Oliver Cromwell's generals, marched against it with a numerous and well-appointed army, and eventually succeeded in taking it by storm. It afterwards, when under the command of Sir Andrew Agnew, stood a long and vigorous siege against the troops of the Pretender immediately preceding the battle of Culloden, which compelled the assailing party to raise the siege. But the most striking event in which it formed a prominent part was the well-known and bloody battle of Killiecrankie between Lord Dundee and the Government forces, under the command of General Mackey.

The castle, with the rides and drives surrounding it, has an air of the most perfect seclusion and repose.

The gardens extend along the Tay, and command the most delightful and picturesque views. In the immediate vicinity, several thousand acres of forest trees were planted between forty and fifty years ago, greatly improving and ornamenting the scenery around the Duke's domain. On the opposite side of the Tay, is Birnam Hill, the lower part of which was covered with trees in the time of Macbeth, and now celebrated for its blue slate quarries. The extensive lawn on which the castle stands, is nearly 450 feet above the level of the sea at Panbridge. On the river Bruar, about three miles from the village of Blair, there are several beautiful cascades, one of which is between 150 and 200 feet in height.

Our Engraving represents the Falls of Fender, in the grounds of Blair Castle: these falls are formed by a burn falling into the water of Tilt: they have been visited by her Majesty, attended by Lady Glenlyon.

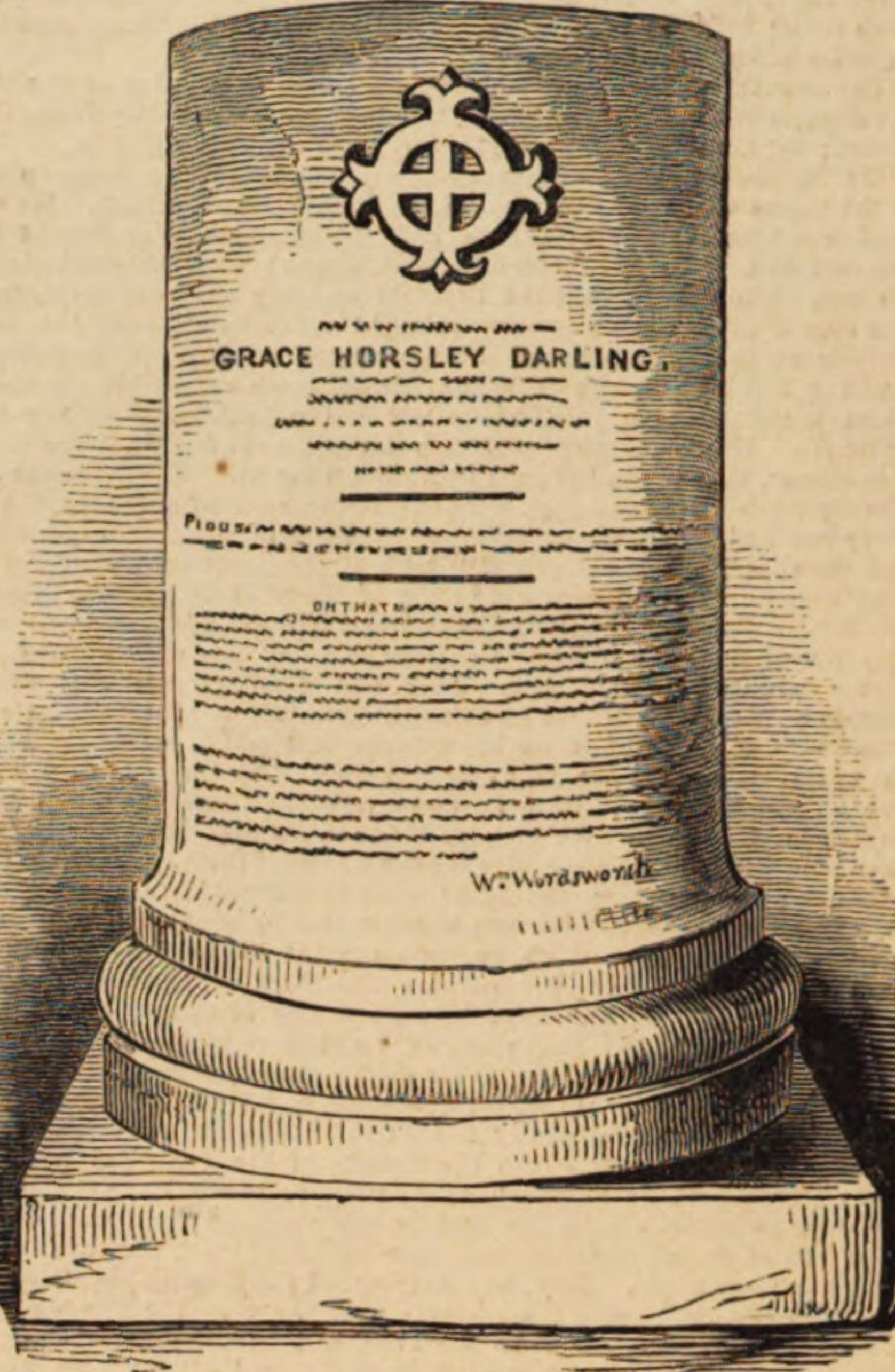
The village of Blair, with the entry of the Royal party; and a group of cottages in the neighbourhood; are engraved in this page.



COTTAGES AT BLAIR ATHOL.

MONUMENT TO GRACE DARLING.

Upon no occasion has the public sympathy been more worthily excited than by the untimely fate of Grace Darling; and, to perpetuate these sentiments, as well as to awaken kindred courage, and cherish kindred virtue, in the breasts of future generations, it has been resolved to erect a monument to the memory of the gentle maiden. Mr. Davies, the sculptor, of Newcastle, has received the commission to execute this interesting but unostentatious memorial, to be placed in St. Cuthbert's Chapel, on Fern Island. It will be, as the engraving shows, a cippus, of stone, six feet in height; with the cross of St. Cuthbert, and the following inscription:



MONUMENT TO GRACE DARLING.

To the Memory of
GRACE HORSLEY DARLING,
A Native of Bamburgh,
And an Inhabitant
Of these Islands;
Who Died Oct. 20th, A.D. 1842,
Aged 26 Years.

Pious and pure, modest and yet so brave,
Though young so wise, though meek so resolute.

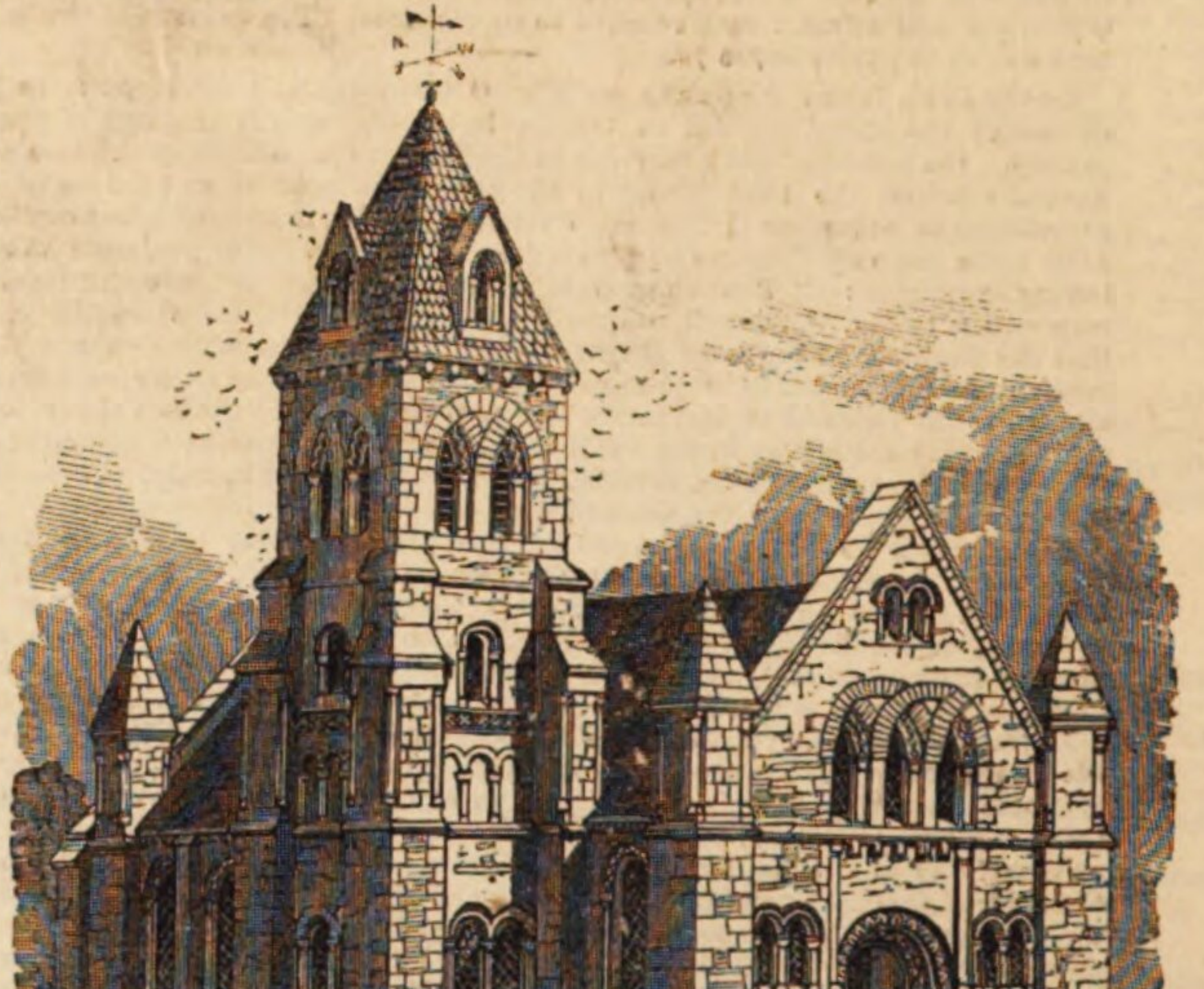
Oh! that winds and waves could speak
Of things which their united power called forth
From the pure depths of her humanity!
A maiden gentle, yet, at duty's call,
Firm and unflinching as the lighthouse reared
On the island-rock, her lonely dwelling-place;
Or like the invincible rock itself that braves,
Age after age, the hostile elements,
As when it guarded holy Cuthbert's cell—

All night the storm had raged, nor ceased, nor paused,
When, as day broke, the maid, through misty air,
Espies far off a wreck, amid the surf,
Beating on one of those disastrous isles—
Half of a vessel, half—no more; the rest
Had vanished!

Wm. Wordsworth.

NEW CHURCH, NEAR OSWESTRY.

Impure examplars of the Norman style of architecture are becoming nearly as abundant as "carpenter's Gothic," among our new churches. The specimen here engraved is, however, a meritorious exception to the above architectural delinquency: it is *pure Norman;* and, although it will contain 480 sittings, the actual cost of the structure will be £1450, which is a small sum. We mention this circumstance as a set off to the plea so frequently urged in extenuation of the poverty of the pseudo Norman and Gothic churches of our day—disproportionate funds. Now, here is an instance of preserving strict architectural character at a comparatively small cost, which is highly creditable to the skill of the architects, the Messrs. Pearsons, of Oswestry, from whose design, and under whose superintendence, the above church has been erected.



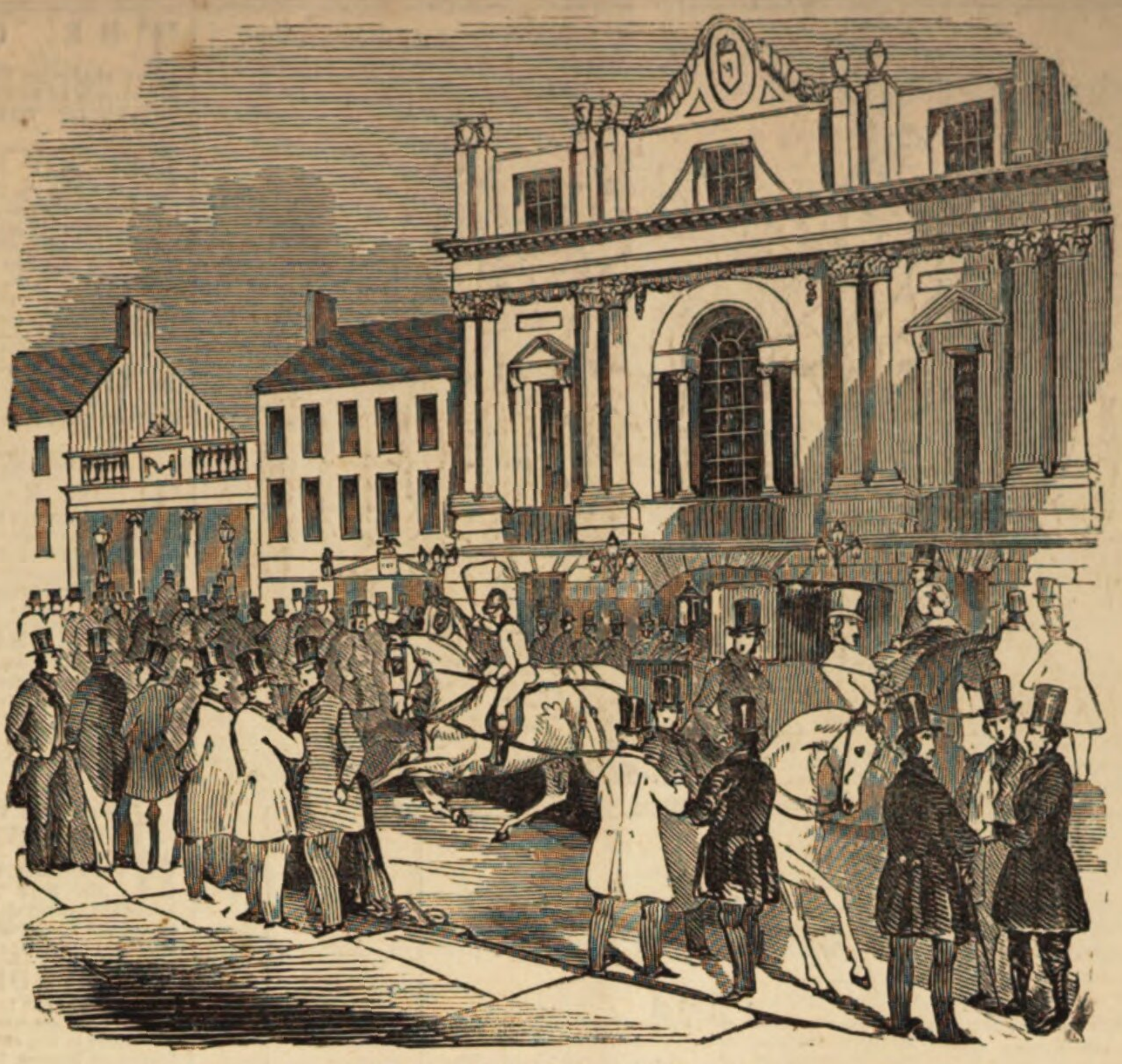
NEW CHURCH AT LLANYMYNECK.

This interesting edifice has just been completed in the village of Llanymynech, near Oswestry; the funds having been raised by private subscription, aided by a grant from the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels. It is constructed entirely of stone, with the exception of the arches and ornamental portions, which are of moulded fire-brick: the roof is covered with grey tiles. The tower is very characteristic in its details: at the apex of the roof is a round ball, whence spring the vane and weathercock. There is a chancel, which is no shown in our view.

The interior has little decoration. The roof is open. All the seats are open, but are provided with low backs.

Extraordinary Parcel by the Post-office.—Last week, one of the most extraordinary packages, ever sent through the same medium reached the post-office of Glasgow. This was no other than a parcel containing some fifteen or twenty live frogs. The contents of the parcel were discovered by two or three of them jumping out at the post-office. The frogs, it is believed, were of the Egyption or some other rare species, and were addressed to Dr. Buchanan, of Moor-place, in that city. They reached their destination in safety.

DONCASTER RACES.

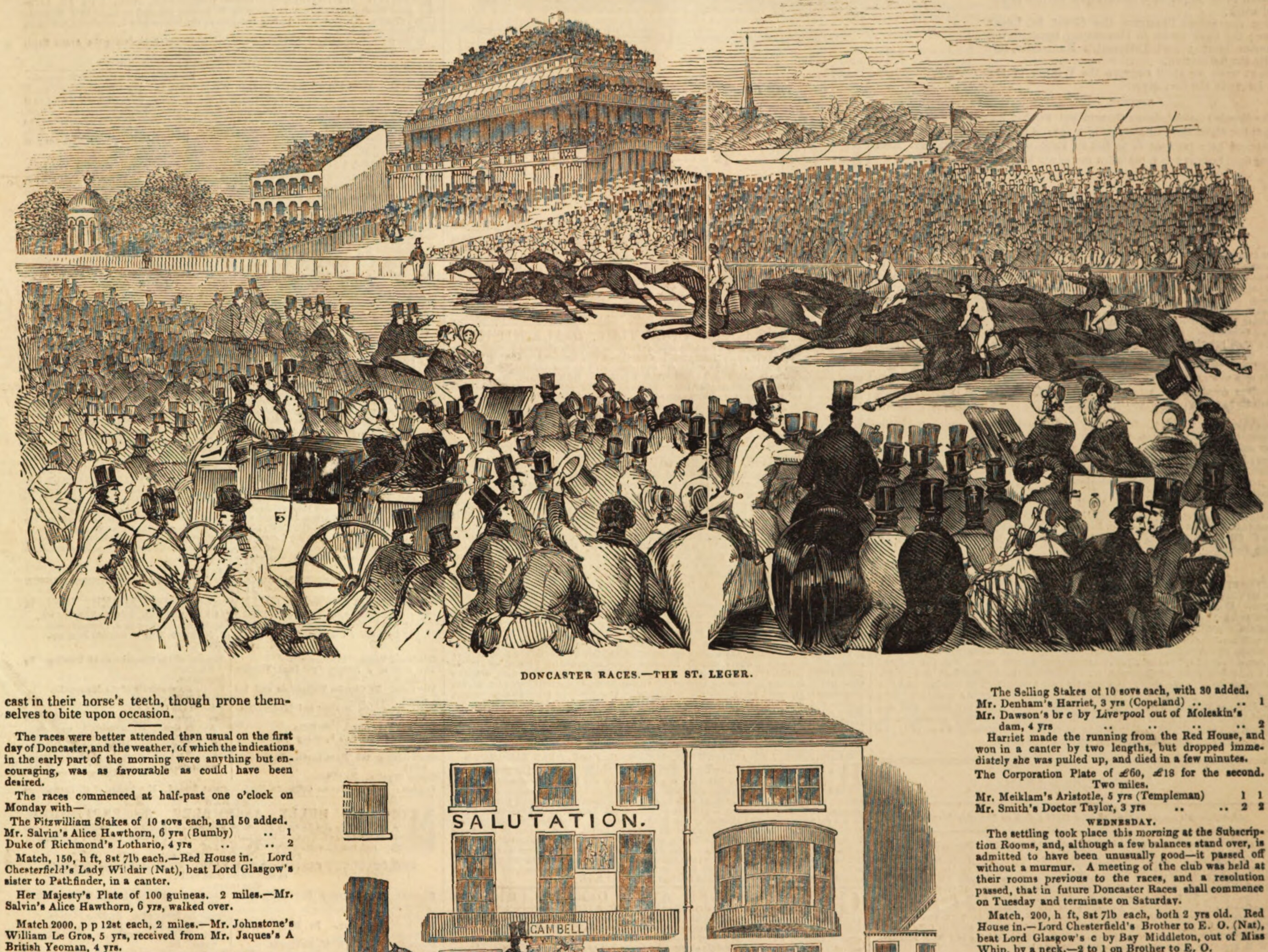


THE MANSION HOUSE, DONCASTER.

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF THE LEGER DAY.

Among the truest of all aphorisms is that which declares "there is a tide in the affairs of men." According to historians, the popular flood sets from east to west—at all events, that is the way the stream of gentility flows in the great metropolis. Occasionally, of course, there are exceptions to the general rule, as to all others—the latest variation it is our purpose to treat of in these presents. During the current week the north has been the fashionable point of the compass. The Court is away in bonny Scotland, exchanging the regal for the rural purple—"pomp and circumstance" for health and heather—the imperious ermine for the dun deer's spoil. But all this is to be a sealed book to the million; it is the Queen's pleasure that none intrude on the privacy of her Highland home; and shall not that wish be our law? Turn we then to another northern tryst, where the public was welcome in the exact ratio of its extent. Our scene is Doncaster Races—a rare rendezvous, such as erst it was in the time of the autocrats, the Fitzwilliams, the Harewoods, and similar worthies. The meeting of 1844 was the most brilliant within moderate memory. The recent fomentation of the turf has left it more bright and sparkling than ever: things *had* come to the worst and they *have* mended.

On Monday last the Great Northern Meeting commenced, and ended yesterday. Our affair, however, is with its principal feature, the renowned Leger, and, consequently, the time of action is limited to one day. This was Tuesday—which somewhat heavily, with clouds, brought on the fortunes and misfortunes of full many that in anxiety witnessed its dawn. By a very early hour the human tide had begun to flow, and long before noon it was high water—hot water in the rooms. There all who could were betting—these to make their book, those "to mend it, or be rid on't," (which means "going for the gloves"). All sorts of casualties had been busy with the field, so that, at the last hour, out of 109 entries, only the poor units remained—and nine were declared to start. First of these was the Curé, a goodly steed, though small (and having an ungainly right foot withal), backed at even to win, and next him Foigh-a-Ballagh, the champion of Ireland, alone, just before the race, at 3 to 1. Others also had friends at miscellaneous estimates, as will also here be seen. Precisely at three of the afternoon clock the coursers began to appear—among the first being the pair aforesaid—"Foigh" looking as like a clipper as anything lately exhibited in horse-flesh. Thus, the cynosure of all account, the "nine" paraded before the stand, and eventually passed it for the great essay in the following order:—Foigh-a-Ballagh, first by a length; The Curé, The Princess, Lightning, Red Deer, the Amulet colt; Bay Momus, Little Hampton, and Godfrey. The usual functionary started them, the matter being too uncomplicated to call for the aid of my Lord Bentinck. Godfrey made what they called the running, which was a bad substitute for an exercise gallop: in fact, the speed all through was, as Jim Robinson called it, "paltry." Of course, the lot came together to the straight ground. There Foigh-a-Ballagh was in front, with the Curé on his quarters outside, and the brace began to do their endeavour in earnest. Both were flagged—the latter deserving all he got, for he bolted half-a-dozen lengths from home, and finished a *cur* as well as a loser. The Princess was a good third. Her gallant owner called for an investigation of the winner's mouth in the morning. Won't there be wigs upon the green if requests like these are to become *common?* There is a story of a Parisian and a Gascon who were playing a game of piquet, together when the Frenchman exclaimed, "Halloa, monsieur! you're cheating!" "Very likely," replied the provincial, with a horrible face, "very probable; but, observe, *I don't like to be told so.*" Unless we are wrong, here and there men will be found who won't relish an imputation cast in their horse's teeth, though prone themselves to bite upon occasion.



DONCASTER RACES.—THE ST. LEGER.

The races were better attended than usual on the first day of Doncaster, and the weather, of which the indications in the early part of the morning were anything but encouraging, was as favourable as could have been desired.

The races commenced at half-past one o'clock on Monday with—

The Fitzwilliam Stakes of 10 sovs each, and 50 added.

Mr. Salvin's Alice Hawthorn, 6 yrs (Bumby) ..	1
Duke of Richmond's Lothario, 4 yrs	2

Match, 150, h ft, 8st 7lb each.—Red House in. Lord Chesterfield's Lady Wildair (Nat), beat Lord Glasgow's sister to Pathfinder, in a canter.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas. 2 miles.—Mr. Salvin's Alice Hawthorn, 6 yrs, walked over.

Match 2000, p p 12st each, 2 miles.—Mr. Johnstone's William Le Gros, 5 yrs, received from Mr. Jaques's A British Yeoman, 4 yrs.

The Champagne Stakes of 50 sovs each, h ft.

Mr. Worthington's Lancashire Witch (Nat) ..	1
Mr. Ramsay's Mid Lothian	2

Plate of £50. Heats, St. Leger Course.

Mr. Smith's Doctor Taylor, 3 yrs (Bumby) ..	1
Mr. Robertson's Little Fairy, 3 yrs	2

TUESDAY.

The races commenced during a slight fall of rain with

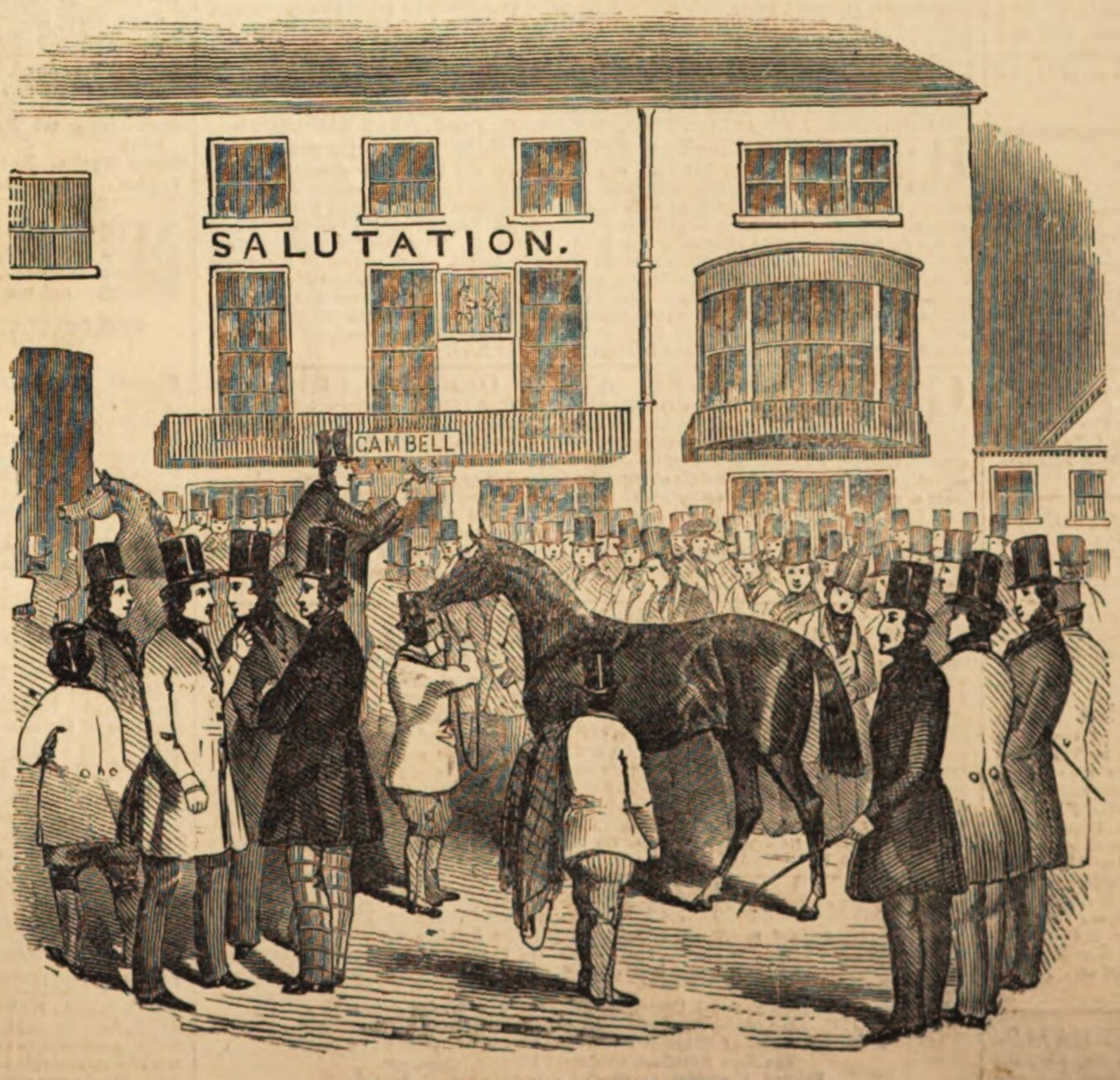
The Cleveland Handicap of 20 sovs each, 60 added.

Mr. Johnstone's Rowena, 3 yrs, 5st 8lb (Riley) ..	1
Mr. Jaques's Semiseria, 4 yrs, 8st 6lb	2

THE ST. LEGER.

The Great St. Leger Stakes of 50 sovs each, h ft; the second to receive £200, the third to save his stake, and the winner to pay £100 towards expenses; colts 8st 7lb, fillies 8st 2lb. St. Leger Course. (108 subs.)

Mr. Irwin's Foigh-a-Ballagh (Bell)	1
Mr. Williamson's The Curé (Marson)	2
Col. Anson's The Princess (Butler)	3
Mr. Meiklam's Godfrey (Templeman)	0
Mr. Standish's Little Hampton (Francis) ..	0
Lord Glasgow's c by Velocipede—Amulet (Holmes)	0
Mr. J. Scott's Bay Momus (Nat)	0
Mr. J. Hampton's Lightning (Lye)	0
Duke of Richmond's Red Deer (Robinson) ..	0



THE SALUTATION.—DONCASTER.

The Selling Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 30 added.

Mr. Denham's Harriet, 3 yrs (Copeland)	1
Mr. Dawson's br c by Liverpool out of Moleskin's dam, 4 yrs	2

Harriet made the running from the Red House, and won in a canter by two lengths, but dropped immediately she was pulled up, and died in a few minutes.

The Corporation Plate of £60, £18 for the second. Two miles.

Mr. Meiklam's Aristotle, 5 yrs (Templeman)	1	1
Mr. Smith's Doctor Taylor, 3 yrs	2	2

WEDNESDAY.

The settling took place this morning at the Subscription Rooms, and, although a few balances stand over, is admitted to have been unusually good—it passed off without a murmur. A meeting of the club was held at their rooms previous to the races, and a resolution passed, that in future Doncaster Races shall commence on Tuesday and terminate on Saturday.

Match, 200, h ft, 8st 7lb each, both 2 yrs old. Red House in.—Lord Chesterfield's Brother to E. O. (Nat), beat Lord Glasgow's c by Bay Middleton, out of Miss Whip, by a neck.—2 to 1 on Brother to E. O.

The Foal Stakes of 100 sovs each, h ft for three yrs old colts, 8st 7lb, and fillies. 8st 3lb. One mile and a half.

Mr. Gully's Juvenal, br to Satirist (J. Day, jun.)	1
Sir R. Bulkeley's Bebington	2
Lord Westminster's Lancet	3

5 to 2 on Juvenal, who had it all her own way from end to end.

The Municipal Stakes of 200 sovs each, h ft for two yrs old. Red House in.

Lord G. Bentinck's b c Cowl, out of Crucifix (Nat)	1
Colonel Anson's Kedger	2
Lord Eglintoun's Britannia	3
Lord Glasgow's f by Sheet Anchor, out of Canada	4

5 to 4 agst Kedger, 6 to 1 agst Britannia, and 4 to 1 agst Cowl. Cowl made all the running, and won by a neck.

The Great Yorkshire Handicap of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, and 5 only if declared, with 200 added, the second to receive £100, the third to save his stake, and the winner to pay 30 sovs towards expenses. St. Leger Course. (92 Subs.)

Lord Eglinton's Pompey, 4 yrs, 7st 8lb (J. Howlett)	1
Sir C. Monck's Glossy, 4 yrs, 5st 4lb	2
Lord Glasgow's Give-him-a-Name, 6 yrs, 6st 12lb.	3

Won by half a length. Give-him-a-Name a good third.

THURSDAY.

The Innkeepers' Plate of 15 sovs each, 100 added.

Lord Chesterfield's Knight of the Whistle 6 yrs (Nat) 1
Sir R. W. Bulkeley's Bishop of Romford's Cob, 4 yrs 2

The Knight made nearly all the running, and won by a head.

The Three-Years-Old Stakes of 200 sovs each.

Col. Anson's Joe Lovell (F. Butler) 1
Lord Glasgow's b c by Velocipede, out of Amulet .. 2

Won in a canter.

The Two-Years-Old Stakes of 20 sovs each.

Lord G. Bentinck's Longitude (Nat) 1
Mr. Hesseltine's The Helmsman 2

The Cup of 300 sovs, with 50 added by the Corporation for the second.

Mr. Salvin's Alice Hawthorn 1
Mr. Meiklam's Aristotle 2

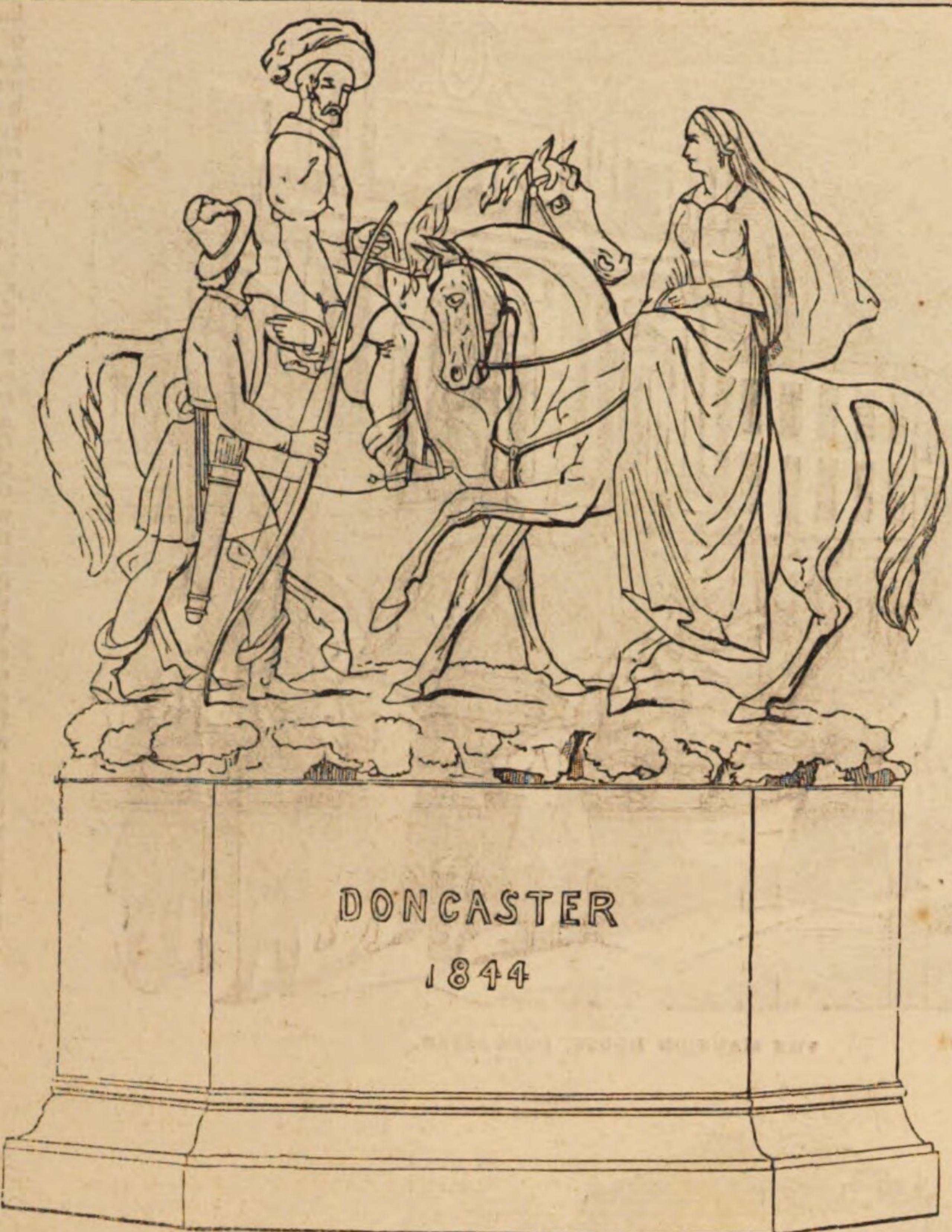
Won in a canter.

THE PRIZE "CUP," &c.

This superb piece of plate consists of a group of two equestrian figures and one on foot, designed from a legend, by Holinshed, of King Henry VIII. and his queen, Catherine Parr, *Maying* in the woods of Shooters' Hill. Here they were met by their courtiers and archers of the Royal Guard, habited in the costume of the outlaws of Sherwood Forest, and by one of the party, who represented Robin Hood, were invited into the recesses of the forest, and treated with the hospitable cheer of the jovial woodsman, who shot at the target, to the great delight of the royal guests. The group, which is designed by Mr. Bailey, R.A., and by Mr. Macarthy (as far as the horses are concerned), represents Robin Hood saluting the King and his Consort, and begging their company in the forest. The figures are very beautifully modelled, the horses full of animation, and the attitudes excellent. The is whole in frosted silver, mounted on a plinth of ebony, on which is inscribed the words, "Doncaster, 1844." This elaborate group has been executed by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of Bond-street. It has been inspected by her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Prince Royal of Prussia, who have severally expressed their unqualified admiration of this beautiful work.

Our engravings illustrate the Great St. Leger Race; the busy scene in Doncaster, opposite the Mansion-house: and Tattersall's Race-Sale, opposite the Salutation.

Next week we shall engrave the Winner of the St. Leger in the first style.



THE DONCASTER CUP.

The disputed match between Coranna and Foigh-a-Ballagh was amicably arranged last night, Mr. Collett agreeing to pay in proportion to what the odds might have been expected to be laid on Foigh-a-Ballagh; and Captain Rous having fixed them at 9 to 4, the forfeit money will be about £442.

DERBY BETTING AT DONCASTER.—THURSDAY MORNING.

5 to 1 agst Scott's lot	25 to 1 agst Newsmonger	40 to 1 agst Bro to E. O. (t)
5 to 1 —— J. Day's lot	25 to 1 —— Minikin c	40 to 1 —— Twig (t)
16 to 1 —— Alarm	30 to 1 —— Kedger	40 to 1 —— Lycurgus
17 to 1 —— Cobweb	33 to 1 —— Black Prince	50 to 1 — Connaught Ranger
25 to 1 —— Seaman	35 to 1 —— Rebecca c	50 to 1 —— Fitz Allen

The betting very heavy.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Death of Captain Basil Hall.—In part of our impression last week, we announced the death of Capt. Basil Hall, which took place on Wednesday week, at Haslar Hospital, after a protracted illness, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. Captain Basil Hall was not only distinguished in the service as an able, enterprising, and meritorious officer, who had the entire good of his profession at heart, and who lost no opportunity of forwarding its improvement in every way that his inquiring and discerning mind enabled him to do, but he was also known in the world of literature, of which he formed a distinguished ornament. In his early life, in the command of a small vessel, in an unknown sea, he rendered conspicuously interesting a dreary voyage to the north part of China, and the coast of Corea, by the publication of a lively, intelligent, and scientific account of a new people inhabiting the Loo Choo Islands.

Another naval officer, retired Commander Joseph Hellard, died at Portsmouth on Saturday. This gallant officer had been in the service nearly seventy years.

Portsmouth, Sept. 17.—The Queen, 110, Captain Martin, went out of this harbour to Spithead, saluting the Admiral's flag, this morning. The Styx, steam surveying sloop, Captain Vidal, arrived here to-day from the westward. A large French steam-vessel of war, bringing despatches from the King of the French, also arrived at this port, and came into harbour to-day. The brigs at this port are to be docked to have their copper cleaned, previously to proceeding on their trial cruise.

Appointments.—Lieutenants—M. H. Rodney (1840), of the Queen, to the Cruizer; G. R. Preedy (1844) to the Queen. Assistant-Surgeons—William B. Fegan (1840) to the Fearless steam frigate; G. Everett (acting) to the Osprey; Vans C. Clack, M.D. (acting) to the Daring; J. S. A. Brummer (acting) to the Flying Fish.

Attempted Ascents of Mont Blanc.—MM. Bravais and Martins have been for some time engaged in attempts to ascend Mont Blanc, but without success. After spending the intervening time in collecting a series of meteorological and geological observations in the Alpine country which surrounds the mountain, the ascent was happily effected on the 29th ult. The travellers found their tent on the Grand Plateau uninjured, and formed the design of passing a night each on the summit of the mountain, while their companions (M. Lepileur being now added to the number) encamped in the tent. But the intense cold defeated this part of their project. The thermometer stood at 7 4-10 degrees below zero, in the shade, at a quarter past two o'clock in the day, and the ascent was most painful, notwithstanding the fineness of the weather. At a short distance from the summit they were assailed by a piercing wind, and the cold which it brought was so intense, that they describe their sensations on attaining the summit, when they had in some measure escaped its severity, as being that of men who had entered a well-warmed saloon.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Eight o'clock on Thursday Evening.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—Last Six Nights of the Wonders of Mr. CARTER, the American Lion King, with his Lions, Tigers, Leopards, &c., previous to his departure for Paris.—MONDAY, SEPT. 23, and during the Week, at Seven o'Clock, THE LION OF THE DESERT, or the French in Morocco; SCENES OF THE CIRCLE; concluding with, 104th Time, THE CHINESE WAR. WEDNESDAY NEXT, Grand Spectacle; Extraordinary, and First and Only Appearance of Mr. W. Blanchard, Mr. Cony, Mr. W. Smith: together with Mr. Cony's wonderful trained Dog Hector, in THE FOREST OF BONDY; Splendid FEATS of HORSEMANSHIP; FRENCH IN MOROCCO; and the GREAT STEEPLE CHASE, on the Stage and in the Circle.—Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot.—Box-office Open from Eleven till Five.

TO THE LADIES.—Madame TUSSAUD'S NATIONAL GROUP, in honour of her Majesty and the illustrious Wellington.—The Queen and Prince Albert are supposed to be offering to the hero the honours he so well deserves, surrounded by sovereigns in amity with England, supported by the great characters of the day, in splendid costumes, consisting of eighteen figures.—"This exhibition, in its present state, is one of the very best sights in the metropolis, and abounds with such a variety of objects, that it is a matter of surprise how so many things could have been collected together."—Times. Admittance, 1s.; Napoleon Rooms, 6d. Open from Eleven in the Morning till Ten at Night. Concert at Eight.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—First Exhibition of the PROTEOSCOPE, an Optical Instrument, unlimited in its appliances to Nature and Art. Collins's ODE TO THE PASSIONS, accompanied by Vocal and Instrumental Music, will be illustrated by the Proteoscope, on Monday the 23rd of September, at a quarter to 5 o'clock, and in the Evening at a quarter to 10 o'clock, and so continue Daily. LONGBOTTOM'S PHYSIOSCOPE and OPAQUE MICROSCOPE. The HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE. DIVING-BELL and DIVER, with Experiments. DISSOLVING VIEWS, &c., &c. Among the Works of Art are various interesting Novelties recently deposited. The POPULAR LECTURES, delivered daily by Dr. RYAN and Professor BACHHOFFNER, abound in Interesting Experiments. The Subject of each Lecture, and the time at which it is delivered, is suspended in the Hall of Manufactures. Dr. RYAN also Lectures on the Evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and Professor BACHHOFFNER on the alternate Evenings. Dr. RYAN'S present subject is POISONS and their ANTIDOTES. The Music to "The Passions" is Composed and Conducted by T. WALLIS, Mus. Doc.—Open from 11 to half-past 5, and from 7 to half-past 10. Admission, 1s. Schools, half price.

VAUXHALL GARDENS.—IOWAY INDIAN ENCAMPMENT.—THIS DAY, and each day of next Week, from Three to Six, P.M., the FOURTEEN IOWAY INDIANS, ENCAMPED in four wigwams brought from their own country, give their Dances, Ball Plays, Archery, and Riding on Horseback, with shield and lance, &c.—Doors open at Half-past Two. Admittance, 1s. Children and Schools, 6d The Indian Exhibition closes each day at 6.

CHINESE COLLECTION, HYDE PARK-CORNER.—Open daily from Ten till Six, and from Seven till Ten.—This unique collection has been honoured by the flattering approval of all classes in England and the United States. The Saloon, 240 feet in length, is crowded with interesting novelties from China, and at this moment the greatest attraction to be found in the metropolis. His Royal Highness Prince Albert's band will be in attendance on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, on which nights the Porcelain Pagodas will be brilliantly illuminated. Admittance One Shilling. Full descriptive Catalogues obtained in the Saloon, and a new edition, the one hundred and fortieth thousand, is now in course of preparation. Omnibuses run from all parts of London to the Chinese Collection until the close of the evening's entertainment.

VAUXHALL in the OLDEN TIME.—GALA NIGHTS! A party of Noblemen and Gentlemen, ere this once splendid property is razed to the ground, have determined on a subscription for a series of SIX splendid GALA NIGHTS, in the style in which the "Royal Property" was conducted in the olden time; the first grand entertainment to take place on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, SEPT. 23, when the efforts of all the former celebrated artists at Vauxhall will be united to render the Fête attractive in every department—illuminative, musical, pyrotechnic and refreshment. The distinguished Patrons of these Galas, in order to render the nocturnal fêtes within the means of all classes, have decided that the admission shall be ONE SHILLING only.—Full particulars will be announced in the bills and advertisements of the day. The Gardens still continue open daily, from 3 to 6, for the Exhibition of the Ioway Indians.

MR. GEORGE YATES will commence again the 1st of OCTOBER his LECTURES and INSTRUCTION in PERSONAL DEPORTMENT. Schools and Families attended, and the present mode of Dancing may be included. Address, St. Peter's, Hammersmith; or at Mr. GREEN'S, 23, Soho-square.

FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH.—Price 4s. 6d. Patronised by her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. Mr. THOMAS'S SUCCEDANEUM, for Stopping Decayed Teeth, however large the cavity. It is placed in the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and will remain firm in the tooth for many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, arresting the further progress of decay. All persons can use Mr. Thomas's Succedaneum themselves with ease, as full directions are enclosed.—Prepared only by Mr. THOMAS Surgeon-Dentist, 64, Berners-street, Oxford-street. Price 4s. 6d., and can be sent by post. Mr THOMAS continues to supply the Loss of Teeth on his new system of Self-adhesion, without springs or wires. This method does not require the extraction of any teeth or roots, or any painful operation whatever. At home from Eleven till Four.

PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS—IMPORTANT to FAMILIES FURNISHING.—A considerable saving can be effected in the purchase of Furnishing Ironmongery, by visiting the PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS, 58, Baker-street, Portman-square, where may be inspected the most extensive STOCK of IRONMONGERY GOODS in the Kingdom, consisting of kitchen cooking utensils, German silver wares, drawing-room stoves, shower and vapour baths, ornamental iron work, garden implements, japanned water cans and toilette pails, best Sheffield plate, kitchen ranges, fenders and fire irons, tea trays, ornamental wire work, flower-stands, table cutlery, &c. Every article being marked in plain figures, at the lowest possible price, will fully convince purchasers at this establishment of the great advantage resulting from Cash payments, as the Proprietors warrant every article of the best manufacture.—58, Baker-street, Portman-square.—A liberal allowance to merchants and captains.

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, SUDBROOK PARK, NEAR RICHMOND.

HYDROPATHY.—The British Public are informed that the above Institution has been completed under the immediate direction of Dr. WEISS, in order to convince the public mind that drugs, so highly injurious to the human system, may be altogether dispensed with in the cure of disease. Dr Weiss (formerly the associate of Vincent Preissnitz) is well known throughout Europe for the wonderful Cures he has for many years past effected by the Water Treatment. The beautiful domain, Sudbrook Park, for centuries the residence of the Dukes of Argyll, forming part of Richmond Park, Surrey, has been taken of the Crown, and converted into an Establishment of the first order, which is now in full operation. The Terms vary from Three Guineas and upwards, according to the apartments. This sum includes board, lodging, and professional attendance. Dr Weiss may be consulted daily at Sudbrook Park (Fridays excepted), when he attends at 28, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, from Eleven till Four.

GOOD FURNITURE AT MODERATE PRICES.—THOMAS FOX, 93, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, respectfully invites the public to inspect the Stock of CABINET and UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE and BEDDING, at his Establishment, consisting of every requisite for the Mansion or Cottage, of a quality, fashion, material, and workmanship, not to be surpassed, and offered at prices scarcely exceeding those commonly charged for showy but unsubstantial furniture. Also, a most complete and beautiful collection of Chimney, Pier, and Console GLASSES; Decorative Painting and Paper-hanging; and other Ornamental Embellishments, at the most Moderate and Reasonable Prices. Parties requiring really good articles, will find at Thomas Fox's, a Stock so extensive and various, as to afford every facility for advantageous selection, at prices as low as are possibly compatible with first-rate quality.—93, Bishopsgate-street Within.

BY AUTHORITY OF PARLIAMENT.

THE HEPTAPRÆMION FINE-ART LOTTERY.—The SALE of TICKETS for Mrs. PARKES'S GREAT DRAWING for WORKS of ART will CLOSE on the 28th instant, as the Drawing must take place on the 30th of September, that being the latest day the Act allows. Parliament and the Sovereign having given special permission for the completion of this, the last Fine-Art Lottery, the patrons of art and the public who may wish to subscribe, are requested to apply imediately for shares, as the number is limited to 14,000, and will not, under any circumstances, be enlarged. Only a small portion of the Tickets remain unsold In order to accommodate her large number of subscribers, Mrs Parkes has engaged the Theatre Royal Covent Garden, for the drawing on the 30th inst. Value of the Prizes, £42 000. Tickets, ONE GUINEA each, entitling the subscriber to an engraving of the value. Apply for Tickets at the Bowyer Gallery, 22, Golden-square, where the Prizes are Exhibited Free; or at Mrs. Parkes's City Depôt, 104, Leadenhall street.

REACTION IN THE IRISH LINEN TRADE.

TO FAMILIES, HOTEL KEEPERS, &c.—BAILEY and CO respectfully solicit the attention of Families, &c, to a Manufacturer's Stock of IRISH LINENS, called the Golden Flax, which has been sold to the public many years, and can be recommended; none better made. Prices, 9½d., 11½d.; beautifully fine at 1s. 3½d., by the piece. Also,

A large lot of rich Cameleon-shot SILKS, at 2s. 6½d. per yard.
1729 rich worked Application Collars, new styles, at 1s. 5d. each.
An elegant stock of Crêpe de Polka Dresses, 16s 6d, quite a new fabric.
The Bleu Napoleon Cashmere Dresses, quite new.
Printed Cambrics in all the new patterns, at 3s. 11d.

We have received from Messrs. Paturle Lupin and Co., the eminent manufacturers of French Merino, every shade of colour, at 3s. 11d. per yard.

Albion House, 77, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

THE GO-A-HEAD JOURNAL FOR RAILROADS AND STEAM-BOATS.

Published every Month, price Twopence; with Forty Engravings. The second Number will be ready on Saturday next.

OFFICE OF THE "GO-A-HEAD," 17, WARWICK LANE, PATERNOSTER-ROW, LONDON.

SECOND EDITION.—FORTIETH THOUSAND.—The immense applause bestowed on the First Number of the "GO-A-HEAD," and the promises of universal support received, have encouraged the Proprietors to expend a large sum in preparing and improving future numbers of this work. In No. II., to be published October 1st, 1844, will be found the most Useful Time Tables of the various Railroads, besides other additions of an important character. Twelve months subscription to this beautiful work is only Two Shillings. The "GO-A HEAD" is the cheapest work of the present day. Order the "GO-A-HEAD JOURNAL" of any Bookseller, it will be sent with the Magazine Parcels every month.—17, Warwick lane, Sept. 17, 1844.

Complete in one Vol., handsomely bound in cloth, gilt, price 13s.,

SYLVESTER SOUND, THE SOMNAMBULIST. A Humorous Companion to "Valentine Vox." By H. COCKTON, ESQ. With Forty-six Illustrations by ONWHYN, and a Fine Steel Engraving of the Author.

London: W. M. CLARKE 17, Warwick-lane.

On Saturday next will be published, price One Shilling, the first number of

THE LOVE MATCH. Wherein will be minutely portrayed the lives, the loves, and the languishings of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Todd. "The Love Match," which will be of a profoundly humorous character, will be completed in twelve monthly parts.—Orders will be received by every bookseller in the kingdom.—Country booksellers, with good reference, will be most liberally treated with, and Prospectuses will be sent on application, with their own names and addresses attached.—London: W. M. CLARKE, 17, Warwick-lane.

THE INNISKELLING POLKA FOR THE PIANO-FORTE.—Just Published, Price 2s., as performed by the Bands of the Coldstream Guards and Enniskellen Dragoons.—May be had at Mc CARROLL'S Music Library, 171, North-street, Brighton, and all respectable Music-sellers.

HOW TO LIVE.—Price 1s.; by post 1s. 6d.,

WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, and AVOID; addressed to the Nervous and Dyspeptic.

By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D., M.R.C.S.

SHERWOOD, 23, Paternoster row.; and the Author, 21, Arundel street, Strand.

TO READING AND BOOK SOCIETIES. Now Ready, Gratis and Post free,

HINTS for the FORMATION of READING SOCIETIES. Also, THE TERMS of SUBSCRIPTION to the BRITISH and FOREIGN LIBRARY, Conduit street, Hanover-square. Families in town or country are supplied with all the new and standard works for perusal in any quantity.

Apply to Saunders and Otley, Publishers, Conduit-street.

THE LADIES' GAZETTE OF FASHION, for OCTOBER, price 1s.; post-free, 1s. 6d., contains a superb Plate, GRATIS, all the Paris Fashions, and an immense variety of ENTIRELY NEW WINTER COSTUMES, which can not appear in any other work; 4 Plates, 70 Figures, 100 NEW PATTERNS of Walking and Children's Dresses, Bonnets, Cloaks, &c., with Descriptions; Tales, Poetry, and Part I. of a Romance—"Leonora the Unfortunate; or, The Bridal and the Murder;" for 1s.

G. BERGER, Holywell street, Strand.

INDIAN MELODIES.—Now published, Nos. 1 to 12, Original Hindostaunee Airs, with Poetry by W. Reader, jun., and arranged by C. E. Horn. (The subject of Mr. Horn's interesting Lectures at the Polytechnic Institution), including four Harmonised Airs.

In the press, CANADIAN AIRS, collected by Lieutenant Back during the Arctic Expedition. Arranged by E. Knight, jun., to Poetry by G. Soane.

J. GREEN, 33, Soho-square, publisher of all Logier's works.

19, Holles-street, Cavendish-square.

NEW BOOKS SENT for PERUSAL, by Railroad and Steam-vessels, to all parts of the Coast and Kingdom, from BULL'S ENGLISH and FOREIGN PUBLIC LIBRARY, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, London. Terms, Gratis and Post-free, on application. An unlimited supply of New Books is furnished to the Library, which, as soon as the first demand has subsided, may be purchased by the Subscribers, if desired, at half-price. The DUPLICATE CATALOGUE of such works at present on sale is now ready, and may be had, Gratis and Post-free, on application

RHEUMATIC PAINS, WEAKNESS in the LIMBS, JOINTS, &c.—The afflicted with such should read Mr. CABBURN'S PAMPHLET, which will be sent to any part of the Kingdom (gratis) upon a paid letter, enclosing two post stamps, being addressed to Mr. Cabburn's Dispensary, King's Cross, London, wherein proofs are adduced that for a few shillings, or even pence, in some cases, alleviation from pain may be quickly effected, and, in a short period, a perfect restoration. Persons about to take the benefit of change, as to air, &c., should read this Pamphlet, it being the third edition of 100,000.

Mitchell's Illustrated and Improved Work on the Ball Room.—Now ready, price 1s.,

POLKA LESSON BOOK, or Ball-room Guide.—In addition to a complete Cours de Polka, with beautiful representations and correct instructions how to execute the various figures, so that a lady or gentleman may readily become a proficient, this work forms a perfect compendium of the etiquette of dancing with the figures of all the Quadrilles, Gallopades, Mazourkas, Polonaises, Polkas, and all those dances more particularly adopted at Court. May be had, by order, of any bookseller, or of the publisher, C. MITCHELL, Red Lion court, Fleet-street; who will send the work (post-free) on receipt of 1s., or postage stamps of equal value

Price 1s. 6d., neatly bound. New edition, now ready,

PRACTICAL MECHANIC'S POCKET GUIDE. By PROFESSOR WALLACE.—"In no department of science or literature, have we met a more truly useful manual than this tiny volume. Though scarcely so large as an ordinary pocket book, it contains a lucid exposition of the theory of mechanical powers as applied to the chief Prime Movers, human, animal, water, and steam force; an examination of the limits within which the materials used in mechanical contrivances are manageable in point of weight, and safe in point of strength; and a series of the tables most useful to practical engineers. The chapter on water-power is particularly valuable."—Athenæum.

Glasgow: Published by W. R. M'PHUN; N. H. CATES, Cheapside, London; and may be had, by order, of all Booksellers.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—The largest circulation of any Class Paper, is that of THE APPRENTICE AND TRADES' WEEKLY REGISTER. Edited by the Artizan Club, which is read by all classes of society, from the Monarch to the Mechanic. Architects, Builders, Engineers, Decorators, and Men of Vertu, Manufacturers, and Drapers' Assistants, Professional Students, Officers in the Army and Navy, Directors of Steam Companies, Amateurs in Science, Families, and Females, are the chief perusers of THE APPRENTICE. It is also supplied to all the Mechanics' Institutions in the kingdom, and the Queen, Prince Albert, the Duke of Cambridge, Sir Robert Peel, the Lords of the Admiralty, and leading Nobility and Gentry, are regular subscribers to the Artizan Works.—Office, 7, Wellington-street, North.

BY COMMAND.
UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

THE SPORTING REVIEW for SEPTEMBER, 1844, is beautifully embellished with TWO SPLENDID STEEL ENGRAVINGS, viz., "SEPTEMBER." Engraved by E. Hacker, from a Painting by J. Bateman, and "CHEEK BY JOWL." Engraved by H. Beckwith, from an original Painting.

CONTENTS.

Goodwood Races. By Craven.
The Life of a Jockey. By Lord William Lennox.
The Carp. By Charles Willowdale and his friend Harry Harley.
Rail v. Road; or, Ancient and Modern Travel. By Whiskaway.
Sporting Excursions. By Toho.
My Uncle's Advice on Sporting Matters. By Actæon.
On Training the Race-horse. By Cotherstone.
Cowes Regatta. By Craven.
Reports of the Committees on Gaming. By Castor.
Literature.
Public Amusements of the Metropolis.
Monthly Miscellany.
State of the Odds, &c.
Turf Register: Epping Town, Hungerford Ascoth Heath, Whitchurch, Curragh June Meeting, Hampton, Newton, Tenbury, East Surrey, Sutton Park, Knighton, Hatcham Park, Bibury Club, Stockbridge, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

London: Sporting Review Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand. May be had of all Booksellers

THE NEW

MONTHLY BELLE ASSEMBLEE, for SEPTEMBER, a Fashionable and Literary Magazine, under the immediate Patronage of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, is beautifully Illustrated with highly-finished Portraits of the Nobility, and contains an exquisite Engraving of

LORD BYRON'S ADAH, and
TWO COLOURED PLATES OF THE FASHIONS, finished in the First Style, as they arrive from Paris.

CONTENTS:—

Florence; or Woman's Friendship. By Miss Aguilar.
To Eliza.
My Picture Gallery. By Major Calder Campbell.
Home Slavery. By W. M. Kirkhouse.
The Maiden and the Flowers on May Morning, from the German. By Miss Leslie.
Lines written when a Lark was Singing.
The Young Physician. (A Tale of the Day.) By Mrs. Abdy.
The Death of Cuthelin. (From Ossian.) By W. G. J. Barker, Esq.
The Bride of Heaven. By Miss Georgiana Munro.
A Song of Sappho. By Mrs. Ponsonby (late Miss Skelton).
To a Friend. By Miss F. B. Scott.
Sketches of German Literature. By Miss Mary Ann Youatt.
The Question. By Miss Toulmin.
Memoir of the late Miss Copley Hall. By Miss Jane Roberts.
Literary Remains of the late Willis Gaylord Clark.
Songs for Stray Airs. By Miss Mulock.
The Young Lady who is an Old Maid. By Miss E. Youatt, Author of "The Price of Fame," &c.
Le Premier Grenadier des Armées de la Republique. By the late J. E Inman.
A London Lament. By E. A. H. O.
Helen Macartney. By Mrs. Embury.
Lines. By C. T.
The Rover's Grave. By J. Goslin.
A Visit to Jervaux Abbey.
Round-about Story Tellers. By J. J. Reynolds.
The Rustic Lover.
Literature.
Music.
Amusements of the Month.
The Burns' Festival.
Fine Arts.
Fashions for September.
Description of the Plates.
To Correspondents.

"This Magazine should find its way into every drawing-room in the kingdom."—The News.

"In every respect well worthy the distinguished patronage conferred on the work."—Exeter Gazette.

"This elegant and amusing periodical deserves well the patronage of the female sex."—Newcastle Courant.

May be had, by order, of all Booksellers. Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand, London.

TO SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS, &c.—BERDOE'S SUPERIOR WATERPROOF SHOOTING JACKETS, GARMENTS for the SEA-SIDE, &c. An extensive variety of the above, in new and greatly improved materials, always ready, guranteed to exclude any rain whatever, and confidently recommended to those who regard a respectable appearance or wish to avoid the disappointment and vexation consequent upon purchasing articles made by slopsellers, and sold by parties not tailors. First rate clothing of every description upon the lowest terms possible, consistent with true economy and ultimate satisfaction.—W. BERDOE, Tailor, Waterproofer, &c., 69, Cornhill (north side).

COD LIVER OIL.

DOMESTIC ACCIDENTS, arising from Wounds, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Sprains, &c. &c., are immediately cured by this extraordinary remedy, which no family should be without. Prospectuses, containing cures of Gout, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Diseased Joints, Spinal and Glandular Affections, Lumbago, Scrofulous Ulcers, &c. &c., all testified by the highest medical authorities, will be sent to any address, on receipt of two postage stamps.

CAUTION.—Messrs. JONES and Co. having been appointed as the sole mercantile Agents for this remedy by the only manufacturer, an eminent chemist and practitioner, residing on the Continent, they beg to state that every bottle sent from their establishment will be contained in a wrapper, bearing a fac-simile of their signature, and that the outside wrapper will be further protected by the stamp and address, "JONES and Co., 201, Strand, London."

Wholesale Agents: BARCLAY and SONS, Farringdon-street; E. EDWARDS, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; SUTTON and Co., Bow Churchyard. Sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each.

INCOME WITHOUT RISK.—The LONDON GENUINE TEA COMPANY, Established November 5, 1818, at 23, Ludgate-hill, are now filling up their lists of Agents; and persons desirous of such an appointment, by which many have derived considerable incomes, without risk, during the last twenty-six years, are requested to apply to the Company, at their Warehouses, 2, Laurence Pountney-hill, London.

LESSONS IN MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.—Mrs. HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, Sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dressmaking in a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most finished style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to Pupils. Apprentices and Improvers wanted.

CORRESPONDENT WANTED.—An active, intelligent YOUNG MAN, of good address, to furnish the weekly correspondence of a given district, for a Liberal Provincial Journal. A little knowledge of Reporting will be a recommendation. None need apply unless their character for Sobriety and Steadiness can be fully borne out. Address, stating terms, age, and late employment, to £ s. d., at Messrs. Newton and Co's., Newspaper Agents, Warwick-square, London.

UMBRELLAS.—Silk Umbrellas, from 6s. each; Ladies' best silk ditto, 12s. to 16s.; Gentlemen's ditto, ditto, 12s. to 26s.; German steel rib large size silk ditto, 12s.; best ditto, with ivory handles, 16s. to 20s.: gingham umbrellas, from 2s. 6d. The Trade and Country Dealers supplied with Silks, Ginghams, and all kind of Materials, Oil Silk, &c.—E. ALLEN, 198, OXFORD-STREET, Two doors West of Orchard-street, and 14, BURLINGTON ARCADE.—All Letters punctually attended to. Any article exchanged, if not approved of.

NEW PATENTS.—BROCKEDON'S IMPROVED STOPPERS.—This important Invention, a Substitute for Corks and Bungs, has, by new and great Improvements, become a pure, imperishable, and perfect means of preserving, for any length of time, Wine, Beer, Spirits, &c. They are cheap, and easily applied, and the appearance which they now have of fine Cork has removed the prejudice against their former dark colour. Also, DECANTER STOPPERS, to keep Wine which is in daily use in perfect condition.—C. MACINTOSH and Co., 19, Walbrook, London; and 22, York-street Manchester.

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—NOTICE, the WARWICK and LEAMINGTON UNION RAILWAY will be OPENED at the Coventry Station, where it joins the London and Birmingham Railway, on MONDAY, the 2nd December next. Particulars of the Trains and Fares will be given previous to opening.

By Order, R. CREED,
Secretary to the London and Birmingham Railway.
Office, Euston Station,
9th September, 1844.

GOWLAND'S LOTION.—This well-known and highly-appreciated appendage of the British toilet has for nearly a century past maintained unrivalled reputation as a perfect remedy for all impurities of the Skin, together with the valuable properties of a Preserver and Sustainer of the Complexion of the most congenial nature, removing every trace of Sallowness and Discoloration, and promoting the Transparency and Brightness of the Skin which constitute the peculiar graces of a fine complexion.—"ROBT. SHAW, London" is in white letters on the Government Stamp, without which none is genuine. Price, 2s. 9d., 5s. 6d.; quarts, 8s. 6d. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are apprised that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEAS (Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate street). They are packed in showy leaden canisters, from an ounce to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale; the license is only 11s. per annum, and many, during the last nineteen years, have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without 1s. let or loss. Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) as above.

OLD WORN-OUT PLATED ARTICLES, instantly REPLATED with a coating of pure silver, by the POTOSIAN LIQUID SILVER, 1s. per bottle, or four in one, 3s. This pure liquid silver is entirely free from any admixture of grosser metals; it restores the beauty of articles utterly useless, and renders that beauty perennial! In application it is so simple that it may be applied by a child.—SMITH and Co., sole proprietors, opposite Norfolk-street, Strand. Sold also by Sutton and Co., Bow Church-yard. Ask for the "Potosian Liquid Silver." Other preparations are often injurious—always ineffective.

GLASS CHANDELIERS for DRAWING ROOMS.—APSLEY PELLATT, (late Pellatt and Green,) Falcon Glass Works, Holland-street, Blackfriars, has recently constructed a NEW CHANDELIER (Registered), which surpasses in brilliant and refractive effects all former efforts, to which he invites inspection. Renaissance and other glass chandeliers as usual at low prices, which, when lighted, have a far more resplendent effect than buhl. Table cut and engraved glass. The manufactory and steam-cutting works may be seen any Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday. Merchants' orders and outfits for glass or china on the very lowest terms. No connexion with any house in the city. Glass Milk Pans, patronised by the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and Condensing Propagating Glasses.

CAUTION to the NOBILITY and GENTRY.—The person now in custody on a charge of robbery has never been in any way connected with me. I have never authorised the above or any other party to work, make out bills, and receive money in my name. My connection is of above 150 years standing, with unimpeached credit and success; and I still with confidence solicit the continued patronage of those who may require assistance in the DESTRUCTION of BUGS, and can assure them that whether in Rooms, Bedsteads, &c., I can thoroughly extirpate them in a few hours, without fumigation, damage, unpleasant odour, or removal; but should a complaint arise from any unforeseen cause during the same season, it will be remedied without additional charge, coach fare for country work excepted. Direct to C. TIFFIN, Punaise Extirpator to the Royal Family, 17, Somers-place New-road, St. Pancras.—Sept. 14, 1844.

LOSS OF TEETH SUPPLIED, without Springs, Clasps, or Wires; Loose Teeth Fastened; and Filling Decayed Teeth with Mineral Marmoratum.—Mons. LE DRAY and SON, SURGEON DENTISTS, 42, Berners-street, Oxford-street, continue to restore Decayed Teeth with their celebrated Mineral Marmoratum, applied without pain, heat, or pressure, preventing and curing the Toothache, and rendering the operation of extraction unnecessary. They also Fasten Loose Teeth, whether arising from age, neglect, the use of calomel, or disease of the gums. Incorrodible Artificial or Natural Teeth, of surpassing beauty, to match in colour and shape those left in the mouth, fixed, from one to a complete set, without extracting the roots, or giving any pain, at the following charges:—A single tooth, 10s; a set, £5 5s. Arranged on the most approved principles, and restoring perfect articulation and mastication. At home from Ten till Six. N.B.—Removed from 60, Newman-street, to 42, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

COX'S PATENT SPARKLING GELATINE, FOR MAKING JELLIES, BLANCMANGE, &c., stronger than Isinglass, at one-third the price, is particularly economical and convenient for the use of Families. Hotel keepers, Invalids, and others, and a profitable article for Exportation. Sold in packets only by the principal Druggists, Grocers, and Oilmen in the United Kingdom, at 9d., 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s., and 7s.—each packet bearing the Patentee's signature. Extract from Dr. URE's Testimonial:—"London, 9th February, 1844.—I have much pleasure in certifying that the Patent Sparkling Gelatine of Messrs. J. and G. Cox is prepared by an excellent process, which, while it preserves entire all the virtues of this alimentary substance, renders it equally pure and beautiful. Examined by chemical tests, it is found perfectly free from acid, and fully stronger than the best isinglass in the London market, and affords a Jelly (in a few minutes) equal in all respects to, if not richer and more crystalline than that prepared from Calves' Feet." Agent in London, Mr. HENRY WATSON, No. 11, Old Fish-street, City.—Patent Gelatine Works, Gorgie Mills, Edinburgh.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE.—Under the patronage of her Majesty the Queen, H. R. H. Prince Albert, the Royal Family, and Nobility.—A fragrant White Powder prepared from Oriental Herbs of inestimable virtue for strengthening, preserving, and cleansing the Teeth. It eradicates the factitious formation of tartar, and by the removal of that extraneous substance, lends a salutary growth and freshness to the gums. It removes from the surface of the teeth the spots of incipient decay, polishes and preserves the enamel, substituting for discolour and the aspect of impurity, the most pure and pearl-like whiteness; while, from its salubrious and disinfecting qualities, it gives sweetness and perfume to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included.

CAUTION.—To protect the public from fraud, the Hon. Commissioners of her Majesty's Stamps have authorised the Proprietors' signature to be engraved on the Government Stamp, thus:—A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden, which is affixed on each Box.

*** All others are Fraudulent Counterfeits!!!

THE HAIR.—Of the numerous compounds constantly announced, for promoting the growth or reproduction of the Hair, few survive even in name, beyond a very limited period, whilst ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, with a reputation unparalleled, is still on the increase in public estimation. The singular virtues of this successful invention for Restoring, Preserving, and Beautifying the Human Hair, are too well known and appreciated to need comment. The very facts of the high and distinguished patronage it enjoys, its general use in all countries, together with numerous testimonials constantly received in its favour, are authorities which stamp its superior excellence and title over all attempts of a similar nature. Being universally preferred, its consequent great demand excites the cupidity of unprincipled shopkeepers, who vend the most spurious trash as the "GENUINE" Macassar Oil; whereas, the genuine article is wholly the invention and property of A. ROWLAND and SON, and the amalgamation of its costly exotic materials (solely imported by them) renders abortive any attempt to discover its component parts—thus proving the imposition of all other articles bearing the title of "Macassar Oil." The genuine article has the words ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL engraved in two lines on the Wrapper; and on the back of the wrapper nearly 1500 times, containing 29,028 letters.—Price 3s. 6d., 7s.; Family bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s per bottle.—*** All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS!!!

TO THE CARPET TRADE.—ROYAL PATENT VICTORIA CARPETING.—This carpeting having now most successfully stood the test of competition with other descriptions of carpeting, THE PATENT WOOLLEN CLOTH COMPANY, who are the Sole Manufacturers, inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that their patterns for the present season, in entirely new and elegant designs by the first artists of the day, are now out, and may be had at all the principal Carpet Warehouses in London, and nearly every town of the United Kingdom. Economy being now the order of the day with all classes, the public have the opportunity of purchasing an article which, in strength and durability, is superior to Kidderminster and Brussels, and at less than half the price. From the ingenious mode of manufacture it is also quite impervious to dust, an advantage not possessed by any other description of carpeting. The public are cautioned against parties at the present time selling a stout printed drugget, and calling it the Victoria Felt Carpeting, the colours and quality of which will not bear comparison; the drugget being wove, the Patent neither wove nor spun, but felted, and as much superior to druggets as Turkey are to Kidderminster. The Company have also a large assortment of Table Covers and Window Curtains, embossed and printed in the most elegant and récherché designs and in all sizes. Tablings, Waistcoatings, and various other goods of their Patent Manufacture.—Manufactories, Elmwood Mills, Leeds, and Borough-road, London. Wholesale Warehouse, 8, Love-lane, Wood-street, Cheapside.

THE MILLION TEA KETTLE will Boil Two Quarts of Water at less than a farthing expense, and without the trouble of lighting a fire. Price, 6s. and 10s. each; to be seen in action at the LIGHT HOUSE, 201, STRAND.

CORNS AND BUNIONS.

JONES'S PHILOSOPHICAL REMEDY is the most ingenious discovery of the day; it immediately enables the greatest sufferer to walk with the most perfect ease and comfort, and is peculiarly applicable for CORNS BETWEEN THE TOES.

Sold by all Patent Medicine Vendors, in boxes, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each; or sent free by post on receipt of fifteen postage stamps.—LIGHT HOUSE, 201, STRAND.

COUNTRY PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS, &c.—ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD executed in the best style, and with the greatest despatch, by F. SMYTHE, Designer and Engraver. Address, 268, Strand.

SIX POUNDS of TEA, whether Black or Green, for 17s., and small bright Gunpowder, in 12lb. boxes, at 4s. 6d. per lb.—East India Tea Company's Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street.

BOYS' CLOTHING.—The only House in London for really Cheap and Good Boys' Clothes, is SPRATSWILL'S Old-Established Warehouse, 36, HOLBORN-HILL, near Fetter-lane.—N.B. The largest Stock in London of Ready-made Clothes of every description.—36, Holborn-hill.

TO MILLINERS and DRESSMAKERS.—THREE or FOUR IMPROVERS REQUIRED Immediately. They must have had at least three years' experience. Apply, personally, before Ten, or after Six o'Clock, at Mrs. TREACHER'S, 57, Regent-street.

JONES' £4 4s SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons at all hours to ladies and gentlemen wishing privacy and expedition. An evening academy on Mondays and Fridays. A juvenile academy on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Lessons in the Polka and Valse a Deux Temps every day. Terms may be had on application as above. The rooms may be engaged by private parties.

STOOPING of the SHOULDERS and CONTRACTION of the CHEST are entirely prevented and effectually removed in Youth and Ladies and Gentlemen, by the occasional use of the PATENT ST. JAMES'S CHEST EXPANDER, which is light, simple, easily employed outwardly or invisibly, without bands beneath the arms, uncomfortable constraint, or impediment to exercise. Sent per post by Mr. A. BINYON, 40, Tavistock-street, Strand, London, or full particulars, on receiving a postage stamp.

PATENT PARAGON CAMPHINE LAMPS.—The great fault which was last year found with the Vesta from its great smoke and emission of black smuts, is happily entirely obviated in the Paragon—which surpasses in brilliancy and whiteness of light anything hitherto seen, giving the light of 16 wax candles at the cost of one halfpenny per hour. The largest stock in London to select from, at C. WATSON'S Warehouses, 41 & 42, Barbican, and 16, Norton Folgate. The Spirit, analyzed and recommended by Dr. Ure, is delivered by C. Watson's carts, at 4s. per gallon, in screw cans.

IMPROVED CAMPHINE LAMPS; also ENGLISH'S PATENT CAMPHINE.—Public attention is respectfully solicited to E. LEWIS'S OIL and ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, 42, High-street, Marylebone, where may be obtained the new Lamps with every recent improvement, by which they are rendered perfect and superior to anything before seen. A trial allowed before purchasing. Lewis's Patent Wax Candles 11d. per lb.; Price's Composite, 10½d. per lb.; Kempton's Moulds, 8d. per lb. These Candles are warranted to burn without snuffing.

SILVER PLATE.—T. COX SAVORY'S Pamphlet of Prices, with outlines, may be had gratis, or will be sent post free if applied for by a paid letter. The contents are the prices, weights, and patterns of new and second-hand Silver Spoons and Forks; new and second-hand Tea and Coffee Services, Waiters, Silver-edged Plated Goods, the new plated on white metal Spoons and Forks, Watches, Clocks, Cutlery, Ladies' Gold Neck Chains, and jewellery.—T. COX SAVORY, 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch street), London.

SPORTSMEN should see DOUDNEY and SON'S Celebrated SHOOTING JACKETS, 10s. 6d. and 21s.; and all sorts of Sportsmen's Clothing, at 49, Lombard-street. Superfine Dress Coats, 38s. and 47s. 6d.; Frock Coats, silk facings, 42s. and 50s.; Codringtons, every make and shape, 12s. 6d. and 21s.; Doeskin, and all the new patterns for Trousers, 10s. 6d. and 21s. Army cloth blue Spanish Cloaks, four-and-a-half yards round, 50s.; ditto Opera Cloaks, 21s. Suit of Livery, 63s. Boys' Hussar Suits, 25s.; Boys' Cloaks, 7s. 6d. and 15s. Ladies' elegant Riding Habits, 63s. and 84s.—Doudney and Son, 49, Lombard-street. Established 1784.

STRONG UNSWEETENED GIN, as from the Still.—Gentlemen who choose to mix for themselves, or to whom any dulcified beverage is objectionable, will gladly adopt this genuine description of BRITISH GENEVA, and dispense with the "making-up" usually resorted to by the Trade. We deliver large or small quantities at the rate of 12s. per Imperial gallon. The Liqueur Geneva on similar terms. London Cream Gin only 10s. 6d. Connoisseurs of Scotch or Irish plain Spirit may be respectively accommodated with the real Glenlivat, or the Lord Lieutenant's ("L. L.") Whiskey, precisely as imported, at 20s. per Imperial gallon. Orders, by post, will claim instant attention.—HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Furnival's Inn, Holborn-bars.

SCHOLASTIC PARTNERSHIP.—The Principal of a first-rate PREPARATORY SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, a few miles from Town, established many years, and in a most salubrious situation, is desirous of meeting with a Lady thoroughly competent to relieve her from the School Room duties. She must have a fair knowledge of the Latin Grammar. The net profits are considerable—the only reason being the state of health of the Principal. To a Lady accustomed to Tuition, and in every respect fully qualified, very liberal terms will be offered, even if a Partnership could not be arranged.—Address, A. C. M., care of Messrs. Hatchard's, Piccadilly; or Mr. Bulgin, 221, Regent-street.

COGAN and GILLO'S NOVARGENT, or SILVER SOLUTION, re-silvers worn-out Plated Articles, by immediately depositing a Coating of Pure Silver, and Preserves and Cleanses Silver, Plated Ware, and German Silver. It is used with less trouble than the ordinary process of cleaning, and is warranted not to contain Mercury or anything injurious, as it deposits nothing but Pure Silver. It has been highly approved by Dr Ryan, Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Polytechnic Institution, and other eminent Chemists and Silversmiths. Sold by Messrs. BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon street, London; and by Messrs. JOSEPH RODGERS and SONS, 6, Norfolk-street, Sheffield; in bottles, with full directions, at 1s. and 3s. each; and to be had of all respectable Chemists, Silversmiths, and Furnishing Ironmongers in the Kingdom. Beware of Imitations; the Genuine are all Signed on the wrapper, by I. D. COGAN and R. GILLO.

METCALFE'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—The Tooth Brush has the important advantage of searching thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth and cleaning them in the most effectual and extraordinary manner, and is famous for the hairs not coming loose, 1s. An improved Clothes Brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. Penetrating Hair Brushes, with the durable unbleached Russian bristle, which does not soften like common hair. Flesh Brushes, of improved graduated and powerful friction. Velvet Brushes, which act in the most surprising and successful manner. The genuine Smyrna Sponge, with its preserved valuable properties of absorption, vitality, and durability, by means of direct importations, dispensing with all intermediate parties, profits, and destructive bleaching, and securing the luxury of a genuine Smyrna Sponge.—Only at METCALFE'S sole establishment, 130 B, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street.—Caution: Beware of the words, "from Metcalfe's," adopted by some houses.

MOURNING—Court, Family, and Complimentary.—The Proprietors of the London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249, Regent-street, beg respectfully to remind families requiring mourning attire, that every article (of the very best description) requisite for a complete outfit of mourning may be procured from this establishment at a moment's notice. Widows' and Family Mourning is always kept made up; and a note particularizing the mourning required, will insure immediate attention either in town or country. Ladies requiring Silks or Velvets for Dresses, Mantles, Cloaks, &c., are particularly invited to a trial of the new Corbeau Silks and Velvets introduced at this house. They will be found not only more durable, but the colour very superior, unaffected by the strongest acid or even sea-water. Black and Grey and Fancy Mourning Silks, Cashmeres, Plads and Merinos of every description. The Show Rooms are replete with every novelty for mourning, in millinery, flowers, Tulle and Nett Sleeves, Collars, Berthes, Head-dresses, trimmings, &c &c. W. C. JAY and Co.

SELF-MEASUREMENT—GREAT ACCOMMODATION.

No longer let those who are dwellers afar,
Themselves from the Warehouse of MOSES debar,
By adopting our plan, which has never a failure,
Ev'ry gentleman now may become his own Tailor!

E. MOSES and SON are desirous of directing especial attention to their plan of "Self-Measurement," The extreme simplicity and the minute exactness of this admirable plan are such as cannot fail to answer the purpose designed. No failure in point of fit can arise from its use; or, should anything of the kind occur, the proprietors will hold themselves responsible. Thousands are thus enabled to avail themselves of the choice Clothing of MOSES and SON, without any inconvenience arising from distance, &c. A Book with a wood-cut and full directions may be obtained on application (gratis) and free of postage. Residents in the country cannot do better than avail themselves of so favourable an opportunity of purchasing at the greatest Tailoring Establishment in the Kingdom.

READY-MADE.	£	s.	d.
Shooting Coats, in every variety, from	0	10	0
Velveteen do., 7 pockets ..	0	18	6
Tweed Taglionis	0	8	6
Ditto, silk facings, collar and cuffs	0	16	0
Cashmarette Coats, in every shape, handsomely trimmed, from ..	1	1	0
An immense stock of Blouses ..	0	3	6
Summer Vests	0	2	6
Cashmarette and Persian do., in every variety from 3s. to	0	8	6
Black Satin Vests	0	6	6
Cloth do.	0	4	6
Cloth Trousers	0	9	0
Single-milled Doe do., from ..	0	11	0
A great variety of Summer do. ..	0	7	0
Dress Coat, edged	1	0	0
Frock do. do.	1	4	0

MADE TO MEASURE.	£	s.	d
Sporting Coats in the most approved style	0	13	6
Velveteen do., 7 Pockets ..	1	3	0
Tweed Coats trimmed with silk ..	0	16	0
Cahmere fine Saxony do. ..	1	3	0
Cashmarette, new and improved article, warranted waterproof, trimmed with silk, collar, cuffs, &c.	1	18	0
Quilting Vests 7s. each, or 3 for	1	0	0
Cashmere ditto, in choice patterns	0	9	0
Trousers adapted for the season	0	9	6
Mill'd Victoria and plain Doe do.	0	17	0
Best quality West of England ..	1	3	0
Super Black do. do.	0	16	0
Best Black dress do	1	6	0
Dress Coats	1	12	0
Do. do. best manufactured ..	2	15	0
Frock Coats	1	15	0
Do. do., best manufactured ..	3	3	0

MOURNING to any extent, at Five Minutes' notice.

Important.—Any article purchased or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned.

Observe.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Drapers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen.

Caution.—E. MOSES and SON are obliged to guard the Public against imposition, having learned that the untradesman-like falsehood of being connected with them, or it is the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connexion with any other house; and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing should (to prevent disappointments, &c.) call at, or send to, 154 Minories; or 86, Aldgate, opposite the Church.

N.B.—No business transacted at this Establishment from Friday at sunset, until sunset on Saturday, when it is resumed until twelve o'clock.

NEW MUSIC.

No. 1. HAMILTON'S Catechism of the Rudiments of Harmony and Thorough Bass. No. 2. Hamilton's Catechism of Counterpoint, Melody, and Composition, &c. No. 3. Hamilton's Catechism of Double Counterpoint and Fugue, &c. No. 4. Hamilton's Catechism on the Art of Writing for an Orchestra, and on playing from a Score. No. 5. Hamilton's Catechism on Musical Ideas. No. 6. Hamilton's Dictionary of 2000 Musical Terms, &c. No. 7. Hamilton's Key to Catechism of Harmony and Thorough Bass. R. COCKS and Co.

This collection is an extremely interesting and ingenious series of *opuscula* on the art of music—but we think a little too much on the subject has been said. The ancient system of thorough bass, from old Miller to more senile Crotch has been followed, and greater attention paid to figured combinations than to radical elements. Still these books are the work of a contemplative mind, and if we could but make the author believe in a more simple system of harmony, we should like him the better. We are tired of such terms as the chord of the superfluous sixth, Italian sixth, German sixth, French sixth, &c. No. 4 is a most useful work to the *young* composer or orchestral writer. The Dictionary of terms is extremely comprehensive and explanatory. Altogether each particular volume reflects the highest credit upon the genius and learned industry of the author.

BEETHOVEN'S MOUNT OF OLIVES. Edited by Sir H. R. BISHOP. D'Almaine and Co.

Sir George Smart was the first to present us with an English version of this grand, but little understood, composition, which, with the exception of the last chorus, has never "taken" very well with the *dilettanti* of this country. It is, nevertheless, a noble inspiration, and, not to make invidious comparisons, has been rendered ample justice by Sir Henry in the present edition. The wild fugue, "But, ah! the wretch," is beautifully condensed in the pianoforte part; and the massive finale also effectively and clearly set forth. We do not see any necessity in these days of retaining the C tenor and tenor clefs—it deprives a great portion of the public of the power of joining in the concerted pieces.

Au reste, this is a splendid edition, and will conduce much to a greater popularity than this great work has hitherto enjoyed. The portrait of the reckless composer is very well executed: it breathes forth all that thoughtful energy which characterises the works of the great musician of Bonn. The biographical sketch and notices by Mr. Hamilton are full of interest to every body who respects the memory of that truly great man, LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN.

A NEW COMET.

The following announcement from Sir James South, introduced the "mysterious visitor" to the public, and at once excited great curiosity for further information:—

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir,—By a letter which I received from my friend Professor Schumacher, on Friday last, I was informed that a comet had been discovered on the 6th instant, by Mr. Melhop, of Hamburgh.

Owing to unfavourable weather, I have not been able to see it till this evening, when the clouds having cleared off for a few minutes, I found it with an ordinary night-glass without difficulty, and got an observation of it with my five-feet equatorial, by which its approximate place was, at fifty-two minutes past ten o'clock last (Sunday) night—right ascension, about 0 hours, 44 minutes, and 9 seconds; and its southern declination about 12 degrees and 56 minutes.

By the following positions of it, there will be no difficulty in finding it on any clear night during the present week:—

	Hour.	Comet's Altitude. Deg.	Comet's Bearing.		Hour.	Comet's Altitude. Deg.	Comet's Bearing.
Monday	9	7	S.E. *b* E.	Thursday	9	8	S.E. *b* E.
	10	14	S.E.		10	16	S.E.
	11	20	S.E. *b* S.		11	21	S.E. *b* S.
	12	24	S. *b* E.		12	25	S.S.E.
	1	25	S.		1	27	S.
	2	24	S.S.W.		2	26	S. *b* W.
	3	21	S.W. *b* S.		3	22	S.W. *b* S.
	4	15	S.W.		4	16	S.W.

Yours, &c.,
J. SOUTH.

Observatory, Kensington, Monday, Sept. 16, two o'clock, a.m.

We lost no time in endeavouring to procure for our readers a correct drawing of its appearance, but owing to the continuance of cloudy and hazy weather, we were not able till late on Wednesday night to get a view of sufficient clearness for the purpose. At that time, favoured by the assistance of Sir James South, and the use of his powerful instruments, we succeeded in getting the sight from which the accompanying cut has been made. The comet appeared to be composed of a brilliant well defined nucleus, four or five seconds diameter, and a broad luminous tail of about two degrees in length.

THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

On Monday week the first annual meeting of this Association was commenced at Canterbury. Long before the hour appointed, the Guildhall was crowded with antiquaries, and scientific and literary men of eminence from all parts of the kingdom; whilst the approaches to the Guildhall were crowded by persons anxious to get a glimpse of the celebrated men who were expected to be present.

In the meeting we noticed Lord Albert Conyngham, President of the Association; Viscount Strangford; Sir William Betham, Ulster King at Arms; Sir R. Westmacott, the Venerable Archdeacon Burney; Doctors Buckland, Spry, Pettigrew, and Russell; the Rev. John Bathurst Deane, the Rev. W. Chesshyre, John Britton, Esq., F.S.A., Alfred Conyngham, Esq., George Godwin, jun., Esq., F.R.S., Edward Solly, Esq., F.R.S., C. R. Smith, Esq., F.S.A., T. Wright, Esq., corresponding member of the Institute of France, and many other eminent gentlemen; there were also present a great number of elegantly-dressed ladies.

Precisely at half-past three o'clock Lord A. Conyngham, the President of the Society, took the chair, and addressed the meeting. Mr. C. R. Smith, one of the secretaries, then submitted the business of the week, and also read a paper detailing the proceedings of the society since its commencement. They had exerted themselves with success to prevent the spoiliation of the few remains of the monuments of former ages, sacred as the repositories of the dust of our forefathers. In 1833, a committee had been instituted in France for Archæological research, under the superintendence of the Minister of Public Instruction, which had rendered most efficient service. The clergy had also used their utmost power to forward inquiries. A series of questions had been printed, and 30,000 copies thereof circulated, by means of which a vast amount of information had been collected. Ample funds had been afforded by the Government, and the happiest results had followed their exertions. After advising as to the future course of the Society, the paper expressed a hope that the Government of this country would be induced to imitate the example set by that of France, and devote an ample fund to accomplish a purpose so truly English.

A very learned and interesting paper was then read by Sir William Betham, on "the origin of Idolatry," after which, the meeting separated.

At eight o'clock in the evening, we found the hall again filled.

The Rev. J. B. Deane read an interesting paper on "Barrows in General;" the object of which was to show the habits of our ancestors previous to the Christian era, and their likeness to the customs of other tribes in the burial of the dead. It was regretted that the ancient inhabitants of Britain had left behind them so few records of a public character; but, strange as it appears, the outline of their private character might be traced in these barrows.

A shorter paper, on the opening of barrows at Bakewell, in Derbyshire, by Mr. Bateman, was read by Mr. Smith, and apparently much approved of.

Lord A. Conyngham having invited the company to Barnes's Rooms, to inspect some curious ornaments, the meeting retired, and a brilliant *conversazione* closed the business of the day.

SECOND DAY.

This morning about one hundred gentlemen, accompanied by several ladies, left Canterbury to be present at the opening of some tumuli on Breach Downs; where is a group of about twenty tumuli.

Precisely at ten o'clock the exploring party arrived: several of the barrows had been bared for the inspection of the Society. These barrows were examined, and several articles were found in them.

Leaving the downs, the party, which occupied about twenty carriages, exclusive of several stage coaches and other hired vehicles, proceeded to Bourne Park, the seat of the noble President, where a splended entertainment was provided, consisting of every delicacy the season afforded.

About half-past two o'clock, the company assembled at the southern side of the park, for the purpose of examining some other barrows, which were presumed to contain the remains of ancient Saxons, which presumption was proved to be correct by the subsequent proceedings.

At eight o'clock the members and friends of the Association again assembled at the Guildhall; the Very Rev. Archdeacon Butler presiding.

Dr. Pettigrew then laid before the meeting the result of the investigation of the barrows at Breach Down.

Doctor Buckland then rose, and was received with great applause. He gave some of his own observations on barrows, and described at some length the appearances which human bones presented under different circumstances, after a lapse of centuries, and the manner in which the earthworms had carried the earth down to the bottom of some of the graves opened on the present occasion.

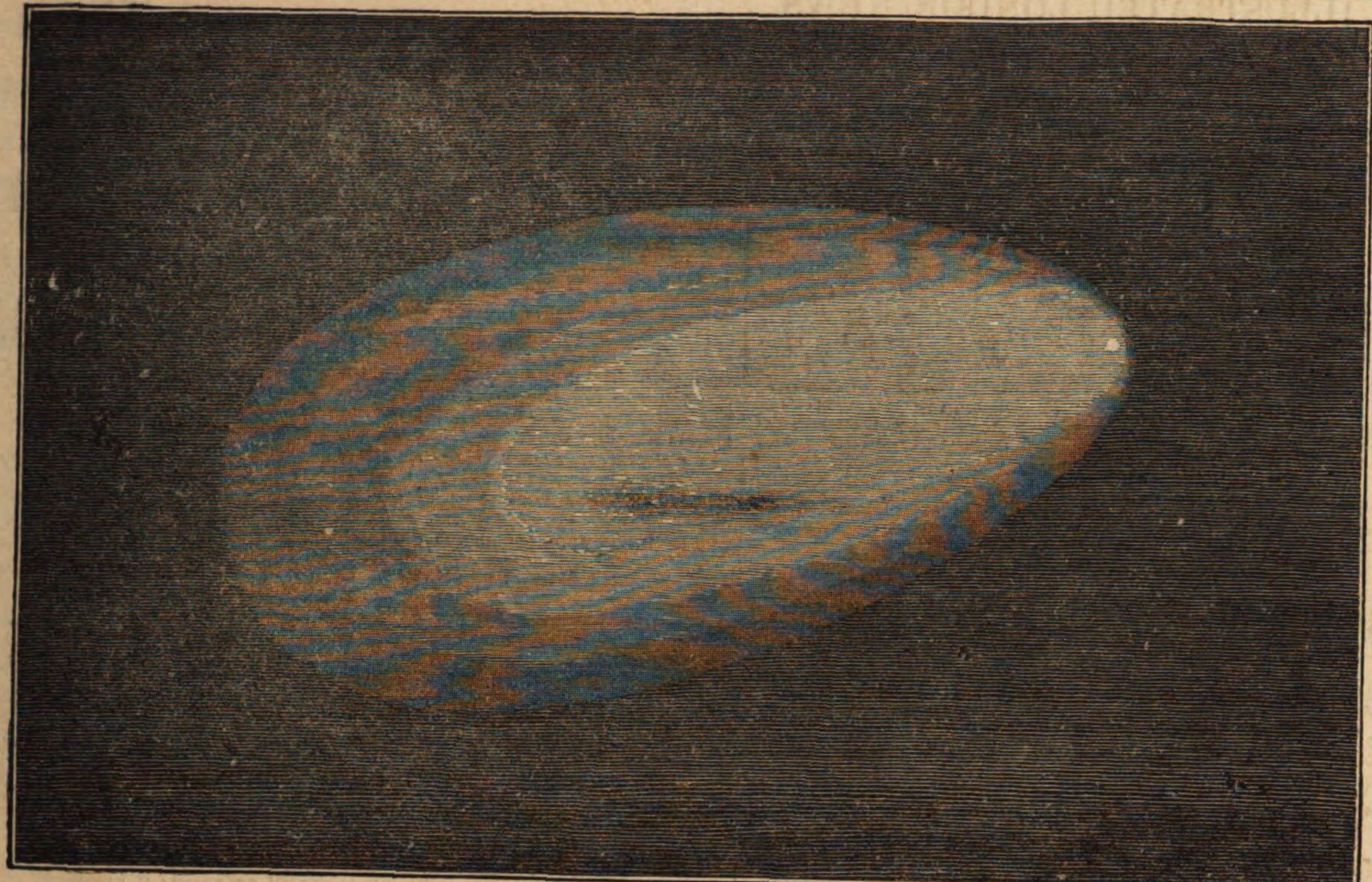
The Rev. Stephen Isaacson read a paper on the recent discoveries at Dymchurch, and produced many specimens of Roman pottery.

John Sydenham, Esq., of Greenwich, read a paper on the supposed Kimmeridge Coal Money, found in the West of England, which Dr. Buckland particularly eulogised. He stated that these articles, of which he exhibited specimens, were only the waste pieces thrown from the lathe in manufacturing armlets and other articles by the Romans.

The Secretary read a communication from the Rev. Beale Post, on Cæsar's landing in Britain, and in conclusion announced the business of the succeeding day.

THIRD DAY.

This morning the Mediæval Section of the Association met in the Guildhall.



THE NEW COMET DISCOVERED ON SUNDAY LAST—See page 191.

The Ven. Charles Parr Burney, F.R.S., F.S.A., Archdeacon of St. Albans, president of the section, took the chair, and addressed the meeting in advocacy of the interesting character of the remains of the Mediæval Age (from the Conversion of the Saxons to the time of Henry VIII.)

The first paper was one by W. Hatcher, Esq., of Salisbury: the subject an illustrated model of Old Sarum. The model was beautifully executed on the scale of two chains to the inch, and represented Sarum a fortified town in the time of the ancient Britons.

Dr. Spry then laid before the section a pencil drawing of a presumed fresco painting in Lenham Church. This was found during some repairs which were done to the church. The subject was allegorical, and represented an angel weighing two souls (a good and a bad one), and the sinner seeking forgiveness of the Virgin Mary, and the whole was highly emblematical of the covenant of mercy displayed in the New Testament. In the course of his remarks the Doctor vindicated the clergy from the charge which was frequently made against them of keeping back the truths of the Bible from the masses of the people. The charge was not correct. The price was the prohibition.

A desultory conversation followed, in the course of which some severe remarks were made upon the spoliation now going on in many ecclesiastical edifices, chiefly through the ignorance and caprice of churchwardens, to whom their care was too often entrusted.

A paper was then read by Mr. Woollaston, on the frescoes in East Wickham Church, drawings of which he obtained, after much difficulty and opposition on the part of a person who had paid a fee for liberty to erect a mural tablet, by which the paintings would be inevitably destroyed.

This led to the adoption of two resolutions, in pursuance of which letters were immediately despatched, to prevent, if possible, the erection of the monument against the walls of the antique church of East Wickham. Dr. Buckland also stated, upon the authority of Mr. Hawkins, of the British Museum, that Llanthony Church, Brecknockshire, famous for its antiquity, was about to be pulled down; and that ancient ecclesiastical edifice had been turned into a public-house, and then despoiled, as is part of the monastery of St. Augustine, at Canterbury, now used as a brewhouse.

An account of "Ecclesiastical Embroidery in the Reign of Edward III.," with drawings of conventional patterns and figures, by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorn, was then read. Specimens of beautiful tapestry, elegantly embroidered on rich Genoa velvet, were produced, and illustrated. The rev. gentleman hoped the day would soon arrive when the fingers of the ladies of England, instead of working the coarse wools of Germany, would be employed in this elegant art, which was early learned, but had been erroneously reported to have been lost, to the present generation. The address was ardently applauded by the ladies, who formed the greater part of the assembly.

A paper on the "Buckle and Badge of the Ancient House of Pelham," was read by J. R. Planché, Esq., and was well received; as was also a lengthy, and apparently learned, production, on the "Succession of William of Arc," by Thomas Stapleton, Esq., F.S.A., after which the assembly separated, some to visit the magnificent Cathedral, and others to the collection of curiosities of Dr. Faussett, both which have been thrown open to the members of the Institution.

The evening meeting at the Guildhall was more crowded than at any preceding sitting.

The Rev. Robert Willis, M.A., F.R.S., Jacksonian Professor, Cambridge, and president of the Architectural Section, took the chair at eight o'clock, and proceeded to read a translation of an account of the destruction of Canterbury Cathedral by fire, and its rebuilding; written by Gervase, a monk of Canterbury, who flourished in the thirteenth century, whose opinions the rev. gentleman most ably sustained. The reading of the translation excited much merriment, the quaintness of style and expression being carefully preserved; and the comments of the president were much applauded.

Dr. Buckland, during a desultory conversation which ensued, stated some facts, which, coming from so high an authority, deserve serious attention. Two instances had come to his knowledge of churches having been destroyed by spontaneous combustion, caused by guano having accumulated, in consequence of birds being allowed to fly through the towers. On visiting the Cathedral of Canterbury this day, he saw at least fifty pigeons flying through as many broken windows in the tower. If such a state of things were allowed to continue, and a storm arose, it was his opinion that the ancient edifice would be in great danger of being set on fire.

Other papers were read by different members, when the assembly departed to a *conversazione* at Barnes' Rooms, which was kept up until a late hour.

FOURTH DAY.

The interesting locality of Richborough, fully described in THE ILLUSTRATED NEWS, No. 77, page 259, was visited, to-day, by the members. The Dean of Hereford, Dr. Buckland, Dr. Spry, Mr. Bateman, and other eminent gentlemen joined the party. After the inspection of the ruins and excavations, a visit was paid to the mansion of John Godfrey, Esq., of Brook-street House, at Ash, near Wingham, and eventually to Barfreston. The rich sculpture of this venerable church, and especially its richly-ornamented doorway, excited universal admiration.

In the evening, under the guidance of Doctor Buckland and R. Smith, Esq., a visit was paid to the collection of Dr. G. Faussett. The objects principally embraced rather illustrations of the state of the arts in the Anglo-Roman and early Saxon epochs.

Mr. W. J. Taylor has struck a medal in commemoration of the first annual meeting of the Association. On the obverse side is the inscription "British Archæological Association, 1843," and upon the reverse the inscription "First Meeting, Canterbury, 1844—Lord Albert Conyngham, President," which encircles the arms of the city.

FIFTH DAY.

The members of the Historical Section met. Amongst others previously noticed were—T. Amyot, Esq.; T. C. Croker, Esq.; W. H. Ainsworth, Esq.; G. P. R. James, Esq.; P. Cunningham, Esq.; J. O. Halliwell, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A.; and several other eminent literary gentlemen. The noble President, Lord A. Conyngham, in the chair.

The Secretary, T. C. Croker, Esq., read a letter from Miss Halstead, relative to the history of the Reculvers in the time of Richard III.

Mr. Halliwell described some curious manuscripts he had that morning found in the Cathedral.

Mr. John Barrow, a paper upon the State of the Navy in the time of the eighth Henry.

Mr. Croker, upon the "Autobiography of Robert Boyle, Earl of Cork and Ossory," on which it was a severe critique.

Mr. T. Wright, upon the Civic Archives of Canterbury, detailing several curious entries, illustrative of ancient times, manners, and customs.

After which, a few other papers of minor interest were read, and the meeting adjourned until the evening, when a Mummy, said to have been brought from Thebes by Colonel Needham, was opened at the theatre. The leading families of the neighbourhood were present.

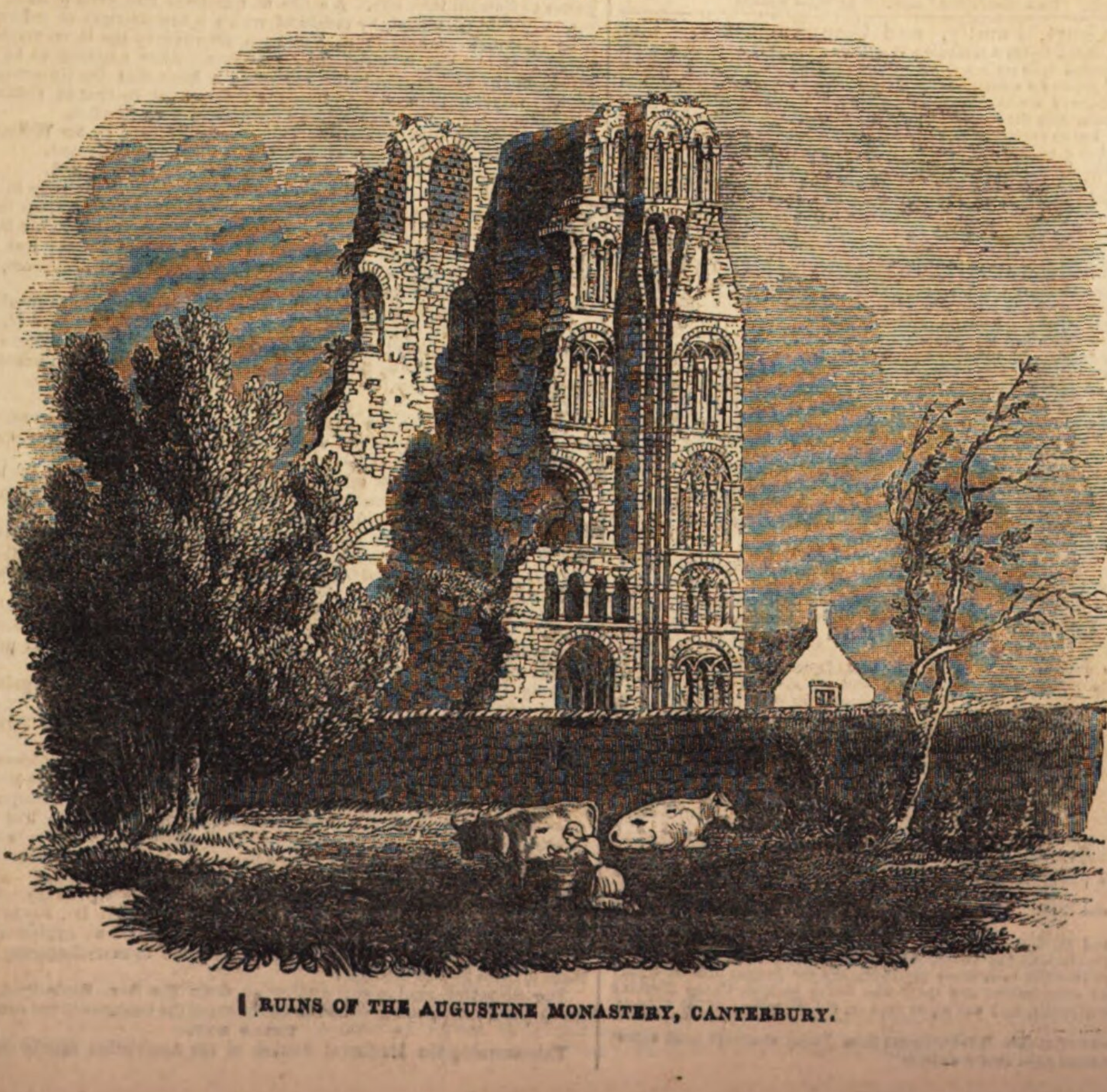
T. J. Pettigrew, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., after a lucid address, proceeded to the unrolment. This was performed after much delay and difficulty, and the subject declared to be Har, the son of Unefer, the son of the House of Sahener-Eb.

LAST DAY.

The whole of the business of Saturday consisted in the adoption of gratulatory motions to the several executive members; after which, a vote of thanks was passed to the noble chairman, and the interesting proceedings terminated.

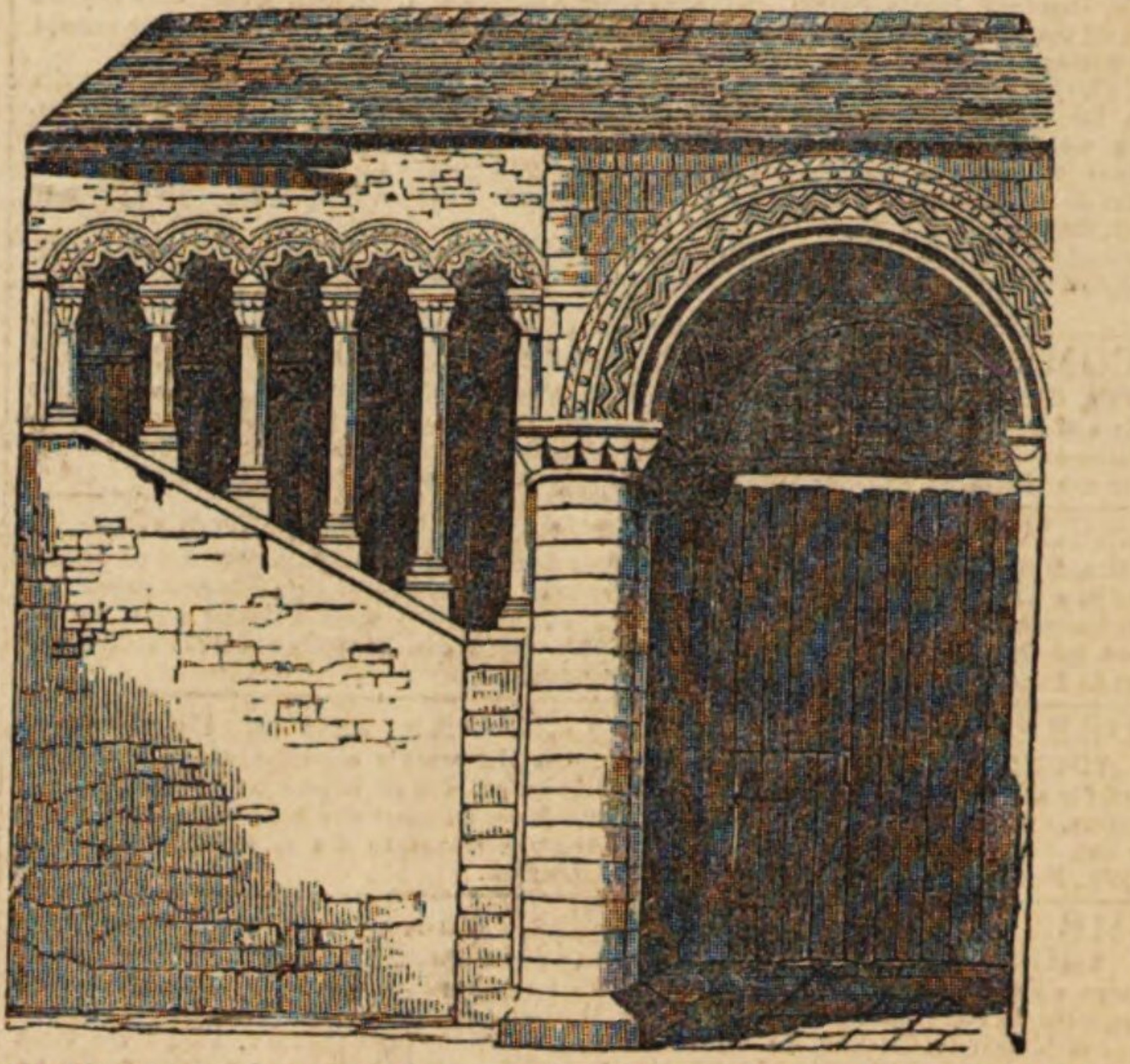
During the week, the members of the Association visited the objects of antiquity with which the city of Canterbury abounds. Our space being limited, we have not room to note the whole of the antiquities inspected. We, however, furnish the following original information respecting three of the most ancient of them, which will prove interesting from the fact of their state up to the present time being presented to our readers.

The monastery of St. Augustine is commonly believed to have been founded originally by the saint whose name it bears; and in one of the works in the library of the Cathedral, it is stated that "the ground thereupon to build was given by grant to Augustine by King Ethelbert, for dedication to St. Peter and St. Paul." By later records we find that St. Dunstan, in the year 978, renewed that dedication, adding to those of the Apostles above named that of St. Augustine.



RUINS OF THE AUGUSTINE MONASTERY, CANTERBURY.

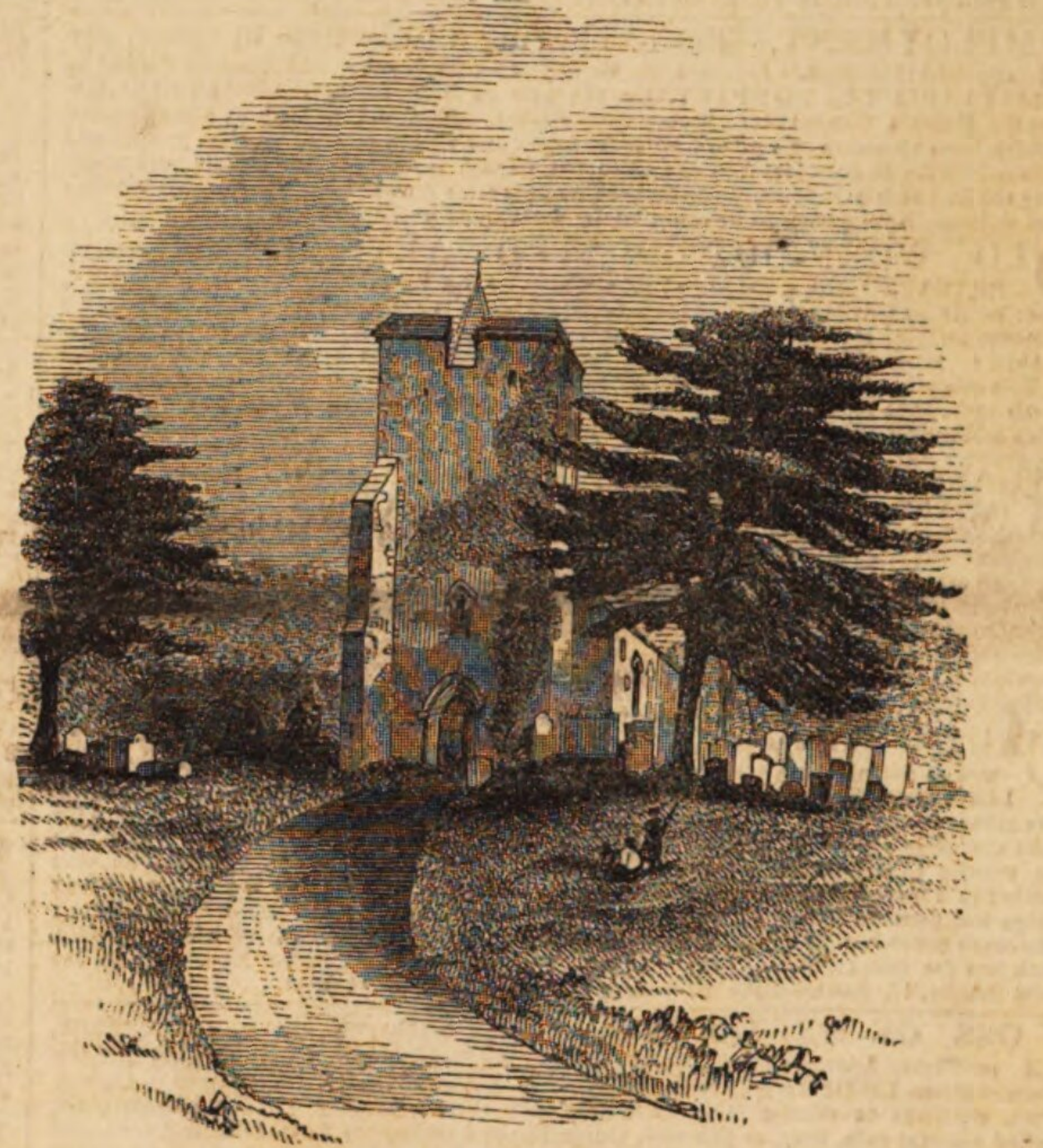
Up to the present day, the history of this monastery is exceedingly curious. At the dissolution of religious houses, Henry VIII. "seized upon it," we are told, "as a palace for himself." Queen Mary afterwards granted it to Cardinal Pole for life. Having reverted to the Crown at the death of Pole, Elizabeth, in 1573, paid a visit to the city of Canterbury, and kept her court within the walls of this edifice. Lord Wotton subsequently became possessor of the monastery, and here it was that Charles II. was entertained at the Restoration.



STAIRCASE IN THE CONVENTIONAL BUILDINGS, CANTERBURY.

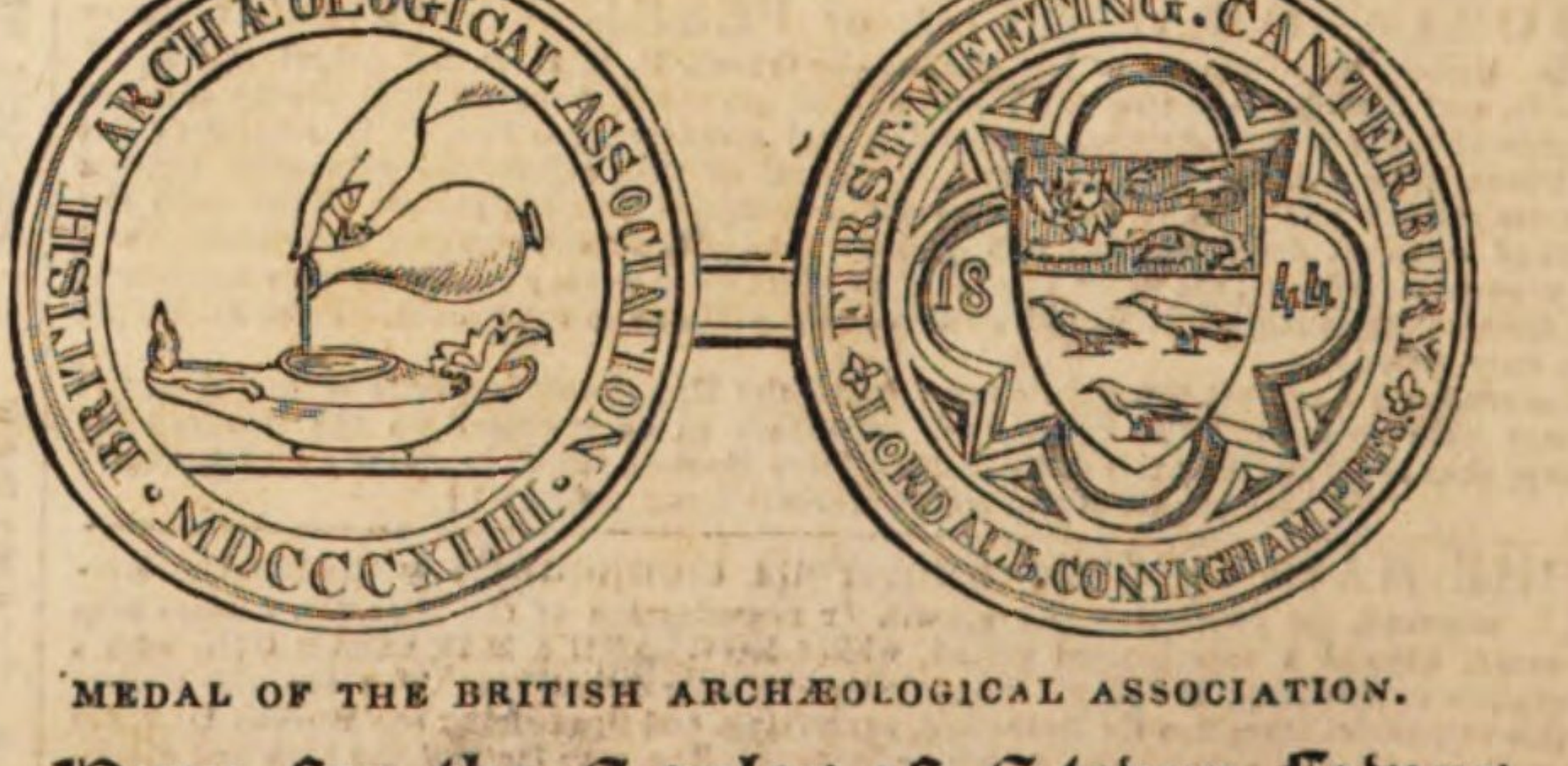
At the present day, this building is a magnificent ruin. The west front stretches along 250 feet, and the walls, inclosing an area of about fourteen acres, are still in part standing. For some years the chief building adjoining the ancient gateway has been occupied as a *public-house*; and the gateway itself, with a splendid room, the ceiling of which is very curiously painted, has been for some time used as a brewhouse, and the painting miserably defaced by the smoke and steam. The landlord has turned the great court-yard into a bowling-green, the fine chapel adjoining the north of the church into a fives-court, and the great room over the gate into a cockpit. We are, however, glad to learn that these acts of Vandalism are at an end in this case. To preserve from complete destruction so noble an edifice, the ruins of which are consecrated by the religion of our forefathers, has been the object of he honourable member for Maidstone, Mr. Hope, who has purchased the estate for the express purpose of preserving it from further demolition and desecration, and restoring its pristine beauty.

Proceeding westward, from the ruins of St. Augustine's Monastery, we reached the brow of a hill upon which stands the venerable church of St. Martin-in-the-fields, celebrated as the building in which Queen Bertha is said to have had the service of religion performed to herself and her Christian attendants, by her chaplain Luidhard, before the arrival of the Roman missionary. Here also Augustine first performed mass, and King Ethelbert is said to have worshipped.



ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, NEAR CANTERBURY.

The body of this interesting church—now under substantial repair—is built of Roman bricks and flint stones, strongly cemented with a concrete matter, which we found to be quite as hard, if not harder, than the flinty portion itself. Upon entering the church by the eastern door, we found the masonry of the period when it was built, for the authorities could not exactly agree in our hearing, whether its erection preceded the Saxon invasion or not. The opinion most general was consonant with that hitherto credited, that it was built of the materials, if not upon the site, of a Roman edifice: the masonry has been carefully restored, and every provision has been made to prevent the original from being marred by the mixture of modern masonry. The ancient font, which it is pretended is the identical one used at the baptism of King Ethelbert, is now being cleaned prior to its being again used in the sacrament of baptism. The inscriptions, which are of great antiquity, have been carefully preserved. One in the old black letter character, engraved in brass, is inserted in a mural stone, of which the following is a copy:—



BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
MDCCCXLIII
FIRST MEETING. CANTERBURY
18 44
LORD ALB. CONYNGHAM PRES.

MEDAL OF THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Pray for the Soules of Stevyn Fawxs
and Alys his wife the which decessed the x
day of May M.CCCCC. and sex, on whose
soules Ct have mercy. Amen.

St. Pancras Chapel is an edifice of great antiquity, situate on the eastern side of St. Augustine's Monastery. The materials and architecture appear to be Roman, and from the most ancient records of the city deposited in the ecclesiastical archives, to which we had access through the liberality of the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral, we perceive that the tradition is that this was King Ethelbert's private chapel in which he worshipped his ancestral gods before his conversion to Christianity.

(For the two engravings, the ruins of the Augustine Monastery, and the fine Anglo-Norman staircase, acknowledgment is due to the publishers of the *Journey Book of Kent*, of which work they form illustrations. This volume is one of the series, to be entitled *The Journey Book of England*, which we hope to see completed; for the portion already published, is, unquestionably, the best work of its class: the information is correct, and sufficiently copious for any reasonable tourist, without being tediously minute.)

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1844.

Redactions-Exemplar.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

ANDREW BEST ET LELOIR SC. A PARIS

No. 126.—Vol. V.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1844. [Sixpence.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

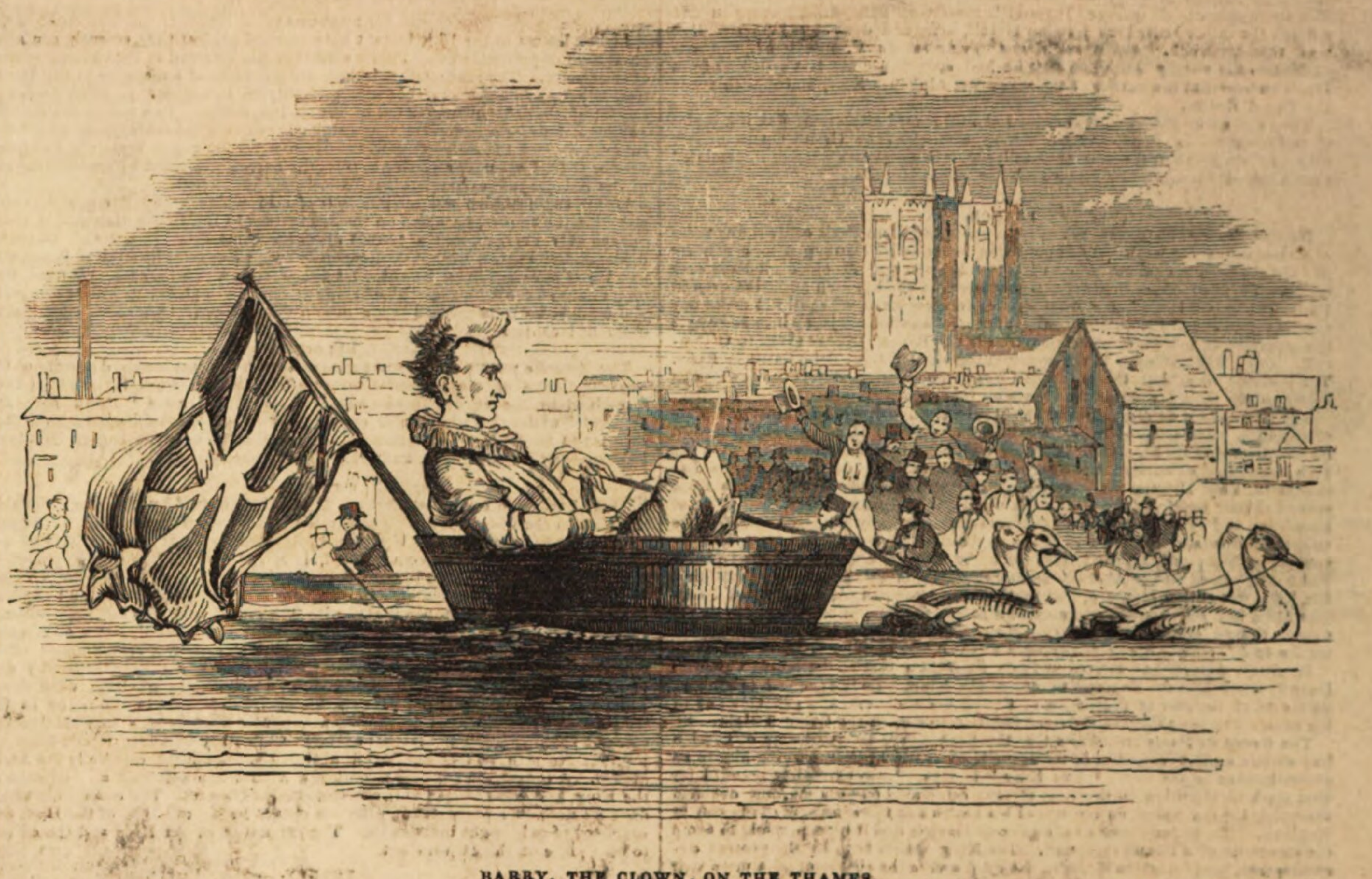
WE have still the gratifying task of recording the daily pursuits and amusements of the Sovereign in the mountain retreat to which she and her illustrious Consort have repaired in merry and romantic Scotland. It must be gratifying to every loyal subject to find that an opportunity has arisen to enable her Majesty to recruit her health and strength after a perilous period, and to relax from the heavy duties and responsibilities which attach to royalty, even where the Sovereign rules over a loyal people. It has been said that, "uneasy lies the head which wears a crown," and doubtless such must be the case when a kingdom is torn by domestic discord, or agitated by foreign commotion; but it must not be supposed that the task is an easy one, in cases where, as in the instance of our beloved Queen, her sway is one of peace and love. In the best of times, the ruler of a nation like England, which excites the jealousy, if not the hatred, of foreign nations, from her very power and influence, there are various difficulties to contend against. Of late, too, there have been many portending symptoms of evil — "war, horrid war," has been the theme of every tongue. At one time the danger seemed imminent. Such was the complication of events, such the malignity of a small faction in a neighbouring state, that at one time it seemed almost impossible to avoid war without incurring a consequence almost as disastrous — the loss of honour. But, happily, under the beneficent auspices of Providence, wise and moderate councils have had the ascendancy both in France and England, and peace is likely to be perpetuated. It is true that, according to the French papers last received, impotent and unworthy attempts are still made to raise doubts of the continuance of the good understanding between France and Morocco; but we look upon such demonstrations as the last dying struggles of desperate men to effect their object of creating mischief. These displays of petty spite and bitterness only serve to prove the danger of the crisis which has passed, and at the same time confirm our supposition that the Sovereign and the Ministry have had of late weighty cares and anxious forebodings to contend with. We repeat, therefore, that it must be matter for unmixed gratification that our gracious Sovereign has not been prevented from throwing aside for awhile the cares of state, and is able to enjoy a privilege scarcely denied to the humblest in the land—that of enjoying the luxuries of ease and retirement, and reaping the advantage of recruited health and strength, from change of air and scene, and cessation from the daily routine of toil and anxiety.

The correspondents of some of the daily papers, individuals for the most part, exceedingly clever in making news out of everything, have been fairly puzzled to fill up a letter with a record of the daily proceedings of the Queen. Thus, one of these gentlemen says:—

> Were it not for the anxiety which naturally pervades all classes of her Majesty's subjects to hear of the welfare of their Sovereign, and the interest excited by her Majesty's present mode of life, there is so little variety in this tranquil routine, that the daily movements of the Royal party are scarcely of sufficient importance to be chronicled.

Now, it must be candidly admitted that it is a sad thing for a journalist, when there is a paucity of startling events, and when it is almost impossible to discover any "moving accidents by flood or field;" but in this case we believe that our brethren generally will rejoice in the circumstance. For ourselves, we are unfeignedly glad that one great object for which her Majesty travelled to Scotland has been achieved, and that she is able to enjoy that "tranquil routine" which, after the many exciting events to which we have alluded, the Queen must so ardently desire. Nor do we agree with some of the carping spirits who object sometimes that unimportant and seemingly frivolous incidents connected with the Court and "the World of Fashion," are chronicled with minuteness. A people so attached as the English to their Queen, naturally take an interest in ascertaining her daily habits and pursuits, not from vulgar curiosity, or from a desire to intrude upon the privacy of the domestic circle, but rather to admire, if not to imitate, the judgment and good sense which prompt the most illustrious of the land to set a good example at home. It is in England only that the magic words "at home" are thoroughly understood. Greatness does not always exist merely of the "pride, pomp, and circumstance," of splendour and festivity; but, as in the case of the "good Queen Charlotte," rank may be even more ennobled by the exercise of piety, and the proper performance of domestic duties. Our gracious Queen, following so good an example, fulfils with dignity not only the duties imposed upon her by the State, but, what is almost of equal importance, she is exemplary in the performance of those of an attached wife and mother. If "trifles make the sum of human bliss," so do apparently trivial and monotonous pursuits form, in the aggregate, tasks of importance. With these views, we do not regard with indifference the innocent, but unexciting, routine of her Majesty's daily life in Scotland; but we rather derive pleasure from the reflection that a Queen may for a time throw aside the *tracasseries* and pomps of royalty, to indulge in healthful and innocent "rural felicity," and the delights of a happy domestic circle.

The "simple annals" of the Royal visit to Athol may disappoint those who delight in excitement and stirring incident; but yet these unpretending records of the amusements of a Queen, and an accomplished English lady, must, nevertheless, interest all who admire true dignity when allied to unaffected simplicity courtesy, and good-breeding.



BARRY, THE CLOWN, ON THE THAMES.

NOVEL FEAT ON THE RIVER THAMES.

Talk of Apollo and his team
Of winged horses, by which phrase
We mean his swans, we more esteem
And give approval in our days
To him who, by the aid of goose,
Has sail'd up good old Father Thames,
And prov'd a new, unheard of use,
Of pie-bald feathers:—writing names
In Hist'ry's Album fails of this—
But not being Scotch, no "second sight"
May we e'er hope-for of the bliss-
Ful pleasure of unmixed delight
Of seeing one with music borne along
By some Goose quills, the trumpet stops of song!—Anser.

On Monday last, "the Silent Highway" (as Old Father Thames has been poetically named), was scared from its propriety by the performance of an eccentric feat of very rare, though not unprecedented enactment. Mr. Barry, one of the clowns at Astley's theatre, to give *éclat* to his "Benefit," on Monday evening, announced his intention of sailing from Vauxhall-bridge to Westminster-bridge in a washing-tub, drawn by four geese. The crowd assembled to witness this strange undertaking, was very great. The road from the new Houses of Parliament to Thames-bank was almost impassable, and an immense number of persons stationed themselves upon the wharfs and barges. The opposite shore, particularly Bishop's-walk, was also thronged, and for long before the hour fixed upon a number of boats filled with anxious spectators rowed up to Vauxhall-bridge, and took up favourable positions. At about half-past three o'clock Mr. Barry, in his clown's dress, and accompanied by several of his friends, arrived at the bridge, and all things being prepared, he stepped into his tub and proceeded on his "voyage." The tide being in his favour he went along smoothly enough, and he had but little difficulty in making the geese swim in their proper course. An immense number of boats accompanied this strange water party, and the intrepid *voyageur* having disembarked at Westminster-bridge amidst loud cheers, proceeded to the theatre.

A similar feat was performed on the Thames, several years since by Usher, the celebrated clown.

New Theatre Royal, Manchester.—John Knowles, jun., Esq., lessee of the late Theatre Royal, at Manchester, has just completed his purchase of the site and buildings of the late Wellington Hotel and Carriage Bazaar, in Peter-street, whereon he proposes to erect the new Theatre Royal. The architects appointed are Messrs. Irwin and Chester, who are preparing designs for the structure. The estimated expense is £17,000, and it is calculated that the new theatre will be opened by Christmas. The style of decoration will be that of the age of Francis I., closely resembling the style of the Princess' Theatre, Oxford-street. All the most recent improvements in general construction and stage detail will be introduced in the new edifice, for the purpose of insuring which the proprietors of the principal London theatres have liberally afforded the Manchester architects every facility.

Death of Mr. Ross.—Mr. Ross, who was a great favourite at the theatres on the Surrey side of the water, died on Friday week. A little before the Christmas of last year he was engaged by Mr. Webster for the Liverpool Theatre. On the journey thither he caught a severe cold, dangerous symptoms appeared, and in May he returned to London. At his own request he was conveyed to Guy's Hospital, where his case received every attention. He expired about twenty minutes to seven on Friday night. It is a curious fact that he had a presentiment upon the subject, and declared that he should no live after half-past six.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The Emperor Abderahman may be said to reign absolute autocrat over the *morale* of our volatile Parisians. The fashion—the vogue—the rage is Morocco. Not only has it led to the deposition of the lawful Sovereign, but to that of the "Polka." The new dance, the "Marocaine," with its curious steps, and still more eccentric music, is said to be destined to reign paramount this winter with our dancing dervises of the "fantastic toe."

Louis Philippe still intends coming to England about the 9th of October; but he will wait for fair weather to cross over. Great is the contest at Court amongst those who wish to accompany him. He has about him officers with great names of olden time, which would sound well at Windsor—such as the Duke of Praslin, Fezenzac, the Count de la Rochefoucauld, &c.; but the heroes of the Empire and Republic forbid the preference. However, a real aristocracy being one of the necessities of France, the astute royal statesman has availed himself of the victory in Morocco to create a Duke in the person of Marshal Bugeaud. The Dukedom of Isly is the first creation of the present reign which has been openly announced. The Dukedom of Marmier, and that of divers Counts and Barons were secret creations silently enregistered at the Chamber of Peers. However, the anxiety for titles is greater than ever, although by the new French law any one can assume them; and the establishment at Versailles of the Hall of the Crusaders, where all the old names of France are enregistered, and their ancestors pourtrayed, has given a new impulse to ancestral taste.

All is prepared for Louis Philippe's trip. Admiral La Susse has been to Portsmouth to choose an anchorage. The manufactories of the Gobelins, and of Sévres, and the jewellers have furnished the supply of presents for the occasion, and nothing has been neglected to make the rapid passage of the Citizen King as bright as that of a meteor.

Within the last few days Paris has become crowded by a concourse of lovely women, not the habitual *élégantes* and *lionnes* of Paris, but beauties of far more blooming complexions. The provinces have furnished this tribute of curiosity to the French Babylon, and amongst the new comers are specially observed a numerous bevy of the fair daughters of Albion. When weather permits, the gardens and temples of pleasure in the outskirts are their rendezvous. The *Isle d'Amour*, on the island at Belleville, where the Parisian cockneys go to celebrate their marriage feasts, is about to disappear, in the improvements of the capital, and other celebrated places of suburban *réunions* have declined—the Champs Elysées absorb the gay crowds. Speculating on this vogue, and not satisfied with that most picturesque Astley of France, the Cirque Olympique, its elegant amphitheatre, and three thousand seats, a new edifice is now to be erected for performances in the open air, as in the days of the Greeks and Romans, to contain 12,000 spectators! A Stadium, 350 feet long, and 200 broad, will allow of classical chariot races, as well as the imitation of modern hunts to the life, and gladiatorial combats. But, in the meantime, it is at the Jardin Marbœuf, in these aforesaid terrestrial Elysian fields of Paris, that, during the fine weather, the *beau monde* of Paris assemble as they did in London, at Ranelagh and Marylebone gardens, in the days of Chesterfield. It is there that wits assemble, who chronicle the gay doings of Paris, in the vein of Horace Walpole.

The Champs Elysées have become the cynosure of the French fashionable world. All that is distinguished in rank, genius and art, are crowding to its dazzling precincts. Comparatively a short time since, this spot was deserted and dangerous: the houseless and the wretched here escaped from the view of Parisian splendour. The Columbus of this now splendid place was a horse-dealer. Here have palaces arisen which may vie with the boasted architectural splendour of a Paladio. Each day sees some new celebrity joining the ranks of the exclusives of the Champs Elysées. Here reside in magnificent palaces Lady Cowley, Maréchal Sebastiani, the Duchesse d'Albafuéra, the Princess Bagration; here is the splendid hotel of the Baron Delmar; further removed is the beautiful hermitage erected by General de Montaillleur, and the hotels of the Prince de Ligne, the Ambassador of Belgium, and Duc Charles de Brunswick. The celebrated marine painter occupies the mansion of M. de Beaujon, the celebrated *financier*. The Champs Elysées will quickly unite the high fashion of your boasted Belgrave-square with the refined elegance of your Regent's-park.

One of those amongst the foreign residents whose expenditure has contributed most to the amusements of the Parisians, the opulent American, Mr. T——n, with his handsome wife and daughters, is said to be about the point of leaving the capital of pleasure. His name will long be associated with the reminiscences of many a fête and many an anecdote. One of the most amusing of the latter is the following. Alphonse Karr, the author of the satirical monthly periodical *The Wasps*, turned into ridicule the first gorgeous fête of the American millionaire. He soon after gave one still more splendid, under the auspices of the Princesse de V——, thanks to whose mediation the whole Faubourg of St. Germain flocked to Mr. T's ball. Foremost amongst the guests was the Duc d'Escars. To the latter's astonishment the Amphytrion fixed upon him the most indignantly ireful look, with which he followed him wherever he moved. This lasted so long that the Duc could bear it no more, and walking up to the master of the house, he begged to know whether he had been so unfortunate to have given him some offence. "Offence, indeed!" exclaimed Mr. T., "have you not written the most scurrilous jests on myself, wife, and daughters?" The Duc was thunderstruck. Fortunately the Princess de V. interfered, and explained to the worthy Jonathan that he had only heard the last syllable of the Duc's name—that the author of the satire was Alphonse Karr, and that this was the Duc d'Escars.

Time and space are wanting, or else I should record a thousand floating topics of conversation in Paris, such as the appearance at the Grand Opera of two savages, brought from the wilds of Brazils; and the new translation of "Hamlet," read a few nights since at a grand *soirée* at Victor Hugo's.

FRANCE.

Neither the French papers, nor our private letters from Paris contain any news of consequence this week. The opposition press is still engaged in censuring M. Guizot for concluding peace with the Emperor of Morocco on such easy terms. Their strictures, however, do not seem to excite much attention even in Paris, and as still less interest would attach to them here, we shall not make any extracts from their voluminous commentaries. Another subject which engrosses the attention of our Paris contemporaries is the Repeal Dinner given to O'Connell. Last, but not least, is the approaching visit of Lord Palmerston to Paris. The journals insist that the noble lord has some political object in view. The *Sibele* speaks with particular confidence on this point.

The *Semaphore de Marseilles* of the 21st inst. publishes accounts from Algiers of the 16th. The news of the conclusion of peace with Morocco, which arrived on the preceding night, had been hailed with considerable satisfaction. On the 12th some Moorish horsemen presented themselves at the camp of General Lamoriciere, near Djemmaa Ghazaouat. They were the bearers of letters from several chiefs, and from the Emperor's son himself, demanding a suspension of hostilities, and announcing that Abderahman was entirely disposed to subscribe to the conditions of France, and that a negociation to that effect was then proceeding at Tangier. All the letters from the West declare that Abd-el-Kader had not appeared on the Algerian territory. Some of them positively state that the Emir was still in Morocco, and that the Emperor had pledged himself to remove him into the interior, and confine him in a fortress, in whatever part of his empire France might require. The Meteor steamer, which arrived at Toulon on the 19th, brought the tents captured at the battle of Isly.

M. de St. Aulaire has arrived in Paris from his estate in Perigord, and is to leave in a few days for England to receive the King, who is expected to embark on the 3d of October at Tréport, with two of his ministers, and probably one of his sons. The remainder of the royal family is to stop at the Chateau d'Eu.

The *Revue de Paris* announces that the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London had written a most respectful letter to the King of the French, inviting him to an entertainment in the city. "The King," it says, "was extremely grateful for that mark of attention on the part of that celebrated corporation, but declined accepting the invitation, on account of his health and the shortness of his stay in England. His Majesty would have gone to London had it been possible to avoid the ceremony of a formal reception. The King wishes that, in the present circumstances, his journey to England should preserve the character of a mere visit from one Sovereign to another."

According to letters from Rome of the 9th inst., the Pope had signed on the preceding day the dispensations necessary previous to the union of the Duke d'Aumale with Princess Caroline of Naples, his cousin-german.

Accounts from Toulon of the 18th inst. announce, that the schooner Etoile had been despatched on a mission to Tunis. It was believed that she was the bearer of an order to Admiral Parseval Deschênes to return to Toulon with the naval division under his command.

A severe storm of thunder, accompanied with hail, has visited Marseilles, Toulouse, Bordeaux, Bayonne, and several other places in the south of France, where it has done immense damage to the vintage. The vintage this year is very plentiful, and it is said that the wine promises to be of excellent quality.

The *Moniteur* contains a despatch from Rear-Admiral Gourbeyre, Governor of Guadaloupe, in which the damage occasioned by the late fire at La Basseterre is estimated at 2,500,000f. It had been ascertained that the fire broke out accidentally, and that no lives were lost.

The *Toulonnais* contains an article upon the subject of the treaty concluded between France and Morocco, in the course of which it expresses great doubts as to the duration of the peace. The *Toulonnais* also announces that the Prince de Joinville was daily expected in Toulon harbour, where great preparations have been made to receive him. The same journal states that Abd-el-Kader was encamped in the valley of the Wadel-Azha, between Ouchdah and Teza, 20 leagues from the Algerian frontier.

The following interesting account of the circumstances which preceded the signing of the treaty between France and Morocco, may be considered as the official French version of the transaction:—

"The Pasha of Larache, Sidi-Bon-Sellam, made the first overtures on the 5th instant, when he wrote, in the name of the Emperor, a letter containing the most pacific assurances, and in which he declared that his master, who, notwithstanding the hostilities, had not ceased to be our friend, was disposed to subscribe to all our conditions. The Consul-General of the Two Sicilies, M. Martineau, undertook to carry that letter to the Prince de Joinville. He embarked in the steamer Var, and arrived at Cadiz on the 6th. Sidi-Bon-Sellam had already given us many proofs of his duplicity, and the Prince could therefore place little confidence in his letter. He resolved, however, to ascertain, before entering into any negotiation, the extent and nature of the powers which the artful Pasha mentioned having received from the Sultan. The Prince consequently ordered M. Warnier, the same who had already notified to the Pasha the *ultimatum* of France, to wait upon him at Tangier. The Cuvier left Cadiz in the evening of the 6th. Mons. Warnier, and Mons. Martineau, who was returning to his consular post, took passage in her. They reached the roads of Tangier on the 7th. M. Martineau went ashore, where he was met by the Kaïd, who had been sent to await his orders. The moment the Moorish functionary heard of the presence of a French envoy in the roads, he mounted his horse, and rode to the Pasha's camp, to apprize him of the fact. At nine o'clock the Pasha and the Kaïd came into town, and called on the Consul of Naples, who shortly afterwards caused a signal, previously agreed upon, to be hoisted on the terrace of his house. M. Warnier immediately landed, and was received at the Marine by the civil and military authorities of the place. Troops of a rather good appearance lined the passage from the pier to the Casbah. The Kaïd, in saluting him, exhausted the entire vocabulary of eastern compliments, and the *cortège*, preceded and followed by a guard of soldiers, commenced its march. The population seemed favourably disposed, and the women uttered the joyful cry, so well known in Algeria, which is peculiar to the women of the Barbary coast. A post of honour was under arms at the gate of the Casbah. Sidi-Bon-Sellam received M. Warnier as an old acquaintance, and when the letter had informed him that he was instructed to verify the full powers with which he said he was invested, the Pasha expressed his regret at not having demanded a special letter to that effect from the Emperor. But, being anxious to obviate an inconvenience that the distance at which the Emperor was then from Tangier rendered irreparable, the Pasha affirmed, in an act duly drawn up and written in the presence of witnesses, that he had been ordered to treat with the French Plenipotentiary. According to Mussulman usages, the word 'order,' used by the Pasha, indicates, both that the negotiator, in the name of the Prince, is furnished with full powers, and that he has no responsibility to incur. M. Warnier and Sidi-Bon-Sellam parted on the best possible terms; at 2 o'clock the Cuvier put to sea, and returned to Cadiz. The act, signed by the Pasha, was deemed sufficient by our negociators, to show that the Pasha was empowered to treat, and, on the 9th, the whole of the French fleet sailed from Cadiz for Tangier, where it arrived at 10 o'clock on the following morning. The Kaïd Abou, Governor of Tangier, repaired on board the Suffren, and renewed, on the part of the Pasha, his application for peace. The Prince received with distinction the Kaïd Abou, a brave soldier, who, on the 6th of August last, was appointed by public acclamation governor of the place and commander of the garrison. The Prince presented him with a pair of pistols, as a token of remembrance of our attack and his courageous resistance. At two o'clock M. Warnier, accompanied by M. Augier, an ensign, a quartermaster, and a sub-officer of the marines, landed at Tangier, and submitted the treaty to the approbation of the Pasha, who did not hesitate an instant to accept it. A signal flag was then hoisted on the Neapolitan consular house, when Messrs. de Glucksberg and de Nyon landed and repaired to the palace of the governor, with whom they definitively signed the treaty at five o'clock that evening. Our flag, hoisted on the palace of France, was immediately saluted with twenty-one guns."

The Duke of Glucksberg arrived in Paris on Monday. He is said to have brought the original treaty concluded with the Emperor Abderrhaman of Morocco, and to have come to obtain the ratification of the King of the French, with which he is to return to Tangier.

Since writing the above the following news has been received from Paris by express:—

"Prince de Joinville arrived in Cadiz on the 12th instant, with a part of his squadron.

"Information was received at Perpignan on the 22nd, that a revolutionary movement had been made at Carthagena; that similar movements were discovered in many parts of Catalonia; that the authorities had taken measures to suppress them; and that the Director of the Posts, the Director of Customs, and one of the Judges of Mataro had been arrested."

SPAIN.

Our Madrid letters of the 18th inst. inform us that M. Martinez de la Rosa had at length accepted the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs. This appointment is officially announced in the *Madrid Gazette*. It is stated that the general result of the elections is favourable for the Ministry.

A dinner was given at Madrid on the 17th to the newly-elected deputies and senators. M. Martinez de la Rosa and the other newly-elected members were present. M. de la Rosa availed himself of the opportunity afforded by his health being proposed to explain his political principles. He said that he equally condemned despotism, of which he had been the victim, and the excesses of the Revolution; that he abhorred them with so much the more reason, as he knew, by sad experience, that the abuses of power brought on revolutions, as the excesses of liberty led to despotism.

The Queen of Spain has conferred the Grand Cordon of the Royal Order of Charles III. on the Count de Bresson, the French Ambassador at Madrid.

The *Eco del Comercio* mentions the release from prison of Don José and Don Ramon Piera, Don José, and Don Manuel Almazora. Don R. Fernandez, Don M. Salamanca, and Don Seyas, who were arrested on account of the pretended conspiracies so much spoken of a few weeks ago. These unfortunate men are now set at liberty, on bail, never having been brought to trial, and not even knowing the charges brought against them. Such is the liberty of the subject in Spain, at the present moment.

On the 11th Mr. Bulwer, and the eldest son of Sir Robert Peel, were at Tarifa, and they have probably by this time returned to Madrid.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon letters to the 16th instant have reached us, but they scarcely contain a paragraph of political news. Public attention was directed to the ensuing session of the Cortes. The ministers, it is said, are confident of a majority in the Deputies, although in the Peers they will probably be in a minority. The decree of the 1st of August remains for the most part inoperative. In a recent decision the Lisbon Relaçao has defied the Government, reversing the sentence of an inferior judge, by which the *Patriota* was condemned for language certainly seditious. Sennor Cabral has not proceeded to carry the decree into effect by transferring any of the Relaçao judges to other localities.

One of those sudden and terrible falls of rain which make Portugal at times resemble the tropics, occurred on the 3rd instant in the Douro district. A cloud opened over Pelagao, and a torrent of water came down in a rush. Gardens, fields, and vineyards, were instantaneously swept away. The river of Povoa was swollen at once to such a height, that five masons who were constructing a wall on its banks were drowned. The bridge of Povoa and all the neighbouring walls and boundaries were merged in a common destruction. Other lives were lost in different localities.

BELGIUM.

The Brussels papers notice some riots at Verviers; some hundred persons of the working classes of that manufacturing town left their work for a time: they assembled in the square, broke some windows, and cried "Down with the Jesuits!" under the windows of some of the principal inhabitants, whom they suppose to be favourable to that religious order. The disturbances, however, were speedily put an end to, and some persons were arrested.

SWEDEN.

There have been some disturbances in Sweden, caused by the discussions in the Diet on the Constitution. The commotions of the 28th and 29th of August might have been very serious if vigorous measures for their suppression had not been adopted. This was accomplished, it is said, without the employment of the military, who remained in their barracks, but were ready to act. The police had hired a number of assistants (miners, day labourers, and others), all of them tall and powerful men, who mingled with the crowd, and who not only inflicted summary punishment for every attempt to create disturbance, but also arrested the most conspicuous among the rioters. This unexpected arrangement effectually deterred the mob from indulging in disturbance, and they gradually dispersed. The persons arrested, amounting to fifty-six in number, were fined. Among them were two opera dancers, the others were people belonging to the lowest class of society. It is somewhat singular that in this insurrection the spirit of hostility was not directed against the nobility who first rejected the representation plan, or reform bill, but against the priesthood, especially the Archbishop. After the danger was passed, the Archbishop solicited an audience of the King, and was received with the most marked favour. The committee which drew up the new representation plan was chosen by the minority of the Diet, and consisted of only eight individuals. The coronation of the King and Queen was to take place on the 25th instant.

TURKEY.

Letters from Constantinople, of the 4th instant, announce that Commissioners have been appointed to investigate the proper form of administration suitable to the province of Albania, as it is considered that from the peculiar habits of its people it cannot be reduced to order by the same laws which operate in other parts of the Turkish empire. The French shopkeepers at Constantinople and at Pera, who have enjoyed for many years privileges contrary to the letter of the law, are, it appears, in despair at the Porte now exhibiting a determination to resume its inherent rights, and to make those shopkeepers contribute to the expenses of the state. The shopkeepers are applying to their several ambassadors, and an embarrassing discussion is likely to take place between the Porte and the ambassadors upon the subject.

POLICE.

A CHECK UPON THE SUICIDE MANIA.—At Guildhall on Monday a young woman, named Elizabeth Morris, was placed before Sir Peter Laurie, on a charge of having taken a quantity of laudanum, with a view of putting a period to her own existence.—The beadle of St. Bartholomew's Hospital stated that the prisoner was brought into the hospital on Wednesday night, she having taken poison, and it was with great difficulty that she was recovered by the surgeon, life having been very nearly extinct. From inquiries made it appeared that she had been seduced by a married man.—Sir Peter Laurie said he should send her to the Old Bailey for attempted suicide. He had put an end to persons attempting to drown themselves; he would now try the same cure for attempted poisoning. He had no doubt that those who took poison did not do so for the purpose of self-destruction, but for the purpose of exciting sympathy; and such morbid charity was more calculated to do injury than anything else.—The girl fell back fainting, and exclaiming, "Mercy, oh mercy!"—[Sir Peter Laurie, we think, acts with much judgment in attempting to check the dangerous mania for attempting suicide, a mania which, we think with the worthy knight, is often committed either to excite sympathy, or to gain notoriety. The latter seemed to be the cause of the suicides from the Monument.]

ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF AN ACTOR.—At Union-hall Police-office on Saturday, *Thomas Farren* and *Jeremiah Cross*, two draymen in the service of Mr. Thorne, brewer, of Westminster, were charged with causing the death of Mr. James Scott, a retired comedian, living at 4, Herbert's-buildings. Mrs. Jane Philips stated that on the preceding evening, while standing at her door, 4, John's-terrace, Webber-road, she observed the prisoners letting down beer into the cellar of a beer-shop next door to her house, from a dray which was close up to the pavement. In a few minutes afterwards she saw Mr. Scott, whom she had previously known, walking along the pavement on the same side of the way. He seemed to be a little in liquor, and when he arrived near the beer-shop he stumbled off the pavement into the road, and in falling one of the horses attached to the dray kicked and struck him on the head, and, in a moment afterwards, both horses went on, and the wheel of the dray went over the unfortunate gentleman's breast. The witness added, that there was no person standing at the heads of the horses at the time, both prisoners being engaged in the cellar. Mr. Scott was carried to a surgeon, but he expired while in the act of taking a draught. The prisoners said they were busily engaged at the time of the unfortunate accident, and that they left the horses standing quietly at the door of the beer-shop with their nose-bags on, and never knew them to have moved from their position unless they were driven on. Mr. Cottingham censured the men for leaving their horses, but believing that there was not any culpable negligence, was satisfied with holding them to bail to appear that day month.

WHOLESALE ROBBERY BY A SHOPWOMAN.—At Marlborough-street Police-office, on Monday, Adele Dupierre, or Dupre, a young Frenchwoman, underwent a second examination before Mr. Maltby, on a charge of having stolen and pawned a large quantity of shoes, the property of Mr. Van Bever, shoemaker, Burlington-arcade, with whom she lived as shopwoman. The charge was made against the prisoner last week, when some insinuations were thrown out against a Miss Cook, in whose behalf a Col. Loftus interested himself, but many of the statements being unsupported by evidence, we did not think it fair to give an *ex parte* report of the case. It is now stated that the Colonel Loftus in question is not Colonel Femere Loftus. Upon this occasion, Mr. Lumley, from the office of Mr. Flower, attended for the prisoner; and a clerk from the office of Mr. Goatley, for the prosecutor.—Mr. Van Bever was called, and a statement which he made on the former occasion, relative to the deficiency in his stock, the admission of the prisoner, Adele Dupierre, that she had pawned the property, and the steps he took both against the prisoner and another young woman formerly in his service, in consequence of a statement subsequently made to him by the prisoner, was read over to him. The solicitor then asked Mr. Van Bever various questions, to which he replied, that he had never at any time in his life given the prisoner shoes to pawn for him. On the 9th of August he left England to go on the Continent, and he returned on the 24th of August. The prisoner had money given to her for expenses during his absence. During the time he was out of England the prisoner had never received permission to pawn any goods, nor was he aware that she had pawned any until the robbery was discovered. Mr. Van Bever underwent a very long cross-examination by Mr. Lumley, and much irrelevant matter was gone into. Mr. Van Bever emphatically repeated that he had never authorised at any time the pawning of shoes or boots. He added that the receipts in the shop had fallen off very much within the last week or two. This he attributed to a conspiracy between the prisoner and his former shopwoman. He had received information that the prisoner had sent customers to another shop in the Arcade. Had never expressed a determination to any one to get Miss Cook out of the Arcade. After the prisoner and Miss Cook were in custody, did not say to his solicitor, that he only wanted to punish Cook, and not to hurt the prisoner. What he had said was that from what Dupierre had told him, Cook had been his ruin. Had never promised to give £50 if Miss Cook were got out of her shop. On taking stock, had found 105 pairs of shoes and boots deficient, but from the quantity in the hands of the pawnbrokers, which he knew to be his property, his loss was much larger.—Thomas Wood, shopman to Mr. Wood, pawnbroker, 65, High-street, produced samples of 74 pairs of shoes which the prisoner had pledged at the shop since August. This witness said that the prisoner had been in the habit of pawning shoes at his employer's shop for some years.—A shopman in the employ of Mr. Young, pawnbroker, 65, Princes-street, said the prisoner had pledged between 30 and 40 pairs of shoes since August last. The prisoner had pledged shoes at the shop for a considerable period.—The prisoner, when called upon for her defence, in broken English said she had never known anything about pawning shoes until sent by Mr. Van Bever. Mr. Van Bever wanted to get Miss Cook out of her shop, because since she had opened a shoe-shop for herself he had not done so much business.—Mr. Lumley, for the prisoner, said he should only urge the great improbability that the prisoner could have pawned so large a quantity of shoes, and in her own name, without the knowledge or consent of Mr. Van Bever. There was a great deal of animosity on the part of Mr. Van Bever towards Miss Cook, and this was the foundation of the present charge. The pawnbrokers also proved that the prisoner had for years been in the habit of pledging shoes with them, and this afforded strong presumption that the prosecutor must have supplied her with the shoes, at least during that period when she was not in his service.—Mr. Maltby said there was no proof before him that these shoes were Mr. Van Bever's property. From the evidence which had been produced, he felt it to be his duty to send the case to a jury.—Mr. Van Bever's solicitor then said that his client's shop was set on fire on Monday week, and this act he believed to have been committed by the prisoner, who was alarmed at the prospect of detection which Mr. Van Bever's proposal to take stock held out.—No evidence, however, was offered on this charge.

A VICTIMIZER.—At the Mansion-house, on Tuesday, *Algernon Sydney Sparkes*, quondam traveller to Mr. Edgar White, a wine and bottle merchant, was charged with obtaining goods from several tradesmen under false pretences. The justice-room was crowded with tradesmen who had been victimized. The prisoner exhibited the utmost *nonchalance*, took abundant notes, and was continually conveying written suggestions to his counsel, Mr. Doane. The first charge was preferred by Mr. Garratt, of Cheapside. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Charles Dingle, the managing man of Mr. Garratt, that on the 5th or 6th of August, the prisoner came into his employer's shop, and ordered a coat. The witness, as usual, asked him his name and address, upon which the prisoner handed him the card produced, on which was engraved, "Edgar White, wine-merchant, &c." The article was sent to the address given on the card, and in a few days afterwards the witness called at the address, and saw Mr. White, who said he knew nothing about the matter, but that it must be his traveller, Mr. Sparkes, whom he described as a most respectable young man, who had been in his employment as a traveller for the last two years. At the time the prisoner ordered the coat, he (the witness) believed him to be Mr. Edgar White, and the person whose address was described in the card he had presented. The next charge against the prisoner was preferred by Mr. R. D. Smith, a boot-maker, carrying on business in London-wall, who deposed that the prisoner came to his shop and obtained some boots. He stated that he had been recommended by Mr. Wright, a solicitor. The goods had been sent to Mr. White's premises as directed. The witness had since seen Mr. Wright, who denied having given the prisoner any such recommendation as he had stated. Mr. Wright was a customer of the witness, and he (the witness) had on one occasion seen the prisoner in Wright's office in Newgate-street.—Mr. Bath, of 97, Cheapside, preferred the next charge. Mr. Bath stated, that on Tuesday last the prisoner came to his shop and purchased a dressing case, a set of chess-men, and a draught-board, and desired them to be sent the following morning by eleven o'clock, to 4 or 8, Water-lane, Tower-street, when they should be paid for. He (Mr. Bath) accordingly sent his boy with them as directed, but with express directions not to leave the goods without the money. The boy went and saw the prisoner, who said he was coming into the city in the course of the day, and he would call and pay for the goods. The boy stated that the bill was receipted, and he must either take the goods or the money back. On this the prisoner tore off the receipt from the bottom of the bill, and returned the latter to the boy. Mr. Bath further stated, that not being quite satisfied with this proceeding, he sent the boy, accompanied by his shopman, to the premises, being determined, as Mr. Bath expressed it, "Not to be done by a gang of swindlers." They came back without succeeding in their mission, and at last he (Mr. Bath) proceeded in person and saw Mr. White, who stated he knew nothing about the matter. On Friday last he (Mr. Bath) went again, and again saw Mr. White, for though the boy had been posted to watch for the prisoner, and give him in charge to a policeman, the latter never made his appearance. On Friday, however, White said he would go to the prisoner's lodgings and the goods should be returned, and eventually they were given up. There was another charge against the prisoner, preferred by Mr. Hancock, from whom he had obtained a small outfit, consisting of shirts, silk handkerchiefs, and other articles, under the same circumstances as those already detailed in the previous cases. Mr. Hancock, however, admitted that by the receipt from the prisoner of 5s. on account, the transaction with him had become a civil matter, and therefore not cognizable before the magistrate.—Mr. T. Wood did not think there was sufficient legal evidence to convict the prisoner, and therefore ordered him to be discharged; but on leaving the dock was taken in execution by Walbancke, the sheriffs' officer, at the suit of one of his creditors under his bankruptcy.—[A great outcry has been raised against Lord Brougham's recent act for the abolition of imprisonment for debt, on the ground that it takes away all protection from creditors. Doubtless, the creditor has a right to justice as well as the debtor, but when it is seen with what facility tradesmen give up goods to mere strangers, as in the above case, may it not well be asked whether they are not to blame themselves sometimes for their losses? It is a just and humane principle not to allow imprisonment where a man is unable to pay, and the law will be useful also in checking unlimited credit. We know it is the fashion to talk of the necessity of credit in a commercial country like this. We do not deny it; but we believe it is equally true that there ought to be no temptation to induce men to run into debt.]

A BAREFACED ASSAULT.—On Tuesday *William Tilt*, a cattle-dealer in Smithfield-market, was summoned before Sir Peter Laurie, for assaulting Mr. Quilter, a butcher, in Gee-street, Pancras, by cutting off his whiskers. Sir Peter remarked that he had no doubt Mr. Quilter looked a great deal better for the shearing. To him, Mr. Q. appeared to have very large whiskers still.—The complainant, who is a very powerful young man, nearly six feet in height, stated that he was in Smithfield-market on the 16th instant, when he met a neighbour named Sturch, and the defendant came up to him and said he had just purchased two beasts which he thought would suit him. Mr. Sturch said he would look at them, and asked complainant to accompany him to judge what they were worth. Witness agreed to do so, and told Mr. Sturch what the animals were worth, and what they would weigh. A bargain was struck, and they all repaired to a public-house in Duke-street. While they were standing at the bar the defendant, without a word of provocation or observation, drew out a long pair of scissors, and quietly snipped off his right whisker at one stroke. Complainant was confounded by the impudence of the thing. "Oh," cried one butcher, "get a looking-glass." "Let's have a sight," said another. "He's got your whisker off," said a third." "If he has," complainant replied, "he had better serve the other side the same, only let him look out." All the butchers had a jeer for him, and while he was answering them and recovering from his surprise, the defendant took advantage of him with his scissors, and down fell the other whisker. He therefore now required redress from the Magistrate.—Sir Peter recommended the parties to shake hands, which they did.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A DWARF.—At Union-hall, on Tuesday, *Harriet Thorpe*, a young female, about the size of General Tom Thumb, well-known as the celebrated dwarf, was charged with attempting to commit suicide.—Police constable 87 L stated that about four o'clock on Tuesday morning last he found the prisoner lying in a state of insensibility in the Lower Marsh. He immediately took her to the station-house, when it was ascertained she had taken poison. Mr. Wagstaff, the police-surgeon, was sent for, and with the aid of the stomach pump he succeeded in saving her life. She was afterwards conveyed to St. Thomas's Hospital. It was afterwards ascertainnd that she had purchased six-pennyworth of oxalic acid at a chemist's, on Monday night, the whole of which she had swallowed just before the constable arrived. In answer to the charge, the prisoner said that she had travelled the country as a dwarf for nearly six years; but a month ago she quarrelled with her protector, who had deserted her. Her mind became so agitated that she was persuaded to destroy herself. Mr. Cottingham asked her whether she had any friends in London?—Prisoner replied she had none.—Mr. Cottingham said that he could not release her, after making such a determined attempt on her life, without having some security for her future conduct. The prisoner was accordingly sent to prison in default of bail.

CHARGE OF MURDER.—On Tuesday, at Worship-street, *Alfred Edwards* was examined on a charge of causing the death of an unfortunate female of the name of Jane Gregory, by administering to her a poisonous drug under the appearance of brandy and bitters. Evidence was given to the effect the deceased lived at No. 4, New Court, New Nicholls-street, Bethnal-green, with the prisoner, a maker of pickles. On Thursday evening week she drank a teacup full of a dark fluid, which he had brought to her room in a quart wine bottle, and which he gave to her, saying it was brandy and bitters. In a couple of hours afterwards, Edwards having left her in the meantime, she went to the Britannia Saloon, Hoxton, before entering which she complained of nausea, and was not seen by the witnesses until the following forenoon, when they found her in a dying state in her bed, her face and hands livid and cold, and apparently labouring under the effects of poison. She said she knew she was dying, and repeated several times that she had taken nothing but the brandy and bitters Edwards gave her, and added that was the cause of her illness. Edwards entered the room and heard her say so, and his reply was, "Nonsense, I have taken plenty of it myself before." Witnesses present then urged him to take some of the liquor. He said he would, poured out some, took it into his mouth, but directly spat it out again. Afterwards he went away, saying he would return again in five minutes, but did not. A surgeon was sent for, and soon after his arrival deceased died. The prisoner was remanded.

CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED MURDER.—At Marlborough-street, on Wednesday, *Abraham Myers*, of Off-court, in the Strand, was brought before Mr. Maltby, charged with having deliberately stabbed Robert Clayard, the proprietor of the White Bear livery-stables, Lisle-street, Leicester-square. It appeared from the evidence that Clayard and Myers were in the habit of meeting at the house of Mr. J. Banks, the Crown, Cranborne-passage, Leicester-square. On Tuesday evening they met as usual, together with several other persons. Some altercation took place between the prisoner and Clayard, and blows were exchanged. This occurred in front of the bar about seven o'clock. About nine o'clock Myers went out, requesting some one to take care of his great-coat till his return. Having been absent about ten or twelve minutes Myers resumed his seat, and no apparent change had taken place in his demeanour. Clayard, who was sitting in a chair at the opposite end of the room to Myers, addressed the latter, saying in a familiar tone, "Come, come, Aby, there should be no animosity between us, here is my hand, and with it my heart," at the same time extending his right hand. Myers, without the slightest hesitation rose from his seat, and approaching Clayard, took hold of the extended hand with his own left hand, and then said, "I freely accept your hand, but I'll have your heart's blood;" and suddenly drew from his coat-pocket a large butcher's knife, and made a desperate lunge at his intended victim. Clayard caught sight of the weapon, and, in order to turn the point from his side, to which it was directed, seized the knife with his left hand, when Myers violently drew it through the hand, cutting through the ball of the thumb in a most dangerous manner. Myers again raised the knife, and, repeating his threat, made a second stab, which inflicted a flesh wound just above the left breast. The fact of Clayard being seated in a chair enabled him to throw himself backward, and to this may be attributed his fortunate escape, for the prisoner's determined purpose was evident to all present, who interposed as speedily as possible. The prisoner then dropped the knife, and was making his escape from the house, but was stopped by a waiter, and given into custody. The policeman who took charge of the prisoner handed to the magistrate a certificate from the medical attendant, which was to the effect that the present removal of the wounded man would be unadvisable. The prisoner, under the advice of his solicitor, reserved what he had to say until the next examination. The knife with which the attempt was made is nearly a new one, and of the largest size butchers use, being from eighteen to twenty inches long.

COUNTRY NEWS.

COMMISSION OF LUNACY ON THE SON OF CAMPBELL, THE POET.—A few days ago a commission of lunacy was held at the Ship Inn, Waltham Abbey, before Mr. Commissioner Winslow, to inquire into the state of mind of Thomas Telford Campbell, only son of the late poet, Thomas Campbell, described as of Dr. Allen's Asylum, High Beach, Essex. The case, from the station of the party, and his relationship to the celebrated author of the "Pleasures of Hope," excited much interest. Dr. Allen said that Mr. Campbell had resided at his lunatic asylum for about 14 years, and stated some acts of eccentricity on the part of that gentleman. Dr. Allen said Mr. Campbell was a great pedestrian, and would walk 30 to 40 miles a day, chiefly in the vicinity of Epping Forest. While at High Beach he was supposed to have walked about 80,000 miles. He fancied Ching's lozenges, which he had taken, had got into his bones, and would lie down in the sun to evaporate their ill effects. He took dislikes, unfoundedly, to several patients. The 6d. a day, formerly allowed for pocket-money, had been increased, because he had discontinued, since he had taken to oatmeal, which, as he said, was a substitute for ardent spirits. He would not wear woollen clothes, and preferred corduroy trousers, and other garments of a light description, as he said they were better to walk in. He was perfectly harmless; but in his, Dr. Allen's opinion, he was of unsound mind. Some other evidence of a similar character was given, after which Mr. Campbell put several questions to the witnesses, and made some very pertinent remarks, observing that the witnesses had given their evidence very fairly, but were wrong in their conclusions; and explained to the jury such parts of the evidence as he seemed to think bore against him.—The jury returned a verdict, "That Mr. Thomas Telford Campbell was of sound mind:" so that a man who has been confined for 14 years as a lunatic, is pronounced to be perfectly sane.

REPRESENTATION OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—We understand that the Marquis of Chandos, who has just attained his majority, will be proposed as a candidate for the representation of the county of Bucks, at the next election.

THE HARVEST.—It affords us the highest satisfaction that we can congratulate our readers on one of the most abundant harvests, in relation to the grand staple crop of the country—wheat, with which an indulgent Providence has ever blest this kingdom. It is not only abundant, but it is also, in its general characteristics, of excellent quality; the exceptions to this description of it are not to a greater extent than usually occur in highly favourable seasons.

COMMISSION OF LUNACY.—A commission of lunacy has been held during the week at the Ship Inn, Waltham Abbey, to inquire into the state of mind of Herbert Mayo, Esq., aged 40, a gentleman of fortune, of the county of Herts, described in the commission as of "Dr. Allen's Asylum, High Beach, Essex." It appeared from the statement of counsel, and the evidence of Dr. Allen and other witnesses, that Mr. Mayo has a family of six children, and is entitled to property amounting to about £3000 a year. He had, previous to 1840, exhibited some flightiness, but while residing at Oxford, symptoms of aberration first manifested themselves. On one occasion, he got two of his children into a room, shut them in, and alarmed them much by brandishing two cutlasses. In 1842, hearing his wife was coming to Oxford, although he had previously been an affectionate husband, he precipitately left, and went to Cheshunt, where he resided some time at a public-house, until it was found necessary to remove him, under the usual certificate, to the establishment of Dr. Allen, at High Beach. Dr. Allen and the other medical gentlemen were of opinion that Mr. Mayo was decidedly of unsound mind, and incapable of managing himself or his affairs. The remarks made by Mr. Mayo, in reply to the commissioner's questions, were of such an incoherent character as to satisfy the minds of the jury, and a verdict was returned "That Mr. Herbert Mayo was of unsound mind, and had been so from the 25th of September, 1842."

GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—Gloucester Cathedral was opened on Tuesday morning, and there was a larger attendance than was expected. The service opened with Handel's overture to "Esther," one of the most effective and impressive of that great master's instrumental productions. The "Te Deum," composed by Handel in celebration of the battle of Dettingen, followed. Dr. Boyce's celebrated anthem, "Blessed is he," or at least a considerable part of it, was given immediately before the sermon, which was preached by the Rev. F. T. J. Bayley, one of the stewards, from 2 Chronicles, v. 13. The collection made at the close in behalf of the charitable fund amounted to £163 18s. 4d.; in 1841 the sum was £130 12s. 4d. In the evening there was a concert in the Shire Hall. "Samson" was performed on Wednesday under the personal auspices of Professor Taylor.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—Last Thursday week, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock, the ringers were practising in Newington church, near Sandgate, Kent, when one of the bells being pulled over, its unfortunate ringer, Edward Maycock, was thereby drawn up, and his head coming in violent contact with the ceiling of the belfry he fell to the basement so dreadfully injured, that he died in about half-an-hour afterwards.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY AT MANCHESTER.—Yesterday week a gentleman, named Knowles, came out of the Branch Bank of England, at Manchester, where he had been to get notes for a cheque, and this, with some other money he had in his possession, amounting in all to £440, he placed in a small German pocket-book, putting it in his pocket, inside his coat. He felt the book in his pocket at the time he left the bank. He walked along Chancery-lane, and was on the point of turning into Fountain-street, when he again put his hand to his pocket, and found that his pocket-book was gone. Information was immediately given to the police, who took the most prompt means for the capture of the thief, but he has not yet been apprehended.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—A few nights ago a destructive fire (which is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary) broke out upon the premises of Mr. Parsons, a farmer, at Bromley, near Basingstoke. In the course of less than an hour a barn, filled with barley, a stack of wheat, and a barn-rick, were totally consumed.

THE SEASON.—Mr. Pope, tailor of Bond-street, Brighton, gathered a large quantity of pears from a tree at the back of his house a short time ago. A portion of the same tree is now in full blossom, whilst the other part is dark and faded. We may also mention, as an instance of the backward growth of raspberries, that Mr. George Lucas, fruiterer and green-grocer, of the same town, exhibited some very fine ones, grown out of doors, in his window on Tuesday.

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM THE SHAFTS OF A WINDMILL.—On Tuesday, Mr. George Sidingham, an extensive miller, residing at Datchet, near Windsor, met his death from a stroke of the shafts of his windmill. The mill had been stopped, and while Mr. Sidingham was standing at the door, giving some change to a customer, a sudden gust of wind sprung up, which sent round the sails of the mill with great velocity. The shaft struck the unfortunate deceased on the temple, hurling him to a considerable distance, and when picked up life was extinct.

POWDER-MILL EXPLOSION.—On Thursday week, there was an explosion of the powder-mills of J. Wakefield, Esq., of Sedgwick, near Kendal, which was attended with the loss of the life of one man, who was nearly shattered to pieces. The unfortunate individual who met this untimely end, is a man of the name of William Stewardson, who was employed in the mills, has left a wife and six children. An inquest was held on the following day, but the cause of the occurrence was not discovered. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

A MAN KILLED IN A FIGHT.—On Sunday morning, a little before eight o'clock, a man named George Benson, a labourer, 22 years of age, was killed in a fight which took place by appointment, between him and a man named Henry Jones, aged 21, also a labourer, at a place much used for similar encounters on a Sunday morning, situate on the east side of the Kensington-canal. Five persons were apprehended and examined at Hammersmith Police Office on Monday, charged with being concerned in the transaction. They were all labouring men, and gave their names as Harry Jones, of 11, Pye's-buildings, Chelsea; John Hill, of 5, Little College-street, Chelsea; William Benson, of 8, Britton-street, Chelsea; Henry Key, of 6, Pye's-buildings; and James Foreman, of 2, Wellington-buildings, Chelsea. Jones was charged "with having caused the death of George Benson, by striking him with his fist in a fight in the parish of Kensington," and the other four prisoners were charged with aiding and assisting as seconds in causing the death. The evidence proved that the deceased and Jones quarrelled on Saturday night, and the fight took place by appointment next morning. After fighting a great many rounds, deceased received a heavy blow under the ear, fell violently to the ground, was raised upon his second's knee, and having made the remark that he had had "enough of it," sank upon the ground and expired. The prisoners were remanded.—On Thursday Mr. Paynter completed the examinations in the case, and the whole of the prisoners were committed on a charge of murder. The magistrate, however, intimated his intention to take bail.

THE FIRST COMMITTAL UNDER THE CONVENTION BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—Jacques Besset, who, under the firm of Pricener and Co., general merchants, of No. 73, Fenchurch-street, and against whom a warrant was obtained on the 13th instant, was brought up at the Mansion House on Monday, charged under the law of France with fraudulent bankruptcy. Evidence was given in support of the charge, and the prisoner was committed, preparatory to his being sent to France.

REMARKABLE ACCIDENT.—On Sunday evening week, at the small village of Dalton, near Gateshead, a singular and dangerous accident occurred to a young woman, servant to Mr. Preston, farmer. She was ascending a plum-tree (procuring fruit), when the branches gave way; and in her fall she came in contact with a large hay fork that was placed against the tree, with its prongs pointing upwards, one of which entered the centre of her arm-pit, and, taking an oblique direction upwards, appeared under the collar-bone. It then pierced her neck about its middle, and again appeared in the back part of her mouth. Thus pierced and supported by the implement, she remained elevated a few feet from the ground, and was unable to render herself any assistance. Her shrieks, however, bringing the neighbours to the spot, they immediately released her from her painful situation. A surgeon was called in without loss of time, and she is now pretty well recovered from the effects of her truly singular accident.

FATAL STEAM-BOAT ACCIDENT.—On Sunday evening, a wherry belonging to a waterman named Robert Henderson, of Kidney Stairs, Limehouse, and containing nine persons, chiefly engineers, was crossing the river nearly opposite Mill-wall, when the Ariel, a Woolwich steam-packet, came up the river at full speed with another vessel in her wake, and the people in the boat being unable to get out of her way were run down. The Ariel struck the wherry, and immediately nine persons were seen struggling in the water. Assistance was at once rendered, and eight persons were taken out of the water alive, some of them in a state of great exhaustion. One unfortunate man perished. His name is John Haywood, aged 27, of No. 5, Tenby-place, Jamaica-place, West India Dock-road.

ANOTHER SUICIDE AT BLACKFRIARS-BRIDGE.—On Wednesday morning, about half-past five o'clock, as James Pope, a workman employed at the City Gas Works, was proceeding on board a barge lying off Capel's Wharf, he saw the body of a man lying on the mud, about ten yards from the wharf, and near to the covering of the Fleet ditch. Some letters, addressed to "Mr. Thomas Holden, Mitcham," and 14s. 6d. in silver were found in the pockets. The body has since been identified as that of Mr. Holden, the coach proprietor of Mitcham, and the cause of his committing the rash act appears a complete mystery.

ACCIDENT AT THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—On Wednesday, Edward Cushin, one of the masons employed at the New Houses of Parliament, was at work at that part of the building which is contiguous to the Chequers Tavern, Abingdon-street; he was in the act of stepping from one part of the scaffold to another, when he took too wide a leap, overstepped his mark, and fell to the ground from a height of forty feet. He sustained a severe concussion of the brain, and was otherwise much bruised, but without fracturing any bones. He now lies in a very dangerous state.

FALL FROM THE TOP OF A HOUSE.—On Wednesday evening Mr. Payne held an inquest at Guy's Hospital on the body of John Greenay, aged 13. It appeared that the deceased was a hod-boy employed upon some new houses in Newington. In the afternoon of Tuesday week he was at the top of the house attending upon the plasterer, when, by a false step, he slipped and fell to the ground. The height from which he fell was above 50 feet, and when raised by the workmen he was quite insensible. Mr. Kent, house-surgeon of the hospital, said that the deceased died from fracture of the skull, the result of the fall. Verdict—Accidental death.

SUICIDE THROUGH SCANDAL.—On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Wakley held an inquest at the Swan, Bloomsbury, on the body of Harriet Hailes, aged fifty-nine, of No. 4, Brunswick-row, Queen-square. It appeared that the deceased was found dead in her room, between six and seven o'clock on Saturday evening, having hanged herself from a crook in the wall by means of a cord. Her husband saw her alive for the last time in the morning. It further appeared that deceased was forewoman, and had been so for fourteen years, to Mr. Caldecott, upholsterer, of Great Russell-street, and that she had for many years lived in perfect happiness with her husband. About a fortnight since she exhibited symptoms of insanity, which her husband attributed to some scandalous allusions made about that time by some of his shopmates, male and female. Though there was no foundation for it, the scandal had rendered her extremely melancholy and restless, so much so, that she had not slept for the last fortnight. The medical adviser, Mrs. Caldecott, and her own husband, urged her to go into the country for change of air and scene, but she refused, and the consequence was aggravation of her delusions, and ultimate suicide. Verdict—"That deceased destroyed herself whilst in an unsound state of mind."

ACCIDENT TO THE HON. AUGUSTUS HERVEY.—On Thursday last, a serious accident befel the Hon. Augustus Hervey, second son of Earl Jermyn. The young gentleman was riding his pony in Ickworth Park, when the animal suddenly took fright and ran away. In his progress, the youthful rider's head came in contact with a tree, with so much force as to produce concussion on the brain, which rendered him for some time insensible, and very serious apprehensions were entertained of his recovery. Happily, he has since become much better, and it is hoped may be pronounced out of danger.

FIRE AND LOSS OF TWO LIVES.—On Sunday morning, a fire broke out in the house of Magdalene Scrimger or Stewart, a widow, residing in Blyth's Close, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh, which caused her death, and also that of a man named Thomas Todd, aged 55, a mason, who lodged with her. Mrs. Stewart was found lying on the kitchen floor burnt to a cinder. The origin of the fire is not known, but it is supposed to have been caused by a burning candle falling amongst a quantity of shavings in the kitchen, where Mrs. Stewart was sitting. Both the sufferers were intoxicated.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—On Wednesday morning, about nine o'clock, while the coachman of Mr. Collambel, of Lambeth-terrace, was in the stable at the back of the house, he heard some one outside the coach-house door; upon looking out he saw a gentleman standing in a stooping position cutting his throat with a razor, just within the rails of the mews. He immediately caught hold of his arm, and with the assistance of a mechanic, who was passing, wrenched the razor from his hand. Mr. Taylor, of Lambeth-terrace, was passing at the moment, and observing the three men struggling, thought the one was in a fit; but seeing the gentleman had cut his throat, he had him taken into the station, and sent for Mr. Collambel, who attended immediately, and as soon as the crowd could be cleared out of the court-house, proceeded to sew up the wound, which was about three inches long. The mind of the gentleman was evidently in a deranged state. He was taken by the police to Guy's Hospital. In his coat pocket was found a circular from Mr. Stansbury, announcing his benefit; the same was directed to Mr. Cottle, 8, Lyon's-inn, Strand.

ELECTION OF CHIEF RABBI OF THE JEWS.—The great body of the Hebrew persuasion in London is at the present time much agitated in consequence of the approaching election to the office of Chief Rabbi of England, which has been for some time vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Solomon Herschell, and which is appointed to take place in the course of the ensuing month. The reverend candidates for the office are Dr. Nathan Marcus Adler, who has been Chief Rabbi of Hanover since August, 1830; Dr. Benjamin Auerbach, who has been Chief Rabbi of Darmstadt for ten years; Dr. Hirschfield, who has been for a short time Chief Rabbi of Wollstein; and Dr. Sampson Hirsch, who has been Chief Rabbi of Oldenburgh since 1831, and is at present Chief Rabbi of East Friesland. The whole of these reverend gentlemen are celebrated on the Continent in the Christian and Jewish circles for their piety and attainments, the first three being doctors of philosophy of eminent foreign universities.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

THE ORIGIN OF "PARADISE LOST," &c.

They tell that a wand'rer,
Once faint with heat
Of noon's beaming glory
Sought out a retreat,
Where the leaves were so thick
That the soft turf below
Had kept spring's green freshness,
Beneath summer's glow!
So the wand'rer lay down
In that dark forest bower,
And fairy peals came
From the hare-bell's light flower
To lull him to slumber,
To woo him to rest;
And the wood pigeon fanned
With her soft wing his breast,
Till sleep's honey-dew
O'er his weary frame crept,
And his heavy lids closed
And the wand'rer slept.
His slumbers were dreamless,
Until a shade fell
From a form that might seem
The sweet sprite of the dell;
Then as the low wind
Stirs the chords of a lyre
His lips moved in murmurs,
His brow flashed like fire;
But he waked not, although
He felt all through his frame
A magnetic sense
Of *her* presence, whose name
Thus burst from him sleeping,
And silent tears crept
From his deeply fringed lids—
O 'twas well that he slept!

She saw him and started
And thoughts sad and fast
Of the time that was gone
Through her memory past;
She heard her name whispered,
She knelt by his side;
Had their hopes been fulfilled
She had now been his bride.
'Twas folly to linger—
Yet why since he slept!
She bent her above him
And saw that he wept;
She must wipe that tear off,
She paused once again,
On her finger there gleamed
The first link of a chain—
Of a fetter that bound her,
Through this weary life,
To one whom she loved not.
A moment of strife
Between duty and love,
Between new ties and old,
Made her slender form tremble,
Her warm cheek wax cold;
But then duty triumphed,
She gave one last look
To the tomb of her heart,
And she hastily took
From the volume she carried
An unspotted leaf,
To leave him a record
Of faith and of grief;
She wrote two words there,
And the paper she tost
On the sleeper—those words—
They were "Paradise Lost!"

When her gentle step fled
The vision fled too,
And the wand'rer slept on
Till the warm hours flew
To the cool breast of night,
And the moon climbed the skies
And piercing that thicket
Kissed sleep from his eyes.
The soft wind had spared
That last token of love,
And the wand'rer bent
That memorial above;
He thrilled when he saw
That his pathway she'd crost,
And Milton went forth
To write "Paradise Lost."

THE PLEASURES OF HOPE.

It has lately been ascertained that the poet Campbell wrote two copies of "The Pleasures of Hope," which were quite dissimilar from each other. In the first copy, which is in Campbell's hand-writing, the whole poem consists only of about forty or fifty paragraphs, and altogether scarcely amounts to one-half of what it now does; it extends over twenty pages of MS., and may contain about 400 lines. At the end of the poem is "The Irish Harper's Lament for his Dog"—Tune, "The Nine Links of Yellow," word for word, as it is now printed under the title of "The Harper." The Introduction to "The Pleasures of Hope," underwent many alterations.

ANOTHER EXPLOSIVE MISSILE.

A Mr. Lane exhibited before the Lords of the Admiralty, in the year 1811, a four-pound shot, wrapped round with a prepared cotton, and made very hard, so as to appear like a large cannon-ball, on firing of which, it has the usual effect of a cannon-shot; but the moment it starts from the cannon's mouth, it presents one solid mass of fire, and whatever it hits, whether rigging or hull of a ship, will immediately take fire.

A LARGE PIKE.—VERY LIKE A WHALE.

A Suffolk paper states that on the 5th inst., a pike, weighing upwards of 13 stone (14lbs to the stone), was taken from a pond at Bacton, in the presence of a number of spectators!!

A PROFESSIONAL PASTORAL FOR THE LONG VACATION.

See Sergeant Tityrus—in rural ease,
Forgetting all the cares of Common Pleas,
Taking beneath some shady beech his station,
To sip the honey of the long vacation.
Ye nymphs beware, should Tityrus seek your grove,
For his attachment is no name for love.
The gentle lamblings cluster idly round,
Lured by his legal pipe's too dulcet sound.
Ah! little do ye think, ye simple sheep
(Or at a greater distance ye would keep),
That he whose plaintive strains ye flock to hear,
Knows not a greater pleasure than to shear.
Viewing your curling fleece, it o'er him flits
The hide beneath is meant to furnish writs.
While all the woolly treasures on your back,
He hopes one day may stuff for him the sack

Punch.

CHINESE PROVERBS.

A word too much spoils the best affairs; a moment of patience accommodates the worst. The more acquaintances we have the less people we know.—*From Captain Pidding's Chinese Olio.*

THE POPE AND THE CARDINALS.

The Pope reached his 79th year on the 18th inst. He has filled the Holy See since February, 1831. The Sacred College is composed of 60 Cardinals. Two of the Cardinals were created by Pius VII., seven by Leo XII., and the remainder by the present Pontiff. Mgr. Tardini, the oldest, is 85 years of age, and Mgr. Schwarzenberg, the youngest, 35. At the end of last year Rome contained 176,701 inhabitants, not including the Jews.

THE PROTEOSCOPE.

A new optical instrument, called the proteoscope, because unlimited in its appliances, was exhibited for the first time at the Polytechnic Institution on Monday afternoon. It is the invention of the ingenious secretary, Mr. Longbottom. The instrument reflects drawings magnified to an enormous size on an opaque disc. The subject chosen for exhibition was the celebrated "Ode to the Passions." As the representation of fitful fear, hurried anger, wan despair, bright-eyed hope, dejected pity, &c., made its startling appearance on the wall or curtain, the portion of the ode illustrated was sung by some vocalists present, and was accompanied by the band.

A SCOTCH HAGGIS.

It is stated that her Majesty is exceedingly fond of "the haggis," a dainty much and universally esteemed by the Scotch in every station. The name is derived from "hag—to chop." In his edition of Burns's Poems, Allan Cunningham says in a note, "The joyous nationality of this poem is but part of its merit. The component parts of a haggis are sometimes inquired anxiously into by men who love the pleasures of the table. 'Pray, sir,' said a man of the south, 'what is it made of?' 'Sir,' answered a man of the north, 'I dare not trust myself with telling—I can never name all the savoury items without tears, and surely you would not wish me to expose myself in a public company?'"

POPULATION OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

Constantinople, including the villages on the Bosphorus and all the suburbs, contains 650,000 souls, without the military. The mortality (again without the military) is, on an average, about 900 per month, or 10,800 per annum, which will make one in 60 annually.

A STRANGE FANCY.

A story is told of a hypochondriac gentleman of rank and fortune in Ireland, who fancies one of his legs of one religion and the other of another. He not unfrequently puts one of his unfortunate legs outside of the bed clothes to punish it for its religious errors.

SONNET.

'Tis eve—the hum of men hath passed away;
  Lonely I stand beside the wave-swept shore,
To trace the changeful hues of dying day,
  And list the dirge of ocean's muffled roar.
And now night stalks the heaving billows o'er—
  Pale stars her heralds, fitful blasts her train—
In triumph mounts her ebon throne once more,
  And girds creation with her slumberous chain.
Here would I muse in this lone hour awhile,
  Gazing with awe upon the boundless sea,
And with high thoughts my tranced soul beguile,
  Breathless—and lost amid immensity;
Or in yon mystic scroll above would scan
The might of God, the puniness of man.

T. BODLEY.

BAPTISM IN TURKEY.

The ceremony of baptism is quite a private one in Turkey, and takes place without the interference of the clergy. The patriarch of the family, on the third day after the birth of the child, receives it in his arms. Without form, ceremony, or even ablution, he repeats the *ezan*, or public call to prayers, in the right ear of the infant, and in its left whispers the name it is to bear. Sometimes the name is altered, from a superstitious notion that it is unsuitable to the individual, and a modification is admitted when a gentleman enters into the public service.

STEAM BY MEANS OF GALVANISM.

Some experiments are in progress for the purpose of ascertaining whether steam can be generated through the agency of galvanism, so as entirely to supersede the use of coals, so cumbersome as freight, in steamers having to make a long voyage. It is conceived that with very slight improvements, a flame of sufficient power could be obtained by means of galvanism for the purpose required.

NEW LIFE BOAT.

A new and extraordinary life boat is being built upon the diagonal principle, the planks of which are composed of India rubber and ground cork. Its specific gravity is stated to be two-thirds lighter than oak, and from which it is believed the boat is incapable of being bilged or sunk. Her length is thirty-four feet, and breadth eleven feet; is copper fastened and pulls twelve oars; has two lug sails, and steers with either rudder or oar. The Belgian government has directed three to be built for that coast.

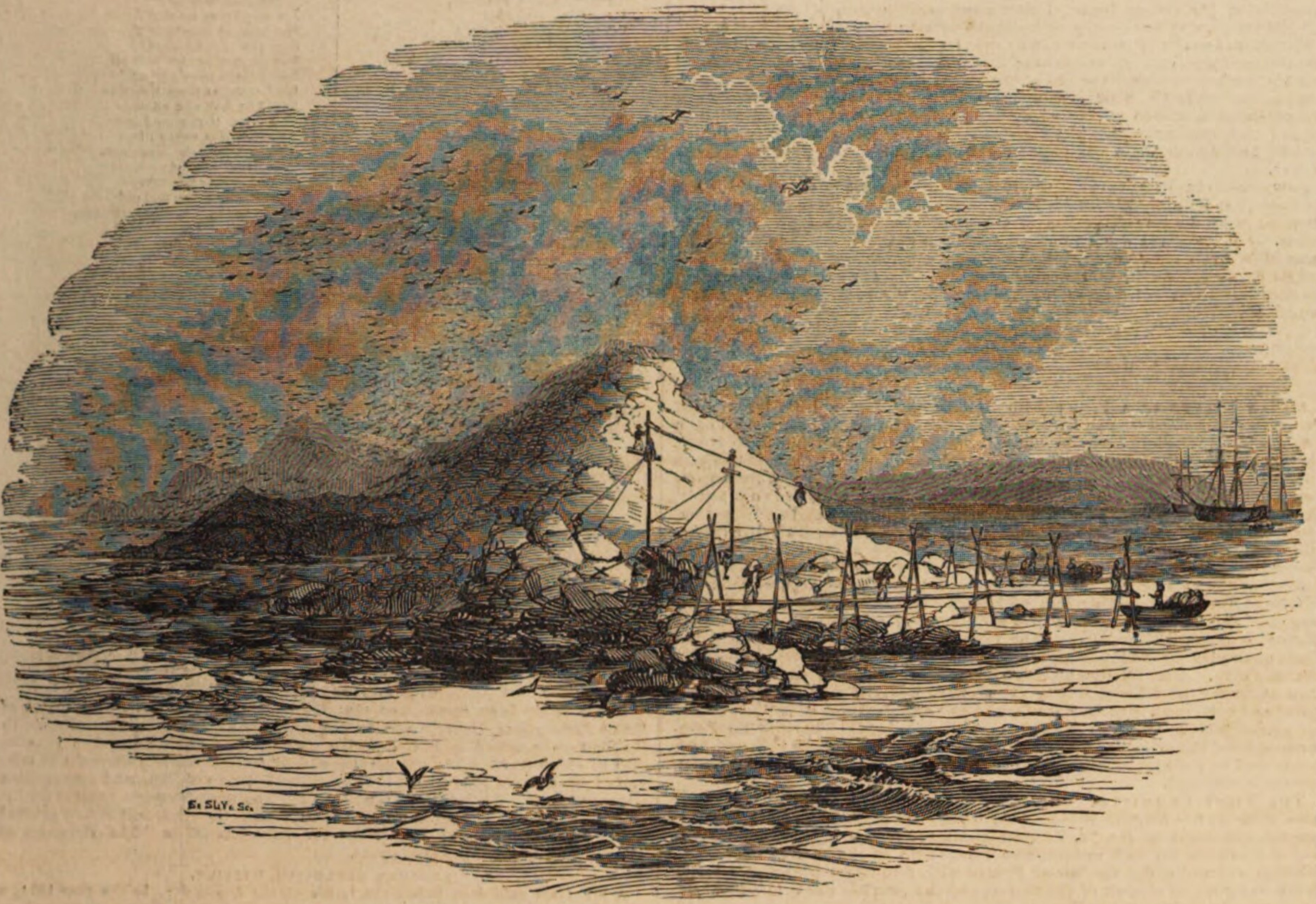
BLAIR ATHOL AND GLEN TILT.

What a change in a century! It is not quite a century since "the Forty-five," and hear in sylvan retreat and Highland sports are a Queen of the detested house of Hanover, her German husband, and her child; in the very heart of the land of Stuart devotedness—

"Down by Loch Tummel and banks o' the Garey."

A hundred years ago their lives would not have been worth a pin's fee; now they are all but worshipped by the same race of men, guarded like idols, the wild deer chased, and the loveliest green of all the Scottish glens, Glen Tilt, and the romantic falls of Bruar, "promenaded" like Kensington and St. James's

"If you ever marry," said a Roman Consul to his son, "let it be a woman who has judgment enough to superintend the getting of a meal of victuals; taste enough to dress herself; pride enough to wash her face before breakfast; and sense enough to hold her tongue when she has nothing to say."



THE ISLAND OF ICHABOE.

ICHABOE ISLAND.—THE GUANO TRADE.

This small island has, of late, become of immense importance to adventurers, rom its being the deposit of the birds' manure termed Guano; and from its being by the latest advices, in a state of desperate mutiny.

Ichaboe Island lies off the western coast of Africa, within one mile and a half from the main, and forty-one miles to the northward of Possession Island, which is in latitude 26 deg. 57 min. S., longitude 15 deg. 8 min. E. Ichaboe is but about one mile in circumference: on the east side ships may anchor in perfect safety, in five fathoms of water, about two cables' length from its shore, a convenience of great moment in connexion with the new trade in guano. Great numbers of the right whale strike on this part of the coast about the middle of June, when they may easily be taken. In the months of October and November, the island is literally covered with jackass penguins and gannets, which convene here for the purpose of laying and incubation. The shores are also much resorted to by multitudes of fur-seal. The south-east part of the bay, on the main land, directly opposite the island, is the finest place on this part of the coast for jerking beef, it being only four miles from a Hottentot village; and the springs of fresh water will supply any number of cattle.

It is, however, to its being the depository of guano, in almost incredible quantities, that Ichaboe owes its importance; and this information is stated to have originated in the following passage in Morrell's "Narrative of a Voyage to the South and West Coast of Africa:"—"The surface of this island is covered with birds' manure to the depth of twenty-five feet." Upon this Lieutenant Petrie, R.N., who has just reprinted Morrell's "Narrative," remarks:—"Our author was quite aware of both the name and nature of guano; but, as it possessed less interest than other objects of traffic with which he was surrounded, he does not enlarge upon the discovery. In his first voyage, when at St. Lobos on the coast of Peru, the bird manure is again mentioned, under the Spanish name of *guanar*. It is, says he, probably, the richest manure in the world, and is in sufficient quantity to load thousands of ships."

Lieutenant Petrie, in his appendix to Morrell's "Narrative," says:—

"The trade in Guano, which has been lately opened to the coast of Africa, has not only raised high hopes as to its beneficial effects in improving agriculture, by affording an abundance of the richest manure, but on the commerce, and especially on the shipping interests of the country, it has already occasioned considerable improvement. Everything relating to it, therefore, is a matter of importance, and even the natural history of the article is something more than a mere matter of curiosity. Its name, it would appear, is of Peruvian derivation, and had been called in the language of the natives *Huano*, signifying dung or manure; the Spaniards now name it *Guano*, or *Guanar*.

"The aborigines on the coast of Peru seem to have used guano from time immemorial as manure; and at the time of the European discovery of the country, strict laws had been enacted by the Incas, to guard the islands in which it is found, and to punish with death even those who killed the sea-fowls from which it was derived. Much doubt was entertained for some time after being brought to this country, with regard to the origin of guano; the Spaniards early questioned that which seemed to have been clear to the inhabitants of Peru; but chemical examination, and other evidence, leave it no longer undetermined, that the enormous accumulations of this matter on sea islands, in various localities, is nothing more than the droppings of the myriads of fowls which inhabit them for the purposes of rest and incubation."

"The first cargo of Peruvian Guano for the use of the British farmer, was imported in 1840, and since that time the importation of it has rapidly increased; but the trade in Guano, which has been opened last year to the south-west coast of Africa, bids fair to be augmented to a degree which quite baffles any calculation.

"Up to the 24th of May, in this year alone, twelve ships have already arrived in Liverpool, whose united cargoes amount to 6670 tons. A large number of ships are now loading, by last accounts, at Ichaboe, and many more are on their way with cargoes from that place, so that the market will, no doubt, be immediately supplied with abundance, at very moderate prices."

We have not room for Lieutenant Petrie's very interesting details of the "rookeries" of penguins, albatrosses, &c., which congregate on the shores; nor of the chemical history of the manure, or the testimonies of practical men as to its application.

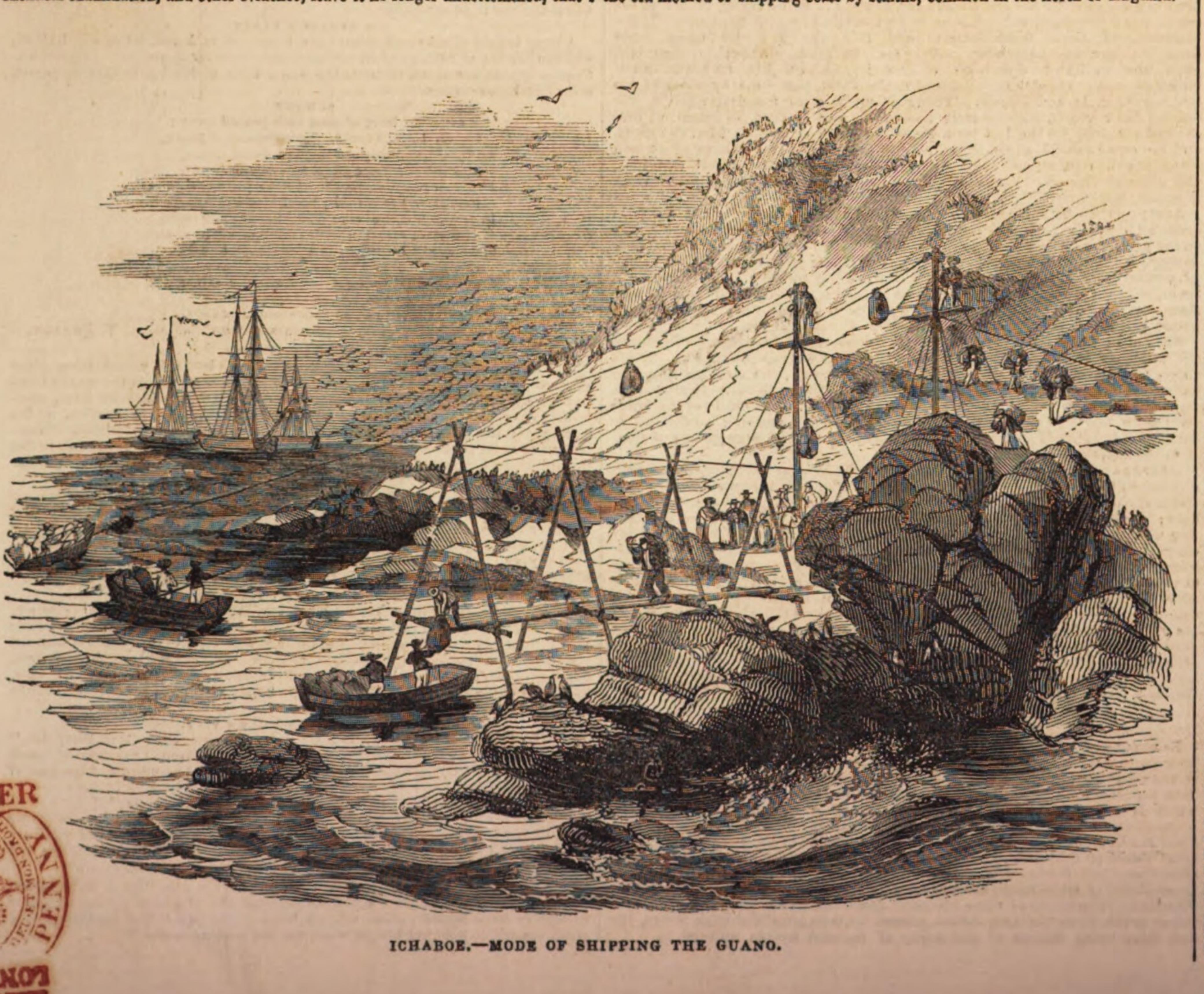
Meanwhile, we turn to the unfortunate state of things at Ichaboe, which has been, in great measure, brought about by the success which has already attended the voyages thither for guano. We learn from a letter, dated there July 6, 1844, that the whole island was in a state of mutiny, and that a vessel had been dispatched to the Cape for a ship of war, to save bloodshed and protect the immense property afloat here—"between seventy and eighty vessels, the one getting athwart hawse of the other; and should anything serious occur, the loss of property would be tremendous." It is, however, calculated in this account that all the guano will be removed from the island in the course of twelve months.

The following extract from a letter, dated two days later (July 8), shows that affairs have not improved. The writer is Captain W. Broderick, Star-o'-the-West:—

"We have had dreadful weather on the coast; two vessels have been wrecked, and several more have lost their anchors, and were obliged to go to sea without them. They have been out now ten days, and we have no account of them, therefore I fear they are no more. I have been here now ten days, and we have had four funerals from accidents, such as boats capsizing, &c. There are at present upwards of 80 vessels and no less than 3000 men on this small island, a great many more common men than officers; a large number of the latter are Irish labourers, and the consequence is that a mutiny is a matter of daily occurrence. Last Wednesday all the masters had to form themselves into a body to take off the island two men who had drawn their knives and threatened to stab the first captain that should come near them."

Nor are the perils of the guano trade confined to Ichaboe; for, in the *Times* of Thursday last, is a most interesting narrative received by that journal, from Captain Iremonger, (brig Africanus,) of the capture and destruction by the Moors of a portion of the crews of the ships Margaret and Courier, both belonging to the port of London, while in search of guano at the island of Arguin, on the coast of Africa. Mr. Iremonger states, that he received the account which he has forwarded, from Captain Northwood, of the Margaret, whom he had ransomed, with others of the captives, from the Moors.

The mode of shipping the guano, shown in the second illustration, resembles the old method of shipping coals by staiths, common in the north of England.

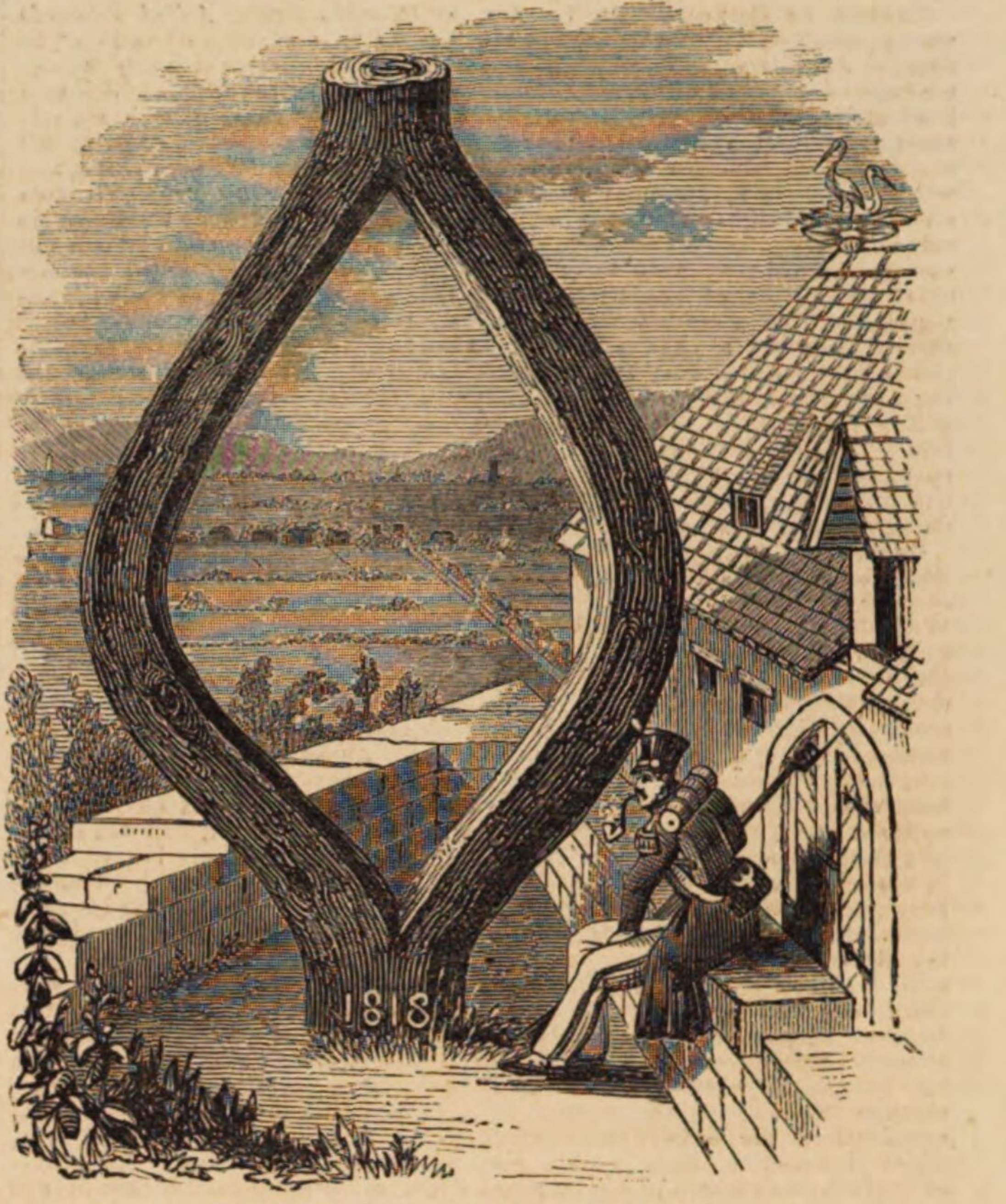


ICHABOE.—MODE OF SHIPPING THE GUANO.

CURIOUS TREE AT BADEN-BADEN.

The annexed outline sketch may interest the arboriculturists and foresters of England. It represents two branches of an oak-tree, which, re-uniting above, again forms one single trunk, as undivided and complete as at the base. Nature, and not art, has produced this junction. The tree was, for the first time, observed in 1818, by wood-cutters in the Kaiserswald (now Mahlbergwald), Grand Duchy of Baden. Being considered a great curiosity, this portion of the tree was cut off and fixed in a part of the grounds surrounding Mahlberg Schloss, a late residence of the Grand Ducal family, and built on the foundations of a Roman fortress.

The circumference of the trunk, where it was cut, is at present, after having been barked and smoothed by the axe, four feet six inches; its height above ground eight feet is nine inches, and the width of the space between the branches four feet nine inches.



CURIOUS OAK AT BADEN-BADEN.

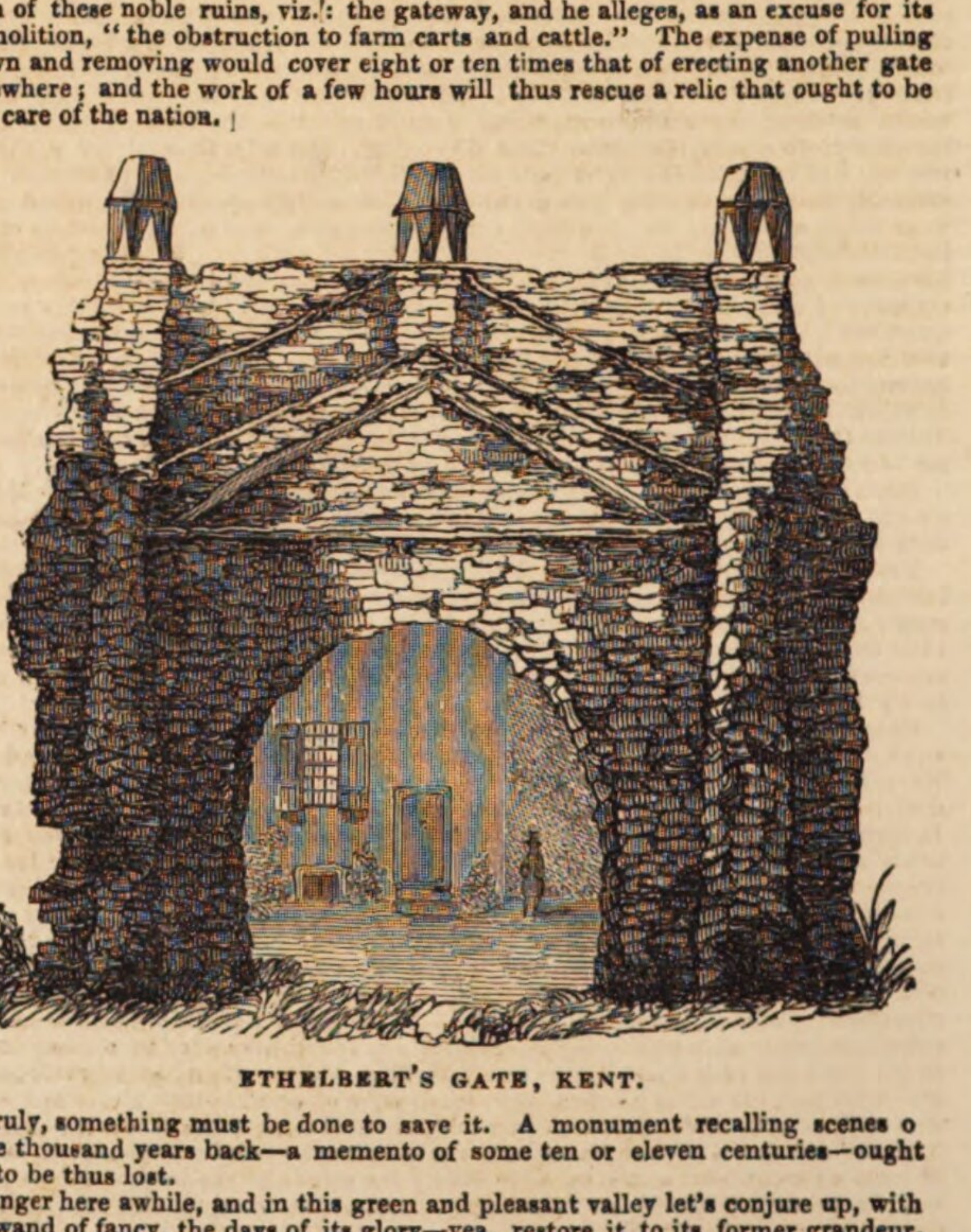
Between the branches is seen the village of Orschweier; beyond are the vine-bearing hills of the Kaiserstahl; and more distant still, on the right, the mountains of the Vosges in France; the Rhine flowing between these two ranges.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE GATEWAY OF ETHELBERT'S CASTLE.

Near to the Reculvers, and within a stone throw of the sea, stands this venerable relic of the Saxon times. It is situated in a lonely valley: a clear limpid stream freshens the sward which thrive around this time-hallowed memento. A stately oak seems to vie with it in its antiquity: its bare and rugged arms, studded with a few withered leaves, speak of nature's slow decay—tell the observer that it is not yet gone. Some straggling cottages, pitched here and there in the sweet recess, can hardly yet boast the name of village. But we are forgetting the farm-house built upon the site of an ancient palace.

The present tenant cares not for old associations. Who is Ethelbert to him, or he to Ethelbert? He even hints at the destruction of the only remaining portion of these noble ruins, viz.: the gateway, and he alleges, as an excuse for its demolition, "the obstruction to farm carts and cattle." The expense of pulling down and removing would cover eight or ten times that of erecting another gate elsewhere; and the work of a few hours will thus rescue a relic that ought to be the care of the nation.



ETHELBERT'S GATE, KENT.

Truly, something must be done to save it. A monument recalling scenes o some thousand years back—a memento of some ten or eleven centuries—ought not to be thus lost.

Linger here awhile, and in this green and pleasant valley let's conjure up, with the wand of fancy, the days of its glory—yea, restore it to its former grandeur. Let the ancient palace stand as in former times, its frowning turrets threatening the outward enemy; the fine old gateway, with its stout and stalwart walls. E'en let us restore animation to the mouldering remains of its kingly tenant; breathe life into his crumbling dust; let him behold his palace as it was—as it is; let him see the work of a few centuries. The yard where once his haughty warriors paraded, is now the abode of swine! Ethelbert would shudder at the sight, and reproach us for disturbing him.

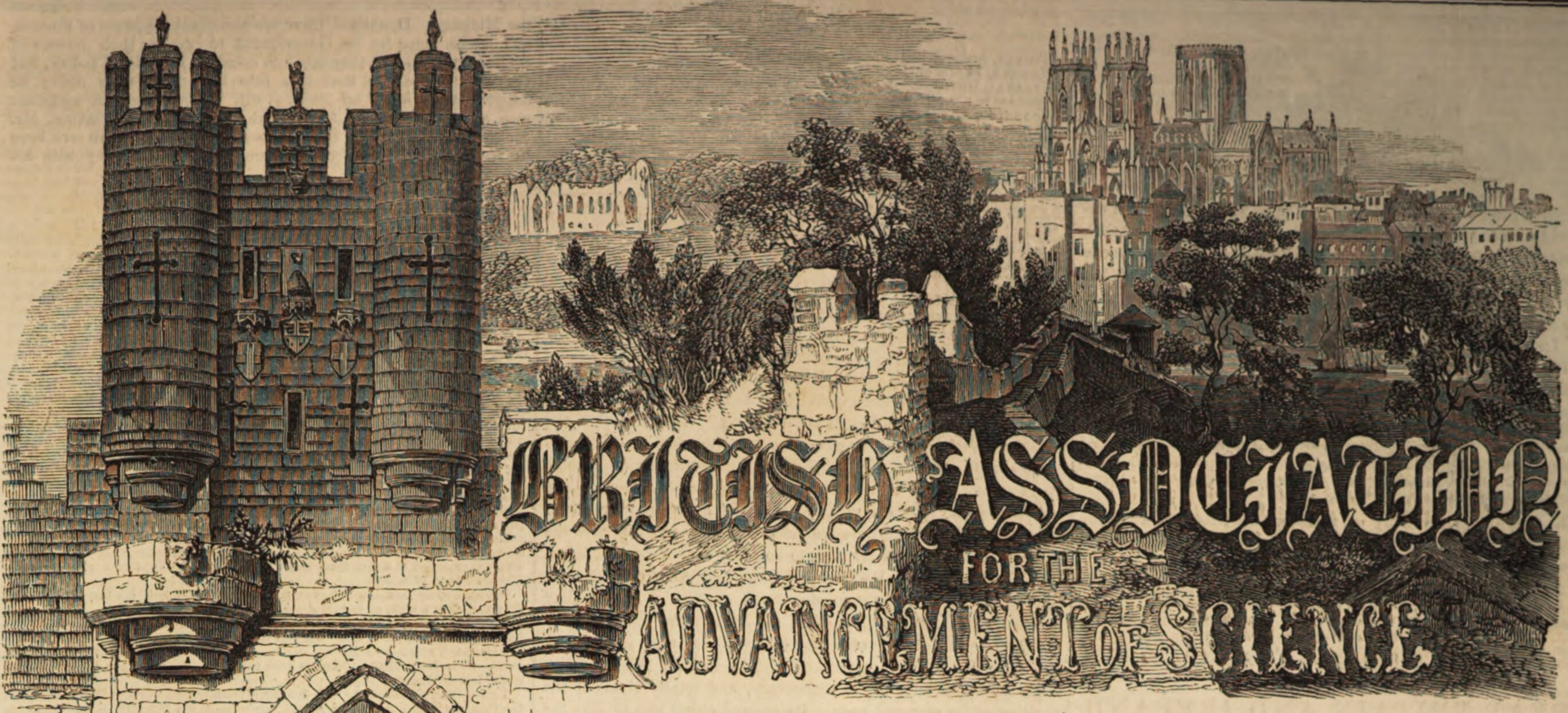
To the nation, or those who profess to represent it, we appeal: to them we appeal, trusting that these venerable remains will be rescued from destruction. Surely this is a case for the British Archæological Association, whose proceedings at Canterbury we reported in our last.

LOUIS PHILIPPE.—We have just seen an excellent portrait of his Majesty the King of the French, drawn in pen and ink, by Mr. Minasi, even with more than his accustomed delicacy and finish. The likeness is admirable.

THE WHARTON PEERAGE.—The obstructions hitherto in the way of Colone Tynte's claim to the Wharton peerage, are understood to be so far removed, that it is expected he will be called to the Upper House by the title of Baron Wharton in a few months.

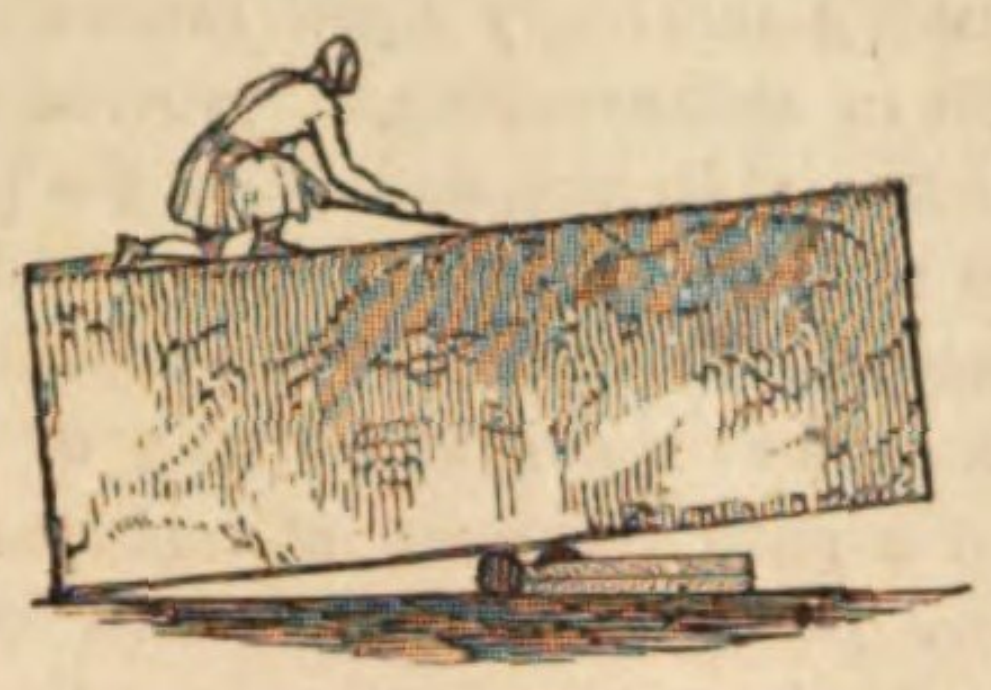
A RAILWAY ON FIRE.—The suspension bridge erected for the purpose of the Middlesbrough branch of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, where it crosses the Tees, a little above Stockton, having proved insufficient, a handsome one has recently been completed, under the direction of Mr. Robert Stephenson, consisting of longitudinal girders resting upon solid masonry. The centre arch, or water-way, is probably the widest span upon this construction extant. In forming the embankment at the east end of the new bridge, a large quantity of small coal, brought from 25 to 30 miles from the pits, has been made use of, and spontaneous combustion has taken place in this mass. The progress of the fire is not rapid; but such is the hold it has obtained that a complete deluge of water has proved useless. Measures are now taking to put in clay backs; that is, walls of wet clay, and this there is no doubt will prove effectual. In the meantime the passenger trains (10 each way), goods trains, and coals—say 3,000 tons (to which if we add coal waggons each way we shall nearly double the total)—run daily without any inconvenience or interruption.

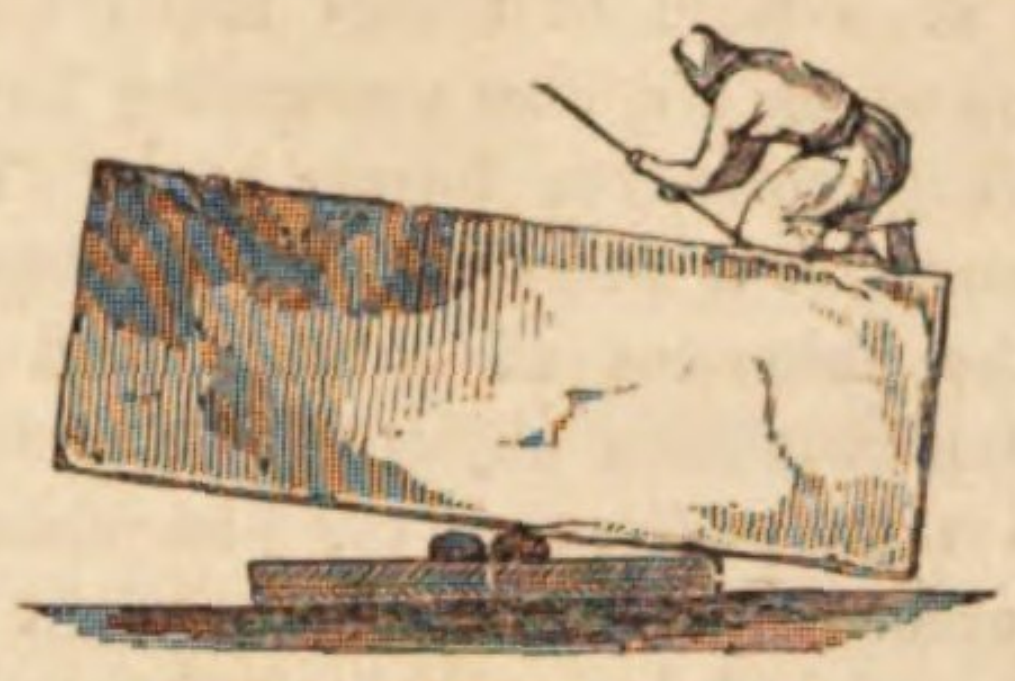
NEWSPAPER ONE PENNY LONDON

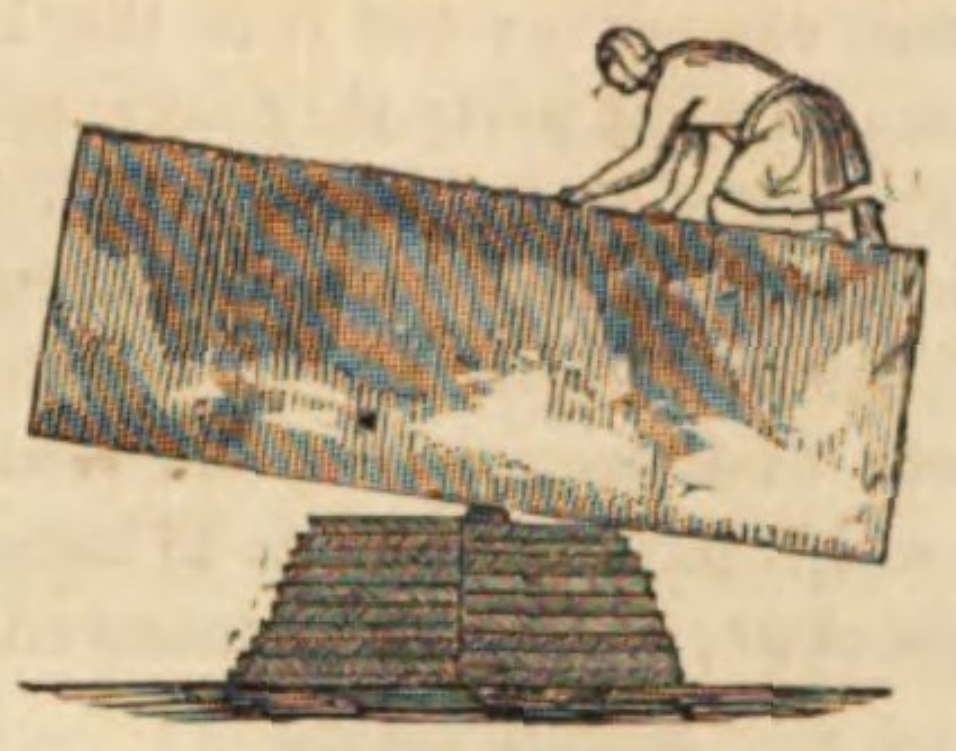


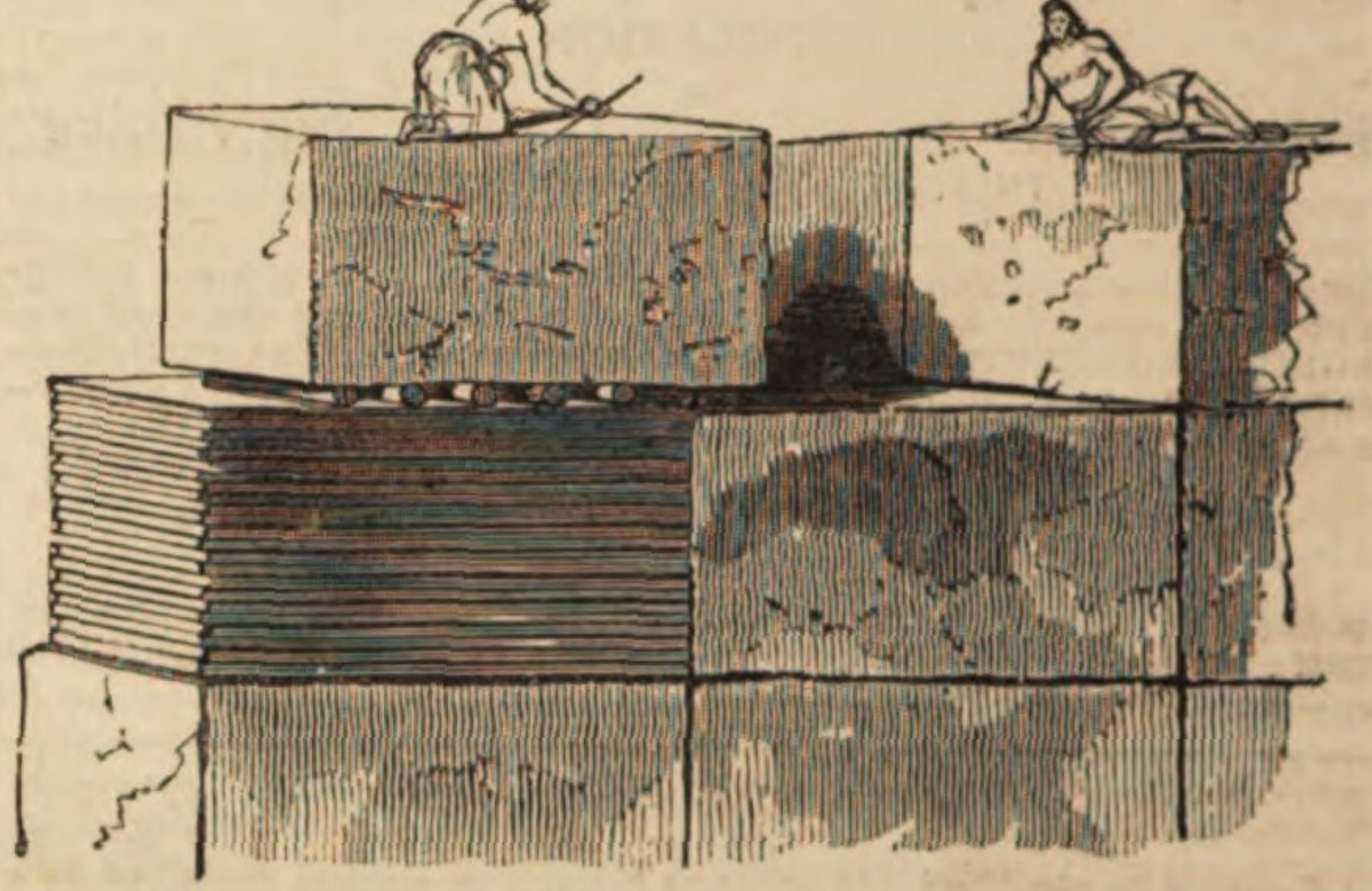
BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

The fourteenth annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science is now assembled in the ancient city of York, in which place, the public will remember, the first meeting of the Association was held. The locality is an admirable one for the purpose, being well suited in relation to the interests of many important counties, and admirably calculated to furnish abundant and instructive amusement to the visitors. Indeed, few spots equal t in antiquarian or geological interest. Our heading displays a general view of York, *combined with one of the* venerable City gates; the Minster; the Ruins of St. Mary's; the old walls; and other objects of interest. The president for this year is the *Very Rev. George Peacock, Dean of Ely*; and the vice-presidents, the Earl Fitzwilliam, Viscount Morpeth, Hon. J. S. Wortley, Sir David Brewster, Michael Faraday, and Rev. W. Vernon Harcourt. The reports on the Progress of Science, and of researches entrusted to members and committees of the Associntion, are understood to be of great interest and importance. With some of these we have been made acquainted; but as their details are mostly of a purely scientific character, we shall, in this notice, confine ourselves to a brief account of a paper which has already excited considerable attention among the mechanical *illuminati* of London. We allude to Mr. Perigal's plan of raising stones of enormous magnitude, for the construction of pyramids, temples, &c., supposed to be the one employed by the ancient Egyptians in the erection of their ponderous structures. The precise method used by the mighty builders of the Nilotic Valley has for centuries remained a vexed question. Whether Mr. Perigal has answered it *successfully, our readers* will judge.' He supposes the vast stones of which the pyramids were built to have been raised to their several positions by successive tiltings, in the manner shown in the subjoined engravings. The first "purchase" he concludes to have been obtained by removing the earth, beneath the stone to be raised, to the extent of one half, and then lowering the huge block into the space so formed, by the weight of a labourer placed on its unsupported end. After each tilt, he imagines the height gained, to have been secured by the insertion of a board of hard wood, or a slab of metal, of a size corresponding with that of the stone to be raised. When the stone had, in this way, attained the desired height, he considers it to have been forwarded to its destination on rollers. Our cuts make the successive stages of this proceeding clearly intelligible. In considering this proposition, it is not necessary we should believe Mr. Perigal's method to be the identical one used by the Egyptians; it is enough for us to acknowledge that by such, or similar means, the *hitherto inexplicable* labour—the "enormous cruel wonder" as it was once called—might have been accomplished. We are confirmed in this conclusion by the fact that a few years ago, Col. Dansey partially used a somewhat similar mode in *raising a ship in dock*; and also, that in 1834, the authorities of the British Museum *successfully tried* a modification of the same principle, in moving and placing the Egyptian antiquities in the Great Saloon. Our cut of the pyramids of Jizeh, and viewed from the summit of the one known as Cheops, places the notion of Mr. Perigal's discovery in a very striking point of view.



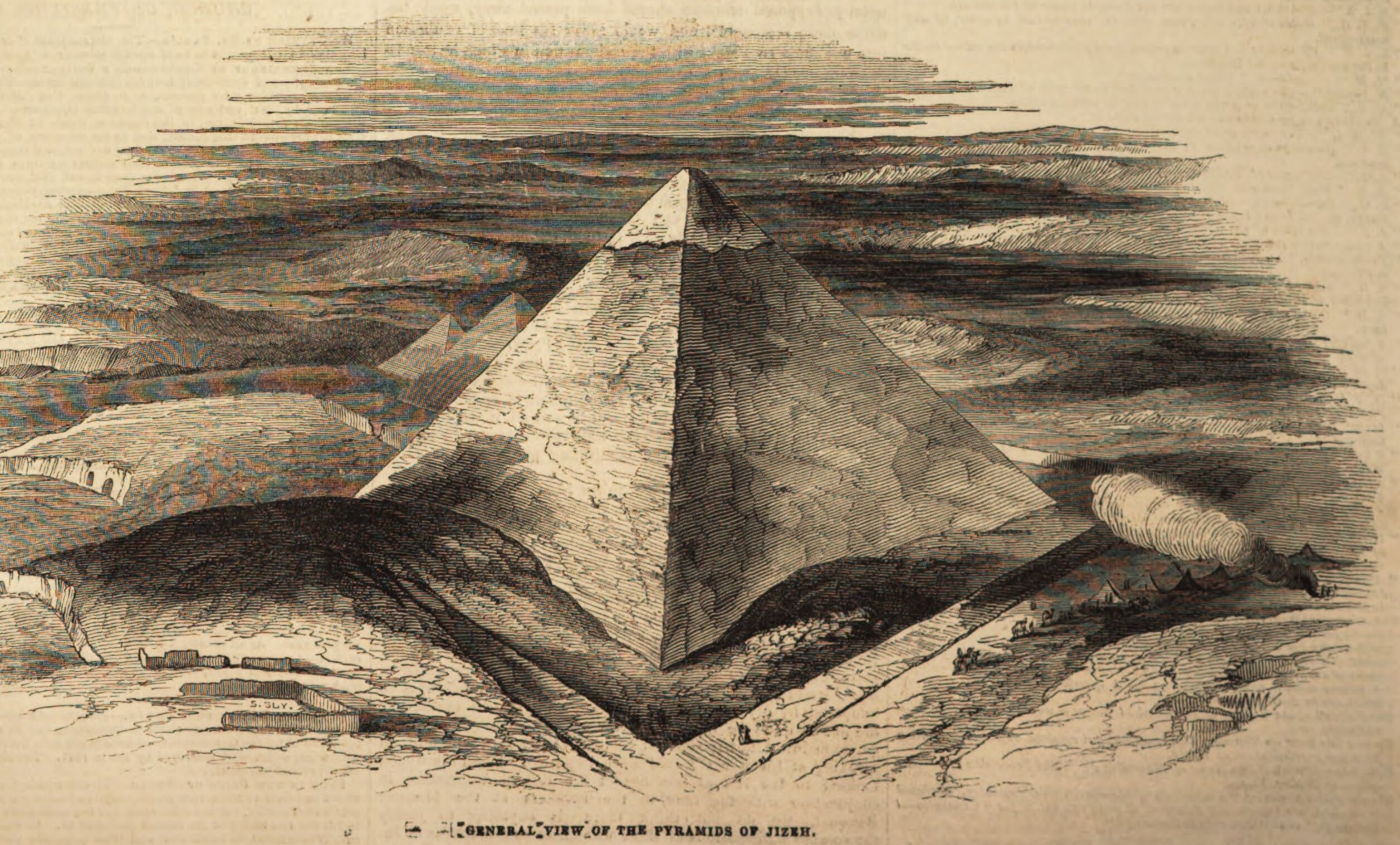






BUILDING THE PYRAMIDS.

Next week we shall resume our illustrated chronicle of the important proceedings of the Association.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE PYRAMIDS OF JIZEH.

WE have received a letter from Mr. Landells, the gentleman engaged by us to take sketches in the neighbourhood of Blair Athol, in which he informs us, that he has had the distinguished honour of submitting several of his sketches to the Queen, with which her Majesty expressed her gratification. Our daily contemporaries have alluded to the distinguished honour conferred on us through Mr. Landells, and the *Standard*, in its account of the sojourn of the Queen at Blair Athol, notices the reception of that gentleman, in the following terms:—

> Mr. Landells, a gentleman connected with the ILLUSTRATED NEWS, who is taking sketches of the scenery in the neighbourhood for that periodical, has had the honour of submitting some of them for her Majesty's inspection. The Queen expressed herself highly pleased with the spirit and accuracy of the sketches, and has commissioned Mr. Landells to paint for her two views, one of the Upper, and the other of the Lower Falls of Bruar.

The engravings given by us this week are from the sketches submitted by Mr. Landells to the Queen, and which elicited the Royal approval.

TO OUR READERS.

On Saturday the 5th of October, we shall publish a SUPPLEMENT containing the SECOND, and concluding PART of

THE CENSUS

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,

GIVING AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE

OCCUPATIONS OF THE INHABITANTS,

AND

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF EACH SEX EMPLOYED IN THE SEVERAL TRADES AND PROFESSIONS

IN

ENGLAND AND WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND,

respectively:—being unquestionably one of the most curious and important documents which has ever been presented to Parliament.—This SUPPLEMENT, will also contain the full details of the

POPULATION

OF

EVERY COUNTY, BARONY, PARISH, TOWN, AND VILLAGE IN SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND;

ALSO,

a list of all places returning MEMBERS to PARLIAMENT, with the POPULATION of each, the number of MEMBERS returned, and the number of REGISTERED ELECTORS; with numerous other STATISTICAL TABLES;—forming a useful and valuable work for reference to the PUBLIC in GENERAL,—the whole carefully arranged and compiled expressly for the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

PRICE SIXPENCE, POSTAGE FREE.

Orders received by all Booksellers and Newsmen, and at the Office, No. 198, Strand;—where Copies of the First Part, containing the CENSUS of ENGLAND and WALES, may still be had.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Constant Reader."—A fan produces coolness in a warm room, or in a theatre, even though the air which it agitates be very warm. To explain this, it must be considered that the air which surrounds us is generally cooler than the temperature of the body. If the air be still, the particles next the skin acquire the temperature of the skin itself, and form a sort of warm covering for it. The fan, however, by the agitation which it produces, continually expels the air next the skin, and brings fresh and cooler air into its place; and each new particle of air, as it strikes the skin, takes heat from it, and carries off that heat, thus producing refreshing coolness. Such is the philosophy of the fan.

"S. E. E.," Leeds.—The Great Britain steam-ship will shortly be got out of dock.

"A. and M.," Manchester.—The Christian names of the parties are Alfred and William.

"L. M. N."—Accountants are usually paid by the week.

"M. S. M." is thanked; but, Dunluce Castle has been too often engraved.

"H. J.," Chelsea.—It would be invidious to reply to our correspondent.

"H. W.," Islington, is thanked for the pen-and-ink sketch, which may be serviceable anon.

"A. I. Z."—Moorhens and snipes are not declared game by the statute.

"F. T. H.," Holsworthy.—The Print, price 1s.*, may be had, by order, of any news-agent.*

"S. L. T.," Ilfracombe.—A crest engraved upon plate renders the owner liable to the tax on Armorial Bearings.

"H. M. H."—Address, "Royal Exchange."

"N. Sevorg."—The harvest moon was in full on the 26th of August.

"H. S.," Cork.—The property must be sold by public auction.

A. Rugbean's suggestion shall not be lost sight of.

"W. D. L."—The payment of the postage will not be necessary.

"T. S.," Huntingdon.—Leave to shoot over a farm must be given by the landlord.

"A. Z."—The name of Mr. Salvin's horse is "The Cure," *not* "The Curé."

"B. R.," West Bromwich, should send for the boots—and end the transaction.

"C. C.," Christchurch.—We omitted to record the death of the Rev. H. F. Carey, the celebrated translator of Dante, Pindar, &c.

"J. B."—The office of the London and York Railway is in Lothbury.

"A Conservative Reader" will be entitled to the Large Print.

"Perseverando," Stafford-street, will not subject himself to duty by using a motto only.

"S. B.," Salford.—The long letter on the comet is under consideration.

The Sketch of the Occurrence at Calais will not suit.

"L. R.," Castle Eden.—The present year is, of course, the 44th *of the century.*

"A Sufferer" should melt a piece of caoutchouc, and apply it to the tooth affected

"H. H.," West Derby, should, by no means, reply to advertisements, but deposit the money in a savings' bank.

"H. F.," Folkestone.—The "Journey-book of Berkshire," as well as the "Pictorial History of England," is published by Messrs. Knight and Co.

"Ignor" can only apply to a Judge, in his case, by affidavit, through a Solicitor.

"A Subscriber."—The price of Sir H. Bishop's edition of "Beethoven's Mount of Olives" is 30s.

"A Correspondent" will find "Anderson's Mercantile Letters" (Wilson, Royal Exchange,) to be a sound work.

We can only express concern at not being able to avail ourselves of the obliging offer of the tale from St. John-street, Manchester.

"R. Greenhill."—We believe the star seen by him, Sept. 13, *to have been one of the bright fixed stars, surrounded by a prismatic halo, resulting from the condensed vapours which abound during the autumnal months.*

"A Subscriber," Begbroke House, near Oxford.—The address of Mr. Sholl, the inventor of the new Barrel Beehive, engraved in No. 121 *of our journal, is No.* 33, *Lamb-street, Spitalfields.*

"A Subscriber from the Commencement."—The Orphan Working School, in the City-road, receives on election, or by payment of one hundred guineas, orphan and destitute children, between the ages of 7 *and* 11. *They are educated (on the British system), clothed, and maintained, until they are* 14 *years of age, when they are apprenticed, or put out in respectable situations. A guinea annual subscription gives right to vote at each of the elections, which are in April and November.*

The Portrait of the Winner of the Great St. Leger is unavoidably deferred till our next.

Up to a late hour on Thursday night, we had not received any communication from our correspondent at Havre.

Ineligible.—Sonnet, "The Home of Mourning;" "The Procession;" "The Queen at Dundee."

Errata.—The names of the architects of the church near Oswestry, engraved in our last, are Penson, not Pearson. At page 192, *col.* 3, *for "Conventional Buildings," read "Conventual Buildings."*

⁂ Any Country News Agent may receive Posting Bills, bearing his address, by informing our Publisher where a parcel can be enclosed, free of expense.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, September 29.—Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 30.—Whitfield died, 1770.
TUESDAY, October 1.—Pheasant shooting begins.
WEDNESDAY, 2.—Nottingham Goose Fair.
THURSDAY, 3.—Robert Barclay died, 1690.
FRIDAY, 4.—Sir John Rennie died, 1821.
SATURDAY, 5.—Old Parr died, 1635, aged 152.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending October 5.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.
3 58	4 14	4 28	4 44	5 0	5 18	5 38	5 56	6 19	6 42	7 9	7 44

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1844.

SOON after the passing of the Reform Bill, Sir Robert Peel made the memorable declaration that the "battle of the Constitution must be fought in the Registration Courts." It is true that the new system of registration gave rise to a vast deal of chicanery, and we believe that many an independent voter suffered himself to be disfranchised rather than submit to the trouble, vexation, and, we may almost say, the disgrace of defending his vote against unscrupulous advocates, whose purpose was rather to diminish the ranks of a particular party than to do away with error and injustice. But Sir Robert Peel was not answerable for these dishonest attempts to serve party interests, at the expense of good feeling and propriety. We believe that the right hon. gentleman is totally incapable of attempting to increase the number of the Conservatives by trickery or evasion. The Reform Bill made an immense advance towards democracy, and totally changed the position of the electoral body. Its avowed object was to give the people a greater share in the representation; and we admit that it was wise and proper to extend their privileges as far as possible, without rushing recklessly upon innovation. Sir Robert was therefore right in endeavouring to provide a system which should protect the honest elector, and defeat the attempts of those who sought rather their own aggrandisement, and the ascendancy of a particular party, than the good of their country.

We admit at once that the first working of the Registration Bill did not afford a good specimen of legislation. The Registration Courts were rather arenas for evasion and legal technicality, than the spots where "the battle of the Constitution" could be fairly fought or gained. We are happy to find, however, that the amendments which have been made from time to time have been productive of a state of things much more satisfactory. The Registrations which are now proceeding have not presented any of the anomalies noticed in former years. There have been few, if any, records of a decision by one barrister totally at variance with the judgment of another, and instead of day after day wasted in frivolous objection, or abusive controversy, the business is rapidly disposed of, just claims are allowed, and, on the other hand, when the right to vote cannot be established beyond reasonable dispute, it is set aside at once, and upon just and fair grounds. This is as it should be. The elective franchise is one of the most valuable privileges which an Englishman can enjoy; and it is the interest of honest men, let them belong to what party they may, to take care that it is not exercised dishonestly or fraudulently. The man who can show that he is fairly entitled to a vote, should be encouraged and assisted in his endeavours to make good his claim; but we hope, for the honour both of Conservatives and Whigs, that the disgraceful struggles which have been made to harass and cheat men of their elective franchise, will never be renewed.

WE are glad to find that we were not deceived in supposing that Mr. O'Connell, when the surprise and exultation consequent upon a supposed triumph should have passed away, would become more reasonable, and would lower his tone of exultation into one more consistent with the real position in which he stands. It is not our intention to enter into the vexed and irritating question of the legality or illegality of the conviction. Suffice it to say, that even Mr. O'Connell himself begins to doubt whether he has been liberated entirely upon the merits of the case. According to our accounts from Ireland, all his dire projects of vengeance and retaliation are abandoned for the present. In his last speech he dwelt only upon two of his propositions—the renewal of the Clontarf meeting and the Peace Preservative Society. Even these two seem likely to fall to the ground. Indeed, the first is disposed of, for the committee report against the meeting, and the learned gentleman entirely concurs in the propriety of not attempting such a perilous step as a monster assemblage, in defiance of the Government, and despite of the eventful consequences of the first effort of that kind. As to the other great step for the regeneration of Ireland—the Peace Preservative Society—every one may understand what is meant by the request made by the committee for more time to consider of the matter. We feel confident that no long time will elapse before a communication will be made, to the effect that it will be as well, if not better, to let the Repeal Association continue the "even tenor of its way," without the assistance of the controlling power of the £100 subscribers.

With respect to the "Banquet to the Martyrs," as the *fête* celebrated last week is termed by the Irish papers, our readers will gather from our account of it that it was not such a formidable demonstration as some of the most sanguine of the agitators might have expected. It is true it was a monster assembly, consisting of some seven or eight hundred guests; but there was no great display of enthusiasm. Mr. O'Connell's speech was an admitted failure, and if the truth must be told, there was "metal more attractive" in the oration of a subordinate agitator, Mr. Maguire. If the latter gentleman was a little inclined to violence, and seemed disposed to wage war by wholesale upon the whole of this "woful wicked world," yet his outpourings of wrath were so tempered by dry and cutting humour, that it was evident he did not desire to be quite so severe upon the Saxons in general, or upon Mr. Attorney-General Smith in particular, as the literal meaning of his words would have imported. Upon the whole, looking to the last proceedings at the Repeal Association, in conjunction with the tone of the speakers at the Monster Banquet, we do not think there is anything to justify the sombre anticipations of those who affect to see tokens of increasing dissatisfaction in Ireland, and augmented difficulty for the Ministry. Doubtless, there are abundant elements of discord, and ample scope for the Government to exercise their powers of Statesmanship when they come to consider their Irish policy, but yet we fully believe, that if a firm but conciliatory policy be adopted, as we have no doubt it will be, the career of agitation may yet be stopped. Already, the agitators are relaxing, Mr. Smith O'Brien has left Dublin, and Mr. O'Connell will ere long be wandering over his native mountains, in company with his beagles.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—The preparations for the reception of the King of the French, at the Castle, are proceeding with the greatest rapidity under the superintendence of Mr. Saunders, the Inspector of Palaces. Independently of the suite of rooms (consisting of the King's and Queen's closets, the King's drawing-room, the ante-throne-room, and the council chamber, forming a portion of the state apartments), which will be devoted exclusively to the use of his Majesty, the whole of the state-rooms will be in requisition during the sojourn of her Majesty's royal and illustrious guest at the Castle. The orders at present are, that all the arrangements connected with the apartments to be occupied by his Majesty shall be completed by Saturday, the 5th proximo, but the King is not expect to arrive until the Monday following. The private apartments will be ready for the reception of the Court on Wednesday next, on which day, it is stated, her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the Princess Royal, may return to the Castle. It is not expected, however, as the Queen will not leave Blair Athol until the morning of Tuesday, that it will be possible for the Court to reach Windsor until the following Thursday. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, and Prince Alfred, are expected to leave the Pavilion, at Brighton, for the Castle, on Tuesday next There is now not the least doubt of her Majesty, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and a portion of the Infant Royal Family, paying a visit to the Isle of Wight during the autumn. Osborne House, small, confined, and inconvenient as it is, and in every respect unbefitting the residence of the Sovereign, is now in course of preparation for the reception of the Court, which is expected to arrive there immediately after the departure of the French Monarch from Windsor.

We have some reason to believe that it is the intention of the Queen to honour Brighton with a visit, on her Majesty's return from Scotland.

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY TO THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—It is most likely the Court intends to sojourn some time at the Isle of Wight. The Monkey, one of her Majesty's steam-vessels, has proceeded to Brighton, to be placed under the orders of the Lord Chamberlain, to take furniture, &c., from the Royal Pavilion to the Isle of Wight.

THE ROYAL CHILDREN.—We are happy to announce that the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, and Prince Alfred, continue at the Pavilion, Brighton, in excellent health. The Royal Infants are taken carriage airings daily on the cliffs, and the elder ones occasionally take pedestrian exercise on the Chair Pier, attended by Dowager Lady Lyttelton. The time fixed for their departure for Windsor is next Tuesday.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.—The *Brussels Gazette* states that King Leopold has been slightly hurt in the leg while following the chase at Ardennes.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER AND THE DUCHESS OF KENT.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, have left Gopsall, Leicestershire, the seat of Earl Howe, for Witley Court, Worcestershire, the residence of the Queen Dowager.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived in Glasgow last Saturday, accompanied by the Marquis of Douglas, the Earl of Dunmore, the Hon. C. A. Murray, &c.

The Duke of Wellington is expected to leave Walmer Castle early in the week after next for Apsley House, *en route* to participate in the approaching splendid festivities at Windsor Castle, in honour of the visit of his Majesty the King of the French. The Marquis and Marchioness of Douro have arrived at the Castle, from a tour of six weeks in Germany, and shortly come to town to attend the nuptials of her ladyship's cousin, Miss Hope Vere, with Lord Loftus, eldest son of the Marquis of Ely, which are fixed to take place the week after next.

THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.—A Chapter of the noble and illustrious Order of the Garter will be held at Windsor Castle, on Friday, the 11th of October, for the election of two knights. The King of the French, it is expected, will, as a European Sovereign, be elected an honorary Knight of the Order during his sojourn in this country.

Earl de Grey is spoken of as one of the probable new Knights of the Garter.

The Marquis of Lansdowne and family have arriaed at Paris.

Lord Palmerston arrived at Frankfort on the 17th inst.

THE EARL AND COUNTESS OF LINCOLN.—It is stated, on good authority, that, through the mediation of friends, a reconciliation has been effected between the Earl and Countess of Lincoln, and that the slight differences which had caused a partial separation have been amicably adjusted, to the satisfaction, not only of themselves, but of the respective members of the noble families with which they are so intimately connected.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM.—Sir James left town on Sunday evening by the eight o'clock train of the London and Birmingham Railway, and is now at Netherby Hall.

THE MARQUIS OF DONEGAL.—We regret to state that the Marquis of Donegal is at present labouring under very serious indisposition at Belfast, and that the most melancholy fears are entertained as to the result.

A matrimonial alliance is said to be arranged between an accomplished young peeress in her own right, who attained her majority last year, and a reverend gentleman collaterally related to a noble earl possessing large estates in the west of England.

The Duke of Palmella has arrived in London from Lisbon.

DEATH OF LADY HUNTER.—Accounts have been received of the death of the above lady. Her ladyship was daughter and heiress of Mr. James Dickson, of Auton's Hill, Berwickshire, and married, in 1797, General Sir Martin Hunter, G.C.H. The deceased lady was in her 70th year.

DEATH OF LADY ELLEN FANE.—We regret to say that this lady died on Monday last. The deceased lady was third daughter of the Earl of Macclesfield, by his first marriage with Miss Edwards, eldest daughter of Mr. Lewis Edwards. Her ladyship was married 3rd Nov., 1829, to Mr. John William Fane, eldest son of Mr. John Fane, of Wormsley, Oxon, and nephew of the eighth Earl of Westmorland.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

RE-OPENING OF ST. PAUL'S.—The metropolitan church, which has been so long closed for repairs, is to be re-opened to-morrow (Sunday).

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY'S VISITATION.—On Tuesday morning the Archbishop of Canterbury held his triennial visitation at All Saints' Church, Maidstone. There were present, A. B. Hope, Esq., M.P.; Archdeacon Lyall, Dr. Burnaby, and upwards of one hundred clergymen. The Archbishop delivered a lengthened charge, in the course of which he directed attention to the state of education in that county, and to the prospects of the church generally. He stated that, from what he could hear and see, and from what he could gather from the speeches of Dissenters at their various meetings, that there was a growing dislike on their part towards the church, and that some serious designs for its overthrow were in contemplation. From external violence, or the internal dissensions which at present agitate the church, the Archbishop anticipated no ill consequences, although he admitted that it was in the highest degree painful to contemplate them. After discussing at some length the subject of church extension, the Archbishop recommended the formation of auxiliary branches on behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and concluded with sundry points of advice to the younger clergy, as to the manner of conducting their ministrations. A dinner was given to the Archbishop in the evening at the Star Hotel.

On Tuesday the Lord Bishop of Exeter consecrated a new church at Woodbury Salterton, Devon.

The Lord Bishop of Norwich consecrated a new church at Lakenham, Norwich, on Tuesday, in the presence of a number of the clergy. It is dedicated to St. Mark.

The Lord Bishop of Chester has instituted the Rev. Henry Deek, curate of Halifax, to the rectory of St. Barnabas, Manchester. His lordship has also insituted the Rev. H. P. Hughes, curate of Hyde, to the ministry of Christ Church, Dolphinholme.

The Lord Bishop of Norwich has collated the Rev. John Bedingfield Collyer, M.A., of Hackford Hall, Norfolk, and Vicar of Wroxham, with Salhouse, in the same county, to the archdeaconry of Norwich, vacant by the death of the late Venerable Archdeacon Bathurst.

The valuable rectory of North Creake, Norfolk, has become vacant by the death of the Venerable Archdeacon Bathurst. The living is worth £1100 a year, and is in the gift of Earl Spencer and the Bishop of Norwich. By the death of the Archdeacon, the living of Hollesley, Suffolk, has also become vacant. It is in the gift of W. Bolton, Esq., and is worth £830 per annum.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.—The following circular has been addressed to members of Convocation:—"Oxford, Sept. 23, 1844.—Members of Convocation are respectfully informed that the Vice-Chancellor, although requested by the Senior Proctor, has refused to give any information as to the day of the nomination of his successor. Whether this information will be open to Dr. Symons, members of Convocation may decide for themselves from the events of the past year. At all events, it is to be hoped that they will hold themselves in readiness to come up on the receipt of a notice of the day, if the discovery of it prove possible; or if not, to show in some other marked way their sense of this fresh act of injustice."

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE TOWER.—Preparations have been commenced for the extensive improvements about to be made in the Tower, agreeably to plans approved of by the Government. Barracks are to be built on the site of the small armouries, which were destroyed by fire in 1841. The alterations in the Jewel-office proceed but slowly.

FALL IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—In consequence of the large supply of wheat and flour at Mark-lane on Monday, and a general tendency to a decline in prices on Tuesday, the bakers throughout the metropolis lowered the best bread to 7d. the 4lb. loaf, and the second quality to 6d. In Blackfriars-road, the New-cut, Whitechapel, Westminster, and other populous parts, many of them only charge 5½d. for the 4lb., weighed on delivery, and excellent bread.

METROPOLITAN NEWS..

The New Royal Exchange.—This structure is so far advanced that the committee of Lloyd's have announced to the subscribers that the subscription-room will be prepared for the transaction of business in a short time. The centre area of the Exchange is nearly all laid down with the tesellated pavement. The building is entirely cleaned externally, and workmen are employed in placing the flag stones, many of which are from eight to ten feet square. Iron gas pillars are erected at short distances from each other, on every side of the edifice, and the gas pipes are almost all fixed. The bells, fifteen in number, and weighing above 100 tons, have been in the tower some days. They are so arranged that they can be played in three different keys. The key in which they are set is "E" flat; by the introduction of "A" natural they can be played in "B" flat, and by "D" flat being introduced, they can be played in the key of "A" flat. The tunes to be played besides "God save the Queen" and "Rule Britannia," have not yet been finally determined. It is intended, if possible, to have a tune played which was a favourite with Sir Thomas Gresham, and composed by Morley, one of his most intimate friends. The entire machinery of the clock is considered the finest specimen of mechanism of the sort extant. It cost £2000 for the manufacturing of the tools alone, but which it is stated will be available for any similar work.

Billingsgate Ward.—Mr. Thomas Sidney, of Ludgate-hill, was on Thursday elected Alderman of Billingsgate Ward, in the room of Anthony Brown, Esq., who resigned on his election as City Chamberlain. Mr. Sidney's proposer was Mr. Peek, and his seconder Mr. Bower. There being no other candidate, Mr. Sidney was elected as a matter of course.

Election of an Alderman for the Ward of Portsoken.—The nomination for an alderman of the ward of Portsoken, in the room of Mr. Thomas Johnson, resigned, took place on Wednesday. The candidates are Francis Graham Moon, Esq., one of the present Sheriffs, and David Salomons, Esq., who lately filled the office of Sheriff of London. Mr. Scales has resigned. Mr. Wood proposed Mr. Moon, and Mr. Phillips seconded the nomination. Mr. Hall proposed Mr. Salomons. Mr. Scales, jun., seconded the nomination. The Lord Mayor inquired if there was any other candidate to propose, and no answer being given, Mr. Sheriff Moon said, he came amongst them as an independent man—he was called a Tory, but he did not consider the office of alderman a political one. He was a preserver of every thing that was good, and a reformer of everything bad. (Cheers.) He was well known in the ward from his boyhood. Whatever might be the result of the election, he should feel the same respect for the high character of Mr. Salomons as he had always entertained. If returned, he should endeavour to do his duty honestly, independently, and impartially. Mr. Salomons said he was a magistrate for the counties of Kent and Sussex, and therefore acquainted with the magisterial duties. He owed his appointment to the political party to which he adhered, viz., the Whigs. (Hear, hear, hear.) He thought at the present day it was too much to say that a person of the Jewish persuasion was unfit to administer justice. He thought his public character qualified him to hold any office in the power of his fellow-citizens to give him. (Hear, hear.) He was an Englishman born, and had as great a regard for the welfare and honour of the country as any one he was addressing; and he trusted no technical point of form would prevent him from taking an office of honour if he should be elected. (Loud cheers.) He was perfectly willing to sign a declaration consistent with his conscience, and no other declaration ought to be required of him.—The Lord Mayor took a show of hands, when a considerable majority were held up for Mr. Salomons. His lordship declared the election, on a show of hands, to be in favour of that gentleman; upon which a poll was then demanded by Mr. Moon. At half-past four o'clock the numbers for the day were—For Mr. David Salomons, 81; and for Mr. Sheriff Moon, 57; being a majority for the former of 24. On Thursday the Lord Mayor, at twelve o'clock, adjourned the poll till Friday, as he was compelled to attend the election for Billingsgate Ward. The numbers at that hour were—For Mr. Salomons, 132; for Mr. Moon, 94: Majority, 38.—The poll closed finally yesterday, in favour of Mr. Salomons, the majority for that gentleman being 32. The numbers were—for Salomons, 168; Moon, 136.

Albert Park.—The Earl of Lincoln has directed Mr. Page and Mr. Thomas Cubitt to survey and lay out Battersea-fields for a park, to be called Albert Park. They have received instructions to plan an ornamental piece of water for a bathing place, to be screened with plantation. There will be a carriage drive from Battersea-bridge to Nine Elms, in front of the river. Chelsea College, from this park, will appear to great advantage.

The Late Sir Astley Cooper.—A monument and statue have, within the last few days, been erected in St. Paul's Cathedral, to the memory of the late Sir Astley Cooper, the eminent surgeon. It was raised by subscription, confined to the members of the profession of which he was so valuable and valued a member. The greater proportion of the donors were pupils of Sir Astley Cooper. The statue, exclusive of the pedestal, is eight feet high, and the likeness is considered a good one.

The Proposed Hospital in Blackfriars.—On Monday a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of the parishes of St. Bride's, Fleet-street; St. Anne's, and St. Andrew's, Blackfriars; and Bridewell precincts, was held at Radley's Hotel, New Bridge-street, for the purpose of taking measures to prevent the contemplated establishment of an infirmary for the cure of cutaneous diseases, at the house, 25, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, formerly occupied by Mr. Barber, the solicitor. Mr. W. F. Delane took the chair, and in the course of his address stated that in the house at which it was intended to have the infirmary the means of accommodation were extremely small. It had been calculated by the projectors of the institution that they would have 500 patients a week, all of whom would have to be in attendance nearly every morning. As it was impossible that all could be accommodated at once, a large majority of them would have to wander about the adjacent streets, or to take refuge under the porticos of the neighbouring houses. Resolutions affirmatory of the danger to the interests and health of the parishioners to be apprehended from the infirmary were agreed to, and a committee was appointed to carry out the object for which the meeting was convened.

London Missionary Society.—On Wednesday a meeting of the friends of this society was held at Exeter Hall, to celebrate the 50th year of the society's existence. The platform was filled with dissenting ministers from all parts of the country, and some clergymen. In the body of the hall there were upwards of 4000 persons. Sir Culling Eardley Smith, Bart., took the chair, and was supported by Mr. Pritchard, late consul at Tahiti, the Rev. E. Bickersteth, M.A., rector of Watton; Dr. Vaughan, president of the Lancashire Independent College; Dr. Jenkyn, principal of Coward College, London; Dr. Collison, Dr. Leifchild, Messrs. Sherman, James, Callow, Jay, Blackburn, Parsons, Harris, &c. A resolution, expressive of gratitude to Providence for the favour bestowed on the society during the last fifty years, was moved by the Rev. E. Bickersteth, M.A., rector of Watton; seconded by Dr. Bunting, president of the Wesleyan Conference, and carried unanimously. Dr. Leifchild moved the second resolution, deploring the persecutions of the Christians in the islands of Madagascar and Tahiti, and expressing towards them cordial sympathy and prayerful solicitude; also condemning the conduct of France towards the Queen of Tahiti. Fifty years ago this society had only three missionaries, now it had 700; then there was one station, now there were 85, with various preaching places around them. Since its formation a million and a half sterling had been expended, chiefly the contributions of British Christians. The resolution, having been seconded by Dr. Hamilton, was carried. A subscription on behalf of the society was commenced, and £4000 were announced.

The Proposed Improvements in Westminster.—Considerable improvements have been under the consideration of Government, to be effected in the neighbourhood of Westminster. The houses of a notorious character are to be taken down, and a most excellent improvement, not only morally but sanatorily, will be effected. It was in Orchard-street that Oliver Cromwell had one of his palaces; but in those days Palmer's village was close beside it, and was the seat of gentlemen's country houses. In James-street, where Lady Dacre's almshouses now stand, Lady Dacre had her residence, and this by her will has been devoted to the erection, many years since, of one of the first institutions in England, being nearly equal to that of Christ's Hospital in the city of London. Peter-street derives its name from having been built on the grounds upon which formerly stood a splendid mansion belonging to an ancestor of the present Lord Petre. Lady Dacre left to the City an estate of between two and three acres of ground, and that called Palmer's village, which has been occupied in small tenements for a number of years. The whole of this space is to form a part of the new street from Westminster Abbey to Buckingham Palace.

British Porcelain.—Mr. Smith, of Conduit-street, has just completed fo a Russian nobleman, a superb Dinner and Dessert Service of Porcelain, manufactured at his Works in Staffordshire. The service extends to 300 pieces, and the pattern comprises exquisitely painted bouquets of flowers, and splendid ultramarine, relieved with gold in devices of truly classic taste. The forms of the several pieces are very novel and very beautiful: those of the tureens, compotiers, &c., have the best characteristics of the antique gracefully combined; and the effect of the whole is so creditable a specimen of British skill as to satisfy the most sceptical of the tasteless preference too often extended to Continental manufactures in this branch of art.

Extensive Seizure.—A seizure of foreign watches and jewellery was made on Saturday from a dealer in Greek-street, Soho, by a landing waiter, lately appointed, named Griffiths, of the estimated value of upwards of £2000. The watches consist of 126 gold and 30 silver, with upwards of 1400 gold and silver keys, rings, brooches, &c. This branch of contraband trade has lately been carried on most extensively through the medium of the steamers running to the continental ports, and from the small compass occupied by such wares, the utmost vigilance is too often eluded.

IRELAND.

THE CONGRATULATORY DINNER TO O'CONNELL.

The dinner to congratulate O'Connell and his fellow-traversers took place on Thursday week (a report of which appeared in a late edition of last week), at the Music Hall, Dublin. Nothing of a very remarkable character occurred. Between 700 and 800 persons were present. Mr. O'Connell sat on the right of the chairman, W. S. O'Brien, M.P., and to his right sat the Bishop of Ardagh, Right Rev. Dr. Higgins. On the left of the chair sat the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, next him Lord Ffrench and the Bishop of Meath, Right Rev. Dr. Cantwell. After the health of the Queen, which was given with all the honours, the chairman proposed the "Health of O'Connell and the Repeal of the Union." The toast excited great enthusiasm. Mr. O'Connell, in his speech of acknowledgment for the toast, urged every one to renewed exertion for Repeal, and spoke in a triumphant tone of the prospects of the Repealers. He said there should be no rest from agitation, till Ireland was righted. Mr. John O'Connell, Dr. Gray, Mr. Steele, and other traversers, responded to the compliments paid to them as fellow-prisoners of O'Connell; the Rev. Dr. Cantwell, prelate; Mr. O'Hea; Dr. Macnally, the Catholic Bishop of Clogher; the celebrated priest, the Rev. Thomas Maguire; Mr. Grattan, M.P., the Lord Mayor, Caleb Powell, Esq., M.P., Mr. Staunton, and Lord Ffrench, subsequently addressed the assembly, which broke up about 12 o'clock. Among the toasts were "The Healths of Lords Denman, Cottenham, and Campbell." "The Catholic Hierarchy, and Clergy of Ireland," and the "Protestant Patriots of Ireland."

Mr. O'Connell's speech was infinitely inferior in importance, or at least in humour, to that of the Rev. T. Maguire, the parish priest of Ballinamore. The rev. gentleman discoursed in such an epigrammatical and caustic vein, that we cannot resist the temptation of making a few extracts from his speech. So far as the art of dealing out denunciations against opponents is concerned, we think Mr. Maguire is scarcely inferior to his great prototype. The rev. gentleman said, "the Queen can do no wrong, according to the principles of the British constitution; but I know well what wrong a daring, stiff-necked, base, and truculent Ministry, backed by an infamous Tory majority, can do. (Cheers.) We are told by the highest authority that can be quoted—an inspired authority—that no man that ever lived could tame the tongue: there is not a word about women in the text. (Laughter.) The sacred writer positively tells you, that though you may tame the lion and the tiger—and Pliny himself declares that even the adder has been tamed—but yet we are told by the holy and inspired writer, that there never yet was a man who was able to tame his tongue. We all know that Chief *Injustice* Pennefather could not tame his tongue. (Laughter and cheers.) We all know that Sir J. Graham (groans), who is my political father, for it was he who made a Repealer of me (laughter)—we all know that he could not tame his tongue, an instance of which we had in his saying that the Papists of Ireland had arrived at the *maximum* of concession. (Hear, hear, and groans.) We all know that Lord Stanley (groans) could not sometimes tame his tongue, particularly when O'Connell was concerned, and when he had a tyrant majority at his back to cheer him and halloo him on. But O'Connell, with a good cause, and superior temper, had often brought the little eloquent, but, at the same time, gabbling and intemperate Stanley, to his senses. (Hear, and cheers.) Gentlemen, I believe you will all admit that Lord Lyndhurst could not hold his tongue with his "aliens," &c. The sentence is too well known to require being repeated. (Hear, hear, and groans.) I now ask you if the licking, fawning, sycophantic, Lord Brougham and Vox, for he is now *Vox et præterea nihil*, will ever be able to hold his tongue? (Hear, hear, and groans.) I recollect in my boyish classics a sentence which struck me very forcibly as describing a man who had lost all that he had possessed in the world. It was *vox hominum sonat*. The voice is all that remains of the man—all that remains of the once eminent Henry Brougham is the poor empty *Vox*. The pretty-faced, beautiful-visaged Lord Brougham, has now become, not the glory, but the shame, of the country and of the Legislature; but *paulò majora canemus*. I suppose you now think that I am coming down to Mr. T. B. C. Smith. (Groans and laughter.) *Facilis descensus Averni*; and though I expose myself to the danger of being frightened by him, I will not hesitate from mentioning the General Attorney who is so by patent, and who has more Christian names than Christian virtues. (Cries of Hear, hear, and loud laughter.) John Bull has been lately wrestling with France, but we kept pulling, and dragging, and nipping him, until he was at last brought upon his knees, when he cried out *Peccavi*, for fear of Ireland. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Therefore I say, as John Bull eats three times as much as he ought, he requires five times more sleep than we are disposed to give him. But, let him give us the large dose of justice that we demand, and we will allow him to rest in peace, and it can then be said of him that *justitia et pax osculatæ sunt*, "justice and peace have embraced each other." And remember, gentlemen, that although we deny England peace, we refuse her war. (Cheers.) And why do we refuse her war? Believe me it is not from fear. (Cheers.) You will recollect—at all events the Liberator will recollect—that at Castlebar I offered to meet any force they could bring into Ireland, on three months' notice. It was not then convenient for them to prosecute me, because I would be my own counsel, and would have spoken some wholesome truths, which they might not like to hear—truths which, though they might be unwise for me to speak, might be good for my country. (Cheers.) The reason why we are quiet is this—we are united and schooled by O'Connell, and determined to take his advice." (Cheers.) Mr. Maguire then referred to Sir Robert Peel: "I believe he has inflicted enough on this country. Of course I attack England through his person. I believe she has inflicted enough on us. Will Peel now give us a coercion bill to cure all? If he do—bathershin (laughter); if he do, I remind him of the motto—'Dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return.' I would change the word 'dust' for 'dirt.' (Roars of laughter.) Peel himself is not inclined to be brought to such a state; but his party will make him wallow in the mire." (Hear.)

Here is the conclusion of Mr. Maguire's speech:—

"I tell you that the waters of Ireland are naturally good of themselves, but that, through social disorders, through religious bigotry, and through unfortunate sectarianism, those waters have been embittered. (Hear, hear.) The mantle of Elijah fell on Elias, the mantle of Moses has fallen on O'Connell. (Cheers.) He is destined to deliver the children of the promise, long as they are labouring under the proud court of Pharaoh. (Renewed cheers.) I will tell you what—he, by a powerful and uninterrupted agitation, has given the waters a healthy taste. He has purified them by agitation, and by a certain Attic salt, known well to England. By this salt he has purified them in such a manner as that the Orangemen are beginning to come to them. (Hear.) They are no longer the putrid, muddy, and semi-asphaltic waters they once were; but they are becoming pure and healthy. O'Connell has invented a moral screw. (Hear, hear.) Talk to me of your steam! Talk to me of your atmospheric attraction and power! Talk to me, sir, of the great original Archimedean screw! But O'Connell has invented one stronger than all the others; for, by means of his moral screw, he says to the navy of England, 'Go,' and it goeth; and to the army of England, 'Come,' and it cometh. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) O'Connell says to the Rhadamanthus—'You want to preserve a kind of amphibious or dubious connexion in the territories of Queen Pomare; I say, come down here, get into the harbour of Kingstown, and then take the puff up, and make a show of yourself at Waterford, a spectacle to men and angels'—then O'Connell begins to work his moral screw again, and says to the rest of the navy of England—'Ah, you want to be before Tangier, and you want to be before Mogadore; be off instantly, and into the harbour of Cove.' (Hear, and laughter. Thus he commands the navy and army of England, and thus he speaks to every Power in Europe, by means of his moral screw. I have been through every part and parish of the country; and I say there are seven millions Repealers, and out of that number I will give you one thousand altogether of place-hunters, and expectants, and men afraid to speak out. Well, then, there are seven millions Repealers, and half a million Protestants, who are Repealers also, for unquestionably we shall have half a million Protestants. That will settle the question. All you have to do is to give a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether—to abide by the Liberator—to take his advice—not to go an inch to the right or to the left without that advice, and Repeal is certain."

A Proposal from the Dublin Corporation.—A special meeting of the Corporation was convened by the Lord Mayor for Wednesday, to consider a proposition from a leading Conservative member of the Town Council, that the British Parliament should assemble in Dublin every third year.

The Repeal Association.—The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday was again much crowded, but the proceedings possessed very little interest. In the absence of Mr. W. S. O'Brien, the chair was taken by Mr. F. Cumming. Some small sums were received towards the "Independent Fund," and after an address from Mr. Kelly and Mr. H. Grattan, Mr. O'Connell made another speech, which, however, deserves but little attention. The tone of it completely confirms the view we took last week of the conciliatory disposition of Mr. O'Connell, in spite of his denunciations after his release. It is only necessary to advert to two points, the Clontarf meeting, and the decision of the committee in regard to the Preservative Society. The first of these proposals is negatived, and the second is in abeyance. Mr. O'Connell observed that, on the last day of meeting, it was referred to a committee to report whether it would be proper to hold the Clontarf meeting. There was an object in holding it, as it was a constitutional privilege; for they alleged that they were entitled to meet, and that the number did not make a difference, provided they came unarmed, and assembled with peaceable intentions. But they had vindicated that privilege, and it was not now necessary to hold it. And he, for one, considered that if that principle had not been vindicated he would be for holding it at all hazards. The committee had ordered him to report that it was their unanimous opinion "that the Clontarf meeting should not be held." His next topic was with reference to "the Preservative Society," with regard to which the committee begged leave to sit again upon the inquiry. His two propositions, therefore, were, that further time should be given to consider the nature of the Preservative Society, and that they should avoid the least approach to any violation of the law. Further time was necessary, because the step to be taken must be considered and entered upon more deliberately. Three or four prosecutions which had been directed against him were failures (cheers), and it was a solemn duty which he owed to the people of Ireland to keep them from any violation of the law. (Cheers.) He therefore agreed with the committee that it was right to deliberate upon this subject, and that they should have further time to consider their report. (Cheers.) It was right that people's minds should ripen upon the subject of the difference between the simple absolute repeal, and the repeal with a tendency to admit principles of federalism. There was, he was happy to say, a great growing spirit of nationality in a large portion of the party calling themselves Conservatives. They were beginning to consider the question of the restoration of the Irish Parliament. (Cheers.) It was therefore necessary to undeceive the public mind, and make them understand that the association received Federalist and Repealer alike. There could be no federalism without the repeal of the Union Act, and that Federalists and Repealers sought alike. The repeal rent for the week was announced at £600 12s. 6d.

Recordership of Cork.—Mr. Forsayeth has received his appointment to the recordership of Cork.

Imprisonment for Debt.—On Wednesday, J. E. Hyndman, one of the City coroners, held an inquest in the Four Courts Marshalsea, on the body of Mr. James Morris Drought, who died in that prison on the preceding day, after an incarceration of upwards of eighteen months, for a debt of £8! It appeared by the evidence, that some time after his imprisonment he took to his bed, from which he has never since risen; he was of a highly respectable family, and upwards of seventy years old. This is the fourth life that has fallen a sacrifice in the same prison within a short period. It may not be out of place here to inquire when the unfortunate imprisoned debtors of Ireland may hope for relief, by the extension of the Insolvent Debtors Act (passed last session for the relief of English debtors) to this country? England and Scotland enjoy the advantage of this measure, but not Ireland! Is this justice? If the act were extended to Ireland, hundreds of persons now suffering incarceration would be liberated, and enabled to apply their exertions for the benefit of their now starving families, besides the immense saving of expense in supporting debtors' prisons in the country. If the measure were now in force, there would not be a dozen persons remaining in the above prison whose debts exceed £20, and, consequently, it would not be necessary to maintain that establishment at its present enormous expense.—*Dublin Freeman.*

The Alleged Plate Robbery by an Officer.—A letter has been written by Lieutenant Puddicombe to a brother officer, dated Haulbowline, near Cork, in which he states that, since his liberation on bail, he has been called upon by Lieutenant-Colonel Burton to tender his immediate resignation, a demand with which he refused to comply, as he felt confident that he should, at his approaching trial, which was to take place in Dublin, be enabled to prove satisfactorily his complete and entire innocence of the foul crime laid to his charge.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE LATEST NEWS RESPECTING HER MAJESTY.

Blair Athol, Wednesday.

The Queen took her usual walk this morning in the grounds of the castle, accompanied by Prince Albert and the Princess Royal on her Highland pony. Her Majesty, it is said, spends at least ten hours every day in the open air, and the pure and bracing air of the Highlands has had the most beneficial effect upon her health.

A large supply of silk, woollen, and velvet tartans, of the finest texture and most novel patterns, has been sent up within the last two days for her Majesty's inspection.

Another excursion to Glen Tilt is projected for this afternoon.

The Queen and her illustrious consort, accompanied by the ladies of her suite, Lord Glenlyon, Lord C. Wellesley, &c., went yesterday down Glen Tilt to the Forest Lodge, his Royal Highness Prince Albert driving the pony phaeton. There being no post from London yesterday, the Queen set out at the unusually early hour of two o'clock, and the royal party reached the Lodge at half-past three, where the Queen and her suite partook of luncheon, which had been sent on in the morning by Lord Glenlyon. The foresters had been sent out at an early hour to drive in the deer, but the wind being unfavourable they were extremely shy, and after some hours spent in endeavouring to come within shot, during which her Majesty rode with Prince Albert some distance on her Highland pony, the sportsmen were obliged to return to the lodge, the entire sport of the day being a hind shot by Lord Glenlyon. The Queen returned to Blair Castle at seven o'clock.

The Earl of Aberdeen left the castle this morning for Laggan, the seat of the Marquis of Abercorn, to whom the noble earl is about to pay a short visit. He will return to Blair Castle to-morrow night.

It is said that one of the huntsmen in charge of the otter hounds has been dispatched to Haddo House to procure some otters, there being none in the neighbourhood of Blair, and the Prince having expressed a wish to witness the exciting sport of an otter hunt before leaving the Highlands.

It is now stated that the Queen will leave Blair Castle on Tuesday next, at half-past eight or nine o'clock, so as to arrive at Dundee between two and three in the afternoon, which will be within two hours of high water. Preparations were being made for a luncheon on a right royal scale for the Queen and her suite at Dundee, but I hear her Majesty will not alight, but go at once on board the royal yacht, which will proceed immediately down the Frith of Tay with the other steamers of the royal squadron.

Louis Philippe's Visit to England.—Louis Philippe was to leave Paris on Wednesday evening for the Château d'Eu, preparatory to his departure for England. He was to be accompanied to Eu by M. Guizot and Admiral Mackau, who will also attend his Majesty to Windsor.

The Queen Dowager.—We hear that the visit of her Majesty the Queen Dowager to Earl and Countess Brownlow, at Belton House, near Grantham, has been postponed from the 2nd until the 10th of October, in consequence, it is understood, of her Majesty being invited to meet his Majesty the King of the French at Windsor Castle.

Banquet to Sir Robert and Lady Sale in Liverpool.—On Thursday evening a splendid banquet was given to Sir R. and Lady Sale at the Town Hall, Liverpool, the Mayor (T. Sands, Esq.) in the chair. After the usual loyal toasts, the Mayor proposed the health of General Sir Robert Sale, who he said had filled Europe with his fame, and handed down the British flag to the world's approbation. He alluded to the more than ordinary difficulties the Gallant General had had to encounter, and spoke in a very touching manner of the conduct of his heroic wife, a captive to a barbarian. He conclued by proposing "The health of Sir Robert Sale."—Drunk with three times three. Sir Robert replied in a very concise manner, but in his usually blunt and effective way; and after many remarks illustrative of the the gratitude he felt for his kind reception, concluded by proposing the health of his Worshipful the Mayor. The health of the Bishop of the diocese followed, and was responded to by Dr. Tattershall. The company broke up, evidently highly gratified with the delightful entertainment provided, and the cordiality and kind feeling that prevailed.

Richmond Races, Thursday.—The Easby Stakes of 25 sovs. each, were won by Sir. J. Gerard's Pluto, beating the Cure, and two others. The Two Years' Stakes of 30 sovs. each, were won by Wynyard beating Alaric. The Gold Cup of 150 guineas, was won by Mr. Salvin's Alice Hawthorn. The Wright Stakes of 5 sovs. were won by Jinglepot. The Consolation Plate was won in four heats by Captain Harcourt's f by Inheritor, beating Epilogue and two others.

The Dublin Corporation and the Irish Parliament.—On Wednesday a special meeting of the Town Council of the Corporation of Dublin was held, which was very fully attended, to discuss the following proposition of Dr. Maunsell:—"That an humble address be presented to the Queen, praying that her Majesty be graciously pleased to hold her court, and to summon an Imperial Parliament, to meet at least once in every three years, in her loyal city of Dublin. Also that she will recommend to the consideration of Parliament the propriety of making such provision as shall secure that the same be done in future times." Dr. Maunsell supported his motion in a long speech, in the course of which he contended that it was calculated to serve Ireland. If agreed to it would decrease absenteeism, and bring capital to Ireland. Dr. Maunsell also argued that it was no novelty to change the locality of Parliament. The speech was listened to with great attention, but the motion did not even find a seconder, and it therefore of course fell to the ground. Mr. O'Connell replied to some remarks of Dr. Maunsell, which personally concerned him, and in reference to the motion said, it was consolatory to see that in political matters they had now come to unanimity of sentiment. Things could not now remain as they are. (Cheers.) There must be a change. (Renewed cheers.) And God forbid that that change should be effected without the assent of men of all persuasions and all religions. He should consider it not a blessing but a curse, if it were forced on any one portion of the Irish people. He rejoiced to see—and every hour was telling him—that new combinations were about to be formed. Every assistance he could possibly give would meet more than half-way the exertions of those who sought for Ireland those advantages of which the Learned Doctor had been speaking. (Cheers.) He would give the Irish a Parliament once in three years, but he (Mr. O'Connell) liked to have one in Dublin every summer season. (Applause.) A spirit of unity was now beginning to manifest itself, and, in the course of a few weeks, he believed one great junction of all parties would take place totally devoid of religious partisanship—combining in love for the benefit of their common country. (Great cheering.)—[A very general feeling of disappointment was evinced that Dr. Maunsell's motion had found no seconder. It was understood that if it had, the repealers would not have opposed, and that the motion would have been carried without a dissenting voice.]

Mr. Belaney and the Mob in the North.—Last Wednesday week the mob set fire to a farmhouse where Mr. Belaney was residing, at the village of Northumberland, near Sunderland. When Belaney, who, with his brother and some friends had been enjoying themselves in the dining-room below, found that the house was in flames, he gave the alarm, and escaped with his party through the corn fields to the house of one of the witnesses on his trial, who keeps an inn in North Sunderland, where they remained *incog.* during the Thursday. On that evening, a post chaise was ordered from the Black Swan Inn, Alnwick, and proceeded to North Sunderland, with a Newcastle friend of Belaney; the post-chaise left Sunderland about four o'clock, with Belaney, his brother, and his solicitor, who travelled the coast road to Alnwick, where they arrived about seven o'clock on Friday morning. The people mustered strong at Alnwick to give him a salute at the Willow Tree, but the gig was immediately seen going with the solicitor and driver at a rapid pace, and got to the public house before the people arrived; his friend jumped from the gig, and Belaney got in and drove off, at a slashing pace, to Felton, nine miles from Alnwick, on the other side of which place, he left the gig and walked away. The driver brought the gig back to Alnwick. The mail coach took up Belaney about four miles from Felton, and conveyed him to Newcastle, where, it is supposed, he is now on a visit to a respectable tradesman. Belaney, when at the Willow Tree, looked most careworn, thin, dirty, and shabby, and appeared to feel greatly the effects of his confinement, and the reception he had received since his arrival in the north.

FOREIGN.

Projected Insurrection in Spain.—A letter from Bayonne of the 22nd instant, confirms the rumour of an intended movement, on a grand scale, of the Carlists of Navarre; money, and munitions of war, along with a large number of printed proclamations, having been for some time past in readiness. Colonel Jose Maria Ladron, the nephew of the Carlist General Santos Ladron, who was shot in Navarre, in 1833, by the Christino General Lorenzo, with a force of 400 to 500 men, was waiting an opportunity to commence the movement. Colonels Elcharte and Corteta, chiefs who are highly popular in Navarre, had undertaken the organisation of the Carlist forces in that province, when orders were received from General Balmacedo for the discontinuance of their preparations. The reason assigned for this unlooked-for hesitation is, the repugnance of Don Carlos to acts of violence, and a lingering hope that the succession may be adjusted by a marriage between the Prince of Asturias and Queen Isabella.

The Brazils.—By the brig Olive Branch, of Jersey, which has arrived at Falmouth from Bahia, with advices of August 1, we learn that the reports already published of the detention of the packet, and the cause being the pending treaty between Great Britain and the Brazils, are correct. The packet was hourly looked for at Bahia when the brig sailed. Accounts of the annexation of Monte Video were also received as authentic at Bahia, and it was reported that a force was in readiness to co-operate with Monte Video against Rosas' army. Exchange at Bahia, 25 d. Sugars falling.

THE QUEEN'S SECOND VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

[In renewing our illustrations of the Royal sojourn in Scotland, we have the extreme gratification to notify to our readers, that our artist, Mr. Landells, has been honoured by the Queen's commands to execute for her Majesty, two sketches of the Falls of Bruar, the scenery of which has been so much admired by the Royal visitor. We now continue our illustrated chronicle, from the late edition of our Journal of last week.]

BLAIR ATHOL, Wednesday.

A heavy shower of rain came on suddenly at one o'clock yesterday, and continued to fall in torrents for upwards of two hours. This necessarily compelled her Majesty to defer her drive until a late hour in the afternoon, and Prince Albert was also obliged to retreat from the moors above Bruar, where his Royal Highness was enjoying excellent sport. The rain ceased to fall at half-past three. As soon as the sun made his appearance the carriages were ordered to convey her Majesty to the Falls of Tummell. The Royal party left the castle in two carriages and four, preceded by outriders.

As on the previous occasion, when visiting the Pass, her Majesty addressed several questions to an old Highlander, named William Macdonald, who haunts this neighbourhood. The old man is exceedingly proud at having been selected by her Majesty to point out the beauties of his native land, and dilates with loquacious enthusiasm on being thus honoured by his Sovereign.

The postilions were then ordered to drive along the high road to Perth, and, on arriving at the bridle road which leads to the Falls of the Tummel, her Majesty alighted, and proceeded on foot to view the waterfall. Her Majesty walked at a rapid pace along this road, which is nearly a mile in length, and was not, as may be supposed, in a fit state for ladies, on account of the heavy rains which had lately fallen. Her Majesty, however, heeded neither the mud nor the loose gravel, but walked, leaning on the arm of Prince Albert, Lord Glenlyon acting as cicerone. Lady C. Cocks, Lady Canning, and the other members of the royal suite were also of the party. On arriving at the confluence of the two rivers, where the Tummell first falls over the rocks into the Garry, her Majesty expatiated in enthusiastic language on this meeting of the waters.

(The Engraving at page 204, represents the romantic Falls.)

After having passed three quarters of an hour in viewing the beauties of this spot, and in the immediate neighbourhood, her Majesty walked back to the carriages and returned to the castle.

Her Majesty rose early this morning, and took her usual morning walk n the grounds, accompanied by the Prince and the Princess Royal. At eleven o'clock, her Majesty and the Prince, attended by two servants with led ponies, left the castle on foot, and, unattended by any of their suite, forded the river Garry, as seen in our illustration, attended by a Highland guide. The Queen was dressed in black, with a shepherd's plaid shawl, and looked remarkably well on the little white pony; Prince Albert wore a shooting-jacket, trowsers of shepherd's plaid, white hat and crape band. The Highlander wore a short grey jacket, and carried the Queen's parasol.

Her Majesty and the Prince, with their guide, then proceeded to climb the precipitous hill of Tulloch which overhangs the back of the castle. Her Majesty succeeded in attaining the summit of the rocky mountain, a work of much labour and some peril. It appears that instead of taking the ordinary pathway, the Queen took one much more steep and difficult of ascent, the Royal pair having to cross the stream of the Garry *twice*, as also several mountain burns and narrow ravines.

(The Engraving at page 204 shows the Royal pair on the crest of the hill.)

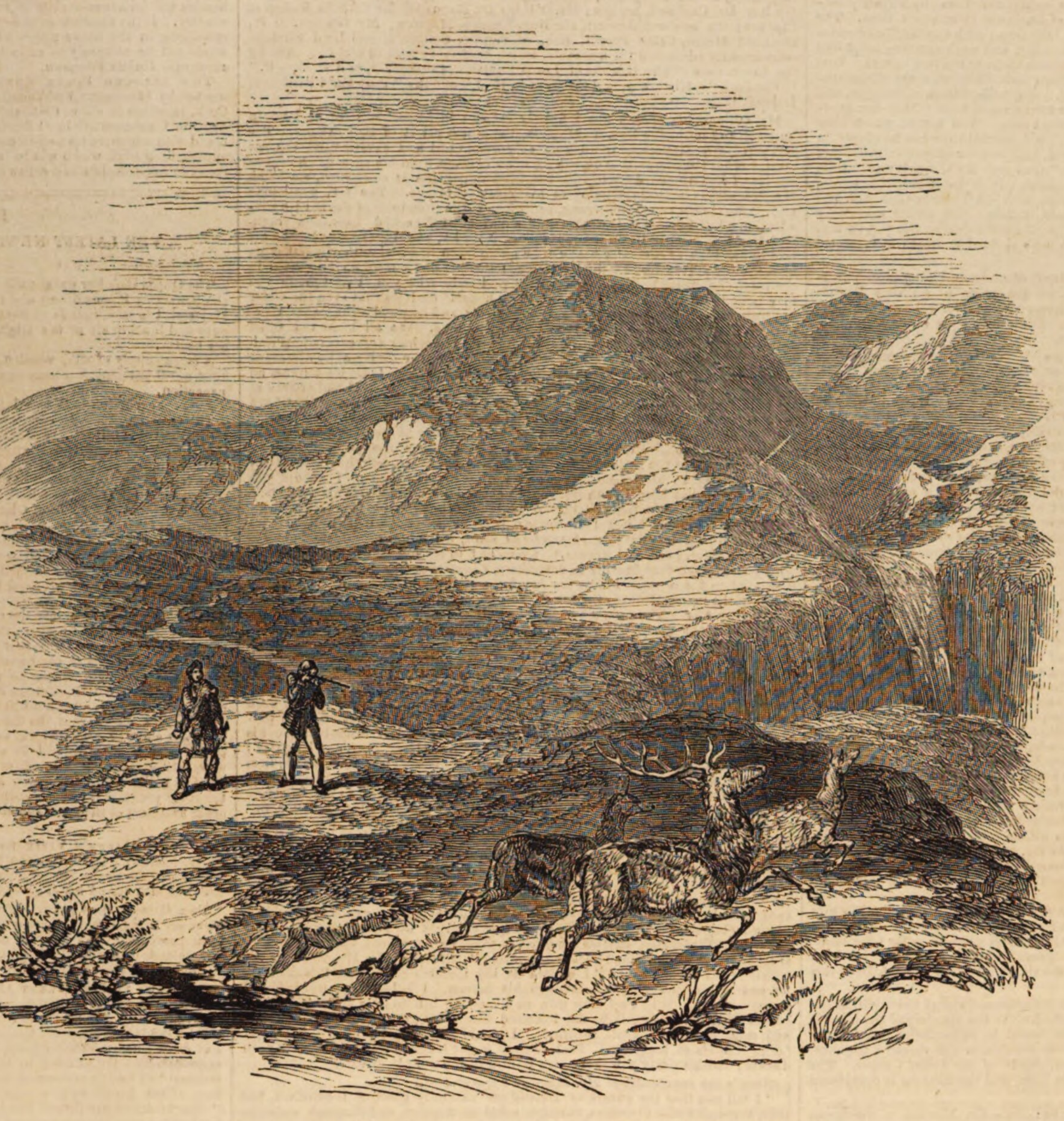
Her Majesty and the Prince, in their descent, mounted their ponies at the foot of the hill, and cantered back to the castle at twelve o'clock.

Her Majesty, we understand, is generally up, and sometimes walking in the grounds, as early as seven o'clock in the morning; she breakfasts between eight and nine, lunches at two, takes a carriage drive between three and four, and dines at eight. The intervals are spent in making short excursions, accompanied by some of her suite, to various points of interest within the policies. The Prince generally spends the earlier part of the day in shooting, accompanied by Lord Glenlyon, and several hardy Highlanders to carry the game.

The Princess Royal is taken out every day for walking and riding exercise. Her Royal Highness is a quick, lively, entertaining child, and it is said her remarks upon the persons and things passing under her notice are very amusing. It is stated that her Royal Highness can already repeat the names of all the hills in the neighbourhood. She has a meet companion in the young heir of Glenlyon, an interesting boy of her own age.

It seems to be certain that her Majesty will make an excursion to Loch Tummel and Loch Rannoch; but it is also talked of that she will visit Dunkeld, though that is not likely, at least till on her way back. It is, we understand, confidently expected at Dunkeld, but little is said about it at the castle.

Her Majesty continues her habits of early rising. At seven o'clock Peter Mackay, her piper, sounds the pibroch under the windows of the castle, when her Majesty rises, and all are expected to follow her example. Her Majesty has also given instructions that a bouquet of fresh-pulled heather shall be in her bedroom every morning, together with a bottle of pure water from a spring in Glen Tilt, famed for its crystal purity.



PRINCE ALBERT AND LORD GLENLYON DEER-STALKING AT ATHOL.

Her Majesty appears to have a great taste for things peculiarly Scottish. At Dunkeld, Moulinearn, and Blair, she tasted, and not only so, but, as the report goes, highly relished, the Athol brose which was proffered her; and oaten cake is an established and especial favourite. "Scotch broth," as English- men term it, is also in daily requisition at the royal table. It is even whispered that her Majesty is not altogether unacquainted with the mysteries of Scotch "haggis."

The Princess Royal, young though she be, is not slow in these things to imitate her royal mother. Not a child in all broad Scotland likes better to lunch on milk and oaten cake, or dine on broth. Meeting the young son of Lord Glenlyon, the other day, in the castle avenue, she told him how much she liked his tartan dress, and how it was the same as was worn by the Prince of Wales.

Perhaps, the most extraordinary circumstance connected with her Majesty's visit to this quarter is the entire absence of anything like popular excitement, or even curiosity. The number of strangers is extremely few, so few indeed, that when her Majesty drives out in the afternoon there are generally not more than 20 people who assemble on the road to see and salute her.

[Nothing occurred during the latter part of last week, to require any detailed notice.]

On Friday (the 20th) the Queen and Prince Albert, after breakfasting at half-past eight, left the castle soon after nine, on their ponies, attended by the servant (Sandy as he is called) who has guided them on former occasions. They proceeded through a thick plantation at the back of the castle, up a hill which lies in a north-easterly direction. They continued on that and the adjacent hills until nearly half-past eleven, at which hour they returned to the castle. After an early luncheon, they again left the castle, to go to Glen Tilt, a spot which appears to be particularly selected by her Majesty for her excursions.

The next day her Majesty went out in the grounds, accompanied by Prince Albert and the Princess Royal, and took her usual ride.

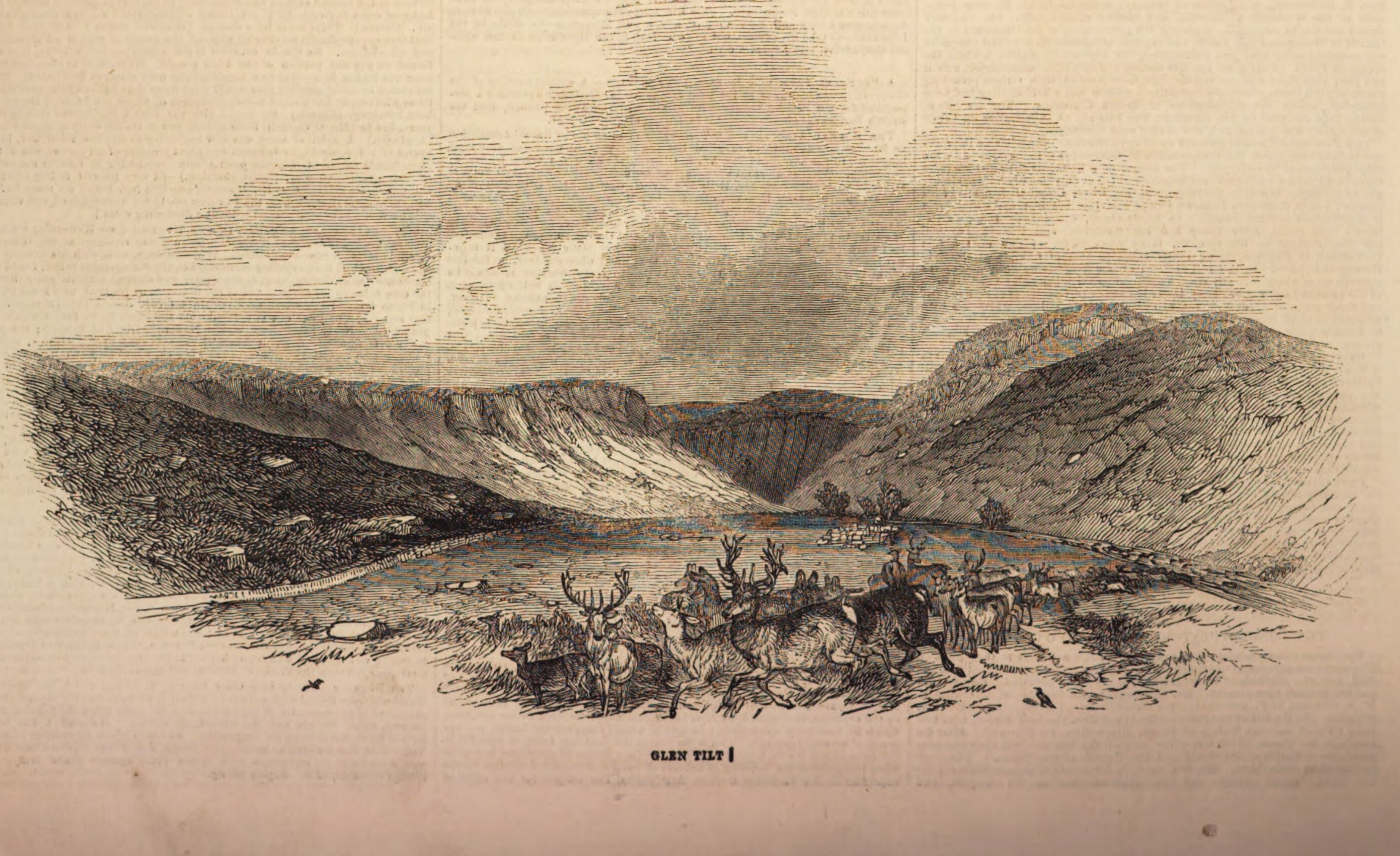
Her Majesty, who was always partial to equestrian exercise, appears to enjoy these rides amazingly, and so simple and unostentatious is the whole turn out, that it is difficult to persuade the strangers who come to Athol to obtain a sight of her Majesty, that the lady in a plain black dress and bonnet, and a shepherd's plaid shawl wrapped round her, mounted on a little ambling grey pony, is the Sovereign, with whom ideas of great pomp, state, and splendour have been associated in their minds.

The Marquis of Breadalbane has paid a visit to her Majesty, to request the Queen to visit Taymouth, but the invitation, although very pressing, was declined.

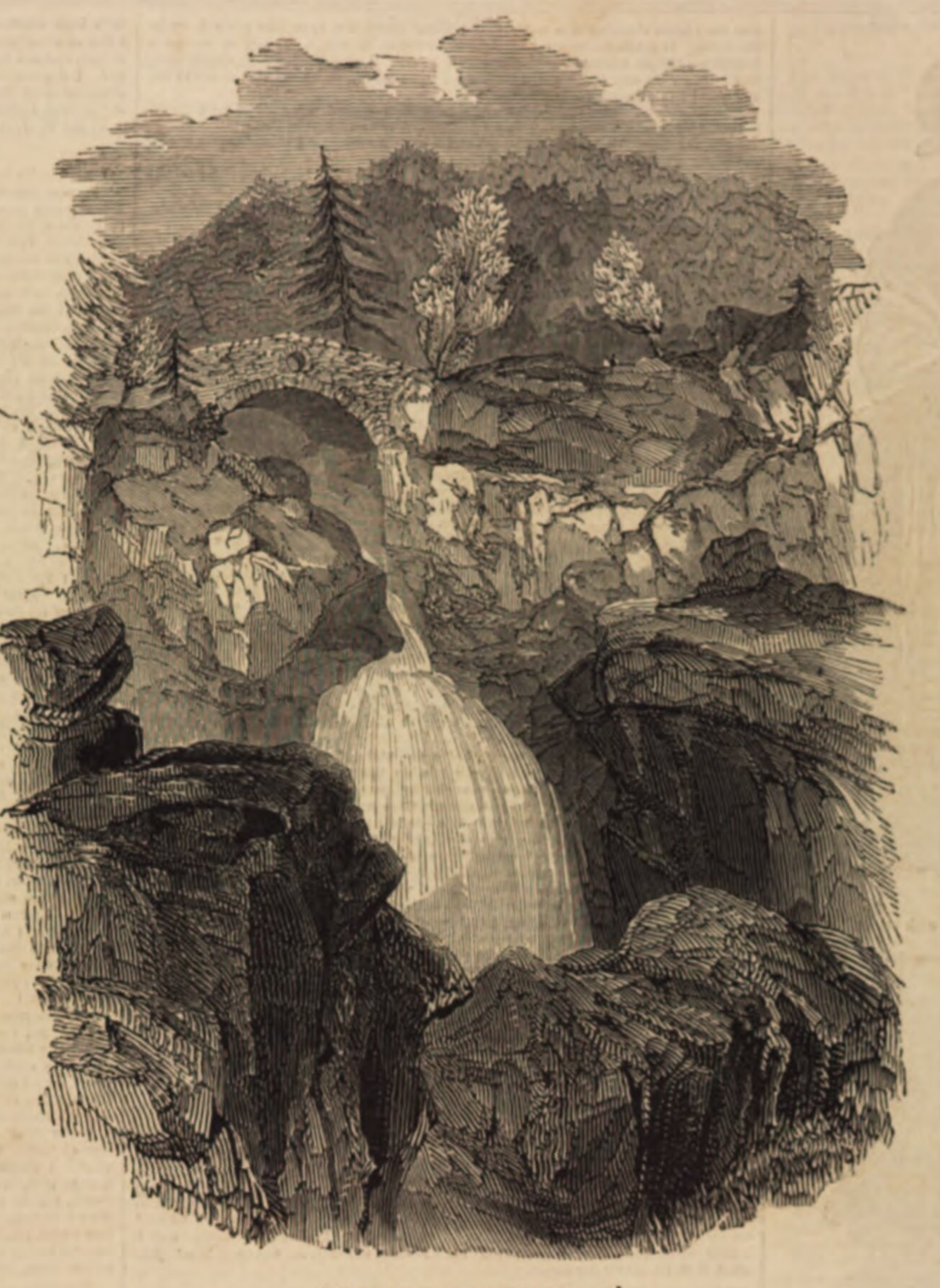
It is said that the restraint which the Queen voluntarily imposes upon herself, of not going to any great distance from the castle until after the arrival of the mail from the south, is one reason why no excursions to any great distance are contemplated. The despatches are generally delivered at the castle at three o'clock, and the Queen peruses those which are addressed to herself or submitted to her by Lord Aberdeen, dictating answers to such as require immediate attention, and a special messenger is in constant readiness to be sent off to London, in the event of any matter of pressing or urgent haste occurring.

Her Majesty writes almost every day to the Duchess of Kent and the Dowager Countess of Lyttelton, and is extremely punctual in attending to all the details of business, and signing any state papers that may be laid before her.

To show the complete freedom from all court formality which her Majesty has been enabled to establish in her Highland home, various little incidents which are almost daily occurring might be mentioned. One morning, about seven o'clock, a lady, plainly dressed, left the castle, who, though observed by the Highland guard on duty, was allowed to pass unnoticed, until after she had proceeded a considerable distance, when some one having discovered that it was the Queen, a party of the Highlanders immediately turned out as a royal body guard. Her



GLEN TILT.



[LOWER FALLS OF THE BRUAR.]

Majesty, however, signified her wish to dispense with their services, and they all returned to their stations. The Queen in the meanwhile moved onward through the castle grounds alone, until she reached the lodge, the temporary residence of Lord and Lady Glenlyon, where, upon calling, with the intention, as was understood, of making some arrangements as to a preconcerted excursion to the Falls of Bruar, she was informed that his lordship had not yet arisen. The surprise of the domestic may be conceived when her Majesty announced who was to be intimated as having called on his lordship. On her return, her Majesty having taken a different route, and finding herself bewildered by the various roads which intersect the grounds in every direction, applied to some reapers whom she met, to direct her to the castle by the nearest way. They, not being aware to whom they spoke, immediately did so, by directing her Majesty across one of the parks, and over a paling which lay before her; and which she at once passed, and reached the castle, a good deal amused, no doubt, with her morning's excursion.

On another occasion, the Queen and Lady Glenlyon having extended their walks a considerable distance up Glen Tilt, entered one of the gamekeeper's cottages, where they found no person except the gamekeeper's wife, he being himself on the hill with the Prince. They entered into conversation with the woman, and were soon furnished with a full account of all her little family arrangements, and also presented with a draught of goat's milk. On their leaving, she expressed her regret in a very homely way, that she did not happen to have any better fare to offer the ladies. It was only in the evening, on her husband's return, that she discovered who had been her guests in the morning.

One evening last week, two of the officers of the Athol Guard—the Hon. Mr. Drummond and the Master of Strathallen, had the honour of taking part in a game of whist with the Queen—an amusement that is generally introduced after the party have retired to the drawing-room. The Master of Strathallen wears the sword which his great granofather wielded at the Battle of Culloden, where he fell, and her Majesty, on learning the circumstance, made various inquiries relating to the history of the weapon, and the use made of it by his brave ancestor. After answering her Majesty's inquiries, young Strathallen is said to have added, with much gallantry, that he was ready to defend her Majesty, to the last drop of his blood, with the same good sword which had formerly been drawn against her *royal* ancestors.

BLAIR ATHOL, Sunday.

Early yesterday afternoon her Majesty left the castle, taking Lady Canning with her in the carriage. The Prince accompanied her Majesty, and the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Glenlyon, Lord Charles Wellesley, and *Mr. Anson*, followed on horseback. The royal party proceeded up the Glen towards the Forest-lodge, at which point it was expected the deer would be seen. Her Majesty's pony and guide had been sent on before, and when the party arrived at a place called Lachlass, about two miles on this side of the Forest-lodge, the Queen mounted her pony, and proceeded, attended by the guide, up the side of a high hill called Cairnchlamman (or the Hill of Hawks), from an elevated point of which her Majesty could command a view of the deer, and of every sport that might be had. The Prince went on for the purpose of deer-stalking, but there was no sport, and after her Majesty had enjoyed her mountain ride nearly two hours, during the latter portion of which it was extremely cold, she returned to her carriage, and the party returned home, reaching the Castle about seven o'clock. They lunched at the Forest-lodge. These rambles up the hills seem to be the favourite amusement of the Queen. Had her Majesty been born and bred a mountaineer, she could not enter on them with more spirit. Wrapped in her plain shepherd's plaid, and equipped like a Highland gude wife, on her mountain pony, she leaves all state and following behind her, *to breathe the pure air of* the hills, and view from a 'vantage ground the splendid prospects which spread themselves on every side. Nor is it at all holiday work to ascend these hills On some there are winding pathways, but the Queen generally takes the more direct, and therefore the more difficult, road, and makes a way for herself, usually the more liked for being the shortest, notwithstanding that it often requires good horsemanship to keep the saddle at all. *Some of the hill sides are nearly precipitous*, but a sure-footed pony, a cautious guide, and a fearless rider, overcome all difficulties. Her Majesty seems resolved to "rough it" when she goes on these rambles, adopting, without show or affectation, the manners of the country. The exploits and proceedings of royal personages seldom escape magnifying in the telling, but it is no flattery to say that there are very few of the ladies of the country around who would *undertake, or* could go through, what are the daily recreations of the Queen here.

The Earl of Aberdeen, who takes many solitary walks in the neighbourhood, was yesterday for some time on the Hill of Tulloch, at the back of the village. *The Hon. Captain James Drummond, brother of Lord Glenlyon, Sir Philip* Durham, and other persons of rank, have lately arrived at Blair Athol.

BLAIR ATHOL, Monday.

Her Majesty was afoot at an early hour this morning, walking in the grounds. The Princess Royal has also taken her usual ride on her Highland pony.

The appearance of the parish-church yesterday differed widely from that of last Sunday. The congregation then consisted of the resident parishioners alone, and many of them were deterred from going to the kirk by the *inclemency of the* weather. Yesterday, however, all parts of the country, within a circuit of forty miles, sent their bevies of holiday folk. At an early hour in the morning vehicles of every description, in as great a variety as are to be seen at the Cock at Sutton on a Derby day, rattled into the quiet village of Blair Athol, and groups of humble pedestrians made their way at once to the church, which was literally in a state of siege at ten o'clock in the morning. The service does not commence until twelve o'clock, but when the doors were thrown open at *eleven*, every pew in the church was indiscriminately invaded; and Lord Glenlyon's tenantry, the quiet country villagers, who had an undoubted priority of right to accommodation, were elbowed aside, and were pushed from their stools which they had occupied from childhood, by the substantial burghers from the towns in the neigh- bourhood.

As twelve o'clock approached, the congregation waxed impatient, but before Divine service commenced, her Majesty, with her accustomed punctuality, had already arrived at the church. Her Majesty came in the low close carriage, which was thrown open; Prince Albert, Lady Canning, and Lady Caroline Cocks were also in the carriage, which was drawn by a pair of horses, and preceded by a single outrider; Lord Glenlyon's phaeton followed. As her Majesty entered the church the curiosity of the congregation overcame their discretion; the majority of them forthwith rose and stared at the Queen and the Prince with unseemly pertinacity, notwithstanding the hushing murmurs of the gentry of the neighbourhood. Her Majesty came into the royal pew leaning on the arm of Prince Albert. Lady Canning, Lady Glenlyon, Lady Caroline Cocks, and Lord Glenlyon, attired in his Highland dress, occupied the front seats of the pew. In the back seats were Lord Aberdeen, Lord Liverpool, Lord Charles Wellesley, Sir Edward Bowater, and Sir James Clark. *Her Majesty* wore a black silk dress, with a shepherd's plaid thrown over her shoulders, and a white crape bonnet. A guard of honour of the Athol Highlanders, but without arms, received her Majesty, and were stationed from the high road to the church.

After the usual service, according to the Presbyterian form of worship, Dr. Macleod *preached* an excellent sermon from the eleventh to the fourteenth verses of the second chapter of Titus. The concluding prayer was delivered with an earnestness which came home to the business and bosom of every member of the congregation, and a distinctly audible "amen" was heard from every corner of the church when the clergyman prayed with heartfelt fervour that her Majesty Queen Victoria might long wear her crown, and that *she* might yet see many happy days, and that at the last, when she left her earthly throne, she might ascend a throne of imperishable glory.

The service concluded, as before, with a benediction, after which her Majesty, with Prince Albert, the noble host and hostess, and the members of the suite, returned to the castle in the same order as they arrived.

The Prince has again *left* the castle this morning for the deer-stalking in Glen Tilt; and, as the wind is favourable, it is expected that his Royal Highness will enjoy some excellent sport. Her Majesty will not leave Scotland, in all probability, before Tuesday next, the 1st of October, as her Majesty will thus be enabled to reach Windsor before the arrival of Louis Philippe on the 6th instant. The royal route towards the sea is not yet definitively settled, but the good people of Perth are anxious that her Majesty should embark on the Tay from their fair city. Lord A. Fitzclarence has pronounced it to be utterly impracticable for the royal yacht to get over the shallows in the river, but there are smaller steamers, drawing less water, in the royal squadron, and her Majesty could avail herself of one of these vessels to embark at Perth, and view the beautiful scenery on the banks of the Tay, as far as Dundee, where the royal yacht is lying in readiness to receive the royal travellers.

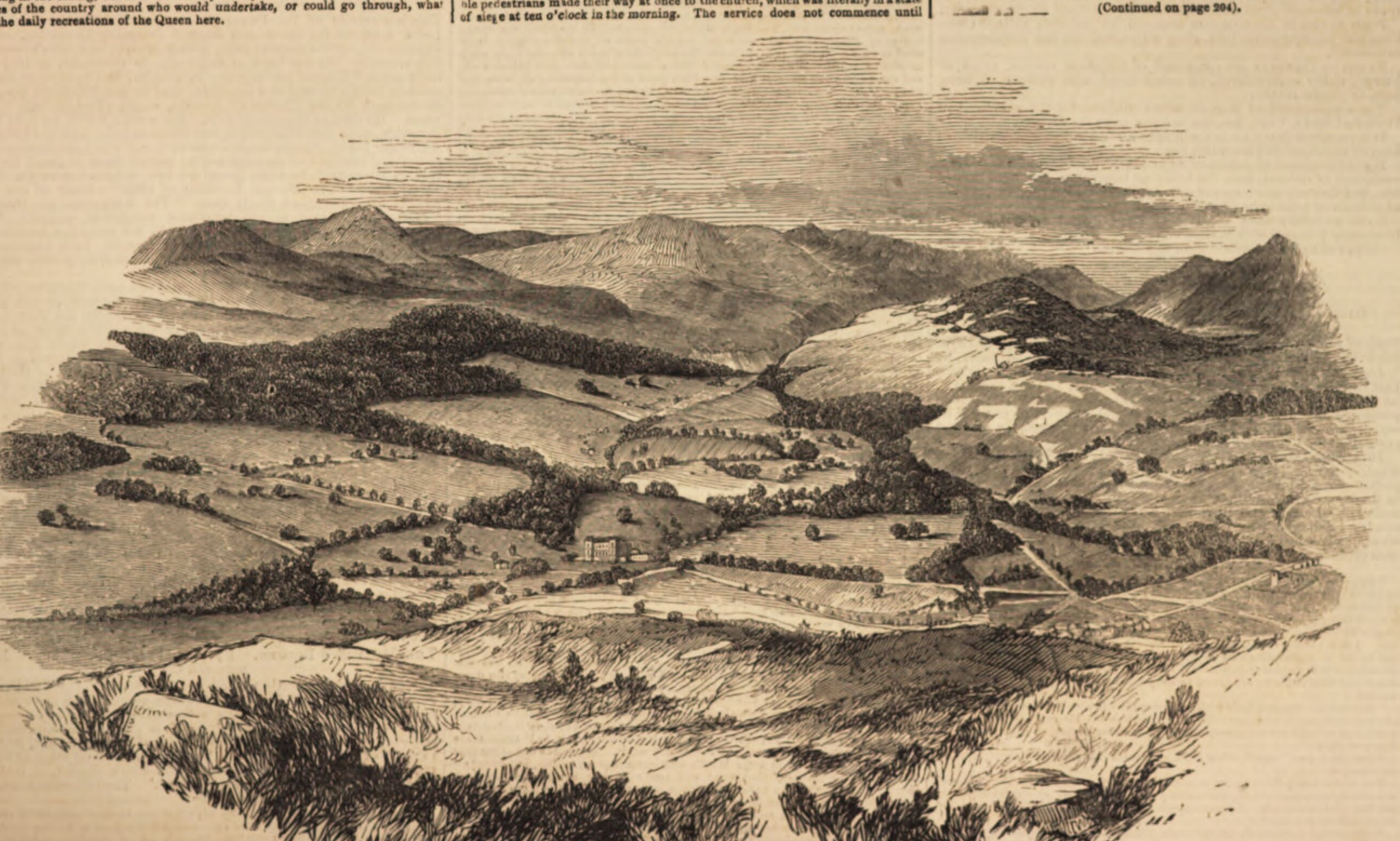
There will be a grand golf match on the North Inch at Perth, on Wednesday next, at which the Duke of Cambridge will be present, as his Royal Highness will arrive on that day at Scone Palace, on a visit *to Lord Mansfield. Her* Majesty and the Prince will drive to Dunkeld before their departure, to view Lord Glenlyon's beautiful grounds in that part of the county.

BLAIR ATHOL, Tuesday.

The life of secluded retirement which her Majesty has led since her arrival at Blair Athol has not been disturbed by any incident worthy of recording. The morning walk or ride in the grounds of the castle with Prince Albert and the Princess Royal, the afternoon drive or scramble up the hill-side on ponies, the dinner party, the being roused by the shrill pibroch on the following morning, and so on from day to day, *toujours perdrix*—to-day the same as yesterday, and yesterday the same as the day before. Were it not for the anxiety which naturally pervades all classes of her Majesty's subjects to hear of the welfare of their sovereign, and *the interest excited by her Majesty's present* mode of life, there is so little variety in this tranquil routine, that the daily movements of the Royal party are scarcely of sufficient importance to be chronicled.

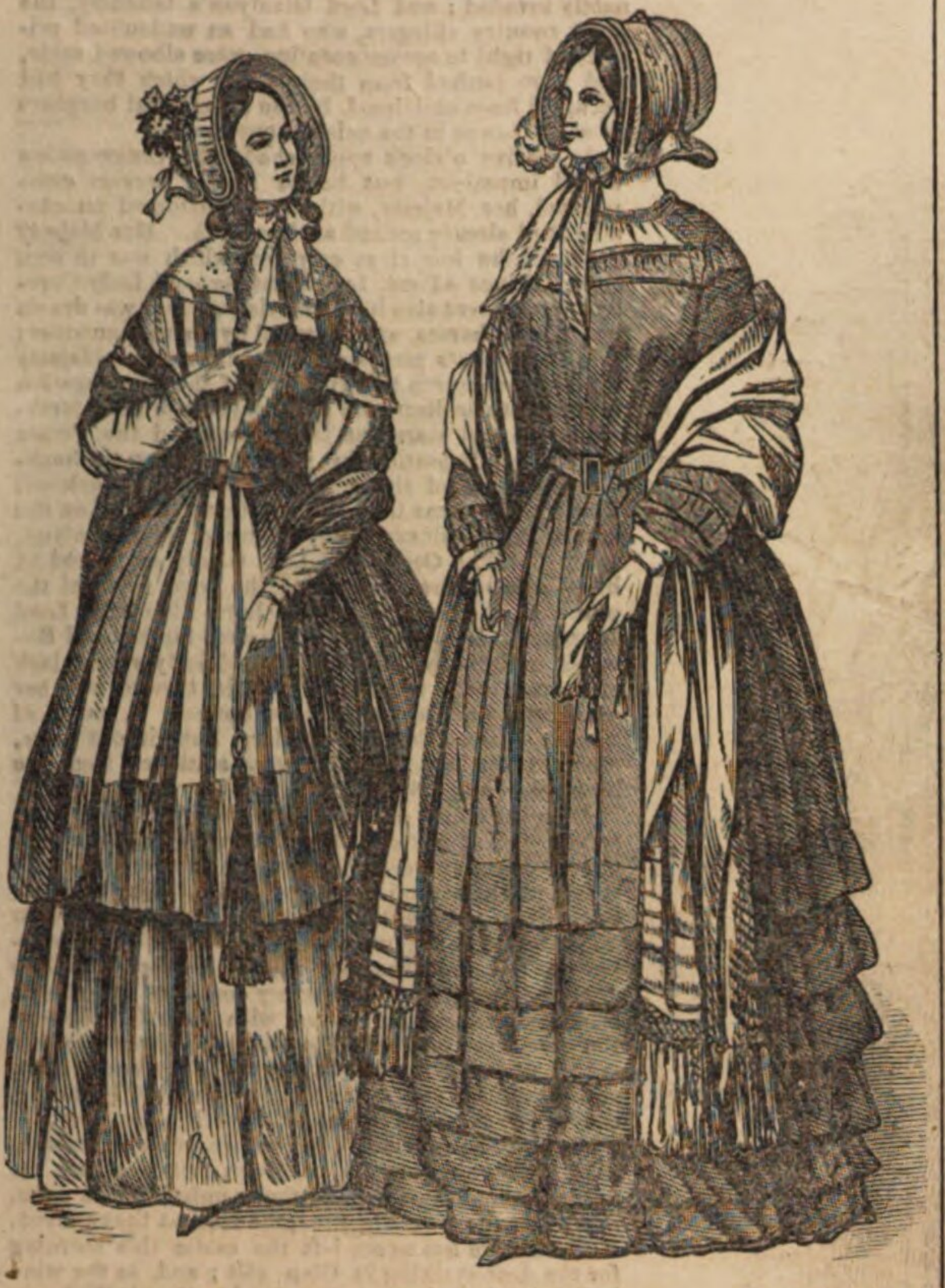
The present propitious weather enables her Majesty and the Prince to pass a great part of the day in the open air, and were it not for the mellow autumnal

(Continued on page 204).



BLAIR CASTLE AND GLEN TILT, FROM THE TOP OF TULLOCH.

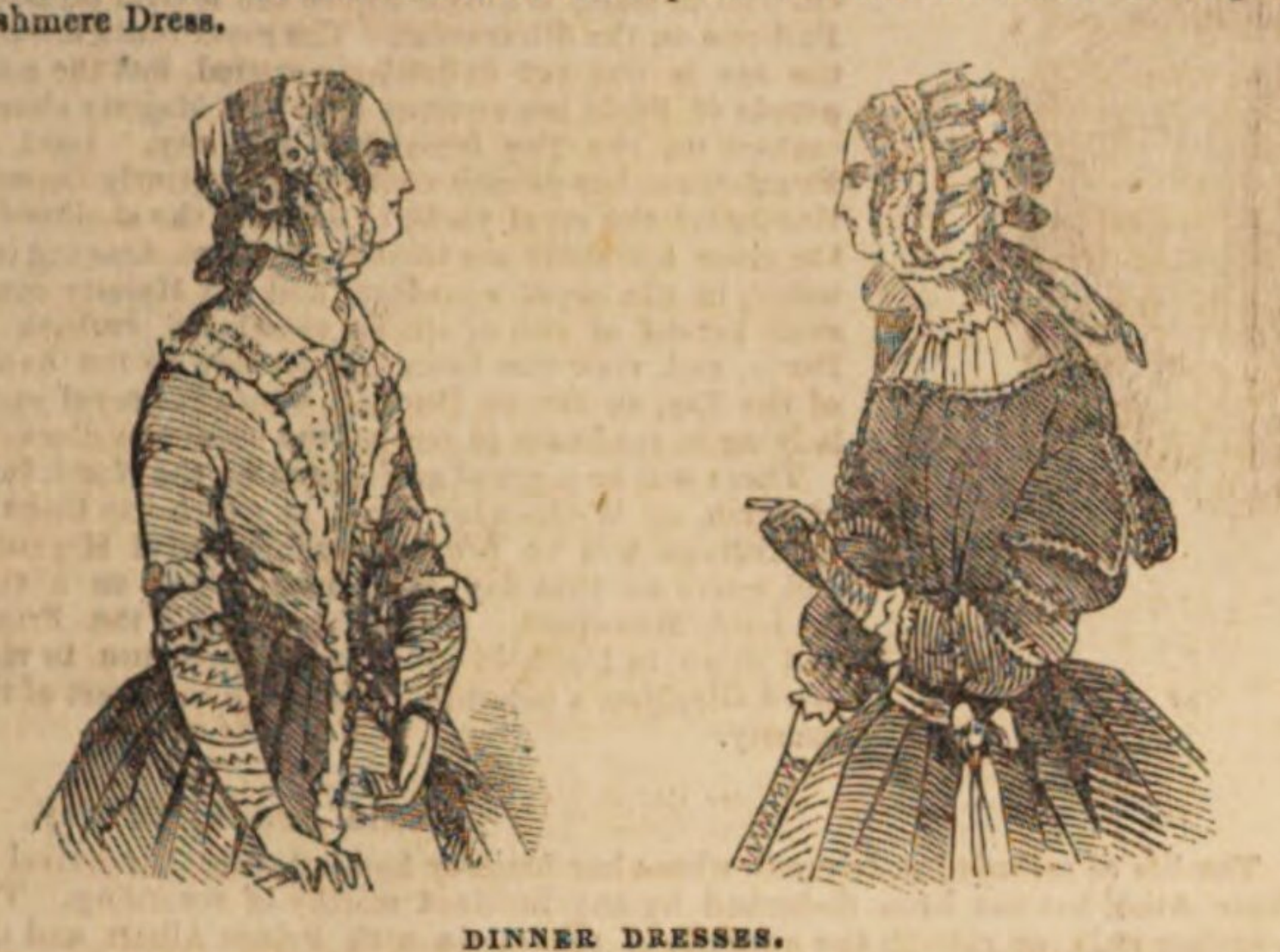
FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.



PROMENADE COSTUMES.

Right Hand Figure.—A Watered Silk Hat trimmed with velvet. A Cashmere Scarf. A Silk Dress.

Left Hand Figure.—A Drawn-silk Capote. A Cashmere Scarf. A Striped Cashmere Dress.



DINNER DRESSES.

Right Hand Half-length Figure.—A Lace Cap. A Silk Dress, with drawn corsage.

Left Hand Figure.—A Lace Cap trimmed with velvet ribbons and flowers. A Silk Pelisse. Muslin Chemisette. Lace spiral sleeves.

Paris, 23rd September.

As the winter approaches, the Corsages of **Dresses** become high, and are either in the riding-habit style, or that of the closed pelisse.

Pelisses and **Peignoirs** made of taffeta have the corsages very long; they are generally busked, and open, although not laced, the space is, however, filled with a chemisette, buttoned on the shoulder.

Poult de soie is the favourite material for morning pelisses; ribbons and passementerie (silk gimp trimming) are the indispensable ornaments.

Evening Dresses are composed of tarlatane, muslin, crape, or barège, either embroidered, or ornamented with ribbons, flowers, lace, or passementerie.

The employment of narrow velvet ribbon, for the ornament of Dresses, Cloaks, Caps, &c., has become quite the fashion.

It is expected that **Cloaks** will not be worn in the winter either so long or so full as they were last year.

Hats Composed of velvet or satin placed on tight, also **Capotes** composed of ribbons, have the brims no larger than they have been of late, but they are more spread out, to allow of an increased quantity of ribbons or tulle to be placed inside.

Caps generally have the lace in front placed on flat, and are frequently trimmed with narrow velvet.

Striped silks will be much worn this season.

LITERATURE.

High Life in New York. By Jonathan Slick, Esq.
2 vols. How.

Such of our readers as recollect the rare humour of "Sam Slick, of Slickville," will expect high gratification from this pair of *tomes*, by "Jonathan Slick, Esq., of Weathersfield, Connecticut." It is true that families are chequered in brains as in bulk; but the present is an exception to the rule; for Sam and Jonathan are very brothers in grotesque humour; so that the most ardent admirers of one will be equally amused with the other, whilst both alike sustain the national reputation for hyperbole and broad grin.

Jonathan's volumes contain some two-and-thirty letters describing what he terms "high life" in the Transatlantic Metropolis. This phrase may mislead an English reader, for Jonathan's adventures lie in the New York counting-rooms, city residences, newspaper-offices, and political meetings, ball-rooms, and theatres; interspersed with sundry gaieties and flirtations with Miss Miles and a milliner girl, vivacious cousins, &c. Our first extract describes, with unmistakeable drollery,

A FAMILY DINNER.

Two great doors slid into the partition, and there was another room jest as much like the one we was in, as two peas in a pod. A table was sot in the middle of the room, all kivered with rale China dishes, and first-rate glass tumblers, and a silver thing to set the pepper-box in—you haint no idee how stilish it was. But as true as you live, there stood that etarnal nigger, close by the table, as large as life. I didn't know what to make on it, but sez I to myself, "If cousin John's got to be an abolitionist, and expects me to eat with a nigger, he'll find himself mistaken, I'll be darned to darnation if he don't!" But I need'nt a got so wrathy; the critter didn't offer to set down, he only stood there to git anything that we wanted.

"Do you take verminsilly, Mr. Slick?" says Miss Beebe, biting off her words as if she was afraid they'd burn her. With that she took the kiver off one of the dishes, and begun to ladle out some soup with a great silver dipper, as bright as a new fifty cent piece.

"No, thank you," says I, "but I'll take some of that are soup instead, if you've no objection."

The critter was jest beginning to pucker up her mouth again, as if she'd found out something to poke fun at, but cousin John looked at her so eternal cross that she was glad to choke in. I s'pose cousin John see that I felt dreadful oneasy, so he said, kind a coaxing,

"She meant verminsilly soup, cousin Slick. Let her help you to some, I'm sartin you'll like it."

"Wal," says I, "I don't care if I do."

So I took up a queer looking spoon that lay by my plate, and tried to eat, but all I could du, the soup would keep a running through the spoon into the dish again. I tried and tried to git one good mouthful, but I might jest as well have detarmined to dip up the Connecticut river in a sieve, and the most I could git was two or three sprangles of little white things that I stirred up from the bottom of the plate, that didn't taste bad, but, to save my life, I couldn't make out what they were made out of. Arter I'd been a fishing and diving ever so long, a trying to git one good spoonful, so that I could tell what it was, I looked up, and there was the nigger showing his teeth, and rolling about his eyes, like a black cat in the dark. It made me wrathy, for I surmized that he was a larfing to see me a working so to git a mouthful of something to eat. I couldn't hold in any longer, so I jumped up and flung down the spoon upon the floor, as spiteful as could be, and sez I to the nigger, sez I,

"What do you stand a grinning at there, woolly head? Go and git me a spoon that haint got no slits in it; I'd as lief eat with a rake as that are thing."

"Ha, ha, haw!" larfed out the eternal black varmint, "I thought you would not make the fork hold."

With that Miss Beebe giggled right out, and cousin John looked as if he would a burst to keep from larfing too.

"Stop your noise, sir," says he to the nigger; "pick up the fork, and give Mr. Slick a spoon."

I begun to feel awful streaked, I can tell you; but I sot down agin, and took up the real spoon, which lay on a kind of towel, folded up by my plate, and I begun to eat, without saying a word, though I'd a gin a silver dollar if they would a let me got up and licked the nigger.

Wal, arter I'd got a good mouthful of the soup, I could'nt make out what it was made of, for I couldn't remember of ever seeing the name Miss Beebe called it by, in the dictionary. "Maybe it's Latin," says I to myself, and then I tried to think over what it could mean, and if nobody had told me what the definition was in the Latin school which you sent me tu there in Weathersfield. Verminsilly! Verminsilly! Verminsilly! kept a running through my head all the time. I knew what *silly* meant well enough, and then it popped into my head, all at once, that *vermin* comes from the Latin *vermis*, which means worms. Worm soup! my gracious, the very idee of it made me feel awful bad at the stomach! But I might have known it by the looks, and I should if I'd ever heard of sich a thing, for the little slim critters swimming round in the liquor, looked as much like angle-worms biled down white as could be. Arter I found out what it was made of, I rather guess they didn't catch me a eating any more of their verminsilly soup; so I pushed it away half across the table, and wiped my mouth purty considerably with my pocket handkercher. The nigger took the whole on't away, and I declare I was glad enough to get rid of it.

"What on arth have they put this towel here for?" says I to myself; and then I stole a sly look over to cousin Beebe, to see if he'd got one, or if they only gave towels to company. Cousin John had one jest like mine, but he'd spread it out on his lap, so I jest took up mine and kivered over my cashmeres with it tu.

Considering there was no onions on the table, I made out a purty fair dinner. I was beginning to think about moving when the nigger brought a lot of blue glass bowls about half full of water, and sot one down by each of us. What they could be for I hadn't the least notion, but I kept a bright look out to see what cousin John did, and when I saw him dip his fingers into his bowl and wipe 'em on a sort of red towel which the nigger brought along with the bowls, I jest went over the manœuvre as natural as life.

Wal, while we were talking about the banks, and old times, and Weathersfield folks dying off so, that coot of a nigger cleared the table right off as slick as a whistle; and afore I hardly knew what the fellow was up tu, he come along and sot down a set of decanters, and two cider bottles with the necks all kivered over with sheet lead, and then he brought two baskets made out of silver, one on 'em was filled chuck full of oranges, and tother was heaped up with great purple grapes; I declare it eenamost made my mouth water to see the great bunches a hanging over the edge of the basket. I'd jest put a whopper of a bunch on a little China plate which the feller set for me, and was considering whether it would be genteel to cut the grapes in tu with the cunning little silver knife which was put by the plate, when, all tu once, pop! went something, eenamost as loud as a pistol, close by me. I jumped up about the quickest, I can tell you; but it was only the nigger a opening one of the cider bottles; he poured out some for me in a great long glass with a spindle neck, and I drunk it all at a couple of swallers, without stopping to breathe. By jingo! but it was capital cider; arter I'd drunk one glass I begun to feel as spry as a cricket.

"Here, snowball," sez I, "give us another; these glasses are awful small; now, I like to drink cider out of a pint mug."

"Take care," says cousin Beebe, "I'm afeard you'll find the cider, as you call it, rather apt to get into your head."

"Not a bit of it," sez I, "I can stand a quart any day. Here, cousin Mary, take another glass, you haint forgot old times have you? though I s'pose they don't have applecuts and quiltings here in York, du they?"

I don't remember what she said, but I know this, my eyes begun to grow allfired bright, and afore I got up to go hum, that nigger must have put more than twenty baskets of grapes on the table, and the oranges seemed to grow bigger and bigger every minit, and I knew there wur more than three times as many glasses and decanters on the table as there was at fust. I ruther think it was purty nigh tea time when I got up to go back to the sloop agin. I insisted on giving cousin Mary a buss afore I went; and I won't be sartin, but I kinder seem to remember shaking hands with the nigger, consarn him! jest afore I went down the steps.

Then, we have a true scene from "the land of liberty."—

A POLITICAL MEETING, AND ITS DISASTERS.

A few nights ago, I thought I'd try one of them political meetings the Editors wanted me to attend and see how they carried on there. So Captain Doolittle and I went to one of the great halls hired for caucuses, and crowded in by degrees, for the hull building was jammed full of human live stock long afore we got there. Arter a good deal of scuffling, we got up by one of the winders where we could see purty much all that was going on. I never in all my born days saw sich a lot of horned cattle together. Some on 'em was barefooted, and a good many hadn't more than a coat and a pair of trousers among four or five on 'em. One feller close by me had the rim of his hat ripped off till it hung down on his shoulders; the top was stove in, and he had a black eye, besides another that wouldn't see straight. "Look a here," sez he to me, "why don't you shout when we du?" "Because I aint a mind tu," sez I, "how are you going to help yourself?" Jest then a leetle pussy lawyer cum a crowding through the gang, and at the sight of him they all sot up a noise that made my hair stand on eend. I never heard anything like it, they yelled and hollered enough to split the ruff off the house. The chunked feller, with his hat knocked into the middle of next week, poked about with his elbows till he got room to draw his fiddle bow across a ricketty fiddle, that had two of the strings broke off and was cracked from eend to eend. Squeak, squeak, went the fiddle close to my ear, like a pig when he's being yoked. With that, a lot of fellers, some with their coat tails tore off, and some with their trousers held up with a piece of list instead of galluses, and every one of 'em as ragged as year old colts, begun to dance up and down the room, but such double shuffles and pigeon wings, was enough to make a feller die a larfin. Our old white cow used to dance twice as well when she got into one of her tantrums. "Hurra for our side! hurra! hurra!" yelled out a tall feller close by the fiddler, with a mouth that twisted one way and his nose curling off on t'other side, as if they hated each other like cats and dogs; and with that he took off his old straw hat and shied it off into the middle of the dancers. It lodged on the top of a feller's head that was jest then trying to cut a pigeon wing over one of the benches. "Helloa, you feller you, jest toss back that hat, will you?" sung out the tall feller, a pitching for'ard head over heels arter his hat. "No I wont, I'll be rumbusticated if I du," sez the t'other chap, a pushing toward the door, holding the hat down with both hands, as if he warn't used to them kind o'things; "all fair in 'lection time. Hurra for equal rights!"

Jest then there came in a grist of fellers a yelling and a kicking up their heels like all possessed. They'd brought in some more 'lection news. "Who on arth can these critters be?" sez I to Captain Doolittle. "O, that's a squad of Irishmen; don't you see how the hair's all worn off their heads a carrying brick hods on 'em," sez the Captin. "You don't say so! now by gracious how they du blather out their words, don't they?" sez I, but I might as well a been talking to a stun fence, for jest that minit the hull on 'em sot up a noise that was enough to make a feller's eye teeth jump out of his head. Did you ever hear four hundred thousand wild cats, and bears, and wolves, and screech owls, a squalling, and a howling, and a squeaking together? If you haint, there's no use trying to make you have the least idee how that etarnal crowd of critters did hoot and yell. There they were a screaming, and a stamping, and a dancing, and a fiddling, all in a heap, till a feller could'nt hear himself think, and wouldn't a known what he was thinking about if he did hear. "Now," says a leetle man by the winder, "clear your pipes, feller citizens; let's give 'em a song. I've got one printed off here so that you can all jine in. Them that can't read, or don't know the tune, can sing Yankee Doodle or Hail Columbia." With that he flung a hull grist of papers among the crowd and begun tu raise his ebenezer rather strong afore the rest sot in. By-am-by they all got a going and the way they roared out the song was awful, I can tell you. Some of 'em sung in one tune and some in another—every man went on his own hook.

Next is a whole-length portrait of

COUSIN MARY.

I declare I never did see any body dressed out as cousin Mary was. She had on a frock of shining satin, with harnsome pink sprigs all over it, and there was a great wide ruffle round the bottom, made out of something that looked as white and thin as a gal's veil the day arter she's married; and that was hitched up on one side half way to her waist, with a pink rose, made out of ribbon with long eends, that fell down eenamost to the floor. A heap of some kind of shiney thin stuff was ruffled round her bosom, and hung down round her arms, for her frock sleeves were short, and made like a little gal's; and she had on a pair of white gloves, with tops to 'em, that cum eenamost to her elbows. One on 'em was fastened round her wrist with a wide piece of gold, and t'other she let slip down so as to show her arm, which was plaguey white, or else I suppose she would not have let folks see it. Mary al'ers had a tarnal purty little foot, but I never see it look so small as it did in that glistening white shoe of hern: and, to own the rale downright truth, she didn't seem to be much ashamed to show it, but kept it stuck out from under her ruffler, as independent as could be, as if she'd made up her mind to be ready to make a curchy any minit. There was one thing that kinder puzzled me a good deal; Mary's skin never was over white, but somehow it looked like wax-work, that night, and you never see a meadow pink look brighter than her cheeks did; but instead of coming into her face and going away again, as every man loves to see the color in a gal's face when she's a talking, and knows that he's a looking at her, Mary's always kept jest so; it didn't seem as if an arthquake would make her turn pale. The hair hung in long curls down her cheeks and on her shoulders, jest as it did the other day, and she had a great white rose stuck in among the curls, on one side of her head, that looked as if it hadn't but jest been plucked off the bushes.

I looked at her purty earnestly, I can tell you, and I do think she would have been a critter that John might be proud of, if it warnt for that stuck up way which she's got since she cum down here to York. She don't du nothing on arth nateral, and as she did when she was a gal in Connecticut. Instead of standing up straight, and speaking to her company as if she was glad to see them, she stood with one foot stuck out and her hands jest crossed afore her, and kinder stooping for'ard, as if she couldn't but jest stand alone; I never see a critter's back stuck up as her's was, I raly thought she was a getting the rickets, and I felt so anxious about it that I turned to cousin Beebe, afore I went up to speak to her, and sez I, a sort of low—"Cousin John, how did your wife hurt her back so? I declare it makes me feel awfully to see what a great hump she's got a growing since she cum away from Connecticut?" With that cousin John looked at her, and larfed a little, but I could see he didn't feel jest right.

Here is Jonathan's last appearance at

A CARD AND SUPPER PARTY.

I felt kinder bad at the idea of touching cards, arter promisin you not tu, Par, when you ketched me at it and gin me that allfired lickin in the barn;—but Miss Sneers stood right afore me, shuffling a bran new pack o' cards in them little white hands, and a lookin at me so cunnin that I couldn't stand it—yet I felt sort o' loth and held back. "I'm afeared I've eenajest forgot how," sez I a loungin back. "Oh, never mind," sez one of the chaps in a red and green vest, and with checkered trousers on, "Miss Sneers, will show you how." "Certainly," says the harnsome critter—a smilin right in my face again; "Shall I be your teacher, Mr. Slick?" "Jest so," sez I—"I'd jump down my own throat, if you on'y told me tu." With that I sot down by the table—crossed one leg a top of t'other and wiped my nose. Miss Sneers, she leaned her arm on my chair, and the rest sot down. "Wal, what shall we play?" sez the chap in checkered trowsers. "Oh, high, low, jack, and the game—Mr. Slick understands that"—sez the rest, sort a larfin. I began tu rile a trifle—"I guess, Mr. Slick knows a thing or two besides that,"—sez I: "he wasn't born in the woods to be skared at owls" sez I. They all choked in at that—one feller shuffled the cards, I cut, and the checkered trousers took the deal. I got an allfired good hand the first dive—ace, jack, and the two spot of trumps, besides a ten. Miss Sneers, she bent over till I could feel her breath agin my cheek, as warm and sweet as the steam from an apple-sarse cag when the sarse is sot off to cool. I swow, it made me feel so kinder unsettled, that the cards danced afore my eyes, like picters run crazy. We began to play. Miss Sneers kept a pokin that pesky little finger of hern amongst my cards every minute, puttin out them that I ought to play, one by one—and, afore I knew it myself, I'd beat the hull biling on em—three games without stoppin. Miss Sneers she seemed to be eenamost tickled to death to think I'd done em up so slick, and the men they looked streaked enough, I tell you—that one in the checkered trousers above all. Jest as we was cuttin in for a new deal, the doors right afore me slid back inter the wall, and there was another room spread out afore us like a picter. It was as light as day from one eend of the room tu t'other—and it was enough to dazzle one's eyes to see the shiney silk tumblin down from the golden poles over the winders—the great whoppin lookin glasses a blazin all over that eend of the room—the carpet kivered over and trod down with posies—the picters agin the walls and leetle marble babies a standing round, with the candle light a pourin down over em. Oh, gosh! it was enough to make a feller loose his breath, and never ketch it agin. There right in the midst of the room, was a table a shinin and a glistenin, like a heap of ice-chunks and new half dollars piled up together in the hot sun. The plates and the knives and forks, spoons and all, was solid silver—every thing else was silver but the glasses, and they were all pinted and pictered off, and cut down in lines, till there was nothing but flash, flash, flash! wherever the light fell, and that was strong enough; for right overhead was another of them great gold spangles branching out every which way, and runnin over with fire. Miss Sneers she put her hand on my arm, jest so as tu let the tip eend of her little finger lie agin my wrist. I swan! it made the blood tingle up my arm. We went intu the room with the rest a follerin arter, Indian file. A great strappin nigger stood at each side of the door-place, when we went, with white gloves on, and towels in their hands—they bowed a'most tu the carpet as we went by, and when we sot down, then they stood right up on eend behind our chairs, like militia trainers jist tryin tu drill. They lifted up the kivers from a lot of dishes, and up ris the steam amongst the glasses and silver, till it seemed as if they hung in a cloud. O gracious, I can't begin to tell you all that them dishes had in 'em. There was leetle teinty tonty birds cooked hull, claws and all—partridges with their stomachs stuffed till they looked as pussey as cousin Jason—squirrels a lyin there, like human babies, jest baked over a trifle, and all sorts of wild varmints that a feller ever thought of killin. The niggers they dodged about, fillin plates and a handin em round light lightnin. They gin Miss Sneers and I each on us a leetle bird—darn me if I know what it was, without it was a woodpecker stewed hull. It raly seemed tu be a shame tu stick a fork intu the teinty varmint. I kinder diddled my knife and fork about, till Miss Sneers got purty intimate with her bird, for I wanted tu see if it was the fashion tu swaller em down, inards and all. She'd used her little chap purty well up, when I sot my jaws a workin in arnest. The bird went down my throat about the quickest. It was awful sweet tastin; and the leg bones scratched a trifle as they went down, but nothin tu speak on. Wal, we laid inter the squirrels and other wild critters rather hard, till I begun tu feel a dry.

Jonathan, on his arrival at New York from the Onion Beds at Weathersfield, puts up at "that great heap of stones,"

ASTOR HOUSE.

Look a here, did I ever tell you what a looking place that Astor House is? If I didn't, jest you suppose that all the stun walls in old Connecticut had been hewed down as smooth as glass, and heaped together, one a-top of t'other, over two acres of clearing, up, and up, half away to the sky, and a leetle over; suppose then the hull etarnal great heap cut up into winders and doors, with almighty great slabs of stun piled up for steps, and pillars standing on eend, on the top, to hold them down—bigger than the highest oak tree you ever sot eyes on, and then you have some idee what a whopping consarn that Astor House is.

We need not add that Jonathan's letters are brimful of drollery and palpable hits at some of the absurdities of "High Life in New York."

The Reflexions on Eternity of Jeremiah Drexelius.
Burns.

This is a reprint of Dr. Dunster's translation from the celebrated Latin work of the pious and learned Jeremiah Drexelius, whose writings are, at the present time, rather scarce, and little known in this country. He was born at Augsburg, in Germany, in 1581; he early applied himself to the study of divinity, and became so distinguished for his talents as a preacher, that he was appointed chaplain in ordinary by the Elector of Bavaria, which office he held for 23 years. He died at Munich in 1638. His works, which are very considerable, were first collected in two volumes folio, and published at Antwerp, 1643. Among them are to be found many meditations and devotional treatises of singular merit: one of these is the "Reflexions on Eternity," to which there are two companion works, "On Death," and "The Eternal Torment of Hell." Many of our best writers have borrowed freely from "The Reflexions on Death;" "particularly," says an old translator somewhat quaintly, "the learned Bishop of Down and Connor, in his excellent treatises of holy living and dying, and in most of his works, hath ingenuously preferred these thoughts of Drexelius to his own, by placing them in their stead."

It is impossible to glance at the present work upon Eternity, without being struck with the wisdom, tempered zeal, and fervour with which the learned divine seeks to impress upon the reader his duty in respect of the great truth under consideration. We agree with the translator, that the practical observations with which the work abounds are admirable, as well for the knowledge displayed in them of the nature of the human heart, as for the rich variety of the illustrations by which they are enforced. Hence, these "Reflexions" are neither dry nor uninviting, but interesting and attractive, without trenching upon the solemnity of the great subject. The work was first translated in 1710, by Dr. Dunster, Prebendary of Sarum, and chaplain to Lord Maynard, at Shern Hall, Walthamstow, Essex. The reprint before us has been revised and edited by a descendant of the Doctor, the Rev. H. B. Dunster, curate of Tottenham, who has published the work in the hope that the sale of it may possibly benefit the funds for a new church now building at Wood Green, in the above parish. We trust this hope may be fully realised, at the same time that the republication must benefit the present age. By the way, Dr. Dunster was disinherited by his Puritan family, because of his attachment to the church; they lived at Leyton, not far distant from the parish wherein it is now sought to aid the great cause—the building of the church at Wood Green—by means of the Rev. Doctor's erudition and piety.

We ought not to conclude without commendation of the beautiful emblematic illustration, and typographical neatness of this treasurable volume.

The Mother's Primer. By Mrs. Felix Summerly. Longman and Co.

This little book, quaintly termed in the title page "A Child's First Steps in many Ways," presents a few new points which are worthy of notice: Mrs. Summerly's views assimilating with the reforming notions of friend Felix. The "Primer" is chiefly recommended by some very sensible Rules for the Teachers of Children; but, first, the purpose of the book is stated to be "to give the first steps as well in reading as in some of those many things which should, at least, be taught while the child is learning to read." The following is a specimen of the "Hints to Teachers:"—

> Long before a child begins reading, his mind may be kept in healthful employment in various pleasant ways: he may amuse himself with putting bricks together, drawing lines, and even large printing letters on a black board or slate: sorting shells into little parcels, &c.: learning the names of objects, their uses: stringing buttons or flowers: learning to distinguish and name the commonest colours. He may be taught to repeat easy Nursery Songs and poetry, and to count with objects. He should be especially encouraged to ask questions, and have them reasonably and intelligibly answered. I must beg leave to lay some stress upon this last observation, for it is unfortunately too much the practice to put off little children either with wrong or evasive answers. A child is soon discouraged from inquiry by such rebuffs as, "Don't tease so;" "Little children should not ask questions;" "I cannot tell you now."

Some of the lessons are far beyond a Primer: such as those on the "First Elements of Form"—all which to very young children must be like telling the clock by algebra. The "Exercises on Colour and on the Calendar" are in better keeping with the range of the work.

By the way, this Primer has an illuminated cover, and is printed with antiquated type in blue, red, and yellow; it has an artistical frontispiece, we think, by Mulready. One of the least intelligible signs of the day is the rage for revival: possibly, this may be the Primer of "Young England."

CURRIES; THEIR PROPERTIES, &c. By CAPTAIN W. WHITE. Some years since, a retired merchant, who had just returned from Calcutta, a very nabob in wealth, printed a small pamphlet of Directions for making Curries, which he distributed gratuitously in every direction. We were, at the time, struck with the extended philanthropy, the enlarged benevolence, of the above act; agreeing, as we do, with Captain White, that "few subjects are more interesting and important to Man than that of his diet; or is there any other which more generally affects the comfort and welfare of all classes of the community."

The pamphlet we are now called upon to notice is a more extensive affair than the Calcutta merchant's *brochure*. It sets out with asserting that "the highly nutritive grain of Rice, invaluable for its extraordinary twofold properties of vegetable and bread, is useless to us as a substantial food for man, from the want of cultivating a proper acquaintance with its natural concomitant—Curry." Captain White then enlarges upon the qualities and flavours of the True Indian Curry, and its excellence, more especially for persons just returned from India, who suffer much from change of diet. Curries are then considered "in a domestic point of view," particularly Fish Curries, which are unequalled: "some of the fish of this country, for instance, the salmon and the lobster, make the finest in the world. Eels, oysters, soles, mackerel, &c., make beautiful dishes; and the little sprat affords a most delicious one." The gastronomic Captain then shows how a dinner of curried cod-fish for four persons will cost but 9½d.! It appears, however, that "Selim's Curry Powder or Paste" must be used to insure the full benefits of the condiment, and there are added testimonials of its approval at the Lord Mayor's table, in the last Mayoralty, when the Mansion-House fare was anything but "Dining with *Duke* Humphery."

INSANITY.—The extraordinary work of the celebrated Pinel on mental diseases, is about to be translated in the *Medical Times*, with illustrative notes.

THOU ART THERE!

TRIBUTE TO THE UBIQUITY AND VARIETY OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

(From a Correspondent.)

Art-wonder! Press-marvel!
Thy far fame is hurl'd
Over land, over water,
O'er ocean and world.
Where the cold North looks down
From his mountainous crest,
In the lap of the sweet South,
The glow of the West,
Where East tosseth palaces
Up to the sun,
And his rivers of glory
Roll gold as they run—
Thou art there!

They gave thee, in Britain,
A land for thy birth,
The fairest, the boldest,
The bravest of earth!
But thy bright island prison
Can never detain
The wings that have borne thee
O'er mountains and main.
The hued rainbow stretcheth not
Over thy span;
Where'er the world's regions
Have dwelling for man—
Thou art there!

Doth sun light the valley.
Doth storm rend the plain,
Is there war in the wild earth,
Or wreck on the main?
Where mines send their treasures
From bosoms of dark,
In the home of the eagle,
The bed of the shark;
Where the fair steeds of Commerce
Run beautiful race,
And the steam-wings of Science
Annihilate space—
Thou art there!

When dew-morn is dawning,
When day-dreams are blest,
When Eve gives her warning
For night's drowsy rest;
When the broad light of heaven
Plays full from the moon,
Or the gloom-eclipse cometh
To cloud her too soon!
When the hurricane roareth
Its passion of dread,
And the Earth growls and shivers,
And throws up its dead—
Thou art there!

At home, in old England,
Where roam as you will,
Thy soul-deep solicitude
Lingereth still!
We watch thy fleet speeding
From city to field,
And all thou art heeding,
And all thou dost yield;
And from the fair coast, where
The frost waters foam,
To the land's very centre,
The heart of thy home—
Thou art there!

Where the palace of Majesty
Reared in its pride,
Waketh royalty's grandeur,
And loyalty's tide;
At the paying of homage,
The spreading of feast,
At the font—at the altar,
Where Queen bends to priest,
Mid the pleasures, our regal ones
Woo when alone,
Or, when fond glory-worshippers
Group round the throne—
Thou art there!

In the hall of our nobles,
Prince, prelate, and peer,
Mid cold lowly grandeur,
Mid high days of cheer,
At the ball and the gala,
The rout and the race,
Where rich pleasure-votaries
Ride in her chace;
On the course, in the yacht,
In the street, at the play,
Where waneth the night out,
Or wasteth the day—
Thou art there!

When the noble is gone
To the glowing link-side—
The home of his fathers,
His castle of pride!
When the city is still
On his desolate track,
And the tradesmen he fostered
Are sighing him back;
When his great guests are joyful
Around him, and hark!
When his kind peasants welcome him
Back to his park—
Thou art there!

When London is loud with
Political strife,
And statesmen are stirring
The tumult of life;
In the houses of senate,
The hustings, the poll,
With the rats they entrap, and
The dupes they enrol!
When the bold roar and bully,
The weak cringe and bow,
In the midst of the national
Quarrel art THOU:—
Thou art there!

Wherever men jostle,
Wherever men range,
By mart-day or Sabbath,
At church or on 'Change,
Where wealth-seeking merchants
In fever have trod,
Or where becalmed thousands
Kneel down before God—
Mid the hard chase for gold,
Where fine heart-chains are riven—
Or at the soul's shrine, where
The race is for heaven—
Thou art there!

The market, the warehouse,
The theatre, the gaol—
Where'er the fierce contrasts
Of life may prevail—
In the square that is flowered,
The street that is wide,
Or where squalid wretchedness
Draweth its tide:
Now gliding through gardens,
Now trailing through mud;
At the morn by the Park,
In the night by the flood—
Thou art there!

Where the poor artist lingers,
To paint for his bread,
While hope's feverish fingers
Twine bays for his head!
Where the poor author feeleth
His brain growing weak,
Though the hot flush of genius
Burn still on his cheek!
Where the poor actor crouches
Where beggars might lie,
With no one to thank him
For pleasures gone by!—
Thou art there!

Where the rich artist painteth—
Where lordly ones rush—
With wealth on his easel,
And gold in his brush!
Where rich author (rare
And less credited thing)
For his muse keeps a carriage,
And broiders her wing!
Where rich actor flutters,
Mid plaudits of all,
And gathers up roses
When green curtains fall—
Thou art there!

In the field—in the fleet—
By the loom—by the plough—
In the barn and the barrack—
All-where goest thou.
Fair landscape thou gatherest
Up from the land,
And city majestic,
And edifice grand;
By silver-spread river,
And beautiful hill—
To-day and for ever,
At word and at will—
Thou art there!

Where the world of Columbus
Spreads broad wealth afar—
In the home of the Sultan,
The land of the Czar!
Where the pillars of Italy
Rise from the past,
And Rome's ancient splendour
In death seemeth vast;
In the bocages of France,
And the vineyards of Spain;
On the hills of the nations,
The waves of the main—
Thou art there!

Art wooes thy companionship
Land over land;
Science taketh no step without
Grasp of thy hand.
Thou hast shed a new light
On a civilised age,
And the treasures of empires
Shine on thy page;
Where learning abideth,
Where virtue is fair,
Where good men seek knowledge—
Behold! thou art there!—
Thou art there!

HUMAN LIFE is a gloomy chamber, in which the images of the other world shine the brighter, the deeper it is darkened.

A GOOD CONSCIENCE is a spring when thou art thirsty—a staff when thou art weary—a screen when the sun burns thee—and a pillow in sickness.

NEW MUSIC.

ALL REMEMBER THEE. The Music by ROBERT GUYLOTT. Turner, Poultry.

This is an answer to Mrs. Norton's "None Remember Thee." The melody is pretty, in the Bellini style, the which to say is a compliment. The harmony, or accompaniment, might have been better.

LOVE ON. A Ballad. The Poetry by FRANCIS PAGET WATSON, Esq. The Music by ROBERT GUYLOTT. Turner, Poultry.

This is a response to the Hon. Mrs. Norton's "Love Not." We hate parodies. The melody is flowing and pretty; but when will another musical Lucian appear, and assert the right of E flat against D sharp?

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

VAUXHALL GARDENS.—On Monday night, this fascinating resort was opened with a series of musical and pantomimic entertainments, which appeared to give satisfaction to a very numerous company. There were the old vocal favourites, with new introductions, in the orchestra, *al fresco;* the ballet of the "Vivandière," and comic pantomime in the rotunda, &c.; a brilliant display of fireworks; and 'rack punch *ad libitum*, wherewith to protract the festivities of the night. The gala was the first of a series of six, announced to be the last previous to "the royal property" being razed to the ground, and covered with brick and mortar. The illuminated arcades, the glittering orchestra, and the superb saloons, were nearly as varied as ever; though, perchance, the recollection of "the light of other days," and the painful "farewell" may have dimmed the splendour of the fairy scene. The gala was repeated on Wednesday and Friday; and the reduced price of admission must have afforded thousands an opportunity of witnessing this said-to-be last of the glories of Vauxhall. There are to be three more nights next week, for which attractive entertainments are provided; and, as the weather promises to be fine, no doubt the gardens will close with *éclat*.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—Mr. Webster, the new lessee of this favourite house of entertainment, has made some vast improvements in every department of its interior. We cannot do better than borrow a description of them from a graphic contemporary:—"On that part of the premises occupied by the stage, the whole of the walls, which were previously in a very bad state, have been underbuilt throughout with brick and cement. And an excavation has been formed at the back of the stage of such extent as to afford space for additional scenic effects by sinking traps, &c., as well as to contain all the scenery not in actual use. An entirely new stage has been made, the whole of which is so constructed as to rise and fall by machinery, thereby discarding the old and cumbrous system of ropes and pullies. Extensive property-rooms have been formed beneath and adjoining the stage, as has also a light and spacious green-room at the back. In the dressing-rooms every attention seems to have been paid to the comfort of their future inmates, being well lighted with gas, and having a liberal supply of water laid on. In the front of the house the forms of the public and private boxes are altered, so that they now all radiate from the centre of the proscenium. The pit is extended, and the seats lowered and more equally divided The slips and gallery have also been altered in a similar manner, and in the saloon a large window has been pierced, so as to afford complete ventilation. The approach to the private boxes, so inconvenient and so much complained of in the old house, is greatly improved, as parties can now reach them by a new staircase, instead of being compelled to cross the stage, as was formerly the case, and the size of the boxes themselves has been much increased. The house is lighted by a central chandelier of glass, containing a number of small jets of gas, which produce a very brilliant effect. The ventilation, formerly so bad, appears to have been particularly attended to, copious supplies of fresh air being encouraged in such situations as will not interfere with the comfort of the audience, whilst the warm respired air will be drawn off upwards through the dome, and be thrown off by a cowl of five feet diameter placed upon the roof. The decorations of the house are of the simplest character, the colours being white and gold, and the boxes being lined with chintz of a handsome pattern, and furnished with crimson velvet cushions and curtains. The effect is remarkably good." The theatre will open this evening with several novelties.

Taglioni is now at Brussels, where the eminent French actress, Mdlle. Rachel, is also residing.

The campaign for the season is about to commence, poor Covent Garden lying idle still. The active lessee of Drury Lane has been most industrious. His prospectus for the coming season shows that the entertainments will be limited to opera and ballet, even more strictly than last year. On the list of his operatic company stands the charming vocalist Anna Thillon, who in one opera alone drew crowds to the Princess' Theatre for successive weeks. Madame Balfe, Miss Delcy (who made a successful *debût* at this house in 1839), Miss Poole, Mr. Burdini, Mr. Weiss (both from the Princess'), and Mr. D. W. King, are new engagements, and the vocalists of last year, Miss Rainforth, Miss Romer, Miss Betts, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Stretton, and Mr. Borrani, are retained. M. Duprez, whose name is announced, will probably not make his appearance till late in the season. Mademoiselle Carlotta Grisi is promised, and two very good engagements in the ballet department have been made in the persons of Mademoiselle Adelaide Dumilatre and Mademoiselle Planquet. The first of these appeared at Her Majesty's Theatre at the commencement of 1843, and was universally acknowledged to be a most graceful dancer. Since that period she has advanced in her profession at Paris, and has sustained principal *rôles* at the Academie. The progress which Mademoiselle Planquet made this year at the Opera is well-known to all the *habitués*. Miss Clara Webster (a rising dancer), Miss O'Bryan, and Madame Giubilei, also appear in the ballet list; while the male portion is very strong, including Petipa, Albert, Coralli and Montessu, and our own eccentric George Wieland. The novelties of the season are to be Auber's "Sirène" (for Thillon), "Anna Bolena" (for Madame Balfe), an opera by Balfe, another by Benedict, who is appointed musical director for the season, and a ballet called "Le Corsaire. Mr. Bunn's prospectus, printed on paper, with a border in imitation of lace, is exceedingly neat and elegant. The theatre (Drury Lane), will open next Monday with the opera of the "Bohemian Girl" and a new ballet.

SIR ROBERT AND LADY SALE.—These distinguished persons, with their daughter, Mrs. Stuart, and her son, arrived in Liverpool from Londonderry by the Mercury steamer, Captain Machlachlen, on Wednesday morning, and immediately proceeded to the residence of W. A. Brown, Esq., Everton, where they will remain during their stay. In the course of the day the Mayor and his lady, Mrs. Sands, waited upon Sir Robert and Lady Sale, and accompanied by the remainder of the party, set out on a tour of inspection through the town, calling first at the Town Hall, thence to the Exchange and Underwriter's Rooms, Custom House, Albert Dock, Prince's Dock, St. John's Market, and the principal streets, and other objects worthy of attention. Their reception at each and all of these places was most enthusiastic, and must have been truly gratifying to the feelings of the gallant hero, his lady and family, who appeared to be as much objects of interest as Sir Robert himself, and Lady Sale more so, if possible. The East India Association presented, through their chairman, Charles Turner, Esq., an address of congratulation to Sir Robert Sale, in which they acknowledge deeply and gratefully the services he had rendered his country and the commercial public by achievements in the East. Lady Sale looked well; she wore a black watered silk dress, white satin bonnet, edged with crape; and in answer to a question as to her health, said she felt quite recovered.

THE FRENCH NANY.—The *Presse* gives the following as the official state of the French navy:—It consists of 23 ships of the line, 29 frigates, 379-24ths of ships of the line on the stocks, and 277,24ths of frigates, 43 steam-vessels, representing a force of 7340 horse power; 16 or 17 of these are ready for sea at the shortest notice; 18 steam-boats in course of construction, 18 trans-Atlantic steam-packets, 24 steam-packets of from 220 to 250 horse-power, employed by the Post-office in carrying mails in the Levant, to Alexandria, Corsica, and England.—(These vessels are not calculated to carry heavy guns.) The class of seamen for 1844 amounts to 122,025 men, but of this number only 62,000 may be regarded as able seamen.

THE DISCOVERY OF FIRE.—Fire was entirely unknown to many of the nations of antiquity, and even at the present day it is unknown in some parts of Africa. The inhabitants of the Marion Islands, which were discovered in 1551, had no idea of fire, and expressed the greatest astonishment on first beholding it—believing it to be some living animal which fed on wood.

It is odd enough that a sheep when dead should turn into mutton, all but its head; for while we ask for a leg or shoulder of mutton, we never ask for a mutton's head. But there is a fruit which changes its name still oftener; grapes are so called when fresh, raisins when dried, and plums when in a pudding.

Life is a dream of time, from which death awakens us to the realities of eternity.

MORE INCENDIARISM IN SUFFOLK.—A farm in the occupation of Mr. Silverstone, of Saxham, Suffolk, was fired in three places on Saturday night last. This makes the third incendiary fire that has taken place in this parish within the fortnight.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The King of Prussia has just created a new branch of administration under the title of "Ministry of Grievances," the object of which is to pay special attention to such complaints as the citizens may have to make against ecclesiastical, administrative, and judicial functionaries. [This seems a very useful sort of institution, but the members of the office are not likely to enjoy a sinecure.]

A few days ago, the flax mills of Messrs. Calernaut and Co., near Chollet, (France) were burned to the ground, with the exception of a small part of the building. The loss is estimated at 600,000f., but the proprietors are insured.

Some rather serious disturbances took place at Presburg on the 8th instant, between the inhabitants and some of the persons attached to the service of the Deputies of the Diet. It became necessary to call out an armed force, and before the tumult could be quelled one man was killed, and sixteen were wounded.

We learn from Geneva, that the house of Voltaire, advertised for sale during the last 12 months at 60,000 francs, remains as yet without a purchaser. The bed and furniture of this principal engine of the French revolution are still exhibited to the curiosity of travellers.

The King of Naples, with the view of perpetually preserving the Alfresco paintings, disinterred from the ruins of Pompeii, the lustre of whose colours are known to fade on exposure to the air, has employed artists of the greatest celebrity to imitate them on the walls of his own palace at Naples.

The *Hanoverian Journal* of the 18th September brings accounts of a dreadful fire at Clausthat (a town of 10,000 inhabitants) which took place in the night of the 15th of this month. Twelve or thirteen dwelling houses, and as many out-buildings, including many public institutions, were destroyed. Above 3000 persons are without shelter, and the loss of property cannot be less than 300,000 dollars.

Madame Taglioni is said to have accepted an engagement in the United States for one year; £10,000 being secured to the fair Sylphide, with probable contingencies of a much larger sum. With this tour *La Sylphide* takes leave of the stage, and settles down for life at her villa, on the banks of the Lake of Como.

Mr. Charles Tomkins, an eminent scene-painter of Drury Lane and the Lyceum Theatres, died last week. He had been for several months under restraint in a private asylum. His age was only 44.

Mr. Holman, the blind traveller, who was recently at Venice, is about to proceed by Trieste on an extensive journey. He has visited, amongst other objects of interest, the celebrated Cathedral of St. Mark, at Venice; examining its various details, and ascertaining by the touch the most minute admeasurements. Mr. Holman intends to publish the result of his inquiries.

The *Brussels Gazette* states that on Monday last, a farmer was robbed and murdered on a public road near Malines.

The largest salmon taken in the Highland streams this season weighed 27lbs. This fine fish was landed by Mr. Ella, after an hour's play, without any assistance, and with a single gut line, in the waters of Arndilly, the property of Wm. Grant Macdowall, Esq.

There is to be an exhibition of the products of industry next year at Vienna, but it will be confined to the manufactures of Austria; whereas the Berlin exhibition includes the products of the whole of Germany. The Emperor of Austria intends, it is said, to create a special order of merit for the manufacturers who shall be declared worthy of it, and the possessor of the decoration will be declared noble; but his nobility is not to be hereditary.

Tsech, who, it will be recollected, attempted to assassinate the King of Prussia, has been tried, and sentenced to be broken on the wheel. Tsech received the notification of his sentence with perfect calmness, declined exercising his right of appeal, and has since not only retained an imperturbable indifference, but even assumed a haughty and arrogant demeanour. It is, however, reported that an *ex officio* appeal will be laid before the Royal Court of Berlin.

The Austrian Government have given orders to arrest all persons found jobbing in public securities in the streets or elsewhere after the Exchange hours.

The revolutionary Italians who are at Malta, and who have been endeavouring to enrol men at Corfu and on the coast of Albania, for a new descent on the Papal States, have entirely failed in their attempts.

A Stockholm journal of the 10th instant says it is generally understood in Sweden that the Emperor of Morocco has abandoned all claim to tribute from Sweden and Denmark.

The project of still further facilitating the intercourse between Europe and India, by means of a railway across the Isthmus of Suez, is resumed, and hopes are still entertained of its being put into a train for an early accomplishment of the important design.

The railroad from Altona to Kiel was opened on the 18th, in honour of the anniversary of the birth of the King of Denmark. Prince Frederick of Holstein accompanied the municipality of Altona in the experimental trip.

A letter from Gottingen of the 14th announces the death, at the age of seventy-nine, of M. Gustave Hugo, a celebrated writer, and one of the Councillors of Justice of the Hanoverian Government.

The Brussels journals of Saturday state that Mr. Dyce Sombre had arrived in that capital, and that he is on his way to London.

At a meeting of proprietors of East India Company's Stock, held on Wednesday morning, the motion for a grant of an annuity of £1000 to Sir William Nott, was confirmed without a dissentient voice.

Nearly 40,000 letters were received for delivery at the Brighton Post Office during the week ending Saturday last.

According to a Paris letter, a statue of Colbert is about to be erected at Rheims, his native city.

The German papers announce the accession of Bohemia to the German Customs Union for a period limited to five years, and attach considerable importance to the event, as completing the Zollverein on the East.

The Sixth Scientific Congress of Italy is now going on at Milan, and appears to be a very brilliant one. At the first general meeting of the society at the Palace of Brera, the statue of the celebrated Cavalieri, the Galileo of Milan, was inaugurated. The Viceroy of Italy was present, Count Borromeo presided, and M. Piola pronounced the introductory discourse.

The Grand Council of the Valais, in its last sitting, adopted the new constitution by a majority of fifty-three votes; but the first vote is reserved for the declaration of the primary assemblies, which are convoked for the 20th of next month.

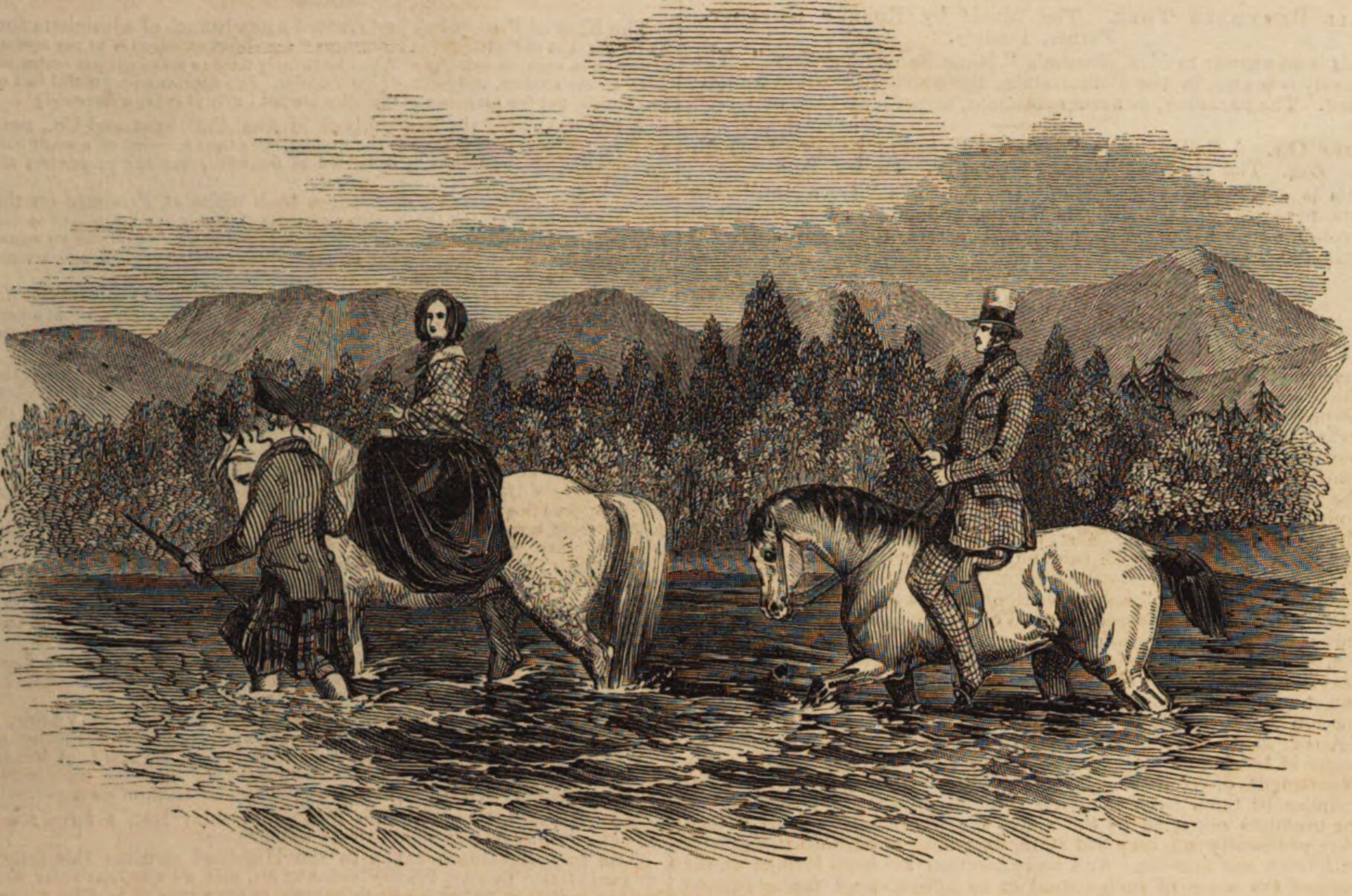
The French Government is making great improvements in the post-office. Since the first of the present month letters of value or importance can be placed under the more immediate care of the post-office functionaries, with the privilege of paying the postage before hand or not, as may be convenient. The towns on the line of the Rouen and Orleans railway have two, and in some places three deliveries of letters a day.

A letter from Jassy, Sept. 4. says:—"Our country also is about to have its railroads. Prince Stourdza, who has invested capital in almost all the great railroads of Germany, intends getting one constructed from Zurin, on the frontier of Austrian Gallicia, to Galatz, situated at the conflux of the Pruth and the Danube, so as to pass through the whole of Moldavia, and to form the prolongation of that which the States of Gallicia are getting executed from Oswieczyn (where one of the branches of the northern line of the Emperor Ferdinand is to end) to the frontier of Moldavia."

The *Cologne Gazette* states that the grand deputation appointed by the Senate and Burghers of Hamburgh to decide on the question of the treaties for the navigation of the Elbe has recommended their ratification.

FOOT-RACING FOR A SILVER CUP.—On Wednesday an interesting foot-race was contested at the Balloon Gardens, Battersea, and from the well-known celebrity of the men who had entered their names, a very large number of spectators were present. The distance contested was six hundred yards, and to leap ten hurdles. The subjoined is a list of the competitors:—John Smith, Mason, Byrom, Wyld, and E. Smith, of London; Badcock, of Birmingham, Hopewell, of Nottingham; and Moon, of Sussex. In betting, Badcock was favourite. The men appeared at the starting-mark attired in a racing costume, and at the signal they went away at a sharp rate; Smith, Badcock, and Byrom taking the lead, the others falling into the rear; Badcock cleared the hurdles in fine style, Smith pursuing him closely, and running hard for the winning goal. Byrom was, when within 200 yards off the last hurdle, thirty yards behind his opponents, when he made a very great exertion, and succeeded in coming up, and a spirited race ensued, which terminated by Smith coming in first, Byrom second, Badcock third. Very large sums of money changed hands; the ground was in excellent condition, and the affair well arranged.

THE PRINTER.—"I pity the printer," said my uncle Toby. "He's a poo creature," rejoined Trim. "How so?" said my uncle. "Because, in the first place," continued the Corporal, looking full upon my uncle, "because he must endeavour to please everybody. In the negligence of a moment, perhaps, a small paragraph pops upon him; he hastily throws it to the compositor; it is inserted; and he is ruined to all tents and purposes." "Too much the case, Trim," said my uncle, with a deep sigh; "too—much—the—case." "And, please your honour," continued Trim, elevating his voice and striking into an imploring attitude, "this is not the whole." "Go on, Trim," said my uncle, feelingly. "The printer, sometimes," pursued the Corporal, "hits upon a piece that pleases him mightily; and he thinks it cannot but go down with his subscribers. But, alas! Sir, who can calculate the human mind? He inserts it, and it is all over with him. They forgive others, but they cannot forgive a printer. He has a host to print for, and every one sets up for a critic. The pretty Miss exclaims, 'Why don't he give us more poetry, marriages, and *bon mots?*—away with these stale pieces.' The politician claps his specs on his nose, and reads it over in search of a violent invective; he finds none, takes his specs off, folds them, and sticks them in his pocket, declaring the paper good for nothing but to burn. So it goes. Every one thinks it ought to be printed expressly for himself, as he is a subscriber; and yet, after all this complaining, would you believe it, Sir." says the Corporal, clasping his hands beseechingly, "would you believe it, Sir, there are some subscribers who do not hesitate to cheat the printer out of his pay? Our army swore terribly in Flanders, but they never did anything so bad as that!" "Never!" said my uncle Toby, emphatically.—*American paper.*



THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT FORDING THE GARRY.

(Continued from page 201).

tint on the rich foliage round the castle, it might be supposed that spring was going to return once more before the coming winter. Yesterday the Prince went out grouse shooting on the moors in front of the castle, and her Majesty having expressed a desire to witness the sport, the pony was ordered, and her Majesty set forth to ascend the neighbouring hill, which commands an extensive view of the moors. Her Majesty was accompanied by Lord Glenlyon, who walked by the side of the pony, and the gilly, Sandy Macara, who has had the honour of leading her Majesty's pony during her rambles.

The Prince shot six pair of grouse, which were immediately forwarded to the castle. His Royal Highness had intended to go deer-stalking yesterday in Glen Tilt, but as the wind was unfavourable the projected excursion was deemed impracticable. Lady Glenlyon and Lady Canning drove out in the afternoon to visit Mr. Butler, of Fascala.

Military law is adhered to most rigidly by her Majesty's guard of Athol Highlanders. Lord Glenlyon's brother, the Hon. Captain Murray, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, who has lately arrived here, was refused admittance by the guard, because he was not furnished with the necessary countersign, although he offered to write an order for his own admission. We need scarcely mention that the hon. gentleman has since succeeded in gaining access to his noble brother's domain; but whilst, the circumstance has occasioned some amusement, it has also evinced the strictness with which these fine fellows perform their duty.

Orders have been received on board the royal steam-yacht, Victoria and Albert, to have everything ready for her Majesty's embarkation on Monday, the 30th inst., on which day her Majesty has signified her intention of leaving Scotland on her return voyage. The yacht is still lying in the river Tay, off Dundee, and it is understood that her Majesty will embark at the same place where she landed, and that the royal party will leave Blair Athol on Monday morning immediately after breakfast, and arrive in Dundee between three and four o'clock the same afternoon, whence they will proceed at once on board the yacht. By this arrangement her Majesty will arrive at Woolwich near mid-day on Wednesday. The voyage from the river to Dundee occupied upwards of forty-two hours, and, calculating that it will take the same to return, should her Majesty embark at Dundee at four o'clock on Monday, the 30th inst., the yacht will reach Woolwich on Wednesday, Oct. 2, about ten o'clock.

[So far we quote the statement of a contemporary, for whose opinions altogether we are not responsible.]

Another account says, "It is now arranged that the Queen will leave Blair Athol on Tuesday, the 1st of October, and not Monday, the 30th of September. The reason assigned for the change is, that there would be very extensive preparations to make on the day preceding the journey, and that day being the Sabbath, which in Scotland is observed with very great strictness, there would be some difficulty and inconvenience in making the necessary arrangements."

It is generally understood that her Majesty has been so much gratified with her visit to the Highlands, that she will return to Blair Athol next summer. Orders have been given for a full-dress of tartan, for, shooting, for his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and this has given rise to the report that the Prince is about to don the kilt. Her Majesty will also, as soon as the period of Court mourning has expired, have several dresses of tartan made, and the Scottish fabrics bid fair to be very fashionable in Court circles during the approaching winter.

The large engraving at page 200 illustrates the picturesque locality of Glen Tilt, wherein are vast herds of wild deer, said to number from 12,000 to 15,000. They are driven down from the hill in herds, three of them being generally in advance of the others.

The banks of the Tilt, along the whole of the glen, are beautifully wooded for some distance up the sides, and there is a succession of fine romantic walks and drives. Further on, at the Fender. a small tributary stream which falls into the Tilt, there are some pretty falls, but at this season the volume of water is so much reduced that they lose much of their striking effect. A few miles higher up, the sides of the glen become more naked and barren, and the celebrated geologist, Dr. Hutton, here discovered some junctions of the primary and secondary strata, which so delighted him, that his guides thought he had discovered a mine of gold, and the story runs that several of the peasants spent many days after Dr. Hutton's departure in digging about the neighbourhood, in the hope of finding the golden treasure. On the right, near the rivulet of Torhainn, her Majesty was pointed out the remains of a sylvan palace of great extent, which had been built by a former Earl of Athol, in order to entertain King James V., the Pope's Legate, and other visitors of distinction. When the palace had served its purpose, it is said that it was ordered to be burnt, that strangers might be impressed with a high notion of the easy circumstances in which the Scottish nobility lived. The probability is that the sylvan mansion was destroyed by accident.

The original sketch of the above engraving has been submitted to her Majesty, who has been pleased to express approval of its spirit and fidelity.

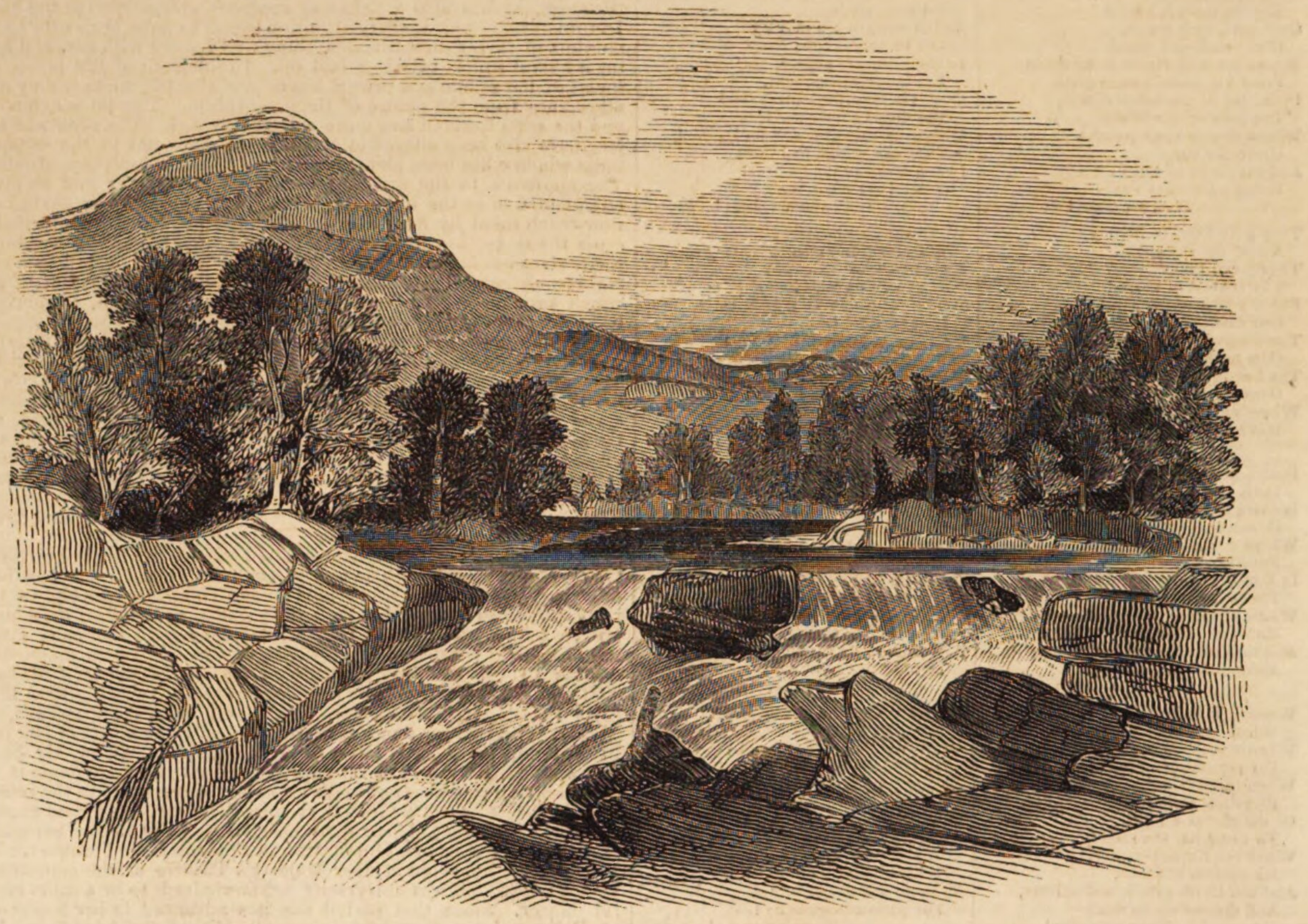
The large engraving, upon the opposite page, shows the most picturesque view of Blair Castle and Glen Tilt, sketched from the Hill of Tulloch.

Above this illustration is a view of the Lower Falls of Bruar, one of the beautiful scenes which our artist has had the honour of sketching for her Majesty.

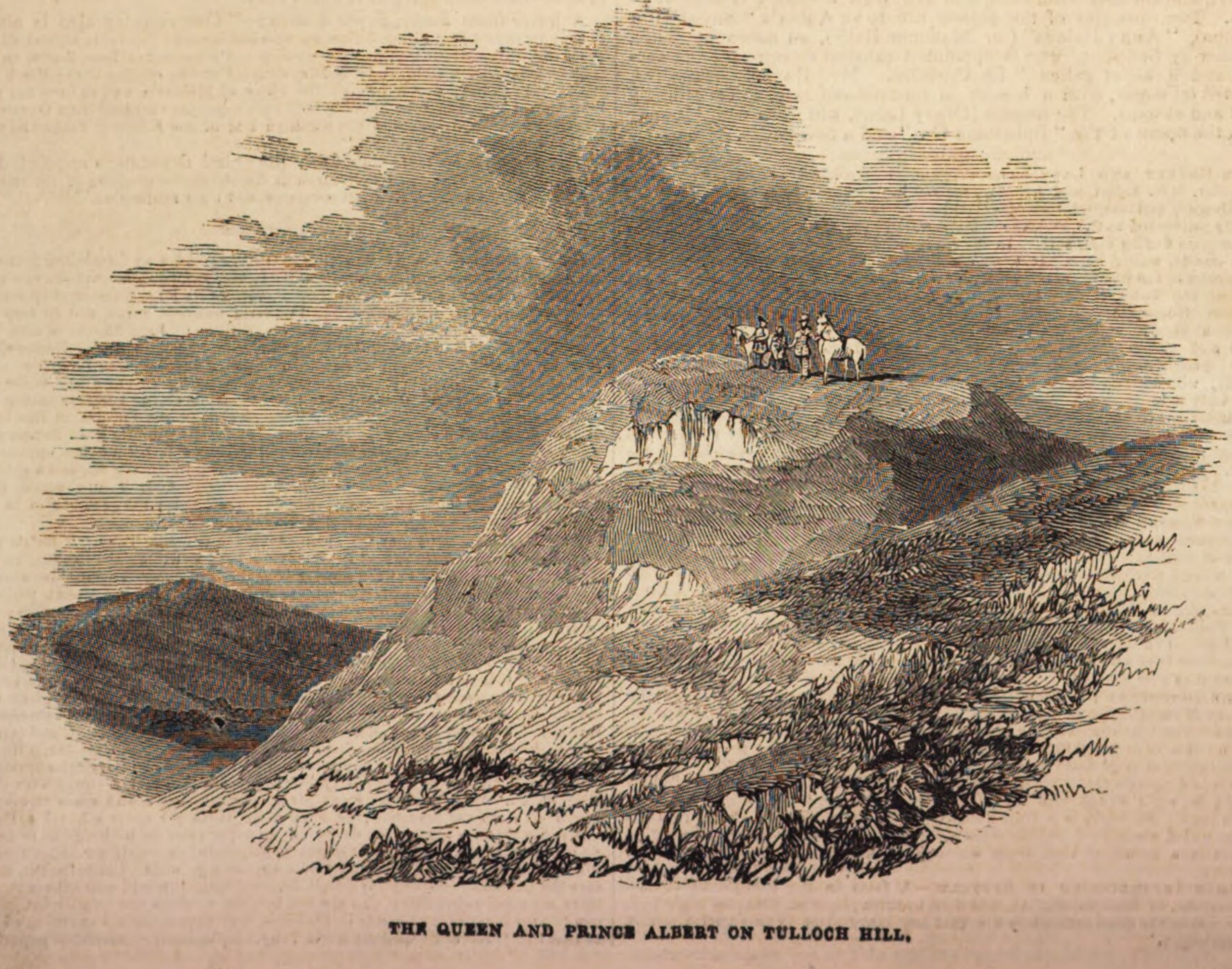
In the other scene, Prince Albert and Lord Glenlyon are stalking deer. "That it is a chase," says Mr. Scrope, "which throws all other field sports in the background, and, indeed, makes them appear wholly insignificant, no one, who has been initiated in it, will attempt to deny. The beautiful motions of the deer, his picturesque and noble appearance, his sagacity, and the skilful generalship which can alone insure success in the pursuit of him, keep the mind in a state of pleasurable excitement."

"Magnificent creature! to reach thee I strain
Through forest and glen, over mountain and plain;
Yet, now thou art fallen, thy fate I deplore,
And lament that the reign of thy greatness is o'er."

The HON. T. LIDDELL.



THE FALLS OF THE TUMMELL.

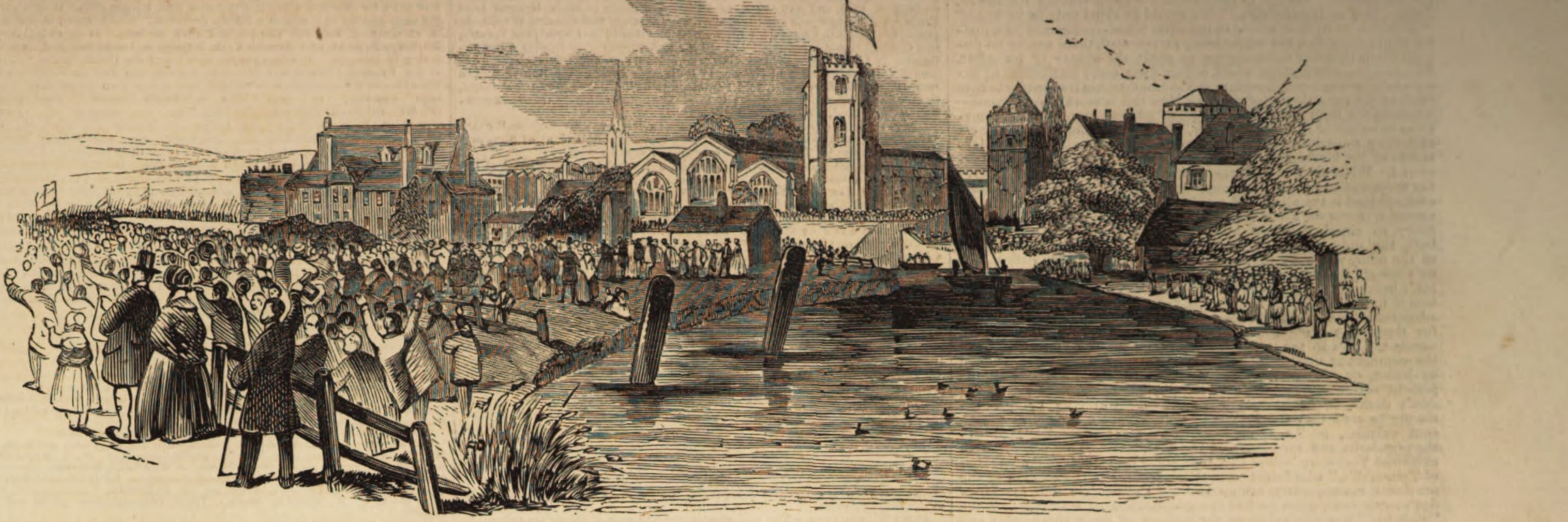


THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT ON TULLOCH HILL.

BUST OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—We are gratified to learn that the Duke of Wellington has intimated to the authorities of Eton College that it is his grace's intention to present to that institution a bust of himself.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—On Tuesday morning the marriage of Henry Tufnell, Esq., M.P., and the Hon. Frances Byng, second daughter of General Lord Strafford, G.C.B., and niece to G. Byng, Esq., M.P. for Middlesex, was solemnized in the parish church of St. Marylebone. The Misses Hope Vere, and Miss Tufnell were bridesmaids. The same day the Rev. Edgell Wyett Edgell, rector of North Cray, was married to the Hon. Henrietta Otway Cave, youngest daughter of the Baroness Braye and the late Henry Otway, Esq., of Stamford Hall, Leicestershire. The Rev. Lord William Somerset, canon of Bristol, eldest surviving son of Henry, fifth Duke of Beaufort, and uncle of the present Duke, was married on Tuesday last, at Filton Church, Gloucestershire, to Frances, widow of the late Mr. Cornelius O'Callaghan, of Ballynahinch, county Clare. We understand the marriage of the Hon. Frederick Paul Methuen and Miss Horatia Sandford, only daughter and heiress of the Rev. John Sandford, of Connaught-place, will be solemnised early in the ensuing month.

THE INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF DUQUESNE AT DIEPPE.—The town of Dieppe on Sunday, from sunrise to long after nightfall, presented a scene of gaiety characteristic of the grand fête-days of the French. The occasion was the inauguration of the statue of Duquesne, a French admiral, born in the town in 1610, which had been erected in the Place Royale, facing from St. Jacques to the Hotel de Ville. The vessels in the harbour and offing were decorated with the tricolour, as was likewise the Place Royale, the middle portion of which had been separated from the remainder of the square for the purpose of affording room for the military, the National Guard, and deputations from the various trades connected with ship building, to attend the inauguration. At sunrise the commencement of the *fête* was announced by salutes fired from the Government steamers in the roads, as well as from the Castle and batteries. Towards noon the military, marines, and National Guards, a portion of them habited in the costume of the time of Duquesne, went through their evolutions on the Place, in front of the Hotel des Bains, whence they marched round the town, assembling at the Place Royal. Precisely at three o'clock, the Place being crowded to excess, some speeches were made by the authorities, commemorative of the achievements of Duquesne, and at a given signal the statue, which is of bronze and of colossal dimensions, was uncovered amidst the plaudits of the multitude assembled to do honour to their deceased warrior and townsman, and salutes from the steamers and escarpments. A splendid display of fireworks took place in the evening, at the Castle, where a representation of the bombardment of Algiers was given on a grand scale. General Gerard, one of Napoleon's generals, was present, and Dieppe appeared to have at least doubled its population on the occasion.



OPENING OF THE MAIDSTONE BRANCH RAILWAY.

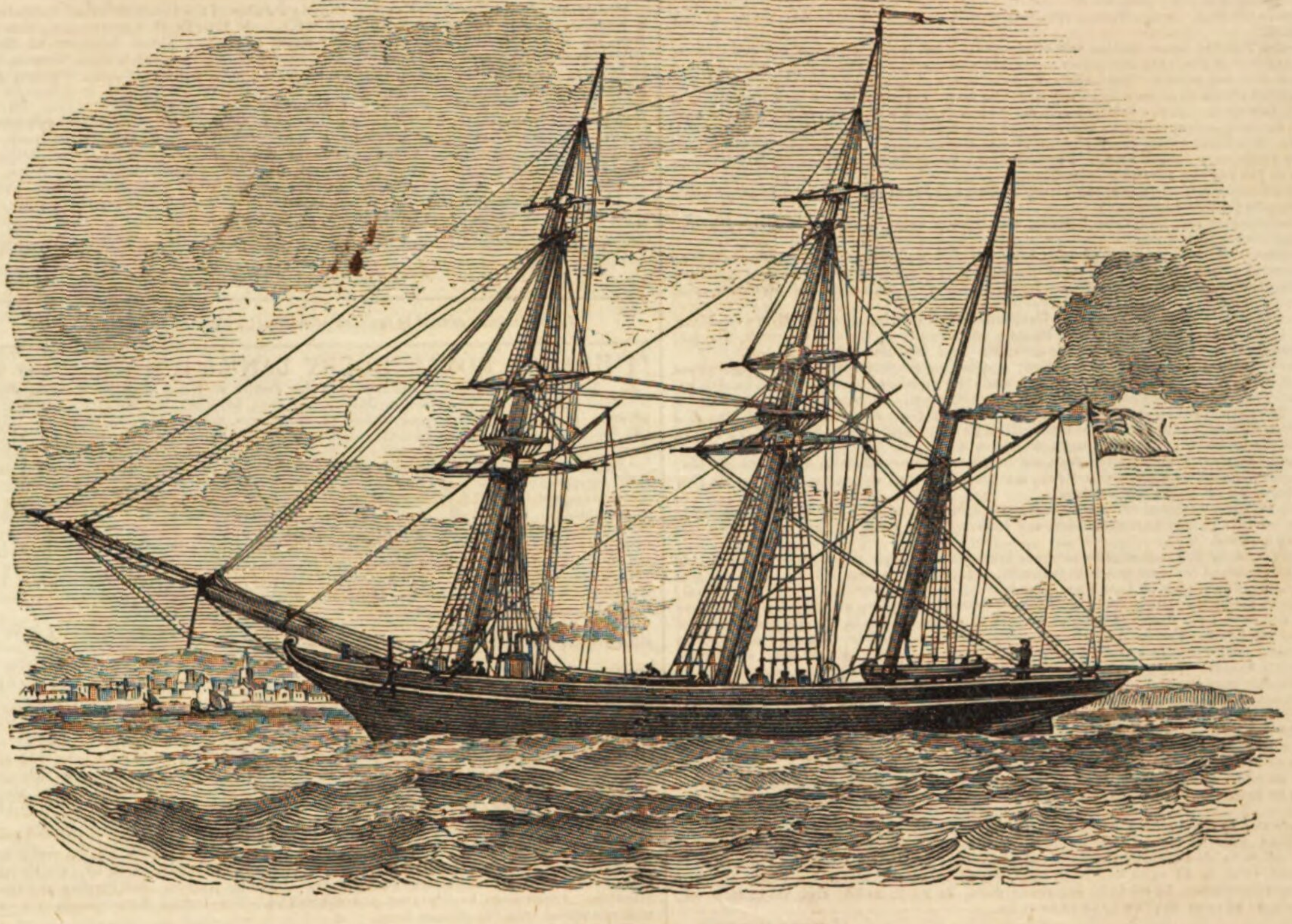
OPENING OF THE BRANCH RAILWAY FROM THE DOVER LINE TO MAIDSTONE.

Newton, of Wingham, writing of the "King's town" of Maidstone, in 1741, says, "The country almost every where round the town is full of populous villages, and good pleasant seats of the nobility and gentry. *The greatest blemish is the roads, which used to be rough, stony, and narrow;* but are now much mended and improved on every side of the town, to its very great advantage, and to the honour of several worthy gentlemen, who cheerfully contributed to so good a work." Much, however, remained to be done; the famous city of Caer-Medwag continued to our own day to be almost an isolated place. The roads, generally, were "soft," and the only good ones were rendered comparatively valueless by the steep hills in their course. The reproach of Maidstone is now wiped away. On Tuesday last a new branch railway, from the Paddock-wood station of the South-eastern line, put the town in close and easy communication with the metropolis, or the north, and with Folkestone and the continent, or the south. These great advantages—to say nothing of the greater moral ones likely to accrue to the benighted villagers of mid-Kent—seemed to have been fully appreciated by the mayor, jurats, and commonalty of Maidstone, for, on the occasion of opening the branch line, they gave the Directors and friends of the Dover Company an invitation to dine with them under circumstances of more than usual "jollification." Accordingly, at eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning last, a special train, richly dressed with flags and flowers, left the Bricklayers' Arms with the company, and, proceeding on its way, reached the Paddock-wood, a distance of forty-five miles, in little more than one hour and a half. Here the admirable signals recently adopted by the Company, were examined by the visitors, and their use, in connection with the new line, explained. Starting thence, the Maidstone branch, leaving the main line on the right, proceeds by a gentle inflection towards the beautiful wood crowned heights of Mereworth. Soon afterwards the river Medway appears, and then commences the picturesque scenery for which the course of the line is so justly celebrated. The valley of the "Med-Vaga," runs through the chart, marl, ragstone, and galt strata, till it reaches the Shanklin sand, beyond Wateringbury. These formations are proverbial throughout Kent and Surrey, for the beauty of their landscapes, but, in this direction, owing to their sweet variety, and the presence of an ever-shifting stream, they seem to reach their greatest perfection. The hills are clothed throughout with hop gardens, cherry and filbert orchards (the natural produce of the soil), and, occasionally, with fine patches of Holm oak and other celebrated denizens of the Southern Wealds. The boldness of Salvator's grouping seems, in fact, to be united in this charming valley with the softened tints of Claude or Gainsborough. On reaching Wateringbury station, Alderman Lucas, surrounded by his family and a large party of friends, was observed standing beneath a flag, on which were inscribed the words, "Old England, our Church, and our Queen," and loudly hailing the approach of the train. The example of the stout old "water-fencible" was followed by the inhabitants and peasantry assembled, and a scene of "Merrie England" followed.

The worthy Alderman, having thus, in his own words, "bowed to the times and circumstances," mounted the innovating train, and, at eighty-seven years of age, went on a line to Maidstone! Before reaching the terminus, from an elevation near East Farleigh, a splendid view of the town is gained. In the centre is seen Courtney's church of All Saints, and the adjoining college; and, in the background, a noble sweep of the chain of hills, which constitute the northern downs.

The branch is a single line of rails; but provision has also been made for the laying down of another line, should the amount of traffic render the addition necessary. The inclination of the line varies little from a dead level, and its course embraces a succession of somewhat sudden curves, conjoined by what Hogarth would have called, lines of beauty. The length is about nine miles.

After the arrival of the long-expected "first train," the scene at Maidstone became, in the best sense of the term, a holiday one. Trains ran up and down the line *gratis*. The shops were closed. Social parties were made between the inhabitants and the visitors, to explore the wonders of Allington Castle, Leeds Castle, Boxley Abbey, and other celebrated places in the neighbourhood. The directors and friends of the Company sat down, at five o'clock, to a most sumptuous dinner in the Town-hall. The ruder merry-makers burned tar-barrels in the street; and, finally, huzzaed the Londoners to their cozy seats in the return train to town at ten o'clock. Thus ended a memorable, and, to all parties, a happy day.



THE IRON STEAM SCREW COLLIER, "Q. E. D."

THE "Q. E. D." SCREW STEAM COLLIER.

A perfect novelty in the coal trade arrived in the river Thames, at the close of last week, and took in her moorings at the tier off Princes Stairs, Rotherhithe, where she has attracted considerable attention and curiosity. This was an iron vessel of handsome appearance, barque rigged, with taunt masts and square yards, the masts raking aft in a manner that is seldom seen except in the waters of the United States. The hull was built by Mr. Cootes, who is the owner, at Walker's-quay, near Newcastle, and is of peculiar construction, with a 20 horse power engine, by Hawthorn, which turns a screw propeller (a compound of several inventions), having four flies or flaps a right angles with each other, the bend of each flap at an angle of 45 degrees from the centre. Her length over all is 130 feet; breadth of beam, 27 feet 6 inches; tonnage by admeasurement, 273 tons, but capable of carrying 340 tons of coals, and with this weight her draught of water is 11 feet 9 inches abaft, and 10 feet 3 inches forward. Her hold is divided into separate chambers (so that injury to the bottom in one chamber will not affect the others), and each chamber has a false floor of sheet iron hermetically closed; and between the bottom and these floors are spaces to be filled with water by means of large taps, for the purpose of ballast—so that her only ballast is the liquid element which may, if required, be pumped out again in a very short time by the engine. Her bows are like the sharp end of a wedge rising to a lofty billet-head, and her overhanging stem projects much more than is customary; but, though low, the flatness of what is usually termed the counters must lift her to every swell, so as to render it next to impossible for a sea to break over the taffrail; but we fancy that when struck as she scuds aft, the concussion must be very great. On her stern is an armorial bearing, with the motto, "Spes mea Christus," and beneath these appears her name, the "Q. E. D., of Newcastle."

The cabin is commodious, with a raised roof surrounded with window-lights, enabling persons below to see what is passing upon deck. There are four sleeping apartments and a state-room for the Captain; a swinging compass is suspended, having a magnet on each side, and one before it, to counteract the attraction of the iron. Her shrouds are wire-rope served over, with a strong double screw to each shroud to set it up when slack without the smallest difficulty and with scarcely any labour. Her mainmast from the step to the cap is 65 feet in altitude, her mainyard 52 feet in squareness, and from the keel to the royal-truck the height is about 130 feet; the other masts and yards are in proportion, the mizenmast being of iron, and hollow, so as to form a funnel for the engine-fire, and it is not the least curious part about her to see the smoke issuing from the mizenmast head. This vessel was launched on St. Swithin's day (15th July), took in a cargo of coals at Newcastle (from 18 to 20 keels), but getting aground on the Hook of the Gunfleet Sand, in the Swin, was obliged to heave two or three keels of coals overboard. She laid ashore several hours, but sustained no damage. We are informed that she steers with ease, sails remarkably well, and when tried with the screw propeller, rather exceeded expectation. Much ingenuity has been displayed in putting her together, and we feel confident that the time is not far distant when our ships of the line will be fitted with engines and screw in a somewhat similar manner. Of the success of the constructor's experiment we trust that he may hereafter be enabled to say Q. E. D.

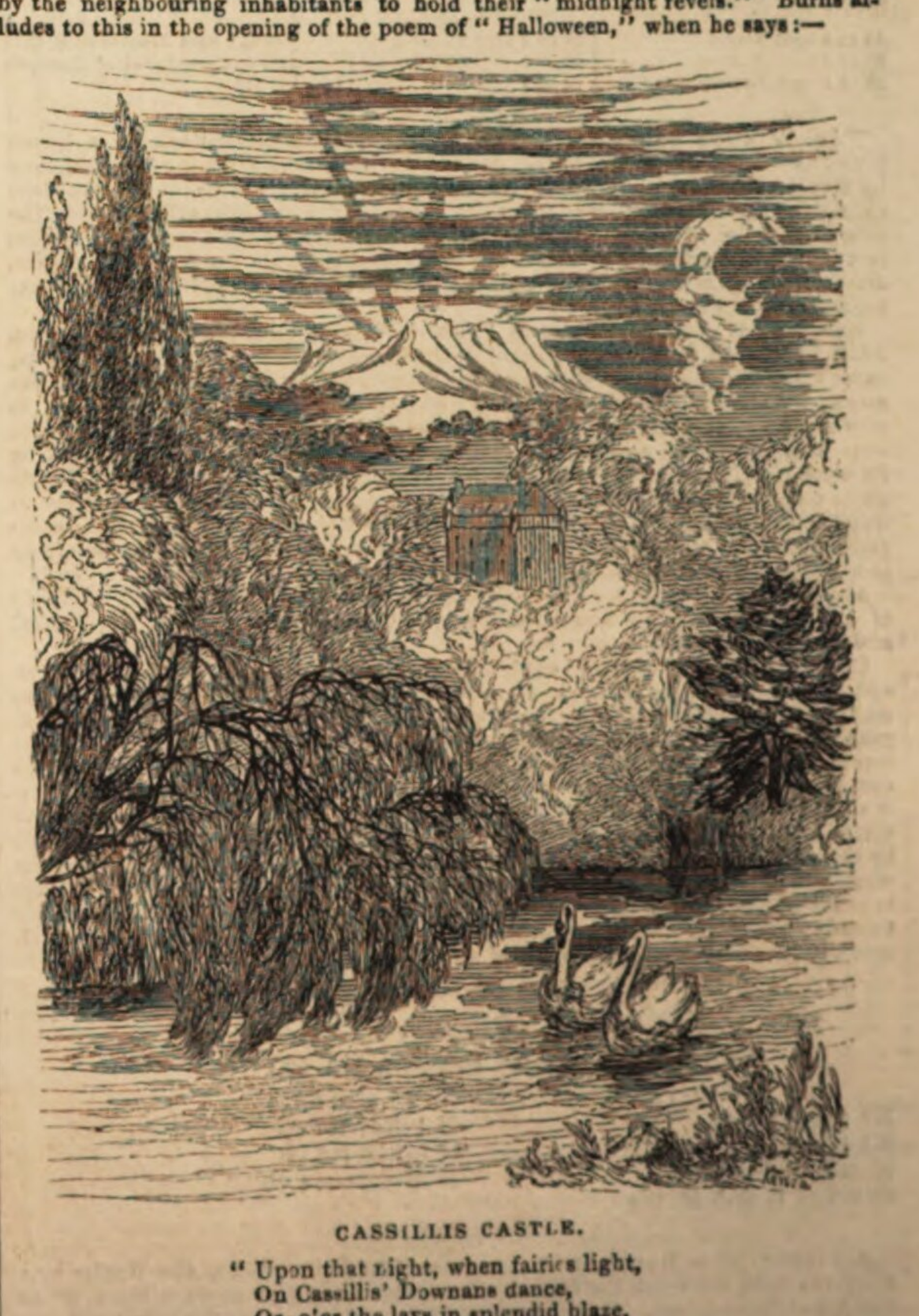
NOOKS AND CORNERS OF AULD SCOTLAND.

CASSILLIS CASTLE.

Cassillis Castle stands on a becautiful "haugh" on the left bank of the Doon, about a mile from the parish village of Dalrymple. The first mention that is made of it is, that it was transferred in the reign of David II., King of Scotland, from a family named Montgomery, to that of Sir John Kennedy, of Dunure direct male ancestor of the present Marquis of Ailsa. Tradition, as is usually the case among the castles of the "olden time," has handed to posterity (in the shape of a beautiful ballad, sung to an air entitled "Lady Cassillis' Lilt.") the following tale connected with Cassillis castle:—While John VI., Earl of Cassillis, was attending the assembly of divines at Westminster, his consort is said to have been seduced away from this house by a party of gipsies, headed by a lover in disguise; the consequence of this imprudence was, her confinement for life in a tower, in the neighbouring town of Maybole. The "Countess' room," a small chamber in the upper floor (from which the tradition represents the unlucky lady before mentioned as compelled to behold her lover and more than a dozen of his companions, as they hung on a tree below) is still shown, but is now a sleeping-room for servants.

The grounds, through which the "Bonnie Doon," made sacred by the muse of the poet Burns, "rins, wimplin, clear," are laid out in the modern style, and are eminently beautiful.

Behind the castle rise three or four small hills, called "the Cassillis Downans." On this enchanted ground it is, that the fays or fairies are supposed by the neighbouring inhabitants to hold their "midnight revels." Burns alludes to this in the opening of the poem of "Halloween," when he says:—



CASSILLIS CASTLE.

"Upon that night, when fairies light,
On Cassillis' Downans dance,
Or, o'er the lays in splendid blaze,
On sprightly coursers prance."

On the top of one of those hills is a circular mound, probably the remains of a fort, as a farm on slope of the hill bears the name of Dunree, obviously Dunrigh, the King's castle.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

It may seem, at the first glance, a piece of barbarity to allude, under the head of "sport," to last Monday's town settling for the St. Leger; but, as *Hamlet* says, "We would be cruel only to be kind." Whether it be right or wrong to bet upon horse-racing may be a matter of opinion; but, the wager being perpetrated, there can be no dispute about its being unhandsome to cheat the winner of his gains. Still this is a contingency which occurs upon every settlement of accounts following a race meeting; and so common has it grown as to have become almost a matter of course. Now this is morally monstrous—we mean the term as relating to human affairs—beyond almost anything to be found in civilized policy. In London the whole business of betting, or very nearly all, is transacted at Tattersall's. There, nine-tenths of the betting-books are made, and turf balances paid and received. What shall be said, then, of a society such as this, towards the preservation of whose honour and honesty the only precaution ever adopted is the placing of a policeman on guard at the door of its assembly-room on a few especial days of the season? With a remedy so simple and so specific at hand, one can only attribute the present state of things to a *moneymania*, or madness of the odds, which drives men to consider a wager, like virtue, "its own reward," and to despise all ulterior prospects of profit. Tattersall's being the sole mart of metropolitan turf speculation, it follows that if means were used to ascertain the probable solvency of parties admitted as members, a reasonable prospect of security would exist for those who made contracts within its walls. This duty by no means attaches to the landlord or landlords of the premises, but to the community therein holding association. A committee, elected by ballot, or otherwise, should be provided before the end of the present season, to provide over the admissions for next year. We don't desire to devise the plan, or to canvass its details, but simply to state that the system of indiscriminate access, as at present existing, is "a heavy blow and a great discouragement" to the popularity and prosperity of the turf. We know ourselves an excellent Yorkshire 'squire that took some heavy bets of "a member of Tattersall's," who forgot to settle at Doncaster. The man of the provinces, consequently, ran up to "the Corner" in time for Monday's settlement, when he had the gratification of learning that the "member" was a defaulter to the melody of some thousands; and of being assured that when his debtor became "a member," the amount of his capital would not have paid turnpike for a walking stick. As this is the era of racing reform, something ought to be done for the ring: nay, never turn up your eyes, and your nose, at such a *doctrine*; recollect it is the arena for gambling, according to act of Parliament.

Yachting, and rowing, and cricketing, and fishing, are over; and the rural catalogue, as concerns the man of enterprise and spirit, runs short. Grace to Diana! however, pheasant shooting begins with the next week; grace to Providence! it didn't begin (without the aspirate) some weeks ago, for John Frenchman grinned wickedly through his moustaches, and John Bull was "tucking up his fingers for a fight." Your metropolitan sportsman has had a dull se'nnight of it. The only morsel of excitement dealt him was the publication of the acceptances for the great Newmarket Handicaps, which were out on Tuesday. These number forty-six for the Cesarewitch, in the second October Meeting, and *seventy-five!* for the Cambridgeshire, in the Houghton. Observe the policy of low prices; the forfeit for the former is fifteen sovereigns—for the latter only ten; which will probably make the stake to the winner a couple of hundred the best. To attempt any analysis of such fields is, of course, out of the question. This crumb of opinion we may venture on, however, and that is, to hint that the Cambridgeshire will be the best betting race of the two. An industrious man on the spot on the day will stand a fair chance of laying against a dozen or a score at about 10 to 1. There will be people, at the last moment, ready to back their fancies at any price. The Cesarewitch, being so long in the market, affords the takers time to pick and choose, and *make their own terms*; *but very little betting* takes place on the Cambridgeshire till the eve of the issue. For this reason a trip to the Houghton Meeting admits of being made an excursion of both profit and pleasure.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The St. Leger settling was resumed this afternoon; but, if we may judge from the dissatisfied countenances that met us in every part of the room, was a widely different affair to what is described, and correctly, we believe, to have taken place at Doncaster. Two or three parties who did *not* show are supposed to have "cut their sticks altogether;" and others who *did*, might just as well have kept away. On the whole, we should say that of the money that ought to have been paid this afternoon, not one-half was forthcoming—so much for the "town" settling. Of betting, there was so little that a brief quotation will suffice.

CESAREWITCH.

10 to 1 agst Souvenir f (t)
14 to 1 agst The Brewer (t)
20 to 1 agst Campanero

DERBY.

18 to 1 agst Cobweb c (t)
20 to 1 —— Sir G. Heathcote's lot (t)
25 to 1 agst Hedger (t)
33 to 1 —— Minikin c (t)
40 to 1 —— Columbus
35 to 1 agst Connaught Ranger
50 to 1 —— Myrrha c (t)

OAKS.

10 to 1 agst Lancashire Witch (t)

THURSDAY.—The Cesarewitch betting took rather an extensive range, but in the sums laid out held out small encouragement to the round-betters, only the first four or five favourites having been backed with anything like spirit. The Derby was also touched upon, but to almost as little purpose—in time, however, it must be a good betting race. We give the market prices:—

CESAREWITCH.

7 to 1 agst Souvenir
12 to 1 —— The Brewer (t)
14 to 1 —— Haitoe (t)
15 to 1 —— Rowena
15 to 1 —— Glossy (t)
16 to 1 agst Una (t)
18 to 1 —— Give-Him-a-Name
20 to 1 —— Scalteen
20 to 1 agst The Bride
20 to 1 —— Wm. Le Gros (t)
20 to 1 —— Lightning (t)
20 to 1 —— Marquise

DERBY.

10 to 1 agst Alarm
22 to 1 —— Kedger
25 to 1 —— Newsmonger
25 to 1 agst Minikin c.
30 to 1 —— Old England
33 to 1 —— Fitz Allen (t)
40 to 1 agst Brother to E. O. (t)
50 to 1 —— Laird o' Cockpen (t)

THE WINNER OF THE ST. LEGER RACE.—Foigh-a-Ballagh is a brown horse, 15 hands 3½ inches high. He is own brother to Irish Birdcatcher, bred by George Knox, Esq., of Brownstown House, county Kildare. He was purchased by Mr. Irwin of Mr. Knox, in July, 1842, with eight other horses—the price for the lot £2,000. He ran third to the Curé for the Champagne Stakes last year, and paid forfeit for all his other engagements up to the St. Leger. His future engagements are the Grand Duke Michael, the Cesarewitch, and Cambridgeshire Stakes.

RUNNING MATCH FOR TWENTY POUNDS.—On Monday the foot-race between John Smith, the London champion, and Benjamin Badcock, of Birmingham, came off at the Beehive cricket-ground, Walworth, in the presence of an immense number of spectators. The contested distance was 440 yards, in which there were twelve hurdles placed at equal distances, over which the men were to leap. Smith was the first to clear the nearer hurdle, closely pursued by Badcock; and at two hundred yards the men were in equal positions. It was quite manifest that Smith had superiority in speed, while Badcock excelled in leaping the hurdles. A spirited race ensued the remaining distance, both competitors making strenuous efforts, and after an admirable contest Badcock came in the winner, beating his opponent by two yards.

ARCHERY.—On Saturday last, the Pagoda Gold Medal of the Royal Company of Archers, the Queen's Body Guard for Scotland, was shot for in Hope Park, and gained by John Gillespie, Esq.

CHESS.—The "Palamède" contains a correspondence between Mr. Staunton and M. St. Amant, by which it appears that a new chess-match is to take place on Oct. 15, at Paris, for the same stake (£100 a-side) as that played for last year. The conditions will be, in the main, the same as those agreed to for the former match; there are, however, one or two points which are at present under consideration, and which may be modified. One of those is a proposition of Mr. Staunton's, to play the King's pawn two squares by both players, whether for attack or defence, at the commencement of each party; another point proposed by the same gentleman is to limit the match to 13 games in place of 21—the winner of the first 7 games being the conqueror. The object of this latter change is to lessen the time which the match will cause him to remain in Paris. As there is no doubt from the tenor of the two champions' letters that these matters will be arranged, the match may be looked on as settled.

CHESS.

Solution to Problem No. 50.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Kt takes Kt ch	R takes Kt ch
Kt takes R ch	Q takes Kt ch
K takes Q dis ch	B interposes ch
Q takes B and mates	

ACCIDENT TO A RAILWAY TRAIN.—On Monday morning the Rugby and other mails did not reach the General Post-office until past seven o'clock, being two hours behind time. It appears that early in the morning the axletree of one of the railway carriages had broken down, near Chesterfield, and caused the delay. Happily no bodily injury of any moment was sustained by any person.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

RUMOURED BREVET.—The expected military brevet will include lieutenant-generals, major-generals, and colonels of 1837; lieutenant-colonels, majors, and captains of 1836, and will cause the following changes:—Major-General Lord Frederick Fitzclarence to command the Dublin district, vice General Wyndham, promoted; Major General Prince George of Cambridge to be Inspector of Cavalry, vice General Lygon, promoted; Colonel Sir Robert Sale to be Deputy Adjutant-General in Ireland, vice Colonel Napier, promoted; Colonel Sir Richard England K.C.B., to be Adjutant-General in India, vice Colonel Sir Robert Sale to Ireland; Colonel Love, C.B., 73rd Regiment, to be Colonel on the Staff at Corfu, vice Prince George of Cambridge; Colonel Spink, to be Deputy Quartermaster-General in Ireland, vice Bainbrigge, promoted.

CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF SHEERNESS DOCKYARD.—Captain Richard Arthur, C.B., is appointed by the Admiralty to be superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard, vacant by the decease of the gallant Captain Fisher.

Captain George Moubray (1812) has been appointed to the command of the Victory, vice Arthur.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN MATTHEW SMITH.—Captain Matthew Smith died on Saturday, at Richmond-hill, in the 76th year of his age. On the 14th of January, 1829, he received a good service pension of £150 per annum.

SUDDEN DEATH OF CAPTAIN BLAKEMAN.—On Monday an inquest was held at Dover, on view of the body of Captain John Blakeman, who fell down in a fit on Saturday, and expired in a few minutes. Verdict, "Died from natural causes." The deceased officer was at the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, and Corunna; the expedition to Walcheren; in the Peninsular from November, 1812, to May, 1814, including the battles of Vittoria, Pyrenees, Heights of Echelar, Nivelle; 9th to 13th December, Orthes and Toulouse; served in the American war, and was at Fort Erie in 1814; was with the army of observation when the Allies entered Paris; and served twenty years in India.

FUNERAL OF CAPTAIN BASIL HALL.—The funeral of Captain Basil Hall took place at Kingston, near Southsea, on Tuesday last. It was strictly private. For two years Captain Basil Hall has been lost to his friends, and to the world. A *post mortem* examination of the brain was made, proving that the cause of his illness and death arose from a softening of the brain, producing in the first place paralysis. There can be little reason to doubt that this disorder was brought on by severe mental exertion, and by arduous application to the duties of his profession, and especially in tropical climates.

The launch of the Sampson steam-vessel building at Woolwich dockyard, which was appointed to take place to-day, has been postponed to Tuesday next.

Major-General Lord F. Fitzclarence, second son of the late King, it is rumoured, is likely to succeed Major-General Wyndham in the military command of the Dublin district.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.—The undermentioned removals of troops are ordered to take place, viz., the 77th Foot depôt from Clonmel to Carlow, the 61st Foot depôt from Cork to Templemore, the 88th Foot depôt from Paisley to Aberdeen, the 89th Foot depôt from Dublin to Newbridge, the 90th Foot depôt from Carlow to Clonmel, and the 93rd Foot depôt from Templemore to Birr.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Friday.—Compared with those of last week, the arrivals of English wheat up to our markets since Monday, have been rather scanty: hence the show of samples of that grain on offer this morning was limited. For most descriptions the demand was steady, and previous rates were well supported. In foreign wheat a fair business was doing at late rates. The duty on foreign barley having declined to 3s., with very little chance of its falling any lower, several large parcels were brought forward, and which had a most depressing influence upon the trade, on somewhat easier terms. The supply of malt was pretty well cleared off, at previous quotations. Oats, beans, and peas, were about stationary.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 3310; barley, 2070; oats, 1170 quarters. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, — quarters. Foreign: wheat, 6320; barley, 8710; oats, 2990 quarters. Flour, 3630 sacks. Malt, 2570 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 48s; ditto white, 46s to 56s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 48s; ditto white, 42s to 50s; rye, 31s to 33s; *grinding barley*, 27s to 28s distilling ditto, 31s to 32s; malting ditto, 32s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 59s to 60s brown ditto, 57s to 60s; Kingston and Ware, 62s to 64s; Chevalier, 64s to 65s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s to 22s; potatoe ditto, 23s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s to 21s; ditto white, 19s to 21s; tick beans, 29s to 31s; old ditto, 38s to 40s; grey peas, 31s to 33s; maple, 29s to 33s; white, 35s to 38s; boilers, 38s to 39s per quarter. Town-made flour, 46s to 48s; Suffolk, 38s to 39s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s to 38s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 44s to 56s; Dantzig, red, 50s to 56s; white, 56s to 61s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 23s to 24s; oats, brew, 17s to 19s; ditto feed, 14s to 17s; beans, 24s to 28s; peas, 28s to 29s per quarter. Flour, America, 24s to 25s; Baltic, 24s to 25s per barrel. Town-made, 46s to 48s.

The Seed Market.—For linseed and rapeseed, as well as canary seed, the demand has been steady, at full prices. All other kinds of seeds have been very dull.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 25s to 37; *Mediterranean and Odessa*, 26s to 38s; hempseed, 28s to 35s per quarter; coriander, 15s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s to 18s; white ditto, 10s to 12s; tares, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £25 to £26 per last of ten quarters; Linseed cakes, English, £5 to £6 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £5 10s per ton; canary, 58s to 63s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 8d; of household ditto, 5d to 6d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 45s 3d; barley, 35s 6d; oats, 20s 5d; rye, 35s 7d; beans, 37s 3d; peas, 33s 1d.

Six Weeks' Averages that govern Duty.—Wheat, 48s 4d; barley, 35s 0d; oats, 20s 4d; rye, 35s 5d; beans, 36s 11d; peas, 33s 0d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 3s; oats, 6s; rye, 7s 6d; beans, 6s 6d; peas, 9s 6d.

Tea.—On Tuesday last, a public sale of about 1000 packages of Assam tea took place. The attendance of the trade was rather numerous, and nearly the whole of the parcels found buyers, at very full prices. The quality of these teas was very superior to any yet offered. About 17,000 chests have been imported since our last. Privately, only a limited business is doing, at late rates. At the ordinary sale on Wednesday, on which day, 4000 packages were brought forward, only a moderate business was transacted, yet prices remained unaltered.

Sugar.—The finest colony parcels of sugar are commanding a steady sale, at full prices. In other kinds, very little is doing. The refined market is steady at 73s to 73s 6d for brown and 74s to 75s per cwt. for the standard lumps.

Coffee.—Ceylon coffee continues in steady inquiry, at 57 to 57s 6d per cwt. In other kinds of coffee, very little is doing.

Rice.—Owing to the abundant harvest, very little is doing in this article, the prices of which are not supported.

Provisions.—The best qualities of both Irish and foreign butter are in steady request at an advance of 1s per cwt, while the value of other kinds is supported. The bacon market is firm, at somewhat improved currencies. In other kinds of provisions, comparatively little is doing.

Coals.—Buddell's West Hartley, 17s; Davison's West Hartley, 17s 6d; Holywell Main, 19s 6d; Ord's Redheugh, 16s 3d; Old Pontop, 16s; Townley, 17s 6d; Gosforth, 21s 3d; Killingworth, 20s 6d; Hetton, 23s; Stewart's, 23s; and Lambton, 22s 9d, per ton.

Hops.—The arrivals of new hops from Kent and Sussex continue large, but the principal portion came to hand much out of condition, while the prices range from £6 10s to £10 10s per cwt. The best old hops are a steady sale, at full prices. In other kinds very little is doing. The duty is called £130,000. 1843's:—Weald of Kent pockets, £6 to £6 12s; Mid Kent ditto, £7 to £9 12s; East Kent ditto, £7 4s to £9; Choice ditto, £10 to £11; Sussex ditto, £5 18s to £6 10s; Mid Kent bags, £6 15s to £8.

Hay and Straw.—Coarse Meadow Hay, £3 10s to £4 8s; useful ditto, £4 10s to £4 18s; fine upland ditto, £5 to £5 8s; clover hay, £4 12s to £6 10s; oat straw, £1 7s to £1 10s; wheat straw, £1 10s to £1 12s, per load.

Wool.—Very large sales of colonial and other wools—of about 23,000 bales—are now in progress. So far as they have proceeded, the biddings have been spirited, and full prices have been realised.

Potatoes.—About 300 tons of potatoes have been received from the Channel Islands this week. The demand for most qualities is steady, and prices rule from £3 10s to £5 per ton.

Smithfield.—The supply of beasts on offer here to-day was only moderate, yet the beef trade was in a very sluggish state, and Monday's prices were barely supported. There were 80 oxen and cows from Rotterdam, together with 15 sheep, while the arrivals from Scotland embraced 100 Scots. The mutton trade was inactive, yet previous rates were obtained by the salesmen. The numbers of lambs were rather scanty, yet the sale for them was heavy, at Monday's figures. Prime small calves were in demand, but other qualities were a mere drug. In pigs little was doing. Milch cows sold heavily, at from £16 to £19 5s each.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; second quality do., 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large oxen, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 8d to 4s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 6d: prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime Southdown ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; large coarse calves, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lambs, 3s 4d to 4s 8d; sucking calves, 18s to 33s; quarter old store pigs, 16s to 20s each; Beasts, 694; cows, 178; sheep and lambs, 8160; calves, 250; pigs, 330.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—We had rather an extensive supply of meat here to-day, while the demand ruled heavy on the following terms:—Per 8lbs by the carcase.—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large hogs, 2s 4d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lamb, 3s 4d to 4s 8d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The absence of political excitement, and the usual limited transactions of this period of the year, have been made available to an unusual extent by the leading members of the Stock Exchange, who are nearly all out of town. These causes combined, have tended to render the market dull in the absence of business, and a slight decline took place on Tuesday. The Government broker, however, taking his purchase, restored the market on the following day. The settlement of the Bank Charter, and the results of the late meeting, have produced some large purchasers in Bank Stock, which has improved to 209 to 210. India Stock has also been in demand, it being with Bank Stock a favourite investment with wealthy permanent investors. The last quotation is 288. Consols advanced to 100½ on Thursday, which price is maintained. Exchequer Bills are 74 to 76. India Bonds, 93 to 95.

The business of the Foreign Market has been very limited during the week. Brazilian improved on Tuesday upon the faith of a rumoured treaty with Brazil, quoting 90. With this exception, prices have been heavy, the speculators taking advantage of the late trifling advance to realise. Mexican continues tolerably steady at 37½, and Spanish, towards the close of the week, advanced to 24¼ for the Actives. Three-per-Cents, 35⅜. Brazilian suffered a reaction on Thursday, quoting 85, and closing at that price. Columbian is 14⅞.

The Railway Market has been heavy, and prices continue to fluctuate, with an evident tendency to a decline. The daily production of new schemes renders the holders of shares in the old lines tenacious of retaining them at the present prices, and fearful of being too full of stock, should any decided reaction take place. Caution should, however, be exercised by the public generally with regard to the quotations of the new lines, especially those not yet sanctioned by Parliament. A system of jobbing prevails which gives the shares an apparent value, to which in reality they possess no claim. The uninitiated believe, from the high premium quoted, that no doubt exists of the favourable results which will attend an application to Parliament, when a rival line is announced, and the speculators in the first having sold their scrip, are, perhaps, holders in the second, and, of course, add to the value of the last, by depreciating and opposing the orginal scheme. It must be understood, however, that in these remarks we do not include the directors and "*bonâ fide*" holders of the shares, but only a class of speculators on the Stock Exchange, who write for shares in every new scheme, and having puffed it into value, sell the scrip as soon as it attains a certain premium. A new line has just appeared in competition with the London and York Railway. It is called the Direct Northern Railway, and includes York, Newcastle, Leeds, and Hull, with a great saving of distance. The first general meeting of the Directors and Shareholders of the Brighton, Lewes, and Hastings Railway was held on Wednesday. The report states the contracts were entered into at less than the estimate, but it has been necessary to issue 2100 additional shares. The proposition of the Brighton Company to take up any number of shares not exceeding 3000, provided the option of leasing the line at 4½ per cent. upon the estimate, viz., £475,000, was unanimously agreed to, and £1000 per annum voted to the directors for their services. The rival lines to Portsmouth have rendered South Western flat. During Thursday they were down as low as 71, but have since rallied and closed at 74¾; Great Westerns have receded to 140; Birmingham and Gloucester to 105; the London and York line quotes 1¾ to 2 pm.; Chester and Holyhead, 6⅝; Eastern Counties (New), 13; Birmingham Stock, 215; Brighton, 46¾; Croydon, 15⅞; Dover, 39⅛; Trent Valley, 9½; Paris and Orleans, 38⅛; Paris and Rouen, 38⅝; Midlands, 106 Hull and Selby, 69½; York and North Midland, 103¼.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The transactions in both the English and Foreign Market were extremely limited yesterday. Consols were done at par, and Brazilian at 88½. The Western lines of ralway quoted an advance upon their previous depression. South Western closed at 74½; Great Western, 142½; Birmingham Stock also improved to 217½.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 24.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

CROWN OFFICE, SEPT. 24.—County of Lancaster.—Northern Division.—John Talbot Clifton, Esq., in the room of Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley, commonly called Lord Stanley, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.—A. KNOTT, Brighton miller.

BANKRUPTS.—C. R. WILLERT, Church-court, Clement's-lane, merchant. D. J. MACKENZIE, Chambers-street, Minories, provision-merchant. W. A. MEARNS, Acre-lane, Clapham, Surrey, ale and porter brewer. J. W. SNELL, Ramsgate, Kent, lodging-house-keeper. P. ROBINSON, Warrington, Lancashire, bottle manufacturer. T. M. Monckman, Bradford, Yorkshire, tobacconist. H. GIBBONS, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, chemist. W. BOWEN, Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire, grocer and tallow-chandler.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. HERIOT, Glasgow, wine and spirit merchant. A. MURRAY, Edinburgh, farmer. R. STEVENSON, Glasgow, accountant.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 27.

WAR OFFICE, Sept. 27.—Royal Regiment of Horse Guards.—Cornet H. D. Trelawny to be Lieutenant, vice the Earl of March; F. W. F. Berkeley to be Cornet, vice Trelawny. 10th Light Dragoons—Capt. B. Harrison to be Captain, vice Cathcart. 11th Light Dragoons.—Capt. A. Cathcart to be Captain, vice Harrison.

7th Foot: Ensign R. Kaye to be Lieut., vice Dickinson. 8th: Lieut. C. Holder to be Captain, vice West; R. W. Hartley to be Lieutenant, vice Holder; S. C. Craster to be Ensign, vice Hartley. 22d; Capt. T. White to be Captain, vice Goldie. 33d: Lieut. E. A. Milman to be Captain, vice Todd; Ensign R. Lacy to be Lieutenant, vice Milman; N. Kemp to be Ensign, vice Lacy. 39th: Lieut. Æneas W. Fraser to be Captain, vice J. Blackall; Ensign H. D. Gaynor to be Lieutenant, vice Fraser; G. Wolfe to be Ensign, vice Gaynor. 42nd: Capt. M. W. Goldie to be Captain, vice White. 51st: Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. Pepper to be Captain, vice H. C. C. Somerset; Lieut. A. J. W. Northey to be Captain, vice Pepper; Ensign D. Stephenson to be Lieutenant, vice Northey; G. W. Drought to be Ensign, vice Stephenson. 70th: F. A. Willis to be Ensign, vice Kaye. 92nd: Brevet Lieut. Col. H. Blake to be Captain, vice Pitcairn; Lieut. K. D. Mackenzie to be Captain, vice Blake; Ensign C. M. Hamilton to be Lieutenant, vice Mackenzie; F. Macbean to be Ensign, vice Hamilton.

1st West India Regiment.—Lieut. W. Steevens to be Captain, vice Wickham; Ensign C. Q. Dick to be Lieutenant, vice Steevens; H. L. Cafe to be Ensign, vice Dick.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment.—Second Lieut. J. A. Layard to be First Lieutenant, vice Kelson; Lieut. R. Hartman to be First Lieutenant, vice Stewart; *Second Lieut. W. H. Kelson* to be First Lieutenant, vice Hartman; L. A. Forbes to be Second Lieutenant, vice Kelson.

UNATTACHED.—Lieut. C. H. G. Lennox Earl of March to be Captain; Lieut. G. R. Pole to be Captain.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.—T. W. BUTTERWORTH, Hulme, Lancashire, draper.

BANKRUPTS.—E. M'LAUGHLIN, Long-lane, Bermondsey, hair-merchant. F. B. STACY and W. STACY, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, warehousemen. J. G. WEBB, Rosamond buildings, Islington, mineral-water manufacturer. T. ELDRIDGE, Upper North-place, Gray's-inn-road, coach-builder. W. WILLIAMS and J. SAWTELL, Newport, Monmouthshire, corn and provision merchants. J. LEYBOURN, Bradford, Yorkshire, provision shopkeeper. J. LAMBERT, New Elvet, Durham, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. WATT, Edinburgh, turner. D. MILN, Dundee, *grocer*. H. LECK, Glasgow, manufacturer.

BIRTHS.

In Berkeley-square, the lady of Sydney Smirke, Esq., of a son.——At Norwood Lodge, Surrey, Mrs. Joseph Maudslay, of a son.——At Logie, Mrs. Kinloch, of a daughter.——In Connaught-square, the wife of Commander J. G. Dick, R.N., of a daughter.——At the Rectory, Fledborough, Notts, the lady of the Rev. Augustus Fitzgerald, of a son.——At 48, South-street, Grosvenor-square, Mrs. Evett, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Jamaica, David Turnbull, Esq., her Majesty's Judge of the Court of Mixed Commission, to Alice, daughter of the late John Musson, Esq.——At Halifax, G. Alletson, jun., druggist, Barnsley, son of G. Alletson, gent., same place, to Emma, eldest daughter of Mr. R. Brook, woollen-draper, &c., Halifax.——At Christ Church, Southport, John Coston, Esq., of Merrion-place, Higher Broughton, to Eliza, eldest daughter of John Walker, Esq., Stocks, Cheetham Hill.

DEATHS.

In Devonshire-place, Dr. H. Young, formerly of the Hon. East India Company's service.——In Park-lane, Lucy Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Bradford, in her 78th year.——At Farnham Royal, Bucks, Ann, the wife of Hugh Kinnaird, Esq., of her Majesty's Household.——Lady Ellen, wife of J. W. Fane, Esq., of Shirbern-lodge, Oxfordshire, and daughter of the Earl of Macclesfield.——At Vevey, Canton de Vaud, Switzerland, Nathan Dunn, Esq., the proprietor of the Chinese Collection.——In the 41st year of his age, Mathew Hawthorne, of the Three Horse Shoes, Milford-lane, Strand.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Eight o'clock on Thursday Evening.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—It is respectfully announced to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public at large, that this National Establishment will open for the Season on MONDAY, Sept. 30, when her Majesty's servants will perform (81st time) a New Grand Opera, in three acts, entitled the BOHEMIAN GIRL; the Music composed expressly for this theatre by M. W. Balfe. Musical Director and Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Count Arnheim, Governor of Presburg, Mr. Borrani; Florestein, his Nephew, Mr. Harley; Thaddeus, a proscribed Pole, Mr. Harrison; Arline, Miss Rainforth. After which will be produced, for the first time on the English stage, a Grand Ballet, in Three Acts, entitled THE CORSAIR, Composed by M. Albert; Conrad, M. Albert; Julien, M. Desplaces; Sanguo, M. Montessu; Medora, Miss Clara Webster; Une Vivandière, Mdlle. Auguste Delbes; Gulnare, Madlle. Adéle Dumilâtre. On TUESDAY, will be revived, Mr. Lacy's Opera of CINDERELLA; Cinderella, Miss Delcy. The celebrated Danseuse, Madlle. Adéle Dumilâtre, Monsieur Desplaces, Monsieur Montessu, Madlle. Auguste Delbés, and Monsieur Albert, will have the honour of appearing in the New Ballet of THE CORSAIR, on MONDAY NEXT, September 30th. The Box-office is open daily, from 10 in the Morning until 6 in the Evening.

⁂ It is respectfully announced that no one can, on any account, be admitted in future, either to the Dress Circle, or the Stalls, unless in evening costume. By order of the lessee,

J. COOPER, Stage-Manager.

IMMENSE ATTRACTION at ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—MONDAY, Sept. 30, by Special Desire, Revival of Lord Byron's MAZEPPA—LAST NIGHT in England *of the Celebrated* Mr. CARTER, the AMERICAN LION KING, with his Troop of Trained Wild Animals of the Forest, at ½ to 7. Lord Byron's Equestrian and Dramatic Spectacle of MAZEPPA and the Wild Horse, with all its original effects. SCENES of the CIRCLE. Last Night, and First Time at Half-price, THE LION of the DESERT, or the FRENCH in MOROCCO.—TUESDAY, and During the Week, MAZEPPA. Unequalled Feats of Horsemanship, and the CHINESE WAR.—Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. BROADFOOT.—Box-office open from 11 till 5.

FOURTEEN IOWAY INDIANS.—VAUXHALL.—(Positively the LAST WEEK). Each day of the next week, from three to six. Encampment in four Wigwams from their own country—Dancing, Archery, Ball Playing, and Horsemanship. Admittance 1s., children and schools 6d. The Indian Amusements are in no wise connected with the evening fetes.

ART-UNION OF LONDON.—The EXHIBITION of the WORKS of ART selected by Prizeholders will be OPEN to the Members and their Friends, presenting the usual tickets, at the GALLERY of the SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East, on the Evenings of TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, in NEXT WEEK.

GEORGE GODWIN, LEWIS POCOCK, Honorary Secretaries.

4, Trafalgar-square, Sept. 27th, 1844.

⁂ The Subscription Lists for the year 1845 are now Open.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The PROTEOSCOPE, an original OPTICAL INSTRUMENT, unlimited in its appliances to Nature and Art, a highly valuable addition to LONGBOTTOM'S OPAQUE MICROSCOPE, the PHYSIOSCOPE, and the OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE. The PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATION of the PASSIONS, from COLLINS'S *ODE*, with Vocal and Instrumental Music, is the first subject exhibited by the PROTEOSCOPE, at a Quarter to Five o'clock in the Afternoon, and at a Quarter to Ten in the Evening. Dr. RYAN'S present daily Lecture is on POISONS and their ANTIDOTES, delivered at Half-past Three, and on the Evenings of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at a Quarter to Nine. Professor BACHHOFFNER Lectures on the alternate Evenings. The Lectures abound in interesting Experiments. The HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, DIVING BELL and DIVER, &c. The Music is composed and conducted by T. WALLIS, Mus. Doc.—Admission, 1s. Schools Half-price.

THE POLKA.—Mrs. JAMES RAE begs to announce that she has left town to fulfil her country engagements, and introduce the POLKA to her numerous Pupils in Kent. Mrs. Rae is now in London every Tuesday and Friday for the purpose of continuing her lessons and receiving new Pupils at her residence, 16, Manchester-square. Mrs. James Rae's Academy for Dancing and Exercises, and also her Matinées, will be resumed the first week in December. Families and schools attended.

PATENT PARAGON CAMPHINE LAMPS.—The great fault which was last year found with the Vesta from its great smoke and emission of black smuts, is happily entirely obviated in the Paragon—which surpasses in brilliancy and whiteness of light anything hitherto seen, giving the light of 16 wax candles at the cost of one halfpenny per hour. The largest stock in London to select from, at C. WATSON'S Warehouses, 41 & 42, Barbican, and 16, Norton Folgate. The Spirit, analyzed and recommended by Dr. Ure, is delivered by C. Watson's carts, at 4s. per gallon, in screw cans.

THE ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE for OCTOBER, price 1s. 6d. This monthly is an unique combination of Art and Literature. The designs are by KENNY MEADOWS, HINE, &c., &c. The contributions are unusually interesting.

CONTENTS:

Rambles Round London. By Luke Roden, M.D.
Musings of a Wanderer, No. I.
A Village Sketch. By Miss Camilla Toulmin.
The Sea-Serpent Chase.
The Man of High Notions. By Laman Blanchard.
Church yard Thoughts.
Sonnet. By Mrs. Scott.
The Philosophy of Shops. By Angus B. Reach.
Mad Austin. By Augustine Wade.
Song of a Flower Spirit.
Adventures of a Scamp. Chap. VII. The Swinestead Poll. Chap. VIII. The Swinestead Return, and our Return from Swinestead.
Dwellings of the Poor. From the Note-book of an M.D.
Boys of London. The Steam-boat Boy. By Mark Lemon.
Fine Arts. Judgment of Paris.
Addison and Holland House. By John Timbs.
Musings of a Wanderer. Nos. II. and III.
A Tale of the French Revolution.
New Books, &c. &c.

Office, 2, Crane-court, Fleet-street; and sold by all Booksellers.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE for OCTOBER, Price 2s. 6d.

Contains:—1. An Election to the Long Parliament. 2. The State Murder; a Tale. 3. Some Account of a Poet's Friend. In a Letter to Oliver Yorke, Esq. 4. Bull and Nongtongpaw.—By Anglomane. 5. Classics of the Table.—Sweetmeats, Beer, Cider, Perry, Liqueurs, and Wines. 6. On Matters Musical, and of the Italian Opera.—By Morgan Rattler. 7. Greece under the Romans. 8. Little Travels and Road-side Sketches.—By Titmarsh. No. II. Ghent. 9. Apology for Art-Unions. 10. Courses of English Reading. 11. The General Policy of the Cabinet. 12. The Lords are the Liberators.—G. W. NICKISSON, 215, Regent-street, London.

Price 2s. 6d.,

HOOD'S MAGAZINE and COMIC MISCELLANY for OCTOBER.

CONTENTS:—Our Family. A Domestic Novel by the Editor: Chapter XII., Our Godfather; Chapter XIII., Our other Godfather and our Godmother; Chapter XIV., The Christening. September in Paris. Old Mr. Fleming's Journey, by Miss Lawrance. Three Gaelic Melodies, by Delta. The Priest's Dagger. Tempest and Calm. Rambles at Rio, by Peregrine. The Monk's Finger. The Viol of Our Lady, by the Mountaineer. Incidents and Impressions on a Trip to Calais, by F. O. Ward. The Streets of Paris.

H. RENSHAW, 356, Strand.

HOW TO LIVE.—Price 1s.; by post, 1s. 6d.,

WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, and AVOID; addressed to the Nervous and Dyspeptic.

By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D., M.R.C.S.

SHERWOOD, 23, Paternoster row.; and the Author, 21, Arundel-street, Strand.

BOOKS GRATIS.—Any Gentleman, whether residing in Town or Country, who will favour the publisher with his address, will receive, gratis, and postage free, W. S. LINCOLN'S CATALOGUE for the Michaelmas Quarter of Cheap Second-hand Books in all departments of Literature. Ready on Tuesday, Oct 1st. Apply, No. 3, Cheltenham-place, Westminster road. Books purchased in any language or quantity.

Just published, price 5s. 6d., with cases and coloured plates,

DR. MADDOCK'S POPULAR TREATISE on a Successful Mode of treating Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Chronic, Nervous and Spasmodic Coughs, and Affections of the Heart.—"Full of important and consoling facts."—Gazette. London: SIMPKIN and MARSHALL.—Gratuitous advice by Dr. Maddock to the poor, at his residence, 10, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square.

NEWSPAPER OFFICE, 15, Coventry-street, Haymarket. T. MUDIE and SONS, GENERAL NEWSAGENTS, supply the ILLUSTSTRATED LONDON NEWS and all the London papers, and to secure their regular delivery, they print in full the address of their customers when ordered for some time. Where only a few papers may be required, orders enclosing the amount in postage stamps will be promptly attended to.

CHEAP, PLEASING, and USEFUL.—Vol. 1 of the GAZETTE OF VARIETY, elegantly bound, price 3s., contains upwards of 300 agreeable and instructive articles, including Familiar Sketches of Character—Pathetic and Humorous Tales—Incidents of Travel—Biographic Sketches—Gleanings in Natural History—and an immense variety of other subjects. "A work more fitting to occupy a leisure hour, to amuse a family circle, and to instil all that we admire into youth, is scarcely to be found."—Illuminated Magazine for September. London Office, 1, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street.

Now Ready, price One Shilling, the Eleventh, and

CONCLUDING PART OF WINDSOR CASTLE.

An HISTORICAL ROMANCE.
By the Author of "The Tower of London."
With 110 Illustrations, by GEORGE CRUIKSHANK, &c.

N.B. The Subscribers to this work are requested to give immediate orders to their respective Booksellers and Newsvenders, for the completion of their sets, to prevent disappointment. HENRY COLBURN, Publisher, 13, Marlborough-street.

ROBERTSONIAN METHOD of ACQUIRING LANGUAGES WITHOUT a TEACHER.—On the 30th of September will be published, Price 4d. Lesson, first, Latin without a Master. To consist of Six Lessons, published Monthly. The following are already published:—French without a Master, Fourteenth Thousand, price 2s. Spanish without a Master, Third Edition, enlarged, price 2s. Italian without a Master, Second Edition, price 2s. German without a Master, Three Parts, price 2s. each, or the whole bound in cloth, lettered, 7s. 6d.

London: SAMUEL GILBERT, 51 and 52, Paternoster row; JOHN FIELD, 65, Regent's-quadrant. Glasgow: A. MURRAY, 110, Brunswick-street.

Just published, demy 4to., neatly bound in cloth, with Engravings and Diagrams, price 6s.,

THE HAND-BOOK to the PIANO FORTE, comprising an Easy Rudimental Introduction to the Study of that Instrument and Music in General; the Art of Fingering, according to the modes of the best masters, exemplified in various Exercises, Scales, &c., in all the Major and Minor Keys; and interspersed by Relaxations from Study, consisting of Popular Melodies and Romances, and selections from the Pianoforte Compositions of some of the most celebrated masters. Also, a Short and Easy Introduction to Harmony or Counterpoint, and a New Vocabulary of Terms. By J. AUGUSTINE WADE, author of "The Dwelling of Fancy;" "Songs of the Flowers;" "The Two Houses of Grenada," an Opera; "The Prophecy," an Oratorio, &c., &c.

London: Published by WHITTAKER and Co., Ave Maria-lane.

Price 1s. 6d., neatly bound. New edition, now ready,

PRACTICAL MECHANIC'S POCKET GUIDE. By PROFESSOR WALLACE.—"In no department of science or literature, have we met a more truly useful manual than this tiny volume. Though scarcely so large as an ordinary pocket book, it contains a lucid exposition of the theory of mechanical powers as applied to the chief Prime Movers, human, animal, water, and steam force; an examination of the limits within which the materials used in mechanical contrivances are manageable in point of weight, and safe in point of strength; and a series of the tables most useful to practical engineers. The chapter on water-power is particularly valuable."—Athenæum.

Glasgow: Published by W. R. M'PHUN; N. H. CATES, Cheapside, London; and may be had, by order, of all Booksellers.

THE MEDICAL TIMES, now the leading Medical Journal, is the largest, the most complete, and most extensively circulated of any Medical Journal in the world. To secure for its weekly contents that diversity of high talent suited to readers liberally educated and of a learned calling, the management is shared by a Physician, a General Practitioner, and a Barrister, who are assisted by several regularly-engaged contributors—gentlemen recognised as occupying the very highest rank in the profession; and from the unparalleled magnitude of the Medical Times, the judiciousness of its arrangements, the talent and originality of its articles, its unwearied and vigilant attention to every improvement occurring throughout the whole domain of Medicine, it is now universally admitted to have attained a higher position for scientific worth than any other organ of the profession ever before reached—its daring novelty and independence introducing a new era in Medical Literature, and its prodigious success breaking up the oldest, and apparently best, established forms of Journalism.

THE NEW VOLUME will commence on October 5, when the Proprietors will introduce to their Readers the following new courses:—

I. A series of Novel Papers, detailing discoveries and inductions of startling scientific interest, on THE STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE BRAIN, THE NATURE, CAUSES, AND TREATMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES, by the celebrated PINEL, Physician to the two National Mad Asylums of France, and translated, with Notes illustrative of the more important doctrines of Physiology, Phrenology, and Mental Education, by DR. COSTELLO, long the friend and pupil of the illustrious Gall, Principal of Wyke House Asylum, Editor of the Cyclopædia of Practical Surgery, &c.

II. A COURSE OF CLINICAL LECTURES ON SURGERY, illustrated by numerous interesting cases by the celebrated G. J. GUTHRIE, F.R.S., late Senior Surgeon to the Westminster Hospital, Senior Surgeon to the Ophthalmic Hospital, President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, &c. Since the deaths of Dupuytren and Sir Astley Cooper, there has been no Surgeon in Europe the extent of whose experience or opportunities of observation have equalled those of Mr. Guthrie; and the Editor of the MEDICAL TIMES has the high gratification of announcing that the present course will be corrected by the distinguished Author expressly for publication in the MEDICAL TIMES.

III. A SELECT COURSE OF TWENTY LECTURES on the most important points of the Theory and Practice of Medicine. By DR. CORRIGAN, Consulting Physician to the Richmond Hospital, Dublin, Lecturer on Medicine to the Dublin School of Medicine, &c.

IV. A SERIES OF REPORTS ON UTERINE DISEASES, by EDWARD RIGBY M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Senior Physician to the General Lying-in Hospital, Lecturer on Midwifery at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Examiner on Midwifery at the University of London, &c. These reports are derived partly from thirteen years' observation of the Uterine Cases at two of our largest Metropolitan Hospitals—St. Bartholomew's and St. Thomas's—and partly from the Private Practice of the Author. The Cases will be accompanied by a Series of Observations on each Disease, which will give to them, in addition to their value in practice, a high Scientific importance.

In addition to these Courses, the Editor is enabled to promise Weekly Contributions by W. B. COSTELLO, M.D., the Celebrated Lithotritist, on Lithotrity, Lithotomy, and the Diseases of the Urinary Organs. A Weekly Communication from Dr. DE BEAUMONT, of Paris (the Physician to the Spanish Embassy), detailing every event of professional interest occurring in France; and THIRTEEN LECTURES, by C. J. B. WILLIAMS, F.R.S., Physician to University College Hospital, on the Nature and Treatment of the Diseases of the Stomach, Brain, and Nervous System. The Editor has also the honour of announcing that he has received the promise of a Series of Communications from DUMAS, the greatest of European Chemists, on the Theories of Liebig, in connection with the New Doctrines of Organic Chemistry.

Other original papers have also been engaged for from some of the most eminent Physicians and Surgeons at home and abroad, and as an indication of what may be expected in this direction, it may be noticed that the volume just closing contains original communications from above eighty gentlemen of the highest standing and repute.

Another important feature of the MEDICAL TIMES, which distinguishes it from all preceding periodicals, is its complete weekly ANALYSIS OF ALL OTHER MEDICAL JOURNALS, presenting in a condensed but lucid form, every point of consequence published in every English or Foreign receptacle of Medical literature.

The other customary matter of the MEDICAL TIMES are private and Hospital Cases of interest, Reports of all Medical and Scientific Meetings, Pencillings of Eminent Medical Men (published fortnightly), Reviews of New Books, Monthly Drug Price List, News from Parliament, the Army, Navy, &c., likely to interest Medical Men, and finally (what is not less valuable to all Booksellers and Publishers than to the scientific reader) there will be given a WEEKLY LIST OF ALL BOOKS PUBLISHED IN ENGLAND, adding the names of every scientific book published on the Continent, or in America. This feature, it is presumed, will be of especial interest to all Subscribers to Reading Rooms and Literary Institutions.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Single Number, plain .. .. .. 5d.
" stamped .. .. 6d.
Half-yearly, stamped .. .. 13s.
Yearly, stamped .. .. .. £1 5s.

Orders received by all booksellers; or a Post-office order, or order on some party in London, may be sent to Mr. J. A. CARFRAE, MEDICAL TIMES Office (late Lancet Office) Essex-street, Strand, London.

Just published, the Third Edition, enlarged, price Sixpence,

HOW TO DANCE THE POLKA, and all the Quadrilles, German Waltzes, Highland Reels, &c., after the method of M. Coulon.

⁂ Sent to all parts of the Country, post free, on receiving a remittance of Sixpence, or six postage labels. London: HUGH CUNNINGHAM, 193, Strand.

CROSBY HALL VAULTS, 35, Bishopsgate-street Within.—CURRALL and SON beg to invite public notice to their STOCK of OLD BOTTLED WINES; they being desirous to secure that patronage which WINES of the first quality, at fair and remunerating profits, will maintain, respectfully submit the annexed list of cash prices:—Port, old bottled, 36s. and 42s.; Do., six years in bottle, 48s.; Do., superior draught, 28s. and 33s.; Sherries, pale and brown, 36s.; Do., do., 42s. to 48s.; Bucellas, 32s.; Sherry (excellent dinner wine), 28s.; Marsala, 24s. per dozen. Bottles, 2s. 6d. per dozen; hampers, 1s. each.

TO SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS, &c.—BERDOE'S SUPERIOR WATERPROOF SHOOTING JACKETS, GARMENTS for the SEA-SIDE, &c. An extensive variety of the above, in new and greatly improved materials, always ready, guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever, and confidently recommended to those who regard a respectable appearance or wish to avoid the disappointment and vexation consequent upon purchasing articles made by slopsellers, and sold by parties not tailors. First rate clothing of every description upon the lowest terms possible, consistent with true economy and ultimate satisfaction.—W. BERDOE, Tailor, Waterproofer, &c., 69, Cornhill (north side)

CRYSTALLINE STARCH.—RECKITT'S PATENT CRYSTALLINE STARCH possesses greater strength and purity than any other Starch: KEEPS ITS STIFFENING MUCH LONGER WHEN EXPOSED TO DAMP, requires NO BOILING, scarcely any clapping, and does not adhere to the iron, is perfectly transparent when mixed, imparting a clear and brilliant finish to all the finer fabrics; these qualities have already obtained for it that decided preference, which when known, they cannot fail to secure. Manufactured by ISAAC RECKITT, Hull.—Sole Agents in London, J. D. and S. BUMSTED, 86, Lower Thames-street, and Sold by most respectable Oilmen and Grocers in Town and Country.

TEA.—Carriage Free, at the Wholesale Price.—In consequence of the facility of railroad conveyance, we have made arrangements with the principal Carrying Establishment to deliver all our Parcels, free of expense, to any part of the kingdom. By our List of Prices, it will be seen we can supply a good Common Tea at 3s. to 3s. 4d.; Breakfast Souchong for general use, at 3s. 8d.; Pekoe Souchong, 4s; and a Superior kind at 4s. 4d., which will be found all a family would require. It is expected all Orders will be accompanied by a Remittance or Post-office Order; or, if a Reference be given, the amount can be remitted on a receipt of Goods.—MANSELL & CO., 2, Bucklersbury, Cheapside.

GLASS CHANDELIERS for DRAWING ROOMS.—APSLEY PELLATT, (late Pellatt and Green,) Falcon Glass Works, Holland-street, Blackfriars, has recently constructed a NEW CHANDELIER (Registered), which surpasses in brilliant and refractive effects all former efforts, to which he invites inspection. Renaissance and other glass chandeliers as usual at low prices, which, when lighted, have a far more resplendent effect than buhl. Table cut and engraved glass. The manufactory and steam-cutting works may be seen any Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday. Merchants' orders and outfits for glass or china on the very lowest terms. No connexion with any house in the city. Glass Milk Pans, patronised by the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and Condensing Propagating Glasses.

GOOD FURNITURE AT MODERATE PRICES.—THOMAS FOX, 93, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, respectfully invites the public to inspect the Stock of CABINET and UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE and BEDDING, at his Establishment, consisting of every requisite for the Mansion or Cottage, of a quality, fashion, material, and workmanship, not to be surpassed, and offered at prices scarcely exceeding those commonly charged for showy but unsubstantial furniture. Also, a most complete and beautiful collection of Chimney, Pier, and Console GLASSES; Decorative Painting, Paper-hanging, and other Ornamental Embellishments, at the most Moderate and Reasonable Prices. Parties requiring really good articles, will find at Thomas Fox's, a Stock so extensive and various, as to afford every facility for advantageous selection, at prices as low as are possibly compatible with first-rate quality.—93, Bishopsgate-street Within.

COGAN and GILLO'S NOVARGENT, or SILVER SOLUTION, re-silvers worn out Plated Articles, by immediately depositing a Coating of Pure Silver, and Preserves and Cleanses Silver, Plated Ware, and German Silver. It is used with less trouble than the ordinary process of cleaning, and is warranted not to contain Mercury or anything injurious, as it deposits nothing but Pure Silver. It has been highly approved by Dr. Ryan, Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Polytechnic Institution, and other eminent Chemists and Silversmiths. Sold by Messrs. BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon street, London; and by Messrs. JOSEPH RODGERS and SONS, 6, Norfolk-street, Sheffield; in bottles, with full directions, at 1s. and 3s. each; and to be had of all respectable Chemists, Silversmiths, and Furnishing Ironmongers in the Kingdom. Beware of Imitations; the Genuine are all Signed on the wrapper, by I. D. COGAN and R. GILLO.

FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH.—Price 4s. 6d. Patronised by her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. Mr. THOMAS'S SUCCEDANEUM, for Stopping Decayed Teeth, however large the cavity. It is placed in the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and will remain firm in the tooth for many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, arresting the further progress of decay. All persons can use Mr. Thomas's Succedaneum themselves with ease, as full directions are enclosed.—Prepared only by Mr. THOMAS Surgeon-Dentist, 64, Berners-street, Oxford-street. Price 4s. 6d., and can be sent by post. Mr. THOMAS continues to supply the Loss of Teeth on his new system of Self-adhesion, without springs or wires. This method does not require the extraction of any teeth or roots, or any painful operation whatever. At home from Eleven till Four.

TEETH.—Mastication and Articulation Improved and Guaranteed.—Messrs. DAVIS, Surgeon-Dentists, 123, Pall-mall, opposite the Haymarket, and 104, Fleet-street (entrance, New Bridge-street,) continue to restore DECAYED TEETH, however painful, with celebrated mineral hermasticon, instantly Curing Toothache, rendering the operation of extraction unnecessary. Messrs. D. call the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public to their newly-discovered Silicious Teeth, under the patronage of the Royal Family, guaranteed never to discolour, break or decay, being of surpassing beauty, and fixed without springs or wires, without extracting the old stumps or giving any pain. A single tooth, 5s.; a set, £5; filling decayed teeth, 2s. 6d. Three months' trial given. Loose Teeth fastened. Scurvy in the Gums effectually cured. Teeth repaired and misfits remodelled, equal to new.—N.B. Removed from 21, Fleet-street.

COX'S PATENT SPARKLING GELATINE, FOR MAKING JELLIES, BLANCMANGE, &c., stronger than Isinglass, at one-third the price, is particularly economical and convenient for the use of Families, Hotel keepers, Invalids, and others, and a profitable article for Exportation. Sold in packets only by the principal Druggists, Grocers, and Oilmen in the United Kingdom, at 9d., 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s., and 7s.—each packet bearing the Patentee's signature. Extract from Dr. URE's Testimonial:—"London, 9th February, 1844.—I have much pleasure in certifying that the Patent Sparkling Gelatine of Messrs. J. and G. Cox is prepared by an excellent process, which, while it preserves entire all the virtues of this alimentary substance, renders it equally pure and beautiful. Examined by chemical tests, it is found perfectly free from acid, and fully stronger than the best isinglass in the London market, and affords a Jelly (in a few minutes) equal in all respects to, if not richer and more crystalline than that prepared from Calves' Feet." Agent in London, Mr. HENRY WATSON, No. 11, Old Fish-street, City.—Patent Gelatine Works, Gorgie Mills, Edinburgh.

TO LADIES.—ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, for the SKIN and COMPLEXION. This Royally Patronized and universally adopted Specific is composed chiefly of extracts from the most rare flowers and herbs of an eastern clime, and perfectly free from all mineral admixture. It exerts the most soothing, gentle, cooling, and purifying action on the skin; and most effectually dissipates all Redness, Tan, Pimples, Blotches, Spots, Freckles, and other Cutaneous Visitations. The radiant bloom it imparts to the Cheek, and the softness and delicacy it induces on the Hands, Arms and Neck, render it indispensable to every toilet. It affords immediate relief in cases of Sunburn, Stings of Insects, or incidental Inflammation. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

CAUTION.—Many Shopkeepers vend the most spurious trash under the title of "Genuine" Kalydor, containing mineral astringents utterly ruinous to the complexion, and by their repellant action endangering health. It is therefore imperative on purchasers to see that the words "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR" are on the Wrapper; and A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden, engraved (by Authority) on the Government Stamp affixed on each bottle. ⁂ All others are Fraudulent Counterfeits!

INTERESTING TO LADIES.

To Messrs. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden, London.

Percy-place, Landport, Portsmouth, April 4th, 1844.

Gentlemen,—I think it but an act of justice to inform you of the benefit I have derived from the use of your admirable Macassar Oil. About six months ago I found my hair getting daily more weak and thin, and much discoloured from a practice I had adopted of wetting it continually; fearing that I should lose it entirely, and hearing of the efficacy of your Macassar Oil, I have for some time past constantly used it, and the result is, that my hair is now perfectly restored and much improved in appearance and colour, having become thick, dark, and glossy; it also curls freely without the use of paper, which it never did before. To all my friends I have warmly recommended your Macassar Oil as an excellent restorative and preservative for the hair. As I have an objection to see my name in print, I beg you will not publish it; but you are at liberty to show this letter, or make any other use you please of it, and refer applicants to me, if necessary, in proof of the efficacy of your Macassar Oil. Your obedient servant, * * * * * * * * * *

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL preserves and reproduces the Hair; prevents it from falling off or turning Grey; changes Grey Hair to its Original Colour; frees it from Scurf and Dandriff, and makes it beautifully soft and curly.

Ask for ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL." All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS

TO THE CARPET TRADE.—ROYAL PATENT VICTORIA CARPETING.—This carpeting having now most successfully stood the test of competition with other descriptions of carpeting. THE PATENT WOOLLEN CLOTH COMPANY, who are the Sole Manufacturers, inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that their patterns for the present season, in entirely new and elegant designs by the first artists of the day, are now out, and may be had at all the principal Carpet Warehouses in London, and nearly every town of the United Kingdom. Economy being now the order of the day with all classes, the public have the opportunity of purchasing an article which, in strength and durability, is superior to Kidderminster and Brussels, and at less than half the price. From the ingenious mode of manufacture it is also quite impervious to dust, an advantage not possessed by any other description of carpeting. The public are cautioned against parties at the present time selling a stout printed drugget, and calling it the Victoria Felt Carpeting, the colours and quality of which will not bear comparison; the drugget being wove, the Patent neither wove nor spun, but felted, and as much superior to druggets as Turkey are to Kidderminster. The Company have also a large assortment of Table Covers and Window Curtains, embossed and printed in the most elegant and récherché designs and in all sizes. Tablings, Waistcoatings, and various other goods of their Patent Manufacture.—Manufactories, Elmwood Mills, Leeds, and Borough-road, London. Wholesale Warehouse, 8, Love-lane, Wood-street, Cheapside.

HEALTH BETTER THAN GOLD.—Were a mine of gold of great abundance announced as discovered in this country, what a sensation it would create! What joys for the possessor, what hopes for his friends; and what a scramble for all to obtain a share; as though gold was the grand and only object worthy of a struggle: it is, however, a fact too well known that gold, and all the luxuries it can purchase, cannot be enjoyed without health. It is the charm of existence, the true gold of life; the full enjoyment of which makes the the earth a paradise, enables its possessor to surmount difficulties and to render harmless all the troubles of life. What a stimulant this fact should be to all who are sickly or declining in years, to seek and obtain health; and how anxious should even the robust be to preserve it. What a blessing that a prize so inestimable can be obtained so cheaply and certainly, as hundreds of thousands can proudly testify, who have used PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Beware of spurious imitations of the above Medicine. None are genuine unless the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" are in White Letters on a Red Ground, engraved on the Government Stamp, pasted round each box; also, the fac-simile of the signature of the Proprietors, "T. ROBERTS and Co., Crane-court, Fleet-street, London," on the directions.

COD LIVER OIL.—The following recent and well testified case of cure, will establish the value of Cod Liver Oil, as a remedial agent in the cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Scrofula, &c.

To MESSRS. JONES, and CO.

Sept. 1844.

Gentlemen,—If my case is of any value to you I beg you will make the best use of it, as I have suffered too much from Gout and Rheumatism not to have the strongest sympathy for all who may be similarly afflicted. I purchased only one bottle of your Cod Liver Oil, and after a few applications was completely cured. I could say much in praise of this miraculous remedy, and shall be happy to reply to all enquiries.

I am, Gentlemen, your thankful and obedient servant,

HENRY W. PITMAN.

Moore's Sporting Gallery, St. Martin's-lane London.

CAUTION.—Messrs. JONES and Co. having been appointed as the sole mercantile Agents for this remedy by the only manufacturer, an eminent chemist and practitioner, residing on the Continent, they beg to state that every bottle sent from their establishment will be contained in a wrapper, bearing a fac-simile of their signature, and that the outside wrapper will be further protected by the stamp and address, "JONES and Co., 201, Strand, London."

Wholesale Agents: BARCLAY and SONS, Farringdon-street; E. EDWARDS, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; SUTTON and Co., Bow Churchyard. Sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each.

COUNTRY PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS, &c.—ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD executed in the best style, and with the greatest despatch, by F. SMYTH, Designer and Engraver. Address, 268, Strand.

SIX POUNDS of TEA, whether Black or Green, for 17s.; and small bright Gunpowder, in 12lb. boxes, at 4s. 6d. per lb.—EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY'S OFFICES, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street.

INCOME WITHOUT RISK.—The LONDON GENUINE TEA COMPANY, Established November 5, 1818, at 23, Ludgate-hill, are now filling up their lists of Agents; and persons desirous of such an appointment, by which many have derived considerable incomes, without risk, during the last twenty-six years, are requested to apply to the Company, at their Warehouses, 2, Laurence Pountney-hill, London.

LADIES about making Purchases will find a New and Splendid Stock of choice Cloaks, Mantles, Shawls, Silks, Ribbons, Lace, and every article of Fancy Goods for the Season, at the enlarged premises of JAMES JONES, 430, West Strand, and Nos. 1, 2, and 3, King William-street adjoining.—This Establishment Closes at Eight o'clock.

THE MEDICAL LIBERTY of the SUBJECT.—Mr. CAMPBELL'S CASE.—How much longer are juries to be bamboozled by the interested Doctors? The fourteen men who held out in Mr. Campbell's case deserve the thanks of the nation. A HYGEIST.

London, Sept. 26.

WINTER HOSIERY, manufactured by POPE and PLANTE, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, of White and Coloured Merino, Lambs-Wool, Real Cachmere, and of other Choice Wools, in Socks, Hose, and Underclothing. Elastic Silk and Cachmere GAITERS for Ladies, and every description of SILK and COTTON HOSIERY.

JONES' £4 4s SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.—MRS. HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, sole inventress of teaching the art of Dress-making in a series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and executing in the most finished style, in SIX LESSONS for ONE GUINEA. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to Pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers wanted.

SPORTSMEN should see DOUDNEY and SON'S celebrated Shooting Jackets, 10s. 6d. and 21s., at 49 Lombard-street. Superfine Dress Coats, 38s. and 47s. 6d.; Frock Coats, silk facings, 42s. and 50s.; Codringtons, every make and shape, 12s. 6d. and 21s; Doeskin and all the New Pattern Trousers, 10s. 6d. and 21s.; Army Cloth Blue Spanish Cloaks, 9½ yards round, 50s.; Suit of Livery, 63s.; Boys' Cloaks, 7s. 6d. and 15s.—DOUDNEY and SON, 49, Lombard-street.—Established 1784.

THE NEW DISCOVERY for the NERVES. By Dr. GRANDISON. Patronised by above 100 of the Nobility. The wonderful virtues of this medicine can be attested by all who have tried it. It is a combination of a most remarkable kind, and its efficacy proves how important a one.—Sold by all Medicine Venders. Ask for Dr. GRANDISON'S CHARITY PILLS.—"A wonderful yet safe medicine."—Professor Mollen.

OLD WORN-OUT PLATED ARTICLES, instantly REPLATED with a coating of pure silver, by the POTOSIAN LIQUID SILVER. 1s. per bottle, or four in one 3s. This pure liquid silver is entirely free from any admixture of grosser metals; it restores the beauty of articles utterly useless, and renders that beauty perennial! In application it is so simple that it may be applied by a child.—SMITH and Co., sole proprietors, opposite Norfolk street, Strand. Sold also by Sutton and Co., Bow Church yard. Ask for the "Potosian Liquid Silver." Other preparations are often injurious.

TO LADIES.—GRAFFTEY'S DEPILATORY, price 4s. 6d., is warranted to remove superfluous Hair on the face, neck, or arms, without risk of injury. The directions are simple, and lead to certain success. Small packets, for post, price 2s. 8d. free, may be obtained at S. Grafftey's Perfumery, Comb, and Brush Warehouse, 26, Warwick-street, Regent-street, where may also be obtained the only certain Dye for the Hair, viz., Grafftey's Pompeian Dye, price 5s. 6d., and the celebrated Balma Pompeiana, price 2s. 6d. Order "Grafftey's"

GOLD FLAT HORIZONTAL WATCHES, gold dials, carefully finished, with engine-turned cases, jewelled in four holes, going barrel, to continue the action of the watch while winding, are offered, price 7½ guineas. These elegant little Watches will be found to perform very correctly, and a printed undertaking is given with fixed terms on which they will always receive any attention required.—T. COX SAVORY, Watchmaker, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch street), London. N.B. Secondhand Watches purchased in exchange.

IMPROVED CAMPHINE LAMPS; also ENGLISH'S PATENT CAMPHINE.—Public attention is respectfully solicited to E. LEWIS'S OIL and ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, 42, High-street, Marylebone, where may be obtained the new Lamps with every recent improvement, by which they are rendered perfect and superior to anything before seen. A trial allowed before purchasing. Lewis's Patent Wax Candles 11d. per lb.; Price's Composite, 10½d. per lb.; Kempton's Moulds, 8d. per lb. These Candles are warranted to burn without snuffing.

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—NOTICE, the WARWICK and LEAMINGTON UNION RAILWAY will be OPENED at the Coventry Station, where it joins the London and Birmingham Railway, on MONDAY, the 2nd December next. Particulars of the Trains and Fares will be given previous to opening.

By Order, R. CREED,
Secretary to the London and Birmingham Railway.

Office, Euston Station,
9th September, 1844.

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are apprised that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEAS (Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate street). They are packed in showy leaden canisters, from an ounce to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale; the license is only 11s. per annum, and many, during the last nineteen years, have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without 1s. let or loss. Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) as above.

LOSS OF TEETH SUPPLIED, without Springs, Clasps, or Wires; Loose Teeth Fastened; and Filling Decayed Teeth with Mineral Marmoratum.—Mons. LE DRAY and SON, SURGEON DENTISTS, 42, Berners-street, Oxford-street, continue to restore Decayed Teeth with their celebrated Mineral Marmoratum, applied without pain, heat, or pressure, preventing and curing the Toothache, and rendering the operation of extraction unnecessary. They also Fasten Loose Teeth, whether arising from age, neglect, the use of calomel, or disease of the gums. Incorrodible Artificial or Natural Teeth, of surpassing beauty, to match in colour and shape those left in the mouth, fixed, from one to a complete set, without extracting the roots, or giving any pain, at the following charges:—A single tooth, 10s; a set, £5 5s. Arranged on the most approved principles, and restoring perfect articulation and mastication. At home from Ten till Six. N.B.—Removed from 60, Newman-street, to 42, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

SELF-MEASUREMENT—GREAT ACCOMMODATION.

No longer let those who are dwellers afar,
Themselves from the Warehouse of Moses debar.
By adopting our plan, which has never a failure,
Ev'ry gentleman now may become his own Tailor!

E. MOSES and SON are desirous of directing especial attention to their plan of "Self-Measurement," The extreme simplicity and the minute exactness of this admirable plan are such as cannot fail to answer the purpose designed. No failure in point of fit can arise from its use; or, should anything of the kind occur, the proprietors will hold themselves responsible. Thousands are thus enabled to avail themselves of the choice Clothing of MOSES and SON, without any inconvenience arising from distance, &c. A Book with a wood-cut and full directions may be obtained on application (gratis) and free of postage. Residents in the country cannot do better than avail themselves of so favourable an opportunity of purchasing at the greatest Tailoring Establishment in the Kingdom.

READY-MADE.	£	s.	d.
Shooting Coats, in every variety, from	0	10	0
Velveteen do., 7 pockets ..	0	18	6
Tweed Taglionis	0	8	6
Ditto, silk facings, collar and cuffs	0	16	0
Cashmarette Coats, in every shape, handsomely trimmed, from ..	1	1	0
An immense stock of Blouses ..	0	3	6
Summer Vests	0	2	6
Cashmarette and Persian do., in every variety from 3s. to	0	8	6
Black Satin Vests	0	6	6
Cloth do.	0	4	6
Cloth Trousers	0	9	0
Single-milled Doe do., from ..	0	11	0
A great variety of Summer do. ..	0	7	0
Dress Coat, edged	1	0	0
Frock do. do.	1	4	0

MADE TO MEASURE.	£	s.	d
Sporting Coats in the most approved style	0	13	6
Velveteen do., 7 Pockets ..	1	3	0
Tweed Coats trimmed with silk ..	0	16	0
Cahmere fine Saxony do. ..	1	3	0
Cashmarette, new and improved article, warranted waterproof, trimmed with silk, collar, cuffs, &c.	1	18	0
Quilting Vests 7s. each, or 3 for	1	0	0
Cashmere ditto, in choice patterns	0	9	0
Trousers adapted for the season	0	9	6
Mill'd Victoria and plain Doe do.	0	17	0
Best quality West of England ..	1	3	0
Super Black do. do.	0	16	0
Best Black dress do	1	6	0
Dress Coats	1	12	0
Do. do. best manufactured ..	2	15	0
Frock Coats	1	15	0
Do. do., best manufactured ..	3	3	0

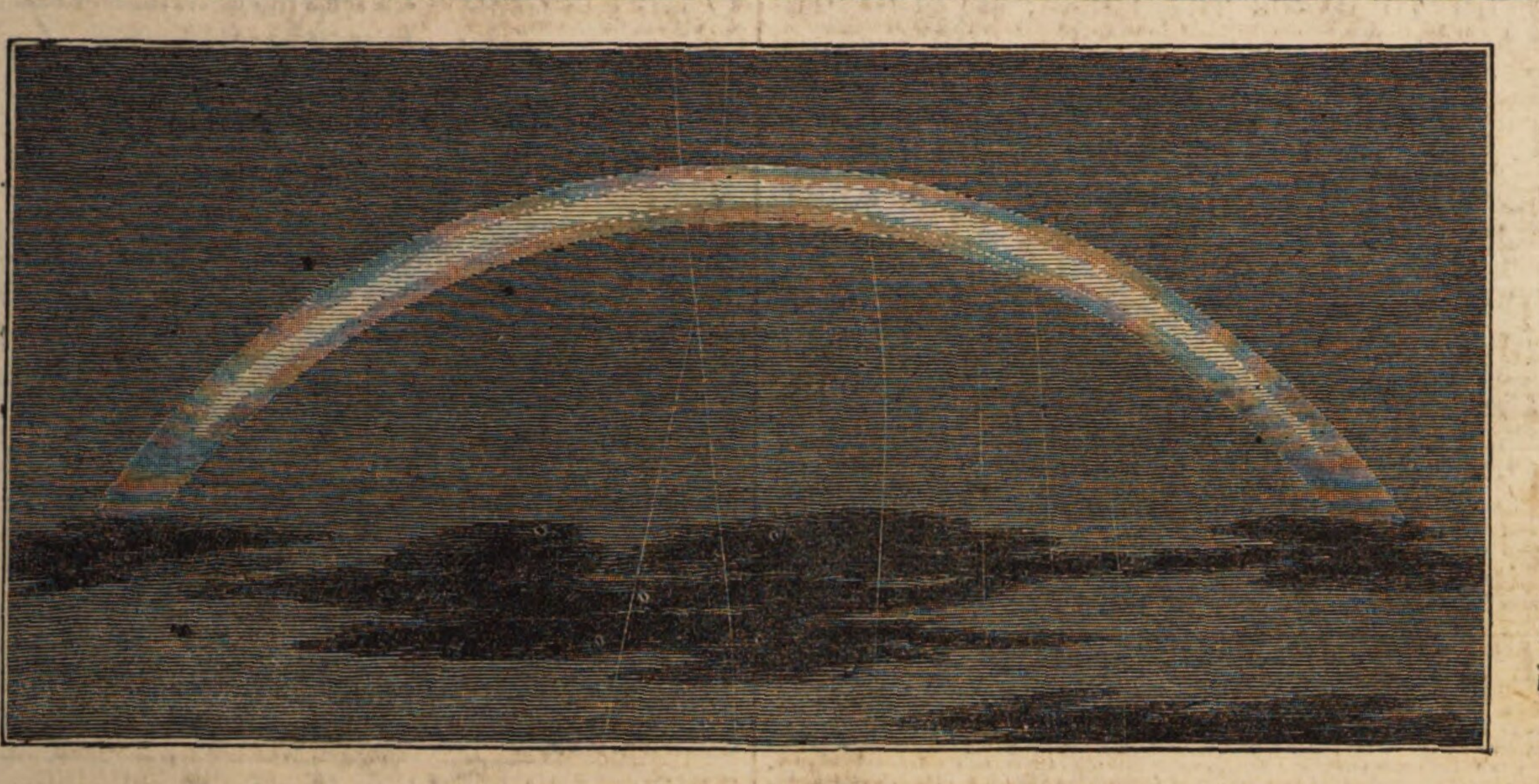
MOURNING to any extent, at Five Minutes' notice.

Important.—Any article purchased or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned.

Observe.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Drapers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen.

Caution.—E. MOSES and SON are obliged to guard the Public against imposition, having learned that the untradesman-like falsehood of being connected with them, or it is the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connexion with any other house; and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing should (to prevent disappointments, &c.) call at, or send to, 154 Minories; or 86, Aldgate, opposite the Church.

N.B.—No business transacted at this Establishment from Friday at sunset, until sunset on Saturday, when it is resumed until twelve o'clock.



LUNAR RAINBOW.

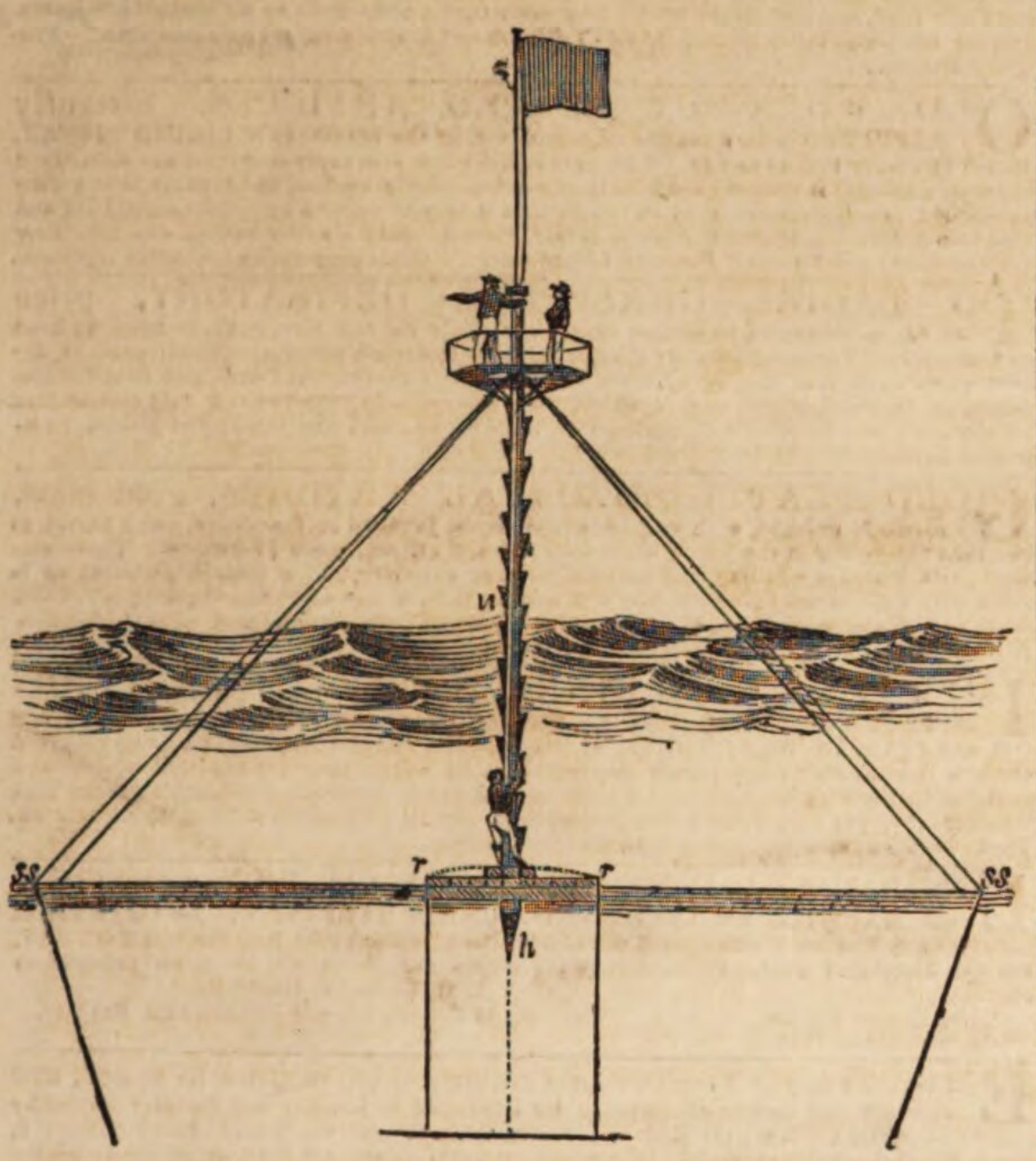
LUNAR RAINBOW.

On the evening of the 19th inst. this rare phenomenon was witnessed by a correspondent at Highfield House, Lenton, Nottinghamshire, who has favoured us with the annexed sketch and details :—

The barometer was stationary during the day. Maximum thermometer, 62 deg.; and minimum thermometer, 52 deg. Wind, in the morning, west; and evening, east. Dull day, with slight showers. At 7 h. 58 m. P.M. this rare and beautiful object was visible. It did not exhibit any of the prismatic colours, being of a silvery hue. The bow was stretched across a dense nimbus in N.E., the summit extending nearly to the zenith. Sky overcast, except a small portion in west, near to the zenith, over which thin cirrocumuli swiftly passed. The bow disappeared at 8 h. 5 m. P.M. It may be added—the clouds at sunset in the west were tinged with bright orange-purple. At 10 P.M. many glow-worms (*Lampyris-noctilucæ*).

CAPTAIN BULLOCK'S SAFETY BEACON ON THE GOODWIN SANDS.

The Safety, or Refuge Beacon, was first erected on the Goodwin Sands through the indomitable perseverance of Captain Bullock, to whom all the credit of the suggestion and invention is justly due, on the 10th of September, 1840; and it sustaining, without injury, the violence of four most tempestuous winters. About two months ago, however, it was ufortunately run down, during a thick fog, by a Dutch galliot, rendering its entire re-construction, under the superintendence of Captain Bulleck, essentially necessary. This has just been accomplished; and it now stands erect on those dangerous sands, as the successful result of a simple design, which has led to attempts of a similar humane and praiseworthy character, but of a more elaborate and costly description.



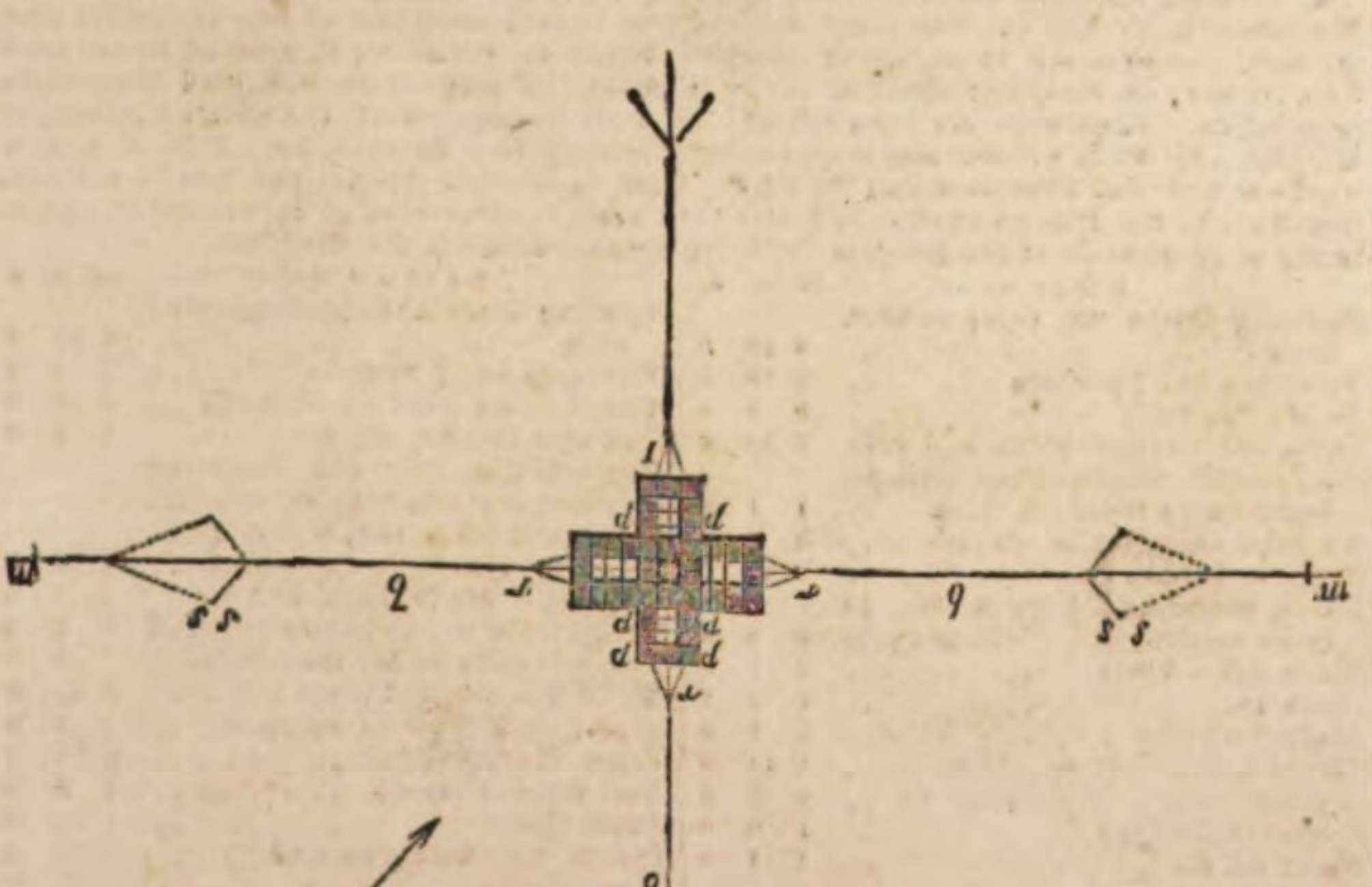
CAPT. BULLOCK'S SAFETY BEACON ON GOODWIN SANDS.

Elevation.—Total length of lower mast, 40 feet; mast head, 6 feet; in the sand, 6 feet; from sand to top, 13 feet; diameter of mast, 30 inches; diameter of octagon, top 9 inches, rails 2 feet high; top-mast, 15 feet. The whole supported by four pair of chain shrouds, leading to eight iron stumps at (*S S*) from 14 to 17 feet in the sand. (*r*) Iron bars, 2 inches square, four of them to secure partners and iron ballast with bags of shingle, intended to be placed on the top of all. (*h*) Heel of mast, shod with iron. (*W*) High water-mark.

It has been re-affixed upon the same principle as at its first erection, with the exception that the base is composed of iron instead of wood; thus, consequently, penetrating considerably further into the sand than it did originally.

The Beacon has been already described in No. 30 of our journal.

We should observe that the Goodwin Sands are, to a great extent, quite dry at low water; and as vessels which strike on them seldom go to pieces in a single tide, the probability is, that some of the unfortunate crew would be enabled to reach the sand during that interval, and the Safety Beacon would then become their only refuge.



GROUND PLAN OF THE SAFETY BEACON.

Ground Plan.—(*p*) Partners 10 feet long, 1 foot wide, 6 inches thick. (*r*) Four iron bars to secure partners, with 24 pigs of ballast, equal to 3 tons 12 cwt. (*S S*) Eight iron bars, 2 inches square, from 14 to 17 feet in sand. (*b*) Four iron bars, with span at each end, to fix in at *S S*, and end of partners to prevent *S S* from coming home. Distance across from *S S* to *S S*, 60 feet. (*m m*) Mushroom anchor.

It is obvious that the essential principle of this Beacon is, that it rests upon a base not easily broken or displaced, and that the mast, with its gallery (the only superstructure), offers little or no resistance to the wind or waves; so that its strength absolutely lies in its extreme simplicity.

We may add to this account, that during the re-erection of the Beacon, the foundation of the former one was found to remain unmoved and unabsorbed. In consequence of this circumstance, Captain Bullock resorted to his former plan, by throwing upon the same foundation between 50 and 60 tons of concrete blocks, chalk and shingle, which there is very little doubt will remain unchanged. A gentleman, who was an eye-witness to the whole of the late operations on the Goodwins, thus writes on the subject of this addition to the old foundation:—"The tide, so strong as it passes the shallow, has had no visible effect upon the mass, around which the sand had accumulated nearly two feet in height, and it now remains as the result of a most interesting and successful experiment. The present gale (while I am writing) from the southward will prove whether it will eventually stand against the 'boiling surf' by which it will be continually surrounded and assailed. I have myself very little fear for the heavy concrete blocks which constitute the base of the cone; but I think it very likely that the upper portions of the undefended and loose shingle may be disarranged, and the cone somewhat flattened down. It is, however, but an experiment, and the problem will probably be demonstrated that human skill and ingenuity cannot overcome the formidable Goodwins with small means, and that man cannot successfully wage 'a little war' with such a foe. However, I must say, from all I have heard, that the Lords of the Admiralty have behaved in the most kind and handsome manner to Captain Bullock, in enabling him to possess thus far every facility for carrying out his humane and highly praiseworthy undertaking."

The Prince de Joinville and the French Navy.—The Prince de Joinville succeeds Admiral Lalande in the list of vice admirals. The officers of the navy of France in actual service are two admirals, two vice admirals, twenty rear admirals, 100 capitaines de vaisseau, 200 capitaines de corvette, 600 lieutenants de vaisseau, 500 enseignes, 200 éléves (first class), 205 éléves (second class.) The reserve list contains five vice admirals, and six rear admirals. The rank conferred on the Prince de Joinville is next in degree to that of Baron Duperré, promoted 13th August, 1830, and Baron Roussin, promoted 30th October, 1840. The Prince de Joinville, who has hitherto been able to command only a squadron, may now be appointed to that of a fleet.

Directions to Ladies for Shopping.—Shopping is the amusement of spending money at shops. It is to a lady what sporting is to a gentleman; somewhat productive, and very chargeable. Sport, however, involves the payment of one's own shot; shopping may be managed by getting it paid for. Ride all the way till you come to the shopping-ground in a coach, if you can; in an omnibus, if you must; lest you should be tired when you get there. If you are a lady of fashion, do not get out of your carriage; and when you stop before your milliner's, particularly if it is a cold, wet day, make one of the young women come out to you, and without a bonnet, in her thin shoes, stand on the curb-stone in the damp and mud. The best places for shopping are fashionable streets, bazaars, and the like. Street-shopping principally relates to hosiery, drapery, and jewellery of the richer sort. Bazaar and Arcade-shopping, to fancy articles, nick-nacks, and perfumery. In street-shopping walk leisurely along, keeping a sharp look-out on the windows. In bazaar-shopping, beat each stall separately. You had better finish your streets before you take your bazaars and arcades; for there the shopping, which one might otherwise call cover-shopping, though excellent sport, refers mostly to articles of no manner of use; and it may be as well to reserve toys and superfluities to the last. Married ladies, when they have laid in all they want for themselves, are recommended to show their thoughtfulness by purchasing some little trifle for their husbands, who, of course, will have to pay for it in the end.—*Punch*.

Heavy Crime and Severe Punishment.—An avaricious butcher, who had enriched himself by selling "kehlia" (fried meat), at Morocco, was determined to increase his gains by the more simple method of receipts without expenditure. With this view he nightly inveigled into his house a woman of exceptionable character, who was immediately assassinated, cooked, and disposed of the following day as "kehlia." His wife, who witnessed these nightly murders, apprehending a similar fate, went to the Pacha and denounced her husband. He was soon judged and condemned; a boiler full of water was placed over a fierce fire, before his shop door, which soon reached boiling temperature. The executioner then dragged the criminal to his own block, still stained with the blood of his numerous victims, and chopping off his hands, threw them into the cauldron, which, when boiled, were given to the numerous bands of hungry dogs who had been assembled for that purpose. In the same way his feet and legs were disposed of, until loss of blood terminated his life, and with it this appalling and barbarous justice.

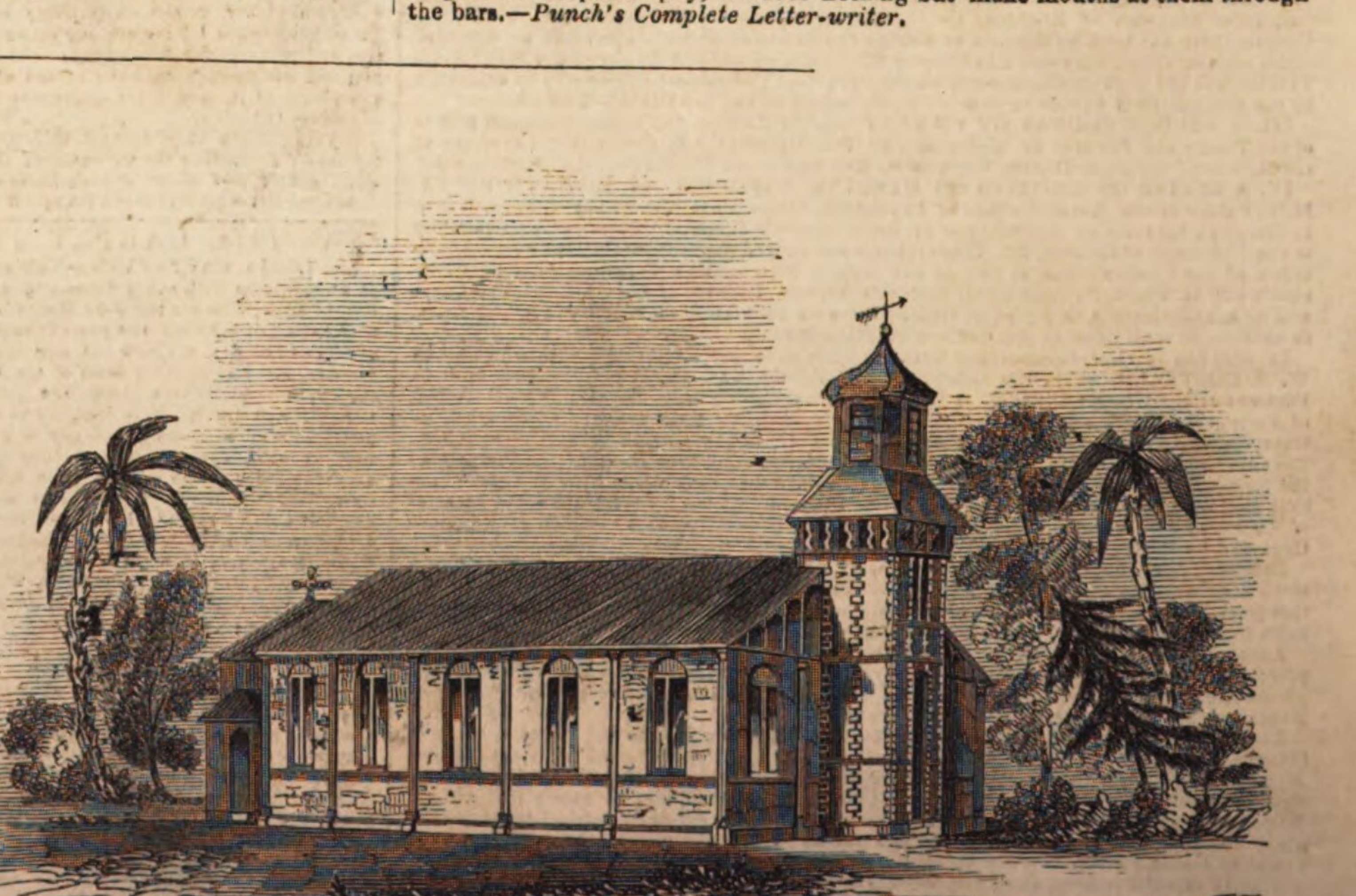
IRON CHURCH FOR JAMAICA.

In giving our readers, three weeks since, a description of a "Temporary Wooden Church," the work of Mr. Peter Thompson, Commercial-road, Limehouse, we were not aware of his being a worker in iron as well as wood, as the annexed sketch will show.

This Church has been sent out to Jamaica, as a specimen, as many of the kind are likely to be required. The pilaster supports are of cast iron, on which are fixed the frame roof, of wrought iron, of an ingenious construction, combining great strength with simplicity of arrangement; the whole is covered with corrugated iron; and the ceiling formed in paneled compartments, covered with felt, to act as a non-conductor of heat.

The body of the church is 65 feet by 40; the chancel, 24 by 12; a robing-room and vestry are attached. The windows are glazed with plate-glass, one-eighth of an inch in thickness; the two chancel windows, and four others are of stained glass.

The cost of this Iron Church is £1000.



IRON CHURCH, FOR JAMAICA.

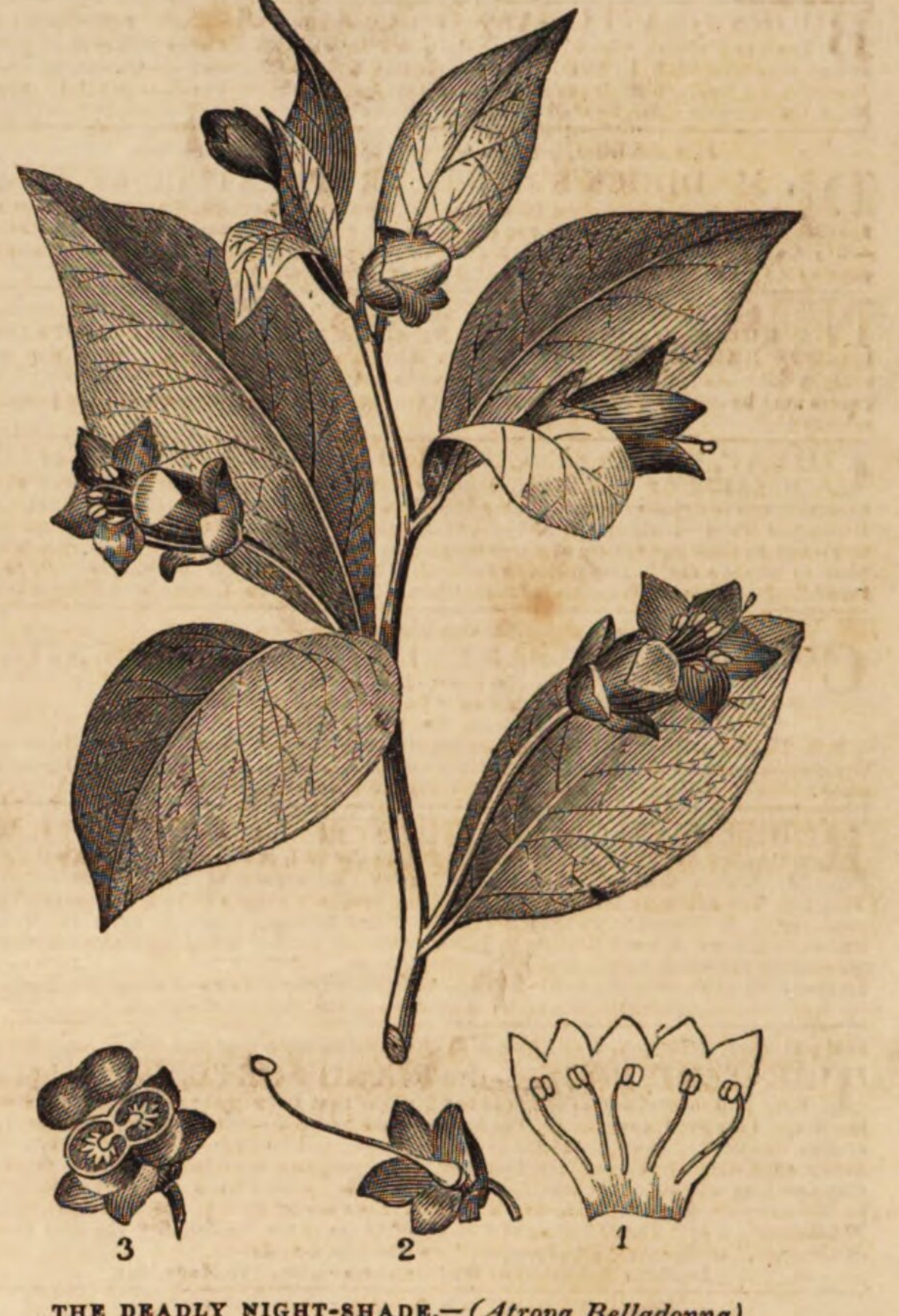
POISONING BY THE DEADLY NIGHTSHADE.

An extraordinary instance of the fatal consequences of eating the berries of this poisonous plant is recorded in the *Lancaster Gazette*. It appears that on the morning of Tuesday week, Mr. Adam Clark, of Hest Bank, and a man named John Teesdale, in returning along the shore from eel-spearing, had reached a spot where grows in considerable abundance the Deadly Nightshade (*Atropa Belladonna*), a perennial plant with herbaceous stem. The fruit has a berry as large as a small grape, and a dark purple colour. Two elderly women, both residing in Lancaster, were standing amongst the plants and eating the berries when Mr. Clark and Teesdale came up. Mr. Clark inquired what the berries were, and on being told by the females that they were blaberries or barberries, he began to gather and eat also, as did Teesdale.

The parties separated, Mr. Clark and Teesdale proceeding to the Hest Bank Hotel, and taking with them several of the berries, which were immediately pronounced to be poison. Finding this, Mr. Clark swallowed a dose of medicine which served as an emetic. Nevertheless, he was seized with an alarming illness, parched tongue, dizziness, difficulty of swallowing, swollen face and eyes, and delirium; and it was not until the following morning that he was brought round by medical aid.

Meanwhile, the two women made the best of their way home, but they had not proceeded far before the symptoms described above began to manifest themselves. Parched and thirsty, the great desire was for drink, but one of the two having heard that drinking ought to be avoided in such cases (for they had suspicion they were poisoned) had the fortitude to abstain. They succeeded in reaching their homes, and obtained medical aid: they were in a state of mania throughout the night, but eventually, after much suffering, the poor women both recovered. It should be mentioned that the one who abstained from drink, though she had eaten most, suffered the least. One ate about a pint of the berries, and the other only about a dozen. Mr. Clark thinks he could not have swallowed half-a-dozen, at most.

The tragic part of the story remains to be told. The poor fellow, Teesdale, had been missed very soon after his arrival at the Hest Bank Hotel, about Tuesday noon; and was not found until Wednesday morning, when he was stiff and insensible, with his body swollen to an extraordinary size, eyes closed, &c. He was immediately put to bed, medical aid was procured, and every means taken to neutralize the poison: for a time, the patient rallied, but throughout Thursday, he grew worse, and next morning, died in a state of utter exhaustion. He was about sixty years of age, and of robust constitution.



THE DEADLY NIGHT-SHADE.—(*Atropa Belladonna*).

We annex a representation of the deleterious plant, with the view of aiding in the prevention of accidents similar to the above. The plant *Atropa Belladonna*, Deadly Nightshade, or dwale, is found not unfrequently in hedges and thickets in this country. The whole is of a lightish green colour, except the flowers, which are of a large and dingy-brownish purple; and the berries, which are of the rich deep black of black cherries. The odour of the whole plant is nauseous and oppressive, as if to warn us of its venomous nature: the berries, from their resemblance to cherries, have often been eaten by children, with fatal consequences. The active property of the leaves and roots is employed medicinally.

In the engraving: 1, a Corolla, cut open, showing the position of the stamens. 2, the calyx, with the pistil. 3, a berry cut in half, to show its two cells, in each of which are several seeds.

Good News for the Pensioners.—It is stated that the out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital are to be identified every six months, and "are to be considered on a nearly similar footing as when they were in the service." We shall be glad to know how this will affect those pensioners who have lost their legs, and who cannot be supposed to be on anything like the same footing as when they were in the service.—*Punch*.

A Churchwarden.—It is now two years since the horrors of fiscal war broke out in the once peaceful parish of Wholehog-cum-Applesauce. For two years have the affrighted parishioners had their souls and pockets torn by thoughts of mammon—for two years have they nightly fallen to sleep to groan and writhe beneath a nightmare sitting on their breasts in the horrid shape of a Churchwarden, grinning and hugging in his arms an iron-clasped account book! Neither sex nor age has escaped the evil influence of the time: old women wax older when they talk of Churchwarden **Gripps**; and the faces of little children become sharp and thin as sixpences when they stammer out his name. True it is, the parishioners have put him in the cage of Chancery; nevertheless, with a magnanimous philosophy, he does nothing but make mouths at them through the bars.—*Punch's Complete Letter-writer*.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1844.

Redactions-Exemplar.

THE ILLUSTRATED
LONDON NEWS

ANDREW BEST ET LELOIR SC. A PARIS

No. 127.—Vol. V.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1844. [Sixpence.

THE NAPOLEON OF PEACE.

Louis Philippe has formally announced his intention of visiting the Queen of England. The intention was known, but its performance was uncertain; Tahiti and Morocco—wars and rumours of wars—disputes—bitter feelings—and their expression in angry articles, which flew like poisoned arrows between Paris and London, created a state of things that rendered such a visit doubtful; but the clouds, if they have not quite disappeared, are at least dispersed. We hope the two nations are welcoming home again their, for a while, discarded faith in each other's good intentions, and that they have almost expended their anger in type and paper—a more harmless combination of the two materials than balls and cartridges. In conjunction, too, with the announcement we have alluded to, appears an account of the reception given by Louis Philippe to addresses from the societies established in England and America for the dissemination of the principles of peace. The reply of the King to these addresses is a noble one; it is worthy a wise ruler, and the impression it will make here will be the best herald he could send before him to make his welcome among us a hearty one. He pledges himself to that pacific policy, from which it is now more than madness for nations to depart. He does so strongly, and without reserve. In the face of such an excitement as that kept up by the war party in France, the declaration is bold, as well as sagacious. While the conjunction of circumstances fixes public attention on this monarch, it may not be out of place to draw a brief estimate of his career, his position, and his policy. The first has been eventful; the second is anxious; the last, hitherto, successful.

Louis Philippe is an able man. He is one of the very few monarchs of Europe who govern for themselves, mark out their own policy, and, though securing good ministers to manage the details, contrive to retain them in their position as instruments, rather than powers. Without consummate tact, judgment, and courage, he never could have so long sat firmly on his throne, founded as it is on the ruins and wrecks of three systems, which, in the course of his own life, he has seen rise and fall: he looks back from his elevated position on the Republic, the Empire, and the Legitimate Monarchy. From the Republic he learned how short-lived is the wild, unhealthy licence which the French baptised in blood, and called Freedom—and, stranger still, mistook for the sacred thing whose name they had thus taken in vain. The Republic of France taught Louis Philippe much—and he has remembered the lesson. It beheaded his father, and compelled himself to eat—and, it is said, to earn—the bread of an exile. From the Empire, too, though no sharer in its triumphs, he might gather much also; it was a system more brilliant than solid; talent and energies almost superhuman directed its machinery, but the talent was without feeling for the mass of mankind, and the energy the greatest when engaged in the work of destruction. The good of all was sacrificed, without scruple, to the personal aggrandisement of one; the true end of Government and policy was reversed, and the system fell with the extraordinary man who had raised it, leaving little behind but the memory of the blood and treasure that had been wasted without profit, and spent without lasting result. Then came the Monarchy, with its revival of legitimacy, and etiquette, and right divine; but the world was no longer the same as when these things had a life, and power and command over men; everything had changed—except the Bourbons. They were not pliant enough to yield in time to the inevitable, nor dexterous enough to turn events to their advantage; for discontent they could imagine no remedy but force, yet when the unhappy hour came when force was resorted to, the sword broke in their hands; ruin again overtook the race of St. Louis, and Charles X. died in exile, neglected by other nations and forgotten by the bulk of his own. The reins that had fallen from the weak hands of the elder representative of his family were then seized by Louis Philippe, and he is now, after fourteen years of active government, firmly seated on the throne, ruling ably, as we said before, if not always on principles that Englishmen would be likely to approve, or endure if they were applied to themselves; profiting by the errors of his predecessors, and the calamities of the past, the better to direct his efforts for the security of the future. It may be that his long and intimate knowledge of the world and of men, and of much that is the worst in both, has something hardened his heart, and given him a low estimate of human motives. It is also possible that the political excesses of the people, ere Napoleon crushed every semblance of liberty beneath the weight of a military organisation, and a knowledge of the bad effects of the mingled feebleness and desperation of the policy of Charles X., have rendered him a little too jealous and distrustful of free principles, and too ready to repress their progress by the "strong hand." But it must be remembered that he knows his subjects well, and the use they made of liberty when they gained it, was not beneficial either to themselves or their neighbours. Before we censure Louis Philippe too severely for his cautious *régime*, let us be sure that his people are fit for freedom. It is the remark of an acute author, "That whether the French walk or run upon the path of liberty, they always contrive to stumble upon despotism."

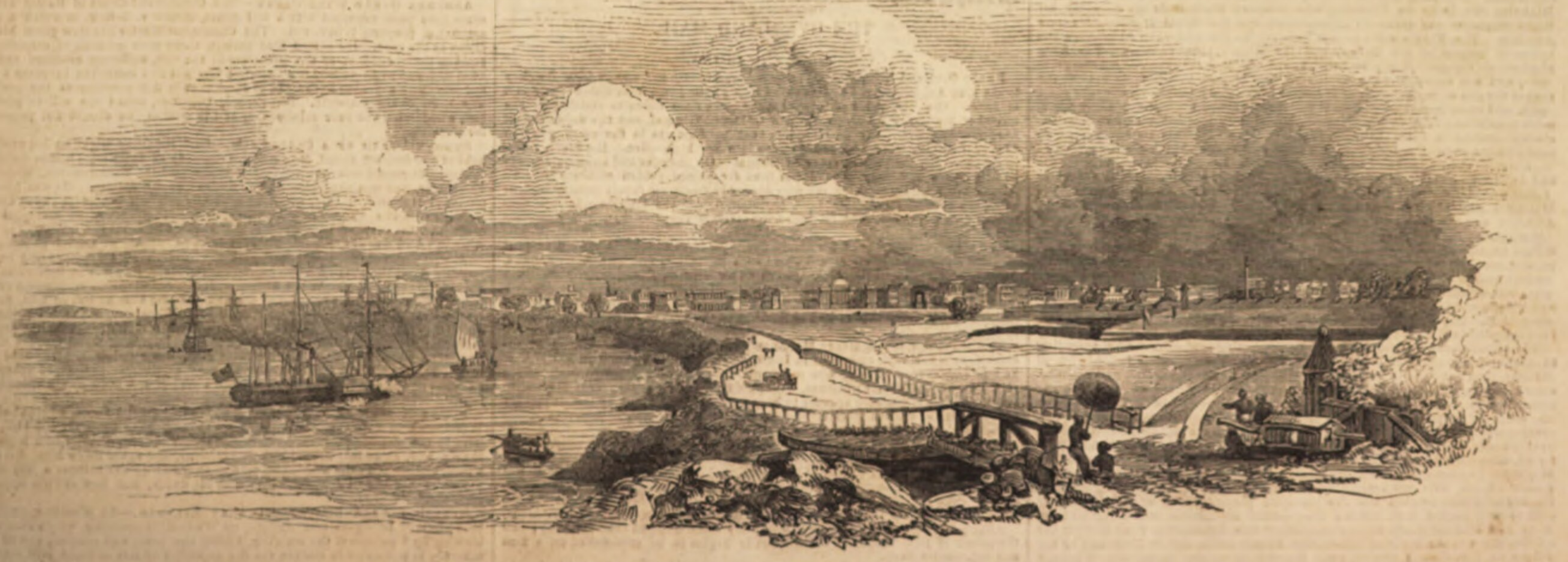
But, there is one trait in Louis Philippe's character, that, for Englishmen, and indeed for the whole world, ought to be a subject of congratulation. Like all men of clear judgment, and calm sense, he is not dazzled by the brilliancy of that phantom called military glory: he has gazed on it, and seen its empty vanity; he has shared its toils, and knows well the suffering and mischiefs it inflicts. He is, therefore, a man of peace. Those who know best what war actually is, are never the most anxious to plunge into it. Wellington and Soult are the two greatest of living warriors, and the cabinets in which they have powerful interest are the most pacific in their policy, the respective countries have seen for many years. M. Thiers was, and is, hot for war, probably because all he knows of it is from books. He was a journalist, and is now a man of letters as well as a statesman; but the "bookish theoric," we may take for granted, is all he knows of warfare:

> He never set a squadron in the field,
> Nor the division of a battle knows
> More than a spinster.

From the same ignorance, stimulated by vanity, "Young France" is all warlike, ready to quarrel with any nation, for any cause—the slighter perhaps the better; and Tahiti being perfectly useless as a possession, is, on that principle, better worth fighting for than the old "frontier of the Rhine." We can form but a slight notion in England of the extent to which the war-madness prevails among the young men of France; they connect with the idea of war that of political progress, and are at least persuaded that it would break up the existing order of things. Whether it would lead to a better condition or a worse, does not occur to them to consider.

That all this is folly and madness Louis Philippe sees clearly enough; and, luckily for the world, is sufficiently strong and sufficiently bold to stem the current instead of going with it. He does it skilfully, too; taking advantage of the policy of the last years of his predecessor, he has contrived to turn much of the unquiet, restless spirit of a large portion of the army against barbarous tribes, who give it constant occupation, while there is not any imminent danger of such a collision with the European powers springing from it as would bring on a war with any of them. Louis Philippe found Algiers occupied; he could not have given it up in the early part of his reign without danger to the stability of his authority. The occupation is a continual drain on the resources of France, to which it returns not a penny; but it furnishes bulletins and despatches, the chance of magnifying skirmishes into battles, now and then a standard or two, and recently the splendid trophy of an umbrella. A collision with a neighbouring people, as savage as the Arabs themselves, is but an excitement the more; and altogether Algeria may almost be considered the safety-valve for getting rid of some of that high pressure of the war excitement, which, in spite of this outlet, still rages uncomfortably high.

But when there is any risk of a collision with the great civilized powers, we are bound to say that the anxiety of the French Government to prevent a resort to the last fatal extremities, is quite equal to that of our own Ministry; though in France none know better than those at the head of affairs the unpopularity



CALCUTTA—ARRIVAL OF THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

they will, in so doing, ensure to themselves. In England, the bulk of the nation would back up and support any minister in his exertions to maintain a peace; in France, if they had the power, they would depose him, in favour of a less scrupulous man, who would adopt the madness of the hour. Were the suffrage enjoyed as widely in France as in England, and an election for the Chamber occurred to-morrow, Europe, in six months, would be in a blaze!

On this subject, the journalists of France exhibit less reasoning powers than children, while it might be a question which of the *two* is the worse—their logic or their morality. Thus, the *Siècle* actually says that it may be very well for the philosopher to dilate on the blessings of peace; it is quite right that the priest should lift up his hands in prayer for its continuance; but statesmen and kings must not act from the motives that prompt the sage and the divine! A cold barren assent may be given to a principle, but no human means are to be used to secure to mankind the blessings of that principle put in action! Nothing can be worse than all this; it is to rave, not reason. But knowing that such language can be addressed to a whole people, not only without fear of offending them, but even with a tolerable security of having their applause, we may better estimate what must have been the labour of Louis Philippe; certainly, he has to deal with a generation that do err in their hearts, and that he has been compelled to use a degree of coercion in governing them that to us appears somewhat harsh and not a little distrustful, is rather a matter of regret than surprise.

But, nevertheless, he has preserved peace hitherto, and he has given a distinct pledge that he will preserve it, still; to do so will require continual efforts, the more meritorious that they have not the brilliant and noisy triumphs which wait on success in war; but they have their reward in the blessings they ensure to the present, and the still greater blessings they will provide for the future. Industry, arts, and commerce flourish beneath the shade of the olive-branch, while they are blasted by that of the laurel; it is not by the lightning flash of battle that the onward path of mankind can be illuminated; nations must be guided by the calmer and steadier rays of the light that cheers and dazzles not—the light from whose bloody glare Religion need not veil her eyes, or turn in horror away. As one of those who, having in their hands great earthly power, use it, in this respect, for good rather than evil, we would direct the approval of men to much of the past policy and to the whole of the late declaration of Louis Philippe, who has acquired and promises still to deserve, his title of the NAPOLEON OF PEACE.

CALCUTTA.—ARRIVAL OF THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The city of Calcutta, of which we present an accurate view, very recently taken, is the capital of Bengal, and the seat of the Supreme Government of British India. Presenting, as it does, a beautiful array of private dwellings, and a magnificent residence expressly built for the Governor-General *de facto*, during the administration of the Marquis of Wellesley, it is generally called "The City of Palaces;" and no one will venture to gainsay the appellation. The population consists of about 260,000 souls, chiefly Hindoos and Mahomedans; but *there are* a great number of other inhabitants of various European and Eastern nations. The English number about 3000, who are divided for the most part into merchants, trades-people, civil and military staff officers, lawyers, persons employed in the shipping trade, and others. The Eurasians, or East Indians, offspring of the English by Hindoo or Mahomedan mothers, are nearly 5000 in number; and there are, besides, 3000 or 4000 of the degenerate descendants of the early Portuguese conquerors and *visitors of* India.

As the seat of Government, and the chief commercial port in India, Calcutta is, of course, not wanting in any of the luxuries which make existence tolerable to the European. The style of life corresponds very much with that in use in England, with a difference in the article of clothing, rendered necessary by the intense heat of the climate: and the addition of some domestic appendages not ordinarily enjoyed by the middle classes in this country, such as carriages, horses, &c. The climate does not appear very materially to affect Europeans who are moderate in their habits; but there is no doubt that cholera, fevers, the liver complaint, and dysentery, are as common in the metropolis as in other parts of British India.

The view here given of Calcutta is taken from the water-gate of Fort William, and exhibits the face of the town, just as it strikes the visitor for the first time, on the vessel rounding a reach close to the fort. In our engraving, the steamer, with Sir H. Hardinge on board, on the 23rd of July last, has just left the reach astern. *The domed edifice in the centre of the town is the Government House*, and the column to the spectator's extreme right, beyond the ramparts, is the Ochterlony pillar—so called from its having been built to commemorate the public virtues of the late General Sir David Ochterlony. The rest of the edifices are the Supreme Court, the Town Hall, and a variety of private residences. Fort William, to the right, is garrisoned by one of the European regiments in her Majesty's service. As it commands the adjacent country, Calcutta enjoys sufficient protection to render separate walls, barriers, or other appliances to a fortified town, unnecessary.

The town of Calcutta, in its municipal government, corresponds very much with other cities under English rule. The protection of British laws is enjoyed there in full force. There are besides, police magistrates, with a large *posse comitatus*, commissioners of courts of request and insolvency; a coroner, and all the usual paraphernalia of a city government. Numerous associations exist for useful, charitable, or commercial purposes, and the natives enjoy as fully as the English all the protection and advantages derivable from a just and equitable system of rule.

In connexion with the mortality of Calcutta, it may be interesting to add, that at York, last week, Colonel Sykes read to the British Association a paper on the above subject. Amongst other curious facts he showed that the rate of mortality was higher amongst Hindoos than either Mahomedans or Europeans; and that amongst the latter the average was greater amongst Catholics than Protestants—a circumstance probably attributable to the general *superiority* in station and *comforts of* the latter. In the Indian army the mortality of single men was 3.77 compared with that of married men, which was but 2.74.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers contain long accounts of the *review* of the troops in garrison in Paris on Sunday last, and of the ceremony of receiving the colours and other trophies captured at Isly and Mogadore. The review took place in the Cour des Tuileries. At twelve o'clock all the troops had arrived on the ground assigned to them; the infantry in the Cour des Tuileries, and the cavalry and artillery in the Place du Carrousel. When they assembled the *coup d'œil* was very brilliant. The weather had been bad in the morning, but was comparatively fine during the review. The King arrived from St. Cloud at noon with the Queen, his Royal Highness the Duke de *Nemours*, who returned from Metz on Saturday, his Royal Highness the Duke de Montpensier, and her Royal Highness Madame Adelaide. The King's carriage was followed by five others, in which were the ladies of honour of the Queen, and the King's aides-de-camp. The King alighted at the gate of the Tuileries, called the Pont-Tournant, near the great basin, and was received by the Ministers. His Majesty immediately entered the tent of the son of the Emperor of Morocco, which had been put up over the great basin, and examined every part of it with *much* interest. The tent itself is not more than about *forty* feet in diameter, but it is surrounded with a circular enclosure, leaving a space between that and the tent. This enclosure reached nearly to the edge of the basin. At a little before one o'clock the King entered the court of the Tuileries on horseback, accompanied by the Dukes de Nemours and de Montpensier, Duke Bernard of Saxe Weimar, Marshal Soult, the Minister of Marine, Marshal Gerard, General Jacqueminot, and a numerous staff. His Majesty's presence was hailed with loud acclamations. The Queen, Madame Adelaide, and the Count de *Paris*, were seated in the balcony of the Pavillon de l'*Horloge*. The windows of the palace were filled with ladies who had been admitted by tickets. The colours and the other trophies, including the famous parasol, were placed under the eyes of the King, who contemplated them with an interest shared by all the spectators of this scene. They were carried by twenty-eight non-commissioned officers who had been engaged in campaigns in Africa, and been decorated with the order of the Legion of Honour. *After the* presentation of the trophies his Majesty passed down the line of the troops, and was received with loud *cries* of "Vive le Roi."

The colour-bearers and officers and non-commissioned officers who, according to previous arrangement, were to receive the decoration of the Legion of Honour, then entered the Tuileries; the superior officers, officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the cavalry, were dismounted, as were also the colour-bearers. Those who were to be decorated were placed in a single line, in the order of the numbers of their respective regiments, with the colours and standards behind them, and the bands and drums of the 2nd Light Infantry and 23rd of the Line behind the colour-bearers. When the decorations had been conferred, the standards, and the musicians and drummers, remained in front of his Majesty. The colours taken in Morocco, preceded by Marshal Soult and several general officers, were now carried between the ranks of the cavalry and infantry, the drums loudly beating and the trumpets playing. The non-commissioned officers who carried these colours then placed themselves at the right of the King, and Marshal Soult advancing, said, "*Sire*, I present to your Majesty the colours taken at the battle *of* Isly by the French army, and at Mogadore by the Prince *de* Joinville. I entreat your Majesty to receive them, and to permit them to be placed in the nave of the Chapel of the Invalides." The King replied, "I accept these colours in the name of France." The defiling of the various corps then commenced.

A procession was then formed, and the trophies were conveyed to the Invalides. At a quarter before four o'clock the procession arrived, and Lieutenant-General Petit received it at the head of his staff. At the command of General Sebastiani the detachment advanced towards General Petit and said:—

"General, I come in the name of the King, to place in your hands the trophies captured by our brave soldiers of the army of Africa, and by our intrepid seamen, at Tangier, Isly, and Mogadore." The General replied—"It is with a feeling of noble pride that I receive the flags which recall to my recollection the most glorious events of our history; and I am proud to see that our young soldiers are worthy of their elders of the grand army. Yes, France is *ever* the country of heroic legions, of great and sublime devotedness. It is by a succession of glorious victories *that* it has acquired the first place in the history of nations, from Tolbiac and Rocray to Jemappes, Wagram, *Constantine*, Isly, and Mogadore; and she will ever preserve that position. Soldiers, those trophies which *you* carry with you shall be placed beside those of Austerlitz, of Jena, and of Friedland—that is, beside the most glorious trophies of the empire. Let these great recollections be ever present in your mind, and let them recall to your remembrance what France expects from your constancy and your valour.—Long live the King."

This *cry* was unanimously repeated at several intervals. Thirty invalided non-commissioned officers then advanced towards the detachment which carried the colours, and received them from the latter. The *religious* ceremony of blessing the colours then took place, and lasted half an hour. The general officers and their staffs were present the whole time.

The Prince de Joinville arrived in Paris on Tuesday.

The *Constitutionnel* states that M. Guizot has been indisposed for some days with an affection of the larynx. We rejoice to learn, however, that his illness is not serious, and that it will not prevent him from accompanying the King of the French to England.

Count Charles Jacques Duchatel, father of the Minister of the Interior, died on Monday, at his estate of Mirabeau, in the south of France, in the 93rd year of his age. Count Duchatel had formed part of the Council of Five Hundred.

The *Sémaphore de Marseilles* of the 27th ult. brings news from Algiers of the 24th. A grand review of the troops quartered in the city and its environs, and of the five battalions of the National Guard, took place on the 22d. Marshal Bugeaud had invited the principal chiefs of the neighbouring tribes, and of those who lately made their submission, to be present at it, and all had accepted the invitation. But the review was scarcely over when the Marshal was informed that some of the tribes, availing themselves of the absence of their chiefs, had attacked Dellys, and massacred and plundered a number of persons belonging to a friendly tribe. The Marshal lost no time in adopting measures for the repression of this *revolt*, and an the same evening two steamers, laden with troops, sailed for Bugia. The next morning several companies of engineers and artillery, and everything necessary for an expedition, were embarked for the same point.

SPAIN.

We learn from Madrid, that official accounts have been published in that city of the re-establishment of peace between Spain and Morocco. The *Madrid Gazette* of the 25th ult. contains a royal decree, countersigned by the Minister of Finance, sanctioning the conversion of the Treasury *Bonds*, issued by virtue of the law of the 2nd of May, 1842, into *titulos* of the consolidated debt, Three per Cents., at 32 per cent. It was rumoured that Senor Mon intended to accept a project for a new contract which would supply him with funds to pay the interest of the Three per Cent. Stock during two years.

Some further arrests had taken place at Valencia, under the pretext of a connection with a conspiracy said to have been discovered in that province.

PORTUGAL.

Our letters from Lisbon of the 25th ult. intimate the approaching dissolution of the Cabral Ministry, which was unable to stem the torrent of unpopularity excited by the late decrees. It is even stated that the Queen has been in treaty with Viscount Sa da Bandeira about the formation of a new administration, and that the result is a coalition cabinet, composed in equal proportions of Chartists and *Moderate Septembrists*.

The late storm has produced the most terrible effects at Sabugal, in Beira. Hailstones, half a pound each in weight, fell in great quantities. Every roof in the town was destroyed, and every tree in the surrounding district, for a distance of two leagues, was shattered to pieces in a few minutes, and nothing but the bare trunks left. Every trace of garden and field vegetation was annihilated, the sheep, goats, and poultry killed, the windows, without exception, shivered, and the *very* window-frames broken. The inhabitants, driven from their roofless houses, have been obliged to construct huts in the adjacent fields. *This in the* midst of a burning summer, and in a climate which, although European, often presents tropical appearances. A storm of rain and wind accompanied the hailstones, and fearful flashes of lightning added to the horror of the scene.

GREECE.

King Otho opened the Legislative Session on the 20th ult., in a sensible and *moderate* speech, in which he spoke of the desire for a cordial union between the throne and the people. His Majesty also touched upon the necessity of economy, and stated that projects of law would be submitted, offering guarantees for the liberty of all. The King professed his love of his country, and said that to simplify the administration of the laws, and to modify them so as to put them in accordance with the state of the nation, would be one of the duties of the session.

The celebration of the anniversary of the revolution has passed off quietly.

THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, &C.

By the Hibernia, Captain Hyde, arrived at Liverpool, we have advices from New York to the 15th ult.; Boston, the 16th; and Halifax, to the 18th ult. The Great Western sailed from New York on the 14th ult. Though the dates brought by the Hibernia extend over a period of fourteen days, the papers do not possess an item of any interest. The papers are occupied, to the exclusion of almost everything else, with long articles on the elections, which possess no interest for English readers.

Another very extraordinary railway achievement was effected on the outward arrival of the Hibernia. Her news was carried to Montreal, the capital of Canada, over the Fitchburg Railway, at great speed, and the united result of sea and land performances is, that the distance from Liverpool to Montreal was accomplished in thirteen days three hours and a half.

In Canada, Sir Charles Metcalfe had fixed upon his new Cabinet, and had arrived in Montreal on the 3d ult. to swear the members in. The following are the names:—

President of the Council.—Mr. Viger.
Secretary.—Mr. Daly.
Attorney General for U. C.—Mr. Draper.
Attorney General for L. C.—Mr. Smith.
Solicitor General for U. C.—Mr. Sherwood.
Solicitor General for L. C.—Mr. Chabot
Commissioner of Crown Lands.—Mr. D. B. Papineau.
Receiver General. — Mr. William Morris.
Inspector General.—Mr. Merritt.

Messrs. L. H. Lafontaine and A. N. Morin have resigned their commissions as Queen's counsel.

The weather in Lower Canada has, it appears, been most unfavourable for the crops, and a niggardly harvest has been the consequence.

Further riots among the fire *companies* in Baltimore had taken place, and much damage done, though no lives, it is said, were lost. Slight disturbances had also taken place in Philadelphia.

Later dates had been received at New York from Hayti; hostilities had been resumed between the mulattoes and the blacks, and another revolution seemed impending.

Accounts had been received from authentic sources in Galveston, Texas, giving a deplorable account of the ravages of *fever in that city*. It swept through some families, prostrating every member, the children and servants not escaping.

The *Jamaica Despatch* states that letters from St. Juan Nicaragua give accounts of "an awful earthquake. The city of Nicaragua lies in ruins, only one house is to be seen. The churches and plantations in that quarter are also destroyed. No mention is made of any lives being lost." "The visitation (says the *Despatch*) must have taken place some time in the end of June." The British blockade of the port of St. Juan is still continued.

The stock market in New York had a downward tendency. Good business was doing in cotton.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

INDIA AND CHINA.

By the Overland India Mail we have received letters and papers from Bombay to the 27th August, from Calcutta to the 15th August, and from China to the 21st of June. The chief point of interest is the news from Calcutta relating to the arrival of Sir Henry Hardinge, the new Governor-General, and the departure of Lord Ellenborough. Sir H. Hardinge reached Calcutta in the evening of the 23rd of July, and was immediately sworn into his high office. His first act was to continue Mr. Bird as Governor of Bengal. On the next and subsequent days he held levees and durbars, and has thus far gained golden opinions from all *parties*, although there are some who appear to doubt his future proceedings, as being nearly connected with Lord Ellenborough. The latter noble lord embarked on the 1st of August on board the steamer Tenasserim, and immediately started for Suez.

The arrival in Bombay of Sir Henry Pottinger from China has been the signal of great rejoicings. He was welcomed with addresses, and with dinners, balls, &c. The Chamber of Commerce presented an address, to which his Excellency returned a most remarkable answer, in which the late proceedings and negotiations in China are reviewed.

Sir Henry Pottinger embarked at Bombay on the 27th of August, on his return to Europe.

The popularity of Sir Henry Hardinge with the military is likely to be increased, as it had been rumoured in India, and it was said on good authority, that he was empowered to raise new regiments, to add one captain to each of the actual corps, and to re-introduce, the punishment of flogging into the native army. This last measure appears to be considered imperative by the generality of the officers, especially since the occurrence of the several mutinies which have latterly disgraced the troops of Madras and Bengal.

The news from the Punjaub represents that country as a prey to anarchy and confusion, and the lowest intrigues of assassination and plunder by the chiefs. Heera Singh does not appear to be fixed in his power, and expectation was afloat of the great commotions agitating the Shiekhs in the month of October, at the time of the great Hindoo festival of the Dusserrah, when all the native states are in the practice of making war against their enemies.

Affghanistan has, of late, been considerably more tranquil than formerly; and the power of Dost Mahomed and his family begins to be established on a firm and substantial basis.

From Gwalior we learn that there has been a mutiny among the Jinsee troops against their chief, arising out of his tyrannical treatment of them. The uncle of the young *Maharajah* was expected to succeed to their command.

Our intelligence from Scinde extends from the 4th July to the 14th August. It is of a somewhat mixed complexion, but on the whole eminently satisfactory.

The succession to the throne of Holkar, at Indore, has been settled by the elevation to it of a son of Bhow Holkar, who had married a daughter of Hurree Rao Holkar. The young Maharajah has assumed the name of Tookajee Holkar, and promises well. He is described as a manly boy, and has conciliated the good-will of the people.

A splendid farewell entertainment was given at Calcutta to Lord Ellenborough, at which that noble lord made a speech somewhat in contradiction with his address upon assuming the reins of government. Upon that occasion his lordship dwelt upon the delights of peace and the advantages of extending social and commercial intercourse. In his last speech, however, he compliments the army in strong terms, and intimates that the empire can alone be preserved by that force. Lord Ellenborough expressed his congratulations upan the appointment of Sir Henry Hardinge, and paid a high compliment to that gallant general.

There was no commercial news of interest. The Calcutta money market is said to be in an unusually quiet state, and capital is abundant, with considerable difficulty of employment in safe channels.

CHINA.

We have intelligence by her Majesty's steamer Driver, which came into port on the 29th July, from Victoria, the 21st June. Admiral Sir T. Cochrane had returned from the north on the 2nd June. The visit of the French frigate Alcmene to Chusan and Shanghai had occasioned much excitement amongst the Chinese along the coast, so that it was considered eminently desirable that a strong naval force should be kept in the north for the protection of British life and property against the outbreaks of the mob. The American and French men-of-war Brandywine, St. Louis, Cleopatra, and Alcmene, had arrived almost simultaneously in the Chinese waters.

The *Friend of China* gives a summary of China events up to the above date. The Imperial Commissioner Keying had taken a friendly leave of Sir Henry Pottinger, at the same time being introduced to Governor Davis, who being able to converse fluently in the commissioner's native language, at once gained his confidence.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 21.

The Geyser sailed hence early yesterday morning for Malta, having on board Lord Ellenborough. The Berenice, from Bombay, arrived at Suez on the 17th inst., with the mails and 25 passengers, amongst whom is Sir Henry Pottinger, who proceeds this day to England by the Great Liverpool.

Lieut.-Col. Powell, of the 1st Bombay European Regiment, Adjutant-General of the Bombay Army, died of dropsy, off Jedda, on the 13th inst., on board of the Berenice. *This officer,* who was about 54 years of age, had just retired from service.

MALTA, Sept. 25.

The Great Liverpool, with mails from India, arrived this morning after one of the most rapid passages she has ever performed. She passed the Geyser steam-frigate at eight A.M. on Monday, in lat. 34 35 N., long. 20 17 E. This vessel, with his Excellency Lord Ellenborough on board, has just moored in the great harbour.

THE AFFRAY AT TAHITI.

A letter from Tahiti, dated April 24, gives some interesting particulars of the affray between the French and the natives, of which but an imperfect account has hitherto appeared. The letter says:—

"The French war steamer *Phaeton* and the frigate Uranie, 64 guns, came to anchor in the harbour of Papeeti, the former, having the greater part of the wounded on board, last night, and the latter this day, bringing intelligence of a desperate engagement between 800 marines, soldiers, and artillery, of the French forces in the Pacific, and about 1,000 Tahitians. Both parties suffered severely, but the Tahitians remained masters of the field of battle.

"About five o'clock on the morning of the 18th, the French commenced landing, protected by the guns of the steamer and the *frigate*; and as there was some difficulty in this, it was past ten o'clock before they were in motion for the attack, with a number of field-pieces, and led on by Governor Bruat in person. An individual of the name of Henry, a son of a missionary here, and who is indebted to the natives of the island entirely for his subsistence, pointed out to the French a path by which they could reach a hill which commanded part of the encampment; and although a strong party with muskets could do little damage by being in possession of this spot, yet when a few field-pieces were stationed there the havoc was great. When the main body of the French saw that this spot had been gained, and which the Tahitians neglected to defend, the attack commenced, and the slaughter. The struggle that ensued was dreadful, the Tahitians fighting man to man with their spears against the bayonets of the French soldiers (for not above one-half of the Tahitians had fire-arms). Their despera*tion* and *their mortal* hatred of the French told volumes. Had they been armed with muskets, not a Frenchman would have been left to tell the tale; however, as it is, their noble efforts to carry the day has earned for them a character for nobleness of purpose, and no want of resolution to carry it into effect. When the least opportunity offered, the thundering broadsides of the Uranie, and long guns of the steamer, never ceased to assist in the fierce conflict.

"The French have suffered severely, at the very lowest, 100 men; while on *the other side it is almost impossible to ascertain their loss, but as they only* acted on the defensive throughout, it may reasonably be presumed that the loss on both sides is about equal.

"Offers of peace have been proposed by Governor Bruat to the Tahitians. The answer sent back was characteristic of the Tahitians—'Before any propositions would be considered, the French governor must restore the life of their murdered countrymen.' Numbers of natives who have been living here, and been quite passive heretofore, and those who have been bribed by the French, have gone up to the scene of the late action to search for their relatives who may have been killed, with the laudable intention of giving to their bodies at the least a decent interment. These, too, are now loud in their execrations of the French.

"Poor Pomare, the Queen of Tahiti, remains on board the Basilisk English man-of-war. In her letter to Admiral Thomas she says, 'I and my people have sworn before God that no power but England shall govern Tahiti while we live.'

"If France clings to Tahiti, nothing less than ten thousand lives will be the price of it, as it may be observed that all the inhabitants of the Leeward Islands have one feeling in common with those of Tahiti—detestation of the French; and now late events have increased it tenfold."

According to an account a day later, viz., April 25, the Tahitians only pretended to retreat. It was merely a manœuvre on *the part of the natives to* draw their enemies further into their power; and with regard to the natives having suffered such severe loss, it turns out that they have not lost above 80 men; while the loss on the part of the French is allowed to be at the very least 120. In fact, from the nature of the ground, the strong defences of the encampment, and their determined opposition, it could not have turned out otherwise. When the Tahitians retired they expected the enemy to pursue, instead of which they threw a little sand over the bodies *of their unfortunate* companions, piled up the bodies of their enemies, and in great haste made the best of their way to their ships. Many who were mortally wounded they took with them, but before they had reached the vessel these were no more.

COUNTRY NEWS.

GOODRICH COURT, HEREFORDSHIRE, containing, perhaps, the most unique collection of armoury in the kingdom, was lately honoured by a visit from their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, Lady Augusta Somerset and the Baron Nieumann. They were shown through the magnificent apartments by Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick, the proprietor of this *superb collection*, and they seemed *to be highly* pleased with the spectacle.

THE WELLINGTON STATUE.—We understand the statue in honour of the illustrious warrior, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, will be erected in front of the Royal Exchange, Glassgow, next week.

ANOTHER GREAT WILL CAUSE.—The Consistorial Court of Exeter has for some time been occupied with a will cause, Bellew v. Bellew, in which a great amount of property is involved. The Chancellor *Master* has now given his decision in the *case*. He stated that though there were grounds of suspicion attaching to the conduct of the promoter of the suit, sufficient evidence had not been adduced to prove that the testatrix was not in a condition to make a will, nor was there anything in the will to show that it did not express the probable intentions of the testatrix. He should, therefore, admit the will to probate, but, considering the near relationship of the parties, he should not pronounce for costs.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.—Last Saturday night an inquest was held at the Bedford Hotel, Brighton, on the body of the Rev. Thomas Robinson Welch. Deceased was brother-in-law of the late Dr. Shuttleworth, Bishop of Chichester, and was chancellor of the diocese of Chichester. He was likewise curate of Burwash, Sussex, where he generally resided, but he had been staying with his wife at 4, Cavendish-place, Brighton. He left home at half-past nine o'clock on the previous evening, *for* the purpose of taking a walk. The first witness *called* was Mr. Frederick Power Phillips, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, who deposed that about half-past ten o'clock on Friday evening he was walking down the Parade, when he saw the deceased, who was an entire stranger, walking towards them. When within a few paces of meeting, deceased fell on the crossing. Witness raised him up, and judging that he was in a fit, carried him to the nearest chemist's, Mr. Pain, St. James's-*street*, and sent a policeman for a surgeon. Deceased died in a few minutes. Mr. Wilton, surgeon, deposed to *finding* deceased at Mr. Paine's shop, insensible. Witness attempted to administer a reviving draught, but deceased could not swallow it. Deceased died in half a minute, after two convulsive gasps, as witness judged, of spasmodic affection of the heart. The jury returned a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God."

A MAN KILLED BY A BULL.—A man, named Daniel Jones, a tenant of Mr. William Thomas, *draper*, Carmarthen, was tossed by a two-year-old bull, on a *farm* in Llanllawddog parish, on Wednesday. The animal threw him high into the air, and, as he fell, caught him on his horns, and again threw him. His death almost immediately ensued. The verdict returned by the coroner's jury was to the effect that Daniel Jones had met with his death, but how did not appear in evidence.

BURSTING OF A STEAM-BOILER AT SALFORD.—An alarming explosion took place at Islington-mill, Salford, on Wednesday morning, which resulted in blowing up a portion of the building, killing one man, and scalding two or three others. It was usual to slacken the fire under the boilers at night, and leave the fires in the care of the watchman, whose duty it was, at about half-past four o'clock each morning to "beat the fires," and raise the steam, so that the machinery might be set in motion at six o'clock when the workpeople arrived. The party whose duty it was to do this work was James Atkins, the watchman, and it is supposed that at the time the explosion took place he was rousing up the fire under the boiler in question. The people in the mill were completely astounded. Bricks, mortar, and broken pieces of beams were flying about in all directions. One large piece of timber was blown upon the top of the factory, which is seven stories high; the distance being upwards of forty yards from the seat of the explosion, whilst slate and bricks were blown into the streets a distance of two hundred yards. The watchman, Atkins, was found amidst some rubbish, with his left leg broken, and his face frightfully disfigured. He was alive, but insensible, and was being taken to the Manchester Infirmary, but died on his way there. Michael Tyman, the fireman, and a man named Tipping, who were also near the spot at the time, were found slightly injured.

Five Persons Drowned at Plymouth.—On Monday evening, as a party of five persons, consisting of Mr. Fowler, cabinet-maker, Plymouth, his wife, Mr. Knowles, Mrs. Morgan, and Miss Ryder, were returning from Cawsand in a small boat, they kept in too close on the land, off Mount Edgecumbe, when the boat got on a rock, was capsized, and all who were on board drowned. It was a dead calm, and the accident was seen from the Huntsman Cottage at Mount Edgecumbe, but no assistance could be rendered in time. Three of the bodies were picked up the same night, and the other two on the following morning. They left Plymouth with the intention of going on board the Queen to visit a friend, but there being no admission on board that ship the unfortunate party proceeded to Cawsand. They had no waterman with them, and must have been inexperienced in the track which boats ought to take.

POLICE.

A Melancholy Story.—Amongst the charges brought before Mr. Henry, at Lambeth-street on Monday, was one against a middle-aged female named *Margaret Healey*, for stealing a piece of ham of the value of 14d., from the shop window of Mr. James Jenkins, a cheesemonger, in the Mile End-road. The complainant, Mr. Jenkins, stated that about half-past ten o'clock on Saturday night, the prisoner came up to his shop window and took a piece of ham which was exhibited for sale, and walked leisurely away with it. Witness followed, and upon coming up with her asked her for the piece of ham she had taken, but she refused to give it up, and requested she might, in fact insisted, that she should be given into custody, and a policeman coming up at the time, he gave her in charge. At the station-house she persisted in keeping the ham and being detained on the charge. The accused, from whose address and manner it was evident she had seen better days, declared she had committed the act in order to insure a shelter for the night. She had, she said, been turned out of the workhouse of the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, about one o'clock on the Saturday, without a single farthing in her possession, and after wandering about, she scarcely knew where, and being without the means of procuring a morsel of bread or a shelter for the night, she had, in a moment of despair, determined to commit some act for which she might be taken into custody.—Mr. Jenkins here said he was perfectly convinced the article had not been taken with a felonious intention; and it was not, as he had before stated, his intention to give the accused into custody, had she not requested him to do so and kept the ham. He begged at once to withdraw the charge, and requested that the piece of ham might be given to the poor woman for her use.—Mr. Henry was of opinion that the taking was not felonious, and desired the accused to come out of the felon's bar. She did so, and, in reply to the questions of the magistrates stated, that when a girl she had been taken to Rome by a lady named Foster, who sent her to school there, and also apprenticed her to the dress making. While there, besides learning her trade, she had acquired a knowledge of the French and Italian languages, and also perfected herself in all matters to qualify her for the situation of lady's maid. She subsequently returned to England, and by advertisements procured the appointment of companion to families going abroad. Amongst those whom she had lived with and attended, were Mrs. Hume and Mrs. Chalenor (Irish ladies), closely connected with the Fitzwilliam family. She subsequently lived in the family of Lady Pulteney, in Piccadilly, for five years, and also in the service of Miss Baker, in Park-lane, for two years, both these places being in the parish of St. George's, Hanover-square. Nearly three weeks ago she actually went four days and four nights without a morsel of food of any kind, and during the time had frequently entreated the police to take her up, but all refused, saying that she was neither riotous nor drunk, and told her she must make application to the workhouse. She at length actually dropped in the street from exhaustion, and was carried from the place where she lay, in Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, to the workhouse of St. George's. There she was confined for a fortnight in the sick ward. On Friday last the parish doctor pronounced her to be sufficiently recovered to leave the sick ward, and on the same day a young lady, who she understood to be the daughter of the matron, came to her, and said she might go to the needle-room or leave the house altogether; and she replied that she would go to the needle-room, as she certainly had not sufficient strength to leave the house, and that she was without the slightest means of supporting herself. She accordingly went to the needle-room, as it was called, and on the following day was sent for to appear before the matron, and, on entering her apartment, she (the matron) asked if she was the person who had been brought into the house in such a distressed state? She replied she was the same; upon which the matron observed that she had been discharged by the doctor, and therefore she must go out of the house. She replied that she was really not in a fit state to be discharged, for that she was still very weak; and another thing, she had not a place to go to, or the means of procuring food or lodging, and hoped, therefore, she might be allowed to remain in the house a few days longer. The matron replied that she must not, and the wardswoman at this time moved her on to the porter's hall. She complained to the porter of the state she was in, and he took her to the office of the overseer, next door. She informed that officer of the circumstances of her case, and begged he would either permit her to remain in the workhouse, or pass her to the settlement of her late husband in Rutlandshire. His reply was, that he thought the parish had done very well for her, in keeping her for a fortnight. "I cried bitterly," said the poor woman, "and begged he would take my distressing case into his kind consideration, upon which he told me to sit down, and on my doing so, he sent for the porter, and reprimanded him for bringing such a case before him. The porter then took me out, and I left the house about one o'clock. I was then recommended to go before a magistrate, and made my way to Marlborough-street Police-court, but was told there that the magistrate was investigating a case which was likely to last for some time, and that I had better go to the parish officers. I left the place, and roamed about in a state of bewilderment, I scarcely knew where, until about half-past ten at night, when I formed the resolution of getting out of the street, and to the shelter of the station-house, and with that object solely in view, I took the piece of ham, as has been described." The magistrate, after some sensible remarks upon the anomalies and hardships of the Poor Law Bill, said he should make inquiry into the case, and in the meantime directed that a comfortable lodging should be procured for the poor woman.—[After all the boasted purity of our laws, and the alleged independence of all classes in England, it seems "passing strange" that the surest passport to shelter and protection should be the commission of crime. It is really disgraceful that workhouses should be closed to the distressed, and that the plea of poverty should bring down a reprimand from the very menials of such establishments. One may almost wonder that offenders are not more numerous, when it is proved that it is absolutely necessary to commit a crime before misery can be relieved.]

Caution to Window Smashers.—A woman, named *Maria King*, who frequently has amused herself by breaking windows, was brought up on a charge of a similar kind. She frisked into the bar and smiled upon Sir Peter Laurie, and it was quite evident that she expected merely a few days exemption from the trouble of supporting herself. Sir Peter Laurie: Pray, why did you do this mischief?—Prisoner (smirking): I'm sure I can't say.—Sir Peter Laurie: Well, you must go to prison for fourteen days.—Prisoner: Very well sir, I shall go (tossing her head).—Sir Peter Laurie: I wish it to be known, that in all cases of this description I consider it necessary to order that the smallest amount of diet, consistent with the preservation of life, should be administered. (Great laughter).—Prisoner: What do you mean by that, eh?—Sir Peter Laurie: I mean that you shan't get fat by breaking windows, that's all. (Laughter). The prisoner, who was thunderstruck at the idea of the abridgment of the comforts of her usual place of retirement, moved off in the custody of the policeman, sorrowful if not repentant.

The Poisoning Case.—*Alfred Edwards*, the young man charged with having administered poison to a young woman named Jane Gregory, which caused her death, and against whom a verdict of "Wilful Murder" had been returned at the coroner's inquest, was placed at the bar at Worship-street, before Mr. Broughton, on Wednesday, for final examination on the charge, and fully committed.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

Fatal Accident on Westminster-bridge.—On Monday afternoon the following shocking accident, attended with loss of life, occurred on Westminster-bridge:—A young woman named Sarah Brett, the wife of a sawyer, residing near the old church, Woolwich, was crossing the bridge on the right hand side from the Westminster side, when she slipped or was pushed from off the footway into the carriage road by a crowd of persons passing at the instant, and reeling against the side of a loaded hay-cart coming in an opposite direction, fell underneath the off wheel, which passed over her head. So large a quantity of blood instantly gushed from her mouth that the front part of her dress was completely saturated with it. She was directly carried to Westminster Hospital, where Mr. Priest, the house-surgeon, attempted to bleed her in the neck, but life was extinct. She had only left Westminster Hospital about half an hour before the accident occurred, having come up to town with a female acquaintance to see a relative, a patient. She was slightly in liquor at the time. The driver was taken into custody.

A Child Killed by Fly Poison.—Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest on Wednesday, at the Spanish Patriot, White Conduit-street, Clerkenwell, on the body of Joseph Coleman, aged three years and nine months, the child of Mr. Coleman, baker, Mount-row. Last Saturday Mrs. Coleman laid upon a table in the parlour, while she went to serve a customer, a small quantity of fly poison, which she had just purchased. During the mother's temporary absence the deceased returned from school, and drank two table-spoons-full of the poison, which had a saccharine flavour. As soon as the mother perceived it she called in medical help, but all was in vain, and the child died in great agony at half-past 12 o'clock the following day. Mr. James Pitt Dow, surgeon, attended the deceased, and was of opinion that the poison was *coculus indicus*, which was of a very deadly character. Verdict, "Accidental Death."

Loss of Life by Fire.—On Tuesday morning, about half-past eight o'clock, Ann Morris, between ten and eleven years of age, the daughter of respectable parents living at No. 5, York-terrace, Westminster-road, expired at Westminster Hospital, having on the previous evening been shockingly burnt and scorched by her clothes accidentally catching in flames while she was lighting a fire, at her parents' residence.

Mysterious Case of Drowning in the River Lea.—An inquest was held by Mr. Baker, on Tuesday at the Jolly Anglers, Lea Bridge, touching the death of Miss Ann Sayer, aged 20 years, who was drowned in the river Lea on the previous Thursday. The deceased, it appeared, had been thrown from a boat, rowed by a Mr. Newman. The facts will be gathered from the evidence given by that gentleman himself. He deposed that the evening in question, on his return from Tottenham-mills, he was coming down by the right bank, when three men in a boat came along, two of whom were rowing and one steering, and when nearly abreast of him he called out to them to starboard their helm, but instead of doing so it was put aport, by which they pulled right into the bow of his boat; he turned round towards them, and at that moment his boat gave a heavy lurch, and the deceased fell out of the boat. He (Mr. Newman) directly jumped in after her, and caught hold of her with his left hand while he swam with his right. Deceased then caught hold of his right arm, which stopped him, and he was compelled to let her go and take hold of her with his right arm, and in so doing she sunk beneath the surface of the water. He dived after her, and again caught her by her left arm, and swimming towards the boat, which was then nearly half filled with water, he got hold of her gunwale, and held on by his right, but with the whole of deceased's weight and his own the boat turned right over, bottom upwards. Deceased again slipped from his grasp, and he again dived down several feet and caught her a third time, and in rising struck against the boat, when he again lost his hold of her, but how it was he could not tell. He clung to the boat, and just recollected that some persons came and picked him up, but what was said or done afterwards he did not recollect. The inquiry was adjourned.

Loss of a Vessel, with all Hands, off Yarmouth.—A melancholy shipwreck occurred on Sunday afternoon off Yarmouth, about ten miles distant from the land. A large foreign schooner, with a white ball painted on her bows, was suddenly seen to capsize in a gale of wind and disappear, about a mile outside of the Cross Sands. She had signals of distress flying, and was apparently running for the land when the catastrophe happened, and it is feared that every soul on board met with a watery grave. There were several colliers passing through the roads at the time, and the masters bore down to the spot where the vessel had gone down, in the hopes of picking up some of the unfortunate crew, but none were to be seen.

Great Number of Sudden Deaths.—On Wednesday, Mr. Wakley held four inquests on persons who had died suddenly. The first was at the Calthorpe Arms, Gray's Inn-road, on the body of Mrs. Martha Smith, of Gough-street, who was found dead in her bed on Saturday morning. The second was held at the Windsor Castle, Windsor-street, Islington, on the body of Henry Willicome, a child, also found dead in bed. The third and fourth inquiries were at the Green Man, Ball's-pond; the first of them being on the body of Mr. J. J. Davis, aged 31, a manufacturing chemist, of Mott's-lane. He was out and well, in a gig with a friend, on Friday, and intended to take a second drive in the afternoon. The friend called on him for that purpose, and found him applying leeches for pain in the chest. The leeches were taken off, he complained of faintness, and was laid on a couch, when suddenly exclaiming to his wife, "Oh, my Cary." he turned on his face and died instantaneously. The other inquest was on the body of Mr. W. P. Collean, aged 44, paper-stainer, of 170, Goswell-street. On Sunday afternoon, after walking along the New-river, in the above vicinity, with his wife, he left her at a friend's, and entered the parlour in which the Jury were assembled. He called for some brandy and water, sipped it, and after joking a little got up to light a cigar. Whilst doing so he fell back in his chair, and in five minutes was a corpse. Verdict in each case, "Natural death."—On Wednesday morning about two o'clock, the wife of an elderly person, named Buckland, residing in Queen-street, Edgeware-road, was awoke by a noise as if her husband were struggling for breath. She gave an alarm, and Dr. R. E. Bateman, of Crawford-street, Bryanstone-square, was prompt in attendance, but before his arrival Mr. Buckland had expired.

English Reporters at Fault.—Among the many ridiculous blunders committed by the reporters for the London Press at Blair, with reference to the names and localities of that hitherto to them "terra incognita," none is more absurd than the anecdote which represents her Majesty looking on at a "sheep-shearing in September. The black-faced breed are unquestionably a hardy race, but we question their ability to lose their fleeces so near the end of autumn. We presume their informant had spoken simply of shearers, which is the Scottish term for reapers; but the former being exclusively used in the south country as applied to sheep, the mistake had thus arisen. To complete the absurdity, and also to expose the system, a paper of last week actually contains an engraving representing her Majesty and Prince Albert overlooking a body of sheep-shearers, and the latter patting a terrier—all agreeable to the newspaper paragraph.—*Perth Courier*, Sept. 26.—[We quote the above as it exposes attempts to impose on the public, made by certain imitators of our journal. We have uniformly set our faces against this system, and have never spared expense in sending the best artists to sketch the events on the spot of their occurrence.]

The Fine Arts Distributions.—The list of prizes drawn at the distributions at Covent-Garden Theatre, and at the Freemasons' Tavern, has just been issued. At Mr. Boys's distribution the number of tickets drawn, as per prospectus, was 5,729; in addition there were 3,605 added, making a total of 9,334. The amount of prizes drawn, as per prospectus (338 in number), was £4,216. In addition Mr Boys added 208, value £4,200; making a total of £8,416. Amongst the works drawn were the "Trial of Charles the First," value 500 guineas, and several at the value of 100 guineas. In the other lists were several of the "Duke of Wellington," "Sir Robert Peel," the "Canterbury Pilgrims," "Bolton Abbey," and various folios of engravings. At the Bowyer distribution several valuable prizes were also drawn, but the particular ones have not been detailed in the list.

The Royal Exchange.—The works at the Royal Exchange are being prosecuted with increased activity, and generally to a much later hour of the evening than previously, in order to be ready for her Majesty's reception. Some of the citizens have been indulging the hope that Louis Philippe may be present at the ceremony of the opening.

GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

(From our own Reporter.)

On Tuesday, the 24th of September, the hundred and fifty-first annual meeting of the three choirs of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester, for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans' Fund of the clergy connected with the three dioceses was commenced in the antique Cathedral of Gloucester, and continued daily until Friday evening.

Considerable opposition was raised to the continuance of the practice of holding these annual festivals, by the Rev. F. A. Close, of Cheltenham, who used every possible effort, both in and out of the pulpit, to cry down the ancient practice. Dr. Evans, however, the head master of the College School, one of the stewards to the Festival, published a reply to the objections of Mr. Close, and the result of his powerful arguments in favour of the performance of sacred music in ecclesiastical edifices was, that the practice is justifiable and praiseworthy. The proceedings were throughout, if we may judge from the numbers present, and the amount collected in behalf of the charity, superior to any which have preceded them in this city upon any former occasion.

The performance opened with full cathedral service. The whole of the spacious nave of the western part of this noble edifice was fitted up with great care and neatness. Immediately in front of the organ were fixed the seats for the orchestral performers, three hundred in number, amongst whom were Madame Caradori Allan, Miss B. A. Hawes, the Misses Williams, with Messrs. Hobbs, Machin, Manvers, Novello, and Weiss. A new *débutante* for public fame was introduced upon this occasion, a young lady of the name of Barrett, native of Gloucester, who is the daughter of a gentleman of the city, once celebrated for his fine voice and extensive musical attainments. The youthful aspirant is of the most prepossessing appearance; she possesses a voice of first-rate character, its quality and compass being equally fine, and she sang with great taste and feeling. One great recommendation of this festival, which we must notice before we proceed to detail the four days' performance, was its truly English character.

On the morning of the first day, "Esther" was performed; this was followed by the "Te Deum," composed, as our readers are aware, in celebration of the victory achieved at Dettingen; both by Handel, the giant of musical song. Boyce's anthem, "Blessed is He," and the inimitable duet, "Here shall soft Charity repair," were also most effectively sung. The sermon was then preached by the Rev. F. T. J. Bayly, from the 13th verse of the 5th chapter of Second Book of Chronicles. It was an able exposition of the divine origin of sacred music; of the recognition of it by the Church, both in the Prophetic, Jewish, and subsequent ages of the Church; and of its value in the present day, in exciting devotional feelings, and aiding the devotions of the true Christian. This was followed by a most eloquent appeal in behalf of the institution. The service was closed by the performance of Handel's Grand Coronation Anthem, given in the best style of the well-trained orchestra, listened to in profound silence by upwards of 1500 persons congregated upon the occasion. The amount collected at the doors, exclusively for the benefit of the charity, amounted to £163 18s. 4d.—upwards of £30 more than upon the first morning's meeting at Gloucester.

At the concert in the evening, held at the Shire Hall, and but thinly attended, "Acis and Galatea" formed the principal attraction. Miss Barrett made her first appearance in "Where the bee sucks," written by Dr. Arne. She was most flatteringly received; and her correct intonation, sweet voice, and engaging style, gained for her great applause. A select ball con-cluded the entertainment of the day.

On Wednesday, Handel's magnificent oratorio, "Samson," was introduced. The words selected are chiefly from the "Samson Agonistes" of Milton, arranged by Professor Taylor, and schemed as at the late Norwich festival.

The following was the order of the parts and performers:—

Samson	Mr. Hobbs	*Micah*	Miss M. B. Hawes
Manoah	Mr. Weiss	*Israelitish Woman*	Madame C. Allen
Harapha	Mr. Machin	*Philistian Women*	Miss A. Williams Miss E. Williams
Philistine	Mr. A. Novello		

Novello, in the opening recitative, was rather flat. Miss A. Williams sang the song "Ye men of Gaza" with much power of expression, and dignity of style. Hobbs poured forth the moaning tones of Samson (blind and imprisoned as he is then represented to have been) with much natural feeling. His soliloquy "Without the walls of Gaza" was beautifully fine. Miss Hawes's song, "In God your father trust," was strikingly charming, and the chorus which followed was magnificent. In the hymn "Jehovah reigns," by voices only, the whole fell full half a note, and the manner in which it "dragged its slow length along," was truly miserable. Weiss sang nobly, and Machin and Hobbs decidedly maintained the reputation they have enjoyed for years. With reference to the band, the names of Cramer, Lindley, Harper, Card, and other leaders, aided by a well-drilled corps of musicians, guaranteed that all would be right in the instrumental department. In the middle of the third act the "Dead March in Saul" was splendidly given; and the song "Let the bright Seraphim," by Madame C. Allan, followed by the chorus it opens, left us nothing to desire. The whole lasted nearly five hours, and at the door £111 9s. 3½d. was collected.

In the evening, at the miscellaneous concert at the Shire-hall, the Sinfonia ("Jupiter") by Mozart, was well performed. A variety of pieces, admirably chosen, by Mozart, Calcott, Bishop, Benedict, Rossini, Mendelssohn, Donizetti, and other eminent composers, were sung. The whole went off admirably.

On Thursday the attendance was more numerous than on either of the preceding days, nearly every seat being occupied. Haydn's "Creation," Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," and Handel's "Israel in Egypt," were severally given, in an equal style to that of the former day. In the evening the concert-room was well filled, and several favourite songs were sung and encored.

FRIDAY.

This morning Handel's oratorio of the "Messiah" was performed. The extreme beauty of the day, combined with the great attraction of this sublime oratorio, the *chef-d'œuvre* of all Handel's magnificent compositions, everywhere commands, invited to the Cathedral a multitude of auditors. Carriages, filled with the youth and beauty of this interesting locality, and with veteran souls deep in love with rich English harmony, drew up to the Cathedral doors, without intermission, from ten o'clock until past eleven—the hour of commencement. Thousands of anxious spectators crowded the green of the College, and the bells of the lofty tower pealed joyously upon the occasion.

The whole space allotted to the listeners was crowded. From the massive Norman pillars which support the roof of the nave to the magnificent western window, where a most commodious gallery, capable of holding upwards of 500 persons, was erected, the seats were filled, the majority of the audience being ladies. Never before, in our recollection, did the splendid composition go off so well. Caradori Allan, Miss Hawes, Machin, Manvers, and Weiss, did their utmost; and Miss Barrett, in "But thou didst not leave," proved her capability of tone, compass, and expression, equal to the most sanguine expectations of her friends. The "Hallelujah Chorus," justly styled the master-piece of Handel, was given by the "full-voiced choir" with judgment and power seldom equalled; and the concluding double chorus left us nothing to desire. The whole performances were well executed, and it is a pleasure to state that the proceeds of the collection at the doors this day exceeded any amount hitherto realised in this city. The sum collected amounted to £173 1s. 10d.

The arrangements made by the stewards were admirable throughout; every facility being afforded to parties visiting the Cathedral by an early opening of the doors, and no pains being spared towards the success of the festival.

Our Engraving represents the Cathedral, as it appeared on Friday morning, during the performance of Handel's "Messiah," and a more impressive scene can hardly be imagined. The subject, and the manner of the performance, the profound silence of the audience when listening to the solo songs, and the reverential rising of the whole mass as one person when the choral band sent forth its strength in praise of their God, created impressions which to be felt must have been witnessed.

In the foreground, to the right and left, are seen the massive Anglo-Norman pillars of the original Cathedral, constructed in the beginning of the twelfth century; while the roof, originally of wood, is an insertion of the early English style. In the distance, beyond the organ, is seen the tracery of the most gorgeous choir in England, terminated towards the east by the largest window in Europe. The contrast of the uniform flood of light thrown through the clerestories into this part of the Cathedral, with the alternations of light and shadow caused by the narrow slips of the nave lights, added greatly to the singularity and beauty of the sacred spectacle.

The celebration of the present festival is the 121st meeting of the choirs of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford; and although, in magnitude, these ancient music meetings cannot rival the great musical gatherings of Birmingham, Manchester, &c., yet the place of their celebration, and the long associations connected with them, give them an interest and an effect to be looked for in vain in festivals of more recent growth. At first, about 150 years ago, the performances were confined to the instrumental and vocal efforts of the "three choirs," assisted by amateurs in the divine art; until, in the years 1723 or 1724, the attendance of the auditory became so great, in consequence of the growing excellence of the music, that measures were taken for an increase of the band by the hire of eminent professional performers; and, at the same time, on the recommendation of the celebrated Dr. Besse, author of the "Beauty of Holiness," collections were made at the Cathedral doors for the benefit of the widows and orphans of clergymen. This has continued to the present day; in fact, the original intention of the meetings, which was the encouragement and improvement of sacred music, is quite forgotten in the charitable purpose to which these festivals have applied. It is impossible in our space to give a detailed history of the origin and progressive increase of these interesting meetings, but we can hardly be said to exaggerate the benefits they have conferred on sacred musical science, when we state that indirectly we owe to them the "Messiah" of Handel, and the "Creation" of Haydn, allowed to be each in its style a masterpiece of sacred harmony. Perhaps the Cathedral never presented a more glorious spectacle than when it was fitted up for this last splendid and holy occasion.

> Oh! it was good to see and hear
> (For eye was charm'd as well as ear)
> The young—the fair—the minstrel throng,
>   The old, the reverend combin'd;
> In one great festival of song,
>   Devoted to th' *Eternal* mind,
> Which teaches us through sweet harmony,
> That best of virtues **Charity**.

In the *Gloucestershire Chronicle*, we find the following summary of the proceedings:—

"The following is a comparative statement of the collections for the charity during the present week, and in 1841;—

1844.	£	s.	d.	1841.	£	s.	d.
Tuesday..	£163	18	4	Tuesday..	£130	12	4
Wednesday	111	9	4	Wednesday	126	7	11
Thursday	79	19	0	Thursday	155	6	2
Friday ..	175	0	4	Friday ..	121	1	4
Total ..	£530	7	0	Total ..	£533	7	9

ANTI-RENT INSURRECTION IN ALBANY.—OUTRAGE ON THE SHERIFF.

The Heildeberg Mountains have lately been the scene of an anti-rent insurrection against the Van Renesslaer family and the legal authorities. The most outrageous portion of these proceedings is, however, a most brutal attack on the Sheriff of the county, on the 31st of August last.

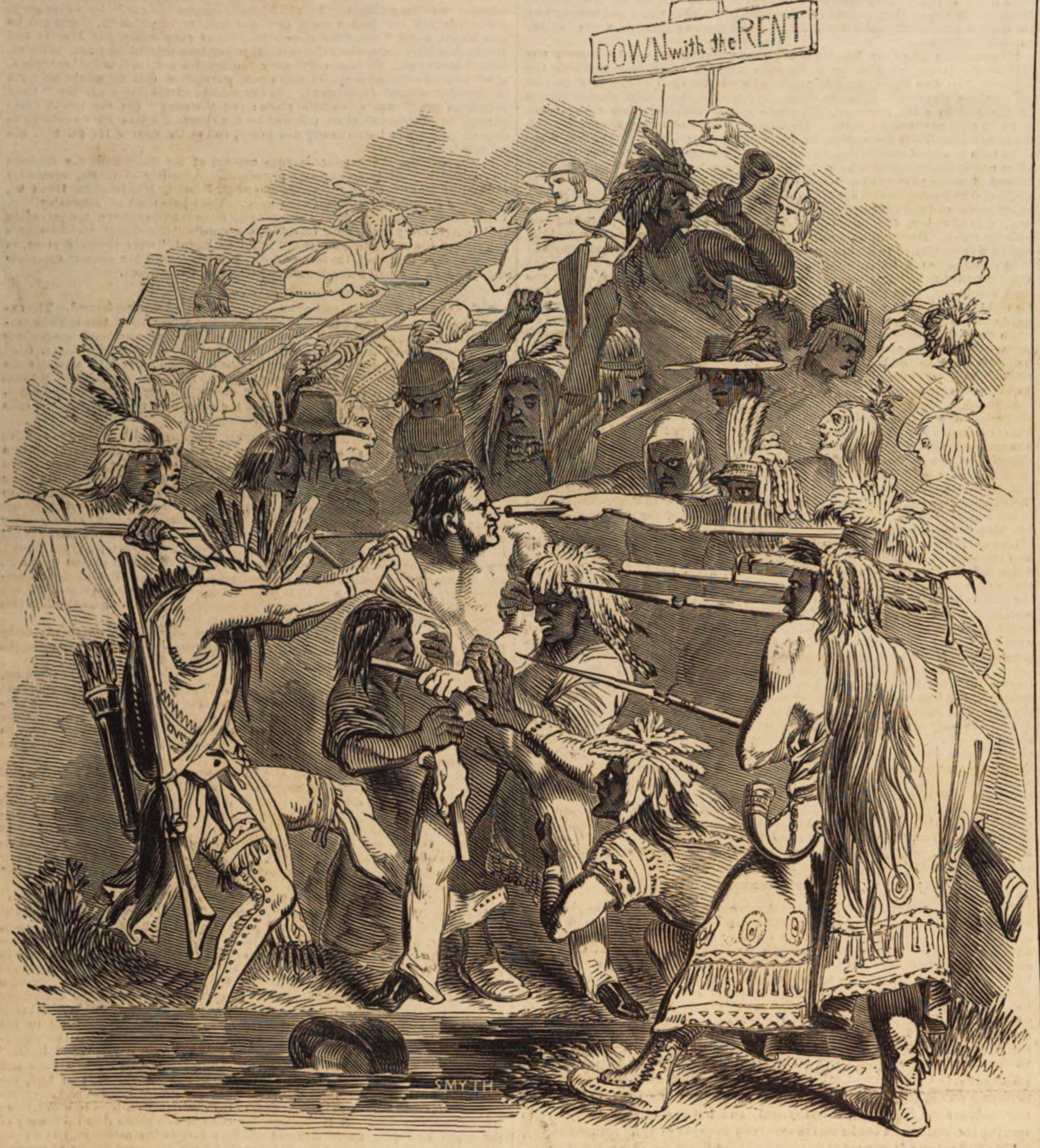
It appears that on the previous day the Sheriff, Mr. Batterman, with three assistants, proceeded to the disaffected district, in a double waggon, for the purpose of advertising some sales of property under execution in the town of Bern. They proceeded without molestation till they reached the house of a Mr. Van Deuzen, on the top of the Heilderberg, where the Sheriff stopped to serve a declaration, but was ordered off the premises by Van Deuzen's three sons, two of whom mounted horses in their working dresses, which were only shirts and pantaloons, and with horns in their hands followed the Sheriff's waggon. The excitement now spread; horns were heard blowing in every direction, while at almost every house the women and girls enlivened the road by singing the poetical effusion generally known as the "Adventures of Big Bill Snyder." At length the Sheriff and his assistants, followed by a vast crowd, reached Renesslaerville, where they resolved to stop all night, when a committee waited on them and requested them to leave the village, as threats had been made that if the party were allowed to stop or harboured in the village, it would be burnt to the ground. The Sheriff, however, remained there for the night, but got very little sleep, as horses were kept running on the road, there was loud howling and horns were blown and stones were thrown during the entire night. In the morning, when the party woke, they found the yard and shed full of horses, and one of the barns full of men, who had stopped to watch if the Sheriff did not go off during the night.

Nevertheless, the Sheriff and his party proceeded on his road next morning, until they reached a point where the Indians were drawn up in double ranks across the road to the number of sixty-three, each armed with either a rifle or a musket, and two horse pistols with brass barrels about fourteen inches long, and all apparently of the same pattern; some of them had knives. The waggon was then stopped, and the sheriff having got out, touched the ground, sprung for the horses' heads, putting his hand in his pocket to pull out his pistol, but about fifteen of these desperadoes laid hold of him, and after a short struggle flung him to the ground, and horses and waggons being backed to the fence, and nearly upset, the harness taken to pieces, and the horses set loose, and guns fired at them.

Meanwhile, the assistants were seized, and put under strict guard; and the Sheriff himself was held down in a ditch, and pistols were pointed at his head, and he was threatened with death, unless he gave up his papers, to which he replied, "Shoot away; I never will give up while I am alive." The Indians then proceeded to *tar and feather* the Sheriff, but without making any impression on the indomitable temper of the Sheriff, who, on being asked by an Indian, who was holding a pistol at his head, what he would do to him if he was in his place, replied, "Shoot you, as quick as I would a black snake."

At length, the three assistants, having submitted to the orders of the Indians, by jumping up three times, and hallooing "Down with the Rent," lifted the Sheriff into the waggon, harnessed the horses, and conveyed him to Albany.

The Deputy-Sheriff has also been similarly assaulted: a body of men in disguise, and armed with knives, tomahawks, and fire-arms, came to his dwelling-house in the night—demanded his official papers, compelled him to surrender them, and then publicly burnt them in the village of Nassau. On another occa-



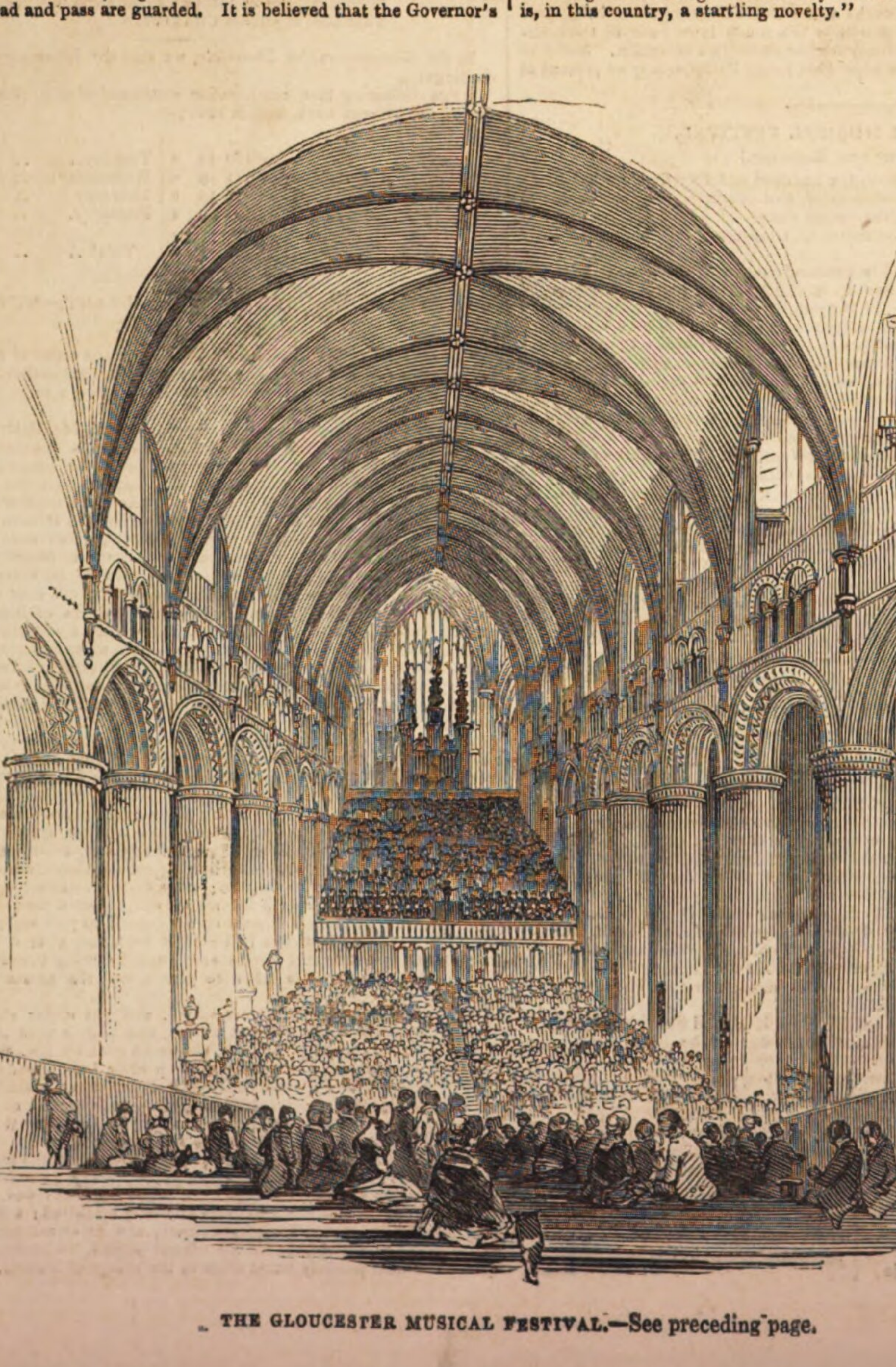
ANTI-RENT INSURRECTION—ATTACK ON THE SHERIFF OF ALBANY.

sion, about eighty men in disguise, and armed, violently entered the Deputy-Sheriff's house, assaulted him, forced him from his house in the presence of his family, and tarred and feathered him.

The Sheriff was, however, still determined to maintain his authority, and for that purpose had summoned a civil posse of 1000 men to attend him in a second expedition to the Heilderberg. On the other hand the farmers in that region are regularly drilled at stated times, to the number of many hundreds. The whole district is organised against the payment of rent, and are determined to fight to the last. Patrols of men, disguised as Indians, scour the mountains and valleys, and every road and pass are guarded. It is believed that the Governor's proclamation will have no effect. The insurrectionary spirit of these mountaineers is stimulated by the journals which circulate among them, and encourage them in resistance to the payment of rent and the execution of the laws.

Two new weekly papers have been recently established which support their views. What the end of this insurrection may be no one can tell. Most likely blood will flow before all is over.

We have just received the sketch for the annexed illustration, with the accompanying details, from our artist at New York, who adds that "the circumstance of a magistrate daring to do his duty in defiance of danger, and even of death, is, in this country, a startling novelty."



THE GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—See preceding page.

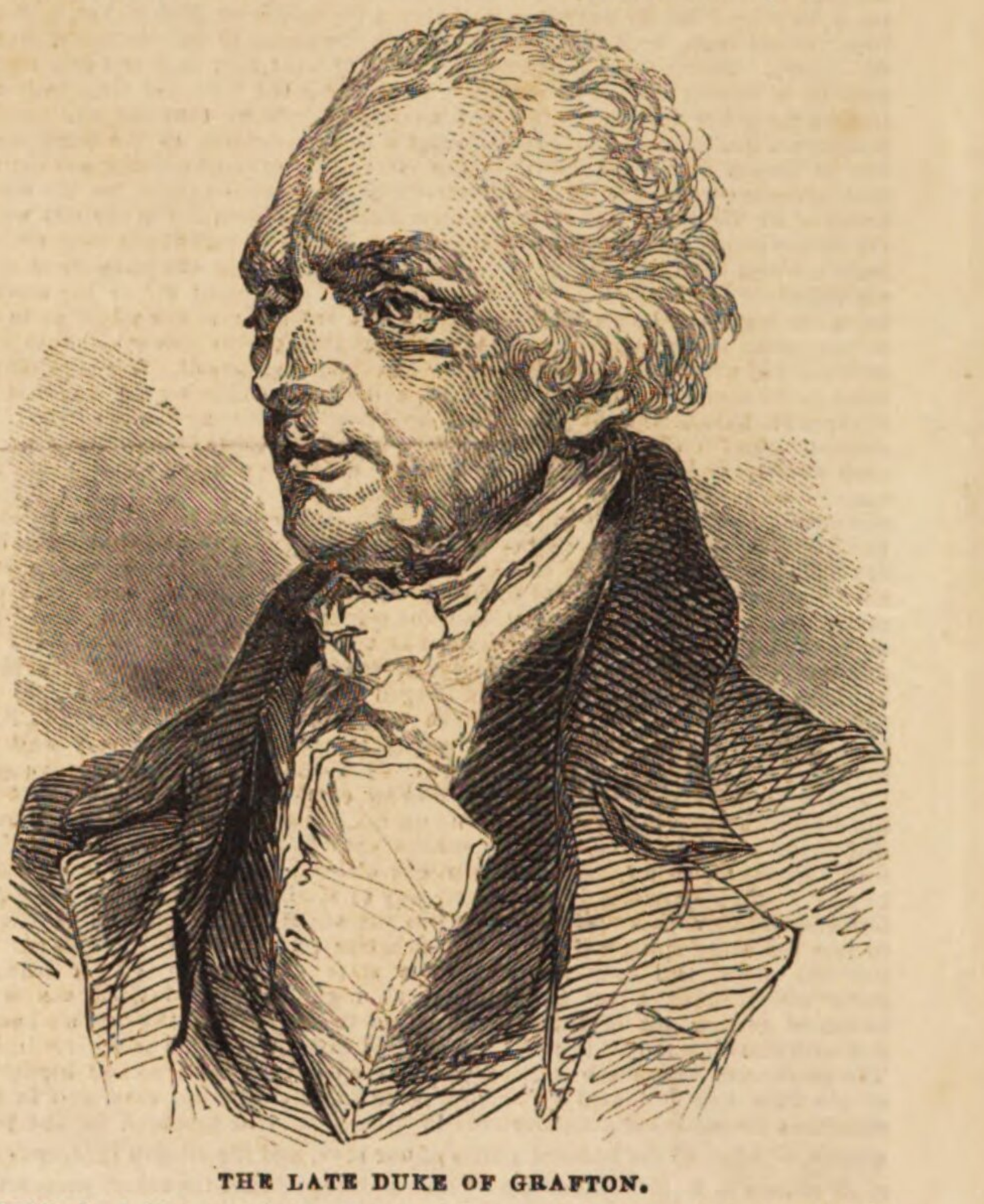
NEWSPAPER

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF GRAFTON.

The life of George Henry Fitzroy, fourth Duke of Grafton, terminated on Saturday evening last at Euston-hall, in Suffolk. For some years past he had lived in comparative retirement, and for a great many years had ceased to take any active part in public affairs. He was the eldest son of Augustus Henry, the third Duke of Grafton, the nobleman on whom Junius poured the vials of his wrath. The late Duke was born on the 14th of January, 1760, the last year of the reign of George II.: his Grace, therefore, may just be said to have lived to be the subject of five successive monarchs, and quitted this world in the 85th year of his age. The father of the Duke was in his day Chancellor of the University of Cambridge; and his heir, the young Earl of Euston, whose life and character now engage our attention, entered Trinity College at the above celebrated seat of learning. Here his lordship was the friend of the celebrated William Pitt at college; for a long time his warm partisan in the House of Commons; and for many years his colleague as the representative in parliament of their common *alma mater*. The year 1784 is, in the biography of Lord Euston, rendered remarkable by two important events—namely, his entrance upon the cares of married life, and the commencement of his career in the duties of a legislator and the business of a politician. He engaged in the latter at a time when party struggles were marked by circumstances of no ordinary interest. Lord John Townshend and Mr. Mansfield—afterwards Chief Justice—had represented the University for many years; but Mr. Fox's memorable India Bill proved fatal to their interests at Cambridge, for several of their constituents greatly disapproved of the measure. Mr. Pitt and Lord Euston were not the men to let such an opportunity escape them. At the general election in 1784, they offered themselves to the University. Against such opponents, the Mansfield and Townshend interest could not bear up, and the result of the contest was as follows:—The Right Hon. William Pitt, 351; the Earl of Euston, 299; Lord John Townshend, 278; James Mansfield, Esq., 181. It is, therefore, 60 years since the deceased duke took his seat for the first time as a member of the House of of Commons. Men born to ducal dignity and princely revenues are found, at least, as frequently as others, to be deficient in the intellectual aptitude, no less than in the requisite industry, for practical life. To this rule the subject of the present notice cannot be said to have formed any very striking or brilliant exception. He was a man of respectable talents, but of no very great attainments; the records of Parliament, therefore, contain fewer evidences of his ability as a legislator than of his zeal as a partisan, and his activity as a politician.

On the 16th of November, 1784, being then in the twenty-fifth year of his age, Lord Euston married the Lady Maria Charlotte Waldegrave, the second daughter of James, second Earl of Waldegrave, whose widow (mother of the Countess of Euston) married the Duke of Gloucester—an event which is considered to have had much influence in producing the Royal Marriage Act. By the union of her mother with the Duke of Gloucester, Lady Euston acquired a royal stepfather; but her husband, the subject of this notice, could boast of a royal lineage, at least an illegitimate descent, not only from a royal but a kingly ancestor; the first Duke of Grafton being one of the sons of Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland, one of the mistresses of Charles II.

To return to the political life of the noble Duke. For many years he adopted the views and supported the government of Mr. Pitt, but possibly he felt little inclination, and less necessity, to stand forth in Parliament as a very prominent advocate of either the one or the other. Mr. Pitt, while he had Lord Euston for a supporter, took more pleasure in obtaining his vote than in listening to his speeches; and for the steady devotion with which that vote was always forthcoming, Lord Euston received an amount of patronage that was generally considered a fair equivalent for all his political services. He was chosen a Knight of the Garter, appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Suffolk, and Vice-Admiral of the coast of Suffolk, Receiver-General of the profits of the seals in the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, and King's Gamekeeper at Newmarket. For some years he was Ranger of Hyde-park and St. James's-park. Besides these offices, conferred on himself by the Minister of the day, he was Hereditary Ranger of Whittlebury Forest, Recorder of Thetford, a trustee of the Hunterian Museum, President of the Ecectic Society of London, &c.



THE LATE DUKE OF GRAFTON.

While he held a seat in the House of Commons, it does not appear that he ever represented any other place than that which first returned him to Parliament. Yet, in 1790, Mr. Laurence Dundas stoutly contested the seat with him, but from that time till 1807, being a period of seventeen years, he remained in undisturbed possession of that much-envied distinction, "member for the University of Cambridge; and of course Mr. Pitt continued to be his colleague. When the death of that great man caused a vacancy, Lord Henry Petty (now the Marquis of Lansdowne), Lord Althorp (Earl Spencer), and Lord Palmerston, became candidates. Of these three, the first-named was returned by a large majority. At the general election in 1807, Lord Euston again encountered a formidable opposition presented by Lord Palmerston and Lord Henry Petty. On that occasion the numbers were—Earl of Euston, 324; Sir Vicary Gibbs, 312; Lord Palmerston, 310; and Lord Henry Petty, 265. Thus, during seven-and-twenty years, he sat for Cambridge, nor did his Parliamentary connexion with that University cease until he succeeded to the peerage, on the death of his father, the third Duke in 1811. It must not, however, be taken for granted, that during the whole of this time he gave himself up to the support of Mr. Pitt. On the contrary, in proportion as the conduct of the war against revolutionary France became more difficult, and the embarrassments of his quondam friend thickened around his head, Lord Euston appeared the more disposed to withdraw from him; and, long before the death of Mr. Pitt, Lord Euston became a Whig.

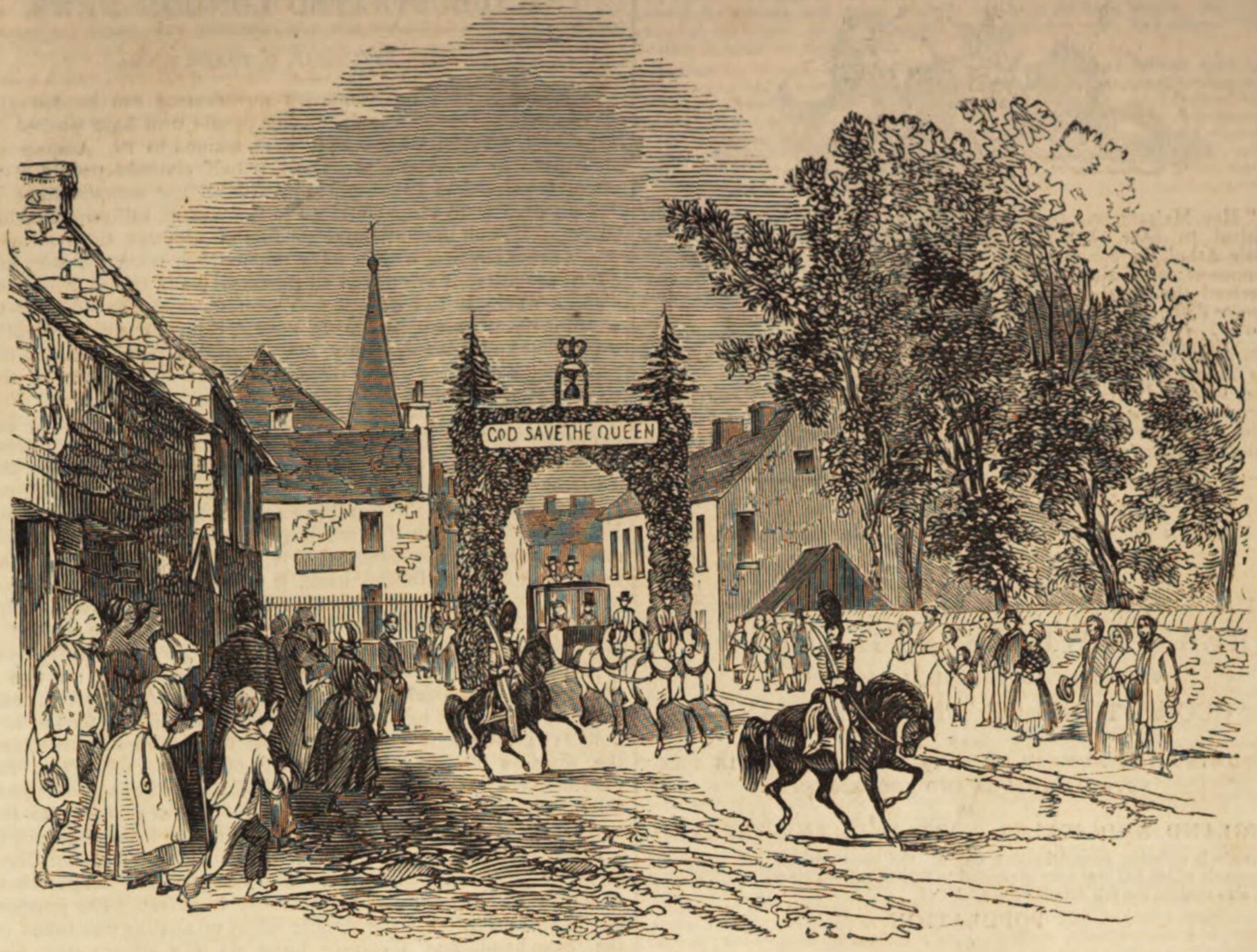
In 1808 he became a widower, and so continued to the end of his days. Lady Euston, therefore, never lived to be Duchess of Grafton, but her ladyship lived long enough to be the mother of eleven children, of whom six survive; one of these is Lord Charles Fitzroy, who has been many years in Parliament; and who, ever since the passing of the Reform Act, has sat for Bury St. Edmund's.

Generally speaking, the deceased peer was not more active in public life since his elevation to the peerage than he had previously been; to this, however, one exception arose, where the Bill of Pains and Penalties against the Queen of George IV. was presented to the House of Lords. On that occasion the Duke of Grafton stepped forth with unwonted energy and zeal; but this was pretty nearly the last occasion on which he took any prominent part in the business of Parliament. After a lengthened retirement of nearly twenty years, he has quietly sunk to rest, leaving behind him numerous descendants to perpetuate his honours and enjoy his wealth.—*Abridged from the Times.*

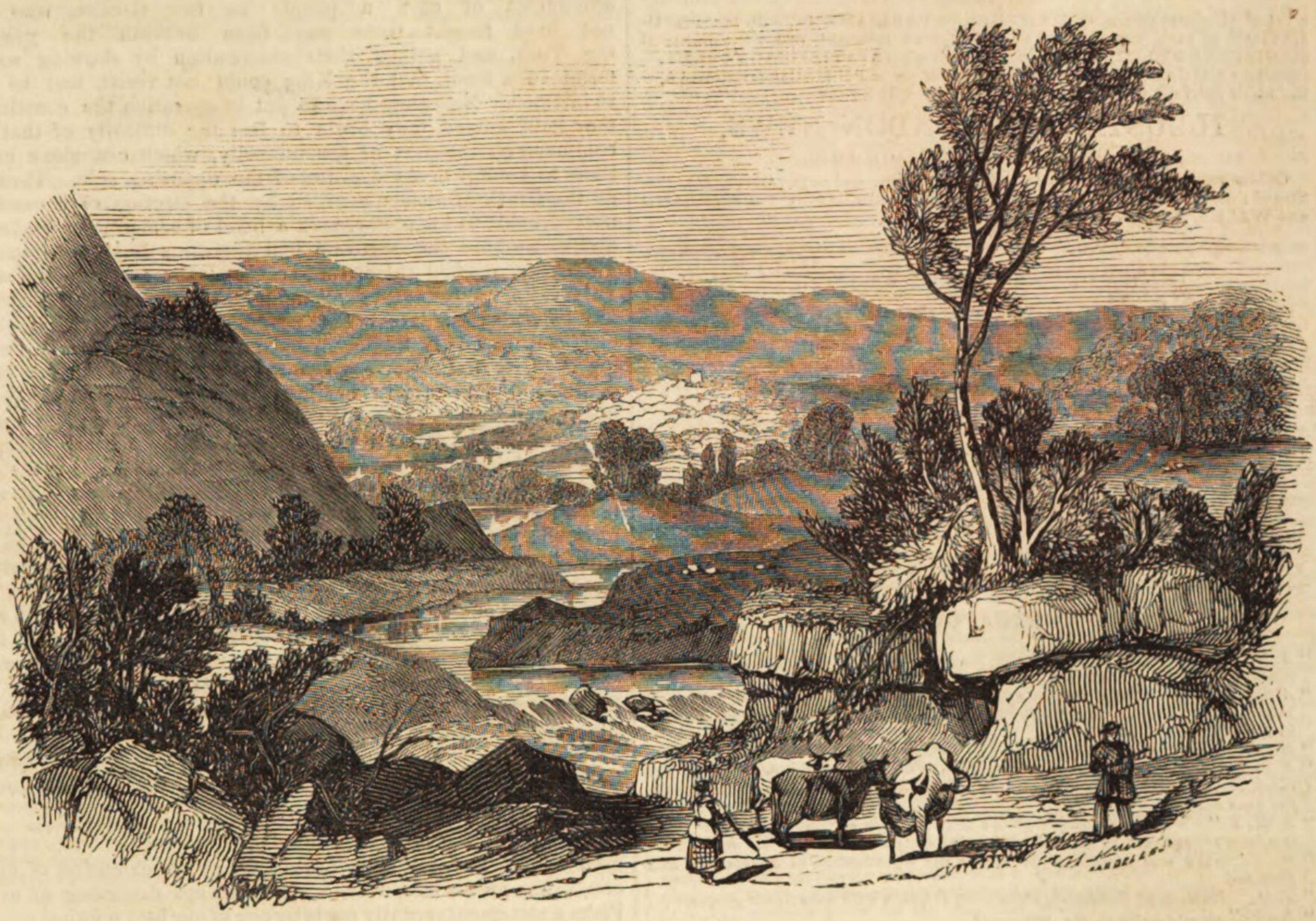
The dignities of the house of Grafton have devolved upon the Duke's eldest son, Henry, who has been up to this time styled by courtesy Earl of Euston, and who is now in the 54th year of his age. His lordship is Colonel of the West Suffolk Militia, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of that county. His lady, who is now become Duchess of Grafton, is daughter of the late Admiral Sir George Cranfield Berkeley, and was married to his lordship 32 years ago. The present Duke and Duchess of Grafton have several children.

The celebrity and good fortune of the late Duke of Grafton as one of the leading sportsmen of the turf, remain to be noticed. His Grace inherited this taste and success from his father, who, according to Nimrod, was a keen sportsman, and an excellent judge of racing; and his horses having been well and honestly ridden by South, he was among the few great winners amongst great men. The late Duke, upon the same authority, was a great winner, having inherited, with his domains, the virtues of old Prunella; but owed some of his success to his brother, Lord Henry Fitzroy, whose judgment in racing was equal to any man's. The late Duke won the Derby Stakes four times, and the Oaks eight; and "most of the good things at Newmarket," for a few years in succession: in the year 1825, his Grace won £13,000 from public stakes alone! "But," adds Nimrod, "we must do the Duke of Grafton the justice to say, that in his stable he has marched with the times, *his horses having been always forward in their work*, the grand desideratum in a training stable." His Grace also deserved success, for he was a nobleman of high character upon the turf.

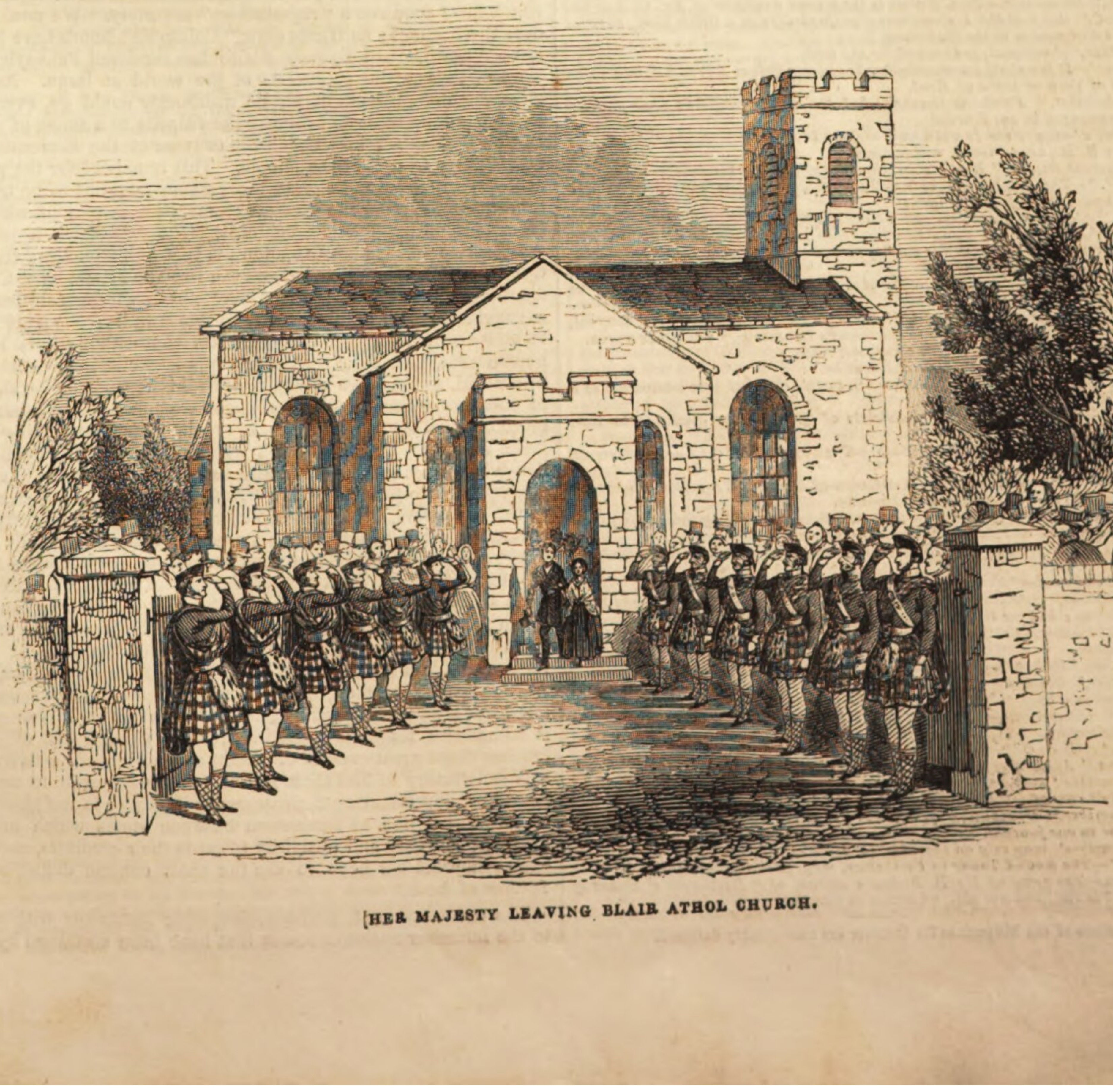
THE QUEEN'S SECOND VISIT TO SCOTLAND.



ENTRANCE TO COUPAR ANGUS.

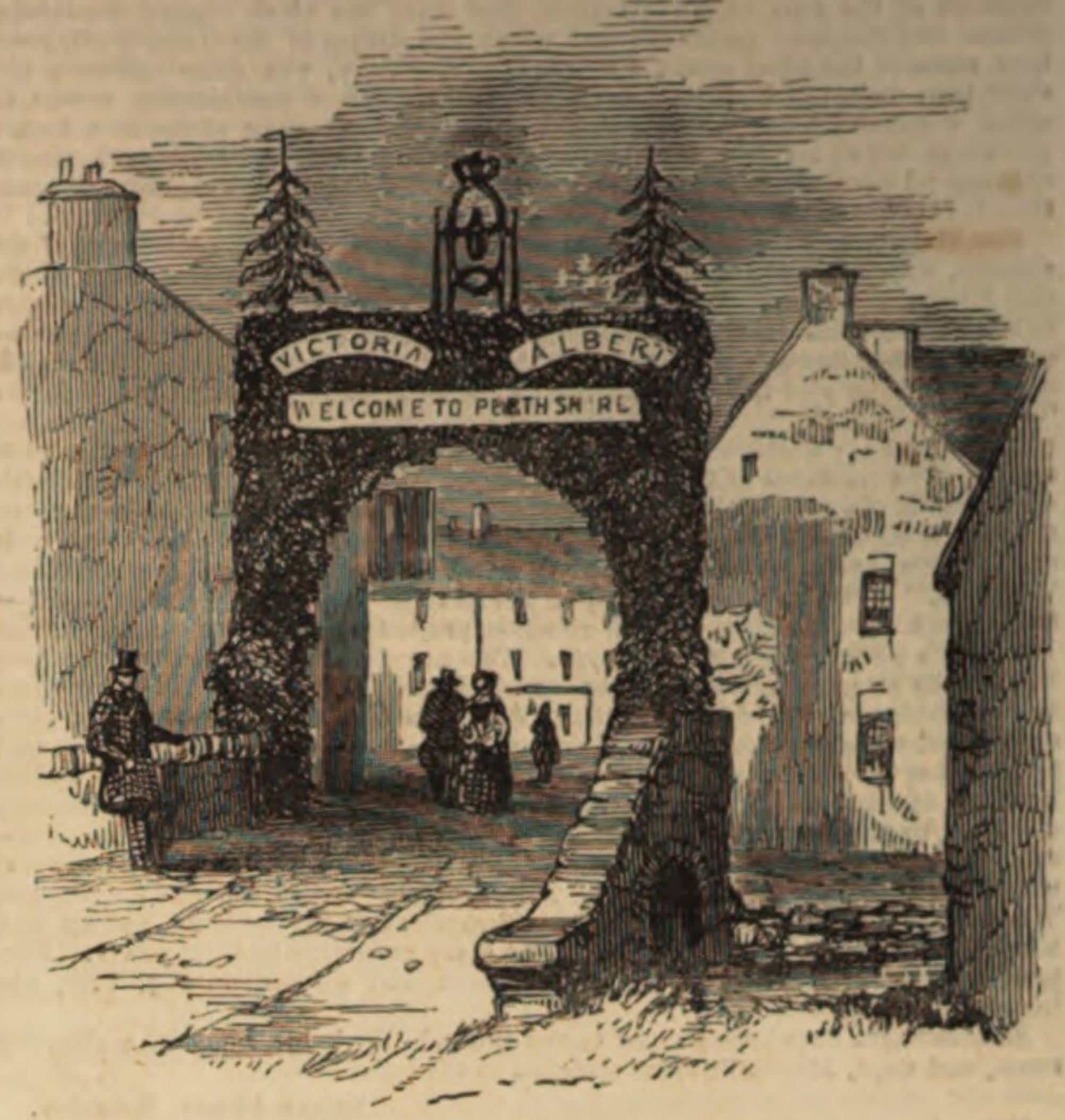


BLAIR ATHOL.



[HER MAJESTY LEAVING BLAIR ATHOL CHURCH.

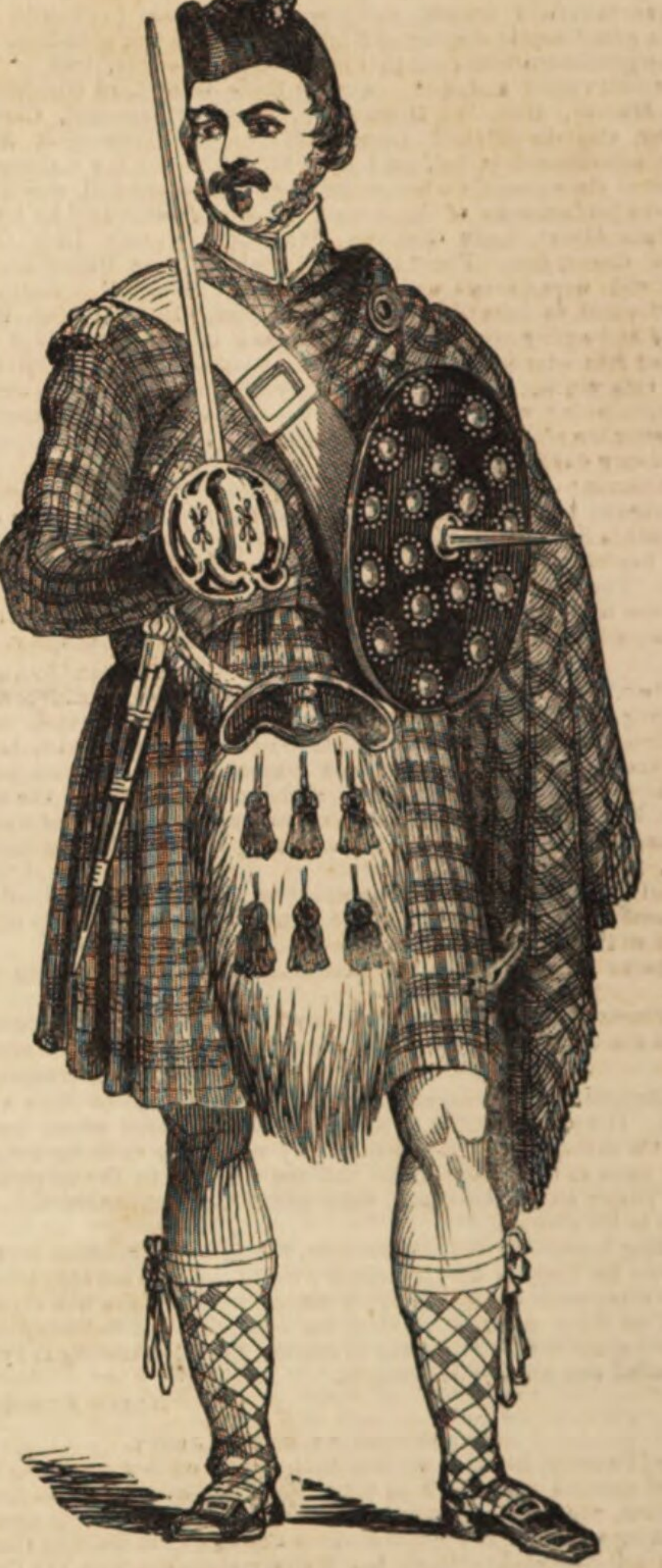
We this week complete our narrative of the incidents connected with Her Majesty's visit to Scotland. The subjoined account, taken from the most authentic sources, comprises a connected detail of every circumstance worth mentioning, connected with this, our gracious Queen's second visit to the "land o' cakes."



ARCH AT COUPAR ANGUS.

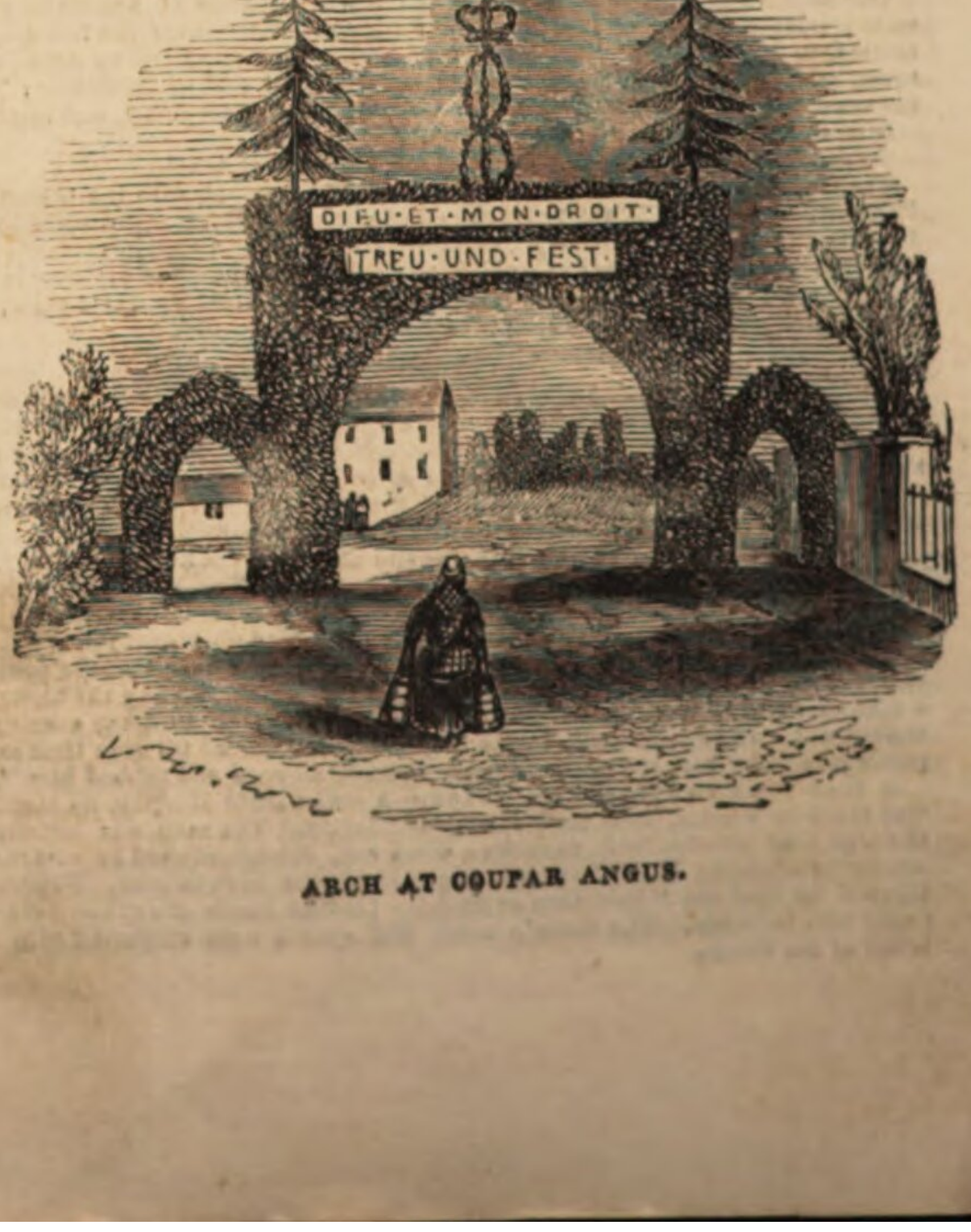
BLAIR ATHOL, Friday, Sept. 27

Yesterday morning after breakfast Her Majesty rode in the grounds. The Princess Royal was taken her usual ride.



PORTRAIT OF A HIGHLAND GUARDSMAN, AT BLAIR ATHOL.

In the afternoon, at about half-past 3 o'clock, Her Majesty left the castle to visit the pass of Killiecrankie and the grounds of Mr. Butler of Faskally. The Prince drove Her Majesty, and Lord Charles Wellesley and Lord Glenlyon accompanied them on horseback. They drove straight on to the entrance of Mr. Butler's grounds. Mr. Butler received Her Majesty, and presented her with a



ARCH AT COUPAR ANGUS.

beautiful bouquet of flowers from the gardens around the house. Her Majesty alighted from the carriage, and walked through the grounds. This place of Mr. Butler's can have but few rivals amongst the seats of the Scottish gentry. The situation itself is romantic in the extreme. At a short distance from the eastern entrance of the pass of Killiecrankie, just were the bleak rugged mountains around and the deep ravine through which the stream of the Garry flows, combine some of the most grand features of the scenery, you come suddenly at a short turn from the high road down upon a rich vale of considerable extent, in which woodland, lawn, flowers, and the clear water running at the foot, form a picture in which art has assisted nature in producing almost the perfection of ornamental gardening. The natural beauty of the place is enhanced by the contrast it exhibits to the wild scenery in which it is embosomed.

Her Majesty paused several times to admire the surpassing beauty of the scenery, which was enhanced by the mellowness of the autumnal tints of the rich foliage of the birch trees and larches. Her Majesty alighted at the entrance to the pass of Killiecrankie, and having mounted her pony, which had been sent on before, rode down to the bottom of the pass, and remained for some time admiring the beauty of the scene formed by the clear rushing of the Garry over the "Sodger's Loup."

Lord and Lady Glenlyon, during the stay of her Majesty at the castle, have occupied the residence of Captain Macduff, his lordship's factor, a fine old stalwart Highland gentleman, who has served with distinction in the American war. Captain Macduff's house is a small, but picturesque cottage, within the grounds of the castle, and close to the chapel, in which lie the remains of the celebrated "Clavers." The stables belonging to the cottage unfortunately caught fire at two o'clock this morning. Much valuable property, and the whole of Captain Macduff's plate, have been destroyed. The progress of the flames might have been easily arrested at the first outburst; but Lord Glenlyon is one of those Scotch noblemen who still retain their rational notions of hospitality. His lordship would not allow the neighbourhood to be aroused, and assistance to be sent for, lest her Majesty might be alarmed; and so fastidious was he in his apprehensions of disturbing his illustrious guest, that he preferred seeing his property devoured by the flames rather than incur the risk of inconveniencing his Sovereign. Lord and Lady Glenlyon had scarcely time to clothe themselves, so great was the danger at one time that the fire would extend to the dwelling-house. The Queen's grooms, as soon as they were apprised of the accident, got up, and went off to the scene, where they rendered every assistance in their power. Fortunately, Lord Glenlyon's horses were saved, but a favourite dog, Crib, was burnt.

Four cottages have been burned to the ground, the lodge kitchen, a sleeping room, and Capt. Macduff's office attached to the latter.

BLAIR ATHOL, Saturday.

Yesterday afternoon the Queen and Prince Albert, attended by Lord C. Wellesley and Lord Glenlyon, rode down Glen Tilt to view the deer, and proceeded nearly ten miles before they came up with any of these extremely shy and noble animals of the forest. The Prince was unsuccessful in getting within range, and after prolonging their ride till nearly seven o'clock, the royal party returned to the castle.

In the evening an exhibition of the national dances took place before her Majesty in the Great Hall of the castle, which was fitted up and decorated in a very handsome manner for the occasion. The whole armoury of the castle, including 300 muskets, and a large number of pistols, bayonets, lochabar-axes, and claymores, were arranged in fanciful devices on the wall, and above these the banners were tastefully draped, and when the hall was brilliantly lighted up it formed a grand scenic display of Highland prowess and grandeur.

All the gentlemen who took part in the dances were attired in full Highland costume, with plaid and dirk. Among them were Lord Glenlyon, Hon. Capt. James Murray, Hon. W. Drummond, Capt. Drummond, Capt. Oswald of Dunniker, Captain M'Duff, Lieut. Smallkier of Kindroggan, &c. &c. The dancing commenced at half-past nine, at which hour her Majesty took her seat in a chair of state placed for her at the upper end of the hall, where she remained during the performance of the several dances, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Lady Glenlyon, Hon. Miss Murray, Lady Canning, Lady Caroline Cocks, &c. The "Highland fling," "The Hulaghan," and several national reels were danced, and also the "Fillie Callum," or sword dance, which was performed in beautiful style by the Hon. Capt. Murray, in which great dexterity and agility are required. in dancing in and among four swords, which are placed crosswise in the centre of the apartment. Her Majesty enjoyed the dances very much, and laughed heartily at some of the more extravagant and wild figures which were introduced for her amusement. The dancing concluded shortly after ten o'clock. There was a guard of honour of the Athol Highlanders in attendance during the ball.

It has become a very general desire in Dundee to have the splendid triumphal arch, designed by Mr. Leslie, in honour of the Queen, erected in stone, and we think there is little doubt that it will be done. Lord Panmure has made a magnificent beginning to the work by subscribing *five hundred pounds* towards the expense. The harbour trustees have held a special meeting to consider the matter, and they have also handsomely agreed to contribute five hundred pounds, and to bring up the foundation of the arch to the level of the quay.

BLAIR ATHOL, Sunday.

The church was again invaded at an early hour, but the object of a portion of the congregation, or rather audience, in attending divine service, was most palpably obvious; for when the carriage drove up to the church with Lady Glenlyon, Mrs. Drummond, and the Hon. Miss Murray, several persons left the church. Some, however, who came to stare, remained to pray, and the newly-married minister, Mr. Irvine, delivered an excellent sermon. His bride was also present, and came in for a large share of the staring which had been intended for her Majesty.

Lord Glenlyon's pew was also occupied by Lord Aberdeen. Lord Charles Wellesley, Lord Liverpool, Sir Jas. Clarke, Lady Canning, and Lady Caroline Cocks, remained at the castle in attendance upon her Majesty.

The Queen did not leave the precincts of the castle during the whole afternoon.

The Princess Royal did not accompany her Majesty in her promenade. The service of the Church was read before her Majesty in her private apartments.

BLAIR ATHOL, Monday.

The disappointment yesterday throughout the village of Blair Athol was unbounded. It was impossible to shake the implicit belief which had firmly fixed itself in the minds of the people that they would see their Sovereign once more amongst them at the village kirk. All the villagers in the neighbourhood, and even the people about the castle, were under the impression that her Majesty would go to the church.

According to another version, however, the Queen's absence from church was caused from her Majesty having caught a slight cold on Thursday afternoon, which was somewhat increased by the heavy shower to which she was exposed for more than half an hour while witnessing the otter hunt on Saturday morning, and thus it was considered inexpedient to run the risk of increasing it by sitting in an over-crowded and over-heated church.

BLAIR ATHOL, Tuesday.

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY.

To-day (Tuesday) her Majesty left Blair Athol, on her return to England. A number of persons assembled to witness the departure, as also the planting of certain trees, which, as at Taymouth, her Majesty had kindly agreed to plant. The morning was fair, but rather cold—a strong breeze blowing from the south-east. At half-past eight o'clock, her Majesty came out from the Castle, leaning on the arm of Prince Albert, and at once proceeded to plant two trees near the Castle. Prince Albert and the Princess also planted two each, after which the party then returned to the Castle. In a few minutes, however, her Majesty and the Prince again appeared, and after standing for a second or two, entered their travelling carriage, which was drawn up before the gate, and drove slowly off. At the outer gate her Majesty was received by a concourse of people, who renewed the shouts which had just died upon her ear. Lord Glenlyon rode alongside the Royal carriage, and two carriages followed; in one of which was the Princess Royal, with Lady Canning and Mademoiselle Charrier; and in another, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Charles Wellesley, and Sir Edward Bowater. The other members of the suite had left in the morning.

The *Edinburgh Observer* says "Her Majesty having so enjoyed her rustication in the Highlands, there seems to be but one opinion—that she will soon revisit Blair Castle. Indeed, it is confidently rumoured that a treaty has actually been concluded for its occupancy by royalty, occasionally, for three years.

Our engravings, this week, illustrate the Royal Progress of her Majesty and suite leaving the town of Coupar Angus: together with two of the festal arches erected to commemorate the interesting event: one represents an Arch in the town, and inscribed "Victoria and Albert"—"Welcome to Perthshire;" and the other the Arch at the entrance to Coupar, from Blair Athol, and inscribed Dieu et mon Droit"—"Treu und Fest."

To this succeeds a general view of the scenery of Blair Athol.

The next illustration shows the church of Blair Athol, with the Queen and Prince Albert leaving by the principal porch; the pathway being flanked by the Highland Guard.

Lastly, is a portrait of one of her Majesty's Guardsmen. The costume is very striking: the tartan green with a small red stripe, crossed by white belts; red and white hose; and dark blue cap.

LONDON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The theatre of this Institution was, on the evening of the 27th ult., the scene of a very successful oratorical *début*, before a London audience, on the part of Mr. James Raleigh Baxter, a young gentleman who undeertook to do battle with the Political Economists, on certain knotty points relating to the treatment of the labouring classes. The audience was large and respectable, and appeared to be much gratified.

THE CITY-ROAD IN FORMER DAYS.—The City-road was first opened in 1761. The *London Chronicle* of Saturday, June 27, says—"The New-road, which is to be called the City-road, from Old-street, across the fields to Islington, has been made in less than four months, and will be opened on Monday next." For many years this neighbourhood was very little frequented. A curious proof of this is given in a volume of the *Newgate Calendar*, which, relating the history of a man executed in 1770 for robbing the mail, says—"One Saturday evening he walked as far as Peerless-pool, in the City-road, and waited till such time as the postboy came by with the northern mail, when he stopped and robbed him."

A MAN TORN TO PIECES BY A HORSE.—A man named Murphy, on Monday, was killed by a horse, near Kill, county Waterford. The man was turning off the high road into the field, to make a short cut, though advised to turn back, or else he might be killed by a wild horse he should have to pass. Fatally for himself he trod the "forbidden ground." In four hours after his body was found torn to pieces. The horse's hoofs and mouth were encrusted with the blood of his victim.

"Her Majesty was so pleased with the Falls of Bruar, that she wished to have sketches of them. Mr. Landells, who is at Blair Athol, in connexion with the ILLUSTRATED NEWS, had the honour of submitting his drawings for her Majesty's inspection, and received the Royal command to execute two sketches, one of the Upper Falls, and one of the Lower."—*Times*, Sept. 27.

"Mr. Landells, a gentleman connected with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, who is taking sketches for that periodical, has had the honour of submitting some of them for her Majesty's inspection. The Queen expressed herself highly pleased with the spirit and accuracy of the sketches, and has commissioned Mr. Landells to paint for her two views, one of the Upper and the other of the Lower Falls of Bruar."—*Morning Herald*, Sept. 25.

TO OUR READERS.

This day is published a SUPPLEMENT containing the SECOND, and concluding PART of

THE CENSUS
OF
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
GIVING AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE
OCCUPATIONS OF THE INHABITANTS,
AND
SHOWING THE NUMBER OF EACH SEX EMPLOYED IN THE SEVERAL TRADES AND PROFESSIONS
IN
ENGLAND AND WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND,

respectively:—being unquestionably one of the most curious and important documents which has ever been presented to Parliament.—This SUPPLEMENT will also contain the full details of the

POPULATION
OF
EVERY COUNTY, BARONY, PARISH, TOWN, AND VILLAGE IN SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND;
ALSO,

a list of all places returning MEMBERS to PARLIAMENT, with the POPULATION of each, the number of MEMBERS returned, and the number of REGISTERED ELECTORS; with numerous other STATISTICAL TABLES;—forming a useful and valuable work for reference to the PUBLIC in GENERAL,—the whole carefully arranged and compiled expressly for the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
PRICE SIXPENCE, POSTAGE FREE.

Orders received by all Booksellers and Newsmen, and at the Office, No. 198, Strand;—where Copies of the First Part, containing the CENSUS of ENGLAND and WALES, may still be had.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, October 6.—Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 7.—
TUESDAY, 8.—Dr. Kippis died, 1795.
WEDNESDAY, 9.—Dutch fleet defeated, 1797.
THURSDAY, 10.—Nottingham Castle burnt, 1831
FRIDAY, 11.—Old Michaelmas Day.
SATURDAY, 12.—Columbus discovered America, 1492.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending October 12.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
9 48	10 26	11 4	11 36	0 0	0 2	0 25	0 46	1 6	1 26	1 47	2 4

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A. W." should write to C. R. Smith, Esq., Secretary to the British Archæological Association, 5, Liverpool-street, City.

"A Subscriber."—There will be opened a carriage-road through the Thames Tunnel, as soon as the approaches are completed. See the ample description in No. 48 of our journal.

"B. J.," Adwick Hall, Doncaster.—The striker of the ball will be out.

"A Subscriber from the Commencement," Worcester, will find a brief, but intelligent, article on the mitre in the Penny Cyclopædia; we have not room for quotation.

"A. M. K."—We are not aware of the Rev. J. Todd's "Index Rerum" having been republished in this country. We have not room for the outline.

"W. C."—We will endeavour to obtain the information as to Oakham and Rutland.

"T. O.," Hale, near Sandwich, should try friction with horse-hair gloves.

*"*Αλφα*" should write to Mr. Weippert.*

"H. W. T.," Haslemere, will find the Atmospheric Railway described in No. 88 of our journal.

"H. C.," Gloucester.—Mrs. Butler is the second daughter of Mr. C. Kemble.

"P. P. C." will find the Instructions for Quadrilles in a little book, entitled "The Companion to the Ball-room."

"Amateur," Liverpool, is thanked for the hint.

"Alpha."—It is not yet known whether the young Prince Alfred will be created Duke of York or Duke of Kent.

"A Subscriber," Perth, is thanked; but the scenes proffered have already been engraved in our journal.

"Momus's" suggestion (a good one) arrived too late.

Lines by R. R., on a Prison, will not suit.

"A Constant Reader," Kensington, should apply to the Insurance-office.

"W. W."—The toll cannot be legally demanded, unless the carriage and horses pass through the turnpike.

"T. S.," Stamford, must take out a hawker's license.

"B. S."—We have not room to go further into the merits of Sholl's new American Beehive, which our correspondent avers is but a slight alteration of Dr. Howison's principle.

"F. M. C.," Tottenham Park.—Perhaps our correspondent will favour us with the loan of the engraved block.

"P."—Dunluce Castle will be found engraved in the "Mirror," No. 650, vol. XXIII.; in "Wright's Guide to the Giant's Causeway," and other works.

"The Bark Ada's Rudder:"—We have not room.

"Stellar Astronomy:"—Under consideration.

"R. M.," St. Columb.—M. Bochsa, when in this country, was unrivalled as a harpist.

"E. L."—Views of the disturbed districts of South Wales appeared in Nos. 70 and 80 of our journal.

"Aristides," Chelsea; "R. H.," Bath.—The Large Print is in a very forward state.

"Lieut. B.," Donaghadee.—The Art-Union of London, Trafalgar-square.

"A Subscriber."—The action would not lie.

"S. S."—The selling of fireworks, without a license, or letting them off in public places, is illegal, and punishable with forfeiture and fine.

"Leech."—The price of "Drexelius's Reflexions on Eternity" is 5s., foolscap 8vo.

"An Old Subscriber" should consult a solicitor as to the right of way.

"A Subscriber," Limerick.—The eldest son of an Earl is styled Right Hon. by courtesy; but the title is only properly applied to Privy Councillors.

"D. F.," Culloden Castle.—The manufactory for Jefferey's Marine Glue is at Limehouse.

"G. W. G.," Redgwell, is thanked for the sketch of the improved Ice-house.

"A Reader," Glasgow.—A good account of the loss of the Royal George will be found in a book entitled "Shipwrecks and Disasters at Sea."

"Hope," Camberwell, may probably obtain the information from the New York Directory.

"O. H.," "G. P. O."—The tale will not suit.

"Clericus," Aylesbury, should consult a treatise on the Law of Dilapidations.

"A Subscriber" may rely on Walker.

"Poverty" cannot recover the amount of the expenses.

"A Subscriber," Newtownbarry, should refer to the account of the Affghanistan war in our journal.

"A Subscriber" may rely on the Savings' Banks.

"J. R."—The Round Tower in Perthshire, may, probably, appear.

Erratum.—The price of Sir H. Bishop's edition of "Beethoven's Mount of Olives" is 12s., and not 30s., as stated in our last.

The notices of the Magazines for October are unavoidably deferred.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1844.

THE principle of a representative government can be brought into successful operation only among people who have worked it out slowly, who have been as it were trained to it. Among an uncivilised, or what is just as bad, a half civilised people, it is worse than useless to introduce it, with all the complications it has acquired amid races educated to the task of self-government. Granting that all men are alike capable of adopting the system—which some political writers have doubted—it is certain they are not fit to receive it at once in all its extent; and this is as true of nations where it has existed and been forgotten, as of those in which it never existed at all. In ancient Rome nearly every office was elective; in modern Italy, the political system excludes the people from all share in the Government, the only shadow of the elective system remaining in the government of the church. The Greeks of antiquity were a meeting and a voting people; but under the sway of the Ottoman they lost this, with nearly every other characteristic of their national greatness. It pleased the states of Europe to give Greece a king, and it has pleased the Greeks to add what the European powers forgot—a constitution. None can blame them if they felt the want of it, and the peaceful manner in which they established it won the approbation of all men. For the constitution itself, it was apparently unexceptionable. The Abbé Sieyes, who kept in his desk ready-made constitutions for every nation in the world, never drew the plan of a more perfect one. It guaranteed freedom of all kinds—of speech, of writing, of the person, of the press, of the suffrage: it was a constitution one could not help wishing to see at work, and working well. But neither men nor nations attain perfection at a bound; theories have to be carried out into practice by men, and the work is likely to borrow much of its character from the instrument. The severest trial an electing body has to undergo is the inevitable necessity of the submission of the minority to the majority. We have seen the philosophy of the losing side put to a grievous test, even in England, where time and custom have reconciled men both to reverses and victories, and taught them moderation in triumph, and equanimity in defeat. The prospect of "another time" has the double effect of abating exultation on the one hand, and inspiring hope on the other; the first does not become arrogant, nor the other sink into despair. But this quiet sort of feeling is far beyond the attainment of such a people as the Greeks, who have not long fought their way from beneath the yoke of the Turk, and gained their constitution by showing so determined a front, that the King could not resist, had he been so inclined. Now they have to put in operation the constitution they have gained, they begin to feel the difficulty of that self-command on the part of the minority, which can alone enable them to submit to the decision of the opposing side. Thus one of the Greek Ministers, enraged by the election of a candidate unfavourable to his policy, took a band of armed men, broke into a church where the sealed up balloting-urns had been deposited for safety, opened them, and scattered the votes to the winds. This was a "short and easy" mode of getting rid of a difficulty, at all events; but it is not exactly the proper way in which the elective principle is to be carried out. Suppose Sir R. Peel, at the last City of Lonnon election, had, with the aid of some of the A division, laid violent hands on sundry of the Whig polling books, and thrown them into the Thames, to the great embarrassment of the returning officer! Allowing for the difference between Athens and London, the act above described is the same in principle, if not in extent. In Spain things are not much better; the elections now going on are marked by every species of fraud; sometimes when it is known that not ten persons have voted during the day, the ballot boxes have produced between one and two hundred votes for the same period! It is needless to point out the trickery used in such cases. The ballot is about the worst mode of taking votes that could be devised for a people imperfectly schooled in what may be called the *morale* of politics; it presents most fatal facilities of being abused. We fear the framers of constitutions for these countries have founded their plans more on the idea of what ought to be, than on a knowledge of what actually exists; that they have drawn too much from books, and allowed too little for the imperfections of men.

THE establishment of a new principle, or the extension of an old one, in the affairs of Government, is always deserving of notice. From a statement recently made by one of our best political authorities, it appears that our Government is at last about to consider formally, the defalcations in pecuniary matters of some of those states which have acquired a "repudiating" notoriety. We need not go over their names; as Byron says, "Columbia's bonds have holders not unknown," and Sydney Smith has rendered Pennsylvania a word of fear to the capitalists of the world at large. As far as general condemnation of public dishonesty could go, everything had been done towards bringing the culprits to a sense of shame. But no official act had added the censure of the Government of this country to that of the people. This remained for the present Ministry to effect, and should the rumour turn out to be true, we think it will deserve the greatest credit for a display of what may be called politico-financial boldness. The step which it is stated the Government is about to adopt, is that of "excluding from the Court and Ministerial parties, all the Foreign Ministers or Charges d'Affaires whose Governments have not faithfully fulfilled their engagements with their creditors in this country." Virtue is said to be its own reward, and it is certain that dishonesty is its own punishment; but both reward and punishment, in the matters of this world, arrive more slowly than could be wished, for the sake of encouragement in one case, and example in the other; it is grievous even for a brief space, to see the wicked flourishing as the green bay tree. The complacency with which the funds of the English creditors of these repudiating and defalcating states have been appropriated to purposes—the beneficial results of which remain to the borrowers, while the capitalist has been, apparently, irrecoverably lost to the lenders—has added a sense of insult to the injury; for it is well known that the refusal to pay, does not, in all cases, proceed from a lack of means and resources. The public is a large, and not an organised body; it can feel a wrong, and it can remonstrate against it; but it cannot act with an effect at all proportioned to the bitterness with which it can feel. It has its journals, and a writer like Sydney Smith to give utterance to its indignation in them, but it has not an immediate foreign minister, nor a direct influence, either at Whitehall or St. James's. It is sometimes long ere a feeling general enough out of doors, reaches these great centres of official and diplomatic activity; still it is satisfactory to find them not entirely inaccessible to such impressions, and directing their immense influence to the good work of drawing a line of distinction between states which have behaved honourably and uprightly towards their creditors, and those whose conduct has been, to use the most concise definition, the reverse of both.

The public are not, perhaps, altogether blameless with respect to the immense national losses that have been sustained by a too easy faith in the soundness of foreign money speculations. At one period there was scarcely any scheme too absurd to ensure the creation of a company, directors, and shareholders. But foreign loans have been the great instruments by which Englishmen were divested of their spare capital. Loans to any state, and to almost any form of government, Imperial, Republican, Monarchial. Loans on all securities, and on no securities at all, and for any purpose the contractors might choose to allege—every representation found ready credence, and a yet more ready supply of the one thing needful. The result need not be told; it was read in a thousand forms of embarrassment and ruin, which were felt throughout the middle and commercial classes of England; and worse than the loss of what was perhaps only the superfluity of a large capital, was in many cases that of the careful savings of many years. All amounts, large and small, being alike swallowed up in the *gurgite vasto* of foreign speculation. It would be well, then, if the people of England—at least those who have anything to lose by such schemes—would pause a little before they let their property be thus absorbed in doubtful undertakings, or staked on the good faith of yet more doubtful states and governments. At the best there is always danger to the security of capital invested in a foreign country. The scarcely escaped risk of a war with France may perhaps lead many to ask what, in case of hostilities, would have become of English money embarked in the numerous French railways? Under another Napoleon—or what is more within the bounds of probability—a ruler having all his unscrupulous rapacity, without perhaps his commanding talents, we fear the result to the English shareholder would not even be doubtful.

But the readiness with which men can be deceived, furnishes no excuse for the want of principle that prompts the deceiver, and we are glad to see our Government marking its sense of financial knavery, by refusing political recognition to those states which have practised it. It is like the ban society places on the man convicted of dishonour; and a state possesses a power of self-restoration which is too often denied to an individual; a little effort will enable the state to pay its debts, and purchase its readmission, as honest and solvent, to the mart of national credit; of an exclusion, therefore, so easily removeable, they have little cause to complain.

To the Editor of the Illustrated London News.

Woolwich, October 1, 1844.

I beg to observe with regard to to your description of a method of raising heavy weights, in your paper of Saturday last, designated as Mr. Perigal's plan, and further alluded to as his discovery, that the method has been in constant practice here dur ng the last five-and-twenty years, which fact was known to Mr Perigal previous to the meeting of the Association at York. I request the favour of your insertion of this communication in your next publication.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
C. C. DANSEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel Royal Artillery.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE QUEEN'S RETURN FROM SCOTLAND.

Great preparations were made at Woolwich Dockyard on Thursday, for the reception of her Majesty and Prince Albert, on their return from Scotland. The Earl of Jersey, Master of the Horse, and General Wemyss and Colonel Bouverie, Equerries to her Majesty, were in attendance at the Dockyard at an early hour.

The Royal squadron arrived at Woolwich about half-past two o'clock, when her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal landed, under a royal salute, after rather a rough passage. Her Majesty was received on her landing by Sir George Cockburn and the officers of the Dockyard. After a short delay, the royal party proceeded to Windsor.

HER MAJESTY'S ARRIVAL AT WINDSOR.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Windsor, Thursday Evening.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived at the Castle this afternoon, at four o'clock, in a travelling carriage and four, from Slough, having travelled from Paddington to that station in the state carriage of the Great Western Railway Company. Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal rode in the carriage with her illustrious parents.

Her Majesty was escorted to the castle by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue).

The Viscountess Canning (Lady in Waiting), Lady Caroline Somers Cocks (Maid of Honour in Waiting), Mademoiselle Charrier (in attendance on the Princess Royal), Lord Charles Wellesley, Major-General Sir Edward Bowater, and the remainder of the royal suite followed her Majesty in two carriages and four.

Considering the extremely boisterous nature of the voyage from Dundee to Woolwich, her Majesty looked remarkably well. Prince Albert appeared pale and much fatigued. We understand his Royal Highness, as is usual whenever the Prince is at sea, suffered greatly from sickness during the voyage.

The Princess Royal, it is stated, has proved herself a much better sailor than her illustrious father.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice, have been taken out twice in the Home Park, during the day, for their usual airings.

The infant Prince Alfred, who is looking remarkably well, and thriving amazingly, was also taken out for an airing in the middle of the day, in the immediate vicinity of the castle.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the Duchess of Kent, will dine in private this evening.

Return of the Royal Children to Windsor.—Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Alice, accompanied by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, and attended by Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Charles Grey, Equerry to her Majesty, arrived at Windsor Castle at half-past five o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, from the Pavilion at Brighton. The royal party travelled from Brighton by a special train, to the New-cross station, and from the station proceeded to the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railway.

Arrival of the Duke of Cambridge at Edinburgh.—The Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by his son-in-law, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and Baron Kneesebeck, arrived on Monday at Edinburgh, direct from Scone Palace, Perthshire, where his Royal Highness had been visiting the Earl of Mansfield.

The Duchess of Kent.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at Frogmore House on Wednesday evening, from Witley-court.

The Duke of Wellington, accompanied by the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, arrived at Apsley House, on Wednesday, from Walmer Castle. His grace is not expected to return to the castle until after his Majesty the King of the French shall have closed his approaching visit to the Queen.

The Duke and Duchess of St. Albans have arrived at Brighton from a visit to the Earl and Countess of Morley, in Devonshire.

Marriage in High Life.—Last Saturday was solemnised the marriage of Count François Caissotti de Roubion, eldest son of Count de Roubion, Chamberlain to his Majesty the King of Sardinia, and Caroline Sophia Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Baillie Hamilton, M.P., and the Lady Caroline Hamilton. The ceremony took place first at the Catholic Chapel in Warwick-street.

Lady Graham and family have arrived in Hill-street, from the Isle of Wight. Sir James Graham remains at Netherby.

Serious Illness of Lady Heytesbury.—We are sorry to hear that Lady Heytesbury, the lady of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is seriously indisposed. Low fever and a tendency to heart disease are each stated as her ladyship's malady. The latest answer to inquiries at Dublin Castle was of a very unfavourable character. Prayers have been offered up at the Castle Chapel for the recovery of her ladyship.

Mr. G. Byng, M.P., it is asserted, has given the munificent sum of £10 000 to his niece, the Hon. Miss Byng, on the occasion of her marriage with Mr. Tufnell, M.P.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Election of Mr. Alderman Gibbs as Lord Mayor.—On Saturday last a Common Hall wast held at Guildhall to nominate two duly qualified Aldermen for the office of Lord Mayor. The two Aldermen next in rotation were Alderman Thomas Wood and Alderman Gibbs. The names of Alderman John Johnson and Sir G. Carroll were also submitted. The Common Sergeant declared that the choice of the Livery had fallen on Thomas Wood, Esq., and Michael Gibbs, Esq. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen subsequently selected Mr. Alderman Gibbs, who was therefore declared to be duly elected Lord Mayor for the year ensuing.

Portsoken Ward.—Official Declaration of the Poll.—On Monday afternoon, a wardmote of the ward of Portsoken, adjourned from Friday last, was resumed at the late workhouse, in the board room, Houndsditch, to receive the official declaration of the poll, upon the election of an Alderman, in the room of Alderman T. Johnson. Mr. D. Salomons arrived a few minutes before the Lord Mayor, accompanied by his friends. Mr. Sheriff Moon was not present. The Lord Mayor, preceded by the mace bearer and the sword of state, having taken the chair, announced the result of the poll to have been for Mr. D. Salomons, 168, for Mr. Sheriff Moon, 136, and declared Mr. David Salomons to have been duly elected Alderman of the ward. (Loud cheers.) Mr. D. Salomons then addressed the electors, and moved a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor. Mr. Hill seconded the motion, which was agreed to unanimously, with loud cheers. His lordship thanked the electors.

Parochial Meetings.—On Monday, according to annual custom, meetings took place in the various parishes in the metropolis for the purpose of nominating persons to fill the office of overseers for the year, passing the churchwardens' accounts, and on other parochial business. In St. George the Martyr, Southwark, a long discussion took place with respect to the payment of the rector's stipend, and for other purposes of the church. The churchwarden proposed a 3d. rate, which was met with an amendment for a 2½d. one. On a show of hands, there appeared for the 2½d. rate 48, against it 23—majority, 25. A poll was demanded, which was appointed to take place on Monday next.

St. Paul's Cathedral.—This splendid edifice, after having been closed for two months to Divine service, for the purpose, as was stated by the dean and chapter, of "cleaning and restoring the interior," was re-opened last Sunday morning for public worship. Both the morning and afternoon service were very numerously attended by a most respectable congregation. The interior certainly looks all the better for the scrubbing or whitewashing it has undergone, and the statues and monuments erected to those heroes who have distinguished themselves in their country's cause by land and sea are seen to more advantage now that they are divested of the thick coat of dust that had been allowed to accumulate. The service will now be continued daily, as usual, at ten o'clock A.M. and three P.M.

Wood Paving.—The Marylebone vestry have determined that the bottom of Oxford-street, which was first paved with wood, shall be repaved with granite. In this part the wood pavement has been completely worn out. It was laid down by contract at 2s. 2d. per yard for three years.

IRELAND.

O'CONNELL'S TRIUMPHAL PROGRESS TO HIS NATIVE MOUNTAINS.

The Irish papers abound with inflated accounts of O'Connell's progress from Dublin to Darrynane. One of these journals reports his journey in these terms—

"In Naas, Kildare, Monastereven, Maryborough, Mountrath, and Borrisinossory, the people decorated their houses with laurels and flowers, and threw triumphal arches across the road, whilst the abundant blessings they poured forth for their friend, advocate, and champion, testified the strength, and depth, and sincerity of their hearty zeal in the cause of fatherland, and the ardent readiness of their co-operation with him in all his undertakings for the national good."

At Limerick immense crowds assembled, many of the individuals carrying green boughs and garlands, while the air resounded with shouts and congratulations. Arrived at his hotel, he made a speech, in which, after chiding the mob for taking his horses from his carriage and drawing him, because he did not want them to make beasts of themselves, he said:—

"I am restored to you from gaol. (Deafening cheers.) With all their jury-packing they could not keep me there. (Immense cheering.) We have triumphed over them by the justice of our cause, and by the good conduct of the people, who, during my imprisonment, kept the peace and observed the law. Nothing could equal your conduct. I do not flatter you when I say that there is not such a people on the face of the earth. For your sakes I have endured a dungeon, and for you I would go to the scaffold. (Cheers.) There is another source of congratulation which you have. It is the adhesion of Smith O'Brien to our cause. Three cheers for Smith O'Brien. (This call was responded to by a deafening peal.) I'll tell you what is his advice and mine to you. There are schemes in operation among the lower ranks of the police, who want to betray you and to get your blood for money. (Hear, hear.) They are endeavouring to promote the worst and most noxious system that ever discovered itself in this country—I mean ribandism. (Hear, hear.) There is only one set of men I hate, and that is the ribandmen. (Hear, hear.) Nothing else could impede my course but something of this kind. Whatever project they may have, their object cannot be good, for if it were it would not need oaths and secrecy. (Hear, hear.) You may take my word for it, and I believe I never deceived you (loud cries of 'Never!'), that whatever fears the light cannot serve the cause of Ireland. We, your true friends, meet in the open day, and seek no concealment, and you will follow our advice, as you have ever done. (Loud cheers.) Our advice, then, is, when any reptile attempts to seduce you, bring him by the collar to the police, and I will engage you they will be very sorry to see their friend. (Hear and laughter.) I have more to tell you. Repeal is coming. (Loud and long-continued cheering.) Many of the Protestant gentry have adopted the federal system, and are coming over to our ranks. (Hear, hear.) We hail them as Irishmen and brothers. (Cheers.) Thus united and persevering in our peaceful and constitutional struggle, the day is not distant when we shall see a parliament in College Green, and Ireland what God and nature intended her—prosperous and contented, happy and free." (Loud and protracted cheering.)

At Roscrea and Nenagh O'Connell had previously addressed the Repealers in an excited strain.

The Repeal Association.—The weekly meeting on Monday was such a flat affair that it hardly deserves any notice. Some small contributions were handed in from various places, which were acknowledged by Mr. Maurice O'Connell. A letter was read from Mr. W. S. O'Brien, urging discretion, firmness, and perseverance, and suggesting several means likely to forward the Repeal cause. Mr. M. O'Connell read a financial statement, from which it appeared that Dublin, from its trades and wards, contributed since the 1st of January the sum of £4,525 19s. 10½d. to the Repeal rent. He argued from this that Dublin was "nobly doing its duty."—Mr. William John O'Connell, the London Repeal Warden, announced the weekly contribution from the great metropolis, and informed the meeting that London had subscribed no less than £1,830 3s. 3d. since the commencement of the present year.—Mr. W. O'Connell then talked in a very valiant style about the Repealers. If an invading army from Russia, he said, were to land in England, all her Majesty would have to do would be to send for him, and in an instant he would raise in London one hundred thousand fighting Repealers—all Irishmen—who would first take the weapons of the invaders from them, and then beat them with them. (Cheers.) His maxim was Repeal—honestly if possible—but, at all events, Repeal. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Maurice O'Connell rejected the notion of seeking for Repeal by any but honest and honourable means. It was directly contrary to the Liberator's principles, and to every maxim acted upon by the Repeal Association.—Mr. H. Grattan made a speech, and the meeting then adjourned till the following Monday. There was a sad falling off in the rent for the week, the amount being only £349 18s. 1½d.

The Alleged Plate Robbery by an Officer.—We have already stated the circumstances connected with a charge against Lieutenant Puddicombe, of the Royal Marines, for stealing a silver spoon and some silver forks, at a ball recently given by Mr. Augustus Warner. Lieutenant Puddicombe has been tried for the alleged offence before the assistant-barrister, at the Cork Quarter Sessions. The Court-house was densely filled, and the trial occupied the entire day. Mr. Puddicombe called no witnesses, but was ably defended by counsel. One of the witnesses for the prosecution, on cross-examination, admitted that others might have gone into the supper-room. There were two doors to the room. Another person might have gone up with Lieut. Puddicombe, but the witness did not see him. The evidence did not at all substantiate the charge, and the jury returned a verdict of acquittal, which was received with protracted cheering.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The *Nuremburgh Correspondent* says there is no truth in the report that Bohemia is about to become part of the German Customs Union.

Letters from Stockholm announce the death of Charles John de Brohe, the long attached friend of the late King of Sweden.

The *Universal German Gazette* states that the prosecution against some of the officers of the Austrian navy, in relation to the affair of the sons of Admiral Bandiera, is proceeding actively, and that a merchant who procured a passport for the two brothers has been tried and sentenced to a long imprisonment.

Yesterday week was the nineteenth anniversary of the opening of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, which is the oldest of the existing railways and the first on which locomotive engines were employed.

A notice has just been issued by the Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, the head master of Eton College, that after Easter next he will not admit any boy to the school who shall have completed his fourteenth year.

Professor Liebig, the distinguished chemist, will be entertained at a public dinner in Glasgow, about the 11th instant. The Earl of Eglintoun has agreed to preside.

The accounts from France respecting the vintage continue good, and in most of the districts the gathering had commenced with great success. From Nantes, St. Dizier, and Lunel, the advices are most encouraging. The letters from Rheims do not speak in high terms of the quality of champagne which will be produced in that district this year.

The King of Hanover returned to that city on the 25th ult. from Halle, where his Majesty had repaired to witness the Prussian military reviews. The King has just commanded that 1000 thalers are to be forwarded from his privy purse to Clausthal, in aid of the unfortunate sufferers by the calamitous fire which recently broke out in that place, the damage of which has been estimated at 300,000 thalers, and 3000 inhabitants rendered houseless.

The subscription for the Manchester Parks has now reached £21,000.

By recent arrivals from Senegal we learn that M. Ruart, who, accompanied by M. Raffenel, has been exploring the upper territories of Senagambia has fallen a victim to his exertions. He died at Saint Louis, after a few days' confinement, caused by a liver complaint contracted during his travels.

One day last week no fewer than *eight thousand persons* passed from Leeds and York to Hull, in three excursion trains! Not a single accident of any kind occurred.

Mr. Moylan, the barrister, in the Marylebone Revision Court, on Wednesday, decided in favour of the claim arising from a lodging only; the case adjudicated upon, which in principle decides all the others, was that of Thomas Smith, who claimed, out of a floor he occupies in No. 6, Great Carlisle-street, Lisson-grove.

On Tuesday last the act came into operation, compelling Railway Companies to run a third class train at least once a day, at a penny per mile for each passenger.

On the 19th ult., during a bull fight at Roa, in the province of Valladolid, a scaffolding, on which were about one thousand persons, gave way, and eight persons were killed, and about one hundred wounded.

It is now officially stated that the marriage contract between the Duke d' Aumale and the Princess de Salerno, has been signed. The young bride will receive 200 000 florins a year from the Court of Austria, as a member of the Imperial family, her mother being the sister of the Empress of Austria.

Letters from Rome announce the demise of Cardinal Silvestro Belli, who died at Jesi on the 11th ult. He was born on the 29th of December, 1781, in Anagni, where he pursued his studies, and, after fulfilling various offices for many years, he was raised to the rank of Cardinal by the reigning Pontiff, in the Consistory of the 14th of December, 1840. On the 24th of January, 1842, he was appointed Bishop of Jesi.

The Berlin journals of the 25th ult., give a long account of the public entry on that day of the King and Queen of Prussia. They were escorted to the Palace by the civil and military authorities, and the population as they passed uttered enthusiastic shouts of welcome.

The Paris Academy of Fine Arts awarded, on Sunday, the grand prizes of painting of 1844. The first prize was obtained by M. Félix Barias, of Paris, aged twenty-two; the second by M. Jelos Levepoen, of Angers, aged twenty-five. M. Barias was a conscript, and was obliged to join his regiment, but received leave of absence, in order to become a candidate for the grand prize. As this gives the right of exemption from the army, he will now be free.

The interesting ceremony of baptising a Jewess took place on Friday week, at St. Mary's Church, Cheltenham. The convert was Miss Wolfsberg. She was named Adela Sini Wolfsberg, and the sponsors were the Rev. J. R. and Mrs. Watson, C. T. Cooke, Esq., and Mr. and Mrs. Clifford. After the sacred rite had been performed, an elegant copy of the "Church Service" was presented to her by a lady—a friend of Israel.

POSTSCRIPT.

NOTTINGHAM RACES.

The races of the spirited town of Nottingham commenced on Thursday. Among the company on the stand were the Earl of Chesterfield, Lord Curzon, Sir Juckes Clifton, Sir William Massey Stanley, Captain Devereux, the officers of the 12th Lancers, and a great number of the county gentry. The following is the return of sport up to the time our account left the course:—

A Handicap Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, p.p., was won by Mr. Whetnall's b g The Bird.

A Plate of £50, given by the noblemen and gentlemen of the county, was won by Mr. J. Gill's ch g Sands.

Match for 50 sovs., 10st each.—Mr. Maunsell's b g Cock Robin beat Mr. Munro's ch g Carbuncle.

Match for 50 sovs, 10st 12lb each.—Mr. T. Walker's br g Impetus beat Mr. J. Taylor's br g Cock Robin.

The Two Year Old Stakes of 20 sovs each, was won by Sir J. Gerard's bl c Pluto, beating Sweetmeat, Romulus, and filly by Hornsea.

The Chesterfield Handicap of 20 sovs each with 100 added by the Earl of Chesterfield, was won by Mr. Robinson's Morpeth, beating Aristotle, Utica, and Advice.

Visit of the King of the French.—It is now definitively known that his Majesty Louis Philippe intends to land at Portsmouth early on Wednesday next, and immediately afterwards to proceed by the South Western Railway to the Farnborough station, and from thence to Windsor Castle. The Earl of Jersey, Master of the Horse, has given directions for six of the royal carriages and four to be in attendance at the station to await his Majesty's arrival, and convey him to Windsor. Prince Albert, attended by most of the great officers of the household, will also be in waiting at the station, to welcome his Majesty on his arrival. The Duke of Wellington leaves town on Tuesday for Portsmouth, to be present to receive his Majesty on his arrival in this country. The Lord Chamberlain, Earl Delawarr, at the request of her Majesty, has issued invitations to the French Ambassador and Countess de St. Aulaire, the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Jersey, the Earl of Liverpool, &c., to participate in the regal gaieties at the Castle during the visit of Louis Philippe. According to the cards, the party is to assemble on Wednesday next, and remain till Monday. There is to be a grand banquet in St. George's Hall on the 11th.

Marriage of Prince George of Cambridge.—The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 28th September states that the report of a matrimonial union between the Grand Duchess Olga and Prince George of Cambridge daily gains more consistence. This is regarded as the result of the journey of the Emperor of Russia to England, and as the commencement of a more intimate alliance between Russia and England.

Prince Ernest of Hesse Philippsthan and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar arrived in town on Thursday, from the Continent.

Sir Robert Peel has arrived in town from Brighton. The right hon. baronet, shortly after his arrival, gave audience to Count Nesselrode at his private residence in Whitehall-gardens. The count remained closeted for more than an hour with the Premier. Miss Peel, who has entirely recovered from her recent alarming illness, has come to town from Drayton Manor, and is going to Brighton to-day.

The Late Duke of Grafton.—The remains of this lamented nobleman will be interred on Tuesday next, at Euston Hall, Suffolk, the place of sepulture of all the ducal ancestors of his grace. The late Countess of Euston was interred at Grafton, Northamptonshire; but, by the express desire of his grace, the late duke's remains will repose among those of his noble ancestry.

Wreck of the Windsor Castle Steamer.—On Tuesday, the Windsor Castle, an iron steamer, plying between Edinburgh and Dundee, left the latter town at the same hour with her Majesty's yacht, having on board about 250 passengers, the greater part of whom had come from Edinburgh with the steamer that morning, in order to witness the embarkation of the Queen. The vessel proceeded safely to St. Andrew's Bay, and the sea was remarkably calm. Suddenly, however, she struck upon the Can Rock Beacon, a dangerous ledge of rocks, about a mile from shore. Immense confusion ensued. There were many ladies aboard, some of whom behaved with great courage. Happily the whole of the crew and passengers were saved by means of the ship's boat and some fishing vessels. The steamer went to pieces the next morning.

Another Curious Case of Poisoning at Stepney.—On Thursday Mr. W. Baker held an inquest at the Alfred's Head, Stepney, adjourned from Monday last, when the identity of deceased only was proved, relative to the death of Mr. S. Cornish, aged fifty-six, late steward of the Dee, Royal West-India Mail steam-packet. The inquiry taking place in the immediate vicinity of the Belaney catastrophe, and bearing a strong similarity to it, excited unusual interest. In order to give at once a clue to the proceeding, it may be necessary to state that deceased was a man much respected, and had been for many years in the mail-packet service. He died on board the Dee, on the 17th ultimo, after a short illness, and was interred in the Beaumont-square cemetery, Stepney. Rumour of suspicions of the cause of death, and at present involving the conduct of a female, a *soi-disant* niece, having been circulated, the Coroner ordered the body to be exhumed on Saturday last, and examined by Dr. Letheby, of the London Hospital, the chemist and physician employed in the Belaney case. That gentleman deposed to the fact of detecting arsenic in the intestines. He described that deceased had had general inflammation of the intestinal canal, produced by arsenic, and that general inflammation was the cause of death. It was not the result of dysentery or diarrhœa. The arsenic was not discovered by him in large quantities. Mr. Tatham, a surgeon, belonging to the Dee, stated that he had attended the deceased on the 17th ult. on board that vessel. He was suffering from dysentery, and was in a dangerous state. Witness at a second visit to deceased saw a female about twenty-six years of age with him. She represented herself as a widow, and the niece of the deceased. She said she had come to see her uncle about noon that day; that he had made a will, which she handed to witness, and which he perused. Deceased heard all this conversation. The will had been written and witnessed by two persons belonging to the vessel. Witness told the female he doubted whether the will was legal or not, and suggested the sending for a solicitor. Witness questioned deceased in the woman's presence in the following manner:—"Mr. Cornish, do you wish to make a will?" "I have made one." "Whom do you wish to leave your property to?" "I wish to leave all my property to my niece." "Who is your niece?" Deceased then put his hand on the female's shoulder, and said, "This is my niece, and I wish her to have all my property." Deceased then put his arms around her, drew her towards him, and embraced and kissed her as if she were his wife. A solicitor came, and the will was properly attested. Witness remained a few minutes longer, and did not see deceased again alive. He died the same night. He registered his death as from dysentery.—Susannah Ellis, of 4, Jenkins's-court, said she had known deceased for many years, and that about two years ago he came one morning to her house in a very excited state, requesting her husband to get his effects away from the person in question, who, he said, that morning had given him a cup of coffee in which he detected laudanum. Deceased then came to lodge with witness, and frequently told her that the female had repeatedly given him "that —— stuff (laudanum) to sleep him," which he added he supposed was done to get his money and papers, as he had lent her fifty pounds to go into business. The woman used to call deceased "uncle," but he told witness she was no relative of his. Whilst deceased lodged with witness he used often to visit the female, and return home in a stupified state, saying, in answer to questions, "That woman has been drugging my spirits." The inquiry was adjourned to Monday morning next.

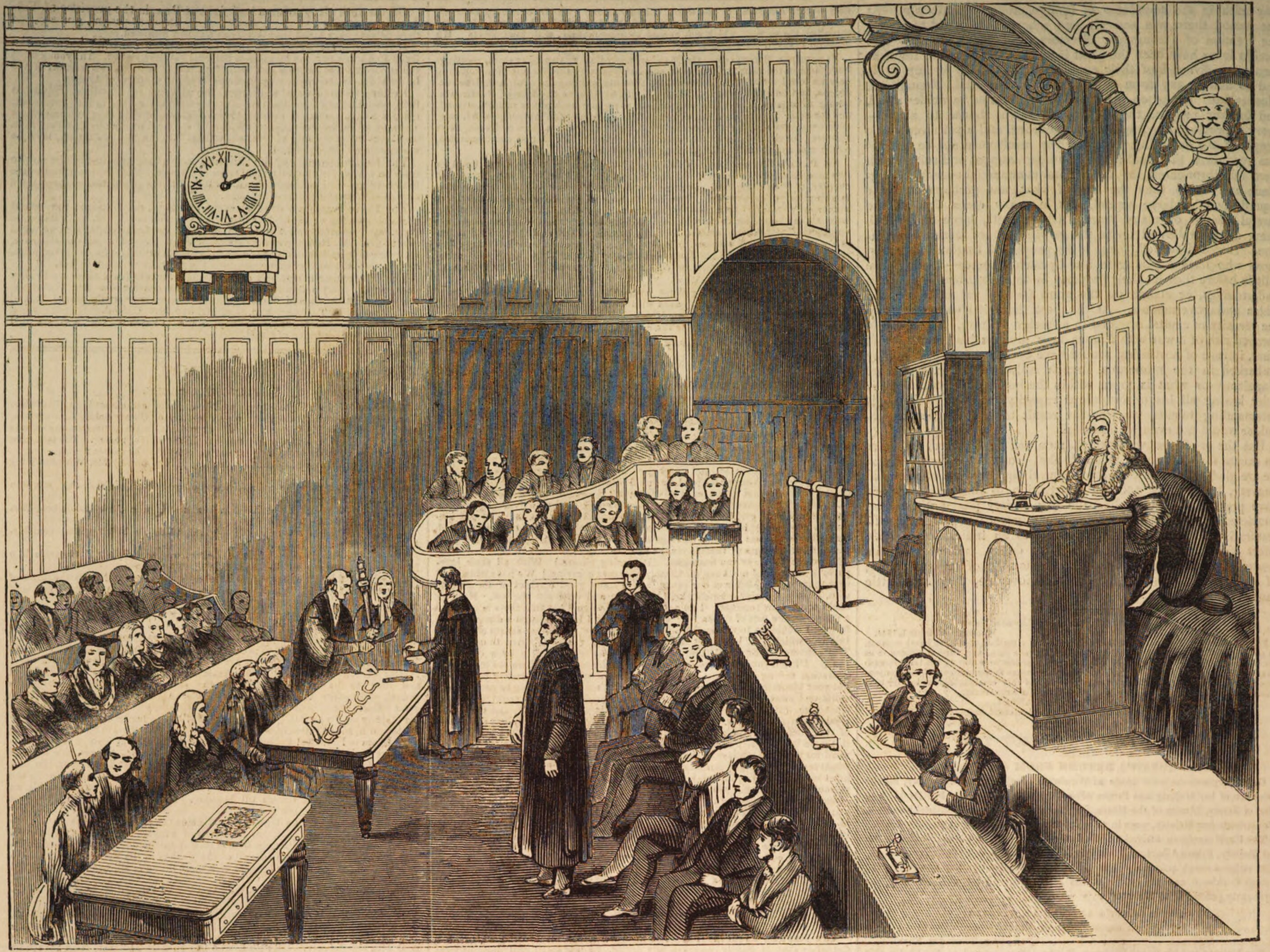
FOREIGN.

The Brussels papers of Tuesday deny the truth of the report that the King of the Belgians is about to revisit England. The British Queen steamer, belonging to the Belgian Government has been sold at Antwerp by public auction, to Mr. Vande Leemput for 170,500 francs, and the expenses for the vessel and its inventory.

The Evacuation of Mogadore.—Official information has been received that the French troops evacuated the island of Mogadore on the 16th ult.; and that on the 17th the French vessels off that port were to sail, with all the troops and stores.

Hong Kong, July 6.—A treaty of commerce has been concluded between the Celestial Empire and the United States, in substance the same as that with England.

Arrival from the United States.—The packet ship, Yorkshire, Capt. Bailey, has arrived at Liverpool with papers from New York to the 16th ult. They do not, however, contain an item of news, as the Hibernia and Great Western sailing, the one on the same day from Boston, and the other on the 14th from New York, leaves only an interval of one day, and that Sunday.



ANCIENT CEREMONY OF CHOPPING STICKS, AND COUNTING HORSE-SHOES AND HOB-NAILS, IN THE COURT OF EXCHEQUER, ON MONDAY LAST.

PRESENTATION OF THE NEW SHERIFFS OF LONDON, AT WESTMINSTER, &c.

On Monday afternoon, this important ceremony took place in the Court of Exchequer, at Westminster, before the Cursitor Baron, Mr. Bankes. The Corporation procession was formed at Guildhall, and having reached Blackfriars-bridge, the civic party, in their state barges, there took water, and arrived shortly before two o'clock at Westminster-bridge, whence they proceeded to the Court of Exchequer. Here they were received by the Cursitor Baron, and, having arranged themselves upon the tiers and benches, the ceremony proceeded. The procession included the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, Aldermen Thomas Wood, John Johnson, Musgrove, Challis; the newly-elected Sheriffs (Mr. Alderman Hunter and Mr. Alderman Sidney), and the late Sheriffs; the newly-elected Chamberlain; the Town-clerk, and other City officers.

The Recorder then presented the new Sheriffs to the court, and complimented them in the usual terms, as well as Mr. Alderman Musgrove, and Mr. Moon, the gentlemen who had just filled the offices of Sheriffs of London and of Middlesex.

The Cursitor Baron said he fully agreed with the learned Recorder, that this was no idle pageant, but that it was a solemn recognition on the part of the Sovereign to the authorities of the first city in the empire of their full rights and privileges, and on behalf of her Majesty that Court fully recognised the rights and privileges which were claimed at their hands. The Cursitor Baron then paid the Sheriffs elect and the late Sheriffs a high compliment for the manner in which they had been chosen by their fellow-citizens. On behalf of her Majesty, he begged again fully to recognise the rights and liberties of the citizens of London, and the Baron desired the officer to record the names of the Sheriffs elect.

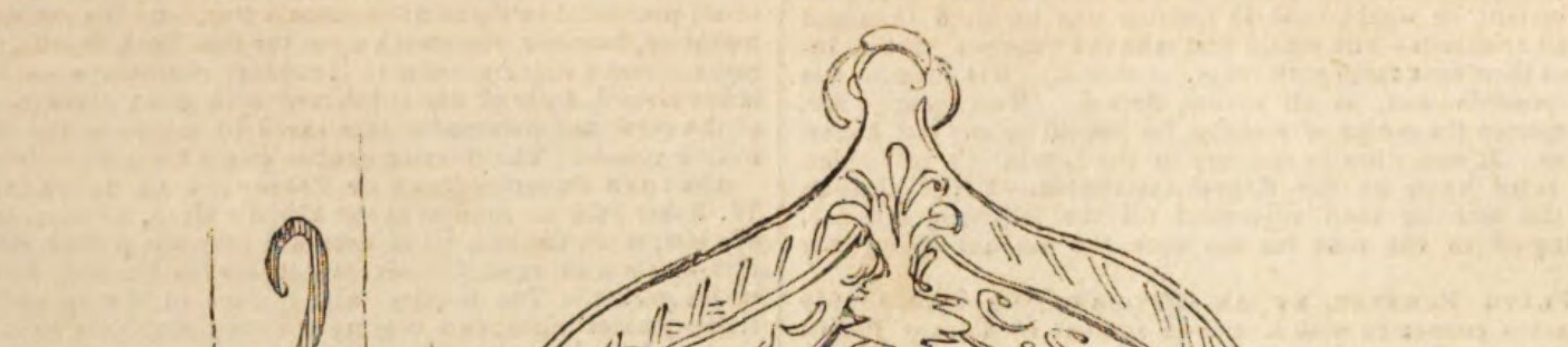
The various writs and appearances were then read by the Recorder and Clerk, and ordered by the Court to be recorded and filed; and the Sheriffs and senior Under-Sheriff took the usual oaths.

The Crier of the Court then stepped forward, and made the proclamation for the one who did homage for the Sheriffs of London, to "stand forth and do his duty;" when the senior Alderman below the chair (Wood) rose, and an officer of the Court handed to him a bill-hook; the officer then took a small bundle of sticks, which he held in both hands, whilst the Alderman struck it and cut it asunder. The bill-hook was then exchanged for a small hatchet, and a similar bundle of sticks cut in like manner. Similar proclamation was then made for the Sheriff of Middlesex; and the Alderman, having first counted certain horse-shoes placed upon a table, and declared their number, a tray was handed to him containing a number of hob-nails, which he also counted; and having been asked twice, and declared the number, the ceremony ended by the Recorder inviting to an entertainment, to be given by the new Sheriffs: the civic procession then returned by water.

This ceremony is, altogether, a very interesting one, characteristic as it is of the tenures of olden times; and it was witnessed on Monday by several spectators. The sticks provided for the occasion are about twice the length of an ordinary black lead pencil, and half the thickness. The bundle consists of about eight or ten sticks, tied together, at each end, with red tape; and so thin are the peeled twigs that a very slight blow suffices for their separation. The Usher of the Court, who presents the sticks, holds them at the time about a foot and a half above the table.

Possibly, many of the spectators on Monday were not aware of the importance of this ceremony; since the annual appearance of the paragraph on chopping sticks and counting horse-shoes and hobnails at Westminster, has raised many a laugh at the expense of the good citizens. The ceremony, however, relates to certain "tenures," and those not "jocular;" and that which vulgar error supposed to be an unmeaning farce, is solemn and impressive; nor have the Sheriffs the least connexion either with chopping of sticks or counting of hobnails. The senior Alderman, in fact, does suit and service for the tenants of a manor in Shropshire, by chopping the sticks in token of its having been customary for the tenants of that manor to supply their lord with fuel. The counting of the horse-shoes and nails is another suit and service of the owners of a forge in the parish of St. Clement, which formerly belonged to the City, and stood in the high road from the Temple to Westminster, but now no longer exists.

On Monday evening, the Sheriffs gave a grand banquet in honour of their inauguration, at the London Tavern. Alderman William Hunter, the senior Sheriff, presided, supported by his colleague, Mr. Alderman Sidney, the Lord Mayor, the Lord Mayor Elect (Alderman Gibbs), the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the East India Company, Lord J. Russell and W. Masterman, Esq., Members of Parliament for the city of London, several of the aldermen, including Alderman Salomons, besides the Recorder, and Chamberlain.

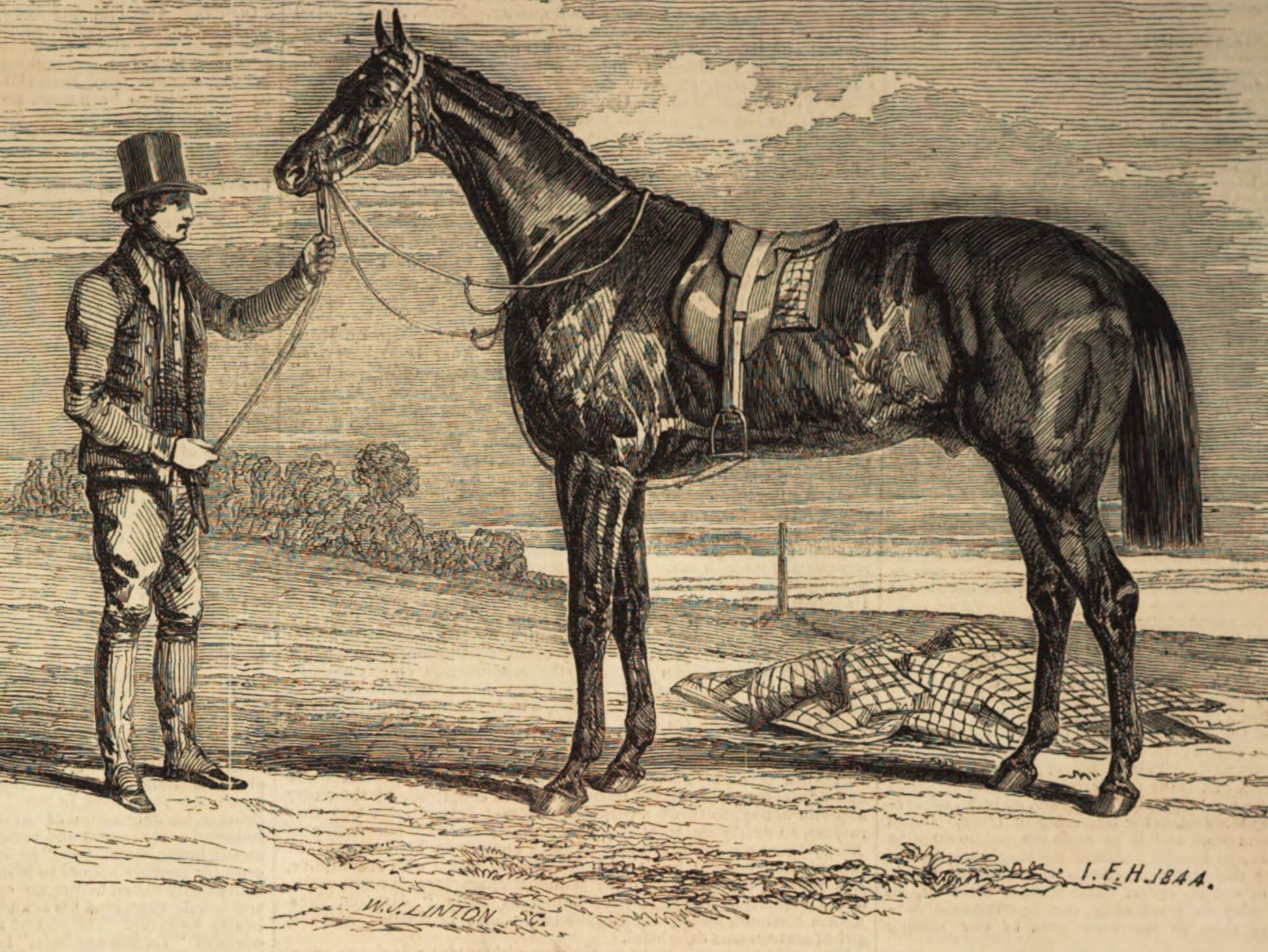


MADLLE. DUMILATRE, IN THE NEW BALLET OF "THE CORSAIR," AT DRURY LANE THEATRE.

MADLLE. DUMILATRE, IN THE NEW BALLET OF "THE CORSAIR."

The production of this ballet, founded upon Lord Byron's poem of the same name, will be found noticed elsewhere, in the present sheet. The accompanying illustration represents the Cabinet of *Seide*, the opening scene of Act III., where the *Turkish Pasha* throws himself upon a couch, and *Gulnare* approaches him; confiding in the influence of her charms to obtain the pardon of her liberator, *Conrad*. He turns suddenly towards her, and is about to repulse her, but cannot resist her caresses. While at his feet, playing with the royal signet, she unperceivedly draws off the ring, and places it upon her own finger, as her eyes, meeting those of the *Pasha*, by their fascination, render him unconscious of her design. The *Pasha's* thought of vengeance, however, returns, but *Gulnare* implores mitigation of the fate of his victim, and, jealous and suspicious, *Seide* repels her endearments, and, with a resentful look, quits the apartment. But the signet ring, which the spell-bound *Pasha* has left in her hand, will open the doors of *Conrad's* dungeon:—

Never on a sleeper's dream
Did a brighter vision beam
Than the fairy form that flies
Before th' enchanted Corsair's eyes!
'Tis Music's motion—Poetry.
Ne'er combin'd the Graces Three
In one sweet form so well before—
We look—we listen and adore
Its silent magic; e'en dispute
If mortal sounds should not be mute
And leave it to itself the while
It fills all senses with its smile!


I. F. H. 1844.
W. J. LINTON SC.

"FOIGH-A-BALLAGH," THE WINNER OF THE GREAT ST. LEGER AND GRAND DUKE MICHAEL STAKES. DRAWN BY HERRING.

THE WINNER OF THE GREAT ST. LEGER.

Since our announcement of this characteristic portrait of Foigh-a-Ballagh, "the Champion of Ireland," and winner of the great St. Leger, at Doncaster, on the 17th ult., he has added to his reputation by winning the Grand Duke Michael Stakes, at Newmarket, on Tuesday last.

Foigh-a-Ballagh is the property of Mr. Irwin, who, in July 1842, purchased him of Mr. G. Knox, of Brownstown House, Kildare, by whom he was bred. He is a brown horse of fine temper, and good courage; when in action he goes rather wide behind. He stands fifteen hands three and a half inches high; he has a good head, well set on to a light neck; his shoulders lie well back; his back is straight, with arched loins and long quarters, the tail high set on; deep in the brisket; capital ribs, fore and hind; good arms, thighs, and hocks; full in the gaskins, smallish flat legs, and good open feet. His near hock is a good deal blemished from the dressing for a curb. With the exception of his fore legs, he is a horse of much power, and is very blood-looking.

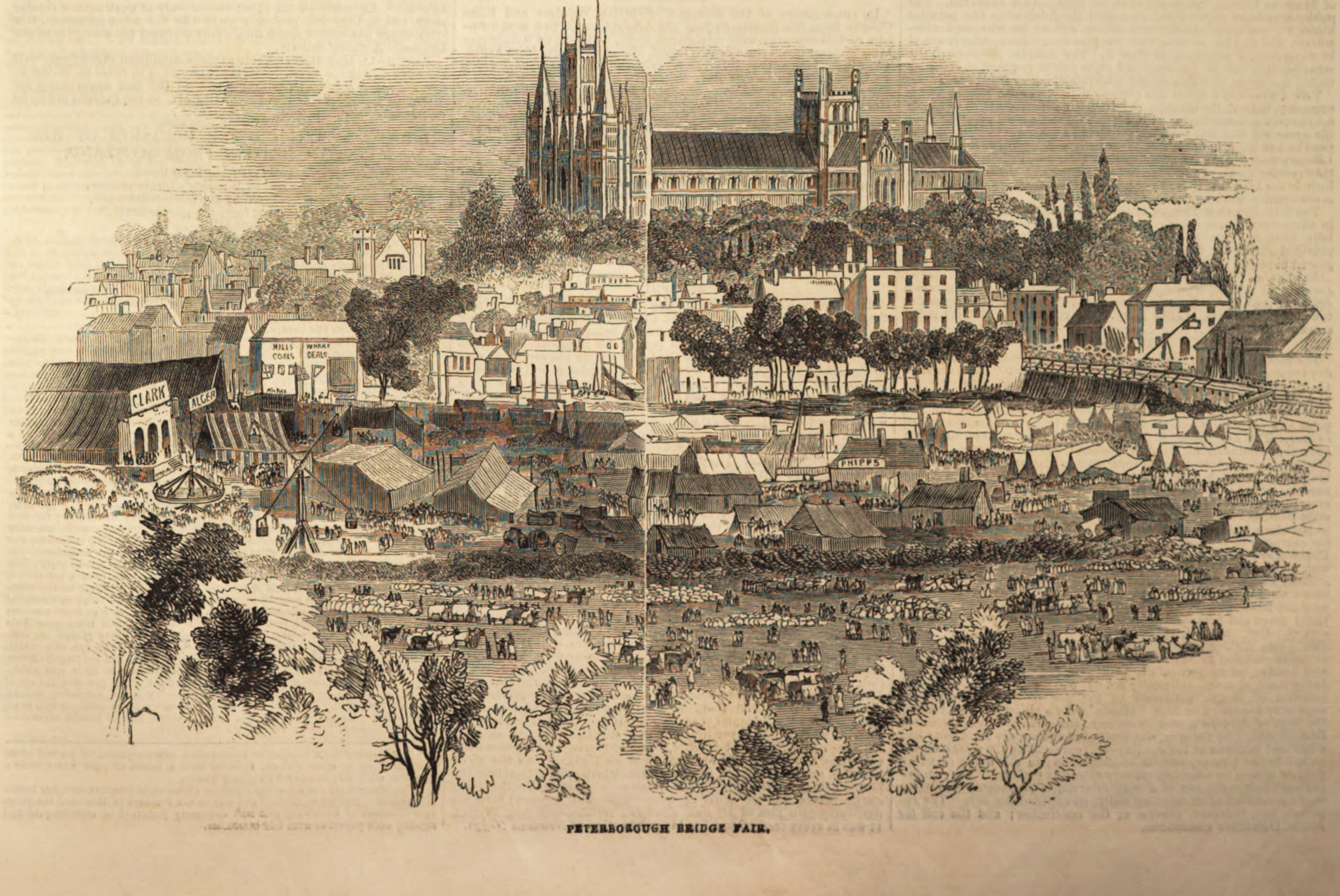
The late William Arnull has been frequently heard to say, that winning or losing a race by half the length of his walking stick, made all the difference between a good and a bad jockey,—the one who lost, could'nt ride a bit, whilst the winner generally rode most beautifully. This remark is certainly applicable to the two last St. Legers.

When Marson won a very fine race on Nutwith, beating Frank Butler on Cotherstone (who, to speak impartially, must be classed amongst the best horsemen of his day), it was remarked that had William Scott been on Cotherstone, he could have won ten or twenty lengths. Marson was then spoken of as likely to be the best horseman in the north. He now has the misfortune to be put on one of the rankest curs that has shown for some time; and the present cry of the multitude is—had Templeman been on him, he could not have lost. What will the diappointed party say now? Templeman *did* ride the Cure, at Richmond, and got beaten in a similar way, but by an inferior horse to Foigh-a-Ballagh, it being, while running, 100 to 1 on him. Surely this is a satisfactory proof that Marson was not fairly used in the observations made on his riding for the Doncster St. Leger.

By the way, the Great St. Leger Dinner at Leeds, on Wednesday week, went off with great spirit. Nearly 100 enthusiastic sporting gentlemen sat down to a splendid entertainment at the Leeds Arms Inn, West-street, which was served up in admirable style by Mr. and Mrs. Denton. After the cloth was withdrawn some excellent songs and toasts were given.

PETERBOROUGH BRIDGE FAIR.

This is a scene of genuine old English interest, associated with the manners and customs of many centuries since. Fairs, are, indeed, but greater kinds of markets, granted before flourishing towns were established, and the necessaries of life, from the convenience of communication and the increase of provincial civility, could be procured in various places: to these, as to one universal mart, the people



PETERBOROUGH BRIDGE FAIR.

resorted periodically for goods and commodities of every kind, and supplied most of their wants for the ensuing year. The display of merchandise, and the conflux of customers, at these principal and almost only emporia of domestic commerce, were prodigious; and they were, therefore, often held in open and extensive plains.

Peterborough has two yearly fairs: one of these, called "Brigge Fair," or "Bridge Fair," is kept over the bridge, on the Huntingdon side of the river Nene, on October 2, and following day. Our engraving represents the very animated scene, sketched from Mr. Lawrence's tower.

The fair is for horses and farming stock of all kinds; this portion occupying the foreground of the view; and the upper ground, on the other side of the road to Northampton, being appropriated to the pleasure fair, extending to the line of the river frontage, commencing at the bridge of entrance, which is built on wooden piles presented obliquely to the water. Here is a vast assemblage of booths, shows, and countless amusements for children of all growth, recalling Gay's pleasant lines:—

How pedlars' stalls with glitt'ring toys are laid,
The various fairings of the country maid,
Long silken laces hang upon the twine,
And rows of pins and amber bracelets shine.
Here the tight lass, knives, combs and scissors spies,
And looks on thimbles with desiring eyes.
The mountebank now treads the stage, and sells
His pills, his balsams, and his ague spells;
Now o'er and o'er the nimble tumbler springs,
And on the rope the vent'rous maiden swings;
Jack-pudding, in his parti-coloured jacket,
Tosses the glove, and jokes at every packet;
Here raree shows are seen, and Punch's feats,
And pockets pick'd in crowds, and various cheats.

The meadow immediately beneath the town, on the Northamptonshire side of the river, is occupied by "the wood fair."

High above the motley scene, and cresting the city, is seen the massive cathedral of enriched Norman, or early English architecture. The sight of the vast pile carries us back to the origin of the fair, for the city itself possesses little historical interest, independent of the abbey or cathedral. This was originally a portion of the monastery, founded by Peada, son of Penda, King of Mercia, rebuilt about the year 970, for monks of the Benedictine order; and it continued to flourish till the dissolution by Henry VIII. Now, the bishops and monks of former times derived great profit from fairs: officers were placed at bridges and other avenues of access to fairs, to exact toll on all merchandise passing that way. Thus, the Conqueror instituted and gave, as a kind of revenue, St. Giles's Hill Fair to the Bishop of Winchester, with many and extraordinary privileges for enriching the see. Numerous foreign merchants frequented this fair; and several streets were formed in it, assigned to the sale of different commodities. The surrounding monasteries had shops or houses in the streets, used only at the fair; which they held under the bishop, and often let, by lease, for a term of years.

Hence, the fairs of Peterborough may formerly have contributed to the splendour of the abbey; for, at the dissolution, it was one of the most magnificent in the kingdom. Times are strangely changed, and manners changed with the times; but, despite the increased accommodation of the city, the fairs are annually held. The site of that, which we here illustrate, will, however, soon be traversed by a railway; but, we trust, the old English festival will lose none of its attractions by being held in another place.

THE THEATRICAL SEASON.

The opening of all the winter theatres, with the exception of the Princess's and unfortunate Covent Garden, during the past week, calls for a few remarks upon their prospects during the ensuing campaign: for, seldom has a season commenced with such energy in all quarters. We see, by the announcements, that opera and ballet will be the staple fare at **Drury-lane**: and the drama will be altogether excluded from its walls. This we regret; but, at the same time, cannot find fault with Mr. Bunn for the arrangement, provided he carries out the plans he has formed, in a manner, at least, deserving of success. He has entered upon the lesseeship of Drury-lane as a mere commercial speculation, and if he finds the public flock in greater numbers to music and spectacle than to the legitimate drama, he acts wisely in studying their taste; although we are willing to admit that it is not one of a high order. And indeed, after all, we question whether a fine play, or great actor, can be witnessed anywhere to less advantage than in the wide area of our leading "national" theatre.

The Haymarket is in every respect better suited to the representation of the drama: and there is not the slightest doubt that by following the same plans so successfully carried out last season, Mr. Webster will have equal reason to be satisfied with his arrangements, and the general working of his excellent company at the termination of the present one. His *corps* has, however, suffered a great loss in the secession of Mrs. Nisbett from public life: and it will be long before that lady's place is filled—a circumstance which we know materially affects the perfect representation of a new comedy now in the theatre.

The Lyceum at present promises nothing, which we may take as a sign that there is no necessity for change. But the management must not remain idle; it has now far more to contend against than it has had at any time since it so singularly turned the fortunes of the hitherto ill-fated English Opera-house into a run of continuous success; and if Mrs. Keeley would keep up the good name which her theatre has acquired, it is quite time that some novelties should be at least underlined in the bills, which have now remained nine weeks unaltered.

The Adelphi, up to the present, has produced no very remarkable effect, the opening piece having been quietly withdrawn after two nights; but with the powerful company collected under the direction of Madame Celeste, much ought to be done, and is expected. The public have been accustomed to regard the Adelphi as the peculiar house for startling novelty and effects not to be witnessed elsewhere; and this has so long been the prevalent notion, that it would be dangerous, if not fatal, to alter it. The Adelphi audience is the most peculiar one in London, and great tact is required to study its taste; the secret of which no one understood better than poor Yates.

The Princess's opens this evening with an entire change in its company, both in the operatic and dramatic department. The house is avowedly a favourite one with the public, and a good property; but the lessee will find it to his interest to go to a somewhat greater outlay than he has hitherto done, more especially with regard to his authors. Literary men can always accommodate their productions to the price they receive for them; and spangles and the paint brush will produce little in the long run, if they are looked upon otherwise than as mere accessories in working out the author's intentions.

The little **Strand** Theatre seems determined not to go to the wall in the general *concurrence*. Its manager deserves well of the public, both from his enterprise, and the honourable manner in which he provided a home for his brother and sister performers when all appeared hopeless.

Sadler's Wells has been going on prosperously with Shakspeare, and a fresh abode is about to be offered to the legitimate drama at the **City of London** theatre, which opens on Monday under the direction of Mrs. Walter Lacy. We conclude by wishing every success to all.

DRURY-LANE.

The season of this magnificent establishment commenced on Monday evening, with a house crowded to the very ceiling. "The Bohemian Girl," performed on this occasion for the eighty-first time, was the first piece, and calls for little remark beyond the circumstance of the old favourites being cordially greeted as they appeared, and the popular airs of Miss Rainforth and Harrison being as warmly encored as ever. The new ballet of "The Corsair" was, however, the great attraction—founded on Byron's poem of the same name. It was produced in a slightly different form, some six or seven years back, at the Italian Opera, but did not at that time achieve any extraordinary success. A musical drama on the same subject, by Mr. Frank Romer, termed "The Pacha's Bridal," was also brought out, about the same time, at the Lyceum. The ballet, which is in three acts, served to introduce Mdlle. Adèle Dumilâtre to the Drury-lane audience, in the character of *Gulnare*. This charming *danseuse* first appeared in England at the Italian Opera, in 1843, on the evening that Perrot met with his accident in the ballet "L'Aurore." She belongs to the *ideal* school; and her countenance is beautifully expressive of every emotion wished to be depicted. Her figure is somewhat attenuated—very far, however, from being unpleasantly so—and there is a combined grace and lightness in every movement which we have rarely seen equalled. She was supported by MM. Montessu and Desplaces, with Clara Webster, and a *débutante*, Mdlle. Delbés, who created a strong impression in her favour amongst the audience by her excellent dancing, more particularly in a new and effective Polka. The ballet itself, although splendidly got up, was a dull affair; and those portions of it not enlivened by the *pas* of the chief dancers were very heavy. The best "effects" were a vision scene, in which the body of *Medora* is seen on its bier, surrounded by girls strewing flowers (which, by the way, was somewhat equivocally received): and a brilliant tableaux at the conclusion, representing the attack on the palace by the pirates, and its conflagration; in the midst of which *Conrad* is seen on a burning rafter, supporting *Gulnare*. The remaining incidents were not of a very interesting character; and there was a great deal of unmeaning bustle throughout the acts. The applause was, however, general at the conclusion; and the call for Mdlle. Dumilâtre unanimous.

On Tuesday evening, Miss Delcy—a young lady who came out on these boards three or four years ago, and has since been pursuing her musical studies in Italy—re-appeared in the part of *Cinderella*, and, we regret to add, with but undecided success. She has yet much to learn and overcome, before she can aspire to the position of *prima donna*. In spite of the cheers from the audience, invariably indulgent to a *débutante*, the inefficiency of her voice, in several portions of the music, was too plainly apparent; and this was more particularly observable in the concluding "Non piu mesta." Miss Delcy was, however, called before the curtain, to acknowledge the applause of the house. The *Prince* was performed by Mr. D. King, a gentleman who has been singing during the "opera season" at the Surrey; and he evidently made an agreeable impression on the audience by his voice, which is a low tenor of good quality. Mr. S. Jones played the *Baron* with care, although the part was evidently above his capabilities; and Mr. Stretton was somewhat ponderous, both in his acting and singing, as *Dandini*; in fact, nothing in the opera was enthusiastically received, except a very pretty *pas de caractere*, by Miss Clara Webster and Madame Giubelli, in the ball-room scene—(a dull assembly, by the way,)—which was rapturously encored.

After the opera, a resuscitation, called the "serious pantomime" of "Obi, or Three Fingered Jack," took place, which fully bore out its claim to be looked upon as a very serious affair indeed. At first, the audience were lost in deep thought as to the intent of what they saw being enacted; then, they began to hiss; and lastly, got funny, which is the most dangerous state an audience can arrive at. Upon the fall of the curtain, the disapprobation was pretty generally expressed, so as to leave no doubt but that the exhumed pantomime would again retire to a very long home indeed.

HAYMARKET.

This agreeable theatre commenced its winter campaign on Monday, with Mrs. Centlivre's comedy of the "Busy Body," revived towards the end of the past season; the comic drama of "Used Up," and Mr. J. M. Morton's farce of "The Milliner's Holiday." It will be seen that there was here no novelty, but the house was, nevertheless, well filled. The favourites of the company were received with hearty applause; and the manner in which the pieces were played, proved that this excellent company has lost none of its spirit or power of co-operating towards one perfect end, during the recess.

On Wednesday evening the first novelty was produced, in a corrected revival of Sir J. Vanbrugh's comedy of "The Confederacy." This work has for many years been considered an unactable drama, chiefly on account of the indecency of its language, and the imperfect construction of its fifth act. It has, however, been carefully revised in passing through the hands of its present adapter, Mr. Bourcicault. Its impurities of dialogue have been expunged or so enveloped as to avoid intrusion on delicacy. In a former adaptation, the two city wives were transformed into wards, which was considered to injure the integrity of the plot: in the present adaptation, Vanbrugh's original forms have been retained—the modification chiefly existing in the method of expression; and the two money-lenders are kept on the scene until the end of the play, which is reconstructed to suit our modern feelings for stage effect. It was throughout admirably performed. Mrs. Glover's *Mrs. Amlet* was th most delicious piece of acting we have for some time witnessed; and Madame Vestris's *Flippanta* perfect. Farren and Strickland as the two usurers, *Gripe* and *Moneytrap*, also played excellently, and contrived, by their very superior acting, to throw a palpable contrast between the two characters, so nearly assimilated. Hall scarcely realized our notion of *Dick*; there was too much of the light comedy in his acting of the unmitigated scamp; but Charles Mathews, as his wily accomplice, was most effective. The other principal characters, the two wives, and *Corinna*, were cleverly sustained by Miss P. Horton, Mrs Edwin Yarnold, and Miss Julia Bennet, whose hoydenish, laughing girl of sixteen was delightful.

The comedy was received throughout with extreme applause, especially the scenes between *Flippanta* and *Corinna*, and *Moneytrap's* false restitution; and at the fall of the curtain the performance was announced for repetition, amidst loud and continued cheering. It may be considered a great success.

On Thursday evening a new farce was produced from the pen of Mr. Buckstone, termed "The Thimble Rig." Why it was so called we are at a loss to determine, for, with the exception of a very slight allusion to the exploded game, there was nothing particularly pertaining to it. A farce, containing a breakfast scene, might as well have been christened "The French Roll." The fun chiefly turned on the desperate efforts of *Ginger* (Mr. Buckstone) to keep the knowledge of a certain debt with which he is encumbered, from his wife (Mrs. W. Clifford), through the bottle companionship of a man put in possession of his house (Mr. Strickland). It was a mere stretch; but Mr. Buckstone's peculiarities of intonation sufficed to keep the audience on the grin; although, to our thinking, these peculiarities are carried too far. Strickland played the sheriff's man with characteristic drollery; and Mrs. Clifford looked unutterable things at Buckstone, as only Mrs. Clifford can look. The piece was announced for repetition amidst moderate applause.

LYCEUM.

In consequence of the secession of Misses Woolgar and Ellen Chaplin from this theatre to join the Adelphi *corps*, two new members of this company were introduced to the audience on Saturday—Miss Walcott (from the Theatre Royal, Manchester) and Miss Arden. The former lady appeared in a farce called "Out-generalled," which we had known in former days under the name of "Personation." She will, if we mistake not, prove a great acquisition to the theatre. Her figure and deportment are very elegant, her features highly attractive, and her voice pleasing and well-modulated. She assumed the part of an old housekeeper with great effect, and at the end of the piece was loudly called for, and literally pelted with bouquets. Miss Arden we recollect two years ago at the Olympic as a very pleasing singer and actress. Since then she has greatly improved in her style, and gives promise of becoming yet more finished. Another change also took place in the part of *Princess Badroulbadour*, in "Aladdin," hitherto performed by Miss Woolgar, but now represented by Miss Farebrother, who looked it admirably, and gave the lines allotted to her with great point and accuracy. The house has continued to be excellently attended, and Keeley's *Sairey Gamp* and his clever little wife's *Aladdin* continue to draw down shouts of laughter and applause.

ADELPHI.

The Adelphi has so long been one of the most popular of our winter theatres, that we were not surprised to see it filled with such a large audience as crowded within its walls on Saturday evening. There was also an additional curiosity to behold the improvements which had taken place in the interior of the house during the recess, as well as the *débûts* of several performers new to the theatre, and the re-appearance of one or two old members of the bygone celebrated "Adelphi Company" once more collected together; added to which, the circumstance of an entirely new management, and that a lady one, gave a fresh interest to the commencement of the season.

With respect to the improvements in the auditory, much good has been effected. The private boxes have all been altered, so as to command a perfect view of the stage from every part of the interior, as well as from the extremities of the dress circle—the line of view being taken from the portion of the stage technically known as the "grave trap" (from being used generally for the grave scene in "Hamlet"), instead of from the lamps. The slips have also been enlarged, and the front row of pit seats thrown considerably back from the rail of the orchestra; but the same inconvenience of the people standing in the passage between the two sets of boxes still continues, and this we believe is irremediable. The new curtain, painted by Mr. C. Marshall, struck us as rather too elaborate in its treatment to be effective. The drop-scene was much prettier, being a circular view of a castle combining various styles of architecture, with a cavalier saluting his "ladye-love" from the terrace, and a ruined bridge, &c.

The opening address—a very lively one, running over with the same kind of fun that sparkles in "Punch;" as well it might do being from the pen of Mr. Gilbert A'Beckett—was delivered by Mrs. Yates, who met with a long and enthusiastic reception. The curtain then rose for "God save the Queen," by the entire of the company, Mr. Webster, the lessee, occupying the centre of the group with Madame Celeste; and then, after an overture, the new piece of "Mother and Son" commenced. To call it new is, however, scarcely correct, since another version, differing slightly from the original French drama, "L'Eclat de Rire," was produced two seasons back under the name of "The Merchant and his Clerks." As the piece has been since withdrawn, it is scarcely worth while to relate the plot. The gem was O. Smith's *Sweeny*—a rakish billiard-playing clerk. There was the artist in every tone and gesture: and his devil-may-care idea of his own scampish recklessness was perfect. It was in every respect equal to his personation of *Newman Noggs*.

"The Belle of the Hotel" followed, in which Mrs. Fitzwilliam played with her usual vivacity and singular versatility. Then came the burlesque of "Norma," supported by the old favourites, Paul Bedford, Wright, and pretty Miss Woolgar; and the evening's programme concluded with the farce of "How to pay the Rent," which allowed Mr. Hudson the opportunity of appearing to great advantage in one of poor Power's characters. The orchestra was led by Mr. Mellon, from the Theatre Royal, Birmingham.

On Wednesday evening, after the revived drama, by Mr. Bernard, of "St. Mary's Eve," a very pleasant comic operetta was produced, under the name of "The Fox and the Goose"—a translation, if we mistake not, of a French vaudeville, "Le Panier Fleuri." The plot is this:—*Angelique* (Mrs Fitzwilliam) is the coquettish landlady of a *cabaret*, "The Fox and the Goose"—upon the Boulevards, if we are to judge from the view of the Chateau d'Eu in the background. She passes for a widow; and, amongst many others, has two great admirers, *Robichon*, a commissary of police (Mr. Paul Bedford); and *Michel*, an antiquated beau (Mr. S. Cowell); with both of whom it is to her interest to keep upon good terms, in order to obtain certain extensions of the hour for closing the tavern. In the interim of their visits, her husband, *O'Donoughue* (Mr. Hudson), a French-Hibernian Hussar, returns home, whence he had departed in a fit of jealousy, which had driven away all the old customers. Tired, however, of fighting, he wishes to raise £50 to procure a substitute, and this he ultimately accomplishes, by setting his wife's admirers to fight, and then getting a handsome bribe from each to kill the other. In a short time *Michel*, thinking his rival is disposed of, returns to sup with *Angelique*, but is alarmed by the signal of *Robichon*, who is labouring under the same delusion. *Michel* is accordingly shut up in a closet, but *Robichon* has scarcely taken his seat at the table when the husband comes back, upon which the commissary is also hidden in another lurking-place. A very ludicrous situation then takes place! somewhat similar, however, to one in "My Neighbour's Wife," which ends in a reconciliation of all parties, *Angelique* contriving, by her tact, to make her lovers pay pretty dearly for their pretensions. All the performers acquitted themselves admirably, especially Mr. S. Cowell, who has joined the company of this house from the Surrey. His personification of the old beau was excellent, and full of a quaint pleasant humour. The piece was interspersed by some music composed by M. Ambroise Thomas, and arranged by Mr. Reed, of the Haymarket Theatre. This was the least effective part of the piece, being a weak imitation of Adolphe Adam; but the audience applauded, and so we presume the end was answered, as the operatta was announced by Mr. Paul Bedford for repetition every evening, until further notice, amidst unmixed approbation.

STRAND.

Despite the powerful attractions set forth by its more important neighbours, this excellently-conducted little theatre came gallantly up to the mark on Monday evening, with two new pieces, performed after the still-attractive "Martin Chuzzlewit," which is, by the way, an excellent adaptation of the novel. The first of these—a transatlantic sketch, called "The Vermont Wool-dealer," served to introduce Mr. Marble, an American comedian, for the first time to a British audience, and with most undeniable success. Mr. Marble is not one of those ebony-faced, banjo-playing, carpet-trowsered niggers, with whom we have been lately brought into such frequent contact—but of the Sam Slick genus, or rather in the style of Mr. Hill, who played here a few years back in the "Yankee Pedlar," to whom he is fully equal in his delineation of American character. Roars of laughter followed every speech and remark he made, especially that respecting an old horse, which was "so broken up and weak, he was obliged to send for another animal to help him draw his last breath." He was vehemently called before the curtain at the conclusion of the sketch, and briefly expressed his acknowledgments to the audience for their hearty welcome. The second novelty was a burlesque upon Bellini's opera of "La Sonnambula," here converted into "La Slumbernambula," and allowing Mr. H. Hall to appear as the fair *Ameaner*. Its only fault was that it was rather long—the music being too elaborately carried out for a mere extravaganza. A sly allusion to the length of time taken to make up certain accounts produced a hearty burst of applause.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

Macready, according to the last accounts from him, had decided to sail from New York, on his route to England, on the 1st of October. He was playing his principal characters in the Arch-street Theatre, Philadelphia. It is calculated that Mr. Macready has cleared about fifty or sixty thousand dollars in America.

English Theatricals in Paris.—Mr. Mitchell has formed an English company, who will appear at the Italian Opera, Paris, upon the termination of Louis Philippe's visit to her Majesty. The troop comprises Miss Helen Faucit, Mr. Macready, and Mr. Bartley. It is also reported that Rachel is studying the character of *Lady Macbeth*, so as to play it in English.

The Licenser of Plays under the Chamberlain, Mr. J. M. Kemble, has suspended the production of a translation, by Mr. Stirling, of "Les Sept Chateaux du Diable," in preparation at the Lyceum. As nearly all the other houses were at work upon a similar piece, and as they will probably meet with the same judgment, this intelligence has caused much uneasiness amongst the members of the Dramatic Authors' Society.

Vauxhall Gardens.—These gardens have been exceedingly well attended during the week. The short season is to close on Wednesday with a masquerade, and this will be the last opportunity for attending this once splendid place of resort, as the gardens are to be built upon.

LINES WRITTEN ON THE OCCASION OF HER MAJESTY'S RETURN FROM SCOTLAND.

Welcome, fair mistress of our loyal loves,
Welcome once more to Windsor's lordly groves;
With health refreshen'd by the mountain breath,
Inhal'd each morning from the purple heath.*
No lazy luxury of palace halls,
Was thine amidst the lonely waterfalls;
High on the dewy hills, or deep below,
In woody glens, where gentler waters flow,
Wert thou at dawning of the day's sweet prime,
List'ning the heath-cock's crow—the lark's first chime,
Marking the red deer bounding o'er the hill—
But ne'er forgetting as the Sovereign still,
To watch the interests of the State, and see
Thy absence hurt not its propriety!†
This is the way to keep thy people's love,
About their hills and valleys free to rove;
Not to immure thy pomp in haughty gloom,
As some have done, whose pride is in the tomb!

A Delicate Present.—Prince Joinville, on the conclusion of the Morocco treaty, presented to the Moorish general a very elegant pair of pistols, as a *souvenir!* This is very like soundly thrashing a man, and then giving him the stick.—*Punch.*

"**Wanted a Governess.**"—Oh, these governesses! I am told there is some clever gentleman who has invented an arithmetical machine that will calculate any sum to a fraction. What a blessing would that man bestow upon really good society who should invent an instrument for teaching! I am sure, in these days, the thing might be done, and would pay admirably; for how much annoyance would be spared us—how much impertinence that we are daily exposed to from a class of individuals who can have no standing in society, and are, nevertheless, continually at one's elbow! The cook, the housemaid, the lady's-maid, all know their place, and behave themselves accordingly; but there is no teaching a governess that she is nothing more than a servant; a person hired for wages to polish the minds of your children just in the same manner as Molly polishes your rosewood and mahogany—and to be as careful of their morals as if, like the housekeeper, she was entrusted with so much precious china. Your maid dresses your hair with due humility, and takes your little bits of ill-temper with proper resignation; she knows these things are considered in her wages, and thus she may be an ornament to the sphere to which it has pleased Heaven to call her. But governesses! they are continually flying in the face of Providence! There is, too, an impertinence in their very meekness; at times, an insult in their silence. They move about you with the air of injured beings—an air that says to your very face—"We, too, are ladies, though you can't believe it." Ladies! as if the person who takes a salary is not, to all intents and purposes, a servant—at best, a better sort of menial servant.—*Punch's Complete Letter-writer.*

---

* Her Majesty had a bouquet of fresh-pulled heather placed in her bed room every morning at seven o'clock, together with a bottle of pure water from a spring in Glen Tilt, famed for its crystal purity.

† Her Majesty did not allow her romantic pleasures to interfere with her habits of business. She wrote almost every day to the Duchess of Kent and the Dowager Countess of Lyttelton, and was extremely punctual in attending to and signing such papers as were laid before her.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

OCTOBER.

This is the time for mute soliloquy,—
Heart-contemplation in a lonely wood,
Whose paths by many a fallen leaf bestrew'd
Lead you away, as to Eternity,
From all the noise and trouble of this life,
Soothing the soul with dreams of future bliss
Although where'er you turn each scene is rife
With Nature's quick decay!—But still from this,
We can imbibe by sympathy refin'd
A resignation to our own defeat,
By that arch-enemy, old Time, and find
A thrilling pleasure—a reflection sweet
That when his scythe is done—Himself at rest.—
Immortals we may be amongst the blest!

THE PARASOL OF THE EMPEROR OF MOROCCO.

The parasol captured by Marshal Bugeaud from the son of the Emperor of Morocco, has arrived in Paris, and has been placed in the care of the Minister of War. It is of an amaranthine or purple colour, not exceeding in circumference an ordinary full-sized umbrella. It is covered with embroidery in silver, and edged with silver fringe and tassels. It is surmounted by a silver knob, similar to those on the canes of drum-majors. The stick is of hard wood, plated with silver, and the entire height is little, if anything, more than five feet. It is believed to be of Spanish manufacture.

A DISCOVERY ABOUT WILLIAM TELL.

A letter from Friburg speaks of a literary discovery connected with William Tell. The existence of this personage, which has hitherto appeared somewhat doubtful, has from this discovery become an historical fact. A copy of Latin verses, written immediately after the battle of Morgarten, has just been found, in which his name is mentioned in precise terms. It is there stated that Tell was one of the three warriors who took the oath of Gruthli in the commencement of the fourteenth century. His name replaces that of Walter Furst, erroneously mentioned by the chroniclers of the time. As to the famous story of the apple and the arrow, nothing is said of it in the poem.

ON THE NEW HALF-FARTHINGS.

Too small for any marketable shift,
  What purpose can there be for coins like these?
Hush, hush, good sir! thus charitable thrift
  May give a *mite* to him who wants a cheese.—*Hood's Magazine.*

IRON BRIDGE FOR THE NEVA.

Messrs. Bury, Curtes, and Kennedy, engineers of Liverpool, are constructing an iron bridge, by order of the Emperor of Russia, which is to cross the Neva, at St. Petersburgh. The extreme length of the bridge, will be no less than 1078 feet. The weight of iron alone will be nearly 8000 tons! independent of the lamps and superb balustrades with which it is the Emperor's intention to adorn it, and which together will probably weigh from 1000 to 2000 tons more. The weight of iron will thus exceed by nearly five-fold that consumed in the erection of the Menai Bridge. The cost of the iron alone will be upwards of £100,000.

AUTUMN LEAVES.

And must ye fade,
Ye Autumn leaves, so idly gay?
  From rifled glade
And forest, must ye steal away,
To wither in unseen decay?

  Sadly doth sigh
The very breeze, with murmur deep,
  That ye should die;
While gently, with reluctant sweep,
It wafts ye to your wintry sleep.

  In Spring's bright hours,
How hale and joyous have ye been;
  What time fair bowers
And solitary groves were seen,
Robed in your vest of glossy green!

  And ye appear
Those blithesome hours to recall
  To Fancy's ear;
Frail leaves, ye are not voiceless all
As meekly to the earth ye fall;

  Go, mortal, muse
On those sad emblems of decay
  Which Nature strews
Around—like withered hopes that aye
Shall fall upon Life's onward way.

  Gaze on yon sere
And mouldering leaves before thee lying;
  And ponder there,
How swiftly from thee time is flying,
How earth-born joys are ever dying!

T. Bodley.

ANECDOTE OF "THE DUKE."

We have heard that on a recent visit of a section of the Archæological Association to Dover, the Duke of Wellington, as constable of Dover Castle, refused to allow the learned members admission to that ancient and interesting fortress, to make sketches or memoranda. The duke has no sympathy with antiquarian or historical pursuits; witness his reply on being remonstrated with on the dangerous position of the National Records placed over the ammunition in the Tower; "He would take care that the *gunpowder* received no injury!"—*Kent Herald.*

ANOTHER "ILLUSTRIOUS STRANGER."

A somewhat interesting native of India, "Mohem Lal," arrived in London by the last overland mail. He is the same who travelled in Central Asia in disguise, with the late Sir Alexander Burnes, and subsequently published his journal in Calcutta. Since that period he has been devoted to British interests, and was greatly instrumental in effecting the deliverance of our prisoners in Affghanistan.

LITERAL CURIOSITY.

The 21st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra contains all the letters of the alphabet:—"And I, *even* I, Artaxerxes the King, do make a decree to all the treasurers which *are* beyond the river, that whatsoever Ezra the priest, the scribe of the law of God of heaven, shall require of you, it be done speedily."

LIVING ON THE SEALS.

After Capt. Parry returned from his voyage of discovery, he was asked, at a dinner party where Lord Erskine, was present, what he and his crew had lived upon when they were frozen up in the polor sea. Parry said they lived upon the seals. "And very good living to," said Erskine, "if you keep them long enough."

THE LAND OF LIBERTY.

The following is a copy of the "business card" of some negro dealers at Mobile (Alabama). "J. H. Bondurant and Co. will constantly keep on hand a large and well selected lot of young negroes, of all descriptions, which they will sell low for cash. They will also receive and sell negroes on commission. They will occupy the house formerly occupied by J. E. Zuntz, No. 66, St. Michael-street, Mobile. J. H. Bondurant and J. E. Whitley, July, 1844."

SHAKSPEARE'S JUG AND CANE.

During the week of the Gloucester musical festival, there were exhibited the jug and cane of the immortal bard of Avon. The jug is of cream-coloured earthenware, and in shape it resembles a modern coffee pot. The height of it is nine inches and a half, and in the widest part it measures sixteen inches. Longitudinally it is divided into eight compartments, in each of which is represented the principal deities of the Grecian mythology, beautifully executed, and quite perfect. The cane is of the Malacca species, in beautiful preservation, the enamel being untouched. In length it is four feet seven and a half inches, four inches in circumference at the thickest part, and at the set-off for the hand, of ten inches: it is three and one-eighth inches round. There is no doubt of the genuineness of both these articles.

CHEAP BEER FROM POTATOES.

The *Plesser Kreisblatt*, a Silesian journal, gives circumstantial information how to prepare a wholesome and palatable potato beer, by which every family can supply itself therewith at very trifling expense. Twenty-five gallons of such beer are made from half a bushel of potatoes, 10 pounds of malt, half a pound of hops, and two quarts of yeast. The cost of one tun of such beer does not exceed two shillings and twopence, consequently the cost of a quart does not amount to a farthing.

AN INGENIOUS PLAN FOR PRE-PAYING LETTERS.

At the Waltham-Cross Post-office a clever expedient has been adopted for pre-paying letters. In the window of the office, in the place of a square of glass, a sheet of zinc is inserted, in which two longitudinal holes are cut—one for the receipt of letters and the other for pence. In the centre of the plate is a revolving handle, which acts upon some simple machinery within-side. Above the handle are these words—"Put your letter in and turn the handle up: put your penny in, then turn the handle over."

SUCCEDANEUM,

Used by dentists, is simply silver reduced to a very fine powder. This may be effected by the use of a fine file, and a simple sixpence may answer the desired purpose. A sufficient quantity of this powder to be placed in the palm of the hand, with a small drop of quicksilver, and worked together till it unites as a *soft paste*. In this soft state (the tooth being previously wiped dry) it must be immediately *pressed* into the cavity, which must be carefully filled, but the paste must not project beyond the edges of the tooth. The most tender tooth may be filled by *degrees* without hurting the nerve, if the process be repeated every day, until the cavity be filled. In the course of two or three hours, the paste becomes as hard as the tooth. If the decay is not entirely removed previous to filling the tooth, the succedaneum has the effect of discolouring the tooth, but where the decay is previously entirely removed, it not only arrests its further progress, by excluding the air, but it does not affect the colour of the tooth, and may preserve it for years.—*From a Correspondent.*

EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY IN MANUFACTURES.

The French have recently made some very remarkable discoveries, by which they are enabled to make ornaments from "peat!" The peat is reduced by beating to a fine pulp, and is then placed under a press, to force out the humidity. In this state it may be converted into ornaments of every kind, such as are made in embossed leather. Rendered firm by a solution of alum, or other adhesive material, it forms flooring of a cheap and durable kind. Of billiard tables, too, there are various specimens; one rich and beautiful one has been produced in France, valued at 15,000f.

HINT TO BACHELORS.

When you "pop the question" to a lady, do it with a kind of laugh, as if you were joking. If she accepts you, very well: if she does not, you can say, "you were only in fun."

A ROYAL LETTER.

The letter A is in a fair way to be dubbed right Royal. Her Majesty's first christian name is Alexandrina, her husband's, Albert, and their four children are called Adelaide, Albert, Alice, and Alfred.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

With the exception of a walking match—or a pedestrian *feat*, as the paragraph perpetrators write—a little chicken cricket, and a few passages in the "rowing" line (the *w* mute and manifest, both pronouncings being proper to our purpose), the public has had a dull week of it. We mean the million: "the twice two thousand that the world was made for" have been deer-stalking, and pheasant-shooting at home, or gamboling or gambling on the Continent, according to their several tastes. Save, then, the turf, our public have been ill-provided for, in the matter of the recreative. In racing, a little of the practical, and a good deal of the theoretical, has been current, to the which we proceed to address our consideration. Towards the finale of last week, rumours were rife about the defalcation of one of the principal lottery speculators in the West end. This was the landlord of the Grand Hotel in Covent-garden. On Monday, however, he attended at Tattersall's, when he stated his readiness to pay the holders of all his prizes, "provided they undertook to hold him harmless from all actions that might be brought against him, by the process of *qui tam*, for the space of a year." Whether anything has come of the proposal or not, we cannot tell, but if the winners have executed any such indemnity for the sake of some present cash, we do not envy them their supplies. Neither can we conceive the landlord a very modest speculator who made the requisition. Suppose a person asked permission to light a cigar by his gas, and the answer was—"With pleasure, if you will execute a policy of insurance to protect my house and furniture against fire for the next twelvemonth;" would that have been an ordinary request? Yet he was bound to pay his sweeps without any reservation, while the cigar illuminating would be a matter of favour.

Of the racing at the First October Meeting at Newmarket, very much does not occur to us as worthy especial record. It was a very beggarly affair as regarded the "largesse"—£200 being the net amount contributed—£50 a-piece by the Club and the Town, and £100 by her most gracious Majesty. Surely the Jockey Club must be a most flourishing society, for its gains are great, and its expenditure small, which is the way to grow rich. It commenced on Tuesday, and ended on Thursday—the three days producing less sport, and infinitely less profit, than one at Goodwood. The best of the two-year-old stakes was the Hopeful—for which eight went—the Maid of Orleans winning very cleverly. This smart little lady was bought for an old song last year, and has put a pretty dollop of stakes into Mr. Gully's pocket, to say nothing of bets. Young John Day rode her, and in the course of his achievement met with the oddest accident possible in reference to his position with *La Pucelle d'Orleans.* Foig-a-Ballagh won the Grand Duke Michael—a net £1100—in a canter. This horse, had be been sound, would have been a forward runner for the Derby, but during Epsom races he was troubled with a curb about the size of General Tom Thumb. Red Deer was second—a case of deer-stalking—for of a truth Frank Butler gave him the stick in earnest. The rich Buckenham Produce Stakes Lord George Bentinck's Cowl won—a very promising *fac simile* of his famous sire, Bay Middleton. It boots not to tell how Pastoral won the St. Leger by a distance; All-round-my-Hat his Sweepstakes; and some other rip another: the meeting was a wretched as regarded the horse-flesh; and miserable enough to some of the visitors in the prospective of their own proper "possibles." On Tuesday, in the Second October, will come off the Ratan inquiry, in the which certain racing *distinguées* will undoubtedly come off—indifferently. That Ratan was dosed for the Derby is admitted—generally they believe he had a double potion. One Mr. Breme—called Braham "for short"—got up the "nobble," it is said, assisted by one Samuel Rogers, a jockey, who is *non est inventus.* Breme, on being found out, "split" to my Lord George Bentinck, and said (having previously *sworn* to the contrary in the House of Lords) that he was employed to make Ratan safe by Mr. So-and-so of the city and Messrs. So-and so of the West-end. No doubt it *was* a robbery, though its real character may never be separated from "the chaff." Rogers got £1665—that's certain; and Breme "a good stake;" but the contrivers had second best of it, the murder coming out before they could get in their money. The fact is, the professionals of the turf, as a body, have ever been a gang of thieves;—and yet the aristocracy of the earth have consorted, and do consort with them. Will ever a specific be discovered for this great scandal? The betting during the week was to the following effect, in reference to the two great issues now in the market.

TATTERSALL'S.

Monday.—The principal betting this afternoon was on the Cesarewitch, which, malgre the strong numerical display made below, is not likely to answer the purpose of the book-maker; the only horses at present in any real favour being the Duke of Portland's Souvenir filly, Lord Albemarle's The Brewer, Sir C. Monck's Glossy, and Mr Dixon's Jamal; these four, and Una, William le-Gros, Campanero, and Albion, were backed even against the field. We submit the closing averages:—

CESAREWITCH.

6 to 1 agst Souvenir filly (t)
11 to 1 —— Glossy
11 to 1 —— The Brewer
12 to 1 —— Jamal
15 to 1 —— Campanero

16 to 1 agst Una
18 to 1 —— Albion
18 to 1 —— Give-Him-a-Name
20 to 1 —— Marquise

20 to 1 agst Haitoe
20 to 1 —— The Bride
20 to 1 —— Pickpocket
20 to 1 —— Lightning

DERBY.

12 to 1 agst Alarm (t)
40 to 1 agst Chertsey
50 to 1 agst Alaric (t)

On Thursday there were not enough subscribers present to make "house," we therefore give the latest market prices at Newmaket.

CESAREWITCH.

4 to 1 agst Dawson's lot
7 to 1 —— Souvenir
11 to 1 —— Jamal
12 to 1 —— Glossy
14 to 1 —— The Brewer
15 to 1 —— Give-him-a-name

15 to 1 agst Vibration
16 to 1 —— Campanero
16 to 1 —— Pickpocket
20 to 1 —— Aristotle
20 to 1 —— Macquise
20 to 1 —— Una

20 to 1 agst Albion (t)
20 to 1 —— The Bride (t)
25 to 1 —— Haitoe (t)
25 to 1 —— Rowena (t)
25 to 1 —— Foigh-a Ballagh (taken)

DERBY.

5 to 1 agst Scott's lot (t)
5 to 1 —— John Day's lot
11 to 1 —— Alarm (t)
16 to 1 —— Kedger
18 to 1 —— Cobweb

30 to 1 agst Old England
33 to 1 —— Connaught Ranger
33 to 1 —— Fitz Allen
40 to 1 —— Alaric

66 to 1 agst Lord Milltown's two
100 to 1 —— Laird o' Cockpen (t)

OAKS.

8 to 1 agst Maid of Orleans.

NEWMARKET FIRST OCTOBER MEETING.—Tuesday.

The racing commenced at three o'clock with—

The Hopeful Stakes, of 40 sovs each.

Mr. Gully's The Maid of Orleans .. .. (J. Day, jun.) 1
Mr. Ford's Piccolina .. .. .. (Butler) 2

5 to 2 on The Maid, and 6 to 1 agst Piccolina. Won in a canter by a length.

The Grand Duke Michael Stakes of 50 sovs each.

Mr. Irwin's Foigh-a-Ballagh .. .. (Bell) 1
Duke of Richmond's Red Deer .. .. (F. Butler) 2

4 to 1 on Foigh-a-ballagh. Won easily by two lengths.

The Buckenham Stakes of 300 sovs each.

Lord G. Bentinck's Cowl .. .. (Nat) 1
Mr. Wreford's c by Camel out of Monimia .. (J. Day, jun.) 2

Wednesday.

A meagre uninteresting day's sport commenced at half-past one, with a mere shadow of what was of old a very popular race at Newmarket, viz—

The St. Leger Stakes of 25 sovs each.

Duke of Richmond's Pastoral .. .. (Nat) 1
Mr. Dixon's Oliver Cromwell .. .. (S. Day) 2

Sweepstakes of 200 sovs each.

Lord G. Bentick's All-round-my-Hat, 3 yrs .. .. (Nat) 1
Lord Albermarle's Scarmentado, 2 yrs .. .. (Whitehouse) 2

£50 for three-year olds.

Mr. Newton's Ma Mie, 5 yrs .. .. .. (Stephenson) 1
Sir J. Hawley's Vibration, 5 yrs .. .. (F. Butler) 2

Thursday.

The Town Plate was won in a canter by Pastoral, beating Merope and Candidate. The same horse won the Queen's Plate by three lengths, beating Oliver Cromwell, Wee Pet, and Robinia.

The Rutland Stakes were won cleverly by the Duke of Bedford's Prologue, beating Tisiphane, the Estelle filly, and four others.

A Handicap Sweepstakes was won by the Laird of Cockpen, 8st. 7lbs., beating a filly by Slane, out of Seakale, and Petrona.

A Sweepstakes of £5 each ended in a dead heat between Alexandrina and Caractacus.

Matches.—Sir Diggory Diddle beat Mr. Walker's Cab horse, and his Piccolina beat Desperation, both easy.

The death of the Duke of Grafton disqualifies Lord Lonsdale's Zeal and Turquoise colts, and Mr. Charlton's Dublin colt, for the Derby; and the following fillies for the Oaks: Mr. Booth's New Year's Day, Mr. Payne's Rigolette, Lord Lonsdale's Sister to Canadian, and Mr. Worley's Sophy Dawes.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange, Friday.—Since Monday rather an extensive quantity of English wheat has reached the Pool from Lincolnshire; but as nearly the whole of it has gone direct into the millers' hands, the show of that grain here to day was small. For all descriptions the demand was rather active, at fully previous rates. The show of foreign wheat was by no means large, and a fair amount of business was doing in that article at full prices. The supply of barley was only moderate. The finest malting parcels were in request, at full currencies; but the inferior kinds were rather dull. Malt was a steady sale, but without any advance in prices. Oats were the turn dearer, owing to the short supply of Irish. Beans, peas, and flour as last quoted.

Arrivals.—English: wheat, 7680; barley, 5570; oats, 2040 quarters. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 12,790 quarters. Foreign: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, — quarters. Flour, 3890 sacks. Malt, 2630 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 48s; ditto white, 46s to 56s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 48s; ditto white, 42s to 50s; rye, 31s to 33s; grinding barley, 27s to 28s. distilling ditto, 31s to 32s; malting ditto, 32s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 59s to 60s brown ditto, 57s to 60s; Kingston and Ware, 62s to 64s; Chevalier, 64s to 65s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s to 22s; potatoe ditto, 23s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s to 21s; ditto white, 19s to 21s; tick beans, 29s to 31s; old ditto, 38s to 40s; grey peas, 31s to 33s; maple, 29s to 33s; white, 35s to 38s; boilers, 38s to 39s per quarter. Town-made flour, 46s to 48s; Suffolk, 38s to 39s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s to 38s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 44s to 56s; Dantzig, red, 50s to 56s; white, 56s to 61s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 23s to 24s; oats, brew, 17s to 19s; ditto feed, 14s to 17s; beans, 24s to 28s; peas, 28s to 29s per quarter. Flour, America, 24s to 25s; Baltic, 24s to 25s per barrel. Town-made, 46s to 48s.

The Seed Market.—Owing to the want of winter fodder for the cattle, linseed and rapeseed have been in request at full prices. Canary has somewhat fluctuated in value, but other kinds of seeds have remained stationary.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 56s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 35s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 26s to 38s; hempseed, 28s to 35s per quarter; coriander, 15s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s to 18s; white ditto, 10s to 12s; tares, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £23 to £25 per last of ten quarters; Linseed cakes, English, £10 10s to £11 per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £5 10s per ton; canary, 56s to 60s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 8d; of household ditto, 5½d to 6½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 45s 9d; barley, 34s 5d; oats, 20s 5d; rye, 37s 3d; beans, 36s 8d; peas, 33s.

Six Weeks' Averages that govern Duty.—Wheat, 47s 9d; barley, 35s 0d; oats, 20s 5d; rye, 35s 7d; beans, 37s 1d; peas, 33s 8d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 3s; oats, 6s; rye, 7s 6d; beans, 5s 6d peas, 9s 6d.

Tea.—Rather more business has been doing in this article during this week, and full prices have been realized in every instance. The stock in bond in London now consists of about 30,500,000lbs.

Sugar.—Only a moderate business has been transacted in the raw market since our last, yet prices may be considered about stationary. In refined goods a steady business has been doing: brown lumps at 73s to 73s 6d; and standard, 74s 6d to 75s

Coffee.—The market has been largely supplied with most descriptions of coffee. Only a moderate business has been transacted, and prices have undergone no change worthy of notice.

Coals.—Adair's, 18s; New Tanfield, 16s; Ord's Redheugh, 15s 9d; Old Pontop, 15s 9d Tanfield Moor, 16s 3d; Wylam, 17s 6d; Hilda, 21s 6d; Gosport, 21s 3d; Belmont, 21s 9d; Adelaide, 22s 9d; Lambton, 23s 6d; Stewart's, 23s 9d per ton.

Hay and Straw.—Coarse meadow hay, £3 12 to £4 10; useful do, £4 12s to £4 18s; fine upland do, £5 to £5 8s; clover hay, £4 10s to £6 10s; oat straw, £1 8s to £1 10s; wheat straw, £1 10s to £1 12s per load.

Hops.—From Kent and Sussex very large quantities of new hops continue to arrive almost daily, hence the show on offer is a good one. The demand, however, is by no means active, yet prices are supported. The duty is called £130,000. New hops:—Sussex pockets, £6 8s to £7 10s: Weald of Kent ditto, £6 18s to £7 10s; Mid Kent ditto, £8 to £10; Farnhams, £10 to £10 10s.

Wool.—The public sales have been in progress during the whole of the week, and at which full prices have been obtained. These sales will not be concluded for several days. Altogether about 20,000 bales will be offered.

Potatoes.—Although the supply of potatoes is large, the trade is steady, at from £2 15s to £5 per ton.

Smithfield.—In our market of to-day the supply of beasts offering was seasonably large, but of very inferior quality. The attendance of buyers being very small, the beef trade was exceedingly dull, at barely Monday's depressed currencies. There were on sale 35 beasts and 40 sheep, from Rotterdam, in very middling condition. The arrivals from Scotland, since our last, have embraced 110 Scots and 40 sheep. The supply of sheep was small, yet the mutton trade was unusually dull, at barely stationary prices. Calves were somewhat on the increase, compared with the supplies brought forward on some previous days and the rates had a downward tendency. In pigs very little was doing, at late rates. Milch cows sold heavily, at from £16 to £19 5s each, including their small calf.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; second quality do., 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large oxen, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 8d to 3s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d: prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime Southdown ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; large coarse calves 3s 4d to 3s 10d; prime small ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lambs, 3s 4d to 4s 8d; sucking calves, 18s to 34s; quarter old store pigs, 16s to 20s each; Beasts, 651; cows, 180; sheep and lambs, 6110; calves, 248; pigs, 380.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—We had very large supplies of each kind of meat offering to-day, owing to which the demand was heavy, on the following terms. Per 8lb., by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; ditto small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 2d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 0d.

Robert Herbert.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(*From our City Correspondent.*)

The English market continues to betray a tendency upward, and has been very firm during the week, Wednesday excepted. On the latter day a slight heaviness caused quotations to recede a point, but the following day's business placed them at an improvement of nearly one half per cent. upon the opening price of Monday. The present quiescent state of affairs, both foreign and domestic, leaves little room for speculation, and the purchases made are all investments. Bank Stock maintains its price, and Exchequer Bills are from without any improvement. India Stock has receded a point, but the transactions have been so few, that the quotation is almost nominal. The closing prices of the week are, Consols for money, 100½ ⅝; for Time, 100⅝ ¾; India Stock, 288½; Bank Stock for Account, 210; Exchequer Bills, 74 to 76.

The time having expired, according to the late Bank Act, for the publication of the amount of notes each country banker is authorised to issue, the total amount is now ascertained to be £8 686,167. The amount authorised to be issued by each banker or joint stock bank is founded on the average of the circulation of such bank or banking company for the twelve weeks preceding the 27th of April last.

According to the last return made of the issue of country banks and joint-stock banking companies, it is at present about £930 000 less than the act permits. It results, therefore, that at any period when it may be prudent or profitable, the circulation may be increased to the extent above mentioned.

There has been some animation in the Foreign Market during the week, caused by speculative business in Spanish and Mexican. Spanish, on Monday, improved to 24½ for the Actives. Three-per-Cents., 35⅜ to ½. Mexican also advanced to 37½ to ¾ for the Active Stock. These advances were maintained until Wednesday, when an attempt to realise soon made Spanish heavy at a decline of one quarter per cent. Mexican also receded, quoting 35⅛ to ⅜, ex-dividend, and the following day it was heavy at a point lower. Portuguese was firm, however, at 49 to 50. Spanish at the close of the week quoted Actives, 24; Three-per-Cents., 35½; Mexican, 35; Belgian, 103¾ to 104; Chilian, deferred, 53; Columbian, 14⅝; Portuguese, 50; Dutch Two-per-Cents. (ex-div.), 98; Two-and-a-Half-per-Cents. Ditto, 62⅝.

The Railway Market was firm at the beginning of the week, and business took rather an extensive range. It has since, however, been not quite so well supported, and transactions have been upon a more limited scale. The Direct Northern line has assumed a place among the quotations; but the supporters of the London and York line are still sanguine upon the success of their measure in Parliament. There are no remarkable features connected with any of the other competing lines. The closing prices of those lines in which business has been last transacted are—Birmingham and Gloucester, 104½; Chester and Holyhead, 7⅝; Eastern Counties, 13½; Great Western, 145; South Western, 76½ to 77; Portsmouth Direct, 1⅝; Birmingham, 218; Brighton, 46⅞; Croydon, 16¾; Lynn and Ely, 4; Midland Counties, 169; Dover, 40¾ ex div.; Trent Valley, 9⅛; Boulogne and Amiens, 2¾; Paris and Rouen, 38⅝; Paris and Or, 38¼; Orleans, Tours, and Bordeaux, 1⅝; Kendal and Windermere, 3½; London and York, 3¾; Direct Northern, ¼ to ⅜ prem.

Saturday Morning.—The funds made a further improvement yesterday, and some extensive purchases were made in Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, at about 102⅞ to 103½. Consols closed at 100⅝ for money and ¾ ⅞ for time.

The Foreign Funds were very inactive. Dutch was firm at 62¾ for the Two-and-a-Half per Cents. Another conversion of the Five per Cents is announced.

The Railway Market remained at previous prices. The French lines, however, are looking up.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, Oct. 1.

BANKRUPTS.—C. K. NICHOLLS, Bridge-road, Battersea, banker.—H. HAYNES, Scole, Norfolk, innkeeper.—R. ROBINSON, Strand, coal-merchant.—E. ASHWELL, Yeldon, Bedfordshire, butcher.—M. MASLIN, Croydon, coal-merchant.—J. T. MAUND, Birmingham, laceman.—F. DEFLINNE, Manchester, check manufacturer.—R. J. WEBB Bath, wine-merchant.—R. WATSON and R. MORRIS, Liverpool, brokers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. and J. VALLANCE, Edinburgh, coal-merchants.—S. FRASER, Strathenmore, Rossshire, Grazier.—A. BRECK, Edinburgh, slater.—D. GILL, Crossmill and Glasgow, calico printer.—A. RENNIE, Glasgow, grocer.—D. MOIR, Devonside, near Tillicoultry, woollen manufacturer.

Friday, October 4.

WAR-OFFICE, Oct. 4.—4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards: Captain E. O. Wrench to be Captain, vice Eliot; Lieut. G. Rochfort to be Captain, vice Wrench; Cornet R. Souter to be Lieutenant, vice Rochfort; Ensign M. M'Creagh to be Cornet, vice Souter.

17th Foot: Ensign H. P. Onslow to be Ensign, vice Belton. 31st: Lieut. F. Spence to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Urmston; Ensign J. S. Gould to be Lieutenant, vice Spence; Ensign C. T. Cormick to be Lieutenant, vice Gould; E. W. Kingsley to be Ensign, vice Cormick. 38th: C. Clerke to be Ensign, vice Onslow. 43rd: Major-General the Hon. Sir H. R. Pakenham, K.C.B., to be Colonel, vice Lieut.-General Lord Keane, G.C.B. 49th: C. G. Richardson to be Ensign, vice M'Creagh. 57th: Ensign J. H. Chads to be Lieutenant, vice Morphett; Ensign R. T. S. Boughton to be Lieutenant, vice Pitt; J. Hassard to be Ensign, vice Chads; E. J. B. Brown to be Ensign, vice Boughton. 65th: Capt. C. E. Gold to be Major, vice Smith; Lieut. R. Newenham to be Captain, vice Gold; Ensign H. Scott to be Lieutenant, vice Newenham; S. Blake to be Ensign, vice Scott. 70th: Lieut. T. F. H. Alms to be Adjutant, vice Evatt. 77th: Ensign G. L. Rathborne to be Lieutenant, vice Morritt; G. R. Becher to be Ensign, vice Rathborne. 85th: Lieut. W. Todd to be Captain, vice O'Reilly; Ensign W. Ogilvy to be Lieutenant, vice Todd; R. P. Flood to be Ensign, vice Ogilvy.

Brevet.—Captain E. O. Wrench to be Major in the Army; Brevet-Major E. O. Wrench to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

Commission by the Lord-Lieutenant of Sussex.—C. Shirley, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant.

BANKRUPTS.—L. D. SMITH, H. SMITH, and G. F. SMITH, Gutter lane, London, crape-manufacturer. A. TULLEY, Hackney, grocer. F. HOWARD, Tonbridge place, Hoxton, publisher. J. METCALF, Macclesfield, Chester, silk manufacturer. G. CROXTON, Manchester, china-dealer. G. ALEXANDER, Beaminster, Dorset, inkeeper.

BIRTHS.

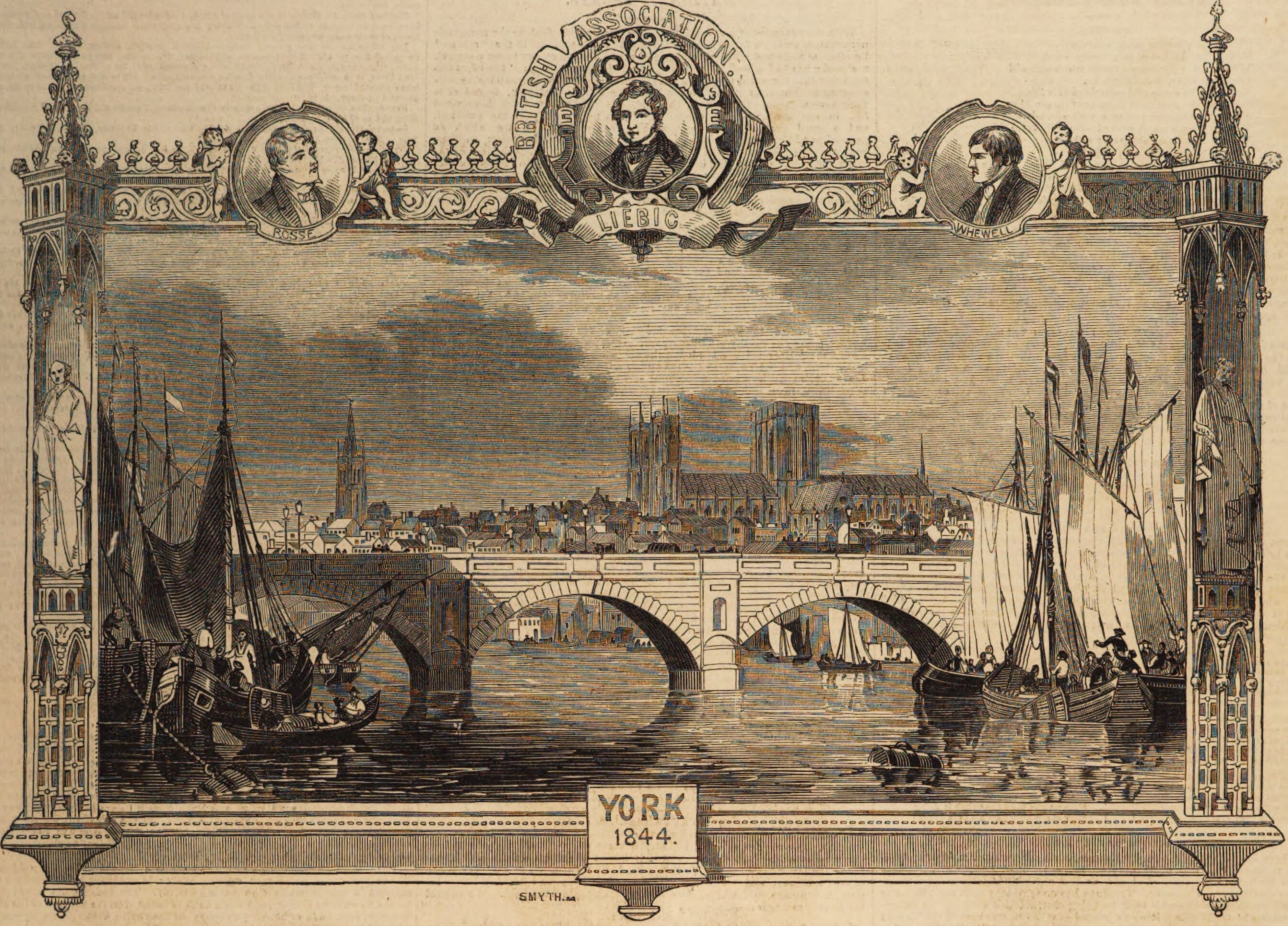
At Arlington-house, Turnham-green, Mrs. John Bull, of a daughter.——At Anglesea, Hants, the Hon. Mrs. R. C. Trench, of a daughter.——At Taliaris, Carmarthenshire, the lady of William Peel, Esq., of a daughter.——At New-street, Bishopsgate-street, the wife of Mr. C. H. Clarke, of a son.——In Hanover terrace, Mrs. Longman, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Algernon William Bellingham, eldest son of Algernon Greville, Esq. (late Captain in the Rifle Brigade), to Margaret, youngest daughter of Alexander Petty, Esq.——At Holly-lodge, Loughborough, the Rev. J. Bowles, D.D., rector of Woodstock, and domestic chaplain to his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, to Ellen Mary, the youngest daughter of the late Sir William Walker, High Sheriff of Leicestershire.——At Newnham, Northamptonshire, Edward James, Esq., M.D., to Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of Thomas West, Esq. M.D., F.L.S., of Newnham.——At the Abbey, St. Alban's, the Rev. W. S. G. Wade, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of S. Story, Esq., of St. Albans.

DEATHS.

At Earl's-terrace, Kensington, Francis Ludlow Holt, Esq., Q.C., and Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.——In Savill-row, Edward Walpole, Esq., in his 69th year.——Sarah, the relict of the Rev. Thomas Waters, D.D., late master of Emanuel Hospital, Westminster, aged 77.

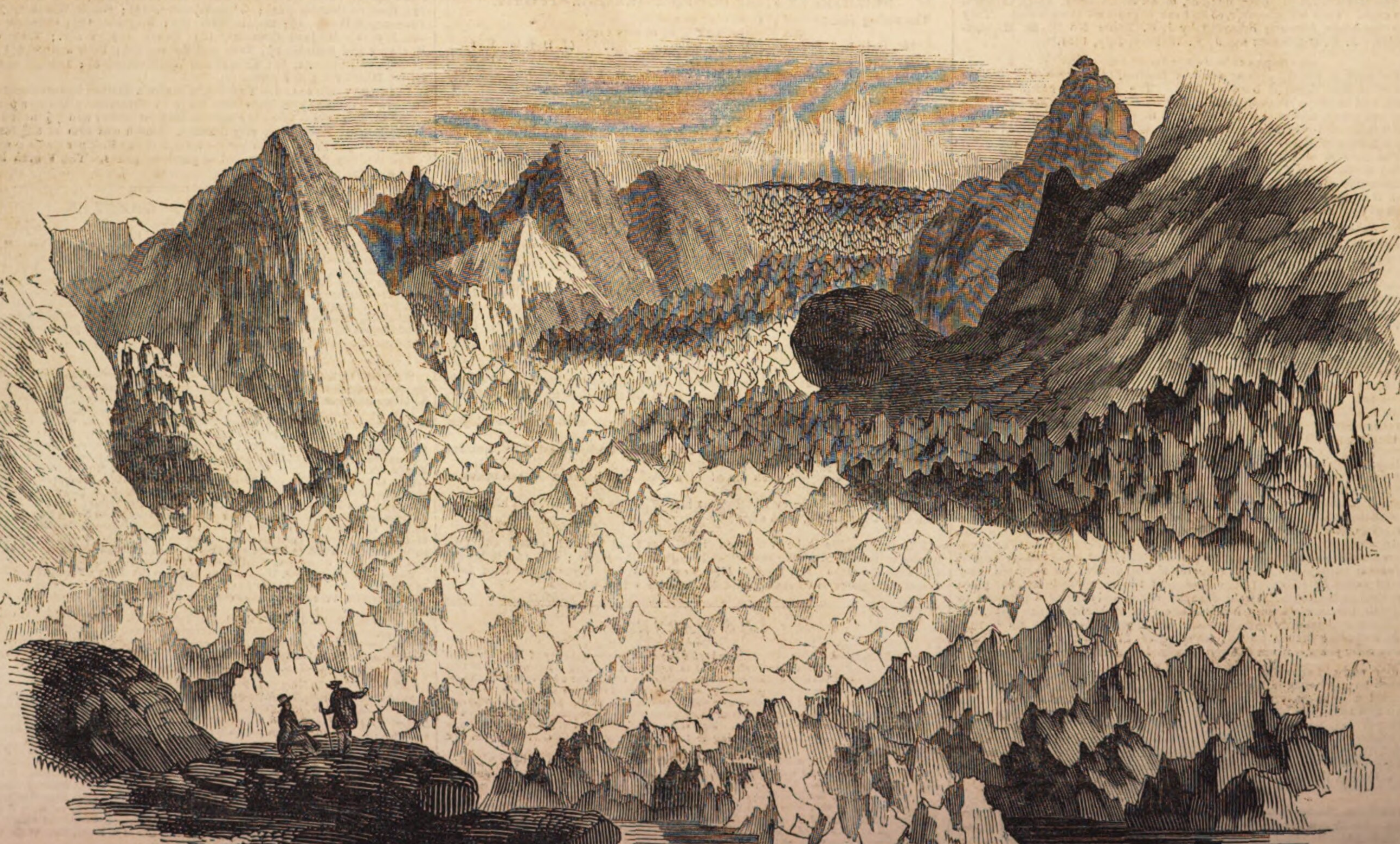


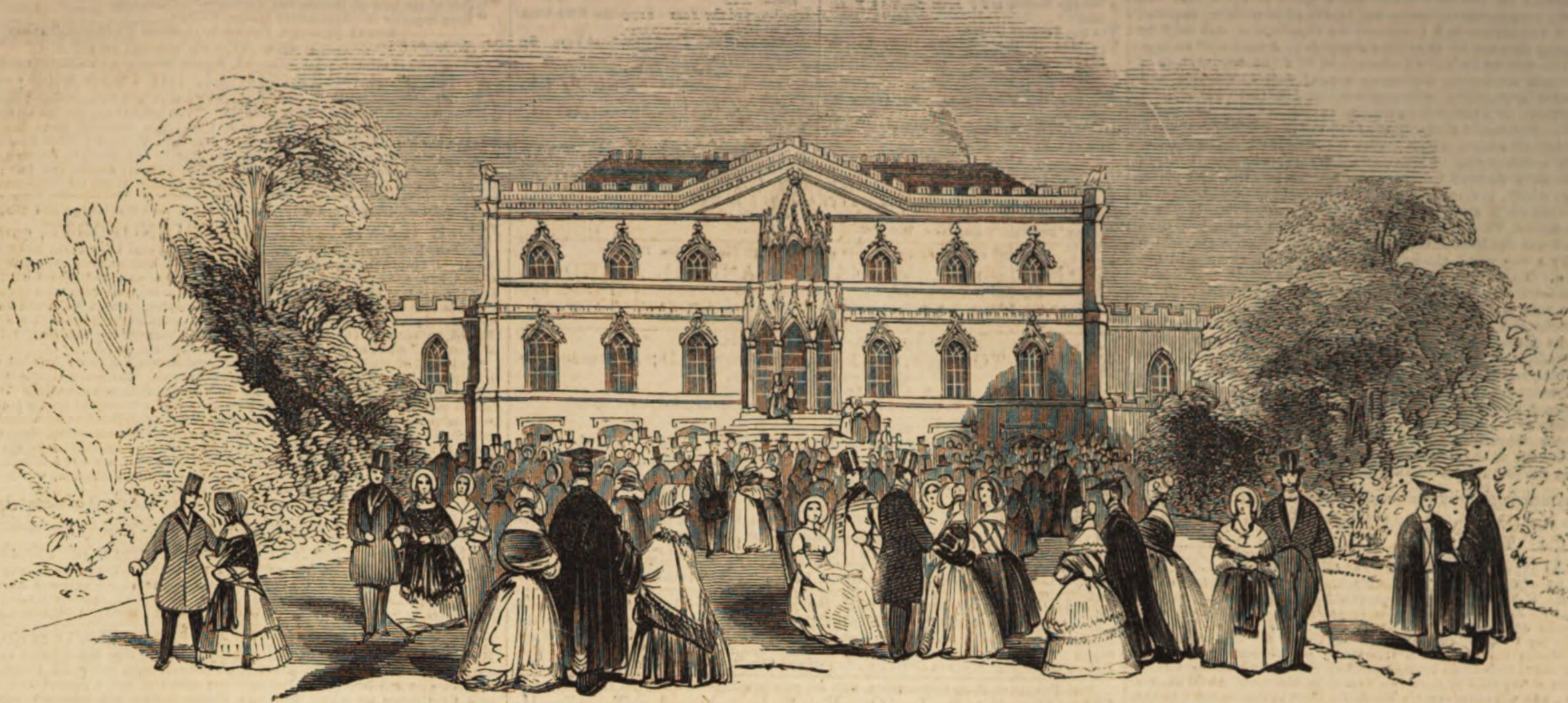
GREAT MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AT YORK.

The meetings of the British Association have continued through the week with increasing interest and popularity. "Thirteen years since," said the Earl of Rosse, at the opening general meeting, "the Society, at its first meeting in York, was but an infant assembly, but it had now returned to its native place, full of health and vigour, having achieved great works in the intellectual and moral improvement of mankind, and having still higher prospects in view." In this estimate of their highly responsible but most gratifying position, the members and visitors seem generally to respond; and, as the pecuniary affairs of the institution are in a satisfactory condition, the good fellowship, the philanthropy, the patriotism of the sections has literally known no bounds. Even the statists, and their "dry-as-dust," but all-important papers have entered on a new life of smiles and welcome. In this propitious state of affairs it is not to be wondered at that the social instincts have been largely drawn upon to grace the "feast of reason," and give it "flow of soul." Dinners have abounded. His Grace the Archbishop of York has thrown open the hospitable doors of Bishopsthorpe to hungry but enlightened multitudes. The same glorious example has been followed by the Earl Fitzwilliam, at the Earl de Grey Rooms; and, as far as the unsparing hands of good old Yorkshire would permit, the very humblest visitor of the meeting has been made to feel that wisdom's ways are "ways of pleasantness," and that in "*Eboracum*," at least, "her paths are peace." We congratulate the Association and the city of York on these happy circumstances, and should have been glad to have hailed their auspicious union at greater length; but the overwhelming claims of other departments of our paper forbid enlargement.

The papers read being mostly of local or abstract interest, we shall, notwithstanding their vast intrinsic value, adhere to our usual mode of illustration, and give only the principal points of such papers as touched upon subjects interesting to all readers.

The sub section of ETHNOLOGY presents us with the first point of consideration. The members and friends of this division of the Association consist chiefly of the members of a society resently formed in London, called the Ethnological Society, whose object it is to enforce and enlarge the "proper study of mankind—MAN"—in all his races, varieties, and circumstances. In the metropolis, they succeeded in calling much attention to the great subject of their study; and we rejoice to learn that in their conjunction with the Association at York, they have also commanded a very large share of public consideration and esteem. At one of their meetings Mr. Schonburgh read an interesting paper on the aborigines of Guiana, accompanied wish a living illustration, in the person of a Macusi Indian, dressed in the costume of his tribe.—Professor Latham communicated his researches on the southern limits of the Esquimaux language.—The Rev. W. Richards read a paper on his conjectured Asiatic origin of the Polynesian tribes, founded on certain correspondencies between the Malayan and Polynesian languages.—But the paper which attracted most notice was one by Dr. Hodgkin, entitled, "The Dog as a Companion to Man;" or, in other words, *an attempt to establish, by the analogy furnished in the variation of species in the dog tribe*, the fact that the varieties of the human races are, in like manner, accidental, and not specific; and, consequently, that, whether black or white, red or olive, "*God has made of one blood all that dwell upon earth.*" The paper, as might be expected, occasioned much discussion; and it has also been the subject, out of doors, of great consideration. The statements of the doctor may be summed up in the words of Cuvier, who says—"The domestic dog is the most complete, the most singular, and the most useful conquest that man has gained in the animal world. The whole species has become our property; each individual belongs entirely to his master, acquires his disposition, knows and defends his property, and remains attached to him until death; and all this, not through constraint or necessity, but purely by the influence of gratitude and real attachment. The swiftness, the strength, the sharp scent of the dog, have rendered him a powerful ally to man against the lower tribes; and were, perhaps, necessary for the establishment of the dominion of mankind over the animal creation. The dog is the only animal which has followed man over the whole earth." The position of the Ethnologists is another and wholly distinct matter. In the pursuit of their "theory of variation," some of them suppose the dog to be identical in species with the


THE GREAT GLACIER OF LAUTERAAR.

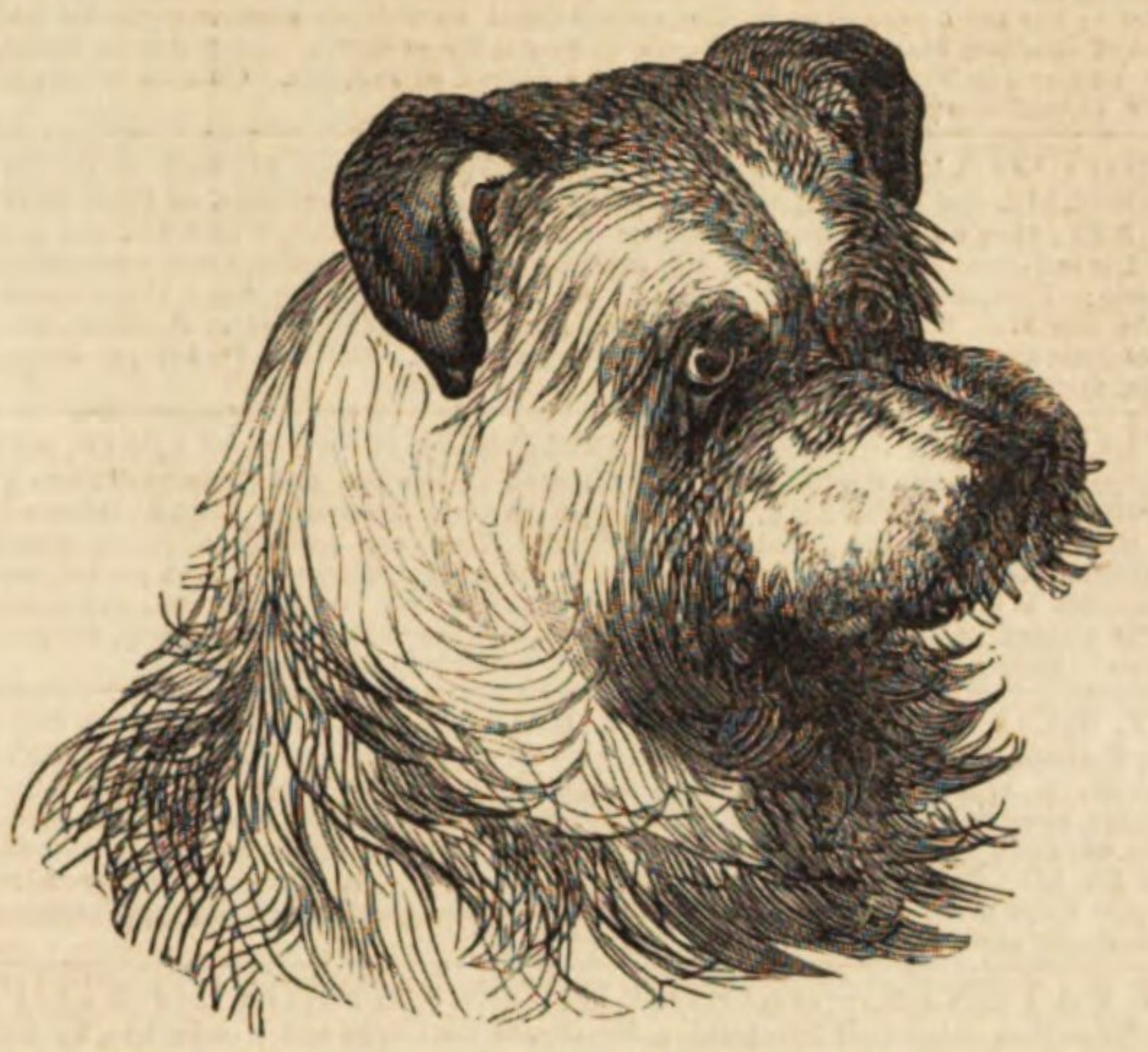


BISHOPSTHORPE, THE SEAT OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

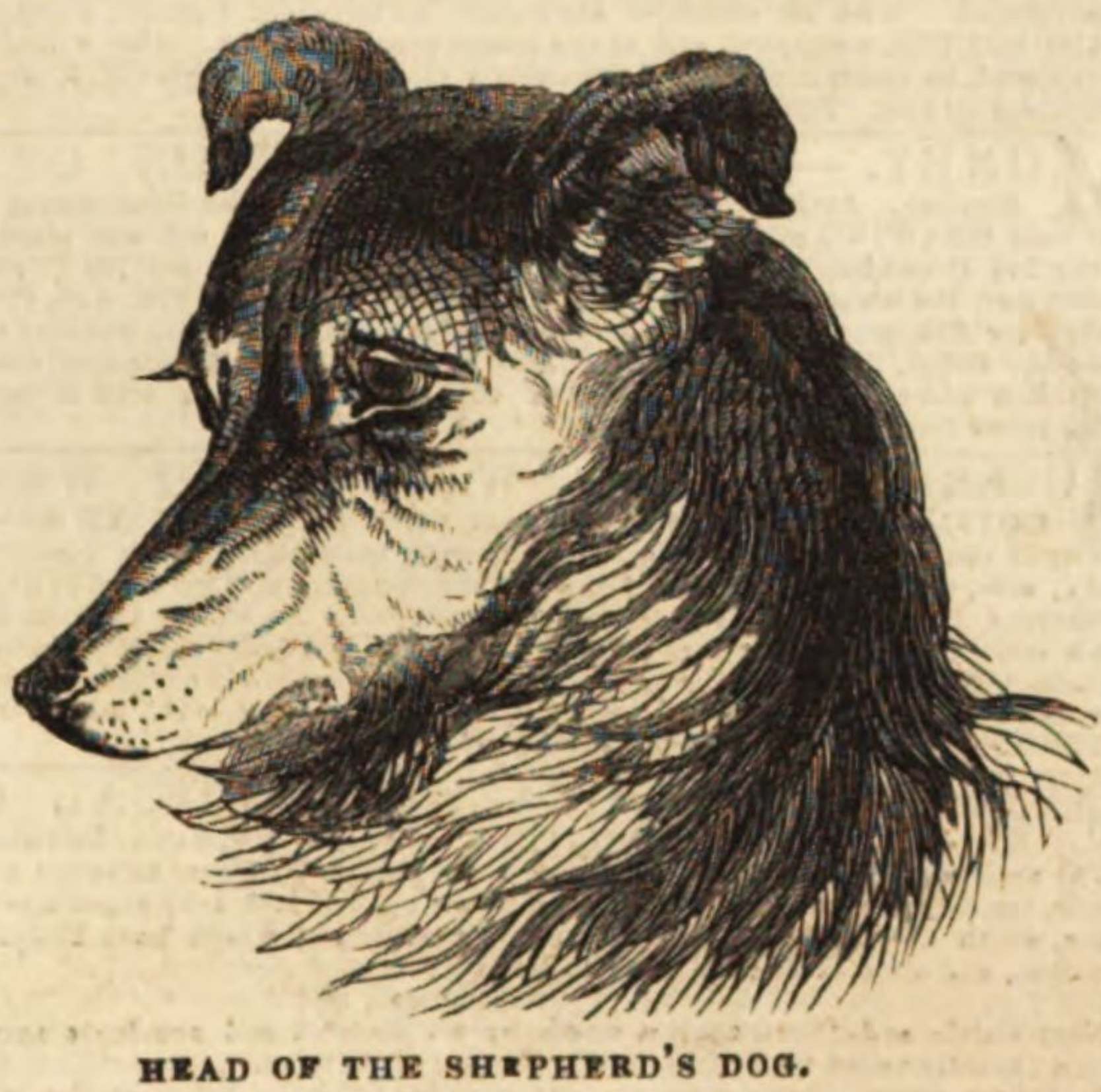
wolf; others, that old Reynard claims him as a cousin, at least; and others again, that dogs, both of high and low degrees, are simply so many translated jackals! Now, without going into the merits of the numberless arguments used by the partisans of this theory, we would simply direct attention to the circumstance that the Newfoundland, the water spaniel, and other water dogs, have their feet *webbed*, and are, in other respects, manifestly created for the special exigencies of an aquatic life; which is in no degree the case with the wolf, the fox, or the jackal. It follows, therefore, that as a webbed foot is an organisation contrived for an especial purpose, the advocates of the "variation theory" must necessarily involve themselves in the absurdity of maintaining the truth of the exploded nonsense once so prevalent on the subject of spontaneous generation, *accidental* creation, creations of habit, and the like. We are quite ready to allow that domestication produces great changes in animals; but such changes in animals are always confined to modifications of form, size, colour, &c.; they never amount to a creation of new organs, as must be the case if we admit the possibility of the unwebbed foot of a wolf becoming, in time, the webbed foot of a water-dog. Fowls have been bred into thousands of varieties; but they have always continued fowls. No! we cannot believe that by a change of temperature, or food, an African jackal could ever be improved into a Spanish pointer—much less a fox into a bull-dog. But this, although true, is perhaps, an extreme way of putting the case: let us then, come to the actual *modus operandi* of the affair. The shepherd's dog is taken to be the parent whence all varieties of dogs have descended; and this shepherd's dog is supposed to have had a wolf for his father, or a fox for his mother, or *vice versâ*, or exclusively, from one of them. This is peculiarly unfortunate; for we find that offspring, be they direct or mules in their affinity, invariably inherit the instincts of their progenitors. Wombwell's lion-tigers possess the noble bearing and sly malignity of their several parents. But the variationists tell us that the son of a wolf and a fox, both of them *thieves*, the stanch and incessant enemies of sheep, suddenly, fortuitously, oddly, and in total opposition to all the laws and analogies of nature, became, "lang syne," the friend of its parent's prey, and the honest, docile, faithful friend of man! At what period, let us ask, did this strange conversion take place? "Lang syne" is not an adequate answer. The shepherd's dog is mentioned in the book of Job, the oldest book in the world; and the bones of species are found in recent strata. When then, and *how*, we ask, did the change take place? The real truth is, that the varieties of the dog are *created species*; that different kinds of the same genus were originally made by God to suit different climates and circumstances, and to serve the various wants of man. Look at our gallery of canine portraits—the heads given by Mr. Pritchard, the great partisan of the theory, and relied on by the disputants of York—and tell us if this be not the true view of the case. The common origin of the human family—the descent of man from one pair—is a great truth, resting on wholly different foundations.

Another paper, which was received with great attention and deserved respect, was Professor Forbes' on Glaciers. His object was to establish the flexibility of glacier ice by direct experiments. This doctrine is considered, we believe, to be necessary to account for the *motion* of the glacier; but the general nature of the subject will be best understood from the following extract from the Professor's account of the phenomena of glaciers, and by a reference to our cut, which exhibits very clearly this general form and character.

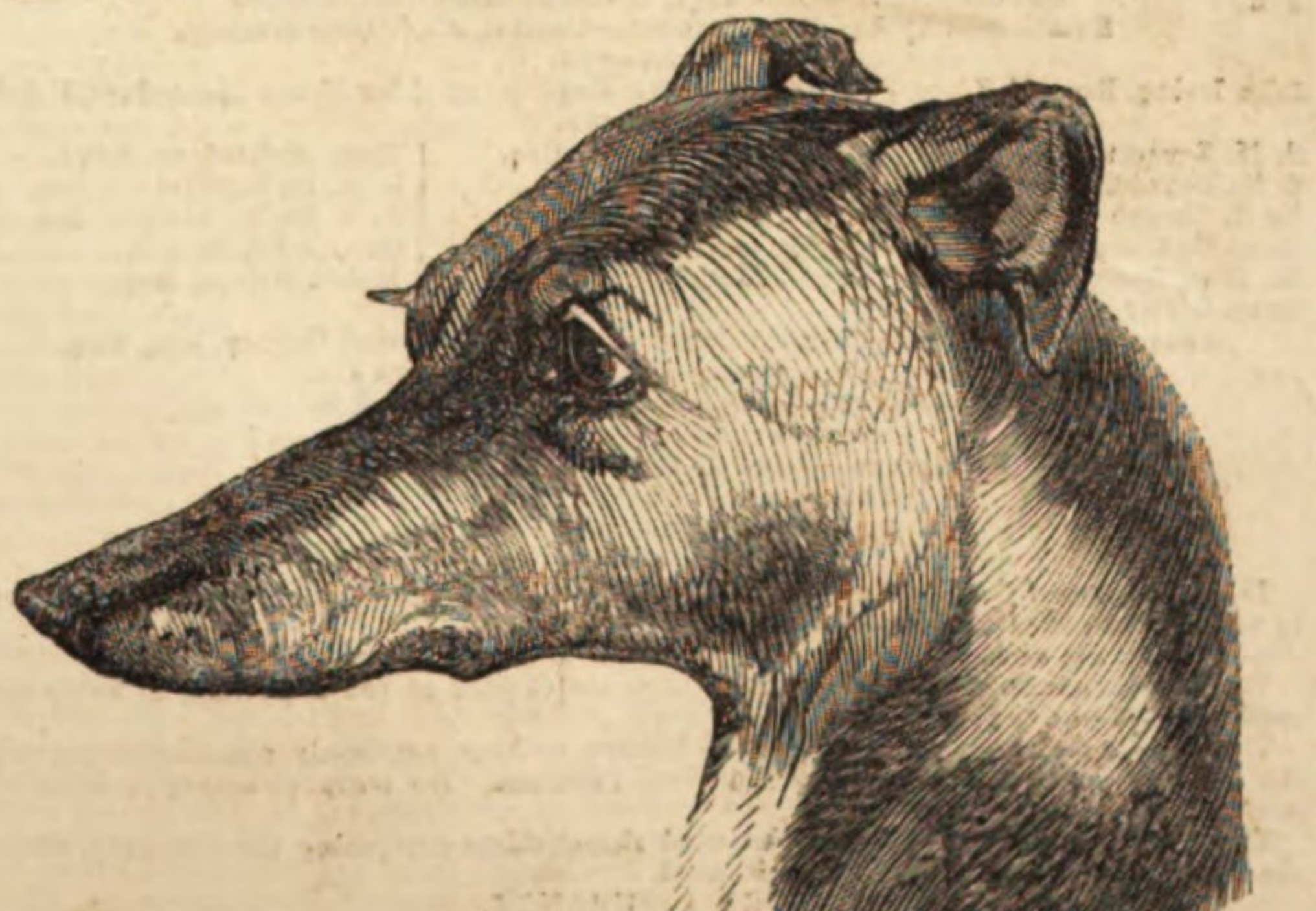
Professor Forbes says:—"The common form of glacier is a river of ice filling a valley, and pouring down its masses into other valleys yet lower. It is not a frozen ocean, but a frozen torrent. Its origin or fountain is in the ramification of the higher valleys and gorges, which descend amongst the mountains, perpetually snow-clad. But what gives to a glacier its most peculiar and characteristic feature is, that it does not belong exclusively or necessarily to the snowy region already mentioned. The snow disappears from its surface in summer, as



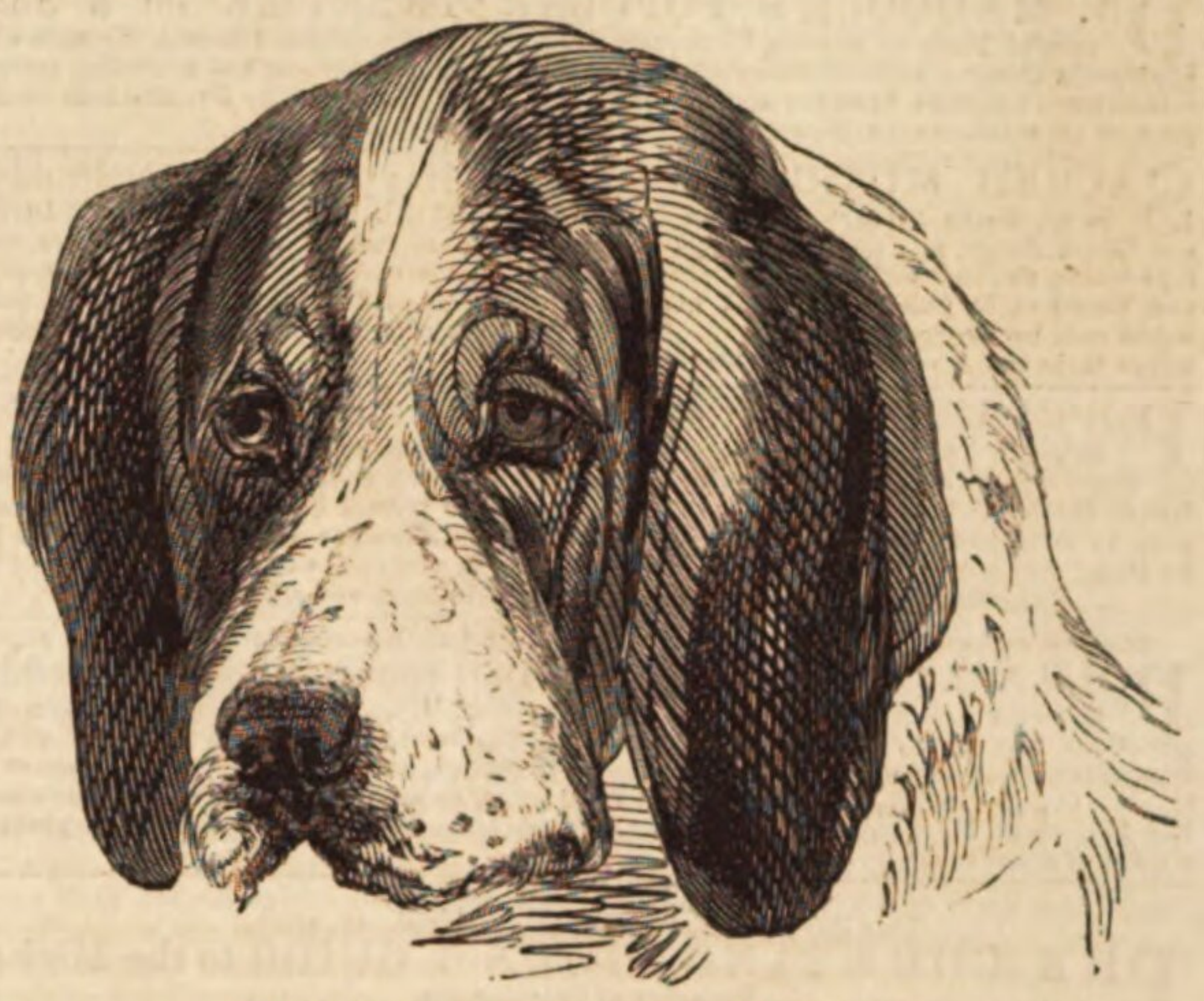
HEAD OF THE SCOTCH TERRIER.



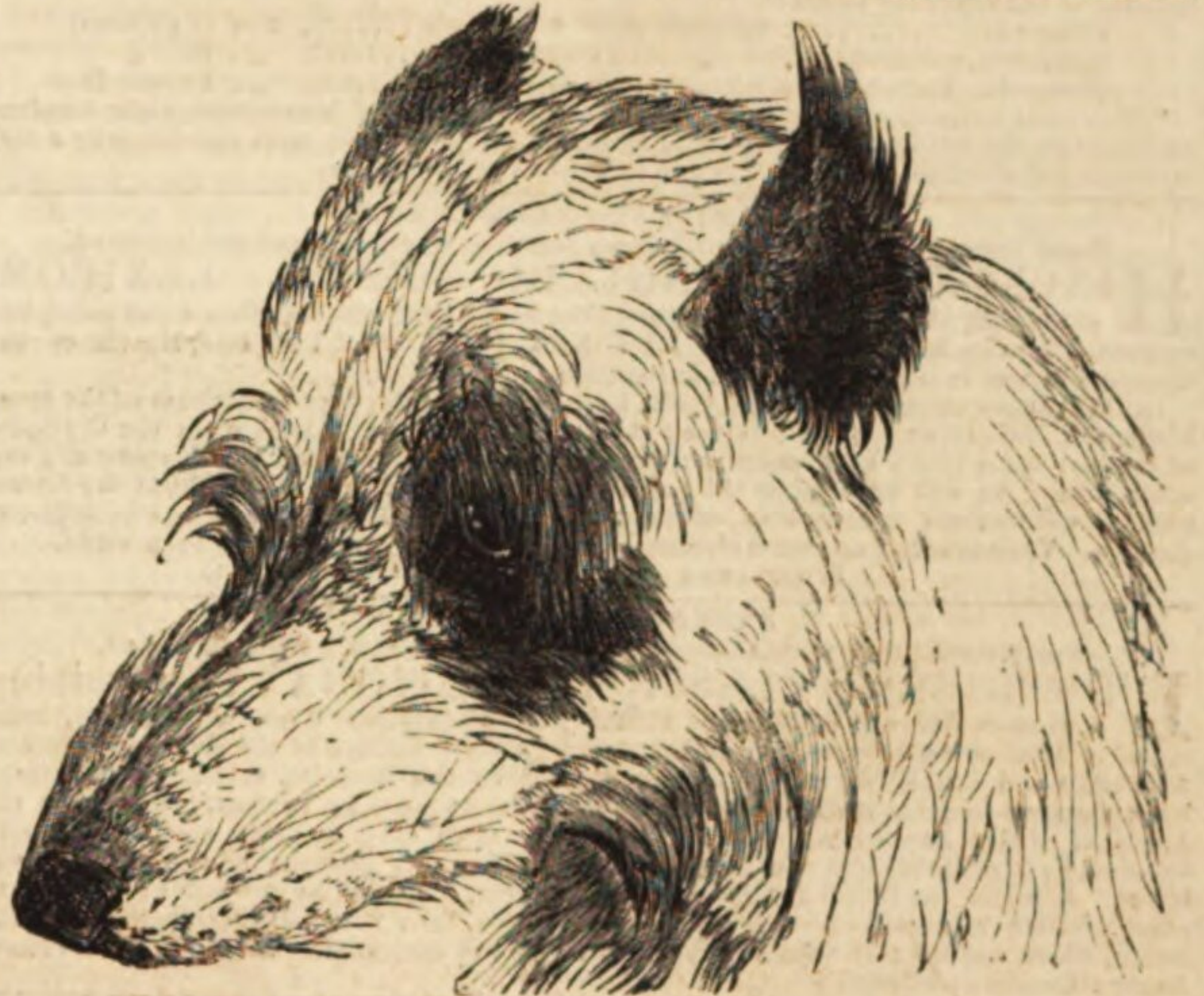
HEAD OF THE SHEPHERD'S DOG.



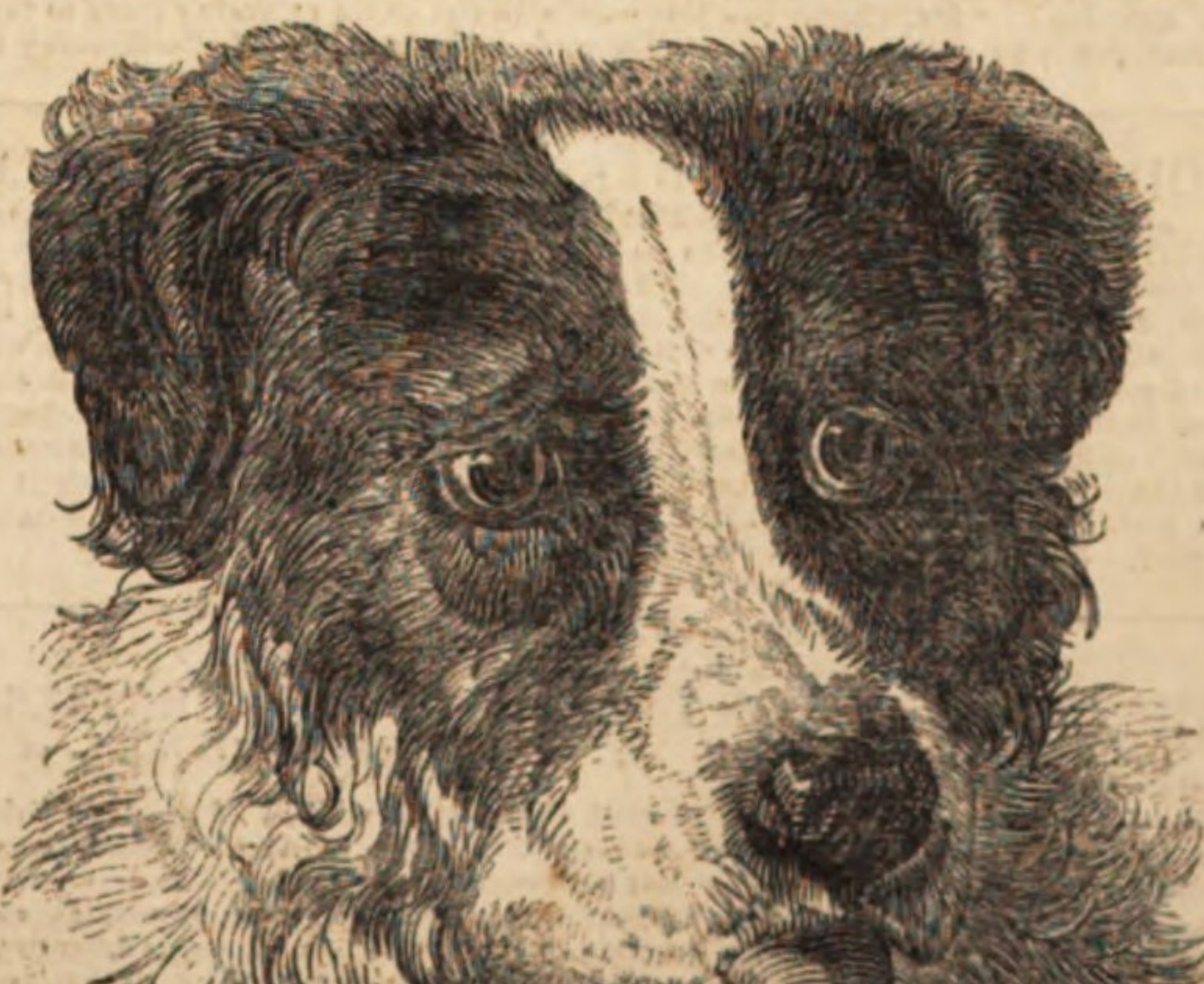
HEAD OF THE GREYHOUND.



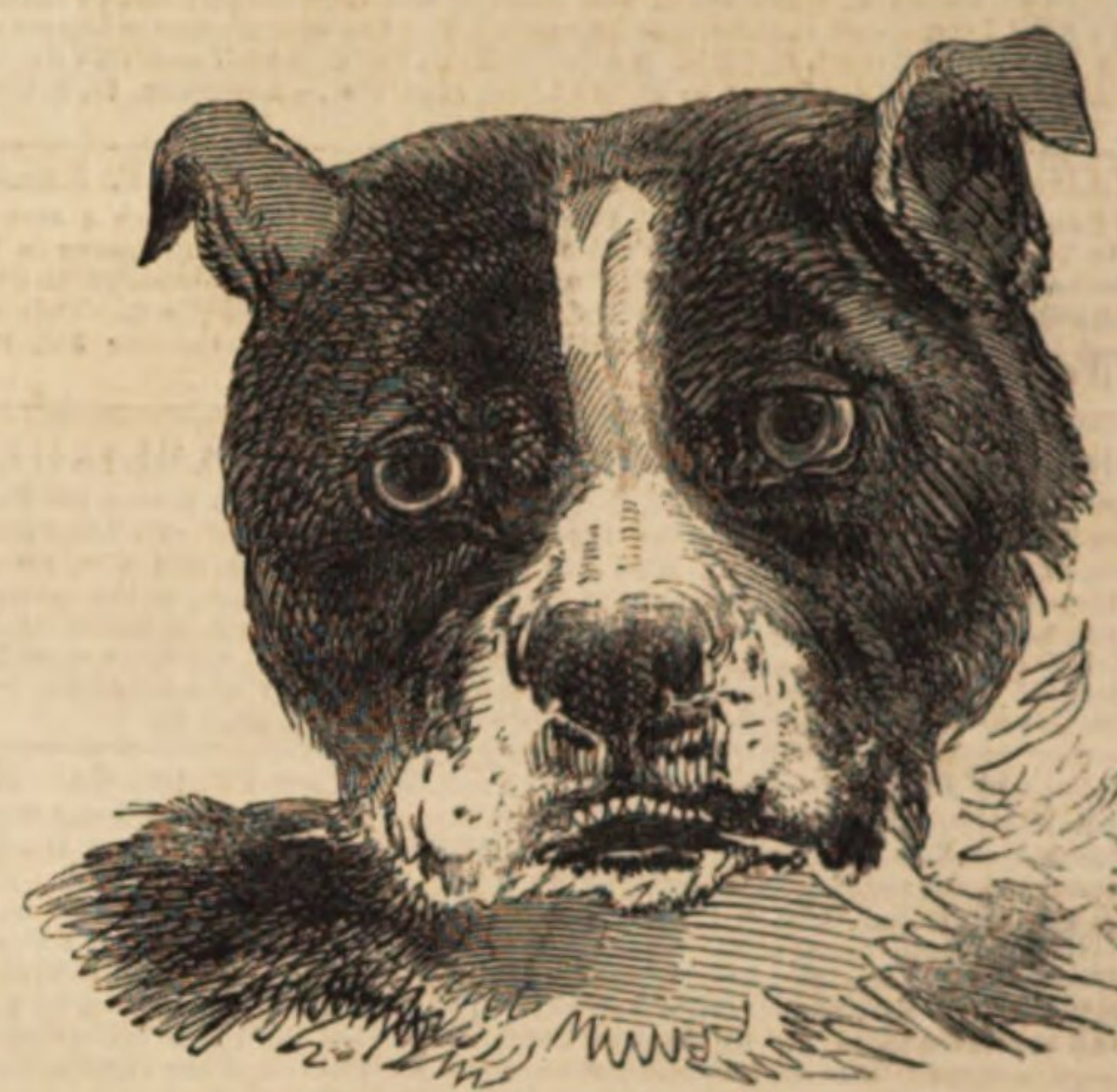
HEAD OF THE OLD ENGLISH HOUND.



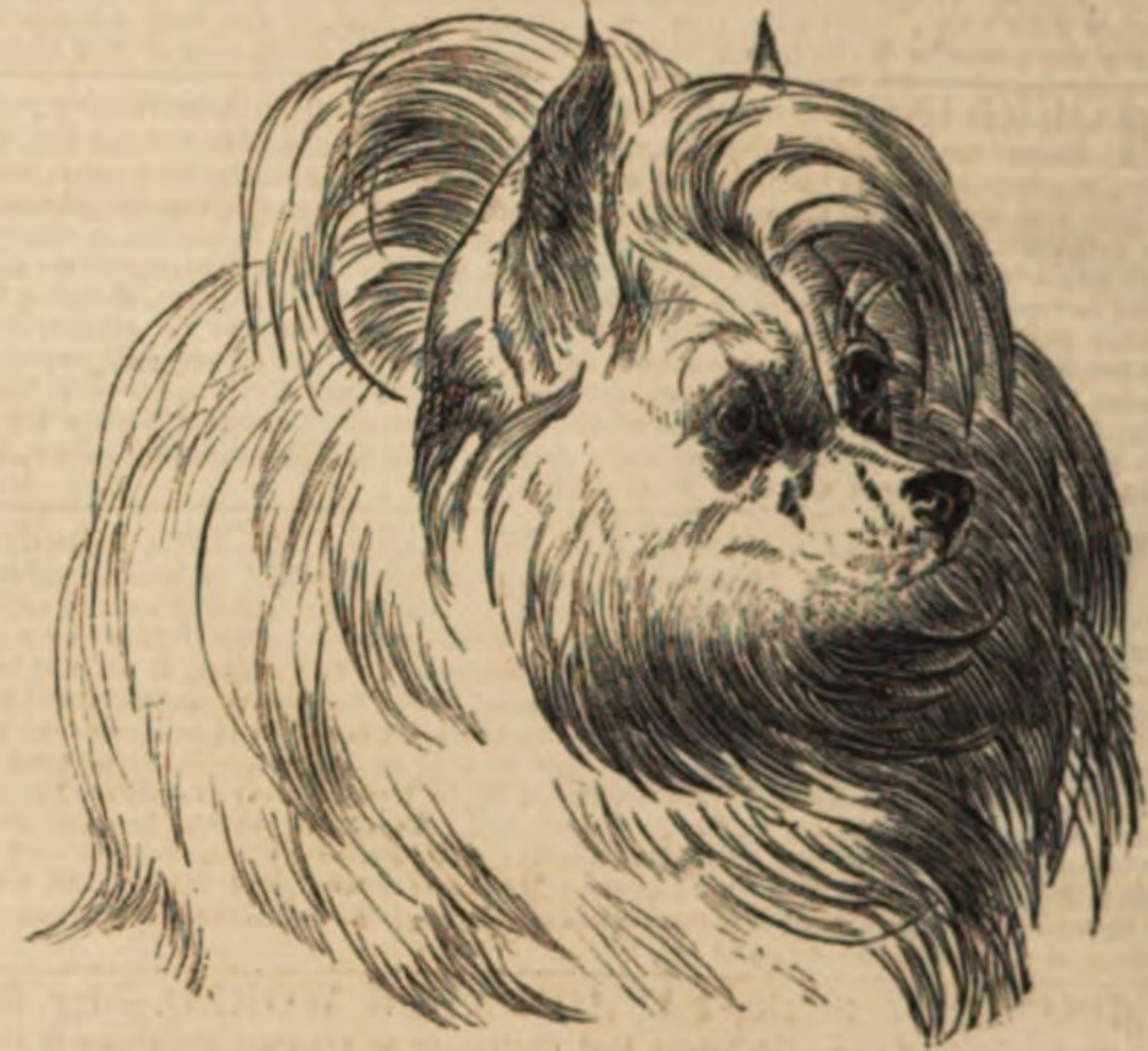
HEAD OF THE WOLF DOG.



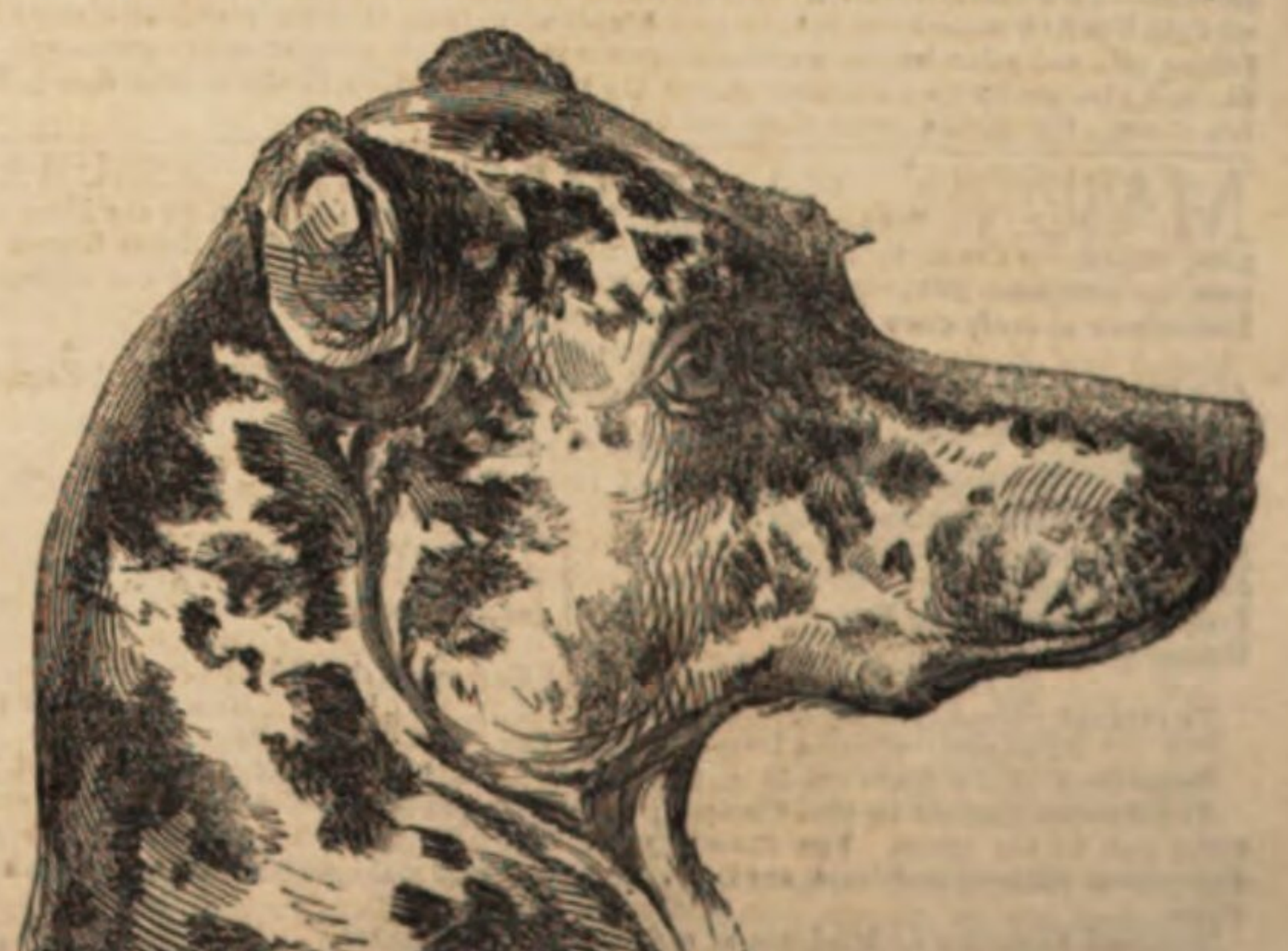
HEAD OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.



HEAD OF THE BULL DOG.



HEAD OF THE ICELAND DOG.



HEAD OF THE DALMATIAN DOG.

regularly as from that of the rocks which sustain its mass. It is the prolongation or outlet of the winter world above; its gelid mass is protruded into the midst of warm and pine-clad slopes and greenswards, and sometimes reaches even to the borders of cultivation. The very huts of the peasantry are sometimes invaded by this moving ice, and many persons now living have seen the full ears of corn touching the glacier, or gathered ripe cherries from the tree, with one foot standing on the ice. Thus much then, is plain, that the existence of the glacier in comparatively warm and sheltered situations, exposed to every influence which can insure and accelerate its liquifaction, can only be accounted for by supposing that the *ice is pressed onwards by some secret spring*, that its daily waste is renewed by its daily descent, and that the termination of the glacier, which presents a seeming barrier or crystal wall immovable, and having usually the same appearance and position, is, in fact, perpetually changing—a stationary form, of which the substance wastes—a thing permanent in the act of dissolution. The result of the heat of the valley in thawing the ice, is a stream of ice-cold turbid water, which issues from beneath its extremity, and which, by gradually undermining, works out a lofty cavern, from beneath which it rolls. This water is derived from various sources; in the first place, from the natural springs which, it may be conceived, rise from the earth beneath the ice, just as they would do in any other valley. This source remains, in a great measure, even in winter, when the glacier stream, though diminished, does not vanish. Secondly, from the heat of the earth in contact with the ice, which probably melts annually a very small thickness of its mass. This, too, will not depend upon the season. Thirdly, the fall of rain upon the whole area which the glacier valley drains—which acts, in the first place, by melting the superficial ice and snow; and the rain water, being thus reduced to the freezing point, washes through the cracks and fissures of the ice by innumerable streamlets, which unite beneath its mass, and swell the general stream. Fourthly, the waste of the glacier itself, due to the action of both sun and rain—a most important item, and which constitutes the main volume of most glacier streams, except in the depth of winter. It is on this account that the Rhine and other great rivers, derived from Alpine sources, have their greatest floods in July, and not in spring or autumn, as would be the case if they were alimented by rain water only. On the same account, the mountain torrents may be seen to swell visibly, and roar more loudly, as the hotter part of the day advances, to diminish towards evening, and in the morning to be smallest."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNEXAMPLED NOVELTY and Overflows to MAZEPPA and the MIRACLES of CARTER, at ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—Re-engagement of Mr. Carter, the American Lion King for a few nights more.—Mr. Batty respectfully acquaints the Nobility and Public, from the immense sensation created by the lady entering the den of wild animals, Mr. Batty has prevailed upon her to enter the cage with Mr. Carter for Six Nights only. MONDAY, Oct. 5, and During the Week, at a Quarter to Seven—Lord Byron's MAZEPPA and the WILD HORSE, with all its original grand effects. Scenes of the Circle; concluding with the LION of the DESERT, or the French in Morocco. Abdallah, the Outcast Arab, Mr. Carter; who will introduce his Wonderful Feats in the Cage and on the Open Stage; Drive a Lion in Harness, and present to the public the greatest novelty ever witnessed in this country—introduce a Lady into the Cage among the Lion, Tigers, &c., to prove the tractability of his wild family, their subjugation, and obedience.—Acting and Stage Manager, Mr W. D. Broadfoot.—Box-office open from Eleven till Five.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The PROTEOSCOPE, an original OPTICAL INSTRUMENT, unlimited in its appliances to Nature and Art, a highly valuable addition to LONGBOTTOM'S OPAQUE MICROSCOPE, the PHYSIOSCOPE, and the OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE. The PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATION of the PASSIONS, from COLLINS'S ODE, with Vocal and Instrumental Music, is the first subject exhibited by the PROTEOSCOPE, at a Quarter to Five o'clock in the Afternoon, and at a Quarter to Ten in the Evening. Dr. RYAN'S present daily Lecture is on POISONS and their ANTIDOTES, delivered at Half-past Three, and on the Evenings of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at a Quarter to Nine. Professor BACHHOFFNER Lectures on the alternate Evenings. The Lectures abound in interesting Experiments. The HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, DIVING BELL and DIVER, &c. The Music is composed and conducted by T. WALLIS, Mus. Doc.—Admission, 1s. Schools Half-price.

GEOLOGICAL MINERALOGY.—Mr. J. TENNANT, F.G.S., will Commence a COURSE of LECTURES on MINERALOGY, with a view to facilitate the Study of GEOLOGY, and of the Application of Mineral Substances in the ARTS. The Lectures will be illustrated by an extensive Collection of Specimens, and will begin on WEDNESDAY MORNING the 9th of OCTOBER, at Nine o'Clock. They will be Continued on each Succeeding WEDNESDAY.—King's College, October 3rd, 1844 R. W. Jelf, D.D., Principal.

METROPOLITAN LOAN COMPANY—ESTABLISHED 1839. Offices, No. 1, Craven-street, Strand, London. Open from Eleven till Three o'clock daily. Loans are advanced by the Company on the security of two responsible housekeepers, in sums of £10 10s., £15, £20, £25, £30, £35, £40, £45, and £50, for periods of twenty-five weeks, at 2½ per cent., or of fifty weeks, at 5 per cent., at the option of the borrowers, to be repaid by weekly instalments. If the securities are approved by the directors at their weekly meeting, the loans are immediately advanced. Amounts exceeding £50 are advanced by special agreement with the directors. Forms of application, containing the rules and regulations, may be had at any hour of the day, price 2d.

FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH.—Price 4s. 6d. Patronised by her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. Mr. THOMAS'S SUCCEDANEUM, for Stopping Decayed Teeth, however large the cavity. It is placed in the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and will remain firm in the tooth for many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, arresting the further progress of decay. All persons can use Mr. Thomas's Succedaneum themselves with ease, as full directions are enclosed.—Prepared only by Mr. THOMAS Surgeon-Dentist, 64, Berners-street, Oxford-street. Price 4s. 6d., and can be sent by post. Mr. THOMAS continues to supply the Loss of Teeth on his new system of Self-adhesion, without springs or wires. This method does not require the extraction of any teeth or roots, or any painful operation whatever. At home from Eleven till Four.

FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, for Cash only, at RALPH and Co's, 54, Cheapside.—Ivory handled Table-knives, quality warranted, 11s. 6d. per dozen; a bold Bronze Fender, with steel bar, 15s.; a set of Six imperial Dish-covers, tops raised, in one piece, 17s.; new silver pattern ditto, in one entire piece, 45s. per set: pure British Plate Spoons or Forks—Tables, 16s.; Dessert, 11s.; Tea, 6s., per dozen; strong lacquered Cornice Poles, all brass, 1½ inches, 2 inches, and 2½ inches diameter, at 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d., and 2s. per foot; Bed-room Stoves, 4d. per inch; good Register Stoves, with double backs, &c., 2 feet 6 inches inches wide, 22s. 6d.; 3 feet wide, 27s.; strong Kitchen Range, with self-acting oven and boiler, wrought bars, &c., the best that can be made, 3 feet 6 inches wide, 100s.; 4 feet wide, 110s.; and all other articles, of the best manufacture, at equally low prices at RALPH and Co.'s, 54, Cheapside; two doors west of Bow Church.

MOURNING—Court, Family, and Complimentary.—The Proprietors of the London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249, Regent-street, beg respectfully to remind families requiring mourning attire, that every article (of the very best description) requisite for a complete outfit of mourning may be procured from this establishment at a moment's notice. Widows' and Family Mourning is always kept made up; and a note particularizing the mourning required, will insure immediate attention cithey in town or country. Ladies requiring Silks or Velvets for Dresses, Mantles, Cloaks, &c., are particularly invited to a trial of the new Corbeau Silks and Velvets introduced at this house. They will be found not only more durable, but the colour very superior, unaffected by the strongest acid or even sea-water. Black and Grey and Fancy Mourning Silks, Cashmeres, Plads and Merinos of every description. The Show Rooms are replete with every novelty for mourning, in millinery, flowers, Tulle and Nett Sleeves, Collars, Berthes, Head-dresses, trimmings, &c. &c. W. C. JAY and Co.

WOOLLASTON'S PATENT GELATINE, for immediately making Jellies or Blanc-mange, being quickly dissolved in boiling water. It is of equal strength with the finest Russian Isinglass, and perfectly free from any unpleasant taste or smell, requiring less flavouring than any other preparation of Gelatine or Isinglass, being a perfectly pure, colourless, and soluble substance. For Jellies, it will not be found necessary to use eggs, as passing through a flannel bag is sufficient. Invalids will find this a very nourishing and valuable restorative, from the great facility and readiness with which it is used, and not being liable to become sour so soon as isinglass.—Manufactured by EDWARD L. WOOLLASTON, Dover. Sold wholesale by Messrs. Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Messrs. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; Messrs. Evans and Lercher, Bartholomew-close; Mr. Snelling, 30, Fenchurch-street; and retailed by Mr. Sanger, 150, Oxford street; Messrs. Ball, 81, New Bond-street; Messrs. Fortnum and Mason, 182, Picadilly; and by all respectable Patent Medicine Vendors, Druggists, and Italian Warehousemen, in packets, at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s.

IMPORTANT to the FASHIONABLE WORLD.—By far the most influential of all the graces that contribute to personal adornment is the Hair. Its recovery, preservation, and improvement proportionably concern the elegantés of our fashionable circles, and any information which will ensure these desirable results will be hailed as an inestimable boon. The following extract from the letter of a respectable chemist in Bridlington, will be read with the highest interest:—"A lady, a customer of mine, has found great benefit from the use of your Balm. About six months ago her hair nearly all fell off. I recommended her to try your BALM of COLUMBIA, which she did. In the course of a few applications the hair ceased to fall off. Before she had used one 3s. 6d. bottle, it began to grow very profusely, and she has now a beautiful head of hair.—I am, gentlemen, yours, respectfully, WM. SMITH, Chemist and Druggist, Market-place, Bridlington. To Messrs. C. and A. Oldridge. March 13, 1844." C. and A. OLDRIDGE'S BALM of COLUMBIA causes the hair to curl beautifully, frees it from scurf, and stops it from falling off; and a few bottles generally restore it again. It also prevents greyness. 3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. per bottle; no other prices are genuine.—OLDRIDGE'S BALM.—1, Wellington street; the second house from the Strand.

MARINERS' and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Empowered by Act of Parliament for Insurances on the Lives of Mariners, whether of the Royal or Mercantile Navy, Pilots, Members of the Coast Guard, Fishermen, or Boatmen, Military Men and Civilians proceeding to any part of the Globe, as also Individuals of every class in society, resident on shore.

TRUSTEES.

Admiral Sir Philip Henderson Durham, G.C.B.
Joseph Somes, Esq.
Vice-Admiral Sir William Hall Gage, G.C.H.

DIRECTORS.

The Right Hon. Captain Lord Viscount Ingestre, R.N., C.B., M.P.

Captain Thomas Dickinson, R.N.
Philip Baker, Esq.
Joseph Bishop, Esq.
Frederick Heisch, jun., Esq.
George Mann, Esq
Sir George Rich.
John Warrick, Esq.
Edmund Turner Watts, Esq.
John Wills, Esq.

BANKERS.—Bank of England and Commercial Bank of London.
PHYSICIAN—Sir James Eglintoun Anderson, M.D., M.R.I.A., 11, New Burlington-street.
SURGEON—Charles Ildertou Croft, Esq., 22, Laurence Pountney-lane.
SOLICITOR—John Hayward, Esq., 2, Adelaide-place, London-bridge, and Dartford, Kent.

The Policies granted by this Company cover Voyages of every description and service in every part of the globe. The Premiums for Life Policies, with permission to go any and everywhere without forfeiture, are lower than have ever hitherto been taken for such general risks.

Deferred Annuities to Mariners at very moderate premiums.

The Premiums for all General Assurances are based upon a new adjusted Table of Mortality.

Ten per Cent. of the profits applied in making provision for destitute and disabled mariners.

JOHN DAWSON, Resident Manager.

Arthur-street East, London-bridge.

THE ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE for OCTOBER, price 1s. 6d. This monthly is an unique combination of Art and Literature. The designs are by KENNY MEADOWS, HINE, &c., &c. The contributions are unusually interesting.

CONTENTS:

- Rambles Round London. By Luke Roden, M.D.
- Musings of a Wanderer, No. I.
- A Village Sketch. By Miss Camilla Toulmin.
- The Sea-Serpent Chase.
- The Man of High Notions. By Laman Blanchard.
- Church yard Thoughts.
- Sonnet. By Mrs. Scott.
- The Philosophy of Shops. By Angus B. Reach.
- Mad Austin. By Augustine Wade.
- Song of a Flower Spirit.
- Adventures of a Scamp. Chap. VII The Swinestead Poll. Chap. VIII. The Swinestead Return, and our Return from Swinestead.
- Dwellings of the Poor. From the Note-book of an M.D.
- Boys of London. The Steam-boat Boy. By Mark Lemon.
- Fine Arts. Judgment of Paris.
- Addison and Holland House. By John Timbs.
- Musings of a Wanderer. Nos. II. and III.
- A Tale of the French Revolution.
- New Books, &c. &c

Office, 2, Crane-court, Fleet-street: and sold by all Booksellers.

ON LORD WHARNCLIFFE'S CATHOLIC BEQUEST BILL and other CATHOLIC MATTERS. By J. E. DEVEREUX. Part the First. Published by WALL, Richmond. Sold by LITTLE, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden; BATTERSBY, Dublin; WHEELOCK, Wexford.

Second edition, demy 8vo., 544 pages, with 50 illustrations, 18s. bds.

THE FOSSIL REMAINS of the ANIMAL KINGDOM. By EDWARD PIDGEON, Esq. Illustrated with 50 engravings. Formerly published as a supplementary volume to Griffith's translation of "Cuvier's Animal Kingdom."
WHITTAKER and Co., Ave Maria lane.

HOW TO LIVE.—Price 1s.; by post, 1s. 6d.,

WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, and AVOID; addressed to the Nervous and Dyspeptic.
By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D., M.R.C.S.
SHERWOOD, 23, Paternoster row.; and the Author, 21, Arundel-street, Strand.

Second Edition, price 1s. 6d.,

CHEMISTRY MADE EASY for the USE of AGRICULTURISTS; by Rev. J. TOPHAM, M.A.—"A more useful—practically useful—Work than this, it would be impossible to place in the hands of a Farmer."—John Bull, Sept. 21st, 1844. WHITTAKER and Co., Ave Maria-lane, London.

THE ELEMENTS of MUSIC; by C. DAWSON, price 3s. —"The exorbitant price hitherto charged for Elementary Musical Works has placed them beyond the reach of many, but here we have all that is useful or necessary in Burrowes's two expensive volumes, at one-fifth the price."—Christian Witness, Sept., 1844.
London: C. OLLIVIER, Bond street; LONGMAN and Co., Paternoster-row.

THE Musical Public will find a Large Stock of all kinds of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, in good condition, at One-third of the Published Price (4d in the Shilling), at ROBINSON'S, 71, Wardour-street, Soho. They supply genuine editions of all New Music, and keep a choice selection of Songs, Duets, Glees, Polkas, Quadrilles, Waltzes, Overtures, &c.—Music bought, or taken in exchange.

Just Published, Price One Shilling, with superior Etchings on Steel, the First Part of

THE LOVE MATCH. A work of the most profoundly humorous character, designed to illustrate the various conflicting influences which sprang from the union of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Todd.
By HENRY COCKTON, Author of "Valentine Vox," "Stanley Thorn," "The Sisters," &c.
London: WM. CLARK.

LADIES' GAZETTE OF FASHION for OCTOBER, Price 1s., post free 1s. 6d., contains a superb extra Plate (Gratis), all the Paris Fashions, and an immense variety of new Winter Costumes, which cannot appear in any other work; 4 Plates, 70 Figures, 100 New Patterns of Walking and Children's Dresses, Bonnets, Cloaks, &c., with descriptions; Tales, Poetry, &c.
G. BERGER, Holywell-street, Strand.

Just published, price 5s. 6d., with cases and coloured plates,

DR. MADDOCK'S POPULAR TREATISE on a Successful Mode of treating Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Chronic, Nervous and Spasmodic Coughs, and Affections of the Heart.—"Full of important and consoling facts."—Gazette. London: SIMPKIN and MARSHALL.—Gratuitous advice by Dr. Maddock to the poor, at his residence, 10, Hunter street, Brunswick square.

SACRED MUSIC by CLARE.—His popular Psalmody, in Six Books, 3s. each; Thirteen Beauties of HANDEL, 6s.; all Dr. WATTS'S Divine and Moral Songs, 6s.; and Dr. HAYE'S Sixteen Psalms and Hymns, for two, three, and four voices, 6s., and without words. One Hundred Psalms and Hymns, 4s.; One Hundred and Thirty-eight Chants, 4s.; and his very easy System of Chanting, 3s.—London, published only by Messrs. COCKS and Co., No. 20, Princes-street, Hanover-square, Musicsellers to her Majesty. To be had of all Musicsellers.

POPULAR MUSIC in the PIANO for OCTOBER. The only four Polkas that are really popular:—The Cerito Polka; original Opera Polka; the Court Polka; and the Drawing-Room Polka, as danced at all Balls, &c. Also, a New Grand Medley Divertimento, as played by her Majesty's private Band; a beautiful original Song by Pendleton; and the set of Favourite Autumnal Nosegay Quadrilles, composed by Le Duc. The whole for 1s., or 1s. 4d. post free, would cost in any other way 18s.
Published by DUNCOMBE, 10, Middle-row, Holborn, and all Booksellers.

Mitchell's Illustrated and Improved Work on the Ball Room.—Now ready, price 1s.,

POLKA LESSON BOOK, or Ball-room Guide.—In addition to a complete Cours de Polka, with beautiful representations and correct instructions how to execute the various figures. This work contains the figures of all the Quadrilles, Gallopades, Mazourkas, Polonaises, Polkas, and all those dances adopted at Court. Order Mitchell's Edition of any bookseller, or of the publisher, C. MITCHELL, Red Lion court, Fleet-street; who sends the work (post-free) on receipt of 1s., or postage stamps of equal value.

MR. TATE'S NEW WORKS.
This Day is published, in one vol. 12mo., 4s., cloth,

THE COUNTING-HOUSE GUIDE to the Higher Branches of Calculations.
By WILLIAM TATE, Author of the "Modern Cambist," "Commercial Arithmetic," &c.
Also, by the same Author,
PART II., Forming a SUPPLEMENT and KEY to the above, 6s., cloth.
London: EFFINGHAM WILSON, 18, Bishopsgate-street Within; LONGMAN and Co.; and all Booksellers.

In 16 volumes, with 814 Engravings,

CUVIER'S ANIMAL KINGDOM. Translated by E. GRIFFITH, F.A.S., and Others. The small remaining stock reduced to the following prices:—

Demy 8vo.	formerly £26	8	0	cloth	now	12	guineas.
Royal 8vo., coloured	„	51	12	0 „	„	25	„
Demy 4to., India proof..	„	52	16	0 „	„	24	pounds.

"This truly national work contains nine thousand pages of letter-press, eight hundred and fourteen engravings, is unique in its kind, and has undergone most satisfactorily a very severe ordeal of criticism." WHITTAKER and Co., Ave Maria-lane.

THE CHEAPEST GREEK LEXICON.
Royal 12mo., price 10s. 6d. bound, second edition, much enlarged and improved,

HINCKS' GREEK-ENGLISH SCHOOL LEXICON, containing all the words that occur in the books used in most schools and collegiate courses. By the Rev. THOMAS D. HINCKES, LL.D., M.R.I.A., late Master of the Classical School in the Royal Belfast Institution.

In this edition several additional works have been included, especially those of the great historians, Herodotus and Thucydides; the Odyssey of Homer; Anacreon; the Olympics of Pindar: some Idyl's of Theocritus; the Nubes of Aristophanes; the Septuagint; and some others, as will be seen by the Index. These, in addition to the works in the former edition, will include illustrations of the language at different periods and in different dialects. Various other extensive alterations and improvements have also been made.
WHITTAKER and Co., Ave Maria lane.

BARKER'S L'EMPRIERE.
Complete Edition, with Anthon's Improvements, 8vo., price 16s. 6d. bound,

L'EMPRIERE'S CLASSICAL DICTIONARY, containing a copious Account of Persons, Places, and Remarkable Works of Art, &c., mentioned in Ancient Authors, with Appendixes, &c. Fourth Edition of the combined Work of ANTHON and BARKER; revised and augmented by the Rev. Dr. GILES. This Work has undergone frequent revision, and the great additions made by Professor Anthon, in the American edition, have been introduced: assistance from other eminent scholars was also obtained by Mr. Barker and subsequent Editors, and a vast quantity of matter thus collected. It is now the fullest Dictionary on the subject, it containing upwards of 1100 octavo pages, double columns.—London: WHITTAKER and Co.; Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.; Smith, Elder, and Co.; H. Washbourne; Houlston and Stoneman. Eton: E. P. Williams. Rugby: Combe and Crossley.

COLLIER'S NEW EDITION OF SHAKESPEARE'S WORKS.
Just published, in 8 vols. 8vo., cloth lettered, price £4 16s., with a facsimile of the Portrait of Shakespeare in the first folio,

THE WORKS OF SHAKESPEARE, comprising the Plays and Poems. The text formed from an entirely new collation of the old editions: with the various Readings, Notes, a Life of the Poet, and a History of the early English Stage. By J. PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. "Mr. Collier has formed his text from an entirely new collation of the old quartos, for which facilities hitherto out of any commentator's reach, were supplied by the liberality of the Duke of Devonshire and Lord Francis Egerton."—The Examiner. "Mr. Collier has just reason to feel proud at having given to the press what may justly be esteemed a classic edition of the immortal works."—Morning Herald.
WHITTAKER and Co., Ave Maria lane.

Fourth Year, foolscap 8vo., price 9s., cloth,

DODD'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE, and TITLED CLASSES of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND. Alphabetically arranged, and containing, in addition to the usual contents of a Peerage, the Junior Branches of the Nobility, Knights, Bishops, Judges, Privy Councillors, &c. By C. R. DODD, Esq., Author of "The Parliamentary Pocket Companion," &c. Since the last edition, the occurrence of 421 deaths, 203 new creations, 156 marriages, together with the mass of promotions attendant on the Chinese and Affghan wars, have rendered an entire revision of the work necessary from the first article to the last.—"The arrangement of this volume is complete; the care, diligence, and accuracy with which it has been executed fully realise the original and judicious plan of the work; it gives so much of genealogy as possesses historical interest, at the same time answering the purposes of a biographical dictionary, a family record, and an official register."—The Times.
WHITTAKER and Co., Ave Maria lane.

OLLENDORFF'S METHOD—LATIN.
Just published, 12mo., price 3s. cloth lettered,

FIRST LATIN GRAMMAR and EXERCISES on OLLENDORFF'S METHOD. By WILLIAM HENRY PINNOCK, of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

"This is an adaptation of the celebrated Ollendorff's method of teaching living languages to the dead ones, and a very slight inspection of Mr. Pinnock's Latin Grammar will be sufficient to show that the attempt has been successfully made. The first steps in the acquisition of Greek and Latin are to the youthful student so irksome, so painful, so uncertain, that a plan which facilitates his progress by simplifying his labour, is deserving of all encouragement. The pupil and the tutor are alike benefitted by its application. Mr. Pinnock has accomplished these important objects in the little volume before us; and we have his assurance that he has long employed the Ollendorff method with considerable advantage among his own pupils."—John Bull.
WHITTAKER and Co., Ave Maria-lane.

MRS. TROLLOPE'S NEW NOVEL.
Just Ready, in 3 vols., post 8vo.,

YOUNG LOVE.
BY MRS. TROLLOPE.
Also, Just Published,

ARTHUR ARUNDEL; a Tale of the English Revolution.
By HORACE SMITH, Esq., Author of "Brambletye House," &c. 3 vols.
"One of the best of Horace Smith's works."—Chronicle.
"Even superior to 'Brambletye House.'"—Sun
HENRY COLBURN, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

A NEW POCKET BIOGRAPHY.
In a neat pocket volume, price 6s. bound, Eighth Edition, with additions and improvements,

A NEW BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY; containing a Brief Account of the most Eminent Persons and Remarkable Characters in Every Age and Nation. By STEPHEN JONES. "The present edition has received no less than 347 new articles relating to Celebrated Characters deceased since the seventh passed through the press."—Preface.—LONGMAN and Co.; T. Cadell; Hamilton and Co.; Whittaker and Co.; Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.; Harvey and Darton; Peacock and Mansfield; F. and J. Rivington; T. Tegg: Houlston and Stoneman; Souter and Law; R. Mackie; T. Allman; and W. Morrison. York: Wilson and Sons. Dublin: J. Cumming.

Just published, demy 4to., neatly bound in cloth, with Engravings and Diagrams, price 6s.

THE HAND-BOOK to the PIANOFORTE, comprising an Easy Rudimental Introduction to the Study of that Instrument and Music in General; the Art of Fingering, according to the modes of the best masters, exemplified in various Exercises, Scales, &c., in all the Major and Minor Keys; and interspersed by Relaxations from Study, consisting of Popular Melodies and Romances, and selections from the Pianoforte Compositions of some of the most celebrated masters. Also, a Short and Easy Introduction to Harmony or Counterpoint, and a New Vocabulary of Terms. By J. AUGUSTINE WADE, author of "The Dwelling of Fancy;" "Songs of the Flowers;" "The Two Houses of Grenada," an Opera; "The Prophecy," an Oratorio, &c., &c.

"It is said of men of genius that their productions are never founded upon utilitarian principles. No assertion can be more vague or false. The first principle of genius is perspicuity, the power of coudensing facts for the dissemination of knowledge. The book now before us is the most admirable instance we have ever met with of a man (acknowledged as a poet and a composer), condescending to construct a threshold to harmony. Mr. Wade has written the best first book we ever read. We regret having neither time nor space at this period to do justice to a work that we may fairly term a pilot balloon, for the author evidently means this to point out the way to the shortest and best route to a thorough knowledge of music. As he progresses we shall recur to the present publication, which we do look upon as the best of its class yet in print."—Sunday Times.
London: Published by WHITTAKER and Co., Ave Maria-lane.

POPE and PLANTE, Manufacturers of all the best descriptions of WINTER and COTTON HOSIERY, as to elasticity and durability, have introduced ELASTIC GAITERS for Ladies, peculiarly neat and convenient in their use, of materials and textures applicable for all seasons, suitable for home, the carriage' promenade, or equestrian wear. Can be forwarded in a letter.—4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall.

SILVER FLAT HORIZONTAL WATCHES, carefully finished, with engine-turned cases, jewelled in four holes, going barrel to continue the action of the watch while winding, are offered, price ten guineas each. These elegant little watches will be found to perform very correctly, and a printed undertaking is given with fixed terms on which they will always receive any attention required.—T. COX SAVORY, Watchmaker, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London. N.B. Secondhand watches purchased in exchange.

SOCIETY of DANCERS and TEACHERS of DANCING. —The Members of the Profession, Male and Female, Native and Foreign, on or off the Stage, are earnestly requested to Join this Charitable Society, formed for the Relief of Aged and Distressed Members. Donations will be thankfully received at the Society's Bankers, Messrs. Coutts, Strand, London. Candidates can enter their names, and obtain further particulars, at the Society's Office, 32, Gerrard-street, Soho.—Mr. T. W. Beckett has resigned the Secretaryship of the Society.

INVALIDS AND CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.—Chaises, Vis-a-Vis Waggons of various sizes, Phaetons, Barouches, and other designs of various qualities, at very reduced prices. Invalid Wheel-chairs of numerous designs, from the cheapest to the most expensive builds, second-hand as well as new, and can be had with Hoods of Leather, Macintosh, or Canvas, to be put up or down. Long Bed or Spinal Carriages. Self-acting Wheel chairs, affording any degree of exercise. On sale or hire at INGRAM'S Manufactory, 29, City-road, Finsbury-square.

CROSBY HALL VAULTS, 35, Bishopsgate-street Within. —CURRALL and SON beg to invite public notice to their STOCK of OLD BOTTLED WINES: they being desirous to secure that patronage which WINES of the first quality, at fair and remunerating profits, will maintain, respectfully submit the annexed list of cash prices:—Port, old bottled, 36s. and 42s.; Do., six years in bottle, 48s; Do., superior draught, 28s. and 33s.; Sherries, pale and brown, 36s.; Do., do., 42s. to 48s.; Bucellas, 32s.; Sherry (excellent dinner wine), 28s.; Marsala, 24s. per dozen. Bottles, 2s. 6d. per dozen; hampers, 1s. each.

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are apprised that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEAS (Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate street). They are packed in showy leaden canisters, from an ounce to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale; the license is only 11s. per annum, and many, during the last nineteen years, have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without 1s. let or loss. Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) as above.

TRUE ECONOMY consists in purchasing, not the lowest-priced goods, but good and durable articles proportionably cheap.—The SHIRTS supplied by W. E. WHITELOCK, 166, Strand (established 20 years), are, for excellence and cheapness, unequalled. Long Cloth Shirts, Linen Fronts, &c., best make and warranted material, 6s. 6d. each, equal to those usually charged 8s. 6d.: and all Linen Shirts, 10s. 6d., usual price 12s 6d. Half-a-dozen sent carriage free to any part of the Kingdom, upon receipt of a post-office order for the amount. The dimensions required are the tight measure of the neck, chest, and wrist.

NEW PATENTS.—BROCKEDON'S IMPROVED STOPPERS.—This important Invention, a Substitute for Corks and Bungs, has, by new and Great Improvements, become a pure, imperishable, and perfect means of preserving, for any length of time, Wine, Beer, Spirits, &c. They are cheap and easily applied, and the appearance which they now have of fine Cork has removed the prejudice against their former dark colour. Also, DECANTER STOPPERS, to keep Wine which is in daily use in perfect condition.—C. MACINTOSH and Co., 19, Walbrook, London, and 22, York-street, Manchester.

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE—ONE HUNDRED PIANOFORTES FOR GENERAL INSPECTION—G. PEACHEY'S, 73, Bishopsgate-street Within, opposite the Marine Society, Manufacturer of improved PICCOLO PIANOFORTES; particularly adapted for singing, from the peculiarity of their size, also possessing great power and sweetness of tone, equal to instruments of much larger construction. With an extensive assortment of improved Cabinet, Cottage, and Square PIANOFORTES, warranted, and at the lowest possible prices. Also a large collection of secondhand, by various makers. Instruments taken in exchange.—N.B. Superior Instruments lent on hire. Packing-cases lent free of expense.

MONEY.—GRAND DISTRIBUTION OF £70,170 Sterling. Authorised by his Imperial Majesty and the Government of Austria.—The Next DRAWING of the IMPERIAL AUSTRIAN LOAN will take place at VIENNA, on the 2nd December, and be paid in British Money. There are 700 Prizes of £23,000, £5000, &c.; the lowest, £50. A few Tickets, £3 each; Shares, 12s., with Prospectus; six Tickets for £15, may be obtained of Messrs. A. J. STRAUS and Co., Bankers and Receivers-General, Office, 26, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London. Remittance can be made by Post-office order. Government Lists of the Drawing will be sent to each Purchaser. Office hours from Twelve till Three.

SUPERIOR WINTER WATERPROOF WRAPPERS, OUTSIDE GARMENTS of all kinds, SHOOTING JACKETS, &c.—An extensive variety of the above, in new and greatly improved materials, for the present season, now ready; also, of BERDOE'S well-known and much-approved VENTILATING FROCK, for all seasons, guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever. As winter approaches, attention is again invited to the Advertiser's VENTILATING WATERPROOF, which renders any garment thoroughly impervious to rain: this fact is established beyond all contradiction, by more than six years' extensive and most successful trial.—W. BERDOE, TAILOR, WATERPROOFER, &c., 69, CORNHILL (North side).

FARMERS' AND GRAZIERS' MUTUAL CATTLE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION. Offices, 366, STRAND, LONDON.

The especial object of this Association is to give to Farmers, Graziers and Owners of Cattle, the best means of protecting themselves against losses by those diseases and accidents, which they can neither foresee nor controul, but which have hitherto been most injurious, and often ruinous to thousands.

PREMIUMS.

Neat Cattle and Cows, against death by all diseases and accidents save pleuro pneumonia (usually called the "Epidemic"), 30s. per £100 value.

Including pleuro pneumonia, 20s. per cent. additional; being at the rate of 50s. per £100 value.

Pleura pneumonia will not be taken alone at this latter rate.

Prospectuses and every information may be obtained at the Office, if by letters, post paid, addressed to WILLIAM SHAW, Esq., 366, Strand, London; or the Agents in the Country.

HENRY FLOWER, Secretary.

ALLIANCE BRITISH and FOREIGN LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 1, Bartholomew-lane, London.
Established by Act of Parliament.—Capital, £5,000,000 Sterling.

PRESIDENTS.

John Irving, Esq., M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq.
Sir Moses Montefiore, F.R.S.

DIRECTORS.

G. H. Barnett, Esq.
E. N. Buxton, Esq.
Sir R. Campbell, Bart.
Hon. W. Cowper, M.P.
Rt. Hon. George R. Dawson.
Edward Fletcher, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.
Charles Gibbes, Esq.
John Irving, jun., Esq.
Louis Lucas, Esq.
Thos. Masterman, Esq.
Thos. Richardson, Esq.
L. N. De Rothschild, Esq.
A. N. De Rothschild, Esq.
Oswald Smith, Esq.
Melvil Wilson, Esq.

AUDITORS.—Sir George Carroll; James Cook, Esq.; Samuel Gurney, jun., Esq.
BANKERS.—Messrs. Barnett, Hoares, and Co.
ACTUARY.—Benjamin Gompertz, Esq., F.R.S.
SECRETARY.—Andrew Hamilton, Esq.
PHYSICIAN.—John R. Hume, M.D., Curzon-street.
SOLICITOR.—John M. Pearce, Esq.
SURVEYOR.—Thomas Allason, Esq.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

The Premiums of the Company for the greater duration of life are lower than those charged by most of the old established offices.

Assurances are undertaken abroad, as well as at home.

The assured participate in the profits, which are divided at the expiration of every successive period of five years.

The assured may proceed to any part of Europe, without previously communicating with the Directors, or the payment of an additional Premium. No entrance money or other fee is charged.

The large capital, and nearly one thousand shareholders composing the Company, render the security it offers to the public undoubted.

FIRE ASSURANCE.

Fire Assurances are accepted at home at the usual rates. The Company prosecute both Fire and Life Assurances abroad, on reasonable terms. The Receipts for the Renewal Premiums due at Michaelmas are ready for delivery at the Office in town, and at the Agencies throughout the country.

A. HAMILTON, Secretary.

EARLY CLOSING OF SHOPS. — A great Public Meeting will be Held at EXETER HALL, on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, the 9th Instant. The Right Honble. the Lord Mayor will take the Chair, at Eight o'Clock precisely. Tickets for Ladies' reserved seats to be had of Messrs. Nisbet and Co., Berners'-street, and of Messrs. Aylott and Jones, Paternoster row.

POLKA MANTELETS.—BAILEY and CO. beg to announce to the visitors of St. Paul's that their Show Rooms are open to the public, with every novelty in Satin and Watered Mantelets; French Cloth Mantles; Peignoir's Pelisses; and all sizes in Young Ladies' Cardinals.—Observe—BAILEY and Co., Albion House, 77, St. Paul's Church-yard, London.

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden square. Private Lessons at all hours to ladies and gentlemen wishing privacy and expedition. An evening academy on Mondays and Fridays. A juvenile academy on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Lessons in the Polka and Valse a Deux Temps every day. Terms may be had on application as above. The rooms may be engaged by private parties.

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.—MRS. HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, sole inventress of teaching the art of Dressmaking in a series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and executing in the most finished style, in SIX LESSONS for ONE GUINEA. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to Pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers wanted.

SPORTSMEN should see DOUDNEY and SON'S celebrated Shooting Jackets, 10s. 6d. and 21s., at 49 Lombard-street. Superfine Dress Coats, 38s. and 47s. 6d.; Frock Coats, silk facings, 42s. and 50s.; Codringtons, every make and shape, 12s. 6d. and 21s.; Doeskin and all the New Pattern Trousers, 10s. 6d. and 21s.; Army Cloth Blue Spanish Cloaks, 9½ yards round, 50s.; Suit of Livery, 63s.; Boys' Cloaks, 7s. 6d. and 15s.—DOUDNEY and SON, 49, Lombard-street.—Established 1784.

UMBRELLAS.—Silk Umbrellas, from 6s. each; Ladies' best silk ditto, 12s. to 16s.; Gentlemen's ditto, ditto, 12s. to 26s.; German steel rib large size silk ditto, 12s.; best ditto, with ivory handles, 16s. to 20s.; gingham umbrellas, from 2s. 6d. The Trade and Country Dealers supplied with Silks, Ginghams, and all kind of Materials, Oil Silk, &c.—E. ALLEN, 198, OXFORD-STREET, Two doors West of Orchard-street, and 14, BURLINGTON ARCADE.—All Letters punctually attended to. Any article exchanged, if not approved of.

PATENT PARAGON CAMPHINE LAMPS.—The great fault which was last year found with the Vesta from its great smoke and emission of black smuts, is happily entirely obviated in the Paragon—which surpasses in brilliancy and whiteness of light anything hitherto seen, giving the light of 16 wax candles at the cost of one halfpenny per hour. The largest stock in London to select from, at C. Watson's Warehouses, 41 & 42, Barbican, and 16, Norton Folgate. The Spirit, analyzed and recommended by Dr. Ure, is delivered by C. Watson's carts, at 4s. per gallon, in screw cans.

IMPROVED CAMPHINE LAMPS; also ENGLISH'S PATENT CAMPHINE.—Public attention is respectfully solicited to E. LEWIS'S OIL and ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, 42, High-street, Marylebone, where may be obtained the new Lamps with every recent improvement, by which they are rendered perfect and superior to anything before seen. A trial allowed before purchasing. Lewis's Patent Wax Candles 11d. per lb.; Price's Composite, 10½d. per lb.; Kempton's Moulds, 8d. per lb. These Candles are warranted to burn without snuffing.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY (7 years old), equal to the finest Cognac Brandy, and recommended by the Faculty, in preference to every other spirit, in consequence of its purity and wholesome qualities. Genuine sealed bottles, 3s. 6d. each (observe Messrs. Kinahan's name and address on the seal and label), may be obtained from the most respectable Wine and Spirit Merchants in Town and Country.—The "LL WHISKY" will be forwarded to any part of the kingdom, in cask or bottle, from KINAHAN and Co.'s Stores, 25, King William-street, Strand, London.—N.B. The trade supplied on liberal terms.

COVENTRY and HOLLIER beg to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that they have, during the past season, greatly improved their PIANOFORTES, which, for brilliancy of tone, combined with the utmost delicacy and durability of touch, they flatter themselves are unrivalled. C. and H. solicit an inspection of their Stock, consisting of Bijou, Semi-cottage, and Cottage-cabinet PIANOFORTES in a great variety of patterns, and with all their latest improvements, particularly the light repeating touch so much sought for by the profession. Second-hand Instruments on Sale at considerably reduced prices.—71, Dean-street, Soho.

DAWSON'S AUXILIAR, a delightful and economical Restorer of the Hair when Bald or Grey, however extreme. It peculiarly removes all causes of decline, thoroughly eradicates dandriff, makes harsh, stubborn hair yielding and graceful, and supersedes the use of dyes, which are all destructive. It is indispensable in every family who consider the hair a personal ornament.—Sold at 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., and 21s. per bottle, by Barclay, 95, Farringdon-street; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Butler, St. Paul's; and most Chemists, Perfumers, &c.—Caution.—Particularly ask for Dawson's, and observe the signature, "R. DAWSON," on the wrapper. The Genuine are not sold at any house in Holborn.

COGAN and GILLO'S NOVARGENT, or SILVER SOLUTION, re-silvers worn out Plated Articles, by immediately depositing a Coating of Pure Silver, and Preserves and Cleanses Silver, Plated Ware, and German Silver. It is used with less trouble than the ordinary process of cleaning, and is warranted not to contain Mercury or anything injurious, as it deposits nothing but Pure Silver. It has been highly approved by Dr. Ryan, Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Polytechnic Institution, and other eminent Chemists and Silversmiths. Sold by Messrs. Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon street, London; and by Messrs. Joseph Rodgers and Sons, 6, Norfolk-street, Sheffield; in bottles, with full directions, at 1s. and 3s. each; and to be had of all respectable Chemists, Silversmiths, and Furnishing Ironmongers in the Kingdom. Beware of Imitations; the Genuine are all Signed on the wrapper, by I. D. Cogan and R. Gillo.

GOOD FURNITURE AT MODERATE PRICES.—THOMAS FOX, 93, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, respectfully invites the public to inspect the Stock of CABINET and UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE and BEDDING, at his Establishment, consisting of every requisite for the Mansion or Cottage, of a quality, fashion, material, and workmanship, not to be surpassed, and offered at prices scarcely exceeding those commonly charged for showy but unsubstantial furniture. Also, a most complete and beautiful collection of Chimney, Pier, and Console GLASSES; Decorative Painting, Paper-hanging, and other Ornamental Embellishments, at the most Moderate and Reasonable Prices. Parties requiring really good articles, will find at Thomas Fox's, a Stock so extensive and various, as to afford every facility for advantageous selection, at prices as low as are possibly compatible with first-rate quality.—93, Bishopsgate-street Within.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE.—Under the patronage of her Majesty the Queen, H. R. H. Prince Albert, the Royal Family, and Nobility.—A fragrant White Powder prepared from Oriental Herbs of inestimable virtue for strengthening, preserving, and cleansing the Teeth. It eradicates the factitious formation of tartar, and by the removal of that extraneous substance, lends a salutary growth and freshness to the gums. It removes from the surface of the teeth the spots of incipient decay, polishes and preserves the enamel, substituting for discolour and the aspect of impurity, the most pure and pearl-like whiteness; while, from its salubrious and disinfecting qualities, it gives sweetness and perfume to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included.

Caution.—To protect the public from fraud, the Hon. Commissioners of her Majesty's Stamps have authorised the Proprietors' signature to be engraved on the Government Stamp, thus:—A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden, which is affixed on each Box.

⁂ All others are Fraudulent Counterfeits ! ! !

THE HAIR.—Of the numerous compounds constantly announced, for promoting the growth or reproduction of the Hair, few survive even in name, beyond a very limited period, whilst ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, with a reputation unparalleled, is still on the increase in public estimation. The singular virtues of this successful invention for Restoring, Preserving, and Beautifying the Human Hair, are too well known and appreciated to need comment. The very facts of the high and distinguished patronage it enjoys, its general use in all countries, together with numerous testimonials constantly received in its favour, are authorities which stamp its superior excellence and title over all attempts of a similar nature. Being universally preferred, its consequent great demand excites the cupidity of unprincipled shopkeepers, who vend the most spurious trash as the "genuine" Macassar Oil; whereas, the genuine article is wholly the invention and property of A. Rowland and Son, and the amalgamation of its costly exotic materials (solely imported by them) renders abortive any attempt to discover its component parts—thus proving the imposition of all other articles bearing the title of "Macassar Oil." The genuine article has the words ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL engraved in two lines on the Wrapper; and on the back of the wrapper nearly 1500 times, containing 29,028 letters.—Price 3s. 6d., 7s.; Family bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s per bottle.—⁂ All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS ! ! !

SELF-MEASUREMENT—GREAT ACCOMMODATION.

No longer let those who are dwellers afar,
Themselves from the Warehouse of Moses debar.
By adopting our plan, which has never a failure,
Ev'ry gentleman now may become his own Tailor!

E. MOSES and SON are desirous of directing especial attention to their plan of "Self-Measurement," The extreme simplicity and the minute exactness of this admirable plan are such as cannot fail to answer the purpose designed. No failure in point of fit can arise from its use; or, should anything of the kind occur, the proprietors will hold themselves responsible. Thousands are thus enabled to avail themselves of the choice Clothing of MOSES and SON, without any inconvenience arising from distance, &c. A Book with a wood-cut and full directions may be obtained on application (gratis) and free of postage. Residents in the country cannot do better than avail themselves of so favourable an opportunity of purchasing at the greatest Tailoring Establishment in the Kingdom.

READY-MADE.	£	s.	d.
Shooting Coats, in every variety, from	0	10	0
Velveteen do., 7 pockets	0	18	6
Tweed Taglionis	0	8	6
Ditto, silk facings, collar and cuffs	0	16	0
Cashmarette Coats, in every shape, handsomely trimmed, from	1	1	0
An immense stock of Blouses	0	3	6
Summer Vests	0	2	6
Cashmarette and Persian do., in every variety from 3s. to	0	8	6
Black Satin Vests	0	6	6
Cloth do.	0	4	6
Cloth Trousers	0	9	0
Single-milled Doe do., from	0	11	0
A great variety of Summer do.	0	7	0
Dress Coat, edged	1	0	0
Frock do. do.	1	4	0

MADE TO MEASURE.	£	s.	d
Sporting Coats in the most approved style	0	13	6
Velveteen do., 7 Pockets	1	3	0
Tweed Coats trimmed with silk	0	16	0
Cahmere fine Saxony do.	1	3	0
Cashmarette, new and improved article, warranted waterproof, trimmed with silk, collar, cuffs, &c.	1	18	0
Quilting Vests 7s. each, or 3 for	1	0	0
Cashmere ditto, in choice patterns	0	9	0
Trousers adapted for the season	0	9	6
Mill'd Victoria and plain Doe do	0	17	0
Best quality West of England	1	3	0
Super Black do. do.	0	16	0
Best Black dress do	1	6	0
Dress Coats	1	12	0
Do. do. best manufactured	2	15	0
Frock Coats	1	15	0
Do. do., best manufactured	3	3	0

Mourning to any extent, at Five Minutes' notice.

Important.—Any article purchased or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned.

Observe.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Drapers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen.

Caution.—E. MOSES and SON are obliged to guard the Public against imposition, having learned that the untradesman-like falsehood of being connected with them, or it is the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connexion with any other house; and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing should (to prevent disappointments, &c.) call at, or send to, 154 Minories; or 86, Aldgate, opposite the Church.

N.B.—No business transacted at this establishment from Friday at sunset until Monday morning.

COUNTRY PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS, &c.—ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD executed in the best style, and with the greatest despatch, by F. SMYTH, Designer and Engraver. Address, 268, Strand.

DR. G. A. MANTELL has removed from Clapham-common to No. 19, Chester square, Pimlico, and may be consulted at Home, every Morning, from Half-past Nine till Twelve.

COMMERCIAL and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE ANNUITY, FAMILY ENDOWMENT, and LOAN ASSOCIATION. Offices 112 and 113, Cheapside, London. H. G. WARD, Esq., M.P., Chairman.

LIVES ASSURED on every known system. LOANS GRANTED, repayable by instalments. ANNUITIES, immediate and deferred. ENDOWMENTS for Children, payable at 14 or 21.

⁂ The remaining Shares will continue on Sale until the 25th December next.
Interest allowed on the paid-up capital, 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Applications for Shares and Prospectuses to be made to
Offices, 112 and 113, Cheapside. FREDERIC LAWRANCE, Resident Secretary.

FEARFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION, AND LOSS OF NINETY-FIVE LIVES.

We have the painful task of furnishing the particulars of an awful explosion which took place at Haswell Colliery, near Sunderland, last Saturday afternoon, about three o'clock. The accident is attributed to various causes; but as we give a full account of the evidence taken at the Coroner's inquest, where the facts were elicited in an authentic shape, we abstain from noticing the various reports contained in the versions which have reached us. Of the chief melancholy fact, the loss of nearly a hundred lives, there is, unhappily, no doubt.

Haswell Collery is situate in the very centre of the great Durham coal-field, about seven miles from the city of Durham, and nine from Sunderland. It is the property of Messrs. Clark, Taylor, Plumer, and other wealthy coal owners connected with the district. It is 150 fathoms deep, and the workings are in the well-known Hutton Seam. The character of the mine in respect of ventilation has always stood high. During the pitmen's strike a few of the off-hand men were employed as hewer's, and a few new men introduced; but since the termination of the strike none but experienced workmen have been employed under ground, the others being employed at bank. Not a soul has been left to tell the mournful tale of how the accident occurred, the whole of the men employed in the working having been swept into eternity without a moment's warning. Four men, who were at the bottom of the shaft, escaped, by the fire having burned itself out before it reached them.

THE INQUEST ON THE BODIES.

The inquest was held on Monday, at Haswell, before T. C. Maynard, Esq. The first witness examined was

Cornelius Brown, under-hewer at Shotton Colliery: On Saturday last, with other men, I went down the pit at Haswell, having heard that an accident had happened, at half-past four o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Scott, another person, went down with me; and we found, about 300 yards from the shaft, that an explosion had taken place, as a number of tubs were upset, and a horse and rolly driver were found dead. We proceeded a certain way, and, on reaching the "Meadows," we found a boy lying dead. We went up the Meadows branch for about 250 yards, when we found the air so bad from choke-damp that we were compelled to return. We came down to the end of that branch, and Scott returned into it again, and I went up the Brockley Whins way to within fifty yards of the station at the sidings, where the air was so bad that I could proceed no further. I was then satisfied there could be no person in the pit alive. Seeing that nothing could be done to save life, we immediately began to put in air-stoppers, and had to wait till a fresh current of air was got in. After getting the air in, we proceeded on to the Flatts station, in about three hours after, where we found fourteen dead bodies, which we laid aside. We took ninety-five dead bodies out altogether. The explosion took place in the ninth headway course of the Meadows way. I saw that a jud had been drawn there by the deputy-overman. A jud is part of a pillar of coal left to support the roof after the working, and is afterwards removed; and I think the removal of the jud had caused the explosion, as the effects of the fire were more visible there than in any other place. Three men had been working there, and were found dead. Did not find their Davy lamps. Saw nothing which indicated the cause of the explosion. The deputy, Williamson, had been in the act of taking the jud away, and was found within twenty yards of the place, dead. He had been at work at the jud when the explosion took place. The gas, in some cases, is found in considerable quantity, sometimes suddenly, on the removal of the coal. That part of the mine was worked by Davy lamps. There was not a candle used there. It was not considered a dangerous pit; but, indeed, one of the safest in the trade. Had known it from its commencement, and up to the 14th of August was in it for about three months, almost daily. Have not been in the pit since that time, till after the explosion. I am of opinion the ventilation had been good up to the time of the explosion. In my opinion this explosion would not have taken place if a Davy lamp had not been injured. At the jud some stone had fallen from the roof caused by its removal. The lamp might be injured by the fall of stone, and that was probably the way in which the accident occurred.

This witness was cross-examined by Mr. Roberts, commonly called the "Pitman's Attorney-General. He said it was not unusual for a Davy lamp to be injured by a fall of stone. In some cases the fall gives notice, and the lamp can be got out of the way. Never saw such an occurrence, but have heard of one or two, and in those instances there were explosions. Between forty and fifty dead bodies were found at no great distance from the jud, the rest were in different parts of the working. Had seen explosions several times during the last twenty years, but never one so great as this.

By the Coroner: The explosion extended over the north-west and east portions of the pit. He made two attempts to get into the pit, but the after damp was so strong that considerable delay ensued. Out of the ninety-five lives that were lost, fifteen of the bodies only were burnt. There was a communication between the "distance" and that part of the pit where the explosion took place. After the explosion the ventilation was interrupted by the air stoppings having been blown down. By air stoppings I mean barriers placed to throw the air into the workings for ventilation. Should think there had not been a large explosion of gas.

Cross-examined by Mr. Marshall, solicitor, who appeared on behalf of the owners of the colliery: Fifteen were killed by fire, and the remainder by after-damp. It was possible for the mine to be safe previous to the fall of the stone at the jud where the explosion took place. A quantity of gas sufficient to cause an explosion might escape in a short time.

James Scott is under-viewer at Haswell colliery. About three o'clock on Saturday afternoon I was in the colliery-office, when one of the off-putters came and said he believed the pit had fired. I went as quickly as possible down the pit, and along the North Rolly way, about thirty yards, leading into the "Little Pit." I tried the air with a candle, and found it good. I then got a safety lamp, and went along further, and I found the air good all the way to the mouth of the Stone Drift. At this point I found a great deficiency in the quantity of air, and the current was not in a right direction. On proceeding along the Stone Drift, the two main hole drifts at the end were blown down; also the air crossings beside it. The fresh air, which ought to have gone along the main line, was escaping at these two places. Along the main way, from the mouth of the Stone Drift, I came to a set of rollies with empty tubs on them. The horse at the end of the rollies was dead, and its driver, a boy. I proceeded on with the overman, John Miller, whom I met, about sixty yards, and came to a set of rollies in a siding laden with tubs. The horse at the out-bye end of the rollies was dead, and also the drivers. We went forward other fifty yards, and at the Meadows' way-end we found another body dead. For want of air at that point we were obliged to return. We went back about 300 yards, where there was more air, and we considered the best thing we could do was to get in the stoppings, to carry the air forward. From what I saw, I was quite convinced that all the men in the pit when the explosion took place were dead. Left Miller there to forward these operations, and went myself to the Meadows' way-end, and preserved up to the Meadows' flat, when I found two men and a horse dead. The air was again so bad I was obliged to return to the Meadows' way end. When I got there, Mr. Brown, the first witness, came up. We stood awhile, and then returned to the flat, and got about 100 yards further up then before, when we found it necessary to return to the Meadows' way-end again. We then determined to get all the air stoppings in as soon as possible, to clear the whole pit of the after damp. Mr. Brown went with some men into the first stopping of the Brockly whin's flat, and I went on into the stone drift, where the other men were putting in stoppings. I then went to the Meadows' flat again, and got 50 yards further than I did previously, when I was forced again to return. Went to the men at the stoppings, and an hour after, with Mr. Brydon and others, went into the broken mothergate flat, and up four pillars, where 18 or 19 men were found. The remainder of my time was spent in getting out the dead bodies. The stoppings were put in, and the air-way improved, so that I could then in the second and third headway courses perceives the slightest indication of gas. In the mothergate flat the gas was bad.

Cross-examined by Mr. Roberts: Went down the pit at seven in the morning. The air was then good. Deputies examine the pit at different times, and when they observe danger they inform the inspector, but do not know in this case whether any information was given. About noon on Sunday a lamp was found about four yards from the edge of the fall of the stones at the jud. The lamp was entire, except that it wanted the plug at the bottom, where the oil was put in, which was out. The lamp was standing against a prop, and there was a little oil in it. The wick was loose in the pipe. If the explosion was caused by the plug being out, the gas would have had to ascend the tube containing the wick, but that, though possible, is not probable. The explosion must have taken place from a defective or injured lamp. The nearest candle would be 396 yards distant from the jud. I never in my experience knew of the current of air, in moving from one place to another, force the flame through the gauze. Have dams put in, but do not think, if they had been put it, they would have stopped the explosion. Was never asked by the men to put dams in. Did not consider it necessary to have the stoppings stronger than they were. It is not allowed to remove the oil from one lamp to another. The men are not allowed to do anything to the lamps, except in the presence of an officer, at the proper place.

Joseph Fairless, inspector of Haswell pit: As soon as I heard of the accident I went down the pit. It would be a little after seven o'clock on Saturday evening. I examined every part of the mine between that time and Sunday morning, particularly that part where the dead bodies were found. From the examination I made, I think the accident happened in the ninth headway, in the Meadow's flat. The deputy had been drawing a jud there. I know that, because his axe was close by where the stone had fallen, at the place the props were taken away. Some of the props were lying on the horned tram, which was standing about six or eight yards from where the stone had fallen. I found three bodies there. They appeared to be burnt; but I cannot say whether they died from the burns, or after-damp. There were no indications in any other part of the mine of an explosion having taken place. Found nothing else there but the bodies. I am of opinion the stone had fallen before the explosion took place. My reason for thinking so is, that the props had been taken out and the men were away from it a little. I have been inspector of that pit about two years and four months, and during that time it was considered a safe pit. If the men thought there was any danger it was their duty to report it to me; they had orders from the master to do so. Never had any notice during the time I have been there of there being danger. Never knew of an accumulation of gas in the waste. I had inspected the pit between two and three o'clock in the morning of Saturday, before the men went to work. I never saw her in better trim than she was in at that time. The current of fresh air was strong; there was no indication of gas. I considered it then to be perfectly safe. We consider it safe to work the whole coal with candle, but the broken is worked with Davy lamps, as a precaution against danger from gas coming off by accident.

John Miller: I am overman at Haswell Little Pit. Since the explosion I have minutely examined every part of the pit, and I believe it arose at the ninth headway's course, near the jud. The jud had been drawn, and a "blower" might have come off, or if anything happened to any of the lamps, the same results would arise. The bent Davy lamp produced was found by Thomas Wardell. It is in the same state now as when found.

By Mr. Roberts: Fifteen men in that district had safety lamps at the time of the explosion. I cannot tell whether they have all been found or not. I found six. There were four men at the bottom of the shaft who escaped—Raine, Hindmarch, Harrison, and Thompson.

The coroner intimated that there must be an adjournment, for further evidence, and the proceedings were therefore suspended till Tuesday.

LIST OF THE SUFFERERS.

Thomas Briggs, left a wife; John Briggs, son of the above, and son; John Whitfield and son; William and George Elsden, brothers, young men; Henry Mather, young man; Joseph Gibson and three sons; William Favish, left a widow; William Joblin, left a widow; Ralph Surtees, young man; John and William Surtees, brothers, cousins to the above, both young men; Robert Williamson, young man; John Williamson, deputy, brother to the above, left a wife and six children—pregnant with the seventh; Wanless Thompson, left a wife and large family; John Noble, left a wife and four children; George Hall and son, left wife; — Hall, a boy; William Routledge, young man—this young man's father was burnt to death upon the same colliery a short time since; Daniel Leman, cousin to the above, left a wife and one child; Henry Weightman, left a wife and one child; William Weightman, boy, son or nephew to the above; John Currie, left a wife and family; William Dixon and son, left a wife and family; John Pettley, young man; William and John Dixon, brothers, young men; John Curley, left a wife and one child; Elliott Richardson and son, left a wife and family; Michael Thurlwell, young man; Christopher, John, and Stephen Teesdale, brothers—their father fell down the same pit and was killed; Robert Carr, left a wife and one child; Robert Rosecamp, left a wife and four children; William Rosecamp, brother to the above, left a widow; James Maughan, young man; Thomas Bottoms, boy; Joseph Wolfe, left a wife and one child, and Peter Wolfe, brothers; four brothers of the name of Drydon, and Edward Nicholson, brought up in the same family, young men, lately from Walker; R. Douglas, left a wife and four children; John Brown, young man; Mark Davidson, young man; John Brown, young man; George Dawson, left a wife and six children; Thomas Moody; Hans Ward, left a wife and five children—pregnant with the sixth; William Barras, left a wife and four children, also his son, a boy, whom he took down the pit for the first time to look at it; George Bell, left a wife, and Jonathan Bell, brothers; William Taylor; William Davidson, left a wife and three children; Michael, Matthew, and Henry Clough, brothers, under sixteen years of age; James Sanderson, left a wife and two children; William and John Harrison, brothers; John Sanderson, left a wife; James and Thomas Turnbull, brothers, young men; John and Thomas Willis, brothers, young men; John Willis, a boy; Peter Robinson, young man; George Richardson, left a wife and one child; Joseph Moffit, left a wife—Richardson and Moffit married two sisters; John Ferry, left a wife and five children; George Ferry, son of the above; George Heslop, young man; John Parkinson, young man; Robert and Thomas Nicholson, brothers, boys; two boys of the name of Gilroy, brothers; William Nichol, young man; William Dobson, left a wife; James Richardson, left a wife and four children; James Leyland, left a wife and two children; James Robson, a boy; and Robert Hogg, a young man.

SECOND DAY—TUESDAY.

The coroner and jury re-assembled this morning at ten o'clock precisely, pursuant to adjournment, and immediately proceeded with the examination of witnesses. The room was again crowded, and the most intense interest prevailed.

On the opening of the court, Mr. Marshall stated that the owners were anxious for the fullest inquiry, and he was authorised to say that if the jury wished the pit to be examined by disinterested professional men, they would render every possible facility, and also leave it entirely to the coroner and jury to select the viewers for making such examination.

The evidence was then proceeded with as follows.—

Robert Beaney. I am a miner at Haswell, and worked in that part of the mine where so many of my fellow-creatures have suffered—the broken part, which is called Brockley Whins. On the morning of the accident I worked there, being engaged in taking out a pillar, and left at ten o'clock. Several persons were taken out dead from the place at which I had been working. The state of the ventilation was then perfectly good. I have worked seven years and a half in the colliery. In the little pit the whole coal is worked with candles, and the broken with Davy lamps. I consider it safe to work the whole coal with candles. I always regarded the Haswell pit as one of the safest in the trade. On leaving my work I met about fifty men leaving their work. None of them expressed to me any apprehension of danger. A deputy examines the pit before every fresh shift of men enters it. It is the duty of the deputies to see that every part of the pit is in a safe state, and where it is necessary to put in timber for the safety of the men, it is their duty to do it. George Hill, one of the persons killed by this accident, was in my place a little before I came away, examining it. I cannot speak as to the cause of the explosion. In my opinion no blame attaches to any person for this occurrence. I have heard men working in the whole part of the coal complain of having too much pit. When working in narrow places, I have on some occasions asked the deputy to leave the brattice back a little, which had the effect of throwing less air into the part in which I was at work. The current of air there was too strong.

By Mr. Clough: In my opinion there was enough air going into the part where I was working, to carry off any inflammable gas that might be made there. A person is appointed to examine the Davy lamps every morning, and to lock them before they are used. Every lamp I have seen on the colliery has had a lock. I have often seen boys of 12 or 13 have lamps; such boys assist in getting the tubs up and clean the tramways. It would not be so safe for them to have candles. These boys carry the lamps about with them. There is greater danger from lamps being carried about than hung up. In my opinion it is necessary for boys to have a light, and there is less danger from a lamp than a candle. I have seen way-cleaners put a candle or lamp up in one place, leave it there, and work till they were in the dark. I never heard any complaints from the men employed at Haswell that the boys were entrusted with lamps. I have heard them complain since the strike of three men being employed in the waste, who were not practical men, and they observed that, if danger occurred, these men would not be aware of it. They did not say they apprehended danger from these men working there. If they apprehended danger, it was their duty to make complaint to the master wasteman. It is the duty of hewers, if they had any complaints, to communicate them to the viewer, under viewer, deputy, or the overman. I do not know of any man who would not make a report to Mr. Foster from fear of losing his work. There would be no danger if old pitmen were working with the strangers. The safety of the pit and the lives of the men depends very much on the waste being kept clear. The responsibility of keeping it clear rests with the master wasteman. I have confidence in his judgment, for he is an experienced man. It is the duty of the master wasteman to go about from one to another of the men working in the waste.

By the Coroner: I consider the explosion has been the result of accident.

Joseph Short lives at Haswell, and is a pitman, and has been employed eight years and a half in this pit. Was last at work on Saturday morning, and came up about half-past eight o'clock. Was working the Brockley Whins course, and had worked there six weeks previously. Had worked in the third wide board at the Brockley Whins flat. The state of the ventilation previously, and up to the time he left, was as good as it could be. Had not the slightest apprehension of danger from any cause. Worked with a candle in the whole part. There had not been the slightest indication on the candle of inflammable air. Has been down the pit since, about half-past four o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Had been in the broken at the Meadows Flat. The distance from there to the place where candles are used is some hundred yards. There was no danger in working that part of the pit where he was with candles. Had not worked in the broken since the strike. Has not been quite so far as the Meadows Way-end since the explosion, and cannot say were it commenced. Considers the Davy lamp a perfect safeguard, if the indications it gives are attended to. Would rather prefer the Davy lamp to any other. Has carried his lamp from place to place through a strong current of air, and has never seen the flame forced through the gauze by the current. When he was down the pit he saw no indications where the explosion commenced. Has always found the ventilation good in those parts of the pit where has worked. Has never heard during the eight and a half years he has worked in the pit any complaints made by others that the ventilation was bad. It was one of the safest pits he was ever in; but has been in other pits where as little gas was given off as in Haswell pit, but he has never found any.

Thomas Joplin was called, and deposed: I have been two years and a half employed at Haswell Colliery. On Saturday I left the little pit at three o'clock, twenty minutes or half an hour before the explosion. I had been working at the third board on the rise side of the Brockley Whins Flat, and had done so during the last month. When I left work the ventilation was good, and I had no fear of any explosion. On coming from my work I went across the Brockley Whins Flat, along the waggon-way, direct to the shaft. I took my lighted candle with me, and if there had been any inflammable gas, it would have been indicated by the candle. I did not see any such indication. Up to the shaft the ventilation was good. In coming out I met the current of air at the Meadows' way-end. The current was strong. I worked about a year and a half in the Meadows Flat, and from my knowledge of the place, I think the current of air on Saturday, when I left work, sufficient for the ventilation of the pit. Never heard complaints of the ventilation of any part.

Wm. Farish: Lives at Haswell Colliery, and has worked nearly three years at the colliery. Was at work on Saturday, and left at ten o'clock in the morning, and worked in the ninth headway, and two bodies were found in the same spot where he had been previously working. These persons followed him to work in the same jud. This is in the same place where Williamson was taking down the jud, and at the very same place where he had been working. When he left the place the ventilation was good. The air was usually good, and there was no deficiency. The pit, he thought, was one of the best-ventilated pits he ever knew, and he is upwards of fifty-three years old, and has been a pitman about forty-four years. Has not been at the place since the explosion. When he left there was no appearance of gas. In his opinion, the late explosion was purely accidental, and not caused by negligence. As far as he can judge, nothing could have prevented it.

By Mr. Marshall: Has worked in his life for nine collieries, and never saw one better ventilated. Lost a son by the explosion.

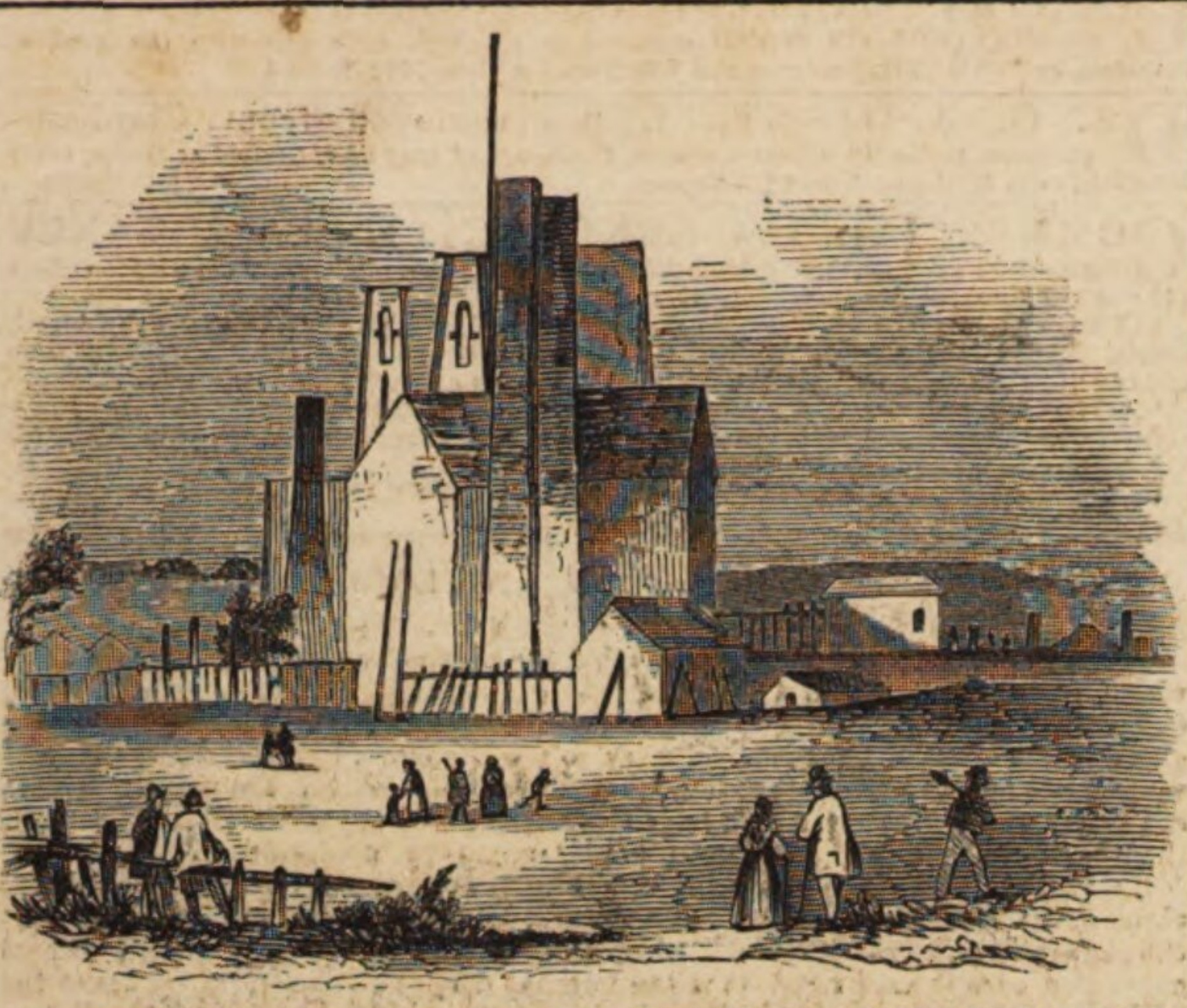
By the Coroner: Does not believe the explosion took place for want of ventilation.

By Mr. Marshall: When they were at work on Saturday morning, they heard a noise like thunder in the goaf, and had never before heard such a noise; we thought it was above where we were working, and we left the place, and when it ceased we returned. The goaf is the place where all the coal has been removed. At that time the Davy lamps did not indicate the presence of gas. The same noise was heard shortly after again when they went in; it was not so loud as the first noise. They told one of the chargemen of the occurrence, and he said it was caused by the falling of one of the old boards, and that they saw themselves. The person to whom they told this was John Williamson, the deputy, who was killed.

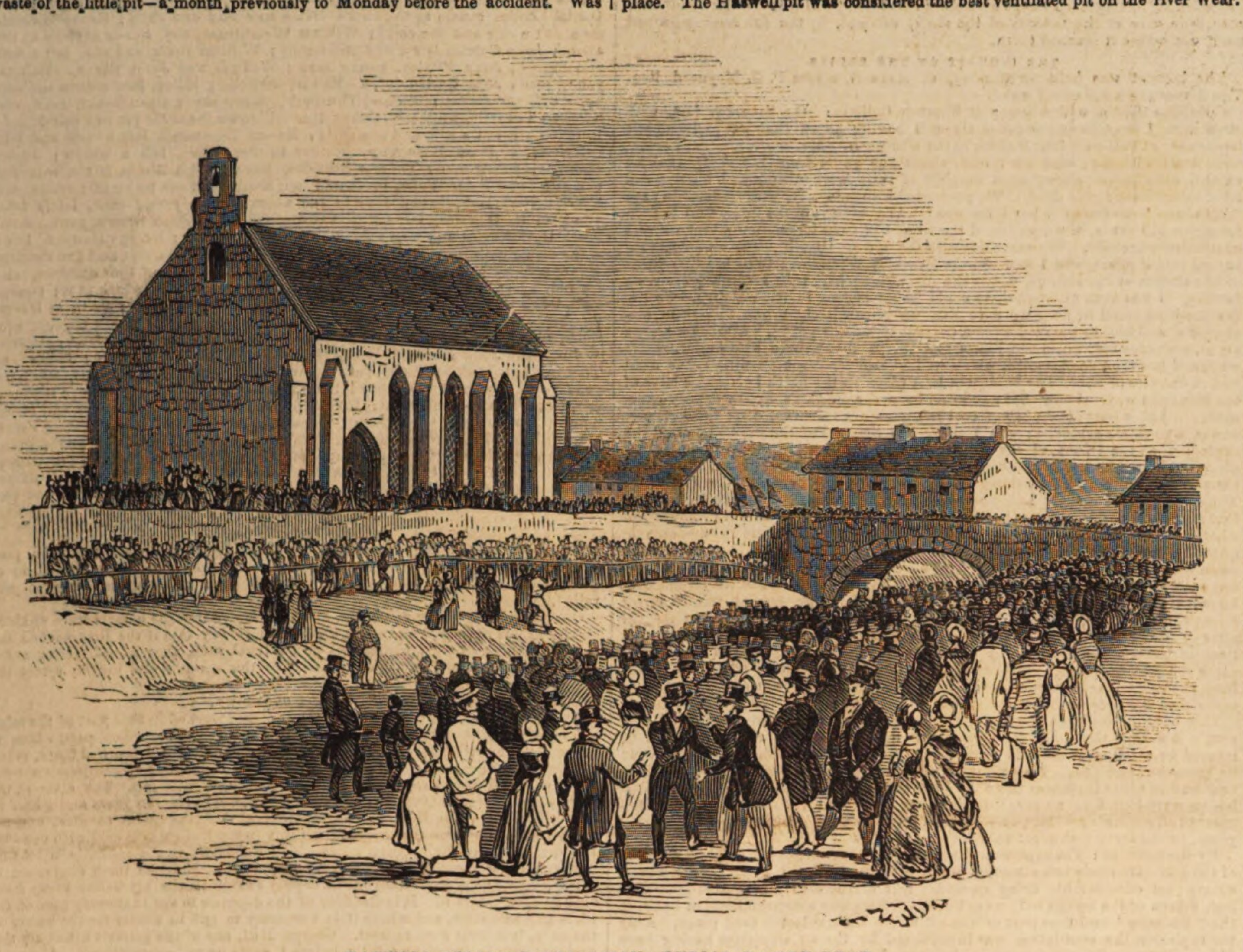
Ralph Errington: Has been employed nearly eight years in Haswell Colliery, and worked with last witness, and left at ten o'clock on Saturday morning, when the ventilation was as good as possible. Can form no opinion as to the cause of the explosion, and cannot tell whether it was the result of accident or negligence. Nothing could have been done, in his opinion, by anticipation, to have prevented the accident. Where they were working the current of the air was so strong that they could scarcely keep their lamps burning.

By Mr. Roberts: If there had been a current of air going through the place where the accident occurred it would not have happened. Where he was working is the place where the accident is generally supposed to have commenced. The evidence of this witness was generally a corroboration of that previously given.

Thomas Scott: Lives at Haswell, and has been a pitman twenty-three years, eighteen of which he has been a hewer. He has been seven years and a half at Haswell pit, and has worked in the waste six years and a half. Was at work in the waste on Friday night, and left at two A.M. on Saturday. Was not at work at that time in the little pit. For a month previously had been working in the waste of the little pit—a month previously to Monday before the accident. Was through the whole of the waste during that time. The ventilation was always very good. No men have been working in that waste since he was in. Has been a little way into the waste since the explosion took place, and it was in a good state to-day at twelve o'clock. Could see no indications where the explosion took place. The Haswell pit was considered the best ventilated pit on the river Wear.



HASWELL COLLIERY—THE SCENE OF THE LATE AWFUL EXPLOSION.



HASWELL COLLIERY EXPLOSION—BURIAL OF THE DEAD.

Has worked in all parts of the pit, and never found any want of ventilation. Has frequently heard the men complain that there was too great a current of air in all parts of the pit. The three strange workmen in the waste are under the charge of three experienced pitmen, to whom they are only assistants, and in no way responsible for the work done; the experienced pitmen are alone responsible, and if anything happens, they are accountable. The men that are with them have to take charge of both them and their Davy lamps. It was possible enough for the explosion to have taken place if there had been a current of air into every part of the pit. If a heavier body of gas came off than there was air to overpower, an explosion might be the result, and it is his opinion that was the case in this accident. It was possible for a sufficient quantity of gas to have come off from the removal of the jud as would cause the explosion. He has never seen any gas in the course of six years and a half in Haswell waste. He has known in the Charlie pit, at Lambton, the air as clear as in a bell, and in half an hour the Davy lamps were rolling full of gas. Considers the Davy lamp very secure—as secure, or more so, than any other that he knows anything about. Is very certain every care is taken that is possible in the air courses in the waste.

Mr. E. Fenwick Boyd: I am check viewer for the owner of the royalty of Haswell Colliery. Since the explosion I have been very frequently down the pit, and carefully examined the Meadows' flat. I found a very good air travelling, and marks on the whole side of the timber, the effects of the explosion, all in one direction. The stoppings and crossings were blown down in a contrary direction from the working places. There had been large falls of stone from the roof. I consider the explosion had taken place near the highest headways course of that flat, and near to the face of the working places. I also examined a few of the boards in the Brockley Whin's flat, and found the blast had gone in that direction, but the fire had not been so strong. I am in the habit of visiting 25 collieries, and I only know of one so well ventilated as Haswell—in the quantity of air, and general attention to direction of that air. On examining the temperature, I found it at the surface 46. and at the bottom of the pit (which is 160 fathoms deep), 53: at the face of the workings, close by where the bodies were found, 58. In one instance I recollect the temperature being reduced; the air was returned upon the furnace cooler than when it went in. I can only state that the explosion must have been occasioned by a lighted candle or lamp coming in contact with an explosive mixture.

After some other immaterial evidence, the inquest was adjourned till the next day (Wednesday).

THIRD DAY—WEDNESDAY.

The inquest was resumed this morning. The whole day was consumed in taking the evidence of Robert Thompson, master waterman of the pit, which went to corroborate that given on the previous day. His testimony went to show that nothing more could have been done to prevent the accident. After some discussion it was agreed to adjourn the inquest till Wednesday in next week; and in the meantime the jury begged the coroner to request Mr. Nicholas Wood and Mr. George Hunter to examine the mine and report their opinion to the jury.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Haswell colliery is one of the most extensive in the county of Durham. It employs upwards of three hundred men and boys, and it is celebrated for the very superior quality of its coal.

The pit, though essentially one, is divided into separate workings, called respectively the Big-pit and the Little-pit. The explosion took place in the latter. The number of men and boys usually employed in this part is about one hundred, and when the explosion took place there were ninety-nine down—ninety-five of whom have perished. The other four would also, without doubt, have suffered, had not the course of the explosive current been intercepted by some waggons laden with coals, in what is called a "rolley" way—a railway used for the purpose of conveying the coals to the bottom of the shaft to be drawn to the bank. The four men who escaped were at the end of these waggons nearer to the shaft. They saw the flame approaching, having the appearance of forked lightning, when it fortunately struck the waggons referred to. The horse attached to them was killed, and thrown completely over in the form of a somerset, falling on his back.

About fifty of the unfortunate sufferers were interred on Monday, and the remainder on Tuesday afternoon. The funerals were very decently conducted, and the spectacle was a most touching and melancholy scene. The neighbourhood may truly be said to be the scene "of lamentation and mourning and woe," as the calamity has entered the abodes of almost every inhabitant in the district, and some families have been bereaved of their only earthly support and protectors.

Our engravings represent the colliery, the scene of the awful catastrophe; and South Hetton Church, where the greater number of the dead were buried, in trenches on Monday afternoon:

In far Golcond, or Oman's sea,
The seeker for vain luxury
May lose his life, and Pity shed
A few cold tear-drops o'er his bed;
But here, where hundreds for our good,
Are undermining life for food,
Most hardly earn'd, how should we weep
To see at one ungenerous sweep
So many beings snatch'd by Fate—
So many too, left desolate!
How many ties were broken there,
How many hopes chang'd to despair!
Oh! this is subject for true grief,
Which ev'n in tears can't find relief!
 And then, the solemn cavalcade—
The melancholy long parade,
That through the churchyard slowly wends,
With widows, orphans, sisters, friends,
Fathers and mothers, all in tears
Weeping o'er untimely biers:
This is a sight to wound the sense
Of heart with Pity's least pretence.
W.

GREAT MASS MEETING AT PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

The people of Rhode Island, it will be remembered, being discontented with the limited suffrage under the charter of Charles II., from time to time, petitioned for its extension: this was granted, but with so slow or niggard a hand, that they, at length, met in mass, remodeled the constitution on the universal suffrage principle, declared the existing government null, elected their own officers, and, with one Dorr at their head, marched to enforce the will of the people. But they were too late: the government was prepared for them; Dorr was taken, tried, and sentenced to hard labour for life, in the prison of the State. Hence the sympathising movement of delegates from various States, termed "the Great Mass Meeting for Democracy and Dorr."

This extraordinary and exciting assemblage took place on Wednesday, the 4th ult., at Providence. It was, indeed, a vast gathering: a steam-boat, chartered from New York, conveyed, at least 800 citizens to Providence: a band of music was on board, and the steamer was decorated with banners inscribed with democratic mottoes, and an excellent portrait of Governor Dorr; and loud and frequent were the salutes of the steam-boat bells at the wharves, &c., as the vessel of "troubled spirits" progressed.

The "Tenth Ward Roarer" which was placed on the bow of the boat saluted the crowds that were assembled on the wharves and piers, which were returned with the hearty cheers of the assemblages. The boat was crammed to overflowing, and such a scramble for berths, mattresses and settees was never seen, except on board a North River steam-boat, when the fare was "fifty cents and found." The night on the sound was beautiful and clear, the moon shone silvery bright, and as the boat struggled through the waters with her hundred souls, she seemed a thing of life breathing and snorting through the ocean brine. After a pleasant run with a light breeze from the north east, she approached Providence at about nine o'clock in the morning, and arrived at the wharf at ten, under the salute of artillery, martial music, and the cheers of the dense assemblage.

A procession was then formed, headed by the Chief Marshal, and a cavalcade of 50 horsemen, and numbering "1268 ladies" in a body; "Revolutionary soldiers in carriages, 28; delegations and bands of music, &c. They proceeded through the principal streets of the city, accompanied by banners and devices, and numbering in procession 5731. The portrait of Governor Dorr, in an elegant frame, was carried at the head of the New York delegation; and this picture, the ladies, and the revolutionary soldiers, were the great points of interest in the procession.

Among the banners we noticed the following, carried by the ladies, which fully evince their spirited feeling on this occasion:—"We are Rhode Island women—friends of Liberty, Freedom, and equal and just laws;" "If this be treason, make the most of it," &c. In the male part of the procession were the following, among others: "T. W. Dorr—I will not compromise the people's rights;" "Oh, Rhode Island woe—Whiggery has done this."

The procession passed in full view of the state prison, where Dorr is confined. From thence they proceeded to the Pickney Farms, the place selected for the vast assemblage to convene, which is about a mile northwest of the city, on the hill at the rear of the prison. The spot selected for the speakers was in a valley, forming an amphitheatrical view from each side, covering a space of about ten acres, which was filled with spectators, including several hundred ladies, who occupied the centre of the vast assemblage, with Mike Walsh in their midst, directly in front of the speaker's stand. A platform was erected at the foot of the valley, on which a band of music was stationed to enliven the scene. The utmost order prevailed—not a drop of intoxicating liquor was sold on the ground, nor was a person present who appeared to be labouring under its effects.

The meeting was organized by the selection of General Thomas F. Carpenter, as President, and thirty-one Vice Presidents, being one from each town in the State, and five Secretaries. The President called upon the Rev. Elder Wakeman, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Cumberland, to address the throne of Grace, which he did in language which is a curious specimen of electioneering piety.

A voice in the crowd here cried out, "I move we now proceed, forthwith, to liberate Thomas W. Dorr from the State Prison," which was followed by cries of "no, no"—"order, order." The band of music then struck up the national air of "Hail Columbia," concluding with "Yankee Doodle."

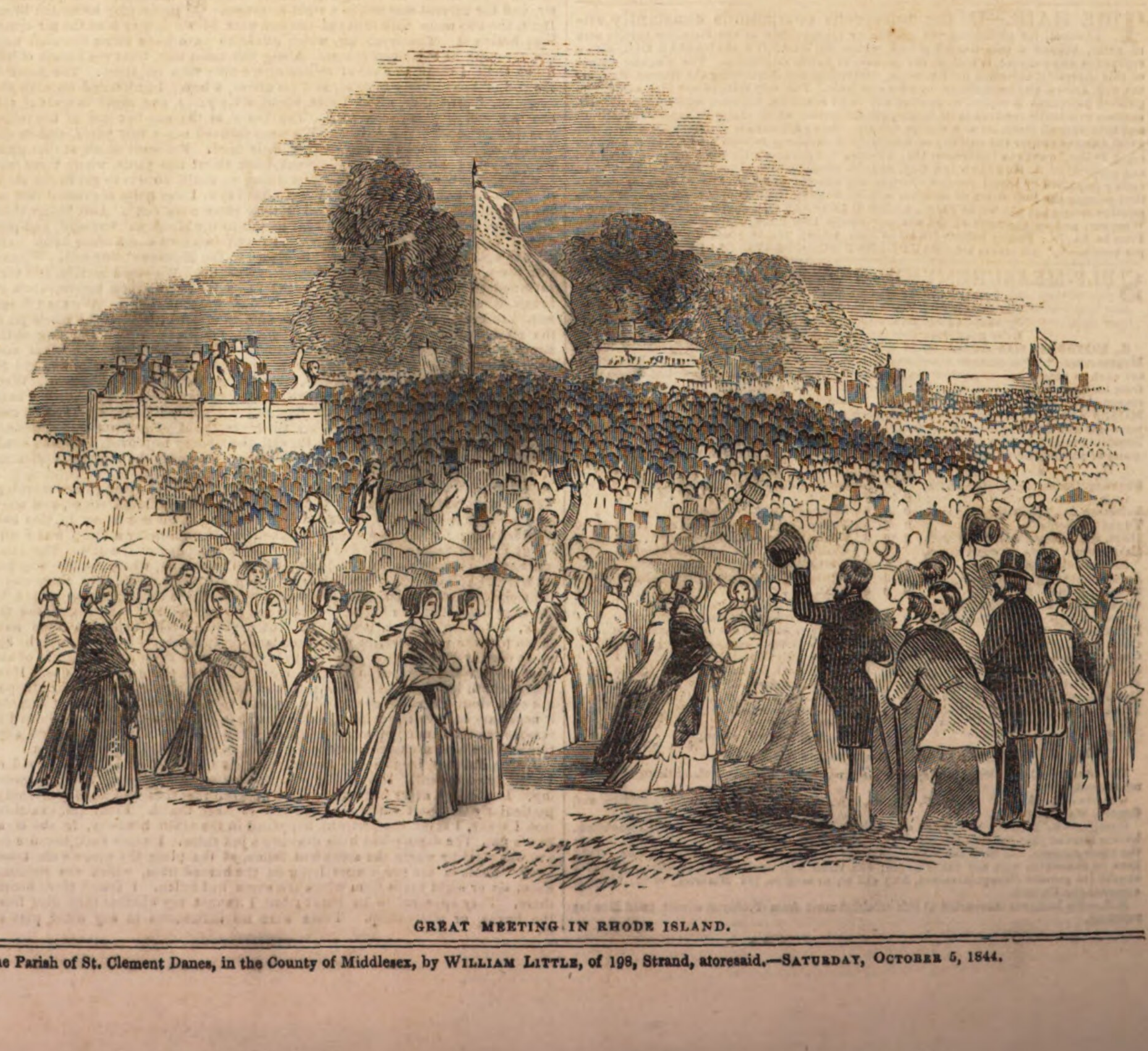
The meeting was then addressed by the President, after which the assemblage became so extensive that other speakers took the stand occupied by the music at the foot of the valley, and the report says, "addressed the lower *five acres of the audience.*"

The resolutions were next read, embodying the views of the suffrage party, and the sovereignty of the people, a protest against Governor Dorr's imprisonment; against the election of Henry Clay. Another resolution sympathised with O'Connell; and another in favour of Polk and Dallas, and their principles. Indeed, the object of the meeting was a little for Dorr, but a great deal for the Democratic Presidential candidates, Polk and Dallas.

We have not space to enumerate the speakers. Letters were read, approving of its objects, from Gen. Jackson, James Buchanan, Martin Van Buren, Colonel Johnson, Silas Wright, &c.

In the yard of the prison where Dorr was confined, several companies of soldiers were secreted, as well as in the armories at the upper part of the city. Several pieces of artillery were stationed in front of the prison; and one of the soldiers who had the charge of them, replied to a question of a New Yorker by the presentation of a six-barrel pistol to his breast, with directions to make himself scarce or risk the consequences. Crowds of persons were scattered about the prison during the day, and from one of the cells, supposed to be that of Governor Dorr, a white handkerchief, marked with stripes and stars with a piece of charcoal, was every now and then thrust forth, as if to satisfy the spectators that the inmate was rejoicing in spirit, although his body was entombed in a dungeon.

Perhaps, after all, the greatest attractions of the day were the ladies' white banner, on which they had worked—"If this be treason, make the most of it;" and the speakers at the various hustings ringing the changes during the day.



GREAT MEETING IN RHODE ISLAND.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, October 5, 1844.

THE ILLUSTRATED
LONDON NEWS.

ANDREW BEST ET LELOIR, SC. A PARIS.

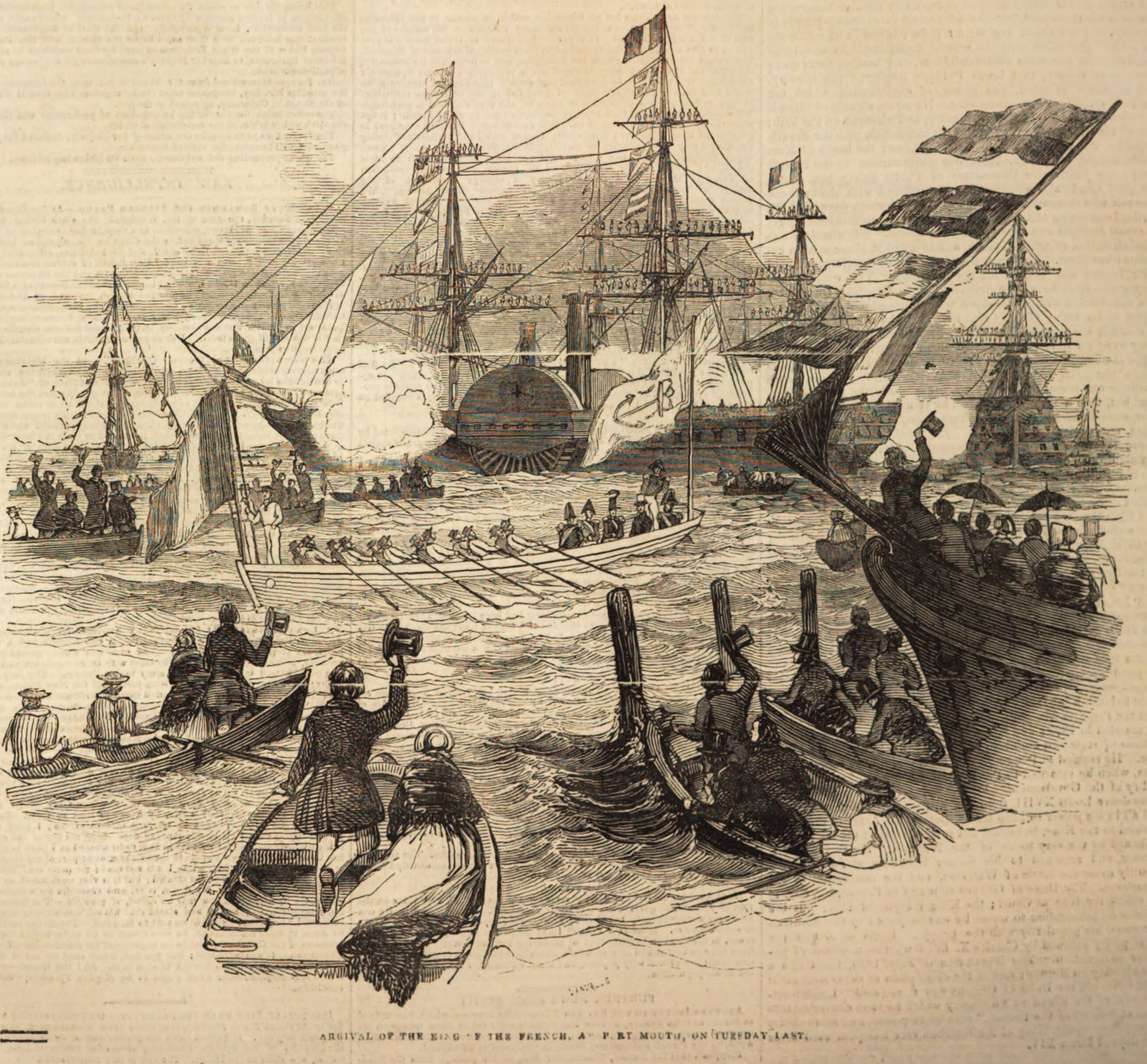
No. 128.—Vol. V.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1844. [Sixpence.

THE KING OF THE FRENCH AT WINDSOR.

WINDSOR has been the place, and Louis Philippe the person, which have been combined, for the past week, in all conversations. There is generally some one *topic* or occurrence which absorbs all the attention a busy people can give to the events of the hour; other subjects are alluded to, but it is the great one only that is discussed; and thus, though the everlasting tide of events, which "knows no retiring ebb, but flows right on," throws to the surface its usual number of casualties, public and private, we pass them by with slight notice and slighter comment; they may be quite as great in themselves, in their future consequences perhaps more important; but some of them are removed *from us* by distance, and consequences are things evoked only by time. Although, then, the news from Tahiti is not such as to remove all uneasiness, and though the materials for some stormy debates are being wafted from India in the vessel that brings Lord Ellenborough, we hope the best as to the first; and, on the principle that it is useless to meet evils half way, postpone consideration of the latter; and with little talk about either, turn to the Royal Castle of Windsor, where the Queen of England is entertaining, as a guest, the King of the French.

This visit the French Opposition Journals are converting into a national grievance. If so much political importance is attached to it, we, as Englishmen, ought to look upon it in the light of a national triumph. Yet we are content to take it for what it really is—a courteous return of the compliment paid by her Majesty to Louis Philippe last year, in accepting the hospitality of the Chateau d'Eu. Our brethren of the French press persist in seeing all sorts of plots and schemes for the degradation of France, and the aggrandisement of England in the banquets and concerts and receptions given in honour of the King. His answer to the worthy mayor and counsellors of Portsmouth will, no doubt, be construed into "another insult" to France, as the papers have already designated the resolution of the Duke of Wellington to receive the Monarch on his landing, forgetting, or possibly not knowing, that Lord Lieutenant of Hampshire, it was *on the part of the Duke* a mere act of official duty—and official duty, even to its minutiæ, the Duke of Wellington was never known to neglect. When her Majesty went to France, we never dreamed that the excursion was part of a diplomatic web of policy, the terminating knots of which were to be tied amid the uncorking of Champagne bottles in the forest fêtes of Eu.

But the French do not make so quiet and simple an estimate of



ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH, AT PORTSMOUTH, ON TUESDAY LAST.

the value of royal movements; the power of the crown is great, and under Louis Philippe does not seem likely to be lessened; he is besides said to be a man that acts but little from impulse, and much from calculation, so that in attributing to his journey a purpose wholly political, the French may be more readily excused than we should be, if we attached the same motive to every one of the now ordinary progresses of the Queen. But for the obstinacy and perverted ingenuity with which the organs of the Opposition persist in seeing in every little act a determination to injure and insult the French people, they are wholly unjustifiable. The wish to do so does not exist among us, and, as a consequence, our acts do not deserve so perverted an interpretation.

It is absurd to suppose that sovereigns are always statists, that they never drop their official dignity, or relax into human beings, receiving and returning those kindly offices of courtesy and hospitality which spring from feeling, and are not dictated by policy. Is there nothing in the past history of Louis Philippe that can account, and naturally account, for a wish to visit in his old age the country that afforded him an asylum in his struggles with the destiny that surrounded his youth? Let us cast a rapid glance over his career; it is one which shows that the highest earthly rank is not exempt from human vicissitudes, or from the operation of "time and chance which happens unto all."

Louis Philippe is the son of the too famous Duke of Orleans, who lent the aid of his fortune, which was immense, and his talents, of which the same could not be said, to the revolutionary party of France in all the agitations that preceded the total destruction of the monarchy. To fall in with the levelling temper of the times, he first threw off his rank, and styled himself simply Citizen Egalité; with at least equal readiness he threw off that which is better and higher than rank and title; he must have divested himself of feeling and affection ere he could have voted for the death of Louis XVI. When the revolution was degenerating into anarchy, and, like Saturn, was devouring its own children, his extreme opinions did not save him from the penalty attached to the crime of being wealthy and nobly born, and he fell beneath the guillotine, the least pitied perhaps of all the victims of that horrible epoch. His son was born in 1773, and the worst of all these scenes were acted during the first twenty years of his life. We pass over his education by Madame de Genlis—preferred by his father on account of her talents, to a tutor—and take him up at that part of his history when he was earning a name among men as an officer in the army of the Republic, which was engaged on the frontiers against the invading force of Austria. He served his first campaign, in 1792, under Dumouriez; he had for a short time been attached to the force under the command of General Kellerman, and was present with his younger brother, the Duke de Montpensier, at the battle of Valmy. But it was at the battle of Gemappes, under Dumouriez, that he first distinguished himself. The action was fought on the 6th of November, 1792, and to the young Duke de Chartres, the title of the eldest sons of the House of Orleans, was entrusted the command of the right wing of the French army. The attack on the strong position occupied by the Austrian centre was at first successful, but the advancing force was afterwards checked, and the check became a repulse; it was in the rallying his broken troops, forming the several battalions into one large one, inspiring the mass with confidence, and leading them on to a complete victory, that Louis Philippe displayed the bravery, cool presence of mind, and power of combination which are the first qualities of a commander. He again signalised himself at Anderlacht, on the 14th of November; at Tirlemont, on the 19th; and on the 27th, at Varroux. But his connection with the French Republic was not destined to be a long one; the battle of Nerwinde, fought in March, 1793, was unfavourable to the French army; the formidable Committee of Public Safety had grown powerful, cruel, and suspicious, and punished with death those generals who chanced to be unsuccessful. Thirteen days after the battle, Dumouriez and the Duke de Chartres both received orders to repair to Paris and account for their defeat. The mandate was equivalent to a sentence of death, and to avoid it, there was no expedient but flight. The general and the prince therefore mounted their horses and set off for the frontiers. The evasion was suspected—for, like all the generals of the Republic, Dumouriez was surrounded with spies—they were pursued and all but overtaken, and a volley of balls sent after them by the men they had so recently commanded was the parting salute which the French army gave its officers. It passed them by more harmless in its effect than its intention, and the fugitives proceeded directly to Mons, the head quarters of the Austrian army. Here Louis Philippe was pressed to accept a commission in the Austrian service, but, with a very proper spirit, he refused, in any capacity, to bear arms against his country. From henceforth his life, for many years, was that of a poor exile. He went to Switzerland, and, under the assumed name of Chabaud, obtained, after a strict examination of his ability, the appointment of mathematical teacher in the College of Reichenau. He had been here for eight months, when the news of his father's dreadful fate compelled him to seek change of scene. He went to Hamburg, and from thence travelled on foot, with nothing but a knapsack and a staff, through great part of the north of Europe—visiting Sweden, Norway, Lapland, and the North Cape—and, during his pilgrimage, meditating, probably, the fallen fortune of his house, but scarcely dreaming of its future elevation. It was in consequence of a negotiation opened with him by the French Directory, that he embarked for the United States. He again returned to Europe, and fixed his residence in England, with his two brothers, the Duke of Montpensier and Count Beaujolais. They were reconciled to Louis XVIII., and the elder branch of the family, from whom they had been estranged; were received at Court, and lived in good society, quietly, and without ostentation. Thus years passed away, till the death of his two brothers induced Louis Philippe to leave England for awhile. He proceeded to Sicily, and there met the Princess Amelia, daughter of the King of Naples, whom he married in 1809; and the union being one into which considerations of state and ambition did not enter, it has proved a happy one. He resided at Palermo, with his bride, till the fall of Napoleon, when he returned to Paris, watching, but not joining in, the policy of the Government. When the return of Napoleon from Elba drove Louis XVIII. from his throne, the Duke of Orleans did all in his power to keep the soldiers of the Army of the North faithful to the King, but could not succeed against the enthusiasm wakened by the very name of the Emperor. He therefore left France, and returned to his former residence, at Twickenham. Shortly came the battle of Waterloo, and the restoration of the Bourbons. The Duke of Orleans returned to France, but only to be coldly received at Court; the King mistrusted him; but the species of persecution to which he was subjected by the Monarch increased his popularity with the people. Louis died, and the fatal policy pursued by Charles X. filled up the measure of popular indignation. The Revolution of July, 1830, burst like a thunderclap on Europe; and in the dissolution of the Government that followed, the Duke of Orleans was nominated "Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom," a dignity which he soon converted into that of "King of the French," with more power, and more ability to use it, than any King of the Bourbon race has possessed since the days of Louis XIV.

And this Monarch, after so many changes, is again in England, not as an exiled man, but as a crowned head, the guest of royalty, received with all the pomp, pride, and circumstance that attend on kingly state. May he not wish, on the verge of life, to see once more the land that must be to him linked with so many recollections? We cannot see anything in the visit that is not graceful and natural. The supposition that Louis Philippe would engage in a deliberate conspiracy against the honour and interests of his country is too absurd to obtain credit from any one but the conductors of the French Opposition press, for whom nothing seems too absurd when England or the English are in question.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Our news from France this week is but scanty. The Paris papers, like those on this side of the Channel, are chiefly filled with incidents connected with the departure of the King for England. His Majesty has made his visit to our Queen the occasion for an act of clemency, and has ordered the liberation of a number of political prisoners. The *Moniteur* publishes their names, amounting in all to nearly 60. They are for the most part obscure persons, implicated in the insurrection of the 12th and 13th of May, 1839, in Paris; in the Republican plot of Marseilles; the expedition of Louis Napoleon to Boulogne; and the attempt of Quenisset against the lives of the Dukes of Orleans and Aumale. The most remarkable among them are—Hubert, Bouffet, Montauban, Orsi, Bataille, Bechet, Becker, Dourille, Dupoty, Hendrick, Herbulet, Dubourdieu, Bonnefond, Elie, Forestier, Ornano, Lombard, Bourdisson, Louis Dufour, &c.

Arrangements have been made in Paris to procure the most speedy transmission of news from Louis Philippe, and, in his Majesty's absence, the Duke de Nemours was to transact official business with the Ministers.

The *Sémaphore de Marseilles* of the 3d inst. brings news from Algeria of the 29th ult. The Duke d'Aumale arrived at Bona on the 18th ult. The Prince having been complimented by the Mayor of that town, replied:—

"I am very grateful to you for the flattering sentiments you express towards me and my family. The King has long demonstrated the lively interest he takes in the future welfare of Algeria; he proved it by actions as well as words, and will be happy to hear that his intentions are so well appreciated. Called by his will to the command of this noble province, I have endeavoured to study all its wants. Those of the district and town of Bona are well known to me, and you may rest persuaded that your interests will not have a more zealous advocate than me."

The Duke de Glucksberg has left Paris for Madrid, whence he is to proceed to the kingdom of Morocco. He was the bearer of the treaty of peace between that power and France, ratified by the French Government. The King had appointed the Duke de Glucksberg officer of the Legion of Honour.

M. Lenain, former member of the National Convention and Counsellor of the Court of Cassation until 1814, when he resigned his functions, not to take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the Bourbons, died a few days ago in the 87th year of his age, at Clery, where he had resided since his retirement from public life.

One of the papers before us publishes a letter from Cadiz of the 25th ult., mentioning the complete evacuation of the island of Mogadore by the French, and the arrival at Cadiz of the garrison and the remainder of the squadron. The Moorish envoy sent from Tangier, in the Cuvier, to inform his countrymen of the conclusion of peace, was unable to meet in the town a single inhabitant to whom he could communicate that pleasing intelligence. Ever since the bombardment, Kabyle marauders daily entered Mogadore, to search for booty among its ruins. On the 12th, these plunderers accidentally set fire to a mine, which had been opened under one of the forts, commanding the channel between the island and town, and the battery situate at the gate of the Marine. The latter was blown up by the Moors; but the fuse leading to the powder-magazine under the fort having been extinguished, no explosion took place. On the 12th, the French garrison was awoke by the report of an explosion which completely destroyed that fort. The Emperor of Morocco had accepted the mediation of France for the adjustment of his differences with Denmark and Sweden, and it was believed that he would renounce the tribute paid to him by those two powers in virtue of ancient treaties.

The *Journal des Débats* has an admirable article in answer to the splenetic and absurd effusions of some of the revolutionary journals on the subject of the visit of the King to England. It says:—"The Queen of Great Britain is preparing to give the King of the French a reception worthy of him and of England. The nation unites in feeling with the Sovereign, and is preparing festivities for the officers of the French navy, as the Court is preparing a similar honour for the King. We should have imagined that such a spontaneous manifestation would have been regarded as a proof of good feeling and of sincere cordiality. It appears that we were simpletons to think so, and that England is perfidious. We should have thought that those preparations were to do us honour; it appears that the purpose is to insult us. It is France which has been sacrificed to prepare the King's journey; it is, again, France which will be insulted during the King's stay in the country of an ally. What, then, is that grand affront which England intends us? She sends the Duke of Wellington to meet the King! This is the insult offered to France, and to the revolution of July? This is, in truth, to display a strange knowledge of the dignity of one's country! Assuredly we cannot efface history. We cannot prevent this name from being mixed with the most painful, as well as with the most glorious, period of our annals. But is France, then, so feeble—is she so small, that she cannot look those men in the face whom she formerly engaged on the field of battle! When the first Lieutenant of the Emperor proceeded to assist at the coronation of Queen Victoria, did England perceive an insult in his presence? Did she attribute as a crime to the veteran of all the wars of the Empire the recollections which attach to his name and to his illustrious reputation? Has nothing occurred during thirty years? And is the Revolution of 1830, which has replaced us in the first rank amongst free nations, nothing? England sends her most illustrious citizens to meet the Sovereign of France. This is termed an insult to the Revolution of July: we consider it as an act of homage paid to it. It is precisely because England sees beyond the King, or rather, sees in the King the nation over which he reigns, and the revolution from which he sprung, that the reception is given to him which does honour to the British nation."

"Richard in Palestine," a new opera in three acts, was performed for the first time at the Académie Royale de Musique of Paris on last Monday night. It appears to have met with but moderate success, although its *mise en scène* is pronounced very splendid. The libretto, which is by M. P. Foucher, is founded on Sir Walter Scott's novel. The music is by M. A. Adam.

SPAIN.

The latest Madrid letters state that the Count Fontao has been appointed by the Queen as President of the Senate, and the Duke de Gor and General Espeleta Vice-Presidents.

The *Madrid Gazette* contains a royal decree ordering the establishment of a telegraphic line between Madrid and Irun.

There is now political news, but reports were very prevalent of an approaching change of ministry.

PORTUGAL.

Our letters from Lisbon of the 1st instant, announce the opening of the Cortes on the previous day. The Minister Cabral presented a report to both Chambers, explanatory of the exercise of the extraordinary powers conferred on the Government. The Duke de Palmella presided over the Chamber of Peers. Senhor Rodriquez Magalhaes appeared in the Deputies as a leader of the opposition. The Government, on a division in the Peers, had a majority of five. The majority in the Chamber of Deputies is supposed to have fallen off, but is still considerable. The report of the Minister was referred to a committee, and a bill of indemnity was demanded for the Government.

The tobacco, soap, and gunpowder contracts had been let most advantageously for 1,521 contos, with the condition annexed of a loan of 1,000,000 sterling to Government, at five per cent. and at par, to be reduced within twenty-three years.

On the 24th ult., a decree was published, instituting a tribunal for the trial of persons charged with slave-trading, and found on board captured slavers, at Angola.

THE WEST INDIES.

The Royal Mail Company's steamer the Severn has arrived from the West Indies—The dates of the papers brought by this conveyance are—Demerara, of the 2d; Trinidad and Antigua, the 3rd; Barbadoes, the 4th; St. Lucia, the 5th; St. Kitt's, the 6th; and Jamaica, St. Vincent's, and Dominica, the 7th ult. There is little in the papers worth notice, except an account of the shock of an earthquake on the 30th of August, which was felt severely in Demerara, Barbadoes, and Trinidad, but no damage was the result. It seems to be expected, that as the shock proceeded from the interior of Guiana, the full effects will have been experienced in the neighbourhood of Caraccas, and hence the next accounts from these localities are looked for with some interest.

The Jamaica papers report a very favourable account of the weather, and the prospects of the crops equally so. Coolie immigration, it is supposed, will not be favourably regarded by the new House of Assembly, to follow on the general election which was going on, but to African immigration it is said there does not exist any strong objection.

The commercial intelligence by this mail is exceedingly meagre. The accounts respecting the prospect of the ensuing sugar crop, are more than usually favourable, if nothing afterwards occur to disturb it.

PERU.

News has been received of another revolution in Peru, which took place on the 17th of July. The government was entirely changed. Vivanco's authority was no longer acknowledged, but that of Elias, a civilian, and a man of the people in some measure. Elias is a man of large property, and supported Vivanco's cause, in the hope and expectation of procuring for the country some cessation from the constant round of revolutions which have continued to distract it. The movement has proved very popular, and much enthusiasm has been displayed by the whole population.

FURTHER NEWS FROM TAHITI.

ANOTHER INSULT TO THE BRITISH FLAG.—The Arachne, which has arrived at Falmouth from Sydney, whence she sailed on the 6th of June, brings an account of a serious outrage committed on the British flag at Tahiti, on the 4th of April, by the French commodore, Bruat, in command at that island.

It appears that the Hazard, Commander Bell, on her passage from the Sandwich Islands to Sydney, received instructions from Admiral Thomas, of her Majesty's ship Dublin, lying at the former port, to touch at Tahiti, with despatches for the acting British Consul there. At the same time, Captain Bell was specially charged by the Admiral not to recognise the French authority in the execution of this mission. Accordingly, on the date above-mentioned, the Hazard arrived off Tahiti, and having despatched a boat and four hands, under command of Lieutenant Rose, to her Majesty's ship Basilisk, lying at anchor in the roadstead, they were interrupted in their passage thither by a large armed barge belonging to one of the French frigates, the officer on board of which stated that he had orders to take the British boat and crew to his commodore. This act Lieutenant Rose protested against, when, the French being about to use force, Lieutenant Rose at once surrendered his sword, and stated that he considered himself their prisoner. They were then taken alongside the French frigate and detained some hours, after which they were released and allowed to go on shore, the French Admiral afterwards sending an apology to Commander Bell, of the Hazard, for the interruption. On Lieutenant Rose's return to the Hazard she immediately sailed for Sydney, and it is said that Lieutenant Rose has come home expressly with despatches to the Admiralty, detailing the affair.

Mrs. Pritchard (the lady of Mr. Consul Pritchard) and her three daughters have arrived in London. They came home on board the barque Cape Breton, Capt. Caerr, which left Valparaiso on the 11th of June, and arrived at Cork on the 3d of October, bringing Government despatches from the master of the Basilisk, on board of which Queen Pomaré has taken refuge, and from Admiral Thomas on the South American station. Mrs. Pritchard and her daughters reached Bristol on Saturday, and London the same evening. They are under the roof of the Rev. James Sherman, minister of Surrey Chapel. Mrs. Pritchard left Tahiti towards the end of April, and arrived at Valparaiso on the 1st of June, staying there 10 days. The day before leaving Tahiti, she went on board the Basilisk, and had an interview with Queen Pomaré. Her Majesty had been very unwell, but was then recovering. She is accompanied on board the Basilisk by her husband and three children (who are eight, six, and two years of age respectively), and also by her mother, aunt, and household servants. She is totally without money or provisions, the French Governor Bruat having strictly prohibited all communications from the shore. The commander of the Basilisk, however, allowed the ketch's boat to visit the shore, and bring off supplies of provisions deposited there for the purpose. The information which Mrs. Pritchard brings of the state of the island is distressing. She confirms the details given of the battle of Mahaena. The Tahitians protest that so long as a single Frenchman remains upon the island they will fight. The number of natives who have been induced to side with the French is very small, not exceeding twenty; while, as a counterpoise, a much greater number of French soldiers had passed over with their arms to the ranks of the Tahitians. The mass of the natives were in their mountain fastnesses, with plenty of provisions; and the fort which was abandoned by the French after the battle of Mahaena, was held, as before, by the advance post of the native forces. When Mrs. Pritchard left the island, nearly all the missionaries had gone. The only persons connected with the mission who were actually on the island at Mrs. Pritchard's departure were believed to be the Rev. Messrs. Moore and Darling, Mr. Buchanan, schoolmaster, and Mr. Smee, printer. The people having nearly all retired to the mountains, congregations of 1500 or 1600 souls were reduced to less than twenty persons each.

The *Presse* contains the following account of the affair between the French and the natives of Tahiti, of which we have already given an account:—"The natives assembled about twelve miles from the town occupied by our troops, constructed redoubts, mounted them with seven cannon, and manned them with the bravest of the population. Five hundred French landed, and attacked these works, which for three long hours resisted the most determined assaults. At last four sailors, exasperated by the fall of about fifty of their messmates, two officers, and two élèves, rushed on sword in hand with irresistible fury. Having gained possession of the redoubts, they found the dead bodies of 270 natives, and two English deserters, who had joined them. The natives, disheartened by a defeat so complete, dispersed in all directions. Our loss has been 52 men put *hors de combat*, and 25 killed. The two officers died on the ground. One of the élèves (Colindre) received a ball in the arm; the other (Debris) had his thigh broken, a ball in the fleshy part of one of his arms, and another on his breast. There are no other fears of him than that he must lose his leg."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

This being the day to which Parliament was prorogued, both houses met, for the purpose of further proroguing them till December. Shortly after one o'clock the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wharncliffe, and the Earl of Dalhousie, dressed as Lords Commissioners, took their seats below the throne, and Mr. Pulman, the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod, was ordered by their lordships to summon the House of Commons, to hear her Majesty's commission for the further prorogation of parliament read.

Mr. Pulman then retired from the house to summon the Commons, and in a few minutes Mr. Ley, the junior table clerk, together with several other officers of the House of Commons, appeared at the bar.

The commission for the further prorogation of parliament was then read by the clerk at the table, at the conclusion of which,

The **LORD CHANCELLOR**, in the name of her Majesty, declared the parliament prorogued to Thursday, the 12th of December.

The whole proceeding did not occupy their lordships ten minutes.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

A BANKRUPT REMANDED FOR ALLEGED FRAUD.—At the Court of Bankruptcy, on Tuesday, the case of Mr. Wetenhall, the stock-broker, was adjudicated upon. The bankrupt, described as a stockbroker, carrying on business in Throgmorton-street, appeared before the Court on his adjourned last examination. His debts are stated to be £887, and his liabilities, connected with stock transactions, £2459. He was opposed on behalf of several creditors, and the grounds of complaint were unsatisfactory accounts and the improper application of monies invested in Dutch stock in his own and in the names of a Mr. Banner, as trustees for Lady Hayes. The amount of cash invested in Dutch stock was £1959, the greater part of which was ultimately lost in speculations entered into between Banner and the Bankrupt. Mr. Commissioner Evans refused to allow the bankrupt to pass his last examination, and adjourned the case *sine die*, remarking that it was one of gross fraud. Unless better accounts were furnished, he could never hope to pass.

THE GAMBLING-HOUSE CASES.—On Tuesday, at the Middlesex sessions, some anxiety was excited to know the decision of the court on the appeals made to convictions for gambling. Tho first appeal was that of "John Harlowe, against a conviction of E. H. Maltby, Esq.," for gambling in the house No. 16, Leicester-street, which excited so much interest about six or seven months ago. Mr. Bodkin and Mr. Montague Chambers appeared for the respondents, and Mr. Clarkson for the appellants. Mr. Bodkin, after raising several technical objections as to the jurisdiction of the court, proceeded to state the facts of the case as follows:—The appellant, John Harlowe, kept a cigar-shop at the house No. 16, Leicester-street, being part of a house of which he was proprietor, and the upper part of which was used as a common gaming-house, and with which and his shop a private door opened. Although he was not proved to have been gaming in the upper part of the house, or taking part in any of the transactions going on there, yet he was seen coming out of it in his shirt-sleeves, continually, shortly before the police broke in; and he (Mr. Bodkin) thought that, under such circumstances, the conviction was good. The learned counsel then called Mr. Inspector Baker, of the C division of police, who detailed all the facts of the caption, which must be fresh in the memory of our readers, and was subjected to a searching cross-examination by Mr. Clarkson. A map of the premises having been produced in court, the Assistant-Judge, after a consultation with the Bench, considered that the fact of the existence of a direct communication between the two houses had not been sufficiently proved, and decided that the conviction should be quashed. The convictions of Wm. Cauty and Jos. Everett, for keeping a gambling-house at 16, Jermyn-street, were also quashed, the court considering that the evidence did not support them.

A LUNATIC THIEF.—At the Middlesex Sessions, on Wednesday, *Charles Augustus Cook* was indicted for having stolen two baskets and a quantity of pears, the property of W. Attwood. The case was clearly proved against the prisoner, who cross-examined the witnesses with much readiness and acuteness, and then entered into a rambling story in his defence. The jury found him guilty.—Mr. Russell, one of the visiting justices of the New Prison, said he had made inquiries into this case, and found that the prisoner had been confined in a lunatic asylum, from which he had escaped.—The Prisoner: Oh, yes, I have been put into an asylum, but I am not mad.—The Judge (Mr. Sergeant Adams) said he thought the best plan would be to pass a sentence of imprisonment upon him, and then it probably would be ascertained whether he were sane or not.—The Prisoner: Oh! you had far better transport me—send me out of the country. I had better go out of it. D—n the country, I don't want to stop in it.—The Judge: We think it may be the greater charity to you to send you to prison here, where you will be taken care of.—The Prisoner: No; you had much better send me away.—The Judge: We think otherwise. We think we may do you more service, and have you more comfortably taken care of.—The Prisoner: The fact then is this,—you are as mad as I am. But I am not mad; no, not I. You ought to be here instead of me; I have seen much greater rogues than I am in this court to-day. Send me out of the country. It is highly inconvenient for me to stop in it to be treated as I have been. For the last two years I have been made to spend the greater part of my time in prisons or in lunatic asylums; but, mind, I am not mad; no more mad than you are; and that is the way I have been treated; but it is very unpleasant, as well as inconvenient.—The Judge: No doubt it is, and therefore we will imprison you once more, in order that you may be cured, if possible.—The father of the prisoner here stepped forward, and stated that his son's mind was not right, and expressed a hope that he might be sent to Hanwell.—The Judge said that would be done, if, upon examination, he were found to be as he feared he was. The sentence of the Court was, that he be imprisoned for six months.—The Prisoner: Thank you. It's all very well; but you had better send me out of the country. D—n the country, I don't want to stop in it. Ah! the Queen—why, what is it? *Vivat Regina!*—the name ought to be *Regina Tyranna*,—that's what it should be.

INCENDIARY FIRE NEAR SOUTHAMPTON.—On Sunday evening a destructive fire broke out at North Stotham, four miles from Southampton, supposed to be an incendiary one. It burned down the greater part of an extensive homestead, the property of Mr. Priddle, consisting of several stacks of corn, barns, granaries, and other outbuildings. The loss is very considerable.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

THE LATE DUKE OF KENT AND HER PRESENT MAJESTY.

An American writer gives the following anecdote connected with the last moments of the Duke of Kent. When his Royal Highness felt that he was approaching the termination of his earthly career, he desired the infant princess (her present Majesty) to be placed before him while he sat up in bed. In this position he offered up a most affecting prayer over her, the last part of which was to this effect, if not in this very language, that "If ever this child should be Queen of England, she might rule in the fear of God." Having uttered these words, he said, "Take the child away!" And this was the last time he ever beheld her.

PRESERVATION OF PLANTS IN WINTER.

A most beautiful and easily-attained show of evergreens in winter may be had by a very simple plan. If geranium branches be taken from healthy and luxuriant trees just before the winter sets in, cut as for slips, and immersed in soap and water, they will, after drooping for a few days, shed their leaves, put forth fresh ones, and continue in the finest vigour all the winter. By placing a number of bottles, thus filled, in flower-baskets, with moss to conceal the bottles, a show of evergreens is easily insured for a whole season. They require no fresh water.

A CURIOUS MARRIAGE FEE.

At Northwich, in Cheshire, a singular custom prevails, which is held by the charter of that church, to the senior scholar of the Grammar School, namely, that he is to receive marriage fees to the same amount as the clerk, or in lieu thereof the bride's garter.

THE COMET.

Sir James South calculates that on the 17th instant, the comet will be distant from the earth about 44 millions of miles, whilst from the sun on the same day it will be distant 138 millions of miles. The comet of 1585 came 10 millions of miles nearer to the earth than the present one. Sir James South adds that a noble friend of his in the north of England saw the comet with the naked eye on Saturday last, and he is the only individual in Great Britain who has *so seen* it.

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT RELICS IN SCOTLAND.

There were recently discovered in excavating at Wardie for the line of the Granton Railway, a Spanish silver and copper coin of Philip II., with a quantity of human and animal bones. They were found at a depth of a former level of the shore of shells and sand. Their appearance affords a presumption that at the destruction of the Invincible Armada in 1588, Spanish subjects and money were on the shores of the Frith of Forth.

THE LORD MAYOR ELECT.

A gentleman who knows Mr. Alderman Gibbs well, being asked what sort of a Lord Mayor he thought he would make, answered, "An unaccountable one."—*Times.*

A BARBAROUS AGE.

In the year 1517 a proclamation was issued, that women should not meet together to babble and talk, and that all men should keep their wives in their houses.—HUME's *England.*

A NEW IRON LIFE-BOAT.

An ingenious mechanic at Havre has constructed an iron life-boat, which is said to be perfectly available for its purpose. It is of cast-iron sheets, is twenty six feet three inches in length, and five feet three inches in breadth. The reservoir of air is divided into three compartments, perfectly distinct from each other, so that any accident happening to one of them would not destroy its buoyancy. Self-acting valves let in or out such quantites of air as may be required to preserve its equilibrium, according to the weight with which it may be charged, and, by means of a water-proof cloth, being so arranged as not to confine the motions of the rowers, excludes the possibility of its being swamped by shipping water.

A CLEVER MANŒUVRE.

The other day, a witty native of the Emerald Isle presented himself at the railway station in Liverpool, and engaged a pig truck for Manchester by a merchandise train. Contrary to the custom of his countrymen, he did not higgle about the charge, and the contract was, therefore, quickly closed. The train was on the eve of starting; there was not a moment to lose, and not half a one was lost. Paddy filled his truck in a crack with Irish reapers! "Stop! stop! you Irish blackguard!" exclaimed the clerk. "Don't you wish we may stop?" replied Pat, with a chuckle, as the whistle shrieked and the train shot a-head. Stopping was out of the question; and Paddy and his party performed their trip at threepence a piece, or a third of a farthing per mile.

A LAWYER'S GRIEF.

"The Sergeant always conversed with me freely. I met him upon our staircase after the long vacation, and he addressed me thus:—'My dear friend, you will be shocked to hear what a loss I have sustained since I saw you.' I expressed great concern that anything should have happened which he had so much cause to lament. Oh, he said, he never had so much cause or grief, or suffered such a calamity. Before I could express another word, he said, 'I have lost poor dear Mrs. Hill.' And then pausing for some time, during which I felt greatly and painfully on his account, he at last broke silence, saying, 'I don't know though that the loss *was* so great; for she had all her property, Mr. Attorney, to her separate use.'"—*Twiss's Life of Eldon.*

THE HIMALAYAN CEDAR.

Its botanical range extends from seven thousand to twelve thousand feet above the level of the sea; and in its most congenial locality attains a great height, and a circumference of above thirty feet. When young it closely resembles the real cedar, but never sends forth spreading branches. So durable is its timber, that some used in the building of one of the wooden bridges over the Jailum, was found little decayed after exposure to the weather for above four hundred years.—*Thornton's Gazetteer of India.*

THE POLKA DANCE.

This dance, which has become so famous, is of recent Bohemian origin. A peasant girl, servant to a citizen in Elbekosteletz, a town three hours distant from Prague, was on a Sunday dancing for her pastime, at the same time accompanying her steps with an air of her own fancy. The schoolmaster and organist, Joseph Neruda, having observed her movements, composed an air adapted thereto. The dance was afterwards, for the first time, performed in public at Elbekosteletz; from thence it was introduced into Prague, where it obtained the name of Polka, thence migrated to Paris, where it acquired much celebrity, and finally extended itself to London, New York, and all the great towns on this and the other side of the Atlantic. The girl, the inventor of this far-famed dance, is now married in her native country.

AN UNGRAMMATICAL PARLIAMENT.

Lord Malmesbury's father was an eminent scholar, the author of "Hermes," and other well-known treatises on literary and philosophical subjects. But the scholar was also a man of active public life. Entering into Parliament, he was appointed a Lord of the Treasury in 1763, and Secretary and Comptroller of the Queen's Household some years after. A *bon-mot* of one of the Townsends is recorded on his taking his seat. "Who is the new member?" asked Townsend. "A Mr. Harris, who has written on grammar and harmony." "Then what brings him here, where he will hear *neither?*"

ADVANTAGES OF SAVINGS.

A calculation has lately been made by the actuary of a savings' bank, by which if the labourer could be prevailed on to save two shillings a week from the age of twenty to thirty, he would be enabled, with a trifling assistance, to purchase an annuity of ten shillings a week after he arrived at the age of sixty.—*Savings' Bank Circular.*

INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF WELLINGTON AT GLASGOW.

The ceremony of the inauguration of the statue of the Duke of Wellington at the Royal Exchange, Glasgow, took place on Tuesday, and excited very considerable interest. Colonel Fleming pronounced an eloquent eulogium on the illustrious hero, in which he dwelt upon his glories in the field, but remarked that they were eclipsed by his cultivation of the arts of peace. "Wellington," said the speaker, "was a warrior, but he was so only to become a pacificator: he shed the blood of men, but it was only to stop the shedding of human blood; he has borne aloft the sword of conquest, but it was only to plant in its stead the emblems of mercy. He has conquered not only others but himself; he has subdued the thirst for glory, 'the last infirmity of noble minds,' by the love of peace, the first grace of the Christian character." The likeness has been declared by his Grace's brother, Lord Cowley, to be perfect. The hero is dressed in the full uniform of a field-marshal, with his different orders, the whole being most life-like, and beautifully executed.

AN AMERICAN COMPLIMENT.

An American paper, with the euphonious title of the *Wetumpka Whig*, speaking of Mr. Polk, calls him the "liar, coward, poltroon, inflated toad, demagogue, and posthumous bantling of Tennessee Locofocoism."

A KINDRED FEELING.

At a meeting of the Pennsylvanian Repudiators, the following resolution was put amidst loud cheers:—"Resolved,—That the freedom of the State be presented to Michael Gibbs, Esq., the Lord Mayor of London, in a handsome money-box, as a token of heartfelt admiration of his conduct as churchwarden, for twenty-one years, of the parish of St. Stephen's, Walbrook."—*Punch.*

AN AMERICAN MAN OF ALL WORK.

A sign over a cobbler's shop, in the village of Hecolton, in New Wales (America), has on it the following words:—"Pryce Dyer, cobbler, daler in Bocer, bacon and ginger bred; egs laid every morning and very good Pradis—in the sumer gentlemen and lady can have good tae and crumpets and strawberry and crame—with skim milk because I can't get no crame.—N.B. shuse and boots mended very well."

THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

Louis Philippe is the eighth monarch of France who has received this distinguished order, it having been held at various times by Francis I., Henry II., Charles IX., Henry III., Henry IV., Louis XVIII., and Charles X. The following reigning sovereigns and foreign princes are among the existing extra Knights Companions of the Order:—The Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, the King of Hanover, the King of the Belgians, the King of Saxony, the King of Wurtemberg, the reigning Duke of Saxe Meiningen, and the Prince of Leiningen. The last investiture of a reigning Sovereign at Windsor took place on the occasion of the King of Prussia's visit to this country, in January, 1842, when his Majesty was elected a Knight Companion, in virtue of his lineal descent from George I.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

Accidental Death of a Young Lady.—On Saturday afternoon an inquest was held before John Charsley, Esq., at the Tap, at the railway station, Slough, on the body of Miss Jane Buckstone, a young lady 29 years of age, the niece of the late John Travers, Esq., who met with her death by falling from one of the windows of the Royal Hotel. It appeared from the evidence that Miss Buckstone had arrived at the hotel on the previous evening, in company with her sister and her aunt, from Bath; that she was in the habit of sleeping with her window open, in consequence of a difficulty she experienced in breathing; that she was never known to walk in her sleep, and that the whole must have been the result of accident. The deceased lived some hours after being taken into the hotel but was unable to give any account of the occurrence. The jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased came by her death in consequence of a fall from a window; but whether that fall was the result of accident or not, does not appear.

Fatal Accident.—An account has been received at the Customs-house of the death of a gentleman named Taylor, holding a high situation in the Controller-General's office in that establishment, and who had been about thirty-five years in the service of the Crown, having commenced his duties at the early age of sixteen. It appears that the body of the unfortunate gentleman was found in the river, somewhere near Barking-reach, on Sunday last; and, as the whole of his apparel was found on the bank, it is supposed that he was bathing, and that being seized with the cramp, or getting too far out of his depth, he was drowned. He had been to Gravesend for the purpose of seeing his son, who is an officer on board an East Indiaman leaving for Ceylon.

Abduction and Suicide.—Our readers will probably remember that in the spring of this year an account appeared in all the newspapers of the abduction of a young lady named Jane Page, from the boarding-school of Miss Kimberley, at Warwick, and the subsequent apprehension of the parties at an hotel in the Isle of Man. The young lady, who is the daughter of a highly respectable farmer, at Stretton, was only about thirteen years of age; while George Gardner, the young man with whom she decamped, was some years above twenty, and, like the girl whom he enticed from school, was also most respectably connected. On their return from the Isle of Man, Gardner, after a lengthened examination, was committed to take his trial for the felony at the last Warwick Spring Assizes, but in consequence of the intimacy which had existed between the families, and from other causes a compromise was effected, Gardner pleaded "Guilty," and the Judge passed upon him a mere nominal punishment. He was ordered to enter into his own recognizance in the sum of £600 towards Mr. Page and his family. Nothing more was heard of Gardner by the public until the latter end of last week, when it suddenly transpired that he had poisoned himself in the house of Mr. Page, during that gentleman's absence. An inquest has been held at the Royal Oak, Dunsmore, when Mrs. Page was examined. Her evidence will explain the circumstances under which the suicide was committed. She deposed that when apprized of Gardner being in the house, after her husband had gone out, she went up stairs, and asked him how he could think of coming there. He replied he did not know what possessed him. He said he had but one eighteen pence in the world; that he had been to America, and could not get work anywhere. Witness went up stairs again after deceased had finished his coffee, when he asked for a razor to shave with. Witness left the room, and forgot to give him one. Did not at that time see any phial, or smell any particular smell; and deceased appeared as well and as rational as usual. The phial now produced she had never seen before, but certainly did smell something in the room when called up like that now proceeding from the bottle. When her husband came home, she informed him that Gardner lay dead in the house. She did not send for a surgeon, because she was afraid. The Jury found a verdict of *felo-de-se;* and at the same time declared themselves unanimously of opinion, that the conduct of Mrs. Page towards the deceased during the time he was in a dying state was most unfeeling and unchristian.

A Juvenile Incendiary.—At the Battle Petty Sessions on Tuesday, a boy, named William Ralph, only nine years of age, was charged with having, on the 1st of October, set fire to a faggot stack, the property of Mr. Thomas Stapley, of Ashburnham. The evidence was quite conclusive that the fire was the act of the boy, and that it extended and consumed three other stacks. The boy had confessed to several persons that he set the stack on fire, because he thought that if the faggots were destroyed, his master would have another stack built on the spot, and that he should get a job. Mr. Stapley valued the stack at £5, in which amount and costs the bench fined the delinquent, who, in default of payment, was committed to the House of Correction at Lewes for two months' hard labour.

Serious Railway Accident, and Loss of Life.—A very serious accident took place on Tuesday morning, on the line of the Brandling Junction Railway, by which one of the passengers was killed, and fifteen others more or less injured. The accident arose from the collision of two engines, one of them attached to a carriage full of passengers on its way from Shields to Newcastle, or rather Gateshead, where the line terminates. The train left the Shields station exactly at five o'clock, and consisted of an engine with the tender first, and one passenger carriage, filled with butchers, on their way to attend the Newcastle cattle-market. About two miles from Shields, an engine was observed coming in an opposite direction, but at so short a distance, owing to the curvature of the line at this place, that a collision appeared inevitable. The engine-men at once reversed the engines, and then leaped off, and immediately afterwards they came into violent collision. Most of the butchers were stunned by the shock, all of them being thrown with considerable force against the partitions of the carriage. The next moment they found themselves careering away towards Shields. At once apprehensive of danger, some of the passengers began to leap from the carriage, and it was soon ascertained that the engine was under no control. Fortunately, on reaching the station, a train of four or five empty carriages was standing on the line, against which the engine drove the carriage before it with tremendous force, carrying all forward to the back part of the station, where a strong balk of timber is placed as a stopper, over which some of the carriages were driven, whilst the whole were crushed together in one confused mass of broken fragments. John Brown, who lost his life, was in the division of the carriage next the engine, and his head was crushed to atoms by the revolution of the wheels, and his body was otherwise much bruised, he being jammed in between the engine and one portion of the carriage. Amongst the sufferers are Mr. William Wetherell, Mr. Young, Mr. Gamble, Mr. T. Gallon, Mr. Douthwaite (nephew of George Douthwaite), Mr. Burrell (seriously injured), and many others.

Fatal Accident at the Vauxhall Masquerade.—On Thursday morning William Preece, one of the lamplighters employed at Vauxhall-gardens, was brought into Westminster Hospital in a very dreadfully injured state, from having while at work fallen through a trap-door on a stage at a very considerable height from the ground, which had been heedlessly left unfastened. The unfortunate man survived in excruciating agony until half-past five, when he expired; his spine was found to be extensively fractured. He has left a widow and several young children totally unprovided for.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange.—Friday.—The arrivals of English wheat, this week, have been only moderate; hence, the show of samples of that grain here, to-day, was comparatively small. The demand, however, was inactive, yet previous rates were supported. In foreign wheat only a retail business was doing, at about Monday's quotations. Fine malting barley was a ready sale, but no advance was noticed in prices. Superfine season-made malt goes off as it comes to hand, on quite as good terms; but other kinds, as well as beans and peas, were inactive, at late rates.

Arrivals.—English: wheat, 3610; barley, 3630; oats, 100 quarters. Irish: wheat, —barley, —; oats, 20,190 quarters. Foreign: wheat, —; barley, 1520; oats, 370 quarters. Flour, 3170 sacks. Malt, 3550 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 48s; ditto white, 46s to 56s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 48s; ditto white, 42s to 50s; rye, 31s to 33s; grinding barley, 27s to 28s. distilling ditto, 31s to 32s; malting ditto, 32s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 59s to 60s brown ditto, 57s to 60s; Kingston and Ware, 62s to 64s; Chevalier, 64s to 65s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s to 22s; potatoe ditto, 23s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s to 21s; ditto white, 19s to 21s; tick beans, 29s to 31s; old ditto, 38s to 40s; grey peas 31s to 33s; maple, 29s to 33s; white, 35s to 38s; boilers, 38s to 39s per quarter. Town-made flour, 46s to 48s; Suffolk, 38s to 39s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s to 38s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—*Free* wheat, 44s to 56s; Dantzig, red, 50s to 56s; white, 56s to 61s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 23s to 24s; oats, brew, 17s to 19s; ditto feed, 14s to 17s; beans, 24s to 28s; peas, 28s to 29s per quarter. Flour, America, 24s to 25s; Baltic, 24s to 25s per barrel. Town made, 46s to 48s.

The Seed Market.—Linseed and rapeseed have been in demand at full prices. In other kinds of seeds next to nothing has been doing.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 35s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 26s to 38s; hempseed, 28s to 35s per quarter; coriander, 15s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s to 18s; white ditto, 10s to 12s; tares, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £23 to £25 per last of ten quarters; Linseed cakes, English, £10 10s to £11 per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £5 10s per ton; canary, 56s to 60s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5½d to 6½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 46s 1d; barley, 33s 9d; oats, 20s 6d; rye, 37s 5d beans, 36s 8d; peas, 33s 5d.

Six Weeks' Averages that govern Duty.—Wheat, 47s 1d; barley, 35s 1d; oats, 20s 5d; rye 35s 9d; beans, 37s 3d; peas, 33s 7d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 3s; oats, 6s; rye, 7s 6d; beans, 5s 6d; peas, 9s 6d.

Tea.—Fine qualities of both black and green teas are in steady inquiry at full prices, while a fair business is doing in other kinds at late rates.

Sugar.—In this article the sales have been full average ones this week, but no improvement can be noticed in the quotations.

Coffee.—All kinds of coffee, particularly Ceylon, which has fallen, for good ordinary, to 54s per cwt., have met a very dull inquiry, at barely previous currencies.

Cocoa.—West India is wanted, and full prices are realized. Fine red Trinidad is worth 45s to 47s per cwt.

Rice.—This article is in active request at higher prices. Low duty white Bengal has sold at 10s 6d middling, 11s; and good 11s 6d to 12s per cwt.

Indigo.—The quarterly sales have been in progress since Tuesday. The biddings have proved very heavy, and prices have declined for all qualities from 3d to 4d per lb.

Fruit.—A fair arrival of new currants has taken place, and sold at 47s to 49s per cwt. for Patras. New Valentia raisins have met eager purchasers at 44s per cwt.

Coals.—Adairs', 17s; Bell's Hartley, 15s; Holywell Main, 19s; Ord's Redheugh, 16s; Old Pontop, 15s 6d; Tanfield Moor, 19s; Wylam, 17s 6d; Hilda, 21s; Killingworth, 20s 9d per ton.

Oils.—Linseed oil has commanded a ready sale at full prices. In other oils a good business was doing.

Tallow.—P. Y. C. has met a dull sale, and must be quoted a trifle lower. The home-make is small, and prices are improving.

Hay and Straw.—Coarse meadow hay, £3 10s to £4 10s; useful ditto, £4 12s to £5; fine upland ditto, £5 to £5 5s; clover hay, £4 10s to £6 10s; Oat straw, £1 8s to £1 10s; wheat straw, £1 10s to £1 13s per load.

Hops.—Although the supply of new hops on offer is large, a decided improvement must be noticed in the demand for fine colony samples, the quotations of which have advanced from 2s to 3s per cwt. In other qualities, as well as in yearling and old hops, a fair business is doing, at late rates. There is very little doing in the duty, which is still called £130,000. 1844's: Kent pockets, £7 8s to £8 10s; Choice ditto, £9 9s to £11 11s; Sussex pockets, £7 2s to £7 12s.—1843's: Weald of Kent pockets, £6 8s to £6 18s; East Kent ditto, £7 7s to £10 10s; Mid Kent bags, £7 7s to £8 5s.

Wool.—The public sales of the present week have passed off well, but, in some instances, the rates have been somewhat easier. Privately, very little is doing.

Potatoes.—Although the supplies of potatoes are on the increase, the demand is steady, at from £3 to £5 per ton.

Provisions.—The demand for both Irish and foreign butter is very animated, at an advance of from 1s to 2s per cwt. Fine Friezland has sold at 98s to 102s; and fine Holstein, 88s to 92s per cwt. Carlows, landed, have produced 80s to 88s; and on board, 78s to 84s per cwt. The bacon market has ruled active, and full prices have been realised. Other kinds of provisions are quite as dear.

Smithfield.—There was on sale, in our market of to-day, only a moderate supply of beasts, the time of year considered, owing to which, the beef trade was comparatively steady, at about Monday's quotations. Of foreign beasts, we had 70, and of sheep, 50 head offering, from Holland. The quality was, on the whole, fair. The arrivals from Scotland embraced 190 horned and polled Scots. The numbers of sheep were small, yet the inquiry for that description of stock was inactive, at late rates. Although the supply of calves was small, the veal trade was heavy, at previous currencies. In pigs, rather more business was doing and prices were well supported. Milch cows sold slowly, at from £16 to £19 each, including their small calf.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; second quality do. 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large oxen, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 8d to 3s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; second quality ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d: prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime Southdown ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; large coarse calves 3s 4d to 3s 10d; prime small ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; sucking calves, 18s to 33s; quarter old store pigs, 16s to 20s each; Beasts, 601; cows, 170; sheep, 5260; calves, 241; pigs, 370.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—We had a very dull trade here to-day, yet prices were generally supported. Per 8lb., by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; ditto small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 2s 4d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; small pork, 3s 6d to 4s 0d.

Robert Herbert.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

It is gratifying to announce that the value of money has, within the last few days, shown a tendency to increase. Among the most influential discount brokers a further rise in the rate is regarded as more than probable. There can be little doubt that the amount of capital, required to carry out the railways for which acts of Parliament were granted last session, will have a temporary effect upon the money market, and ultimately upon the value of Consols, &c. The present high price of the latter, renders the market very susceptible; and in the event of money increasing in value, a gradual decline will result. In corroboration of this view, it may be remarked that, notwithstanding the low price of money at present, the English market on Monday was flat, with a very limited amount of transactions, and those principally sales. The Government broker, however, taking his purchase on Tuesday, supported, but did not improve the market; but on Wednesday it advanced a fraction, the arrival of the King of the French, and the absence of any depressing cause, being the only assignable reasons. This improvement did not continue on Thursday, and prices towards the close of the week were flat, with a dull market, both buyers and sellers being apparently disposed to cease operations until after the dividends which will be paid to the public on and after Monday next. The closing quotations of the week are, Consols 100½ to ⅝ for money and time; Bank Stock for Account, 209½; India Stock, 289; Exchequer Bills, 75 to 77.

The most trifling reaction in the English House always affects, to an increased extent, the transactions of the Foreign Market; consequently, Mexican and Spanish Stock were both flat at the commencement of the week. The remittance of 42,809 dollars by the Severn, on account of the Mexican dividend, was considered so small, that the trifling increase in the quotations was immediately retarded, there being nothing to encourage purchasers, or even speculators, to take the stock. Portuguese has, however, made a considerable advance, and quoted on Tuesday 50½. The small amount of the foreign debt, and the reduction of expences made by the present Finance Minister, is regarded as favourable to the continuance of regularity in paying the dividends and adjusting satisfactorily the different descriptions of debts at present unprovided for. Spanish at the close of the week was flat, quoting only 23¼ to ⅜ for the Actives; Three per Cents., 34 to ½; Portuguese was done at 51. Brazilian Bonds quote 85½; Columbian, 14; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents. are 62¾.

The Railway Market was buoyant at the commencement of the week, but became rather flatter as it advanced. This has arisen in a great measure from the diminished amount of business transacted on the new lines. The Boulogne and Amiens line has made an advance; and Dovers have participated in the rise, although not to the same extent. South Western continue flat, while the rival line is rather advancing in favour. The closing prices are, South Western, 73½; Croydon, 15⅞; Rainet Valley, 4½; Dublin and Cashel, 13½; Great Western, 145; Manchester and Leeds, 119; Midland Counties, 111; Dovers, 40½; London and York, 3⅝; Trent Valley, 9¼; Boulogne and Amiens, 3⅞; Paris and Orleans, 31½; Paris and Rouen, 39.

Saturday Morning.—The English market was good yesterday, the surplus revenue affording satisfaction. Consols closed at 100⅝ to ¾ for money, and ⅞ for time. The Foreign market scarcely varied; Colombian and Peruvian, however, were rather flat. The adjunction of the Orleans, Tours, and Bordeaux Railway gave an impetus to the shares, which closed at 4. Business in the other lines was rather dull.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, October 8.—6th Dragoons: Capt. the Hon. H. Crichton to be Major, vice Wollaston; Lieut. H. J. Denny to be Captain, vice Crichton; Cornet W. Martyn Powell to be Lieutenant, vice Denny. 13th Light Dragoons: F. W. Hervey to be Cornet, vice Whitehead.

3d Foot: Ensign W. Howard to be Lieutenant, vice Handfield. 7th: Lieut. A. Fraser to be Captain, vice Talbot; Cornet F. J. G. Whitehead to be Lieutenant, vice Fraser. 30th: F. A. Edwardes to be Ensign, vice Molyneux. 31st: Major J. Byrne to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Van Cortlandt; Brevet Major G. Baldwin to be Major, vice Byrne; Lieut. R. G. Eager to be Captain, vice Baldwin; Ensign J. Brenchley to be Lieutenant, vice Eager; H. C. Smith to be Ensign, vice Brenchley. 34th: Lieut. T. Bourke to be Adjutant, vice Talbot. 43d; Ensign C. B. Molyneux to be Ensign, vice Howard. 63d: Lieut. J. Thorp to be paymaster, vice R. Lane. 72nd: Ensign A. D. Thellusson to be Lieutenant, vice Corbett W. H. D. Fitz Gerald to be Ensign, vice Thellusson. 75th: Lieut. E. Ricard to be Captain vice Simeon; Ensign C. Machen to be Lieutenant, vice Ricard; V. J. Watson to be Ensign, vice Machen.

Commissariat.—Deputy-Assist. Commissary-General T. Graham to be Assistant-Commissary-General: Commisariat C. H. A. Oriel to be Deputy-Assist. Commissary-General.

Errata in the Gazettes of June 14, and July 23.—3d West India Regiment: For Ensign A. M'Taggart, to be Lieutenant, vice Glen; read, Ensign A. M'Taggart to be Lieutenant, vice Reynolds. For Ensign F. J. Cox to be Lieutenant, vice Reynolds; read Ensign F. J. Cox to be Lieutenant, vice Glen.

BANKRUPTS.—A. PELLISSIER, Bentinck-terrace, Regent's Park, lodging housekeeper. F. H. WEST, High-street, Shoreditch, victualler. N. WANOSTROCHT, Blackheath-hill, boarding-housekeeper. E. MIGMAIDEN, Liverpool, wine dealer. N. ROSKELL, Liverpool, merchant. J. J. BREZ, Chester, tailor. J. PRIOR and H. BRADY, Kingston-upon-Hull, brush-manufacturers. J. TRISTRAM, Two Mile-houses, Nottingham, beer-housekeeper. T. W. BUTTERWORTH, Hulme, Lancashire, draper. S. A. FLEETHAM, Hartlepool, Durham, grocer. A. AKEHURST, East Malling, Kent, baker. D. PUGSLEY, Great Distaff-lane, warehouseman. J. DANCASTER, Brighton, painter.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. COLSTON, Greenock, physician. J. SCOTT, Perth, ironmonger. T. SINCLAIR and CO., Eskside, Musselburgh, hair manufacturers. TAIT and CO., Leith, fleshers. R. TULLOH, Fort George, merchant.

Friday, Oct. 11.

HORSE GUARDS, Oct. 2.—The Queen has been pleased, on the recommendation of Field Marshal the Commander-in-Chief to appoint Brevet Major John Henry Cooke to be one of her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, vice Kincaid.

WAR OFFICE, October 11.—4th Foot: Capt. G. T. Hume to be Captain, vice C. S. Teale; Lieut. R. Hawkes to be Captain, vice Hume; Ensign J. Hallowes to be Lieutenant, vice Hawkes; G. H. Twemlow to be Ensign, vice Hallowes. 22d: Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. Croker to be Captain, vice W. S. Kelly; Lieut. E. Dunbar to be Captain, vice Croker; Ensign W. H. Budd to be Lieutenant, vice Dunbar; W. T. De Wilton to be Ensign, vice Budd. 53rd: Lieut. W. Howard to be Lieutenant, vice Thorp. 89th: Ensign W. Duff to be Lieutenant, vice Romer; C. H. E. Holloway to be Ensign, vice Duff.

Brevet.—Capt. G. T. Hume to be Major in the Army.

The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury having certified to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, in pursuance of the Act, 10th Geo. IV., c. 27, sec. 1, that the actual surplus revenue of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, beyond the actual expenditure thereof, for the year ended the 5th day of July, 1844, amounted to the sum of one million seven hundred and seventy thousand and eighty pounds, nine shillings, and eightpence.

The Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt hereby give notice, that the sum of four hundred and forty-two thousand five hundred and twenty pounds, two shillings, and fivepence (being one-fourth part of the said surplus of one million seven hundred and seventy thousand and eighty pounds, nine shillings, and eightpence) will be applied, under the provisions of the said Act, between the 12th day of October, 1844, and the 5th day of January, 1845, to the following purposes, viz.:—

To be applied to the purchase of Stock	£42,520	2	5
To be applied to the purchase of Exchequer Bills, made out in pursuance of the act of 57th Geo. III., cap. 48	400,000	0	0
	£442,520	2	5
Add interest receivable on account of Donations and Bequests, to be applied to the purchase of Stock	999	10	9
	£443,519	13	2

National Debt Office, Oct. 7, 1844. S. Higham, Comptroller General.

BANKRUPTS.—J. F. CORK and J. L. DE CARLE, New Bond-street, coach builders. T. G. MARTIN, Cold Harbour-lane, Camberwell, wine merchant. H. ROWE, Charles-street, Hatton-garden, merchant. J. COULSON, Great Clacton, Essex, innkeeper. C. JAMES, Grand Junction-terrace, Edgware-road, Paddington, oilman. C. PENSAM, Cheltenham, dressmaker. J. WHITEHEAD, Ainsworth, Lancashire, brewer. A. WARREN, Parliament-street, Westminster, confectioner.

BIRTHS.

At East Brent, Somersetshire, the Hon. Mrs. William Towry Law, of a daughter.——In Grosvenor-square, Lady Winnington, of a daughter.——At the residence of Robert F. Reynolds, Esq., Upton, the widow of the late William Storrs Fry, Esq., of a daughter.——At Portobello, Lady Colville, of a son, which survived only a few minutes.

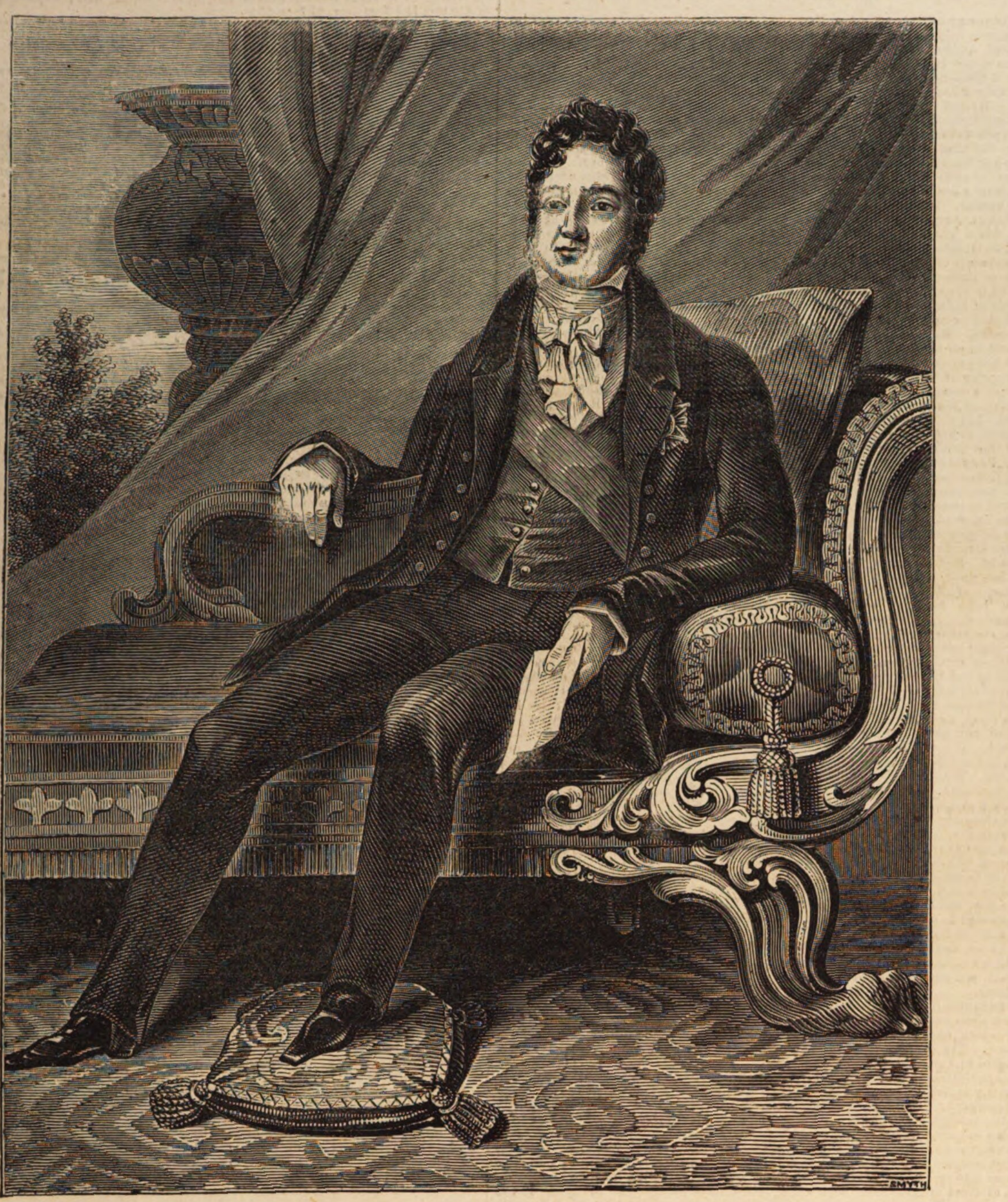
MARRIAGES.

At Clapham Church, Thomas Gabriel, jun., Esq., to Mary Dutton, only child of Charles Pearson, Esq., the City Solicitor.——At Westerham, Albert, fourth son of Sir John Henry Pelly, Bart., to Barbara Ellen, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Streatfeild.——At St. George's, Hanover-square, William Robert Anketell Esq., to the youngest daughter of Mr. and Lady Selina Ker.——At St. George's, Hanover-square, H. Ashton, Esq., to Mademoiselle Clement de la Bretagne, niece to the late Marshal Jourdan.——At Potton, Mr. Sibthorpe, of Witham, Essex, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. M. Masters, of the former place.

DEATHS.

Suddenly, at Titness-park, Sunning-hill, Harriet, widow of the late Jacob Ricardo, Esq.——At Upminster-hall, Essex, Champion Edward Branfill, Esq., late Captain in the 3rd, or King's Own Dragoons, and for many years Deputy-Lieutenant, and a magistrate of the county.——At Zante, Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General Tennent.——At Cheltenham, Joseph Overbury, Esq., a magistrate of the county, aged 64.——At Southborough, Kent, Eliza, widow of the late Major Gavin Young, Judge-Advocate-General of the Bengal Army.

VISIT OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH TO QUEEN VICTORIA.



HIS MAJESTY KING LOUIS PHILIPPE.

This important event has already excited very considerable interest and expectation, to gratify which, we have been fortunate enough to secure such authorised aid as will enable us to illustrate the principal scenes of the Royal Visit with strict attention to fidelity of detail and circumstance, and due regard to artistical execution. The Landing of Louis Philippe at Portsmouth, and his Majesty's Reception by our Gracious Queen at Windsor Castle, are the leading incidents of this week's illustrations; but, in our next journal, we shall resume this graphic record, with several more pictures of the magnificent hospitalities at Windsor, and of the most attractive characteristics of this deeply interesting visit.

We now proceed with a copious account of the several incidents, commencing with

THE EMBARKATION AT TREPORT.

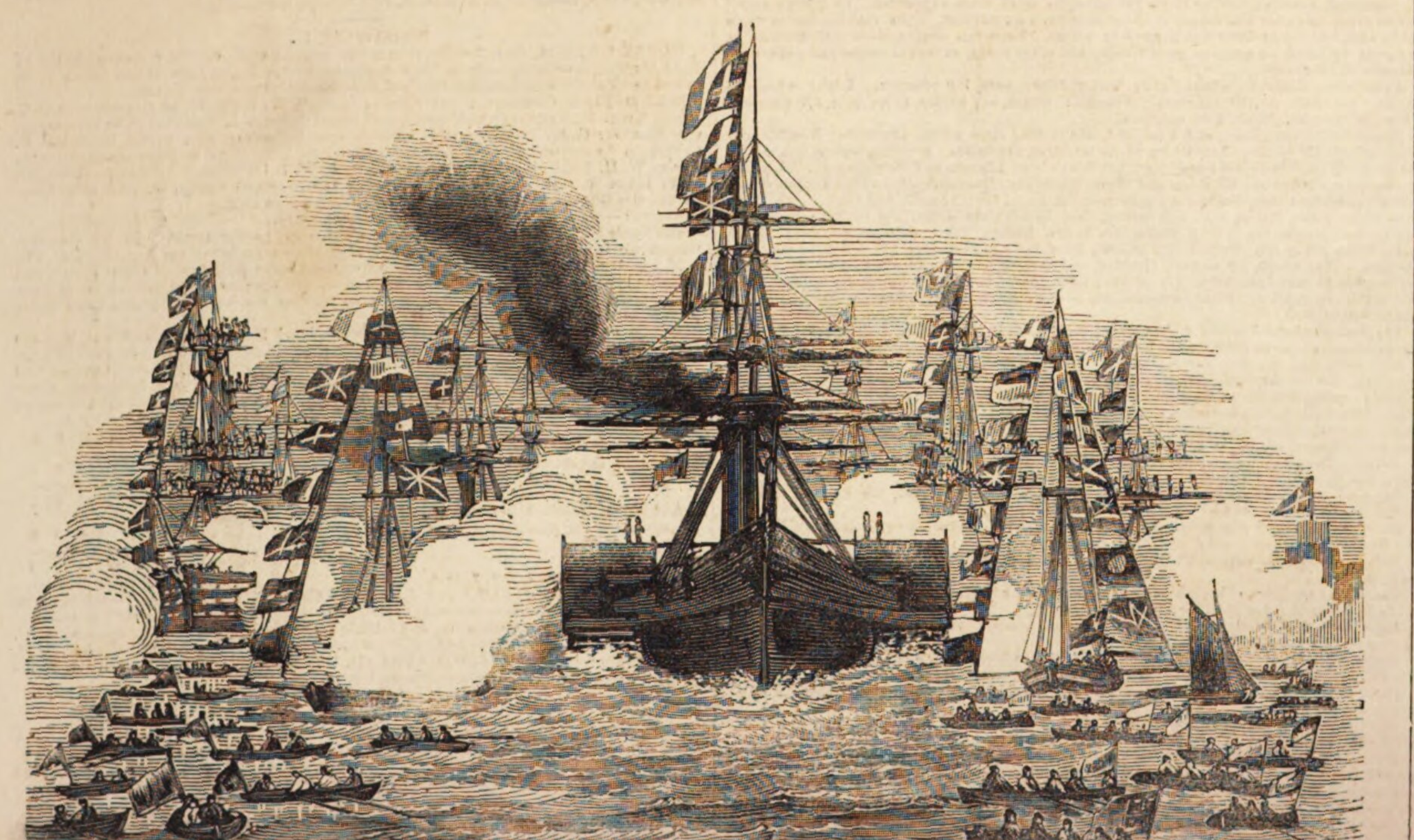
On Monday evening his Majesty and suite reached the picturesque town of Treport. As it was known that the King could not arrive before nightfall, all the houses were illuminated, while the wives and daughters of the fishermen, to a very considerable number, lined the way from the quay to the border strand, where lay the royal gig, each holding a flaming torch; the effect was most striking from its cheerful and primitive simplicity. About six o'clock, three carriages dashed down, amidst cries of "Vive le Roi," and from these descended the King, wrapped in a travelling cloak, his son the Duke of Montpensier, M. Guizot, and other distinguished personages. The King led the way to the admiral's gig, bowing with marked courtesy to his fair guard of torch-bearers. The gig dashed through a heavy swell over the bar, riding gallantly; soon afterwards the officers of the different ships went on board a tender steamer, and followed the gig at a respectful distance. The Gomer, waiting for the King, was anchored at about two miles from the shore. Immediately upon the approach of the *canot*, as it is called, a sudden illumination took place of the most striking effect; blue lights were shown from the deck and from the yards, so that the vessel seemed enveloped in a sheet of flame. Rocket after rocket was then shot up, and replied to by the Caiman and the Elau. The fleet did not weigh anchor for a full hour afterwards, when the Gomer, which lay nearest the shore, sailed past and took the lead. Her appearance was lovely; the light from the range of cabin windows was intense enough to look like an illumination, while three lights of great brilliancy were attached to the stern: she seemed a moving illuminated castle. During the King's embarkation, the marine band played away merrily; and the sound over the waters, coming with the effect of the light upon the waves, the rockets in the air, the cheering of the sailors, and the shouts of "Vive le Roi" from the shore, formed a most beautiful and affecting scene.

THE ARRIVAL AT PORTSMOUTH.

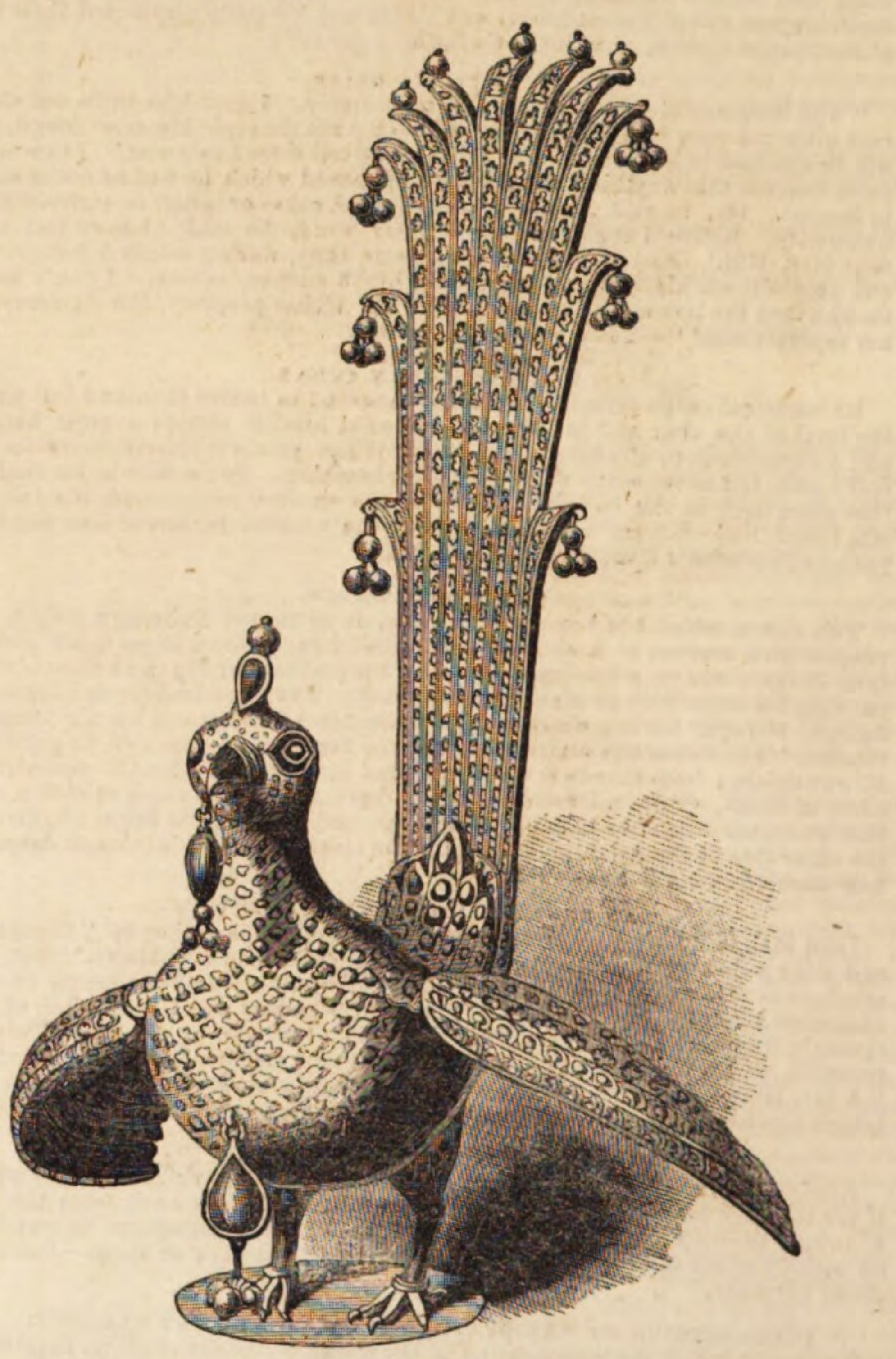
On Tuesday morning, the guns of the Queen, 110 gun-ship, at Spithead, began to boom in the distance, announcing the coming in sight of the squadron of the eagerly expected Sovereign. This occurred at a quarter to eight, and King Louis Philippe might have arrived much earlier. The wind and the weather were so fine and favourable that he neared our shores at seven o'clock, but knowing that his Royal Highness Prince Albert would not reach Portsmouth until nine or ten o'clock, the steam squadron was ordered to stand out to sea once more. The firing of the Queen brought out the three regiments of the Line and the division of the Royal Marines from their quarters, with their bands playing and colours flying, whilst the whole population thronged the beach. This general movement, combined with the display of flags streaming in every direction in the town, and covering the yachts and ships of war in the port, presented a scene of animation beyond all power of description. Every moment this scene increased in interest. The French squadron came on slowly and majestically, each ship of war saluting as it advanced, and each battery in turn taking up the salute: the climax, however, was when the armed steamers entered the harbour; then the cheers of the population on the shores, and of the sailors who manned the yards, struggled in intensity of sound with the reports of the cannon fired by the batteries, by the Excellent, and by the Victory (Nelson's renowned ship), moored within the harbour. Whilst the French steam squadron was coming to the moorings which Admiral Lasusse, its commander, had fixed upon a few days previously, the troops took up their position. They were disposed in two lines, each three deep, from the Royal Dock-yard to the railroad terminus. At the inner and outer gates of the railroad station at Gosport, and in other favourable spots along the line of the royal progress, tasteful triumphal arches of laurel and other evergreens, with complimentary mottos, had been erected. From the moment she anchored, the Gomer, which bore his Majesty, was an object of rivited and eager attention: round her crowded every disposable boat or small craft about the port, whilst the most distant spectators examined her with their telescopes. Nor was this steam-frigate unworthy of their curiosity. She presented an aspect at the same time imposing and interesting. Her form is admirable, the wide expanse of her spotless deck, her masts, yards, and rigging show she has been the pet handiwork of the French shipwrights, and that she is the favourite of her captain and crew, who manœuvred her in silence, and with a most seamanlike celerity and ease. Below she has all the character of a floating palace—the drawing-rooms are as convenient as they are magnificent; that in which the King received his visitors has its sides lined with crimson velvet, whilst in every direction you behold tables of the rarest woods, and luxurious *causeuses* and sofas lined with yellow satin. (*One of the engravings represents this magnificent steam-ship.*)

On the deck could be easily discovered, on one side, the French Marines in their peculiarly picturesque uniforms, with their officers, and the band of the Prince de Joinville at their head; the aides-de-camp of the King, Generals Athalin, de Rumigny; the Colonel Count de Chabannes; Captain Thierre attending the young Prince; the physician, Dr. Fouquier; the surgeon of the King, M. Pasquier; his secretary, Baron Fain; the Commissary-General of Havre, &c., all in splendid uniforms of bright and of different colours, were constantly seen crossing and re-crossing, ascending as descending in the execution of orders. Amidst these moving groups were conspicuous the slight and elegant figure of the admiral in command, M. Lasusse; the burly giant form a Admiral Mackau, with his aides-de-camp Capt. Pelion and Page, standing behind him; nor was the more diminutive figure of the great Minister of France, M. Guizot, the least anxiously observed. The personage, who, however, perhaps attracted the greatest admiration was his Royal Highness the young Duke de Montpensier, above the middle height, with a noble countenance. This youthful Prince (nineteen years of age) combines a handsome appearance and a manly bearing with a gracefulness of the most striking appearance.

By the time the Gomer had reached the Victoria-pier (a place of embarkation for the smaller steam-boats to places in the neighbourhood, and which is situate near the old Semaphore at the bottom of the High-street), the Mayor and corporation were assembled for the purpose of going on board to present their address. The pier was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, and the corporate officers were in their robes, so that the place formed a pleasing object when seen from the river. Admiralty barges, with boatmen from the dockyard, were in waiting off the pier, in which the corporation embarked to proceed to the Gomer, which stopped opposite the pier in order to allow them to go on board. About six o'clock in the morning, Mr. Louis Vandenbergh, jun., the Consul at Portsmouth, went off in a steamer, accompanied by M. Le Comte D'Harcourt, Commander of the King's sailing yacht La Reine Amelie, to announce to his Majesty the fact that the address of the corporation would be presented to him on board the Gomer, and not after he had landed, as the jurisdiction of the corporation expires at the Royal Clarence-yard. His Majesty, in compliance with this suggestion, stopped before the Victoria-pier.



THE GOMER STEAMER COMING INTO PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR.



TIPPO SAIB'S PEACOCK.

The corporation were shown into the saloon of the Gomer, a beautiful chamber, decorated with yellow damask, where they were most graciously received by the King. M. Guizot was there, as was also the Duke de Montpensier, Admiral Lasusse, Admiral de Mackau, and the chief members of the King's suite.

The Recorder, Mr. Rawlinson, then read the following address:—

"TO HIS MAJESTY LOUIS PHILIPPE, KING OF THE FRENCH.

"We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Portsmouth, the loyal and affectionate subjects of our Most Gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria, desirous of expressing the sentiments by which we are actuated on the auspicious occasion of your Majesty's visit to England, and availing ourselves of the opportunity afforded to us by your Majesty's arrival within the limits of the port and borough of Portsmouth, beg leave to offer to your Majesty, with unfeigned sincerity and earnestness, the respects and congratulations of this ancient municipality.

"Regarding your Majesty's arrival as an honour conferred on our locality, we hail it the more especially as a highly important national event, from its tendency to promote those kindly feelings of mutual respect which should ever subsist between two such powerful and influential countries as France and Great Britain.

"Solicitous to welcome the illustrious guest of our beloved Queen with every demonstration becoming so great and memorable an occasion, permit us to assure your Majesty of the lively interest we take in your Majesty's health and welfare, and in the joyful celebration of your royal visit.

"We rejoice in the new era it is calculated to form in the history of the two countries, and in the hope it affords of a more enlarged and general intercourse between them, which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, shall contribute to their mutual welfare, to the preservation of the peace of Europe, and to the advantage of every part of the habitable globe."

His Majesty received the address most graciously, and immediately delivered in English the following reply:—

"Mr. Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses,—

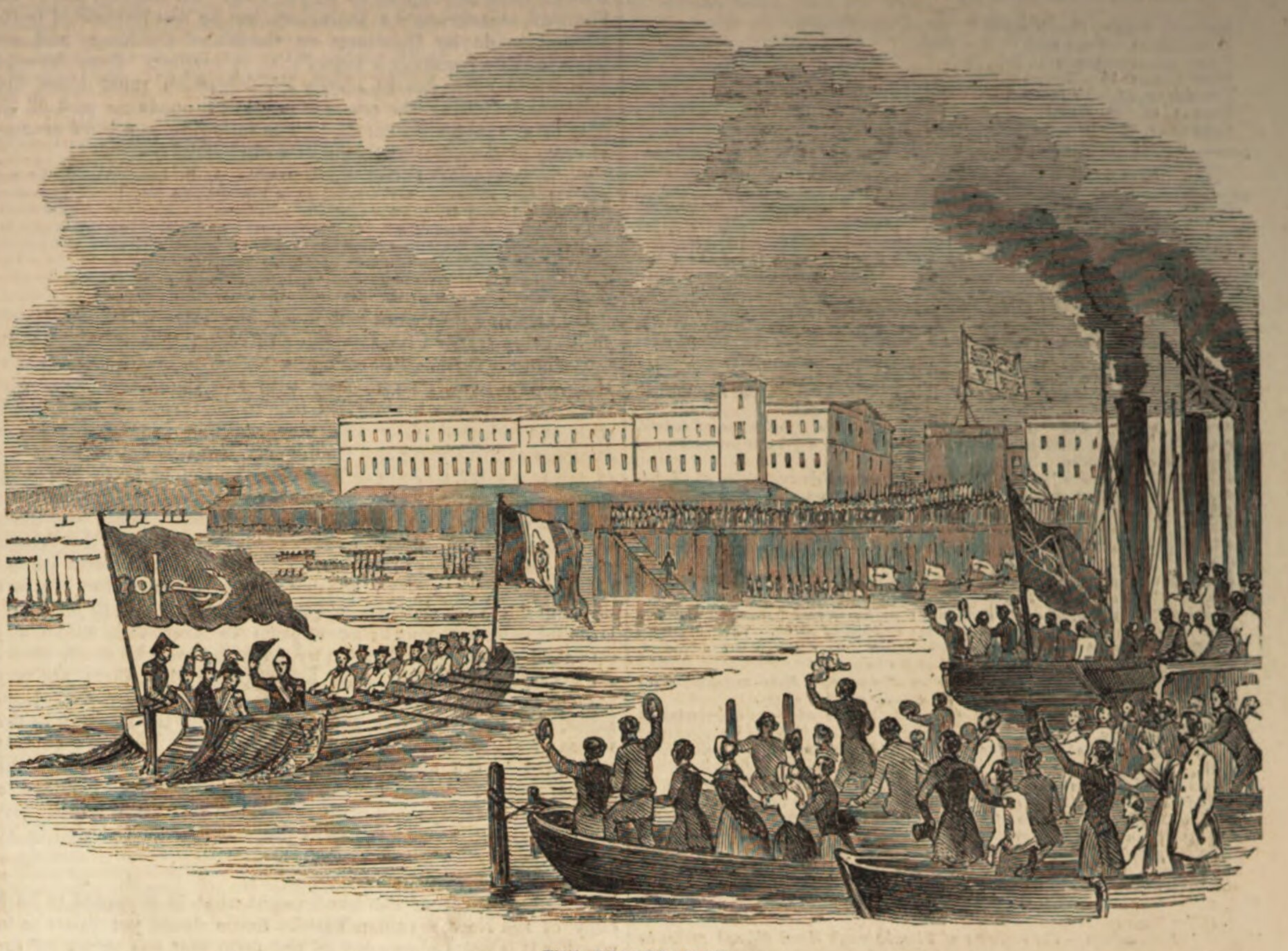
"Gentlemen,—It affords me particular pleasure to know that her Most Gracious Majesty your Queen has permitted you to present me with an address on my arrival on your hospitable shores. I have not forgotten the many kindnesses I received from your countrymen during my residence among you many years since. During that period I was frequently pained considerably at the existence of differences and feuds between our countries. I assure you, gentlemen, I shall endeavour at all times to prevent a repetition of those feelings and conduct, believing, as I do, most sincerely, that the happiness and prosperity of a nation depend quite as much on the peace of those nations by which she is surrounded

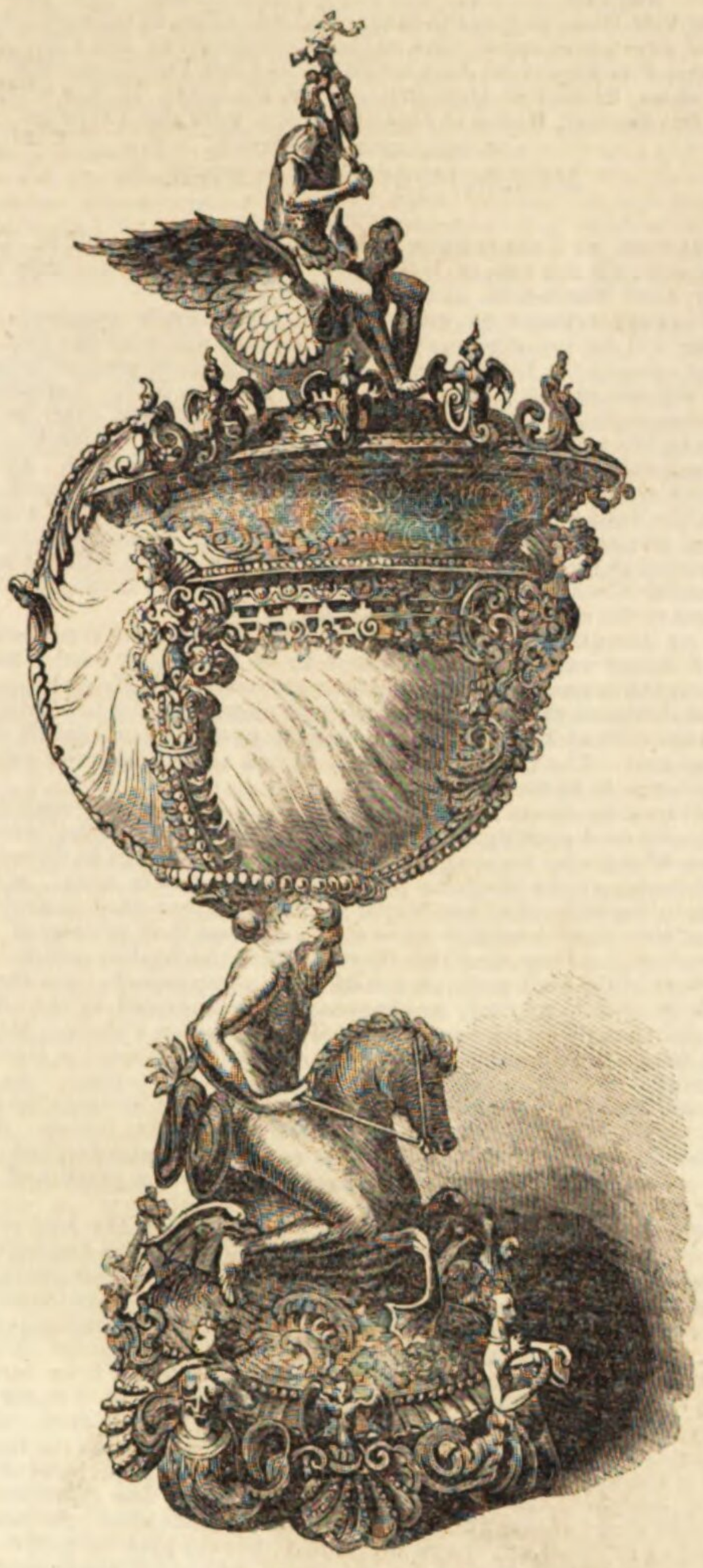
NEWSPAPER ONE PENNY

as on quiet within her own dominions. I was peculiarly gratified at being honoured with the presence of your beloved Queen in France during the last year, and it is a source of pleasure to be able to accept the kind invitation then given me to again visit those shores where I had been so generously treated many year since. I hope, under the blessings of Divine Providence, that those kindly feelings will be long cherished between our nations, and tend to promote the happiness and prosperity of mankind."

His Majesty spoke with very great impressiveness, particularly in that part of his brief address in which he inculcated the necessity and the desireableness of peace. His Majesty then conversed for some time with the Recorder and other members of the corporation. M. Guizot and other members of the suite did the same. Among the little incidents which occurred, were one or two which marked the affability of the King, and his desire to put the members of the corporation entirely at their ease. The Recorder is a very tall man, and his head now and then touched the beams under the roof of the deck. The King laughed, and, as if apologising for the want of height between decks, said, "We did not allow for your wig." Alderman Ellyett, one of those present, asked to have the honour of shaking hands with the King, on which his Majesty said, "I should like to shake hands with you all. I should like to knew your names." His Majesty then asked the names of the Mayor and the Recorder, with both of whom he conversed for a short time. He shook hands with every member of the corporation, and to some of them who were slow in getting off their white gloves, he said, "Oh, never mind your gloves, gentlemen." Altogether, their reception by the King seems to have been most gratifying to the corporation. He exhibited the most marked desire to please. In the course of conversation with members of the corporation, his Majesty alluded feelingly to his former visit to Portsmouth, many years ago. He remarked that this was not the first time he had been in Portsmouth. He remembered the "Point," the "Sallyport," the Fountain Hotel; and added, that he also remembered the Dockyard well, though it was then called the Naval College. When asked by the Recorder to favour the corporation with a copy of the reply he had made to the address, his Majesty said with much feeling, "I have no copy. My words are from my heart." He also, in the course of his conversation with the Recorder, observed, that when he was last in England he used to visit with much interest the law courts. The King remembered Southsea Castle. When his Majesty was last here, it appears, he embarked here on board the Mercury frigate, Captain Rogers, to proceed to the Mediterranean. The conversation being over, the corporation took their leave of his Majesty, and retired. They re-entered their boats, and followed in the wake of the Gomer up the harbour.

Louis Philippe had descended to the saloon to receive the corporation, having previously been on deck, where he repeatedly acknowledged the cheers of the people on the shore, and in the different craft around. After the corporation had retired, his Majesty again returned on deck, and the Gomer proceeded up the harbour, past the Round Tower (where the Royal standard was flying), the Sallyport (so celebrated in Marryat's novels and Dibdin's songs), and the floating bridge, which attracted his Majesty's attention. All these places were crowded with people, who cheered vociferously as the King passed. Further up the harbour her Majesty's ship Victory, 110, commanded by Captain Mowbray, saluted the royal steamer with 21 guns. The Victory (Nelson's Victory) was gaily dressed, and her yards were manned. The shore on either side (Point beach and Gosport beach) were crowded with people, and the windows of the houses along shore were also filled with faces. At the gun-wharf, a little further on, the royal standard was hoisted. On Cold-harbour, which is on the right as you approach the dockyard, a great number of persons had collected, as also on the left, at Cold Harbour, where, too, the royal standard was hoisted on the flagstaff. As this point commanded a fine view of the landing-place, it was particularly selected by spectators. On the right, a little further on, the Gomer came nearly opposite the Dockyard, where the royal standard was hoisted. Further on lay the Excellent, 74, Captain Sir Thomas Hastings, which saluted the Gomer as she came up to take her moorings.


THE DEBARKATION.


THE NAUTILUS CUP.

Here his Majesty awaited the arrival of Prince Albert, who was expected at the Royal Victualling-yard by a special train from Farnborough.

Nearly an hour elapsed after the King's steamer took up her moorings before the Prince arrived. The officers of the port, Admiral Hyde Parker, Sir Charles Rowley, and others, went off in their boats to the Gomer to pay their respects to the King. Soon after their return a distant salute, and the National Anthem played by the band, announced that Prince Albert was coming. At 25 minutes past 10, his Royal Highness, who had left Farnborough in a special train at 37 minutes past 8 o'clock, and arrived at the terminus at 20 minutes past 10 o'clock, entered the yard, accompanied by the Duke of Wellington, and walked briskly down the stairs whence he was to embark. A barge with Prince Albert's flag, the Royal arms quartered with the Prince's, was waiting alongside, into which the Prince stepped, loudly cheered by the spectators, who thronged in the boats that covered the harbour. Immediately behind the Prince was the Duke of Wellington, and, as he descended the steps, a cry was raised of "A cheer for the Duke," to which a deafening response was given. The Duke wore his Field Marshal's uniform; but the Prince was dressed in plain clothes (black), with a white hat and crape band. The Duke having followed the Prince into the boat, they went off rapidly to the Gomer, amidst the cheers of the multitude that surrounded them on all sides.

The harbour at this time, and until the final departure of the royal party, was a scene of animation not often witnessed. The shores were lined with people. The fortifications in the distance, and the roads where they were elevated, also showed dense masses of human beings; the surface of the water was one mass of floating life, every boat crammed with people; the craft moored in different parts of the harbour or tacking about were dressed in the gayest and most brilliant colours, the larger vessels having their yards manned. The French steamers were also gaily adorned with flags and ensigns, the Tricolour alternating with the Union Jack and the Royal Standard.

Upon stepping on deck the Prince was received by his Majesty in the most affectionate manner, the King embracing and shaking hands very cordially with his Royal Highness.

His Majesty also shook hands with the Duke of Wellington, and in a few moments, together with the Prince and the Duke, entered the royal barge, which returned to the stairs with the French national flag flying from the stem, in the place of the royal standard of England.

(The large engraving in our front page, represents this most interesting scene, or rather, spectacle.)

The royal barge was succeeded by the admiralty barge, conveying the Lords of the Admiralty, and steered by Lieut. Prevost.

The Port-Admiral's barge and that of the Admiral-Superintendent followed in succession. The passage of the boats across the harbour being the signal for loud and reiterated cheering from the crews of the various small craft afloat and from the crowds assembled on the shores of the harbour.

His Royal Highness was received on board the yacht by a guard of honour of the French Marines, the yards of the steamer being manned, and the band playing the English National Anthem.

The royal and distinguished party moved towards the gangway in order to descend to the boat which was to convey them on shore; and here a friendly contest prevailed for a moment between the King of the French and Prince Albert, as to which should have the pleasure of giving precedence to the other. The Prince, however, was persevering enough to gain his point, and so the King was the first to descend the gangway, followed by Prince Albert, the Duke de Montpensier, and the Duke of Wellington.

The return of the royal party towards the Clarence-yard was the signal for renewed cheering, shouting, and salutes. From the time the barge left the sides of the Gomer till she came alongside the stairs, the same excitement continued. The King of the French repeatedly acknowledged the cheers of the spectators, taking off his hat, and bowing. He wore the uniform of a Lieutenant-General, blue with red facings, and he also wore a blue ribbon.

His Majesty looked remarkably well and animated. He had evidently suffered nothing from his voyage. Arrived at the stairs, the Prince preceded the King, by his desire, and, as he passed on from the top, bowed to the people. The King stepped quickly up the stairs, bowing also to the spectators, and when he reached the top, he turned round and bowed repeatedly on all sides, laying his hand on his heart. The Duke of Wellington, M. Guizot, and the other distinguished persons accompanying the King, followed, and the party walked up the yard to the point where the carriages were placed. The King and Prince Albert entered one carriage, which immediately afterwards drove off, the band playing the National Anthem. The other carriages followed, and in a few minutes after, they reached the railway station, which had been decorated by Capt. Burney with flags, kindly lent by the Admiralty for the purpose, and also with some evergreens. Here a limited number of persons were admitted to witness the departure. Colonel Henderson and Mr. Chaplin, directors, were present to receive the King.

(One of the engravings on this page shows his Majesty and suite landing, and the other illustration, the royal party at the railway station.)

The train started from Gosport with the King, Prince Albert, and the distinguished personages who accompanied them, at eleven o'clock, and arrived at Farnborough station at half-past twelve o'clock, where carriages were in waiting, in which they immediately went off at a rapid pace towards Windsor.

The following is a list of the distinguished individuals accompanying his Majesty and the Duke de Montpensier to this country:—

His Excellency M. Guizot, Ministre des Affaires Etrangeres, attended by M. Herbet, Secretary of Legation, and M. Hennequin, Private Secretary to his Excellency.

His Excellency Admiral Le Baron Mackau, Minister of Marine and Colonies, attended by Le Capitaine Pellion, R.N., and Le Capitaine Page, R.N., Aides-de-camp to his Exccellency.

Le Baron Fain, Chef du Cabinet du Roi.

Dr. Fouquier, M.D., physician in attendance on his Majesty; and M. Pasquier, surgeon in ordinary to the King.

Le General Baron Athalin, le General Comte de Rumigny, Colonel Comte de Chabannes, and Colonel Comte Dumas, are the aides-de-camp in attendance on the King.

Vice-Admiral le Baron Lasusse has the command of the squadron.

We must not omit to state that his Majesty appeared in high spirits, and seemed much gratified at the enthusiastic reception with which he was every where greeted.

THE ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION OF LOUIS PHILIPPE AT WINDSOR.

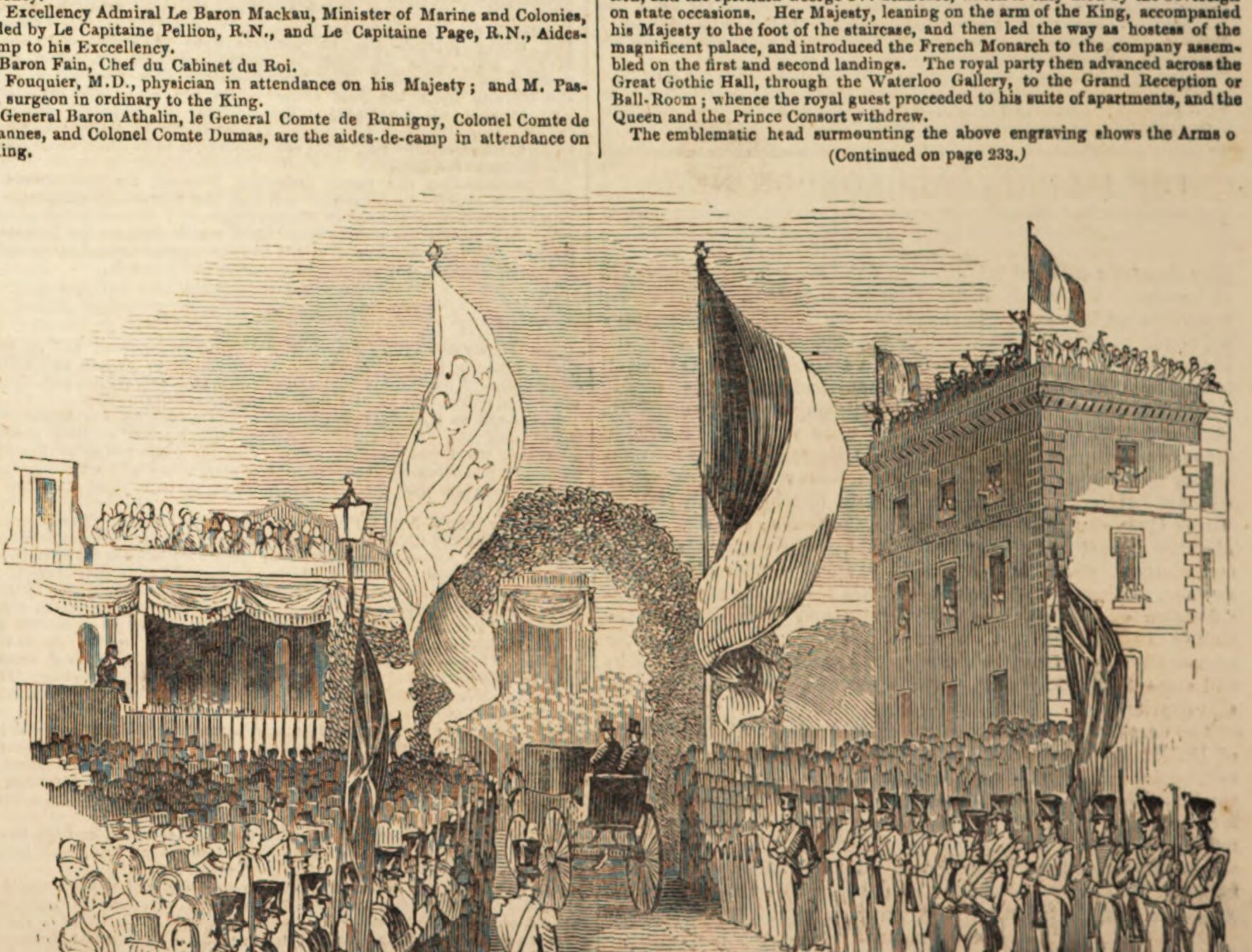
Soon after two o'clock, on Tuesday, the guns in the park announced the King and the Prince Consort to have nearly finished their journey, the vista from the principal vestiibule of Windsor Castle, up to the summit of the Long Walk, enabling the attendants within the royal abode to apprise her Majesty of the approach of her royal guest at such a convenient time as would obviate the awkwardness of a prolonged attendance at the entrance of her castle, where the duties of hospitality, no less than the affectionate respect entertained by the Queen for Louis Philippe, prompted our beloved monarch to await and welcome the King's arrival. Her Majesty, however, was so anxious not to suffer the opportune moment for receiving her august visitor to escape, that she descended into the grand vestibule fronting George the Fourth's gate, at which the *cortége* was to enter, some minutes before the carriages drove up. This was a most interesting moment, and cannot be paralleled by any occurrence that took place on her Majesty's visit to Chateau d'Eu, where the King and Queen of the French, together with their family, drove down to Treport in the ample *char-à-banc* to receive and convey the Queen and Prince to the chateau. During the short interval that elapsed, Queen Victoria, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, and attended by the Countess of Gainsborough, the Lady in Waiting, and by Sir Robert Peel, the Earl of Liverpool, Earl Delawarr, the Hon. George Anson, and some other of the principal officers of the household, awaited the King's arrival. Her Majesty was evidently in high spirits, and conversed affably with her attendants, her countenance beaming with satisfaction and excitement at the interesting meeting which awaited her.

At a quarter past two o'clock, the escort swept rapidly round the quadrangle and formed in front, whilst the first carriage, containing the King, Prince Albert, the Duke de Montpensier, and M. Guizot, drove under the portico. At this moment Queen Victoria advanced to the threshold, and in the most cordial manner extended her arms, whilst Louis Phillippe and the Prince descended from the carriage. Their Majesties embraced most affectionately at the moment of meeting, and the three principal personages advanced into the vestibule, the French Monarch bestowing his cordial smiles and greetings upon Sir R. Peel, the Earl of Liverpool, the Hon. George Anson, and others of the Royal household with whom he was familiarly acquainted. The Duke de Montpensier and Admiral de Mackau escorted the Duchess of Kent, and the royal party, followed by the Ministers and suites of both the Monarchs, proceeded at once to the grand staircase.

The large engraving represents the most impressive scene of the royal reception, and the splendid George IV. Staircase, which is only used by the Sovereign on state occasions. Her Majesty, leaning on the arm of the King, accompanied his Majesty to the foot of the staircase, and then led the way as hostess of the magnificent palace, and introduced the French Monarch to the company assembled on the first and second landings. The royal party then advanced across the Great Gothic Hall, through the Waterloo Gallery, to the Grand Reception or Ball-Room; whence the royal guest proceeded to his suite of apartments, and the Queen and the Prince Consort withdrew.

The emblematic head surmounting the above engraving shows the Arms o

(Continued on page 233.)


KING LOUIS PHILIPPE ENTERING THE RAILWAY STATION.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, October 13.—Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.
Monday, 14.—Peace with Vienna, 1809.
Tuesday, 15.—Kosciusko died, 1817.
Wednesday, 16.—Houses of Parliament burnt, 1834.
Thursday, 17.—Sir Philip Sydney died, 1586.
Friday, 18.—St. Luke.
Saturday, 19.—Dean Swift died, 1745.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending October 19.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.
3 7	3 28	3 50	4 11	4 33	4 57	5 22	5 47	6 14	6 43	7 16	7 53

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Subscriber," Penzance.—"King's Interest Tables" is a sound work; the price about 15s.

"A Sufferer."—We would gladly, if we could, inform our correspondent of the probability of recovering the amount of his claims on the repudiating States of America.

"R. B.," Bewdley, and "A Constant Reader."—The great press of intelligence has, of late, compelled our printer to employ a greater proportion of small type than usual.

"A Constant Subscriber."—Vol. V. of our journal will be completed at Christmas. The Giant's Causeway has already been engraved in other works too often to be inserted in our journal.

"J. F. M.," Turner-street, East.—The eldest son of her Majesty and Prince Albert was born Bishop of Osnaburg, and shortly after created Prince of Wales.

"E. H. P."—The Governors of Christ's Hospital are the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and twelve Common Councilmen, who are chosen by the rest of the Common Council out of their own body; noblemen and gentlemen are also Governors, who become benefactors to the amount of £400. The Governors mostly present each one boy annually, provided any children are admitted. A list of the presentations may be had at the hospital.

"W. J. D."—Mr. Carlyle's "Lectures on Heroes and Hero-worship" were delivered by him in 1840; but, we do not know at what place.

"J. B.," Clapton.—The sketch, if engraved, shall be with the acknowledgement of the name.

"G. H."—The account of the Harvest Home did not reach us in time.

"F. B.," Ireland.—£100,000 per annum.

"Felix."—The lines on St. George and the Dragon are much too long.

"F. A. H. S."—The Census of England and Wales, in a Supplement to No. 76 of our journal, may be had, by order, of any news-agent.

"J. O."—It is a popular error to suppose there to be an Act of Parliament prohibiting the use, &c., of an air-gun: it has always been considered as a toy, unless in a very few cases, where it has been the instrument of private and cowardly revenge.

"A. B."—We cannot settle the moustaches question!

"B. H."—Pon cannot spell Pun.

"T. C.," Bridlington.—The sketches of Flamborough Head did not arrive in time.

"G. D."—The lines on the Royal Visit and the Debarkation will not suit.

"J. P. A.," Stourport.—Not at present.

"Amicus Veritatis" is thanked; we were aware of the piracy.

"Belfastiensis" will be entitled to the Large Print. The price of the View of London in 1842 is 1s. The law referred to applies to Ireland.

"A Lover of Chess."—His suggestion shall be taken into consideration.

"M. E.," Liverpool.—Mr. Palmer's process of Glyphography is patented; the patentee's address is 13, Newgate-street.

"D. D." is thanked; but the sketch is incomplete.

"J. S.," Rochester, informs us that, "Since the accession of the House of Brunswick, none of the younger branches of the Royal Family have been created Peers till they have attained the age of 21. Indeed, the father of her present Majesty was 32 years of age when he was created Duke of Kent." The Yeomanry Fête at Hatfield was engraved in our journal last year.

"One Interested."—We know nothing of the London Friendly Union.

"J. M.," Welwyn.—The Large Print is in a state of forwardness. The remittance will serve.

"S. C.," Shrewsbury.—The name of the great Italian painter is Raphael, or Raffaello Sanzio.

"J. E. E.," Brighton, is thanked for the paragraph from the Scottish paper, exposing the silly blunder.

"J. L."—The lines are ineligible.

"J. C."—We believe the residence of the Countess Guiccioli to be in Paris.

"E. K.," Tunstall, will find several Guides to, or Pictures of, London in the booksellers' shops; but few of them are accurate.

"C. C. H.," Coleford, will be entitled to the Large Print.

"L. S.," Knaresbro'.—The duty on French brandy is 22s. 6d. per gallon; therefore, the charge of 4s. 1d. upon one pint is incorrect.

"A Belfast Subscriber," and "Moonshine," Manchester.—We were in error: the harvest moon was at full on the 26th of September last.

"Henry," Truro.—Ravizotti's "Italian Dictionary and Grammar."

"T. H., R.N."—We have not room for the long letter on Spots on the Sun, &c.

"Alpha" should send his own name, when the address of Mr. I. E. L. will be forwarded to him.

"Vectis," Ryde.—Were the prices of books and music affixed to our notices, each would be subject to advertisement duty.

"J. D. F." must excuse our non-insertion of his note.

"Sophia," Southsea.—Major Calder Campbell, the author of several poems of merit, is a resident of the metropolis.

"An Inquirer" should write to the commanding officer of the regiment.

"A Subscriber" informs us that 2s. is demanded from each person for the inspection of Goodrich Court, Herefordshire, and that the charge is inserted in a printed table hung up in the hall; yet our correspondent does not infer that Sir S. R. Meyrick derives an income from such a source.

"Comus."—Hansard's Book of Archery is the best work, but is expensive. A small practical treatise, by Waring, may be purchased of the dealers in archery implements. Walker's Treatise is one of the best works on chess.

"W. W.," Nottingham.—There is no St. Giles's-street in London. There are upwards of 80 churches in the metropolis.

"J. G. S.," King's Lynn, cannot recover a debt contracted in the year 1835, unless proof can be given that it has been already applied for since that date.

"An Inquirer," Huddersfield.—A good air-pump may be purchased for £5 5s. Our subscriber will be entitled to the Large Print.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1844.

Our domestic political intelligence of the week is completely void of interest. The heads of the Ministry have been joining in the festivities of Windsor; the heads of the people, as we suppose we ought to call the members of the Legislature, are scattered abroad, one to his farm, another to his merchandise. O'Connell is quiescent as far as agitation is concerned; for he is hunting among the Kerry hills, instead of haranguing at the Conciliation Hall, which, in his absence, presents that void space which, in theatres of another kind, too plainly tells that the "star" has left its usual sphere. In another point, however, the comparison will not hold good: the emptiness of the benches in the Hall on Burgh Quay causes no diminution in the funds; the rent of last Monday is stated to have been £600. The steadiness of this contribution, which now seems to keep at a tolerably regular average, indicates the existence of two things worthy the consideration of our rulers,—a uniformity and continuance of the feeling in which the fund originates, and a completeness in the organisation by which it is collected and managed. Some weeks will elapse before any of the usual signs of life will be visible in this quarter.

The death of Lady Heytesbury, which took place at the Castle of Dublin on Sunday last, has thrown a gloom over the Irish metropolis. The "Castle" is, in little, the same to Ireland as the Court is to London; and an event that must of course close it to any kind of official display, or vice-regal hospitality, cannot but be considered as a public misfortune, independent of the sorrow that must be felt by all parties for the affliction that has fallen on the family of the Lord-Lieutenant so soon after his installation as the representative of the Sovereign.

One of the last acts of Louis Philippe, before leaving his own shores for this country, has been one of the best of his reign. The good effect it has had in France, cannot be altogether concealed even by the efforts of the war journals. An amnesty appeared in the *Moniteur* of Tuesday, setting at liberty fifty-nine political prisoners, sentenced to various terms of confinement. There is an impression in England that the greater number of them were persons connected more or less directly with the press, but this does not appear to be the case. M. Dupoty, one of the liberated, was certainly a journalist, but he was implicated in the attempt made by Quenisset on the life of the King, and was punished as a conspirator rather than as a writer. Even the most determined advocates of liberty of discussion must allow that aiding and abetting the crime of assassination, is no part of the duty of a "public instructor." The following is a brief account of some of the other prisoners now discharged:—

Boufet, Montauban, J. Orsi, M. E. Dataille, J. B. Lombard, M. Ornano, and Theodore Forrestier were implicated in Prince Louis Napoleon's descent on Boulogne; Joseph Bechet was convicted of selling the *Moniteur Republicain*; Felix Becker and three others were condemned as belonging to a secret society; N. Raymond was condemned for what is known as the Marseilles plot; J. M. Bourdon and seventeen others were implicated in the troubles at Paris of the 12th and 13th of May, 1839; and J André and five more were condemned for some excesses committed during the troubles in the west.

On perusing the names here given, one more will doubtless recur to every reader with something of regret that it is not to be found among them. Prince Louis Napoleon is still a prisoner at Ham. We have no sympathy with the vanity that made him think his name was a sufficient title to the throne of France, nor with the mingled folly and madness that prompted his two attempts at Strasbourg and Boulogne. But it is not in the nature of the magic influence once exercised by the name of Napoleon to be hereditary, and time has worn its political power down to a "dream of a dream, and shadow of a shade." What we have, we think with justice, called the madness and folly of the Prince, also render him less to be feared: two such utter failures are not likely to inspire a third attempt. Imprisonment for life is a dreadful doom for a young, and as the Prince is said to be, a gallant and generous spirit; he appears to have been sufficiently punished for the past, nor do we think he need be much feared for the future. Neither can it be forgotten that there are very reasonable grounds for suspecting that in the descent on Boulogne, the Prince was less the chief mover in the affair than the victim of cleverer heads than his own; that, in short, he was trapped into the absurd undertaking by the intrigues of the French police. We wish the Prince could have been included in the present amnesty; but because it is not so, we will not the less give our approbation to the spirit that has extended pardon to so many others.

The last packet from Rio has brought what is supposed to be a copy of the New Brazilian Tariff. Some doubt yet exists as to whether it is not a mere copy of the form that was struck off for private circulation among the resident merchants at Rio, in order to collect their opinions with respect to it. Our treaty with the Brazils expires next month, when this new Tariff, whatever may be its provisions, will come into operation. It occupies fifty-three folio pages, and its principle is that of levying specific duties, that of levying them *ad valorem* being, it is said, totally abandoned. A low range of duty will be levied on all imported articles considered of the first necessity, while on those considered of a higher quality and higher price, the duty will be heavier. A great drawback on the working efficacy of the Tariff, is the fact that "the valuations are to be arbitrarily made by the officers of the Custom House, and it is concluded, that in many cases this will run the duty up to not less than fifty per cent."

The French and Spaniards are both fanatically possessed in favour of an intricate and oppressive custom-house system, seeming to think that commerce was intended to support the officers of these establishments, not that the custom-house officials should merely be the servants of commerce. It is feared, that if the present tariff is passed, the greater part of the trade of Brazil will be driven into the hands of the contrabandists. This perverse attachment to high duties has already ruined the trade of Spain—is injuring that of France, and has destroyed the wine trade of Portugal. All this is lamentable; but while there is a chance that the scale of duties may be modified before it is brought into operation, we are unwilling to treat a commercial blunder in a valuable customer to the manufacturers of this country, as a *fait accompli*.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE REVENUE.

We have great gratification in stating that the accounts of the Revenue for the quarter ending on the 10th of October (Thursday) present a very large increase, particularly in the Customs, probably owing to the augmented importations under the new Tariff.

The following is a summary of the accounts:—The total revenue for the year just concluded amounts to £50,741,622, for the quarter to £14,372,353. The net increase upon the year is £1,395,349, upon the quarter, £520,944. The great head of increase is in the Customs; this head exhibits the enormous amount of £1,723,165 increase upon the year; £473,347 upon the quarter. The Excise presents also its increase upon the year, £173,898. The Stamps give, upon the year, an increase of £69,129. The year's increase upon the Property Tax (notwithstanding repayments) is £106,413. The increase upon the Post Office is, for the year, £82,000—making a total increase of £2,162,105. This increase is, however, reduced by a decrease under three or four heads, to the amount of £950,941. Nearly the whole of this decrease—viz., £948,004, however, is to be found under the head of Miscellaneous Revenue.

Notwithstanding this casual deduction, however, the net increase of the revenue is nearly £1,400,000; and but for the casual deduction would, with the repayments, amount to £2,390,264.

We congratulate the country upon these results, because the increase of the Revenue affords a certain proof of the improvement in our commerce and trade, and an indication of the augmented resources of the people.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, it is confidently reported, will go to Portsmouth with the King of the French, on his return to France, and witness the embarkation of his Majesty. The Queen, it is said, will remain one night at the official residence of Sir Charles Rowley, the commander-in-chief.

Presents to her Majesty.—The ponies ridden by her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal, during their sojourn at Blair Athol, have arrived at the Royal Mews, Windsor, with the other ponies of her Majesty, having been handsomely presented to their royal riders by Lord Glenlyon. Five roe deer have also been brought from Scotland, presents from the same nobleman.

Present from Louis Philippe to her Majesty.—The album which King Louis Philippe proposed to offer to Queen Victoria, in commemoration of her visit to the Chateau d'Eu, is finished; and his Majesty has brought it over with him to be presented at Windsor. It is of unusually large size, being 32 inches by 24, and proportionably thick. It contains thirty-two drawings, by the first French artists, representing the different apartments of the Chateau d'Eu, and scenes and events connected with her Britannic Majesty's visit. To prevent friction, the drawings are let in, and, as it were, framed by thick sheets of Bristol paper. It is splendidly bound in scarlet morocco, by Ginain, bearing the arms of England, within a rich border of the most delicate tooling. The case or box, in which it is enclosed, is covered with rich purple velvet, on which is also impressed the Queen's arms.

The Dukedom of Dorset.—It is said that her Majesty is about to raise the Earl Delawarr to the first rank in the peerage, by reviving in his person the extinct Dukedom of Dorset—the countess being, with the exception of the Countess Amherst, the only surviving representative of John Frederick, third duke, as sister of George, fourth duke, whose melancholy death, by a fall from his horse, occurred on the 14th of February, 1815.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, attended by Lady Georgiana Bathurst and the Hon. Captain Liddell, has been honouring the Duke and Duchess of Bedford with her company at Woburn Abbey.

The Vacant Blue Riband.—The blue riband placed at the disposal of the Premier, by the recent death of the Duke of Grafton, occasions the eighth vacancy that has occurred in the list of Knights of the Most Noble Order of the Garter since the accession of the present Ministry to office. Few similar instances of so large an amount of patronage have fallen into the hands of the First Minister of the Crown within so short a period of time are to be met with in the annals of the Order.

The Duke of Devonshire's party, at Chatsworth, separated on Tuesday, when the noble duke left that princely seat for Bolton Abbey, Yorkshire. His grace intends to receive a select circle at that ancient seat, expressly for the excellent shooting that estate affords.

Count Nesselrode took his departure from London, on Saturday morning, for Hamburg.

We hear that the preliminaries have been arranged for a matrimonial alliance between the Hon. Captain Boyle, second daughter of the Earl of Cork, and Miss Georgiana Robarts, daughter of the well-known banker of that name. The ceremony will take place during the present month.

The Earl and Countess of Lincoln have arrived in town.

Lord Palmerston arrived at Berlin, on the 1st instant, from Dresden.

Mr. Baillie Cochrane, M.P., is about to lead to the hymeneal altar the eldest daughter of Mr. and Lady Elizabeth Drummond, and grand-daughter to the Duke of Rutland.

Elevation of Lord Stanley to the House of Peers.—The *Gazette* of Tuesday contains the notification of Lord Stanley's elevation to the peerage, under the title of Baron Stanley, of Bickerstaffe.

The Hon. Miss Sybella Mary Harris, fourth daughter of the late gallant Lord Harris, died on Sunday, at Southborough, near Tonbridge, in her 49th year.

Miss Peel.—Miss Peel is still residing in Eastern-terrace, Brighton. We are happy to say that Miss Peel is now in improved health.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, and several of the Cabinet Ministers, left town on Thursday afternoon by a special train from the terminus of the Great Western Railway for Windsor Castle, on a visit to her Majesty.

Sir George Clerk has arrived in town from Scotland.

We are sorry to hear that the Hon. C. A. Murray is still confined to his room at the Pavilion, Brighton, by severe indisposition.

Sir Henry Pottinger has arrived in town from China.

Death of Lady Heytesbury.—The account of the state of health o Lady Heytesbury published by us last week will have left little hope of her ladyship's recovery, and we regret to say her demise took place on Sunday afternoon, at twenty minutes before four o'clock, at the Vice-regal Lodge, Dublin. The lamented baroness had arrived but a short time in Ireland, when she was attacked by the fatal illness, under the effects of which she laboured so long and painfully. In immediate attendance on her last moments were—his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant; his brother, the Hon. E. H. A'Court, M.P. for Tamworth, Captain in the Navy; her son, the Hon. W. H. Ashe A'Court Holmes, M.P. for the Isle of Wight; the Hon. Miss A'Court, daughter; and Mrs. Pennett, sister to the late baroness. Her ladyship was in her 60th year, and second daughter of the Hon. William Henry Bouverie, and granddaughter of the Earl of Radnor. She was married to his Excellency on the 3rd of October, 1808. She has left two surviving children. Her ladyship was assiduously attended during her illness by Sir Henry H. Marsh, Bart., and Dr. J. Graves, the physician in ordinary to the household, and Dr. George Hatchell.

Death of the Marquis of Donegal.—The noble marquis expired on Saturday morning last, at Ormeau, near Belfast, after a protracted illness. His lordship, George Augustus Chichester, Marquis of Donegal, Viscount of Chichester, and Baron Belfast (Viscount Fisherwick, in England), lieutenant of the county Donegal, Knight of St. Patrick, &c., was born in 1769, and was consequently in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, the Earl of Belfast, lieutenant of the county Antrim.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

ELECTION OF VICE-CHANCELLOR OF OXFORD.

On Tuesday morning at one o'clock the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University, preceded by the Esquire and Yeoman Bedels, and attended by nearly all the heads of Colleges and halls, and a large number of other doctors in divinity, law, and medicine, went in procession from the Clarendon to the theatre, when, having taken their seats, the Chancellor's letter, nominating Dr. Symons, Warden of Wadham College, to be Vice-Chancellor for the year ensuing, was read by the Senior Proctor, and submitted to the approbation of the house.

Some members having called out "non-placet," the Vice-Chancellor stated that he had the Chancellor's permission to take a scrutiny, which immediately commenced, at the end of which the numbers were as follow:—

Placets	882	
Non-placets	183	
Majority		699

The new Vice-Chancellor was then admitted into office, on taking the customary oaths, and after a very appropriate address, nominated as Pro Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Wynter, President of St. John's College, and late Vice-Chancellor.

Dr. Hawkins, Provost of Oriel College; Dr. Plumptre, Master of University College; Dr. Radford, Rector of Lincoln College, were also sworn in.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Prorogation of Parliament.—Parliament was prorogued on Thursday, by Commission, till the 12th of December. The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wharncliffe, and the Earl of Dalhousie.

Her Majesty's Visit to the City.—It is generally supposed that the 23rd instant will be the day on which her Majesty will visit the City, on the occasion of opening the Royal Exchange. The number of persons to be invited to dinner will not exceed 1300. The collation is to be cold. According to the present arrangements, it is intended that her Majesty should enter at the west end of the building. It is impossible to finish every part of the works; the portions left unfinished will, therefore, be covered with crimson cloth. As the time is too short for the statue of her Majesty to be finished, it is arranged that the model shall be fixed up for the occasion, and it is now undergoing a process of enamelling, to make it appear like marble. The large commemoration medal, to be presented to her Majesty, the royal family, and others, will not be ready; but the smaller silver medal, of the size of half-a-crown, is already finished, and will be given to the company who are invited.

Court of Aldermen.—A Court of Aldermen was held on Wednesday, when Mr. Sheriff Sidney was sworn in as alderman of Billinsgate ward. Some conversation ensued in consequence of the non-attendance of Mr. Salomons, to be sworn in as alderman of Portsoken ward; and ultimately the Lord Mayor postponed the question of Mr. Salomons appearing to take upon himself the office till Tuesday next. The Court unanimously agreed to an address of congratulation and welcome to Louis Philippe.

Late Hours of Business in the Metropolis.—A very numerous and respectably-attended meeting, called by the Metropolitan Drapers' Association, was held on Wednesday night at Exeter Hall, to adopt means to discourage the practice of keeping open shops in the metropolis to a late hour. Mr. Sheriff Sidney was in the chair, the Lord Mayor having been prevented from attending. Resolutions were agreed to expressive of the opinion that protracted hours of business were unnecessary, and that they sacrificed the health, morals, and spiritual interests of the assistants. A donation of twenty guineas from Mr. Hitchcock, of St. Paul's Churchyard, was announced, accompanied by the intimation that that gentleman's establishment now closes at seven o'clock. Mr. Hitchcock, it appears, has stated that in his large establishment, since the introduction of the shorter hours, the greatest improvement had taken place. So cheerful and assiduous were his young men, that he could actually carry on his business with fewer assistants than when they were jaded by excessive labour. A resolution was also passed pledging the meeting to adopt all necessary steps to abridge the hours of business in shops, and to discountenance the practice of evening shopping.

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.—Thursday last the half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of this Company was held at the London Tavern; Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P. for Huntingdon, in the chair. The report read by the Secretary stated that the expectations formerly held out by the Directors have been fully realized, and that the concern is in every respect steadily and surely improving. The surplus of the half-year had considerably exceeded that of the former. Since the last meeting the debt of the Company had been further reduced £20,000; and the Directors intend to pay off the loan of £50,000 the 4th of February, being now the remaining balance of the Company's debt. The only matter affecting insurance that had occurred during the year was the recent circumstance of the Tay striking upon Covador Reef. The ship, however, being but slightly damaged, the casuality is likely to prove less injurious to the Company than might at first have been anticipated. After some reference to the future repairing of ships, &c., the report stated that the plan of packet routes, which had now been fifteen months in operation, had given great satisfaction, both to her Majesty's Government and to the Colonies—the ships arriving at and departing from all the numerous places comprehended in the scheme with the utmost regularity. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, having recently required that the mails to and fro between Jamaica, Santa Martha, Carthagena, Chagues, and St. Juan de Nicaragua, shall be conveyed by steam instead of a sailing vessel, will involve the necessity for building a new steam-ship. It appeared that the total receipts were, £174,927 16s. 8d. Deducting the disbursements, a balance of £66,157 14s. 9d. remained. After some discussion, the report was agreed to.

Mortality in the Metropolis.—The week ending on Saturday last, the 5th inst., was one of the most salubrious of the present year, and the number of deaths is accordingly considerably below the average at this season. The total number, from all causes, in a population of 1,915,104 was last week only 901—a decrease of 29 upon the average of the last five autumns. There is still, however, a larger proportion than ordinary of deaths from epidemic diseases, the number under this head last week being 287, while the average of the last five autumns is not higher than 191. In sporadic diseases and in those affecting the lungs, there is a perceptible decrease, and it is principally by smallpox that the increased mortality from epidemics is occasioned. The number of deaths recorded under this head last week is 51, while the average is only 17.

Reduction in the Price of Bread.—A reduction of a halfpenny, and in some instances of a penny, in the price of the four-pound loaf, was made by several bakers on Wednesday. The prices at which the seconds, or household, bread is sold at in the metropolis vary considerably. It is strange that the best bread can be obtained in Gravesend at 6½d. to 7d. per 4lb loaf—20 per cent. less than in London.

Extensive Fire in the Borough Market.—A fire of a very alarming character broke out on Monday night, behind the London-road, Southwark, on which was erected a number of shops, occupied by various tradesmen, and known as St. George's Market. The fire first took place in the stalls of Mr. Barrett, a butcher, and the buildings were totally destroyed. About a dozen other buildings, in the whole one hundred feet long by thirty-five feet wide, and used as butchers' stalls, and miscellaneous tradesmen's sheds in the market, were also destroyed, with the contents. The buildings were insured, but the contents were not insured.

A memorial recently agreed to at a meeting at Gateshead, was transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, with a view to obtaining the pardon of Frost, Williams, and Jones; but Mr. Phillips replied, on behalf of Sir James Graham, that the right hon. baronet expressed his regret that there was no sufficient ground to justify him, consistently with his public duty, in advising her Majesty to comply with its prayer.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Monument to Dr. Dalton.—At a recent meeting of the inhabitants of Manchester the following resolution was come to:—"That it is desirable that a simple and suitable memorial should be placed in the cemetery at Ardwick, over the mortal remains of this illustrious philosopher and exemplary Christian; and that it is most desirable to found a professorship of chemistry in some public institution in Manchester, to be named the 'Daltonian Professorship,' one object of which shall be to illustrate the atomic theory and the discoveries of Dalton, in connection with other branches of physical science."

Munificent Legacy.—The late James Heyworth, Esq., of Everton, has bequeathed a legacy of £10,000 to his principal clerk, as a testimony of the value which he placed on that gentleman's faithful services for a number of years.

Sudden Death of Lady Hayter at Brighton—On Tuesday evening a jury was empanelled at Brighton to inquire into the circumstances attending the death of Lady Hayter, wife of Sir George Hayter. Her ladyship had been staying for the last fortnight in Brighton, and on Sunday afternoon she went to see her niece, in the Montpelier-road, with the intention of spending the remainder of the day with her. Soon after she arrived at the residence of her niece, she was taken in a fit, and in less than four hours she was a corpse. Medical aid was called in, but it was of no avail. Her ladyship was sixty-six years of age. She had been in a delicate state of health, but not to say ill. The jury being satisfied that she died from natural causes, returned a verdict to that effect.

State of Trade at Manchester.—There was a very good demand for yarn on Tuesday; and, as the market was very bare of stock, rather higher prices were in many cases obtained, and purchasers were desirous of making contracts for future delivery. The goods market, also, was very firm, and full prices were paid for nearly all descriptions of cloth.—The Rochdale Flannel Market was very dull on Monday, the demand very limited, and prices rather wavering. There is the same inactivity in the wool market, but prices remain firm.

James Cockburn Belaney.—Letters have been received from the Home Office, expressive of the regret of Sir James Graham at the outrages that have been committed against the person and property of Mr. Belaney since his return to North Sunderland. The Government has joined in offering a reward of £100 for the apprehension and conviction of the offenders who set fire to his dwelling-house on the evening of the 18th ult., and her Majesty's gracious pardon to any accomplice informant. An inspector of police has been sent down to inquire into the nature and particulars of the recent outrage. He has been actively engaged, and has laid informations against Mr. George Gray Bell, the late clerk of the firm of Robson and Skelly, and three other persons of the names of Steavenson, Brown, and Galligar, as principals at the incendiary fire of the 10th ult. The Rev. Dixon Clark, of Betford, a magistrate for the district, after hearing a part of the evidence collected by the inspector, granted warrants for the immediate apprehension of the parties. A warrant was also granted to search the dwelling house of Mr. Bell, for property belonging to Mr. Belaney, which he is charged with having improperly taken away.

The Accident at Haswell Colliery.—On Wednesday the inquest on the bodies of those who fell victims to the late explosion was resumed, and, after a very long and minute examination of witnesses, the inquiry was once more adjourned to Friday (yesterday). Professors Faraday and Lyall have been sent down by the Government to assist in the inquiry. Both these scientific gentlemen have arranged to go down the Haswell pit to inspect the workings. On Tuesday night a meeting was held at the Lecture-room, Nelson-street, Newcastle, to devise means for alleviating the distress of those families whom the recent awful occurrence had left destitute. Some excellent appeals were made in behalf of the destitute families of the sufferers, and a committee was formed to organize a subscription for them.

Incendiarism in Lincolnshire.—An incendiary fire occurred at Sudbrook, near Ancaster, on Sunday morning last; a stack of straw, the property of Charles Allix, Esq., of Willoughby Hall, was entirely consumed.

Serious Fire near Gravesend.—On Wednesday night a fire of a very alarming character, broke out at the premises belonging to Mr. Mace, farmer, in Parry-street, about one mile and a half this side of Gravesend. That part in which the fire commenced was the homestead, in which stood a vast number of ricks of great value. The flames next extended to several other stacks, also to a large building, upwards of 100 feet long by 50 wide, and filled with grain; then to a number of pea ricks, and from thence to the piggeries. The flames, by a quarter past ten, were ascending into the air several hundred feet, and large flakes of fire were wafted into the stables and cart-houses, all of which were blazing away in a manner truly awful. The progress of the fire was subdued after some time, but the value of the property consumed amounts to some thousands of pounds.

Fatal Accident with Fire-arms.—A dreadful event occurred in the parish of English Bicknor, Gloucestershire, on Tuesday last. Lieut.-Col. Charles Davies, of Bicknor Court, was shooting near that place, and, in the act of getting over a hedge, his gun, becoming entangled in the briars, went off and lodged the contents of both barrels in his right side. He immediately fell, and, on the keeper (who was accompanying him) coming to his side, and attempting to raise him, exclaimed, "It is of no use, I am a dead man!" He then prayed earnestly for mercy on his soul, and on the souls of his relations. The keeper ran to the village for assistance, but before he could return the unfortunate gentleman had breathed his last. Deceased had been for forty years in the service of the Hon. East India Company's Bombay establishment.

IRELAND.

The Repeal Association.—The Hon. Hely Hutchinson was the chairman of the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday. The whole proceedings were flat and uninteresting. Mr. Maurice O'Connell informed the meeting that the "Liberator" was in the enjoyment of strong health and buoyant spirits. He intended writing to the Association this week, and on Monday next, he (Mr. M. O'Connell) hoped to have a long letter to read to them from his father. (Cheers.) The hon. member then proceeded to acknowledge subscriptions, and to pay handsome compliments, as he went along, to all who had been so charitably disposed as to send them a donation.—Mr. O'Neil Daunt, who has not for some time made his appearance in the hall, next acknowledged a sum of £50 from the county Clare. (Great cheering.)—Mr. William Charles O'Connell, the London "Inspector-General," or chief of all the Repeal tax gatherers, next came forward, and gave an account of his stewardship.—Mr. Maurice O'Connell, after handing in subscriptions from Liverpool and Manchester, proceeded to give an account of a meeting of Repeal wardens which he had convened on the previous afternoon (Sunday). They were determined (he added) to have a warden and collector for every street in Dublin. There were eight hundred streets in the city, and by very moderate exertions, they calculated that they could raise £200 weekly within these precincts.—Mr. O'Neil Daunt dwelt at great length upon the subject of Repeal.—Mr. Grattan followed, in a long speech.—The amount of rent was upwards of £600.

Health of Mr. O'Connell.—A letter from Darrynane, describes Mr. O'Connell as in the enjoyment of excellent health, and as occupied during the greater part of the day hunting with his celebrated beagles.

Attempt at Murder in Tipperary.—A letter from Roscrea states that the driver of Mr. Latouche, residing near Wal town, was fired at on Sunday night, and wounded mortally.

POLICE.

Crime and Distress.—Two cases have occurred this week which exhibit in a lamentable point of view the effects of poverty. The first took place at Queen-square Police-office on Tuesday, when *Sarah Baker*, a miserable-looking woman, who appeared to be upwards of seventy years of age, was charged with stealing a half-quartern loaf from the shop of Mrs. Wallace, a baker, 5, Camera-street, Chelsea. The son of the prosecutrix stated that he was sitting in the parlour that morning, when he saw the prisoner enter the shop, and take a half-quartern loaf from the counter, with which she walked out. He followed, and finding the bread under her shawl, gave her into custody. Prisoner, in reply to the charge, said that she was very sorry, but that starvation had induced her to do it. She had lately been at work in some market gardens, but there being nothing now for her to do in that way, she had become much distressed; she added, that she was ready to faint away from hunger. A friend of the shopkeeper's said that she had been frequently before robbed, and could ill afford it, as she was a widow with a large family; she did not wish to press for any very severe punishment on the prisoner. Mr. Bond said that being hungry was no excuse in this country for theft; if people were distressed they could always go to their workhouse, where they could get relief. If everybody were allowed to go into a shop and help themselves, tradesmen would soon be ruined. He must commit the prisoner for trial.—Committed accordingly.—The second case, which was heard before the Magistrates at Bromley, on Monday, exhibited another instance of the commission of crime to insure temporary shelter in a prison. Such cases as these afford matter for serious reflection. In the latter instance the accused was a wretched-looking fellow, named *Joseph Tyrrell*, who was charged with stealing two pounds of bread, value 3½d., the property of Mr. White, a baker, at Bromley.—The complainant deposed that the prisoner walked into his shop, and asked for a half-quartern loaf. He handed him one across the counter, and the prisoner immediately seized it, and began to devour it. He tried to take it away from him, but it was of no use, and the prisoner told him that he had no money to pay him for the bread, and he might do what he pleased with him.—The master of the Bromley union workhouse said that the prisoner was admitted into the establishment on Sunday night, as a casual pauper, and his supper was given to him. He refused to get up until half-past seven o'clock in the morning, and, as he then declared he would not do any work, he was turned out of the house.—The prisoner, in answer to the charge, said that he had committed the offence in order that he might be sent to prison. He was suffering under disease, and was anxious to be sent to gaol, where he should have an opportunity of being cured.—The Bench said they did not think a charge of felony could be supported. It was clear, however, that the prisoner had brought himself within the provisions of the Vagrant Act, and they should, therefore, commit him for one month to the House of Correction. It will be remarked that the offence in both cases was that of stealing bread to appease the cravings of hunger.

The American Gouging System.—At Lambeth-street police-office, Wednesday, *William Duval*, an American sailor on board the Prince Oscar, an English vessel at present lying in the London Docks, was charged with the ferocious act of "gouging" or forcing one of the eyes of his captain (Lawson) from its socket, and inflicting other injuries upon him. It was proved in evidence that on the preceding afternoon the prisoner was directed to superintend the topsail sheets of the vessel, and, in doing so, some words took place between him and the chief mate. The prisoner then went towards the captain, who was on deck, and demanded his wages for some days which were due to him. The captain told him that if he did not conduct himself in a proper manner, he must either go below or on shore. The prisoner became more impudent, upon which Capt. Lawson laid hold of him to put him out of the vessel, and a struggle ensued, during which the prisoner made use of the most violent exclamations, and, amongst other things, said, "Only let me get once clear, and I'll do for you." The prisoner managed to overpower the captain, and got on the top of him, when getting the end of his thumb under the eye, he forced it from the socket. Captain Lawson instantly shrieked, and exclaimed, "Oh, he's got my eye out!" and two of the men on board, who had seen their captain's eye resting upon his cheek, became so sick that some moments elapsed before they could go to his assistance, and secure the prisoner. Captain Lawson, with much presence of mind, replaced his eye in the socket, but, in addition to this injury, it was found he had sprained his ancle. He was removed to the London Hospital, where every attention was paid to him. A certificate was put in, stating that Captain Lawson was not in a fit state to attend to give his evidence, or leave the hospital at present, and it was stated that there were but faint hopes entertained of restoring the sight of his eye. The prisoner, in reply to the charge, carelessly replied, that he was in such a state of mind at the time as to be unable to control his passion, and unconscious of what he did. He was remanded to a future day, when Captain Lawson will be able to attend and prosecute him.

Claim against Louis Philippe.—At Marylebone police-office, on Wednesday, a tall athletic Frenchman was introduced to the sitting magistrate (Mr. Rawlinson), who inquired the nature of his business. The applicant (who carried in his hand a great number of papers, some of which were printed): I have to take the liberty, sir, of requesting that you, as a magistrate, will use your best endeavours to get one of my papers presented to her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, in order that it may by her be brought under the notice of King Louis Philippe.—It will be remembered that about a fortnight ago the applicant attended at one of the city police-courts, for the purpose of obtaining a warrant for the detention of the King, immediately upon his setting foot in England; and it need scarcely be added that the wished-for warrant was not granted. The applicant gave a paper into the hands of the magistrate, which Mr. Rawlinson promised to read. The Frenchman, who seemed highly elated at the magistrate condescending to peruse his appeal to her Majesty in his behalf, bowed respectfully, and then quitted the court. The paper contained a voluminous statement, printed in English and French, in which the writer sets forth certain pecuniary claims on his Majesty the King of the French, for services rendered by him (the applicant) in maintaining and supporting a large number of the most active partisans of the great Revolution of July 1830. The applicant, in very energetic language, mixed with no slight share of bombast, entreats her Majesty to use her influence with her royal guest to induce him to recognise his claim. The applicant is the same person who, between nine and ten years ago, was brought before the then sitting magistrates, Messrs. Shutt and Hoskins, charged with having caused a mob to assemble in the vicinity of the residence of the French Ambassador, Manchester-square. Upon that occasion the applicant, who was then a vendor of blacking, was mounted upon a donkey caparisoned in a most grotesque manner; and had a quantity of blacking for sale, which, according to bills put forth by him, was manufactured from the bones and blood of the satellites of the hypocrite King Louis Philippe, who had been killed fighting against the Republicans of Lyons. He was then discharged by the magistrates, upon his promising not to cause an obstruction in the streets again.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

There is now an engineer at Bale who is making estimates for constructing a railroad from that city to Olten, traversing the mountains of the Jura, and having branches at Zurich, Lucerne, and Soleure.

A day or two ago 100 shares in the Thames Tunnel upon which £50 each had been paid, amounting, to £5000, were sold to an extensive shareholder at the exceedingly low price of six shillings per £50 share, realising only £30, and £4970 less than had been paid for them. The sale was a *bona fide* one, the shares having been put up by the executors of a deceased gentleman.

The Oporto papers announce the assassination of a Judge on the 17th ult., at Cruz, in the district of Paredes. He was shot in the back as he entered his house at nightfall, and died on the spot. The murderer escaped.

The manufactures of cambrics and lawns, formerly so flourishing in the rural districts between Valenciennes and Cambray, is declining from day to day. The linen manufactures are almost superseded everywhere by those of cotton. At the commencement of the Restoration 350,000 pieces of cambric were manufactured every year. At present not more than 90,000 pieces are manufactured, the value of which is about 3,960,000 francs.

The whole of the tribes of that part of the coast of Arabia, under Osman Pasha, the Turkish Governor, have revolted against the Porte. A force of between 3000 and 4000 has been sent against them.

Mr. Gordon, the English Consul at Havre, died on Saturday, in that town, of an illness which had confined him to his bed for some days.

Accounts have been received of the murder of the captain and two of the crew of the French merchant vessel l'Indien, by the natives of one of the islands in the Gulf of Bengal. The captain and two men had left the vessel in a boat, to take soundings of the coast, and not returning, they were sought for by the rest of the crew, who found them lying murdered on the shore, and stripped of their clothing.

A farmer in Leicestershire found a wasp's nest the other day on the roof of his house, and he put it, wasps and all, into a sack, intending to throw the whole into a pond. Some thieves stole the sack from the door of the farmhouse, and, on their opening it to inspect their booty, the wasps flew out, settling on them and amply punishing them for the theft.

Recent accounts from Rio announce an attempt at suicide by M. de Scantz, Consul General and Chargé d' Affaires of Sweden at the Brazilian Court, but the dose of arsenic by which he had hoped to effect his purpose was, it appears, too strong, and did not effect the intended object. The cause of his desperate act was said to be his dismissal from his post. He is said to have been much beloved by the ex-King of Sweden.

The Liverpool papers say that the practicability of connecting the opposite shores of the Mersey by a stupendous chain bridge is under consideration.

We learn from Naples, 27th ult., that great preparations are making there for the marriage of his Royal Highness the Duke d'Aumale, who is expected at Naples about the end of this month.

The *New Hamburg Gazette* gives a Berlin letter of the 27th ult., containing a strange report that pardon has been offered to Tsech, who attempted to assassinate the King of Prussia, on condition of his transporting himself to one of the British penal colonies, where the English government has promised to keep him.

Joseph Capper, the well-known Chartist blacksmith, of Tunstall, Staffordshire, convicted of sedition at the special commission in 1842, was released from the county gaol on Monday last, after undergoing his term of two years' imprisonment.

An approaching eruption of Mount Vesuvius is feared, from the crater being full of burning lava, and the surrounding springs quite dry.

It appears by a letter from Vienna, that the Emperor of Austria has positively ordered the suppression of lotteries in his states from the 1st of January next.

The long-pending law suits between Sir Richard Dobson, Knt., and Mr. Sutton, on the one side, and the watermen of Greenwich on the other, relative to the pier at Greenwich, have been finally decided by Sir John Bailey, Bart., to whom they were referred at Maidstone assizes in March last, in favour of the watermen.

Several of the papers this week have given an account of the death of the infidel preacher and writer, the Rev. Robert Taylor, which is stated to have taken place at Tours in France last month. He had renounced, or professed to have renounced, his deistical principles. Mr. Taylor was for some time in a declining state of health. He was 52 years of age. He had written several works, and has left, it is said, a mass of manuscript on the subject of revealed religion.

Some excitement has been caused at Mayence in consequence of the approaching trial of the young Prince of Leiningen for striking the wife of a toll-keeper of a drawbridge. The Prince, who had crossed the river in a boat, refused to pay the toll, and the blow was struck during an altercation that ensued. The Prince is a member of a former reigning family in Germany, is related to several royal families, and also closely allied to the royal family of England.

The railroad from Nuremberg to Bamberg was opened on the 1st inst.

A letter from Gibraltar, dated October 2, states that a Spanish war schooner, having refused to show her colours, was on the previous day fired into and sunk, while making for Algesiras. The crew were saved.

The day for the laying of the first stone of the Birkenhead Docks is now definitively fixed, we understand, for Wednesday, the 23d instant, when Sir Philip De M. G. Egerton, M.P. for South Cheshire, will officiate on the occasion.

A Brussels paper, speaking of the refusal of the Belgian Government to confirm the sale of the British Queen, says that the second attempt to sell it does not prove favourable; it is thought that it will be given up to the Navy Board to be taken to pieces.

Lord Ashley is making a tour through Lancashire to inquire into the operation of the Factory Act. Last Monday he visited several of the establishments in Bolton.

Jocosot, the Sauk chief, who was presented to Queen Victoria, and her royal court, a few weeks since, died of consumption on the 3rd of September, in Cleveland, Ohio, far from home and relatives, but kindly provided for by a benevolent family residing in Cleveland. He was 35 years of age. There is every reason to believe that he died of consumption, brought on by the dissipations of civilised life.

Murder of an Englishman at Calais.—A sad event has placed all Calais in movement. The Commissaire of Police for Passports, M. Sullier, had been drinking on Sunday night with a Mr. Thorne, an English surgeon, at which time they were apparently on very friendly terms; when, about one o'clock in the morning, they went to the commissioner's office together, for what reason is not known, when a dispute arose, and the commissaire stabbed the other to the heart with a poignard, which, after some search, was discovered in the office. Mr. Thorne fell on the floor, and died instantly. He was a quiet man, who has resided at Calais several years, and has left a widow and several children. M. Sullier was a man not much liked in the town from his habit of drinking, and in consequence he showed at times some rudeness of manners. There is a report that M. Sullier owed Mr. Thorne money lost at cards. However, all is uncertain, and probably will ever remain so, no one having been present at the dispute. M. Sullier spoke English remarkably well, and had formerly been an actor. The murderer was given into the custody of the gens d'armes, who detained him at his own house till the arrival of the Procureur du Roi from Bologne. An investigation has been made of the affair by the Procureur du Roi, at the Town-hall (the body of the deceased being in the apartment, according to the law in France), before the Mayor and the second Commissary of Police. This investigation was private, and lasted till half-past ten o'clock at night, when it would appear there was thought to be sufficient circumstantial evidence against M. Sullier, as he was sent off under a guard to the prison of Boulogne, and from thence he will be transferred to St. Omer, and tried in the course of next month. M. Sullier has not admitted his guilt, but, during the investigation, constantly alleged that he had no recollection of any of the acts imputed to him. Dr. Thorn has left a widow and three children, objects of great commiseration.

On Thursday week, died at Etwall-hall, Major-General Cotton, in his 67th year. He entered the army at the age of 19, in 1797, as ensign of the 5th Foot.

Death of Admiral Sir John Poo Beresford, Bart., K.C.B. and G.C.H.—This distinguished flag-officer expired on Wednesday, at the Hall, Bedale, Yorkshire, after a protracted illness. The deceased Admiral Sir John Poo Beresford, Bart., was born in 1769, and was illegitimate son of George first Marquis of Waterford, and brother of Viscount Beresford. Sir John at an early age entered the navy, as the date of his entry is in the year 1782.

Lectures on the Ear.—Mr. Curtis, in recently commencing his autumnal course of lectures on the ear at the Royal Dispensary, Dean-street, Soho, discussed the improvements and discoveries recently introduced in aural surgery, and described what, in a recent visit to Paris, he had become acquainted with. Amongst other illustrations of the science of aural surgery the lecturer exhibited the nerves of the ear, and showed their minute ramifications by means of Cary's double achromatic microscope. He then went more minutely into the curative processes of various diseases of the organs of hearing, describing the nature and application of ligatures, the forceps, &c.; and showed how Herpes, and other cutaneous affections of the auricle, are removed by the anthracokali, and in what manner Tinnitus Aurium is made to yield to the internal administration of Arnica Montana and Imperatoria Ostruthium, combined with the valerianate of zinc and the citrate and lactate of iron. The lecturer also described the uses of Gruber's speculum, a lamp for viewing the meatus and membrane of the tympanum, and the use of the cephaloscope to judge of the normal and abnormal sounds in the organ of hearing. He concluded by adverting to the mode of treating the deaf and dumb; and advocated a system in which endeavours should be made to develop the latent sense of hearing in patients, instead of supplying a substitute for such sense, and thereby confirming deafness, instead of curing it.

Masquerade at Vauxhall Gardens.—There was a masquerade at these gardens on Wednesday evening, and the conductors of the entertainment had evidently used their best endeavours to satisfy their guests. Masquerades in England are generally rather dull affairs, however, and the amusement must depend more upon the patrons themselves than upon those who project them. Those present seemed to feel this, and consequently vast exertions were made to induce mirth; it was, however, of rather a boisterous description. There was no lack of characters, some of which were well supported, and upon the whole, the entertainment passed off satisfactorily for all parties.

The London Docks.—Great progress is being made in the works and improvements at this great commercial establishment. The splendid new warehouse in course of erection, facing the wool-warehouse and abutting on the west quay, on the site where the superintendent's office and baggage-warehouse originally stood, is rapidly advancing towards completion. That portion of the new warehouse facing the wool-warehouse is already finished and roofed, it not being intended to carry that part higher than the warehouse on the opposite side. The portion alluded to stands on the site of the range of shops which formerly stood between the outer and inner gates, being emporiums for nautical instruments, ship-tackle, &c., well known to commercial men and persons having business at that place of traffic. The other portion of the warehouse is of great extent and strength, consisting of several floors, for the housing of tea, &c. Spacious vaults have also been made underneath this warehouse.

POSTSCRIPT.

Reception of Louis Philippe.—A letter from Portsmouth, dated Thursday evening, says—"This morning, a few minutes before twelve o'clock, the French war-steamer Elan came into harbour from Treport, which she left on Wednesday evening, with despatches from her Majesty the Queen of the French to her royal consort. This was the vessel that was despatched by his Majesty Louis Philippe immediately after his arrival on Tuesday, with letters to the Queen. It appears that they were to announce his having reached the shores of England in safety, and the enthusiastic reception he had met with from the British people. The accounts brought by the Elan state that nothing could equal the delight of the Queen upon perusing his Majesty's letters, and that she expressed her gratification in the most unmeasured terms at the flattering manner in which his Majesty had been received. The despatches brought by the Elan were immediately forwarded to his Majesty at Windsor.

Address to the King of the French.—The Court of Common Council has agreed to an address of congratulation to Louis Philippe. It is similar to that voted by the Court of Aldermen, and both addresses will probably be presented to his Majesty together.

The Queen Dowager.—We are sorry to hear that her Majesty's health will not admit of her enjoying the festivities at Windsor Castle during the visit of Louis Philippe.

The King of Saxony.—A letter from Leipsic, dated Sept. 29, says—"His Majesty the King of Saxony, before his journey to England, made purchases of a Jewish jeweller to the amount of 30,000 dollars for presents. On distributing them it appeared that most of the stones were false, for which reason the return of all the presents is requested."

The French Officers at Portsmouth.—The officers of the French squadron were entertained at dinner, on Wednesday, by Major-General Sir Hercules and Lady Pakenham. The dinner-party consisted of Vice-Admiral Baron la Susse, Baron de Laronciere, and Capitaine Goubin, of his Majesty's ship Gomer; Capitaine Count d'Harcourt, of his Majesty's ship La Reine Amelie; le Duc d'Harcourt, Capitaine Comte de Valmont, Capitaine Dieudonné, of his Majesty's ship Caiman; Capitaine Bouet, of his Majesty's ship Pluton; Capitaine d'Estremont de Maneroix, of H. M.'s ship Favori; the Earl of Yarborough, Rear-Admiral Hyde Parker; Capt. Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, of her Majesty's Royal yacht; Colonel Sir James Schoedde, 55th Regt.; Hon. Sir Francis and Lady Stapleton, Lady Louisa Noel, &c. &c. Major-Gen. and Lady Pakenham also issued cards of invitation to an evening party to the whole of the naval and military officers in command, and to the principal people in the neighbourhood. Among those present were the Earl and Countess of Orkney, the Vice-Chancellor of England, Hon. Captain and Mrs. Byng, &c. &c. The band of the Royal Marines played during the evening. A handsome supper was served.

Death of the Dean of Carlisle.—We have to announce the demise of the Rev. Dr. Hodgson, Dean of Carlisle, at his mansion in Lower Grosvenor-street, on Thursday morning, after a protracted illness. The late dean was also rector of the wealthy parish of St. George, Hanover-square, which living he had held for forty years, and the net revenue of which is of the annual value of £1550. The deanery is worth about £1600 a year.

Mrs. Synge, the sister of Sir W. Follett, the Attorney-General, died on Thursday, at her residence in Saville-row.

News of Dr. Wolff.—Dr. Wolff writes from Bokhara, dated July 25:—"The Ameer has returned from Kohhan, and presented me with a dress of honour, a horse, and one hundred tomauns, and I hope to set out in a few days for Persia."

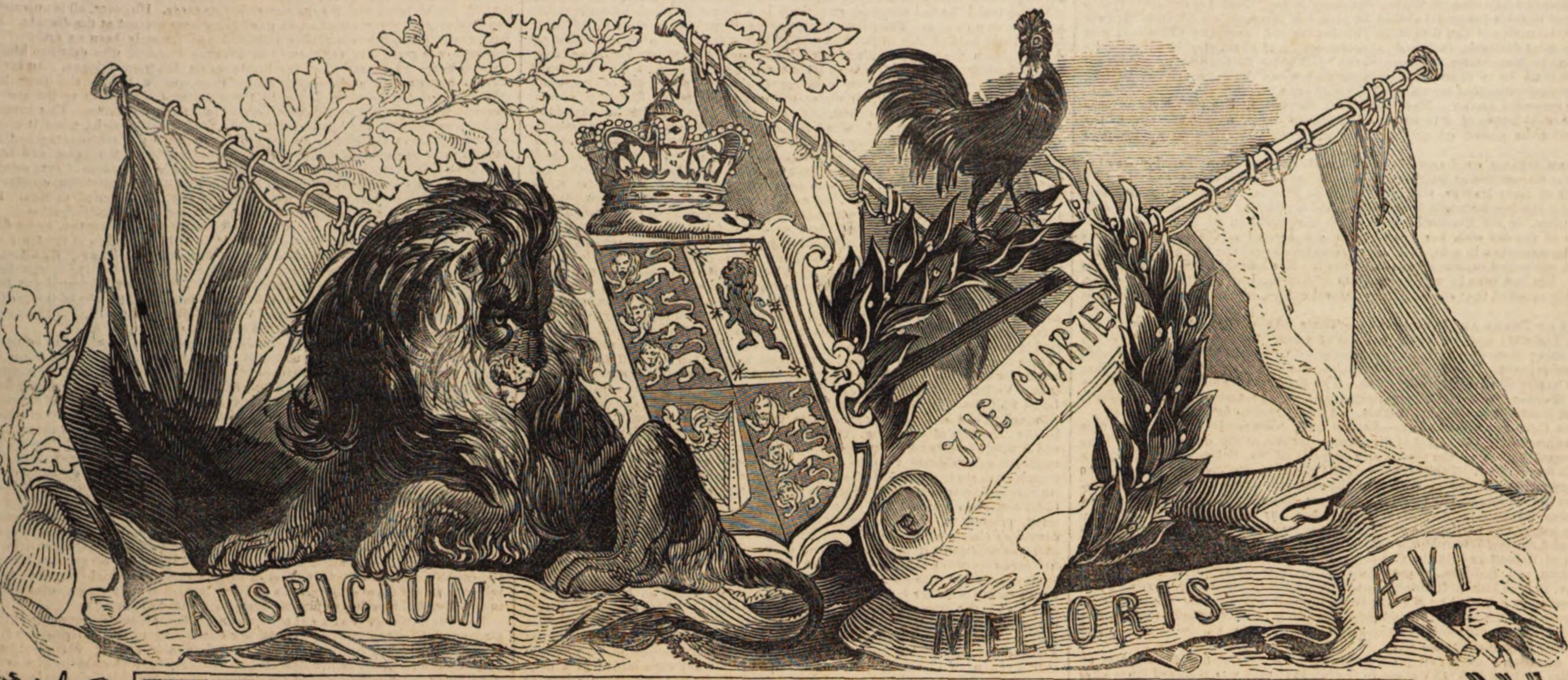
Seamens' Hospital Society.—Yesterday (Friday) the subscribers to this institution assembled at the office, King William-street, City, for the purpose of receiving the quarterly statements regarding patients, finances, &c. At two o'clock John Labouchere, Esq., took the chair, when the report was read, which stated that the total number of patients admitted from the 1st of July to the 30th of September had been 761, several of whom had been discharged since, much relieved, leaving the number at present on board 161. Deducting the expenditure for the period, a balance of £240 remained. The total number of the relieved since the commencement amounts to 48,126.

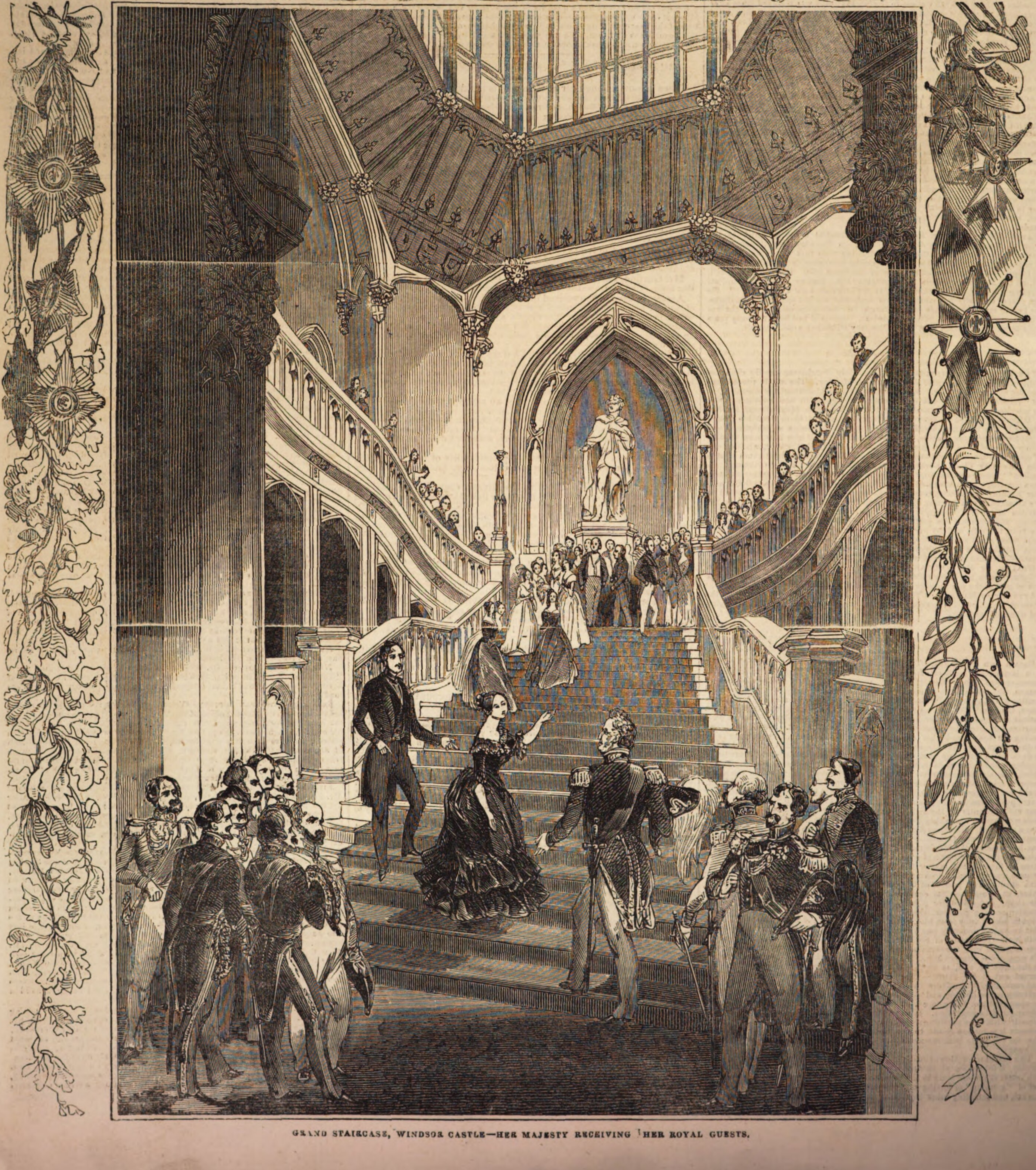
Fire at Tottenham.—On Thursday a fire was discovered on the farm of Mr. Frederick Antenbring, Farmwood's-green, Tottenham, Middlesex. After the fire had raged for two hours, the fireman succeeded in reducing it, but not until the brewhouse, granary, cottage, cart-sheds, calf-pens, stacks of hay, beans, farming implements, &c., had been consumed. The stabling, dwelling-house, and other out-places on the opposite side of the yard were with the utmost difficulty saved.

The Accident on the Brandling Junction Railway.—We have received a report of an inquest which was held on Wednesday at South Shields, on the body of John Brown, who was killed on the Brandling Junction Railway, under circumstances stated in another part of our paper. Evidence was adduced of a similar nature to the facts there mentioned, and the jury gave the following verdict:—"That the deceased was killed by the Nelson locomotive engine propelling a carriage, in which was the said John Brown, to and against certain other carriages, thereby causing his death, the engine being the property of the Brandling Railway Company. Deodand on the engine, £300." The jury also expressed a strong opinion that the accident was the result of gross negligence and mismanagement of the agents of the company. Mr. Allport, the superintendent of the railway, produced a list of persons seriously injured:—John Brown and Joseph Burrell (since dead), John Young, William Weatherill, George Gamble, Thomas Batey, William Greenwell, John Dorthwaite, John Tindall, John Wilkinson, guard, and Anthony Brown. There were other persons slightly injured. Greenwell, Gamble, and Young, are still in a precarious state.

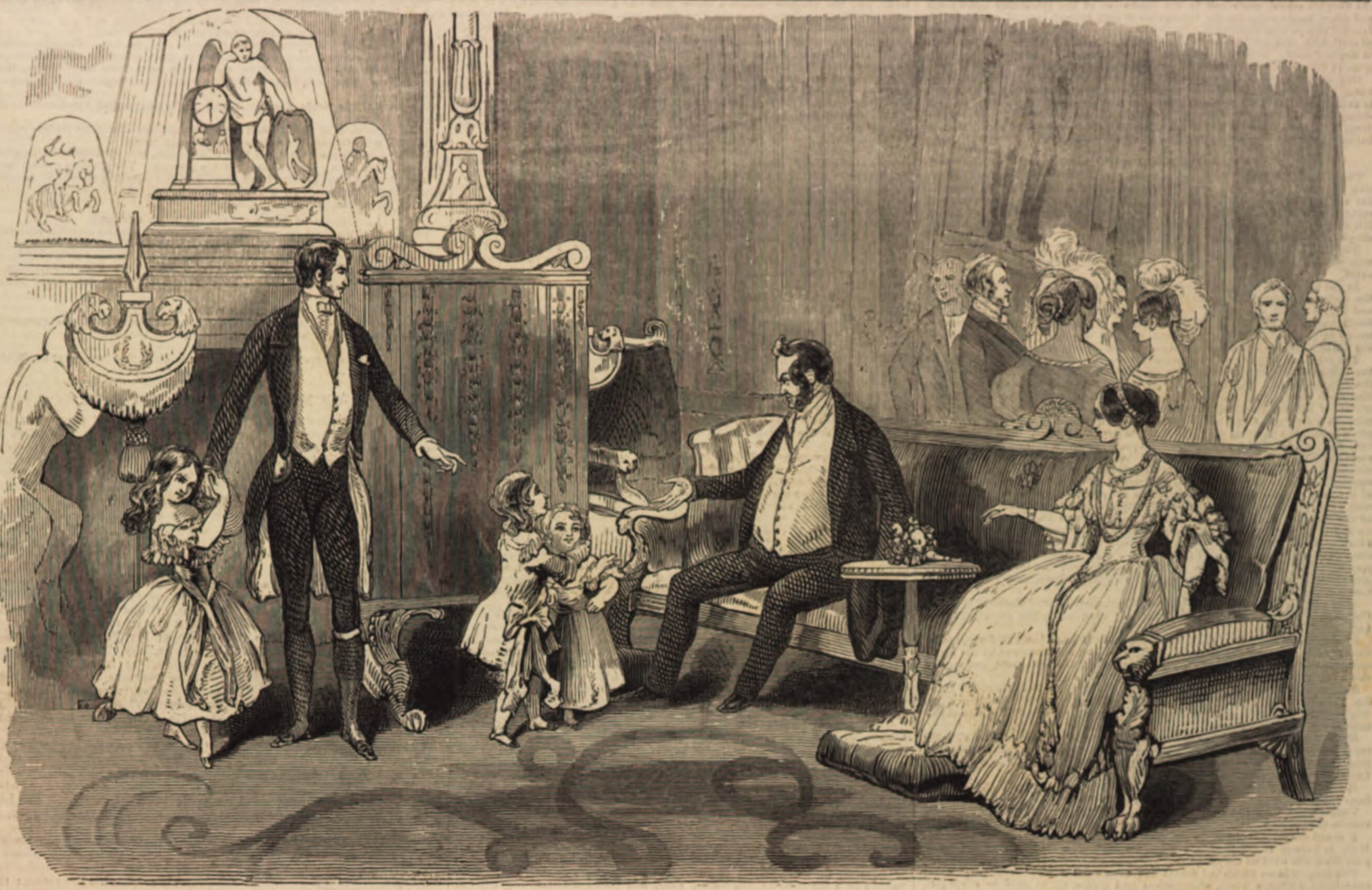
Seven Lives Lost at Plymouth.—On Wednesday, a boat containing eleven persons was swamped while sailing over the ridge of rocks which stretches from Drake's Island to Mount Edgcumbe, and seven of them were drowned. The names of the unfortunate persons are—Thomas Mayne, seaman on board her Majesty's ship Resistance; —Cummings, ditto; — Holberton, ditto; —Thomas, ditto; — Liscombe, ditto; Atwill, waterman, plying at Mutton Cove and Amelia Smart, wife of a seaman on board her Majesty's ship Rhadamanthus. —An inquest was held at Devonport on the body of the unfortunate woman, whose body has been brought ashore, and the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death by drowning."

VISIT OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH TO QUEEN VICTORIA.


THE CHARTER
AUSPICIUM
MELIORIS
ÆVI



GRAND STAIRCASE, WINDSOR CASTLE—HER MAJESTY RECEIVING HER ROYAL GUESTS.



THE CRIMSON DRAWING-ROOM:—INTRODUCTION OF LOUIS PHILIPPE TO THE INFANT ROYAL FAMILY.

(Continued from page 229.)

England and the Insignia of France (the latter copied from "the Charter,") entwined with bay and laurel; together with the crest of France, the black cock, and the motto of St. Michael.

Shortly after, the Queen and Prince Albert, the King of the French, the Duchess of Kent, and the Duke de Montpensier entered the White Room, where a *déjeûner* was served to the august circle. The other distinguished visitors and the members of the royal suite were conducted to the Oak Room and the Equerries Rooms, where a *déjeûner* was served.

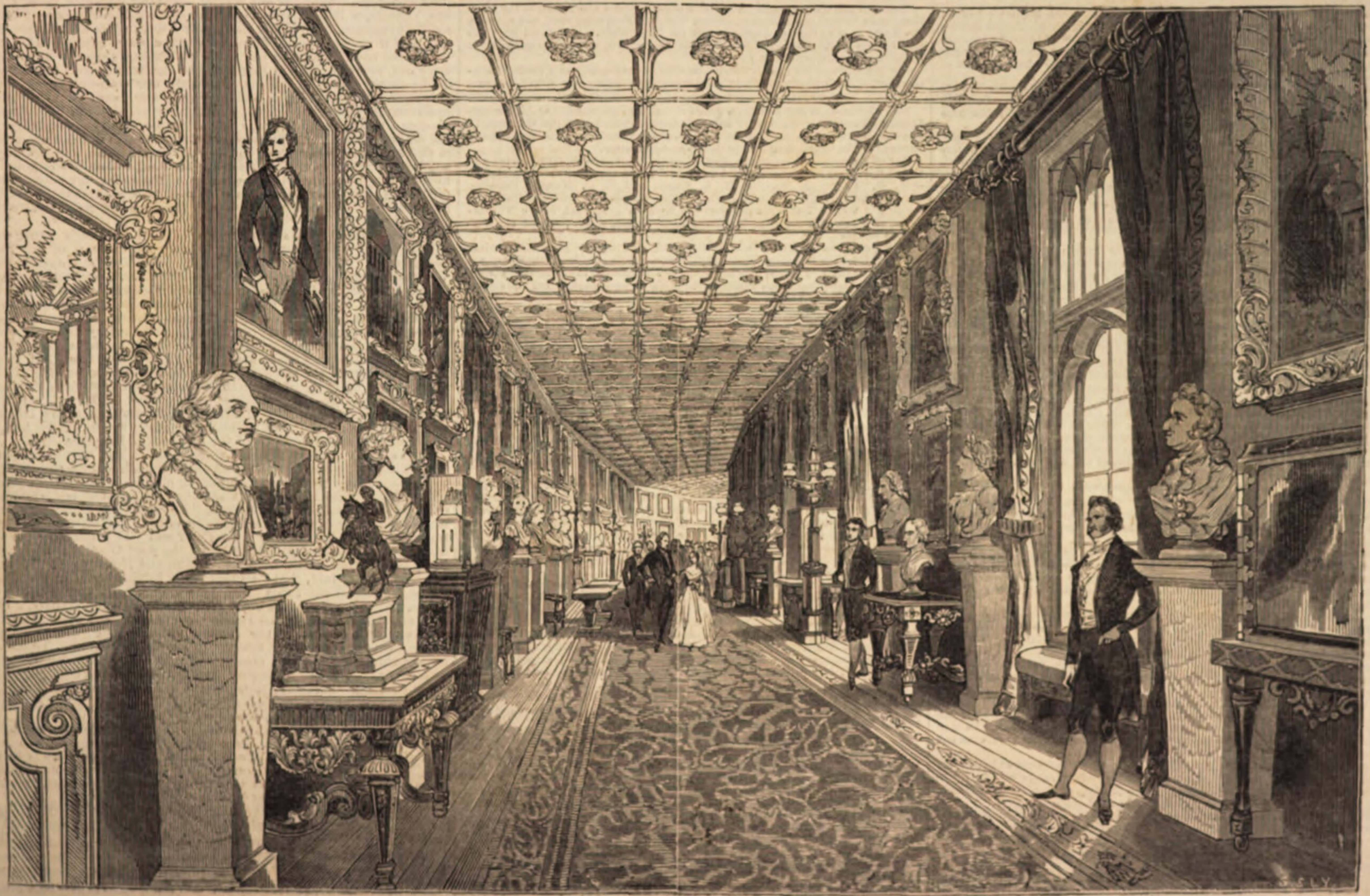
Dinner was served at seven o'clock in the dining-room. The table was tastefully decorated with epergnes of silver gilt filled with artificial flowers, also with vases and other ornaments, and was lighted by gold candelabras with wax lights. George IV.'s magnificent wine-cooler was placed in the centre window of this apartment.

The next of our engravings shows the Grand Corridor, with the royal party proceeding to the banquet. The entire corridor occupies the southern and eastern inner sides of the great quadrangle of the castle, and its entire extent is 500 feet; it communicates with the several private apartments, and at the angle is a beautiful staircase exclusively used by her Majesty. The corridor is cased with oak, richly carved in the perpendicular style of architecture; the walls are nearly covered with paintings, numbering 100 by Canaletti; and 120 by Zuccarelli; upon the floor are ranged superb candelabras and cabinets, and upon plinths and pedestals five marble busts of distinguished literary characters of the last century, and bronzes of eminent Frenchmen. There are throughout the entire corridor upwards of 200 ebony chairs and stools.

The company included his Majesty Louis Philippe, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Royal Highness the Duke de Montpensier, Lady Charlotte Dundas, Countess Wratislaw, the Count and Countess de St. Aulaire, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Exeter, the Earl of Liverpool, Earl Delawarr, the Earl of Jersey, the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir Robert Peel, M. Guizot, Admiral de Mackau, Count de Jarnac, General Athalin, General Rumigni, Colonel Dumas, Count de Chabannes, M. Jarnac, Baron de Fain, M. Fauquier, M. Pasquier, an aide-de-camp to the Duke de Montpensier; Viscount Sydney, Lord in Waiting on the King; and Lord Charles Wellesley (Clerk-Marshal), Equerry in Waiting on the King.

The band of the Royal Horse Guards attended during dinner. Her Majesty's private band afterwards attended at the castle.

The wish of her Majesty, as well as that of Louis Philippe, has been to treat this visit purely as one of a private nature, and consequently the same quiet manner of receiving her guests was adopted as was observed last year. The range of rooms set apart for Louis Philippe are situated in the north wing of the castle, looking immediately upon the manœuvring ground of the Home-park, below the slopes. The suite is that which was recently occupied by his Imperial Majesty of Russia, and is only very slightly altered from the disposition which it received for the Czar's reception. The anti-room, the drawing-room, the private council-room, the library, are all fitted up alike in *crimson* silk, with the royal insignia embossed in the pattern. The King's bedroom is the blue and silver chamber, which was furnished under the direction of her Majesty Queen Adelaide, whose cypher is embossed or wrought on the pattern of the beautiful blue silk hangings which adorn the walls. The four corner pillars of the bed are each surmounted by a helmet, and the *fauteuils* and *canapé* are in the style of furniture in vogue during the time of the Regent D'Orleans. The pictures which adorn the walls of this most unique and splendid suite are mostly masterpieces. The principal drawing-room is hung with the *chefs-d'œuvre* of Rubens, of whom it is well known the superiority of the Windsor collection has enabled her Majesty to become a most competent judge and admirer. Honthorst, Kneller, Holbein, Zucharelli, and some also of the secondary painters of



THE GRAND CORRIDOR:—THE QUEEN AND THE ROYAL VISITORS PASSING TO THE BANQUET.

the Flemish school, contribute to the decoration of the remaining apartments and afford ample scope for the indulgence of that refined love of art for which Louis Philippe is so celebrated. In one of the rooms is placed the splendid vase of malachite, presented by the Emperor of Russia, and which is matchless both in size and form. This beautiful work of art is flanked by two tazzas of Berlin spar, of fine proportions, presented to her Majesty by the King of Prussia.

One of the engravings, at page 233, shows the crimson or principal drawing-room, which is only used upon state occasions. The furniture of this apartment is extremely costly; the screens, chairs, &c., being of carved oak, gilt, and the draperies of satin embossed velvet. Two of the most interesting pictures are Hoppner's portrait of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Keut; and Winterhalter's portrait of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

THE ROYAL PARTY AT WINDSOR.

The King of the French, who experienced not the slightest fatigue after his long and rapid journey, rose, according to custom, at an early hour on Wednesday morning, and walked for some time on the Slopes, enjoying the magnificent scenery, with which his previous residence in England has rendered him familiar. His Majesty breakfasted in his private apartment, and was visited immediately afterwards by the Queen and Prince Albert.

The King spent some time in viewing the magnificent collection of paintings with which the walls of the principal state apartments are so profusely decorated.

In the afternoon, at three o'clock, his Majesty the King of the French entered the Grand Quadrangle from the Queen's Entrance, accompanied by her Majesty and Prince Albert, and passed through George the Fourth's Gateway, on the South-terrace of the Castle. Their Majesties and his Royal Highness promenaded on the South and East Terraces, followed by a party including some of the visitors and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting of the royal suite.

The royal and august party re-entered the Castle, and afterwards quitting it by the Norman-gate, walked down to St. George's Chapel, whch their Majesties and the Prince entered. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor received the illustrious visitors, and attended them during their inspection of the different objects of interest within the sacred edifice. Louis Philippe stopped for some minutes before the choir, evidently admiring the splendid carvings, the altar-piece (which is a painting of "The Last Supper," by West) the knights' banners and stalls, and the general picturesque appearance of this portion of the sacred edifice. He proceeded under the organ-loft into the nave; and after visiting the Beaufort, Lincoln, Aldworth, Rutland, and May chapels, and the cenotaph to the memory of the late Princess Charlotte at the north-west corner of the nave, went up the north aisle to the chapter room, which is ornamented with a full-length portrait of Edward III., the founder of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. The King is represented in his robes of state, holding a sword, on which are displayed the crowns of England and France. The two-handed sword of Edward III., which hangs on one side of his portrait, excited the especial attention and curiosity of Louis Philippe and his son, the Duke de Montpensier. This singular weapon, which is nearly seven feet in length, and of great weight, was taken down by the King's special desire, and placed in the hands of his Majesty.

After viewing St. George's Chapel, the august party entered Cardinal Wolsey's Chapel, and afterwards took their departure, attended by the Dean to the entrance.

Passing round the base of the Round Tower, his Majesty Louis Philippe, having the Queen on his arm, accompanied by Prince Albert, and followed by the Royal suites, entered the precincts of the Castle, near St. George's Gate, and walked down the Home-park to the Dairy.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Charlotte Dundas, Lady in Waiting, and Colonel Sir George Couper, Comptroller of her Royal Highness's Household, received their Majesties and his Royal Highness at the entrance to Frogmore-house.

His Majesty and the Queen and Prince Albert remained near an hour with the royal Duchess, and then left, followed by the different ladies and gentlemen of their respective suites; the illustrious party returning in pony carriages to the Castle at twenty-five minutes to five o'clock.

His Royal Highness the Duke de Montpensier returned to the Castle to dinner from town.

Viscount and Viscountess Canning and Lady Peel arrived at the Castle on a visit to the Queen.

A grand dinner was given in the evening at seven o'clock, in St. George's Hall, in honour of her Majesty's august visitor. The magnificent service of gold plate was used on the occasion.

The long table on which the dinner was served was covered with magnificent candelabra, épergnes, vases, wine-coolers, and dishes, all of gold or silver gilt. In the centre of the table were épergnes and candelabra, placed alternately; several of the former, of a circular form, being filled with artificial flowers. A row of candelabra, with wax lights, were placed on each side, and beyond these, at both sides of the table, were numerous vases, wine-coolers, and dishes, of the most elegant forms and designs.

At each end of the hall were elevated sideboards of equal dimensions, containing a choice selection from the numerous and valuable articles of plate in the royal treasury, remarkable for their excellence of workmanship, antiquity, or historical interest.

Flaxman's celebrated "Shield of Achilles," "The Armada Urn," and some ancient sconces were displayed on the west sideboard; and a large shield sculptured in high relief, with the representation of a battle, and the "Neptune Epergne," richly embellished with marine emblems, and surmounted with a statue of the Marine Deity, were on the east sideboard. Numerous tankards, vases, shields, and bulb cups, richly chased, were tastefully arranged on a background of crimson, and were very brilliantly illuminated with candelabra and sconces of silver gilt, bearing wax lights.

Two of the most superb articles of *vertu* in the Royal Collection are engraved at pages 228 and 229.

The Nautilus Shell.—This exquisite work of art is believed, upon good authority, to be the work of Benvenuto Cellini. The height of the cup is twenty inches. The breadth of light on the face of the shell is admirably supported by the richness of the general details, which are themselves made more gorgeous by the contrast.

The "Precious" Peacock, so much admired in her Majesty's buffets, formed, originally, the crowning embellishment, or finial, of Tippoo Sahib's throne. The jewels consist of diamonds, emeralds, rubies, and pearls—the ruby pendant from the head being one of the largest and finest known. The height from the feet to the top of the tail is seventeen inches. The estimated value of the whole is £30,000.

The Queen was seated at the north side of the table, between his Majesty Louis Philippe and his Royal Highness the Duke de Montpensier. Opposite were seated Prince Albert between the Countess St. Aulaire and Lady Charlotte Dundas.

The Prince of Wales' Epergne, crowned with his Royal Highness's Plume, was placed at this part of the table, between the other epergnes of great beauty sculptured in gold at the base with "Dancing Fauns." These epergnes had on either side the "Hesperides" candelabra.

M. Guizot, the Earl of Aberdeen, his Excellency Count de St. Aulaire, the Countess of Gainsborough, the Duke of Wellington, had also seats in the vicinity of the royal circle.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent sat by the side of the King of the French.

The following had the honour of dining with the Queen:

The Count and Countess St. Aulaire, Prince Castelcicala, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Lyndhurst, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Wellington, Marquis of Exeter, Lady Charlotte Dundas, Earl of Liverpool, Earl and Countess Delawarr and Lady Mary West, Earl of Jersey, Earl of Aberdeen, Earl Jermyn, Lord and Lady Wharncliffe, Viscount and Viscountess Canning, Sir Robert and Lady Peel, Sir James and Lady Graham, Sir George Murray, Sir W. Freemantle and Miss Hervey, Sir Henry Wheatley, Sir George Couper, Lady Isabella Wemyss, Sir Charles Rowley, the Provost of Eton and the Hon. Mrs. Hodgson, the Hon. and Rev. R. Stopford, Mr. George E. Anson, Hon. Miss Lyttelton, Monsieur Guizot, Admiral de Mackau, Count de Jarnac, General Athalin, General Rumigny, Col. Dumas, Count de Chabannes, M. Thiery, Baron de Fain, M. Farquier, M. Pasquier, M. Herbet, M. Hennequin, Le Capitaine Page, Le Capitaine Pellion, Viscount Sydney, Lord C. Wellesley, and the Hon. Captain Duncombe.

The band of the Scots Fusilier Guards was stationed in a gallery at the west end of the hall during dinner, and performed several pieces.

After dinner her Majesty's private band, with numerous additions of the most eminent performers, attended, under the direction of Mr. Anderson.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

Windsor, Thursday Evening.

The *char-à-banc*, the magnificent gift presented to her Majesty by the King of the French, was used, for the first time since its arrival at Windsor from Paris, this morning.

Arrangements having been made last evening for his Majesty, accompanied by the Queen, Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, &c., to proceed to Twickenham, Hampton Court, Bushy and Claremont, this morning, in the *char-à-banc*, this splendid equipage, with four horses, arrived in the quadrangle from the Royal Mews shortly after nine o'clock.

At twenty minutes before eleven o'clock, her Majesty and the King of the French, the Queen leaning on the arm of her royal guest, descended the grand staircase, followed by Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the *Duc de Montpensier*, and several other distinguished guests and royal attendants, to the Quadrangle, where the *char-à-banc* was in waiting. The Queen was handed to the front seat of the carriage by the King, who took his seat by her side, on the left of her Majesty.

The Duke de Montpensier handed the Duchess of Kent into the second seat, and placed himself on the left of her Royal Highness. On the third row were his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Countess of Gainsborough, the Lady in Waiting upon the Queen; and on the hindermost seat were Admiral Mackau and General Baron Athalin.

Lord Charles Wellesley and Colonel Bouverie were in attendance on horseback.

The royal party proceeded to Sunbury Common, where relays of horses had been sent, and thence to Twickenham, Hampton, &c., on to Claremont to luncheon, which had been early this morning despatched from the castle.

Her Majesty and illustrious guests returned to the castle from Claremont through Chertsey, to which place relays of horses had also been sent this morning shortly before six o'clock. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent alighted at Frogmore House, on the return of the royal party passing by the mansion to the palace.

Upon the approach of the royal carriage the illustrious party were received with enthusiastic cheering, which continued throughout the whole line up to the gates leading to the castle. The King of the French (who looked remarkably well), and her Majesty returned those loyal and affectionate greetings in the most marked and urbane manner. The King appeared warmly to appreciate the gratifying cheers which saluted him on every side.

The grand banquet will take place this evening, and also to-morrow and Saturday, in St. George's Hall.

On Sunday the dinner will be served in the grand dining-room.

His Majesty and his Royal Highness the Duke de Montpensier, with their respective suites, will attend high mass, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, at Clewer, on Sunday next. The service will be performed by the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson.

In consequence of the lateness of the season, and the extremely unfavourable state of the ground, it is now extremely problematical if a review will take place in the Great Park during his Majesty's visit.

The grand banquet to be given by her Majesty, in honour of the auspicious occasion, which will take place at seven o'clock in the evening, in the Hall of St. George, will be of the greatest magnificence and regal splendour. The banqueting table, the elevated sideboards, and the side-tables, will be profusely decorated with the most gorgeous specimens of the gold plate, selected from the royal treasury, agreeably to the suggestions, and in accordance with the refined taste of his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Covers will be laid for upwards of one hundred royal and illustrious guests.

Windsor, Friday Evening.

ADDRESS TO HIS MAJESTY FROM THE CORPORATION OF WINDSOR.

This morning, at nine o'clock, the members of the Corporation, with the Rev. Isaac Gossett, the vicar, in full canonicals, assembled in the Council Chamber, at the Town Hall, for the purpose of proceeding in procession to the Castle, to present the following address, which had been agreed to at a numerous meeting of the Aldermen and Town Council on the preceding day:—

"To his Majesty, Louis Philippe, King of the French.

"The humble address of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of New Windsor, in the county of Berks, in council assembled.

"May it please your Majesty,

"We, her Britannic Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the ancient borough of New Windsor, most respectfully beg leave to tender your Majesty the expression of our sincere and hearty congratulations on the safe arrival of your Majesty on the shores of England, on your visit to our gracious Monarch at the long favoured seat of the sovereigns of this country.

"The presence of your Majesty at the Castle of Windsor must at any time have formed a subject of lively congratulation, as tending more firmly to cement in the bonds of friendship the justly popular monarchs of two of the most powerful nations on the face of the globe. But we have now so recently witnessed the splendid and hospitable reception awarded to the Queen of England by your Majesty and all the members of your illustrious family, and the joyous enthusiasm which pervaded the entire French people on the occasion of her Majesty's visit at your palace on the shores of Normandy, that we are especially delighted your Majesty should now be inclined to experience amongst us the renewal of that cordial and affectionate welcome, the echoes of those fervent greetings, and the universal expression of loyal devetion and attachment with which her Majesty was invariably cheered during her sojourn at the Chateau, and in the beautiful environs of Eu.

"We are sensible, Sire, that to the wisdom and vigour of your Majesty's councils, and to your increasing endeavours to promote the truest interests of the powerful and generous nation which Providence has committed to your care, may be greatly attributed the reigning tranquility of Europe; and we venture to augur, that by encouraging a friendly and personal intercourse between your Majesty and the Sovereign of Great Britain, your Majesty adopts the surest means, not only of strengthening the happy and stable alliance between the two countries, but of encouraging the governments of surrounding kingdoms in the maintenance of their present amicable relations with each other.

"May your Majesty be long spared, in unison with our gracious Sovereign, to cultivate the arts of peace. May your Majesty's constant and zealous exertions to advance the general welfare of mankind be crowned by the dutiful and loyal attachment of all classes of the gallant and enlightened people whose destinies are placed under the wise and paternal government of your Majesty. And may the two mighty empires of Great Britain and France be so indissolubly connected by the relations of amity and concord, as to ensure and perpetuate to both, and the world at large, the blessings of uninterrupted peace and repose.

The civic procession left the hall at half-past nine, preceeded by the macebearer, who, with the whole of the members of the corporation, was in his full official robes. Upon their arrival at the Castle, they were taken to the Queen's drawing (or Zuccarelli) room, there to wait the pleasure of the King. After waiting for a few minutes, the mayor, vicar, and town councillors were ushered into the presence of his Majesty, in the King's drawing-room, where his Majesty (who was surrounded by the Duke de Montpensier, Admiral Mackau, General Rumigny, Count Dumas, General Baron Athalin, Count de Chabannes, Colonel Thiery, Baron Fain, and several others in the suite of the King) received them in the most gracious and affable manner. The address, after having been read by the town clerk in an extremely emphatic and feeling manner, was handed by him to the mayor, who presented it to his Majesty, by whom it was received very graciously. The King made an extremely suitable and appropriate extemporaneous reply to the address.

Thirty of the Yeomen of the Queen's Guard also arrived at Windsor this morning, their services having been commanded by the Queen this afternoon, at the Palace. They were accompanied by the Earl of Beverley, Captain; Sir Samuel Hancock, and Thomas Seymour Sadler, Esq., Exons; and Jonathan Ellerthorpe, Esq., Clerk of the Cheque and Secretary.

VISIT TO THE DUCHESS OF KENT.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the King of the French, the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, left the Castle this day at noon, in an open pony carriage and four, and proceeded across the Home Park, to Frogmore House, to pay a morning visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. Three other pony carriages and four, containing Prince Albert, the Duc de Montpensier, M. Guizot, Admiral Mackau, and several others of the illustrious guests, followed the Queen and the King of the French.

The royal and distinguished party, after alighting for a short time at the mansion, again entered the carriages, driving along the Frogmore road, and entering the Home Park at the iron gates opposite the Long Walk. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent returned to the Castle to luncheon, in the carriage with the Queen and his Majesty Louis Philippe.

Her Majesty and her august visitors lunched at half-past one o'clock, in consequence of the Investiture having been appointed to take place at half-past two.

INVESTITURE OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

This afternoon, at two o'clock, a guard of honour, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Moncreiff, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, marched into the Quadrangle, and took up its station beneath the window of the Guard Chamber, and directly opposite to the Grand Entrance to the State Apartments.

The following members of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms were stationed as a guard of honour at the door of the King of the French's apartments:—T. G. Wright, A. Perkins, H. L. Ewart, and E. C. Murray, Esquires. The remainder of the Honourable Corps were stationed in the Blue Chamber, forming a double line through which the Knights proceeded to the Throne-room, in which were stationed G. Platt and G. Denne, Esqrs., two of the Gentlemen at Arms.

The Queen, being seated on a chair of state, and the Knights Companions having taken their respective places at the table, the Chancellor of the Order, the Bishop of Oxford, signified, by her Majesty's command, the Sovereign's royal will and pleasure, that Louis Philippe, the King of the French, should be elected into the Most Noble Order.

The Knight Companions then proceeded to the election, and the suffrages having been collected by the Chancellor, were by the Lord Bishop presented to the Sovereign, who commanded his lordship to declare that his Majesty Louis Philippe, King of the French, had been elected a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

The King of the French was then conducted from an adjoining apartment into the Chapter-room by their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge, preceded by Garter King of Arms, Sir Charles Young, bearing the ensigns of the Order upon a crimson velvet cushion, and by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Sir Augustus Clifford. Upon entering the Chapter-room, his Majesty was received by the Sovereign and the Knights Companions, standing, and placed in a chair of state on the right hand of the Sovereign. Her Majesty then announced to the King of the French that his Majesty had been duly elected a Knight of the Most Noble Order.

Garter, upon his knee, then presented the garter to her Majesty. The Sovereign, who was assisted by Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge, buckled it on the left knee of the King, the Chancellor pronouncing the usual admonition.

Garter next presented, in like manner, the Ribband and George, when her Majesty, assisted as before, placed these ensigns over the left shoulder of the King, the Chancellor pronouncing the admonition. The Sovereign then gave the accolade to the King of the French, when his Majesty received the congratulations of the Knights Companions present.

The Chapter being ended, Garter, by her Majesty's command, again called over the Knights Companions, who with the Officers of the Order, then retired from the presence of the Sovereign with the usual reverences.

Her Majesty, on retiring from the chapter-room, took the arm of the King of the French (paying his Majesty the highest compliment ever conferred upon a newly-created Knight of the Order), and proceeded with the King to the door of his apartment, and there left his Majesty, proceeding thence, attended by the lady, maids of honour, &c. in waiting, to her own room on the south side of the palace.

Before, and at the conclusion of the investiture, the band of the Scots Fusilier Guards, stationed in the Quadrangle, played several favourite airs from the compositions of Rossini, Beethoven, Auber, &c.

CARRIAGE AIRING THIS AFTERNOON.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock this afternoon, her Majesty, accompanied by the King of the French, left the Quadrangle in a pony carriage and four by George IV.'s gateway, crossing the Frogmore road (which was crowded at this point by an immense number of persons who had arrived in Windsor during the day, and by whom their Majesties were received with loud acclamations) into the Long Walk, through which they drove into the Great Park.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, the Duc de Montpensier, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and several of her Majesty's visitors and royal suite were on horseback.

In the second carriage were their Royal Highnesses the Duchesses of Kent and Cambridge.

Several other carriages and four, filled with her Majesty's distinguished guests, followed.

The royal and illustrious party returned to the Castle through the Long Walk, after being absent for about an hour.

THE ROYAL BANQUET, MUSIC, ETC.

Covers were laid this evening, in St. George's Hall, for 130. The banquetting table was ornamented, if possible, in a still more gorgeous and magnificent manner, with gold plate, epergnes, candelabra, vases, wine coolers, &c., than upon the two former occasions of the banquet in St. George's Hall during his Majesty's visit.

The band of the Scots Fusilier Guards performed during the dinner in the Western Gallery.

At the conclusion of the banquet the Queen and her illustrious visitors retired to the Waterloo Gallery where tea and coffee were served.

Her Majesty's private band, led by Mr. Anderson, was stationed in the gallery and performed during the remainder of the evening. The Queen's private band of musicians was strengthened this evening by the following members, amongst others, of the Philharmonic Society:—Messrs. W. and T. Blagrove, Loder, Thomas, Griesbach, Howell, and Lucas.

VISIT OF HIS MAJESTY TO ETON COLLEGE.

The King, at the royal dinner-party at the Castle, yesterday evening, expressed a very warm desire to the Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, the Head Master of Eton, who was one of her Majesty's guests, to pay that ancient seat of learning a visit before his departure from Windsor. The honour of a visit from the French Sovereign to Eton College, will, it is expected, be conferred upon the authorities in the course of to-morrow.

DEPARTURE OF HIS MAJESTY.

It is stated that the King will leave Windsor on Monday next for Portsmouth, and be accompanied by her Majesty and the Prince Consort.

The Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms dined this evening at the White Hart Hotel.

THE MAGAZINES FOR OCTOBER.

The New Monthly Magazine contains a paper entitled "Africa in France; or the Beard and the Pipe," a sort of *feu d'Esprit* at "*La Jeune France*" and the rage for smoking; although we suspect there to be more smoke than fire in the article itself. The next paper, "The Last of the Contrabbandieri," is a pleasant Italian romance; and "The Lover's Rock," by Mrs. Romer, is of the Spanish school. Mrs. Trollope continues "The Robertses on their Travels;" Laman Blanchard has a smart sketch "On Considering Oneself Horsewhipped;" and "Peter Priggins," a piece of quiet humour, entitled "Kitty Dangerous," perhaps, is the gem of the number.

Bentley's Miscellany is, altogether, a lively number. In the "Scattergood Papers" are some piquant glances at the "Shakspeare" mania, and "Fancy Fair." "The Rainbow of Reality," and The Monthly Muff" are not to be mistaken. "The Inn at Henley-in-Arden, and the Shakspearian enthusiast and matter-of-fact damper are admirable. Leech's illustration, too, of Mr. Fogg's Shakspearian dream is clever. "Miss Jiffkinn's Benefit," by Charles Whitehead, is pleasant enough; but "Smoking Robin," by Abraham Elder, is weak and pointless. Miss Costello, we perceive, has commenced "Sketches of Legendary Cities," with Chester, which we accept as a sort of make-weight to the "airy nothings" of the number. In weaving fact with fiction, Miss Costello is one of the most accomplished writers of her day.

Tait has a sterling number. The attempted parallel, or rather the contrast, of Burns and Byron, is, however, a sad failure. William Howitt's sketch from the Swedish, "The Carpenter and the Capuchin Monk," is better stuff. "A Teacher's Journal" relates, somewhat too barely, the sufferings of that much-to-be-pitied class. "The Life of Lord Eldon" furnishes the staple for a capital review paper, in "Tait's" usual style.

Blackwood contains but eight papers, three of which are review essays; the pegs being "*The Life of the First Earl of Malmesbury*," "Thierry's History of the Gauls," and "Finlay's Greece under the Romans." The lighter articles are scarcely worth characterising; the conclusion of "The Witchfinder" is, however, intensely interesting. The continuation of the papers, "On the Poems and Ballads of Schiller," will be gladly welcomed; but, despite of much excellent writing, the number is unattractive.

The United Service Magazine opens with a second notice of "France and Morocco," full of well-timed details. The next article, on "The Banners and National Colours of Poland," is attractively anecdotic of national customs, &c. "The Notices from Kafirland" are continued with considerable spirit; and "The Naval Chaplain's Note-book," and "Sketches from a Soldier's Life," are in the smart, sketchy line. The "Letters on the Affghanistan Campaign, in 1842," form a valuable circumstantial contribution towards one of "the little wars of a great people." Perhaps the most important paper in the number is "A Memorial of the Mandarin Shu, in relation to the War with England, and the State of China," derived from the indefatigable Mr. Gutzlaff, who states that it contains a fair exposition of the views of a small but liberally-minded party in China; and that Old Shu is one of the few who can read the "far-off future."

Hood's Magazine right heartily merits the affix of "Comic Miscellany." We are glad to see the continuation of the Editor's domestic novel, "Our Family." The humorous spirit is admirably kept up throughout the "Sketches and Stories," be their localities Paris, Calais, Vittoria, or Rio. Here is a specimen of the Editor's novel:—"Ah, a child of nature," said Uncle Rumbold; "well, I like her all the better; and if she has a sister disengaged in the same capacity, I'll hire her on the spot. The true old breed of English servants is almost worn out, nearly extinct in England, like the bustard and the cock-of-the-wood—partly their fault, and partly our own—by always setting them either too high or too low—over our heads or under our heels—either pampered like pet monkeys, or snubbed like born slaves—never treated according to the light of nature. For instance, there's the tender passion. It's notorious that nine-tenths of the poor girls in Bedlam went crazy from suppressed sweethearts; and yet, forsooth, no followers are to be allowed; so that, unless Molly falls in love with my lord, and John nourishes a flame for my lady, as he often does, by the way, they might as well have no human hearts in their bosoms. Whereas, servants have passions and feelings as well as ourselves," &c.

Ainsworth's Magazine opens with the Editor's promised "Revelations of London," a silly title, to say the best of it. The chapters are, "The Elixir of Life," and "The Ruined House in the Vauxhall-road." In the first is introduced Dr. Lambe, the celebrated alchemist and necromancer on old London-bridge. There is an abundance of spirited description in both chapters, and provided the editor does not get too deep in the necromantic business (in managing which he is not very successful), and deals judiciously with the horrible, all may go on well for the reader's amusement. The prologue, by the way, is of the date 1599, and the tale itself 1830. The machinery of the transition we have not room to explain. The illustrations, by Phiz, are much in advance of his usual productions: the alchemist's chamber sparkles with artistic brilliancy. Of the remaining papers, a chapter of Theatrical Reminiscences, by Drinkwater Meadows, is the most striking. It really smells of the lamps and orange-peel, and savours of the piquancy of the green-room.

Fraser has a lively number throughout. The opening paper, "An Election to the Long Parliament," though documentary, and thickly annotated, is a most entertaining picture of old English manners. "The State Murder," is a stirring tale, adapted and abridged from George Sand's charming novel, "Le Sécrétaire Intime," which is not defaced by any of those faults usually so offensive to English tastes. "Some Account of a Poet's Friend" is a charming letter from Oxford, relating the friendship of the poet Gray with a clergyman, Mr. Nichols, of Blundeston. "Bull and Nongtongpaw" maintains, in a lively vein, that "all that is not English must be French." "The Classics of the Table" discusses sweet cider, perry, liqueurs, wines, and anti-fashionable beer. A paper by Morgan Rattler, "On Matters Musical, and of the Italian Opera," is a very piquant affair, advocating the advance of the English musical taste: the summary of the late opera season is laudatory, yet discriminating. Titmarsh has contributed some very pleasant glimpses of Ghent and Bruges. In a paper, "Courses of English Reading," is shown a deep acquaintance with our literature, though with a leaning to "old books," affirming that "the old book is easier than the new." The "Apology for Art Unions" is a good piece of plain-speaking.

The Polytechnic Review and Magazine has for its main subjects the Warner Invention, and a speculative paper on the production of Earthquakes by the Electric Fluid. The summing up of Captain Warner's merits is very oracular—"We are convinced that he has a heated imagination, and that he is led to believe that he possesses powers which have not been granted to man."

The New Edinburgh Review (No. 1) is a sort of hybrid between the review and magazine, of no startling merit, if we except a paper entitled "The Edinburgh Reviewers," whence we quote the following, explanatory of the

ORIGIN OF THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

The mode of the Reviewers raising their first perch, seems to have been nearly as follows. Mr. Francis Jeffrey, the son of a respectable attorney, late a student at Oxford, and then an advocate at the Scottish bar, was living high and dry in Buccleugh-place. Here he was invaded by the Rev. Sydney Smith, a curate on Salisbury Plain, and led captain of a young squire of his parish, with whom he had made a descent upon Edinburgh through failure of reaching a German university. At Jeffrey's lodgings he met Brougham and Murray (late lord advocate). Society was in dreadful commotion, through the effervescence of the French Revolution, and on political subjects all of them held opinions too liberal for the dynasty of Dundas, then sole monarch of Scotland. Mr. Smith proposed they should start a Review, with the motto—

"We cultivate literature upon a little oatmeal."

"But this," says she, "was too near the truth to be admitted, and we took our present grave one from Publius Syrus, of whom none of us had, I am sure, read a line, and so began what has since turned out a very important and able Journal."

About this period a cluster of young men of first-rate talent at Edinburgh, met at the Speculative Society, to discuss metaphysical questions. Who some of them were will be seen from the following entry in Welsh's "Life of Brown:"—"January 7, 1797. Present, Erskine, president; Brougham, Birkbeck, Reddie, Leyden; afterwards Jeffrey, Horner, and Smith joined." In this year Lord Brougham distinguished himself by an able mathematical paper inserted in the "Philosophical Transactions."

All that the age is now chiefly proud of, that which has become the common faith—religious freedom and equality—commercial freedom—the abolition of the Slave Trade—the responsibility of rulers—parliamentary, church, legal, fiscal, and university reform—international peace—popular instruction,—and the general elevation of the people in diet, taste, and intelligence—were preluded, and perseveringly advocated through adverse and favourable times, in sunshine and cloud, by the Edinburgh *reviewers*. They have not been impeccable; they have sometimes neglected merit, or treated it unjustly; occasionally they have given to party what was meant for mankind, but we look to general bearing and its results. Among their misdeeds we would not severely visit them for their demeanour towards the Lake Poets; that they were too severe they have conceded, but that they were unjust is not so manifest. What men of metal, of manly sense and feeling, sitting in critical judgment with a duty to discharge, could pass over unscourged mere babyisms fit only for a nursery; a sickly, maudlin sentimentality or German mysticism. They might admire the poetical soul of Southey or Wordsworth, as one may the ability of Thomas Carlyle, but mere affectation obtruded as nature, or even genius, called for the rod.

The Illuminated Magazine is a Number of varied attractions. The opening paper describes, though somewhat too minutely, the regimen, &c., of the Model Prison at Pentonville: still, the article is one of considerable importance and interest. It is succeeded by Miss Toulmin's "Village Sketch,"—a piquant sketch of hiring a servant. "The Man of High Notions" is a pleasant *exposé* of that social excrescence, by Laman Blanchard. "The Philosophy of Shops," by Angus B. Reach, is a concentration of the tricks of "a nation of shopkeepers." Mr. Wade's sketch of Mad Austin is full of touching melancholy. Mark Lemon's sketch of the Steam-boat Call-boy is smartly observant. The large illustration is a superb engraving on wood, by Linton, of Ruben's "Judgment of Paris," lately added to the collection in the National Gallery. The other engravings are good, especially those accompanying the paper entitled "Addison and Holland House."

The Love Match. By **Henry Cockton.** No. 1. This new tale, of the Shilling school, promises abundant amusement in the eccentricities which develope themselves in the "tender passion." The story opens with a general and his family located in a fine old hall—the amour of his daughter with a groom—the declaration—the engagement, &c.

THE THEATRES.

No important novelty has been produced during the past week at **Drury-lane.** Miss Delcy appeared on Tuesday as *Zerlina* in "Fra Diavolo," but created no very great sensation amongst the audience; and another resuscitated ballet of action, "The Deserter of Naples," came off at half-price. Mr. Bunn must bestir himself: we always get uncomfortable about his management when we see "Gustavus," "Der Freyschutz," and "Fra Diavolo," appearing in the bills; and he must be aware that the "national establishment" cannot rest upon the shoulders—or rather, the legs—of Mademoiselle Dumilâtre alone.

The Adelphi has also revived the worn-out "Foreign Affairs," (a translation of "Les Premieres Armes de Richelieu;") and an old farce or two. This is not as it should be, in a house so famous for its novelties. Madame Celeste is a most talented lady, and a clever actress; but still, "*toujours perdrix*" must tire.

The Lyceum remains as per last; all hands being employed in bringing out the translation of "Les Sept Chateaux du Diable," for which the license arrived after we had gone to press last week.

The Strand is nightly filled with merry folks, laughing until their sides are sore, at Mr. Marble's irresistible American comicalities. Meanwhile, *Don Cæsar de Bazan* will soon be theatrically ubiquitous. We think, in all conscience, that the Dramatic Authors' Society ought to present an address to King Louis Philippe, now he is amongst us, especially after the peaceable spirit of his reply to the mayor of Portsmouth. Had a war with England been determined upon, and all communication stopped, what would have become of that intelligent and hard-working body of literary gentlemen?

The bill of the **Haymarket** has also remained unchanged during this week: "The Confederacy," "The Thimble Rig," and "The Milliner's Holiday," having drawn good houses Mr. Webster, we hear, will bring forward four new pieces on Monday evening at his two establishments. Two of these are translations of "Don Cæsar de Bazan: himself playing the hero at the Adelphi, and Mr. Charles Mathews at the Haymarket. At the former theatre, a burlesque will also be produced, if sufficiently forward, called "Telemachus," in which Mr. Wright will play the fair heroine. A burlesque on the same subject was, if we mistake not, performed at the Olympic during the Vestris management.

The legitimate drama is still thriving, as it deserves to do, at **Sadler's Wells**: "The Bridal" having been excellently performed, and to famous houses, the greater part of the week, with some musical afterpiece.

Poor **Covent-garden** remains mournfully desolate, and the speculations as to its ultimate fate are as vague as ever. There was a talk, a month or two back, of some Promenade Concerts on a grand scale about to be established therein, but nothing more appears to have transpired. The only performances now pertaining to it take place outside; and these are a number of "ballets of action" by the boys of the neighbourhood, who climb about its pallisades in vast numbers, or skirmish upon the barricades of upturned pavement and excavated mould in Bow-street.

PRINCESS'.

This elegant house opened for the season on last Saturday night, with Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor." Although out-generalled by Mr. Bunn with regard to Madame Thillon, Mr. Maddox may congratulate himself on having been so lucky as to secure the services of Mdlle. Nau, who, if she possess not all the fascination of our fair countrywoman, is, nevertheless, a very charming vocalist. Her voice is somewhat thin, particularly in the upper register; but her style is very finished, though somewhat cold. It was quite evident that she felt the awkwardness of her position: to succeed a most popular singer, and adequately atone for her loss, was an arduous undertaking; but Mdlle. Nau has triumphed over all her difficulties, and was completely successful. The finale to the first act was sung with great spirit and power, and at the fall of the curtain the applause was immense. It was quite evident, though, that her triumph was not anticipated to be so great, as only one prepared compliment—one solitary bouquet—was thrown at her feet. Allen is improved much in his singing, and is really now becoming an actor.

The rest of the cast is not worth mentioning. A ballet divertissement, entitled "The Slave Market," introduced some new dancers of extraordinary agility, if not grace. The Roussets' *tours de force* are wonderful: Madlle. Caroline Rousset's *pirouette* can be compared to nothing but the spinning of a top. The whole concluded with a most laughable farce, called "Taking the Pledge," a title which, no doubt, was intended to mislead people's anticipations: it is, we understand, from the pen of Mr. Oxberry, and was received with roars of laughter. The house was well attended; and, altogether, the lessee seems to have commenced the season most auspiciously.

On Tuesday evening, the first of the translations of the French piece, "Don Cæsar de Bazan," which has created such a *furore* in Paris, was produced here, and with most undeniable success. We say the "first," because we are informed that an adaptation of the same piece is now at nearly every theatre in London, in a state of active preparation, the Adelphi and the Haymarket following next. We question, however, whether so perfect a representative of the hero will be found anywhere as Mr. James Wallack, who re-appeared on the London boards on Tuesday in this drama. The part is of that species familiar to the French dramatists as a "Lemaitre part," or one peculiarly adapted to that great actor—the creator of "Robert Macaire;" and we have no one now upon the stage who can fill that line so well as Mr. Wallack. "Don Cæsar" then is of this class; or rather a copy from Victor Hugo's "Ruy Blas." The plot is somewhat too intricate and lengthy to be detailed in our columns, but we will give a sketch of it. *Don Cæsar de Bazan* is a reckless gentlemanly adventurer, of great descent and small means, at present at Madrid. In rescuing a page from the threatened vengeance of an armourer, his master, the *Don*, involves himself in a duel with the *Captain of the Guard*, and shoots his adversary. For this he is condemned to death, such being the punishment for duelling in the Holy Week. Meanwhile, the *King of Spain, Charles II.*, has been captivated by a street ballad-singer, *Maritana;* and in order that she may be introduced at court, to further his designs, gets his favourite minister, *Don José*, to prevail on *Don Cæsar* to marry her, that she may become a countess, for which office his sentence will be changed from hanging to being shot. *Don Cæsar* consents. The marriage takes place, and the bride is immediately removed, whilst the hero is led forth to execution. A discharge of musketry is heard without, announcing the execution, and the first act ends. In the second act, during a brilliant court *fête*, a pilgrim claims admittance to the presence of *Don José*; he throws off his robe, and appears as *Don Cæsar*! The grateful armourer's page had withdrawn the bullets from the muskets, and his death was merely a feint. This somewhat disconcerts *Don José's* plans; for he himself is in love with the *Queen*; and although he had *Don Cæsar's* pardon in his pocket at the time of the execution, never gave it, wishing to get him out of the way, that the *King's* love for *Maritana* might meet with no obstacle, and a cause might then be given for rousing the *Queen's* jealousy. *Don Cæsar* has never seen his bride; and on requesting an interview, an aged female is substituted for her, which so annoys our hero, that he is on the point of signing his declaration to abandon, her and leave Madrid for ever, when the real *Countess de Bazan* is announced. This disarranges all *Don Jose's* plans; and a fine dramatic situation terminates the second act. In the third, the *King* has gained admittance to the apartments of the *Countess;* and whilst pouring forth his protestations, *Don Cæsar* enters the room by the window "because," as he coolly observes, "the door was shut." His Majesty, not choosing to be recognised, declares that he himself is *Don Cæsar de Bazan*; upon which the *Don* replies, "If so, I am King Charles." An interesting *equivoque* then ensues; and at last, *Don Cæsar* informs the *King* of *Don Jose's* treachery with respect to the *Queen*; furthermore adding, after a little malicious delight at his Majesty's jealous agony, that he has slain him. Everything is thus cleared up. *Maritana* and *Don Cæsar* become, in reality, espoused; and the *King* rewards him with the Governorship of Grenada, in preference to Seville, from the proximity of the latter place to the Court, which would interfere with his peace of mind respecting the royal attentions to his wife.

It is impossible to speak in too high terms of the acting of Mr. Wallack as *Don Cæsar*. His reckless *nonchalance* in the midst of the most imminent danger, and proud bearing, kept up amidst his impoverished means, were inimitably portrayed, and drew down the loudest applause from a crowded house. Mrs. Stirling's *Maritana* was a graceful and natural piece of acting; and Miss Marshall, as the *Page*, who was far more concerned in the action of the piece than we have related, proved herself an actress of no small pretensions—delivering her speeches with much sense and appropriate emphasis.

The piece has been admirably put upon the stage in every particular, both as regards scenery, dresses, and general "getting up;" although there is still some room for improvement in the last act. It was perfectly successful, and Mr. Wallack announced it for repetition amidst continuous cheering. The adaptation is the joint production of Messrs. Lemon and A'Beckett.

During the recess, the house has been thoroughly cleansed and redecorated, and now appears in all its pristine beauty. The arches, also, over the gallery and boxes, have been thrown open, which materially improves the ventilation.

CITY OF LONDON.

The experiment of Mrs. Warner and Mr. Phelps, carried out with such undeniable success at Sadler's Wells, of endeavouring to infuse a healthier tone into the tastes of the audiences assembling at the minor theatres, and supplanting the wretched trash hitherto performed there, by sterling plays, has apparently led to the occupation of this house, by Mrs. Walter Lacy, who opened it on Monday evening, for the first time, under her direction. If such was the laudable object in view, it is to be regretted that some comedy was not chosen for the inauguration, better adapted to the powers of the company than "The School for Scandal," a play requiring the highest dramatic talent for its cast that it is possible to get together. In all candour, we regret that we cannot speak well of this performance; although it was certainly well received by the audience, who showed a judgment and discrimination in their applause which could scarcely have been looked for amongst those so long habituated to the worst species of dramatic representation. The fair lessee played *Lady Teazle* excellently well; and Mr. James Browne's *Charles Surface* was equally good; to the other performers we cannot assign more than moderate praise. After the comedy, Mdlle. Louise, whom our readers may remember dancing, during the past season, at the Opera; and Mdlle. Adèle (advertised as from the San Carlo, at Naples); appeared in a Spanish "Pas de de Caractere"—a species of double Cachuca—and with such good effect, that they elicited an enthusiastic *encore*; and the entertainments concluded with Mr. Gilbert A'Beckett's version of the now popular "Aladdin," which lost none of its attraction by being transported to the "far East," as the applause bestowed by "Young Shoreditch" on its dialogue and other drolleries testified. We were glad to see Miss Ellen Daly—an excellent burlesque actress, by the way—so well received, as the *Princess Badroulbadour*; on the part of some of the other performers, a little more attention to metre—the absence of which is death to an extravaganza—would have been an advantage. Mr. Stilt played the *Magician's Slave*, but, being a speaking character, had not the same scope for pantomimic display as his brother *Kasrac* at the Lyceum; Mr. James Brown was the *Abanazar*; and Mr. Wild the *Aladdin*. We must not omit to mention a very dashing and effective Polka, introduced in the second act, by an admirably trained *corps de ballet*. It is decidedly the most picturesque in costume that has yet been produced. Previous to the National Anthem being sung by the company, an excellent address, written by Mr. Albert Smith, was delivered by Mrs. Walter Lacy, and loudly cheered by the audience.

NEW MUSIC.

The Hand-Book to the Pianoforte; comprising an easy Rudimental Introduction to the Study of that Instrument and Music in general. By J. **Augustine Wade.** Whittaker and Co.

This work sets out with the most praiseworthy of all intentions, namely: utility. To accomplish this desirable object, the most rigid perspicuity has been adopted by the author, and in the first twenty pages, we have no hesitation in saying that there is more knowledge of the art of music communicated than by all the ponderous tomes of Albretseberger, Choron, Marpurg, &c. As a manual to the pianoforte it is a short and simple guide—including most essential matters hitherto neglected: such as *touch, feeling, brilliancy*, &c. The diligent study of the scales is judiciously requested, for without a thorough digital fluency with them no one can hope to be a fine performer. This part of the work may seem a little too severe to some, particularly to young students, but they may rest assured it is the basis of all future success, and we therefore rejoice to see that Mr. Wade has devoted his attention more to a solid foundation than to a flighty superstructure, He has not given many extracts from other composers' works, knowing, perhaps, that a grammar is a tiresome book, and that "the shorter and sweeter, the better;" but the charming Polonaise of Mozart, which we do not recollect to have seen before, and which contains all styles of musical expression, is in itself a study for ever. In the second part harmony and its elements are reduced to the smallest possible terms, and rendered intelligible to the dullest capacity. Even the quickest intelligence prefers a short and lucid exposition of any thing or circumstance, to a dull, prolix, round-about communication; we therefore recommend all to turn from the mysteries of Logier and other German writers on music, to the open simplicities of the present little volume, and to forget the ungraceful puerilities of Jousse, &c., in their works on the pianoforte, by justly and patiently considering the advices of the present *livraison*.

Blest Island of Beauty, Britannia the Free. National Song. Written by J. W. **Lake**, Esq.; Composed by E. J. **Westrop.** E. Ransford.

Three verses of unequivocal, but, at the same time, common-place effect. The melody and treatment of the first bar reminds us strongly of one of Benedict's songs.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

In the way of public disporting *al fresco*, there is nothing for it during the month of October save a little currant-jelly-work with "the long dogs," and the wind-up of the racing season in the south. Coursing has commenced on a small scale, and racing is still current after a befitting fashion. During the present week turf operations in the metropolis have been, however, merely theoretical—that is to say, we have been laying wagers, which the coming se'nnight is to determine. May the Fates be propitious! On Monday the Newmarket Second October Meeting commences, under auspices of unusual promise. The first day has a list of twelve races, and the second will bring to an issue two of the most important events of the autumn—the Cesarewitch Handicap and the Clearwell—the best of the two-year-old stakes. The former of these will probably turn out one of the most profitable speculations of the season to the book-makers? Nearly, if not absolutely, thirty horses have been publicly backed for it, at prices that can scarce fail amply to repay the bettors round. At the head of the odds since first the race came into the market has been the Duke of Portland's filly by Beiram, out of Souvenir. She is a four-year-old, and will carry 6st. 2lbs., no doubt a flattering weight. But your bad ones rarely win under any circumstances; and we should be very sorry to stand on her against such a field as will come to the post on Tuesday. Latterly, they have made Jamal, another bad four-year-old, with 6st. 7lbs., up the second favourite—a position formerly occupied by the Brewer, who has since gone to 50 to 1. Glossy, about whom a great deal of business was done at 12 to 1, is a four-year-old, a winner, and in at 5st. 11lbs. Were we to be asked our opinion, we should say that here is a nomination that ought to find friends. Sir C. Monk has found out the way of winning a great handicap, and link in with the backing. Lightning, a three-year-old, carrying 6st., with some running to boast of, has been freely done at the same odds. Of the other market horses, we should say that Foigh-a-Ballagh penalty and all, is a formidable nag; and Vibration, if Ma Mie was in her form last week at Newmarket, a still more dangerous customer. At weight for age, over the Ditch-inn course, she ran the best mare in the south to a head; and with 8st. up (13lbs less) she must be very forward at the finish, if that performance be a criterion of her quality. Give-him-a-Name we have no opinion of; neither had the handicapper, who put 6st. 12lbs., on a six-year old. Scalteen is well in—is a fine horse, and ought to race fast with 7st. 10lbs. on his back; but is not quite good enough for Newmarket. The Emperor, according to public running, cannot lose with 7st. 13lbs. to carry, although it is a dollop more than he had on at Ascot. His performance there for the cup this year was a crack one, beating Coranna, and the second for the Derby—Ionian. We'll back the Emperor against any other of the 20 to 1 division.

The Clearwell numbers among its nominations a host of Derby and Oaks nags, and, unless we are much out in our judgment, it will give us a good winter favourite for one, if not both, of the Epsom events. At present Alarm is all the rage for the Derby, and he has no previous engagement. But the Clearwell may give us a line for his pretension. The Newmarket folks cry up Colonel Peel's Cobweb colt to the skies. At Goodwood he was obviously unfit: how they came to send him there is the wonder. Should he win, up he goes to 7 or 8 to 1 for the rest of the interval between autumn and spring. It is not convenient, however, to extend this preliminary speculation. Let all who love racing upon any account pass a part, if not the whole of the coming week, on the borders of Cambridgeshire. If they be fond of sport, they shall have a feast of it: if their taste incline to business, they will lack neither wares nor customers.

TATTERSALL'S.

Monday.—The near approach of the day of running has brought few new favourites into play for the Cesarewitch, and occasioned some change in the past rank. Thus, without in the slightest degree affecting the position of the Souvenir filly, Jamal has advanced to 8 to 1; and the places so recently occupied by Glossy and The Brewer (placed on the retired list) were filled up by Lightning and Foigh-a-Ballagh, who were in great force. The Emperor also came into play, but was not in much favour at the close. The other horses comprised in our list were not in much estimation.

CESAREWITCH.

7 to 1 agst Souvenir
8 to 1 — Jamal
17 to 1 — Lightning
17 to 1 — Foigh-a-Ballagh
17 to 1 — Give-him-a-name
17 to 1 — Vibration
20 to 1 agst Glossy (t)
20 to 1 — Una
20 to 1 — Pickpocket
20 to 1 — The Emperor
25 to 1 — Marquise (t)
25 to 1 — The Bride (t)
25 to — Campanero
24 to 1 — Haitoe
25 to 1 — Rowena
30 to 1 — Albion (t)
30 to 1 — Plantagenet
30 to 1 — Scalteen.

DERBY.

5 to 1 agst J. Day's lot
16 to 1 — Kedger
25 to 1 — Newsmonger
25 to 1 agst Minikin c
25 to 1 — Old England
33 to 1 agst Connaught Ranger
66 to 1 — Young Eclipse

Thursday.—The Cesarewitch betting this afternoon was distinguished by two or three movements of some consequence. In the first place, Jamal, who it is said, has not been out so often as a full preparation requires, went back to 12 to 1; in the next, Glossy, who on Monday was an outsider, came again, and after a close fight with Foigh-a-Ballagh, obtained the second place. The Souvenir filly, meanwhile, improving slightly on the last quotation; and Lightning rising a couple of points, with a strong party. Besides this lot, a good deal of money was laid out on Vibration, Una, and Give-him-a-Name; and a few "fivers" on the Emperor, Scalteen, and some other third-rate favourites. Nothing of consequence was done on the Derby.

CESAREWITCH.

10 to 1 agst Lord G. Bentinck's lot
9 to 2 — Dawson's lot
6 to 1 — Souvenir filly
11 to 1 — Glossy (t)
12 to 1 agst Jamal
12 to 1 — Foigh-a-Ballagh (taken)
12 to 1 — Lightning
16 to 1 — Una (t)
16 to 1 — Give-Him-a-Name
16 to 1 — Vibration (t)
25 to 1 agst The Emperor (t)
25 to 1 — Marquise
25 to 1 — Scalteen
30 to 1 — Mania (t)
30 to 1 — Johnny (t)

DERBY.

10 to 1 agst Alarm (t)
30 to 1 agst FitzAllen (t)

Alaric died on Sunday last.

Stamford Races, Wednesday.—3-yr-old Sweepstakes of 20 sovs, was won by Lord Exeter's Pergularia. The Burghley Stakes of 25 sovs was won by Mr, Wesley's Counsellor, beating 4 others. £50 given by the Marquis of Exeter was won by Sir G. Heathcote's c by Glaucus. The Doncaster Cup, added to a sweeps of 5 sovs each, for half-bred horses, was won in two heats by Mr. Standwell's Milicent, beating three others.

Knutsford Races, Wednesday.—Sweeps of 5 sovs each, and 20 added, was won by Mr. Standish's Susan. The Knutsford Cup Stakes of 10 sovs each, was won by Mr. Collett's Coranna. The Cavalry Cup of 30 gs, with 20 added, was won in two heats by Mr. Brooke's gr h, beating three others.

Chesterfield Races.—These races have been postponed till the 16th and 17th inst.

FAREWELL DINNER TO LORD ELLENBOROUGH, AT CALCUTTA.

In the *resumé* of the news received by the Overland India Mail in our journal of last week, we briefly chronicled this event. We are now enabled to present to our readers three authentic illustrations of the festive spectacle, from large lithographs drawn for the *Calcutta Englishman*.

This "more than usually interesting entertainment" (to quote the *Calcutta Englishman*) given by the military of the Presidency to Lord Ellenborough, took place on Monday, the 29th of July, in the Town Hall of the "city of palaces." The exterior of this handsome edifice was decorated for the occasion, as shown in our first engraving. Above the crowning balustrade of the two wings was inscribed, "ELLENBOROUGH," "FAREWELL!" and that of the centre was surmounted by a device inscribed with "Maharajpore, 29th Dec., 1843, Punniar." In front of the entire building was constructed with evergreen a sort of castellated design, from the battlements and turrets of which waved several gay flags; and the structure was elsewhere decorated with shields, spears, &c. The entrance to the portico was through a low pointed arch. The troops were drawn up at the portico to receive Lord Ellenborough, who arrived shortly before eight o'clock; and upon his Lordship reaching the entrance, the whole body of officers descended to meet and welcome him—the soldiers cheered him, and the welcome was re-echoed by the crowds of native spectators who had assembled round the building.

Between two and three hundred of the officers stationed in and near Calcutta sat down with his Lordship to dinner in the hall. This vast apartment, as our illustration shows, was most superbly decorated. The effect of the rich draperies the canopy over the cross tables, surmounted with the British colours, and the shields inscribed with the names of our Indian victories, were truly magnificent.

The following is a copy of the Bill of fare:—

Potages.

Mock Turtle .. .. Printannier.

2 Poissons.

Becktie sauce hollandaise .. .. Saumon Bouilli

34 Grosses Pieces.

4 Selle de Mouton.
10 Dinde Roti sauce aux truffes.
4 Langues de Bœuf a l'écarlate.
4 Bœuf a la mode.
4 Pâté Chaud de Venaison.
4 Longes de Bœuf Roti.
10 Jambon Glacé.
4 Chapon Roti.
4 Gigot de Mouton Bouilli à l' Anglaise, &
2 Pâtés en Croute.
4 Haunches of Venison.

54 Entrees.

4 Supréme de Volaille sauce aux truffes.
4 Vol au vent garni de ris de Veaux à la Toulouse.
2 Canard Braisé sauce aux olives.
4 Fricandeaux Piequé sauce aux Champignons.
4 Filets de Pigeons à la Maréchale.
4 Epigramme d'Agneau à l'oseille.
2 Croquettes fines de Volaille.
2 Filets de Bœuf piqué sauce Poivrade.
4 Poulets Santé à la Française.
4 Cotelette de Mouton Grillée demie Glacé
2 Poularde Braisée au petit deuil.
18 Entrées Petit Pâtés aux huitres.

110 Legumes.

25 Asperges.
25 Petits Pois.
25 Carrottes au jus.
25 Pommes de Terre.

2me Service.

6 Rotis différent.
8 Moules de Gelée.
4 Aspics de Volaille.
6 Tartes aux Fruits.
6 Puddings.
26 Salade Italienne.
34 Moules Blanc Manger.
2 Pâtés froid en Croute.
25 Petits flans.
26 Entremets de Patisseries.

26 Petites Patisseries.

The following is the order in which the Toasts were given:—

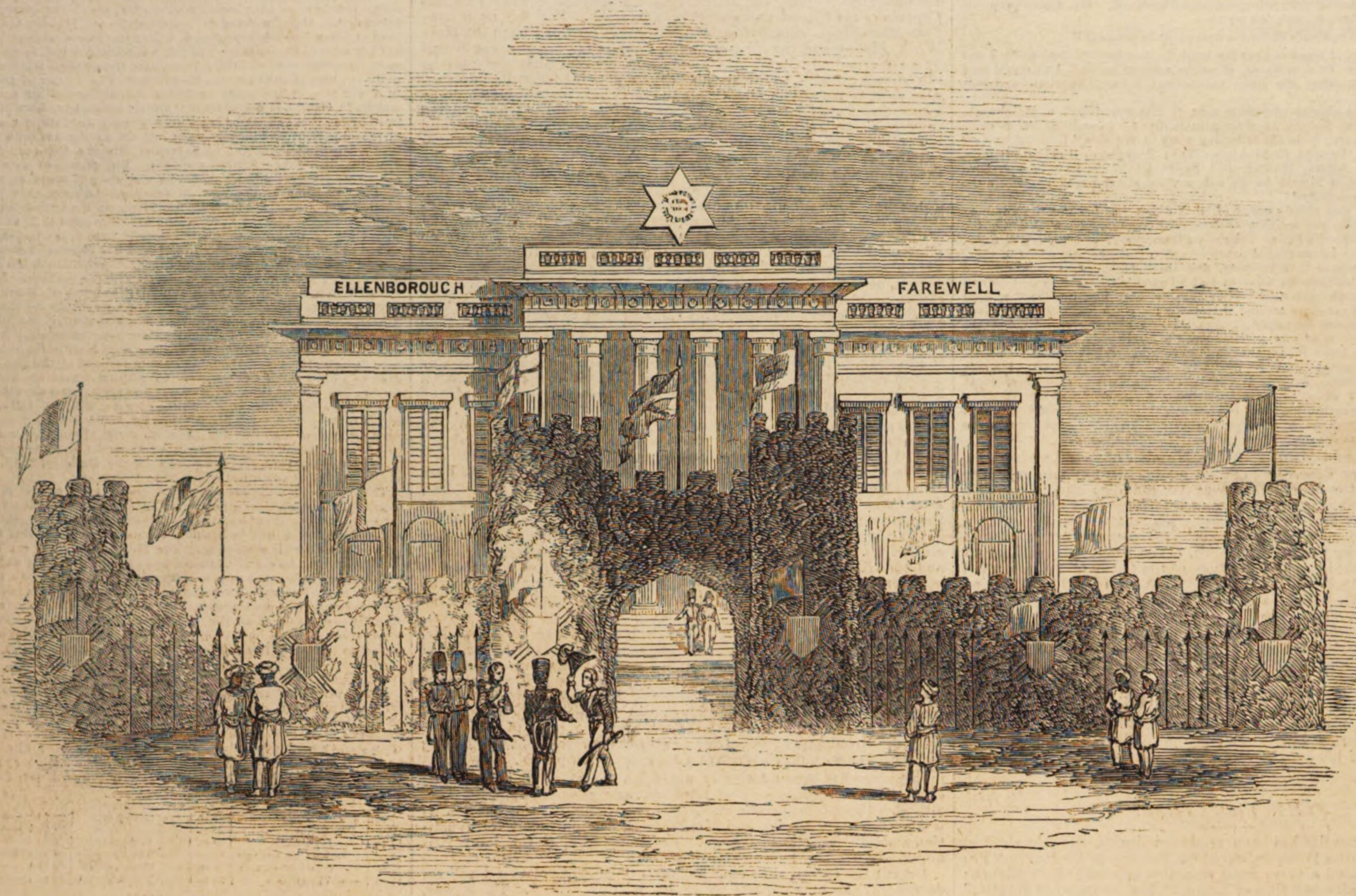
1. "Queen Victoria," by General Cooper.

Air—"God save the Queen." The National Anthem was then sung with great taste by Madame Cailly.

2. "Our Guest, Lord Ellenborough," by General Cooper.

Air—"Lord Ellenborough's March," performed by the bands of the 10th, the Artillery Band, and that of the Governor-General, together.

FAREWELL DINNER TO LORD ELLENBOROUGH, AT CALCUTTA.



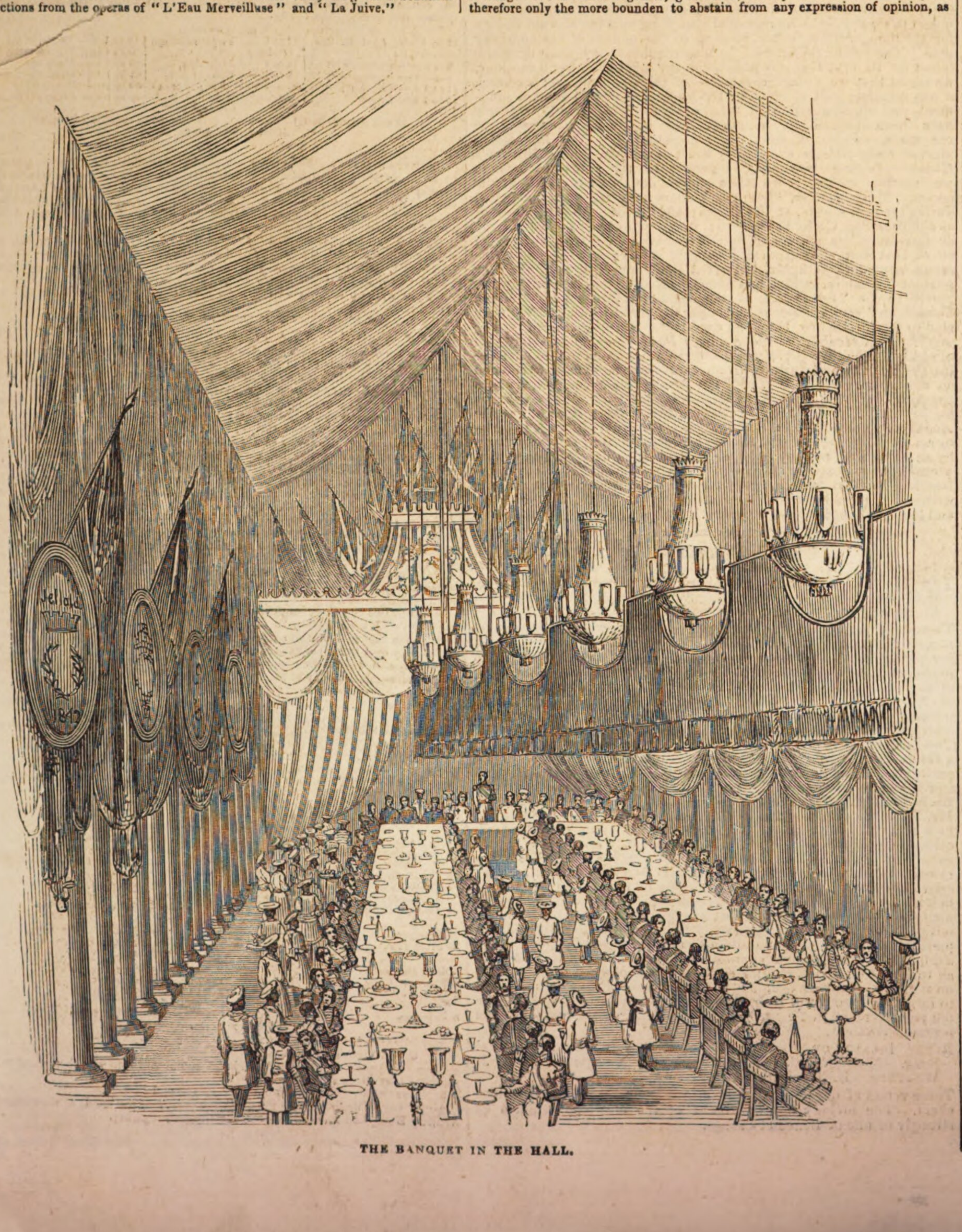
THE TOWN HALL, CALCUTTA.

Aria—From "Les Diamons de la Couronne," by Madame Cailly.
3. "Sir Henry Hardinge," by Colonel Burlton.
Air—"He was famed for deeds of arms."
4. "The Duke of Wellington," by Captain Champneys.
Air—"The British Grenadiers."
5. "Sir Hugh Gough," by Brigadier Frith.

In the interval between the latter toasts Madame Cailly sang some beautiful selections from the operas of "L'Eau Merveillase" and "La Juive."

The speeches were marked with characteristic brevity and pertinence to the subject. The following is a brief account of them, in the order in which they were given, beginning with that of General Cooper, who proposed the health of Lord Ellenborough.

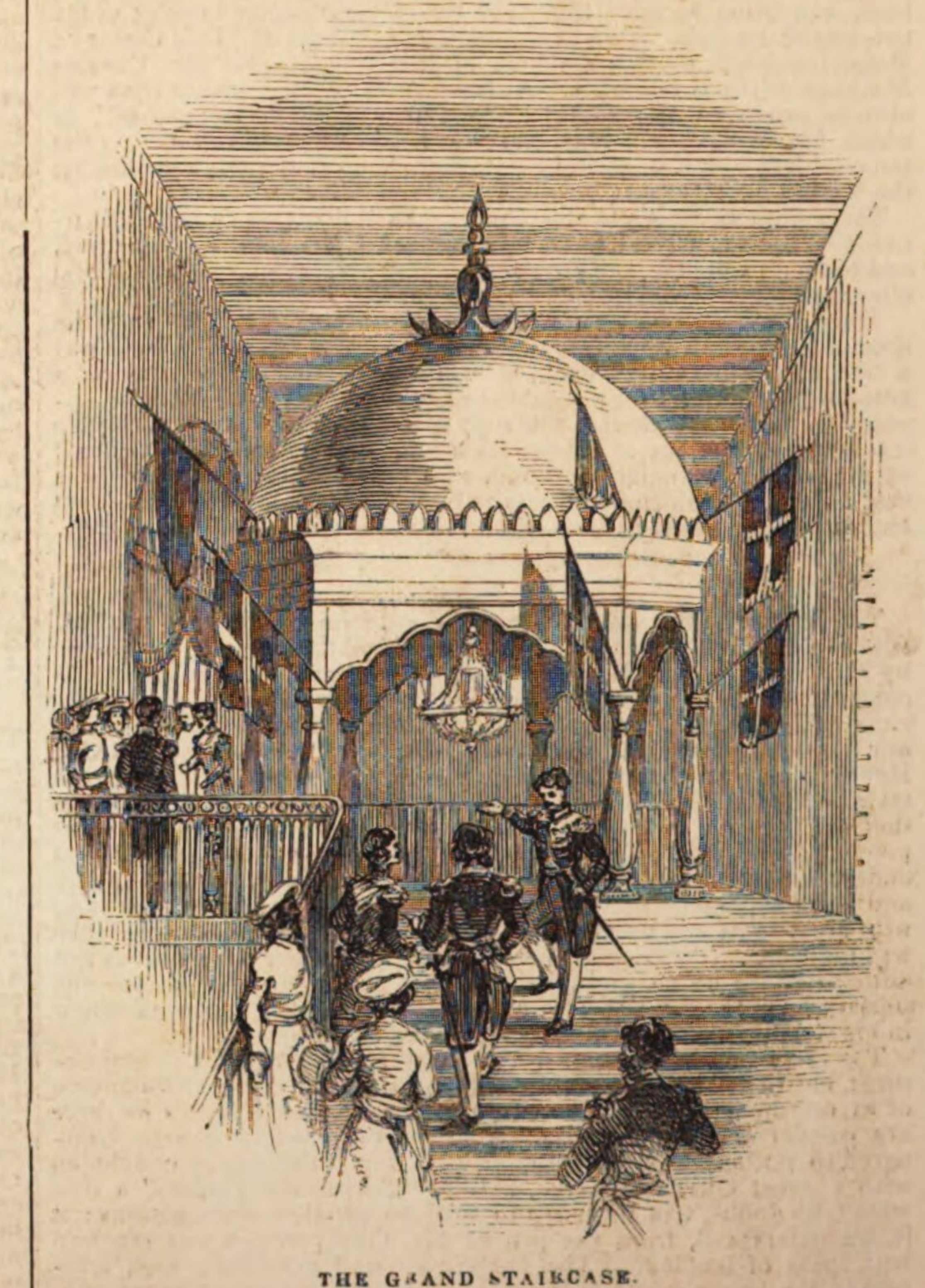
"Gentlemen, I rise to give the health of Lord Ellenborough, and in our name to return to his lordship our warmest thanks for the honor of his company this evening. We are met together, gentlemen, a body of officers it is true, but therefore only the more bounden to abstain from any expression of opinion, as to the merits or demerits of events of a political character. His lordship is now amongst us as a private gentleman, and this circumstance only renders the opportunity the more gratifying to our feelings, of evincing our sense of the many friendly attentions and the kindness he has constantly shown us. Gentlemen, let us drink Lord Ellenborough's health. (Drunk with enthusiastic cheering.)



THE BANQUET IN THE HALL.

After a slight pause, his lordship rose to return thanks, and was received with deafening applause. His lordship having thanked the company, and specially referred to the brilliant achievements of the British army in India, added that "It was an object of satisfaction to him that in his successor, the present Governor-general of India, the army would find one who would ever uphold their interests. He was a good soldier himself, and would appreciate a good soldier. He would add that his gallant friend Sir Henry Hardinge had the entire support of one of the greatest men of the age, the Duke of Wellington. Possessing qualifications, too, of no ordinary calibre, there was room to hope and expect that measures would be carried out calculated to benefit the country at large. Sir Henry Hardinge is well fitted for the post to which he has succeeded; and superadds to the general qualifications necessary for a Governor-General, an extensive knowledge of military finance, which he (Lord E.) could never have hoped to have acquired. These statements inspire the liveliest hopes that his endeavours will be directed to the soldier's comfort and welfare, dictated by feelings of appreciation of the soldier's worth."

Captain Champneys, in proposing the health of the Duke of Wellington, observed:—



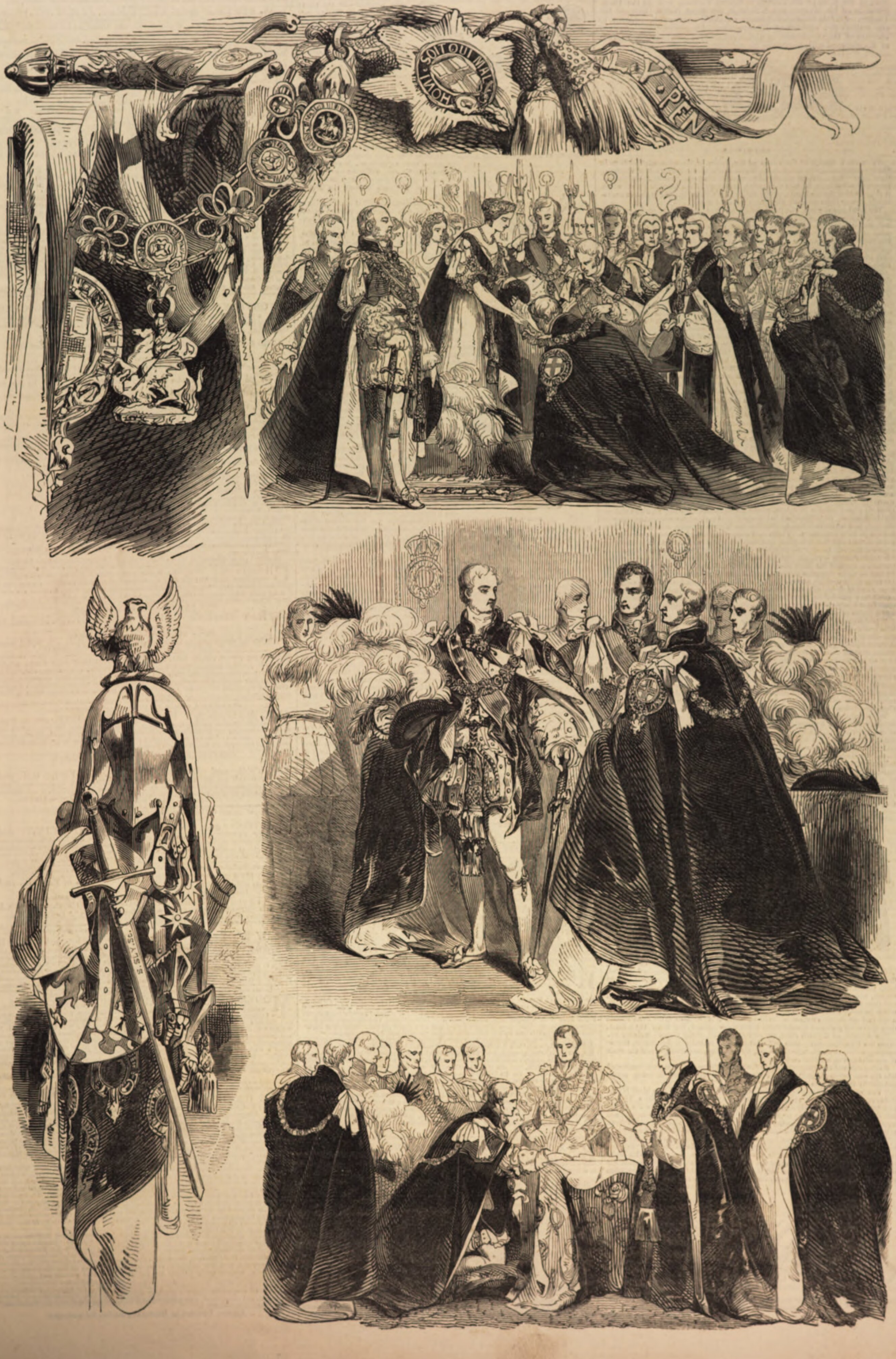
THE GRAND STAIRCASE.

"I have a toast to propose—a bumper toast! It is one which needs no lengthened preface; for the illustrious statesman whose health I shall now give is known and revered by every British soldier (cheers). He is the acknowledged friend of our noble guest, and of the Indian army (cheers). His time-honoured name is already emblazoned in the pages of history. Gentlemen, Great Britain knows and acknowledges the worth of him whose health I am about to propose: but highly as he undoubtedly is estimated, it will only be hereafter, when the difficulty is felt of replacing him, that his full meed of universal admiration as a soldier and a statesman will be accorded. Gentlemen, may that day be long distant, and let us drink, with due honours, the health of—His Grace the Duke of Wellington, the personal friend of our distinguished guest" (great cheering).

The party broke up at about half-past eleven o'clock, when Lord Ellenborough took his departure, accompanied by the officers to the door of his carriage, and cheered as upon his arrival.

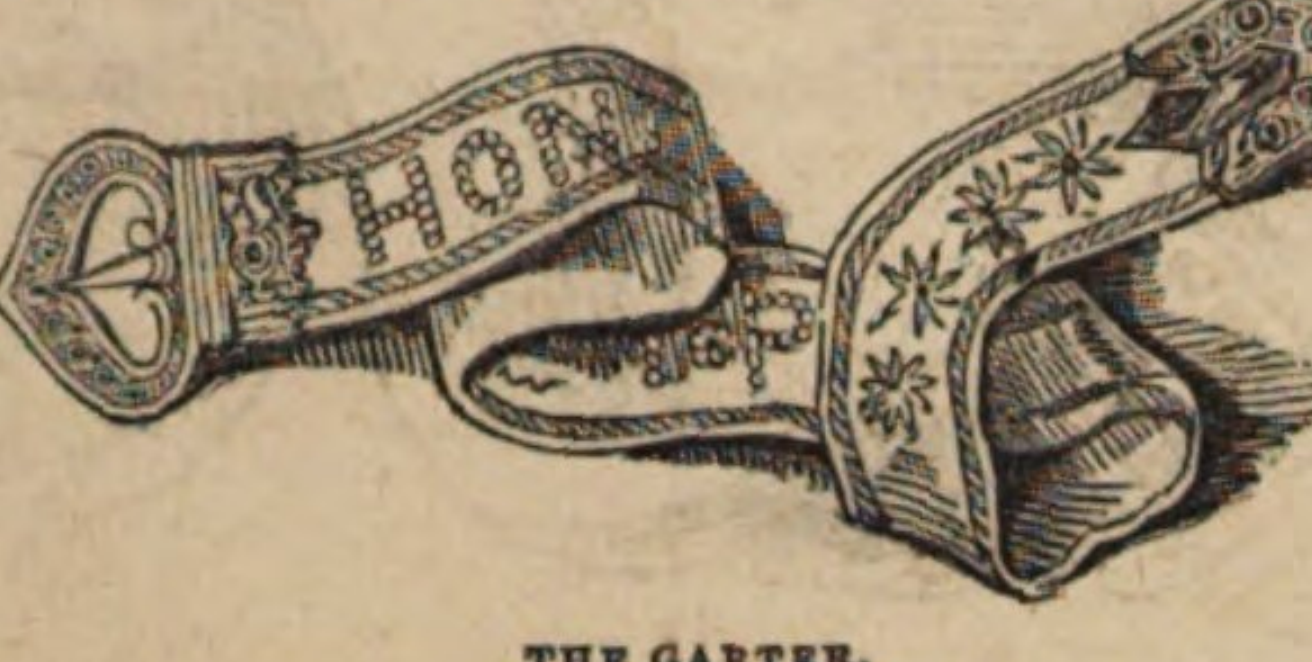
The third illustration shows the grand staircase of the Hall, decorated with flags, &c.

CEREMONY OF INVESTITURE OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.


HONI SOIT QUI MAL
Y PENSE

THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

[One of the splendid ceremonies by which will be signalized the visit of the King of the French to Queen Victoria will be the Inauguration of his Majesty as a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. Of this magnificent scene we shall, next week, present to our readers two authorised Illustrations. Meanwhile, the annexed account of the ceremonial of this most ancient and illustrious Order of Knighthood will, doubtless, be acceptable to our readers.]



THE GARTER.

To write a history of the Order of the Garter in the space allotted to us in these columns would be a task in no degree less difficult than that of confining the "Iliad" in a nutshell. A portly folio of some 800 pages records its institution, laws, and ceremonies, by that industrious antiquary, Elias Ashmole; from which it appears that the institution of the Order is enveloped in some degree of uncertainty, two or three origins having been assigned to it.

The most popular one, and that even to this day, is the story of the garter of Joan Countess of Salisbury having casually fallen off as she danced at a state ball, and which King Edward the Third took up from the ground; whereupon some of his nobles and courtiers smiling, as at an amorous action, and he, observing their sportive humour, turned it off with the reply, in French, "Honi soit qui mal y pense;" adding, in disdain of their laughter, that, in a short time, they should see that garter advanced so high in honour and estimation, as to account themselves happy to wear it.

The whole of this story is very apocryphal, and cannot stand the test of the slightest examination. No writer of the period when this order was instituted mentions it, and it was first made current by a foreigner, Polydore Virgil, in his English History; and he vaguely points out the lady-heroine of this popular invention, by calling her "either the Queen, or the King's mistress." More modern historians, having this clue, set their wits to work, and, in a short time, gave us her name, and "a full, true, and particular account" of the whole transaction, that was far too good not to become popular.

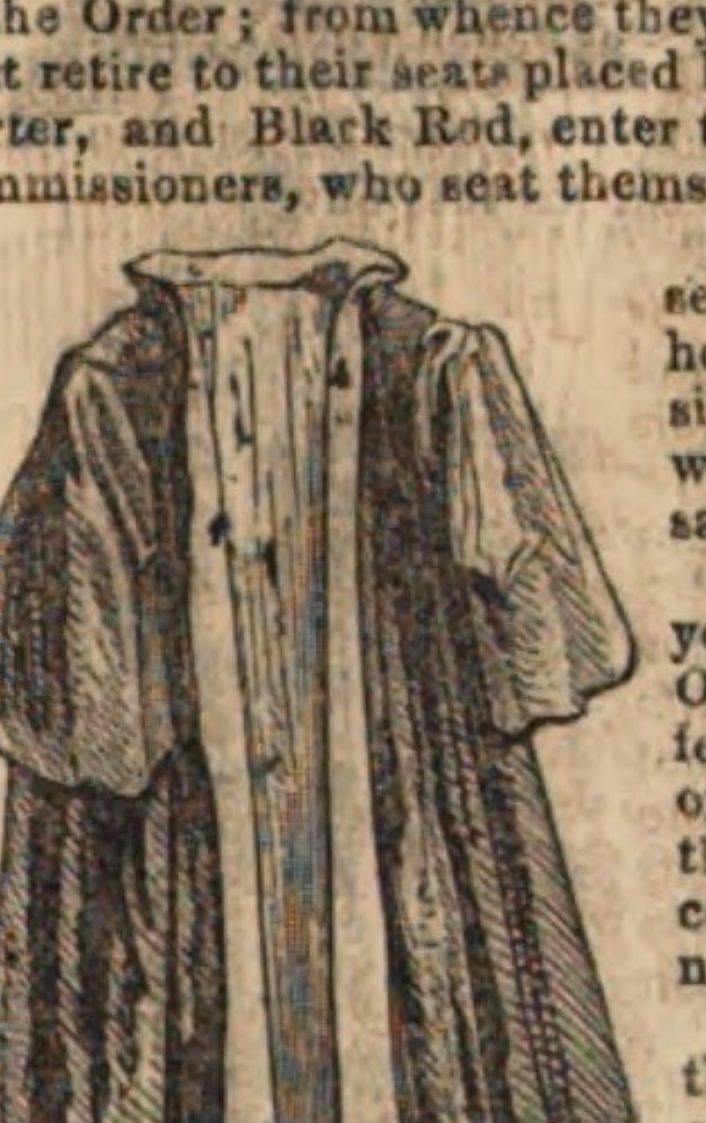
But, alas for Romance! when ponderous matter-of-fact writers grapple with these pleasing inventions. Listen to Dr. Heylin, who wrote a Cosmography that would delight the Dutch critic who judged of books by weight or size. "This," saith the worthy doctor, "I take to be a vain and idle romance, derogatory both to the founder and the Order, first published by Polydore Virgil, a stranger to the affairs of England, and by him taken upon no better ground than the vulgar tradition of the common people; too trifling a foundation to so great a building, common report being so infamous an historian, that wise men neither report after it, nor give credit to anything they receive from it."

The other story is, that the Queen dropped a blue garter upon leaving the King, which he picked up, the attendant lords being too dignified to do so; adding that he would cause the best in the land to reverence it. And some think the motto of the garter was the Queen's answer, when the King asked her, what men would conjecture of her, upon losing her garter in such a manner.

The real origin appears to have been this. Edward the Third being engaged in the war to recover his possessions in France, wisely considered it a prudent plan in that age of chivalry, to restore the Round Table of King Arthur, so celebrated in old romance, as the focus of gallant warriors. For this purpose, he proclaimed feasts and tournaments at Windsor, to which gathered all the beauty and valour of the country, and stranger knights from other lands, who, in accordance with the military mania of the age, were everlastingly rambling from castle to castle, and never so happy as when fighting at the barriers there erected; they flocked to Windsor, where the table was duly placed, two hundred feet in diameter, perfectly round to prevent disputes about precedency in those who sat at it, and where each knight dieted at the King's expense, who devoted £100 a-week to its maintenance. Philip de Valois, the King of France, perceiving the great success of Edward's plan, and that the knights from Italy and Germany repaired thither, fearing the desertion of those upon whom he must depend in his forth-coming struggle, set up an opposition Round Table, with fighting enough to content the most martial of men; and then Edward perceiving that he had no claim upon the service of the strange knights he entertained, who took his side, or that of his enemy, in the ensuing wars, resolved upon fixing in a firm bond of friendship and honour, those whom he thought fit to make his associates; and having given forth his own garter for the signal of a battle that sped fortunately, he gave it as a symbol of unity to the honourable fraternity, and a badge of concord amongst its members.

"And whereas," says Ashmole, "King Edward the Third had set on foot a title to the kingdom of France, and in right thereof assumes its arms, he from the colour of them, caused the Garter of the Order to be made blue, and the circumscription gold. And it may, without any straining, be inferred from the motto, that he retorted shame and defiance upon him that should dare to think ill of so just an enterprise as he had undertaken for the recovery of his lawful right to that crown; and that the magnanimity of those knights whom he had chosen into this Order was such as would enable them to maintain that quarrel against all who durst think ill of it." Consonant to this is the conjecture of Harpsfield, "That this apothegm was designed to put the knights companions in mind, not to admit anything in the actions of their lives, or among their thoughts, unbecoming themselves and their honour."

The ceremony of the Installation of a knight into this Most Noble Order is thus conducted. Upon a vacancy by death, or otherwise, a chapter of the members of the Order is held, the Sovereign presiding, and the person to be elected nominated and accepted; a day is appointed for their installation in St. George's Chapel at Windsor. On this occasion, the Knights Commissioners appointed to install the elected knights, together with those not named in the commission, being completely robed in the habit of the Order, meet in the Dean of Windsor's apartments, where they are joined by the Knights elect, and the various officers of the Order; from whence they are conducted to the chapel, where the Knights elect retire to their seats placed behind the altar, and the three officers, Registrar, Garter, and Black Rod, enter the Chapter-house, and after them the Knights Commissioners, who seat themselves according to their seniority.



SURCOAT.

The Commission having been read, Garter is sent to conduct the Knight elect to the Chapter-house door, where he is received by the Commissioners, and is then first invested with the Surcoat, which is of crimson velvet, the Registrar at the same time reading this admonition:—

"Take this robe of crimson to the increase of your honour, and in token or sign of the Noble Order you have received, wherewith you being defended, may be bold, not only to fight, but also to offer yourself to shed your blood for Christ's faith, the liberties of the Church, and the just and necessary defence of them that are oppressed and needy."

The Garter presents the crimson velvet girdle to the Commissioners, who buckle it over the surcoat, then the hanger and sword, which they also gird on.

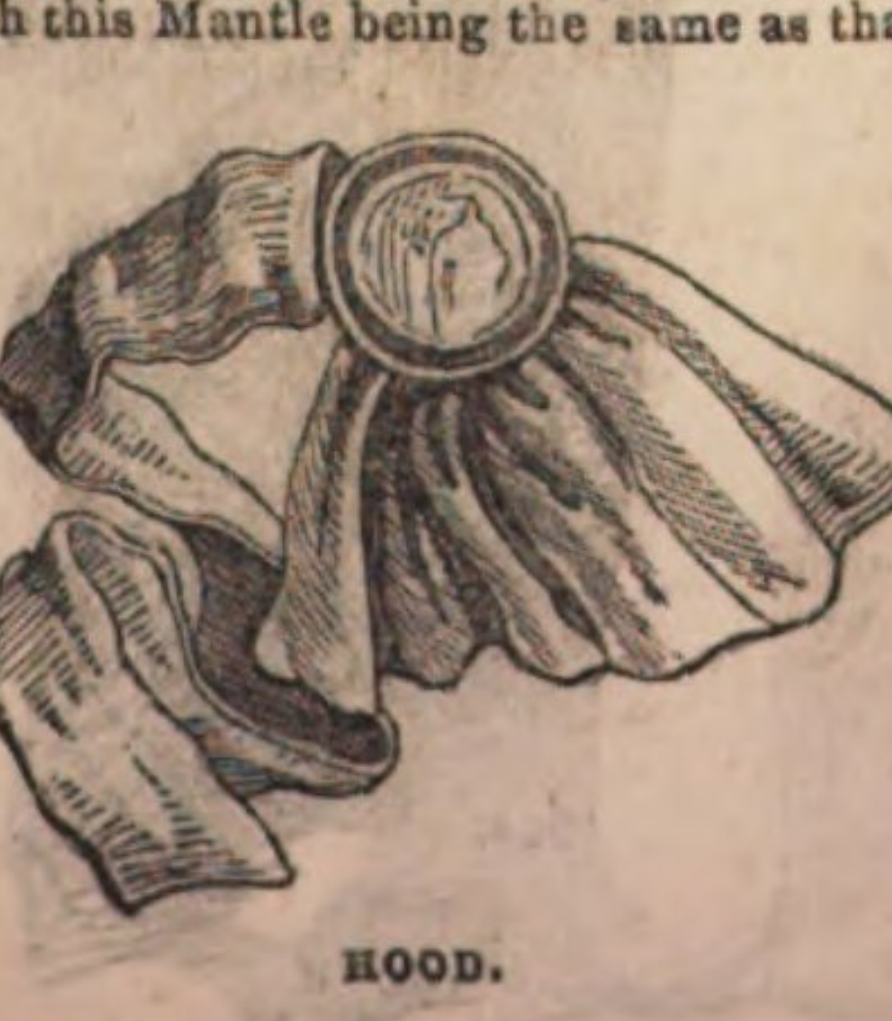
The Knight elect is now left in the Chapter-house, the other Knights proceeding to the Chapel, to offer up the hatchments of the deceased Knight, that is, the group composed of his shield, sword, helmet, and banner, which had been placed over the stall assigned to him in the Chapel. This is performed by Garter, who advances to the middle of the choir, where he makes his reverence, and then repairs to the hatchment of the deceased Knight, taking up the banner, which he holds nearly rolled up, and which is attended by the two other Kings-at-Arms and the Commissioners to the altar, where it is delivered to the two Canons; then the sword is carried and delivered in the same manner; and lastly, the helmet.

The Knight, or Knights elect, are now conducted to the Chapel, walking between the Commissioners, each with his cap and feathers in his hand; Garter carrying before them the Mantle, Hood, Great Collar, and George, and the Book of the Statutes on a velvet cushion.

Having entered the chair, and made the usual reverences, he is then conducted into the seat below his stall, where he takes the following oath, it being administered by the Registrar of the Garter:—

"You being chosen to be one of the honourable company of this Most Noble Order of the Garter, shall promise and swear by the Holy Evangelists, by you here touched, that wittingly and willingly you shall not break any statute of the said Order, or any articles in them contained, the same being agreeable, and not repugnant to the laws of Almighty God, and the laws of this realm, as far forth as to you belongeth and appertaineth, so help your God and his holy word."

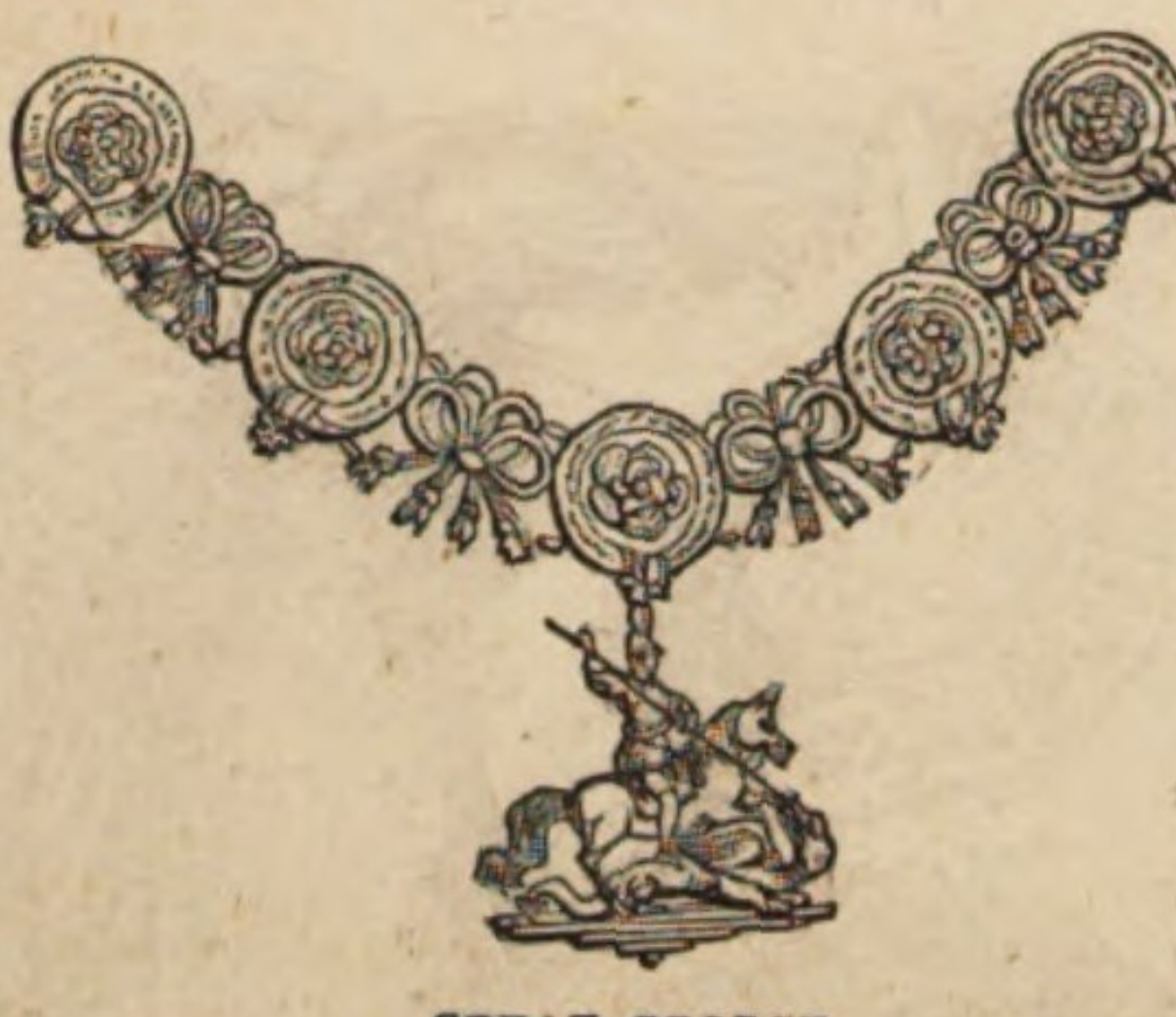
Then the Knight elect enters his own stall, the Senior Commissioner going before him, and the Junior Commissioner following. The Knight is then invested with the Mantle of the Order, made of blue velvet, and lined with white satin, having upon the left shoulder the badge of the order, being the arms of the George, its patron saint, within the Garter; the admonition upon investiture with this Mantle being the same as that used upon receiving the Surcoat.



HOOD.

Garter then presents the Hood to the Commissioners, who puts it over the Knight's shoulder, bringing the band, or tippet attached, across the breast, and tucking it beneath the girdle on the left side. This Hood was anciently the covering for the head; the long band was attached for the purpose of allowing the wearer to cast off the Hood at pleasure; so that it hung behind his back, and was kept from falling by this security. The Hood now used is a mere relic of this article of dress, being too small to be useful, and retained only as part of the ceremonial of investiture.

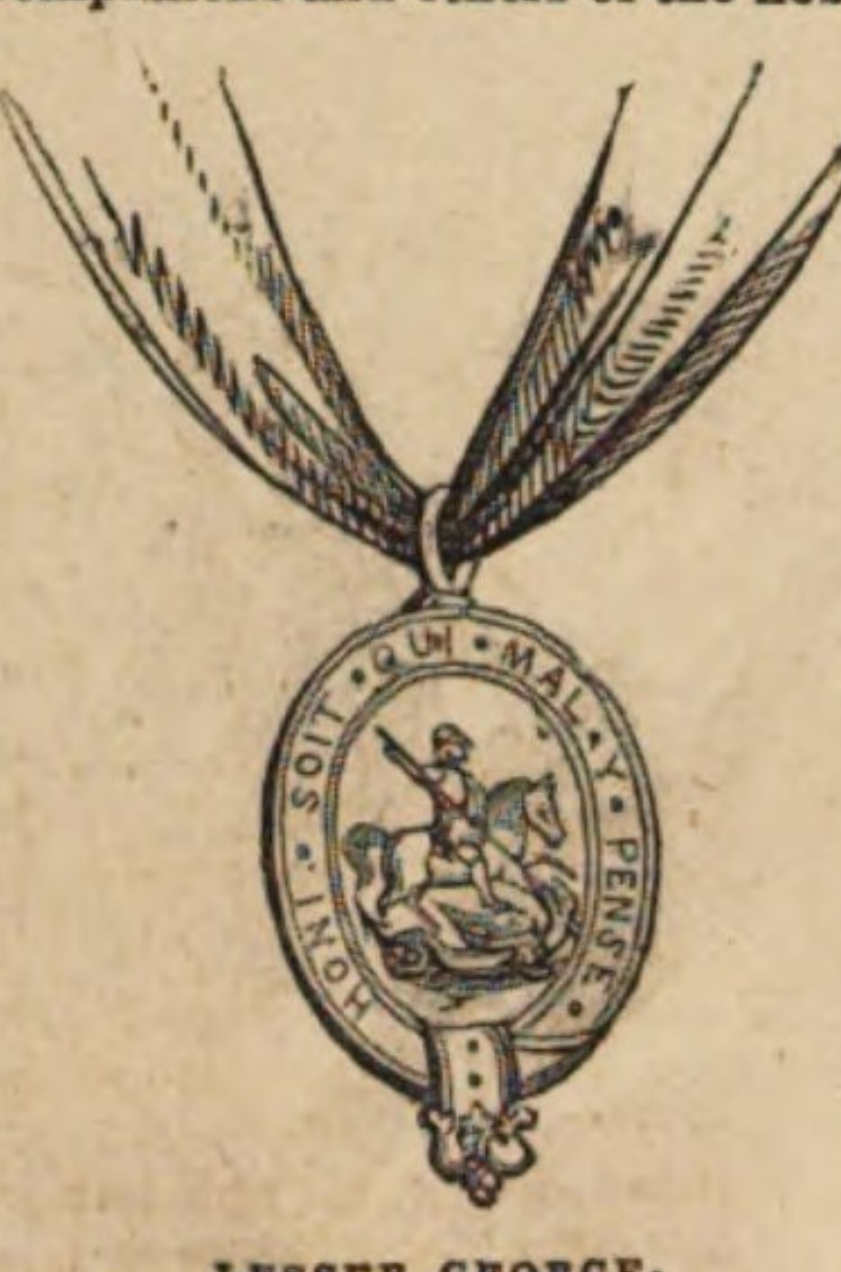
The Great Collar and George is then presented, which is fastened over the Mantle and Hood, the Registrar reading the admonition:—



GREAT GEORGE.

"Wear this Collar about thy neck, adorned with the image of the Blessed Martyr and Soldier of Christ, St. George, by whose imitation, provoked, thou mayst so overpass both prosperous and adverse encounters, that, having stoutly vanquished thine enemies, both of body and soul, thou mayest not only receive the praise of this transient combat, but be crowned with the palm of eternal victory."

There is also the Lesser George, worn by Knights of this Order, which was first brought into use by Henry the Eighth, in order to make a distinction between the Knights Companions and others of the nobility who wore large gold chains, the ordinary insignia of their knighthood. It consists of a figure of St. George, encircled by the Garter, and is appended to a blue riband, being worn round the neck beneath the Greater George.

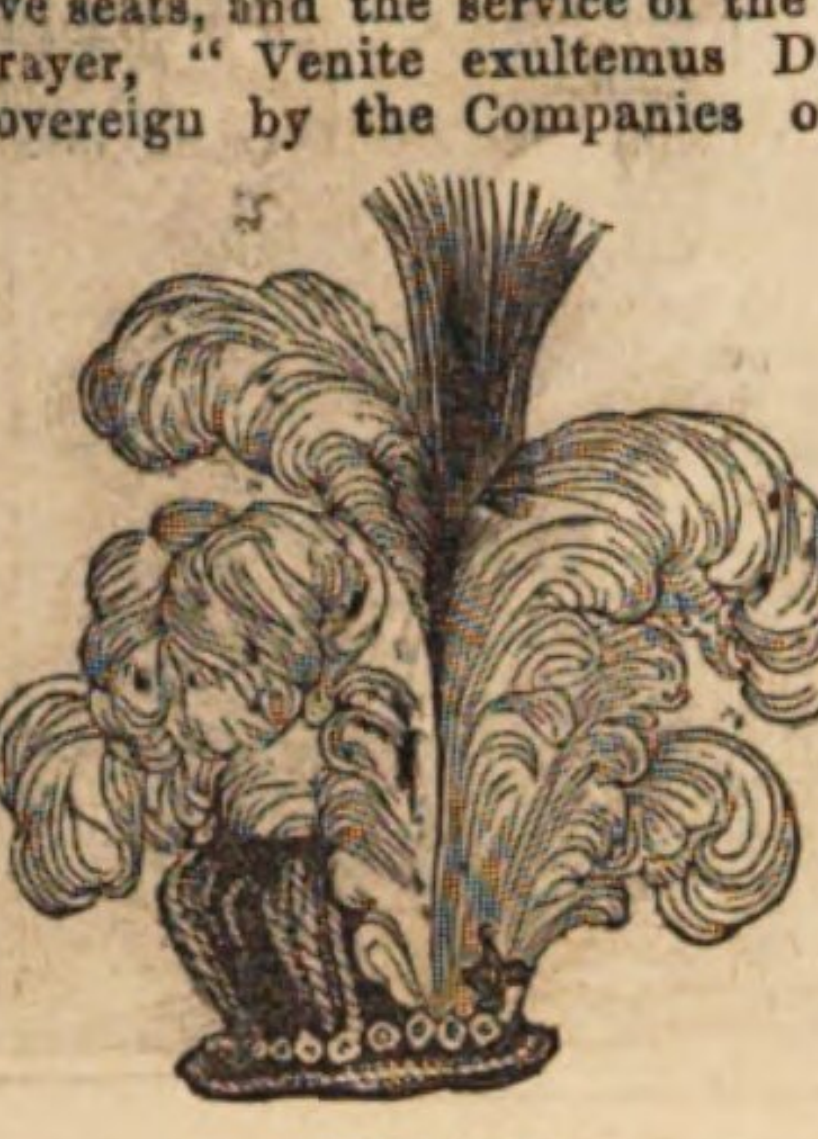

HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE

LESSER GEORGE.

The Garter is now buckled upon the leg of the Knight, this important portion of the ceremony being accompanied by the following words:—

"To the honour of God Omnipotent, and in memorial of the Blessed Martyr St. George, tie about thy leg, for thy renown, this Noble Garter. Wear it as the symbol of the most illustrious Order, never to be forgotten or laid aside; that, thereby, thou mayest be admonished to be courageous; and having undertaken a just war, into which only thou shalt be engaged, thou mayest stand firm, valiantly fight, and successfully conquer."

Garter then presents the statute-book, which the second Commissioner delivers to the elect Knight; and then placing the Cap and Feathers on his head, they seat him in his stall, and retire to their respective seats, and the service of the chapel begins. It commences with the Lord's Prayer, "Venite exultemus Domino," the 21st Psalm, a prayer for the Sovereign by the Companies of the Order, &c. &c. After which the Provincial Kings-at-Arms make their reverences, and go to the newly-elected Knight; he comes from his seat, and goes with them toward the altar, making their reverence at the first step; and coming to the rails he offers gold and silver in the basin held by the prebends, and thus concludes the ceremony of the full installation of a knight.



THE CAP.

From the chapel they, in general, retire to St. George's Hall, or the Guard Chamber, where a banquet is prepared for the newly-elected Knights. On this occasion, when dinner is served up, at the second course, Garter, with all the Officers-at-Arms following him, proceeds from the lower end of the room to the place where the Knights sit, where he pronounces Largesse (in honour of the beneficence of the Knights), the junior Knight, if there be more than one that day installed, standing up uncovered. He then proclaims the Knight's style, or titles aloud; all the Officers-of-Arms together cry Largesse; and then, making their obeisances, the Heralds retire.

On the installation of the Earl of Chesterfield, the Duke of Beaufort, and others, on the St. George's Day (April 23) 1805, his Majesty George the Third and all his family attended, the ceremonies were particularly splendid and imposing. A banquet was held in St. George's Hall, at which his Majesty presided; and afterward the ball-room of the Castle was thrown open, having been decorated with the richest furniture, and lighted by three silver chandeliers each weighing two hundred weight; together with twenty-six silver sconces. The floor was painted in water colours; the centrepiece consisted of the Star and Order of the Garter on each side, at equi-distances were the letters G. R., and at each extremity of the room were trumpets, French horns, and other appropriate devices, the whole being surrounded by emblems of the Union, &c.

A curious feature of the ceremony on this day was the public banquet in the Castle-yard, where eighteen tables had been set out in a triangular form, with provisions of all kinds, and nine hogsheads of ale were placed on three large tables or benches. During the time the dinner was getting ready for the populace, all the gates leading into the Castle-yard were closed, and sentinels, both horse as well as foot, were stationed without to keep the unruly in awe, and prevent them from approaching too near the entrance. The crowd was very great, and the impatience of the multitude was at last appeased by the gates being thrown open by a detachment of the Coldstream Guards, about twenty minutes past eight o'clock in the evening, when they poured in like an overwhelming torrent, and bore down every thing before them. The newspapers of the day declare that the scene of confusion that ensued exceeds all description, every one being more anxious to plunder than to eat; they carried off that which came soonest to hand, whilst the less robust were frequently robbed of their prey in retreating to a place of safety. From the windows of the Queen's apartments, the King and Princes of the Blood surveyed the scene.

The engravings upon the preceding page illustrate the principal scenes of the Investiture of a Knight of this most ancient Order:—1. The Sovereign investing the newly-elected Knight with the Collar of the Order. 2. A Group of Knights, in full costume. 3. A newly-elected Knight receiving the Admonition of the Order. The emblematic Border is composed of the Badges of the Order, the Knight's Trophy, &c.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—In consequence of the immense success of Madlle. ADELE DUMILATRE in M. Albert's grand Ballet of THE CORSAIR, it will be played every evening of the engagement of this celebrated Danseuse.—On MONDAY, THE BOHEMIAN GIRL and THE CORSAIR.—On TUESDAY, GUSTAVUS THE THIRD; or, The Masked Ball.—On WEDNESDAY, THE BOHEMIAN GIRL and THE CORSAIR. On THURSDAY, THE BRIDES OF VENICE and THE CORSAIR.—Private and Family Boxes, Stalls Tickets and Places may be had, on application to JOHN PARSONS, Box Book-keeper.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE of ARTS continues open every evening with its unequalled rotation of entertainments.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—Continued success and overflowing houses.—MONDAY, October 14, and DURING THE WEEK, at Seven o'Clock, Lord Byron's ever-attractive spectacle of MAZEPPA and the WILD HORSE, with all its original splendid effects. Entire change of the Scenes of the Circle. Feats of Horsemanship; concluding with, first time for twelve years, the popular spectacle of the BLOOD-RED KNIGHT, or the Warriors of Palestine.—Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot. Box-office open daily, from Eleven till Five.—Lessons in the art of Riding daily.

HER MAJESTY'S GUEST, LOUIS PHILIPPE, King of the French, in the UNIFORM of a NATIONAL GUARD, worn by himself. The NATIONAL GROUP, in honour of the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Duke of Wellington, consisting of 18 Figures. R. COBDEN, Esq., from Life. TOM THUMB, as Napoleon.—"This Exhibition, in its present state, is one of the very best sights in the Metropolis, and abounds with such a variety of objects, that it is a matter of surprise how so many things could have been brought together."—The Times.—Admittance, One Shilling; Napoleon Rooms, Sixpence. Open from Eleven till Five, and from Seven till Ten. Concert at Eight. Madame TUSSAUD and SONS, Exhibition Bazaar, Baker-street, Portman-square.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The PROTEOSCOPE, an original OPTICAL INSTRUMENT, unlimited in its appliances to Nature and Art, a highly valuable addition to LONGBOTTOM'S OPAQUE MICROSCOPE, the PHYSIOSCOPE, and the OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE. The PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATION of the PASSIONS, from COLLINS'S ODE, with Vocal and Instrumental Music, is the first subject exhibited by the PROTEOSCOPE, at a Quarter to Five o'clock in the Afternoon, and at a Quarter to Ten in the Evening. Dr. RYAN'S present daily Lecture is on POISONS and their ANTIDOTES, delivered at Half-past Three, and on the Evenings of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at a Quarter to Nine. Professor BACHHOFFNER Lectures on the alternate Evenings. The Lectures abound in interesting Experiments. The HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, DIVING BELL and DIVER, &c. The Music is composed and conducted by T. WALLIS, Mus. Doc.—Admission, 1s. Schools Half-price.

READ the following TESTIMONIAL in favour of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, which is sufficient to convince the most prejudiced person that they are all that is required to conquer disease, and consequently, prolong life.

To T. ROBERTS and Co.

Sirs,—I beg to hand you the following testimonial, which I have just received from Mr. Williams, Union-street, Nottingham. Yours, obediently,

G. BATTERS, Chapel-bar, Nottingham.

Sir,—Printing is a great blessing to mankind, for now I am enabled to make known, through you, a perfect Cure, by taking PARR'S LIFE PILLS, of extremely bad Indigestion, a Bilious disorder, and Sick Headache, which I have been subjected to for years; and money enough has been paid to physicians and surgeons, which now would have been a little fortune to me. I wish every fellow-creature clearly to understand that I was wonderfully relieved by taking one box of PARR'S LIFE PILLS. Accident threw a testimonial in my way of a miraculous cure of a bilious attack and sick headache. The second box enabled me to go about my business with spirit and alacrity; and by taking two or three more boxes, I am happy to add my humble testimony of a perfect cure of that dreadful disorder—bilious and sick headache, which rendered me, before I took PARR'S LIFE PILLS, unfit for business. Considering the loss of time and pain, persons would find that one box of PARR'S LIFE PILLS is worth, instead of 1s. 1½d., as many guineas. May all persons make trial of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, is the sincere wish of

Yours, thankfully, M. WILLIAMS, Union-street, Nottingham.

To Mr. G. Batters.

PARR'S LIFE PILLS are sold by all respectable Medicine Vendors. See the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS," in White Letters on a Red Ground, on the Government Stamp.

THE ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE for OCTOBER, price 1s. 6d. This monthly is an unique combination of Art and Literature. The designs are by KENNY MEADOWS, HINE, &c., &c. The contributions are unusually interesting.

CONTENTS:

Rambles Round London. By Luke Roden, M.D.
Musings of a Wanderer, No. I.
A Village Sketch. By Miss Camilla Toulmin.
The Sea-Serpent Chase.
The Man of High Notions. By Laman Blanchard.
Church-yard Thoughts.
Sonnet. By Mrs. Scott.
The Philosophy of Shops. By Angus B. Reach.
Mad Austin. By Augustine Wade.
Song of a Flower Spirit.
Adventures of a Scamp. Chap. VII. The Swinestead Poll. Chap. VIII. The Swinestead Return, and our Return from Swinestead.
Dwellings of the Poor. From the Note-book of an M.D.
Boys of London. The Steam-boat Boy. By Mark Lemon.
Fine Arts. Judgment of Paris.
Addison and Holland House. By John Timbs.
Musings of a Wanderer. Nos. II. and III.
A Tale of the French Revolution.
New Books, &c. &c.

Office, 2, Crane-court, Fleet-street: and sold by all Booksellers.

BY COMMAND.
UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

THE SPORTING REVIEW for OCTOBER, 1844, is beautifully embellished with TWO SPLENDID STEEL ENGRAVINGS, by WALLIS and COOK.

CONTENTS.

Doncaster Races. By Craven.
Memoir of Charles Gordon Lennox.
Notitia Venatica. By R. T. Vyner, Esq.
Sporting Letter from the late Earl of Kintore to the late C. J. Apperley, Esq., (Nimrod).
My Uncle's Advice on Sporting Matters. By Actæon.
The Pleasures of Partridge Shooting. By Ornither.
Are the Teeth a Fallible or Infallible Criterion of the Age of the Horse? By J. Sewell, Veterinary Surgeon.
Leatherlungs the "Leg." By the Editor.
Nimrod's Analysis of "the Diary of a Huntsman." By Thomas Smith, Esq., late Master of the Craven.
Sporting Excursions. By Toho.
Wild Fowl Shooting from a punt in Fresh-water.
Review of the Past Coursing Season.
A Week at Cowes. By Lord William Lennox.
Public Amusements of the Metropolis.
Monthly Miscellany.
State of the Odds, &c.
Turf Register,—Ludlow, Winchester, Newmarket July Meeting, Worcester, Mansfield, Lea Bridge, Southampton, Ipswich, Liverpool, July Meeting, Bromyard, Hatcham Park, Bridgnorth, Dudley and Tipton, Yarmouth, Tewkesbury and Gloucestershire, Lancaster, Romford, Wenlock, Guildford, Goodwood.

London: Sporting Review Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand. May be had of all Booksellers.

THE NEW
MONTHLY BELLE ASSEMBLEE, for OCTOBER, a Fashionable and Literary Magazine, under the immediate Patronage of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, is beautifully Illustrated with highly-finished Portraits of the Nobility, and contains an exquisite Engraving of
LORD BYRON'S MAID OF ATHENS, and
TWO COLOURED PLATES OF THE FASHIONS, finished in the First Style, as they arrive from Paris.

CONTENTS.

Florence; or Woman's Friendship. By Miss Aguilar.
The Old Man's Song. By Charles Swain, Esq.
Stanzas for Music. By David Lester Richardson.
The Child's Inquiry. By George Bayley.
The Chaperon's Complaint. By Mrs. Abdy.
The Daughter of Pericles. By N. Mitchell, Esq., Author of "The Traduced," &c.
The Fairy and the Maiden. By Miss M. H. Acton.
The "New Relation." By Miss M. S. Watson.
Songs of the Mountain. By W. G. J. Barker, Esq.
My Picture Gallery; No. 10. By Major Calder Campbell.
The Ball at Highwood. By Mrs. Ponsonby.
The Lover's Message. By Mrs. F. B. Scott.
Sketches of German Literature. By Miss M. A. Youatt.
Silent Love. By Charles H. Hitchings, Esq.
The Living and the Dead. By Miss Munroe.
The Weird Sister. By Giles Glover.
Mother, Come Back to Me. By Mrs. Edward Thomas.
Thoughts of the Princess Constance de Salm.
The Maker and the Wearer.
Hope. By Ellen S. M.
A Tale of All-hallow E'en. By Miss E. Youatt, Author of "The Price of Fame," &c.
The Wandering Minstrel. By Rose Acton.
The Point of Honour. By Camilla Toulmin.
The Rustic Lover. By Marie F.
The Bereavement of Constance (Mother of Prince Arthur). By Florence.
Literature.
Music.
Fine Arts.
Amusements of the Month.
Fashions for October.
Description of the Plates.
To Correspondents.

"This Magazine should find its way into every drawing-room in the kingdom."—The News.

"In every respect well worthy the distinguished patronage conferred on the work."—Exeter Gazette.

"This elegant and amusing periodical deserves well the patronage of the female sex."—Newcastle Courant.

May be had, by order, of all Booksellers.—Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand, London.

CHEMISTRY MADE EASY for the USE of AGRICULTURISTS, by J. TOPHAM, M.A. Second edition, price 1s. 6d.—"A more useful, practically useful work than this, it would be impossible to place in the hands of a farmer."—John Bull, 21st September, 1844.—WHITTAKER and Co., Ave Maria-lane.

HOW TO LIVE.—Price 1s.; by post, 1s. 6d.,

WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, and AVOID; addressed to the Nervous and Dyspeptic.
By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D., M.R.C.S. &c.
SHERWOOD, 23, Paternoster row; CARVALLIO, 147, Fleet-street; HANNAY, 63, Oxford-street; MANN, 39, Cornhill; and the Author, 21, Arundel-street, Strand.

NO. 88 of "THE BUILDER," published this day, price 3d., contains numerous highly valuable and interesting articles, among which will be found some on Chimneys—The Uses and Treatment of Timber—Most Important Cases under the New Metropolitan Building-Act—10 Illustrations of Aghadoe Cathedral; Tenders, Notices of Contracts, and all the professional News relating to Building.—Office, 2, York-street, Covent-garden; and of all Booksellers.

Just published, price 5s. 6d., with cases and coloured plates,

DR. MADDOCK'S POPULAR TREATISE on a Successful Mode of treating Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Chronic, Nervous and Spasmodic Coughs, and Affections of the Heart.—"Full of important and consoling facts."—Gazette. London: SIMPKIN and MARSHALL.—Gratuitous advice by Dr. Maddock to the poor, at his residence, 10, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square.

CORRECTED TO THE LATEST ORTHOGRAPHY.
Thick 8vo., price 12s. bound,

BOYER and DELETANVILLE'S FRENCH and ENGLISH and ENGLISH and FRENCH DICTIONARY, with numerous additions, corrections, and improvements. By D. BOILEAU and A. PICQUOT. A new Edition, revised, and the Orthography corrected to the latest decision of the French Academy.
London: Printed for the Proprietors.

CHEAP PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY.
Square 12mo., 4s. 6d. bound and lettered,

FULTON and KNIGHT'S PRONOUNCING and EXPLANATORY DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, greatly improved; the pronunciation ascertained by a new and simple notation. To which are prefixed, the principles of English pronunciation, and the elements of reading; with copious lists of Greek, Latin, and Scripture proper names, &c.—WHITTAKER and Co., Ave Maria-lane.

Price 5s. cloth, fscp. 8vo., with a Portrait after Holbein, and an Illuminated Title,

THE STAR of the COURT; or the Queen of England and Maid of Honour (Anne Boleyn). By Miss BUNBURY.

Price 7s. cloth, 10s. 6d. Morocco, fscp. 8vo., with 20 Engravings,

POINTS and PICKINGS of INFORMATION about CHINA and the CHINESE. By the Author of "Soldiers and Sailors," "Paul Preston," &c.
London: GRANT and GRIFFITH, Successors to J. Harris, St. Paul's Churchyard.

19, Holles-street, Cavendish-square.

NEW BOOKS SENT for PERUSAL, by RAILROAD and STEAM-VESSELS, to all parts of the Coast and Kingdom, from BULL'S ENGLISH and FOREIGN PUBLIC LIBRARY, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, London. Terms, Gratis, and post-free, on application. An unlimited supply of New Books is furnished to the Library, which, as soon as the first demand has subsided, may be purchased by the subscribers, if desired, at half-price. The DUPLICATE CATALOGUE of such Works at present on Sale is now Ready, and may be had Gratis, and Post-free, on application.

In one thick volume, a New Edition, being the Ninth, much enlarged, price 16s.,

MODERN DOMESTIC MEDICINE: a Popular Treatise, exhibiting the Symptoms, Causes, and most efficacious Treatment of Diseases; with a Collection of approved Prescriptions, Management of Children, Doses of Medicine, &c., forming a comprehensive Guide for the Clergy, Families, and Invalids. By T. J. GRAHAM, M.D., &c.—"It is evidently the result of great professional talent, experience, and judgment; the author everywhere appears conscientious, and candid. One object is prominently evident—a sincere desire to benefit his suffering fellow creatures. To recommend a work like the present to our readers, is only to manifest a proper regard for their welfare."—Literary Journal, Feb., 1843.—"It is altogether deserving of permanent popularity."—London Weekly Review.
SIMPKIN and Co., Paternoster-row; HATCHARDS, 187, Piccadilly; and TEGG, 73, Cheapside. Sold by all Booksellers.

Just published, demy 4to., neatly bound in cloth, with Engravings and Diagrams, price 6s.

THE HAND-BOOK to the PIANOFORTE, comprising an Easy Rudimental Introduction to the Study of that Instrument and Music in General; the Art of Fingering, according to the modes of the best masters, exemplified in various Exercises, Scales, &c., in all the Major and Minor Keys; and interspersed by Relaxations from Study, consisting of Popular Melodies and Romances, and selections from the Pianoforte Compositions of some of the most celebrated masters. Also, a Short and Easy Introduction to Harmony or Counterpoint, and a New Vocabulary of Terms. By J. AUGUSTINE WADE, author of "The Dwelling of Fancy;" "Songs of the Flowers;" "The Two Houses of Grenada," an Opera; "The Prophecy," an Oratorio, &c., &c.

"It is said of men of genius that their productions are never founded upon utilitarian principles. No assertion can be more vague or false. The first principle of genius is perspicuity, the power of condensing facts for the dissemination of knowledge. The book now before us is the most admirable instance we have ever met with of a man (acknowledged as a poet and a composer), condescending to construct a threshold to harmony. Mr. Wade has written the best first book we ever read. We regret having neither time nor space at this period to do justice to a work that we may fairly term a pilot balloon, for the author evidently means this to point out the way to the shortest and best route to a thorough knowledge of music. As he progresses we shall recur to the present publication, which we do look upon as the best of its class yet in print."—Sunday Times.

"An ingenious and tasteful work, comprehending a large amount of information in a comparatively small space. Mr. Wade commences with an essay on 'The Genius of the Pianoforte,' claiming for that instrument a superiority over the Harp, the Guitar, and, in some respects, the Organ itself. He next traces the history of mechanical improvement in the construction of the instrument, and adds some pertinent advice to intending purchasers. He proceeds to give an easy rudimental introduction to the study of the Pianoforte, interspersed with exercises, partly original, and partly selected from popular melodies and the works of celebrated masters. Finally, he gives 'an easy introduction to Harmony or Counterpoint,' and a new and copious vocabulary of musical terms. The volume seems to us calculated to be very useful; and it is certainly ORNAMENTAL also, being handsomely printed and bound, and embellished with a striking portrait of the celebrated PIANIST, Franz Liszt."—The Watchman, October 9.

London: Published by WHITTAKER and Co., Ave Maria-lane.

POLKA LESSON BOOK, or Ball-room Guide.—Illustrated Price 1s, a complete Cours de Polka, with beautiful representations and correct instructions how to execute the various figures. This work contains the figures of all the Quadrilles, Gallopades, Mazourkas, Polonaises, Polkas, and all those dances adopted at Court.—Order Mitchell's Edition of any bookseller, or of the publisher, C. MITCHELL, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street; who sends the work (post-free) on receipt of 1s., or 12 Stamps.

THE NEW LIST of FELLOWS of the COLLEGE of SURGEONS.—No. II. of the MEDICAL TIMES (new Vol.) Ready This Day, contains the New List of Fellows, with an Editorial Article on the New Bill; new Lectures and Papers by Pinel, on Mental Diseases; Guthrie, F.R.S., on important points of Surgery; Dr. Rigby, on Midwifery; Dr. Costello, on Lithotrity; Dr. Corrigan, on select points of Medicine; Segalas, on Urinary Maladies; with a vast number of Original Papers, of great interest and value. Price 5d.; stamped, 6d.; or £1 5s. (in advance) per annum.

J. A. CARFRAE, Medical Times Office.

The Eighteenth Edition, considerably augmented, and corrected to the present time, 4s. 6d. bound, Illustrated by Maps and Plates,

GEOGRAPHY and HISTORY. By a LADY. For the Use of her own Children.—"Many omissions have been supplied, and much new matter inserted."—Advertisement to Eighteenth Edition.—LONGMAN and Co.; J. M. Richardson; Hamilton and Co.; Whittaker and Co.; Sherwood and Co.; Duncan and Malcolm; F. and J. Rivington; Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.; Houlston and Stoneman; S. Hodgson; Harvey and Darton; J. Jackson; C. Dolman; J. S. Hodson; and Souter and Law.

LEES' EDITION OF COMSTOCK'S NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

New edition, 18mo., price now 4s. 6d. bound, with 224 Illustrations,

A SYSTEM OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, in which the elements of that science are familiarly explained and adapted to the comprehension of young persons, with appropriate questions on each page for the examination of scholars. By JOHN L. COMSTOCK, M.D. Carefully revised, with Additions, by GEORGE LEES, A.M., &c. This work has been much used by medical students, chemists, architects, and others, who are compelled in their various pursuits to have some knowledge of the subjects of which it treats.

London: WHITTAKER and Co.; and SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co.

FLUGEL'S GERMAN AND ENGLISH DICTIONARIES,

Adapted to the English Student.

FLUGEL'S COMPLETE DICTIONARY of the GERMAN and ENGLISH LANGUAGES, English-German and German-English. A new edition with great additions and improvements, particularly adapting it to the English student. By C. A. FEILING, Professor HEIMANN, and J. OXENFORD. In two thick volumes, large 8vo., 36s.

2. FLUGEL ABRIDGED. For younger Students, Travellers, &c. By C. A. FEILING and J. OXENFORD. 12mo., 9s. bound.

London: WHITTAKER and Co., DULAU and Co., and D. NUTT.

THE CHEAPEST GEOGRAPHY FOR CHILDREN.

With ten well-engraved maps, price 9d.,

WHITTAKER'S IMPROVED EDITION of PINNOCK'S CATECHISM of GEOGRAPHY, greatly enlarged and remodelled by G. H. SMITH, Esq., and illustrated by 10 Maps. Price 9d., sewed.—"Considering the number and excelleece of its illustrations, and the quantity of information conveyed in it, this is certainly the cheapest school book we know of. It is admirably arranged by one evidently profoundly acquainted with his subject, and has been remodelled to the scientific view now taken of the subject."—Monthly Magazine.—The CATECHISM, on the Original Plan (corrected to the present time), and illustrated with Nine Maps can also be had, price 9d.

WHITTAKER and Co., Ave Maria lane.

THE PIANISTA for JUVENILES, or Bijou for Beginners on the Pianoforte. No. I., price 4d. or 6d., post free, a choice selection of favourite, easy, and pleasing pieces, songs, &c., arranged in the most familiar style for young performers, by JAMES McEWEN. No. I. contains Seven Pieces:—The Nursery Dance, A Juvenile Passeul, Prince of Wales' New Polka, Pity the Sorrows of a Poor Old Man, Lilla's a Lady, Swiss Fortune-teller, and All round the Maypole. Also,

THE PIANO for OCTOBER, price 1s. or 1s. 4d. post free, Contains the only four really popular Polkas:—the Cerito Polka, Original Opera Polka, Court Polka, and the Drawing-room Polka, as danced at all the balls, &c. A beautiful original Song by Pendleton, Le Duc's Popular Autumnal Nosegay Quadrilles, and a new Medley Divertimento; the whole for 1s.; would cost singly 18s.

Published by DUNCOMBE, 10, Middle-row, Holborn; sold also by all Booksellers.

DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

On the 21st of October will be published, Vol. I., with fine Portrait, in 8vo, (to be comprised in about three vols.), to range with the Wellington Despatches, of

THE DESPATCHES and LETTERS of ADMIRAL LORD NELSON. Edited by Sir HARRIS NICOLAS, G.C.M.G. Although numerous Lives of the great naval hero have been written, no attempt has yet been made to collect his Despatches and Letters, and thus to render him, in a great degree, his own biographer. The value of such documents is shown by the publication of the Despatches of the Duke of Wellington, to which this work will be a fitting companion. Important as are the illustrations of naval history, which this collection will afford, during the most glorious period in its annals, the chief interest, for the public in general, will consist in the lights which it will throw on the private character of Nelson, without the glitter of biographical encomium, or the mistaken zeal of biographical suppressions.

HENRY COLBURN, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

THE AUTHOR'S EDITIONS.

OLLENDORFF'S METHOD OF LEARNING to READ, WRITE, and SPEAK a LANGUAGE in six months.

1. ADAPTED to the FRENCH. Written expressly for the English Student. By H. G. OLLENDORFF. 8vo., price 16s. cloth.

2. ADAPTED to the GERMAN. Written expressly for the English Student. By H. G. OLLENDORFF. In two parts, price 16s. each, cloth. The parts sold separately.

3. KEYS to both FRENCH and GERMAN SYSTEMS, prepared by the Author. Price 7s. each, cloth lettered.

⁂ It is necessary for those who desire to avail themselves of the present method, to notice that these are the only English editions sanctioned by Mr. Ollendorff, and he deems any other totally inadequate for the purposes of English instruction, and for the elucidation of the method so strongly recommended by Captain Basil Hall and other eminent writers. They should be ordered with the publishers' name, and, to prevent errors, every copy of the author's edition is signed by himself.

London: WHITTAKER and Co., and DULAU and Co., and to be had of any Bookseller.

TO LADIES.—GRAFFTEY'S DEPILATORY, price 4s. 6d., is warranted to remove superfluous Hair on the face, neck, or arms, without risk of injury. The directions are simple, and lead to certain success. Small packets, for post, price 2s. 8d. free, may be obtained at S. Grafftey's Perfumery, Comb, and Brush Warehouse, 26, Warwick-street, Regent-street, where may also be obtained the only certain Dye for the Hair, viz., Grafftey's Pompeian Dye, price 5s. 6d., and the celebrated Balma Pompeiana, price 2s. 6d. Order "Grafftey's."

FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH.—Price 4s. 6d. Patronised by her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. Mr. THOMAS'S SUCCEDANEUM, for Stopping Decayed Teeth, however large the cavity. It is placed in the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and will remain firm in the tooth for many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, arresting the further progress of decay. All persons can use Mr. Thomas's Succedaneum themselves with ease, as full directions are enclosed.—Prepared only by Mr. THOMAS, Surgeon-Dentist, 64, Berners-street, Oxford-street. Price 4s. 6d., and can be sent by post. Mr. THOMAS continues to supply the Loss of Teeth on his new system of Self-adhesion, without springs or wires. This method does not require the extraction of any teeth or roots, or any painful operation whatever. At home from Eleven till Four.

A BRONZED SPEAR and SCROLL FENDER for 15s.— RICHARD and JOHN SLACK, 336, Strand, opposite Somerset House, are now offering an extensive assortment of Elegant Bronzed Fenders at prices, if compared with quality, 30 per cent. under any other house. Ornamental Iron Fenders, 3 feet, 4s. 6d; 3 feet 6 inches, 5s. 3d.; chamber fireirons, 1s. 9d. per set; parlour ditto, 3s. 6d.; superior ditto, from 6s. 6d. their stock also consists of London-made dish covers, superior table cutlery pure nickel silver spoons, forks, &c. Baths in great variety, and Furnishing Ironmongery of every description, every article of which is marked at such prices that will fully convince purchasers at their Warehouse of the great advantages resulting from cash payments. Their Illustrated Catalogue of prices may be had gratis, or sent post free to any part of the kingdom.—Established 1818.

WOOLLASTON'S PATENT GELATINE, for immediately making Jellies or Blanc-mange, being quickly dissolved in boiling water. It is of equal strength with the finest Russian Isinglass, and perfectly free from any unpleasant taste or smell, requiring less flavouring than any other preparation of Gelatine or Isinglass, being a perfectly pure, colourless, and soluble substance. For Jellies, it will not be found necessary to use eggs, as passing through a flannel bag is sufficient. Invalids will find this a very nourishing and valuable restorative, from the great facility and readiness with which it is used, and not being liable to become sour so soon as isinglass.—Manufactured by EDWARD L. WOOLLASTON, Dover. Sold wholesale by Messrs. Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Messrs. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; Messrs. Evans and Lercher, Bartholomew-close; Mr. Snelling, 30, Fenchurch-street; and retailed by Mr. Sanger, 150, Oxford street; Messrs. Ball, 81, New Bond-street; Messrs. Fortnum and Mason, 182, Picadilly; and by all respectable Patent Medicine Vendors, Druggists, and Italian Warehousemen, in packets, at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s.

ROYAL BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND
COUNTIES ART-UNION.
PATRONS.
Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN, and His Royal Highness Prince ALBERT.
Subscriptions—ONE GUINEA.

At the time of payment the subscriber will receive (in addition to a chance in the ballot, which will take place on or about Christmas next) the pair of superb Line Engravings by Edward Goodall, Esq., after paintings by D. Roberts, Esq., R.A., entitled "St. Paul's Cathedral—The Civic Procession on Lord Mayor's Day," and "Westminster Abbey and Bridge—The Debarkation on Lord Mayor's Day."

Prints may be had of the following Agents in London:—Messrs. Dimes and Elam, 91, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury; Mr. M'Lean, carver and gilder, Fleet-street; Mr. Paternoster, 13, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy square; Messrs. Windsor and Newton, 38, Rathbone place, Oxford-street; Mr. W. Wade, 86, Leadenhall street; Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co., 65, Cornhill; Mr. Hugh Cunningham, 193, Strand; Mr. Jos. Green, 14, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital; Mr. Jas. Henry Moltino, 20, Pall-mall; Mr. T. Watkins, 16, Clark's-place, High-street, Islington; Mr. H. C. Lewis, 15, Gower-street North; Messrs. Roney, Rathbone-place; Mr David Thomas White, 28, Maddox-street, Hanover-square.

INTERESTING TO LADIES.

To Messrs. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden, London.

Percy-place, Landport, Portsmouth, April 4th, 1844.

Gentlemen,—I think it but an act of justice to inform you of the benefit I have derived from the use of your admirable Macassar Oil. About six months ago I found my hair getting daily more weak and thin, and much discoloured from a practice I had adopted of wetting it continually; fearing that I should lose it entirely, and hearing of the efficacy of your Macassar Oil, I have for some time past constantly used it, and the result is, that my hair is now perfectly restored and much improved in appearance and colour, having become thick, dark, and glossy; it also curls freely without the use of paper, which it never did before. To all my friends I have warmly recommended your Macassar Oil as an excellent restorative and preservative for the hair. As I have an objection to see my name in print, I beg you will not publish it; but you are at liberty to show this letter, or make any other use you please of it, and refer applicants to me, if necessary, in proof of the efficacy of your Macassar Oil. Your obedient servant, * * * * * * * * * * *

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL preserves and reproduces the Hair; prevents it from falling off or turning Grey; changes Grey Hair to its Original Colour; frees it from Scurf and Dandriff, and makes it beautifully soft and curly.

Ask for ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL." All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

AS MONTHLY NURSE, or otherwise.—A LADY of the highest respectability, accustomed to sickness, and who has brought up a family of her own, begs to offer her services in the above situation, either in Town or Country. The most respectable references can be given.—Address, A. B., care of Mr. WOLF, 96, Hatton Garden.

BAKER'S PHEASANTRY, BEAUFORT-STREET, KING'S-ROAD, CHELSEA.—CHINA PIGS.—Some pure China Pigs just received direct from China: also some COCHIN CHINA FOWL. A great variety of Ornamental Water Fowl, Call Ducks for domesticating and attracting Wild Fowl, Black Swans, &c.; and at Messrs. BAKER'S, No. 3, Half-moon-passage, Gracechurch-street.

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.— MRS. HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, sole inventress of teaching the art of Dress-making in a series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and executing in the most finished style, in SIX LESSONS for ONE GUINEA. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to Pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers wanted.

BARRELLED OYSTERS, of the very best quality, closely packed, from 4s. 6d. to 6s. per barrel, at a moment's notice, and forwarded to all parts of the Kingdom, by H. ADAMSON, FISHMONGER, 333, OXFORD-STREET (established upwards of 40 years), being one door from Griffin's, Green Man and Still universal Coach and Booking Office.

N.B.—Country orders for Fish most carefully attended to.

ASK for the "POTOSIAN LIQUID SILVER," 1s. per bottle; or four in one, 3s. The only lasting preparation for resilvering WORN-OUT PLATED ARTICLES, and rendering them quite equal to new, by depositing a layer of pure silver upon the surface. The cost a few pence, the effect instant, and the operation so simple that it may be performed by a child.—SMITH and Co., sole proprietors, opposite Norfolk-street, Strand, where specimens and the operation may be seen. Sold also by SUTTON and Co., Bow Church-yard.

STOOPING of the SHOULDERS and CONTRACTION of the CHEST are entirely prevented and effectually removed in Youth and Ladies and Gentlemen, by the occasional use of the PATENT ST. JAMES'S CHEST EXPANDER, which is light, simple, easily employed outwardly or invisibly, without bands beneath the arms, uncomfortable constraint, or impediment to exercise. Sent per post by Mr. A. BINYON, 40, Tavistock-street, Strand, London, or full particulars, on receiving a postage stamp.

H. WALKER'S NEEDLES (by authority, the "Queen's Own,") have large eyes, easily threaded, (even by blind persons), and improved point, temper, and finish. Each paper is labelled with a likeness of her Majesty, or his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in relief, on coloured grounds. Every quality of Needles, Fish Hooks, Hooks and Eyes, Steel Pens, &c., for shipping. These Needles or Pens for the home trade are sent free, by post, to any respectable dealer, on receipt of 13 penny stamps for every 1s. value.—H. WALKER, Manufacturer to the Queen, 1, (late 20), Maiden-lane, Wood-street, London.

CABBURN'S OIL for RHEUMATISM, &c.—Twenty Thou-sand Persons, and upwards, have received benefit, from the infant to the very aged adult, from CABBURN'S Oil, an extraordinary Balsamic preparation for the cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Spinal Affections, Weakness, &c. It is positively under the immediate sanction and recommendation of the Faculty, as may be seen by important testimonies in Bradshaw's Railway Guides. Sold in bottles, 2s. 8d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s., at Mr. CABBURN'S Dispensary, King's Cross, London, and by all respectable vendors in the kingdom.—Ask for CABBURN'S Oil for the cure of Rheumatism, &c.

GOWLAND'S LOTION.—This well-known and highly-appreciated appendage of the British toilet has for nearly a century past maintained unrivalled reputation as a perfect remedy for all impurities of the Skin, together with the valuable properties of a Preserver and Sustainer of the Complexion of the most congenial nature, removing every trace of Sallowness and Discoloration, and promoting the Transparency and Brightness of the Skin which constitute the peculiar graces of a fine complexion.—"ROBT. SHAW, London," is in white letters on the Government Stamp, without which none is genuine. Price, 2s. 9d., 5s. 6d.; quarts, 8s. 6d. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.

BRITISH LINE of STEAM NAVIGATION between ENGLAND and CONSTANTINOPLE and the LEVANT.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship BRAGANZA, of 1000 tons, and 300-horse power, will start from Southampton on the 25th of October inst., for ATHENS, Smyrna, and Constantinople, calling at Gibraltar and Malta, returning to England by the same route about the 10th of November. The vessel has been newly fitted up expressly for the Levant trade, and has very superior passenger accommodation. For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 51, St. Mary-axe, London, and 57, High street, Southampton; also at 33, Regent-circus.

MONEY. — GRAND DISTRIBUTION OF £70,170 Sterling. Authorised by his Imperial Majesty and the Government of Austria.—The Next DRAWING of the IMPERIAL AUSTRIAN LOAN will take place at VIENNA, on the 2nd December, and be paid in British Money. There are 700 Prizes of £23,000, £5000, &c.; the lowest, £50. A few Tickets, £3 each; Shares, 12s., with Prospectus; six, Tickets for £15, may be obtained of Messrs. A. J. STRAUS and Co., Bankers and Receivers General, Office, 26, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London. Remittance can be made by Post-office order. Government Lists of the Drawing will be sent to each Purchaser. Office hours from Twelve till Three.

DANCING, CALISTHENICS, AND ORTHOPEDICAL EXERCISES.—Mrs. FREDERICK FINNEY (late Miss Kenward) respectfully informs the nobility and gentry that she has returned from Paris with the newest collection of Continental Dances, as taught and composed expressly for her by M. Coralli, Premier Artiste, Académie Royale. Ladies who do not approve of dancing, can, for the improvement of their figures, receive lessons on the Calisthenics and Orthopedical Exercises, and also be prepared for presentation at Court. Mrs. Finney's Academy will be held at the Hanover-square Rooms, in November, on Mondays and Thursdays, and at her own house on Wednesdays.—Schools and Private Families attended.—For terms, address Mrs. Frederick Finney, Tottenham-green.

THE ORTHOCHRONOGRAPH.—A Patent Instrument to determine the Correct Performance of Chronometers, Watches, and Clocks, wherever the observer may be situated. Manufactured by WEBSTER and SON, Chronometer Makers to the Lords of the Admiralty. Its simplicity, portability, and the ease with which results are obtained, will enable the most inexperienced person to ascertain mean time to a correctness not hitherto obtained but by those experienced in the use of astronomical instruments. The adjustment of the Orthochronograph for use may be effected in two minutes on its removal from the case. It was introduced by Dr. Robinson, astronomer, at the late meeting of the British Association, and met with universal approbation. Price £4 10s. An extensive and superior stock of Chronometers, Watches, and Clocks.—WEBSTER and SON, 74, Cornhill, London.

COGAN and GILLO'S NOVARGENT, or SILVER SOLUTION, re-silvers worn-out Plated Articles, by immediately depositing a Coating of Pure Silver, and Preserves and Cleanses Silver, Plated Ware, and German Silver. It is used with less trouble than the ordinary process of cleaning, and is warranted not to contain Mercury or anything injurious, as it deposits nothing but Pure Silver. It has been highly approved by Dr Ryan, Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Polytechnic Institution, and other eminent Chemists and Silversmiths. Sold by Messrs. BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London; and by Messrs. JOSEPH RODGERS and SONS, 6, Norfolk-street, Sheffield; in bottles, with full directions, at 1s. and 3s. each; and to be had of all respectable Chemists, Silversmiths, and Furnishing Ironmongers in the Kingdom. Beware of Imitations; the Genuine are all Signed on the wrapper, by I. D. COGAN and R. GILLO.

TEETH.—Mastication and Articulation Improved and Guaranteed.—Messrs. DAVIS, Surgeon-Dentists, 123, Pall-mall, opposite the Haymarket, and 104, Fleet-street (entrance, New Bridge-street,) continue to restore DECAYED TEETH, however painful, with celebrated mineral hermasticon, instantly Curing Toothache, rendering the operation of extraction unnecessary. Messrs. D. call the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public to their newly-discovered Silicious Teeth, under the patronage of the Royal Family, guaranteed never to discolour, break or decay, being of surpassing beauty, and fixed without springs or wires, without extracting the old stumps, or giving any pain. A single tooth, 5s.; a set, £5; filling decayed teeth, 2s. 6d. Three months' trial given. Loose Teeth fastened. Scurvy in the Gums effectually cured. Teeth repaired and misfits remodelled, equal to new.—N.B. Removed from 21, Fleet-street.

GOOD FURNITURE AT MODERATE PRICES.— THOMAS FOX, 93, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, respectfully invites the public to inspect the Stock of CABINET and UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE and BEDDING, at his Establishment, consisting of every requisite for the Mansion or Cottage, of a quality, fashion, material, and workmanship, not to be surpassed, and offered at prices scarcely exceeding those commonly charged for showy but unsubstantial furniture. Also, a most complete and beautiful collection of Chimney, Pier, and Console GLASSES; Decorative Painting, Paper-hanging, and other Ornamental Embellishments, at the most Moderate and Reasonable Prices. Parties requiring really good articles, will find at Thomas Fox's, a Stock so extensive and various, as to afford every facility for advantageous selection, at prices as low as are possibly compatible with first-rate quality.—93, Bishopsgate-street Within.

LONDON and BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—NOTICE.— On and after the 1st of OCTOBER next, a TRAIN for the CONVEYANCE of THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS, at a PENNY PER PASSENGER PER MILE, will LEAVE the EUSTON STATION DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED), at Seven in the Morning, arriving at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon in Birmingham, where a Third Class Train will be in readiness to carry Passengers forward to Liverpool, Manchester, &c., by the Grand Junction Railway, at the same price. The RETURN TRAIN will leave BIRMINGHAM DAILY at Half-past Two in the Afternoon, and bring on the Passengers by the Third Class Train from the Grand Junction Railway, arriving in London at a Quarter before Ten o'Clock. By Order, (Signed) R. CREED, Secretary.

Euston Station, 18th September, 1844.

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.— NOTICE.—REDUCTION OF FARES AND TOLLS.—On and after Tuesday the 1st October, a Reduction will be made in the Fares of Passengers, and in the charges on Carriages, Horses, and Goods, conveyed over this railway.

The passengers fares will be:—

1st Class, by the 10 A.M. down and 1h. 30m. P.M. up Trains (not conveying Second Class Passengers) for the whole distance between London and Birmingham	30s each.
1st Class, by all other Trains	27s —
2nd Class, by all other Trains	18s —
3rd Class, by one daily Train up and down (at the rate of 1d. per mile) ..	9s. 5d.

and in proportion for intermediate distances.

Further particulars may be obtained on application. By order,
Office, Euston Station, Sept. 22, 1844. R. CREED, Secretary.

NOTE.—The time of departure of the last up Train from Birmingham will, from the 1st October, be changed from Half-past Five to Six o'clock, P.M.

TO LADIES.—ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, for the SKIN and COMPLEXION. This Royally Patronized and universally adopted Specific is composed chiefly of extracts from the most rare flowers and herbs of an eastern clime, and perfectly free from all mineral admixture. It exerts the most soothing, gentle, cooling, and purifying action on the skin; and most effectually dissipates all Redness, Tan, Pimples, Blotches, Spots, Freckles, and other Cutaneous Visitations. The radiant bloom it imparts to the Cheek, and the softness and delicacy it induces on the Hands, Arms and Neck, render it indispensable to every toilet. It affords immediate relief in cases of Sunburn, Stings of Insects, or incidental Inflammation. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

CAUTION.—Many Shopkeepers vend the most spurious trash under the title of "Genuine" Kalydor, containing mineral astringents utterly ruinous to the complexion, and by their repellant action endangering health. It is therefore imperative on purchasers to see that the words "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR" are on the Wrapper; and A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden, engraved (by Authority) on the Government Stamp affixed on each bottle. ⁂ All others are Fraudulent Counterfeits!

COD LIVER OIL.—The following recent and well testified case of cure, will establish the value of Cod Liver Oil, as a remedial agent in the cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Scrofula, &c.

To MESSRS. JONES, and CO.

Sept. 1844.

Gentlemen,—If my case is of any value to you I beg you will make the best use of it, as I have suffered too much from Gout and Rheumatism not to have the strongest sympathy for all who may be similarly afflicted. I purchased only one bottle of your Cod Liver Oil, and after a few applications was completely cured. I could say much in praise of this miraculous remedy, and shall be happy to reply to all enquiries.

I am, Gentlemen, your thankful and obedient servant,
HENRY W. PITMAN.

Moore's Sporting Gallery, St. Martin's-lane London.

CAUTION.—Messrs. JONES and Co. having been appointed as the sole mercantile Agents for this remedy by the only manufacturer, an eminent chemist and practitioner, residing on the Continent, they beg to state that every bottle sent from their establishment will be contained in a wrapper, bearing a fac-simile of their signature, and that the outside wrapper will be further protected by the stamp and address, "JONES and Co., 201, Strand, London."

Wholesale Agents: BARCLAY and SONS, Farringdon-street; E. EDWARDS, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; SUTTON and Co., Bow Churchyard. Sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each.

SIX POUNDS of TEA, whether Black or Green, for 17s.; and small bright Gunpowder, in 12lb. boxes, at 4s. 6d. per lb.—EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY'S OFFICES, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street.

JONES' £4 4s SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

PECUNIARY ADVANCES may be made immediately, to persons of respectability, eldest sons, parties entitled to life interests under settlements, or officers in the army, by a gentleman who has several large sums to invest in such amounts as may be required. Address HERBERT JOHNSTONE, Esq., 28, Gilbert-street, Grosvenor-square.

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons at all hours to ladies and gentlemen wishing privacy and expedition. An evening academy on Mondays and Fridays. A juvenile academy on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Lessons in the Polka and Valse a Deux Temps every day. Terms may be had on application as above. The rooms may be engaged by private parties.

HOBY'S IMPERIAL BLACKING is entirely free from any unpleasant smell; gives a lasting polish, equal to patent leather; causes boots and shoes to be much more durable and soft, and alleviates the pain arising from corns and tender feet.—Sold in bottles, at 1s., 1s. 6d.; and paste, in tins, at 6d.—London: 48, St. James's-street. Edinburgh: Duncan and Co., 59, Princes-street. Liverpool: T. C. Parsons, 28, Bold-street.

IMPROVED CAMPHINE LAMPS; also ENGLISH'S PATENT CAMPHINE.—Public attention is respectfully solicited to E. LEWIS'S OIL and ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, 42, High-street, Marylebone, where may be obtained the new Lamps with every recent improvement, by which they are rendered perfect and superior to anything before seen. A trial allowed before purchasing. Lewis's Patent Wax Candles 11d. per lb.; Price's Composite, 10½d. per lb.; Kempton's Moulds, 8d. per lb. These Candles are warranted to burn without snuffing.

SILVER FLAT HORIZONTAL WATCHES, carefully finished, with engine-turned cases, jewelled in four holes, going barrel to continue the action of the watch while winding, are offered, price three and a half guineas each. These elegant little watches will be found to perform very correctly, and a printed undertaking is given with fixed terms on which they will always receive any attention required.—T. COX SAVORY, Watchmaker, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London. N.B. Secondhand watches purchased in exchange.

CROSBY HALL VAULTS, 35, Bishopsgate-street Within. —CURRALL and SON beg to invite public notice to their STOCK of OLD BOTTLED WINES: they being desirous to secure that patronage which WINES of the first quality, at fair and remunerating profits, will maintain, respectfully submit the annexed list of cash prices:—Port, old bottled, 36s. and 42s.; Do., six years in bottle, 48s.; Do., superior draught, 28s. and 33s.; Sherries, pale and brown, 36s.; Do., do., 42s. to 48s.; Bucellas, 32s.; Sherry (excellent dinner wine), 28s.; Marsala, 24s. per dozen. Bottles, 2s. 6d. per dozen; hampers, 1s. each. ⁂ Marsala, per Quarter Pipe, £11 11s.

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are apprised that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEAS (Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate street). They are packed in showy leaden canisters, from an ounce to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and but *little* trouble is occasioned by the sale; the license is only 11s. per annum, and many, during the last nineteen years, have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without 1s. let or loss. Application to be made (*if* by letter, post paid) as above.

SUPERIOR WINTER WATERPROOF WRAPPERS, OUTSIDE GARMENTS of all kinds, SHOOTING JACKETS, &c.—An extensive variety of the above, in new and greatly improved materials, for the present season, now ready; also, of BERDOE'S well-known and much-approved VENTILATING FROCK, for all seasons, guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever. As winter approaches, attention is again invited to the Advertiser's VENTILATING WATERPROOF, which renders any garment thoroughly impervious to rain: this fact is established beyond all contradiction, by more than six years' extensive and most successful trial.—W. BERDOE, TAILOR, WATERPROOFER, &c., 69, CORNHILL (North side).

METROPOLITAN LOAN COMPANY—ESTABLISHED 1839. Offices, No. 1, Craven-street, Strand, London. Open from Eleven till Three o'clock daily. Loans are advanced by the Company on the security of two responsible housekeepers, in sums of £10 10s., £15, £20, £25, £30, £35, £40, £45, and £50, for periods of twenty-five weeks, at 2½ per cent., or of fifty weeks, at 5 per cent., at the option of the borrowers, to be repaid by weekly instalments. If the securities are approved by the directors at their weekly meeting, the loans are immediately advanced. Amounts exceeding £50 are advanced by special agreement with the directors. Forms of application, containing the rules and regulations, may be had at any hour of the day, price 2d.

BICKLEY FARM, BROMLEY, KENT. —IMPORTANT STOCK SALE, *consisting* of upwards of 400 capital full-mouthed Sussex Down Ewes fit *for slaughter*, a small quantity of Lambs; 25 Galloway Bullocks, forward *in* condition; 10 splendid dappled red and white Ayrshire Cows in calf; 1 pure bred Alderney Cow in calf; 3 half-bred ditto in calf; 2 three-year-old Ayrshire Heifers, 2 two-year-old ditto, 3 two year Ayrshire Steers, 10 year-old ditto, 9 weanling ditto, 2 handsome well bred and powerful bay Cart Colts rising 3, fit for the London Trade, and about 50 head of Swine (various) of superior breed, which Mr. SEPPINGS is instructed to SELL BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of OCTOBER, 1844, in Lots. The above valuable Stock is well known, and was the property of John Wells, Esq. It will be found worthy the notice of the Public, and is to be Sold without reserve, in consequence of the Proprietor having determined to Let this highly cultivated Farm for a term of years. A Luncheon will be provided for the company at Twelve o'Clock on the premises, and the Sale will commence at One precisely. Catalogues will be ready for distribution seven days prior to the Auction, at the White Hart, Bell, and Swan Hotels, Bromley; at the Place of Sale; and at the Offices of Messrs. SEPPINGS and JONES, 1, Exchange-street, Norwich; and the Terrace, Swaffham, Norfolk.

TO BE LET for a Term of Years, with Immediate Possession, the BICKLEY FARM, Bromley, Kent, containing 474a 3r. 32p. Is situated in the most healthy and delightful part of the county, about ten miles of London-bridge, and of Greenwich, Deptford, Woolwich, and Croydon, about six miles. This important, well fenced, and highly cultivated Farm has been, till within the last few months, in the occupation of John Wells, Esq. (the late Proprietor) for many years, under the superintendence and judicious management of Mr. Mack, the Steward, and upon which neither capital, talent, nor industry have been wanting. It contains of Arable Land, 279a. 2r. 34p.; and of Pasture Land, 195a 0r. 38p., including the Park; is subject to an Annual Rent Charge, in lieu of the great and small Tithes, and the Poor's-rates are low. The Hirer will have the option of taking by Valuation all the agricultural Horses, Harness, Carriages, Implements, Farming Utensils, &c. The Hay, Straw, Chaff, and Fodder, the Seed and Tillages, Old and New Layers, Muck, Dung, and Compost, Seed Wheat, Ploughings, Labour, &c., to be taken by Valuation, in the usual way. Mr. MANNING, Surveyor, Swann Inn, Bromley, will shew the Farm, and furnish particulars of the quantities; and Mr. SEPPINGS, the Agent for the property, will be at the Bickley Farming Stock Sale, on the 17th instant, and at the White Hart Hotel, Bromley, the following day, when he will be happy to treat with any eligible and responsible person wishing to hire so important an occupation; or any letter addressed previously to the 17th instant, to Messrs. SEPPINGS and JONES, at their Offices, 1, Exchange-street, Norwich, or the Terrace, Swaffham, Norfolk, will have immediate attention.

SELF-MEASUREMENT—GREAT ACCOMMODATION.

No longer let those who are dwellers afar,
Themselves from the Warehouse of MOSES debar.
By adopting our plan, which has never a failure,
Ev'ry gentleman now may become his own Tailor!

E. MOSES and SON are desirous of directing especial attention to their plan of "Self-Measurement," The extreme simplicity and the minute exactness of this admirable plan are such as cannot fail to answer the purpose designed. No failure in point of fit can arise from its use; or, should anything of the kind occur, the proprietors will hold themselves responsible. Thousands are thus enabled to avail themselves of the choice Clothing of MOSES and SON, without any inconvenience arising from distance, &c. A Book with a wood-cut and full directions may be obtained on application (gratis) and free of postage. Residents in the country cannot do better than avail themselves of so favourable an opportunity of purchasing at the greatest Tailoring Establishment in the Kingdom.

READY-MADE.	£	s.	d.
Shooting Coats, in every variety, from	0	10	0
Velveteen do., 7 pockets ..	0	18	6
Tweed Taglionis	0	8	6
Ditto, silk facings, collar and cuffs	0	16	0
Cashmarette Coats, in every shape, handsomely trimmed, from ..	1	1	0
An immense stock of Blouses ..	0	3	6
Summer Vests	0	2	6
Cashmarette and Persian do., in every variety from 3s. to	0	8	6
Black Satin Vests	0	6	6
Cloth do.	0	4	6
Cloth Trousers	0	9	0
Single-milled Doe do., from ..	0	11	0
A great variety of Summer do. ..	0	7	0
Dress Coat, edged	1	0	0
Frock do. do.	1	4	0

MADE TO MEASURE.	£	s.	d
Sporting Coats in the most approved style	0	13	6
Velveteen do., 7 Pockets ..	1	3	0
Tweed Coats trimmed with silk ..	0	16	0
Cahmere fine Saxony do. ..	1	3	0
Cashmarette, new and improved article, warranted waterproof, trimmed with silk, collar, cuffs, &c.	1	18	0
Quilting Vests 7s. each, or 3 for	1	0	0
Cashmere ditto, in choice patterns	0	9	0
Trousers adapted for the season	0	9	6
Mill'd Victoria and plain Doe do	0	17	0
Best quality West of England ..	1	3	0
Super Black do. do	0	16	0
Best Black dress do	1	6	0
Dress Coats	1	12	0
Do. do. best manufactured ..	2	15	0
Frock Coats	1	15	0
Do. do., best manufactured ..	3	3	0

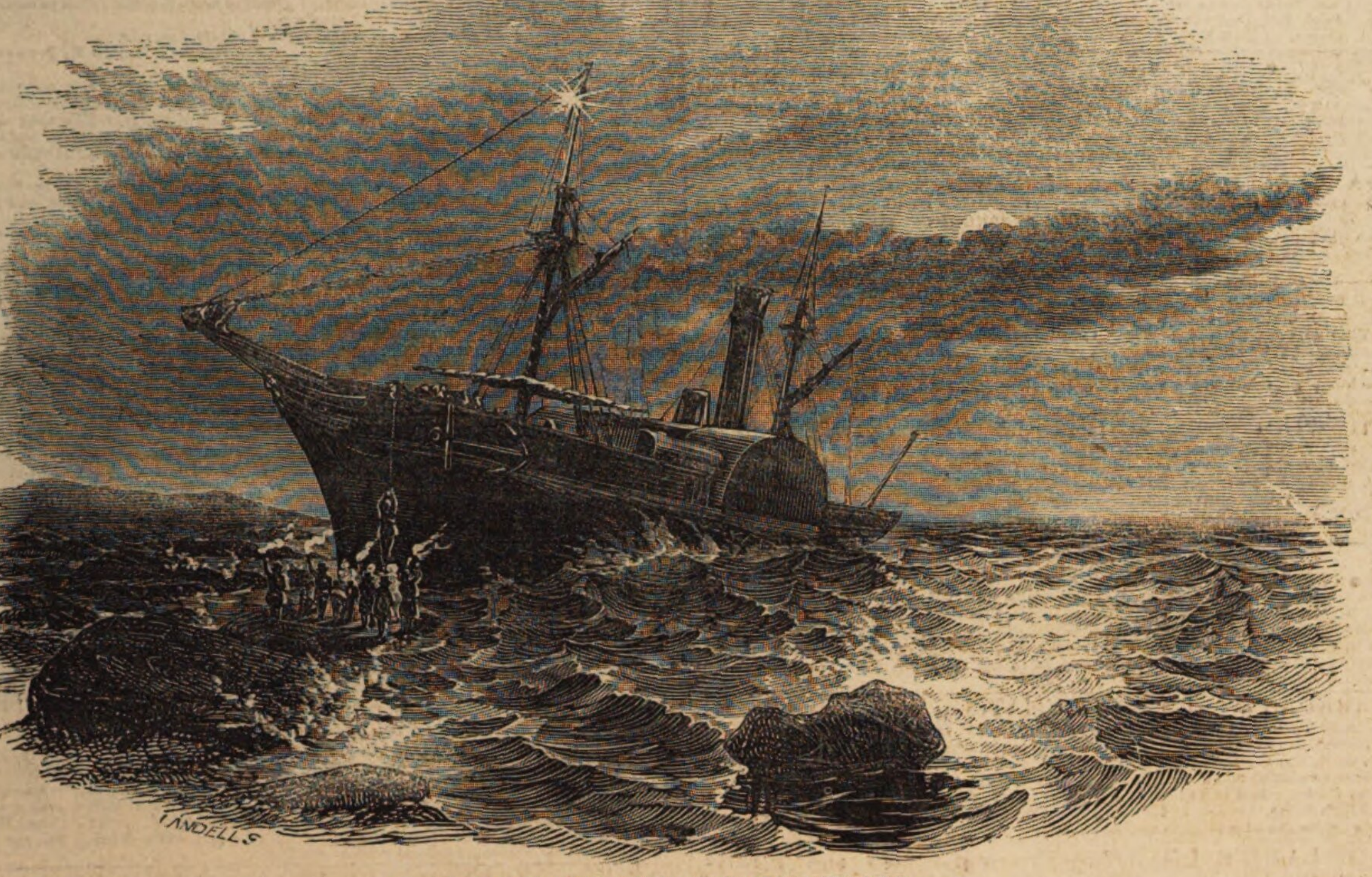
MOURNING to any extent, at Five Minutes' notice.

Important.—Any article purchased or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned.

Observe.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Drapers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen.

Caution.—E. MOSES and SON are obliged to guard the Public against imposition, having learned that the untradesman-like falsehood of being connected with them, or it is the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connexion with any other house; and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing should (to prevent disappointments, &c.) call at, or send to, 154 Minories; or 86, Aldgate opposite the Church.

N.B.—No business transacted at this establishment from Friday at sunset until sunset Saturday, when business is resumed until twelve o'clock.



WRECK OF THE WINDSOR CASTLE STEAMER.

WRECK OF THE WINDSOR CASTLE STEAMER.

In our late edition of last week's journal, we briefly recorded this appalling accident. We now proceed to detail the circumstances, illustrated with a sketch of the vessel by our artist, Mr. Landells, who was a passenger for the purpose of sketching the closing incidents of the Royal Visit to Scotland.

It appears that the Windsor Castle sailed from Granton to Dundee on Tuesday morning, with a great number of passengers, to witness the embarkation of the Queen. The passage to Dundee was performed both safely and with expedition, and about four o'clock in the afternoon the Windsor Castle left the west protection wall of Dundee with passengers to the number of nearly 250, on her return home. The vessel steered directly out to the royal squadron, which had not yet got under weigh, and sailed five or six times round the Albert and Victoria, in order to gratify the passengers with a view of her Majesty and her royal consort, both of whom appeared on the deck, and graciously acknowledged the enthusiastic and oft-repeated cheers of those on board the Windsor Castle.

The royal yacht left the roadstead at half-past four o'clock, followed by the other steam-vessels, and by the Windsor Castle. When off the town of St. Andrew's, the Victoria and Albert, followed by the Black Eagle, the Princess Alice, the Stromboli, and the Eclair, were seen far a-head, rapidly fading from the sight. It was now half-past seven o'clock; the vessel had reached the East Neuk of Fife, and all things were going on safely, when a cry was heard from those in the forecastle to stop and back the engine, which was scarcely done when the vessel, still under the impulse of its former velocity, came with a tremendous crash against the beacon on the North Carr Rock. Instantaneously the air was rent with shrieks from the women and children, the men rushing backwards and forwards in great confusion. Some passengers clung to each other, appalled with the prospect of immediate destruction; others, with great presence of mind, began to lay hold of carpet-stools, pieces of wood, and other lumber lying on the decks, by which they might support themselves in the event of the vessel sinking, while several gentlemen divested themselves of nearly all their clothes, so that they might with more chance of success be able to sustain themselves on the ocean. At the moment the vessel struck, a large party were below at dinner. When the sea-water had attained a considerable depth in the engine-room and the main cabin, the vessel lurched to one side; upon observing which, the passengers rushed to the high side of the vessel, which was thus swung over to the same side, causing the passengers to betake themselves again to the opposite side; and thus the vessel was kept rolling from side to side, the sea water being by the motion lashed up on either side of the vessel's hold. In this awful and helpless condition, the helm was put hard a-port; and after a lapse of nearly twenty minutes, passed in gloomy suspense, the Windsor Castle grounded, most providentially, as was afterwards found, between two large rocks, a little to the east of Kilminning, and about two miles from Crail. The only boat belonging to the steamer was then lowered, by which the female passengers were conveyed ashore in six voyages. Boats and other aid were then obtained from Crail, and the remainder of the passengers were providentially landed in safety. Up to this time the weather had continued favourable; but it now began to blow a violent gale, which continued all night, causing a heavy sea to beat against the vessel; consequently, the steamer, on the return of the tide, shifted from its first position, and was driven violently on a ledge of rocks close by, against which it continued to grate till it was broken in the back, and became a total wreck. It is stated that had the vessel struck the North Carr Rock stem on, she would immediately have split in two. As it was, she made a sliding stroke over the rock, some of the iron staunchions of the beacon, by the concussion, opened up the joining of two plates immediately under the bulkhead, through which the water rushed into the vessel.

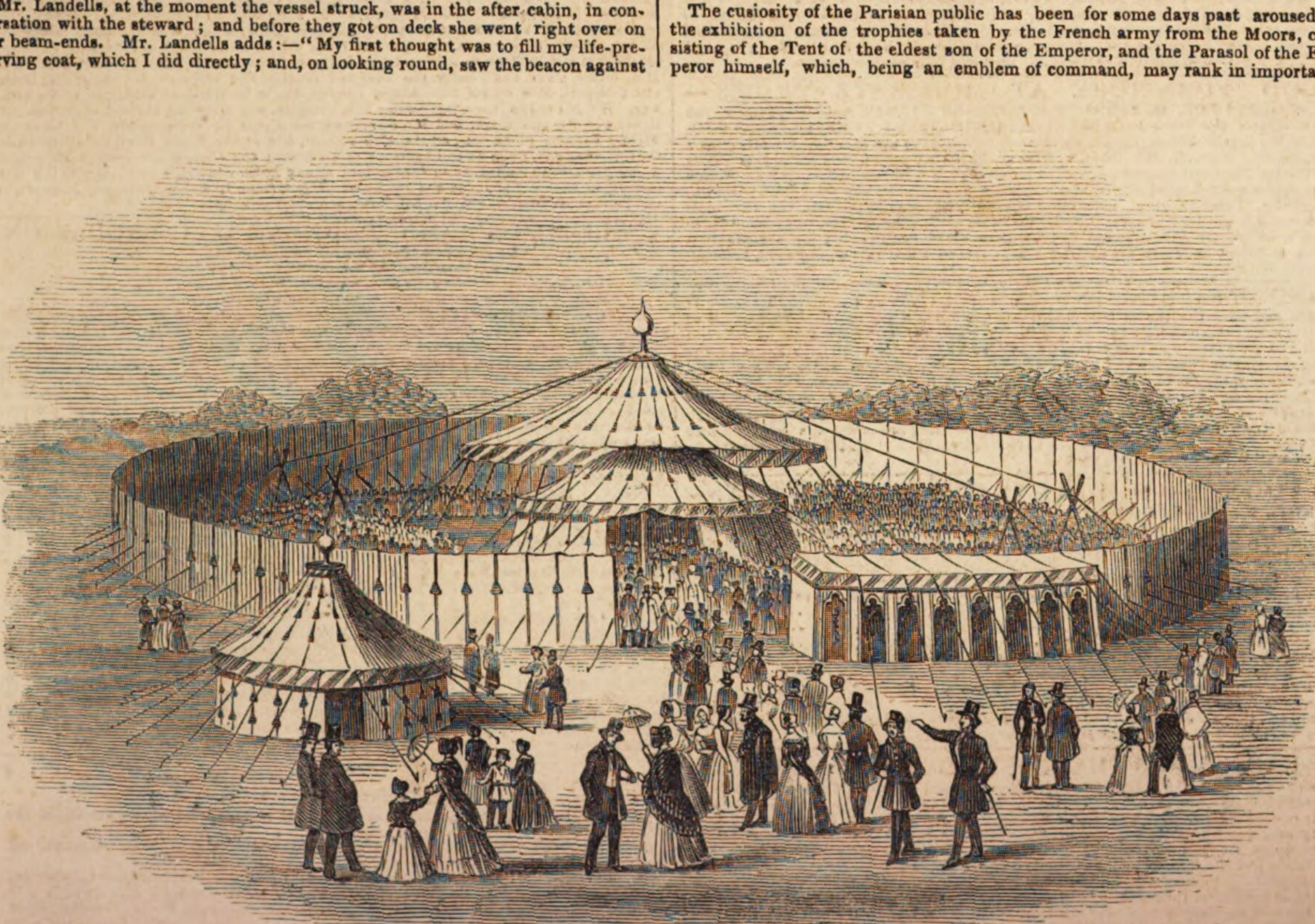
The Windsor Castle is stated to have been built on the Clyde, and to have been one of the strongest iron vessels of her size afloat.

Mr. Landells, at the moment the vessel struck, was in the after-cabin, in conversation with the steward; and before they got on deck she went right over on her beam-ends. Mr. Landells adds:—"My first thought was to fill my life-preserving coat, which I did directly; and, on looking round, saw the beacon against which we had struck, which I at first took for the funnel of another steamer, which I supposed we had run foul of. The captain immediately ordered her head to be put in shore, and we made all speed towards it. By this time I had mounted to the top of the paddle-box, where I remained till we came in sight of land, when all fear left me. I cannot give you any idea of the scene on deck: all were looking with eager eyes towards the shore, except a group of perhaps twenty or thirty persons, that seemed to have given way to complete despair, yelling, shouting, and ringing their hands. In the fore part of the ship, I saw twelve persons holding on by a plank. They had lifted one end off the deck, and placed it on the gunwale of the ship: thus they patiently waited the result. On the vessel being stopped, the screams were again as loud and terrific as when we first struck; the ship gave one or two rolls, and then settled very quietly upon the rock. Three large fishing-boats from Crail came very quickly towards us, having the wind and tide in their favour. When they left, there were yet about ten or twelve of us remaining on deck. The boatmen promised to return as soon as they could; they had got about two miles to go before they could land, and we had no hope of getting off till they returned. As the tide had fallen, so that neither the small boat nor the large one could land near the wreck, I now went forward with some friends on board to see what sort of a place we were in. The moon got out, and we were delighted to see the vessel was quite dry at the bows. I then got down from the bows by a rope and landed safely; several people came towards us with torches. I got my bag and coat thrown down to me, and while my friends were getting out, I made the sketch which you will have in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS this week. It was a romantic scene: the huge black-looking ship, the moon lighting the sea, the black rocks, and the people with torches, altogether made a fine effect. To get to the shore was yet a difficult task, as the rocks were so very rough; but we succeeded and got to our inn. I went down to the wreck next morning, and was surprised to find it covered with water. I waited till the tide went down a little, and got a boat, and went on board to see if I could save my box. The vessel had broken in two, and every thing was floating about in the greatest confusion; she had a pretty cabin, and it was quite painful to see the beautiful furniture and fittings floatings about at the mercy of the sea. We saved a few passengers' luggage, but I could not find my own, and returned to shore, thinking it had washed away. On my landing, one of the Coastguard men told me there were two boxes at a cottage a little way off, and, to my joy, one of them was mine. I put it on my shoulder, and had to carry it about three miles along a coast, the like of which I never saw before, or wish to see again."

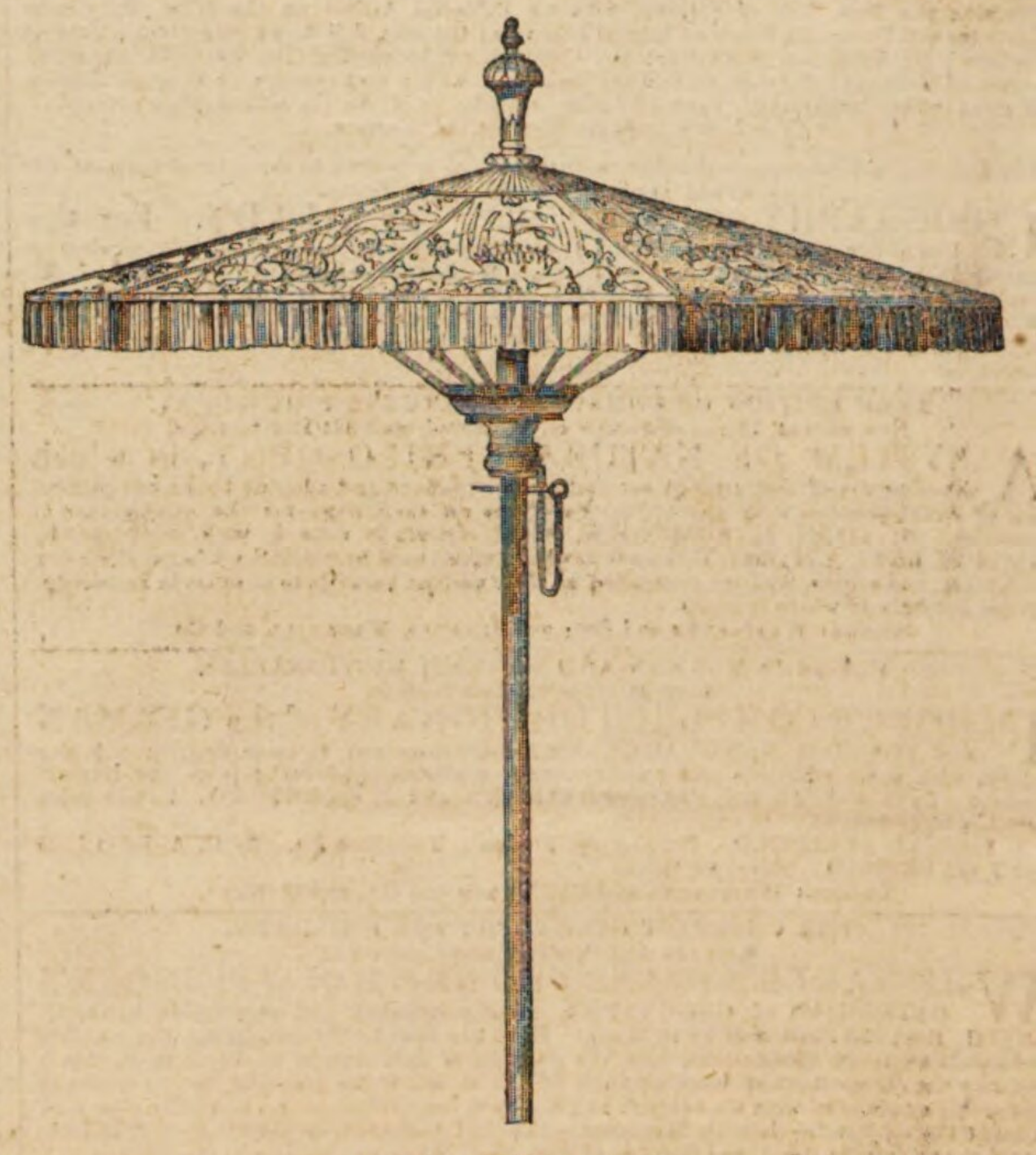
This catastrophe presents another instance of the inefficient manner in which steam-vessels are provided with the means of escape in case of accidents. "In this case, it is truly awful to think that, had the vessel gone down immediately, there was no apparent means by which, in any human probability, one of 250 individuals on board could have been saved. There was only one boat, and that so small as to be incapable of holding more than half a dozen persons, which in the frenzy of the moment would have been, undoubtedly, swamped by the eager multitudes rushing into it. Does not such a state of matters call upon the Government to devise some means of compelling every seagoing steam-vessel to carry at least two or three good boats? The paddle-box boats of Captain Smith have been found in several instances of invaluable service, and every steam-vessel should be provided with them, or with other efficient means of preserving life in cases of danger. The Windsor Castle had also no apparatus for making signals, neither gun nor rocket was on board, and vain was the attempt of the despairing multitude, by uniting their voices, to bring help from the nearest land, which, at least, was four miles distant from them!"

THE TROPHIES OF THE MOROCCO WAR.

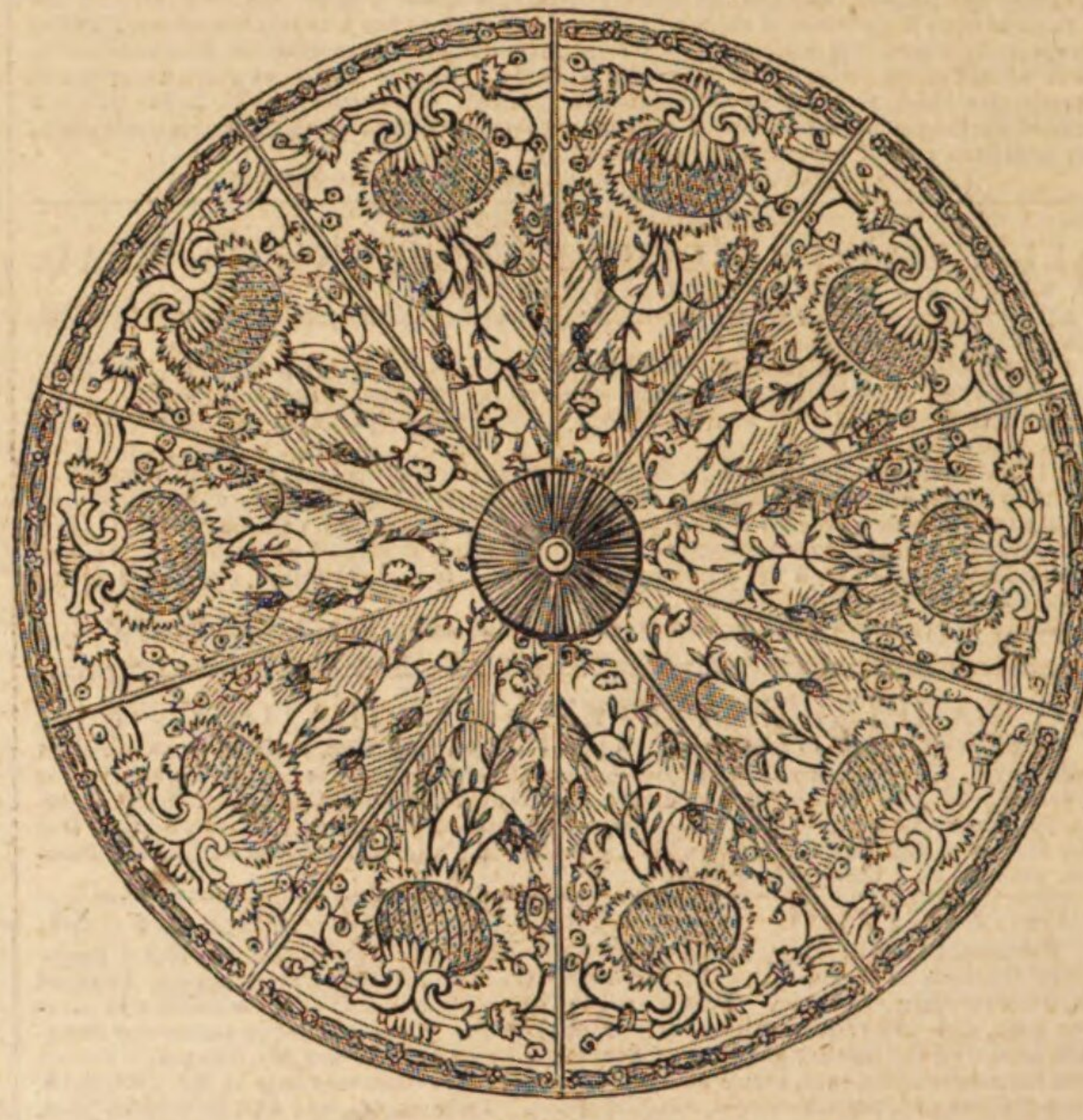
The cusiosity of the Parisian public has been for some days past aroused by the exhibition of the trophies taken by the French army from the Moors, consisting of the Tent of the eldest son of the Emperor, and the Parasol of the Emperor himself, which, being an emblem of command, may rank in importance with the baton of an European field-marshal. Both tent and parasol arrived at Paris on the 27th of September, but some time elapsed before the tent could be raised and submitted to public inspection. It was erected over the great basin of the Tuileries, by the side of the Place de Concorde, the work being executed under the direction of M. Fontaine, architect to the King, by the workmen of the palace, and the machinists of the Opera. The tent is a complete moveable house, containing everything a Moor can desire—carpets, bed, sofa. It required no less than forty mules to convey it from place to place. Above the first tent rises a second, and much larger one, which serves to shade the first from the rays of the sun. Both are surmounted by a large ball of gilt copper, which can be seen from a considerable distance. At the entrance of the tent, and on one side of it, are a number of arches, or rather niches, which served as shelter for the guards of the gate. The tent was surrounded at some distance by a kind of wall, also of white linen, which prevented any one seeing or hearing from the outside what passed in the royal presence. The interior of the tent was hung with tapestry of various designs, and was provided with large round cushions of red Morocco leather and long ones of cloth of the same colour. Immediately opposite to the curtain which formed the door, was the bed of the Prince, hung likewise with red drapery. It was protected by a Mosquito curtain, and had two matresses—a blue and a red one. The couch itself was of Spanish make, and of the most simple design. Nothing had been forgotten in this palace of linen. Between the tent and the outer wall were two small marquees, one for the officers or secretaries of the Prince, and the other, coloured green and red, served as one of those indispensable apartments called by the Moors *kenif*. The kitchens were about twenty paces distant from the main tent, and were likewise surrounded by a wall of drapery. When the tent was brought to Algiers, some natives employed by the French as labourers were applied to to erect it. But they said, though they could pitch well enough the sort of tents used by poor men like themselves, they knew nothing of the management of that of the great prince; and when, after several attempts, the French succeeded in erecting it themselves, the Moors would not go near it, or look on what was a trophy of the most bloody defeat their countrymen had ever sustained.



SIDI MOHAMMED'S TENT, CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH.

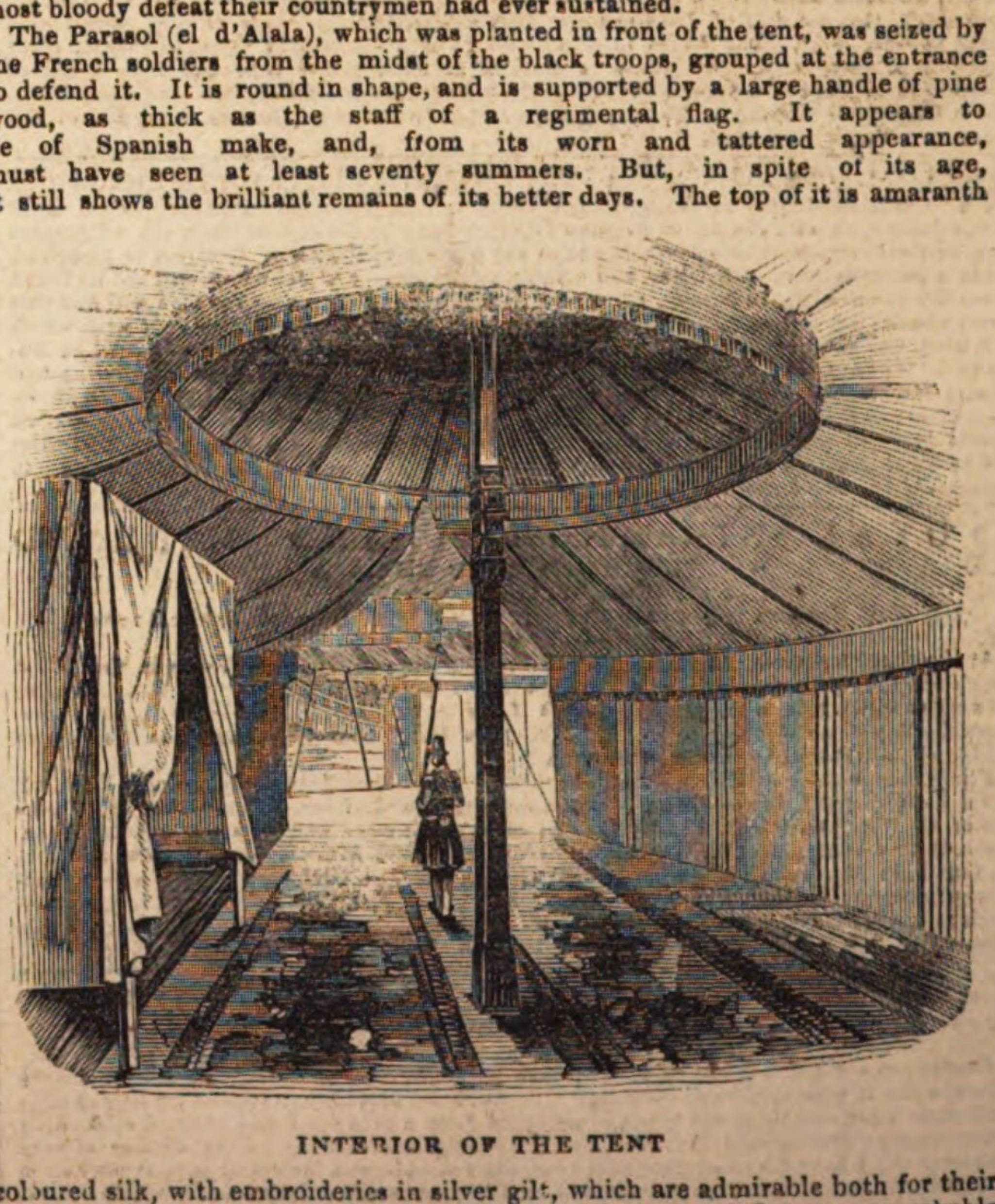


THE STATE PARASOL.



TOP OF THE PARASOL.

The Parasol (el d'Alala), which was planted in front of the tent, was seized by the French soldiers from the midst of the black troops, grouped at the entrance to defend it. It is round in shape, and is supported by a large handle of pine wood, as thick as the staff of a regimental flag. It appears to be of Spanish make, and, from its worn and tattered appearance, must have seen at least seventy summers. But, in spite of its age, it still shows the brilliant remains of its better days. The top of it is amaranth coloured silk, with embroideries in silver gilt, which are admirable both for their elegance and correctness of design; they are arabesques of flowers, remarkable for their lightness and boldness; the inside is green silk, with flowers of gold. The ribs, ten in number, are of gilded wood; the parasol is surmounted by a ball of gilt silver, something like the top of a drum-major's staff. To carry it on horseback would require a strong man, and the post of bearer of the imperial parasol is not one of the least importance in the house of the Sultan of Morocco. In the battle of Isly the post was a fatal one, for the parasol-bearer fell in the attack, his face literally cut in two by a sabre stroke, and his breast pierced by a ball.



INTERIOR OF THE TENT

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1844.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

ANDREW BEST ET LELOIR, SC. A PARIS.

No. 129.—Vol. V.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1844. [Sixpence.

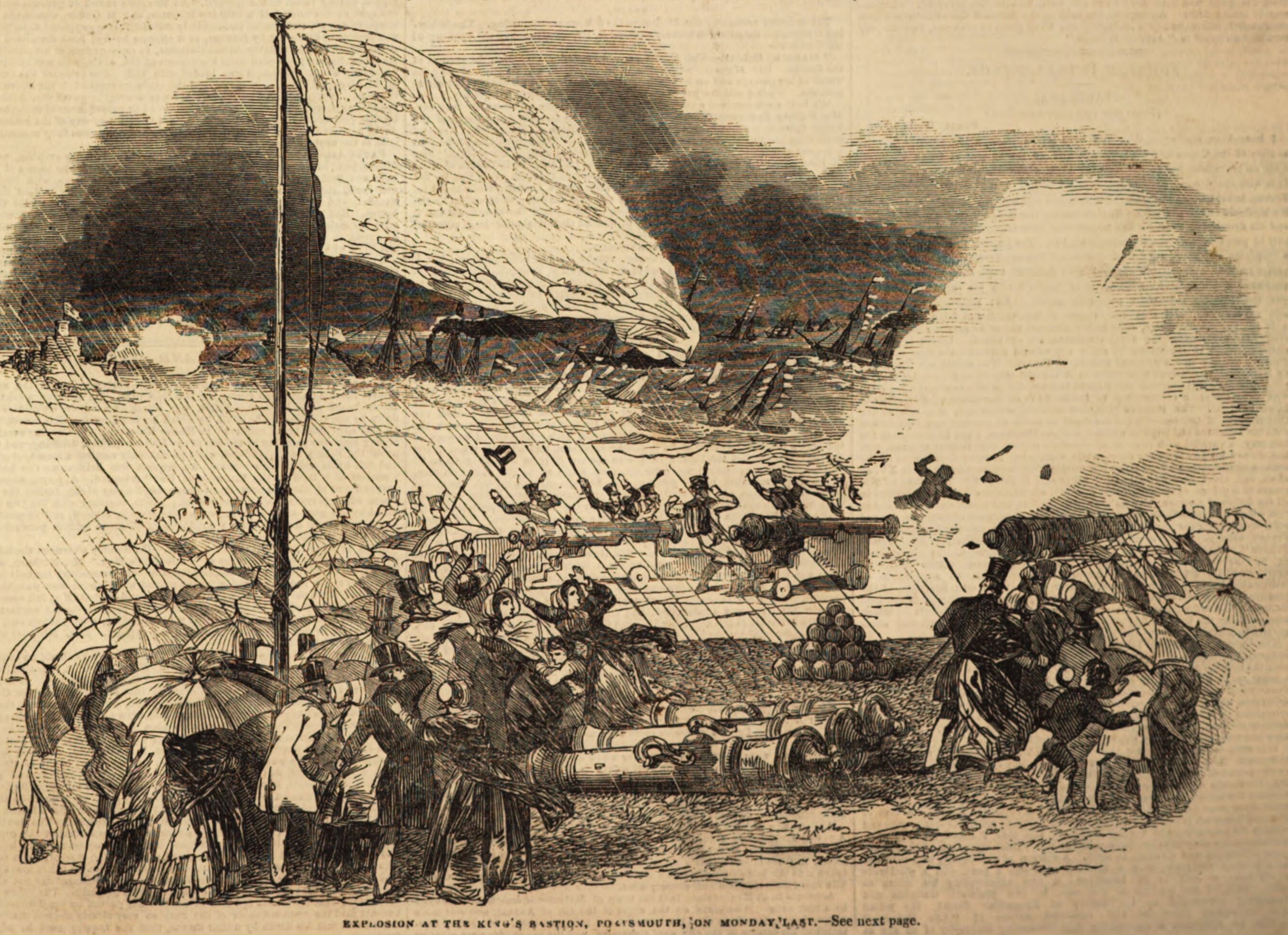
WEALTH AND WASTE.

THE interest excited by the late Royal Visit having ceased with the departure of the French King, amid thunder, fire, and storm, that rendered the last scene in which he appeared on British ground not unlike the *tableau* terminating a regal melodrama, the public attention is again directed to the objects that must naturally occupy it at all times—the social condition, state, and prospects of the country. These are questions never totally forgotten; but they are often sadly neglected; the noisy struggles of party, the brilliant attack, the able defence, of rival orators and statesmen—political events that succeed each other with startling rapidity—all these divert the public mind from those social topics which have a permanent interest for all, and which remain unaffected, almost undisturbed, by the rise and fall of parties, and the shifting and change of rulers. But at a period like the present, with the political stage vacated by the great performers who play their part thereon, with little or nothing to distract the mind from "that which about us lies in daily life," these questions recur with double force; we wish that good results were obtainable with equal certainty, and in an equal ratio.

Let us take advantage of the present interval of political repose to survey our present position and future prospects.

In doing so we are first and most forcibly struck by the many unequivocal indications of an improvement in what is called the "state of the country." Manufactures, trade, commerce, business in general, have all received an impulse; the centres of industry are busy—the loom and the steam-engine are in full work—and, what is better still, the thousands who depend for existence on the employment of these inanimate, but not inactive agents, are gaining the wages which enable them to live in an honourable independence of public aid. This general activity has a visible effect in another quarter, and shows itself in a symptom always considered decisive of returning prosperity. The quarterly revenue accounts exhibit a gratifying increase, particularly in the department of the Customs, in which it amounts to no less than a million and a half. As this arises altogether from duties on imports, it shows that the ability of the people to consume the articles on which duties are paid, is reviving from the prostration of the few past years. In other departments, though the increase is not so great, it is still enough to show a marked improvement. With the Income-tax as a sheet-anchor, in case of a financial stress of weather, and the improvement of the public revenue from the old sources, the Chancellor of the Exchequer ought, officially speaking, to be a happy and contented man. The nation is, in fact, commercially considered, in a highly prosperous condition; we are manufacturing largely, and exporting extensively; and, as a natural consequence, gold is finding its way here from all those countries which are our purchasers. Now comes the question—what are we going to do with it?

As invariably happens at a time when, to use the language of the City, "money is abundant," we shall live on a little of it, extend our trade with more, and lose all the rest in speculation. If any one wishes to have a proof of this, let him read the announcements in the public journals. They are almost filled with advertisements of contemplated extensions of old companies, an projected formations of new ones. The whole surface of the land is to be laced with iron. Two new lines, with two companies, two chairmen, two boards of directors, and all other grades of *employes* in duplicate, are in some cases announced, to connect points between which a railroad already exists. That all these should pay is impossible: that Parliament should sanction two such undertakings between the same places is improbable. But a large amount of money will be spent in surveys, law expenses, parliamentary agencies, and all those preliminary steps which make the expense of obtaining an Act of Parliament in such cases, run up to something frightful. And all this will have to come out of the deposits on the shares, the buyers of which are the public. We are always glad to see railway communication extended where it is required; but a little consideration ought to be given as to what lines will pay, and what will not. With a sum of money waiting "investment," it is astonishing what imprudent things an Englishman, careful and cautious in the smaller concerns of life, will be guilty of; mystified and deluded by the magic words "safe investment," and "good per centage," he has buried millions in the bottom of South American mines, or



EXPLOSION AT THE KING'S BASTION, PORTSMOUTH, ON MONDAY LAST.—See next page.

seen his thousands evaporate in Poyais and Pennsylvanian bonds. This was in a time of re-action and prosperity like the present: let him look back on the past then, and, as he loves himself, learn circumspection.

This eagerness of speculation springs from the competition of capital with capital, which is no less remarkable in its results than the competition of labour with labour. It presses in every direction, and flies to every outlet that gives, or only promises to give, a profitable employment for it. In every existing business this reduces profits to the lowest point, just as the competition of labour reduces wages. It is no wonder then that it seeks fields yet unoccupied and untried, and is frequently disappointed in the expectations that led it there. To those gigantic capitalists who can engage with ease in many speculations, and bear without inconvenience even absolute loss in a few of them, it is a matter of comparative indifference if a crash does come that swallows up a few thousands more or less. But in the train of these men follow many of far humbler means, who embark their all in some one specious and attractive speculation; if that fail they have nothing before them but direct ruin. The amount of social and domestic misery that has been thus caused in England cannot be estimated. It is to this class we would particularly address ourselves, and, in the midst of the present activity, with schemes so rife on every side of them, recall to them the scenes that followed the year 1825.

In the midst, too, of all this bustle of wealth-making and wealth-expending, there are still many things in our social condition far from satisfactory. The property of whole districts is still exposed to, and still suffers from, the violence of a sullen and discontented peasantry, who seem in no degree to partake in the benefit diffused over other classes by our commercial prosperity. They are still unemployed, or, if employed, badly paid, so that their whole existence is divided between the three degrees of destitution represented by six shillings a week, involuntary idleness, or the poor-house. The meetings of landed proprietors, and the suggestions made of remedies for this gloomy state of things, show plainly enough the uneasiness that is felt in this direction. We believe, too, that a conviction of the necessity of furnishing wages and employment, as the only real cures for the evil, is being rapidly arrived at, and we may hope to see a little co-operation and some enlightened benevolence in this respect doing much that has been too long left undone. Assuredly, while there is such an immense mass of absolute pauperism among us, and so large a class only one remove above it, we cannot congratulate ourselves with that fulness of satisfaction we should wish to feel, on our present flourishing circumstances. We rejoice in the good, but it is with the consciousness of being in the presence of an evil, and our glee is repressed like that of the revellers of old who sat at the banquet with a skeleton at the table. We are making wealth; but, unless some prudence is exercised, in this excitement of gaining, the produce of much toil may be uselessly dissipated. And, with so many around us who are, and, under almost any amount of national prosperity, must still be, exposed to destitution, to the virtue of prudence in using what has been gained, may not be added, with advantage, consideration for those to whom the opportunity of gaining is impossible?

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT PORTSMOUTH.

A fatal accident took place at Portsmouth on Monday afternoon, on the King's Bastion. As the Artillerymen were re-loading one of the guns, which is supposed to have hung fire, the charge went off, and blew one of them to pieces and the other was so horribly mutilated that he died soon afterwards. The guns upon this bastion are 32-pounders, and there are only four of them; consequently to fire a royal salute requires each gun to be loaded five times and one six. It is usual to use the worm to clear out the gun, every second charge, and it is supposed some fire had remained in the chamber. The names of the unfortunate men are Alexander Miller and Michael Walker, between 25 and 27 years of age. Miller was blown into fragments, and Walker had his thigh broken, his arm blown on into the moat, and his body otherwise disfigured. The remnants of the victims were conveyed instantly to the hospital of the Royal Marine Barracks. Only five guns had been fired when the awful catastrophe occurred. They instantly ceased firing. An inquest was held on the bodies of the unfortunate men on Tuesday, when the above circumstances were given in evidence, and the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Wednesday.

I have been staying at Eu, and have no expressions to convey to you the anxiety of the Queen and Madame Adelaide, on the subject of Louis Philippe, who, on his return, had to war with the three elements, winds, waves, and fire. It is with the deepest satisfaction that all honest men and lovers of peace in France, behold Louis Philippe safely returned amongst us. Secure of all possible kindness on the part of the English nation, the King's true lieges had feared, and his democratic enemies had hoped, that this trip would afford an opportunity of perpetrating some attempt on his life. The journey to England of many a desperate character, confirmed the idea. The extraordinary exertions of the police on both sides of the channel have defeated these detestable plans; the projected attack against the Emperor of Russia during his recent visit, having put the English authorities on their guard. But although the King is safe amongst us, and that the vigour of his mind and body are remarkable for his advanced age, time is the ultimate enemy he cannot conquer: already its effects upon the royal statesman are exhibited. Under these circumstances, it is interesting to study the several attitudes the sons of Louis Philippe assume in the political system of France. The eldest son (the Duke de Nemours), is destined vicariously to wield the sceptre of France for many a year, like his great ancestor the Regent Orleans did in the minority of a child who bore the same relationship to Louis XIV. as the Count of Paris does to Louis Philippe. The Duke de Nemours, now the eldest son, has refused the title of Duke of Orleans—on the one hand to avoid at present any comparison with his lamented and popular brother, and, on the other, when he ascends to the Regency, a parallel with that most dissolute prince, the Regent Orleans, who maintained his power by the most subtle corruption in every department of the state, a circumstance which made his worthy pupil and successor, Louis XV. so often, and, alas! so truly exclaim, "*apres moi le deluge!*" The Duke de Nemours is a prince of irreproachable conduct, conscientious and well informed in all the duties of a prince, with an exalted judgment, and severe and unyielding in that which he deems to be right. But party spirit has raised against him general aversion amongst the majority of the more volatile and unreflecting portion of French society. The Prince de Joinville, the next brother, is all "*Jeune France*" in his bearing, manners, and language, as completely as in the luxuriant surplusage of his beard and mustachios. At heart, sincerely attached to his family, he carries on an appearance of fashionable liberalism—and also opposition to his father—an imitation of the hereditary policy of the Princes of Wales, during the reigns of your three first Georges. His intercourse with his shipmates, and his naval pamphlets (of which another is, by the by, now forthcoming) are the vehicles of his assumed antagonism to his father's views and government.

The Duke d'Aumale, the third brother, who possesses, in his immense private fortune, the means of purchasing golden opinions, has the office of effecting with the military what his brother does with the navy. By erecting Algeria into a separate kingdom, under the absolute rule of his vice-royalty, the present dynasty will secure to themselves the means of concentrating on one spot devoted adherents, and assure themselves of a temporary retreat in case of any future convulsion in France. It is well known that the wisest statesmen of the elder dynasty of Bourbons had considered Algeria in this point of view. These views they had not time to mature before the catastrophe occurred.

It is with deep-felt pleasure that we behold here an incipient revolution in literature. You are aware that here the press, in its *feuilletons*—the stage in every species of drama, tragic as well as comic—the ephemeral pamphlets of the day, the novels enjoying surpassing vogue, are the only works that have interested the nation, and that they have been habitually vehicles of doctrines the most dangerous to domestic as well as political society in France. A love of classical literature is fast reviving, and is now about to reflect its spirit upon and modify the productions of the day. Already, last year, Ponsard, a young poet, had shown the deep interest that can be excited, whilst banishing all that is not pure in morality and classical in form. A veteran of philosophy, who has been a university professor, then a minister, and now a peer, and a *dilettante* in politics as well as in literature, is now contributing his share to raise the mind and feelings of the age, by the profound thoughts and reasoning introduced in his history of Jacqueline Pascal, the gifted and exemplary sister of the immortal author of "Les Pensées." Whilst his eloquence is captivating, this interesting biography of an age as well as of an individual is made the means of conveying the soundest and sublimest notions. "Democracy and royalty, order and liberty, live together, and develop themselves simultaneously; why should not religion and philosophy do the same?" Such is the burden of his song. Lamartine, with his double celebrity of poet and political leader, is returning from the baths of Ischia, having so employed his leisure that the contents of his portmanteau are a sort of trilogy. It contains a poem, a work on his travelling impressions, and another on the political affairs of France.

To the new spirit prevailing, and which we have characterised, is due the exhumation of a manuscript, which is a sort of literary Pompeii or Herculaneum, revealing the state of society in the 17th century. This manuscript, recently published, is a diary kept by the famous Flechier, a bishop, and one of the greatest pulpit orators of that age. He went to Auvergne when a young man, as tutor to the son of one of a numerous commission of judges, deputed by Louis XIV. as an extraordinary tribunal to inquire into and to punish the excesses committed by the nobility and the clergy, who, after the intestine convulsions of the days of the Fronde, still retained the weapons of warfare in their hands, and made them instrumental to their spirit of exaction and tyranny. This work of Flechier, entitled "*Les Grands Jours,*" brings to light the most extraordinary scenes, and reveals society in the 17th century, as vividly as if it were beheld within the magic circle of an enchanter.

As to the pleasures of society at this moment—in private society they have not begun to assume any *éclat*. The pleasures of the turf keep away many persons of fortune from Paris. The races of Chantilly have employed the time of our fashionables; hunting, and field sports of all kinds, absorb most of our truants. Even the most fashionable of the lady *lionnes* are obliged to join the hunt, not to lose the society of their male friends, as Madame de Vatry and Madame de St. Didier, did the other day in the forest of Chantilly, where they kept at the head of the sportsmen during the whole of the run! So great is the mania, that you find the newspapers chronicling the attack and death of a ferret, by five dogs and a dozen noblemen, at the Chateau of the *millionaires* Counts de Greffulhe.

As to the theatres, they are either deficient of novelty, or their novelties lack success. The Italian Opera has opened with a flourish of trumpets and shouts of triumph, amidst a concourse of fashionables, but dissatisfaction soon ensued when "Linda di Chamounix" and "Norma" were brought out with an imperfect caste; amongst other actors, Mario not appearing in his habitual part in one opera, and Lablache in neither of them. The Grand Academie de Musique has been still more unfortunate. "Eucharis," a new ballet, was the first failure, and another has just occurred in the shape of an opera. This will not appear astonishing, when we reflect that to write this grand opera seria were selected Adolphe Adam, who never composed anything but pretty comic operas, and M. Paul Foucher, who is a writer of vaudevilles and melodramas for the small theatres of the Boulevards. The fact is, the lessee of the Academie de Musique is a gifted man, but he too often tries that in which monarchs themselves often fail, the "stet pro ratione, voluntas."

FRANCE.

The French papers this week have been destitute of news either foreign or domestic. Some of the least respectable of the opposition prints have indulged in a vast deal of absurdity upon the subject of Louis Philippe's visit to England, and they endeavour to make their readers believe that their Sovereign has compromised the honour and dignity of France by his decided declarations in favour of peace. It would be puerile, however, to give circulation to these frantic ravings. The *Constitutionnel* contains a long report from Captain Bruat, which was not transmitted to the Government in the usual way, but obtained publicity by appearing in a French journal established by him at Tahiti, under the title of *L'Orcanie Française*. Captain Barat's version of the affair at Mahabena, of which we have given the particulars, differs very much, as may be imagined from that supplied by an English writer. He justifies his attack on the natives by necessity; having failed, as he says, even with the aid of the English missionaries, to induce the insurgents against the French authority to disperse. The French force is rated by M. Bruat, at 441 men; the natives are said to have had 1500 fighting men, of whom 1000 were engaged in the defence of their entrenchments. They had 102 men killed, their guns spiked, and a large portion of their ammunition captured. The French loss is stated at 15 killed, including two officers, and 51 wounded; and it is admitted that the natives fought with great gallantry and determination.

The *Journal des Débats*, in copying M. Bruat's report, comments with just severity on the impropriety of which that gentleman has been guilty in thus anticipating the publication of a document strictly official, without the sanction of his superior officers. This last performance of M. Bruat appears to have opened the eyes of the Government to his unfitness for the responsible position in which he has been placed, and is expected to lead to his immediate recall. He seems to have made a fresh attempt, assisted by the British missionaries on the spot, to effect a reconciliation with the Tahitian chiefs, and to have even invited Queen Pomare to pacify her subjects by her presence. Several chiefs went to see her, and their interview is thus reported in the Tahiti journal:—She wept and sighed, saying, "I am afraid of the governor." "But it is he who has sent us, and do you believe that we can deceive you, Pomare? Come, and be happy as a wife and a Queen!" Pomare hesitated, and at last declared that she was not free, for the English commandant detained her. It is pretended, however, that at the further solicitation of the chiefs, she would have accompanied them ashore, but was prevented from so doing by the commander of the Basilisk.

The *Constitutionnel* affirms that letters have been received from Tahiti to the 8th of May. Tranquillity was re-established, although the Indians still continued to assemble. It was feared, however, that they would make an united attempt to set fire to our establishments; for this reason the greatest precautions are taken against a night attack.

SPAIN.

The ordinary accounts from Madrid to the 9th are uninteresting. The following telegraphic despatch, however, received in Paris, announces the opening of the Cortes:—

"Madrid, Oct. 11.—The Queen opened yesterday in person the session of the Cortes. Her Majesty, whose health is excellent, was received during the whole of her passage and on her entrance to the Chamber with the liveliest acclamations. Madrid and the provinces enjoy the most complete tranquillity."

We have since received a copy of the speech, which was an unusually long one. Her Majesty first congratulated the Cortes on the friendly dispositions of the Allied Powers. Allusion was made to the good offices of France and England in settling the dispute between Spain and Morocco. The speech also stated that a project of constitutional reform would be presented early in the session. Her Majesty remarked upon the necessity of economy and the maintenance of good faith. Her Majesty also expressed her satisfaction that the army was in the highest state of discipline. The penurious state of the Treasury was alluded to, but her Majesty stated that nevertheless she had turned her attention to the fleet, adding that the peninsular situation of Spain, and the rich countries it still holds in many parts of the world, demanded that it should be a powerful one.

PORTUGAL.

Our letters from Lisbon to the 7th inst. are destitute of political news; but it appears from the opening proceedings of the Chamber of Peers, that the Ministers had but a small majority in opposition to a motion to inquire into the mode in which they exercised the powers temporarily entrusted to them for suppressing the Almeida revolt in February last. The Duke de Palmella upon this occasion voted in opposition to the Government, and expressed himself in favour of the inquiry.

SWEDEN.

Coronation of King Oscar and his Queen.—The coronation of the King and Queen of Sweden was celebrated on the 20th ult., in the cathedral. The morning having been rainy, the *cortège* could not proceed to the church in the order agreed on. Their Majesties, not wishing to delay the ceremony, went there in their carriages, and were greeted with loud expressions of joy. After the Divine Service, the coronation took place. When it was concluded, the Prince Royal and his brothers, the Dukes of Upland and Ostrogothie, took the oaths of fidelity to the King, who embraced them both. The act of homage of the States General also offered an imposing spectacle, and after they had taken the oath, the vault of the church rang with cries of "Long live King Oscar!" The weather having cleared up, their Majesties returned to the palace on foot, in the order prescribed by the ceremonial. An immense crowd was assembled along their passage, and the windows, roofs, and stands erected for the occasion, were filled with spectators, who threw flowers in the line of the procession, and greeted the King with loud shouts of welcome and approbation. The Queen Dowager could not, on account of her mourning, be present at the august ceremony; but on the return of their Majesties to the palace, they proceeded to her apartment to pay her their respects. The Duke de Dalecarlie and the Princess Eugenie were present at the coronation, in a tribune apart. The diplomatic corps and the foreigners of distinction, on leaving the church, proceeded to the inner court of the palace, to present their homage to their Majesties on their passage. The King the same day gave a grand dinner of 600 covers. In the evening the city was illuminated, and their Majesties, accompanied by the youthful branches of the royal family, went through the streets in an open carriage, amidst loud acclamations. The next day the King received, in separate audiences, the ministers of England and Denmark, who presented letters of congratulation from their respective sovereigns on his coronation. In the evening a fire burst out in the northern faubourg, but was put down after one house had been consumed. The King proceeded to the scene on horseback.

UNITED STATES.

The Britannia, Captain Hewitt, arrived at Liverpool on Monday, bringing the American mails to the 1st inst., and Canadian to the usual late dates. The intelligence from Canada possesses more than ordinary interest.

Sir Charles Metcalf, the Governor-General, has dissolved the Canadian Assembly; and writs have been issued for a new election, returnable on the 12th of November, at which time the Parliament is to meet for the dispatch of business.

There is no news worth mentioning from the United States. The money market was dull. There was abundance of money, with low rates of interest, and little demand for discount from the banks.

A singular murder is reported to have taken place in Wilcox county, Alabama. A young man, named Rivers, was engaged to be married to a Miss Sarah Tait, with the consent of all the lady's friends, except her brother, a Dr. Tait. The latter, in front of his father's house, before the marriage, shot Rivers, who was taken into the bride's dwelling, and there the marriage ceremony was performed! The murdered man died immediately after.

Accounts from Mexico state that the town of Matamoros has been destroyed by a hurricane. It occurred on the night of the 4th of August, and was more tremendous in its effects than the hurricanes of 1835 and 1837. More than two-thirds of the houses of the city were prostrated, and the remainder were more or less injured. As to the extent of the loss of life we are not accurately informed. The correspondent of *El Censor de Vera Cruz* estimates the whole loss at above two hundred souls. The direst destruction, however, was at the two mouths of the Rio Grande, some thirty miles below the city of Matamoros. Here scarcely any were saved. The greater part of the population are compelled to live in shantees built among the ruins of their houses.

A letter dated August 9, states that the remains of 64 people, who perished at the Boca del Rio, had already been found and interred, and that it was ascertained that as many as 27 were destroyed at the other mouth of the river. It is presumed that many more have perished, whose names were unknown.

The ship Sea, Captain Edwards, had previously arrived, with the New York papers to the 26th of September, but as the Britannia brings later news, it is only necessary to allude briefly to the accounts brought by the former.

BOKHARA.

We are sorry to learn that the favourable accounts given relative to Dr. Wolff have been falsified by authentic letters from the reverend doctor himself, whose humane mission, it appears, has led him into a position of great jeopardy. Dr. Wolff writes from Bokhara, under date of June 27, as follows:—

"I have now been already two months in this place, and though five or six times the King has promised to send me instantly to England, with one of his ambassadors, I am in the greatest danger. I cannot stir out of the house without a guard of three men. Dil Hassa Khan, the fellow sent with me by the Assoof Addoola, has shamefully robbed, deceived, and outraged me. The Persian Ambassador, Abbas Kooli Khan, is kind to me, but I think he will not have it in his power to rescue me. Nayeb Abdool Samet Khan has extorted from me a writing to pay him 5000 tomans to effect my liberation. I suspect that he was the cause of Stoddart's and Connolly's death, in spite of his protestations of friendship. The Ameer is at Samarcand, and I am awaiting the most fatal orders from the King daily to reach me. It is true that poor Stoddart professed openly Christianity after he had made a forced profession of Mahomedanism. Do for me what you can, as far as the honour of England is not compromised. All the inhabitants wish that either Russia or England should take the country. Do not believe any former reports of my speedy departure, for I am in great danger.

"Joseph Wolff."

"Bokhara, Aug. 1, 1844.

"TO ALL THE MONARCHS OF EUROPE.

"Sires,—I set out for Bokhara to ransom the lives of two officers, Stoddart and Connolly; but both of them were murdered many months previous to my departure; and I do not know whether or not this blood of mine shall be spilt. I do not supplicate for my own safety; but, Monarchs, 200,000 Persian slaves, many of them people of high talent, sigh in the kingdom of Bokhara. Endeavour to effect their liberation, and I shall rejoice in the grave, that my blood has been the cause of the ransom of so many human beings. I am too much agitated, and watched besides, to be able to write more.

"Joseph Wolff."

The German papers, since received, contain a letter, dated Constantinople, September 25, relative to this enterprising traveller. It would not deserve notice after the above important communication, if it did not state that the Ameer, who, according to Dr. Wolff's letter of June 27, was then at Samarcand, had returned, and manifested great kindness to the doctor. We therefore presume that the information, whatever may be its authority on which this letter was written, must have been of later date than that transmitted by Dr. Wolff from Bokhara.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Late Colliery Explosion at Haswell.—In our latest impression last week we were enabled to give the result of the inquest on the unfortunate men who were killed by the explosion at Haswell Colliery, near Newcastle. The following was the verdict of the jury:—"That the said Thomas Dryden, George Dryden, Robert Dryden, and James Dryden, and Edward Nicholson, together with ninety persons, being employed in working in the Haswell Colliery, were therein and then accidentally burnt, scorched, and killed, by an explosion of fire damp, and we further say that no blame is attributable to any one connected with the pit, and we also further say that the said Thomas Dryden, George Dryden, Robert Dryden, and James Dryden, and Eward Nicholson, came to their death by accident, and so say we all." The verdict was recorded by the Coroner, after which the jury were discharged. A subscription has been set on foot for the benefit of the relatives of the sufferers, which already approaches to near £2000. The owners of the Haswell Colliery have contributed the munificent sum of £745.

Incendiarism near Newmarket.—A fire broke out late on Saturday night on the farm occupied by Miss Fyson, at Exning, about a mile and a half from Newmarket, which in a short time destroyed a barn full of wheat, all the outbuildings and stacks, four horses, several pigs, and some poultry.

Sudden Death in a Mail-coach.—On Tuesday week Mr. Sammell, a traveller, and shoemanufacturer from London, left Haverfordwest by the mail: after having lighted his cigar, he took his seat by the side of the coachman, but when the coach had proceeded a few miles, feeling disposed to sleep, he took an inside place. While stopping to exchange horses at the first stage, the coachman, thinking Mr. Sammell to be asleep, did not disturb him. On arriving at Begelly, however, where the coach is changed, it was discovered that he was dead. There were two ladies inside the coach with him, but he died so suddenly and noiselessly that they were not aware of his death until the stoppage of the coach. He was a young man, 26 years of age.

Attempted Murder at Liverpool.—On Saturday afternoon a man named M'Gaffey attempted to shoot Mr. John William Arkle, landing surveyor, at Princes' Dock, Liverpool. Fortunately the contents were not discharged, as the pistol missed fire, in consequence of the cap, which was a size too large for the nipple, having fallen to the ground. An immense crowd of persons were upon the spot in the course of a very few minutes, and M'Gaffey, who made no attempt to escape, was almost immediately arrested. It is supposed that M'Gaffey was prompted to the act by revenge, as it appears he had been dismissed from a situation he held as weigher in the Customs, in consequence of intoxication, his dismissal having proceeded from the reports of Mr. Arkle, who was landing surveyor over him. The pistol was loaded with ball. The prisoner was examined at the Liverpool office on Monday, and the evidence supported the above view of the case. It was proved that the prisoner was a weigher under Mr. Arkle, until about four months ago, when he was discharged in consequence of being reported by that gentleman for drunkenness. He did not gainsay any of the evidence adduced against him, and having declined to say anything, was fully committed for trial at the next assizes.

Fatal Accident on Lancaster Sands.—On Tuesday evening, as John Moore, jun., of Flookburgh, carrier, and two other men of the names of Woodburn and Bell, were crossing from Host Bank to Flookburgh, with two horses and carts, they were overtaken by the tide while attempting to ford the main channel, and Moore and Woodburn unfortunately drowned, as also the two horses. Bell, after clinging to one of the carts for some time, during which his cries for assistance were heard on shore, was rescued from his perilous situation by a man in a small boat, and when picked up was nearly exhausted. Moore has left a wife to lament his premature death. Woodburn was a single man.

Attempted Murder and Suicide.—A man, named *Richard Young*, has been committed for trial by the Cheltenham magistrates, on a charge of stabbing his wife on Saturday last, while in bed. He attempted to cut his own throat. On being taken, he said that he knew nothing of what had happened, until his wife cried out "I am stabbed." He added, "I then recollected all, and cut my throat, in hopes we might die together. I cut my throat because I thought I had stabbed my wife."

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

Series of Accidents at Portsmouth.—Portsmouth was the scene of several shocking accidents during the late rejoicings. On Monday, a labourer in the dockyard named Thomas Smart, was struck by a ladder, which was blown down by the violence of the wind, by which his skull was horribly fractured, and he died soon after being conveyed to Haslar Hospital. On Tuesday evening, an elderly man was standing at the bar of the Valiant Soldier, drinking, and talking about the French to the landlord, when he suddenly vomited a mouthful of blood, and fell upon the floor a corpse. An inquest was held upon the body, and a verdict of "Died by the Visitation of God" returned. A young woman was dragged out of the sea near Point Beach on Sunday night, during the terrific storm which prevailed about one o'clock; which, together with the two soldiers killed by the gun, and one at the same time severely injured, and an accident on board the Reine Amelie, form a catalogue of disasters seldom paralleled in so short a space of time in one locality.

Loss of Life in the Regent's Park.—On Sunday afternoon the following melancholy occurrence took place in the Regent's Park. Mr. Norbury, a linen-draper, of Crawford-street, Bryanstone-square, was proceeding towards home in his chaise along the outer circle, accompanied by his wife, and daughter aged four years, when the horse suddenly took fright, and started off at full speed, until arriving at Macclesfield-bridge, where the vehicle came in violent contact with a lamp-post, and Mr. Norbury, with his wife and child, were thrown out, and on being taken to the Middlesex Hospital, he expired. Mrs. Norbury and her daughter were also much hurt.

Railway Accident.—On Wednesday, Mr. Wm. Baker held an inquest, at the London Hospital, on view of the body of William Aldrett, aged thirty-five, an engineer, in the employment of the Eastern Counties Railway. It appeared, from the evidence, that the deceased was on that part of the Eastern Counties Railway which crosses John-street, Bethnal-green, when, as he was in the act of laying hold of a baggage-waggon, which had been pulled up an inclined plane by a chain, he made a signal to a man to stop the engine. As soon as he had done so, he fell through the railings that were put up at the side, to protect persons (a depth of twenty feet), in consequence, it is supposed, of losing his hold of the waggon. He was taken up insensible, and conveyed to the London Hospital, where his skull was found severely fractured, which had caused a compression of the brain, from the effect of which he died the following day.

Supposed Murder.—Mr. Higgs, on Monday, held an inquest on the body of a man unknown, who had been on Sunday found in the Thames behind Whitehall, quite dead, and pierced with five deep wounds. The landlord of the Rose and Crown, Tooley-street, identified the body as that of the captain of a Yorkshire billy-boy, who frequented his house, but whose name he knew not, and whom he had not seen for two months past. Mr. Bainbridge, a surgeon, who had made a *post mortem* examination, declared it as his belief that the body had been in the water nearly a fortnight, that the deceased did not die from drowning, and that the wounds were inflicted prior to death. The inference was very strong that they were inflicted by some other person on the deceased. The coroner said the circumstances of the case so very clearly showed that the deceased had met his death by unfair means, that the inquiry must be adjourned for a week.

THE THEATRES.

In a week or two the duties of the dramatic journalist will be almost entirely confined to comparisons between the different merits of those gentlemen who have appeared, or are about to do so, in the various adaptations of *Don Cæsar de Bazan*, who will shortly become completely ubiquitous. We hear Mr. Hicks, Mr. Dale, and Mr. James Browne spoken of as his representatives at different theatres: the only fear is, that the subject will be completely overdone.

The Lyceum is alive in every one of its departments, with busy workmen engaged upon the "Seven Castles of the Passions," to be produced on a scale of splendour which is intended to leave "Aladdin" in the shade, on Monday. An acquisition has been made to the corps of the City National, in the person of Mr. Roxby, an excellent comedian,—we believe from Manchester: and we rejoice to add, that the speculation of Mr. Phelps and Mrs. Warner, for creating a taste for the legitimate drama, at Sadler's Wells, is crowned with undeniable success. We shall make this excellently-conducted theatre the object of a special visit early next week.

DRURY-LANE.

At length the long-talked-of opera of "The Syren," the joint production of the thousand-and-one Scribe and Auber, was produced at this theatre on Thursday last, and was certainly successful, although it is as trashy and vulgar a production as ever we witnessed. The libretto is a tissue of unconnected incidents, so any attempt of ours to describe it would give it perhaps the semblance of a plot. Miss Rainforth as the misnomed *Syren*—for the reader must put all classical association aside—was interesting, and was encored in the finales to acts II. and III. Mr. Harrison was also similarly honoured, but was most comically attired; and Mr. Stretton seemed very zealous in turning the old *Neapolitan Manager* into a Pantaloon. The scenery consists of but three set scenes, one for each act.

The grand double scene in the second act is well contrived, and reflects credit on the Grieves. The lower part represents an inn under the Abruzzi Mountains, and the upper part a "Footpath in the Forest, winding through trees and rocks," as the books and the playbills pastorally describe it. There is a rich scene of a saloon also in the palace of the Duke de Popoli, and the barque Etna manned; but on the whole it is nothing wonderful. Auber's music is the worst he has composed—it is noisy and common-place. The overture was encored, much to the detriment, we fear, of M. Benedict's right arm, who of late has become a most furious conductor. All the principal singers were called for at the fall of the curtain, and the piece was loudly applauded; but we fear its duration.

PRINCESS'.

At this charming house also has "The Syren" appeared, with the advantage too of a first start, which came off on Monday evening last most triumphantly. "The Syren" is a totally different character from "The Lucia," and one much more fitted to the powers of voice, elegance, and finish of style which belong to Mdlle. Nau. She does not possess tragic energy enough for the "Bride of Lammermoor," but she is truly captivating in the Circean melody she infuses into the winsome music she has to sing (though by no means the best, that is to say, of the highest order), which Auber has composed, and which is chiefly indebted to her exquisite performance of it. She was eminently beautiful in the trio of the first act, "When the Shades of Night"—in the bravura "From Head to Foot I Tremble," and in the finale to the last act, "Arouse Poor Dear," her finished execution was beyond all praise. The *vilanella* and romance in the second act were, however, the gems of the opera. Allan sang deliciously; there is a devotion in his voice, particularly in the upper part, which is thrilling beyond measure. Of the rest of the *dramatis personæ* we say nothing. The piece was highly successful.

But now let us turn to comparisons, and make a few contrasts between what the Princess' and "Her Majesty's Servants" as they were wont to be called at *old* Drury, have effected on this rival occasion.

It is difficult, and would be almost invidious to compare the two "gettings up" of the respective houses. Each has its merit differently diffused throughout; but, in common candour, we prefer, or rather incline to, the Oxford-street version.

By the way, we were in error in attributing the new farce of "Taking the Pledge" to Mr. Oxberry; the author being Mr. John Courtney.

HAYMARKET.

After the "Confederacy" on Monday evening, a fresh translation of "Don Cæsar de Bazan" was produced, and with the same good luck which has attended its predecessors, under the title of "A Match for a King;" the incidents being compressed into two acts, and much of the melo-dramatic effect omitted to suit the grave taste of the Haymarket audience. The leading features and situations of the drama are, however, closely preserved, and the succession of incidents exactly the same as at the other houses; but, beyond this, the structure of the piece is *thin*, if we may be allowed the term, and appeared more so from the inefficiency of Mr. Charles Mathews as the *Don*, in giving weight to the more serious portions of the play, perfectly at home as he was in the lighter phases of the character. It is a *rôle* of a most peculiar kind, and there are few, very few actors, who can do justice to it: at present Mr. Wallack is decidedly at the head of those who have attempted to pourtray it. Miss Julia Bennett was an interesting *Mariquita*, here transformed into a flower-girl. Mrs. W. Clifford, with Mr. Strickland for her spouse, were both very droll as the *Marchese* and *Marchesa de Gran Tornados*: and Mr. Stuart was rather dismal for a lover, as the *King*. In fact, between the light, too light acting of the *Don*, and the dark personification of the *Monarch*, a species of twilight was produced, anything but effective. More welcome was Mr. Mathews in a very pretty song which he introduced at the banquet-table in the prison, descriptive of the charms of his lady-love. It was very catching and characteristic; and we were glad to hear it taken up again at the end of the piece as a finale. An unpardonable wait occurred between the acts, but the audience soon recovered their good temper, and the piece was given out by Mr. Mathews for repetition amidst unqualified applause. Miss Julia Bennett also appeared before the curtain to receive the usual compliments. Both the scenery and dresses of the drama reflect the highest credit on the management. The house was very well filled.

ADELPHI.

On Monday evening another translation of "Don Cæsar de Bazan" was brought forward at this theatre, and with perfect success. It is unnecessary to repeat the plot, which is precisely similar to the one we gave last week, as belonging to the version at the Princess'; but the entirely different cast of characters, and, in many instances, conception of parts, may admit of a few remarks. Mr. Webster performed the hero, and Madame Celeste the Dancing Girl. Miss Woolgar was the Armourer's Apprentice, and Mr. Howe the enamoured *King of Spain*: it is to this latter gentleman's performance that, in our opinion, the greatest praise is due. He was drafted from the Haymarket company to these boards, for the purpose of playing the part—not a very gracious one, at best; and which, we believe, was refused by Mr. James Vining; such having been the reason for his quitting the establishment. Mr. Howe may congratulate himself with good reason upon his success. The unlawful love of the licentious monarch, his impetuosity and deceit, were excellently pourtrayed; and his general acting, especially in the third act, of the highest order. With Mr. Webster's *Don Cæsar*, we must confess that we were less pleased. Although evidently conceived and acted with the greatest care, yet there was throughout a something wanting to identify the character with that of the high-spirited, dissolute, chivalric, decayed nobleman. It was too heavy: its devil-may-care gaiety appeared to pertain more to the respectable *bourgeois* than the high-born Don: and much of the rollicking, off-hand dash of the character—the most characteristic attribute—was marred by a hesitation in delivery, which induced a perpetual fear amongst the audience that the performer was about to break down. This was less perceptible in the third act, and here certainly the applause was greatest. Madame Celeste played *Maritana* with her usual effective energy; and Miss Woolgar, as *Lazarilla*, looked and acted charmingly. A spirited Tarantella by these two ladies at the commencement of the play was warmly applauded.

The rest of the cast need not be noticed, except that we think a more fitting representative might have been found for the Minister, whose declamation, so totally void of expression, was anything but agreeable. The piece has been beautifully put upon the stage, and with the greatest attention to detail. The last scene especially was admirable, and would have been still more perfect had the tesselated pavement come down to the lamps instead of finishing at the proscenium. This can be easily remedied, and with the greatest advantage. The audience—a very full one—were in high good spirits throughout, and applauded lustily at the end, when Mr. Webster announced the drama for repetition every evening until further notice. The piece has been adapted with much tact and stage-effect by Mr. Bourcicault, who appears to produce plays with the same high-pressure facility as Donizetti does operas.

On Tuesday evening a new burlesque from the pen of Mr. Coyne was produced, called "Telemachus; or, the Island of Calypso." The subject was not a new one, since we recollect an extravaganza on the same story during the Vestris' dynasty at the Olympic, but the present version was entirely original. This species of entertainment has of late become exceedingly popular; and in these days of declining legitimacy is the only vehicle for shooting at folly with effect from the stage. Burlesques, as now written, may be divided into two classes; those which depend upon pointed dialogue, whimsical antitheses, and neatly-turned allusions for their success; and those which create laughter by some broad piece of buffoonery or ultra-absurd assumption of character. Of the former class, we may notice "Fortunio," "Open Sesame," the two "Aladdins," &c.; of the latter, "Norma," and pieces of the like kind. The burlesque of Tuesday evening combined some of the principal features of these two, and was plentifully charged with jokes upon the Art-Unions, Joinville, the drama, Captain Warner, &c.; whilst Wright and Paul Bedford had the perpetration of some most exaggerated drolleries entrusted to them, the former gentleman playing the nymph *Calypso*, and the latter one *Mentor*, with Miss Woolgar for the hero. We confess that we should have been better pleased had the lady and the nymph changed characters. Mr. Wright, in his line, is inimitably quaint and comic, yet there is something repulsive to us in his assumption of female characters, not more so, perhaps, in him than in any other man; but he is said to "make up" admirably for such parts, and, to our thinking, the closer he carries the personation the more offensive is the performance. We trust this hint will operate in future towards the extinction of such unpleasant assumptions. The jokes of the burlesque were showered about the dialogue with great liberality. The following brought down a hearty round of applause:—

Men. The picture's too delicious; don't proceed.
The Island is a charming spot:—indeed,
To seize it I had serious thoughts.
Tele. Oh, fie!
Men. Did I say *seize?* I meant to *occupy!*
That's now the easy phrase, by which we bone
A thing we can't exactly call our own.

Mr. S. Cowell was amazingly funny as a black attendant, and elicited a loud *encore* in a song to the bango "De Polkum Dance," a parody on the Nigger melody, "Dance, de boatman, dance," which the little lads of the metropolis now whistle about the streets. It had verses adapted to passing events, like "Jim Crow." Miss Woolgar had some quaint parodies also, which she gave with her usual spirit and tact; and Miss Ellen Chaplin, as a little tiger *Cupid*, delivered the lines allotted to her with careful emphasis. A Polka, by six bears, transplanted from the "Avarice" *tableau* in "Les Sept Chateaux du Diable," might have been much better, had the figure been more cleverly arranged; as it was, they all appeared abroad, not knowing precisely what to do. Of course, the blame for this falls upon the management.

The burlesque was placed upon the stage with great liberality, and the scenery and dresses were excellent. At the conclusion, Messrs. Wright and Bedford walked, hand in hand, before the curtain, to receive the congratulations of the audience, which were not, however, altogether unmixed.

ASTLEY'S.

Mr. Batty has every reason to be satisfied with the success of his establishment, to which crowded houses nightly bear witness. Mr. Widdecombe—that illustrious individual, concerning whose defiance of time and age such wild legends are extant—dark hints of his having been Master of the Horse to Cheops, whose procession he arranged when that monarch laid the first stone of the pyramid—and mysterious whispers of his equestrian achievements in later times, at Agincourt and Tewkesbury—this type of Eugene Sue's last creation took his benefit on Friday evening, when the still attractive "Mazeppa" was performed to one of the fullest audiences of the season. Previously to this, however, Mr. Barry, the clown, performed his voyage with four geese, from the Red House to Vauxhall-bridge, to give additional *éclat* to the benefit. We had the curiosity to go and see this feat. There was something irresistibly ludicrous in the grave features of the clown, as he guided his feathered team amongst the throng of boats that surrounded him. There was one goose, of restless temperament, who had not been properly broken in, and preferred going along with his head under water, and his tail in the air, to the great diversion of the spectators. The intrepid navigator was warmly greeted when he entered the arena at night; and elicited loud applause by his humorous burlesque of a parliamentary speech. The scenes in the circle were of a very superior order, Madame Tournaire exhibiting several graceful *poses* with a floating scarf; and three "Olympians" performing some wonderful feats of strength upon horseback. A Signor Milano and Miss Cushnie were encored in the "Polka;" which, considering it was danced upon six inches of sawdust, required no small amount of labour.

STRAND.

A two act drama was produced at this little theatre on Monday evening, under the title of "Henri de Rochemaine," and was deservedly successful. It is a translation, from the French, of "Mademoiselle de Bois-Robert," which was also performed at the Haymarket, with effect, last winter; and there called, "Victor and Hortense." The principal characters, in the present instance, were played with much ability by Mrs. Montgomerie and Mr. Roberts, and the entire piece was received with unanimous approbation. Mr. Marble still continues to throw his audiences into fearful convulsions of laughter. He is one of the best histrionic importations we have ever seen from the other side of the Atlantic; and the quiet oddity with which he delivers his drolleries, doubles their effect. Looking to the exceedingly moderate prices of this house, we must confess it offers as good an entertainment as any in London.

ADELAIDE GALLERY.

This popular place of amusement, after a short recess, was reopened last Monday evening under a new management, having undergone a complete alteration in the interim. Amongst other novelties which the enterprising proprietor has succeeded in obtaining, the first that appeared in the programme of the entertainments was the Sax-Horn Band, the "horn" being an instrument which has now, we believe for the first time, made its appearance in this country. The band was excellently conducted by M. Laurent, jun.? who on this occasion relinquished his *cornet-à-piston* for the baton. As we were placed at some distance from the orchestra, we confess we could not satisfactorily distinguish the Sax-Horns from the other instruments which formed the band: but we can speak of the general effect as being exceedingly good. At the conclusion of the concert Mr. Ormonde, a gentleman who has before appeared at this institution, commenced the first of a series of lectures upon the popular dances of all nations, said to be compiled by Mr. Stoquelar, the successful author of "Polkamania." The lecturer commenced by giving a description of the origin of dancing amongst the Greeks. After some allusions to the weakness of our nation in this respect, he proceeded systematically through the dances of all times, from the ballets of the Augustan age to the Polka of our own. The illustrations were capitally given by some foreign *artistes;* but we would recommend that on future occasions some arrangements should be made to prepare the dances by the time the allusion is made to them. The gallery was crowded to excess, but the excellent arrangement of the seats enabled everybody to obtain a capital view of the entertainments.

Mr. Belaney.—A special sessions has been held at Bedford, near Sunderland, to investigate a charge preferred by Mr. Belaney against Mr. George Grey Bell, and Mr. John Stephenson, of having set fire to his house on the 18th of September. The inquiry on the first day extended to ten hours, during which the Rev. R. Belaney, Thomas Coxon, a baker, Joseph Kidd and Joseph Catton, seamen, were examined, but from whom nothing was elicited to inculpate the prisoners. On the next day several other witnesses were examined relating to the fire, but although they saw Bell at the fire, which he did not attempt to extinguish, they witnessed nothing to indicate that he was the incendiary. Stephenson did not appear to be in the slightest degree implicated in the transaction. At the close of the inquiry the magistrates expressed their strongest conviction that there was not the shadow of a charge against either of the prisoners.—*Tyne Mercury.*

Another Colliery Explosion.—Another colliery explosion occurred on Monday, at Cox Lodge Colliery, near Newcastle, which fortunately, however, was not attended with any loss of life. Two or three of the men were rather seriously injured. The explosion was caused by a person named Brown having used a naked candle.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

SONNET ON THE PROJECTED KENDAL AND WINANDERMERE RAILWAY.

Is there no nook of English ground secure
From rash assault? Schemes of retirement sown
In youth, and 'mid the busy world kept pure
As when their earliest flowers of hope were blown,
Must perish: how can they this blight endure?
And must he too his old delights disown
Who scorns a false utilitarian lure
'Mid his paternal fields at random thrown?
Baffle the threat, bright scene, from Orrest-head
Given to the pausing traveller's rapturous glance!
Plead for thy peace, thou beautiful romance
Of nature; and if human hearts be dead,
Speak passing winds, ye torrents, with your strong
And constant voice, protest against the wrong!

Rydal Mount, Oct. 12, 1844. Wm. Wordsworth.

TEA-DRINKING IN RUSSIA.

Tea is the principal luxury, besides brandy, in which the moujik indulges, when in his power. It is common to see him on these occasions call for a samovar, or tea-urn full of water; this he continues pouring through a small tea-pot containing a pinch of tea, until the water is all consumed. He will actually thus imbibe eight, twelve, or fifteen pints of hot liquid at a sitting.

A POINTED BLOW.

An invalid sent for a physician, the late Dr. Wheelman, and after detaining him for some time with a description of his pains, aches, &c., he thus summed up:—"Now, doctor, you have humbugged me long enough with your good-for-nothing pills and worthless syrups; they don't touch the real difficulty. I wish you to strike the cause of my ailment if it is in your power to reach it." "It shall be done," said the doctor, at the same time lifting his cane and demolishing a decanter of *gin* that stood upon the sideboard!

THE FIRST LOCOMOTIVE.

Just forty years ago, Mr. Trevethick, a mining engineer, constructed the first locomotive engine at Merthyr Tydvil, and applied it successfully to the traction of coal and coke.|

LORD ELDON'S TASTES.

In the plainness and heartiness of his tastes, Lord Eldon resembled Sir Walter Scott, and other unaffected lawyers of the olden time. His brother, Lord Stowell, on the contrary, was, according to his account, a thorough gourmand. In describing Lord Eldon's tastes, Mr. Twiss says—"To fashion and refinement Lord Eldon made no pretence, though his right understanding and kind nature preserved him from any solecism in good taste. His disposition was festive, but not luxurious. He liked plain port: the stronger the better. One of his favourite dishes was liver and bacon; and when he dined with George the Fourth it was one of the entrées."

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT COINS.

On Wednesday, as Mr. Pope, a farmer, residing at Kilburn, was engaged ploughing a field on his farm at Kilburn, adjoining the London and Birmingham railroad, several pieces of ancient gold, silver, and copper coins were turned up, including some of the reign of Oliver Cromwell, in excellent preservation. Some centuries ago on the site of ground stood an extensive convent and burial ground.

THE SCIENCE OF WARFARE.

A society has been formed, and has located itself at Mulgrave House, Fulham having for its object "the advancement of science, and the establishment of universal peace," by the apparently incongruous means of teaching the art of war. The inventor of the new science of warfare is the gentleman for many years known as the Duke of Normandy. Some of his inventions are similar in effect to those of Captain Warner; but in addition to the explosive power which he has at command, the "Duke" also has invented a cannon on the principle of *non-recoil*, by means of which a certain aim may be taken, and the discharges made with greater rapidity. Some experiments were made on Tuesday. Several shells exploded, and were fearfully destructive in their effects. One of the rockets was fired at a distance of two hundred yards from a bulkhead, against which a stout sheet of iron had been firmly nailed. The rocket exploded the instant it struck the object, with such tremendous force as to rend away the iron, and to shiver the thick planks of wood behind.

AN EXPENSIVE GLASS OF WINE.

On the day appointed by Queen Elizabeth for the opening of the Royal Exchange, in 1570 (Jan. 23rd), Sir Thomas Gresham purchased a most costly pearl, which, on account of its exceedingly great value, had been refused by several persons of distinction. Sir Thomas Gresham at once agreed to give £1500 for the pearl. After he became possessed of this costly treasure, Sir Thomas immediately ordered a wine-goblet to be brought, and grinding the pearl into the finest powder, he placed it in the glass, and, filling the goblet with wine, drank it off at a draught, declaring that the building and the Queen's Majesty were worthy of such a beverage.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.

In the excavations for the improvement of the Caledonian Canal, a curious circumstance was observed at Bona. In removing some of the ruins a number of human bones, the teeth being remarkably fresh and entire, and one complete skeleton, were found. Some coins of the reign of Elizabeth were also dug up; but what occasioned most surprise was the discovery of a nest of toads, completely encased in the solid wall, with apparently not the slightest opening by which ingress could be obtained. In a small cavity, about three inches in diameter, were found six toads and a lizard. On their first admission to the light of day, the toads appeared insensible, but on being touched by the men they speedily revived.

A CURIOUS PRAYER-BOOK.

There is in the possession of J. Biggenden, Esq., of Walbrook, a very curious old Prayer-book, which has been a sort of heir-loom in his family for nearly 300 years. The title-page is as follows:—"The Psalter, or Psalmes of David, after the translation of the great Bible, poynted as it shall by *sayd or song* in Churches. With the Morning and Evening Prayer, and certaine additions of Collects, and *other* the ordinarie service, gathered out of the booke of Common Prayer." "Imprinted at London, by William Seres, Anno 1569."

A POOR MAN.

It is possible that the accumulation of wealth may add to the sorrow of the possessor. I know an individual, with whom I was very intimate when a youth, and I remember very well, at that time, whenever I wanted relief for the poor, he would give a £10 note, and say, "Richard, never pass my door; always come to me when you want assistance for any deserving object." He was then comparatively poor, having perhaps a fortune of from £50,000 to £60,000; but now he is worth nearly £1,000,000. One would have thought it ought to have made its possessor happy; but no, I know not a more miserable man than that.—*Extract from a speech of Richard Oastler.*

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE OF LONDON.

The first stone of the first "Royal Exchange" was laid by the celebrated Sir Thomas Gresham, Knt., agent to the Queen's Highness, on the 7th day of June, A.D. 1566. On the 23rd of January, A.D. 1570 (about twelve years after her accession to the throne), the maiden Queen Elizabeth opened the building with great pomp. This Exchange endured just one century, having been destroyed by the great fire in the year 1666, after which it was rebuilt of excellent Portland stone. The then "merry monarch," King Charles II., deigned to lay the first stone of the new edifice. The 28th of September, 1669, was the day fixed for the opening of the New Exchange. The King was expected, but he did not come. Before the building of any regular Exchange divers common councils in the reign of Henry VIII. consulted whether there should be a burse or convenient place of meeting for merchants to treat of their affairs, and in the 26th year of that monarch's reign he sent royal letters to the city "for the making of a new burse at Leadenhall;" whereupon it being put to hands whether the new burse should be removed out of Lombard-street, it was agreed that it should not; so that the merchants' meeting continued there until the Royal Exchange was opened in 1570.

A NOVEL SPECIES OF CRIME.

A person charged a man at the Devonport Town Hall on Wednesday last, with intending to commit "some sort of *suicide* on her."

A GOOD IDEA.

In what was formerly the Bankrupts' Hall, at Amsterdam, was a group which might perhaps be usefully exhibited in America. Above is a strong money-chest burst open, and rats clambering in and out; a man is falling headlong below it; and farther down are sculptured the relics of sumptuous feasts. The fellow fell by *living too fast*. On the right is a figure of Justice, with sword and scales. It would shake the nerves of the grandest of our defaulters to stand his trial amid such emblems as these, if an inexorable Dutch judge were on the bench before him.—*Dr. Durbin's Observations in Europe.*

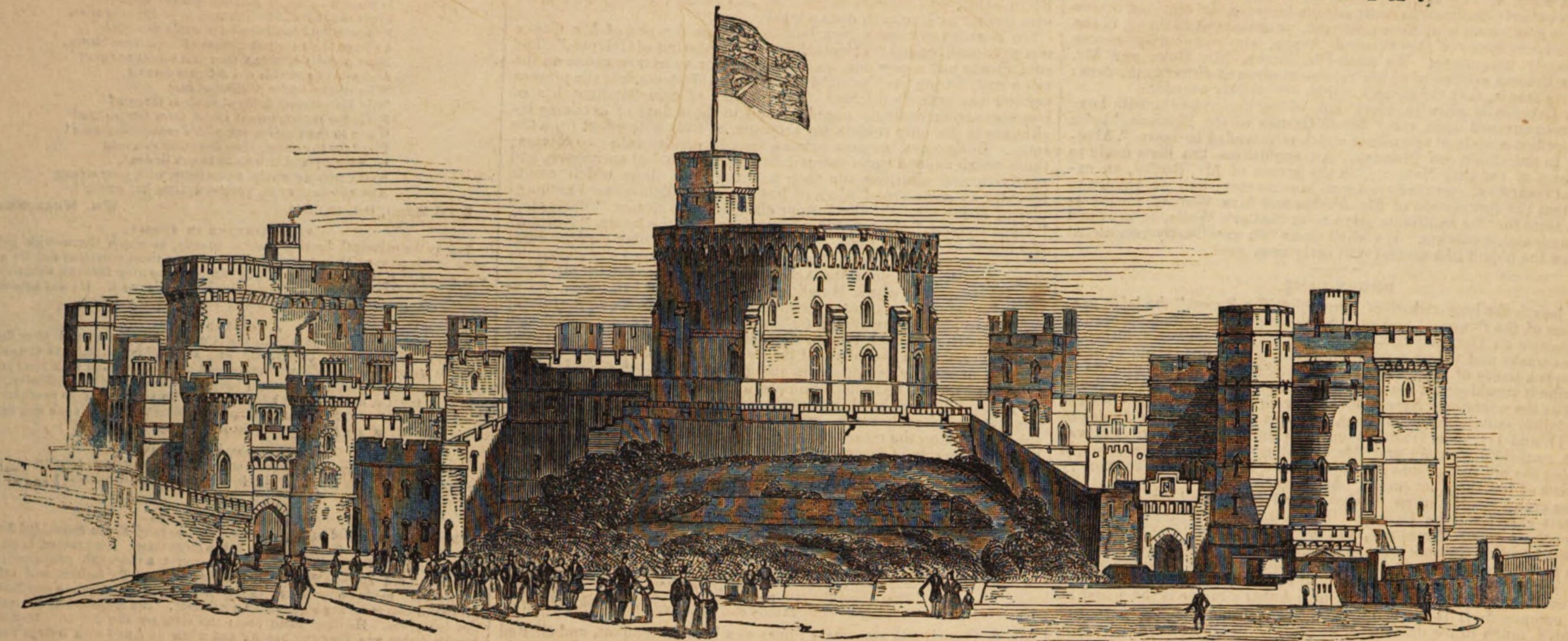
ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT.

I will make an assertion, grounded on experience and conviction, and which may be applied as a never-failing test, that an Englishman, who after a long absence from England, returns to it with feelings and sentiments partial to other countries and adverse to his own, has no *real* mind—is without the powers of discernment and plain easy comparison—and has no title to enjoy the superior moral and local advantages to which he is born, but of which he is insensible and unworthy.—*Letters of the Earl of Malmesbury.*

AMERICAN ORATORY.

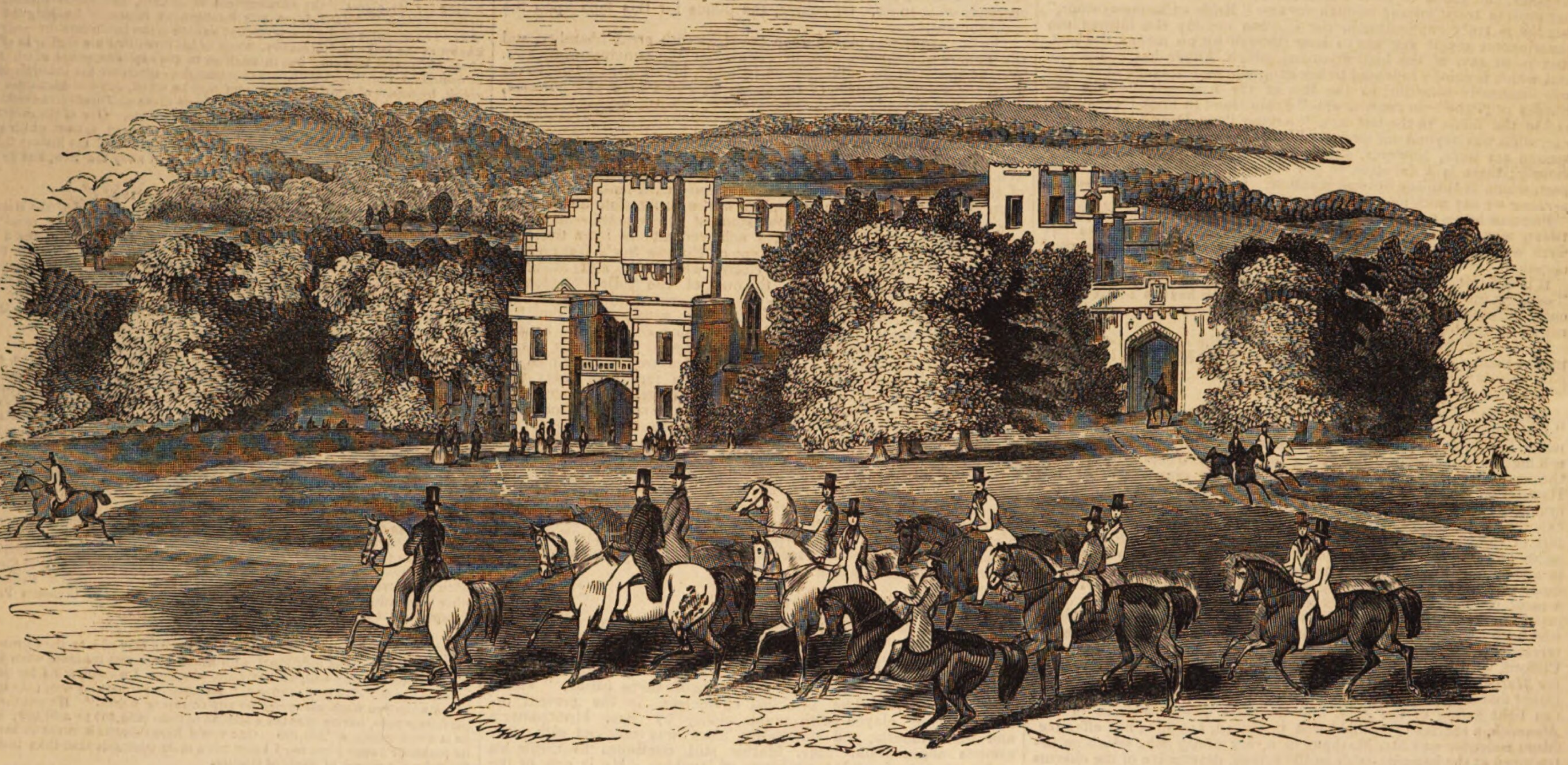
At a late political meeting in the western part of Illinois, the orator electrified his hearers by the following eloquent remarks:—"Every man and woman is born free and equal except niggars. They aint born so in *haith*, for I am six foot and my brother Rip is only four foot and a half and thick through in proportion. They aint born so in point of strength, for I can double up any he-cretur between here and the forks of Red River. They aint born so in point of gumption, for I know a smart piece, while cousin Leafy was born a nat'ral. We aint so in point of running, for I can run down a steam-boat, a panther, or a railway car; nor we aint born so in point of taking rye, for I can put the bung-hole to my mouth and swallow half a barrel. Then what is we born equal in? I'll tell you how we're equal. When you go to the polls next 'lection day, if you'll vote for me to go to Congress, I swear to you by all the eyes in my breeches pocket, that every one of you shall have a grant and I'll take a grant too, and then we shall be equal all round."

VISIT OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH TO QUEEN VICTORIA.



WEST FRONT OF THE UPPER WARD OF WINDSOR CASTLE.—THE QUEEN AND HER ROYAL VISITORS PROCEEDING TO ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

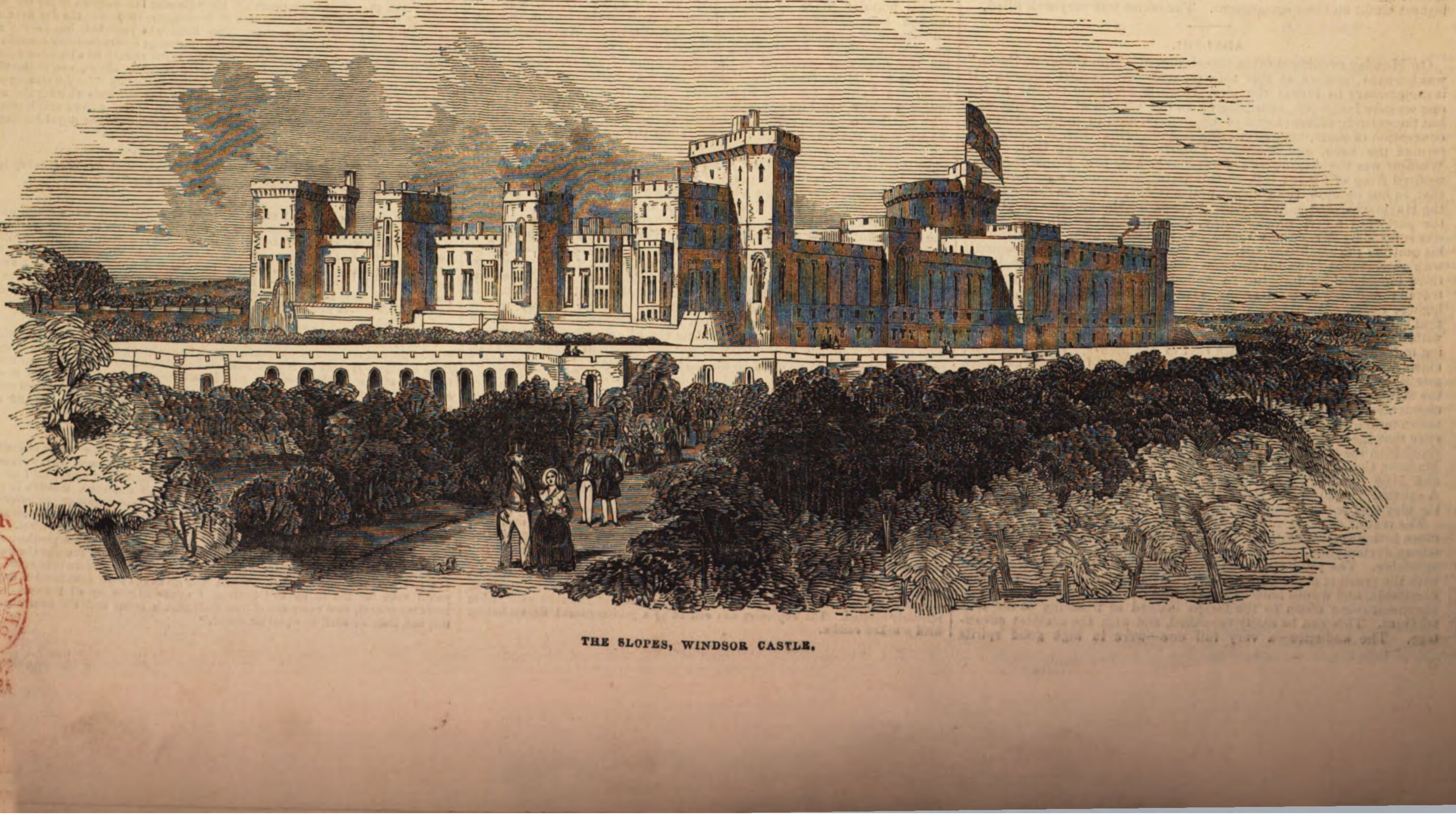
In resuming our illustrated chronicle of this most important and interesting event, it may be as well to state, that the several Engravings of the Royal sojourn at Windsor, have been executed by Mr. Stephen Sly, from Drawings, made by him, by Authority; so that the accuracy of the details of the splendid scenes and incidents portrayed, may be implicitly relied on; and the very handsome manner in which the means of insuring this authenticity has been granted, will ever command our most grateful remembrance. We take up our record with our Windsor Correspondent's report of the proceedings on Friday, which appeared only in part of our impression of last week.



THE GRAND LAWN AND DRIVE IN FRONT OF VICTORIA GATE, WINDSOR CASTLE.

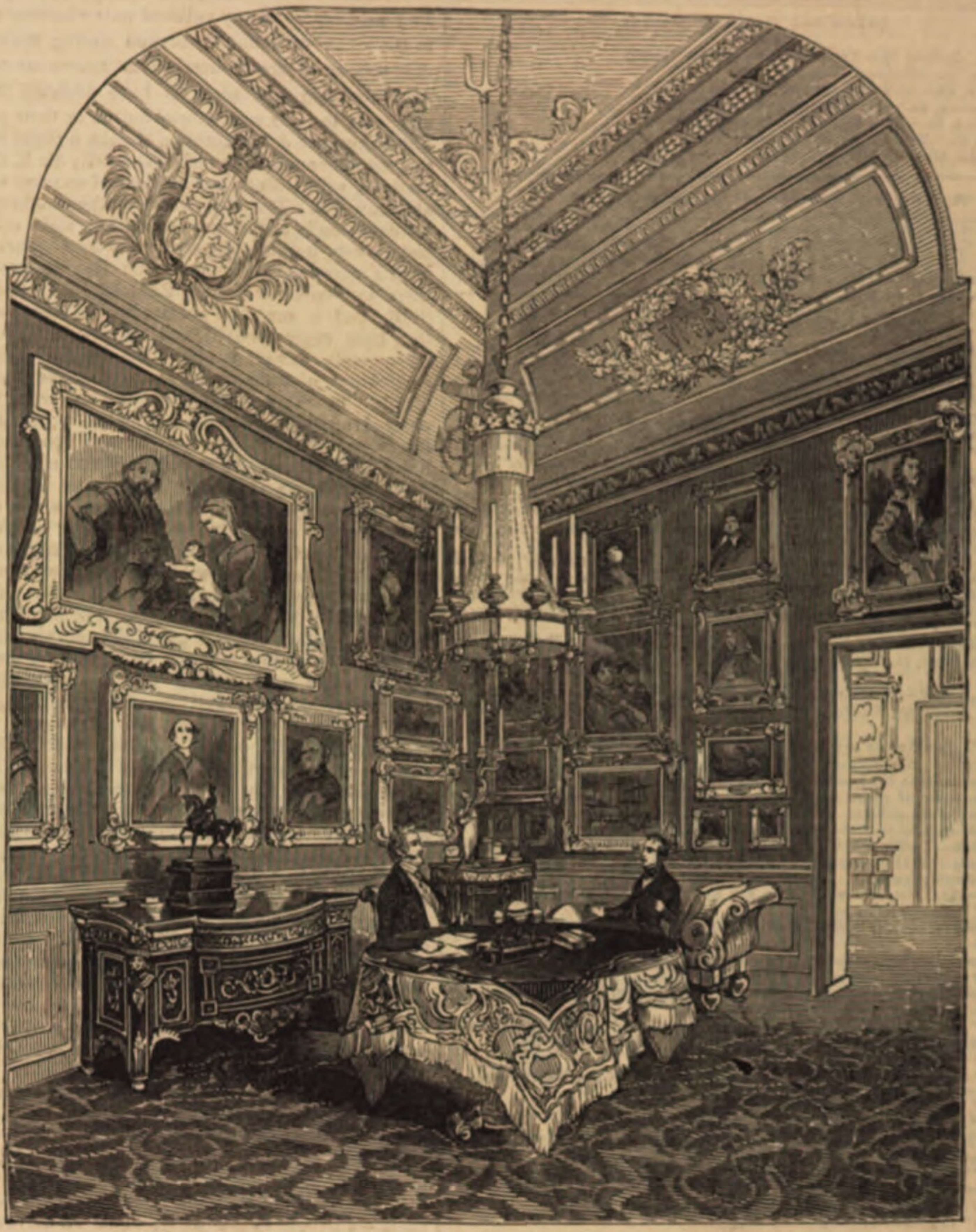
ADDRESS TO HIS MAJESTY FROM THE CORPORATION OF WINDSOR.

This morning, at nine o'clock, the members of the Corporation, with the Rev. Isaac Gossett, the vicar, in full canonicals, assembled in the Council Chamber, at the Town Hall, or the purpose of proceeding in procession to the Castle, to present the address, which had been agreed to at a numerous meeting of the Aldermen and Town Council on the preceding day.



THE SLOPES, WINDSOR CASTLE.

NEWSPAPER



THE KING'S CLOSET, WINDSOR CASTLE.

The civic procession left the hall at half-past nine, preceded by the mace-bearer, who, with the whole of the members of the corporation, was in his full official robes. Upon their arrival at the Castle, they were taken to the Queen's drawing (or Zuccarelli) room, there to wait the pleasure of the King. After waiting for a few minutes, the mayor, vicar, and town councillors were ushered into the presence of his Majesty, in the King's drawing-room, where his Majesty (who was surrounded by the Duke de Montpensier, Admiral Mackau, General Rumigny, Count Dumas, General Baron Athalin, Count de Chabannes, Colonel Thiery, Baron Fain, and several others in the suite of the King) received them in the most gracious and affable manner. The address, after having been read by the town clerk in an extremely emphatic and feeling manner, was handed by him to the mayor, who presented it to his Majesty, by whom it was received very graciously.

His Majesty having handed the document to M. Guizot, who stood immediately upon the King's right, advanced somewhat nearer to the Corporation than the position he had previously occupied, and addressing himself to that body, spoke as follows :—

"Mr. Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Windsor—I feel most grateful to her Majesty Queen Victoria for having permitted you to present this address to me. I receive it with the most cordial thanks, impressed with the kind reception I have met with from all classes of her Majesty's subjects since my arrival in this country. I was most happy last year to perceive the sentiments of the French people, when her Majesty favoured me with a visit at Eu. I was most happy to entertain her Majesty under my own roof on that occasion, and rejoiced at the interchange of social feelings which then took place. The union of France and England is of great importance to both nations, not from any wish of aggrandisement, however. Our view should be PEACE, while we leave every other country in the possession of those blessings which it has pleased Divine Providence to bestow on them. Happy I am that you appreciate my constant endeavours, assisted by a wise government at home, to promote the most friendly and peaceful relations between the two countries. France has nothing to ask of England, and England has nothing to ask of France, but cordial union. I thank you for this very kind address, and I consider it a privilege that I have had the good fortune to express before you the sentiments with which my heart is filled."

Thirty of the Yeomen of the Queen's Guard also arrived at Windsor this morning, their services having been commanded by the Queen this afternoon, at the Palace. They were accompanied by the Earl of Beverley, Captain; Sir Samuel Hancock, and Thomas Seymour Sadler, Esq., Exons; and Jonathan Ellerthorpe, Esq., Clerk of the Cheque and Secretary.

VISIT TO THE DUCHESS OF KENT.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the King of the French, the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, left the Castle this day at noon, in an open pony carriage and four, and proceeded across the Home Park, to Frogmore House, to pay a morning visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. Three other pony carriages and four, containing Prince Albert, the Duc de Montpensier, M. Guizot, Admiral Mackau, and several others of the illustrious guests, followed the Queen and the King of the French.

The royal and distinguished party, after alighting for a short time at the mansion, again entered the carriages, driving along the Frogmore road, and entering the Home Park at the iron gates opposite the Long Walk. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent returned to the Castle to luncheon, in the carriage with the Queen and his Majesty Louis Philippe.

Her Majesty and her august visitors lunched at half-past one o'clock, in consequence of the Investiture having been appointed to take place at half-past two.

Here we may describe, respectively, the three engravings at page 244, illustrating other incidents of the Royal visit.

1. *West Front of the Upper Ward of Windsor Castle.*

This view—the grandest in the Castle—exhibits, in the centre, the ancient British mound, crowned with the Round Tower; on the left, the Norman Gateway (through which the royal party passed on their way from the upper to the lower ward), with the Brunswick Tower, containing George IV.'s, the King's Gate, behind it, in the distance; and on the right, Clarence Tower, St. George's Gate, King Edward III.'s, Lancaster Tower, with a small projection of Victoria Tower, in the distance, beyond it. The Royal company, as they passed before this imposing range of buildings, were seen to great advantage.

2. *The Grand Lawn and Drive in front of Victoria Gate—Visit to the Royal Stables.*

In this view, the royal entrances to the stables and riding house are shown; and in the distance, the wooded heights of Forest Hill and Queen Anne's Walk.

3. *The Slopes.—Promenade of the Queen and her Visitors.*

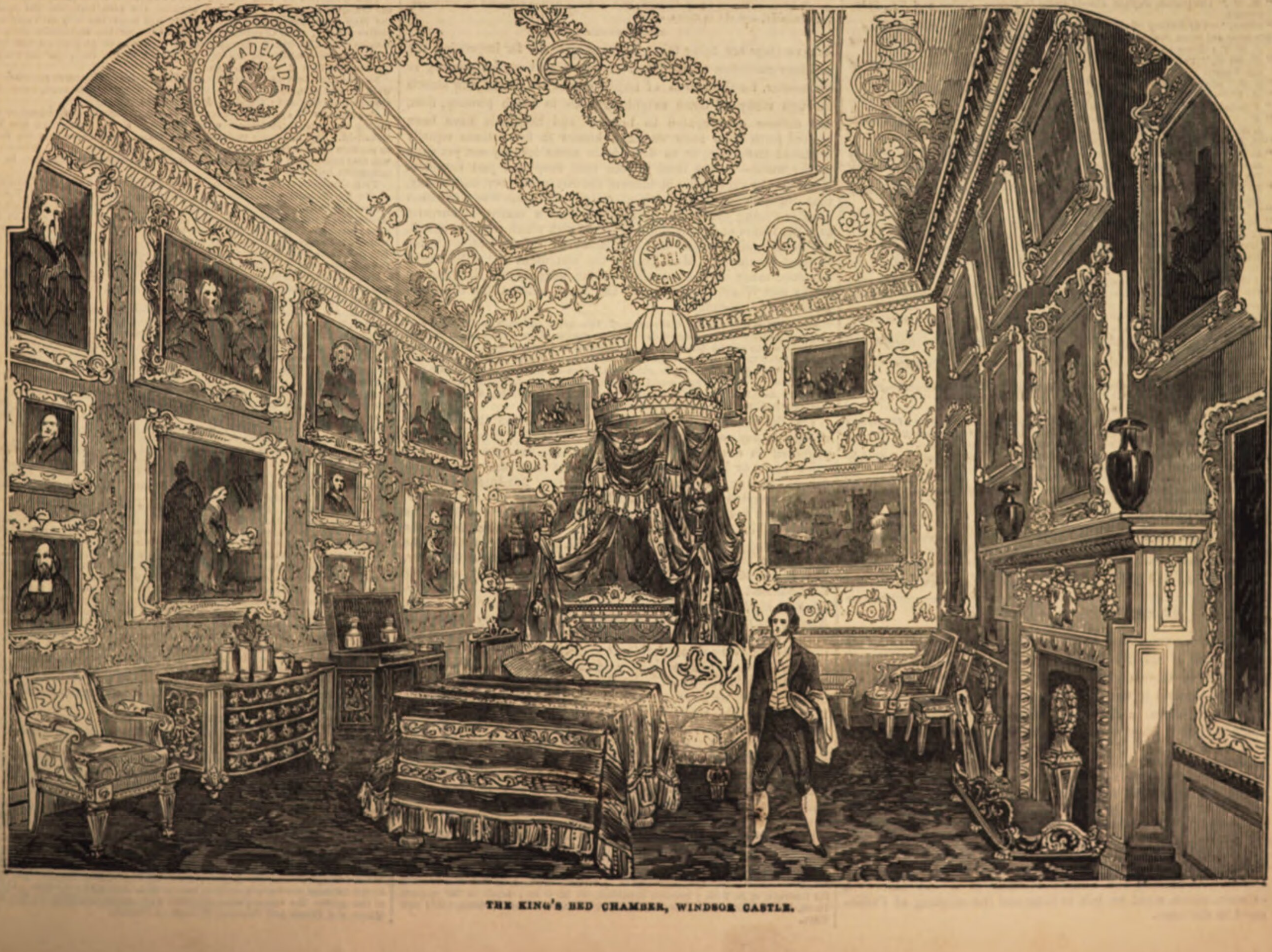
This engraving exhibits, in the distance, a view of the east front of the Castle, in which the private apartments are situated;—also the north terrace, devoted to the service of the King and his suite;—a part of the east terrace;—the Queen's private conservatory, &c. The slopes are a series of elevated walks, on the north-east of the Castle, between the Little and the Home Parks. They are much frequented by her Majesty, being of great beauty, and perfectly secluded from the public eye.

We now proceed to the illustrations of a portion of the arrangements made specially for the Royal visit in the interior of the Castle.

The King's Closet.

Of all the rooms devoted to the use of the King, this was, perhaps, the most comfortable, but yet the most gorgeous, in its decorations. It is of small size, and consequently was not overloaded with furniture — a rich cabinet, a sofa, three or four chairs and a pillar table, being the only large articles it contained. The prevalent colour of the room was crimson, the carpet, window-hangings, walls, &c., being of varied tints of that most regal colour. The room, in this respect, seemed to *focalize* the colours of the other rooms of the suite, in which a variety of reds of lesser intensity, prevailed. The walls of this chamber were hung with the following pictures :—"The Emperor Charles V.," by Sir Ant. More; "Jons Van Cleeve and his Wife," by himself; "The Two Misers," by Quintin Matsys; "Man's Head," by Parmegiano; "A Fair," by Breughel; "St. Catherine," by Guido; "Holy Family," by Tintoretto; "A Madonna," by Carlo Dolci; "Portrait of a Warrior," by Spagnoletto; "St. Sebastian," by Guido; "An Antiquary," by Miereveld; "St. Catherine," by Domenichino; "The Supper," by Rubens; "Guercino Painting," by himself; "Captain of the Papal Guard," by Parmegiano; "Holy Family," by Julio Romano; and others of great beauty chiefly by the Dutch masters, Jan Steen, Peter Neefs, Wouvermans, and Steenwych. The ceiling of this unique apartment is covered with insignia of royalty, having reference to the reign of William IV., who hung the pictures. A fine bronze statue of Frederick the Great held a prominent place among the smaller ornaments of the room. The whole is lighted by two windows on the north side, between, and on each side of which, massive pier glasses were placed; it is approached on the west by the King's bedchamber; and on the east by the King's council chamber. Our cut gives an excellent idea of the room as it ap-

(Continued on page 248.)



THE KING'S BED CHAMBER, WINDSOR CASTLE.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, October 20.—Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 21.—Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.
TUESDAY, 22.—Lord Holland died, 1840.
WEDNESDAY, 23.—Royal Exchange founded, 1667.
THURSDAY, 24.—First British Parliament, 1707.
FRIDAY, 25.—Battle of Agincourt, 1415.
SATURDAY, 26.—Hogarth died, 1784.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending October 26.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
10 0	10 39	11 14	11 44	0 0	0 10	0 32	0 54	1 15	1 34	1 51	2 9

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Ignoramus*," *Bromley, who asks the origin of the Reculvers, off Margate.—The name of Reculver, or Regulbium, is derived, by Baxter, from the British words* Reg ol tiion, *signifying "the point against the waves," and was thus descriptive of its situation. It is concluded, by existing remains, to have been one of the very earliest stations occupied by the Romans in this country; and used as a lighthouse, to guide sailors, by fires kindled every night. Reculver subsequently became a principal seat of the Saxon kings, and next the site of a Benedictine Monastery, the ruins of the church of which (temp. Edward I.) remained till a few years since, when they were in a manner restored, principally with a view of keeping up the two towers and spires at the west end, as a land mark. The story of their having been built by two sisters is a popular tradition, whence they have been called "the sister spires."*

"*W. C.*"—*We believe Oakham to have been the county town of Rutland from the time of John, when it is first mentioned as a county. Our correspondent wishes to receive some account of "the old cross at Barrow, now and for many years past, a chapel to Cottesmore, in the county aforementioned."*

"*An Architect's Clerk.*"—*Our illustrations of the New Royal Exchange will be so numerous, that we shall not be able to include any of the unaccepted designs.*

"*X. Y. Z.,*" *City.—We do not understand the inscription in Gravesend church.*

"*Alpha,*" *Tunbridge Wells.*"—*Taylor's System of Short-hand, improved by Odell.*

"Dελτα" *should write to a* manager *of one of the London theatres.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Macclesfield.—Cheshire is a county palatine. Coventry is locally situated in the hundred of Knightlow, in the county of Warwick, of which, however, it forms no constituent portion; having been made, with several adjacent villages, a separate county, by an act of Henry IV., in* 1451, *and entitled the County of the City of Coventry.*

"*Major Domo.*"—*The bright polished sides and back of a fire-place give out much more heat than surfaces in the opposite condition, on account of the increased radiation.*

"*Oxted.*"—*The Emperor of Austria did not accompany "the Allied Sovereigns" to England in* 1814.

"*A Constant Subscriber*" *is thanked for the hints as to the Portsmouth illustrations.*

"*A Downpatrick Subscriber.*"—*The distance between the supporting pyramids, or points of suspension, of the Menai Bridge, is* 560 *feet. The two roadways are each* 12 *feet wide, with a footpath,* 4 *feet wide, between them. It will bear* 732½ *tons, besides its own weight.*

"*W. B.,*" *Green, Devizes.—The volume on Dogs, in the Naturalist's Library (Edinburgh), is a sound work. The agent will supply the Print, &c.*

"*H. F.*"—*We have not room for the verses.*

"*S. K. B.,*" *a Constant Reader, wishes to know the weekly allowance to each of the inmates of the London City-road Almshouses.*

"*J. R. W.*"—*The Church shall appear.*

"*C. W.,*" *Uxbridge, is cautioned against foreign lotteries.*

"*An Old Sub.*" *has mistaken for fact the clever irony of Punch's Complete Letter-writer.*

"*Arator,*" *Evesham.—The Sovereign had as free choice of marriage as either of her subjects.*

"*A Loyal Subject.*"—*Prince Albert's surname is Busici.*

"*Charley*" *should write to an Army-agent.*

"*A Bolton Subscriber*" *should write to the Secretary to the Metropolitan Loan Society.*

"*A. X. O.,*" *Nuttall-lane.—The Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital are the Great Officers of State (her Majesty's Ministers).*

"*Etiquette of the Bar.*"—*We have not room for the long letter.*

"*L. E.;*" "*Creon,*" *Stamford;* "*G. C.,*" *East-street.—See future announcements of the Large Print.*

"*J. P. D.,*" *Liverpool, should consult a Navy-agent.*

"*Amicus*" *may learn the price of the newly-invented Zinc, not Tin, Churns at the corner of Winsley-street, Oxford-street.*

"*G. H. P.,*" *Dublin.—Clontarf has already been engraved in our Journal.*

"*A New Subscriber,*" *Liverpool, should order the Census Supplement, price* 6d., *of his news-agent. The subject obligingly suggested, is in hand. The Carnival at Paris is engraved in No.* 44 *of our Journal.*

"*H. M.,*" *Cavendish, Suffolk, should apply to Messrs. Dulau and Co., Soho-square.*

"*Flora.*"—*The history of the Death-watch is too well known for reprinting.*

We have not room for: Lines, by Zeta; Music; Rome, by R. E.; Lines, by J. H. T.; Lines to Louis Napoleon; Death of an Old Sailor.

"*E. W. J.,*" *Towcester.—The resident clergyman is legally the Chairman of the Vestry.*

"*O. P.*" *should apply at Doctors' Commons.*

"*R. W.*"—*The creditor may strike the balance.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Liverpool.—The Trustees may be sued.*

"*E . . . .*"—*Leasehold and funded property left by a person dying intestate is divided equally among the children.*

"*U. P.*"—*There are two descriptions of Marriage Licenses.*

"*L. L.*"—*Letters and newspapers are forwarded to India the* 1st *day of every month, viâ Southampton. Those sent by Overland Mail are forwarded on the* 4*th.*

"*T. W.,*" *Guernsey, should consult the "History of Hampshire" for genealogical details.*

"*S. D.*" *should consult the memoir of Dr. Wolff, in one of our late numbers.*

"*Beta.*"—*The address is the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Worcester.*

"*O. S.*"—*The chief magistrates of London, York, and Dublin, are styled Lord Mayors. In the case of Dublin, the title of Lord Mayor was granted by the King in* 1665, *in consideration of the leading part taken by the city at the Restoration.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Haverfordwest.—The subject of the Art-Union plate for* 1841, *was Mr. J. P. Knight's picture. The print for* 1843—"*Raphael and the Fornarina*"—*is from Sir A. Calcott's picture.*

"*L. S. D.*"—*The Parliamentary interference as regards railway charges extends only to the third class carriages, which is* 1d. *per mile.*

"*A. F. T. G.*" *Glo'ster, will find a minute account of a recent Spanish bull fight in No.* 83, *vol.* 3, *of our journal.*

"*A Constant Subscriber,*" *Aylesbury.—"Farmer's Violin Preceptor," lately published.*

"*G. H.*"—*Any person may dramatise the incidents of a novel, without infringement of the Copyright Act.*

"*J. R.*"—*The franks are declined.*

"*J. S.,*" *Rochester, is thanked for correcting our misinformation: the Prince of Wales was not born Bishop of Osnaburg, but Duke of Cornwall.*

"*A. Z.*"—*The subjects have mostly been engraved in our journal.*

"*An Inverness Subscriber.*"—*The best Treatise on Whist is that illustrated by Kenny Meadows, and published by Bell, Fleet-street.*

CHESS.—"*A Subscriber from the Beginning.*"—*There are at present no good authorities for the rules quoted: get Mr. Walker's laws, and adopt them.*

PART XXVI., is Now Ready, Price 2s. 6d.

*** Any Country News Agent may receive Posting Bills, bearing his address, by informing our Publisher where a parcel can be enclosed, free of expense.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1844.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH has been created an Earl; the patent of his higher grade of nobility almost met him on his landing. This looks as if the Government were determined to support the ex-Governor-General to the full extent of their powers against the company of kings in Leadenhall-street. The unanimity with which he was deposed by this last body, and the zeal with which he is, and no doubt will be, "in another place," defended by the Ministry, alike stimulate public curiosity as to what could have been the nature of the act which was so deadly a sin at the India House, and so decided a merit in Downing-street. But nothing beyond guess and surmise has been offered to the public. All that seems certain is, that his lordship made himself exceedingly popular with the army in India, and equally disliked by the civil service; the probability being that some flagrant want of respect to this branch of the Indian Government is at the root of the matter. At present the quarrel remains as it was before—a mystery, which must be left to time and the meeting of Parliament to develope.

THE only names of any political note whatever that have appeared in the arena of public discussion during the recess, are those of that section of the Conservatives known as "Young England." All other party men seem to have deserted the public, and are alive only to their mere official duties, or their personal recreation. The Whigs are doing nothing, though a slight suspicion is abroad that they are coquetting with O'Connell; Sir R. Peel has been diplomatizing with Guizot, and we hear of no more agricultural dinners at Tamworth. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is rubbing his hands gleefully at the very satisfactory state of the public coffers, but we hear nothing else respecting him. There has scarcely ever been a recess in which our public men gave so few indications of their existence. "Young England" has had all the stage to itself; and it must be acknowledged that the manner in which they have come forward, and the objects they avow, do them infinite credit. Twice almost in the space of a week they have met assemblies of their countrymen, not for the purpose usually visible in these intersessional gatherings, of self and party laudations, defence of past votes, and biddings for future political support, but for a higher object, that of ameliorating the intellectual and physical condition of the people. And they bring to their task many qualities that already fix attention upon them, and must, in the course of time, create a large amount of public opinion. They are few in number, but they have energy, eloquence, and, what is equally valuable, heart and earnestness. At Manchester they met the members of a society, established to promote the cultivation of intellectual tastes and habits in the people; the speech of Mr. Smythe may be taken as the exposition of their principles on this important point, and those who think that "Young England" are mere sentimental deplorers of a past, which all their exertions are intended to restore, will do well to read his eloquent appreciation of the wants of the present, his estimate of the importance of commerce, and its connection with, and influence on, literature and the arts. In every branch of his subject he exhibits a spirit far superior to that of the mere *laudator temporis acti*. The meeting at Bingley, which followed that at Manchester, had more of the character of a rural *fête*, and possessed an interest of another kind; the class by whom it was attended was also a very different one. The occasion was trifling enough in itself—the extension of the allotment system to the cotters of a village in Yorkshire, and the establishment among them of a cricket-club, are not events that attract "the eyes of Europe," or rivet the attention of a people. But, both in the large sphere and the smaller one, the same amiable wish really to effect something for the improvement of the many, was visible; and because the good they can yet do must of necessity be limited in amount, that is no reason why it should excite a sneer. Many, we believe, still ask what are the principles of "Young England?" We question if, in the mere infancy of a party, and in the first steps of a movement, the party themselves could accurately define them; they must be developed by action; at present their course seems to be directed as much by a few generous impulses, as by any distinct or settled code of opinion. But the following eloquent estimate of the tendency of those opinions, as far as facts have yet exhibited them—a tribute to the party, which we borrow from the *Times*—may throw some light on a much debated question:—

> If we might resolve their recent acts into any one principle, we should say it is an acknowledgment of the great but neglected truth, that man is the masterpiece of the creation, and that for him all earthly things are made and should be administered. He is better than money, or house, or land, or rank, or learning, or any work, or quality, or institution of men. As far as the bulk of our fellow-creatures does not partake of these, or of the benefits flowing from them, so far are they a disgrace and a burden to the possessors. The gifts of Heaven live and flow. Favoured men and classes are their channel, and the many their most rightful recipients. Monopoly, selfishness, and negligence, are sins against this divine dispensation. Wealth in the midst of misery, literature dwelling contentedly by the thick of ignorance, thousands of acres for the sole use of one, while thousands never tread the native turf or know the shade of a tree—these are all blots in the sight of Heaven, and make a nation old—old in weakness, old in misery, and old in crime.

ACTIVE steps are being taken in the metropolis for improving the sanatory condition of the Poor. It was high time for stirring in the matter, for the march of improvement has driven new streets through many of those neighbourhoods in which poverty, filth, and disease congregated in heaps; and hundreds have been hunted forth from their wretched homes to find others equally wretched elsewhere, or to deteriorate some locality not yet sunk to the worst—to the level of the spot they had just forsaken. Nothing can exceed the pictures of the dirt, profligacy, and misery, that were centred in these "Rookeries." Disease was a constant dweller among them, and it has often been a matter of surprise that the fevers and contagious disorders with which they abounded, did not spread into the districts inhabited by the wealthy, often in close proximity. Most true is the statement of the Bishop of London, made at the meeting for the purpose of Establishing Baths and Washing-houses for the Poor, held at the Mansion-house, on Wednesday:—

> The crowds who throng the streets of this great and rich metropolis, surrounded as they are on every side by the evidences of its wealth and grandeur, are little aware of the fearful mass of wretchedness and misery which is to be found behind the wealth of those gay streets—in the abodes of the poor; or that within a few yards of those splendid shops which are filled with the richest productions of all parts of the world—within so short a distance of the counting houses of merchants whose fortunes are reckoned by millions, are to be found masses of human wretchedness, suffering and degradation.

On the fact that for the vilest accommodation the poor are obliged to pay an exorbitant price, is founded the plan that is proposed as a remedy for the evils. It is believed that for the same rent, or less, the poor and honest man may command a decent dwelling, and the speculators clear a fair interest on the capital invested in the experiment. The plan is not a new one; it has often been proposed in various forms, but there seems some chance of its now being carried out. Another plan before the public is supplementary to this, but still conducive to the same object, the improvement of the physical condition of the poor. This is the establishment of baths and washing-houses, to enable the humblest classes to secure to themselves cleanliness both of person and clothes, neither of which is at present within their reach. Among the middle classes, the name of "washing day" has long been a sort of synonym for the most extreme domestic discomfort; but in every respect its inconvenience is increased when the process has to be carried on in a room which is the only dwelling of a whole family. The details given by the Bishop of London in the speech we have already quoted, are absolutely frightful. If it be possible, then, to provide places where hot water and drainage can be provided at a very low price, and a constantly recurring evil can be thus removed from the dwellings of the poor, an immense benefit will be conferred on that large class of society. The improvement of their dwellings is the larger and most comprehensive project; but there is no reason why the two plans should not work together.

LAUNCH OF THE GLADIATOR WAR STEAMER.—On Monday afternoon this splendid sea boat was launched from her Majesty's dockyard, Woolwich, in the presence of about 1000 persons. The following are the correct dimensions and tonnage of this fine vessel:—Length between the perpendiculars, 190 ft.; length of keel for tonnage, 161 ft. 8⅝ in.; breadth extreme, 37 ft. 8 in.; breadth for tonnage, 37 ft. 2 in.; breadth moulded, 36 ft. 6 in.; depth in the engine-room, 23 ft; burthen in tons, 1210, 23-94 old measurement; ditto, 1167½ new ditto.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—The infant royal family, who are in excellent health, have been taken out for their usual airings both this morning and in the afternoon. In the morning the Princess Royal rode out on her favourite Shetland pony, in the private grounds in the Home Park. The Dowager Lady Lyttelton was in attendance upon her Royal Highness.—Her Majesty, agreeably to a notification which reached Windsor this morning from the Isle of Wight, will return to the Castle on Saturday; it is expected, to luncheon, as the arrangements were for the Court to leave Osborne House at nine o'clock on that morning. It is fully expected that her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by a portion of the infant royal family, will again pay a visit to the Isle of Wight for a week or ten days, after the opening of the New Royal Exchange.—There has been a report during the past week that her Majesty will honour her Irish subjects with a visit before the close of the autumn; but we have the best authority for stating that there is not the least truth in the rumour.—The Hon. C. A. Murray, the respected Master of the Household, who has been seriously indisposed at the Pavilion at Brighton for some weeks past, is, I am happy to state, so much improved in health as to be expected to resume his duties at Windsor Castle in the course of the ensuing week.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On Monday at St. George's, Hanover-square, Anna Horatia Caroline, only daughter of the Rev. J. and Mrs Sandford, was married to the Hon. Federick Paul Methuen, eldest son of Lord Methuen. The newly-married pair are passing the honey-moon at Corsham Park, Wilts.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH.—The late Governor-General of India arrived in London on Sunday last. The Government has conferred an earldom upon the noble Ex-Governor, and he has been gazetted by the title of Earl of Ellenborough and Viscount Southam. On Tuesday the noble earl visited the Duke of Wellington, at Apsley House, and was engaged for a lengthened period with the noble and gallant duke. On leaving the Duke of Wellington's his lordship went to Sir Robert Peel in Whitehall-gardens, and had a protracted audience.

DEATH OF THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.—We are sorry to state that the Duchess of Marlborough died suddenly at Blenheim Palace, on Saturday last. Her grace had only returned home the preceding evening, from a long visit to her sister, Lady Feversham, in Yorkshire. Her grace is known to have been long in a feeble state of health, but not the slightest apprehension was entertained by her medical adviser of her being quite equal to the journey. A sudden and unexpected change occurred on the Saturday; Dr. Wootton, of Oxford, was immediately called in, but her grace expired in the presence of the duke and Lady Louisa Churchill the same evening. The duchess was the eldest daughter of George, the eighth Earl of Galloway.

SIR ROBERT PEEL.—Sir Robert Peel is expected to return to Whitehall-gardens on Monday next, from Brighton, and will remain some days in town before he rejoins his family at that watering place.

DEATH OF SIR SAMUEL HIGGINS.—Sir Samuel Higgins, who was equerry to his Royal Highness the late Duke of Gloucester, died at his residence, Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square, at five o'clock on Monday morning. Although Sir Samuel had been suffering some weeks from indifferent health, yet it was not supposed he was in anything like a critical state, for on the previous Wednesday he was at the Birmingham Railway terminus, at Euston-square, to receive her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester. He was born in 1775.

The Earl and Countess of Essex have left Brougham Hall, the seat of Lord Brougham, where they had been paying a visit for nearly a fortnight. Lord and Lady Brougham are still at Brougham Hall, but the noble and learned baron is expected in Grafton-street, in the course of the ensuing week, on his way to the south of France.

FUNERAL OF LADY HEYTESBURY.

The mortal remains of her Excellency the late Baroness Heytesbury were conveyed on Friday evening from the Viceregal Lodge, Phœnix Park, Dublin, to the Northwall-quay, where her Majesty's steamer Meteor, Lieut. Butler, R.N., was in waiting to convey them to Bristol.

The mournful funeral procession consisted of a hearse, drawn by six horses. A mourning coach, drawn by four horses, in which were the Hon. Captain A'Court, brother to his Excellency; the Hon. William A'Court Holmes, M P., son of the Lord Lieutenant; Colonel Bowles, Comptroller of the Household; and Mr. A'Court, Private Secretary. The Procession left the Viceregal Lodge at eight o'clock, and advanced along the North Circular-road in the most private manner to the place of embarkation. The breast-plate on the coffin bore a coronet, with the following inscription:—

MARIA REBECCA,
wife of
The Right Honourable WILLIAM A'COURT,
Baron HEYTESBURY, G.C.B.,
Died
October the Sixth, 1844,
In her Sixty-first year.

The coffin was lowered by pullies into the state cabin, the glazed roof of the cabin having been removed for the purpose, and all the mourners accompanied the remains on board, where they stopped for a short period.

The Hon. Captain A'Court and the son of the late Baroness were alone to accompany the body to Bristol, and soon after ten the Meteor got under way, and sailed for her destination.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE OPENING OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—We are enabled to state, that the Queen has positively appointed Monday, the 28th inst., for the opening of the New Royal Exchange. Her Majesty will enter the City at Temple-bar at twelve o'clock. The Commissioners of Sewers for the metropolis have caused notices to be distributed, stating that no platforms or projections will be sanctioned on the occasion of her Majesty's visit to the City, for the purpose of opening the New Royal Exchange.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—Deaths from all causes registered in the week ending Saturday, Oct. 12:—Males, 507; females, 511—total, 1018. Weekly average:—Males, 483; females, 463—total, 946.

PORTSOKEN WARD.—Two candidates have announced their intention of contesting the vacant aldermanic gown, viz., Mr. F. G. Moon, and Mr. Thomas Bousfield. Mr. Salomons declined again coming forward, as it is his intention to petition against the decision of the Court of Aldermen. Mr. Michael Scales was also solicited to stand, but has declined, expressing his intention to use his interest in behalf of Mr. Moon.

THE CORPORATION OF LONDON AND MR. DAVID SALOMONS.—A meeting of the Corporation of London took place on Monday, when the Town-clerk placed before Mr. Salomons the copy of the declaration, the omission to subscribe which was fatal to the election of Mr. Salomons for the ward of Aldgate nine years ago. Mr. Salomons requested the Court to postpone the matter, to allow him to take advice upon the subject. This the Court declined to do, and Mr. Salomons having thus formally refused, on conscientious grounds, to take the required oath, his election as Alderman of the Ward of Portsoken, was declared null and void by a majority of ten to six. Mr. Salomons protested against the proceedings, and declared his intention to appeal to the laws of the country in such way as he might be advised.

FIRE AT BLACKWALL.—On Thursday morning, between three and four o'clock, a fire, involving considerable destruction of property, broke out at the Britannia Tavern, Blackwall-stairs, which was not got under until the Britannia had been entirely consumed, and the Plough and East India Taverns, had been considerably damaged. Nothing is known of the origin of the calamity. The following is the official account of the damage done:—The Britannia Tavern, occupied by Mr. Tiver, the whole contents destroyed; insured in the Phœnix Fire office. The Plough Tavern (Mr. Bleaden), upper part of house destroyed, furniture damaged; insured in the Licensed Victuallers' office. The Artichoke Tavern (Mrs. Brendle), roof and furniture of upper floors consumed; insured in the Sun Fire-office. The India House Tavern (Ramage), all destroyed; insured in the Hand-in-Hand office. The King's Arms Tavern (Mrs. Allen), building damaged, also furniture by removal; insured in the Union Fire-office. The George public-house (Mr. Emerson), furniture damaged by removal, and also building; insured in the Union Fire-office. The house of Mrs. Russell, front damaged, furniture also by removal; not insured. Next house, name unknown, like damage; not insured.

EXTRAORDINARY FRACAS IN THE COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.—On Thursday, John Rudden, of Chatham, came before Mr. Commissioner Evans for his interim order, which was opposed on the ground that he had fraudulently made away with his property, and remained upwards of six months in the Queen's Bench prison, but obtained his liberation by petitioning that Court. It was proved that his debts were more than £300, and that he was a trader at the time. Mr. Commissioner Evans said he had no jurisdicsion in the case, and dismissed the petition. The solicitor said that the insolvent must go back to prison. A scene of indescribable uproar now took place, the insolvent, surrounded by several of his friends, insisted that the Commissioner had discharged him, and a regular fight ensued between the parties. The solicitor ran into the Court to ask for the Commissioner's advice, whilst Mr. Hodgson, the house registrar, called in several of the City police, and gave them instructions to clear the avenues of the Court. Mr. Commissioner Evans said, under the sixth section of the Act, the insolvent could be again arrested upon the judgment; but, as the sollcitor was unprepared with a Sheriff's officer, or the necessary warrant, the Court could not assist him. Eventually the insolvent escaped, amidst the shouts of his party.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Letters from St. Petersburgh of the 27th ult. announce the death of Count Alexander de Benkendorff, first aide-de-camp of the Emperor of Russia, and former Minister of Police, on board the war steamer Hercules, on his way back from Germany.

We learn from Parma that the theatre of the ancient city has just been discovered at a considerable depth in the earth, and in a remarkable state of preservation. The government has ordered researches to be made, and has purchased several houses which stand in the way of the operation.

The King of Prussia gave a suberb fête on the 6th inst., at the Palace of Sans Souci, to which most of the distinguished foreigners, as well as the various delegates from the Zollverein now at Berlin, and the principal exhibitors at the national exposition, had the honour of receiving an invitation. On arriving at the palace the visitors were received with much affability by the King and Queen and Prince and Princess William of Prussia.

A Berlin journal gives an account of an extensive robbery at Stockholm on the 27th ult. The offices of the General Insurance Company were broken into, and private bills to the amount of 300,000 rix-dollars, and bank-notes to the amount of 117,000 rix-dollars, carried off.

During the gale of Wednesday week, the schooner Nymph, of Wisbeach, her master (Mr. Kirby Wilson) and two hands were lost, off Holyhead, in a collision with the Ocean Queen.

The *Siècle* announces, on the authority of private letters, that Prince Metternich is so dangerously indisposed that his recovery is despaired of.

Five tenders were presented for the contract for the rails of the first section of the Paris and Northern Railroad. These works were estimated at the maximum of 225,000f., and the contract was awarded to M. Barbier St. Ange, at 8 per cent. below this sum.

An extraordinary trial for swindling took place last week before the Court of Assize for Paris. A person, named Hue de Marsenay, and his wife, were charged with having obtained, by fraudulent means, more than 500,000 francs from different persons, of which, however, 450,000 francs were from a M. Gosse. Marsenay was originally a captain in the army. The various persons swindled gave evidence on the trial, which lasted four days, and the prisoners being found guilty, Marsenay was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment, with hard labour, and his wife to five years of the same punishment, and both to stand in the pillory.

The *Hanover Gazette* announces that a treaty of commerce had been concluded between the Governments of Hanover and Denmark.

The King of Prussia has just given 50,000 Prussian crowns towards the completion of the Cathedral of Cologne.

Lucerne has made a strong demonstration against the installation of the Jesuits in that town. At a grand convocation of the inhabitants, held lately, 769 of them out of 1260 declared against their admission.

The last Newfoundland papers state that the British Bank Fishery had been nearly ruined by the encroachments of the French fishermen, who, from the encouragement given by their Government to the trade in fish, are enabled to conduct it in a manner more profitable, though more expensive, than that practised by British subjects.

In the borough of Finsbury Registration Court, on Wednesday, the revising barrister, Mr. Moylan, imposed a fine of 50s. upon the overseers of the parish of St. Luke, for omitting the names of two persons from the list of voters for the borough of Finsbury.

We have already stated that Mrs. Nesbitt was about to be married to Sir William Boothby, Bart., Receiver-General of Customs. The ceremony took place at St. Mary's chapel, Fulham, on Monday. Sir William, who is in his 70th year, in addition to holding a very lucrative situation under Government, possesses estates in Derbyshire and other counties, and also, it is stated, in Ireland. The bride is but in her 30th year, and has scarcely attained the age of some of Sir William's daughters by a former marriage. The ceremony excited much interest in the neighbourhood. Sir William is a remarkably fine looking man for his age.

A woman, named Leclerc, has just expired at Havinnes, (Belgium) aged 101. She was three years old when the famous battle of Fontenoy took place.

The *New Orleans Courier* of the 16th confirms the news of the death of Madame Lopez Santa Anna, wife of the President of Mexico, on the 22nd ult., of a breast complaint. Her remains, in compliance with her dying wishes, were taken to Alvarado, the place of her birth, for interment.

A letter from Otaheite, in the *Emancipation* of Toulouse, gives the following account of the affair of Lieut. Rose:—"The commandant of the guard-ship sent a midshipman to invite the English officer to come on board. At first he refused, but afterwards said he should yield to superior force, and offered his sword to the midshipman, who received it without having any orders, and the officer came as a prisoner. After explanations, the English officer was sent to his own ship, and the midshipman put under arrest for having exceeded his orders. The chief of the staff afterwards went on board the English sloop to make apologies."

The Cadiz *Eco del Comercio* states that an attempt has been made at Seville to assassinate General Schelly, the Captain General of the province. General Schelly was entering his own house, at midnight, when a pistol was fired at him. Fortunately the shot missed both him and the aide-de-camp who accompanied him. The assassin escaped.

There is now living at Leaken, upon the estate of Fowlis, in the parish of Kiltearn, Ross-shire, a cottar of the nome of Donald Ross, who is above 105 years of age. He has always been of temperate habits and good conduct, and is still in possession of his faculties, and able to walk about.

Letters from Vienna now announce as positive the approaching visit of the King and Queen of Naples to the Court of Austria, which is likely to take place at the latter end of the ensuing month.

A very handsome monument is being erected at Dum-Dum, near Calcutta, by the corps of Bengal Artillery, to the memories of those officers and men of that regiment who fell at Cabul, during the insurrection there in 1841, and the subsequent retreat in January, 1842.

Owing to the heavy rains that have fallen within the last few days, the tides have been extraordinarily high. On Wednesday afternoon, about three o'clock, when the tide was at its height, many of the steam-boats found it impossible to pass under the arches of Vauxhall and Westminster bridges with their funnels lowered. The banks of the river were in many places overflowed.

It has been determined to establish a gipsy school establishment at Farnham, Dorset, with the view of educating that neglected wandering race of people. Lord Ashley has taken very active measures to establish this novel school.

A Paris paper states that a few evenings ago a person named Chartier, employed at the Abattoir Fontainbleau, having to find fault with his wife for her misconduct, was provoked to box her ears. The enraged woman seized a knife and stabbed him to the heart. He had just time to say to his murderess—"You have for a long time threatened to kill me, and you have done it at last." Chartier then fell dead, leaving four unprotected orphans. The woman was immediately arrested.

The feeling lately evinced to reduce the hours of business of linendrapers and other trades, to enable the assistants to obtain some relaxation, is becoming pretty general, and has extended itself to many of the principal towns in the country.

IRELAND.

O'Connell's Manifesto.—Another very lengthy letter from Mr. O'Connell was read at the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday. The letter commences with congratulations on the recent decision of the House of Lords, and Mr. O'Connell then argues in favour of Repeal. Considerable space is then devoted to an argument to prove that the Catholics do not desire any undue ascendancy. A comparison is then drawn between simple Repeal and Federalism, and this is the most remarkable part of the document, as it appears from it, that in spite of Mr. O'Connell's declarations in support of Repeal, he prefers Federalism. Mr. O'Connell says:—"For my own part, I will own, that since I have come to contemplate the specific differences, such as they are, between 'simple Repeal' and 'Federalism,' I do at present feel a preference for the federative plan, as tending more to the utility of Ireland and to the maintenance of the connexion with England than the mode of simple Repeal. But I must either deliberately propose or deliberately adopt from some other person a plan of federative union, before I bind myself to the opinion I now entertain." Mr. O'Connell, having made this declaration, invites his countrymen of all classes to propound their plans, and amicably and candidly discuss the respective points of a "Federative" or "simple Repeal" connexion with Great Britain. The letter was ordered to be entered on the minutes. The rent for the week did not exceed £400.

Destruction by Fire of Mr. Hampton's Balloon.—Mr. Hampton, the celebrated aeronaut, made an ascent on Monday afternoon from the Portobello-gardens, Dublin, the balloon passing over the city in a north-easterly direction. When in the neighbourhood of the North Strand, it was observed descending with great rapidity, and, notwithstanding all Mr. Hampton's exertions, it continued to do so, until it came into collision with the top of a house, and struck the chimney, which was thrown down; the balloon, at the same time, exploding, by some sparks from the flue, he was thrown to the ground with great violence, but happily was not much hurt. He was removed on a car as soon as possible. The balloon was totally destroyed. A description of Mr. Hampton's balloon, with three engravings, appeared in No. 121 of our Journal.

Another Shocking Murder.—A man named James Dunne, of Seafield, three miles from Carrick-on-Shannon, was waylaid and most barbarously murdered on Monday night last, within a few yards of his own house, and robbed of £7, part of which he had that day received for butter in the town of Boyle, county of Roscommon. His throat was cut in three places; his nose, breast, and other parts of his body deeply wounded by some sharp weapon, and his teeth broken, so that from the mangled condition of the remains it was frightful to look at him. An inquest was held on Tuesday, and a verdict of Wilful Murder returned against some person or persons unknown.

Atrocious Murders in Cork.—On Sunday night, the 6th inst., a most diabolical outrage was committed on the lands of Kilwhelan, in the vicinity of Mitchelstown, on a family of the name of M'Eligot. James M'Eligot, the head of this family, is caretaker to William Johnson, Esq., formerly of Mitchelstown. About a year and a half ago Mr. Johnson found it necessary to evict one of his tenants for non-payment of rent, and as he knew M'Eligot to be honest and industrious, he gave him this small farm. The former tenant, some short time since, threatened M'Eligot for taking the land. It is said likewise that Mr. Johnson found it necessary to serve ejectment processes upon some of his tenants, and that M'Eligot was to be his principal witness at the Fermoy sessions, where they were to be tried. A gang of armed ruffians entered his dwelling on Sunday night about seven o'clock, and without giving him the slightest notice, fell upon him and fractured his skull, and not only left him apparently dead, but likewise used every member of his family, six in number, in the most brutal manner, beating them with the butt-ends of their guns. The son died from the effects of the wounds he received about four o'clock next morning. M'Eligot's wife and three daughters were likewise apparently dead. However, it is hoped that himself and two of the girls will recover, but little hopes are entertained of his wife, and none of one of his daughters.

Murder in Kilkenny.—A man, named Matthew Brenan, was murdered a few days ago at Coolcullen, in the county Kilkenny. His throat was cut, several wounds inflicted upon his body, and his hands lacerated as if a knife had been drawn through them while trying to defend himself. The supposed cause of his murder is that Brenan rented a farm for the past year and a half, from which the former tenants were ejected. A verdict of "Wilful Murder" against persons unknown was returned by the coroner's jury.

TWO BRUTAL MURDERS IN TIPPERARY.

In our last we briefly mentioned the murder of a man named Maxwell, a driver or care-taker on the property of Mr. Latouche, near Barnane. Another murder has since been committed on the person of a man named Cleary, the wood-ranger of Mr. Carden, of the same locality.

Maxwell, it appears, was engaged in prayer on his knees, in his own house, and about retiring to rest, when he was shot through the body and killed. This poor man, it appears, was murdered because he had been in the habit of serving law processes.

Maxwell had seized upon a defaulting tenant, named Tierney, whose effects were to be sold on last Thursday for non-payment of rent. The deceased was also bound to prosecute a man named Tracey, at the next Thurles' quarter sessions, for assaulting a person named Patrick Doyle.

The *Dublin Gazette* contains a proclamation from the Lord Lieutenant, offering a reward of £100 for the discovery of the murderers of David Maxwell. The reward to be paid by Sir William Lynar, resident magistrate at Shinrone.

Cleary had been engaged in serving law processes on the tenantry on the Barnane estate, and had accompanied Mr. Carden in one of his recent visits to the tenantry. He was shot, it appears, on Tuesday week, having been missing since then—but nothing was known of his most wretched fate till Wednesday, when he was discovered dead near the wood of Barnane. He must have been engaged in his usual business at the moment selected for depriving him of life—going through the wood, unattended and alone. It appears he was speaking to Mr. Carden's gardener about two or three o'clock, on Tuesday, after which he was not heard of till found as above stated. He served notices to quit on some of the tenants a few days before. The tenants, we are informed, owed no rent, nor would any be due till the 1st of November. To show the apprehensions of danger under which the wretched man laboured, we may mention that he carried a double-barrelled gun and a case of pistols: he was deprived of these arms by the person or persons by whom he was murdered. His head was shockingly mutilated, broken in both in front and behind. The greatest discontent has prevailed for a considerable time amongst the tenantry on this property. Nothing can equal the dissatisfaction they experienced at the prospect of being dispossessed of their holdings, and to this it is said the murder is attributed.

POLICE.

Affray in Regent-street.—On Saturday afternoon a riot of a somewhat violent description took place in Regent-street, during which several of the police were assaulted, and a soldier rescued who had been given into their custody. The police succeeded in taking three persons into custody who were alleged to have been amongst the most active in creating the disturbance, and in assaulting the constables. On Monday the defendants were charged with the offence at Marlborough-street police-office. The first person gave his name *John Conway*, law student, 35, George-street, Bryanston-square; but this description is presumed not to be exactly correct. He was bailed out by the Earl of Caledon and the Hon. Charles Grimston, captains in the Guards. The other defendants were *Edward Skinner*, buttler, 26, Sidmouth-street, and *William Hibell*, confectioner, 4, Great Russell-street. From the evidence of police constables Boyce, C 181, Skinner, C 137, Ward, C 188, and Adams, C 62, it appeared that a soldier went into the White Horse Tavern, Regent-street, on Saturday afternoon, in a state of intoxication, and on being refused to be served with more drink, he became very disorderly, assaulted the servants, damaged the landlord's property, and when ejected from the house, broke a window purposely. The police were sent for to take the soldier into custody, but when constable Boyce came to the spot the soldier refused to go to the station house, and swore he would "smash" any policeman who should attempt to take him. A mob by this time had collected, and when some more constables made their appearance the mob took the part of the soldier, and urged him to resist the lawful authorities. The police, however, proceeded to do their duty by laying hold of the soldier; but they were not only prevented from taking him into custody by the mob, but were assaulted by several persons, and ultimately the soldier was rescued from them. The police pursued the soldier, and again laid hold of him, but the constables were again baffled, and ultimately some gentlemen, who were actively opposing the police, got the soldier into a cab, and caused him to be driven away to his barracks. During the affray, police-constables Boyce and Ward proved that they were struck by Conway with a thick cane, and that Conway excited the mob to rescue the soldier, and also encouraged the soldier to resist the police. All the constables deposed to the fact of hearing Conway make use of expressions calculated to excite the mob against them. The constables further said, there were above five or six hundred persons at one period collected together. Skinner pushed against the police and attempted to obstruct them in the execution of their duty. The defendant Hibell also obstructed the constables as they were in pursuit of their rescued prisoner. Three witnesses were called to corroborate the evidence of the police. The defence of Conway was, that he saw a mob of persons in Regent-street, and on going to the spot he perceived a soldier struggling with several of the police. As the police appeared to use more than necessary violence, he interfered in the soldier's behalf; but he declared that he neither struck a police constable, nor did he use language to the mob calculated either to incite them to ill-use the police or to attempt the rescue of the soldier.—Skinner, in defence, said he saw the soldier enter the tavern, and witnessed his bad conduct afterwards. He went out to look for a constable, and so far from obstructing or assaulting the police, he rendered them all the assistance in his power. The soldier, however, resisted, and when the police seized him by the stock and attempted to strangle him, he certainly did remonstrate. Another constable, C 62, also drew his staff, and struck the soldier over the head and body.—Hibell denied having either obstructed or assaulted the police in any way.—Mr. Maltby was of opinion that the defendants had more or less assaulted the constables and obstructed them in the execution of their duty, and that they had further assisted in completely rescuing the soldier from the constables. For the two assaults committed by Conway on the constables he should inflict a fine of £5 each, and of £5 additional for assisting to rescue the soldier. He should fine Skinner £5 for the assault on the police, and Hibell 40s. The fines, it is said, were all paid by the defendant Conway.—On Tuesday the individual whose conduct originally led to the assault was examined at the above office: his name is *Benjamin Cox*, a private in the second battalion of Coldstream Guards. He was charged with having wilfully broken a square of glass at the White Horse Tavern, Regent-street; with having assaulted the waiter and the cook; and also with having resisted and assaulted the police in the execution of their duty. The prisoner had entered the house drunk, and in attempting to eject him he committed the assaults. He was fined £5 for the assaults on the servants, and £5 for assaults on the police, or two months hard labour. [We are unwiling to blame magisterial decisions upon slight grounds' but some suspicion must always attach to cases where the defendants appear to be gentlemen, and are allowed to expiate an offence by a fine. Daily instances occur where poor men are sent to prison or the tread-mill for committing assaults, and if the upper classes will offend against the laws, or commit breaches of the peace, we do not see why a distinction should be made. Indeed, if there be a difference, they should be visited with more severity, for men of education and good position in society ought to set an example to those beneath them.]

A Father Charged with Robbery by his Son.—At Union Hall, on Wednesday, *William Brocksopp*, formerly an extensive grocer and tea-dealer, in Blackman-street, was brought before Mr. Traill, on the extraordinary charge of stealing a gold pin, a gold ring, and a portfolio, the property of William Brocksopp, his son. The complainant, a young man, stated that the prisoner was his father, and that about six months ago the latter had a box in his possession belonging to him (the son) containing, amongst other articles, a gold pin, a ring, and a portfolio; that on a recent occasion he (the son) had the box delivered up to him, from which he missed the jewellery articles above specified, and that the prisoner having refused to give him an account of what had become of them, he made inquiries at the pawnbrokers' shops, and found that they were pledged at Mr. Filmer's shop by the prisoner, who, however, refused to restore them, and that in consequence of the refusal he gave him into custody that day. The complainant added that he had purchased the articles with money that he had earned himself while in a situation. The accused said, that he had been at considerable expense in his son's education; that he had also advanced him sums of money from time to time, and that the articles he now charged him with stealing were purchased with part of the money. He admitted having pledged the gold pin, and appealed to the magistrate whether, his son being a minor, he was justified in giving him into custody, putting out of the question his being his parent?—Mr. Traill said that although the accused was the father of the complainant, still he had no right to convert the articles to his use without his consent. The magistrate then inquired if the portfolio was also pledged without his sanction?—The complainant replied in the affirmative.—The accused, however, denied that the portfolio belonged to his son, the latter having made it a present to his sister; and that, if he (the prisoner) was not mistaken, the magistrate would perceive the fact inscribed in writing in the portfolio.—Mr. Traill examined the inside of the portfolio, and found it written down that it was presented by William Brocksopp, jun., to his sister, as reported by the accused. The magistrate, exhibiting the writing to the complainant, asked him if it was his?—The complainant having examined the characters, after a great deal of hesitation, said that he had every reason to believe it was not his handwriting.—The accused said, that he was ready to make oath it was his son's writing, although he now denied it.—The complainant, however, still declared it was not, and added that he was willing to put the portfolio out of the charge altogether, and proceed on those of the gold pin and the ring. He, however, was not desirous of pressing too hard against the accused, if he restored him the property.—The accused said that the complainant had disgraced himself by the harsh step he had adopted towards him, his parent, and that his mother was in attendance to prove the fact of the portfolio being given by the complainant to his sister.—Mr. Traill could not help remarking, that it was an extraordinary proceeding altogether for a son to give his father into custody, and have him brought up to the bar of a police-court under such circumstances. The charge, however, of illegally pledging the ring and pin by the accused being made out, by the production of the articles by the pawnbroker, and his identity as the pawner being proved, he should call on the accused to enter into his recognizence to appear on a future day. The accused having entered into the requisite surety was then set at large, and he left the court accompanied by his wife, a lady-like looking woman, who appeared to be absorbed in grief at the circumstance of her son giving his father into custody on such a charge.

A Man Charged with Drowning His Wife.—At Marlborough-street on Tuesday, *Michael Lee*, alias *Molloy*, a labourer, between 45 and 50 years of age, was charged with having murdered his wife, Ann Lee, by drowning her in the Paddington Canal. Constable Ross, 15 D: At three o'clock on Monday, as I was passing Northumberland-street, I saw a great crowd round the workhouse door, and on inquiring what was the matter, I was informed that there was a man there who had been making away with his wife. I went inside, and the prisoner was given into my custody. He told me that he had not spoken to her (his wife) for the last three months, during which time they had lived apart. Ross added that the deceased had not been near her home since last Sunday night week, and he had not, as yet, had time to get witnesses together, who would, he believed, be able to prove that she and the prisoner were, on the evening of the day in question, seen drinking together, and afterwards quarrelling at Maida Hill, a short distance from where the body was found. Mr. Rawlinson remarked that he had heard quite enough to justify him in detaining the prisoner, and desired the officers to get together all the evidence they could for the coroner's inquest. The prisoner, on being asked if he wished to say anything on the charge of having murdered his wife by drowning her, replied, "I know nothing about it; I have seen nothing of her."—The prisoner was remanded. [On Wednesday Mr. Mills held an inquest at the Dudley Arms, on the body of the deceased woman Lee. The accused was brought from the station-house to the inquest-room, in order that he might hear the evidence adduced. After several witnesses had been examined, the coroner adjourned the inquiry for a *post mortem* examination, and for further evidence. On Thursday afternoon this protracted investigation was resumed. The jury returned a verdict, "That deceased was found drowned; but how she came into the water there was no evidence to show;" with a request, however, that the police would renew their inquiries.]

Highway Robbery near the Victoria Theatre.—At Union-hall on Wednesday two powerful-looking young fellows, named *Charles Byford* and *George Williams*, alias *Luxton*, were charged with robbing Mr. Charles Powerie, a grocer and cheesemonger, of Camberwell, of a knife and comb. Prosecutor stated that about eleven o'clock on the previous night he was passing the Victoria Theatre, in the Waterloo-road, and when near the Victoria Tavern he was accosted by Byford, who asked him whether his name was Jones. He replied in the affirmative, thinking that it was merely a lark, when, to his surprise, Byford seized his hands, while Williams put his hand in his left-hand pocket, which fortunately contained only his comb and knife. They then wanted him to enter the public-house and partake of a pot of beer, which he declined. They then attempted to have a dip in his other pockets, when he broke away from them and went in search of a policeman. He met 140 L in Webber-street, to whom he related the circumstances; they then returned to the public-house, when he gave the prisoners into custody. He informed the magistrates that if they had succeeded in emptying his right hand pocket, they would have had a good haul, as he had twenty sovereigns deposited there.—Byford denied ever seeing the prosecutor before. Williams said that he was in the public-house, waiting for a gentleman, when the policeman entered and took him into custody.—Mr. Powerie said that the latter prisoner was the man that put his hand in his pocket, and Byford held his hands. He was quite certain they were the men. The prisoners were remanded to enable the officer to make enquiries about them.

Alleged Murder.—On Thursday a young man, respectably connected, who gave his name as *Thomas Stokes*, but which is supposed not to be his real name, was charged at Bow-st. with the murder of Obadiah Garnett. It appeared that on the 1st of last month a scuffle took place between the prisoner and the deceased on the steps leading to the Salisbury *Arms*, Durham-street, Strand. The prisoner seized the deceased with both hands by the collar, and threw him violently down backwards, and fell on the top of him. The deceased fell with his head on the step. The prisoner said to the deceased, "There, what do you think of that?" and he went into the Salisbury Arms. The deceased was then lying on the ground. He was quite insensible. He died on Wednesday afternoon from concussion of the brain. The prisoner was fully committed to Newgate for the wilful murder.

POSTSCRIPT.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE CITY.

The following are the arrangements made up to the present time for the reception of her Majesty at the Royal Exchange, on the 28th instant.

As the day approaches, the works of the interior have been proceeded with with increased activity, so that the entire range of apartments of Lloyd's, and the Royal Exchange and London Assurance Companies, may be in as forward a state of completion as possible by that period.

The subscription-room belonging to Lloyd's is completed, all but fitting up those places where decoration is required, and for that purpose workmen have commenced the embellishments, which are to be of a superb description. It is in this room that the grand entertainment is to be laid out; a cross table for ten to be placed on a raised flooring on the south end of the room, at which her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the principal guests, are to seated. *Three extended tables* are to be formed from north to south, and the leading visitors having the favour of an invitation, the *Lord Mayor*, the members of the Royal Exchange and Gresham Trust Committees, the Aldermen and Common Councilmen of the City, and chief civic officers, are there to be accommodated.

We understand that their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, *are invited to grace* the ceremony by their presence at the entertainment. The Duke of Wellington has engaged to meet the Queen; and Sir Robert Peel, and several other members of the *Government are likewise to attend. The Earl of Jersey, as Master* of the Horse; the Lord Chamberlain, Earl Delawarr; and Lord Steward, the Earl of Liverpool, are to be among the officers of the royal household who will attend on the *Sovereign in their official capacity. Most of the foreign* ministers are to be invited, also the Lord Chancellor and Judges.

It is ascertained that sufficient space can be afforded at those tables for 360 persons.

In the commercial room, a spacious and noble apartment ranging the whole extent east to west of the north side of the merchants' area, an entertainment is to be supplied for four hundred, and in the colonnade in the quadrangle or merchants' area six hundred are to be accommodated.

The Lord Mayor and civic functionaries are to be in waiting at Temple-bar, at twelve o'clock precisely, so that due homage may be paid to the Queen on her Majesty's entrance of the City of London. On the civic and royal procession reaching the portico of the Exchange, the members of the committee, headed by the chairman, are to await her Majesty, who, on descending from the royal carriage, will be formally received by these gentlemen.

At the announcement of the banquet, appointed, we understand, for two o'clock, her Majesty passes from that private room, by a temporary doorway, to the Reading and Map Room of Lloyd's, at the south-east corner, which communicates with the Subscription Room, as the apartment devoted to the uses of the banquet.

The Honourable Artillery Company have received orders from Sir James Graham to attend at the Royal Exchange to join the guard of honour to her Majesty.

A Court of Common Council was held yesterday, at which it was agreed, by acclamation, to present an address to her Majesty upon her auspicious visit to the city, to be presented at the opening of the New Royal Exchange. It was understood, that as the Mercers' Company were joined with the corporation in raising that magnificent building, they should be duly recognised in the address. At the same Court it was also agreed, that the answer of Louis Philippe to the address recently presented to him by the Corporation, should be inserted upon the records of the Court, and that steps should be taken by the committee to emblazon and otherwise record the answer, and that a copy, executed in such manner as to the committee appeared to be most eligible, should be transmitted to every member of the Court.

On the occasion of her Majesty's visit to the City, the Mansion-house, East India House, the Halls of the several Companies, Clubs, &c., will be brilliantly illuminated.

Westminster Registration.—The proceedings at the Westminster Registration Court terminated yesterday. The result is a majority of 54 for the Conservatives.

Punishment of Fraudulent Bankrupts.—At the Exeter Bankruptcy Court on Thursday, the Commissioner committed to prison a bankrupt named Hutton, a lime burner, for giving prevaricating answers. A linendraper, named Goodenough, late of Newton Abbot, had the consideration of his application for a certificate adjourned for four years, from the date of the fiat, in consequence of attempted fraud.

Attempted Robbery of Jewels at Brighton.—A German named Gust Shulte Johnsohn, has been committed by the magistrates of Brighton, on a charge of attempting to swindle Mr. Cochrane, a jeweller, of a diamond brooch, value 225 guineas, and some other valuable articles of jewellery. He pretended they were ordered by the Countess Revolski, who was staying at the York Hotel. When Mr. Cochrane took them home, the prisoner requested him to wait while he went with them to the Countess, who was ill, but Mr. Cochrane becoming suspicious, after waiting a few minutes, opened the room door and saw the prisoner attempting to escape. Mr. Cochrane seized him, and the result was as above stated.

Death from Drinking.—Mr. Wakley held yesterday an inquest on the body of a lady who had been found dead in her house at Hammersmith, where she lived by herself. Her husband, a surgeon, said, that soon after their marriage he had found her dreadfully addicted to drinking, and they had in consequence separated. A girl, who had been her only attendant for some time, said she was constantly drinking spirits, and would send out for a quartern perhaps a dozen times a day! The verdict was, "Died from excessive drinking of ardent spirits."

FOREIGN.

Accident to the Prince of Prussia.—The *Prussian Gazette* says, that the Prince of Prussia, while inspecting some buildings at Babelsberg, fell, and broke both the bones of his right arm, two inches above the wrist. The fracture was immediately reduced, and his royal highness was, at the date of this account, October 10th, doing well.

The Brazilian Treaty.—The Linnet has arrived from Rio Janeiro, which she left on the 26th of August, with the long-looked for Brazilian treaty. The reduction of duties is not to such an extent as the advocates of free trade desire: but the *amount* of the duties to be charged on the various articles of import has attracted much less notice amongst the merchants in the city than the following clauses, giving certain powers to the executive:—"The Government is authorised to impose upon the merchandise of any country in which the produce of Brazil is liable to a higher duty than similar produce of other countries, an additional duty, so as to neutralise the ill effects of the difference of duty upon Brazil produce. Such additional duty to cease when the increased duty upon Brazil produce shall be abolished. Again, a similar differential duty will be charged upon the merchandise of any country in which the produce of Brazil is chargeable with a higher duty, if imported in foreign vessels, than in national bottoms."

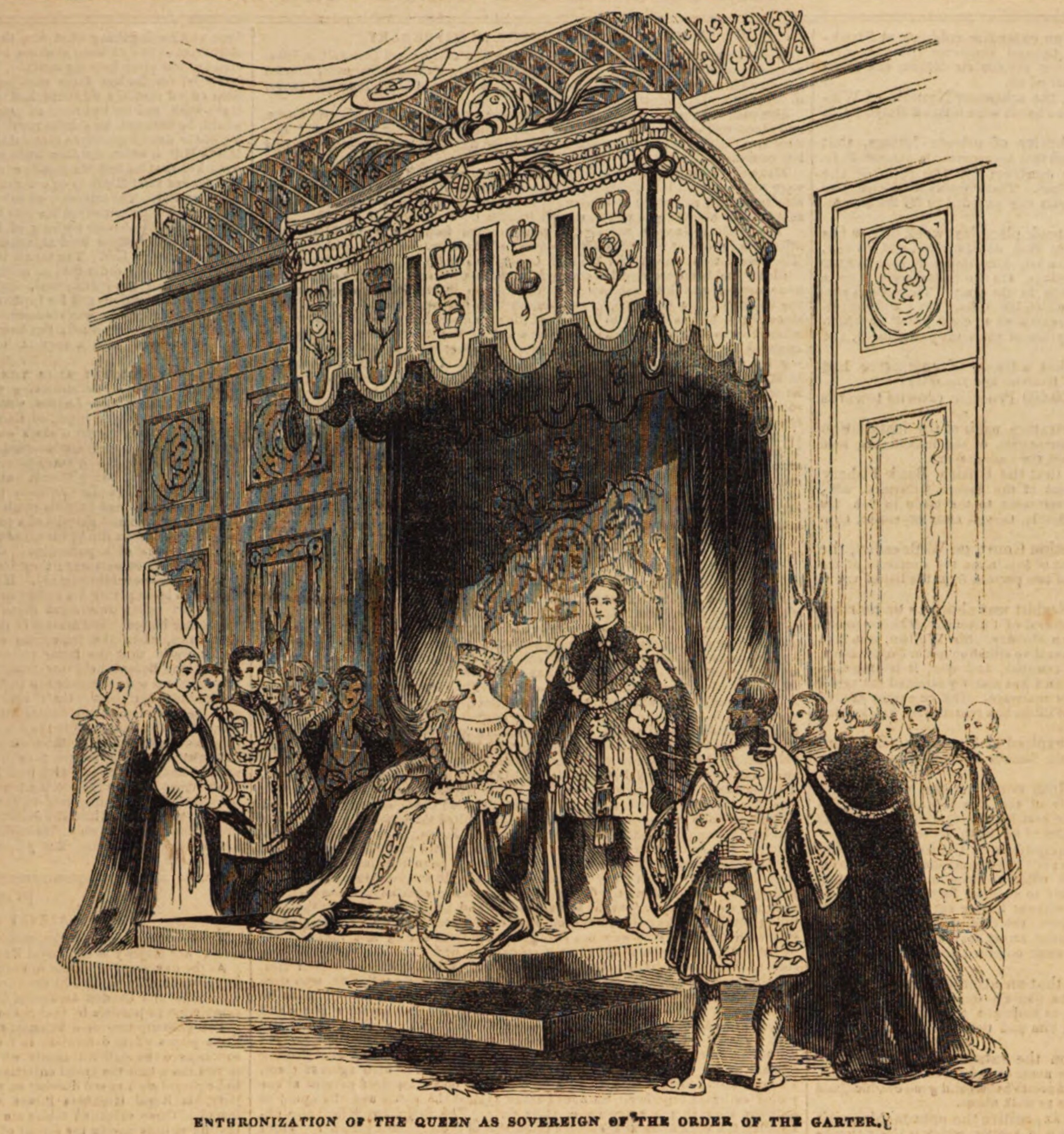
Continued from page 245.)

peared on the first day of its occupancy by the King. The next engraving shows

The King's Bed Chamber.

This room, better known to visitors of the Castle as the Queen's closet, presented a beautiful specimen of appropriate embellishment. The prevailing colour in the room was light blue, with the picture frames *silvered* instead of gilded, to harmonize with the general tone. This we think to have been in excellent taste; but the effect was somewhat marred by a carpet, of a pattern too large and florid, both in colour and design, to accord with the rest of the arrangements. The mantel piece is of white marble; the fire place, fenders, &c., of polished steel, with massive standards of bright chased brass, having a most elegant effect. But, as we last week gave some detail of the furniture of this room, we shall not do more now, than enumerate the principal pictures of the precious collection which adorn the walls, and which, we believe, were a source of much and constant gratification to his Majesty. Holbein's "Henry VIII.," "Edward VI.," and the "Duke of Norfolk," bearing his double wands of office, as Lord Treasurer and Lord Steward; "A Man's Head," by Leonardo da Vinci; "Titian and Aretino," by Titian; "Infant Christ," by Carlo Maratti; "St. John," by Guercino; "Virgin and Child," by Vandyke (placed on the left of the King's pillow); "Holy Family," by Sebastian del Piombo (on the right of the King's pillow); two splendid "Landscapes," by Claude; "Portrait of Erasmus," by George Peuz; "A Head," by Gerard Douw; and others by Dutch masters, of great interest and value.

The smaller decorations of the room consisted of vases of Lapis Lazuli, magnificent pieces of floral porcelain, and various costly bronzes, amongst which one of Henry IV. was conspicuous.



ENTHRONIZATION OF THE QUEEN AS SOVEREIGN OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

INVESTITURE OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

On Friday afternoon, at two o'clock, a guard of honour, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Moncreiff, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, marched into the Quadrangle, and took up its station beneath the window of the Guard Chamber, and directly opposite to the Grand Entrance to the State Apartments.

The following members of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms were stationed as a guard of honour at the door of the King of the French's apartments:—T. G. Wright, A. Perkins, H. L. Ewart, and E. C. Murray, Esquires. The remainder of the Honourable Corps were stationed in the Blue Chamber, forming a double line through which the Knights proceeded to the Throne-room, in which were stationed G. Platt and G. Denne, Esqrs., two of the Gentlemen at Arms.

The Queen, being seated on a chair of state, and the Knights Companions having taken their respective places at the table, the Chancellor of the Order, the Bishop of Oxford, signified, by her Majesty's command, the Sovereign's royal will and pleasure, that Louis Philippe, the King of the French, should be elected into the Most Noble Order.

The Knight Companions then proceeded to the election, and the suffrages having been collected by the Chancellor, were by the Lord Bishop presented to the Sovereign, who commanded his lordship to declare that his Majesty Louis Philippe, King of the French, had been elected a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

The King of the French was then conducted from an adjoining apartment into the Chapter-room by their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge, preceded by Garter King of Arms, Sir Charles Young, bearing the ensigns of the Order upon a crimson velvet cushion, and by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Sir Augustus Clifford. Upon entering the Chapter-room, his Majesty was received by the Sovereign and the Knights Companions, standing, and placed in a chair of state on the right hand of the Sovereign. Her Majesty then announced to the King of the French that his Majesty had been duly elected a Knight of the Most Noble Order.

Garter, upon his knee, then presented the garter to her Majesty. The Sovereign, who was assisted by Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge, buckled it on the left knee of the King, the Chancellor pronouncing the usual admonition.

Garter next presented, in like manner, the Riband and George, when her Majesty, assisted as before, placed these ensigns over the left shoulder of the King, the Chancellor pronouncing the admonition. The Sovereign then gave the accolade to the King of the French, when his Majesty received the congratulations of the Knights Companions present.

The Chapter being ended, Garter, by her Majesty's command, again called over the Knights Companions, who with the Officers of the Order, then retired from the presence of the Sovereign with the usual reverences.

Her Majesty, on retiring from the chapter-room, took the arm of the King of the French (paying his Majesty the highest compliment ever conferred upon a newly-created Knight of the Order), and proceeded with the King to the door of his apartment, and there left his Majesty, proceeding thence, attended by the lady, maids of honour, &c., in waiting, to her own room on the south side of the palace.

Before, and at the conclusion of the investiture, the band of the Scots Fusilier Guards, stationed in the Quadrangle, played several favourite airs from the compositions of Rossini, Beethoven, Auber, &c.

The jewellery worn by the Marquis of Westminster was of the most superb character. In the centre of his lordship's badge was the celebrated Arcot diamond. His lordship's sword also displayed a massive diamond, one of the largest in the world, weighing 96 carats.

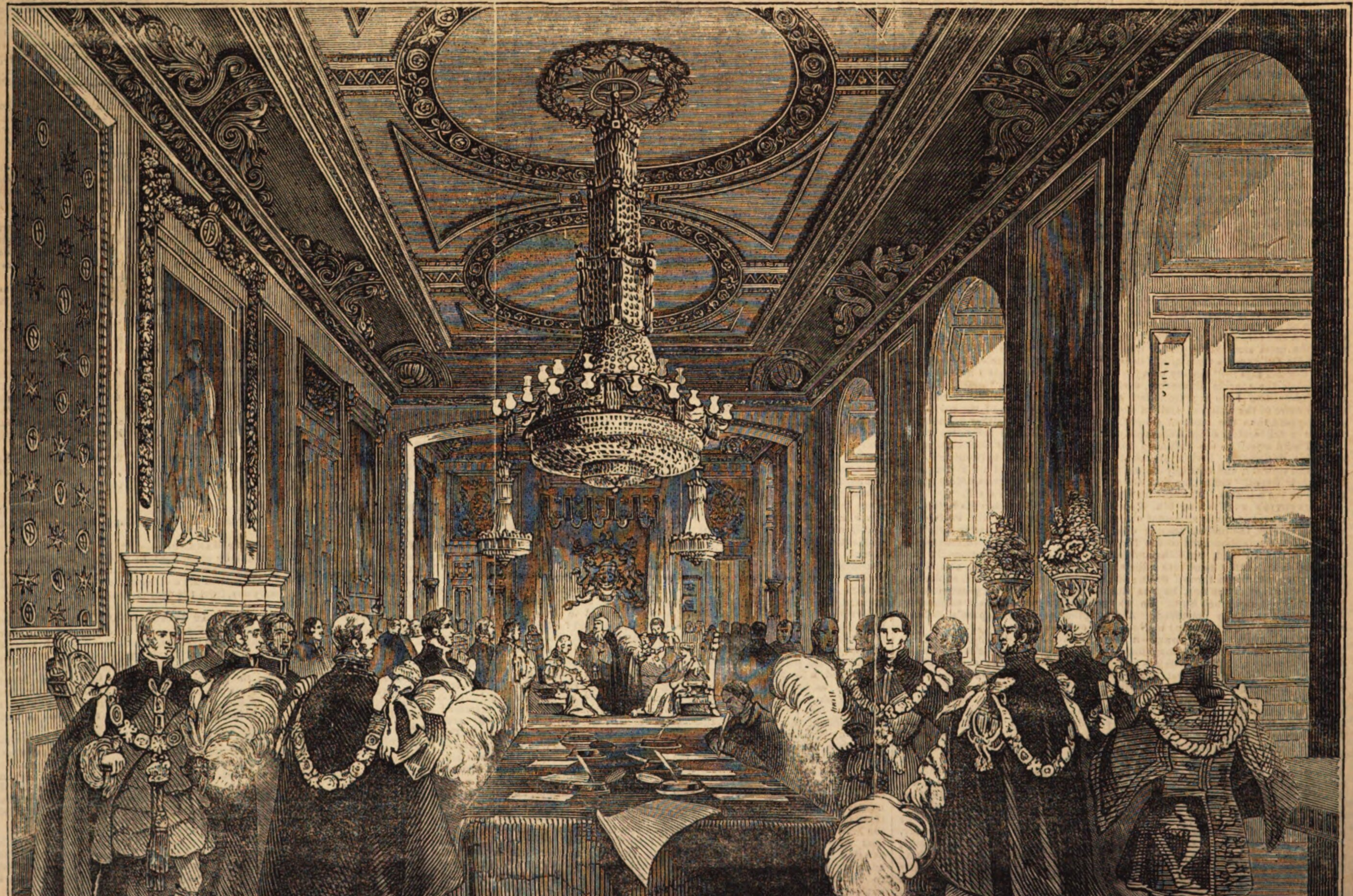
The Engraving in this page represents

The Chapter of the Garter—Enthronization of the Queen, as the Sovereign of he Ordter.

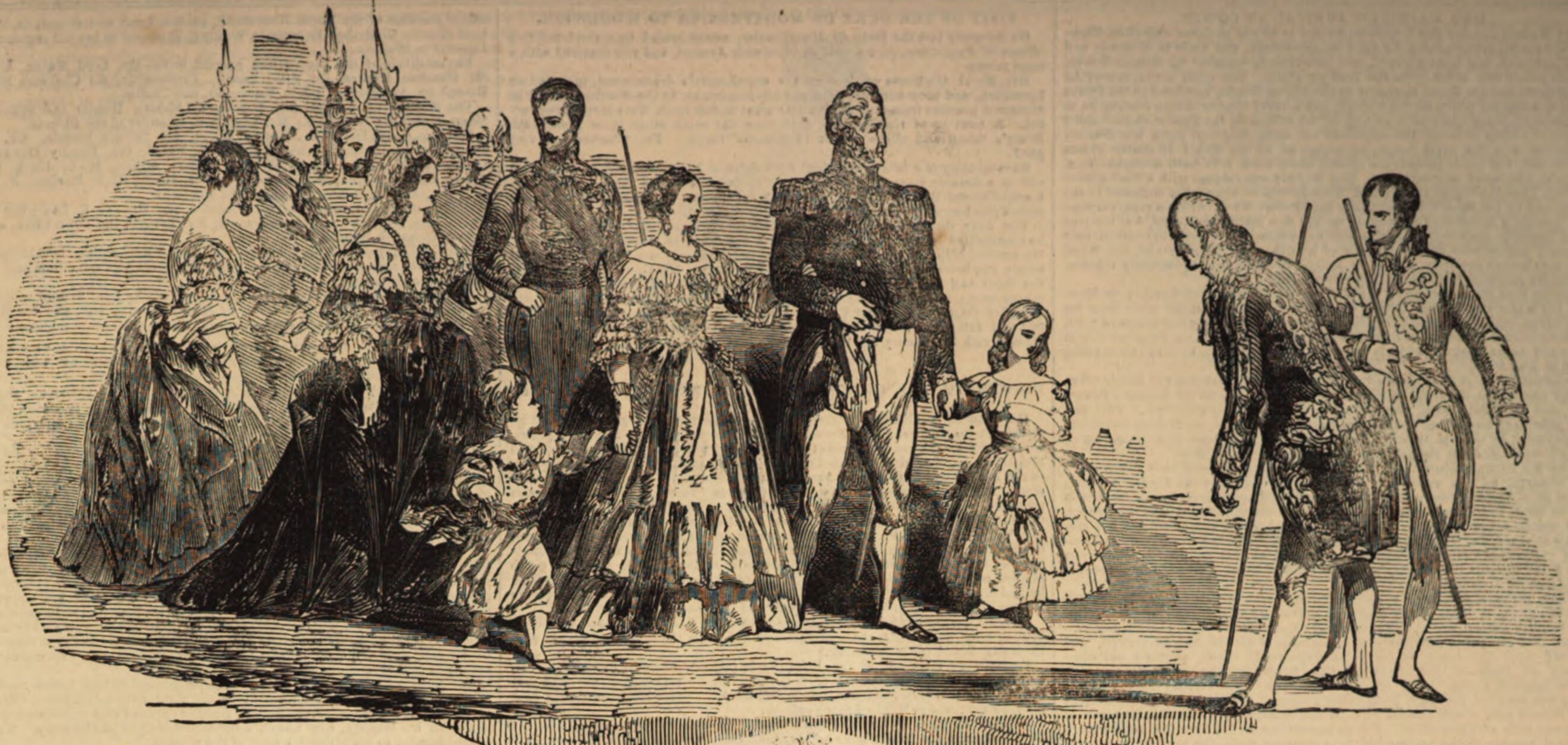
The Throne is of comparatively small size, and of simple structure and decoration; the hangings are of blue velvet, decked with gold; it stands on the dais of the Garter-chamber, and is regarded, formally, as "The Throne of Edward III.," the founder of the Order. The view from it is very imposing, as it looks across the length of the chamber into the Grand Reception-room beyond.

The ceremony represented in the cut takes place immediately before the opening of the Chapter, when the Garter, with the Knight Companions, attend the door of the chamber, and pray to be admitted. Prince Albert, as the Senior

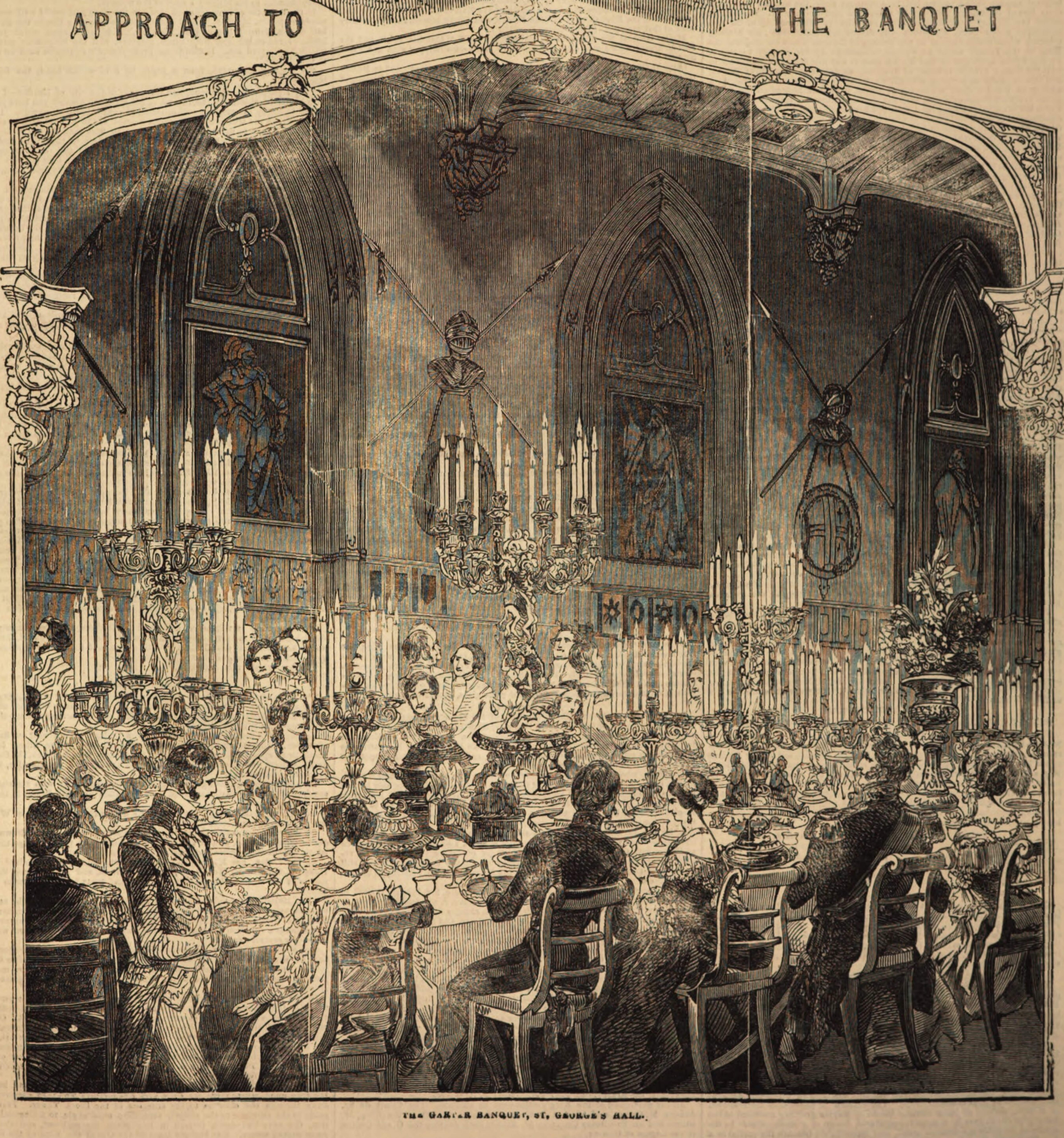
(Continued on page 250.)



CHAPTER OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER: INVESTITURE OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH.



APPROACH TO THE BANQUET



THE GARTER BANQUET, ST. GEORGE'S HALL.

HER MAJESTY'S ARRIVAL AT COWES.

Her Majesty and her Royal Consort arrived at Cowes at eleven o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, accompanied by Lady Gainsborough, the Lady in Waiting, and Lord Liverpool, the Lord Steward, and immediately departed for Osborn House, distant nearly two miles from the landing place. The royal yacht, conveying her Majesty and his Royal Highness to the Isle of Wight, anchored in the Cowes roads at a quarter before eleven o'clock, but a heavy shower of rain coming on at the moment, her Majesty took shelter in the saloon on the quarter-deck. After a delay of twenty minutes, the sun shone out again brightly, when her Majesty descended into the royal barge, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the noble personages already mentioned, with Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, who acted as steersman. Her Majesty was saluted with a discharge of artillery from the Solent battery and from several of the yachts anchored in the roads, and on her debarkation opposite the Medina Hotel, where a royal carriage was in waiting to convey her Majesty to her new marine residence, was received by an immense multitude of people who had assembled to greet her arrival, with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness looked perfectly free from fatigue or anxiety, and graciously acknowledged the greetings with which they were hailed.

Shortly after the departure of the King of the French from Gosport on Monday, her Majesty and Prince Albert stepped on board the royal yacht from the state barge, which conveyed her Majesty and the Prince from the Clarence-yard, At this moment the scene was truly beautiful and picturesque, every portion of the royal yacht having suddenly shot forth, as if by magic, into one dazzling blaze of blue stars.

Amongst the most distinguished of the private festivities was the dinner given by the Lieutenant-Governor of the garrison, Major-General Sir Hercules Pakenham, and Lady Pakenham, who had for a guest Sir Henry Pottinger. This gallant personage arrived at the George Hotel, Portsmouth, on Sunday afternoon, accompanied by Colonel Malcolm, from China, and has been since waited on by the principal officers of the garrison, and several of the nobility.

After Sir Henry's return to his hotel, from Sir Hercules and Lady Pakenham's dinner-party, he was waited on, about twelve o'clock, by the French Admiral, Baron de la Susse. The interview between the gallant officers lasted for nearly half an hour, and at its conclusion the French Admiral departed from the George, in a coach, accompanied by Lieutenant Chamberlain, commander of her Majesty's steamer, the Dwarf, and the English pilot. In a few minutes more Monsieur le Baron had taken farewell of Portsmouth, and, seated in his barge, was seen flying towards the Gomer, at Spithead, as fast as sixteen lusty oars could speed him on his way.

Never, perhaps, was there a more sublime spectacle presented to the human eye than at the moment of her Majesty's arrival, when the guns of the French and English men-of-war at Spithead opened their brazen throats to bid her welcome. For some time previously a dense mass of clouds had descended, and hovered over the scene as far as the eye could reach, shutting out completely all trace of the horizon, and investing the shipping with a dense funereal gloom, in which their outlines were entirely lost, and nothing was seen but the angry foam dashing against their sides. At this moment the French men-of-war poured forth whole broadsides (their usual manner of saluting) with startling effect. For an instant the flashes from the guns gave a brilliant sparkle to the scene; but, in a moment more, the heavens sent forth their forked lightnings, followed by a dreadful peal of thunder. During the storm her Majesty preserved her usual equanimity. The parting of the two sovereigns a few hours afterwards was exceedingly affectionate, her Majesty evincing considerable distress at the prolonged fatigue which his Majesty the King of the French would be obliged to undergo by his journey to Dover. Shortly before midnight it was known that it was her Majesty's intention to visit the Gomer French steamer, at Spithead, on her way to the Isle of Wight, and this no doubt accelerated Admiral La Susse's departure from shore. At a quarter to seven o'clock a number of signal flags were hoisted on the Royal yacht, evidently communicating with the fleet at Spithead. Immediately afterwards her Majesty's steamer the Comet left her moorings, and took up a position right a-head of the Royal yacht, and in the twinkling of an eye all the vessels in the harbour, which a moment before showed nothing but bare ropes and poles, were profusely decorated with flags. At eight o'clock the Royal yacht cast off her moorings, and as she got weigh upon her the Victory manned her yards and saluted. Previously to the yacht getting under weigh the Admiralty barge, with the Lords of the Admiralty, Sir George Cockburn, Admiral Bowles, and the Hon. Mr. Corry, went on board to pay their respects to her Majesty, and remained on board when the yacht proceeded to Spithead.

When her Majesty's yacht neared that of his Majesty the King of the French, the engines were stopped, and notwithstanding the wind had freshened since her departure from the harbour, her Majesty and Prince Albert went on board Le Gomer, accompanied by Lady Gainsborough, and Lord Liverpool and the Lords of the Admiralty. Her Majesty was received on board by Vice-Admiral Baron de La Susse, Captain Goubin, and other officers of the ship, who were assembled on the quarter deck. The royal standard was hoisted on board the Gomer, and saluted by the French ships. Her Majesty, during her progress through the magnificent apartments, repeatedly expressed herself to the French admiral as delighted in the highest degree with the admirable tact displayed in their arrangement, with the splendour of the *tout ensemble*, and the exquisite taste which pervaded the details, as well the largest as those of the minutest description. But her Majesty did not confine her visit to the state apartments and those of the officers, for returning to the deck, she went right "forward," and appeared to feel scarcely less interest in inspecting the part of the vessel occupied by the common sailors. Her Majesty also stood some time at one end of the vessel, and examined with much interest its capacious deck, and the extreme cleanliness and order which prevailed upon it. Her Majesty, leaning on the arm of the French admiral, with Prince Albert and suite, paced up and down the deck for some time, while the band played our National Anthem, and several of their own favourite tunes, and then descended to the state cabin, where a *déjeûner à la fourchette* was provided for her by the French admiral, of the most *recherché* description. Her Majesty sat at the head of the table, supported on her right by Prince Albert, and on the left by the French admiral. The four senior captains of the French squadron—namely, Commander Laurenciere, chef d'état major; Captain Graeb, of the Inflexible; Captain Hernoux, of the Belle Poule; and Commander Goubin, of the Gomer. The Duc d'Yarcourt, who came over on board La Reine Amelie, which is commanded by his son, and also Lady Gainsborough and the officers in her Majesty's suite, were likewise honoured by an invitation to partake of the *déjeûner* with her Majesty. On rising to leave the table, her Majesty, speaking in French, proposed "The Health of his Majesty King Louis Philippe," which was drunk, the toast being previously acknowledged by a profound inclination of the head by all present. Shortly afterwards her Majesty ordered her barge, and the same honours being rendered to her on deck and aloft as upon her arrival, descended to it, accompanied to the bottom of the ladder by the French admiral.

When the Queen left the Gomer, the French men-of-war again thundered forth their broadside salutes; and as soon as the standard was rehoisted on board the Victoria and Albert, the English ships commenced their salutes. The yacht then proceeded with her Majesty on her course to the Cowes Roads.

Cowes, Wednesday.—At one o'clock this afternoon, her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by Lady Gainsborough, took a carriage airing in the grounds around Osborne House.

Thursday.—This morning her Majesty was stirring by daybreak, and shortly afterwards was seen, with his Royal Highness the Prince, crossing the lawn of Osborne House towards the sea beach, where the royal pair continued to promenade for a considerable time. Her Majesty afterwards went round the grounds, and frequently expressed the liveliest satisfaction at the splendour of the scenery. This afternoon, at one o'clock, her Majesty and Prince Albert, with several members of the royal suite, embarked on board the royal yacht, for the purpose of enjoying a short excursion. It is her Majesty's intention, during her short stay here, to visit hastily the various points of interest with which the Isle of Wight abounds.

PRINCE ALBERT'S PRIZE AT ETON COLLEGE.—ETON, Oct. 17.

The examination for Prince Albert's Prizes for the Promotion of the study of Modern Languages has just concluded, the examiners this year being M. de Vericour, ex professor at the Athenie Royale de Paris (in French), and Signor Panizzi, of the British Museum, London. The sum of £50 given annually by his Royal Highness (the prizes having been instituted in 1841), has this year been distributed, agreeably to the arrangements of the provost and the head master, as follows:—To the best French and Italian scholar, £25 in money, and £15 in books; and £10 in books to the boy who stood next in point of merit. The following boys, including the prizemen, were mentioned by the examiners as having particularly distinguished themselves:—

French.	Italian.
1. Boileau, *ma.*	1. Beaumont
2. Beaumont	2. Boileau, *ma.*
3. Stratton	æq. Barton
4. Barton	,, Close
5. Peel	,, Stratton
6. Foster	

The first prize was awarded to Beaumont, and the second to Boileau, *ma.* It is gratifying to observe that all the successful competitors for Prince Albert's Prize have always been distinguished boys in classics. The present year furnishes no exception; for the two prizemen are next to each other in the school; they have both gained several public honours, and are also at the head of their remove, the Middle Division of the Fifth Form. The examinations last year were in the French and German languages.

English Plays in Paris.—His Majesty Louis Philippe was graciously pleased to receive the prospectus of the intended English performances in Paris, which are to take place alternately with the Italian operas, and expressed his intention of taking a box for the whole of the representations. Mr. Macready will appear in Paris on the 25th of next month, with Miss Helen Faucit, in Shakspeare's tragedy of "Othello."

The Statue of William IV. in the City.—The pedestal which is intended for the statue of William IV., was on Monday raised to its full elevation (25 feet), and in a few days the statue will be placed thereon. The site of the statue is most commanding, and the work will, when completed, not only form an excellent point of refuge at these immense thoroughfares, King William-street, Arthur-street, and Gracechurch-street, but also will form an ornament, particularly when seen from London-bridge. The column or pedestal is the frustrum of a cone, formed of large circular blocks of Haytor granite; encircled at the lower part of the base is a massive sculptured design of a chain cable. In the centre of the pillar is a Grecian scroll, and immediately beneath the capital is a circular wreath of oak leaves with acorns.

VISIT OF THE DUKE DE MONTPENSIER TO WOOLWICH.

On Saturday last the Duke de Montpensier, accompanied by several military officers of distinction, paid a visit to Woolwich Arsenal, and was received with a royal salute.

His Royal Highness on leaving the storekeeper's department, mounted on horseback, and proceeded past the powder-magazines, to the Marshes, where he witnessed practice from four 24-pounder guns at 600 yards distant from the target. A number of rockets were fired from the same range from Lieutenant Boxer's tubes, and afterwards at 1200 yards' range. The practice was very good.

Subsequently one round was fired from General Miller's gun of 10-inch bore, and at a distance from the target of 1250 yards; one round from one of Lieutenant-Colonel Dundas's 68-pounder, or 8-inch guns, at the same range. The rocket practice was under the command of Lieut. Williams.

The duke then rode to Woolwich-common, where the Royal Horse Artillery had assembled in review order, under the command of Colonel Dyneley, C.B. On arriving opposite the troops, his Royal Highness was received with the usual salute, the brass band playing the National Anthem. His Grace then rode along the front and rear of the troops, and on returning to the flag-staff, the rocket service troop, under the command of Lieutenant Willan, and the troops H and F, under Captain Ward and Captain Dupuis, marched past, and afterwards at trot and full gallop; and the Duke de Montpensier appeared evidently greatly pleased with the celerity and regularity of the movements.

DINNER TO THE OFFICERS OF THE FRENCH SQUADRON AT PORTSEA.

On Saturday a dinner was given by the inhabitants of Portsmouth and its vicinity to the officers of the French squadron, at the Queen's Rooms, Portsea, which deserves notice on account of the perfect cordiality which prevailed, and the strong manifestation exhibited of a desire to perpetuate amicable feelings between France and England. Edward Casher, Esq., the Mayor, was the chairman. After the accustomed compliments to our royal family, the chairman proposed, with a suitable preface, "The health of his Majesty Louis Philippe, the first King of the French." This toast was received with very great applause. Mr. Vandenberg (the French Consul) returned thanks for the toast of the Queen of the French, and in doing so, said he was quite certain that when the proceedings of the evening were communicated to her Majesty, she would be much pleased with the compliment paid to her by so respectable a body as that which he had then the honour to address—in fact that day would be looked upon in France as one of the greatest in the history of the two countries. (Cheers.)

Admiral Parker briefly proposed the next toast, "The Baron Mackau and the French navy, particularly those officers who did them the honour of dining with them that day." (Great cheering.)

Commodore Hernoux, of the Belle Poule (aide-de-camp to Prince Joinville, and a member of the Chamber of Deputies), briefly returned thanks, and proposed "Lord Haddington and the British navy." (This toast was drunk with peculiar enthusiasm by the French officers.

Admiral Sir Hyde Parker said it devolved upon him to return thanks for the honour done to the British navy by his friend Captain Hernoux and the company, in drinking to its success and to the health of the Earl of Haddington. He only trusted that the English navy and the French would long remain friends, as they were at that moment. (Tremendous cheering.)

Major General Sir Hercules Pakenham proposed "Marshal Soult and the French army, which was also responded to enthusiastically, "with one cheer more."

Captain Graeb returned thanks, and, after paying a high compliment to British valour, proposed "The Duke of Wellington and the British army." (Prolonged cheers.)

Sir Hercules Pakenham returned thanks, and expressed a hope for the continuance of peace between France and England, for the sake of the world in general, and the promotion of the fine arts.

Several other speeches were made in a similar spirit.

The Recorder of the Borough, Mr. Rawlinson, proposed "May the present friendly relations between France and England continue for ever." This gentleman alluded in forcible terms to the sentiments uttered by Louis Philippe. He declared that his heart was touched when the King said, in speaking in the warmth of his zeal of the necessity of peace between two powerful nations like France and England—"I look upon the cordial union of these two nations as the key-stone of the arch which supports the peace of the world." (Loud and continued cheering.) Was there ever a truer or a finer sentence spoken by man? The language was beautiful, the metaphor was perfect, and he believed with the King of the French, that the union of these two nations, the first in civilization as in attachment to liberty, was necessary for the advancement of science and the welfare of the entire habitable globe.

VISIT OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH TO QUEEN VICTORIA.

(Continued from page 248).

Knight, attends by the side of her Majesty, and assists her in all the duties of the day.

The next Illustration shows

The Investiture of the King.

The details have been already copiously related.

After the investiture her Majesty, accompanied by the King of the French, left the Quadrangle in a pony carriage and four by George IV.'s gateway, crossing the Frogmore road (which was crowded at this point by an immense number of persons who had arrived in Windsor during the day, and by whom their Majesties were received with loud acclamations) into the Long Walk, through which they drove into the Great Park.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, the Duc de Montpensier, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and several of her Majesty's visitors and royal suite were on horseback.

In the second carriage were their Royal Highnesses the Duchesses of Kent and Cambridge.

Several other carriages and four, filled with her Majesty's distinguished guests, followed.

The royal and illustrious party returned to the Castle through the Long Walk, after being absent for about an hour.

THE GARTER BANQUET, ETC.

Covers were laid in the evening, in St. George's Hall, for 130. The banquetting table was ornamented, if possible, in a still more gorgeous and magnificent manner, with gold plate, epergnes, candelabra, vases, wine coolers, &c., than upon the two former occasions of the banquet in St. George's Hall during his Majesty's visit.

The band of the Scots Fusilier Guards performed during the dinner in the Western Gallery.

The upper Engraving at page 249 shows

The Queen, the King of the French, and Guests entering the Banqueting Hall.

The Queen is leading the Prince of Wales; and the King, the Princess Royal On taking their seats, the children were taken from them and conducted round the room.

The next Illustration shows

St. George's Hall;

Or rather, the central portion of the table, with the Queen, the King, the Duchess of Kent, the Duc de Montpensier, &c., in their several positions at the banquet. The plate seen, are portions of the Prince of Wales's Plateau, a service entirely of solid gold. In the centre is the famous St. George's Candelabrum; on each side are smaller ones of the Hesperides and other classical subjects, the whole resting on massive slabs of plate glass, bound with gold.

SATURDAY.

In the morning, at ten o'clock, the King of the French received a deputation from the committee of the "Societé Française de Bienfaisance," who waited on his Majesty to present an address of congratulation on his visit to England. In this address the society tendered their thanks to the King for his patronage and generous gifts to this charitable institution, and invoked blessings upon his Majesty and his illustrious family.

The King, who received the deputation with the utmost courtesy and respect, replied in the French language to the following effect:—His Majesty said he was most happy to be surrounded by those of his countrymen who devoted their time and attention to the relief of unfortunate Frenchmen who happened to be in England, and felt grateful to them for the expression of their kind feeling towards himself and the various members of his family. His Majesty added that he was in hopes his present visit would contribute to the peaceful and friendly feelings which ought always to exist between two such powerful nations as France and Great Britain, and concluded by observing that if ever he returned to England, he should be most happy to see the deputation again, still engaged in their good work of alleviating the sufferings of their distressed fellow-countrymen.

His Majesty then addressed a few words to M. Andrè, the French Consul in London, and the deputation were about to retire, when it was suggested that as Frenchmen only were present, they should first express their feelings in a truly national spirit, by giving three cheers for his Majesty, and as the King withdrew the walls of the reception chamber echoed with the shouts of "Vive le Roi!"

THE ADDRESS OF THE CORPORATION OF LONDON.

A deputation from the Corporation of the City of London arrived at the Castle at two o'clock in the afternoon, having travelled from town by the Great Western Railway, to present an address of congratulation to his Majesty the King of the French upon his arrival in this country. The Lord Mayor and the members of the deputation alighted at the grand entrance, and were conducted to the equerries' room, where a *déjeûner* was served to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and members of the Common Council, together with the officers.

The King having expressed his pleasure to receive the address immediately, the Corporation were conducted by the Hon. Captain Duncombe, Groom in Waiting, to the presence of his Majesty in the King's Reception Room.

The King's station was near the window of the apartment. His Majesty was habited in a dark blue uniform with gold appointments, being that of a Lieutenant-General, and wore the riband, with the George appended, of the most noble Order of the Garter over his left shoulder, and the star on his breast. The King had also the garter bearing the motto, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense,*" buckled on the left leg.

All the gentlemen of the King's suite were in uniform. The Count de St. Aulaire, M. Guizot, and Admiral de Mackau, were on the left of the King, M. Guizot and his Excellency Count de St. Aulaire both wearing the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour.

Viscount Sydney and the Hon. Captain Duncombe both appeared in the official costume of the Royal Household, as the Lord and Groom in Waiting. Lord Charles Wellesley, Equerry in Waiting, appeared in his full regimentals as Equerry in Waiting.

The members of the Corporation present were—the Lord Mayor, Aldermen Sir Claudius Hunter, Sir Peter Laurie, Farebrother, Sir Chapman Marshall, Humphery, Sir George Carroll, Farncomb, and Challis.

The Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, Messrs. Hunter and Sydney, Mr. Moon, mover of the address; Mr. Lawrence, seconder of the address.

Common Councillors—Mr. Deputy Legge, Mr. Deputy Stevens, Mr. Deputy Peacock, Mr. Deputy Evans, Mr. Deputy Hicks, Mr. Deputy Obbard, Mr. Deputy Mitchell, Mr. Deputy Wright, Messrs. Norris, R. L. Jones, Britten, Bower, Cope, Hickson, Hall, Nott, Harrison, Hoole, Holt, Hartley, R. Taylor, J. Dixon, Acocks, Selson, Marsden, and Eagleton.

Officers of the Corporation—The Recorder, the Hon. C. E. Law; the Chamberlain, Mr. Brown; the Remembrancer, Mr. Tyrrell; the Town Clerk, and Mr. Laurie, Common Pleader.

The Lord Mayor wore his gold robe and his splendid collar, the Aldermen and the Recorder wore their scarlet robes, and the Common Councillors and officers their respective mantles.

The deputation having been introduced generally by Lord Sydney to the King, his Majesty bowed cordially to the Lord Mayor and the rest, and the Recorder then read, with much impressiveness of manner, the following address:—

"TO HIS MAJESTY LOUIS PHILIPPE, KING OF THE FRENCH, THE ADDRESS OF THE LORD MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONS OF THE CITY OF LONDON, IN COMMON COUNCIL ASSEMBLED.

"May it please your Majesty,—We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled, approach your Majesty to offer our sincere congratulations on your Majesty's auspicious visit to our beloved and Gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria.

"Deeply interested in every event which is calculated to influence the welfare of Europe and of mankind, we hail with peculiar satisfaction your Majesty's presence in this country as a sure and certain indication of the mutual good will and the reciprocal sentiments of respect and confidence which subsist between two mighty nations, capable by their happy union and combined efforts, under divine Providence, of preserving the blessings of peace to the nations of the earth.

"We desire to convey to your Majesty these sentiments towards the free, gallant, and enlightened nation over whom you reign, and we fervently trust that your Majesty's valuable life may long be spared to your people to continue to promote their best interests, and with them to advance the general happiness of mankind. Sire, you visit a scene where the highest domestic enjoyment is found to be associated with the highest functions of sovereignty; to return after a brief space into the bosom of an illustrious and united family, to dispense the blessings of paternal government, and to communicate and experience the inestimable endearments of social life."

The King, on the Recorder having been introduced to him, before reading the address, had bowed most courteously to the right hon. gentleman. When the Recorder had concluded, Lord Sydney stepped forward and introduced the Lord Mayor to his Majesty, who bowed most courteously to his lordship. The Lord Mayor handed to his Majesty a copy of the address.

In receiving the address from his lordship the King said:—"I well remember your father, Mr. Magnay. I had the happiness of seeing him in the Egyptian-hall of the Mansion-house, when he filled the high situation which you now hold. I remember him with much pleasure, and the hospitable manner in which he received me. It affords me great pleasure to receive such an address at your hands."

His Majesty then read, from a paper he held in his hand, the following reply:—

"My Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London—I receive with heartfelt satisfaction the address of congratulation which you have just presented to me by the gracious authorisation of your beloved Sovereign. In coming to offer to the Queen of these realms a proof of the sincere and unalterable friendship I bear to her Majesty I am happy to find that the city of London—that illustrious city which holds so prominent a place in the world, and which represents interests of such magnitude—are come to the royal residence to manifest to me sentiments so perfectly congenial to my own feelings and to the sense I entertain of my duties towards my country, towards Europe, and towards mankind.

"I am convinced, as you are, that peace and friendly relations between France and England are, for two nations made to esteem and honour each other, a source of innumerable and equal advantage. The preservation of that good understanding is, at the same time, a pledge of peace to the world at large, and secures the tranquil and regular progress of civilization for the benefit of all nations. I consider my co-operation in this holy work, under the protection of Divine Providence, as the mission and the honour of my reign. Such has been the aim and the object of all my efforts, and I trust that the Almighty will crown them with success.

"I thank you in the name of France and in my own for this manifestation of your sentiments. They will be fully appreciated in my country, coupled, as they are, with the many tokens of friendship which I have received from your gracious Sovereign.

"I thank you most cordially for your kind feeling towards myself and my family. The impression produced upon me by the presentation of your address will never be effaced from my heart."

His Majesty read the reply with marked emphasis, dwelling impressively upon the portion which inculcated the advantages of peace. The last two paragraphs of the reply his Majesty spoke without looking at the paper, which he had previously folded up. When he had concluded, he handed the copy of the answer to the Lord Mayor, with whom his Majesty shook hands with great cordiality, again entering into conversation with him.

The Lord Mayor having expressed a wish that his Majesty could have visited the citizens of London before his departure, the King replied:—"I assure you, that if I had time, etiquette should not interfere with my hearty wish, but my time is limited. I should wish very much to visit Guildhall, the Mansion House, and Fishmongers' Hall."

The Lord Mayor then presented to the King Mr. Alderman Humphery, the mover, and Sir Peter Laurie, the seconder, of the address in the Court of Aldermen; and Mr. Moon and Mr. Lawrence, the mover and seconder of the address in the Court of Common Council.

His Majesty conversed with them all. Previously, on Sir C. Hunter being presented to him, his Majesty mistook him for Sir Peter Laurie, and addressed him by that name. This caused some laughter, in which the King joined. He observed to Sir Claudius Hunter that he remembered to have seen him abroad. On Sir Peter Laurie being presented by the Lord Mayor, his Majesty said that the name of Sir Peter was quite familiar to him. He added, addressing Sir Peter, "Ah! Sir Peter, you are an old acquaintance of mine. I remember dining with you at Fishmongers' Hall many years ago. It is a great pleasure to me to meet you again." To Mr. Moon his Majesty said, taking him by the hand, "Ah! Mr. Moon, I have heard of you; I know you well from your connexion with the fine arts, and I have derived great pleasure from the examination of your admirable engravings. I find, too, that you have an excellent way of making speeches." This was, probably, an allusion to Mr. Moon having moved the address.

The deputation at this period was about to withdraw, when his Majesty again shook hands with the Lord Mayor, and said—"I assure you, my lord, that I feel the highest possible gratification at this evidence of the feeling of respect and approbation from you and your fellow-citizens."

The Corporation then withdrew.

VISIT TO ETON COLLEGE.

The King, at the royal dinner-party at the Castle, yesterday evening, expressed a very warm desire to the Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, the Head Master of Eton, who was one of her Majesty's guests, to pay that ancient seat of learning a visit before his departure from Windsor.

The royal and august party honoured Eton College with a visit on Saturday afternoon. The Queen, the King of the French, and Prince Albert left the Castle in an open carriage and four. The Countess of Gainsborough, the Countess de St. Aulaire, the Viscountess Canning, and the French Ambassador, were in the next royal carriage.

On passing through George IV.'s gateway, the spectators who thronged the south terrace of the Castle, received their Majesties and the Prince in the most enthusiastic manner.

On arriving at the college, the royal party were met by the Dukes of Wellington and Rutland on horseback.

On the *cortège* entering the Quadrangle the boys were discovered drawn up on each side of the path, and as the *cortège* passed to the private lodge the illustrious visitors were greeted with loud cheers from the pupils.

At the Lodge, her Majesty and her illustrious guests were received by Dr. Hodgson, the provost, Mr. Grover, the vice-provost, and Dr. Hawtrey, the head master of the school, who conducted the august party into the interior of the building.

Their Majesties proceeded first to the Election Chamber, where all the assistant masters were assembled, and from the principal window of this apartment the King and Queen looked out into the quadrangle below. Their presence in so conspicuous a situation was the signal for tumultuous cheering, which was continued for several minutes.

Her Majesty repeatedly acknowledged the same, by bowing to the spectators, and the King of the French, who stood with his head uncovered, after bowing several times, put his right hand on his heart, and displayed in the most expressive manner his gratitude for the enthusiastic reception which greeted him on every side.

In the Library there is a book where distinguished visitors are accustomed to write their names. Prince Albert's name was already in the book, and Her Majesty was requested to write hers. She wrote "Victoria R., October 12, 1844." The Duke of Wellington wrote his name under the Queen's, and the King of the French, who had of course been requested to write his, filled the opposite page. His Majesty had expressed his delight at the enthusiastic reception given him by the boys, and, with their shouts ringing in his ears, he wrote, "*Louis Philippe, encore emu de l'accueil que lui ont fait les élèves de cette honorable college.*"

The royal visitors were then shown into the Provost's Lodge and into his Drawing-room, where there are some very fine pictures, and they then returned down through the cloisters to the entrance of the Clock Tower. From this point to the entrance to the chapel, across the quadrangle, in a diagonal direction, the boys had again formed in line along the pathway, and the royal party walked across. Her Majesty leant on the arm of the King of the French, and Prince Albert walked behind; the suite and visitors followed. Again the

King and the Queen were vociferously cheered by the boys. They bowed repeatedly in acknowledgment of the reception given them. They entered the chapel, where they remained a few minutes, and they were then conducted into the upper school. Here they remained for a few minutes, Prince Albert taking particular pains to point out to the King the names cut by boys in the walls. The Prince mounted on a form the better to point them out. He particularly drew the King's attention to the name of Charles James Fox. The statue of the Duke of Newcastle was shown to the King, and the circumstances connected with the Newcastle Scholarship explained to him, as also the names of those who had obtained it. Leaving the upper school, the royal visitors were conducted through Dr. Hawtrey's rooms down to the quadrangle, where the carriages were in waiting. Her Majesty stepped first into the carriage, and took the left hand seat facing the horses, which was not the seat she had before. A small foot-mat was at the bottom of the carriage under the seat she had before occupied. The King of the French was about to get into the carriage, but seeing that the Queen had changed her seat he stood for a few moments at the door, leaning forward and pressing Her Majesty to resume her original seat. Her Majesty, however, continued where she was, and the King laughing, at last got in and occupied the vacant seat. Prince Albert occupied the seat opposite.

The engraving at page 252 represents the reception in the Quadrangle; a right loyal scene of enthusiasm.

As the royal carriage drove off the cheers of the boys and visitors in the quadrangle were renewed with redoubled vigour, and the people on the way back to the castle also repeated their enthusiastic reception, which the King of the French acknowledged by repeatedly taking off his hat and bowing.

The Duke of Wellington was also a prominent object of the cheers of the boys. As his Grace came in he had nearly met with an accident. He came in on foot, and mingled among the boys, who scarcely knew him at first. Walking forward towards the Clock Tower, the Duke was run against by one of the carriage horses and very nearly knocked down. The boys, however, rallied round him, and he met with no further annoyance. In a few minutes after, on his being very much cheered, Prince Albert said to the Duke, "You must remember you were an Eton boy yourself."

In the evening, dinner was served in St. George's Hall, in the usual style of magnificence and splendour. Covers were laid for eighty-eight.

The august circle, followed by the numerous and distinguished guests, entered the hall at a quarter past seven o'clock, the band of the Royal Horse Guards, stationed in the west gallery, playing "God save the Queen."

The Queen took her usual seat, having on her right his Majesty Louis Philippe, her Royal Higness the Duchess of Gloucester, M. Guizot, and Madame de Moncorvo. On her Majesty's left were his Royal Highness the Duke de Montpensier, the Lady in Waiting (the Countess of Gainsborough), the Lord Chancellor, Lady Katherine Jermyn, and the Duke of Wellington.

Prince Albert sat opposite to her Majesty, having on his right her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, the Countess St. Aulaire, the Duke of Rutland, and the Countess of Verulam. On his Royal Highness's left were the Baroness de Gersdorf, the Duke of Devonshire, the Countess of Lincoln, and the Count St. Aulaire.

The band of the Royal Horse Guards performed a number of favourite pieces during dinner.

ATTENDANCE AT THE CATHOLIC CHAPEL AT CLEWER.

On Sunday morning the King of the French, accompanied by the Duke de Montpensier, and attended by some of his suite, attended divine service at the Roman Catholic Chapel, at Clewer.

The chapel in question is a remarkably small edifice, affording comfortable accommodation for only about 150 persons. It was built by Mr. Reilly, a Catholic gentleman of some considerable property residing at Forest-hill, in the vicinity.

Precautions had been taken against overcrowding the building, and the ordinary congregation being of course allowed to retain their seats, very few strangers were admitted.

On entering the royal pew, his Majesty knelt for some moments, and after performing his devotions took his seat near the centre, having the Duke de Montpensier on his right hand, Count de St. Aulaire and the other members of his suite occupying positions behind his Majesty.

The service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, who was unassisted by any other clergyman. After the prayers, before mass, Mr. Wilkinson mounted the pulpit, and preached an excellent sermon from the parable of the unjust steward, selecting the words, "Render an account of thy stewardship, for thou mayest be no longer steward." The only allusion to the royal presence throughout the sermon, was at its commencement, Mr. Wilkinson prefacing the opening sentence in the following words:—"May it please your Majesty and Christian brethren."

After the sermon high mass was performed, and, this solemn ceremony concluded, his Majesty returned from the chapel, having first left a handsome donation to the funds in the vestry, besides presenting to the chaplain a magnificent piece of altar plate, in which the holy water is preserved.

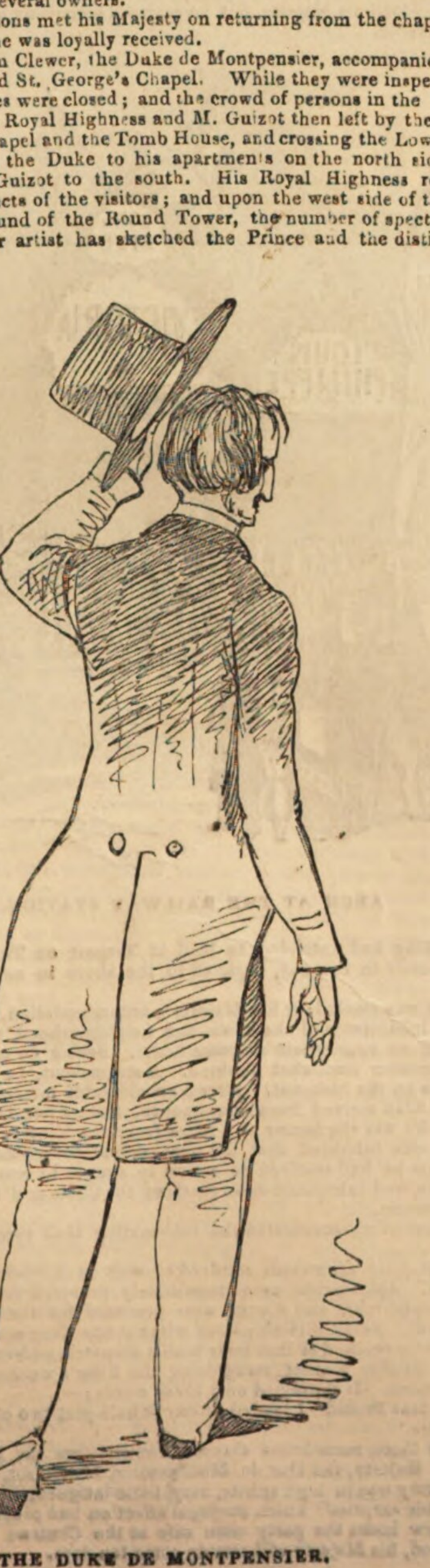
On the Gospel side of the altar was placed a very magnificent remonstrance of silver gilt, of exquisite workmanship, which had been presented by the King to the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson. On the base is inscribed "Donné a la Chapelle Catholique de Clewer, par Louis Philippe, Roi des Française, 1844." It is surmounted by a cross, and the pedestal is formed of the figure of an angel pointing upwards. Around the base is sculptured, in alto relievo, a serpent with the apple, the lamb, and other typical figures.

His Majesty was attired in a plain suit of black clothes, and wore the blue ribbon of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

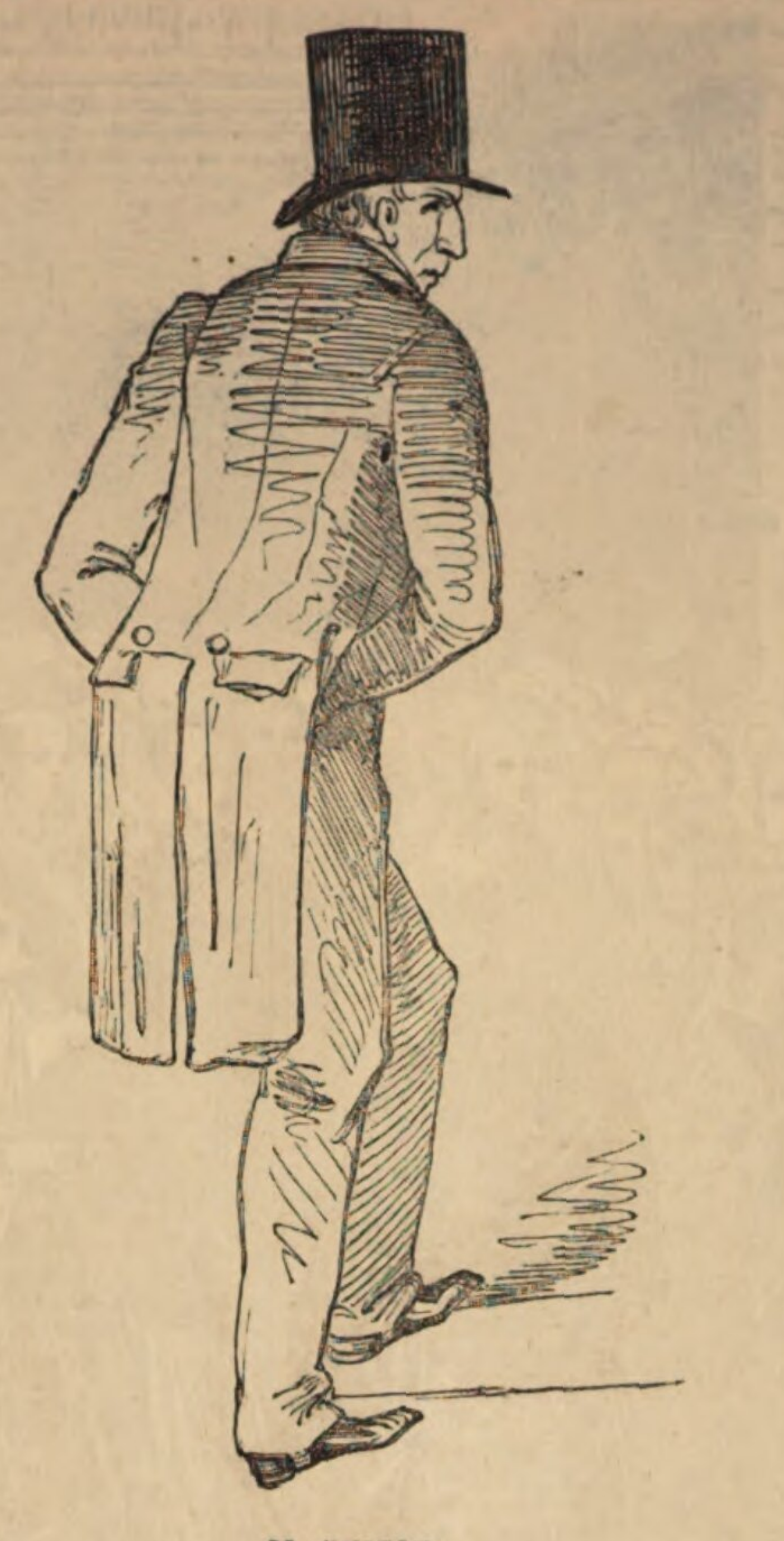
On his Majesty entering the royal carriage at the chapel door two persons, the one a female, and the other a respectable-looking man, endeavoured to throw papers into it, but the officers in attendance quietly prevented the intrusion and returned them to their several owners.

A dense crowd of persons met his Majesty on returning from the chapel to the Castle, by all of whom he was loyally received.

After their return from Clewer, the Duke de Montpensier, accompanied by M. Guizot, and suite, visited St. George's Chapel. While they were inspecting the beautiful choir, the gates were closed; and the crowd of persons in the nave was very considerable. His Royal Highness and M. Guizot then left by the Cloister passage between the Chapel and the Tomb House, and crossing the Lower Ward, returned to the Castle, the Duke to his apartments on the north side of the Quadrangle, and M. Guizot to the south. His Royal Highness repeatedly acknowledged the respects of the visitors; and upon the west side of the Quadrangle, and up the mound of the Round Tower, the number of spectators was very considerable. Our artist has sketched the Prince and the distinguished statesman.



THE DUKE DE MONTPENSIER.



M. GUIZOT

The august company lunched together at the Castle at two o'clock.

During the afternoon the east terrace and ornamental gardens were thrown open to the public, and a very large number of persons availed themselves of the opportunity of promenading therein. Towards three o'clock, her Majesty, the King of the French, the Duke de Montpensier, and the Duchess of Kent, appeared at one of the large drawing-room windows; and were seen in occasional conversation, by the spectators in the garden; the appearance of the youthful Prince of Wales at this window also excited very considerable interest.

At half-past three, the pony phaetons were ordered to Adelaide Lodge, her Majesty having determined to accompany the King across the park on foot, and return by the road.

At four o'clock, the band of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) took up their station in the centre of the garden, and commenced playing one of their favourite marches. The next moment her Majesty was observed to leave the Castle by a private doorway, leading on to the east terrace. Her Majesty rested on the arm of the King of the French, and was followed by Prince Albert and the Duke de Montpensier. The royal pair were preceded by the Lords in Waiting and Equerries in attendance, attired in the Windsor uniform, and succeeded by a party of ladies and gentlemen, most of whom belonged to the suite of the French King.

The two most conspicuous in the latter group were Sir Robert Peel and M. Guizot, who walked for some time together.

The presence of the royal party on the terrace was the signal for most enthusiastic cheering from the crowd in the gardens—a circumstance, be it observed, wholly unprecedented on the Sabbath, but excusable on an occasion of such surpassing interest.

The King appeared overjoyed at his reception, and took off his hat repeatedly, while her Majesty was evidently much gratified by the exhibition of loyalty and affection made by her faithful subjects.

After passing to and fro several times, the illustrious party were compelled to seek shelter from a shower, by returning to the Castle. Many of the crowd retired. A momentary cessation of the rain, however, brought out the august party again, who, on this occasion, cheered as before by the remaining spectators, proceeded through the greenhouse to the slopes, and thence across the park to Adelaide Lodge, where, after remaining a short period, they entered the carriages which were in waiting, and drove back to the Castle.

The Queen and Prince Albert and the ladies and gentlemen of the suite and the household attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle.

The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.

Viscount Melbourne took his departure soon after eleven o'clock for his seat, Brocket-hall, Herts. Lord and Lady Beauvale left the Castle soon afterwards, on a visit to the noble viscount.

A dinner took place, as usual, in St. George's Hall. The Queen had on her right his Majesty Louis Philippe, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, and his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar. On the left of her Majesty were his Royal Highness the Duke de Montpensier, the lady in waiting, the Countess of Gainsborough, his Excellency Count de St. Aulaire, and Lady Georgiana Bathurst.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert sat opposite to the Queen, having on his right her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, M. Guizot, Lady John Russell, and the Marquis of Exeter. On the Prince's left were Madame la Comtesse de St. Aulaire, Admiral de Mackau, and Lady Beauvale.

After dinner the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household, gave the health of "His Majesty the King of the French." Also the health of "The Queen."

Throughout the day, Windsor was thronged with visitors, several of whom proceeded on the Clewer road, to meet the King, on his return from chapel. The demand for accommodation at the inns was very pressing; and we suspect that many an unlucky wight returned to town *impransus*. The rush to the omnibuses, in the evening (more especially on account of the heavy rain), was very great. The view of the Castle, from the Eton road, was truly exciting; the principal windows in the northern front presenting a flood of light, protracted through the entire eastern front. We rarely remember seeing the stately pile to such advantage: it was, even from without, a scene of right regal hospitality, carrying the mind's-eye back to the chivalric glories of the feudal age in which the palace was founded, and assuring us that in the lapse of ages—the long vista of seven centuries—Windsor has lost not a ray of its splendour and magnificence.

DEPARTURE FROM WINDSOR, AND CHANGE OF ROUTE.

On Monday Louis Philippe, her Majesty and Prince Albert, left Windsor for Gosport.

Precisely at twelve o'clock, the Queen and his Majesty the King of the French descended the Grand Staircase, preceded by the Earl Delawarr, Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's household, in the Windsor uniform, and wearing his gold key, or badge of office. The King was attired in a suit of black, and wore the riband, with the George appended, and also the Star of the most noble Order of the Garter.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, and the Duke de Montpensier, accompanied their Majesties.

The King's suite followed—M. Guizot, Count de St. Aulaire, Count de Jarnac, M. Fauquier, M. Pasquier, and M. Herbet, wearing their respective official costume, and the two first-named wearing the decoration of the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour.

Admiral de Mackau, General Baron Athalin, General de Rumigny, Colonel Dumas, Count de Chabannes, M. Thierry, Le Capitaine Page, and Le Capitaine Pellion, appeared in military and naval regimentals.

The Duchess of Kent accompanied the royal party to the door of the grand entrance, and there took leave of his Majesty and the Duke de Montpensier.

Sir R. Peel and the Earl of Aberdeen also paid their respects to the French Monarch, and took leave of his Majesty at the grand entrance.

His Majesty, before leaving the Castle, presented six magnificent gold snuff-boxes, with his portrait set in brilliants, to the principal officers of the household who had been appointed to attend him. He also presented a number of brilliant rings and brooches to the ladies and other attendants of her Majesty, and a sum of £1000 to be distributed among the domestics generally. The King also presented to M. Gautier, the vice French Cousul, who had waited upon him on Saturday, a sum of 10,000 francs, in aid of the French charitable institution already alluded to, of which his Majesty is the patron. He also left a sum of 4000 francs to be distributed to the poor of Windsor, and a number of other equally munificent donations.

A party of the Royal Horse Guards formed the escort of the royal party down the Long-walk and through the park to Blackness. The illustrious party afterwards proceeded by way of Bagshot to the Farnborough station of the South Western Railway.

At Farnborough, every preparation had been made to receive their Majesties. The fittings up at the station were most elegant. A private carriage-road leading to the chief entrance-door, at the back of the station, had been set apart for their Majesties' sole use; and from the entrance-door to the door which leads to the platform, a costly and beautiful crimson carpet with an elegant border of gold colour, was laid down. On either side of the passage-way were reception-rooms, the one on the left being for the use of the four royal personages, the Queen, the King, the Duke de Montpensier, and Prince Albert; while the opposite room was for the use of their suites. Our engraving at page 254 represents the exterior of the Reception-rooms, the Railway-platform, and the arrival of the Royal State Carriage; the former provided with an awning, and decorated with the British and French flags.

The room prepared for her Majesty was fitted up in a style of remarkable elegance and taste. The gold fillagree work traced on the ceiling was particularly beautiful, and the furniture of the room was also unostentatiously and appropriately rich and splendid.

At the station, the directors and officers of the railway were assembled to receive their Majesties.

Owing to some slight delays on the road, the royal carriages did not reach the station till a quarter to two o'clock, the special train having been ordered to be in readiness at one o'clock. Arrived at the door of the station her Majesty alighted, and was escorted by the King of the French into her reception-room, followed by the Prince and the Duke de Montpensier. The directors were at the entrance and received her Majesty.

During the interval that elapsed while the train was being finally prepared for starting, the royal party remained in the reception-room. At a few minutes to two o'clock they came out, and entered the state carriage amidst the loud cheers of the people. It was still raining heavily when the train started, at five minutes to two o'clock. Upon the engine there was the tri-colour flag, and on the tender the royal standard.

The royal carriage itself is a beautiful structure. Externally it is plain, but light and elegant, and the interior is fitted up with much taste. It is lined with a light drab silk damask, richly trimmed with crimson and white silk lace; the ceiling is formed of white watered silk, exquisitely embroidered with crimson velvet and silver in relief, forming the national emblem of the rose, shamrock, and thistle, with the royal crown at each corner. The carriage is entirely surrounded by light and tasteful draperies of crimson and white satin damask, and lined with crimson satin, richly trimmed with fringes, &c. The blinds are of a delicate peach colour, with silver tassels. The carpet is of Axminster manufacture, in colours to harmonize with the rest of the interior decorations. (Next week, we shall present to our readers an engraving of this costly specimen of coach-fitting.)

The train proceeded at a very rapid pace towards Gosport. Owing to the state of the weather there were not many persons assembled at the different points of the road. At several places on the line the tricolour flag was set up on the way-side. At Basingstoke, the tricolour waved from the station, where a considerable number of people were assembled, who cheered lustily as the train came up. There was also a rustic band, and the National Anthem was played right loyally. At Bishopstoke, where the rail branches off to Gosport, there was a considerable number of people, who cheered loudly as the train passed; and at Botley, a small intermediate station, there was much preparation. Besides the tricolour flag there was a band of music, and a great crowd of persons. As the train shot by the band played the National Anthem, and the people cheered. At Farnham, the last station before Gosport, there were also many people. There was also a party of foot soldiers, who presented arms as the royal carriages passed.

ARRIVAL AT GOSPORT AND DEPARTURE FOR LONDON.

At Gosport, the station presented a most animated appearance as the train came up. The decorations were nearly the same as those which were prepared for the reception of the King of the French. On the triumphal triple arch at the place of exit, however, there was a fresh inscription, "Long Live Louis Philippe, Victoria, Albert." The arch was flanked with an immense royal standard and tricolour; shown in the illustration at page 252. The station was filled with well-dressed persons, chiefly ladies; and there was a party of foot soldiers, who presented arms as the royal carriages came up, the band playing the National Anthem. The directors had come on in the train, and were ready to receive their Majesties as they alighted. The spectators cheered most enthusiastically. The train entered the station at thirty-five minutes past three o'clock, having left Farnborough at five minutes to two.

Their Majesties, with the Prince and the Duke de Montpensier, alighted immediately after their arrival at the station, and proceeded at once to the carriage, followed by their respective suites. They drove off towards the Victualling-yard (the place of the intended embarkation) amidst the cheers of the multitudes of people, who, notwithstanding the rain, had assembled on the way-side. The road was lined on either side with foot soldiers from the station to the yard.

As the royal *cortège* passed along the bands of the different regiments struck up "God save the Queen," and at a quarter to four o'clock the Admiralty flag was lowered from its staff in the centre of the yard, and the royal standard substituted, as the carriages entered the yard. The Victory and the other vessels in the harbour were at this time dressed out in their gayest colours, and the yards manned.

The rain, which had all along fallen heavily, soon increased to a perfect torrent; the wind blew a hurricane, and the rumbling of thunder in the distance succeeded faint flashes of lightning, which gave promise of a stormy night. To cross from Spithead to Treport, under any circumstances, would be attended with immense loss of time in the then state of the weather, and his Grace the Duke of Wellington having joined the consultation, it was instantly determined to despatch a special train to London, in order to secure the necessary accommodation for his Majesty's departure for France *viâ* Dover.

Colonel Bouverie was entrusted with this important duty, and his Grace the Duke of Wellington accompanied the gallant colonel to town.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, it was understood, endeavoured to prevail upon their illustrious guest to return with them to Windsor Castle and extend his sojourn in this country for a day or two; but his Majesty, feeling it necessary to return to Paris, was reluctantly compelled to carry out the idea of proceeding *viâ* Dover.

The Queen and the Prince Consort then determined to pass the night on board the Royal yacht, which fortunately remained at her moorings opposite the Victualling-yard; but as it was necessary that the express train conveying Colonel Bouverie should precede the King of the French by three hours, in order to allow that officer time to make the arrangements for the route, the august circle determined to spend the interval in the residence of Mr. Thomas Grant, the storekeeper, who occupies a house on the left of the entrance yard.

The rain still pouring down in torrents, the Royal party entered their carriages, and proceeded across the yard to Mr. Grant's residence, where they were received in the best manner which the absence of all preparation on the part of the worthy host would allow. Her Majesty and the Prince, with the King of the French and the Duc de Montpensier, occupied a small parlour looking into the dockyard, where they partook of a hasty repast, the attendants on the Royal party occupying an adjoining apartment; and here the august circle remained until half-past seven o'clock, when the Queen and her illustrious consort took leave of their Royal guests in the most affectionate manner, the King entering one of the carriages in attendance and proceeding direct to the railway station.

It should be here mentioned, that at a quarter to seven o'clock Lieutenant Prevost, R. N., flag lieutenant to Sir Charles Rowley, left Gosport by a special train for the Farnborough station of the South Western Railway, bearing despatches from her Majesty to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, acquainting her Royal parent with the unfortunate train of circumstances which had succeeded the departure from Windsor Castle. Lieutenant Prevost was directed to return to Gosport by the same special train.

All these arrangements made, the royal party took dinner, as already mentioned, in Mr. Grant's house, which, as may be supposed, was completely crowded with gentlemen and ladies, and with the officers of the King's suite. Notwithstanding the extreme inconvenience to which they were all put, it was satisfactory to hear every now and then a hearty laugh amongst the party, especially from the room where the illustrious travellers themselves were. The royal party remained nearly three hours at Mr. Grant's, until the hour at which the special train was ordered.

At a quarter-past seven the King of the French and the Duke de Montpensier took leave of the Queen and the Prince, and proceeded, accompanied by M. Guizot, Count de St. Aulaire, and all of his suite who had not gone on board the steamer, to the station. His Majesty arrived there at half-past seven o'clock, and was saluted with hearty cheers. His Majesty acknowledged the compliment, and entered the carriage, followed by all the chief members of the suite, so that the royal carriage was nearly filled. General Wemyss accompanied his Majesty.

After a short delay, the train started at a quarter to eight o'clock, and reached the Nine Elms station at thirty-five minutes past ten o'clock.

At Nine-elms, Sir John Easthope, Mr. Chaplin, Mr. Boothby, and some others of the directors were in waiting to receive the King.

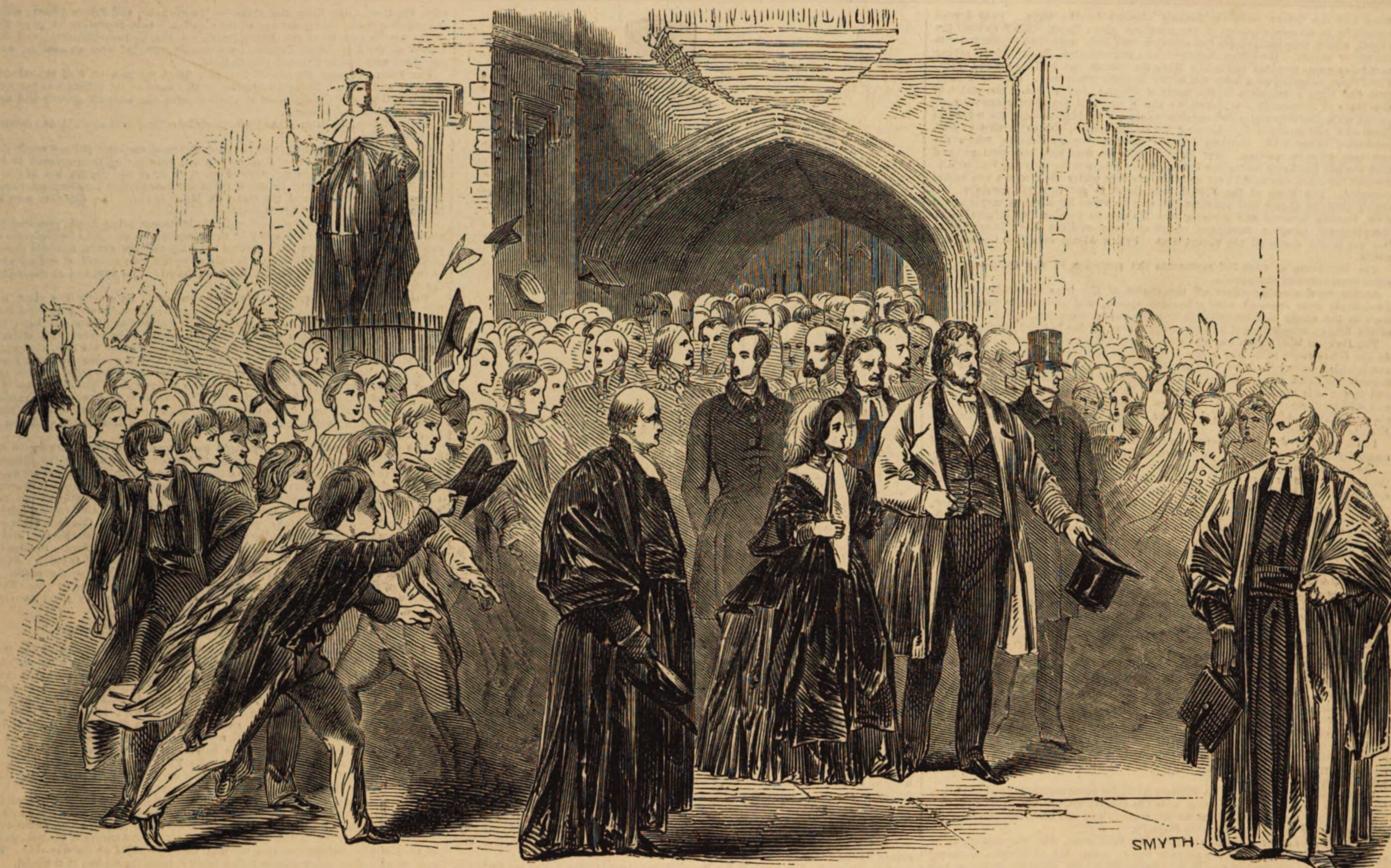
Sir James Graham was also in waiting at the station, and as soon as the train stopped, the right honourable baronet entered the carriage where the King was, and, conducting him out, handed him to a carriage, which, with servants in the royal livery and outriders, was in waiting to receive him. Sir James Graham rode in the carriage with the King, as did also the Duke de Montpensier. The rest of his Majesty's suite followed in other carriages, and the party drove off immediately to the Dover Railway.

DEPARTURE OF HIS MAJESTY FROM THE NEW-CROSS STATION FOR DOVER.

The information that his Majesty intended to take his departure from this station did not reach the authorities until about eight o'clock in the evening. The utmost activity was, however, displayed on the instant, and one special train having been got ready with the greatest possible despatch, was sent on to Dover to prepare for his Majesty's reception there, and to give the necessary directions at all the intermediate stations. A second train was soon after sent on, conveying six of his Majesty's carriages. The preparations then set on foot for the third special train, destined for his Majesty himself and his suite, were not interrupted by the fire at New-Cross station. (We give elsewhere the particulars of this unfortunate occurrence.)

The fire was at its height when his Majesty drove up, escorted by a troop of Horse Guards. The preparations for his departure, however, had been proceeding uninterruptedly, a circumstance highly creditable to the energy and presence of mind of all the parties concerned, and they were just completed as his Majesty arrived—at eleven o'clock. His Majesty was received at the station by Mr. Gregory, superintendent of the Croydon line; Mr. Howell, superintendent of the Brighton line; and by Captain Clarkwood, superintendent of the South-Eastern and Dover line; by whom he was ushered into the waiting-room; and thence, in the course of less then five minutes, to the special train which was in readiness, and which immediately started for Dover, as though nothing unusual had taken place.

One of the gentlemen connected with the London and Dover Railway expressed his regret that the late hour at which the notice for the special train had arrived rendered it impossible for the directors to be in attendance to receive his



VISIT OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH AND QUEEN VICTORIA TO ETON COLLEGE.

Majesty. The King, in reply, expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the arrangements, and expressed in strong terms his regret at the unfortunate fire then raging on the premises, and concluded by hoping that the company were well insured.

The illustration at page 253 represents the arrival of the King, when, to get to the platform, the royal carriage had to pass over several lengths of hose whilst the engines were at work. The scene at that moment was one of intense interest. The appearance of the troops who formed the royal escort, the reflection of the flames upon their bright helmets and accoutrements, the roaring of the engines working, the shouting of the firemen, and the huzzas of the crowd in honour of the French monarch, excited a feeling that can with difficulty be described. For some minutes the carriage remained stationary, and his Majesty viewed from the window the progress of the flames, which were within one hundred feet of him, the heat at that time being very great.

ARRIVAL AND EMBARKATION AT DOVER FOR FRANCE.

His Majesty the King of the French, the Duke de Montpensier, and suite, arrived at Dover on Tuesday, at half-past two in the morning, by special train from New Cross.

His Majesty and suite were received at the station by the Hon. Colonel Bouverie, one of her Majesty's Equerries, and the Count de Chabannes.

The proprietors of the Ship Hotel had hastily prepared every available apartment, and a kind of state bed-room, very handsomely fitted up, with a carved heart of oak bedstead, and furniture *en suite* (a royal crown cut out of the solid wood ornamenting the foot-board of the bed), was made ready for his Majesty.

The King rose at nine o'clock, and transacted business with M. Guizot, in his private apartments. His Majesty did not appear at all to be fatigued after his recent journeyings and adventures, but looked quite hale and hearty. Although the King did not retire to rest until past five o'clock in the morning, at day-light he was roused from his slumbers by the roaring of a royal salute from the Castle.

At half-past ten the King partook of his frugal breakfast, and shortly afterwards the Mayor and civic functionaries of the borough of Dover, preceded by their macebearer, arrived at the hotel, in their official robes, to present a congratulatory address to the King on his visit. They were introduced to his Majesty by General de Rumigny, and were received by the King with the greatest kindness and affability. The King wore a plain black dress, with a white neckcloth, and by his side stood the young Duc de Montpensier in a plain morning dress.

The congratulatory address, which was appropriate to the occasion, was read by the Town Clerk, and immediately his Majesty, in a clear and impressive manner, gave the following reply to it:—

"Mr. Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the ancient town of Dover—I leave this country with my heart impressed with feelings of the warmest nature. But particularly as regards the general greeting and gratifications which have been extended to me by all classes of her Majesty's subjects, and all the many tokens of friendship and affection which I have received at the hands of her Majesty. They give me a favourable opportunity of manifesting towards England those sentiments of amity, peace, friendship, and union, which have ever been uppermost in my heart; and I am most happy to find those sentiments congenial to the wishes of the British nation; and I have no doubt but that they will be appreciated in my country. Two such nations, mutually calculated to be of so much advantage to each other, will, I trust, equally appreciate those earnest desires which I have so deeply at heart—sentiments which I have ever so deeply felt."

After the delivery of this speech his Majesty turned to a gentleman representing one of the London papers, who was taking a note of it, and said to him, "If you are taking down what I say, I am very happy to tell you that I am speaking my sentiments, and I am very glad you are taking them down," at the same time placing his hand upon his heart. His Majesty then turned to the Mayor, and said, "I know something of Dover—I am not a stranger to it; I know its localities; and I am exceedingly obliged to the Mayor and Corporation for having paid me the compliment they have done. I am sorry I cannot have time to go round the town."

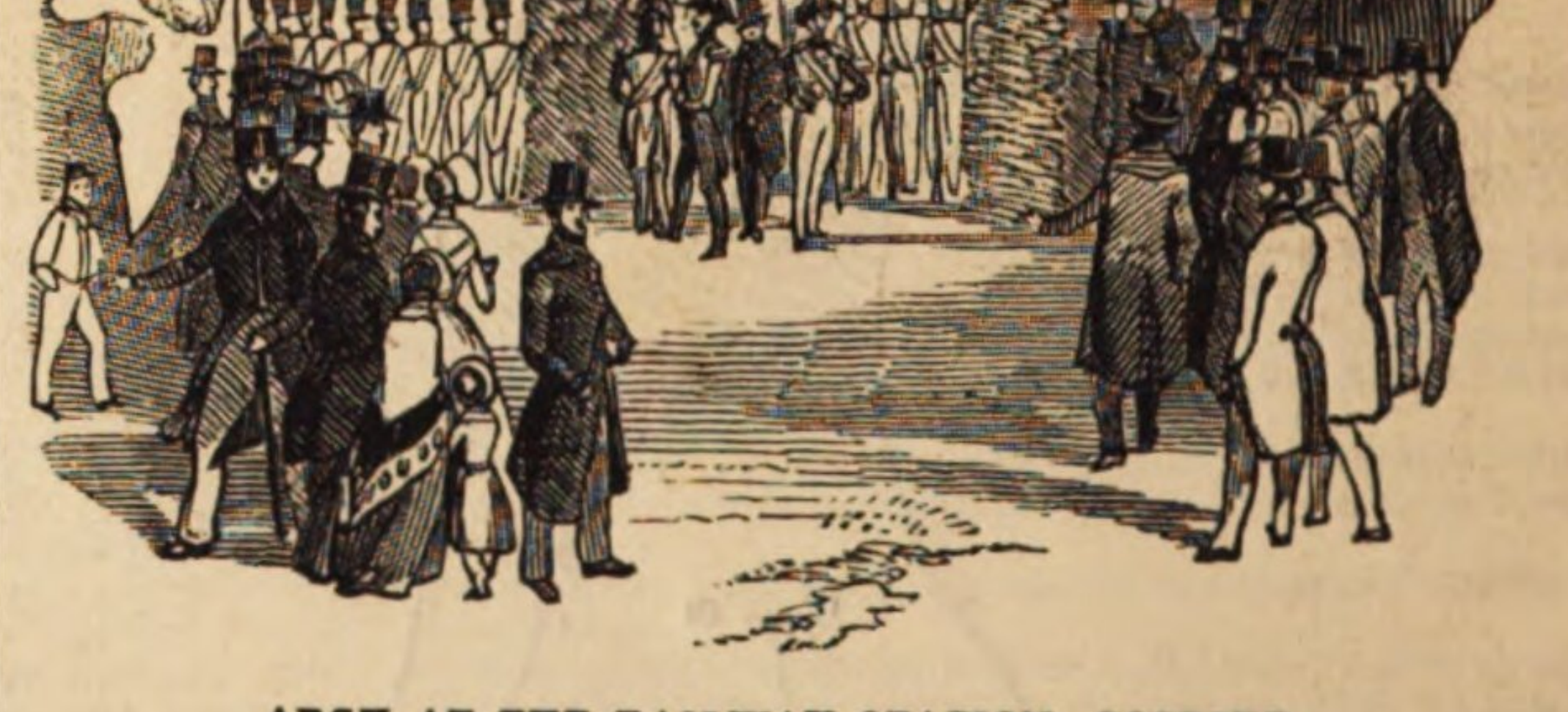
The deputation then retired, and within a few minutes the King, attended by Colonel Rice Jones, Captain Mercer, and surrounded by the members of his suite, descended the staircase, and passed through a guard of honour, consisting of the depôt of the 52nd Regiment, and proceeded on foot to the steamer, amidst the cheers of the assembled multitude. As soon as the King and his suite were on board the Nord, the vessel got under weigh, and as she steamed out of the harbour, his Majesty appeared on the poop in a white great coat, and took off his hat in acknowledging the farewell greetings of the vast crowds who were assembled at the pier-head to take a parting glance at the Monarch who was leaving our shores for his own dominions.

As soon as the Nord cleared the harbour, she was followed by the Princess Alice, the Swallow, and the Ariel, and another royal salute was again fired from the castle.

The King remained on deck until his vessel, with her convoy, were about mid-channel, when the tremendous gale, which was blowing to the southward and westward, compelled his Majesty to go below.

THE RETURN TO THE CHATEAU D'EU.

The King of the French landed at Calais on Tuesday afternoon, from Le Nord steamer, in excellent health and spirits, having made a rapid passage from Dover, during which his Majesty felt no material inconvenience, although the swell was considerable.



ARCH AT THE RAILWAY STATION, GOSPORT.

The King had intended to land at Treport on Tuesday morning, and the Queen, early in the day, repaired to the shore to await her Royal husband's arrival.

A tent was erected for her Majesty's accommodation, troops were under arms, and the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood were on the alert to give the King an appropriate welcome home. Seeing no squadron in the offing, the Queen became somewhat alarmed. A steam-boat, La Poste, was dispatched to the roads on the look-out. After a considerable interval, the captain of the war-steamer Elan arrived from Portsmouth, having left that place late on Monday night. He was the bearer of a letter from the King to the Queen, by which her Majesty was informed that the weather had prevented his Majesty's embarkation; that he had resolved to return to France by way of Dover and Calais or Boulogne, and calculated upon reaching the Chateau d'Eu in the course of Tuesday afternoon.

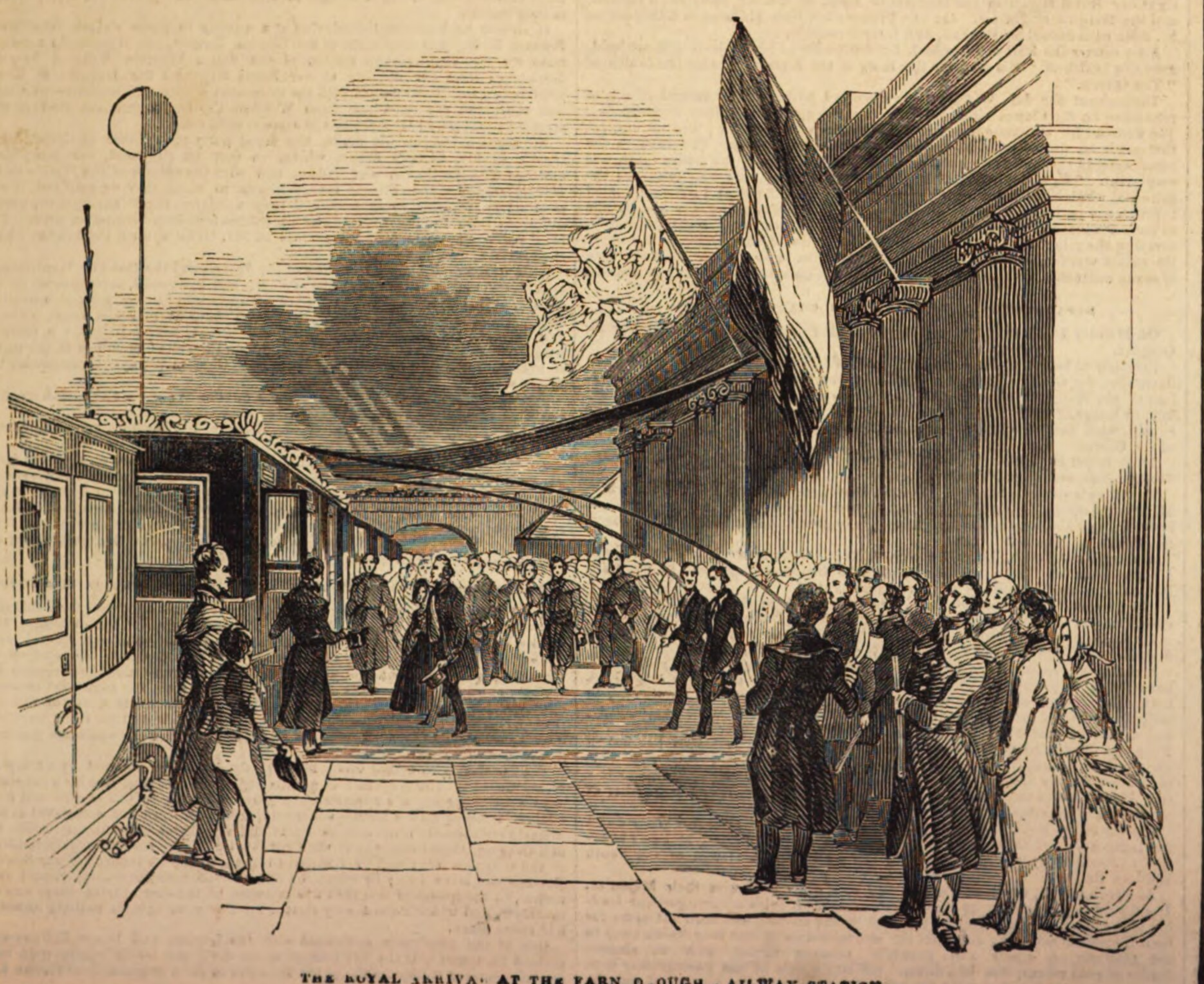
The Queen communicated the information thus received to the anxious bystanders.

Her Majesty afterwards resolved to wait at Bernai the arrival of her august husband. Apartments were immediately provided for her Majesty and suite, and a second table and dinner were prepared for the persons who had accompanied her. Seven o'clock passed without the King making his appearance, but an *estafette* reached at that hour with a dispatch, addressed to the Chateau d'Eu, and the Courier Wernet, recognising the King's writing, immediately carried it to the Queen. It contained only these words:—

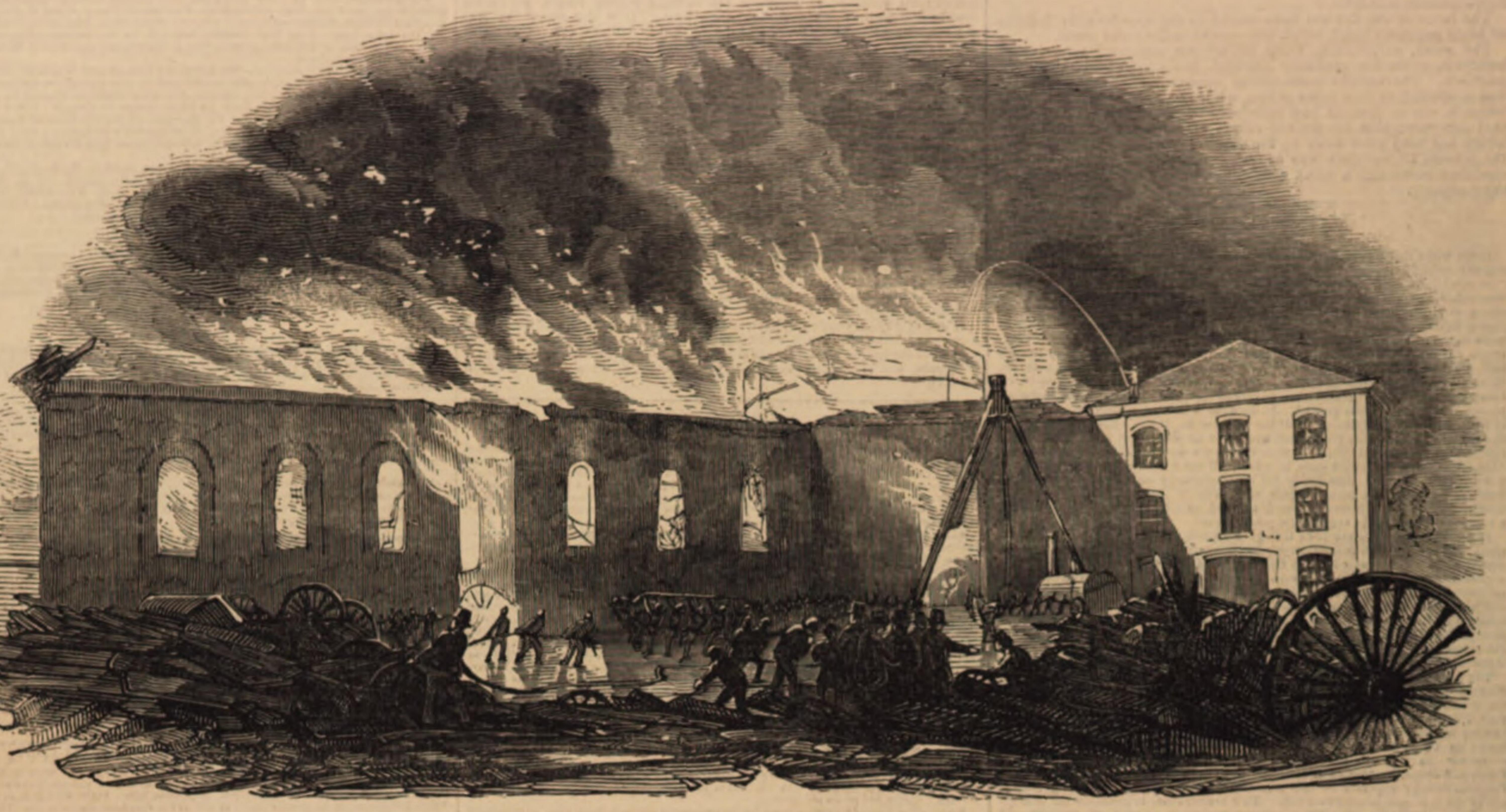
"My dear Friend—I landed to-day at half-past two o'clock in excellent health and spirits."

Nearly three more hours elapsed, however, ere the Royal carriages drove up with his Majesty, the Duc de Montpensier, M. Guizot, and the numerous suite. His Majesty was in high spirits, very little fatigued, and much pleased with the "agreeable surprise" which conjugal affection had prepared for him.

In a few hours the party were safe at the Chateau d'Eu, and there, it was understood, his Majesty will remain some ten days.



THE ROYAL ARRIVAL AT THE FARNBOROUGH RAILWAY STATION.



GREAT FIRE AT THE NEW-CROSS RAILWAY STATION, ON MONDAY LAST.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT THE NEW-CROSS RAILWAY STATION.

One of the most fearful fires that have occurred in the neighbourhood of the metropolis for many years *took place at a late* hour on Monday evening, at the works attached to the station of the South Eastern, Brighton, and Croydon Railways at New-cross, resulting in the destruction of property to an enormous amount.

The New-cross station is to the above Railways what Wolverton is to the London and Birmingham line. It communicates with the metropolis by the Kent-road, *on which it is* situated; and with the Thames by part of the old Croydon Canal. The area occupied by the station is about equal to that of *Russell-square.* It consists of an assemblage of vast workshops, large lathe and planing machine rooms, furnace rooms, carpenters' and painters' rooms, carriage and fire engine houses; and a grand octagonal engine house, nearly as large as the Colosseum, in the Regent's-park; in the centre is a stone shaft, surrounded by a circle of columns, supporting a roof in the manner of the Chapter-house, at *Salisbury*; between these columns are eight large doorways, with trams for the engines and and tenders. The height of this vast octagonal building is, or rather was, 70 feet; and with the range of carriage and workshops attached, it was part of the original station, as erected under the superintendence of Mr. Gibbs, then engineer to the Company: it was handsomely built of brick, with *stone finishings.*

The fire commenced in a loft of this large octagonal building, fitted up as a painter's shop, upwards of eighty feet in breadth, having in its centre a lantern roof, to the extreme height of the structure, seventy feet. The works were all shut up, and the interior of the station was in a state of animation in consequence of the approaching arrival of the King of the French, he having signified his intention of proceeding to Dover by this route. There were present Captain Charlewood, superintendent of the Dover Railway; Mr. Howell, deputy-superintendent of the same line; Mr. Cubitt, the engineer; with several others. While the work-people were engaged erecting the tent on the *platform, for his* Majesty's reception, they were startled by cries of "Fire." The engine repository was then found to be burning in the upper part, among the paint stores, and the flames made such rapid progress, that in less than a quarter of an hour the whole building was in a blaze. The fire was greatly assisted by a quantity of oil and turpentine, as well as paint, that had been laid *aside in a part of the* engine-room. The police force hastened to the spot, and were most active in maintaining order, and saving the property, and books from the offices adjoining the burning pile. It was near an hour before any engines arrived, and by this time the conflagration had spread to a long building, also used to keep carriages and steam-engines in. By eleven o'clock the roofs of both houses (which *were boards* covered with lead, and on iron rafters) fell in, and then the engines, amounting to about fourteen, were able to make an effectual resistance. The conflagration was fearfully rapid, the flames rushing up through the lantern, whence they burnt with increased fury, until the roof and floors fell in. Attempts were then made to save the various shops beneath, but in vain. *Engines from the* dockyard at Deptford, and from the London fire brigade, reached the scene before ten o'clock, the fire having broken out at nine.

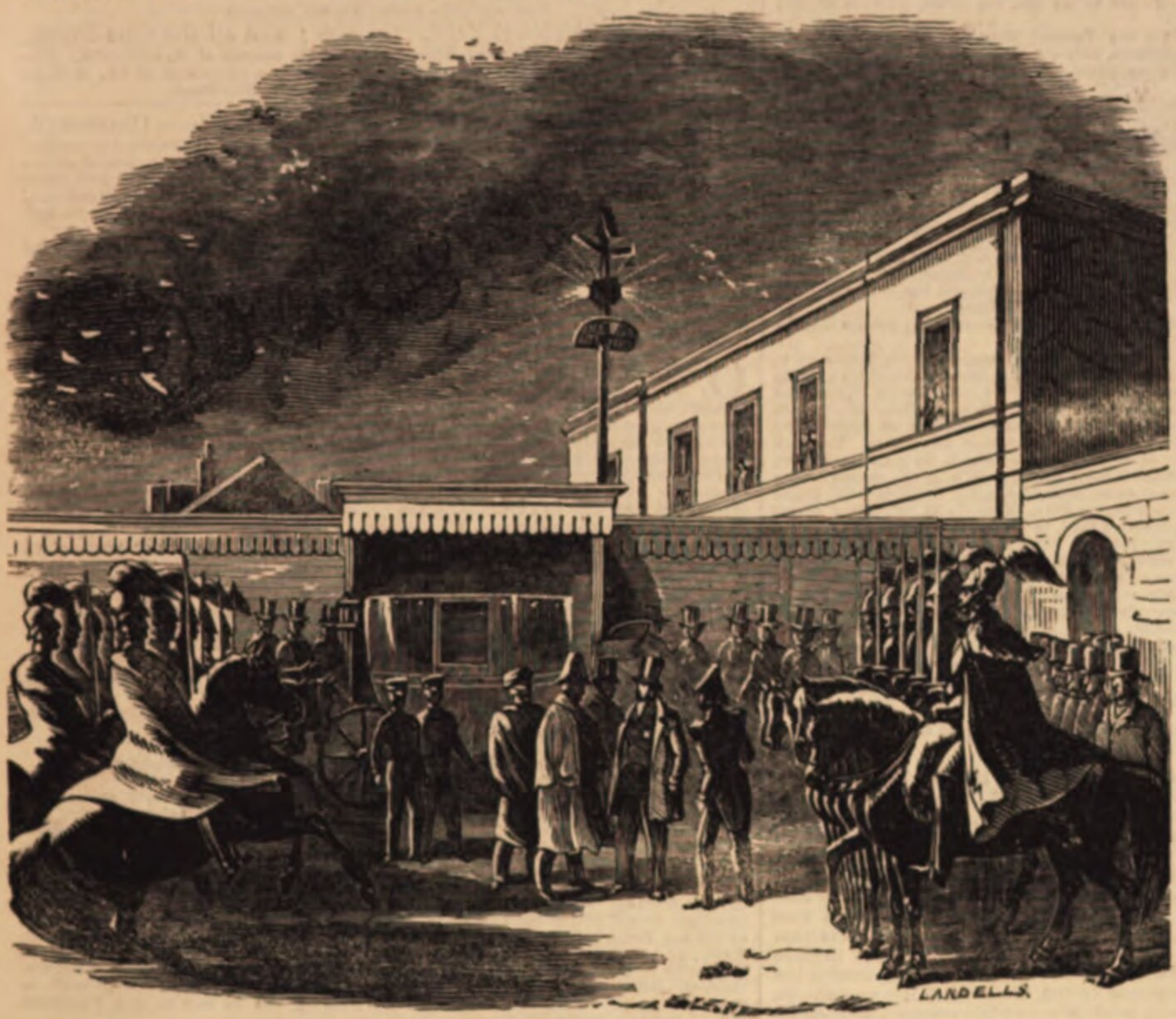
The firemen at first appeared to be completely bewildered; the flames were rushing out of the roofs and nearly every window in the octagon and fitting departments, and were roaring with an awful sound. At the same moment, the molten lead was running from the cornices round the blazing property, thereby exposing every one to great danger. Nevertheless every man exerted himself with the greatest intrepidity, and by that means a long range of premises used for the erection of carriages was saved. There *was a spa*cious tank between the two buildings, but the fire was so fierce, that it completely reached over the tank, and almost set the roof in a blaze. It was indeed truly *distressing* to see the valuable lathes and splendid machinery in the fitting-house falling a sacrifice. There was no alternative, the whole was quickly destroyed or rendered useless. For two hours and upwards the fire continued to rage with awful violence, although its progress had, to a certain extent, been stopped. The immense mass of inflammable materials that the two buildings contained, with the heavy floors and roofs, caused the fire to be of frightful extent, the flames rising to such a great altitude as to be seen for many miles distant, attracting some thousands of persons to the spot.

His Majesty the King of the French arrived at the station at about eleven o'clock, and on alighting, expressed his great regret at the calamity.

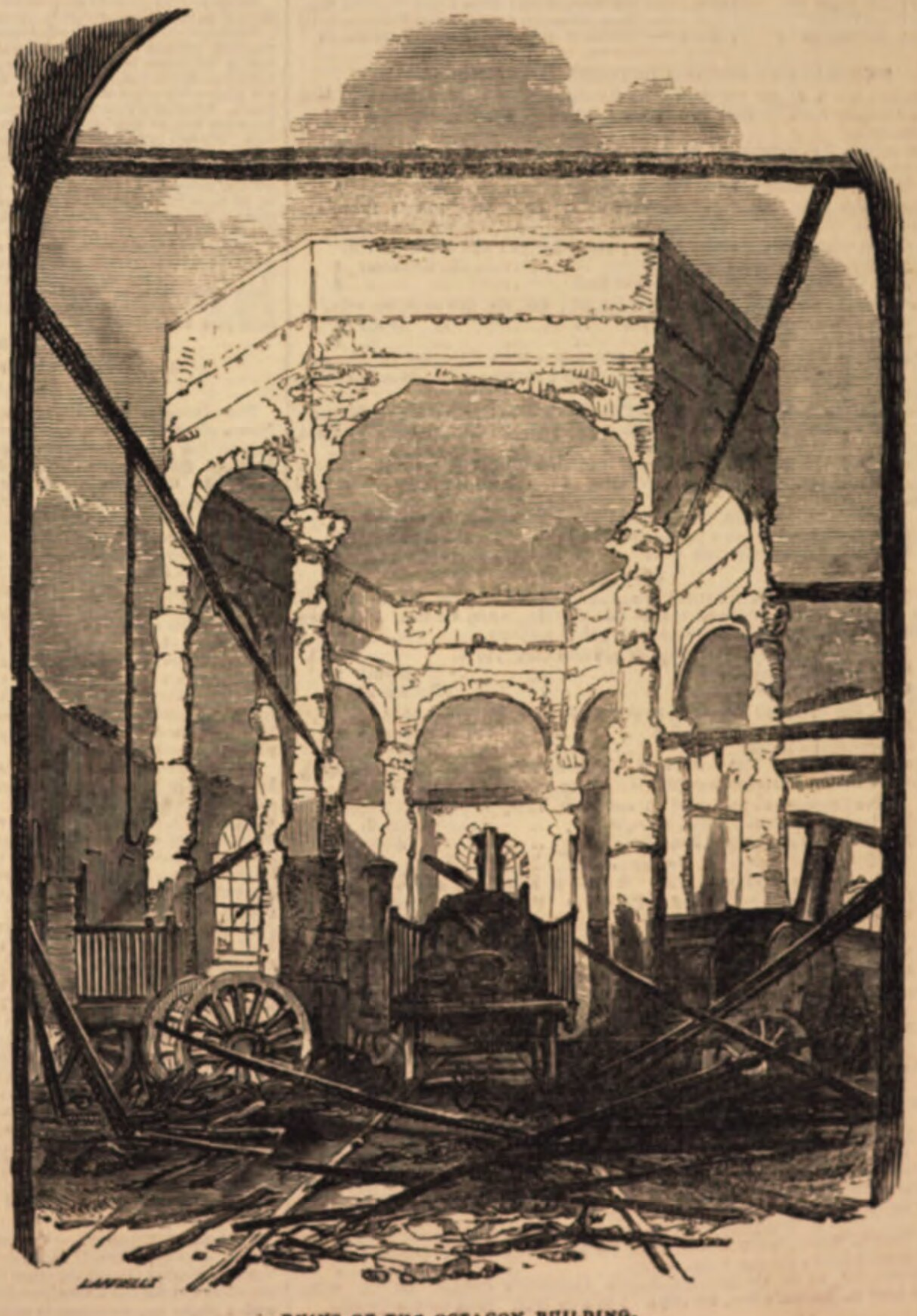
One very fortunate circumstance was, that the wells from which the engines worked were powerfully *charged* with water, the engines being supplied by a steam-engine on the works, and to this in a great measure may be attributed the saving of the remainder of the company's property.

At one o'clock, a great number of the engines were still in full operation, there remaining a great body of fire in the ruins. The hose of some were directing *streams of water* from the warehouses and the adjacent buildings into the burning mass beneath, whilst the firemen were stationed on all sides to prevent the flames from extending. Up to this period, and an hour subsequently, several *attachés* of the King of the French, who were to follow in another train, after the royal carriage, were to be seen mingled with the police and firemen. Their state *dresses wonderfully* contrasted with those of the fire corps, whose apparel was covered with mud, and their faces as black as sweepers. In the course of another half-hour or so the whole of the suite left the New-cross station in a special train, on their way to Dover.

The exact amount of property destroyed, as well as the extent of insurances, are as *follows:*—The octagonal building, as well as the fitting house, which was 120 feet long by 30 wide, were insured in the Westminster Fire Offices for £4600, and the contents in the Phœnix Office to the amount of £9000, making a total of £13,600. There



ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH DURING THE FIRE.



RUINS OF THE OCTAGON BUILDING.

were in the octagon six engines and three tenders, the former valued at £1300 each, and the latter at £200 each. It will cost an enormous sum to reinstate the machinery alone. The company estimate the damage under £20,000.

The cause of the fire has been traced to the spontaneous ignition of some vegetable black which was stowed in the paint room.

The ruins, particularly those left of the octagonal or principal buildings, as the fire gradually subsided, had a most remarkable appearance. The upright walls of the upper story, or lantern, which was supported by four stone pillars, while the body of fire was raging beneath, was so charred and splintered by the intensity of the heat, that they resembled the fretted pillars of some ancient monastery, which had been worn away by the lapse of years, while the wreck of the several locomotives was to be seen along the extensive line of shedding, presenting a most serious loss of this valuable property of the company.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

If the world don't grow better as it grows older, it certainly becomes wiser as regards worldly things. Were the South Sea scheme (subsequently called "bubble") to be introduced on the New 'Change, it is doubtful whether it would find any patrons: were Count Fathom to come to life again, he would starve within the bills of mortality, beyond a doubt. It was almost a pity Sir James Graham wasted his energies on the thimble-rig, for of a surety it could no more continue to exist in Young England, than a dolphin in the House of Commons. Not that we should have opposed the profession of that science or mystery, but we should have ruined the "pea-men" before another lustrum. With all respect for the ancients, verily, as regarded the machinations of the sharp practitioner, our fathers were, to borrow the phrase of one of Mr. Dickens's young gentlemen, "jolly green." In especial were they verdant in the matters of their games and exercises. Half the parish of St. James's had lived on *sauter la coupe*, till a bungling young lord *sauted* in so slovenly a style, that the old squires could not avoid seeing it with their eyes shut; while till the season of 1844, the Derby and Leger were, in effect, all aged stakes. In the south, the years '32 and '39 were remarkable for the appearance on the turf of the oldest three-year-olds within memory, just as it was in the north in '29 and '32. Good-natured people, however, merely grinned and bore it; and so it went on, a rogue's saturnalia, till the present year of grace.

In the preceding autumn Lord George Bentinck, having a suspicion that mischief was afoot, beset himself manfully to overthrow it, but the time was not ripe enough. Then came the last Epsom Olympics, whereat the victor was subsequently shown to be an impostor. While yet the Running Rein affair was *sub judice*, rumours were rife touching another robbery at the Derby; the pigeons had been shot at with two barrels! Allusion has already been made in these columns to Ratan's defect, and the suspicions attaching to the conduct of his jockey, Sam Rogers. These doubts, it was announced, would be cleared up in the course of the present autumn; and to the manner and matter of that investigation we purpose herein to address us.

The present week witnessed the celebration of the Second October Meeting at Newmarket. The weather was unpropitious, the sport good and plentiful, and the attendance excellent. Save as regarded their temporary results, the public took little interest in any of its events, except the Cesarewitch Handicap—a great betting-round business—and the Clearwell, a two-year-old stake pretty well found in Derby and Oaks nominations. The former of these was won in a canter, in one of the largest fields that Newmarket has seen, by Foigh-a-Ballagh, beating 26 others. By the way, a capital portrait of that same Foigh-a-Ballagh appeared in this paper, October 5, drawn by Herring, and is one of the best portraits he ever did. This performance is probably the best on record of a three year old. His proprietor won by it upwards of £13,000, and has cleared by this horse, within six weeks, nearly £30,000. As yet the real speed of this Irish phenomenon has never been tried—what a race would be a match between him and Alice Hawthorn, at weight for age—the Beacon Course. The Clearwell brought out eight—and Refraction won—of course. She is the best two-year-old filly of her year, beyond question. And *apropos* of question is the matter which we said we should especially canvass in this article. The inquiry was going on during the whole of the meeting, before Lord Stradbroke, chairman; the Marquis of Exeter, the Duke of Beaufort, Lord George Bentinck, Captain Rous, Colonel Anson, and Colonel Peel. There were also in attendance two short-hand writers from the House of Commons, and certain counsellors and attornies for the parties accused. As the investigation was conducted with closed doors, we can only allude to the *on dits* in circulation. According to these, a very disreputable case will be made out against several individuals connected influentially with betting circles—even if worse come not of it. Most probably the present course is adopted with reference to the gambling inquiry now in progress before Parliament. Whatever the policy may be, however, the result must benefit the turf. During the last twenty years a large body of men have been living on racing robberies. Some of these will be shown off, beyond a doubt, when the report of the Ratan affair sees the light—the whole of the evidence will be published in a pamphlet—at the instance of the Jockey Club. There is—or rather there was—up to our going to press, no betting of amount on the events beyond the meeting, which had not then been brought to a close.

LATEST BETTING AT NEWMARKET.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.

6 to 5 on Foigh-a-Ballagh	20 to 1 agst Evenus	20 to 1 agst Golden Rule
18 to 1 agst The Cure	20 to 1 —— The Altered One	30 to 1 —— Rowena

DERBY.

5 to 1 agst J. Day's lot	25 to 1 agst Newsmonger	40 to 1 agst Pantasa
5 to 1 —— Scott's lot	25 to 1 —— Minikin colt	45 to 1 —— Lillah colt
20 to 1 —— Forth's lot	30 to 1 —— Fits-Allen (t)	50 to 1 —— Young Eclipse
20 to 1 —— Sir G. Heathcote's lot	30 to 1 —— Connaught Ranger (t)	50 to 1 —— Laird o' Cockpen (t)
10 to 1 —— Alarm (t)	33 to 1 —— Old England (t)	50 to 1 —— Clear-the-Way
17 to 1 —— Kedger	35 to 1 —— Black Prince (t)	66 to 1 —— Fahowiagh (t)
18 to 1 —— Cobweb	35 to 1 —— Brother to E. O.	100 to 1 —— Lycurgus (t)

NEWMARKET SECOND OCTOBER MEETING.—Monday.

Match; 200 h ft, 8st 7lb each. B. C.—Colonel Peel's Zenobia (Nat) beat Lord Glasgow's sis. to Give-him-a-Name, 3 to 1 on Zenobia, who won easy by two lengths.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each, for three-yr-olds, &c. T.Y.C.
Lord Stradbroke's Evenus, 4 yrs, 8st 12lb .. .. (Nat) 1
Mr. Payne's Audrey, 3 yrs, 6st 4lb 2

The Coffee Room Stakes of 100 sovs each. Lord Stradbroke's Boarding-school Miss, allowed 3lb. Walked over.

(First Class) £50, for two-yr-olds; colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 5lb.
Mr. Edwards's Hedgehog .. .. .. (E. Edwards) 1
Lord W. Powlett's c by Jerry, out of Zeal 2

£50 for three-yr-olds, 7st 7lb; four, 8st 7lb; five, six, and aged, 8st 12lb.
Duke of Richmond's Pastoral, 3 yrs .. .. .. (Nat) 1
Lord Exeter's Celia, 5 yrs 2

Match, 300 h ft. T.Y.C.—Lord G. Bentinck's Miss Elis, 5st (Kitchener), beat Duke of Bedford's Oakley, 9st 12lb. 6 to 5 on Miss Elis. Won easy by a length.

Match, £150, h ft. T.Y.C—Duke of Bedford's Minotaur, 8st 8lb (Robinson), beat Mr. Phillimore's Physalis, 7st 7lb. 7 to 2 on Minotaur. Won by three lengths.

Match, £200, h ft. T.Y.C.—Duke of Bedford's Glen Fishie, 8st 7lb (Robinson), beat Col. Anson's Marquise, 7st 11lb. 6 to 4 on Glen Fishie. Won by a neck.

(Second Class) £50, for two-yr-olds, 8st 7lb, and fillies, 8st 5lb.
Duke of Richmond's br c the Laird of Cockpen (E. Edwards) 1
Lord Lonsdale's Loadstone 2

TUESDAY.

A Match, 50, h ft, T.Y.C.—Lord Huntingfield's Mario, 5 yrs, 9st 5lb (Boyce), beat Mr. Barne's c by Slane, out of the Warbler, 2 yrs, 6st 4lb. 5 to 2 on Mario. Won by a neck. The Slane colt pulled up lame.

The Royal Stakes of 200 sovs each, 120 ft.
Lord Exeter's Algernon .. .. (Mann) 1
Duke of Portland's Welbeck .. .. .. (Robinson) 2

The Clearwell Stakes of 30 sovs each, 20 ft, for two-yr-olds.
Duke of Richmond's Refraction .. .. .. (E. Edwards) 1
Colonel Peel's Hersey .. .. (Chapple) 2

Match, 200, h ft, T.Y.C.—Duke of Richmond's Espoir, 8st 7lb, (Robinson), beat Lord Exeter's Merope, 8st 7lb, (Mann), by a head. 4 to 1 on Espoir.

The Cesarewitch Stakes of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, with 300 added.
Mr. Irwin's Foigh-a-Ballagh, 3 yrs, 8st .. .. (Bell) 1
Mr. Dawson's Lightning, 3 yrs, 6st 5lb .. .. (Riley) 2

WEDNESDAY.

The Town Plate of £50. Winner to be sold for £200.
Mr. Booth's Priscilla Tomboy, 5 yrs .. .. (Sly) 1
Duke of Bedford's Robinia, 3 yrs .. .. (Whitehouse) 2

The Steppingley Stakes of 50 sovs each. T.Y.C.
Mr. Gully's Old England, 8st 3lb .. .. (J. Howlett) 1
Duke of Bedford's Prologue, 8st 7lb .. .. (Robinson) 2

The Bretby Stakes of 100 sovs each, h ft, for two-yr-old fillies, 8st 7lb.
Lord G. Bentinck's Longitude .. .. .. (Marson) 1
Duke of Richmond's f by Glaucus, out of Estell .. (Abdale) 2

THURSDAY.

Match, 100, T.Y.C.—Lord G. Bentinck's b c Devil to Pay, 8st 10lb (Nat), beat Lord Glasgow's f by Retainer, out of Purity, 8st 7lb (Robinson). 2 to 1 on the colt, who won by three lengths.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.
Lord Chesterfield's f by Hornsea, dam by Sultan.. (F. Butler) 1
Lord G. Bentinck's Duke of Cornwall .. .. ..(Marson) 2

Match.—Lord G. Bentinck's All-round-my-Hat, 8st 7lb (Nat), beat Lord Glasgow's c by Velocipede, out of Amulet, 8st 3lb (Marson), 200, T.Y.C. Won in a canter by a length.

Handicap Plate of £100, for 3 yrs old, &c.
Lord G. Bentinck's Naworth, aged, 7st 2lb .. ..(Abdale) 1
Lord Exeter's Crosby, 3 yrs, 5st 2lb .. .. .. (Sharp) 2

Match, 150, 50 ft, Ab. M.—Mr. Joseph Anderson's Chance, 8st 7lb (Bell), beat Lord E. Russell's Nat, 8st (Sly). 7 to 4 on Nat. Won by five lengths.

The New York papers state that Mr. Macready took his farewell of the New York stage, at the Park, in the character of *King Lear*. At the close of the tragedy he was called for by the audience, and received with applause, and, with considerable agitation, he addressed the audience at great length, urging the beneficial influences of the Shaksperean drama. It is also stated that Mr. Macready has received for his professional services in America, over his expenses, 35,000 dollars, a part of which has been invested in Ohio 6 per Cents.

The Safety of Railway Travelling.—At a recent inquest Mr. Wakley took occasion to observe, that he had held the office of coroner for five years and a half, and had the two great termini, and upwards of thirty miles of the most extensive railways in the kingdom in his district, and yet, notwithstanding the millions of persons that must have travelled up and down those lines during the period he had mentioned, he had never held a single inquest on a railway passenger.

The triangular piece of ground near Kennington-cross, which, during many years, has been an open space, conducive to the health of the surrounding inhabitants, has been let on lease by the officers of the Duchy of Lancaster for building. Thirty or forty houses are to be erected, and Kennington-green will no longer be a pleasant spot for the eye to rest on, but a mass of brickwork.

Letters from Alexandria of the 26th ult. state that Mehemet Ali had not yet returned any answer to the proposal of Mr. Bourne to grant a privilege for the transit of passengers and merchandise through Egypt. It was said that the Pacha had regarded as a mark of disrespect the sending a simple *employé* of the Post-office to negociate the matter, instead of an officer holding a commission from her Majesty's Government.

Twenty Polish students have recently been arrested at Warsaw, on a charge of being members of a secret society. The younger of them, who were only from thirteen to fourteen years old, were, it is added, sent into the interior of Russia, but the others were sent to the army of Circassia, as common soldiers.

THE MARKETS.

Corn-Exchange, Friday.—Since Monday, the arrivals of English wheat for our market have been on a very limited scale, hence the show of samples of that grain here, to-day, was small. The demand ruled rather active, at full prices. In foreign wheat only a moderate business was doing, yet previous rates were supported. The show of barley being small, and the masters mostly in full work, the sale for the finest qualities was brisk, at full quotations. In other kinds, comparatively little was doing. The best malt was quite as dear, while all other articles of grain supported their previous value.

Arrivals.—English: wheat, 2970; barley, 1160; oats, 150 quarters. Irish: wheat, —barley, —; oats, 5360 quarters. Foreign: wheat, —; barley, 430; oats, — quarters. Flour, 2920 sacks. Malt, 100 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 39s to 47s; ditto white, 45s to 50s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 39s to 44s; ditto white, 41s to 48s; rye, 35s to 37s; grinding barley, 28s to 29s; distilling ditto, 30s to 32s; malting ditto, 30s to 33s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s to 61s; brown ditto, 57s to 60s; Kingston and Ware, 61s to 62s; Chevalier, 62s to —s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s to 22s; potatoe ditto, 21s to 24s; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s to 21s; ditto white, 19s to 21s; tick beans, 34s to 36s; old ditto, 34s to 37s; grey peas, 29s to 31s; maple, 31s to 32s; white, 31s to 36s; boilers, 36s to 38s per quarter. Town-made flour, 46s to 48s; Suffolk, 37s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 44s to 53s; Dantzig, red, 53s to 54s; white, 54s to 56s. *In Bond.*—Barley, —s to —s; oats, new, —s to —s; ditto feed, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 24s to —s per barrel. Town made, —s to —s.

The Seed Market.—Linseed and rapeseed are commanding a steady sale, at full prices. In all other kinds of seeds next to nothing is doing.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 56s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 35s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 26s to 38s; hempseed, 28s to 35s per quarter; coriander, 15s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s to 18s; white ditto, 10s to 12s; tares, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £23 to £25 per last of ten quarters; Linseed cakes, English, £10 10s to £11 per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £5 10s per ton; canary, 56s to 60s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5½d to 6½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 46s 3d; barley, 33s 6d; oats, 20s 6d; rye, 37s 10d; beans, 36s 11d; peas, 34s 0d.

Six Weeks' Averages that govern Duty.—Wheat, 46s 4d; barley, 34s 10d; oats, 20s 5d; rye, 36s 4d; beans, 37s 3d; peas, 33s 7d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 4s; oats, 6s; rye, 6s 6d; beans, 5s 6d; peas, 9s 6d.

Tea.—Public sales, of upwards of 20,000 packages commenced on Thursday. So far as they have proceeded, fine qualities have supported previous rates; but other kinds have had a downward tendency.

Sugar.—The best kinds of West India sugar—the supply of which offering is small—have sold at full currencies; but other descriptions, as well as Bengal, Mauritius, and refined, have declined from 6d to 1s per cwt.

Coffee.—Exceedingly little business has been doing in coffee this week. West India may be considered about stationary, but other kinds are lower.

Rice.—Some rather large sales of Bengal have been reported; while the value of other kinds is quite as high as last week.

Hay and Straw.—Coarse meadow hay, £3 10s to £4 10s; useful ditto, £4 12s to £5; fine upland ditto, £5 to £5 8s; clover hay, £4 10s to £6 10s; Oat straw, £1 8s to £1 10s; wheat straw, £1 11s to £1 13s per load.

Coals.—Adair's, 17s; Holywell Main, 19s 3d; Tanfield Moor, 18s 9d; Hilda, 21s 9d; Killingworth, 22s; Newmarch, 20s 6d; Lambton, 24s; and Stewart's, 24s 3d per ton.

Oils.—Linseed oil has met a steady sale at full prices. The same may be said of Southern; but other kinds have met a slow inquiry.

Provisions.—There has been less demand for both Irish and foreign butter, since our last, and prices may be considered somewhat easier. Hams and bacon are quite as dear; but other kinds of provisions are rather heavy.

Tallow.—By accounts from St. Petersburgh, we learn that the shipments of tallow have been less by 10,000 casks than at the same time in 1843, yet the demand for P.Y.C. is heavy. Town tallow, however, is working up, owing to the make being short.

Hops.—Although the supplies of new hops on offer are extensive, the demand for the finest parcels is active, at somewhat improved currencies. In other kinds, as well as in the best yearlings, a fair business is doing, at full prices. The duty is still called £130,000. Sussex pockets, £6 10s to £7 10s; Wealds, £6 18s to £8 0s; Mid Kent, £8 to £10 10s; East Kent, £7 7s to £8 5s; Choice ditto, £10 0s to £12 0s; Farnhams, £10 to £10 10s.

Wool.—Since the conclusion of the public sales very little business has been doing privately, yet prices rule about stationary. The imports continue large.

Potatoes.—The supplies of potatoes offering at the waterside are good, yet the sale for them is steady at from £2 10s to £5 per ton.

Smithfield.—Our market, to-day, was, on the whole, fairly supplied with beasts as to numbers, but their general quality was very inferior. Primest Scots commanded a steady sale, at full prices, but otherwise the beef trade was dull. We had on show 72 oxen and cows from Rotterdam, and 120 Scots from Aberdeen. The numbers of sheep being small, the mutton trade was active, and the quotations had, in some instances, an upward tendency. In calves a good business was doing, at an improvement of 2d per 8lbs. The pork trade was firm, at fully Monday's prices. Milch cows sold slowly, at from £16 to £18 10s each. Per 8lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; second quality do. 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime large oxen, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 10d to 4s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime Southdown ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; large coarse calves 3s 4d to 4s 2d; prime small ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; sucking calves, 18s to 33s; quarter old store pigs, 16s to 20s each; Beasts, 641; cows, 180; sheep, 4250; calves, 248; pigs, 350.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—We had a fair average supply of meat on sale here to-day, while the demand was steady at full prices. Per 8lb., by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; ditto small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 0d.

Robert Herbert.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The advance in the value of money, alluded to in the Illustrated London News of last week, continues well sustained. The effect has been already to depress the value of Consols, which, although the market opened steadily on Monday, did not quote the full value of Saturday's closing prices, marking only 100¼ to ⅜. Some rumours on Tuesday, relative to the return of the King of the French, although perfectly unimportant in themselves, had the effect of causing sales at a decline of nearly three-eighths per cent. This is a symptom that cannot be understood; particularly when it is known that the principal sales were made on private accounts, and did not therefore partake of a speculative character. The fact is, that many of the capitalists are getting out of stock, in order to employ their money in those different channels of trade which, from the low rate of interest and amount of unemployed capital, have been lately unavailable. Stock for this class of capitalists is only resorted to as a last resource, and, consequently, at the first symptom of an increased value for money, is immediately sold. Wednesday's market experienced a slight reaction in consequence of some good purchases; and Stock being rather scarce on Thursday, the improvement was maintained. The settlement of the account passed off favourably, money being at a moderate price. Consols, at the close of the week, quoted 108½ to ⅝ for money, and 100⅝ to ¾ for account; Exchequer Bills, 73 to 76; India Bonds, 93 to 94; Bank Stock, 205 to 206. India Stock has receded to 287½.

The business in the Foreign-house has been extremely limited, and quotations have scarcely varied. The half-monthly settlement passed off quietly; money, however, was a little dearer. In consequence of the trifling variations during the fortnight, the account was a very small one. Spanish, on Wednesday, advanced to 23⅞ to 24 for the Actives; Three per Cents., 35½ to ¾. This was the result of some large speculative operations, and the price was maintained on Thursday by a large purchase through an influential broker. The only assigned reason for these purchases is the probability that the Queen's accession may tranquilise parties, and thus gradually restore the finances of Spain. The prices at closing, were—Spanish Actives, 23⅞; Three per Cents., 35½; Dutch Two-and-a Half per Cents., 62⅝; Five per Cents., 98¼; Mexican, 34⅝; Portuguese Converted, 50¾; Brazilian, 82½.

The settlement in the Railway Market progressed without difficulty, and prices remain at previous quotations. York and North Midland have advanced, but speculation has been principally confined to the French lines. Boulogne and Amiens have quoted 2¾ to 3 premium; and Orleans, Tours, and Bordeaux have been the same. All the completed lines have also been in demand. The newly projected English lines have not been much dealt in this Account, the former one having been a losing game to some of the most active of the speculators. The closing quotations, without reference to premium or discount, are:—Bristol and Gloucester, 42; Caledonian, 4½; Churnet Valley, 4⅝; Eastern Counties, 13⅞ to 14; Lancaster and Carlisle, 13⅞; Birmingham Stock, 213; Brighton, 47½; Dover, 40½ ¾; Kent Valley, 8½; Yarmouth and Norwich, 26½; York and North Midland, 110; Central of France, 4½ to 4; Boulogne and Amiens, 5¼; Orleans, Tours, and Bordeaux, 3¼ to 4; Paris and Lyons, 3¼; Paris and Orleans, 39⅝; Paris and Rouen, 39¾.

Saturday Morning.—Yesterday was pay day in the English House; all passed quietly, Consols closing at 100¼. Spanish was a shade better in the Foreign Market; in consequence of the funding of the floating debt of Spain, it closed at 35¾ for the Three-per-Cents., Actives 24½. The Railway Market closed with a slight improvement in some of the leading lines.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, Oct. 15.

WHITEHALL, Oct. 14.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignities of Viscount and Earl of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Hon. Edward Lord Ellenborough, and the heirs made of his body lawfully begotten, by the names, styles, and titles of Viscount Southam, of Southam, in the county of Gloucester, and Earl of Ellenborough, in the county of Cumberland.

DOWNING-STREET, Oct 14.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint William Henry Draper, Esq., to be her Majesty's Attorney General for that part of the province of Canada formerly called Upper Canada; Wm. Morris, Esq., to be Receiver General for Canada; D. B. Papineau, Esq., to be Commissioner for Crown Lands for Canada; James Smith, Esq., to be her Majesty's Attorney General for that part of the Province of Canada formerly called Lower Canada; Dominic Daly, Esq., to be Secretary for Canada; John Downie, Esq., to be First Puisne Judge for the Colony of British Guiana; and Francesco Dalmas, Esq., to be Cashier to the Government of Malta.

BANKRUPTS.—W. MINTER, Colchester, Essex, builder. T. B. HALL, Coggeshall, Essex, grocer. M. and B. LEE, Duke-street, Piccadilly, tailors. F. A. BERENGER, Homer-street, Crawford-street, Marylebone, clothier. H. D. WILLIAMS, Southampton, plumber. G. BALL, Bath, carpenter. W. J. J. COALL, Exeter, grocer. T. TABBERNER, Birmingham, corn-factor. J. BIBBY, Liverpool, coach proprietor.

Friday, Oct. 18.

BANKRUPTS.—B. PERKINS and S. WOOLLEY, Stamford, drapers. T. SMITH, sen., Minto-street, Bermondsey, wool stapler. W. CHEQUER, Blackfriars-road, saddler. C. ROGERS, Bishopsgate-street Within, saddler. R. FOOTNER, Lymington, Hampshire, upholsterer. W. HILL, Woolwich, builder. W. RICHARDSON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, glass manufacturer.

BIRTHS.

At Portland-place, the Countess of March of a daughter.——At Park-street, Grosvenor-square, the lady of Major-General Frederick, C.B., of a son.——At Lavender-hill, the lady of Joseph Gurney, Esq., of a daughter.——At Rock House, Cheshire, the lady of the Rev. W. Hinson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Kensington, William Beloe Rix, Esq., of Matching, Essex, to Laura Anne, third daughter of the late W. Bond, Esq., of Ashford, Kent.——At St. George's, Camberwell, Henry William Waddell, Esq., to Elizabeth Douglas, youngest daughter of John Holmes Gibson, Esq.——At the Collegiate Church, Manchester, William Jacobs, Esq., to Mary, eldest daughter of the late John Heaton, Esq., of Blackrod, Lancashire, surgeon.

DEATHS.

At Madeira, Lieutenant James Gordon Caulfeild, eldest son of Major-General Caulfeild.——At Knowle Lodge, Hampstead, John Alexander Thwaites, Esq.——At Haggerstone, Miss Fanny Holcroft, daughter of the late Thomas Holcroft. She was the authoress of several esteemed works of fiction.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Eight o'clock on Thursday Evening.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, under the patronage of her Majesty the Queen.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—Open every evening with its unequalled rotation of Equestrian and Dramatic entertainments.—MONDAY, October 21, and DURING THE WEEK, at Seven o'Clock, the splendid spectacle from the poem of the illustrious Sir Walter Scott, entitled LOCHINVAR; or, the Bridal of Netherby and Steed of the Brave. After which, sixth appearance of the celebrated KANTROWITZ FAMILY, from Warsaw, who will have the honour of singing the national airs of Poland and Russia, engaged by Mr. Batty at a great expense, in addition to the present novelties.—Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot.—Box-office open daily, from Eleven till Five.

HER MAJESTY'S GUEST, LOUIS PHILIPPE, King of the French, in the UNIFORM of a NATIONAL GUARD, worn by himself. The NATIONAL GROUP, in honour of the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Duke of Wellington, consisting of 18 Figures. R. COBDEN, Esq., from Life. TOM THUMB, as Napoleon.—"This Exhibition, in its present state, is one of the very best sights in the Metropolis, and abounds with such a variety of objects, that it is a matter of surprise how so many things could have been brought together."—The Times.—Admittance, One Shilling; Napoleon Rooms, Sixpence. Open from Eleven till Five, and from Seven till Ten. Concert at Eight. Madame TUSSAUD and SONS, Exhibition Bazaar, Baker-street, Portman-square.

CHINESE COLLECTION, Hyde Park Corner.—Open Daily from Ten till Dusk, and from Seven to Ten.—Admission, One Shilling.—This SALOON contains numerous objects of the greatest interest, illustrative of CHINA and the CHINESE; and is the only MUSEUM where the visitor can obtain, at one view, a correct idea of the manners, customs, and appearance of the Inhabitants of that vast Empire, as conveyed by portraits, the size of life, attired in the respective costumes of the rank represented—the higher orders displaying a lavish luxury, and those of the middle and lower classes the strictest economy. Several figures have lately been added, illustrative of their modes of punishment; and the Saloon (which is 240 feet in length, and brilliantly lit up every Evening) is also enriched with numerous highly interesting specimens in the different scientific departments. His Royal Highness Prince Albert's Military Band attends on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings.

Now ready, the Fourth Edition, enlarged.

HOW TO DANCE THE POLKA; and all the Quadrilles, German Waltzes, Highland Reels, &c. After the method of M. COULON. Forwarded to all parts of the Country post free, on receiving a remittance of 8d., or eight postage labels. London: Hugh Cunningham, Publisher, 193, Strand.

POLKA LESSON BOOK, or Ball-room Guide.—Illustrated, Price 1s., a complete Cours de Polka, with beautiful representations and correct instructions how to execute the various figures. This work contains the figures of all the Quadrilles, Gallopades, Mazourkas, Polonaises, Polkas, and all those dances adopted at Court.—Order Mitchell's Edition of any bookseller, or of the publisher, C. Mitchell, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street; who sends the work (post-free) on receipt of 1s., or 12 Stamps

THE INNISKILLING POLKA by M'CARROLL, as played by the Bands of the Coldstream Guards and 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, is now ready, for Pianoforte, price 2s. It is also now in the press, for Harp and Pianoforte, arranged by the Misses M'Carroll.—To be had of all Music Sellers in London; and at M'Carroll's Music Libraries, 171, North-street, Brighton, and 9, Lower Union Parade, Leamington.

ORATORIOS for VOICE (Vocal Scores), with Piano or Organ Accompaniments.—A new and splendid edition of The Messiah, from Mozart's score, arranged by John Bishop, only 15s.; ditto of The Creation, arranged by John Bishop, only 15s.; The Seasons, arranged by Clementi, only 21s.; Rossini's Stabat Mater, with Latin and English words, arranged by Joseph Warren, only 15s.; Beethoven's Mount of Olives, with English words by Joseph Warren, only 12s.; and Tallis's Services, by John Bishop, an elegant pocket edition, only 6s.—N.B. The most eminent professors of music have pronounced the above editions to be far superior to all others extant. All orders must state Cocks's Edition.—London: published only by Messrs. Cocks and Co., 20, Princes-street, Hanover-square, Musicsellers to her Majesty.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—SOCIETY OF BLUES.—Brother Blues are requested to attend the ANNUAL FESTIVAL, in commemoration of the Birthday of the Royal Founder, King Edward the Sixth, which will be celebrated at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 23rd Instant.

President: John Smith, Esq.

STEWARDS:

Joseph Beioley, Esq., 1, Warren-street West, Camden town
P. L. Crofton, Esq., Bank-chambers
John Grellier, Esq., 21, Lombard-street
Jeremiah Lodge, Esq., Lloyd's
George Murrell, Esq., Leadenhall-market
T. W. Parkes, Esq., 1, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn
T. Purdue, Esq., 15, Lower Islington-terrace
F. A. Sadler, Esq., Lloyd's
C. B. Ward, Esq., Fleet-street
F. P. Webb, Esq., 23, Finch-lane
H. J. White, Esq., 15, Lombard-street.

Tickets, One Guinea each, to be had of the Stewards, or of the Secretary, at the Committee-room, London Tavern. Dinner on the table at Five o'clock.

JOHN A. L. BARNARD, Honorary Secretary.

25, Holloway-place, Holloway, Oct., 1844.

MONEY.—GRAND DISTRIBUTION OF £70,170 Sterling. Authorised by his Imperial Majesty and the Government of Austria.—The Next DRAWING of the IMPERIAL AUSTRIAN LOAN will take place at VIENNA, on the 2nd December, and be paid in British Money. There are 700 Prizes of £23,000, £5000, &c.; the lowest, £50. A few Tickets, £3 each; Shares, 12s., with Prospectus; six, Tickets for £15, may be obtained of Messrs. A. J. Straus and Co., Bankers and Receivers-General, Office, 26, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London. Remittance can be made by Post-office order. Government Lists of the Drawing will be sent to each Purchaser. Office hours from Twelve till Three.

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are apprised that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEAS (Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate street). They are packed in showy leaden canisters, from an ounce to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale; the license is only 11s. per annum, and many, during the last nineteen years, have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without 1s. let or loss. Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) as above.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London. Established 1823. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV.

Chairman—The Right Hon. THOMAS FRANKLAND LEWIS.
Deputy Chairman—HENRY FREDERICK STEPHENSON, Esq.

The following are among the advantages offered by this Society:—

Lower Rates of Premium than those of any other Office which entitle the assured to participate in the profits, and considerably lower than those of any other Mutual Assurance Society.

No Proprietary participate in the profits, the whole being divisible among the Assured.
The first Bonus, in 1834, averaged £16 per cent. on the Premiums paid.
The second ditto, 1839, ditto £31 ditto since the 1st division.
The third ditto, 1844, ditto £36 ditto since the 2nd division.

In addition to which, all Policies entitled to the absolute bonus, will receive a contingent prospective bonus of £1 per cent. per annum, on becoming claims before 1849.

Assurances effected on the equal scale of premiums in the year 1844, will participate in the Bonus to be declared in 1849. CAMPBELL JAMES DOWNER, Secretary.

ELECTRO PLATE SUPERSEDED by RICHARD and JOHN SLACK'S Pure NICKEL SILVER.—This incomparable metal possesses all the richness of Silver in appearance, with all its durability and hardness, warranted to stand the test of aquafortis, and to retain its silver-like appearance as long as the articles endure.—Tea spoons, 5s. per dozen; dessert ditto and forks, 10s.; table ditto and forks, 12s. R. and J. S. beg to caution the public against several Spurious Imitations of their articles which are daily offered; the genuine are to be had only at their Establishment, where no inferior articles are kept.

IVORY TABLE KNIVES, 11s. per dozen; dessert ditto, 9s.; carvers, 3s. 6d. per pair; ditto in sets of 50 pieces, from 40s.; superior kitchen table cutlery, from 6s. 6d. per dozen; steel table knives and forks, with Nickel Silver handles, 22s. 6d. per dozen; dessert ditto, 18s.; carvers, 6s. 6d. per pair; three full size tea trays, 6s. 6d.; superior Gothic ditto, 13s. 6d.; Gothic paper ditto, 33s.; also, an extensive assortment of Furnishing Ironmongery, Thirty per Cent. under any other house.—R. and J. SLACK, 336, Strand, opposite Somerset-house. Their Illustrated Catalogue (gratis), or sent to any part free.—Established, 1818.

Just published, price 5s. 6d., with cases and coloured plates,

DR. MADDOCK'S POPULAR TREATISE on a Successful Mode of treating Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Chronic, Nervous and Spasmodic Coughs, and Affections of the Heart.—"Full of important and consoling facts."—Gazette. London: Simpkin and Marshall.—Gratuitous advice by Dr. Maddock to the poor, at his residence, 10, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square.

This Day, with Wood cuts, 1s. 6d.

INSTRUCTIONS in HOUSEHOLD MATTERS; or, THE YOUNG GIRL'S GUIDE TO DOMESTIC SERVICE. Written by A LADY, with an especial View to Young Girls intended for Service on leaving School.

London: John W. Parker, West Strand.

MR. GRANT'S NEW WORK.

On the 25th of October will be published, in two vols., post 8vo.,

IMPRESSIONS OF IRELAND AND THE IRISH. By the Author of "Random Recollections of the Lords and Commons," "The Great Metropolis," &c. &c. &c.—London: Hugh Cunningham, Publisher, 193, Strand.

. *Orders received by all Booksellers.*

LADIES' GAZETTE of FASHION for NOVEMBER, Price 1s., post free 1s. 6d., will contain double the number of Winter Fashions given in any other work, and a Coloured Giant Plate of Fashions (size 198 inches), for Show Rooms, &c.; Patterns of the Queen's Winter Dress, and other important novelties. 100 figures; patterns of 40 walking and children's dresses; 60 bonnets, cloaks, pelisses, &c.; descriptions, tales, poetry, music of "Royal Polka," and march in "Norma;" a Complete Ball Room and Polka Guide, with all the Quadrilles, Waltzes, Polkas, &c.

G. Berger, Holywell-street, Strand.

ADVICE TO THE DEAF.

Just published, with Plates, price 1s.,

THE PRESENT STATE of AURAL SURGERY; with new Modes of Treating Deafness, and other Diseases of the Ear, with Remarks founded on the experience of upwards of 30,000 cases. By J. HARRISON CURTIS, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear.—"*Interesting to the profession and all classes.*"—Literary Gazette. "The author appears well versed in its diseases."—Lancet. "It should be read by all deaf persons."—Morning Chronicle. "Mr. Curtis has done more for the cure of diseases of the ear than any other man living."—Monthly Magazine. London: Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria lane.

Large 8vo., price 2s.,

MONASTIC and SOCIAL LIFE in the TWELFTH CENTURY, as exemplified in the "Chronicles of Jocelin of Brakelond," from A.D. 1173 to 1202. Translated from the original Latin, as printed by the Camden Society With Notes, Introduction, &c., by T. E TOMLINS, Esq., Editor of "Lyttleton's Tenures," &c.—"*The reader must consult some of the living pictures, drawn by contemporaneous hands.* One document of this kind, easily obtained, very brief, and deeply instructive we have much pleasure in recommending to their attention. * * * A well-executed translation in a very cheap form."—Edinburgh Review, Oct., 1844.

Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria-lane, London.

Published This Day, 8vo., 1s. sewed,

INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS to the STUDENTS of UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, at the Opening of the Winter Session in the Faculty of Medicine, 1844-45: containing Observations upon the Effects likely to be produced by the Medical Reform Bill and the New Charter on the Surgical Profession and the Schools; Remarks on the Expediency of Combining Literary with Professional Pursuits; and Directions for the most Advantageous Method of Studying Medicine and Surgery. By SAMUEL COOPER, Professor of Surgery in the same College; Vice President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Consulting Surgeon to University College Hospital, &c. &c.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

AMUSEMENT BLENDED WITH INSTRUCTION.

BUTTER'S TANGIBLE ARITHMETIC and GEOMETRY FOR CHILDREN; an easy and effectual method of teaching Addition, Subtraction, &c., and Fractions; also the formation of Squares, Cubes, Prisms, Pyramids, &c., and an endless variety of Buildings; with numerous illustrative Cuts, admirably adapted for Preparatory Schools and Families. Second Edition, revised and improved. Price 1s; or, with a box of 96 Cubes, 5s.; with 144 ditto, 6s. 6d.; or with 144 larger mahogany Cubes, 10s.—"A very ingenious and amusing manual, worthy the attention of all who are engaged in domestic or infantile education."—Wesleyan Methodist Magazine. Sold by all Booksellers, Stationers, Toymen, &c. Agents: J. Trimen, 11, Portugal-street, Lincoln's inn; Taylor and Walton 28, *Upper Gower-street; Payne and Son*, 16 and 17, High Holborn; T Edlin, 37, New Bond-street, London.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANAC for 1845, the genuine edition, enlarged and beautifully illustrated. *Price 1d.*

Poor Richard's Almanac, with the addition of all the fairs in England and Wales, a great variety of agricultural and domestic receipts, &c. Price 2d.

The Victoria Miniature Almanac, the smallest and cheapest ever published, with engravings, and 16 additional pages. Price 3d. roan tuck 6d.

Poor Richard's Farmer's and Commercial Pocket-Book, foolscap 8vo., gilt edges, tuck, &c. 1s 6d. only. The completest, the cheapest, and the most useful pocket-book ever published.

List of Fairs for all the towns in England and Wales, Agricultural and Domestic Recipes, &c. Price 1d.

The public and booksellers are cautioned against purchasing spurious imitations of Poor *Richard's Almanac, legal proceedings having been instituted by the proprietors against* certain parties for infringement of copyright. Samples may now be had of the wholesale agents. A liberal allowance to the trade.—London: W. Strange, 21, Paternoster-row London; Allen, Nottingham; and all booksellers.

PARKER'S COLLECTIONS IN POPULAR LITERATURE.

THE MERCHANT and the FRIAR; or Truths and Fictions of the Middle Ages. By Sir FRANCIS PALGRAVE. New Edition. 3s.

HISTORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION; its Causes and Consequences. By FREDERICA MACLEAN ROWAN. 3s 6d.

THE LORD AND THE VASSAL; a Familiar Exposition of the Feudal System in the *Middle Ages.* 2s.

NAPOLEON'S INVASION OF RUSSIA. By EUGENE LABAUME, Captain of Engineers during the Expedition. 2s. 6d.

BIOGRAPHIES; each with an Historical Introduction and Sequel.

SIR JOSEPH BANKS AND THE ROYAL SOCIETY. 2s.

CUVIER AND THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF ZOOLOGY. 2s.

SMEATON AND LIGHT-HOUSES. 2s.

LINNÆUS AND JUSSIEU; or the Rise and Progress of Systematic Botany. 2s.

CHRONICLES OF THE SEASONS; or the Progress of the Year. In Four Books 6d each.

THE WRITING DESK and its Contents; a Familiar Illustration of Important Facts in Natural Philosophy. By T. GRIFFITHS. 2s.

THE USEFUL ARTS employed in the Construction of DWELLING-HOUSES. With numerous Illustrations. 2s. 6d.

THE USEFUL ARTS employed in the Production of FOOD and of CLOTHING. With numerous Illustrations. 2s. 6d each.

VAN TI, THE CHINESE MAGISTRATE; and other Tales of other Countries. With Illustrations. 2s.

NORAH TOOLE; and other Tales illustrative of National and Domestic Manners. With Illustrations. 2s.

THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF PETER WILKINS, a Cornish Man. New and carefully revised Edition. 3s.

THE DELECTABLE HISTORY OF REYNARD THE FOX, and of his Son Reynardine. A revised Version of an old Romance. 2s.

London: John W. Parker, West Strand.

WHITTAKER'S POPULAR LIBRARY.

Large 8vo., sewed. Now ready, price 4s. 6d.,

THIERRY'S NARRATIVES of the MEROVINGIAN ERA, and THIERRY'S TEN YEARS' HISTORICAL STUDIES. Translated with notes, &c.—"Thierry is an author of rare merit. His productions have acquired an European reputation, and, in the phrase of the day, have exercised a powerful influence upon the science of history. He displays singular genius—genius fed and sustained by sedulous industry. * * * In his recent "Récits des Temps Merovingians," we have a narrative uniting Walter Scott's liveliness of detail and dramatic effect with the observance of historical truth."—Last Quarterly Review. The foregoing, with The HISTORY of the NORMAN CONQUEST, complete the historical *works of this celebrated author, and can be had bound together, as*

AUGUSTIN THIERRY'S HISTORICAL WORKS. In cloth, price 12s. 6d. Also, nearly ready, the first part of

A COMPLETE HISTORY of FRANCE. Translated from the French of M. MICHELET. To be published in parts, corresponding with the volumes of the original. The celebrity of this work on the Continent, and the want in English literature of a good history of France, has induced the publishers to introduce it in the present series. The Edinburgh, Foreign Quarterly, and other established Reviews, have urged the necessity and advantage of its being introduced by translation to the English reader. Also preparing for immediate publication,

The HISTORY of the FRENCH REVOLUTION. By MONS. THIERS.—A translation *of this work was issued by the present publishers on the first appearance of the original* work, and with the additional volumes, now in the course of translation, will, with the following work, complete the entire history of Mons. Thiers.

The HISTORY of the CONSULATE and EMPIRE of NAPOLEON, from the French of MONS. THIERS. To be issued in parts, corresponding to the volumes of the original work.

CONDE'S HISTORY of the ARABS in SPAIN. Translated from the Spanish.

HISTORY of the SWEDES. By ERIC GUSTAVE GEIJER, Historiographer Royal of Sweden, and Professor of History in the University of Upsala, &c. Translated from the Swedish, with an Introduction and Notes, by J. H. TURNER, M.A.—"Long application to the study of Scandinavian History, an elevated position, and unlimited access to the public *records, pointed out Geijer as the man who possessed most qualifications for a task to which* preceding historians had failed to do justice."—Foreign Quarterly Review.

The HISTORY of the GAULS. Translated from the French of M. AMADEE THIERRY.—"A work of rare merit—a work which must ever be in the hand of every one who would understand the history of antiquity. It is little to the credit of the literature of this country that his work has not yet appeared in an English translation. * * * His style, is always animated and graphic, while his subject is one of deep and varied interest."—Blackwood's Magazine, Oct. 1844.

. A detailed list of the works already published in this series can be had gratis of any bookseller. Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria-lane.

ALLIANCE BRITISH and FOREIGN LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—This is to give Notice, that the Profits of the Fire Assurance Branch of the Company, appropriated to the Assured at the last Quinquennial Meeting of the Company, will be in course of payment at the Office, No. 1, Bartholomew-lane, London, and at the various Agencies throughout the Kingdom, on *and after Friday*, the 1st November ensuing, from 11 to 3 o'clock. The Policy Holders entitled to participate are such as were assured on the 3d of April last, on which day the profits were declared, and who had made Five consecutive Annual Payments of Premium previous to the 25th of March. Parties applying to participate are requested to bring to the Office the last receipts issued by the Office for their Premiums, or their Polices of Assurance.

1, Bartholomew-lane, October 11th 1844. A. HAMILTON, Secretary.

SHIRTS—W. E. WHITELOCK, 166, Strand (Established 20 Years), solicits the attention of Gentlemen to the SHIRTS he supplies for 6s. 6d. each, including Washing; they are made from MARSLAND'S PATENT SHIRTING, with fine Linen Fronts and Wrists, with collars or without, the very best work; the Corazza and other new styles, and are superior to what are usually charged 8s. 6d.; also, all Linen, 10s. 6d., usual price, 13s. 6d. All sizes kept ready washed, from boys upwards. The measure requisite, is the neck, chest, and wrists, tight; Half a dozen sent (carriage paid), upon receiving a post-office order for the amount. Best Shirts for Outfits, supplied at 42s. and 54s. per dozen, washing and marking included; every other requisite for ditto, at the Wholesale prices.—Gentlemen waited upon with samples in any part of London.

SIX POUNDS of TEA, whether Black or Green, for 17s.; and small bright Gunpowder, in 12lb. boxes, at 4s. 6d. per lb.—EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY'S OFFICES, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street.

ALE! ALE! ALE!—Best, Brightest, Purest, and most in esteem by connoisseurs, to be had in Eighteen or Nine Gallon Casks, at 1s.!!! per Gallon, by addressing to the John Bull Brewery Office, 20, Philpot lane, City. Sent to any part of London carriage-free.

JONES' £4 4s SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

A SET OF CHAMBERS, BUCKINGHAM-STREET, ADELPHI.—To be LET or SOLD, by Mr. HERRING, with possession at Christmas next, or earlier if required, an excellent set of Chambers, comprising two large Sitting Rooms, three Bedrooms, Kitchen, &c., spacious Hall, Entrance Lobby, and Water Closet, with Cellaring in the Basement. Apply to Mr. Herring, 109, Fleet-street.

WINTER HOSIERY—Manufactured by POPE and PLANTE, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall—of white and coloured Merino, Lambs-wool, real Cachmere, and of other choice Wools, in Socks, Hose, and Under-clothing. Elastic Silk and Cachmere Gaiters for Ladies, and every description of Silk and Cotton Hosiery.

GENUINE PATENT CAMPHINE (Wm. Oxley English, sole Patentee) may be obtained, Wholesale, with the best constructed LAMPS for its use, from ENGLISH and WATSON'S Offices, 34, St. Mary-at-hill, London; 18, Edmond street, Birmingham; 180, High-street, Hull; and all respectable dealers in the United Kingdom.—N.B. Prices, terms, and particulars may be had, on application as above.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.—Office for Patents of Inventions and Registrations of Designs, 14, Lincoln's-inn Fields. The Printed INSTRUCTIONS gratis, and every information upon the subject of PROTECTION for INVENTIONS, either by Letters Patent or the Designs Act, may be had by applying personally, or by letter (pre-paid) to Mr. Alexander Prince, at the Office, 14, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41, *Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons at all hours to* ladies and gentlemen of any age wishing privacy and expedition. An evening academy on Mondays and Fridays. A juvenile academy on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Lessons in the Polka and Valse a Deux Temps every day. Terms may be had on application as above. The rooms may be engaged by private parties.

NOTICE to GOVERNESSES, Companions to Ladies, &c. —H. BULGIN will feel particularly obliged to those ladies who have placed themselves upon his books, it they will inform him immediately upon obtaining situations, to prevent inconvenience to parties engaging. In the event of leaving a situation before the expiration of twelve months, they will be again placed upon the books gratis. Prospectuses may be had upon application.—221, Regent street, corner of Maddox-street

---

BARRELLED OYSTERS, of the very best quality, closely packed, from 4s. 6d. to 6s. per barrel, at a moment's notice, and forwarded to all parts of the Kingdom, by H. ADAMSON, FISHMONGER, 333, OXFORD-STREET (established upwards of 40 years), being one door from Griffin's, Green Man and Still universal Coach and Booking Office.

N.B.—Country orders for Fish most carefully attended to.

LESSONS IN MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.— MRS. HOWELL, 304, Regent-street, Sole Inventress of teaching the art of DRESSMAKING, in a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons, of the meanest capacity, a correct knowledge of cutting, fitting, and executing in the most finished style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to Pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers Wanted.

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, 73, Bishopsgate-street Within (Opposite the Marine Society), London—G. PEACHEY, Manufacturer of Improved CABINET, COTTAGE, PICCOLO, and SQUARE PIANOFORTES. An assortment of One Hundred Pianofortes for General Inspection, with a variety of Second Hand, in good condition. Instruments tuned, repaired, exchanged, and Lent on Hire.—Packing Cases lent, free of expense.

LAMPS.—LIGHT INSTEAD OF SMOKE! or, MORE LIGHT NO EXPENSE!—Upton's New Registration, the ADJUSTING CHIMNEY-GLASS-HOLDER, affords a great increase of Light, by a more perfect combustion of the oil or camphine of the lamp. It prevents smoke or smell, and breakage of chimney-glasses; is adapted to every kind of lamp, and not liable to be mismanaged.—Price 1s. To be seen without solicitation to purchase.—UPTON and CO., Oil, Camphine, and Lamp Dealers, 33, George-street, Hanover-square; and 66, Basinghall-street, City.

INSTANT RELIEF, and a RAPID CURE of COUGHS, ASTHMAS, and CONSUMPTION, DIFFICULT BREATHING, &c., are given by Dr. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—To SINGERS and *PUBLIC SPEAKERS*, they are invaluable, as in a few hours they remove hoarseness, and increase the power and flexibility of the voice.—Price 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box; or sent free, by post, for 1s. 3d., 3s., or 11s. 6d., by DA SILVA and CO., 1, Bride lane, Fleet-street, London.—Sold by all Medicine vendors.

CROSBY HALL VAULTS, 35, Bishopsgate-street Within. —CURRALL and SON beg to invite public notice to their STOCK of OLD BOTTLED WINES: they being desirous to secure that patronage which WINES of the first quality, at fair and remunerating profits, will maintain, respectfully submit the annexed list of cash prices:—Port, old bottled, 36s. and 42s.; Do, six years in bottle, 48s; Do., superior draught, 28s. and 33s.; Sherries, pale and brown, 36s.; Do., do., 42s. to 48s.; Bucellas, 32s.; Sherry (excellent dinner wine), 28s.; Marsala, 24s per dozen. Bottles, 2s. 6d. per dozen; hampers, 1s. each. *.* Marsala, per Quarter Pipe, £11 11s.

FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, for Cash only, at RALPH and Co's, 54, *Cheapside.—Ivory handled Table-knives, quality warranted,* 11s. 6d. per dozen; a bold Bronze Fender, with steel bar, 15s.; new silver pattern Dish Covers, in one entire piece, 45s. per set; pure British Plate Spoons or Forks—Tables, 16s.; Dessert, 11s.; Tea, 6s., per dozen; Bed-room Stoves, 4d. per inch; good Register Stoves, with double backs, &c., 3 feet wide, 27s.; strong Kitchen Range, with self-acting oven and boiler, wrought bars, &c., the best that can be made, 4 feet wide, 110s.; and all other articles, of the best manufacture, at qually low prices, at RALPH and Co.'s, 54, Cheapside; two doors west of Bow Church.

COGAN and GILLO'S NOVARGENT, or SILVER SOLUTION, re-silvers worn out Plated Articles, by instantly depositing a Coating of Pure Silver, and *Preserves and Cleanses Silver, Plated Ware, and German Silver.* It is used with less trouble than cleaning, and is warranted not to contain Mercury or anything injurious. It has been highly approved by Dr. Ryan, Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Polytechnic Institution and other eminent Chemists and Silversmiths. Sold by Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-st., London; and by Joseph Rodgers and Sons, 6, Norfolk-st., Sheffield; in bottles, with full directions, at 1s. and 3s. each, and to be had of all respectable Chemists, Silversmiths, and Furnishing Ironmongers in the Kingdom. Beware of Imitations: the Genuine are all signed on the wrapper, by I. D. Cogan and R. Gillo.

FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH.—Price 4s. 6d. Patronised by her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. Mr. THOMAS'S SUCCEDANEUM, for Stopping Decayed Teeth, however large the cavity. It is placed in the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and will remain firm in the tooth for many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, arresting the further progress of decay. All persons can use Mr. Thomas's Succedaneum themselves with ease, as full directions are enclosed.—Prepared only by Mr. THOMAS, *Surgeon-Dentist, 64, Berners-street*, Oxford-street. Price 4s. 6d., and can be sent by post. Mr. THOMAS continues to supply the Loss of Teeth on his new system of Self-adhesion, without springs or wires. This method does not require the extraction of any teeth or roots, or any painful operation whatever. At home from Eleven till Four.

GOOD FURNITURE AT MODERATE PRICES.— THOMAS FOX, 93, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, respectfully invites the public to inspect the Stock of CABINET and UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE and BEDDING, at his Establishment, consisting of every requisite for the Mansion or Cottage, of a quality, fashion, material, and workmanship, not to be surpassed, and offered at prices scarcely exceeding those commonly charged for showy but unsubstantial furniture. Also, a most complete and *beautiful collection of Chimney, Pier, and Console* GLASSES; Decorative Painting, Paper-hanging, and other Ornamental Embellishments, at the most Moderate and Reasonable Prices. Parties requiring really good articles, will find at Thomas Fox's, a Stock so extensive and various, as to afford every facility for advantageous selection, at prices as low as are possibly compatible with first-rate quality.—93, Bishopsgate-street Within.

WOOLLASTON'S PATENT GELATINE, for immediately making Jellies or Blanc-mange, being quickly dissolved in boiling water. It is of equal strength with the finest Russian Isinglass, and perfectly free from any unpleasant taste or smell, requiring less flavouring than any other preparation of Gelatine or Isinglass, being a perfectly pure, colourless, and *soluble substance. For Jellies, it will not be found* necessary to use eggs, as passing through a flannel bag is sufficient. Invalids will find this a very nourishing and valuable restorative, from the great facility and readiness with which it is used, and not being liable to become sour so soon as isinglass.—Manufactured by Edward L. Woollaston, Dover. Sold wholesale by Messrs. Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Messrs. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; Messrs. Evans and Lercher, Bartholomew-close; Mr. Snelling, 30, Fenchurch-street; and retailed by Mr. Sanger, 150, Oxford street; Messrs. Ball, 81, New Bond-street; Messrs. Fortnum and Mason, 182, Picadilly; and by all respectable Patent Medicine Vendors, Druggists, and Italian Warehousemen, in packets, at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s.

COX'S PATENT SPARKLING GELATINE FOR MAKING JELLIES, BLANCMANGE, &c., stronger than Isinglass, at one-third the price, is particularly economical and convenient for the use of Families, Hotel-keepers, Invalids, and others, and a profitable article for Exportation.—Sold, in packets only, by the principal Druggists, Grocers, and Oilmen in the United Kingdom, at 9d., 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s., and 7s.; each packet bearing the Patentee's signature.—Extract from Dr. Ure's Testimonial:—"London, 9th February, 1844.—I have much pleasure in certifying that the Patent Sparkling Gelatine of Messrs. J. and G. Cox is prepared by an excellent process, which, while it preserves entire all the virtues of this alimentary substance, renders it equally pure and beautiful. Examined by chemical tests, it is found perfectly free from acid, and fully stronger than the best isinglass in the London market, and affords a Jelly (in a few minutes) equal in all respects to, if not richer and more crystalline than, that prepared from calves'-feet."—Agent in London, Mr. Henry Watson, No. 11, Old Fish-street, City.—Patent Gelatine Works, Gorgie Mills, Edinburgh.

D. MANRIGG and CO. beg most respectfully to announce that *the PALATINE HOTEL is now completed, and fitted up with every improve*ment that experience and art can suggest, to ensure the comfort and satisfaction of the Nobility, Ladies, and Gentlemen who may honour them with their patronage. This Hotel is now OPENED for the reception of visitors, and the principle on which it will be conducted in its various departments is such that the greatest degree of comfort, at the lowest cost, shall be secured to all who visit it. Suites of Private Apartments, large and small. Baths, &c. A spacious and elegant Coffee-room; and a Commercial-room, for the exclusive use of gentlemen so engaged; with a Luxuriating Divan attached.

The Palatine Hotel adjoins the Victoria station of Liverpool, Leeds, York, Hull, and Derby Railways, and is adjacent to the Exchange, and other principal places of resort in MANCHESTER.

The porters of the Establishment are always in attendance, at the arrival of every train, to remove, free of any expense, the luggage of visitors to the Hotel, or to provide Post Horses, should they be required. Stables, Coach-houses, and Riding-school attached to the Establishment. Turtle and other Soups, Dinners, Suppers, or Single Dishes, supplied to Private Families, of the first quality, and on the shortest notice, as their Cuisine department is conducted by first-rate French and English cooks. The charges at this Establishment include all gratuities to servants of every description.

COD LIVER OIL.—Read the following Undeniable Testimony of the extraordinary value of this natural remedy in the CURE of GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, DISEASED JOINTS, SPINAL and GLANDULAR AFFECTIONS, LUMBAGO, SCROFULOUS ULCERS, and other external Diseases:—

Sept., 1844. Mr. H. W. Pitman, Moor's Picture Gallery, St. Martin's-lane, London, cured of excruciating Gout and Rheumatism, after having tried every other remedy.

Oct., 1844. Anne Midgley, 331, Strand, cured of a Diseased Swelling of the Legs, with only a small bottle of the Oil, after leaving St. Thomas's Hospital as incurable, and trying the advice of several medical men without the least benefit.

Sold in bottles, at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each, by Sanger, Oxford-street; Hooper, Chemist, Pall-mall; Johnstone, Cornhill; and all respectable Medicine-vendors in Town and Country.

CAUTION—Observe the seal and address of JONES and CO., 201, STRAND, on the wrapper.

TO MILLINERS and STRAW BONNET MAKERS.— WINTER FASHIONS.—BAILEY and Co. beg to inform Milliners and Dress-makers *that their new and fashionable stock of bonnet materials, velvet ribbons*, blonds, Lisle lace, French and English flowers, feathers, a great variety of models, Ayrshire worked collars, French velvets in every colour, bonnet and cap ribbons, girdles, gimps, cane, chips, linings, &c., are now ready for inspection.—Foreign orders promptly attended to and carefully packed.—Observe—BAILEY and Co., Albion House 77, St. Paul's Church-yard.

ASK for the "POTOSIAN LIQUID SILVER," 1s. per bottle; or four in one, 3s. The only lasting preparation for resilvering WORN-OUT PLATED ARTICLES, and rendering them quite equal to new, by depositing a layer of pure silver upon the surface. The cost a few pence, the effect instant, and the operation so simple that it may be performed by a child.—Smith and Co., sole proprietors, opposite *Norfolk-street*, Strand, where specimens and the *operation may be seen.* Sold also by Sutton and Co., Bow Church-yard A wholesale agent wanted at Manchester.

WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT, SYDNEY-GARDENS, BATH. Resident Physician, A. E. Mastalier, M.D. The General Management is under Mr. and Mrs. WATSON, with whom Ladies and Gentlemen may respectively correspond. The establishment is open for the reception of Ladies, Gentlemen, and Families. The new Douche Building (under the same roof) is comfortably fitted up; all its rooms and passages are warmed for invalids. A Prospectus will be forwarded on application. *.* Treatment for Out-patients.

H. WALKER'S NEEDLES (by authority, the "Queen's Own,") have large eyes, easily threaded, (even by blind persons), and improved points, temper, and finish. Each paper is labelled with a likeness of her Majesty, or his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in relief, on coloured grounds. Every quality of Needles, Fish Hooks, Hooks and Eyes, Steel Pens, &c., for shipping. These Needles or Pens for the home trade are sent free, by post, to any respectable dealer, on receipt of 13 penny stamps for every 1s. value.—H. Walker, Manufacturer to the Queen, 1, (late 20), Maiden-lane, Wood-street, London.

MOURNING—Court, Family, and Complimentary.—The Proprietors of the London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249, Regent-street, *beg respectfully to remind families requiring mourning attire, that every article (of* the very best description) requisite for a complete outfit of mourning may be procured from this establishment at a moment's notice. Widows' and Family Mourning is always kept made up; and a note particularizing the mourning required, will insure immediate attention either in town or country. Ladies requiring Silks or Velvets for Dresses, Mantles, Cloaks, &c., are particularly invited to a trial of the new Corbeau Silks and Velvets introduced at this house. They will be found not only more durable, but the colour very superior, unaffected by the strongest acid or even sea-water. Black and Grey and Fancy Mourning Silks, Cashmeres, Plaids and Merinos of every description. The Show Rooms are replete with every novelty for mourning, in millinery, flowers, Tulle and Nett Sleeves, Collars, Berthes, Head-dresses, trimmings, &c. &c. W. C. JAY and Co.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE.— Under the patronage of her Majesty the Queen, H. R. H Prince Albert, the Royal Family, and Nobility.—A fragrant White Powder prepared from Oriental Herbs of inestimable virtue for strengthening, preserving, and cleansing the Teeth. It eradicates the factitious formation of tartar, and by the removal of that extraneous substance, lends a salutary growth and freshness to the gums. It removes from the surface of the teeth the spots of incipient decay, polishes and preserves the enamel, substituting for discolour and the aspect of impurity, the most pure and pearl-like whiteness; while, from its salubrious and disinfecting qualities, it gives sweetness and perfume to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included.

Caution.—To protect the public from fraud, the Hon. Commissioners of her Majesty's Stamps have authorised the Proprietors' signature to be engraved on the Government Stamp, thus:—A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden, which is affixed on each Box.

. All others are Fraudulent Counterfeits!!!

THE HAIR.—Of the numerous compounds constantly announced, for promoting the growth or reproduction of the Hair, few survive even in name, beyond a very limited period, whilst ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, with a reputation unparalleled is still on the increase in public estimation. The singular virtues of this successful invention for Restoring, Preserving, and Beautifying the Human Hair, are too well known and appreciated to need comment. The very facts of the high and distinguished patronage it enjoys, its general use in all countries, together with numerous testimonials constantly received in its favour, are authorities which stamp its superior excellence and title over all attempts of a similar nature. Being universally preferred, its consequent great demand excites the cupidity of unprincipled shopkeepers, who vend the most spurious trash as the "genuine" Macassar Oil; whereas, the genuine article is wholly the invention and property of A. Rowland and Son, and the amalgamation of its costly exotic materials (solely imported by them) renders abortive any attempt to discover its component parts—thus proving the imposition of all other articles bearing the title of "Macassar Oil." The genuine article has the words ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL engraved in two lines on the Wrapper; and on the back of the wrapper nearly 1500 times, containing 29,028 letters.—Price 3s. 6d., 7s.; Family bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s. per bottle.—*.* All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS!!!

PORT, SHERRY, and all other FOREIGN WINES for cash, in quantities of one dozen and upwards.

Sherry (pale or brown)	21s., 25s., 30s., 35s., and 40s. per dozen.
Port from the wood	*23s., 26s., 30s., and 34s.*
Ditto crusted	26s., 30s., 36s. and 40s.
Madeira	27s., 40s., and 48s.
Claret	30s., 40s., 50s., and 60s.
Champagne	40s., 54s., and 70s.

Bucellas, 27s.; Vidonia, 24s; Lisbon, (dry or sweet) 24s; Marsala, 21s.; Cape, 15s.

Bottles, 1s. 6d. per dozen, the price of old ones; hampers at the rate of 9d. per dozen. To all who pay ready money Messrs. Cornwall and Co., address themselves, soliciting attention to the above prices, under which it is impossible for genuine wines to be sold, offering to purchasers the immense saving of from 10s. to 20s. per dozen. The continued and rapid increase of their connexions is a gratifying proof to them of the approbation of the public. Their wines are warranted genuine and those at only one price the finest imported; any not approved of will be exchanged or the money returned, and a trial of any one kind is respectfully requested. Samples can be tasted at the office from Ten till Five o'clock. Payment to be made on or before delivery. Orders from the country must be accompanied by a remittance, and will be executed with punctuality and dispatch.

CORNWALL and Co., 14, WALBROOK, CITY.

READ the following TESTIMONIAL in favour of PARR'S LIFE PILLS,

which is sufficient to convince the most prejudiced person that they are all that is required to conquer disease, and consequently, prolong life.

To T. ROBERTS and Co.

Sirs,—I beg to hand you the following testimonial, which I have just received from Mr. Williams, Union-street, Nottingham. Yours, obediently,

G. BATTERS, Chapel-bar, Nottingham.

Sir,—Printing is a great blessing to mankind, for now I am enabled to make known, *through you a perfect Cure, by taking* PARR'S LIFE PILLS, *of extremely bad Indiges*tion, a Bilious disorder, and Sick Headache, which I have been subjected to for years; and money enough has been paid to physicians and surgeons, which now would have been a little fortune to me. I wish every fellow-creature clearly to understand that I was wonderfully relieved by taking one box of PARR'S LIFE PILLS. Accident threw a testimonial in my way of a miraculous cure of a bilious attack and sick headache. The second box enabled me to go about my business with spirit and alacrity; and by taking two or three more boxes, I am happy to add my humble testimony of a perfect cure of that dreadful disorder—bilious and sick headache, which rendered me, before I took PARR'S LIFE PILLS, unfit for business. Considering the loss of time and pain, persons would find that one box of PARR'S LIFE PILLS is worth, instead of 1s. 1½d., as many guineas. *May all persons make trial of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, is the sincere wish of*

Yours, thankfully, M. WILLIAMS, Union-street, Nottingham.

To Mr. G. Batters.

PARR'S LIFE PILLS are sold by all respectable Medicine Vendors. See the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS," in White Letters on a Red Ground, on the Government Stamp.

HOW TO LIVE.—Price 1s.; by post, 1s. 6d.

SELF-MEASUREMENT—GREAT ACCOMMODATION.

No longer let those who are dwellers afar,
Themselves from the Warehouse of Moses debar.
By adopting our plan, which has never a failure,
Ev'ry gentleman now may become his own Tailor!

E. MOSES and SON are desirous of directing especial attention to their plan of "Self-Measurement," The extreme simplicity and the minute exactness of this admirable plan are such as cannot fail to answer the purpose designed. No failure in point of fit can arise from its use; or, should anything of the kind occur, the proprietors will hold themselves responsible. Thousands are thus enabled to avail themselves of the choice Clothing of MOSES and SON, without any inconvenience arising from distance, &c. A Book with a wood-cut and full directions may be obtained on application (gratis) and free of postage. Residents in the country cannot do better than avail themselves of so favourable an opportunity of purchasing at the greatest Tailoring Establishment in the Kingdom.

READY-MADE.	£	s.	d.
Shooting Coats, in every variety, from	0	10	0
Velveteen do., 7 pockets ..	0	18	6
Tweed Taglionis	0	8	6
Ditto, silk facings, collar and cuffs	0	16	0
Cashmarette Coats, in every shape, handsomely trimmed, from ..	1	1	0
An immense stock of Blouses ..	0	3	6
Summer Vests	0	2	6
Cashmarette and Persian do., in every variety from 3s. to	0	8	6
Black Satin Vests	0	6	6
Cloth do.	0	4	6
Cloth Trousers	0	9	0
Single-milled Doe do., from ..	0	11	0
A great variety of Summer do. ..	0	7	0
Dress Coat, edged	1	0	0
Frock do. do.	1	4	0

MADE TO MEASURE.	£	s.	d.
Sporting Coats in the most approved style	0	13	6
Velveteen do., 7 Pockets ..	1	3	0
Tweed Coats trimmed with silk ..	0	16	0
Cashmere fine Saxony do. ..	1	3	0
Cashmarette, new and improved article, warranted waterproof, trimmed with silk, collar, cuffs, &c.	1	18	0
Quilting Vests 7s. each, or 3 for	1	0	0
Cashmere ditto, in choice patterns	0	9	0
Trousers adapted for the season	0	9	6
Mill'd Victoria and plain Doe do	0	17	0
Best quality West of England .	1	3	0
Super Black do. do. ..	0	16	0
Best Black dress do ..	1	6	0
Dress Coats	1	12	0
Do. do. best manufactured ..	2	15	0
Frock Coats	1	15	0
Do. do., best manufactured ..	3	3	0

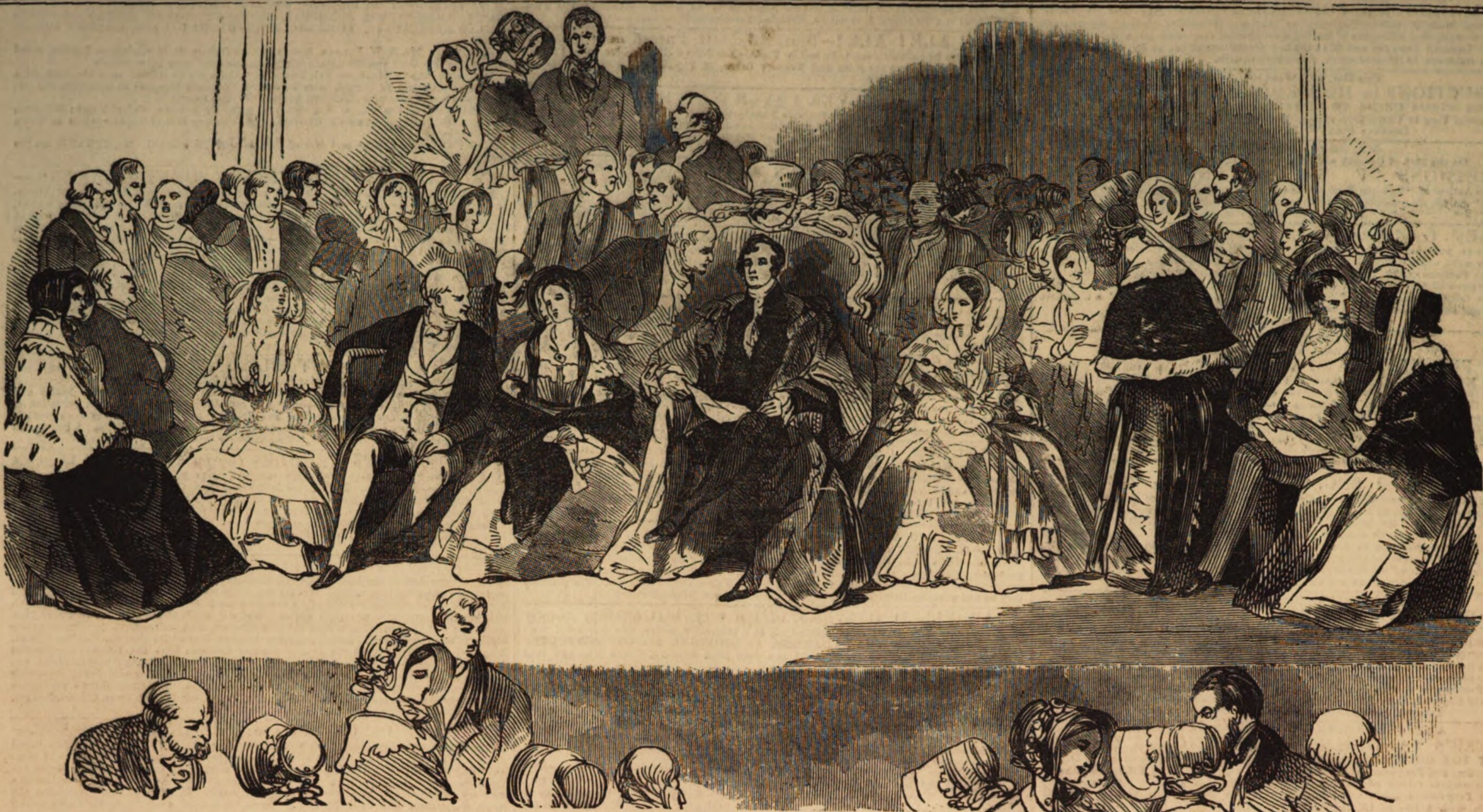
Mourning to any extent, at Five Minutes' notice.

Important.—Any article purchased or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned.

Observe.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Drapers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen.

Caution.—E. MOSES and SON are obliged to guard the Public against imposition, having learned that the untradesman-like falsehood of being connected with them, or it is the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connexion with any other house; and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing should (to prevent disappointments, &c.) call at, or send to, 154 Minories; or 86, Aldgate, opposite the Church.

N.B.—No business transacted at this establishment from Friday at sunset until sunset on Saturday, when business is resumed until twelve o'clock.



PUBLIC MEETING AT THE MANSION HOUSE.—THE LORD MAYOR IN THE CHAIR.

BATHS FOR THE LABOURING CLASSES.

On Wednesday a very numerous meeting was held in the Egyptian-hall of the Mansion-house, for the purpose of forming an association to furnish the labouring poor with baths and wash-houses. Several ladies were present, and on the platform we observed Lord Dudley Stuart; Mr. Byng, M.P.; Mr. Colquhoun, M.P.; Sir W. Clay, M.P.; Alderman Sir J. Pirie, Alderman W. Hunter, Alderman Sidney, Mr. Moon (late sheriff), Mr. Wire, Mr. D. Salomons, Mr. Cotton (Governor of the Bank), Mr. Seeley, Archdeacon Wilberforce, Archdeacon Hale, the Rev. Dr. Russell, and a large number of other clergymen and lay gentlemen.

At two o'clock, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, who was accompanied by the Bishop of London, ascended the platform, and was warmly applauded on taking the chair as president of the meeting. The Lord Mayor having opened the proceedings in a brief address explanatory of the objects of the meeting, the Bishop of London, in moving the first resolution, expressive of the advantage which would be conferred upon the working classes, by providing baths and wash-houses, quoted authorities to prove the improvement of health arising from frequent ablutions. The Right Reverend Prelate went into details respecting the public baths and wash-houses at Liverpool, in which it appeared, that although the baths were on a contracted scale, 220 labourers bathed in one day. One man told him, after he had a bath on a Saturday, that he felt himself able to do another week's work.—Mr. Byng, M.P., seconded the resolution, which was unanimously agreed to.—Mr. Gregg stated that he had erected baths for the use of the poor, in St. Luke's parish, at an expense of £1000. The Rev. Archdeacon Wilberforce moved the second resolution, the effect of which was, that it was desirable to extend the benefits of the institution to all parts of the metropolis.—Lord D. C. Stuart seconded the resolution, which was carried.—On the motion of the Rev. Archdeacon Hale, seconded by Sir G. Larpent, a committee was appointed to carry the resolutions into effect.

SCENE FROM "THE CONFEDERACY."

Our illustration shows the opening of the last scene of Vanbrugh's admirable comedy, lately revived with well-merited success at the Haymarket Theatre. *Araminta*, *Corinna*, *Gripe*, and *Moneytrap*, are discovered at a tea-table, very gay and laughing.

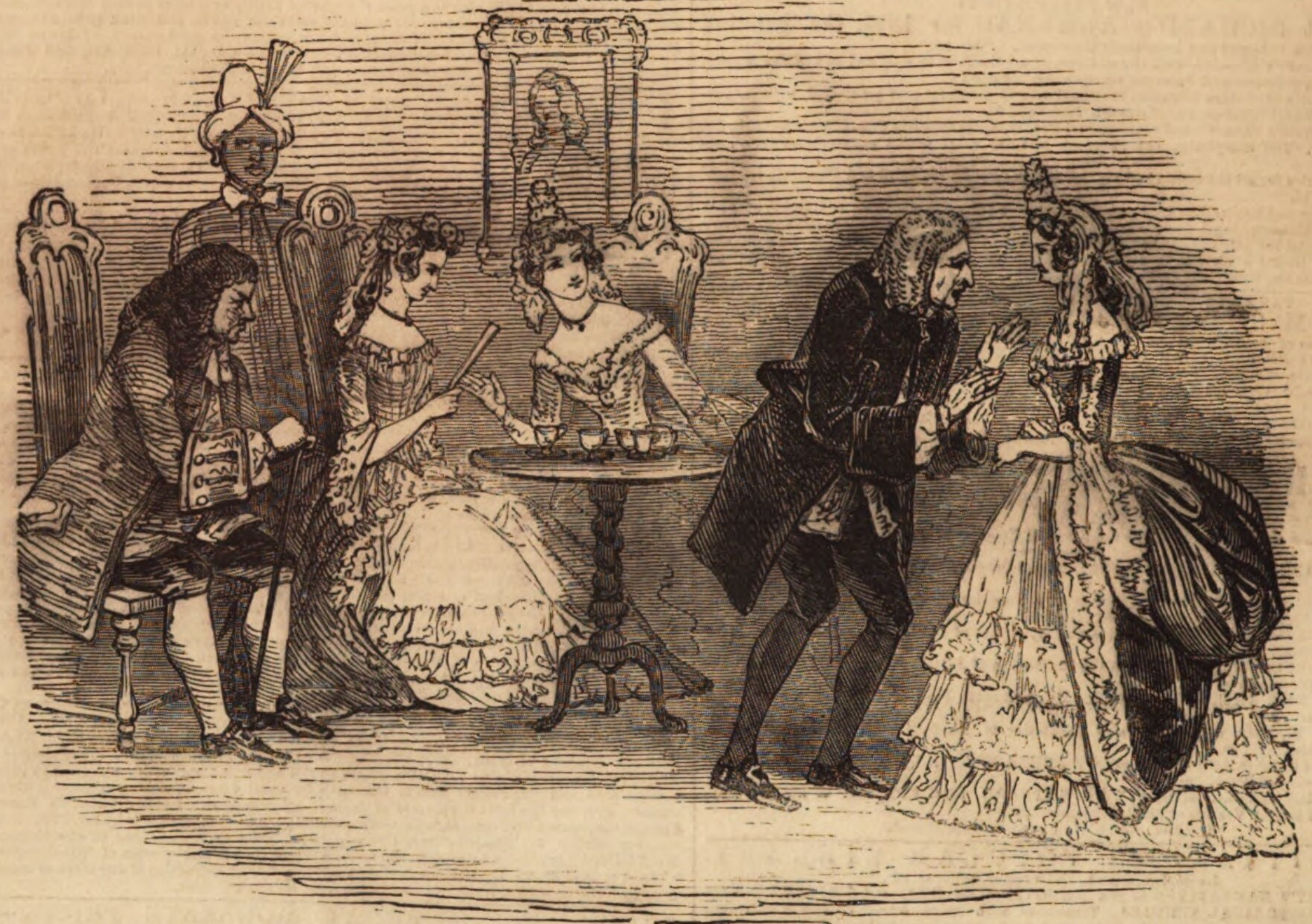
All.—Ha! ha! ha! ha!
Mon.—Mighty well, O mighty well indeed!

ENTER CLARISSA.

Clar.—Save you, save you, good folks! you are all in rare humour methinks.

The precise incident of the sketch is, however, *Moneytrap's* (Farren's) attentions to *Clarissa*, (Miss P. Horton): the other characters are *Gripe*, (Strickland); *Araminta*, (Mrs. E. Yarnold); *Corinna*, (Miss J. Bennett); a veritable group from the tea-table society of the early part of the last century, when a set of tea-cups or a fan were considered a pretty New Year's Gift.

What is characterised in the admirable criticism in the *Times*, as "the anxious, earnest, and senile appearance" of Farren, has been caught by our artist.



SCENE FROM "THE CONFEDERACY," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

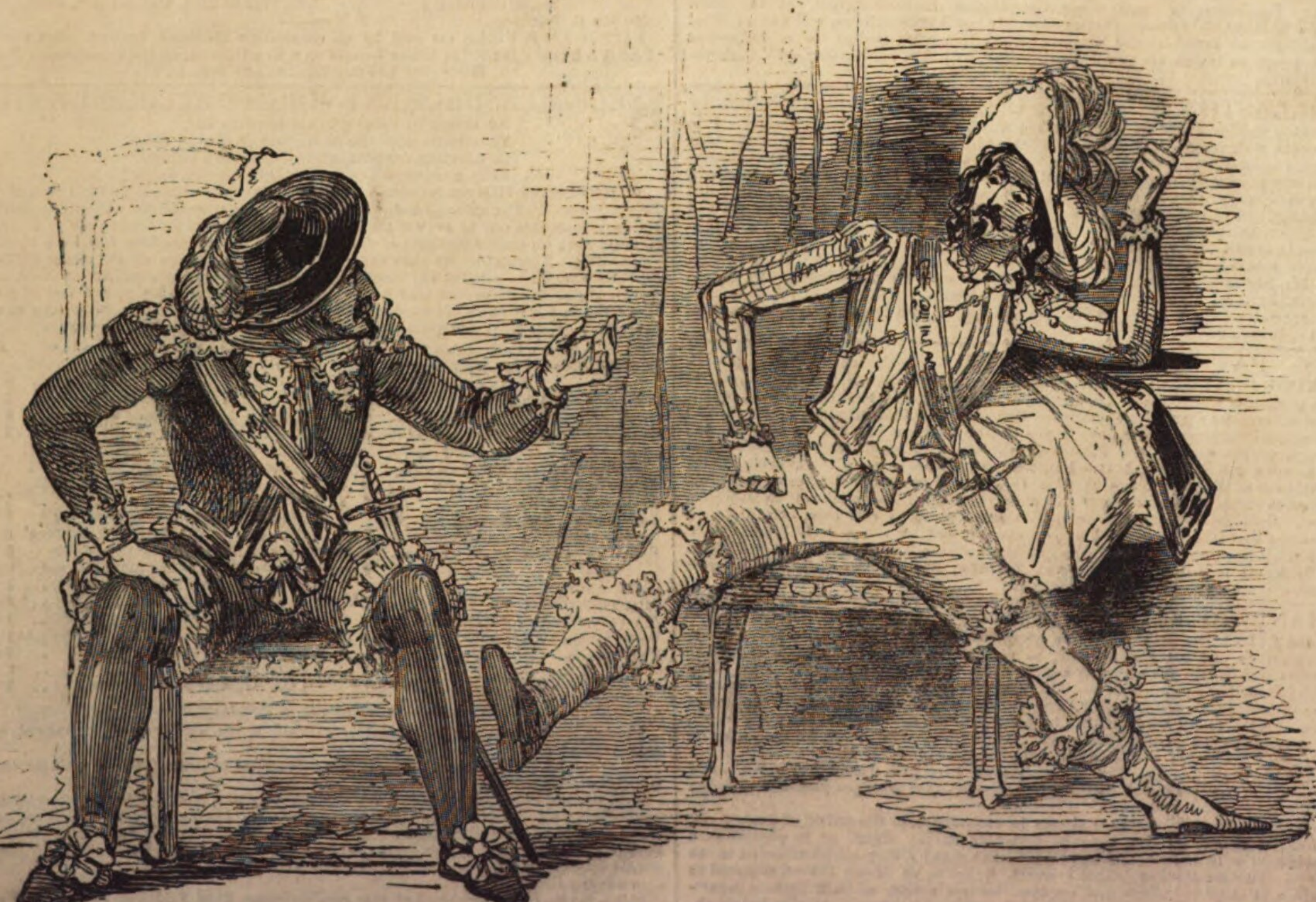
Leigh Hunt, speaking of the "Confederacy," says: "*Dick Amlet*, *Mrs. Amlet*, and *Brass*, are all perfection, after their kind—the unfeeling son, whose legs are doted on by his mother; the peddling mother, hobbling about, with fine ladies in her debt; and *Brass*, exquisite *Brass*, whom one can hardly help fancying made of the metal that christens him, and with a voice that rings accordingly. We know of no better comic writing in the world than the earlier scenes of *Lord Foppington*, in the 'Relapse,' and those between *Dick Amlet* and his mother, and of *Brass* securing his bargain with *Dick*, in the play before us."

SCENE FROM "DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN."

In our journal of last week we sketched the plot of this very effective drama, first produced, in English, at the Princess' Theatre, on Tuesday week. We now present our readers with the best "situation" in the piece, cleverly sketched by Mr. Kenny Meadows. The scene is in the third act, in which the licentious King is detected by Don Cæsar. We quote the passage from the drama, with the early part of the context.

King—Impertinent! I desire you quit the room.
Don Cæsar.—What! after the trouble I have had to get here. Are you——
King—The master of this house.
Don Cæsar.—The master of this house!—hem!—this house, where I have just seen the Countess de Bazan?
King—You know her, then?
Don Cæsar—Very slightly. I've only seen her for about ten minutes. But *she resides here*—may I ask your name?
King—I am—— I am Don Cæsar de Bazan.
Don Cæsar—Eh! Don Cæsar de Bazan! Egad, I excel the Phœnix! for two Don Cæsars have arisen from my ashes!
King—Now that *I* have satisfied *you*, I demand to know your name?
Don Cæsar—The unblushing rascal!
[*Lazarillo, the page, steals behind Don Cæsar, and whispers.*
Lazarillo—It is the King! [*Exit*]
Don Cæsar—Eh, Lazarillo.
King—You hesitate, Sir!
Don Cæsar—The King here!—I understand it all.
King—My question embarrasses you—I demand an answer!
Don Cæsar—Certainly.—*If you are Don Cæsar de Bazan*, I AM THE KING OF SPAIN!
King—What!—the King!
Don Cæsar—THE KING OF SPAIN!

The performance never fails to be received with an enthusiastic burst of applause, which it well deserves; for it is one of the finest *coups de théâtre* we ever remember to have witnessed.



SCENE FROM "DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1844.

THE ILLUSTRATED
LONDON NEWS.

ANDREW BEST ET LELOIR. SC. A PARIS.

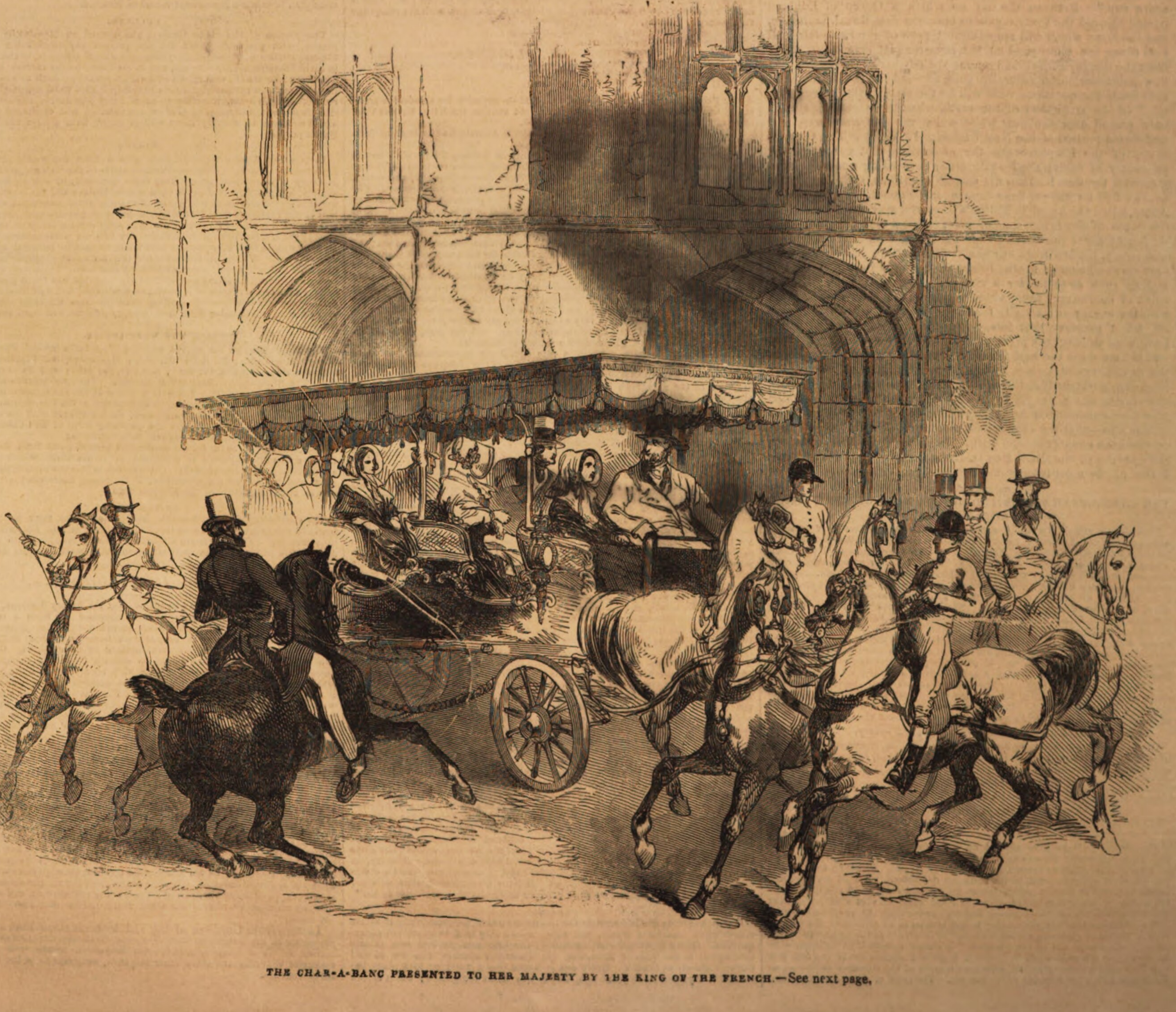
No. 130.—Vol. V.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1844. [Sixpence.

THE QUEEN AT THE EXCHANGE.

PLATO is said to have held it as a doctrine that the revolution of ages brings the affairs of the world, and of the men who dwell therein, at the end of a certain, or rather uncertain time, round to the same condition as that in which they stood at the commencement of the cycle. Thus, could the hero of Eugene Sue's very wandering romance give us the benefit of his extended experience in an authentic form (we cannot accept Eugene as a faithful chronicler), we should hear from him that on several separate occasions, though at long intervals, he has found mankind going through the same details of war, and trading, and other earthly occupations, precisely in the same mode and manner as at the beginning of the term of centuries—provided always that Plato's theory is a true one.

We are by no means prepared to give in our adhesion to the opinion of the old philosopher. Neither can we deny that certain events become almost repetitions of others that have long preceded them in the order of time, which in its course is perpetually adding to the number of "Historical Parallels."

Some three centuries ago, when the City of London was increasing in wealth, numbers and power, and the usual place of mercantile resort had become inconvenient, a "Royal Merchant," possessed of the necessary means and munificence, did, at his own proper cost and charges, build an Exchange, for the use and accommodation of his fellow citizens. The building, when completed, was opened by a Queen, and received the name of "Royal," and great was the pomp and ceremony of the opening. That edifice saw the bargain-making, and the cautious chafferings "about their monies and their usances" of the merchants of the time of the first James; its walls re-echoed their groans over the frequent "subsidies" demanded by that King, whose pedant's learning left him both unwise and unthrifty. They heard the discontents of the merchants of this reign grow into disaffection in that of James's successor, Charles, of unhappy memory. As years wore on, and royal necessities made the royal will less scrupulous, that disaffection grew deeper and deeper; but many a substantial merchant had grown up in the principles of the Puritans—careful men with a keen eye to the things of this world, and esteeming but lightly your feathered courtier. Shakspeare forshadows them in the "Master Dumbleton," who "liked not the security" that Falstaff offered for the price of the thirt yards "of satin for his short cloak and slops." And to this chariness in trade, they added a stubborn way of thinking of their own on higher matters than merchandise, such for instance as politics and religion, deeply hating both prerogative and prelacy. And as they thought so they acted; the King himself coming for loans was met by that distrust of the "security" for which Falstaff so reviles the "rascally yea-forsooth knaves;" and when he would take their money by "right divine," they demurred to the title and would not be plundered otherwise than by Act of Parliament. Then ensued war of the worst kind, the fall of Monarchy, the rise of a Cromwell, and a revival of commerce with the restoration of peace. All this the old Royal Exchange saw, but it was approaching its end. The sober citizens had scarcely shaken their heads over the profligacy and excesses of the Court—which were again sending Royalty city-ward for cash—when



THE CHAR-A-BANC PRESENTED TO HER MAJESTY BY THE KING OF THE FRENCH.—See next page.

its busy walks became silent, and its halls of traffic void, beneath the desolating breath of the Plague. That passed over, and it was beginning to awake again to life almost with a new generation, so many had there perished of the old one, when the Great Fire swept over the city like a flaming deluge, and the centre of the City's commerce, with many a "temple and tower" beside, went to the ground.

Of its successor less can be said. Its history brings us down to our own times, through an uninteresting age, when the Lombards had degenerated into mere bankers—handling copper shovels, and wrinkling their brows over bills and cheques—all the picturesqueness and romance of money-lending in the olden time gone from them. The gown and cap of the merchant, as we see them in old engravings, or in the dress of the Blue-coat Boy, had given place to broad-skirted coats and deep-flapped waistcoats, and wigs and shoe-buckles! Could anything individually great or magnificent come from men so apparalled? Yet did our old grasshopper-crowned acquaintance witness many things, and some of them note-worthy. It saw the end of the Stuarts, and the beginning of the National Debt, with the rapid and altogether frightful growth and development thereof; it saw both the beginning and end of that gigantic folly, so fatally infectious then, so utterly inexplicable now,—the South Sea Scheme, and other bubble-like speculations, needless and tedious here to name. But those who congregated beneath it, did also act their parts, in their day and generation, right manfully. They extended our trade to all quarters of the world, and when assailed almost by the united strength of the nations of Europe, they with an energy nearly unparalleled, enabled successive Governments to find the funds which enabled us to "win through" a long and terribly expensive war. We speak of them, of course, as the representatives of the whole mercantile body of the empire, which, directly or indirectly, must be represented in its great centre. But the days of the existence of this mart of nations, like that of its predecessor, were numbered, and like that too it sank in flames, as we can all remember.

A few years have passed and another Exchange is standing on the old foundations. The first was opened by Queen Elizabeth with all the regal pomp of the sixteenth century. The last, within a few hours from the date of our present number, will be opened by Queen Victoria, with pomp and royal ceremony also. We could wish that the corporate and governing body of the City had retained the same place and influence, in proportion to the wealth and numbers of the City, as it did in the days of Gresham; but the greatest of our mercantile names seem to hold aloof from civic honours; it is lamentable, but the fact. This, however, is by the way.

The present ceremonial will, in many things, resemble that which was presided over by the "Virgin Queen," for state and its observances partake of the traditional, and are transmitted down with comparatively slight changes. But in all else how different! What an empire, and what a metropolis! How vast the increase in all that constitutes the strength of nations in the England of Victoria since it was the England of Elizabeth! The empire is one of many tongues and nations; the population of its chief city is counted, not by thousands, but by hundreds of thousands; and as for the commerce of the realm and City of Gresham's royal Mistress, it was, as compared with that of the England and London of to-day, but as the rivulet to the ocean; its development has been as vast as that which could bring "Dordona's forest from an acorn cup." Between the day on which a Queen of England passed through the Temple-gate to open the first Royal Exchange, and the hour which will see another Queen of the same fair land pass along the same road on the same august errand, great has been the destiny of England among the nations of the world. At this point the mind naturally goes forward to the future, and asks itself the question, what will be the state of this "crowning city" of the traffickers of the earth, when three centuries shall have passed over the now white walls, the fair chambers, and sculptured portico of the New Exchange? What will be the condition of the Empire when the generation that gazes on the pageantry of to-day shall—with many succeeding ones—be mingled with the dust? They are solemn questions, and, happily for us, can find no answer from human intelligence. The misery of Adam, when the Angel, in Milton's immortal epic, revealed to him the doom of the future race of man, is but a type of what would be felt by all if the coming time were not, with infinite wisdom and mercy, hidden from our ken. The past we know; the present we can govern; for the future we can only hope, making our actions such as to render a cheerful hope justifiable. Let the spirit of commerce, then, when it takes up its new abode, work with the energy and activity that have always marked it. Above all, let it preserve that integrity and commercial honour which have been so long the pride of the English merchant, and then will it have done the best to secure a still further development of the wealth, extent, power, and numbers of that realm over which ELIZABETH watched, and which VICTORIA now rules, Queens who, differing in much, yet resemble each other in the extent to which they have commanded the loyalty and affection of the people, and in this also—that the commercial activity of their respective ages received the countenance of both. In its reference to our history, the opening of the NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE by Queen VICTORIA, is one of the most interesting events of modern times.

THE CHAR-A-BANC PRESENTED BY THE KING OF THE FRENCH TO HER MAJESTY.

This elegant vehicle is a modification of the family jaunting van of Normandy, and may, one day, become as great a favourite in the parks of Windsor as it is in the royal forest of Eu—at least such has been the hope of King Louis Philippe in presenting it to her Majesty. It is built to accommodate eight persons; the body of the carriage being divided into four double seats. A neat canopy, supported by brass pillars, protects the company against the sun; and from a series of rollers, on the inside, screening curtains may be drawn down as shelter from dust or rain. The framework of the carriage is light, but substantial, firmly girded with iron fittings, and suited to the traffic of rougher roads than are ordinarily found in this country. The decorations are neat and appropriate. The body is painted dark blue, with a high enamel-like polish; the seats, of platted cane, are lined with blush-coloured watered silks; the lamps, handles, edgings, &c., of silver gilt; the hangings of buff-coloured flowered serge, bordered with fringes and tassels of *Bourbon* white, alternating with *Orleans* blue. Approach to the seats is gained from the sides, by three steps, which close and shut in beneath the floor of the carriage. We wish her Majesty and her royal family—for whom, we believe, the carriage will be chiefly used—much pleasure in introducing it to a neighbourhood already

Replete with art and science, taste and beauty.

Our cut, which was drawn by her Majesty's permission, represents the Char-a-banc starting from the Queen's Entrance, Windsor Castle, to conduct the King and Queen to Twickenham.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

FASHIONS FOR THE ENSUING MONTH.

PARIS, Wednesday.

The watering-places have yielded up their fair tenants, and the races are finished for the year. Every day Paris fills more and more. Fashions revive in all their pristine *éclat*, and assume daily more splendour. However, the fashions you will most appreciate will be the costumes de chateau, since all your English fashionables are at present sojourning at their country seats. A young belle, of the highest rank and fashion, arriving the other day on a visit at the chateau of the pretty Countess de F—— J——, and well aware that the *profound repose and solitude* she was invited to enjoy would consist in an uninterrupted succession of parties of pleasure, carried with her, in deference to the assurance "that ideas of dress were out of the question," a simple collection of toilettes, each adapted, with marvellous felicity, to each hour and occupation of the day, and bearing ample testimony to the well-known taste of the Baronne de G——, as distinguished for her elegance as for her wit. The chief of these costumes, and those which obtained the greatest success, were a *soi-disant* robe de chambre, a pelisse for country drives, a dinner and an evening dress, of which we purpose to give a description for the benefit of your fair readers.

The robe de chambre was of sky blue cachemire, lined with pink; the sleeves à la Turque, that is, open from the fore-arm, with under sleeves of pink silk: it was fastened in front with clasps of a trefoil form, trimmed with gimp. To match this charming *negligé* she wore Oriental slippers, embroidered in blue and pink on a black ground. Her head-dress consisted of lappets of Valenciennes lace, trimmed with pink and blue striped ribbon.

The redingote, for morning walks or drives, was of striped Pekin of two different shades of green, trimmed up the front with gimp; with small loose sleeves, coming down to a short distance of the wrist, with sous mouches of lace Point de Paris.

The bonnet accompanying this pelisse was a Leghorn, with a bow of green and white sarsnet ribbon, fastening two or three fern-leaves, which fell gracefully over the front of the bonnet.

The dinner-dress, of still greater *rechérché*, was of that colour which our Parisian ancestors called Cheveux de la Reine. A trimming of fringe of apple-green colour contrasted charmingly with the delicate colour of the silk. This fringe, two rows of which ornamented the skirit, after passing beneath the waistband, formed a V on the body of the dress. Three jockeys placed over the epaulettes of the half sleeve were also trimmed with the same fringe. The evening dress was in white tarlatane, with a double skirt, the edge of each skirt embroidered in coloured silk; the body not so *decolleté* as they have been worn of late, and the sleeves trimmed with three puffings of tarlatane, with a row of English lace at the bottom of the third. The English fashion which has universally prevailed all over Europe, that of wearing tweed paletots, is now universally adopted by ladies, modified in form and under a different name, being called a par dessus. Satin is frequently employed for the purpose—black the only colour; but Scotch cachemire is far more effective; when made outwards, of a light colour, with a bright lining within. As to the accessory ornaments, they merely consist in braiding, or in that elegant, new, and most fascinating invention, velvet lace.

The most fashionable model of autumnal mantles is made square and broad, wadded and lined with white satin, with a wide pelerine trimmed with two flounces, beneath which escape two fore-sleeves, which remain invisible. In the trimmings figure three narrow bands of velvet (which by-the-by are now employed in every possible manner), as, for example, in coiffures, mixed with blonde and flowers. The Amazon dresses, the pelisses of woollen tissue and of silk are trimmed with this velvet, which produces also a fascinating effect on papyrus pelisses. The latter, a novel tissue, only made of uniform colours, is highly distinguished. It has a high body, only opened in the shape of a V, narrow and prolonged down to the waist, and framed in by three or five narrow bands of the above-mentioned velvet. The latter are likewise adapted to silver-grey dresses of damask. That which the fashionable Russian Countess P., appeared with in the Tuileries a few days ago, had a high body, and broad turned-down collar, light whalebones inserted only near the waist. Half-sleeves, terminating in a trimming of braid, with a full under sleeve of guipure projecting beneath. The skirt with two flounces, headed with bands of velvet, and trimmed with the same below. As a promenade toilette, and as the most coquettish, we may take as a model that of the Marquise d'A——n, a dress in Gothic pekin, of a light shade of colour; the body rather low, and long waisted, with pleats fastened down below, and gathered on the epaulettes. Sleeves à la Chambord, that is to say, half tight, and only reaching a little below the elbow, leaving room for an under sleeve, with bracelets of plumetis; round the opening of the sleeve a round fold, slashed in the style of costumes of the days of Francis I. On the body, two crossway pleats, undulating and festooned; the same on the skirt, but larger. A brooch of the choicest elegance decorated the opening of the boddice, supporting, with the aid of a porte-mousqueton, a marquise chain. This jewel, of a novel invention, and now so sought after, is of exquisite workmanship. It is a chain, generally adorned with seven oblong beads, either of malachite, jasper or onyx. With the assistance of the double mousqueton, this chain, which resembles the chaplets worn by dervishes, can be made to join most elegantly the brooch at the upper part of the dress, or pass from right to left, over the waistband, where, on one side, it may bear a watch, and be maintained on the other by an ornamental hook.

Ornaments for coiffure will be exceedingly varied. The feathers and shaded willow, which were so much admired at the exposition, were only forerunners of much handsomer articles. Already we have embroidery-feathers, follettes glacées, hybrid willows, double branched marabouts, peacock-zephyrs glacés, and jasped herons, tempting the élegantes in every first-rate shop. Capotes and bonnets have not as yet changed their form, but we are on the eve of a reform. Some ladies of the highest fashion show a tendency to make the coiffures only half height—as the beautful Baroness F——t does. As fancy costume, lace barbes, mixed with ribbons and still more small Albanese toques, made in chenille and gold net, will enjoy a furious vogue for the theatre and for balls. Our communications with Algeria are exerting a *curious* effect upon fashion—above all in the style of surtouts and mantles. On all sides you see nothing but burnous, cabans, caftans, and Moorish capes, of most eccentric forms—and the white burnous for the crush-room of the opera, so exquisitely elegant, and whose scarceness gives them an additional merit, are still the perfection of *bon ton*. This is another instance how much costume, in all ages, is connected with the conquests and history of nations.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Paris Opposition press has not yet sated its appetite for slanderous accusation and insinuation in reference to the recent visit of the King, but the virulence of the attacks is nevertheless diminished.

There is little news in the papers. The Duke d'Aumale had arrived in Paris from Africa, after an absence of twelve months.

The trial of the Duke de Montmorency, Prince de Robecq, for the distribution of alleged seditious emblems, took place on Monday, before the Court of Assize of the Seine. The Duke de Fitzjames, *Marquis* de Larochejaquelin, and several other *distinguished* personages of the Legitimist party, were in court. The Prince de Robecq was defended by M. Berryer. The prosecution was conducted by the Avocat-General. It was urged that there had been seized at the house of the noble defendant busts of the Duke de Bordeaux, and books containing entries, showing that these emblems of sedition, as they were styled by the Avocat-General, had been distributed and sold. The Avocat-General stated that the defence set up was, that these busts had been sold for the purpose of increasing the fund of the Society of St. Louis, whose professional object is the relief of distressed persons of the Legitimist party, but he contended that this society was a mere blind to conceal the political manœuvres of that party. M. Berryer denied that there was anything political in the affair. He asserted that the society was purely one of charity, and that his client had been actuated by charitable motives alone. After a very animated appeal to the jury, to which the Avocat-General replied, the President summed up, and the jury, after deliberating only five minutes, pronounced a verdict of acquittal.

The *Moniteur Parisien* contains a very significant announcement in these terms:—"It is said that Captain Bruat, Governor of the Marquesas, is promoted to the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honour." We do not see any confirmation of the paragraph in the *Débats*, but our private letters speak of the news as positive, and anticipate a good deal of excitement in consequence of it.

A telegraphic despatch had been received in Paris from Perpignan, dated the 16th inst., at nine o'clock in the morning, with the intelligence that Generals Ametller and Santa Cruz, accompanied by other refugees, having secretly quitted Perigueux for the purpose of returning to Spain, were arrested during the night of the 15th and 16th, at Ceret, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, by the French custom-house officers.

The *Journal des Débats* has a long and mysterious article, the object of which is to prove that the translator of the treaty between England and China was bribed by the Chinese Government to suppress certain parts of the treaty, and change the meaning of others; the consequence of which, it contends, will be to ruin the recently-established commercial town of Victoria, in which the British merchants have expended vast sums of money, and to carry the monopoly of the trade back again to Canton. The *Débats* attempts to supply the omissions made by the translator; but although we are sure that no respectable contemporary would not knowingly lend itself to a misrepresentation, yet as the treaty was ratified many months ago, and there have been ample opportunities to verify it, we are of opinion that the *Débats* is the victim of some mystification.

According to the latest accounts from Algeria, Abd-el-Kader continues encamped at El-Aondj, on the right bank of the Moulouïja, twenty-five leagues to the east of the Morocco frontier. His Deira is composed of about three hundred tents of the tribes of Hachem, Diafra, Aeni-Amer, &c.; seven hundred or eight hundred tents of the same tribes are dispersed amongst the Beni-Senassen, the Messirdo, &c. The camp is composed of three hundred cavalry, the horses very bad; and about three hundred and fifty infantry, badly armed. Before occupying this position, the Emir was at Oued-el-Kesseb, near to Aïoun-Sidi-Mellouk. It is only twenty-four days since he retired to El-Aondj. This movement was made in the direction of the mountains, in all probability on learning that the treaty of peace had been signed by the Emperor. In the Deira and camp nearly everybody has been laid up with a violent fever, and many persons have fallen victims to it. Abd-el-Kader has been seriously ill.

The French war party have discovered another mare's nest, on the alleged occupation by England of the north front of Prince's Island, on the western coast of Africa, belonging to the Portuguese, under the pretext, as they call it, of establishing there a depôt of coal for the transatlantic steam-packets. The *National de l'Ouest* thus describes the motive which England has in view. It says: "the following is the real object of England in taking forcible possession of this important point, for the making it only a depôt for coal may be very well believed to be a mere pretence. France has just established a factory on the Gabon, a point essentially military for her navy in time of war. Prince's Island being at the mouth of the Gabon, the English have evidently determined to secure to themselves a point from which they could blockade the river against our ships in the event of a collision. Thus, besides the violation of a friendly territory, an excess which the English have the shameful habit of committing, their attempt on Prince's Island is directed against us. It must be confessed, after so many instances, that if the *entente cordiale* produce any fruits they are bitter to us."

SPAIN.

Our letters from Madrid contain the announcement of an event likely to create considerable interest in Spain, and which indeed may lead to important consequences. Queen Christina was married on the 13th inst. in her own private apartments to the Duke of Rianzares, the illustrious obscure who was so well known formerly as Munoz. Every one is aware that a marriage took place between these parties some years ago, but it was never recognised; but it is now asserted that the formal announcement of the marriage is made in consequence of the permission of the Court of Rome. The ceremony on this latter occasion was performed by the Patriarch of the Indies, in presence of the Ministers of the Crown. It does not appear that the young Queen was present. This avowed marriage is likely to give rise to some difficult questions, and a Council of Ministers was convoked, to consider what should be done in the circumstances. The principal questions which will come before the Council are—1st. As to the form in which this great event will be published to the world. 2d. If her Majesty the Queen Mother is to be allowed to retain her title, or if she is to sink down to that of Duchess of Rianzares. 3d. As to the amount of pension to be settled upon Queen Christina out of the patrimony of Queen Isabella; and lastly, it is to be determined whether or not the Ministry should demand of the Cortes, in the name of a national remuneration and testimony of gratitude to her Majesty, an addition to the pension to be allowed to her by Queen Isabella, in the event of the sum allowed not being equal to her Majesty's dowry.

Some other exciting questions arise out of this event, for instance, in regard to the legitimacy of certain children, and the mode in which Queen Christina has disposed of large sums of money left to her by the will of King Ferdinand only so long as she remained a widow. By her marriage the Queen loses her title as Queen Dowager, but another decree is to continue to her the title of Queen, and to preserve to her all her privileges at the court.

The letters by the ordinary mail are to the 15th only, but a telegraphic despatch, dated the 18th, announces the constitution of the two Chambers:—

"M. Castro y Orozco has been appointed President of the Congress. The four Vice-Presidents and the four Secretaries have been chosen from the different parties in the Chambers.

"The Vice-Presidents are MM. Pacheco, Govantes, Armeco, and Perpina.

"The bill relative to the reform of the Constitution has been presented to the Congress. The Ministry have, at the same time, demanded permission to decree some organic laws."

The Madrid papers say that the treaty between Spain and Morocco was being executed with the best grace and faith. The affair of the Rayo, it was said, is likely to lose all its gravity in the official investigation instituted. It appears that the officer of the Rayo had really passed the line of limitation, and that the vessel had been fired upon by the English batteries of Gibraltar without any intention of sinking it. The hope that this delicate affair will be arranged by diplomatic negotiations is openly expressed, it is added, by Mr. Bulwer.

PORTUGAL.

According to our Lisbon letters of the 16th inst., the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the use made of the extraordinary powers granted to Government during the late troubles (of which committee the brother of the minister Cabral was a member) was favourable to the Government. The documents referred to in the minister's report of the use made of those powers were moved for, and their production opposed by the Government. The account of the expenditure of the loan of 2000 contos for the suppression of the revolt were likewise moved for, and refused, but promised to be produced at some future period.

A bill has been introduced into the Chamber of Peers for the abolition o slavery in the Portuguese possessions in Asia, by the Count de Lavraido and the Viscount Sa da Bandeira, but was opposed by Ministers, and was lost by a majority of 23 votes against 18.

The peers have likewise had an important discussion on the question of ecclesiastical education. The bill for erecting diocesan seminaries throughout the kingdom, in which the clergy, with a view to their moral perfection, are to be educated apart from lay institutions (only a small proportion going to Coimbra for a complete course of theology), passed the Deputies last session, and came now before the Upper Chamber. The Deputies had decided that the professors in these seminaries should be appointed by the Government, but the Committee of the Peers recommended that it should be vested in the diocesan prelates respectively. But the charter declares (rightly or wrongly) that it belongs to the Executives to fill up ecclesiastical benefices as wall as civil appointments; the Government remained silent, taking no part whatever in the discussion; and the peers voted, by 23 against 18, against the proposal of their committee. The ecclesiastical professors will therefore be appointed by the Government, the prelates having only the privilege of proposing.

BELGIUM.

The Belgian Chambers were opened by King Leopold on Tuesday, with rather a long speech, which, however, it is not necessary to publish, as it related chiefly to local matters. In the first part of the speech, the King alluded to commercial topics, and stated that he had concluded with the German Zollverein a treaty of navigation and commerce. His Majesty then said, that by a recent convention, the postal communications between Belgium and Great Britain have been regulated on a basis at once more extended and more favourable to commerce. The charge on letters has been reduced, and special advantages have been stipulated for the transmission of foreign correspondence. The only other point worth notice was a *reference to* finance. His Majesty announced that the Government had been able to effect two important financial operations. The receipts balanced the expenditure, but his Majesty recommended the adoption of some plan to create a permanent excess of revenue.

HOLLAND.

The Session of the States General was opened on Monday by the King in person, with a speech which did not present any remarkable feature. His Majesty alluded to the satisfactory state of political relations, to the improvement in some branches of manufacture, and to his desire for the increase of instruction. The King also stated, that Holland would not confine itself to bare words when improvements in commercial legislation should have to be considered; and after remarking upon a determination to effect every practicable economy, in conclusion implored the blessing of God on the country, and expressed a hope that it would continue to develop those virtues which have always characterised the Dutch people.

GREECE.

Letters from Athens of the 6th inst. give a most deplorable account of the condition of Greece. Complete disunion exists in the Cabinet, and a change of Ministry appears inevitable. King Otho probably, by way of dissipating his anxiety, had just departed on an excursion to Eubœa and the frontier. The letter adds:—"Never since that period of anarchy which succeeded the assassination of the President Count Capodistria has the country been in so deplorable and lawless a state. From every province daily reports arrive of fearful crimes. During the few last days of the election for Elis six persons were assassinated. In Maina more than fifty persons have fallen victims to political enmity or private revenge. Within the last fortnight thirty-six acts of brigandage have been committed in Acarnania, attended with six murders. Yesterday an official report was received here that a band of thirty brigands had taken possession of the narrow mountainous pass of Klissova, in Acarnania, and had detained and plundered every one that passed, binding them to trees till their day's work was over; and in this manner more than seventy persons had been robbed and ill-treated."

THE WEST INDIES.

The Teviot steamer has arrived with the West India mails. The dates are:—Demerara, the 18th; St. Kitts, the 20th; Barbadoes, St. Vincent, and Dominica, the 21st; Jamaica, the 23rd; Antigua, the 24th; and St. Lucia, the 26th ult. The St. Thomas dates are of the 30th. The intelligence contained in the papers is of little interest. There is a notice of the earthquake, but it does not contain any details, in addition to those received by the last arrival.

The Demerara Legislature have voted, in accordance with the terms of Lord Stanley's despatch, £75,000, for the encouragement of Hill Coolie emigration, and the revenue of the colony appears to be increasing.

The last cargo of sugar for the season had been shipped from Barbadoes, and the total quantity exported is estimated at 22,558 hhds., which is about 2000 short of the production of 1843. The weather in this island continued excessively warm and dry, so that the appearance of the young canes was scarcely so favourable as at the departure of the previous mail.

UNITED STATES.

The Cambridge, Captain Barstow, has brought New York papers to the 4th inst., four days later than those received by the Britannia, but their contents are uninteresting. The papers are almost exclusively occupied with electioneering news. The commercial accounts are favourable: more business was doing.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SMUGGLERS AND CONTRABANDISTS.—At the Surrey Sessions, on Tuesday, a man was indicted for having fraudulently obtained £2 from a tea-dealer, who had been induced to give him that sum on account for two pretended parcels of smuggled tea, which he was to purchase from the prisoner at the low price of 2s. 6d. per lb., though the tea was declared to be worth 8s. On opening the packets, however, they were found to contain (with the exception of half an ounce of tea, skilfully disposed in each at a corner, whence the prisoner drew a small sample) sawdust and ashes. The prosecutor, on cross-examination, admitted that he sold contraband goods. The prisoner, having a good character, was recommended to mercy by the jury, and this, the chairman said, saved him from transportation; as it was (he having been found guilty also on another similar charge), he was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour. The prosecutor was refused his expenses, the bench severely reprobating his dishonest design to defraud the revenue and the fair trader.

FATAL OCCURRENCE ON THE GRAND JUNCTION RAILWAY.—An inquest has been held at Alpraham, (Cheshire) on view of the body of Elizabeth Astbury, aged 39, who was killed by the early train from Crewe on Tuesday morning week, at about three o'clock. It appeared in evidence that the deceased was a native of Stoke, in the Staffordshire Potteries, and had been visiting her friends at Manchester. The footsteps of the deceased were traced from Crewe to Choldmondeston; at the latter place she was found dead by Evan Roberts, the engine-man employed by the Grand Junction Company, who indistinctly saw something between the rails as he passed Cholmondeston from Crewe, by the three o'clock train on Tuesday morning; on his return from Chester, shortly afterwards, he stopped the train at Cholmondeston, where he found the body of the deceased dreadfully mutilated, portions of the skull and brain being scattered on and about the rails. The jury returned a verdict of accidenta death, and imposed a nominal deodand on the train.

Letters from Cordova of the 11th inst. mention that a rich landed proprietor in the neighbourhood of Fuente Genil, in the Quebradas, had been carried off by a troop of riders, who demanded 50,000 reals ransom. The smuggler Wavarro, and seven other brigands, were said to be the authors of this act of violence.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The Court met again on Monday. The Recorder, in his address to the grand jury, stated that the calendar contained the names of 180 prisoners for trial, and that some of the offences were of a very serious description.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER AT A SHOOTING GALLERY IN HOLBORN.

On Wednesday the *Hon. William Ross Tuchet*, aged 21, was tried before Mr. Justice Maule and Mr. Baron Rolfe, for firing a pistol at Mr. Smith, the gun-maker, of Holborn, with intent to murder him.

The prisoner looked calmly round in a perfectly indifferent manner, and then leant forward upon the bar, as if lost in thought. He is a man of mild and prepossessing appearance, and of handsome though somewhat delicate features. On being called upon to plead to the indictment, he in a low tone of voice replied "Not guilty."

Mr. Charnock, who appeared for the prosecution, then proceeded briefly to state the circumstances of the case to the jury.

The first witness called was Mr. Thomas Smith, who was still in a feeble condition from the effects of his wound. He deposed:—I reside at 288, High Holborn, and am a gun-maker. I also keep a shooting gallery there. On the 6th of July last the prisoner came into my premises. I had never seen him before, to my knowledge. I was in the gallery at the time. My son Alfred Smith was in the shop. On coming into the shop he asked if he could be accommodated with a pair of duelling pistols. *I got him a brace, and loaded them myself.* He took one of them and fired it off, but complained that it pulled too hard, saying he should like one that would go off more easily. I told him I could set the hair-trigger, and then it would go off sufficiently easily. I did so, and he fired it off, but he then complained that it went off too easily, and said "let me have it as I had it at first." I loaded him a third and a fourth. At first he fired at a distance of fifteen yards, but afterwards wished to have a longer listance, and the third pistol he fired at a distance of thirty yards, and hit the mark. While I was loading the fifth pistol, the fourth was discharged, and I exclaimed "Good God, I am shot; this gentleman has shot me!" I afterwards was removed to the hospital, but did not have the ball extracted until some weeks afterwards. Some corroborative evidence was then given.

Mr. Clarkson (with whom was Mr. Bodkin) then rose to address the jury for the prisoner. The defence which the learned gentleman had to submit was that of insanity; and, having entered into a narrative of the family and circumstances of the prisoner, and the state of his mind previously to and down to the period of the unfortunate transaction, said he should prove, on the highest testimony, both medical and otherwise, that he had been in an unsound state of mind for some time past, and was so at the period when he committed the offence of which he stood charged.

Mr. Clarkson called Lord Audley, Dr. Munro, Dr. Warburton, and other witnesses, who gave evidence which left no doubt whatever as to the insane state of the prisoner's mind.

Mr. Justice Maule summed up, and the jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of "*Not Guilty, on the ground of Insanity.*"

The prisoner was accordingly ordered to be detained during her Majesty's pleasure.

The Slave Trading Case.—On Wednesday morning *Thomas Jennings*, the captain of the Augusta, surrendered on discharge of his bail, to answer an indictment charging him with having navigated the said ship with a view to carry on the slave trade. It will, be in the recollection of our readers that the defendant at the last sessions of this court had put in a plea of *autrefois acquit*, to which a demurrer was taken on the part of the Crown, and the question was argued before the presiding judges, Mr. Justice Wightman, and Mr. Justice Cresswell. Those learned individuals took time to consider their judgment, and on Wednesday Mr. Baron Rolfe read a lengthy judgment, which overruled the objections taken on behalf of the prisoner, and held that the prisoner had not been tried at Sierra Leone for the offence specifically charged in the present indictment. The case on the application of the prisoner's Counsel has since been postponed till next session.

Manslaughter.—Last week, we gave an account of the examination at Bow-street, of *Thomas Stokes*, charged with the murder of Obadiah Garrett. On Wednesday he was placed at the bar for trial, but Mr. Clarkson, for the prisoner, begged leave to retract the plea of not guilty. His client was now anxious to plead guilty. He had been originally committed on the charge of wilful murder, but the grand jury had thrown out the bill, and sent up one for the manslaughter.—Mr. Bodkin, for the prosecution, recommended the prisoner to the merciful consideration of the Court.—A number of highly respectable witnesses, some of whom had come up from Exmouth, the prisoner's native place, gave him a most excellent character, and one of them produced a paper signed by several magistrates, bearing testimony to the respectability and good character of the prisoner.—Mr Baron Rolfe addressed the prisoner, and having commented upon the evil effects of intoxication, sentenced him to three months' imprisonment.

Frauds of Horse-Dealers.—*George Henry Ward*, aged 39, stable-keeper; and *George Ward*, aged 19, groom, were indicted for obtaining, by false pretences, from Mr. W. Angerstein the sum of £115 10s., with intent to cheat and defraud him thereof. In another count the defendants were charged with the offence of conspiracy.—Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Ballantine were for the prosecution; and Messrs. Bodkin and Wilains appeared for the defendants.—The charge was made against the defendants under the following circumstances:—The prosecutor, a gentleman residing at Blackheath, had been attracted by an advertisement in the *Times*, representing three horses for sale, with a description given of their excellent qualities, together with their sound state of health; the advertisement concluded by stating that a fair trial would be allowed to any person likely to become a purchaser. Mr. Angerstein went to Gloucester-mews, and was shown the two horses and a mare by the younger prisoner. He (Mr. Angerstein) inquired whether they were the same horses that had been advertised in the *Times*. He was informed by the younger prisoner that they were the same, and that he had the care of them, and that they had been sent to the elder prisoner, Ward, to be sold by commission. The elder prisoner came into the stables about half an hour after, and stated that the horses had been sent to him by a person of the name of Lloyd—that he knew the family very well, and that they lived at Stratford-upon Avon. Mr. Angerstein gave a cheque upon Glyn and Co. for the £115 10s., receiving a warranty from the elder prisoner for the soundness of the horses, and that if they should not turn out to be what had been represented, the money should be returned in seven days afterwards. Mr. Angerstein, immediately the sale was concluded, sent his servant, together with the younger prisoner, with the horses to the Veterinary College, to have them passed as sound. A very short time elapsed before Mr. Angerstein received a letter from Mr. Spooner, of the College, informing him that all the horses were unsound. He (Mr. Angerstein), upon the receipt of the above letter, ordered his servant to take the horses back, for by this time he discovered that a gross fraud had been practised upon him; and until another advertisement appeared in the paper, similar to the one which had taken him in, all trace of the prisoners was lost. This second advertisement nearly entrapped a Mr. Prior, who was anxious to purchase a horse; and seeing that the advertisement represented the description of horse likely to suit him, he proceeded to the place referred to, and was only prevented being duped by the timely arrival of the police in plain clothes, who, by some sign, put him on his guard.—Several witnesses were called in support of the above evidence.—The case was then argued at considerable length both for the prosecution and the defence.—The Recorder having summed up in a very clear manner, the jury returned a verdict against both prisoners of Guilty upon the fourth and fifth counts, wherein it states that the prisoners conspired together to cheat and defraud Mr. Angerstein.—The Recorder said, to put an end to such diabolical frauds, he felt it his duty to make an example of the present case; but he should do so with a marked distinction, as he looked upon the younger prisoner as merely the servant of the elder, and, therefore, should sentence him to four months imprisonment in the new prison, Westminster Bridewell, and the elder prisoner to twelve months in the same place.

POLICE.

A Man Charged with Murdering his Wife—At Union-hall, a Mr. Henry Brenton, an apothecary, in Newport-street, Lambeth, has been examined on suspicion of causing the death of his wife soon after she had given birth to a child. Mr. Houston, a surgeon, the prisoner's father in law, stated, that on last Thursday se'nnight he was informed that his daughter had received considerable injury at the hands of the prisoner, and that she died of those injuries. The witness described that an examination had taken place since his daughter's decease, and that it was pronounced that the injuries inflicted were on the lower part of the spine. He was present when his daughter was dying, and she mentioned to him that the prisoner had done her the injury. The witness added that he believed no person was in the room at the time of the alleged injury, but the nurse attending on his daughter had heard a scuffle in the bed-room. The nurse (named Lee) stated, that while she was attending on the deceased last Thursday se'nnight, on leaving the room and going down stairs, she heard a scuffling noise in the bed-room, and heard the deceased complain of ill-usage on the part of her husband; that the next morning witness found her mistress insensible, and although she recovered her senses in some measure after that, yet she dwindled away until Saturday, and then expired. She heard the deceased tell her father that the prisoner had ill-used her, but she did not describe the manner in which he did it. Mr. Fisher, a surgeon, stated, that he had instituted an external examination on being apprised of the circumstances, and discovered that her death had arisen from injury of the lower part of the spine, which appeared to have been caused by violence. The prisoner said, that the injury of which his wife died was from natural causes, and that he had done nothing to produce it. Mr. Traill remanded the prisoner until a *post mortem* examination of the deceased had taken place. [An inquest was held on the body of Mrs. Brenton, at the George, Lambeth Walk, on Tuesday. Mr. James Laver, surgeon, of Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road, deposed to making a *post mortem* examination of the body, and after detailing at considerable length the results, he attributed death to the paralysis of the phrenic nerve. The spinal chord was affected by some shock, but whether from a fall or blow, he could not say. He had no doubt that some degree of violence had been used. The deceased and her husband had hitherto lived on very good terms. The Coroner adjourned the inquiry for further evidence.]

Committal for Murder.—*Alfred Edwards*, a young man describing himself as "a pickle manufacturer," who has been many times remanded from Worship-street, underwent a final examination on Monday, upon a charge of having poisoned Jane Gregory, a young woman of loose character, with whom he had for some time past lived. There had been a little quarrel between them, but on the occasion out of which the present charge originated the prisoner visited the deceased at her lodgings in Spitalfields, and a reconciliation appeared to have taken place, and in the course of that evening the deceased drank several times from a bottle containing what was said to be "brandy and bitters," given to her at the time by the prisoner. She was afterwards exceedingly sick, and continued so until the following morning, when she died with the symptoms of poison, having repeatedly, and with her dying breath, declared to every one that her illness was occasioned solely by the liquid which "Alf," the prisoner, had given her. In the stomach a slight odour of hydrocyanic (prussic) acid was detected, arising no doubt from the flavouring of bitter almonds from which it is abundantly obtained. At the prisoner's residence Sergeant Lambert found a paper, marked "Poison," containing a quantity of sugar of lead, and another paper containing a white powder, which Dr. Leeson said was what is called white precipitate, used sometimes for cleaning plate, &c., but decidedly poisonous. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against the prisoner more than a fortnight since, and the Coroner's warrant was of course issued for his committal to Newgate upon that charge; but the evidence appeared to be very unsatisfactory, and at length it was suggested that the body, which had been buried immediately after the inquest, should be exhumed and further examined. On Friday last it was accordingly taken from the grave, and such of the viscera as were required being removed from it in the presence of the churchwardens, the police, and other witnesses, the remains were again committed to the earth. After a good deal of evidence, Mr. Broughton informed the prisoner that he would be committed to Newgate to take his trial, and the witnesses were bound over to prosecute. The prisoner, who appeared very dejected, and looked as if he had wept a great deal, said he would reserve his defence until the trial.

Two Legal Wranglers.—Costs and Sharp Practice.—In general the practitioners of the law are amiable enough amongst their own class and vent their ill-humour only on those against whom they proceed. An instance, however, occurred at Guildhall, on Monday, of a dispute between the attorneys themselves; it also afforded an illustration of the tender mercies of the law, as well as the general practice of the profession in regard to legal technicalities.—Mr. *Guy*, of the firm of Addis and Guy, solicitors, Westminster, appeared before Alderman Wilson, upon a summons charging him with having used threats to Mr. May, another solicitor, on the 16th inst., at the Judge's Chambers in Chancery-lane, whereby a breach of the peace might have been occasioned.—The complainant said they were before the Judge on Wednesday, on an information in a writ, and on leaving the chambers the defendant said to him, "Unless you recall the letter you have written to me, or apologise, I will horsewhip you. I will bring a stick twice as big as the one you carry." He told his clerk that he intended to assault him. Witness wrote to him, requiring him to apologise, and he replied by an abusive letter.—Joseph Liddell, Mr. May's clerk, was called to prove that half an hour after the conversation with Mr. May, Mr. Guy told witness he should "slap it into him" when he saw him.—Mr. Guy denied that he had used the language mentioned by the clerk, but he admitted having demanded that the letter should be recalled or apologised for.—Mr. May said whatever he had written was with consideration, and he could not withdraw it.—Mr. Guy then proceeded to state that a poor man at Twickenham owed a small debt of £5, and Mr. May was instructed to apply for it. He did so by letter, requiring payment by one o'clock next day, or a writ would be issued. In the course of the post this letter would not reach the poor man until the morning of the day the money was to be paid by one o'clock. Defendant was applied to, and on behalf of the poor man begged for time, but the writ was taken out, and £2 12s. costs incurred. Defendant wrote again requesting delay, or he would take advantage of a technical error to annul the proceedings. The answer was a refusal, unless the attorney would undertake to pay the debt and costs. Defendant then took out the summons to appear before the Judge at chambers, on the ground that it was not a proper writ or a true copy. The letter he received from Mr. May on this occasion had called forth the demand that it should be recalled. Mr. May began his letter by saying he was surprised defendant had condescended "to low tricks," and that as the Judge then in attendance set his face against "sharp practitioners," he would probably amend the error on the payment of a small fee. Upon hearing the summons, the Judge postponed his decision. As they retired, Guy said to Mr. May, "When this is over, I shall have a matter to settle with you." Mr. May replied, "I should like to catch you at it," holding up a great stick. Defendant told him he should bring a stick twice as big as that, perhaps, the next time they met. Mr. May had no right to impute low tricks and sharp practice to him.—Alderman Wilson asked the complainant what had induced him to use such offensive terms to a lawyer?—Mr. May said he considered it was a shabby objection. It was that he had omitted to strike out a printed word in the writ, and to substitute another (the name of the new Judge for Lord Abinger's.)—Alderman Wilson replied, that all his experience with counsel and solicitor led him to conclude that the profession considered it perfectly fair to take every possible objection to their opponent's proceedings. He thought this had been established in a case which had recently agitated the political world.—Mr. May said it was done for the sake of annoyance, and not to obtain time for his client, for another writ could be obtained before the 24th, and no further step could be taken on the first writ till then.—Mr. Guy asked which was the sharpest practice—to object to an error in a writ, or to write to a debtor to pay the amount by a certain time, and issue the writ before an answer could be received?—Mr. May begged it might be understood that this was not the case. They had an answer before the writ was issued. The wife called and said the money could not be paid for two months. It was not convenient to the creditor to wait so long.—Alderman Wilson said they had each done their best for their clients, and there was quite as sharp practice on one side as the other.—Mr. May reminded the alderman he had not been charged with sharp practice by Mr. Guy.—Alderman Wilson thought the term was nevertheless applicable, and he dismissed the defendant on paying a fine of five shillings for using threatening language.

Dando Eclipsed.—At Union Hall on Thursday *Thomas Stelwell*, was charged before Mr. Traill with stealing two bushels of oysters, belonging to William Smith, a green-grocer at Clerkenwell. The prisoner was employed by the complainant to carry home two bushels of oysters. Instead, however, of taking the oysters home the prisoner absconded, and was taken into custody the preceding night. In reply to Mr. Traill, the prisoner said that being hungry he ate the oysters. Mr. Traill (with surprise)—What! two bushels of oysters! Why, you have achieved greater wonders in gluttony than the man Dando, who was notorious for consuming large quantities of the same description of shell-fish. Prisoner—It's a fact, Sir, I ate them all. Mr. Traill—Then I shall commit you for trial.

A Woman Charged with Stabbing her Husband.—At Clerkenwell Police-office on Wednesday, Mrs. *Elizabeth Lewis*, a fierce looking woman, of lofty stature, was charged with stabbing Mr. James Lewis, her husband, a veterinary surgeon, residing in Long-yard, Lamb's Conduit-street.—It appeared that the parties have been married for twelve years, and that the wife had been always addicted to habits of intemperance, and has, in order to support them, disposed of property belonging to the prosecutor to the amount of £150. On Sunday last the prosecutor remonstrated with her on the impropriety of her conduct, and the bad example she was giving her children. The prisoner immediately seized a fork; he ran towards the door, but before he could get out she stabbed him in the back with it, and occasioned three painful, though not deep, wounds by its prongs. The prosecutor turned about to reproach her with her brutality, but, seizing another fork, she stabbed him under the right shoulder. She was then secured, and the prosecutor conveyed to the London University Hospital, where the house surgeon dressed the wounds. Those near the shoulder were considered dangerous. This was not the first time she had maltreated him, and he considered his life to be in danger from her violence.—Mr. Combe (to the prisoner): What have you to say to the charge? Prisoner: He abused me in a shameful manner.—Mr. Combe: But you should not have taken up the fork.—Prisoner: What made him strike me with a stick, and throw the chair at me?—The prosecutor said he held up the chair to save himself from the fork, but never touched her before she stabbed him.—In answer to a question from the magistrate, he said he was still under the hands of the surgeon.—The prisoner was remanded.

The Case of a Father Prosecuted by his Son.—Last week we gave an account of the examination of *William Brocksopp*, sen., charged by William Brocksopp, his son, with stealing from him a gold ring and a portfolio. The case presented the unfilial and heartless spectacle of a son, not yet of age, prosecuting a father, who was stated to have been some time struggling against adversity with a large family, his business having been formerly that of a respectable grocer and tea-dealer in the Borough. At the last hearing it was very naturally supposed that an amicable arrangement would take place, but when Mr. Brocksopp, sen., re-appeared upon his re-examination at Union Hall, he handed in the following note, which his son, in pursuance of his intentions, had addressed to him:—

13, Norfolk-place, Kent-road, Oct. 16.

Mr. Brocksopp,—If you are willing to deliver me the articles I claim, being the two rings, gold pin, and portfolio, or give me the tickets and the money for which they are pledged, I will drop any further prosecution. If they are not delivered up on these terms you must take the consequences. If not settled by to-morrow, by four o'clock, my solicitor has my instructions to make out the necessary brief.

I remain, sir, yours most respectfully,

To Mr. Wm. Brocksopp, sen. Wm. Brocksopp.

The magistrate said he expected to have heard no more of this charge. The son immediately replied that his father had taken the box without his sanction, and pawned the things, and as he did not think proper to restore them, he should, in agreement with the notice in his letter, pursue the charge. The magistrate said, that as he was unable to produce evidence of his father's stealing the articles, illegally pawning was the utmost charge he could bring against his father. The son said he was still willing to forego the prosecution on the articles being delivered up. Mr. Brocksopp denounced, in severe terms, his son's harsh and unparalleled conduct; in his unfortunate state he should be unable to restore the jewellery if so adjudged, not possessing the means of doing so. The son said that his father, unless checked, would deprive him of all his property; he some time ago prevented him from obtaining £2000. Mr. Brocksopp denied this assertion.—The Magistrate: Then I suppose the principle of revenge incites you to adopt this course against your father?—The son denied the allegation, and complained loudly of his father's general misconduct towards him. Recrimination ensued between the parties, which the magistrate stopped by stating that Mr. Brocksopp must deliver up the articles to his son, or he must issue an order to compel him. Mr. Brocksopp stated his utter inability to redeem the things, and he was then informed of the consequences of his neglecting the order to be made upon him.—Mr. Traill, the magistrate of Union-Hall, has received the following letter in reference to this case:—

"Kennington-road, October 23.

"Sir,—Will you be kind enough to accept the small sum enclosed, viz., 4s.—3s. to be presented to Mr. Brocksopp, sen., and the remainder to purchase a rope for his son.

(Signed) "R. B."

Mr. Edwin, the chief clerk, said the money should be disposed of agreeably to the request of the writer.—[We question whether the annals of the *causes célèbre* can afford any parallel to the case of a son pursuing a father, already prostrated by misfortune, for the alleged robbery of a few trifling articles which he is utterly unable to restore. We would recommend to Mr. Brocksopp, jun., a perusal of the fifth commandment, or, at all events, should he persevere in disregarding the divine precepts as well as the common dictates of humanity, there is the consolation of knowing that juries, in spite of the abuse heaped upon them, always have a fellow feeling with the oppressed and unfortunate.]

IRELAND.

Difficulties of Father Mathew.—The celebrated Father Mathew has been arrested, while in Dublin, for the balance of a debt incurred for temperance medals. A subscription has been set on foot to relieve the rev. gentleman from his difficulties, and a very earnest appeal has been made in his favour. [Surely Temperance, like Repeal, is not to be made a pretence for drawing money from the pockets of the people.]

The Repeal Association.—The proceedings of the Repeal Association become gradually less interesting, and the attendance also decreases. On Monday last Dr. Nagle read a letter from Mr. Henry Grattan, M.P., which accompanied a presentation of 100 copies of the memoirs of his father, the late Mr. Grattan, to the association. The letter went at considerable length into the policy of establishing repeal reading-rooms through the country, and dwelt on the benefits to be derived from them. The writer contrasted the extensive system of education that prevailed in America with that existing in this country, and then observes, "that it would be for the association to follow up the great example afforded by that country, and forward the establishment of libraries everywhere, and support these reading rooms throughout the country. With that view I beg to place at the disposal of the association 100 copies of the memoirs of the late Mr. Grattan, amounting to 400 octavo volumes. They comprise the most interesting period of Irish history; they set forth the proceedings of 1782, and detail the successful efforts of the glorious and immortal volunteers; they contain authentic letters of the ablest statesmen in Ireland and England, and official documents that never before appeared. They may serve to raise the character of that country which it is now the fashion to depress, and rescue from oblivion the most glorious period of her annals, when her people were strong and generous, but, alas, too credulous and too confiding; they may teach the rising generation to revere the memory of those departed patriots who struggled so nobly for their liberties; may still cherish the virtues of her people; may generate a race of patriots; and thus convert them into a race of heroes." Dr. Nagle moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Grattan for his magnificent donation, which was seconded by the Hon. Mr. Hutchinson, and passed with acclamation. A discussion arose, chiefly with reference to the state of the Registries in Ireland, and many letters were read, announcing small subscriptions to the Repeal fund. The amount of the week's rent was stated to be £391 6s.

Melancholy Death of a Barrister.—A very afflicting occurrence took place on Saturday afternoon, in the neighbourhood of Finglass, a village about three miles on the north side of Dublin. Mr. John Walsh, barrister, after concluding his business in the Insolvent Court, walked out in the direction of Finglass, taking with him two dogs. Adjacent to Finglass there is a large quarry hole, filled with water to the depth, it is said, of thirty feet in some parts, and in which, it is thought, Mr. Walsh sent the dogs to swim. Be that, however, as it may, the lifeless body of the unfortunate gentleman was discovered in the water, about five o'clock, by a policeman. It is thought that while he was walking on the edge of the quarry a portion of the earth gave way beneath his feet, and he was precipitated into the water. Mr. Walsh, ten or twelve years ago, had been an active member and a frequent speaker at the Trades Political Union. At the election for Dublin, in 1835, he was the proposer of Mr. O'Connell. Subsequently he went to the bar, and devoted himself with diligence to the business of his profession. He has left a wife and young children. On Monday an inquest was held on the body of this lamented gentleman, when the jury returned the following verdict:—"We find that the deceased, John Walsh, accidentally came by his death by drowning in a quarry-hole, through which the river Tolka runs, in the parish of Finglass, county Dublin, on Saturday, the 19th day of October."

The entire military force now in Ireland consists of about 22,000 men of all arms.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

Robbery at St. Thomas's Church, Southwark.—On Sunday last, the church of St. Thomas, Southwark, was the scene of unusual bustle and confusion, in consequence of the loss of the whole of the communion plate, consisting of several pieces of silver, which had been in the possession of the parish authorities for the last 200 years. The plate had been deposited in its usual place of safety at the commencement of the present month, and on opening the safe, on Sunday, the contents were found to have been removed. Information having been forwarded to the Southwark-bridge-road police-station, a diligent search was made by several officers, but no clue could be discovered. A small crow-bar was found, used by housebreakers, near the entrance of the church in St. Thomas's-street, and on making more minute examination, there was no doubt that the thieves had effected an entrance through a window which had been left insecure at the front part of the building.

Murder on the River.—On Tuesday evening, Mr. Higgs concluded, at the Pine Apple, Hungerford-market, the inquest adjourned from last week, on the body of the man, name unknown, found in the river off Whitehall stairs, with four or five mortal stabs in the chest. The previous inquiry appeared in our last number. The evidence now adduced showed that the man had been stabbed first and then thrown into the river, and it also showed a probability that the deed was done on the night of Friday week, on Vauxhall-bridge. At the first inquiry it was supposed that the deceased was the captain of a coasting schooner, but a man, named Blackwall, a river pilot, who it was thought knew deceased, upon this occasion said he did not think he was a seafaring man, and that he knew no captain of a Thames trading vessel that was missing. There was nobody to identify the body or give any material evidence as to who were the murderers of deceased. In consequence the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown."

Singular and Fatal Accident.—On Wednesday Mr. Higgs held an inquest at the Ormond's Head, Princes-street, Westminster, on Louisa Mooney, aged ten months. The deceased was the daughter of a shoemaker, residing in Orchard-street, Westminster. On Monday the child was taken to its grandmother's house, and laid in a bed, where it shortly afterwards fell asleep. A young female named Emma Bourne, not knowing that the child was there, turned up the bedstead, and nearly four hours elapsed before it was missed. When the bed was overturned the child was found dead, it having been suffocated by the bed-clothes. Verdict, "Accidental death."

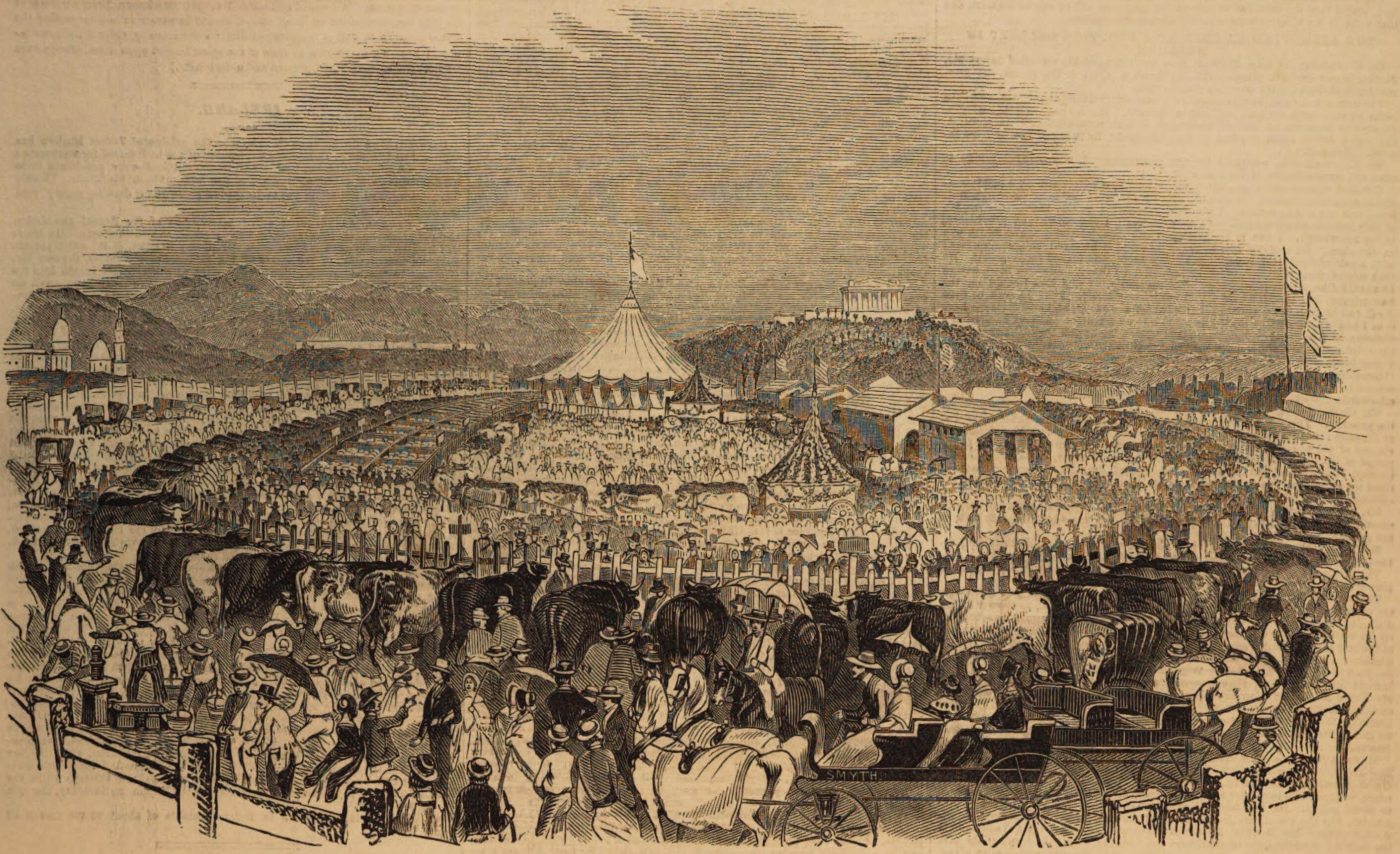
Curious Accident.—On Saturday a singular, but very serious accident happened to a man named Henry Pope, a butcher, residing in the New-cut, Lambeth. The poor fellow, while in the act of cutting a calf's head in two, slipped his knife, and pierced his thigh to the extent of several inches, dividing the main blood-vessels. Mr. Edward Cock, one of the principal surgeons of Guy's Hospital, was sent for immediately, and upon his arrival found it necessary to cut down upon the femoral artery, which he succeeded in tying directly, and thus prevented the further loss of blood. The man is favourably progressing.

Attempt to Burn the Barque Hermes, off Holthead.—A Swede, named Henry Brown, has been examined and remanded at Liverpool, on a charge of attempting to burn the barque Hermes, Captain Donough, about nine miles off Liverpool. The vessel was on her voyage to Buenos Ayres yesterday week, when the occurrence took place. The prisoner was seen to light some matches, and a fire was discovered in the forecastle. He also said he would either sink or burn the vessel. No motive whatever could be assigned for the attempt.

Awful Sudden Death.—On Thursday morning, at eleven o'clock, Mr. James Bennett, late partner to Mr. Daniel Whittle Harvey, and now managing clerk to Messrs. Yates and Turner, solicitors, Great George-street, Westminster, came in his usual health and spirits to the office, which he has been accustomed to do for upwards of fifteen years, and whilst in the act of speaking to one of the clerks he fell on the floor, and an effort being made to raise him, he was found insensible and helpless. A messenger was immediately sent for medical aid, and Mr. M'Cann, surgeon, of Parliament-street, promptly attended, and pronounced him dead, but, notwithstanding, opened the temporal artery, from which blood freely flowed. Mr. M'Cann gave it as his opinion that the deceased died from apoplexy, being of a very sanguineous and plethoric temperament.

Attempted Murder in the City.—Shortly after one o'clock on Monday morning, one of the most determined attempts at murder took place in St. Paul's Churchyard, that has ever been heard of. The object of attack was Collins, of the City police, whose beat has been of late a meeting-place for bad characters. The inspectors and Collins have been the means of removing some, but other persons have taken their situations. On Monday morning, about half-past one o'clock, Collins was walking on his beat, when suddenly a tall, stout fellow, about six feet high, tripped the officer up. He fell heavily, but not being at the time insensible, he endeavoured to draw his truncheon, when his assailant, standing over him, unfortunately got possession of it, and struck him several blows over the head. Shortly afterwards the officer was found bleeding profusely from his wounds, and quite insensible. The wounded man was conveyed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he remains without the least hope of recovery. The individual who committed the murderous assault is named Isaac Higgs, a paper-stainer, at Lambeth. He was examined at Guildhall on Wednesday, before Mr. Alderman Wilson, when the facts above stated were given in evidence.—Higgs excused himself on the ground of intoxication.—Mr. Alderman Wilson said if he had been drinking, that would not justify such a savage assault. The police must be protected in the execution of their duty, and he should commit the prisoner for trial and instruct the City Solicitor to prosecute.

Curious Charge of Arson.—An extraordinary sensation has been created in Bishop Stortford, in consequence of the apprehension of Alfred, son of Mr. Yardley, pawnbroker, together with Sarah Fuller, his servant girl, who were charged, the former with having set fire to the dwelling-house of his father, and the latter as an accessory. The woman has been discharged, and Yardley fully committed for trial at the next Hertford Assizes. On the 5th ult., the premises of Mr. Yardley were found to be in flames, when a great quantity of property was destroyed, a great portion of which belonged to the poor of Stortford and the neighbourhood. Young Yardley was very much respected, and would, on attaining his majority (in a few months), come into possession of very considerable property.

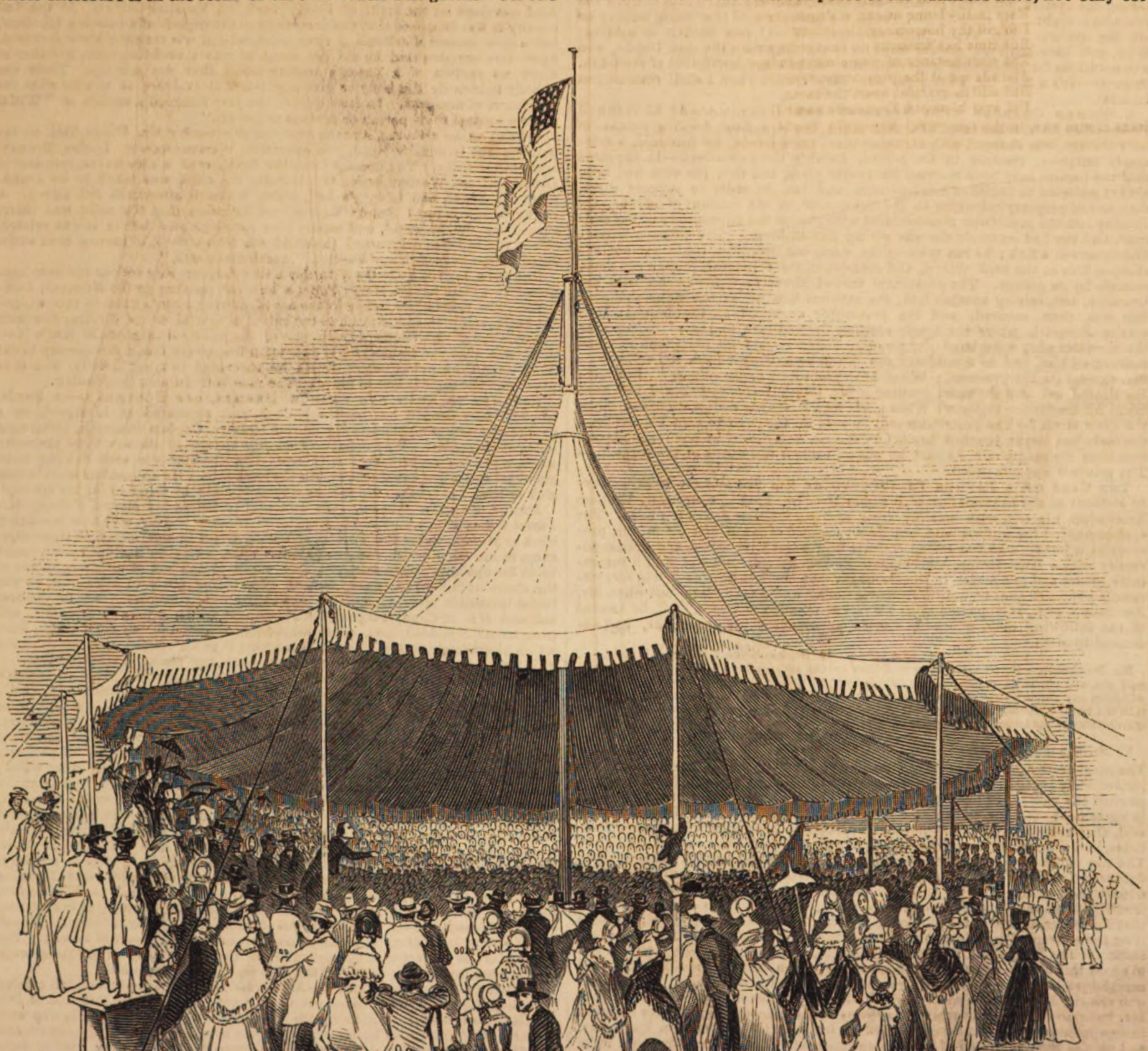


THE GREAT POUGHKEEPSIE CATTLE SHOW.

GREAT AMERICAN STATE FAIR AND CATTLE SHOW.

We have frequently illustrated these "monster meetings" in our own country, and it may neither be uninteresting nor useless to see how they are managed upon the other side of the Atlantic. The specimen we have chosen for representation is somewhat magniloquently termed "The Great Annual State Fair and Cattle Show of the New York State Agricultural Society, for 1844," held at Poughkeepsie, on the 17th, 18th, and 19th of September, "the three glorious days dedicated to the farming and agricultural interests of this great country." The preparations are thus described in the *Weekly Herald*:—

"The site of the fair is half a mile to the east of the town, on the summit of a slight elevation, which affords a view of the whole scene. It occupies a tract of ground of about ten acres, which is enclosed by a substantial seven foot wall of boards, which effectually excluded all but those who paid the ticket at the moderate rate of 1s. each. The whole enclosure is in the form of an oval much elongated. On one side are erected an infinity of pens for hogs, folds for sheep, stalls for oxen, stands for horses, and various other fixtures for quadrupeds, which makes it, one would think, no bad representation of the interior of Noah's ark. Other edifices there are, too, in prodigal numbers. There are tents pitched for the "Light Guards," or some other dashing company or companies expected to come from New York; there is to be a mammoth marquee, within whose ample precincts a whole host of men, women, and children can take shelter, when they like, from the sun's heat, and from the rain, if it be necessary. In different places throughout the fair ground, the committee have caused to be erected a great number of commodious booths, or, as they are termed here, shanties, which are to be appropriated to the sale of refreshments—but to the utter exclusion of that vile rogue, alcohol, who will be, on no condition, looked upon as admissible inside the walls. However, to conceal those who are familiar with this personage, John Barleycorn, *alias* Alcohol, it is to be observed that a numerous posse of his admirers have, not only for the benevolent purpose of providing him with quarters, but also with a view to avoid the rent of a tenement inside the wall of partition, built sundry emporiums outside, where everything, from egg nogg to brandy smashers, and hot punch, may be had on moderate terms, for cash."



INTERIOR OF THE GREAT MARQUEE.

In the centre of the ground, and running parallel with its greatest length, stands a row of sheds for the display of horticultural and agricultural specimens, implements, ladies' work, &c.

The first day was appropriated to the choice of officers, committees, &c.; entries of stock, trial of implements, &c.; the number of premiums competed for were 500.

Wednesday was dedicated to the grand exhibition of cattle, farming products, and implements.

According to the *Weekly Herald*, nothing could be finer than the display of Black Cattle of every description: they occupied a strip of the field extending around the whole circumference of the oval enclosure; and it would be difficult to match the collection beheld with lively satisfaction to-day, for size, weight, symmetry, breed, colour, and other leading qualities, by which the merits of stock are estimated. Horses were less numerous; but swine and sheep were in thousands.

A detailed description of the thousands of curious machines, and ingenious contrivances for curtailing, expediting, and facilitating agricultural labour, would take a good-sized volume. There were of the plough alone, hundreds of specimens; also, harrows and rakes, hoes and spades; machines for churning, reaping, threshing, winnowing, and grinding; machines for sowing, cutting straw, cornstalks, &c., and a great variety of ingenious horse-powers to set them in motion. The *belles* on the ground were, you may be sure, quite numerous; but we cannot forbear to mention, whilst on the topic of machinery, two bells of another description, made at Meneely's foundry, West Troy, the tones of which are full of melody. One of these bells weighs 650 pounds, the other 1525 pounds, and are excellent specimens in their line. But the most wonderful exhibition was the arrival of "the Farmers' Car," from Hyde Park, drawn by ten yoke of oxen. A waggon of enormous length, height, and capacity, was attached to this famous team. Perpendicular and transverse rails were raised thereon, and ornamented with fruit, flowers, and forest foliage; whilst, through the interstices peered the smiling products of the farm, the orchard, and the granary, in every possible shape. This stupendous car is shown towards the centre of the large engraving. An exhibition of another character was that of Colonel Chaplin, who caused to be labelled in large characters upon his tent the following:—"General Tom Thumb beat at last—The celebrated dwarf, Colonel Chaplin, nineteen years old, twenty-seven inches high, and weighing twenty-six pounds—The smallest man living to be seen here." There were on the ground to-day several hundreds of the Po'keepsie and Fishskill firemen, with music, banners, and engines, in full uniform. There were, altogether, 40,000 persons present

The great feature of Thursday was a Ploughing Match by nine teams. In the afternoon, the meeting in the marquee (shown in our Engraving), numbering nearly 1000 ladies, was addressed at great length, and most eloquently, by Mr. Bancroft, of Massachusetts. Then came the award of payment of the premiums; and thus terminated the proceedings of the Great Poughkeepsie State Fair.

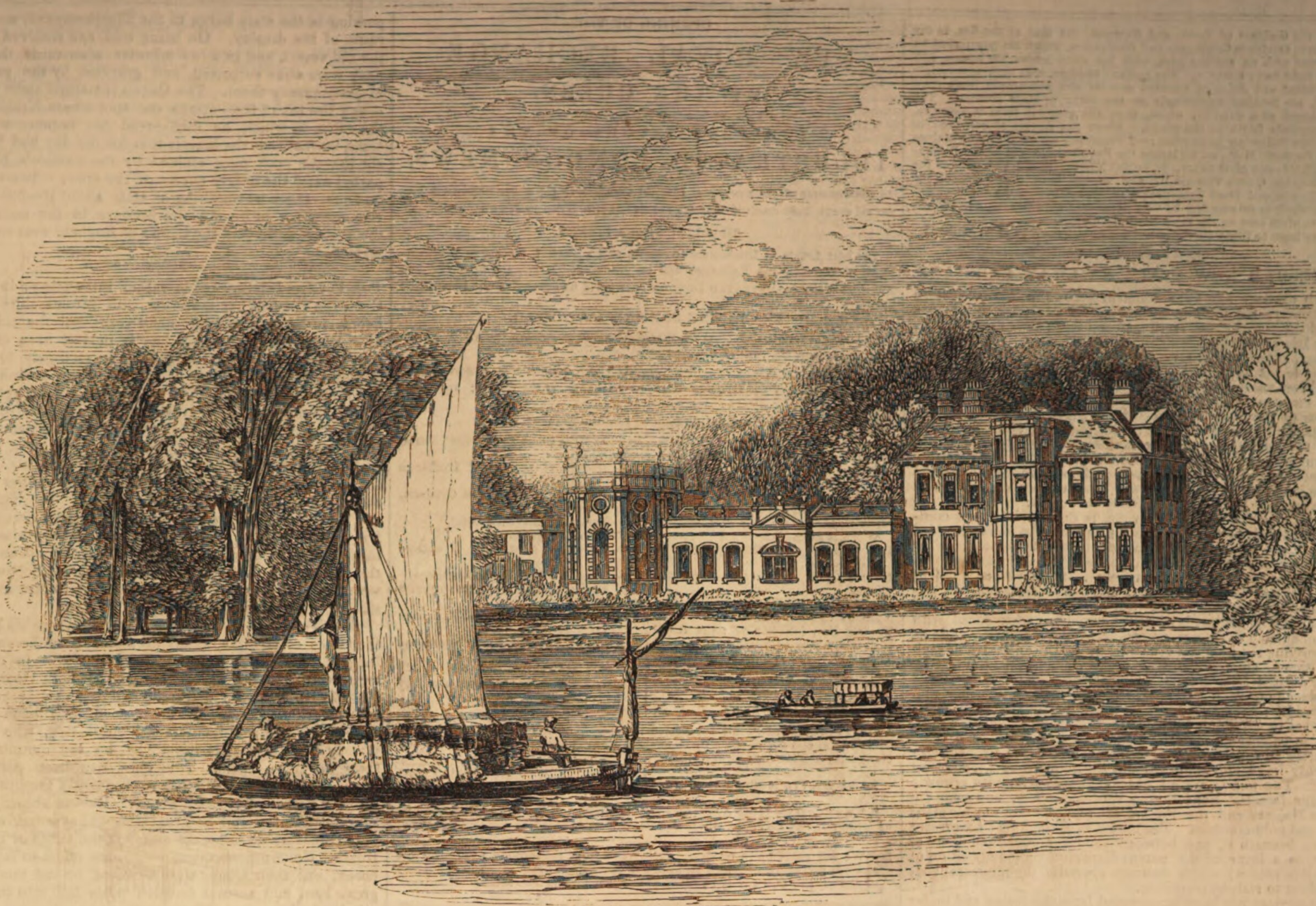
The larger Engraving shows the general arrangement of the Fair: in the foreground are visitors, some of them farmers, carrying umbrellas to keep off the sun; next, are the fine black cattle, and then the Floral Car; to the right are the refreshment booths; to the left, the white buildings of Poughkeepsie; and, in the distance, the Reservoir, the Marquee, and the College; the latter, a superb white marble structure, after the Parthenon, and situate two miles distant.

Incorporation of Brighton.—A meeting of householders of the borough of Brighton, was held on Monday to consider the propriety of petitioning the Queen to grant a charter of incorporation. Some difference of opinion prevailed, and ultimately a committee was appointed to investigate and report upon the extent of the change in local affairs which an incorporation would entail.

Effects of the Season.—Mrs. Martha Scrafton has at present growing in her garden at Aislaby, near Whitby, Yorkshire, an apple tree, which bore blossom in Christmas, again in spring, and after producing a good crop of fruit, is again to be seen in blossom.

Public Walks in Manchester.—Sir George Philips has subscribed £500 to the fund raising for the establishment of public walks in that town.

Fatal Accident on the Manchester and Leeds Railway.—On Friday an inquest was held before Mr. Chapman, at the Atlas Hotel, Manchester, on the body of James Carse, a map-dealer, of Rochdale, whose death resulted from the injuries received on the Oldham branch of the Manchester and Leeds Railway. It appeared, from the evidence of Elizabeth, wife of William Leigh, hatter, of Rochdale, that she and Carse got into a railway train at Oldham, on Wednesday evening, and were going to Rochdale, but, on the arrival of the train at the Middleton junction, Carse opened the door of the carriage, which was a third class, as the train was slackening its pace, and tried to get out, when his foot slipped, and he fell across the rail. The off-wheel of the succeeding waggon passed over his thighs, and he was removed to the Manchester Infirmary within half an hour of the accident, but he survived the injury only until Thursday night, when he died about half-past seven. The witness stated that deceased was in liquor at the time of the accident, and the fault was entirely his own. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."



ORLEANS HOUSE, TWICKENHAM; ONCE THE RESIDENCE OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.

ORLEANS HOUSE, TWICKENHAM.

Our readers will remember that his Majesty the King of the French, during his recent visit, paid a visit to the handsome mansion at Twickenham, where the King, then Duke of Orleans, took up his residence on his arrival from New York, in the year 1800. Here the royal exile had, at length, an opportunity of enjoying some repose in the midst of the best English society. The duke engaged with zeal in the study of political economy, and the institutions of Great Britain; at times making excursions with his brothers into the country, and from taste and habit becoming almost an Englishman. The only pressing subject of concern was the infirm health of the Duke of Montpensier. With a somewhat weakly constitution, deranged by long and cruel confinement in prison, he had, since his first arrival in England, experienced a gradual sinking in bodily strength. Notwithstanding every effort of medicine to save him, this amiable and accomplished prince died May 18, 1807. His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey, where his tomb is marked by an elegant Latin epitaph, the joint composition of the Duke of Orleans and General Dumouriez.

Writing from Twickenham to the late Bishop of Landaff, in July, 1804, the duke observes—"I quitted my native land so early, that I have hardly the habits or manners of a Frenchman, and I can say with truth that I am attached to England, not only by gratitude, but by taste and inclination. In the sincerity of my heart do I pray that I may never leave this hospitable soil. But it is not from individual feeling only that I take so much interest in the success of England—it is also as a man. The safety of Europe, of the world itself, the happiness and independence of the human race, depend upon the safety and independence of England."

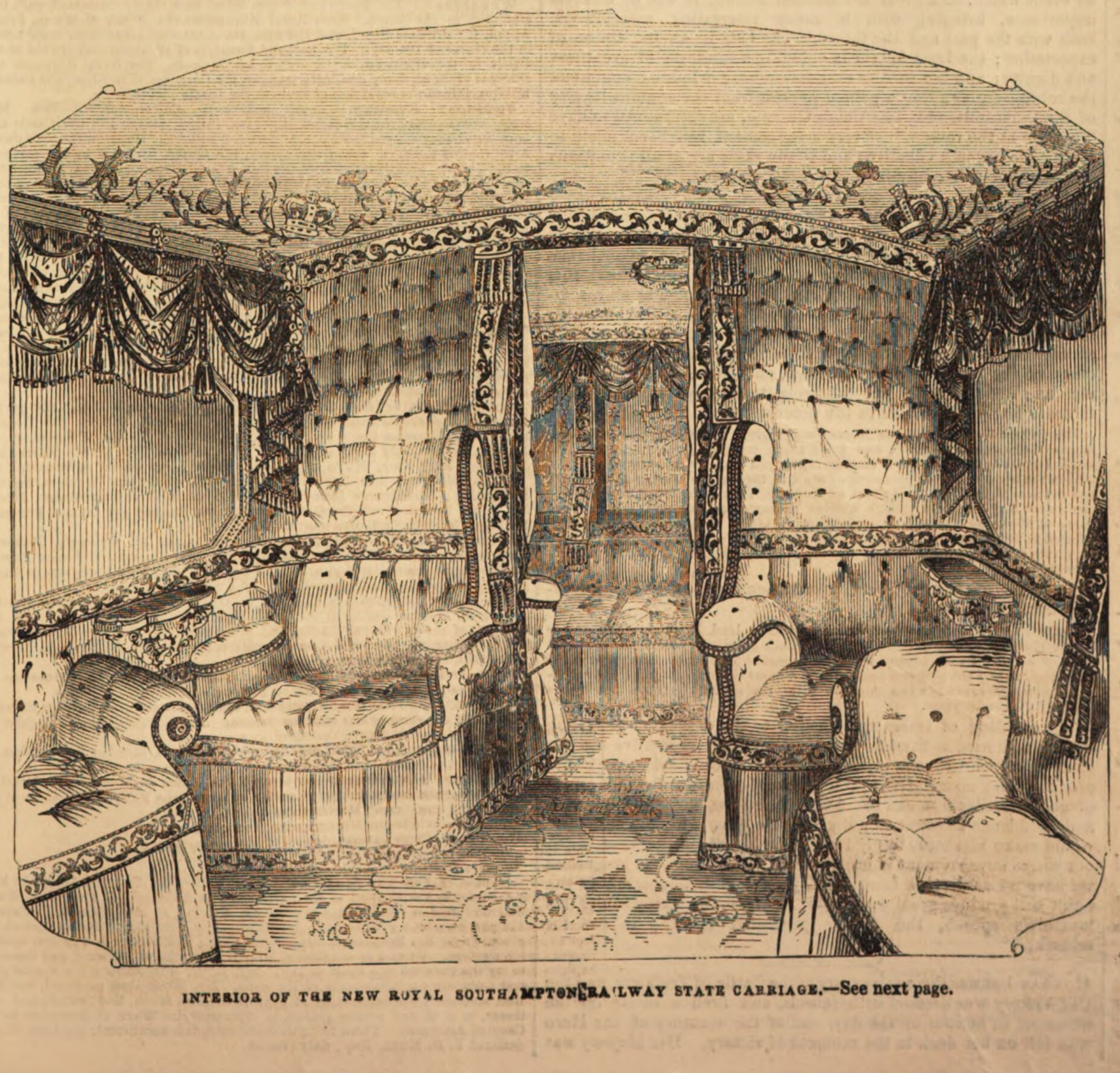
A correspondent has penned the following:—

ROYAL SOLILOQUY

SAID TO HAVE BEEN SPOKEN IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF TWICKENHAM OR ETON.

"Ye distant spires, ye antique towers
 That crown the watery glade,
Where grateful Science still adores
 Her Henry's holy shade;
And ye, that from the stately brow
Of Windsor's heights th' expanse below,
Of grove, of lawn, of mead survey,
Whose turf, whose shade, whose flowers among,
Wanders the hoary Thames along
His silver-winding way!"—
And thou, fair Twickenham, where of old
Some thirty summers erst I stray'd,
It glads mine eyes now to behold
Each happy hill, each peaceful shade!
Time has wrought many changes since
Here in thy home as exil'd Prince
I found thy hospitality,
But time has wrought no change in me!
The circumstance of pomp and pow'r,
Attends me at the present hour—
But still in grateful heart the same,
I'll ever bless old England's name!

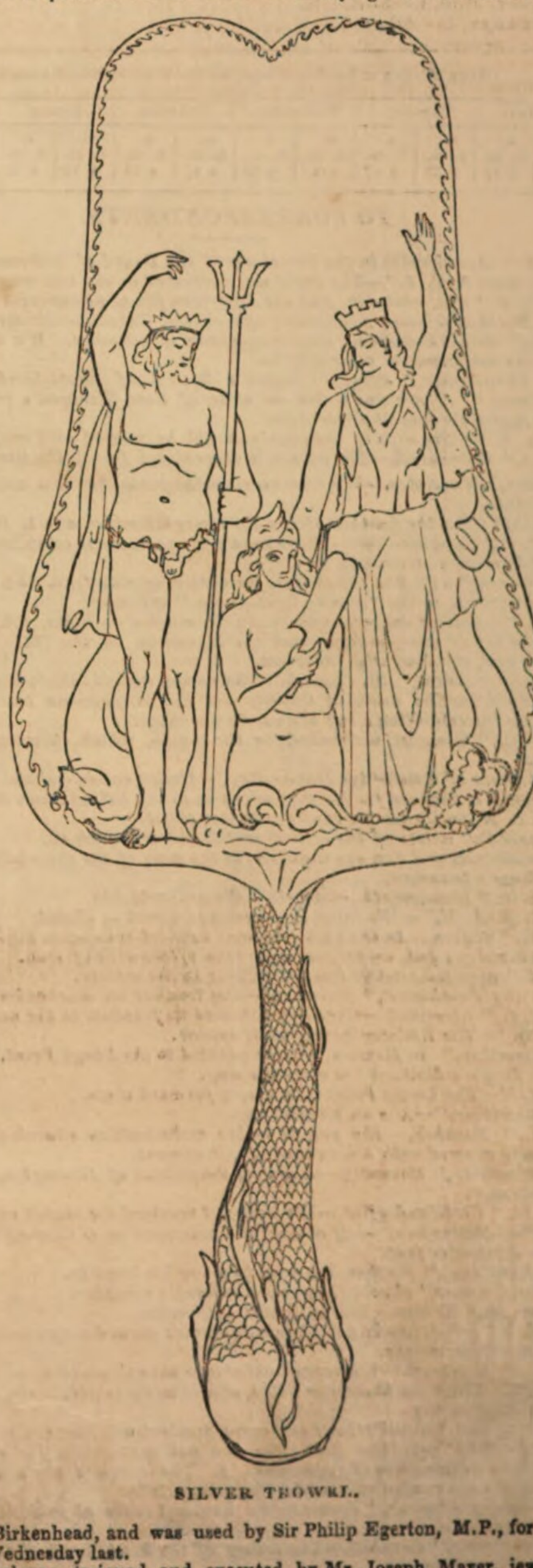
Orleans House was, in the reign of Queen Anne, the property of her Secretary of State, Mr. Johnson, who built the large octagon room at the extremity of the gallery, for the express purpose of entertaining Queen Anne there. The house was erected from a design by the celebrated Earl of Burlington. It afterwards became the property of G. Morton Pitt, Esq., and was purchased from him by Admiral Sir George Pocock, K.B., who left it to his son, the late baronet, by whom it was sold in 1827, to the present possessor, Alexander Murray, Esq., the member for the County of Kirkcudbright. The Pocock family held the property for about a century.



INTERIOR OF THE NEW ROYAL SOUTHAMPTON RAILWAY STATE CARRIAGE.—See next page.

SILVER TROWEL.

This superb implement was manufactured for laying the first stone of the New Docks, at Birkenhead, and was used by Sir Philip Egerton, M.P., for that purpose, on Wednesday last.



SILVER TROWEL.

The trowel was designed and executed by Mr. Joseph Mayer, jeweller and goldsmith, of Lord-street, Liverpool. It is of unique design, its several ornaments being emblematical of commerce and navigation. The form of it is that of the Greek helm, or paddle. On the blade, or flat part, is chased in altoreleivo, Terra, the Goddess of Earth, and Neptune, the God of the Sea, in the act of calling into existence Commerce and Navigation, which are pourtrayed by a female, crowned with an antique proa, with her arms across her bosom, and holding in her right hand a clavus. The god and goddess, with their appropriate symbols, the trident and dolphin, turreted coronet and cornucopia, with their heads inclined, are looking approvingly on the being of their creation. The handle is composed of a dolphin, which, from the graceful form it assumes, makes an appropriate finish to the whole. Above the figures is engraved, in classic letters, the following inscription:—" Presented to Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton. Baronet, M.P., on his laying the Foundation-stone of the Birkenhead Docks, XXIII. day of October, M.DCCC.XLIV., in the VII. year of the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria." And on the back of the trowel the names of the Birkenhead Dock Commissioners, with those of the engineer and solicitor. The whole is surrounded by that beautiful Greek border, emblematic of the waves, so often seen on the early Etruscan vases.

Next week we hope to illustrate the grand festive proceedings at Birkenhead.

HER MAJESTY'S NEW STATE RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

This superb carriage has been constructed by the South Western Railway Company, for the conveyance of her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the young royal family, to and from their marine residence in the Isle of Wight.

The carriage, externally, is seventeen feet in length by seven feet four inches wide: it is placed on wooden wheels (Beattie's patent), which have been successfully used on this railway, and, from their principle of construction, afford comfort and perfect security. The ground colour of the body is the same as that of her Majesty's private carriages, dark maroon; in the centre panel are emblazoned the royal arms; the commode and door handles are massive silver, with the royal arms elaborately chased; and the windows are of superbly embossed and ground glass. A crown and cushion surmount the centre of the body, and along its entire length is an elegant scroll cornice; the carriage itself being similarly decorated.

The interior, of which we annex a view, is divided into two compartments, two-thirds of the length being assigned to that occupied by her Majesty and Prince Albert; the other compartment being for the royal children and suite, and accessible by an almost imperceptible door, opening into either compartment, and hung on a patent self-adjusting hinge. The lining is of light drab flowered silk damask, trimmed with crimson and white silk, and embossed pile figures. The roof, or ceiling, is of white damask, embroidered with crimson; and at each angle are embroidered the national emblems in silver, encircling the imperial crown of gold. In the centre of each ceiling is a crown, surrounded by the rose, shamrock, and thistle, carved, and painted after nature. Immediately over each of these crowns is placed one of the improved lamps, made by Miller and Son, of Piccadilly; each crown, by an ingenious contrivance, being removable, so as to admit into both compartments an agreeable light—for example, in passing through the railway tunnels.

The draperies throughout are of crimson and white figured satin damask, richly lined and trimmed, and surmounted by a white and gold cornice. The blinds are of peach-blossom silk, with crimson silk and silver tassels. Beneath the centre window, and near the seats for her Majesty and the Prince, are placed white marble slabs upon white and gold consoles. The carpet is of the finest Axminster manufacture; beneath it, and between the framework and body of the carriage, is a layer of the patent Kamptulicon (composition of cork and Indian rubber) which entirely prevents the unpleasant vibration incident to railway travelling.

The entire carriage has been constructed from the design and under the superintendence of Mr. Joseph Beattie, of the carriage department of the Railway Company. It is, certainly, an elegant specimen of coach building, furniture, trimming, and decoration, in convenience as well as embellishment; and it has been much admired by her Majesty and Prince Albert.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, Oct. 27.—Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.
Monday, 28.—Bristol riots, 1831.
Tuesday, 29.—Morland died, 1804.
Wednesday, 30.—King Alfred died, 900.
Thursday, 31.—Allhallow Eve.
Friday, Nov. 1.—All Saints.
Saturday, 2.—All Souls.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending November 2.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
3 0	3 17	3 32	3 47	4 5	4 20	4 37	4 53	5 12	5 32	5 51	6 15

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. B." should write to the Secretary of the Board of Ordnance.
Scrutator S. T. T."—The error was corrected in our last week's journal.
B. C. F." will, probably, find the American file of newspapers he requires, at the North and South American Coffee-house, Threadneedle-street.
' Leila" should inquire of some respectable ship-broker. We have not room for the astronomical observations.
"St. Christopher," City.—" Taylor's System of Short-hand simplified by Harding." There was a fire on some of Lord Glenlyon's premises during her Majesty's stay at Blair Athol.
" L. A. S."—The slips of the plants should be covered with soap and water.
"Alias," Edinburgh.—The person is disqualified for all the situations.
"Ερυαις," *Worcester.—We have received the poem, but it is much too long for insertion.*
" Truth."—See the number of the Edinburgh Review, art. 1, *just published.*
" J. P. P.," Enniscorthy.—Blackwood's Magazine was established about 1817, *and Bentley's Miscellany in* 1837.
Adolescens" will find the process for obtaining zinc from its native ores, in a concise form, in the " Penny Cyclopædia " art. zinc.
L. L."—Letters and newspapers are forwarded to India, viâ *Southampton, on the 3rd of every month; and* viâ *Marseilles on the 7th. Our reply last week was, consequently, incorrect.*
A Correspondent," St. Columb.—The person named stands high in his art.
W. Ford."—The Adelaide Gallery and the Polytechnic Institution receive models for exhibition; but are rarely purchasers.
" J. M'C.," Glasgow, is thanked for the sketch, which, however, arrived too late.
" A Member of Cambridge University."—Under consideration.
" Amicus" is thanked for his suggestion as to the Elizabethan Medallion; and Mr. C. R. Smith for his courtesy to our artist.
" Benedict's" notice of the cricket match did not reach us.
Messrs. Shields and Son are thanked for the copy of the description of the Earl of Rosse's telescope.
" S. S. S.," Handsworth, can deduct the property-tax.
" J. C. M. A. M."—We think the marriage would be illegal.
" J. B.," Clifton.—In the 14th century, cannon-balls were made of stone, in this country; but, we believe, were soon afterwards of iron.
" J. M." need not trouble himself further in the matter.
" Timothy Touchwood," Barnsley.—Any treatise on mechanics.
" A. Y. Z.," Liverpool.—Coventry obtained its freedom in the mode referred to.
" W. Q."—The Railway School shall appear.
' A Subscriber," in Hawick, will be entitled to the Large Print. The English of " Foigh-a-Ballagh" is clear the way.
" M. C."—The Large Print is in a very forward state.
" A Subscriber."—A is an Englishman.
" F. F.," Tunstall.—The graves in the metropolitan church-yards are frequently covered with bricks coated with cement.
" A Subscriber," Coventry.—The only inhabitant of Aldrington, Sussex, is the toll-keeper.
" W. B.," Cleveland-office.—We have not received the sketch referred to.
" Shiffnal Subscriber."—Of course, the judgment on O'Connell being reversed, he is altogether free.
" An Expectant," Walton, has only to prove his identity.
" A Tried Friend" should consult a respectable solicitor.
" F. W. G.," Exeter.—Tait's Mental Arithmetic.
" F. A. F."—Soldiers in her Majesty's service abroad may receive their letters for a trifling charge.
" A. B.," Bridgend.—We cannot enter into the calculation.
" T. W.," Little Bartholomew Close, should write to Mr. Serle, Southampton-row, Bloomsbury.
T. A.," Coleford.—Perhaps our correspondent will forward a sketch.
" Macclesfield."—1. The Post-office are not responsible for cash, bills, &c., lost with letters, even if registered. 2. The carriers are not liable. 3. A Knight's son cannot succeed to his father's title.
" A Country Admirer," Frome.—We have not room at present for the extension suggested.
" A Subscriber," Cornhill.—The salary of the First Lord of the Treasury is £5000 per annum.
" G. G.," Carlisle.—The author of the " Beggar's Petition" is not known.
" G. B.," Rothesay, is correct.
" Somebody."—" Sans Changer" is the motto of the Derby family.
" L. D. J."—Under the New Alien Act, a naturalised alien enjoys all the rights and privileges of a British subject.
Ineligible.—Lines on Punch, on Louis Philippe's Visit; Lines by Krawlis; Lines by Zeta; A Song of Young England; Lines to a Child, by Florence.

OPENING OF THE

NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE

BY THE QUEEN.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

In consequence of the absorbing Interest attached to the above important historical event, have resolved that the Illustrated London News

SHALL SURPASS ITSELF.

The best Artists in London are engaged; and a Perfect Picture of the Ceremony of Opening the Exchange will be produced. Nearly the whole of two numbers of the Illustrated London News will be devoted to the Illustration of this

ERA IN THE COMMERCIAL WORLD.

The present number contains an Historical Account, with Engravings, of the Exchanges from the time of Elizabeth.

The number for Nov. 2nd will be crowded with Magnificent Pictures of the Grand Ceremony of the Opening the New Exchange by the Queen; and other Engravings.

The following are among the number of Illustrations:—

The Great Western Portico, with the Arrival of her Majesty, and the Civic Procession.
The East End, with the Clock Tower.
The Northern Entrance.
Interior of the Great Quadrangle, with the Royal Procession: Proclamation by the Heralds, &c.
The Library: her Majesty receiving the Address.
Lloyd's Great Room: the Royal Déjeûné.
Her Majesty in State, passing St. Clement's Church, Strand.
Temple Bar, (West Side): the Royal Herald asking admittance.
Temple Bar, (East Side); the Presentation of the Keys, &c. to her Majesty: the Royal and Civic State Procession.
Gresham's Wedding Ring.
Interior of the Clock Tower: the Chimes, Bells, &c.
The History of the Royal Exchange will be given.
Superb Portrait of Sir Thomas Gresham, in Mercers' Hall.
The Gresham Seals (Five Cuts).
Holt School, Norfolk.
Exterior of the First Royal Exchange (temp. Elizabeth).
Interior of the First Royal Exchange.
The Exchange and Tun Tavern, after Hollar.
Exterior of the second Royal Exchange (temp. Charles II.).
The Second Exchange just before the Late Fire.
Statue of Sir Thomas Gresham.
Medal struck at the Inauguration, by Queen Elizabeth.
Gresham College.

⁂ The largest sale ever experienced is expected of the Illustrated London News, and copies can only be ensured by early orders to all Booksellers and Newsmen, in Town and Country.

PART XXVI., is Now Ready, Price 2s. 6d.

⁂ Any Country News Agent may receive Posting Bills, bearing his address, by informing our Publisher where a parcel can be enclosed, free of expense.

☞ We are continually receiving complaints from subscribers respecting the slovenly way some newsmen forward our journal by post, much to the injury of the work. Our advice is, change the agent for one who is more attentive.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1844.

The week has been, politically, a very quiet one. The retirement of Royalty to the privacy of Osborne House, withdrew attention from the Court; the interest awakened by the visit of the French King has, here at least, completely subsided, though in Paris the papers cannot afford to let so good a subject escape them so soon, and they are "still harping" on the enormity of the crime Louis Philippe has committed, and the endeavours of Guizot to make France, as they are pleased to phrase it, "not happy, but English." They take exception to an exclamation attributed to his Majesty during his investiture with the Order of the Garter, by which he expressed his determination never to wage an unjust war with the Sovereign of the Order and of England. An honest and just determination, we should say, but on that account so much the more likely to give offence to the peace-hating spirit of Young France. But this last breeze of passion will, we hope, blow over with as little effect on the good sense of the bulk of the French nation.

The feeling of the week has been one of anticipation; every one is looking forward to the ceremony of opening the Exchange; an event which, to a great commercial nation, is one of unusual importance, bringing with it many interesting associations, both with the past and the future. The City is on the tiptoe of expectation; the Lord Mayor is enjoying a foretaste of greatness and dignity; and the worthy citizens—whose windows command the route—are awaiting a golden harvest from the anxious loyalty of the thousands, who, like Caleb Quotem, are determined to have "a place at the review." Every arrangement has been made to render the pageant effective; and if the skies are at all propitious the spectacle will really be a very gratifying one.

The silence of every member of the Ministry during the Recess has been at last broken by Lord Stanley, who on Tuesday last presided at the dinner of the Liverpool Agricultural Show. His lordship's speech on this occasion contains nothing political; it is simply such an address as might have been expected at an assembly of agriculturists. It is full of good advice,—recommending increased activity and exertion, and all, in fact, that is usually comprehended in the term agricultural improvement. He speaks much of the good effect of drainage, and the use of guano as a manure; and he bears the following testimony to the advance that has lately been made in the processes of cultivation:—

> Everywhere I see old useless fences disappearing, fields enlarging, improved modes of cultivation adopted; and I see going on with immense rapidity that which I must again and again impress upon you who are connected with the land is the basis of all improvement—deep and thorough drainage of the land; and not here alone, but throughout all England, I see most remarkably, as any one indeed may do, even though whirled through the country at the railway speed at which we are now carried, what an extent of improvement has been effected in this respect. Every one is struck with the appearance of preparation for future exertions, which are, at the same time, the tokens of well-deserved success.

But while speaking of this improvement, he makes this important declaration:—

> But this I say—and, as one connected with the land, I feel myself bound to say it—that a landlord has no right to expect any great and permanent improvement of his land by the tenant, unless that tenant be secured the repayment of his outlay, not by the personal character or honour of his landlord, but by a security which no casualties can interfere with—the security granted him by the terms of a lease for years.

The granting of leases must be left to the discretion or feeling of the landlords, as the law could not make it imperative without an interference with the private affairs of individuals, that would produce more mischief than the practice so enforced would create of good. Still there can be no doubt that the increased security and confidence a tenant would gain from this certainty of tenure would make him more freely invest that capital in the land, without which improvement is impossible; and among this large class we have no doubt that Lord Stanley's unqualified opinion on the point will produce great satisfaction. With the exception of his lordship's speech, the dinner presented nothing to call for remark.

Monday last was the anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar, and the Old Victory was dressed with laurels, and fired a salute on the occasion, in honour of the day, and of the memory of the Hero who fell on her deck in the moment of victory. Her Majesty was passing in the state barge to the Clarence-yard, and inquired the cause of the display. On being told, she resolved to go on board the old vessel, and in a few minutes afterwards the ship's company were alike surprised and gratified by the presence of her Majesty among them. The Queen remained some time on board—saw the tablet that marks the spot where Nelson fell—visited the cabin in which he died—read his famous signal—plucked some leaves from the laurels that for the day had been placed to shadow the spot once stained by the warrior's blood—and departed amid the hearty cheers of the crew. The visit was spontaneous—there was nothing of state about it—but it was, for that very reason, a more graceful homage to the memory of one of the bravest defenders the Crown of England ever numbered in its service.

The Foreign Intelligence is rather interesting; in Spain Queen Christina has had her marriage with Munoz ratified; they have been privately married for many years, but the union has not till now been recognised; nor has it at last been effected without much negotiation. It reads rather strangely to find that the young Isabella, in years little more than a child, should have given her august permission to her mother to get married! It is said Christina will lose the allowance she received as the widow of Ferdinand; and, in fact, as it was to cease in case of her second marriage, she must, for some years past, have been receiving it illegally. But all her revenues, rights, and privileges are to be secured to her by royal grant from her daughter. In the north of Europe affairs appear busy. The Kings of Belgium and of Holland have each opened the Legislatures of the respective countries: the principal subject for the attention of both these bodies will be the commercial regulations and the tariffs of the two states. The tariff promulgated by Belgium is marked, we are sorry to say, by a spirit adverse to the extended admission of English manufactures.

The ill success of the Russian army in Circassia has encouraged the tribes of Georgia, many of whom have heretofore acknowledged the authority of the Czar, to waver in their faith, and throw off their allegiance. Throughout both Georgia and Circassia, the Russians are detested, and during last year the inhabitants of the mountainous province of Daghistan revolted; they were headed by a chief named Shamil Bey, who had long previously been endeavouring to league the mountaineers against their northern rulers. This chief had been partly educated in the Russian capital, and has consequently acquired some insight into the nature of Russian policy. He was known to be a man of superior abilities and of great personal courage, and to possess a very considerable influence amongst the tribes of Daghistan. The Russian Government made a vigorous effort to suppress this outbreak, but their troops were defeated by the mountaineers with great loss, and several fortified posts fell into the hands of the rebels. In the spring of the present year another expedition was sent against Shamil Bey; the force was a strong one, and such importance was attached to success that it was at one time stated the Emperor would himself direct part of the operations in person. But by retreating into the mountains, avoiding a battle, continually harassing the flanks of the Russian army, and cutting off its supplies, the Bey has completely defeated the troops sent against him, which, thinned by losses, weakened by desertions, and distracted by the divisions, said to exist among the generals, have retreated, the campaign being altogether abandoned. It is said that by this event the power of Russia in Georgia and Circassia will be materially shaken. Those who are continually making a bugbear of the great military power of Russia, might draw consolation from these repeated failures, which do not say much either for the capacity or the spirit of these masses of serfs in uniform, when put in action before an enemy.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

Windsor, Tuesday.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked for some time this morning in the pleasure grounds adjacent to the Castle. In the afternoon her Majesty and his Royal Highness again promenaded in the Home Park. Lady Portman has arrived at the Castle, and has succeeded the Countess of Gainsborough as the lady in Waiting on the Queen. The Hon. Captain Duncombe has also arrived at the Castle, and has succeeded Sir Frederick Stovin as the Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

Wednesday.—The Queen and Prince Albert took their accustomed walk this afternoon in the slopes. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice were taken their usual airing in the course of the day. The Earl and Countess of Westmorland arrived at the Castle in the afternoon, on a visit to her Majesty. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Charlotte Dundas, the Countess Wratislaw, and Colonel Knollys, joined the royal dinner circle at the Castle this evening.

Thursday Evening.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Her Majesty, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, left the Castle this morning shortly after nine o'clock, and walked across the Home-park to the dairy. After visiting the royal aviary and apiary, the Queen and the Prince returned to the Castle. Shortly afterwards, the Prince Consort, attended by Col. Bouverie, proceeded in a close carriage to Virginia Water, for the purpose of shooting over the royal preserves in that vicinity. The rain, however, commencing immediately upon the Prince reaching Virginia Water, with every appearance of its continuance, his Royal Highness returned to the royal residence without firing a shot. The rain continued without intermission during the remainder of the day; thus preventing any of the royal family leaving the Castle since the early part of the morning, where their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, were taken out for their usual airings. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Countess Josephine Wratislaw, and Lady Charlotte Dundas, had the honour of joining the royal dinner circle at the Castle this evening. It is expected that the Court will leave the Castle, for Claremont, on Saturday. Nothing, however, with reference to the departure of her Majesty and the Prince has yet been finally determined upon. I regret to state that the Hon. Mr. Murray still continues at the Pavilion, at Brighton, in an ill state of health.

Her Majesty's Visit to the City.—The following will be amongst the members of the royal household, who will be in attendance upon her Majesty and Prince Albert on the occasion of the opening of the Royal Exchange, on Monday next:—Lady Portman, Lady in Waiting; the Hon. Amelia Murray and the Hon. Lucy Kerr, Maids of Honour; Lord Byron, Lord in Waiting; the Hon. Captain Duncombe, Groom in Waiting; Major-General Wemyss, Equerry in Waiting; Lord George Lennox, Lord in Waiting to Prince Albert; Mr. G. E. Anson, Treasurer and Private Secretary to the Prince; and Colonel Bouverie, his Royal Highness's Equerry in Waiting.

Marriage in High Life.—On Wednesday, at St. George's, Hanover-square, was solemnized the marriage of Captain the Honourable Robert Edward Boyle, second son of the Earl of Cork and Orrery, with Miss Georgiana Robarts, youngest daughter of Abraham Robarts, the well-known banker.

The Duke of Wellington is expected to arrive at Apsley House, on Monday next, from Walmer Castle, to attend the royal banquet, on the occasion of the opening of the new Royal Exchange. His grace's party at the castle includes Countess Powlett, Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley, the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, and Mr. Algernon Greville.

Viscount Melbourne is at Brockett Hall, Herts. Lord and Lady Beauvale are visiting the noble Viscount.

Lord and Lady John Russell have left town for Dover, and purpose to reside there until the close of the ensuing month. Her ladyship's health is quite restored.

Lord Brougham and suite left Brougham Hall on Monday for London, *en route* to his lordship's chateau in the south of France.

A marriage is in contemplation between the Comte de Jarnac, First Secretary to the French Embassy in London, and the Hon. Miss Foley, eldest sister of the present and daughter of the late Lord Foley.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Election for the Ward of Portsoken.—The Court of Aldermen having declared the election of Mr. Salomons, as Alderman of Portsoken Ward, null and void, a wardmote was held on Monday, at the Three Nuns Tavern, Aldgate, to elect a gentleman in his stead. The Lord Mayor having opened the proceedings, Mr. Salomans addressed the Court, and handed in a protest against the election. He said he considered himself alderman of the ward, and intended to try the question in a court of law. Mr. D. W. Wire handed in a similar protest from certain inhabitants of the ward. Mr. Wood then proposed, and Mr. Bull seconded, the nomination of Francis Graham Moon, Esq., citizen and stationer, as a fit and proper person to represent the Ward of Portsoken in the Court of Aldermen. There being no other candidate nominated, the Lord Mayor declared F. G. Moon, Esq., duly elected.

STATUE OF WILLIAM THE FOURTH.—The statue to his late Majesty King William IV., designed for erection in King William-street, is in a state far advancing towards completion, and will, in the course of a short period, be removed to its final destination; thus adding another agreeable ornament to the City of London.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—Deaths from all causes registered in the week ending Saturday. Oct. 19:—Males, 458; females, 437; total, 895. Weekly average—Males, 483; females, 463; total 946.

METROPOLITAN DRAPERS' ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting of the Chelsea branch of this association was held in the Temperance-hall, Exeter-street, Sloane-street, a few evenings ago, Mr. Lilwall in the chair. Mr. Cooper, the district secretary, read the report, from which it appeared, that though one of the smallest, it was the most flourishing district in the metropolis, and, owing to the active exertions of the committee, evening trade was very much diminished. Mr. St. Clair, a member of the Central Committee, moved the adoption of the report. In doing so, he observed, that to abridge the hours of business was not, as some imagined, the sole object of these associations; but they had an ulterior object in view, towards which this was but the stepping-stone. This object was to elevate the character of trade, and to improve the moral and intellectual welfare of the shopmen, to do which it was absolutely necessary to secure a portion of time from the demands of business. Some resolutions were agreed to similar in spirit to those adopted at Exeter Hall, and deprecating late hours of business. Mr. Shipton moved, and Mr. Mayon, in an eloquent and humorous speech, seconded, a resolution of thanks to the Central Committee, for their exertions in the cause, which was agreed to.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE LIVERPOOL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—The annual meeting of this Society took place on Tuesday, presided over, as usual, by the new peer, Baron Stanley, of Bickerstaffe. Nothing marked the proceedings, except the speech of the President himself. That noble lord, after expatiating upon the advantages of such societies, adverted to the improvements which were progressing in farming. Baron Stanley, in the course of his remarks upon these improvements, said:—It was not more than four or five years ago that he (Baron Stanley), at the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, when it was held in Liverpool, had taken the opportunity of mentioning a new manure, guano, as applicable and valuable for land. At that time only a single cargo had arrived in Liverpool, and now, if he (Baron Stanley) was not misinformed, from the single port of Liverpool only no less than one hundred and fifty vessels were engaged in the importation of that then unknown manure. It was not merely in such matters as that that he looked for advantage from the Society, but on all sides he saw old and useless fences disappearing, fields being enlarged, and deep and thorough draining of the land taking place. (Loud cheers) He (Baron Stanley) had heard of some old farmers who disapproved of such improvements. It had been said that it was useless growing more on the land, for if they did, the landlord would get the benefit of it. This was a very fallacious notion; for, in point of fact, by improvement they did not grow more upon the land, but a different kind of crop—wheat, instead of weeds. Baron Stanley then gave his opinion that landlords ought to grant leases to their tenants; and in reference to draining, gave an example of what had been done on his father's property. He said—"On my father's property in this neighbourhood there has been laid down at his expense, and charging 5 per cent. interest to the tenants, which, I believe, they most gladly and willingly acknowledge they have, over and over again, received the benefit of—in this last year we have laid down in deep draining somewhere about 300 miles of drains at an expense of between £5000 and £6000, and, I think, employed about 1,500,000 of draining tiles."

THE HASWELL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—The Marquis of Londonderry, says the *Durham Advertiser* of Saturday, has written to the secretary to the fund for the survivors of the sufferers by the late accident at Haswell Colliery, in reply to an application for a subscription. The noble lord disapproves of all such subscriptions, and contends that it is the duty of all proprietors of collieries to maintain those who are bereft of their protectors by fatal accidents in the mines. He estimates the amount of money he has paid in this way, as coal proprietor, since 1819, at £6162 17s 5d. He concludes his letter, however, by saying that, as the Lambton Colliery and the Earl of Durham have each given £100 to the fund, he will give the same sum.

CALAMITOUS EXPLOSION AT ROWLEY REGIS.—ELEVEN LIVES LOST.—On Saturday a most calamitous explosion of fire-damp took place in a coal-pit belonging to Mr. Darby, at the Five Ways, Rowley Regis, Staffordshire. The number of persons at work in the pit at the time of the explosion was 17 or 18, and of these no less than 11 have fallen victims. Immediately after the explosion, the effects of which were perceived for some distance, the most active measures were taken to afford assistance to such of the workmen in the pit as might be alive, and six of them were as soon as possible extricated from their perilous situation. In a short time the bodies of eight workmen also were got out, those of three others being left in the pit, in consequence of the foulness of the air. The six poor fellows who were got out alive are all more or less injured, but not, we are happy to state, to such a degree as to endanger their lives.

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE BRANDLING JUNCTION RAILWAY.—All the persons injured last week on the Brandling Junction Railway are in an improving condition; it is expected that in a few days most of them will be out of danger. Every attention has been paid to them by the managers of the railway.

POSTSCRIPT.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE CITY.—Official notices have been issued, stating, that on the occasion of her Majesty visiting the City, on Monday next, to open the Royal Exchange, the Treasury and the other public offices will be shut, and the day observed as a holiday. The Lord Mayor has issued various regulations, providing that the streets between Bishopsgate-street and Temple-bar be closed at seven in the morning on Monday, and that no vehicle be allowed to remain after eight o'clock. Also, that no person be allowed to pass or remain in the Poultry, Mansion-house-street, Cornhill, Bartholomew-lane, or Threadneedle-street, after seven o'clock, except inhabitants and others going to the houses in those streets, who will be permitted to pass for that purpose until nine o'clock, after which time no person whatever will be admitted into those streets. That no carriage be admitted into any of the streets between Temple-bar and Bishopsgate-street after seven o'clock, except those going to the Exchange (who must produce their tickets of invitation).

Lord Brougham left town this morning for the continent, his lordship being about to pass the winter at his residence at Cannes, in the south of France.

Sir Robert Peel returned to town this morning from his seat, Drayton Manor, Staffordshire. Miss Peel, we are happy to hear, is daily gaining strength.

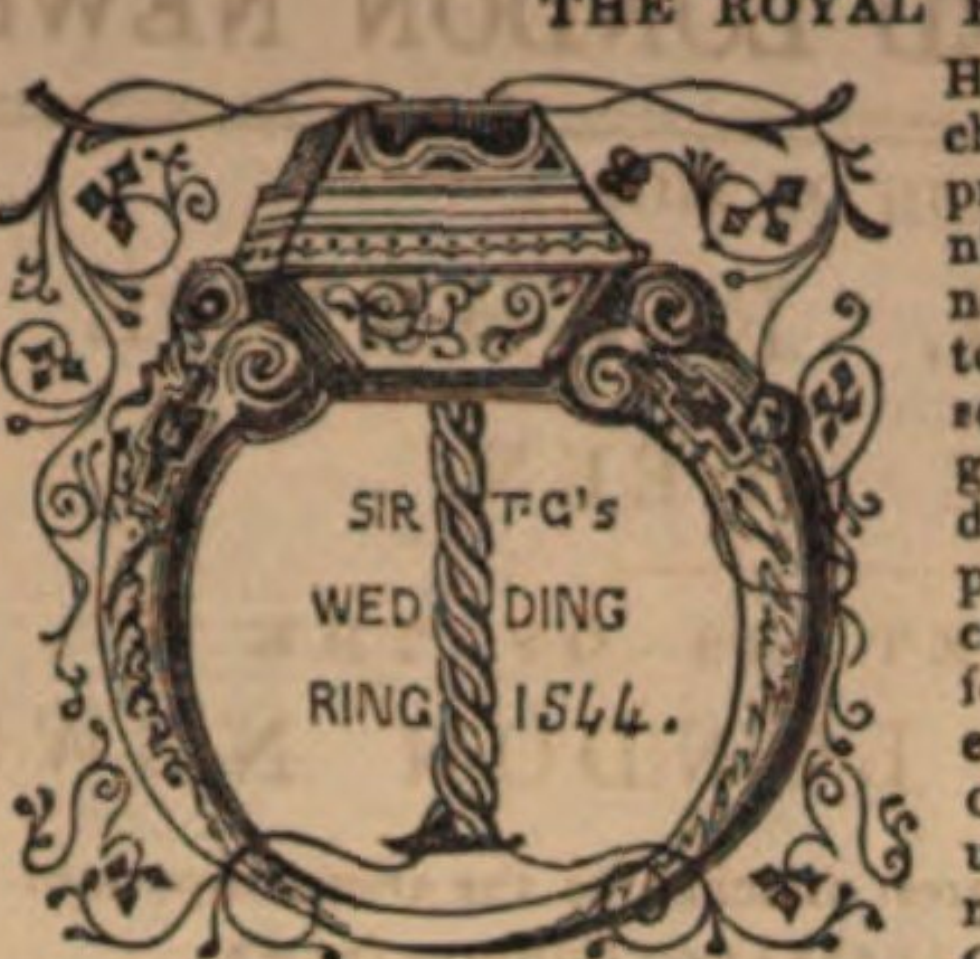
MARRIAGE OF QUEEN ISABELLA OF SPAIN.—A Madrid correspondent assures us that a family compact has been entered into between Don Carlos on the one part, and Queen Christina on the other, for the marriage of Isabella of Spain to the Prince of the Asturias, eldest son of the former. The definitive arrangements were, we are informed, completed at Madrid on the 11th, and the contract has been signed at Bourges.

ANOTHER MURDER IN IRELAND.—Accounts have been received of another murder in Ireland. It took place on the borders of Tipperary. The victim was a person named Thomas M'Namara, who was employed as one of the bog-rangers on the county Limerick estate of the governors of the schools founded by Erasmus Smith. He was murdered about noon on the public road leading from Cappamore to Doon, on the lands of Ballycushown; there were people passing to and from the bog, bringing out turf to the very place where he was murdered. The police were soon on the spot, and arrested some persons whom they found there.

OUTRAGE AND BURGLARY AT MANCETTER.—An account has been received of a daring burglary in the dwelling-house of Mr. Thomas Worthington, at Mancetter, near Atherstone. Warwickshire. The house was a few nights ago broken into by a gang of ruffians, wearing black masks, and their persons otherwise disguised. The burglars commenced their operations by cutting a hole in the front door, the noise of which disturbed Miss Worthington, who opened a window and inquired what they wanted, on which the burglars said the cows had escaped from the close; but Mr. Worthington, who had now joined his niece, ordered them to be off about their business, or he would shoot them. Of this the burglars took no notice, but continued their operations against the door, and at last succeeded in making an opening. The inmates, consisting of Mr. Worthington, a niece, a grand niece, and a servant lad and maid, were by this time fully prepared, and Mr. Worthington, who is in his 89th year, placed himself at the door, and with a drawn sword cut and stabbed at the fellows through the hole they had made, and kept them at bay for a considerable time. The burglars battered the door to pieces; but while they were doing so, Miss Worthington brought her uncle his fowling-piece, loaded with swan shot, and desired him to shoot the villians; and seeing that his aged hands shook so that he could not take an aim, this heroic young lady pointed and held the gun while her uncle fired. The burglars, uttering the most horrid oaths and imprecations, next tore up the stones and threw them at the old gentleman and his niece, who still kept their places in the hall; at length, after half an hour's fighting, and Mr. Worthington's being wounded in the temple and in various parts of the body, the niece, who stood firmly by his side during the conflict, parleyed with the robbers, when one of them said all they wanted was money, and they did not want to hurt them. The lady then said, if they would promise not to hurt her uncle, no further resistance should be made, which the robbers promised, on which four of them made their way into the house, and after making the servant lad give up all his money, they next took from Miss Eliza Worthington, a grand niece of Mr. Worthington, a young lady about fifteen years old, all the money she had, threatening to hang her if she did not keep quiet. They then forced the niece to show them where the money was kept, which they took, as well as some fire-arms; and, after threatening the inmates, if they made any noise about the robbery, or took any steps to discover the robbers, they would come again some night, and burn the house and murder all the inmates, they took their departure, and no traces have been obtained of them. We are happy to say that neither Mr. Worthington nor any of his family are seriously injured.

At the Central Criminal Court, *George Weston*, *John Cooper*, alias *Timberlake*, and *George Jackson*, were tried yesterday for stealing some jewellery and other articles from the house of Mr. Blundell, in Agnes-street, Waterloo-road, under daring and heartless circumstances. The particulars recently appeared in our police reports. The jury found Cooper and Weston guilty, but acquitted Jackson. They were subsequently tried on another indictment, and all were convicted. Mr. Justice Maule sentenced Weston and Jackson to be transported for fifteen years, and Cooper for ten years.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

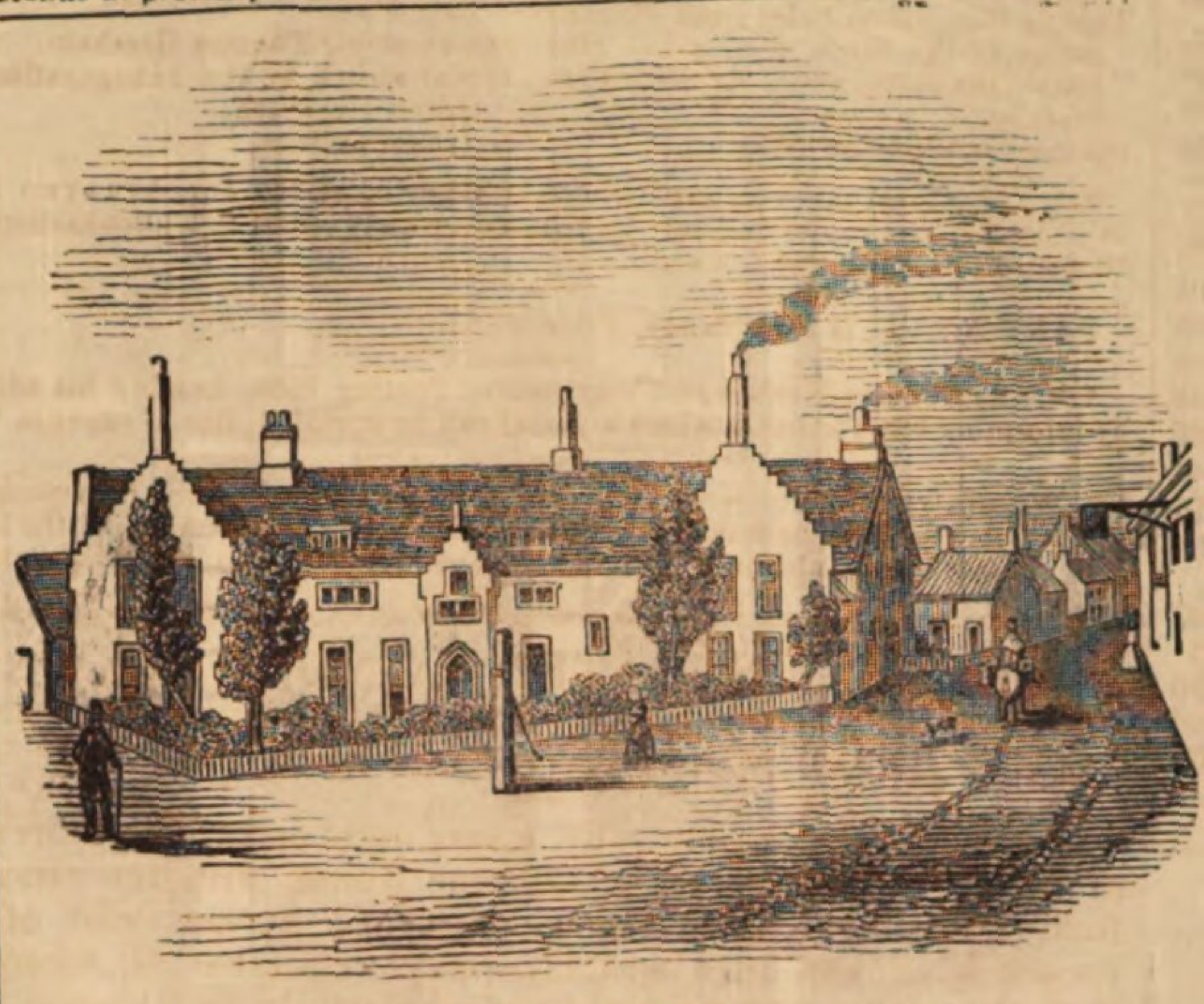


THE opening of the New Royal Exchange by her Majesty, on Monday next, promises to be a spectacle of such magnificence, that the greater portion of our next week's journal will be appropriated to the illustration of the most striking scenes and incidents of the Royal Progress. Upon the eve of the ceremonial destined to be chronicled as a most important and attractive event in regal and civic history, it may be interesting, before proceeding to the details of the new edifice, to glance at the TWO EXCHANGES which have been built nearly upon the site occupied by the THIRD—namely, the north-western extremity of Cornhill.

Notwithstanding the early commercial importance of the City of London, the merchants appear to have been unprovided with some fixed establishment wherein they might assemble and transact business, until long after the building of the Bourse at Antwerp, in the year 1531. Stow tells us, in the picture he has left us of Lombard-street, that—"The merchants and tradesmen, as well English as strangers, for their general making of bargains, contracts, and commerce.... did usually meet twice every day," at noon and in the evening. "But these meetings were unpleasant and troublesome, by reason of walking and talking in an open narrow street.... being there constrained either to endure all extremes of weather, viz., heat and cold, snow and rain; or else to shelter themselves in shops."

The King himself (Henry VIII.), however, so early as 1535, proposed that the merchants should remove to the old edifice of Leadenhall, which they declined doing; and in 1537, Sir Richard Gresham, the wealthy merchant, laid before Cromwell, then Lord Privy Seal, the plan of a Bourse for London, to which he had, no doubt, been incited by a visit to Antwerp. In this attempt he was unsuccessful; but, before retiring from his mayoralty, in the following year, he made another effort to carry his design into execution in a letter which is still extant; proposing to erect the building in Lombard-street, at a cost of £2000. This application likewise failed, and the attempt was not, for some years, renewed. Thus, with Sir Richard Gresham rests the honour of having originally projected the "Goodely bursse," which his son was happily possessed of the means as well as the inclination, thirty years later, to construct.

The name of Gresham is derived from a little village in Norfolk, where the ancestors of the future civic worthies had resided, it is said, for generations. They subsequently removed to Holt, a few miles from Gresham, in the midst of a wild heathy moor, in the most northern part of Norfolk, being only four miles distant from the sea. Here James Gresham (whose letters, written between 1443 and 1464, are included in the Paston Collection) probably erected the old manor-house, which Sir John Gresham, the brother of Sir Richard, converted into a free-school, and richly endowed with his own means. The edifice, as it stands at present, is shown in the annexed engraving.



HOLT SCHOOL,

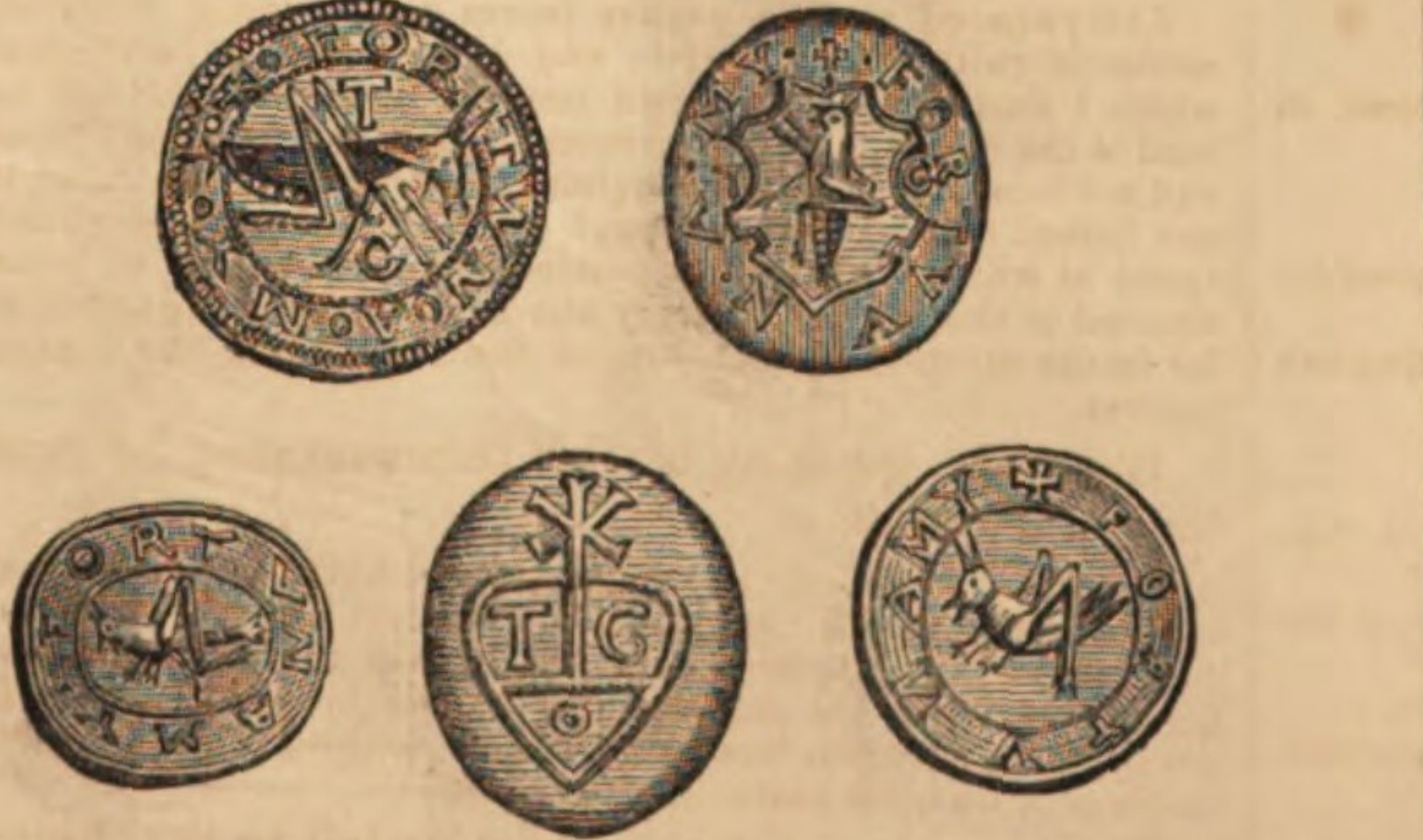
FORMERLY THE RESIDENCE OF THE GRESHAM FAMILY.

Thomas Gresham, who eventually founded the Royal Exchange, was the younger of two sons, and is supposed to have been born in London about 1519. He was educated at Cambridge, apprenticed to his uncle, Sir John, and admitted to the Mercers' Company in 1543, being then in his 25th year. A fine Portrait of Sir Thomas hangs in the Company's Hall, in Cheapside; which we shall, next week, present to our readers.

We have not space to glance at the history of Gresham—how he became a merchant in 1544; Royal Agent at Antwerp to Henry VIII. and Edward IV.; removed by Queen Mary, but restored by Elizabeth; how he became Sir Thomas on undertaking the duties of Ambassador at the Court of the Duchess of Parma. His principal English residences were in Lombard-street; Mayfield, in Sussex, previously a favourite old palace of the Archbishops of Canterbury; and Osterley, in Middlesex: he had other country houses, but of less importance. Lombard-street was, in Gresham's time, the busiest and most important street in London: in short, it was as yet the only Exchange.

Like all other bankers and merchants of the day, Gresham had his shop in this street, with his grasshopper, his crest, over the door, as his sign. Those who feel any interest in so doing, may yet look upon the site of Gresham's house. It stood where now stands the banking-house of Messrs. Stone, Martin, and Co. Pennant saw the sign itself in the last century, which is understood to have remained on the spot till the erection of the present building. Mayfield and Osterley were magnificent places; and in both Gresham had the honour of a visit from his royal mistress. One of the rooms yet existing among the beautiful ruins of Mayfield is called the Queen's Chamber to this day.

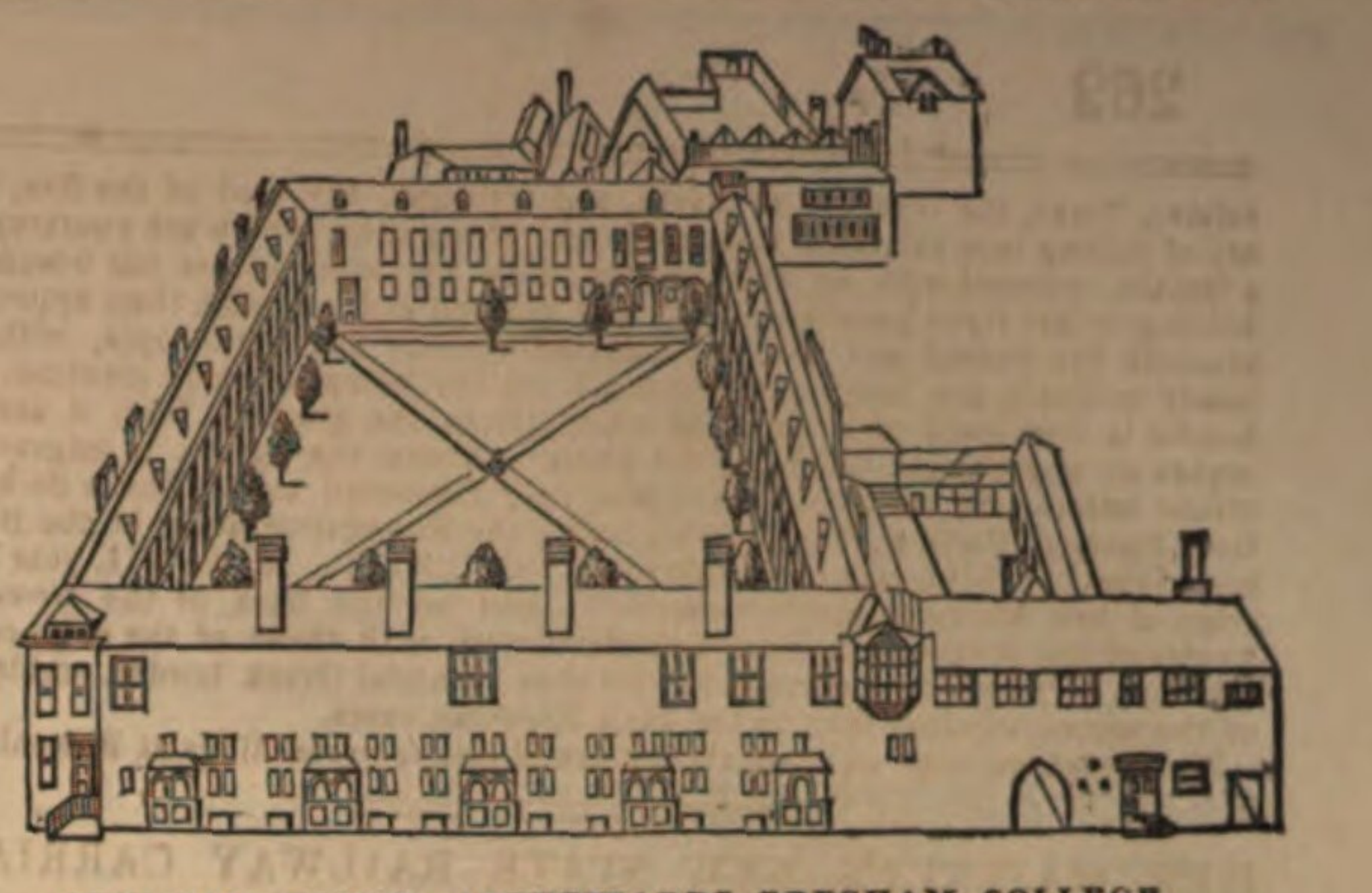
As we have just mentioned the grasshopper sign, we may here state that James Gresham's letters in the Paston Collection, are *sealed* with a grasshopper; a sufficient refutation of a tradition accounting for the adoption of that heraldic symbol by Sir Thomas Gresham, from a grasshopper having saved his life when he was a poor famished boy, by attracting a person to the spot where he lay, in a helpless condition! Still, it were almost a pity to disturb the legend, teaching, as it simply does, reliance upon God's Providence. In four of the annexed the grasshopper is very prominent.



SEALS USED BY SIR THOMAS GRESHAM, [illegible]

Nor must we forget to mention, among Sir Thomas's residences, Gresham House, which stood in Fair Gardens, upon the site now occupied by the Excise Office, between Bishopsgate and old Broad-streets. This mansion Gresham munificently left as a college, richly endowed. We annex a view, from Vertue's plate, engraved in 1739. It was pulled down in 1768. The College was richly endowed: there was a fund expressly for lectures, which, after the College was taken down, were delivered at the Royal Exchange; but the trustees of the property have, at length, erected a suitable hall for the purpose, engraved in No. 60 of our journal.

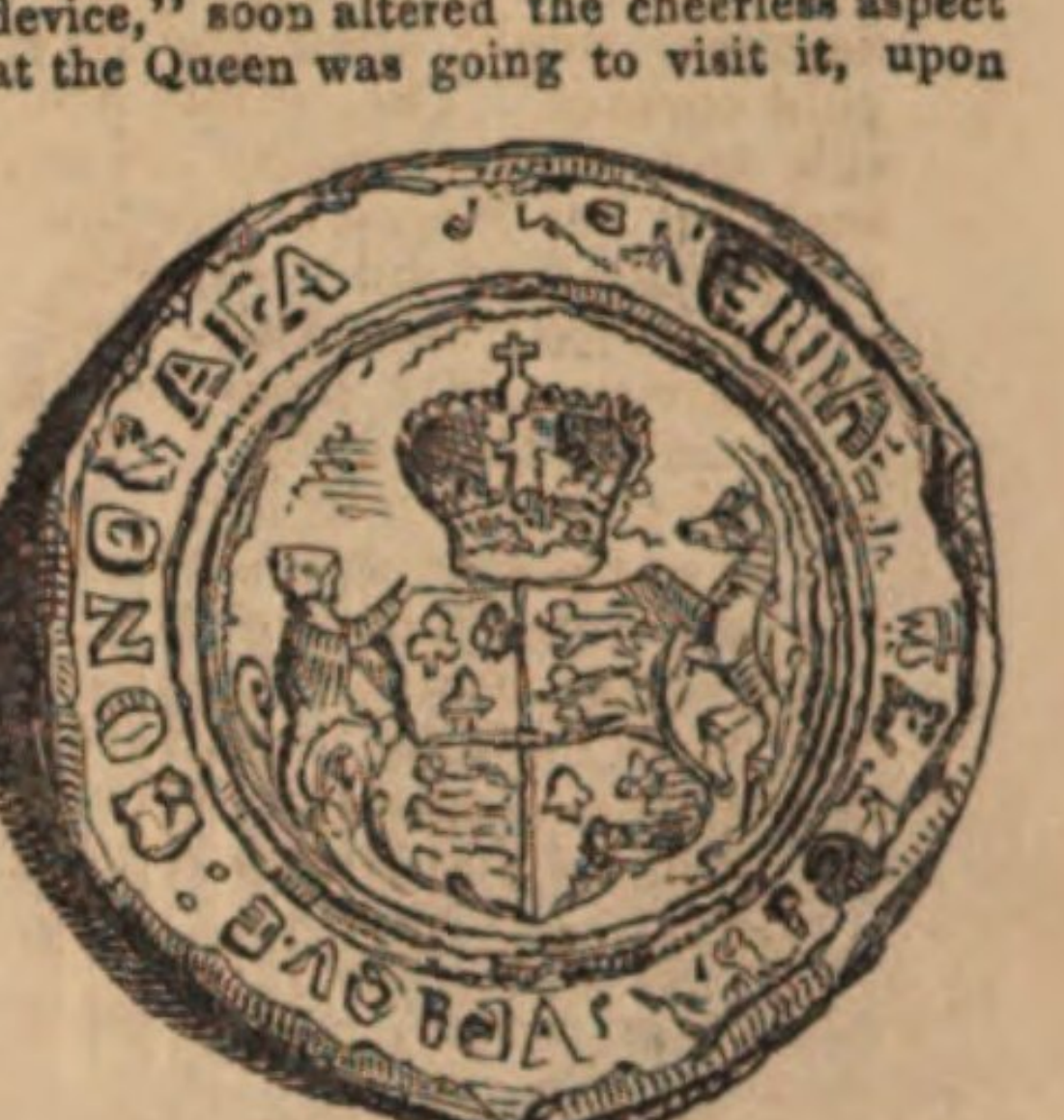
To return to the more immediate subject of this sketch: in the year 1566, Sir Thomas Gresham offered to remedy the inconveniences of Lombard-street, by erecting a Bourse or Exchange, provided a site was found. A subscription was immediately set on foot for the purchase of the chosen spct in Cornhill, and in the alleys at the back, which, with the houses thereon standing, were ultimately bought for £3532. The ground was then made plain, and the whole conveyed over to Sir Thomas Gresham, by certain aldermen, in the name of the citizens generally. Sir Thomas, on his part, being at the house of Mr. John Rivers, alderman, in company with other citizens, most frankly and lovingly promised that, within a month after the Bourse should be fully finished, he would present it in equal moieties to the City and the Mercers' Company. In token of his sincerity, he thereupon gave his hand to Sir William Garrard; and, in the presence of his assembled friends, drank a carouse to his kinsman, Thomas Rowe. Mr. Burgon adds to this passage the remark: "How rarely do ancient documents furnish us with such a picture of ancient manners." On the 7th of June, 1566, Sir Thomas laid the first stone of the foundation, accompanied by several aldermen, each of whom laid a piece of gold upon it for the workmen. By November. 1567, the entire building was completed.



GRESHAM HOUSE, AFTERWARDS GRESHAM COLLEGE.

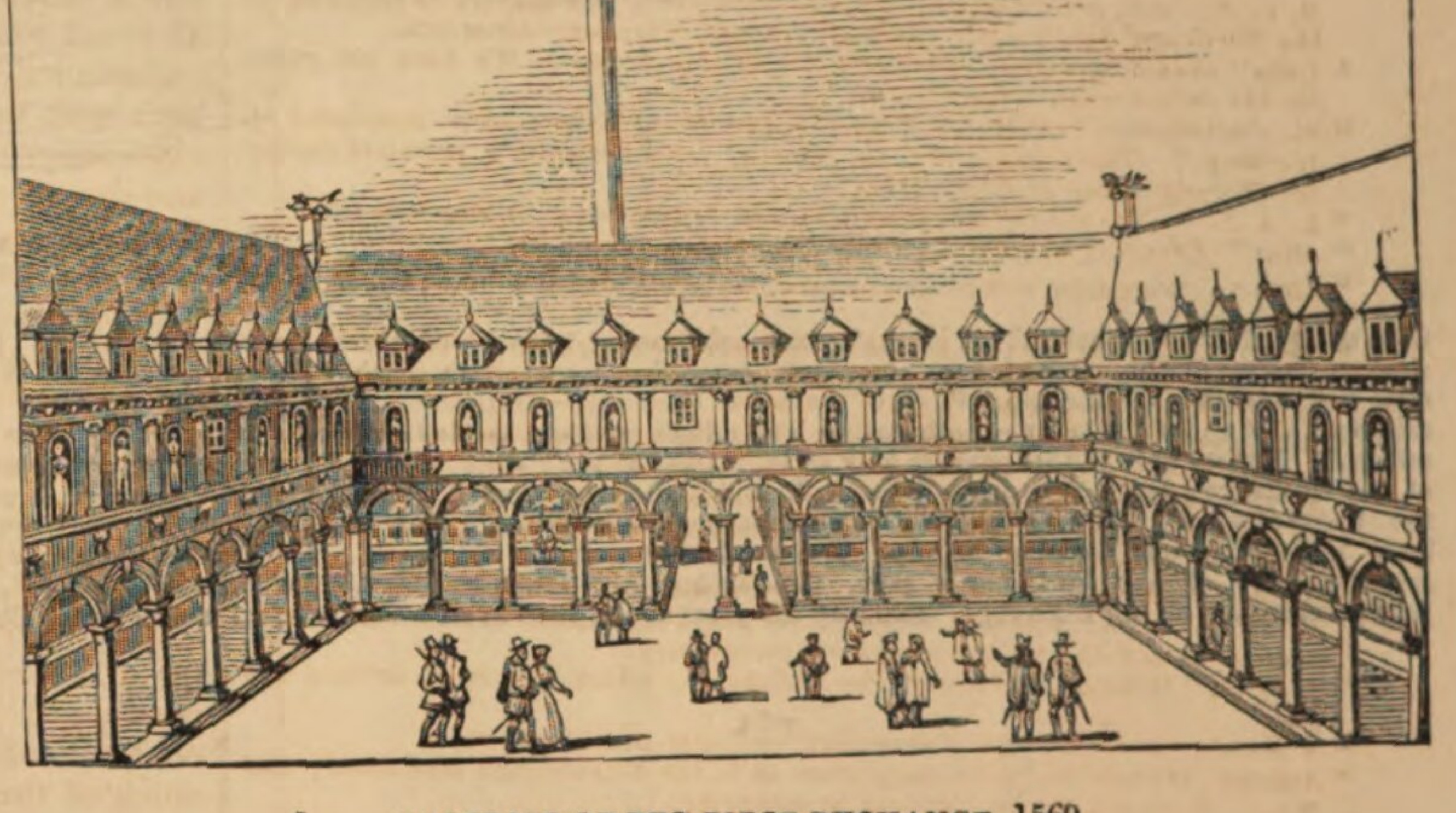
The general aspect of the new building presented striking evidence of its in every way Flemish character. As Flemish materials, Flemish workmen, and a Flemish architect were employed in the execution, so was the design itself a tolerably close imitation of a Flemish building—the great Bourse of Antwerp, engraved at page 272 of our present number. Two prints have been preserved of an interesting character, which show very completely the interior and exterior aspects of the building. They were executed in 1569, and from the date, and the inscription upon them, it appears not improbable, as Mr. Burgon suggests, (in his excellent "Life and Times of Sir Thomas Gresham") that they were engraved at Gresham's own order. The exterior is engraved upon page 264. Its principal feature is a lofty square tower, with two balconied galleries, and a grasshopper surmounting the ball at its top, which stands on one side the entrance, and formed a bell-tower, from which issued at twelve at noon, and at six in the evening, the merchants' call to "'Change." The pillars of the court were of marble. All the four corners of the building were ornamented with the founder's crest, the grasshopper. The building consisted essentially of two portions—an upper and a lower; the first being laid out in shops, one hundred in number, and the other into walks and rooms for the merchants, with shops on the exterior. We likewise annex a view of the interior, copied from the above print. We may, however, observe, that the column there seen in front of the northern entrance, commanding a view of the court within, is shown in no other engravings of London. The statues of the several sovereigns of England were ranged in niches in the upper story.

Long after the opening of this Exchange, the shops remained "in a manner empty;" when Gresham, by a new "device," soon altered the cheerless aspect of the place. It was noised abroad that the Queen was going to visit it, upon the strength of which Gresham prevailed upon certain shopkeepers to stock the shops, on promise of "one year rent free." All being prepared on January 27, 1571—amidst the ringing of the bells in every part of the city—"the Queen's Majesty, attended with her nobility, came from her house at the Strand, called Somerset House, and entered the city by Temple Bar, through Fleet-street, Cheap, and so by the north side of the Burse to Sir Thomas Gresham's house, in Bishopsgate-street, where she dined. After dinner her Majestry returning through Cornhill, entered the Burse on the south side," and after she had viewed the whole, she caused it, by herald and trumpet, to be proclaimed *the Royal Exchange*. A bas-relief through which Elizabeth had passed, existed down to the fire, commemorative of the incident:—



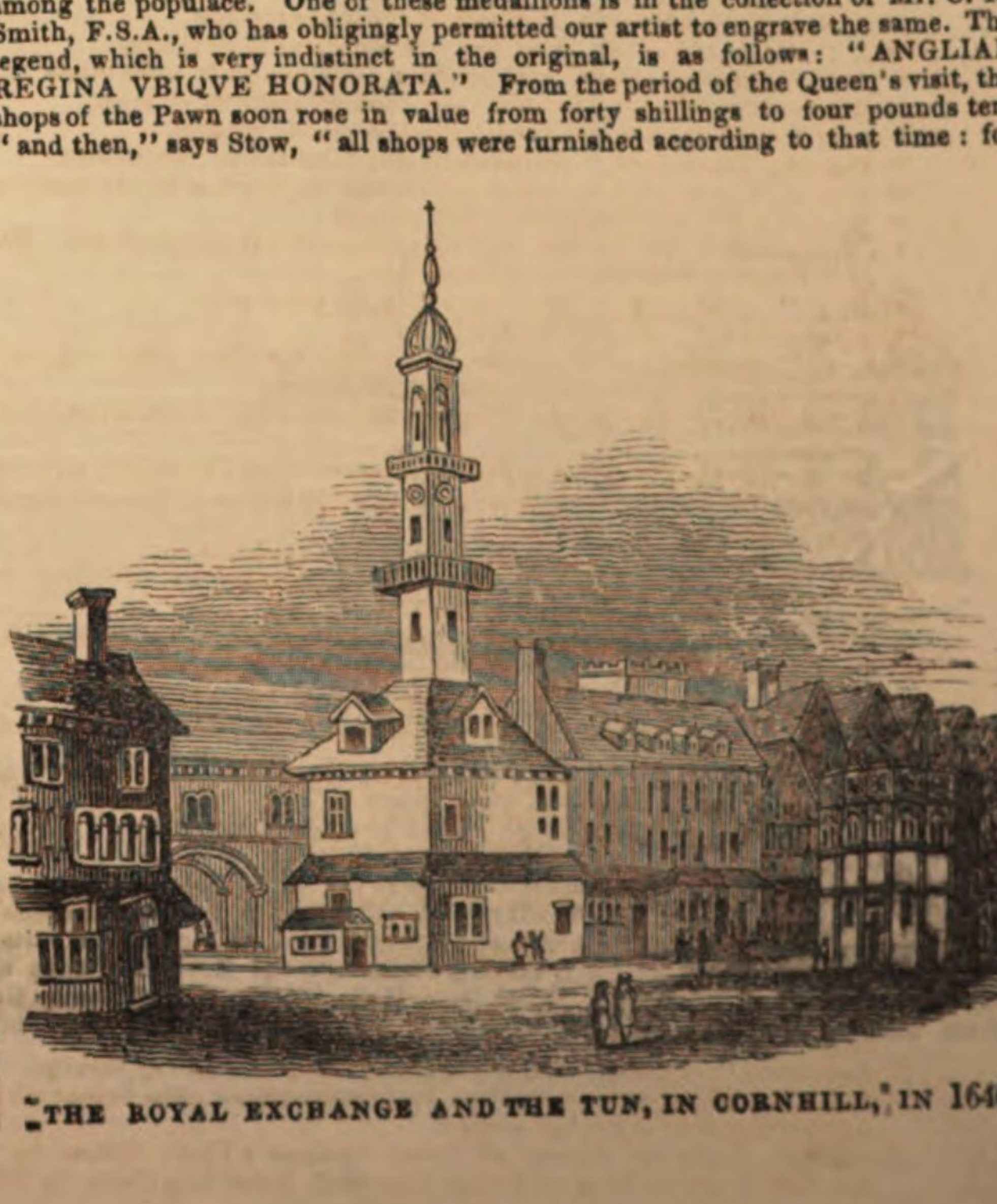
MEDALLION TO COMMEMORATE THE OPENING OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE, BY QUEEN ELIZABETH.

> "Proclaim through every high street of the city,
> This place be no longer called a Burse;
> But since the building's stately, fair, and strange,
> Be it for ever called—the Royal Exchange."
>
> *Queen Elizabeth's Troubles, Part* 2.—A Play, by T. Heywood, 1609.

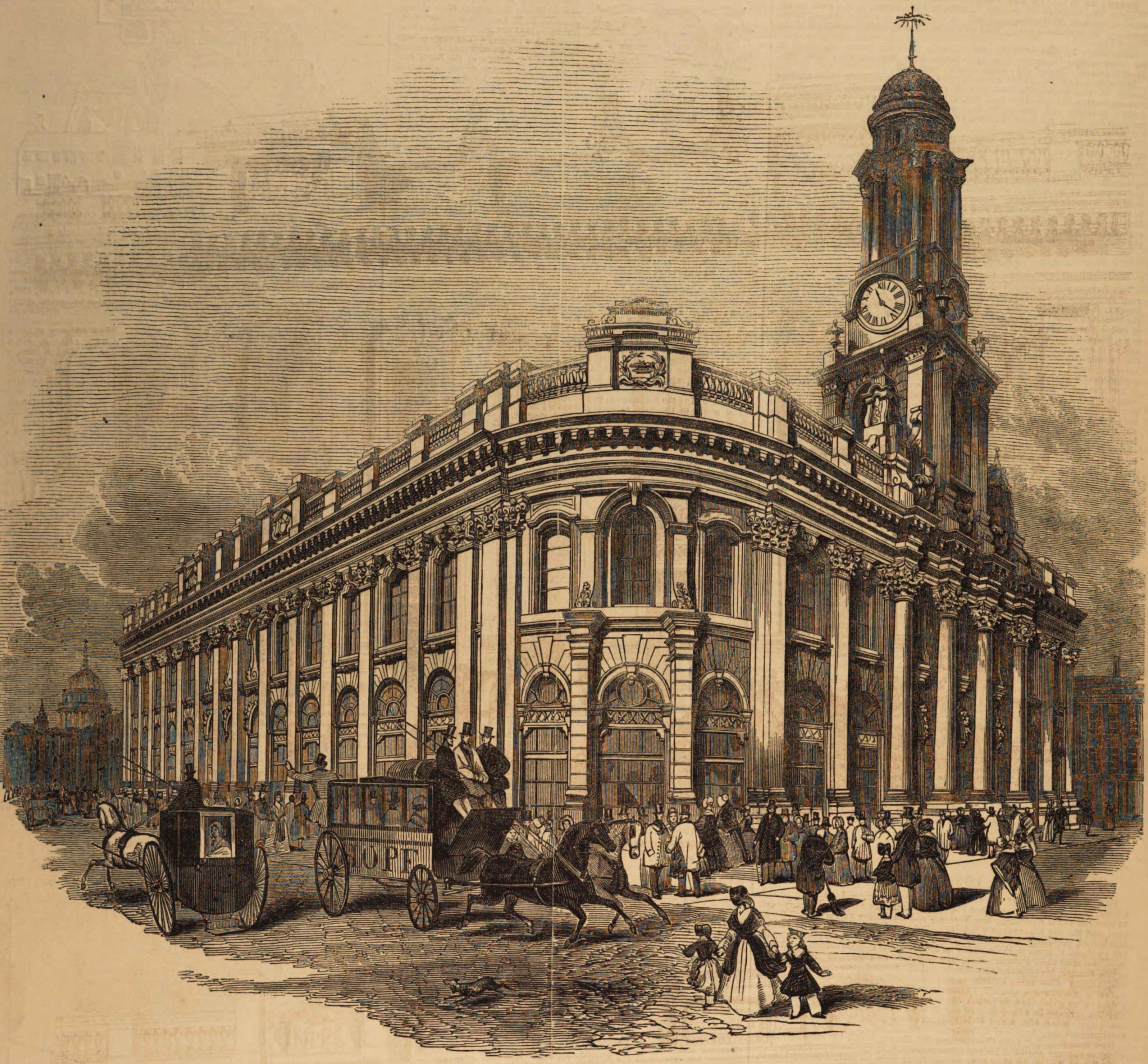


INTERIOR OF THE FIRST EXCHANGE, 1569.

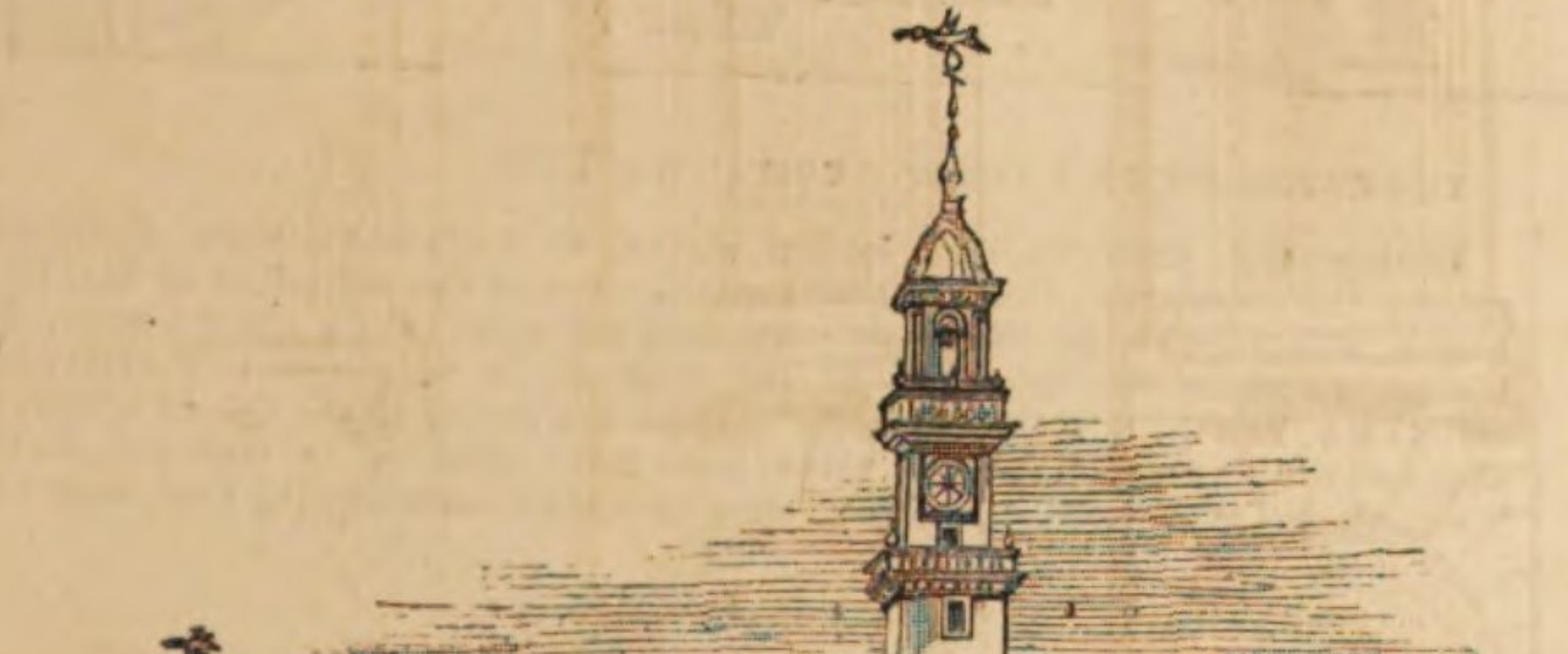
During the proclamation, leaden pieces, or medallions, were distributed among the populace. One of these medallions is in the collection of Mr. C. R. Smith, F.S.A., who has obligingly permitted our artist to engrave the same. The legend, which is very indistinct in the original, is as follows: "ANGLIAE REGINA VBIQVE HONORATA." From the period of the Queen's visit, the shops of the Pawn soon rose in value from forty shillings to four pounds ten, "and then," says Stow, "all shops were furnished according to that time: for



THE ROYAL EXCHANGE AND THE TUN, IN CORNHILL, IN 1640.



THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.—THE EAST AND SOUTH FRONTS.

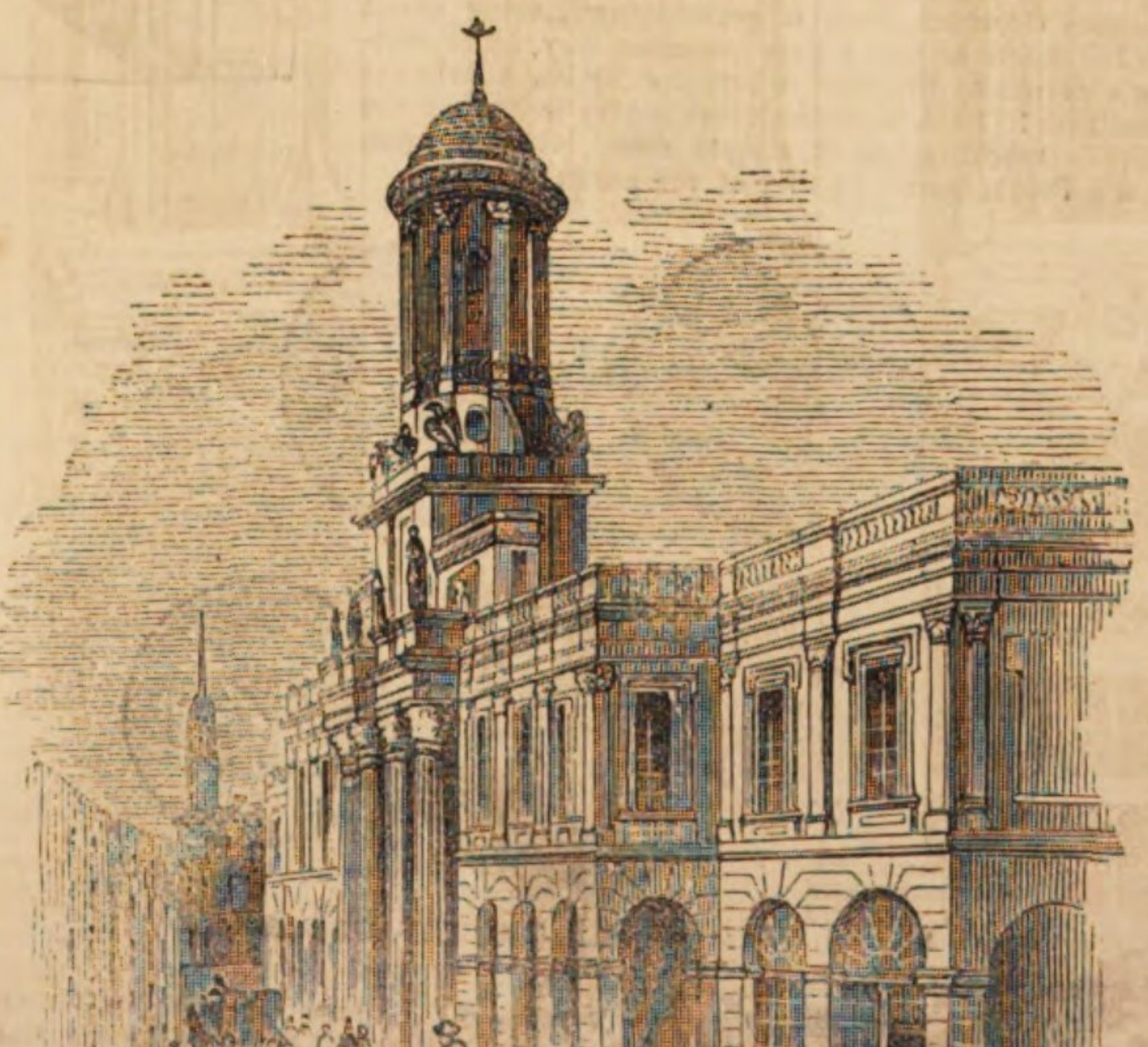


THE FIRST ROYAL EXCHANGE, 1569.

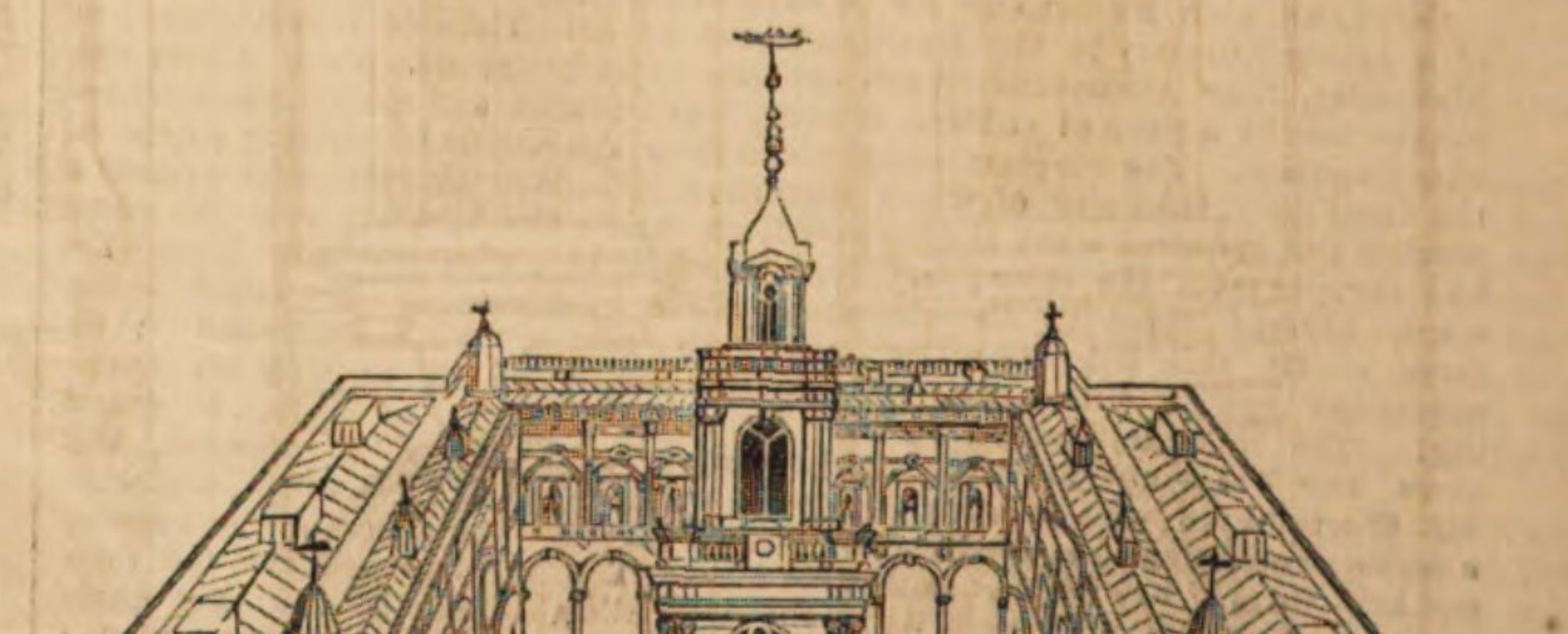
then the milliners or haberdashers in that place sold mouse-traps, bird-cages, shoeing-horns, lanthorns, and Jews'-trumpets, &c. There was, also, at that time that kept shops in the upper Pawn of the Royal Exchange—armourers, that sold both new and old armour—apothecaries, booksellers, goldsmiths, and glass-sellers.'' But we have in this passage only an indication of the transition period of the Exchange; for a few years later still, and the shops were filled with the richest wares that the world of commerce could produce. Not the least interesting part of the history of the old Exchange are its literary memorials, though, for the most part, their authors are unknown to fame. In the lower part of the Exchange, including the great court, jostling each other among the crowd, were men from almost every known nation of the world, habited in their respective costumes, interspersed with the more numerous English merchants, dressed in their large puffed breeches, long vests, short cloaks, and ruffs, appeared here the half-naturalized Fleming, with his fur-trimmed coat and hat, and tight fitting pantaloons; there the lordly Venetian, in his long robes and elegant cap, &c. On Sundays and holidays, the Exchange appears to have been the resort of boys, children, and young rogues, who played all sorts of pranks therein. The preceding Engraving represents the Royal Exchange and the Tun, in Cornhill, in 1640, copied from Hollar's View. Sir Thomas Gresham died in 1579, and his wife in 1596. The latter enjoyed the rents, arising from the Exchange, and all the houses, buildings, &c., belonging to it, amounting to an annual income of £751 5s., besides all charges and reprisals.

Immediately after the death of the Lady Gresham, the Royal Exchange and its revenues reverted to the Corporation of the City of London and the Mercers' Company; a patent from the Crown, bearing date Feb. 3, 1614 (12 James I..), confirming them in their possession of the property.

The Royal Exchange was utterly destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666:—"When the fire was entered, how quickly did it run round the galleries, filling them with flames; then descending the stairs, compasseth the walks, giving forth flaming volleys, and filling the court with sheets of fire. By-and-by the Kings fell all down on their faces, and the greater part of the stone building after them *(the founder's statue alone remaining)*, with such a noise as was dreadful and astonishing.'' The very interesting fact recorded in the words we have marked with italics is noticed by all the historians of the Fire. The Statue is here represented; and it is a remarkable fact that the statue was again saved in the fire of 1838.

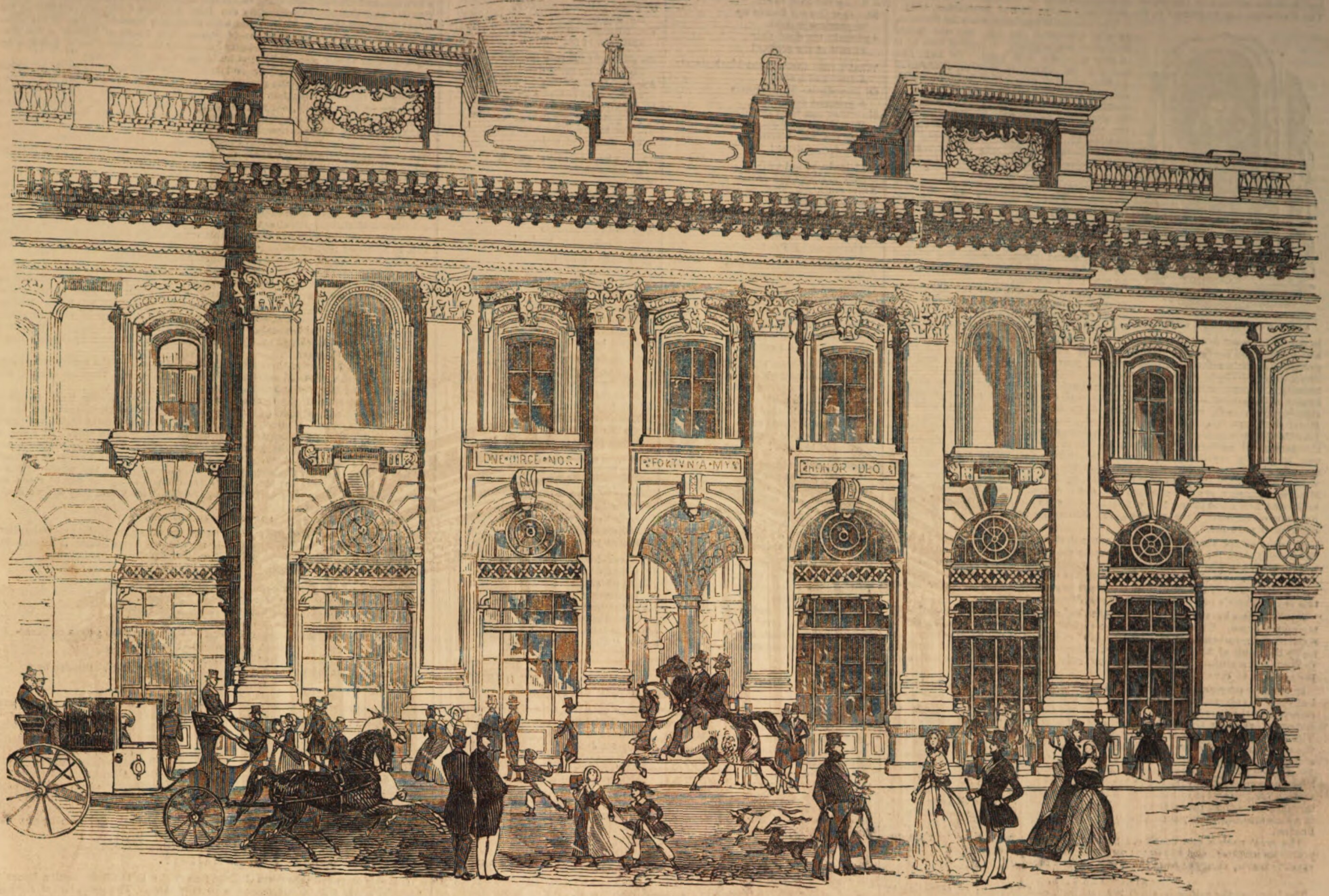


THE ROYAL EXCHANGE, 1838.

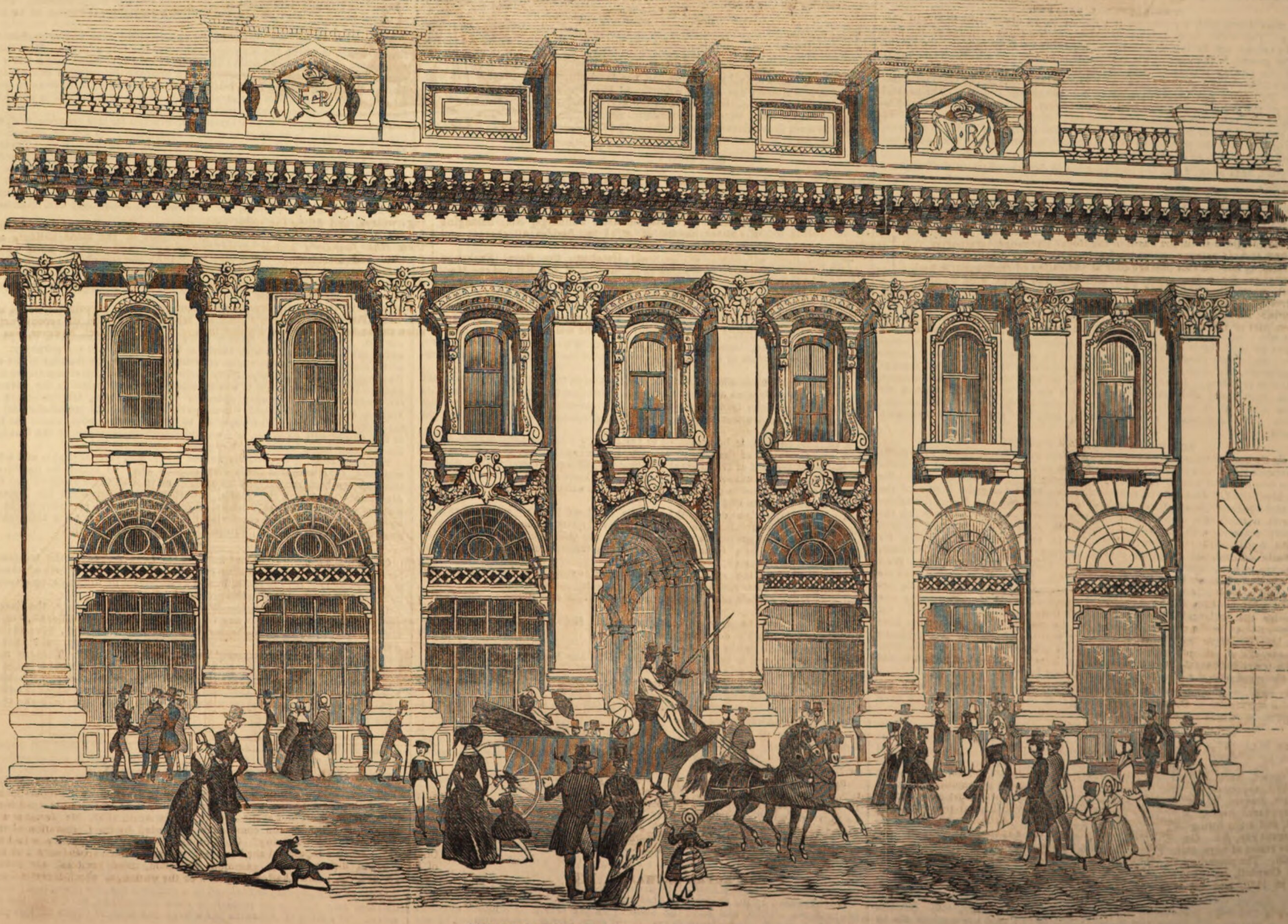


THE SECOND ROYAL EXCHANGE. 166[illegible].

The re-edification of the Exchange became an object of prime concern after the Great Fire; and in Wren's plan for rebuilding London its reconstruction upon the ancient site formed a grand feature. Wren's project, however, was not entertained; but within a month after the Fire estimates were prepared, and early in the following year the ground was cleared, and an order obtained from Charles II. for the Portland stone required. In April, 1667, Mr. Jerman was appointed architect, under the committee appointed by the Corporation of the City and the Mercers' Company. On October 23rd the first stone was laid by Charles II.; when a tapestried shed was set up, and a table spread with a chine of beef, grand dishes of fowl, gammons of bacon, dried tongues, anchovies, caviare, wines, &c.; and Charles gave £20 to the workmen. Similar ceremonies

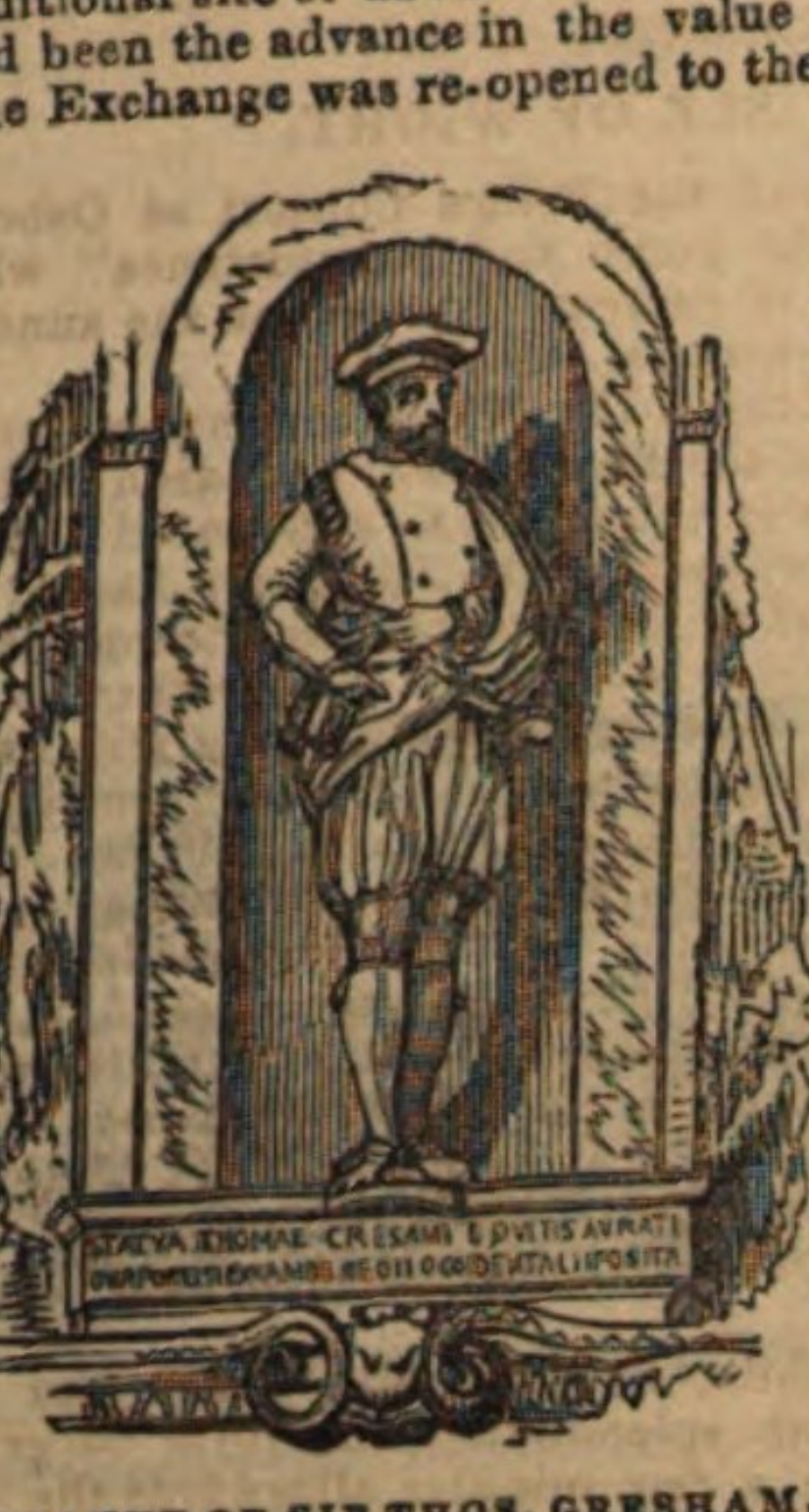

DNE·DIRGE·NOS.
FORTVNA·MY
HONOR·DEO

THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.—THE NORTH ENTRANCE.



THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.—THE SOUTH ENTRANCE.

commemorated the laying of other "first stones," by the Duke of York and Prince Rupert—these ceremonies being very pleasant things. The edifice was completed in 1669, at an expense of nearly £59,000, besides an expenditure for additional site of about £7000, or twice the cost of the entire original site; such had been the advance in the value of property here in the course of a century. The Exchange was re-opened to the merchants on the 28th of September, 1669.



STATUE OF SIR THOS. GRESHAM.

The new building, in its essential features, greatly resembled the old, but was larger and more magnificent. A general view of it is shown in the next page. It had, like the old, its ranges of statues, sculptured on this occasion principally by Cibber; its shops above and below, now increased in number to two hundred; its bell-tower; and its uncovered quadrangle in the centre for the merchants, where was placed a statue of Charles II., by Spiller. The grand entrance, from Cornhill, was also decorated on each side by statues of the same King and of his father.

The ascent to the shops was by spacious staircases of black marble; the colonnade beneath was paved with white and black marble; and the open area with Turkey stones of a small size, the gift, according to tradition, of a merchant trading to that country, whose heart, perhaps, was opened by some unusually fortunate venture, which he thus fitly recorded.

We reluctantly pass over the association of the name of Addison, who has not only recorded his frequent visits to the Exchange, but has commemorated them in one of his most delightful papers in the *Spectator*. Sir Richard Steele has also contributed to the *Spectator* some details of the shops, which, in his time, produced a yearly rental of £4000. By the year 1739, however, this sum had declined, especially in the upper story; but their place was supplied by other tenants. Among other offices, were the Lord Mayor's Court, the counting-houses of the several attorneys, resembling small shops, with a sort of projecting sign-board to each, bearing the name of its occupier. Then, too, were the Royal Exchange Assurance and other offices; the Gresham Lecture-room; and Lloyd's extensive establishment. (The Exchange and its neighbourhood, about this period, will be found engraved in No. 121 of our journal.) This Exchange was frequently repaired; as, about 1767, when Parliament voted £10,000 towards the charges; but the most extensive reparations and improvements were made between the years 1820 and 1826, by Mr. G. Smith, architect to the Mercers' Company, at a cost of about £30,000. Among these improvements was building a new stone tower, 128 feet high, on the south front, in place of a more lofty one of timber. Thus repaired, the Exchange presented the appearance depicted at page 264.

Thus the edifice remained until its entire destruction by fire, on the night of Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1838, the flames having first been seen to burst from the windows of Lloyd's Coffee-room. The conflagration was truly magnificent. Amidst the tumult of the populace, the shouts of the firemen, and the crash of the falling masonry, the chimes in the tower began to play their popular air on this day, "There's nae luck about the house."

A second time burned out, the merchants had once more to seek a new, though temporary home. This matter was soon accomplished. The South Sea House received the members of "Lloyd's;" whilst the Court of the Excise Office, formerly the Court of Sir Thomas Gresham's House, and subsequently of Gresham College, accommodated the general mercantile body, as it had done before, on the occasion of the similar calamity.

It was now proposed to rebuild the Exchange with an open area, as before, but upon an enlarged scale, and improved approaches thereto; the cost being defrayed by the Corporation of London and the Company of Mercers (to be reimbursed out of the Gresham estates), and by a grant from Government. Mr. Tite, F.S.A., was then chosen architect, and the materials chosen—granite for the stylobate, and the finest Portland stone for the superstructure. The first stone was laid on January 17, 1842, with great ceremony, by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in the mayoralty of Alderman (now Sir John) Pirie. It should here be explained that the ground has been cleared westward of the site, by removing the two stacks of buildings in front of the Bank, so as to leave an uninterrupted area from the intersection of the streets in front of the Mansion House, in which area has been placed Chantrey's equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington.

The great work is now nearly completed. We have from time to time reported its progress, and at present we shall confine our description to the respective fronts, abridged from the *Morning Herald*:—

EXTENT AND SITE.

The length of the edifice is about 300 feet from east to west; or, according to Mr. Tite's plan, 293 feet 6 inches from the columns of the portico, on the west, to the pilasters on the east. The general width of the building averages about 160 feet; the width of the portico is 89½ feet, and the extreme width at the east end, at the broadest part, being 175 feet, and the width through the centre, from north to south, 144 feet.

THE EXCHANGE.

The Exchange is entered at each of the four sides by an arched opening placed directly in the centre of each side, the form of the archway being parallelogram, by which the area or principal court is gained.

THE EXTERNAL FACADES.

The west front, with its portico, is superior in its dimensions to any in this country. The width from outside to outside of the eight columns of the first row, the second row having six corresponding columns, is 90 feet, and the height from the ground to the apex of the pediment is 74 feet and a half. The dimension of the portico is consequently 26 feet wider and 16 higher than that of St. Martin's Church, and 14 feet wider and 7 higher than that of the General Post-office. This front has been engraved in No. 101 of our Journal. The general height of the order used in this building is 50 feet, the tower at the east end to the top of the vane rising to the extreme height of 170 feet. The tower will be found engraved in our No. 89. The emblematical sculptures in the tympanum of the pediment of the portico, by Mr. Westmacott, have already been described and engraved in No. 94 of our Journal.

We shall, next week, detail the portico more at length, when we shall engrave ts interior.

THE SOUTH FRONT *(engraved at page 264)*.

Has been much admired for the boldness of its architectural outline. The shops along the footpath are divided by pilasters with Corinthian capitals; and over the centre archway or entrance is an attic, which contributes greatly to the general architectural elegance of the façade. In the three central compartments, are sculptured festoon enrichments of the fruits and flowers of all nations, also shields, the balustrade and attic having sculptured frames of shields and foliage.

THE EAST FRONT.—(*See page* 264).

The corners of this façade, north and south, are rounded, and each has an attic similarly ornamented with sculpture. In the centre, or midway along this front, is the entrance to the Exchange, beneath the tower, in which the clock and chimes are placed. The tower is, in every respect, accordant with the style of the other parts of the building, Italian; the tower has an octagonal lantern over the clock and chime rooms, and is surmounted by a dome, supported by Corinthian columns, at the summit of which is the vane with the grasshopper crest of Sir Thomas Gresham. In a niche prepared in the east front above the entrance into the inner court and grand quadrangle, a statue in Portland stone of Sir Thomas Gresham is to be placed, now in the hands of Mr. Behnes, the sculptor. The keystones, spandril panels, &c., are enriched by elaborate sculpture.

THE NORTH FRONT (see page 265)

Is, in all its main features, the same as that of the south front, except as regards the entrance into the merchants' area or quadrangle. On each side of the archway are two niches intended for the figures of Sir Richard Whittington and Sir Hugh Myddelton. As a general observation, we must state the design of the north and south fronts are much praised, for their unbroken lines of entablature, with a repetition of arches of the same character. Mr. Tite, in his explanatory researches to the committee on the design he submitted to that body in April, 1840, observes:—"It appears to me that a building for essentially commercial purposes should present the character of grandeur, simplicity, and usefulness. In this way the universally acknowledged good effect of the Bourse at Paris has been obtained. In that building the lines are simple and unbroken, and the large arched windows surrounding the walls behind the columns, have all the character of shops or offices." Considering the difficulties the architect had to contend with from the shape of the ground, for the tower named in the directions issued by the committee to preserve the lines of the building, were happily overcome by the position of the tower being placed at the east end of the building; for, as Mr. Tite pointed out to the committee, had the tower been erected to agree with the lines of the south front, it would have disagreed with the lines of the east and west fronts.

Next week, we shall engrave the principal portions of the interior, with the splendid ceremonial of Opening the Building; at the same time that we shall enlarge upon its architectural details.

HER MAJESTY'S STEAM VESSEL, DWARF.—This is a small steamer (propelled by a screw) and intended, we believe, to act as a tender to the royal yacht. She is a very pretty little boat, and the internal arrangements, though on a small scale, are excessively comfortable. Great taste has been displayed by Messrs. Wakeling and Son, the Admiralty upholsterers (who last season fitted the Royal Victoria and Albert), in arranging and fitting the principal cabin: on the deck of it is a Brussels carpet; on either side is a long double sofa, covered with a neat pattern chintz, with fluted green silk in front. The sides and bulkheads are panelled with the same chintz, with green silk borders, and finished with beautiful gilt rope mouldings, which have a pleasing effect. The other parts are painted white, relieved with gilt mouldings, and there are ivory fittings to the doors. The *tout ensemble* is very elegant. She is now quite ready for the reception of her Majesty, and will, probably, be used by the royal family during their next visit to the Isle of Wight. The length of The Dwarf is 130 feet; breadth, 16 feet; horse-power, 90; tonnage, 160. She was built by Messrs. Ditchburn and Mare, of Blackwall; and her engines are by the Messrs. Rennie.

THE OPENING OF THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.

The Fire, the Fire
Hath reared up on high,
And sent the dark column
Along the dark sky,
And shot the red flames up
In passionate light,
And woke the dead City
At mid of the night!!

What a rush through the black streets,
A rush and a roar,
Of thousands—all dreamers
A moment before!
How they run from the East,
How they ride from the West,
To see the Flame-Spirit
In red ruin drest!

Ha! looks he not awful
And wrathful and grand,
As he crackleth the great temple
Under his hand?
They come, the vast people,
To quench his wild ire,
Still a Lord over all rules
The Spirit of Fire!—

The engines pour round him
Their waters of strength,
On-stirred and on-shouted
To crush him at length.
Work on!—his bright eye-balls
Are fast growing dim.
Now the Red Giant faileth
In muscle and limb!

Yes, yes, they have killed him—
Have quenched his hot breath;
But see how his grand ruin
Lords it in death!
Where, where!—tho' he sleepeth
With flame-career run—
Is the temple that yesterday
Stood in the sun?

They say when it rose
In magnificent might,
Its proud founder, Gresham,
Half mad with delight,
Drank pearls crush'd to powder
In wine to its toast,
And vow'd such a wild draught
Was worth what it cost!

When the west-throned lady
Came forth in her grace,
To make his great palace
A regalised place,
Of his spirit the proud eyes
Were piercing thro' time,
For its Future before him
Gleamed vast and sublime.

He saw it the bright home
Of Commerce and Gold;
Of might never wot of,
Of wealth never told.
Of Fame gathered greedily,
Fortune unfurl'd;
The 'Change-mart of glory,
And gain of the world!

He was right—it rose faster
Than sun-exhaled dew!
And still through its grand halls
Time's fleet coursers flew.
In the strength of its riches
Long years made it old,
Till the Flame-Spirit tore down
The Temple of Gold.

Then, where he had strewn it
In ashes about,
With voice of a victor
His soul shouted out—
"Come forth now, ye merchants,
From homes where ye bide,
And build up another
World-Babel of Pride."

They built up another
More rich and more gay,
Which five hundred Greshams
Shall open to-day!
But with fire-proof wall-ribs
They haughtily dare
Another Flame-Spirit
Again to burn there!

Who comes to make royal
This palace? The best
Of all the fair Queens
Ever throned in the west!
When by their high temple
Her dear graces shine,
Oh, will not her merchants
Drink pearls in their wine?

And from where the Bar opens
His heavy old gate,
To pass the grand pageant
That brings her in state,
From millions stretched gaily
In links of delight,
To where the fine Temple
Bursts proud on her sight:

The well-lov'd, worth-loving
Victoria will hear,
The City's heart-homage
In blessing and cheer;
And the first echo waking
That Palace of Sheen,
Will be loud London's greeting
Of "God save the Queen."

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME OF THE CEREMONIAL OF HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE CITY.

We are enabled to communicate the following official outline of the ceremonia to be observed on Monday. The programme has been sanctioned by her Majesty, and we have the Lord Mayor's permission to give it publicity.

It was communicated to the Lord Mayor by Sir James Graham, accompanied by the following letter:— "Whitehall, October 21.

"My Lord—With reference to your lordship's note of the 19th instant, I have the honour to inform your lordship that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to signify her approbation of the ceremonial proposed to be observed upon her Majesty's visit to the Corporation of London on the occasion of opening the new Exchange.—I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's obedient servant, "J. R. G. GRAHAM.

"To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, &c."

ORDER OF PROCESSION

FROM TEMPLE-BAR ON RECEIVING HER MAJESTY IN HER PROGRESS TO THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

Police-officers on horseback.
The state carriages of the Sheriffs.
The Lord Mayor's state coach.
The City Marshals on horseback.
Members of the Court of Common Council,
in their mazarine gowns, on horseback, each with an attendant.
Sheriffs,
in their scarlet gowns and chains, on horseback, each attended by a Sergeant and a Groom.
Aldermen,
in their scarlet gowns (those past the chair in their chains), on horseback, each attended by a Beadle and a Groom.
The Common Crier on horseback, carrying the City Mace.
The Swordbearer on horseback, with the Cap of Maintenance.
Three Footmen in State Liveries.
The Lord Mayor, in a crimson velvet robe and collar of SS, on horseback, bearing the City Sword of State immediately before
Three Footmen in State Liveries.
HER MAJESTY.

On the Queen's arrival at Temple-bar, the Lord Mayor will present the City Sword to her Majesty and Prince Albert. At the Exchange they are to be received at the western entrance by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and the members of the Joint Gresham Committee, the Sheriffs, and the Remembrancer, who will form themselves into a procession to precede her Majesty, in the following order:—

Trumpeters.
Clerk of the Gresham Committee.
Architect.
Twelve Members of the Gresham Committee, two and two.
Remembrancer.
Sheriffs.
Members of the Court of Aldermen and Recorder, two and two.
Lord Mayor.
Her Majesty the QUEEN and Prince ALBERT,
Followed by her Majesty's Officers of State.

The procession to enter at the western gate of the Exchange, turning to the right into the ambulatory, and round to the west end, across the open area from west to east to the entrance of Lloyd's room, up the great staircase into the rotunda and from thence to the commercial room, preceeded by the Lord Mayor, the procession waiting in the rotunda for her Majesty's return, and then precede her Majesty into the subscribers' room, and from thence into the throne room prepared for the address.

The Lord Mayor, immediately preceding her Majesty and Prince Albert, will state the purposes to which the various parts of the building are to be appropriated.

The Officers of State who do not join the procession to be previously conducted into the throne room, as also the members of the Court of Aldermen, who have preceded her Majesty from Temple-bar, and the members of the Joint Gresham Committee, who have not formed part of the procession, and the officers of the Corporation.

A suitable address, to be presented to her Majesty from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in the usual form, and setting forth an historical account of the original building, its subsequent destruction, and the restoration of the Exchange by the Corporation of London and the Mercers' Company, as the joint trustees of Sir Thomas Gresham's will under the superintendence of the Joint Gresham Committee.

After her Majesty's answer to the address, the Lord Mayor (provided her Majesty's sanction be obtained) to present to her Majesty the mover and seconder of the address, and afterwards the Chairman of the Gresham Committee and the Master of the Mercers' Company, under whose superintendence the new Exchange has been erected, and the architect.

The whole of the company in the throne-room, except the Lord Mayor and such of the Joint Gresham Committee as are in attendance at the entertainment, will then retire to their seats, and her Majesty will be conducted to the private apartment.

The Lord Mayor to precede her Majesty to the Royal table, and attend upon her Majesty during the *déjeúner*.

Grace to be said by the Bishop of London.

Toasts to be given to be previously approved by her Majesty.

Proclamation of herald to be made in the centre of the merchants' area, and her Majesty in person to give her gracious permission for the Exchange to be thenceforth called the Royal Exchange.

Her Majesty to be preceded on her return in the same manner across the open area to the great western entrance.

The number of visitors to the *déjeúner* will be about 1400, beyond which number it is found that accommodation cannot possibly be afforded. Of these, about 700 will be seated in the ambulatory, and the same number will be seated in Lloyd's apartments.

In the ambulatory and merchants' area every provision is being made to protect the company from draughts, or the encroachments of bad weather. The north and south entrances will be closely boarded up, and ample protection will be provided at the east and west ends. A very thick and brightly ornamented carpet will be laid on the parts of the area and building on which her Majesty will walk, and under the tables and seats for the company, temporary flooring and drugget will be laid down, so that there will be complete security against damp. The seats will be confined to a double row, quite round the ambulatory, which, from its ample dimensions and noble height, will admit of such a regulation, without at all being liable to be prejudiced as to the view of its architecture.

It is supposed by the Committee, that her Majesty will arrive at the Exchange at about one o'clock, and leave the building on her return to Windsor at three. Her Majesty will appear in state and in the state carriage, accompanied by her Ministers and suite. Most of the distinguished members of both houses of Parliament, and all the leading merchants and bankers, have been invited.

The procession from Temple-bar to the Exchange will be led by a certain number of the Corporation, Aldermen and Commoners, on horseback, in accordance with ancient custom.

The Lord Mayor has received from Sir James Graham a letter, stating "that a communication had been made to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Captain General and Colonel Commanding the Hon. Artillery Company, informing his Royal Highness that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to signify her pleasure that the corps abovenamed should attend as a guard of honour at the Exchange on the occasion of her Majesty honouring the Corporation of London by being present at the opening of that building on the 28th instant."

The joint Gresham Committee and that of the Mercers' Company, intrusted with the arrangements for the reception of her Majesty, are engaged in superintending the suitable decoration and comfort of the apartments to be appropriated to the use of her Majesty, her august Consort, and their suites, within the walls of the Exchange. The grand apartment appropriated for the royal banquet is fast approaching towards completion, and will, when entirely so, present at the same time a unique and magnificent appearance. It is now understood, in addition to the plate belonging to the Corporation, the magnificent gold plate belonging to the Goldsmiths' Company will be brought into requisition.

The occasion of her Majesty's visit will, it is understood, be observed as a holiday by the principal City establishments. The Directors of the Bank of England have already signified their intention of closing their doors to business operations; and the private bankers, we are informed, have resolved to suspend the attendance of their clerks after twelve o'clock, the previous hours being alleged as necessary for the payment of bills and other affairs which cannot be delayed. It is to be hoped that all other leading firms will follow the example so readily set, and make the day one of general holiday and recreation.

The Lord Mayor has officially recommended an abstinence from business on Monday, and also that the parapets of houses on the line of procession should be made secure, in order to prevent accidents. Barriers will be fixed at the end of all the streets in the city through which the royal procession will pass. Similar measures will be adopted outside the city, under the direction of the Metropolitan police, a considerable number from each division having been ordered to keep the line clear from Buckingham Palace to Temple-bar, assisted by the two Regiments of Horse Guards.

At the Royal Exchange there are to be four entrances for the general company, in addition to the principal entrance at the western front. They are situate, two in Cornhill, and two in Bartholomew-lane.

In the area around St. Paul's, seats capable of containing from 10,000 to 15,000 persons, and extending from the north-west to the north-east side, are in the course of erection. These are to be covered in, and lined inside with pink and white drapery, with similar decorations as those used in 1837. At some of the shops in Cheapside the goods have been removed from the windows, and seats fitted up in lieu of them. In the neighbourhood of the Exchange as much as five guineas is asked for a single seat, whilst throughout the whole line not one is to be obtained under 10s. 6d. The tradesmen along the line of route are also on the alert to accommodate the sight-seers, from whom they will no doubt reap a plentiful harvest.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

The members of the Corporation who are to take part in the procession have been allotted their respective places in it, and Sir Peter Laurie is to have the control of the procession. It will be formed as follows:—

Police officers on horseback.
State carriages of the Sheriffs.
Carriages of the Aldermen.
State carriage of the Lord Mayor.
The two City Marshals mounted.
12 members of the Common Council in their mazarine gowns on horseback and with an attendant.
Sheriffs Sidney and Hunter
in their scarlet gowns and chains, on horseback, each attended by a sergeant and a groom.
The Aldermen
in their scarlet gowns, those past the chair in their chains, on horseback, each attended by a beadle and a groom, placed as follows:—

Mr. Alderman Hooper
Mr. Alderman Johnson
Mr. Alderman Farebrother
Sir John Key, Bart.
Sir C. S. Hunter, Bart.
Sir George Carroll
Mr. Alderman Wood
Sir P. Laurie
Mr. Alderman Lucas
Mr. Alderman Gibbs

The Common Crier on horseback, carrying the City Mace.
The Swordbearer on horseback, bearing the Cap of Maintenance.
The LORD MAYOR,
in a crimson velvet robe and collar of S S, on horseback, and bearing the City Sword of State, attended by three footmen in liveries.
His Lordship will immediately precede
HER MAJESTY.

It is now intended that there shall be four tables in the Subscription Room at Lloyd's, where the entertainment is to take place. The south end of the banqueting-room has been hung with crimson draperies, festooned at the top in graceful folds. There is an enormous mirror, and the royal arms surmount it, denoting the place at which her Majesty is to preside at the festive table. On each side of the large looking-glass it is proposed to have the British standard and ensigns. The royal table at the south end of the room is to be on a raised flooring, so that her Majesty and the distinguished personages selected for the honour of meeting the Sovereign at luncheon shall be so situated as to command an uninterrupted gaze of the room when the whole of the company have assembled, for it is determined there is not to be a throne or canopy in that room, but merely two gilt state chairs for the Queen and her Royal Consort. The dais, or raised flooring, is to be covered with rich carpeting, the room to be covered generally by a less costly material.

The library, or reading-room, is to be appropriated as an audience-chamber, or throne-room, in which her Majesty is to receive the City address. Here the decorations are on an extended scale; the walls of this apartment being hung with a crimson drapery, tastefully festooned and adorned by suitable gilt ornaments. The whole of the flooring is of inlaid woods, varied in colours, so as to resemble mosaic work, the different shades and colours being brought out in all their brilliancy from having been lightly polished.

There is to be an entire new throne, constructed for this occasion, and, according to rumour, it is to be of a superb description. It will be erected at the eastern extremity of the room, raised on a platform of three steps. There are to be two splendid chairs for the Queen and Prince Consort, beneath the canopy of the throne. The Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, and the officers of the Queen's Household (as the Ministers of State), are only to be present at the ceremony of the presentation of the City address by the Recorder, attended by the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, Mr. Lambert R. Jones, and Mr. Harrison, the mover and seconder of the address.

We hear from a well-informed source, that her Majesty has signified her gracious approbation of the arrangements hitherto submitted for her consideration and approval, and it is intimated that the noblemen and ladies, and other persons having the honour of invitations to the entertainment in the grand room, are to appear in full dress and uniform. Such desire is not, however, understood to apply to the guests to be entertained in the colonnade of the Merchants' Area.

The interior of the Quadrangle has an elegant, though too showy, an appearance for the purposes of the building. The arabesque ornaments are elaborately worked, the predominant colours being buff and crimson, and the pavement under the arcade is inlaid with blocks of black marble and red porphyry. At the north-eastern corner is the statue of Queen Elizabeth, the founder of the original Exchange, and in a corresponding niche on the north-west is a statue of King Charles II., in whose reign it was rebuilt. A vacancy is left in the pavement in the central part of the open space of the Quadrangle, for the statue of her Majesty Queen Victoria, which is not yet completed, but a model of it will occupy the place on Monday. The approach to Lloyd's coffee room, where the banquet to the Queen will be given, is from the north-eastern end of the Quadrangle; the staircase being handsome, but greatly deficient of light.

The room itself is imperfectly lighted by ground-glass skylights and a few side windows, otherwise it is finely proportioned and well suited for its object. Of the fourteen hundred persons invited not more than three hundred and fifty can dine in the room with the Queen, and though it is expected her Majesty will promenade round the other tables, the majority of the company might almost as well take their dinners comfortably at home, were it not for this anticipated passing view of the Queen, Prince Albert, and the royal suite.

On Thursday application was made to the Lord Mayor by the trustees of several of the livery companies to call out by precept the whole of those commonalties to erect booths in St. Paul's Churchyard, or to form themselves in line in the streets through which the procession will pass.

It is recorded that when Queen Elizabeth visited the City, the livery companies being drawn out in line from Temple-bar to the Guildhall, her Majesty thought proper to dismiss the military attendants, and that, when the Spanish Ambassador said to the Queen, "Where are your Majesty's guards?" she replied, pointing to the faithful citizens, "These are my guards!" There is no doubt that, if time had sufficed, the whole of the livery companies would, in the present day, have been anxious to testify their loyalty by a similar demonstration. The Lord Mayor, however, felt that, with the limited interval which would elapse before the Queen's entry, there would not be sufficient time to make the requisite arrangements.

SILVER CHEST FOR THE KING OF ASHANTEE.—We have just inspected an elegant chest, which has been designed, and manufactured, and chased in silver by Mr. Sharp, of Burton-crescent. It measures 18 by 12 inches, is 6 inches deep; and, it is computed, will hold about £20,000 worth of gold-dust, as a depository for which the chest is intended to be used by his Ashantee majesty. The chased designs are very elegant: in the centre of the lid is a massive lion's head, the emblem of Ashantee, in frosted silver: and around the lid is a frosted border of the heads alternately, of the tiger, elephant, and lion, beautifully chased. The sides are ornamented with the heads of tigers, &c. on a burnished ground: and at each end is a stout handle, formed of two entwined serpents, admirably chased: the interior is highly burnished, and entirely plain. The chest is furnished with a triple lock, by Chubb, to which there is a gold key. The precious depository is enclosed in a wainscot case for protection; and one of its chief uses will be its display in state processions, filled with the precious metal. The King of Ashantee has a large collection of chests for this purpose.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

It's the greatest mistake in the world to imagine October a favourable month for sporting, as a popular pastime. You can't desire a more convenient season for pheasant shooting—exactly so—but (we don't mean to be vulgar) don't you wish you may get it? How many metropolitan gentlemen ever saw a pheasant with more feathers to his back than the plume they stick in his nether parts after he is roasted? The Eastern Hunt used to be a popular exercise—a sylvan recreation for the million—but, worse luck, it's gone to the d—— dickins—not to the dogs, for latterly they declined having anything to do with it. The Royal Hounds is sporting, which any body may follow who has not the fear of a spit, or a two-pronged fork before his eyes. Fox-hunting is sport that any one may follow, if he can, and so is the chase of the hare, which every one should pursue that has a taste for currant jelly. Then there's your regatta on the Thames, that's pretty general fun—and capital, too, except when the Coroner does you the honour to inquire how you came to fall into the water. Cricket is easy of attainment—bats and balls are cheap—and it is *so* manly; but (we tell it ye in confidence), the ugliest crack o' the head we ever got was from a leathern missive discharged from that human mortar, Lillywhite: a steam-bullet would have been *badinage* to it. Angling we cannot conscientiously recommend: it's cheap—but, to our thinking, nasty also: so perhaps the reader would, had he, in the paroxysm of a bite, caught (as we once did) his nose with a green drake, or hook, No. 4. Racing and hunting are essentially the rural sports of the Cockney. The latter has not commenced—the former is all but over—one week of the turf only now remains; and to the prospectus and probabilities of that we would rightly direct his attention.

The Houghton Meeting begins on Monday at Newmarket, and will, of course, extend over the six days. The opening will be the best of it—Monday being the anniversary of the Cambridgeshire Handicap and the Criterion—the most important two-year-old trial, as regards the Derby, that we have. The Cambridgeshire is in a position heretofore certainly never occupied by any handicap of its kind. There are seventy-three acceptances for it, and against such a field one horse has been backed at odds! Foigh-a-Ballagh having won the Great St. Leger, went to the south for his other engagements. These were three in number, the Grand Duke Michael Stakes, and the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire handicaps. He has won the two former, and they all but treat the third as over. He has been backed to win them at odds varying from 60 to 1 to 40 to 1. It is true the field on paper shows nothing that ought to beat him for it—if in his form, but how seldom a horse preserves it to the end of a season. The only way to make the rubber of these games safe, would be to buy the odd trick in the latter—we mean nothing libellous in this allusion to tricks. There is no law of the turf to prevent Mr. Irwin giving the owner of the Cure, for example, £500 to keep his horse in the stable. For our own part we think it will be bad generalship if the party don't secure the third event, seeing the position in which they are. Bell will not ride Foigh-a-Ballagh next week, as his services will be required by his regular master. The Criterion, though not very rich in the character of its nominations, will bring together a lot from which a line will most likely be drawn; still the Derby betting will be very open during the winter. This is all the business to which the meeting will give existence—but there will be lots of sport. Squire Osbaldeston will ride his mare Sorella a match on Monday against the Duke of Bedford's Minotaur, with a jockey up—and as the weights are high, Robinson will very probably officiate for his grace. It will be nuts to see this brace of cavaliers meet in a second encounter of the sort.

In the course of the week a yearling match will be run between Lord Glasgow's stable and Colonel Peel's—one to the post from eight of the earl's youngsters and six of the gallant officer's. Such very early *débûts* are very rare now-a-days. There is every reason to believe that this meeting will bring the season to a brilliant close. Let us hope as satisfactory a one, too, as is expected. Let us trust the Jockey Club will put before the public without reservation the whole of the evidence given before them on the Ratan affair. It is not because the testimony may be susceptible of doubt it should be withheld. The public have suffered by the matter, and they are entitled to all that bears upon it.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The present betting on the Cambridgeshire is without parallel in the history of the turf: seventy-five acceptances, and 6 to 5 on one! And even those who back the field do so simply on calculation, or from the possibility that, as Foigh-a-Ballagh has twice been "off," he may be so again; and not from an idea that anything in the race can have a chance with an animal to whom weight, pace, and distance seem alike indifferent. Of the business done this afternoon a few words of description will suffice:—Even money and 6 to 5 was laid on the crack; 11 and 12 to 1 agst The Cure to a good deal of money; 16 to 1 in several quarters agst Evenus; and 20 to 1 agst Newcourt, all in same force; the other prices are nominal. Average closing prices:—

CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.

6 to 5 on Foigh a-Ballagh (t)
11 to 1 agst The Cure (t)
16 to 1 —— Evenus (t)
18 to 1 —— Golden Rule
20 to 1 agst Newcourt (t)
25 to 1 —— Negress gelding
25 to 1 —— Philip (t)
25 to 1 —— Rowena
25 to 1 agst The Altered One
30 to 1 —— Counsellor
40 to 1 —— The Emperor (t)

DERBY.

11 to 1 agst Alarm
15 to 1 —— The Irish lot
16 to 1 —— Kedger (t)
25 to 1 —— Newsmonger
30 to 1 —— Black Prince (t)
30 to 1 agst Connaught Ranger (t)
33 to 1 —— Rebecca colt (t)
40 to 1 —— Jinglepot
40 to 1 agst Cabin-boy (Lillah colt)
45 to 1 —— Clear-the-Way
66 to 1 —— Lycurgus (t)
66 to 1 —— Fuzbos (t)

THURSDAY.—A feeling against Foigh-a-Ballagh was indulged to a large amount, at an average of 11 to 10 on the field; but, accompanied as it was by a most liberal outlay on The Cure, at an improved price, failed to choke off his supporters, the last offers being 11 to 10 on him. Newcourt, The Altered One, and Sir Gilbert Heathcote's lot were in some demand, but neither Evenus nor the Golden Rule deserve more than nominal prices. A match is made for Friday next, at Newmarket, between Alice Hawthorn and Foigh-a-Ballagh; the mare to carry 9st, and the young one 7st 7lb, D. I., 500 sovs each, 200 forfeit. Even betting.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.

11 to 10 on Foigh a-Ballagh
6 to 1 agst The Cure
15 to 1 —— Newcourt
20 to 1 —— The Altered One
20 to 1 —— Evenus
25 to 1 agst Golden Rule
30 to 1 —— Sir G. Heathcote's lot.
30 to 1 —— Rowena
30 to 1 agst Councillor
30 to 1 —— Sir Abstrupus (t)
35 to 1 —— Akbar (t)
40 to 1 —— Example (t)

DERBY.

12 to 1 on the Field
16 to 1 agst Kedger (t)
28 to 1 —— Rebecca colt (t)
30 to 1 —— Fitz-Allen (t)
30 to 1 agst Black Prince (t)
30 to 1 —— Connaught Ranger
40 to 1 —— Young Eclipse
40 to 1 agst Cabin Boy (t)
50 to 1 —— Lycurgus
50 to 1 —— Collier
50 to 1 —— Fuzbos

CHESTER OCTOBER MEETING.—MONDAY.

The Mostyn Stakes of 15 sovs each, 10 ft, with 20 added.

Mr. A. W. Hill's The Ironmaster, 2 yrs	(Darling, jun.)	1
Mr. Mostyn's Master Stepney, 2 yrs	(Copeland)	2
Mr. Mostyn's Alvanley, 3 yrs	(Oates)	3

The Chester Handicap of 15 sovs each, with 40 added.

Mr. Mostyn's A-la-mode, 3 yrs, 5st 6lb, and 5lb over	(Dufflo)	1
Mr. Flintoff's The Rhine, 4 yrs, 7st	(Darling, jun.)	2

The Selling Stakes of 5 sovs each with 25 added.

Mr. Flintoff's The Rhine, 4lb, to be sold for £80	(Francis)	1	1
Mr. Shirley's Nonsuit, 5 yrs, £80	(Oates)	0	2

TUESDAY.

The Military Challenge Stakes of 10 sovs each.

Captain Boyd's Dog Billy, 3 yrs	(Hon. S. Erskine.)	1
Captain France's Brenda, aged		2

The Dee Stand Handicap of 20 sovs each, with 50 added.

Mr. Mostyn's A-la-Mode, 3 yrs, 5st 10lb	(Dufflo)	1
Mr. King's Yarrow, 3 yrs, 4st 7lb and 8lb over		2

The Hurdle Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 25 added. Heats.

Mr. Robinson's Wasp, aged	(Hopwood)	1
Mr. Halford's Pickwick, aged		2

ROYAL VISIT TO THE MARQUIS OF EXETER.—We hear from good authority that her Majesty and Prince Albert will shortly honour the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter with a visit at Burghley House, near Stamford. The extensive pile belonging to his lordship is one of the most splendid of any of the seats belonging to the aristocracy of this kingdom. The mansion itself is a noble structure. It has four fronts, facing the several points of the compass, in each of which is an entrance gate of unique construction, all of which are overlaid with gold. The whole of the exterior is in keeping with the style of Queen Elizabeth's time, in whose reign, in the latter part of the sixteenth century, it was erected. The arms of his lordship are emblazoned upon the front gate, representing two lions rampant, supporting a sheaf of wheat, surmounted by a ducal coronet, and based by a scroll bearing the motto, "*Cor unum via una.*" To the magnificence of the interior no description can do adequate justice. Workmen are now employed in regilding and otherwise adorning the house for the anticipated visit of her Majesty.

LOUIS PHILIPPE'S PATRONAGE OF THE ARTS.—In the summer of last year Mr. Baud, architect, visited Paris, with the intention of presenting to the King of the French a series of sketches of Windsor Castle, which had previously been published in London. The King was pleased with this acknowledgment of respect, and upon his Majesty's recent visit to England, Mr. Baud was honoured with a complimentary letter, accompanied by a gold enamelled pencil-case, ornamented with a magnificent diamond top. The cost must have been upwards of forty guineas.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT IN A STONE QUARRY.—Two men, named Mottram and Smith, were killed on Monday, by the falling in of a portion of a stone quarry, at Ashton, in the neighbourhood of Manchester. Another workman, Michael Callaghan, was endeavouring to get out of the way, but was caught by a piece of stone, and seriously injured. The workmen with great alacrity removed the ruins in search of their fellow-labourers; and after removing several tons of stone and earth, they found the unfortunate man Smith. He was most dreadfully mutilated; one leg was severed from the body, and found a short distance from it. When taken from under the pieces of stone, which had fallen upon Mottram, it was found that the body was literally crushed to pieces, almost every bone being broken. Upwards of 1,000 tons of rock and earth fell at the time the accident took place.

BELANEY.—This notorious character visited Durham within the last few days, for the purpose of proving the will of his unfortunate wife in the Consistorial Court of the Bishop of Durham.

THE THEATRES.

LYCEUM.

An adaptation of the French extravaganza, "Les Sept Chateaux du Diable," was produced at this theatre on Monday evening. The original piece was brought out at the Gaité last August, and was written by Messrs. Dennery and Clairville, the former being one of the most successful French dramatists of the present day. It was what is termed by our neighbours a *Pièce Féerie*. We have no dramatic entertainment that bears a precise analogy to this kind of production, which in France takes the place of our pantomime, depending chiefly upon singular transformations, superb effects, and extensive machinery for its success. In the present instance the "tricks" were furnished by Mr. William Bradwell, late of Covent Garden Theatre, to the French authors, M. Dennery having been in England during the past season for that purpose.

It was necessary to make several alterations in the spectacle, consistent with English notions of propriety, before it could be produced on our stage; but the story in both cases is the same. *Satan* (Mr. Diddear), finding his monarchy of the infernal regions a perfect sinecure, in consequence of the increasing morality amongst mortals, is desirous of finding how the emissaries are employed, whom he has sent upon earth to capture souls. By means of a magic glass he discovers that his chief agent, *Sathaniel* (Miss Farebrother), is playing him false, but, at the same time, finds out that two peasant girls of Brittany, whose father is a fisherman, are about to depart, together with their lovers, on a pilgrimage to the hermitage of Bon-Secours, to pray for his safety. To thwart this pious intention, and keep them to himself, *Satan* summonses the "Seven Passions," to intercept them, and endeavour, by various allurements, to turn them from their purpose. The Passions—Pride, Avarice, Envy, Rage, Idleness, Luxury, and Love—then appear, and promise to do their utmost for their master; whilst *Sathaniel*, wearied of serving the Evil One, assumes the office of their Guardian Angel. The two peasant girls, *Azélie* and *Regaillette* (Miss Fortescue and Mrs. Keeley), then set off, accompanied by their lovers, *Raymond* and *Canuche* (Messrs. Craven and Keeley), and their various adventures, perils, and escapes, amidst the different snares laid everywhere for them by the Passions, form the staple part of the piece, which finishes with the overthrow of the Evil One, and the triumph of the Guardian Angel. *Regaillette* and *Canuche* are peasants of vacillating morality, and constantly fall, with their eyes open, into every trap that is laid for them, always getting the worst of it. Some of the transformations brought about to punish them were exceedingly ingenious. One of the most elaborate was that of a scene divided into two parts, one of which represents the interior of a comfortable cottage, with a bed close to a blazing fire; and the other a cold wintry landscape, covered with snow. *Canuche* arrives first, and, occupying the cottage, refuses to allow his friends to enter, when the entire scene changes—the cottage goes over to the other side, ensconsing the pilgrims, whilst *Canuche's* bed vanishes, and he is left in the snow upon a block of stone. This very clever piece of machinery drew down long and loud applause.

Too much praise cannot be given to the acting of Mrs. Keeley, as *Regaillette*; and her childish spite, in the Castle of Envy, at her sister's dress, ending in a fit of crying from rage, with her subsequent horror at her own attire, when it becomes covered with toads and serpents, was the most natural delineation of mingled anger, jealousy, and terror we ever witnessed. Almost equally good was her occupation of the throne in the Castle of Pride, which she does not know how to make enough of, and at last gathers up her feet upon it. Keeley, as *Canuche*, was also exceedingly funny, but the part was far beneath him; and Mr. Collyer was very active as an attendant Imp of the Wieland school. Nor should we omit to mention the very effective and artistic manner in which Mrs. A. Wigan performed the trifling character of *Idleness*.

Nothing was spared in placing this drama effectively on the stage; and yet, with all the painstaking bestowed upon it, it could not be said to have achieved any great success. This arose from two causes: firstly, from the inanity of the dialogue, which was destitute of point or humour, serving merely as a vehicle for the effect; and, secondly, from the progress of the plot being too monotonous: the audience always appearing to know what was about to happen—a fault which we anticipated when we read the original French piece. That it will, however, prove attractive for a time, we have little doubt, for the clever scenic and mechanical effects are alone worth a visit to see: and as Mr. Keeley at the fall of the curtain announced the piece for repetition every evening until further notice, there is a chance for all our readers to gratify their curiosity on this point. The perfect manner in which everything worked, for a first night, looking to the complicated trapwork and changes, without a single hitch or wait, reflects great credit upon the exertions of the active stage-manager, Mr. Wilmot.

SADLER'S WELLS.

Thanks to the exertions of Mrs. Warner and Mr. Phelps, the legitimate drama may now be said to have taken a firm footing on the boards formerly devoted to pantomime and spectacle. The period which has now elapsed since they opened the theatre, and the uniformly good houses, have shown that the patronage they have received has not been that merely bestowed upon an undertaking for its novelty. Night after night have our best plays been performed to literally overflowing audiences; and a marked improvement has been visible in the taste of the more northern inhabitants of the metropolis. Instead of the dreary enactments at the theatrical taverns in the vicinity, with pieces and performers alike far below mediocrity, persons now flock to see the tragedies of Shakspeare excellently represented, and put upon the stage in a style that would do credit to either of our great theatres: the programme of the evening's amusements concluding with some lively farce or musical afterpiece. We were present during the performance of "King John," at the early part of the week; and were pleased with the careful and perfect manner in which every part was filled, no less than with the marked attention and perception of the audience in every division of the theatre. The merits of the various performers are too well known to require comment, but the getting up of the play deserves all praise. The scene in Act 2, "Before the walls of Angiers," was grouped with much artistic effect; and there was a careful unity preserved, even to the arms and trappings of the soldiers, throughout its entire arrangement. When we visited Sadler's Wells last year to see some tremendous melodrama, or piece of *diablerie*, we forget which, nothing could exceed the tumult of the house: now all is quiet, orderly, and attractive, although at the same prices; and the company of a very superior description. We feel pleasure in thus making honourable mention of the undertaking of Mrs. Warner and Mr. Phelps, for in all truth it deserves it; whilst it proves that so long as the plays of Shakspeare are performed with merit, and at a price within the means of the million, there need be no occasion to lament the decline of popular taste for the legitimate drama.

CITY OF LONDON.

The comedy of "The Belle's Stratagem" was performed here on Monday evening, for the purpose of introducing Mr. Robert Roxby, from Manchester, to a London audience, as *Doricourt*. This gentleman, a clever light comedian, will prove, if we mistake not, a very great acquisition to the company. His acting throughout was easy and natural; and in the fifth act his humour was unstained by the slightest tinge of vulgarity. Mrs. Walter Lacy was, of course, the *Letitia Hardy*, playing with her usual excellence, and singing so effectively as to call down loud applause; and Mr. James Browne was the best *Flutter* we have seen for some time. This gentleman, who has been for years absent from the London boards, is equally the finished actor in any part he undertakes. After the comedy, the "Bolero de Cadiz" was danced by Mdlles. Louise and Adele, and encored; and in the burlesque of "Aladdin" the same compliment was paid to the "real Bohemian Polka." This is by far the best dance of its kind that has been produced at any of the theatres, and so the audience appeared to think. Some thirty or forty very pretty girls, in the costumes of either sex, go through a series of Polka figures with admirable precision, and conclude by whirling round and round, in the manner of Perrot and Carlotta Grisi, the numbers greatly adding to the effect. The theatre was very well attended.

"Don Cæsar de Bazan" has already appeared at the Surrey and Victoria Theatres, whither we shall next week progress to report upon his success: and we see that the same popular personage is underlined at several other houses. The bills of Drury-lane, the Adelphi, Haymarket, Princess', and Strand, remain pecisely the same as last week, from which we infer that they are all doing well, and no novelty is needed. Mr. Marble leaves the Strand at the end of the week to join Mr. Webster's company at the Haymarket, whither, it is reported, Miss Woolgar is about to migrate from the Adelphi. A five-act comedy by Mr. Bourcicault is in preparation a the Haymarket; and we hear Mr. Jerrold has been applied to, to write an original drama for the Strand. The "Prisoner of War," by the latter talented dramatist, is about to be produced at Sadler's Wells.

HER MAJESTY IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

The recent debarkation of the Queen and the Prince Consort at Osborne House, although unattended with all "the pomp and circumstance" which usually accompany royal visits, was a scene of extreme interest, as the annexed Engraving, and details, sketched by an eye-witness, will testify.

On Tuesday morning, shortly after ten o'clock, the thunder of the artillery of Cowes Castle, succeeded by the salutes from the Royal Yacht Squadron battery, and the private batteries along both shores of the Medina, announced the approach of the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, having the Admiralty flag at the fore and the royal standard at the main; and at half-past ten the steamer let go her anchor in the Cowes Roads, off the harbour's mouth. The weather, which had been extremely boisterous, for days previous, continued unfavourable for the debarkation; the rain came down in torrents; the royal party consequently postponed for awhile their landing. The royal yacht, on her arrival in the roads, was unaccompanied by any man-of-war, and the whole was conducted in the most private manner; but she was followed by the Royal Yacht Squadron yacht Kestrel, Commodore the Earl of Yarborough; the Zarifa, the Earl of Wilton; the Turquoise, Flirt, and several others of the squadron's yachts, who saluted as they arrived in succession. There were no troops, nor indeed any person in authority to receive her Majesty on landing, except about eight of the A Division from London, and Inspector Callaghan of the Isle of Wight rural police with his *staff*; the whole of whom were useless, save to occupy the best positions for the sight themselves.

At eleven o'clock the rain ceased for awhile, and the sun, which had been almost for days obscured, burst forth with splendour. The royal barge was lowered, and immediately manned, and in a few minutes afterwards the royal standard was lowered from the yacht, and hoisted in the barge, which was seen to leave the royal yacht with her Majesty, the Prince, and their suite; followed by the customs' boat, in which was J. Donnan, Esq., the Tide Surveyor of the Port, who, on her arrival, proceeded alongside, and escorted her Majesty on shore, following in the wake of the royal barge. As her Majesty proceeded along the Medina, she was again saluted from the private batteries, and from the landing-place at East Cowes.

At a quarter past eleven o'clock, her Majesty disembarked at the stairs fronting the Royal Thames Yacht Club House, which was decorated with the words Victoria, Albert, arranged with dahlias of every hue, supplied from East Cowes Park gardens, by the proprietor, George Eyre Brook, Esq. Upon the Club House front, also, were "V A," in variegated lamps.

Her Majesty, on her landing, was conducted along the carpeted way to her carriage by Admiral Sir Graham Eden Hammond, G.C.B., one of the resident gentry; and was accompanied by the Prince and Viscountess Canning (we believe), the lady in waiting, who entered the first carriage. Two other carriages containing her suite followed in succession. Nothing could exceed the enthusiastic cheers of the multitude both ashore and afloat, which greeted her Majesty and the Prince on their landing; but we regret to add, that the loyalty of her subjects exceeded their good breeding, particularly among those in the numerous boats which had congregated at the stairs, and which approached much nearer to the royal visitors than could have been agreeable to her Majesty. It was with the greatest difficulty that the royal barge could approach the landing place, and her Majesty, instead of stepping at once on shore, was compelled to walk along the thwarts of the barge before she could effect a landing. The Queen and the Prince were dressed in deep black and looked remarkably well, notwithstanding the fatigue they must have undergone.

It may be added that the intrusion of the crowd should have been prevented by the proper authorities. We expected to have seen the Mayor and Corporation of Newport to present a dutiful and loyal address to her Majesty on her landing in their ancient borough; but they came not, although they say that that part of East Cowes on which her Majesty landed, and, in fact, on both sides of the river, even Cowes Roads, to the Brambles Shoal, are within their jurisdiction; but such absurdity is only to prove their right to the tolls and dues, and for municipal and parliamentary purposes; had it been to elect a member of Parliament for the borough of Newport, their jurisdiction would have extended to Cowes, and they would have thought it their business to pay the towns of East and West Cowes a visit; but the idea of welcoming their Sovereign appeared to be a different thing. If, then, in this case there was no patronage to be obtained, there might have been a chance of knighthood. Shortly after the arrival of the royal yacht, her Majesty's steamer Volcano arrived in the Roads, made signals to the yacht, and then returned to Portsmouth.

In the evening the Medina hotel was illnminated, as were several other houses.

HER MAJESTY'S RETURN FROM THE ISLE OF WIGHT, AND ARRIVAL AT WINDSOR.

On Monday afternoon, at two o'clock, her Majesty and Prince Albert embarked on board the royal yacht at East Cowes, on her return to Windsor. The various craft belonging to the Royal Yacht Squadron were dressed out with flags, and the Kestrel, Lord Yarborough's yacht, with the Flirt, belonging to Sir Bellingham Graham, had their yards manned, the crew cheering loudly as they were passed by the royal yacht. Similar demonstrations of loyalty and respect were paid her Majesty by the several crews of the revenue cutters, Stag, Ada, and Rose, anchored in the roads. On her Majesty going on board the yacht, a royal salute was fired from the battery at West Cowes Castle, and also from the saluting battery in front of the Royal Yacht Squadron Club-house, and when the royal yacht got under weigh, another salute was fired by the Kestrel.

When her Majesty, upon the royal yacht entering the harbour at Portsmouth, saw the garlands at the trucks of the Victory, and the wreath on her figure-head, she inquired whether it was usual to deck the ship in that way, and on being informed that it was not, but that the Victory was decorated so in consequence of its being the anniversary of the ever-memorable battle of Trafalgar, she expressed her intention of going on board. Her Majesty, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Lady Gainsborough, and Lord Liverpool, ascended the companion ladder to the middle deck, and immediately proceeded to the quarter-deck to view the spot on which the gallant Nelson had received the messenger of death. The spot is marked by a brass plate, on which is inscribed the words, "Here Nelson fell," in the centre of a wreath of laurel. Her Majesty, while reading the inscription to the memory of Nelson, shed tears, and remained silent for several moments. She then addressed a few words to Prince Albert, and, plucking a couple of leaves from the wreath of laurel, she expressed her desire to see the cabin in which Nelson died. Lights were immediately ordered in the cockpit, and her Majesty having inspected the poop of the Victory and the inscription in front—

> "England expects every man to do his duty,"

which she did with marked emphasis, she descended, followed by Prince Albert and the members of the royal suite in attendance. The main deck at this moment was in great confusion, having a few minutes previously just discharged a salvo in honour of her Majesty's arrival in the harbour, and whilst descending the ladder she was run against by a powder monkey, who was bringing up a fresh supply to salute her Majesty on her departure. Her Majesty was almost overthrown by the concussion, but bore it with the most gracious and condescending affability. Under the directions and care of Lieutenant Smith, every spot hallowed by the sufferings and death of the hero of Trafalgar, is preserved sacred with the most patriotic piety. On entering the cabin, therefore, her Majesty had no difficulty in descrying the identical spot where Nelson breathed his last; it is pointed out by the figure of a funeral urn emblazoned on one of the knees of the ship, surmounted by the words, "Here Nelson died." The royal party stopped here for several minutes, and appeared to feel the influence of the recollections which the scene awakened. Her Majesty inspected various parts of the vessel, observing to one of her conductors that the orlop deck was not so high in the Victory as in other men of war which she had visited. In the evening a banquet in honour of the occasion was given on board, at which all the officers belonging to the ship and ordinary were present. The greatest enthusiasm was displayed, the toast of the Queen being drank with as loud demonstrations of affectionate loyalty as "The memory of Nelson" was received with solemn and affecting silence.

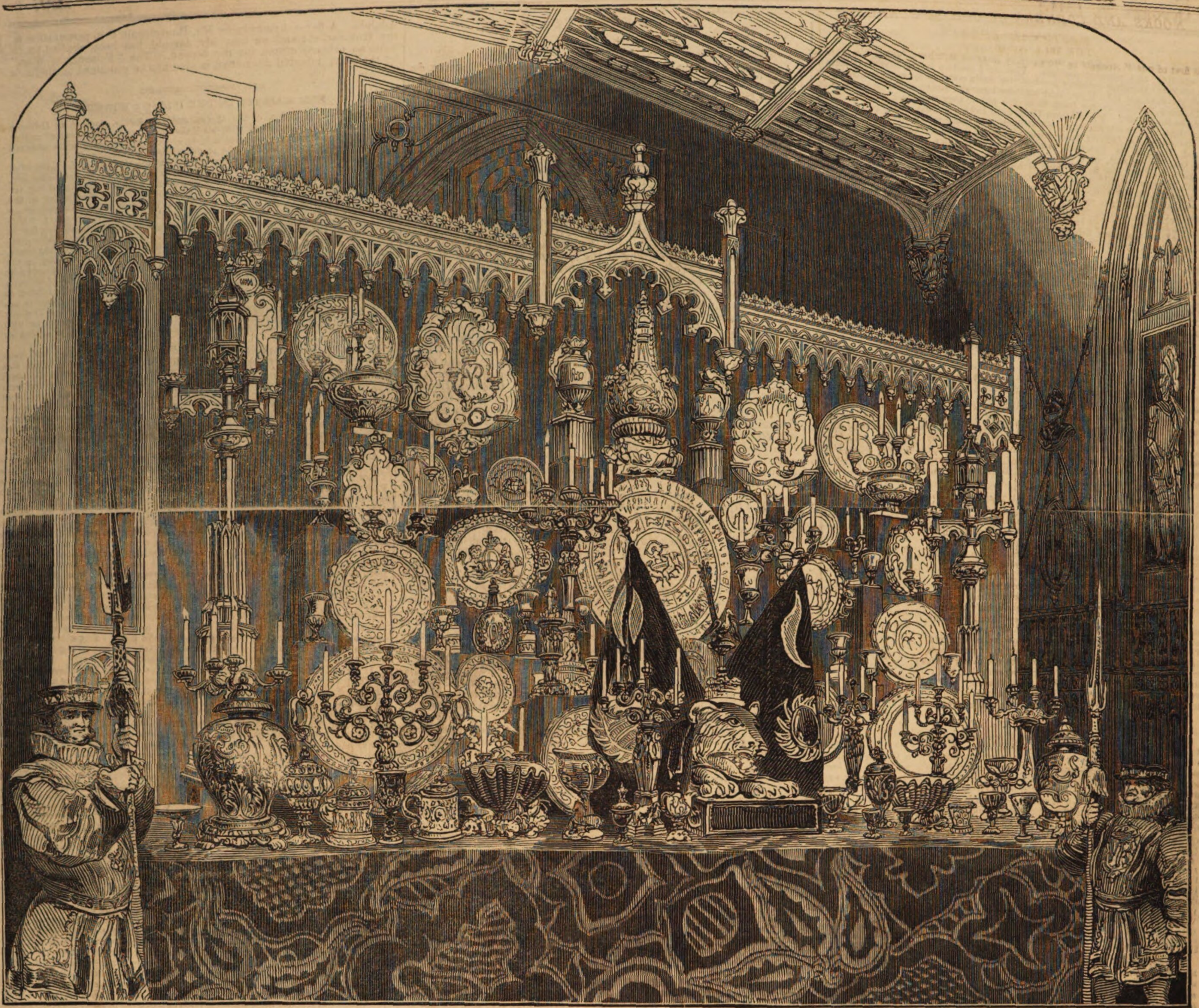
Upon her Majesty landing at the Royal Clarence-yard, Gosport, she was received by the Lords of the Admiralty, Sir George Cockburn, Sir William Gage, and the Hon. Mr. Corry; Admirals Parker and Bowles, Major-General Sir Hercules and Lady Pakenham, &c. Her Majesty walked from the landing-place to her carriage, leaning on the arm of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, as the carriage could not approach within two hundred yards, the platform being too narrow. Mr. Chaplin, and some of the other directors of the South Wester Railway Company, were at the terminus, to receive her Majesty. The splendid carriage recently built for the use of her Majesty had been sent down from London early in the morning. At four o'clock the special train left the Gosport terminus for the Farnborough station, where her Majesty's carriages were in waiting to convey the royal party to Windsor. Lady Gainsborough and the Earl of Liverpool were in the same carriage with her Majesty and Prince Albert

Her Majesty arrived at Farnborough station at 20 minutes after five, the distance being 57 miles. Her Majesty's intention was to have left Gosport at three, and this delay may be accounted for by her Majesty having visited and gone on board the Victory. Her Majesty was received by a guard of honour of Marines at the station.

The Queen and Prince Albert reached Windsor Castle at twelve minutes past seven o'clock, escorted by a party of the Royal Horse Guards.

On alighting at the Castle, her Majesty and his Royal Highness were received by the Hon. Misses Murray and Kerr, Maids of Honour, Lord Byron, Lord in Waiting, Sir Frederick Stovin, Groom in Waiting, and the Earl of Hardwicke.

As her Majesty and Prince Albert were taking their accustomed early walk about nine o'clock on Saturday morning at Cowes, they were caught in a heavy shower of rain at a rather shelterless part of the hill commanding a view of the sea. Her Majesty and the Prince hastened their steps homeward, when the old postman of East Cowes and Whippingham, who had just then been performing his morning rounds, observed that a lady and gentleman were rather disagreeably exposed to the storm, and running after them as fast as he could tendered his old gingham umbrella, which was graciously accepted, and he was invited to follow their footsteps to Osborne House. Little did the poor postman imagine at the time, that it was to his Royal Mistress he had thus the honour of affording such seasonable shelter; but on his arrival at the portico he was agreeably awakened to the fact by having tendered to him her Majesty's thanks and a five-pound note, together with his old umbrella.



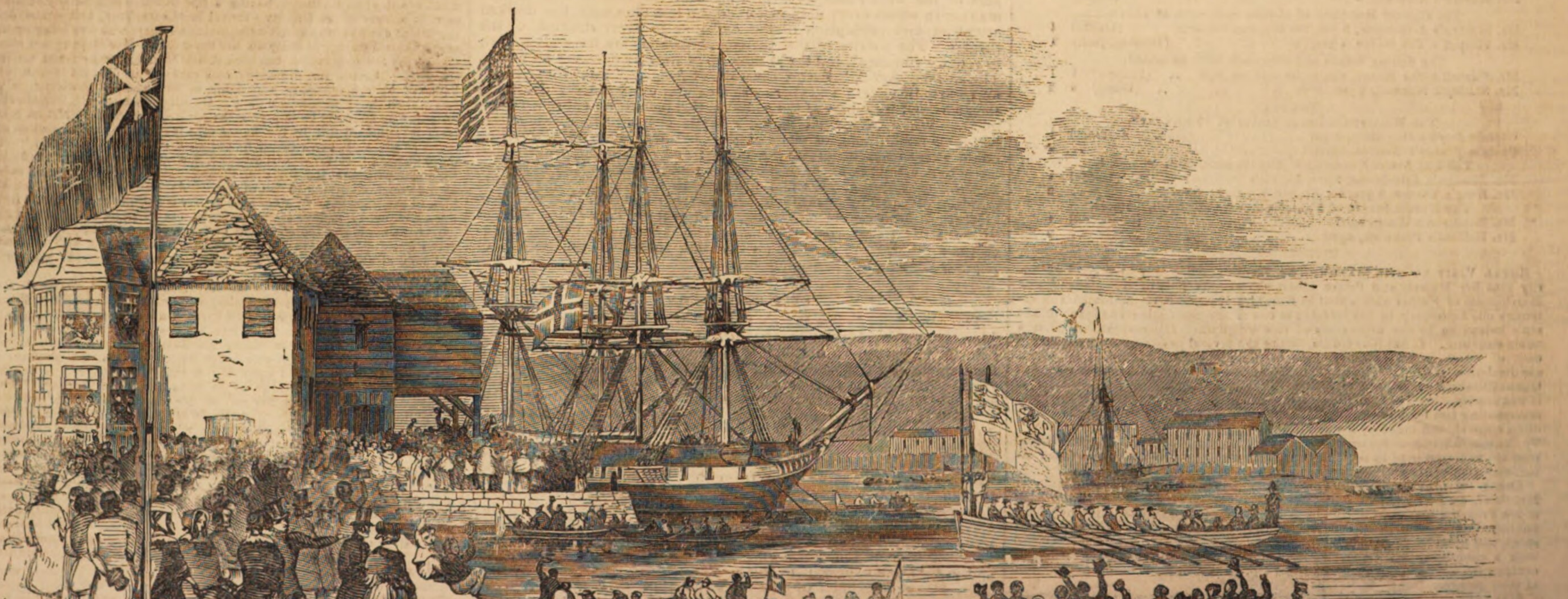
THE GRAND BUFFET, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, AT THE GARTER BANQUET, GIVEN TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE FRENCH.

STATE BUFFET, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, WINDSOR CASTLE.

The buffets at the royal banquets are neither placed nor arranged in the ordinary manner: the oriel window of the banqueting-hall, and the simple grouping of less costly collections, give way at Windsor to a bolder and more striking method for display. There, such is the size, the multitude, and precious character of the plate, that it has been found necessary, for its due display, to build it up in the form of two independent piles of gold, placed, on state occasions, at each end of the banqueting-hall. An engraving exhibits the westermost of these gorgeous structures, as they appeared on the night of the *Garter Banquet*, depicted in our *last week's* journal.

It will be seen to consist of a square Gothic screen, with tabular supports for the various pieces of plate; the whole covered with a rich drapery of red cloth, with decorations of gold. In the centre, appears the famous shield of Achilles: beneath it the Huma, or Peacock of *Precious* Stones; the Golden Tiger used by Tippoo Saib as his footstool; and two of his standards; all taken at the storming of Seringapatam. Above these, at the summit of the screen, stands the Spanish Wine-fountain, taken from a ship of the Armada; and around these, *covering* both sides of the buffets, are spread numerous costly specimens of English gold work, ranging *from* the massive sconces of Henry VIII. to the ponderous vases and salvers of Queen Anne. At the bottom, running the whole length of the buffet, appears a matchless collection of the works of Benevenuto Cellini, and his *great* church-working *contemporaries*; they consist chiefly of jewelled cups, formerly used for sacramental purposes; vases of gold and crystal; and *censers*, formed of ivory and gold, the former most exquisitely carved in alto-relievo, with various scriptural and historic scenes. Between them, at intervals, are placed the more choice specimens of George IV.'s. plate—chimeras, grotesques, Homeric fancies, marine groups and the like, all bearing marks of the classic fancy of Flaxman, by whom they were mostly designed.

The effect of this imposing display of the finest arts, revelling, as it were, in the wealth of kingdoms, was, however, neither dazzling nor exciting—a sense of *reality*, of *perfection*, seemed to fill the mind, to the exclusion of every other *feeling*. On the night of her Majesty's Garter Banquet to Louis Philippe we felt, as its flood of golden reflectors fell on the *wondrous* company, that for that night at least it was nobly employed. On other occassions, and in many lands, it had been used in adding *to* the splendours of superstitious worship, in serving the pride of conquerors, or ministering to the sensuality *of* luxurious kings; but on this, its proud destination was to give honour to the meeting of two princes of peace.

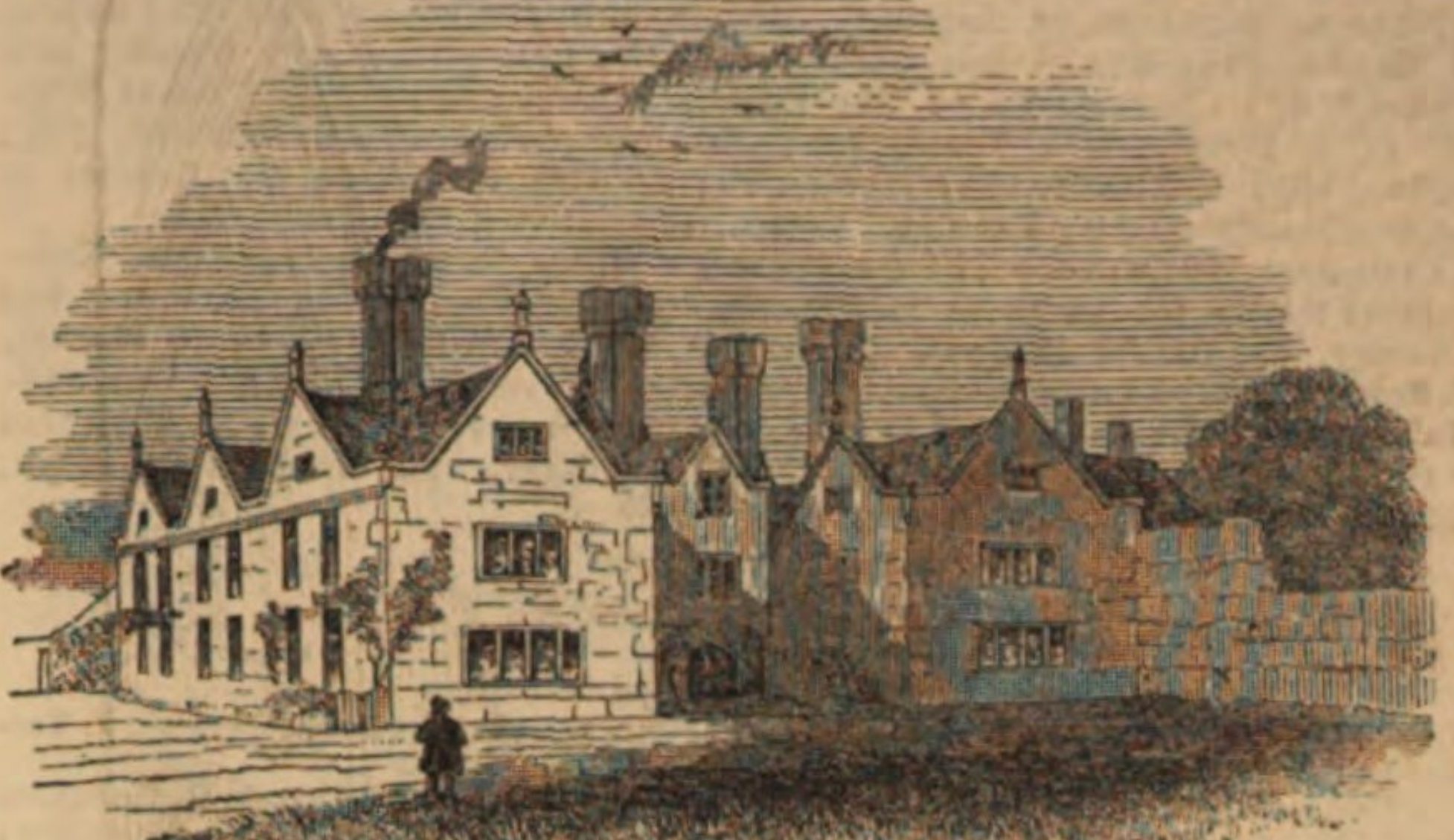


HER MAJESTY LANDING AT COWES, ISLE OF WIGHT.—See preceding page.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

The first of our "Nooks" in "The Garden of England" is Barton House,

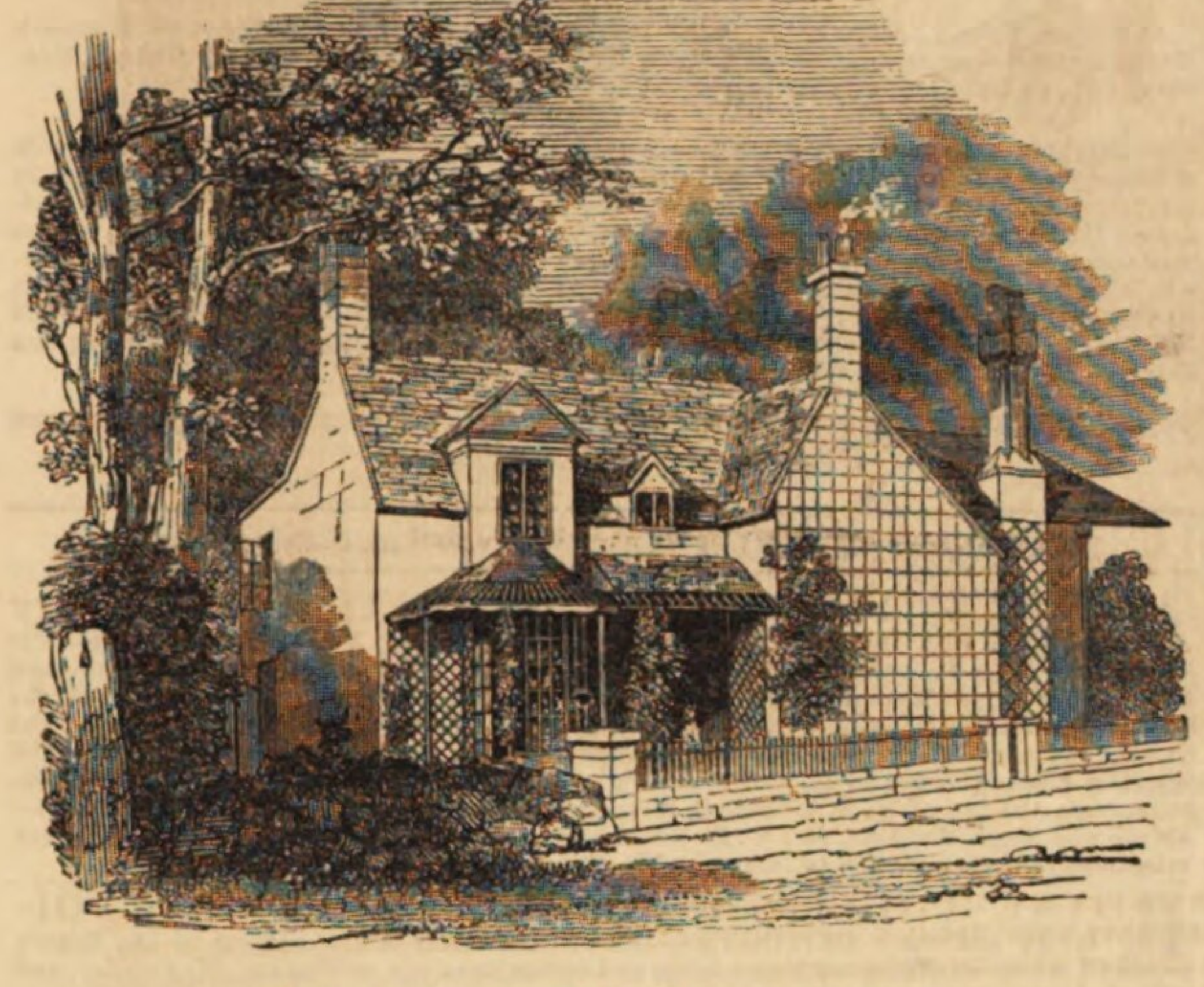


BARTON HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

divided by one field from the grounds of Osborne House, the marine residence of her Majesty. The ground is high, but slopes towards the sea. The house is spacious, and contains forty-seven rooms, half of which number, however, are not habitable. The drawing-room is twenty-four feet by nineteen; and the banqueting-room twenty-two feet by twenty-one. There are two principal staircases, one of which leads to the chapel.

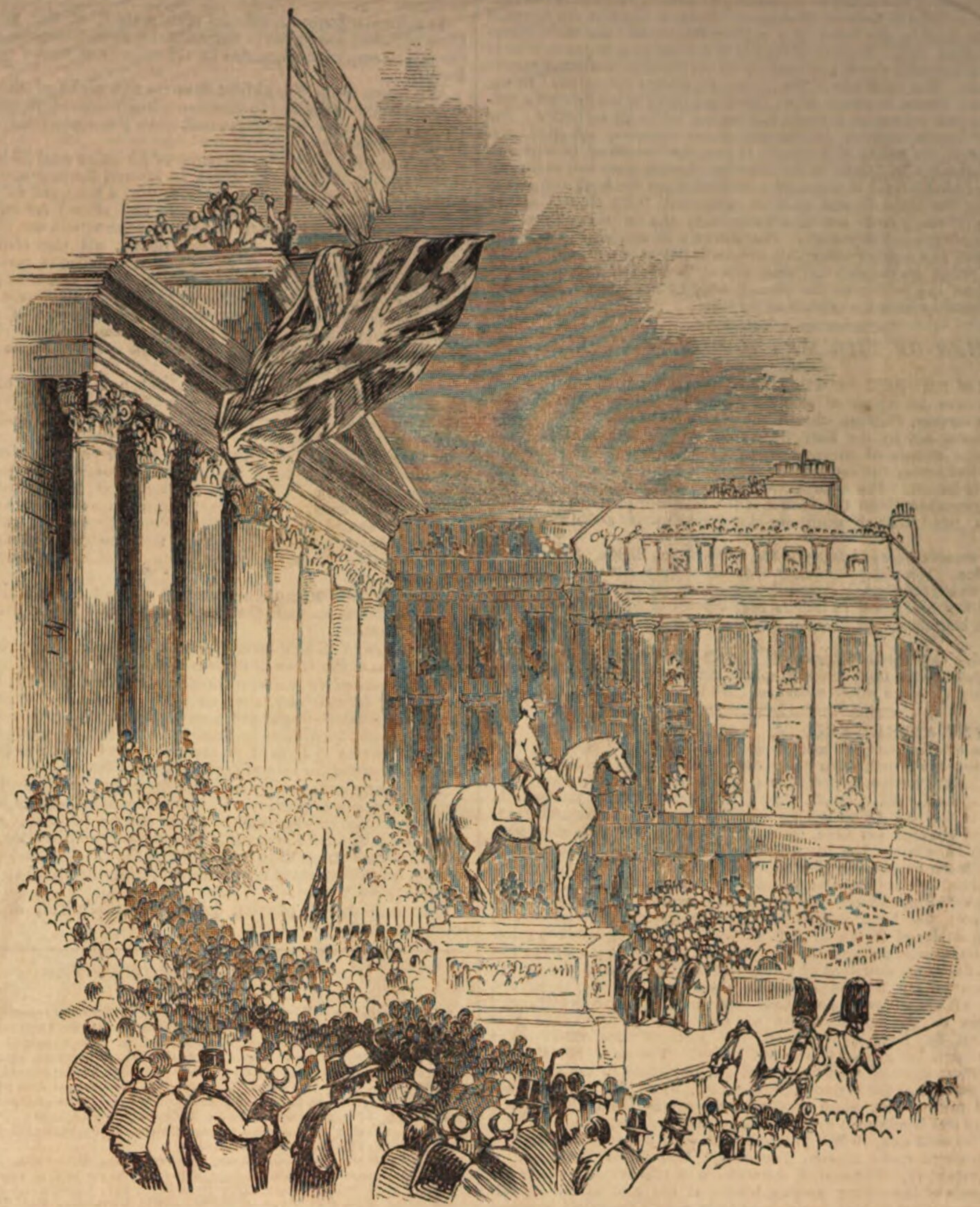
The situation is one of delightful retirement, and has called forth the following lines from a correspondent:—

Oh! dearest Barton! sweet, secluded spot!
How happy is the tranquil, peaceful lot
Of those who 'neath thy roof-tree shelter find,
And taste of rural bliss, by Heav'n design'd
To purify the heart, and raise the soul
Above the cold world's selfish, stern controul.
Although no regal pageantry be thine,
The azure skies of summer brightly shine
Upon thy lofty chimneys' tow'ring height,
Or tinge them with the evening's ruddy light;
Bright beacon to the cottager's rude home,
As to their own firesides they thronging come.
Serene abode of peace, of love, and joy,
Of pleasures which the heart can never cloy!
Thy shady walks, embowered in ancient trees,
Which wave their welcome to the ocean breeze;
Thy verdant lawns, of purest em'rald green,
With flow'rs bedecked, a lovely scene
Of ever-smiling happiness, disclose
Where Royalty might taste a sweet repose! M. E. R.



"WILKES'S COTTAGE," ISLE OF WIGHT.

Our second "Nook" is the cottage pointed out as once the residence of the celebrated, or rather notorious, John Wilkes. It stands contiguous to Sandown Fort, built to command the wide-spreading bay of the same name. The cottage is, indeed, a charming seclusion, and, to Wilkes, must have been a delightful retreat from mob popularity; and would have proved so, especially after the patriot became, to use his own words, "A fire burned out."



INAUGURATION OF THE WELLINGTON STATUE, GLASGOW.

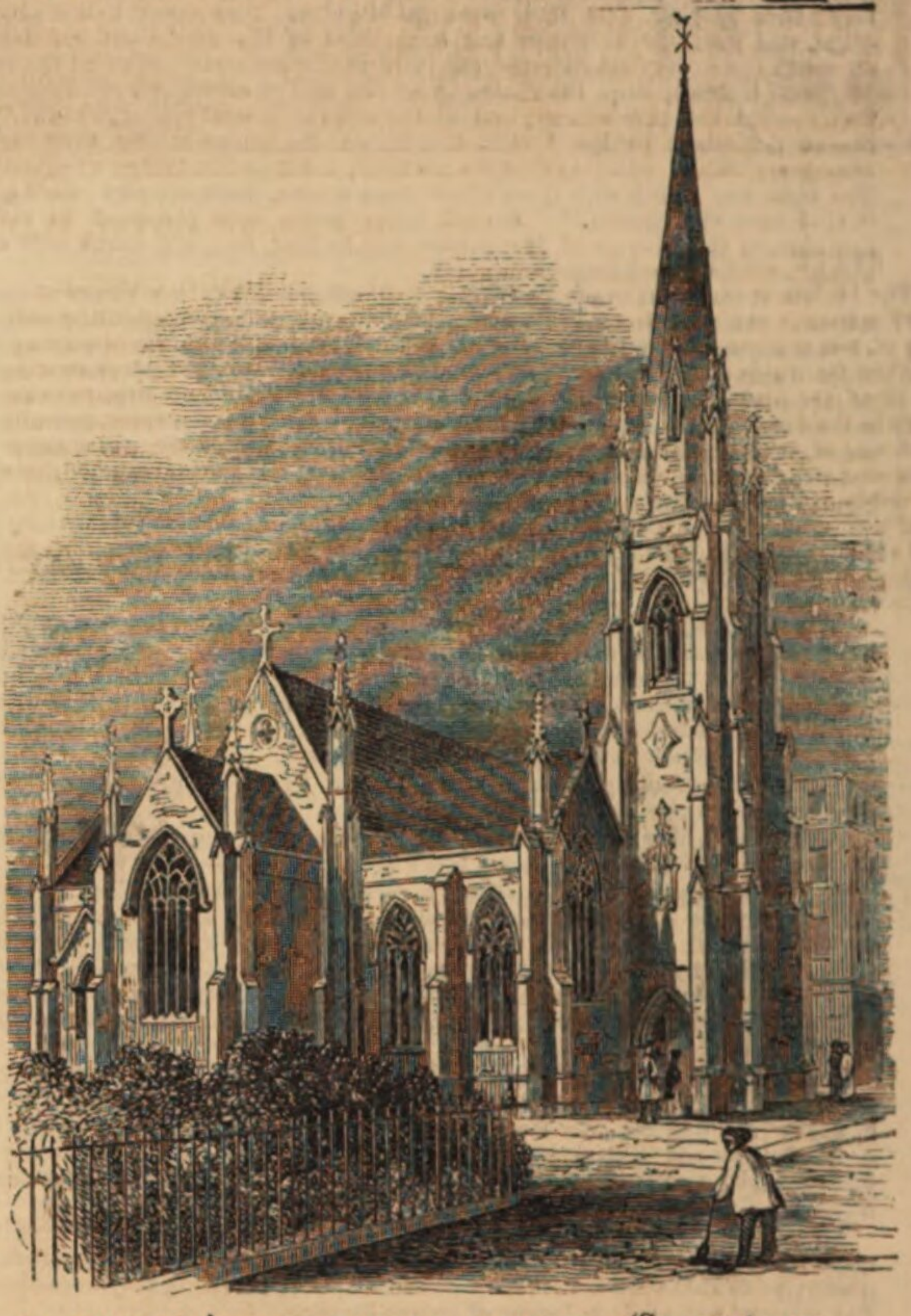
INAUGURATION OF THE EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AT GLASGOW.

This magnificent testimonial to the high deserts of the Illustrious Duke well bespeaks the gratitude and liberality of the citizens of Glasgow. Its erection was decided on at an influential public meeting, in the spring of 1840; and within a few months the subscriptions amounted to nearly £10,000—several of the business firms and noblemen and gentlemen in Glasgow and the west of Scotland having contributed sums varying from £300 to £100 each. A deputation of the subscribers then waited upon the Duke of Wellington, at Apsley-House, and communicated their intention to his Grace.

After long and most anxious deliberation, the acting committee, on the 30th of November, 1841, resolved to nominate Charles, Baron Marochetti of Vaux, in the Department of Seine-et-Oise, in France, as the artist to design and erect the statue, with the illustrative bas reliefs, on the pedestal, representing the battles of Assaye and Waterloo.

The Baron, in due course, completed the important work assigned to him; and a granite pedestal having been executed to the satisfaction of all, by Mr. Jas. Smith, architect, the statue arrived in Glasgow on Friday, the 27th ult., the noble and accomplished artist having arrived a few days previously. It was transmitted from Havre to Liverpool, and conveyed from thence to the Clyde in the Admiral steam-ship, which had been gratuitously placed at the disposal of the committee by Messrs. Thomson and Macconnell, the enterprising owners. Several documents and coins, contained in two large crystal bottles, constructed for the purpose, were then deposited in the pedestal, previous to the 8th inst., the day fixed for the inauguration of the statue. The bas reliefs and other decorations were then inserted in the pedestal, upon which the statue itself was placed on Saturday, before the opening. The site has been felicitously chosen in front of the Royal Exchange.

The inauguration was fixed for two o'clock; but long before that hour all the streets in the neighbourhood of the Exchange were densely crowded, and the utmost anxiety was evinced by all to obtain what were considered the most prominent positions for observation. The ground immediately round the front of the Exchange had been staked and roped in; but these barriers were soon disregarded, and the arrangements of the Committee got so confused at the commencement that they were never afterwards retrieved. The scene was very imposing; for various banners flaunted in the vicinity, and every house-top and window from which a view could be obtained, was filled with anxious gazers. About two o'clock, Sheriff Alison; Sir Neil Douglas, the Commander of the Forces; the Lord Provost of Glasgow; and Colonel Fleming, ascended a temporary elevation in front of the statue; and after a brief address had been delivered by the learned Sheriff, the signal was given, and the covering which had hitherto concealed the statue of the Hero and Statesman was lifted up by means of block and tackle affixed to the summit of the portico of the Exchange. The opening was greeted by a round of enthusiastic cheering, and succeeded by the booming of the guns of the artillery, which had been placed in Bell's Park and which signalised the moment of the inauguration to every part of the city.



ST. MICHAEL'S NEW CHURCH, PIMLICO.—(See next page.

Immediately after the statue stood uncovered, the Scots Greys, at present in Glasgow, passed in slow marching time, preceded by their band, and saluted as they approached. The 92nd Highlanders followed, accompanied by their band playing "The Garb of Old Gaul," and also saluted. Then came the Artillery with their guns. The military part of the procession was closed by a fully armed and fine body of old pensioners in their new uniforms, amounting to upwards of 200. Many of them were decorated with medals, and had shared the career of the great Duke in the heady fight or the lonely bivouac. As the veterans passed, they were greeted with a most cordial cheer. Thereafter the Lord Provost ascended the temporary elevation, and proposed three cheers for Baron Marochetti, the artist of a work which will be considered the greatest ornament that Glasgow can boast of. The cheers were given with right good will, and modestly acknowledged by the Baron, who bowed respectfully to the assembly before him. The crowd then gradually broke up.

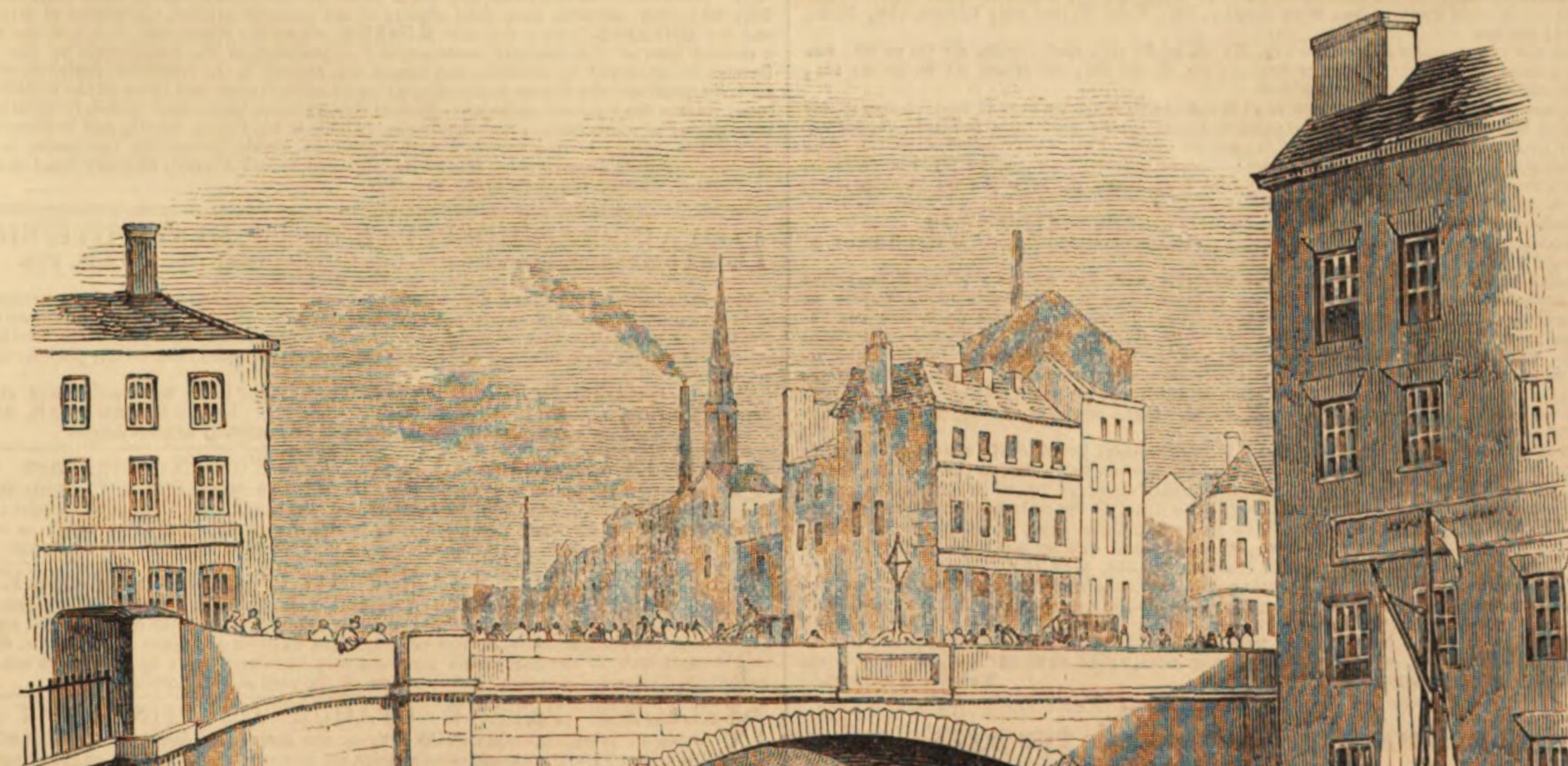
We subjoin the details of this highly commended work of art:—

THE STATUE.

The pedestal, which is of Peterhead granite, is 8½ feet high. On this, the statue is placed, resting on a floor of bronze. The horse has just come to a state of repose and seems as if listening to some distant sound. The head is that of an Arab, with the broad forehead and wide nostrils, and is standing with fore foot a little in advance, in an easy posture, the reins lying slack. The position of the Duke is that of a General reviewing his troops. The likeness is taken when the Duke was in the prime of life, and been declared by his Grace's brother, Lord Cowley, to be perfect. The hero is dressed in the full uniform of a Field Marshal, with his different orders.

THE BAS RELIEFS.

These are placed on the south and north sides of the pedestal, and rep



ALBERT BRIDGE, MANCHESTER.—See next page.

the first and last victories of the Duke, namely, that of Assaye, fought on 23rd September, 1803, and Waterloo, on the 18th June, 1815.

The scene to the left of the relief, in the victory of Assaye, represents the submission of the native chief to Colonel Wellesley. There is likewise the figure of a Highland soldier, leading the horse of a captive Prince, and one of Wellington's staff introducing him. Colonel Wellesley is represented in the middle of the bas relief, on a beautiful steed, and holding up his hand, in the act of receiving the submission. The right side of the picture represents the battle. In the foreground are two horses, in strong relief, drawing a piece of artillery on a carriage. Behind the gun the troops are seen to advance, led on by an officer. The background is, of course, entirely Asiatic, and shows mosques, minarets, &c.

In the bas relief of the Battle of Waterloo, is seen the Church of Waterloo to the left, with Hougomont, in flames. in the distance—broken guns and carriages, &c. The moment seized upon is supposed to be that when the final charge was ordered, and when the Duke is said to have exclaimed, "Up Guards and at them!" A party of the guards are in advance, with the Duke in the centre, mounted, and wearing a military cloak. The Marquis of Anglesey (a very fine likeness), Lord Hill, and another officer, all mounted, follow in a group.

The small bas reliefs on the east and west ends of the pedestal represent the soldier's return, and the soldier at the plough, after all his labours, and after having saved his country from the inroads of the foe.

CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XLIX.

NEW CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL, PIMLICO.

This church is now in course of erection from the design of Mr. Thomas Cundy, of Chester-square, Pimlico, wherein the edifice is situate.

The first stone was laid by the Earl Grosvenor, on the 20th of May, in the present year. It is calculated to accommodate 1200 persons, 800 seated in pews, and 400 in free seats: the cost will be £8900, including a lofty tower and spire, of 150 feet in height. The style of architecture is that termed Decorated Gothic, such as prevailed about the middle of the 14th century. The exterior of the building is faced with Kentish rag-stone, with qucins and dressings of Bath stone.

There is still a considerable deficiency in the funds to enable the committee to complete the edifice. The amount already raised has been entirely by private subscription, to which the Earl Grosvenor has munificently contributed £5000. The site is the gift of his lordship's father, the Marquis of Westminster. The incumbent of the church will be the Rev. James Gibson, late minister of the Lock Chapel.

We regret to add, that the building of the church-tower has been suspended by order of the Admiralty, until the Semaphore on Chelsea College has been altered, the working of which would otherwise have been interrupted.

THE ALBERT BRIDGE, MANCHESTER.

This handsome bridge has just been erected on the site of the late New Bailey Bridge, across the Irwell, from Bridge-street, Manchester, to New Bailey-street, Salford; the old bridge having been closed to the public on the 26th of June last year, and wholly taken down, after having stood 59 years that month.

The first stone of the new Albert Bridge was laid, we believe, in August, 1843; and the keystone of the arch was fixed, by Mr. William Garnett, with some ceremonial, on the 5th June last. The footpath on the north side of the bridge was opened to the public on Friday, the 16th of August; and the bridge was wholly opened to the public for carriages and foot passengers, on Thursday, the 26th ult., having occupied about thirteen months in its erection. The bridge, from the level of the water, has been erected under the superintendence of Mr. C. Carrington, bridgemaster of the hundred of Salford, and the structure is generally admired for its massive and substantial character, and spacious carriage and footways. It is a fine stone structure of a single arch (the segment of a circle), the span of which is 110 feet 9¼ inches on the skew, but on the square, 106 feet. The arch springs from about the level of the water, and has a rise thence to the inner centre of the arch, of 20 feet; that centre being about 30 feet higher than the bed of the river. The thickness of the arch in masonry is about 3 feet. The arch (which was completed in the short space of six weeks, from the first stone to the keystone) is built of Bolton stone, and the keystone measures 5ft., by 3ft. 6in., and 1ft. 8in.; it weighs about 3 tons. The width of the bridge within the battlements is 60 feet, of which 40 feet is occupied by the carriage way, and the remainder by a spacious footpath on each side, 10 feet in width. Messrs. Sugden and Redfern were the sub-contractors, under Messrs. Bowers and Murray, of Liverpool, for the whole of the stonework. The cost of the erection of this bridge is solely defrayed from the funds of the county, and we believe it has cost nearly £9000. Besides this, the approaches in Manchester have been greatly improved, at a cost to the township of upwards of £3000; and its approaches on the Salford side will probably amount to upwards of £1000.

The bridge is certainly a noble and spacious structure, of plain but massive character: in the centre of each battlement, a large and neat cast-iron lamp-pillar is placed, the cross-piece of which contains, in gilt letters, the words "Albert Bridge." The lamps are eight-light burners, fitted, under the directions of Mr. Rose, superintendent of the Manchester fire-brigade, with his admirable Rose-lights.

The ceremonial of opening the bridge was an interesting spectacle; the structure was decorated with the national flags, and in the centre of the north footpath was placed a table furnished with refreshments, and in front, two chairs for the speakers of the day. The Salford authorities first crossed the bridge; then, the Manchester authorities advanced, and the two municipal processions met and passed on the centre of the bridge, the Mayors of Manchester and Salford met, for the first time on any public occasion, and saluted each other, the military bands playing. On their worships alighting, they shook hands with each other, and with the aldermen and councillors of the neighbour borough, and also with the county magistrates, the third public body assembled on the bridge. William Garnett, esq., the chairman of the bridge-committee of magistrates, then opened the proceedings, and at the close of a neat speech, drank, "Success to the Albert Bridge." Mr. Carrington, the bridge-master, then dashed a wine-glass, full of wine, against the parapet; and thus the bridge was christened. The toast was drunk with three times three cheers, both military bands playing "God save the Queen." Several other toasts were proposed. in excellent speeches by the Mayors of Manchester and Salford, &c., and drunk with enthusiasm, and the proceedings terminated.

It was stated that some gentleman had offered £2 to the owner of any cart which should pass first over the bridge after the mayors' carriages. In consequence of this intimation, a long line of carts, laden with people, were in waiting on the Salford side of the bridge: but a donkey cart, the only one that started from the Manchester side, got clear over before the heavier carts had gained the centre of the bridge, amidst the loud laughter and cheering of a great concourse of people, amongst whom it was gravely discussed whether a donkey cart was a cart.

In the evening, the bridge was, for the first time, illuminated by the "Rose light." The effect was exceedingly good.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

We are glad to hear that Sir William Follett, who is now at Naples, has received much benefit from the climate of Italy; so much so, that he has dispensed with the attendance of his medical adviser, Dr. Bright. It is however deemed necessary for the entire restoration of Sir William's health that he should remain some months longer in the genial climate of the south, so it is probable that he will not come to England before February.

The celebrated Spanish historian Don Martin Fernandez Navarete died on the 8th inst., at Madrid.

At the last sitting of the States of Hungary, the proposition of extending the land-tax to the nobles was rejected by a majority of 33 to 13.

A fire broke out at Clausthal, a mining town in the Hartz Forest in Hanover, on the 16th of last month, which in the short space of a few hours destroyed a church and several public offices, swept away 213 dwelling-houses and a great number of stables and barns, and left 3000 of the inhabitants without a roof to shelter them from the rigour of a northern winter, to which the town of Clausthal, owing to its situation on the top of a mountain, is particularly exposed.

News has been received from Vienna of the death of Alma, the only grand-daughter left by the distinguished poet Goethe. The young lady was in her 17th year, and her premature decease is very much lamented not only by her own relations and acquaintances, but also by those numerous admirers of her distinguished ancestor, who take a deep interest in everybody bearing his great name.

In the first days of the present month, an attempt at revolt was made in Servia. A band crossed the Saave into the district of Chabaez, took possession of that town and its town-house, but troops arriving they were dispersed. The attempt was made in favour of Prince Milosch.

The Paris papers state that the marriage of the Duke d'Aumale will certainly take place in November at Naples. On his return to Paris, the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale will occupy apartments at the Tuileries. M. Fontaine, the architect, had suggested the idea of placing the Palais-Royal at the disposal of their Royal Highnesses; but as the King holds to having all his children near him he refused to assent to such a project.

On the 29th ult. an experimental trip was made on the first line of railroad which is completed from Warsaw to Vienna. Prince and Princess Paskewitch, and a distinguished circle, proceeded by the train. The trial was perfectly successful.

A large and influential Conservative firm in Manchester have announced a voluntary intention of advancing the wages of their workpeople 10 per cent.

Accounts from Leipzic, of the 12th inst., announce the conclusion of the principal wholesale business of the great fair. Skins and furs do not appear to have been in very brisk demand, few of the foreign buyers taking largely. Sheep's wool was in much request; cotton manufactures sold well as regards those of the Zollverein, but English were in less favour. The supply was large. Woollen fabrics were best supported in value. Linens had a satisfactory sale, and hosiery was bought to a large amount.

The *Munich Gazette* announces that Fanny Ellsler was expected to appear at the Opera of that city.

The inauguration of a monument in memory of Göethe was to take place at Frankfort, on Tuesday last, with great pomp and ceremony.

The Prince Charles Anslem of Tour and Taxis died at Prague on the 8th instant, at the age of fifty-two. This nobleman was a second cousin of the Prince of Tour and Taxis, who partook of the splendid hospitalities of the Duke of Beaufort, at Badminton, last season.

It is now fixed that a winter gaol delivery shall take place, but it is believed that the subsidiary arrangements will not be made till the beginning of Term.

It appears from an official return that, at the end of August last, there had been completed in Germany 475 French leagues of railroads, and that the capital employed amounted to 136 millions of florins (about 272 millions of francs).

We learn from Frankfort that on the night of the 4th instant there were destructive fires in two Austrian villages, named Hennesdorf and Arnsdorf. Nearly 250 houses were consumed. At Hennesdorf the church was the only building spared by the flames.

On Tuesday a sale by auction of 85 bales and 38 half-bales of American hay took place at the offices of Messrs. Keeling and Hunt. There were sixteen lots, which realised from 35s. to 96s. a ton—10s. to 20s. higher per ton than the former parcels. There were also offered for sale 10,294lb. of Irish salmon in tins, at 6d. and 7d. per lb., and the article was highly approved of.

In consequence of a general order, all the children belonging to the charitable institutions of Lyons placed at nurse in Savoy have been recalled to France. On Monday last, at Chanaz, 28 of these helpless creatures were placed in a small boat on the Rhone, to be sent to France. But the children, when separated from their nurses, felt such a dread of the water, that they screamed loudly, and rushing to one side of the boat, they capsized it. The two boatmen could not even save themselves, but the Rhone engulfed them in its flood with the 28 children.

A letter from Nantes states that a fisherman of Chinon has just found in a neighbouring canal a statue of gilt metal. It is in good preservation, and is supposed to be of the time of the Romans, one of their camps having been erected near the spot.

A Christiania paper relates that the severe laws of Norway against the Jews have been lately applied in the case of two persons taken up on a charge of swindling. They were fully acquitted, but both were discovered to be Jews, one a chemist of Hamburgh, named Lopez, and the other an optician of Fridericia, named Philipsen. They were thrown into prison in the midst of thieves and malefactors, there to await their sentence, which will condemn them to a fine of 4000 francs, and to be taken out of the kingdom by gendarmes as vagabonds.

The Berlin Journals announce a great rise in the price of cotton goods in Prussia, and add that the manufactures in that country are in the most prosperous state.

Upwards of £3000 have been subscribed for the relief of the widows and children of the Haswell Colliery sufferers.

The *Journal de Reims* announces the death of M. Houzeau-Muiron, the deputy for that city, after an illness of 15 days. M. Houzeau-Muiron was one of the most distinguished men in France in the industrious arts. He was the person who introduced in France the lighting by portable gas on an improved system, and rose by force of perseverance and industry to the important position in which he stood for several years before his death.

The police authorities of Heidelberg, in the grand duchy of Baden, have, with a view to prevent idleness and drunkenness, issued an order, declaring that any workman who shall be found in a public-house, except at the hour of meals, shall be fined a sum equal to three francs French for the first offence, and be imprisoned three days for a second offence. Public-house keepers are prohibited, on pain of heavy fines, from supplying the workmen with wines or liquors, except at meal time.

The celebrated pianist, Liszt, is at Madrid, and is about to give several concerts.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange.—Friday.—Since Monday, a full average quantity of English wheat has been received up to our market, hence the stands, to-day, were well filled with samples. In the demand, we can notice no alteration from Monday. The supply of foreign wheat was not large, yet the inquiry for that article was inactive, at previous figures. Of English barley very little was offering; but 14,000 quarters of foreign having arrived, caused the barley trade to rule dull, at barely late rates. The best malt was quite as dear; but in other kinds, very little was doing. Oats, beans and peas supported the prices of Monday.

Arrivals.—English: wheat, 6400; barley, 4720; oats, 1900 quarters. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 19,360 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 3580; barley, 13,800; oats, 6250 quarters. Flour, 3680 sacks. Malt, 2660 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 39s to 47s; ditto white, 45s to 50s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 39s to 44s; ditto white, 41s to 48s; rye, 35s to 37s; grinding barley, 28s to 29s; distilling ditto, 30s to 32s; malting ditto, 30s to 33s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s to 61s; brown ditto, 57s to 60s; Kingston and Ware, 61s to 62s; Chevalier, 62s to —s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s to 22s; potatoe ditto, 21s to 24s; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s to 21s; ditto white, 19s to 21s; tick beans, 34s to 36s; old ditto, 34s to 37s; grey peas, 29s to 31s; maple, 31s to 32s; white, 34s to 36s; boilers, 36s to 38s per quarter. Town-made flour, 46s to 48s; Suffolk, 37s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 44s to 53s; Dantzig, red, 53s to 54s; white, 54s to 56s. *In Bond.*—Barley, —s to —s; oats, new, —s to —s; ditto feed, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 24s to —s per barrel. Town made, —s to —s.

Seed Market.—For linseed and rapeseed we have a very steady sale, at full prices. In all other kinds of seeds, however, very little is doing.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 52s to 58s; Baltic crushing, 38s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s to 42s; hempseed, 35s to 38s per quarter; coriander, 15s to 18s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, —s to —s; white ditto, —s to —s; tares, —s to —s per bushel; English rapeseed. £23 to £25 per last of ten quarters; Linseed cakes, English, £10 10s to £11; do., Foreign, £6 15s to £7 per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 10s to £6 6s per ton; canary, 54s to 56s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5½d to 6d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 46s 3d; barley, 34s 0d; oats, 20s 8d; rye, 38s 0d; beans, 36s 9d; peas, 33s 10d.

Six Weeks' Averages that govern Duty.—Wheat, 45s 11d; barley, 34s 6d; oats, 20s 5d; rye, 37s 0d; beans, 37s 0d; peas, 33s 7d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 4s; oats, 6s; rye, 5s 6d; beans, 5s 6d; peas, 9s 6d.

Tea.—Since the conclusion of the late large public sales, very little business has been transacted in any kind of tea, and prices have a downward tendency.

Sugar.—Fine colory parcels of West India, arising from their scarcity, are selling steadily, at full prices; but with all other kinds of sugar, raw as well as refined, the trade is very dull, and the quotations are with difficulty supported.

Coffee.—For all kinds of coffee, the market has a very flat appearance, yet we have no material alteration to notice in prices. Good ordinary Ceylon is selling at from 51s to 53s per cwt.

Rice.—This article is in steady request at full prices. Good middling white Bengal has sold at 12s per cwt.

Provisions.—Fine brands of new Irish butter have sold readily at, in some instances, a trifle more money; but other kinds are much neglected. Carlows, landed, may be quoted at 78s to 90s; Corks, 80s to 82s; Waterfords, 76s to 81s; Limericks, 78s to 80s; and Sligo, 75s to 77s per cwt. In foreign butter very little is doing. The finest Friezland is held at 96s to 98s per cwt. The bacon market is heavy at drooping figures. All other kinds of provisions are a dull sale.

Oils.—This market still rules inactive, yet prices may be considered about stationary.

Tallow.—The demand is still limited. Old P. Y. C. has sold at 41s; and new, 41s 3d to 41s 6d per cwt. For delivery, the rates are rather lower. Town tallow is scarce at 42s nett cash.

Coals.—(Friday.)—Adair's, 16s 6d; Bell's Hartley, 14s 6d; Carr's Hartley, 18s; Chester Main, 18s 6d; Old Pontop, 15s; West Hartley, 18s; West Wylam, 18s; Gibson, 21s; Hilda, 21s 6d; per ton.

Hay and Straw.—Coarse meadow hay, £3 10s to £4 10s; useful ditto, £4 12s to £5; fine upland ditto, £5 to £5 8s; clover hay, £4 10s to £6 10s; oat straw, £1 8s to £1 10s; wheat straw, £1 11s to £1 13s, per load.

Hops.—Although the show of new hops is seasonably good, we have to report a very steady demand for the article, and the late improvement in the quotations is readily supported. In old hops, a large business is doing, at extreme rates. The duty is called £130,000. The following are the prices of new qualities:—Sussex pockets, £6 10s to £7 10s; Wealds, £6 18s to £8 0s; Mid Kent, £8 to £10 10s; East Kent, £7 7s to £9 0s; Choice ditto, £10 0s to £12 0s; Farnhams, £10 10s to £12 0s.

Wool.—Fine wools are quite as dear. In other qualities, very little is doing.

Potatoes.—The supplies of potatoes being on the increase, the demand is very inactive, at from £3 to £4 5s per ton.

Smithfield.—Our market of to-day was tolerably well, but not to say heavily, supplied with beasts, the quality of which was very inferior. The primest Scots found buyers, at full prices; but other breeds were a mere drug. There were on sale 100 beasts, and 124 sheep, from Rotterdam, in fair condition; while, from Scotland, 110 Scots came fresh to hand. The numbers of sheep were limited; yet, the mutton trade, owing to the unfavourable weather, was in a sluggish state, at about Monday's quotations. The supply of calves was good, while the sale for that description of stock was very dull, and prices had a downward tendency. In pigs very little was doing. Milch cows sold slowly, at from £16 10s to £19 5s each.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; second quality do. 2s 10d to 3s 4d; prime large oxen, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 10d to 4s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d: prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime Southdown ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; large coarse calves 3s 4d to 3s 10d; prime small ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; sucking calves, 18s to 33s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 20s each. Beasts, 714; cows, 170; sheep, 4680; calves, 269; pigs, 370.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—We had only a moderate supply of meat on offer, to-day, yet the demand was heavy, on the following terms:—Per 8lb., by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; ditto small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; small pork, 3s 8d to 3s 10d.

Robert Herbert.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Business, on Monday next, the day of her Majesty's visit to the City, will be suspended at the Stock Exchange, and the Stock Department of the Bank of England. The Banking Department of the Bank of England and the Private and Joint Stock Banks will close at twelve o'clock. It will be also a holiday at the various public offices connected with City affairs.

The flatness and general tendency to a depression of prices that marked the past week, have been equally observable during the present. Consols on Monday receded to 99¾, but afterwards improved a point, and ultimately closed at 99⅞ to 100 for time. The opening of Reduced for public transfer gave no impetus to business on the following day, Consols only realizing the previous day's quotation. The market was a shade firmer, on Wednesday, Consols closing at par to 100⅛. Exchequer Bills have begun to be affected by the improvement in the value of money, and quote the reduced price of 71 to 73 premium. At the close of the week Consols again yielded, quoting on 99⅞ to par, money, and 100 for account. Reduced closed at 99. New Three and a Quarter per Cent., 101⅞. Long Annuities, 12 1-16. India Bonds, 93. Exchequer Bills, 71 to 73 prem.

The Foreign Market has been affected by the dullness of the English house, and speculation seems abandoned for the present in Foreign Stocks. Spanish, on Tuesday, advanced a point, but receded the following day to the former price. Belgian Stock has been a little flat, from a rumour that Messrs. Rothschild had taken the loan intended to pay off the liabilities of the old debt due to Holland, according to the financial arrangement made soon after the separation of the two kingdoms. Should this be confirmed, in all probability the Dutch Government will pay off the remainder of their Five per Cent. Stock, instead of converting it. The news on Thursday of the opening of the States-General in Holland was considered satisfactory, but had no particular influence on the Stock, which closed at 62¾ to 63 for the Two-and-a-Half per Cents; Five per Cents., 98⅝; Spanish Actives are 23¾; Three per Cents., 34¾; Mexican, 34⅝; Portuguese, 51; Columbian, 14½.

The general tendency of the Share Market, during the week, has been towards a decline. The value of money maintaining its advance, has materially affected many of the projected lines, especially those requiring a large outlay. The French lines, however, continue well supported, and are firm at their previous quotations. The following are the prices of the shares most dealt in, without reference to premium or discount. Birmingham and Gloucester, 102; Bristol and Exeter, 73½; Bristol and Gloucester, 43½; Caledonian, 4¼; Chester and Holyhead, 6¾; Churnett Valley, 3¾; Eastern Counties (New), 13⅝; Great Western, 137; Birmingham Stock, 212; Brighton, 46¾; South Western, 72¼; Croydon, 16½; Midlands, 106; Dovers, 42; London and York, 3½; Central of France (constituted), 8; Paris and Rouen, 40½; Rouen and Havre, 21¾.

Saturday Morning.—The market was a shade worse yesterday, the Commissioner taking his purchase in Consols at 99⅞. The closing price was 99⅞ for money, and 100 for account. Dutch receded a trifle in the Foreign Market, and Belgian quoted a slight decline. The former closed at 62⅞ for the Two-and-a-Half per Cents.; the latter at 103⅞. In the Railway Market, Birmingham and Gloucester were flat at 101 to 102, and Edinburgh and Glasgow are lower, quoting 59 to 60. The French lines continue firm.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, Oct. 22.

WAR-OFFICE, October 22.—1st Regiment of Life Guards: Assistant-Surgeon T. Tardrew, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Colclough.

11th Foot: Major J. C. Harold, to be Major, vice Fordyce. 23rd: Captain C. Crutchley to be Major, vice Seymour; Lieutenant W. C. C. Baker to be Captain, vice Crutchley; Second Lieutenant F. T. Brock to be First Lieutenant, vice Baker; C. G. Sutton to be Second Lieutenant, vice Brock. 29th: Lieutenant B. M'Kenzie to be Captain, vice Durbin. 39th: Lieut. E. Croker to be Adjutant, vice Munro. To be Lieutenants: Ensign G. Newport, vice Croker; Ensign H. D. Gaynor, vice Newport; Ensign L. Farrington, vice Gaynor. To be Ensign: J. Agnew, vice Farrington. 40th: Ensign W. C. O'Brien, to be Lieutenant, vice M'Kenzie; Sergeant H. Baxter to be Ensign, vice O'Brien. 44th: Lieutenant B. Fenwick, to be Lieutenant, vice Bradley. 45th: Lieutenant D. W. Tench, to be Captain, vice Lewis; Ensign G. A. C. Kippen, to be Lieutenant, vice Tench; Sergeant-Major J. Morley, to be Ensign, vice Kippen. 74th: Major J. Fordyce, to be Major, vice Harold. 86th: Lieutenant W. Munro, to be Captain, vice Halliday. 92nd: Lieutenant C. E. S. Gleig, to be Adjutant, vice Mackenzie.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment: Lieutenant J. Bradley, to be First Lieutenant, vice B. Fenwick.

BANKRUPTS.—J. WILLETT, Coggeshall, Essex, leather dresser. C. TILL, Salisbury, linen-draper. W. BROOME and W. HARDY, Oxford-street, drapers. W. BROOME, Oxford-street, linen-draper. W. WESTRUP and T. M. COOKSEDGE, New Crane, Shadwell, millers. T. FLAHERTY, Bath, tailor. J. ASHMAN, Bath, innkeeper. M. COOLEY, Spalding, Lincolnshire, tailor.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. HAY, Musselburgh, smith. D. LEACH, Ardesier Inverness shire, merchant. A. MILLER and J. GARDNER, Stirling, manufacturers. D. MACKINTOSH, senior, Grahamstown, Falkirk, painter. W. WEBSTER, Old Meldrum, Aberdeen, merchant.

Friday, Oct. 25.

WAR-OFFICE, Oct. 25.—8th Light Dragoons: Captain D'Oyley W. Battley to be Paymaster, vice W. Jones.

11th Foot: Lieut. J. R. Wilton to be Lieutenant, vice Goold. 19th: Lieut. J. Maguire to be Lieutenant, vice R. A. M. Franklin. 24th: Ensign W. Hartshorn to be Adjutant, vice Williams. 42nd: Lieut. G. W. Macquarie to be Captain, vice Kinlock; Ensign E. F. G. Clavering to be Lieutenant, vice Macquarie; W. J. Cunninghame to be Ensign, vice Clavering. 93rd: Lieut. L. Skyuner to be Lieutenant, vice Pole.

Unattached.—Lieutenant W. Ward to be Captain.

BANKRUPTS.—J. SIMPSON, Stockwell, Surrey, builder. W. WESTRUP and T. M. COCKSEDGE, Shadwell, millers. J. W. CARTER, Long-acre coach-plater. A. FOWLER, Leamington Priors, Warwick, carpenter. J. GOULD, Congresbury, Somersetshire, cattle-salesman. B. JONES, Birmingham, victualler. W. WALKER, Birmingham, hatter.

BIRTHS.

At Aldermanbury, Mrs. Waistell, of a daughter.——At Gunton Park, Norfolk, the Hon. Mrs. Sanderson, of a son.——At Albion Cottage, Downshire-hill, Hampstead, the lady of D. Lloyd Jones, Esq., of a daughter.——The Countess of Sandwich, of a son.——The Countess of Chichester, of a son.——At Dowlais House, Lady Charlotte Guest, of a daughter.——At Matfen, Lady Blackett, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Belfast, Robert Leslie Ogilby, Esq., Dungivan, county of Londonderry, to Elizabeth Matilda, eldest daughter of the late Major Rainey.——At York-road Chapel, George Hepburn, Esq., to Lady Louisa, daughter of the late John Hepburn, Esq.

DEATHS.

At Brighton, Colonel William Spearman, aged 69.—At Gravesend, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Major-General Charles Palmer, aged 60.——At Lower Edmonton, J. A. Chappell, Esq., in the 74th year of his age.——At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Samuel Tertius Galton, Esq., of Duddeston House, and of Leamington, Warwickshire, in the 62nd year of his age.——On the 20th inst., aged 45, at his residence, 12, Tavistock-place, Russell-square, Mr. George Horncastle, of the Theatre Royal Drury Lane.——At Broadstairs, after a short illness, Sarah Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Hougham Hudson, Esq., of the Civil Service, Cape of Good Hope.——At Broadstairs, after a protracted illness, Elizabeth Ann, the wife of Hougham Hudson, Esq., of the Civil Service, Cape of Good Hope, aged 48.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Eight o'clock on Thursday Evening.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, Open every Evening, with its unequalled rotation of Equestrian, Dramatic, and Gymnastic Entertainments.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—MONDAY, Oct. 28th, and during the week, at Seven o'Clock, Sir Walter Scott's Equestrian Tale of LOCHINVAR; or, the Bridal of Netherby, and Steed of the Brave. Splendid unequalled Scenes of the Circle, and acts of Horsemanship. Concluding with the Popular Spectacle of THE BLOOD RED KNIGHT; or, the Warriors of Palestine.—In preparation, a novel Spectacle, from the pen of W. T. Moncrieff, Esq., portraying Life's Course of Man and Horse.—Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot.—Box Office open from Eleven till Five—Lessons in the art of Riding, daily, by Mr. R. Smith.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The POISONS and their ANTIDOTES.—PRUSSIC ACID is the subject of Dr. Ryan's present Lecture at Half-past Three daily, and in the Evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at a Quarter before Nine o'clock. Professor Bachhoffner's varied Lectures commence at Half-past Twelve o'clock daily, and in the Evenings of Tuesday and Thursday. All the Lectures abound in interesting experiments. The PROTEOSCOPE illustrates the passions from Collin's Ode, by Pictures, with Vocal and Instrumental Music. Extraordinary effects by the magnifying power of the PHYSIOSCOPE and the OPAQUE MICROSCOPE; the HYDRO ELECTRIC MACHINE, DIVING BELL, and DIVER, with experiments; various interesting additions to the Museum. The present Dissolving Views will be shortly withdrawn. Admission 1s.; Schools, half-price.

CHINESE COLLECTION, Hyde Park Corner.—Open Daily from Ten till Dusk, and from Seven to Ten.—Admission, One Shilling.—This SALOON contains numerous objects of the greatest interest, illustrative of CHINA and the CHINESE; and is the only MUSEUM where the visitor can obtain, at one view, a correct idea of the manners, customs, and appearance of the Inhabitants of that vast Empire, as conveyed by portraits, the size of life, attired in the respective costumes of the rank represented—the higher orders displaying a lavish luxury, and those of the middle and lower classes the strictest economy. Several figures have lately been added, illustrative of their modes of punishment; and the Saloon (which is 240 feet in length, and brilliantly lit up every Evening) is also enriched with numerous highly interesting specimens in the different scientific departments. His Royal Highness Prince Albert's Military Band attends on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL for the DESTITUTE SICK and DISEASED, Gray's-inn-road, (late Greville-street.) Founded A.D., 1828.
Patron—The QUEEN.

Patients admitted, night and day, without letters of recommendation. In consequence of the number of wretched applicants crowding the gates of this Hospital, the Committee feel it their imperative duty to make the most urgent appeal to the public for continued support to enable them to admit and relieve the distressing cases that hourly present themselves.

Contributions are kindly received at the various bankers' in the metropolis; and at the Secretary's-office, by the Rev. R. C. PACKMAN, Sec.

Cast off apparel, male and female, will be gratefully acknowledged.

OBTAINABLE for NOTHING.—The Nervous are respectfully invited to send to the Rev. Dr. WILLIS MOSELEY, 9, Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, London, for the small Pamphlet just published, on his most successful treatment of Mind or Nervous Complaints, by which he cures them as certainly as water quenches thirst, which Pamphlet he will return, if a stamp is inclosed, free of charge.

PATENT LIFE PRESERVING COATS and JACKETS, for the PREVENTION of DROWNING.—This important invention is worthy of every person's attention, especially those who are about to embark for foreign parts, and all engaged in nautical pursuits, in case of Shipwreck or other accidents on the water, which may be met with in skating. This invention may be always ready for immediate use.—R. WILSON, Tailor, &c., Inventor and Patentee, 30, Edward-street, Portman-square.

NELSON'S PATENT OPAQUE GELATINE, Half the Price of Isinglass.—CAUTION: From the increasing demands for NELSON'S OPAQUE GELATINE, many spurious articles are imposed on the Public; to guard against which, and for a protection to purchasers, it is sold in packets only, by most respectable chemists, grocers, and oilmen, in town and country, at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and 15s. each packet, bearing the Patentee's signature. Extract from Dr Ure's testimonial. June 6, 1840:—"I find Mr. G. Nelson's Patent Opaque Gelatine to be at least equal in strength and purity, if not superior, to the best isinglass, for every culinary purpose; it is entirely free from any impregnation of acid, such as I have found to exist in other kinds of Gelatine in the London market." The Opaque Gelatine is an article well adapted for hotels, taverns, cabin use and ship stores, and a safe and profitable commodity for exportation.—Emscote Mills, Warwick; and 14, Bucklersbury.

COD LIVER OIL.—Read the following Undeniable Testimony of the extraordinary value of this natural remedy in the CURE of GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, DISEASED JOINTS, SPINAL and GLANDULAR AFFECTIONS, LUMBAGO, SCROFULOUS ULCERS, and other external Diseases:—

Sept., 1844. Mr. H. W. Pitman, Moor's Picture Gallery, St. Martin's-lane, London, cured of excruciating Gout and Rheumatism, after having tried every other remedy.

Oct., 1844. Anne Midgley, 331, Strand, cured of a Diseased Swelling of the Legs, with only a small bottle of the Oil, after leaving St. Thomas's Hospital as incurable, and having the advice of several medical men without the least benefit.

Sold in bottles, at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each, by Sanger, Oxford-street; Hooper, Chemist, Pall-mall; Johnstons, Cornhill; and all respectable Medicine-vendors in Town and Country.

CAUTION—Observe the seal and address of JONES and CO., 201, STRAND, on the wrapper

On the 31st instant will be published, price 2s. 6d.,

PUNCH'S POCKET-BOOK for 1845, with numerous Illustrations on Steel and Wood.

Office, 194, Strand; and sold by all Booksellers and Stationers.

Just published, price 5s. 6d., with cases and coloured plates,

DR. MADDOCK'S POPULAR TREATISE on a Successful Mode of treating Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Chronic, Nervous and Spasmodic Coughs, and Affections of the Heart.—"Full of important and consoling facts."—Gazette. London: Simpkin and Marshall.—Gratuitous advice by Dr. Maddock to the poor, at his residence, 10, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square.

Small 8vo., cloth, gilt, 3s. 6d.,

SPARKES' EASY INTRODUCTION TO CHEMISTRY. "Clear and interesting."—Provincial Medical Journal. "Concise and extremely lucid."—Medical Times. Ought to supersede all other elementary books on Chemistry."—Monthly Magazine.—Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria lane.

GUIDE TO THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.

This day is published with Eighteen Embellishments, 2s. 6d., cloth,

WILSON'S DESCRIPTION of the NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE, including an Historical Account of the Former Edifices, and a Memoir of Sir Thomas Gresham, Knt., Founder of the original Burse in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Effingham Wilson (of the Royal Exchange), No. 18, Bishopsgate-street, Within.

EUGENE SUE'S MASTER PIECE!

Now Publishing, in Weekly Penny Numbers, and Monthly Parts at Sixpence,

THERESE DUNOYER; or, the Manor House of Treff Hartlog. By EUGENE SUE, Author of "The Wandering Jew." Beautifully Illustrated.

"This is the most original of all the admirable Novels of Eugene Sue."—National.

London: Cleave, 1, Shoe-lane; W. M. Clarke, Warwick-lane; Purkess, Compton-street, Soho; and all Booksellers and Newsvenders.

TUBAL CAIN: the new Song written by CHARLES MACKAY; composed and sung by Mr. HENRY RUSSELL at his vocal entertainments.

"And he sung, 'Hurra for my handiwork!'
"As the red sparks lit the air;
"Not alone for the blade was the bright steel made,
"And he fashion'd the first plough-share."

Mr. Russell produced an electrical effect by his fine delivery of this capital song. "Tubal Cain" bids fair to eclipse in popularity all his former productions. London: C. Jefferys, 21, Soho-square.

Published this day, 8vo. 1s. sewed,

INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS to the STUDENTS of UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, at the Opening of the Winter Session in the Faculty of Medicine, 1844-45; containing Observations upon the Effects likely to be produced by the Medical Reform Bill and the New Charter on the Surgical Profession and the Schools; Remarks on the Expediency of Combining Literary with Professional Pursuits; and Directions for the most Advantageous Method of Studying Medicine and Surgery. By SAMUEL COOPER, Professor of Surgery in the same College; Vice-President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Consulting Surgeon to University College Hospital, &c. &c.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

Just issued, Gratis—Post-free on receipt of two stamps,

A NEW LIST of the REDUNDANT COPIES of NEW PUBLICATIONS, in HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, TRAVELS, MEMOIRS, NOVELS, &c., withdrawn from the British and Foreign Library, Conduit-street, Hanover-square, and offered at very reduced prices. The abundant supply of New Works furnished for the use of Subscribers to this Library ensures the good and perfect condition of books withdrawn from it.—⁂ Libraries of any extent valued, arranged, catalogued, purchased or exchanged.—Saunders and Otley, Booksellers and Publishers, Conduit-street.

LADIES' GAZETTE of FASHION for NOVEMBER, Price 1s., post free 1s. 6d., contains double the number of Winter Fashions given in any other work, and a magnificent Coloured Giant Plate of Fashions for Windows, &c.; Patterns of the Royal Winter Dresses, and other important novelties. 100 figures; patterns of 40 walking, ball, and children's dresses; 60 bonnets, cloaks, pelisses, &c.; descriptions, tales, poetry, music of "Royal Polka," and the march in "Norma;" a Complete Ball Room and Polka Guide, all the Quadrilles, Waltzes, Polkas, &c.

G. Berger, Holywell-street, Strand, and all Booksellers.

Price 1s. 6d, neatly bound. New edition, now ready,

PRACTICAL MECHANIC'S POCKET GUIDE. By PROFESSOR WALLACE.—"In no department of science and literature have we met a more truly useful manuel than this tiny volume. Though scarcely so large as an ordinary pocket-book, it contains a lucid exposition of the theory of mechanical powers as applied to the chief Prime Movers, human, animal, water, and steam force; an examination of the limits within which the materials used in mechanical contrivances are manageable in point of weight, and safe in point of strength; and a series of the tables most useful to practical engineers. The chapter on water-power is particularly valuable."—Athenæum.

Glasgow: Published by W. R. M'Phun; N. H. Cates, Cheapside, London; and may be had by order, of all Booksellers.

MODERN DOMESTIC MEDICINE: a Popular Treatise, exhibiting the Symptoms, Causes, and most efficacious Treatment of Diseases; with a Collection of approved Prescriptions, Management of Children, Doses of Medicine, &c., forming a comprehensive Guide for the Clergy, Families, and Invalids. By T. J. GRAHAM, M.D., &c.—"It is evidently the result of great professional talent, experience, and judgment; the author everywhere appears conscientious, and candid. One object is prominently evident—a sincere desire to benefit his suffering fellow creatures. To recommend a work like the present to our readers, is only to manifest a proper regard for their welfare."—Literary Journal, Feb., 1843.—"It is altogether deserving of permanent popularity."—London Weekly Review.

Simpkin and Co., Paternoster-row; Hatchards, 187, Piccadilly; and Tegg, 73, Cheapside. Sold by all Booksellers.

13, Great Marlborough-street, Oct. 26.

VOL. I. of the NELSON DISPATCHES AND LETTERS,

Is Now Ready, at all the Booksellers.

To be completed in Three Vols 8vo., price 15s. each, bound.

Also, Just Published,

A JOURNEY ACROSS THE DESERT FROM CEYLON TO MARSEILLES; comprising Sketches of Aden, the Red Sea, Lower Egypt, Malta, Sicily, and Italy. By Major and Mrs. GEORGE DARBY GRIFFITHS. Two Vols., small 8vo., with Twenty-one Illustrations. 21s., bound.

Now Ready, at all the Libraries,

YOUNG LOVE; a Novel. By Mrs. TROLLOPE, Authoress of "The Vicar of Wrexhill," "The Widow Barnaby," &c. Three Vols.

Henry Colburn, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

Now ready, in elegant Illuminated Binding, with splendid emblazoned Title-page, price only 16s.,

THE MUSICAL TREASURY, containing Seventy-one Pieces for the Pianoforte, Vocal and Instrumental, being 56 Nos. of the popular Musical Periodical, "Music for the Million," elegantly bound, so as to form a splendid present, and consisting of Popular and Original Songs, Duets, Glees, Catches, &c., and favourite Overtures, Quadrilles, Polkas, Waltzes, Galopades, &c, newly arranged expressly for the work.

⁂ "Music for the Million," or "The Musical Treasury," is continued in Threepenny Numbers weekly, and in Shilling Parts monthly, being the only cheap Musical Periodical that is elegantly printed on the full-sized Music Folio. Part XV. (for November, the first of a new volume,) will contain, No. 57, "The Wynnstay Quadrilles," by M. Collinet, the celebrated Director of the Queen's Balls, now first published; No. 58, 'My Bonnie Plaid," Scotch Song, and "Content," a Song by J. R. Ling, the words by Mrs. Hemans (both original); No. 59, "The Punch and Judy Quadrille," by F. Lancelott; No 60, the Glee "Dame Durden," and the Catch, "Wo, Dobbin, wo," with Accompaiments. Either of the Numbers separately, Threepence each.

Published at Davidson's Library, Water-street, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

Just published, 1 vol., post 8vo.

THE IRISH COQUETTE. A TALE.

The mode of publication adopted for the "Irish Coquette" is quite original. Meant as a continuous history, we have here one of the Volumes in every way calculated to excite the highest interest. It will at once be seen as a result, that we are debarred from criticising the work as a whole. It would be wholly unfair to anticipate, even were that practicable; but the skill of the author has thrown such a provocative haze over the future, that the prophetic vision which could penetrate it must indeed be keen and piercing. The talents of the author are diversified; sometimes the scenes are melting with feminine feeling; at others, racy with masculine jovial hilarity. The pathetic and the humorous succeed each other with strong alternate power. The opening of the work is full of sad and sorrowful tenderness; the bereaved husband, on whom anguish has done the work of years, whose hair is blanched more by grief than age, bending under the despair of his deep suffering, is powerfully contrasted with the cherub girl, whose beauty and whose cheerfulness are yet too fresh from heaven to be soiled and fretted, and polluted, by this earth. The rosy child and the haggard parent form a striking picture, and one that would have been too painful for continued contemplation. Wisely, therefore, has the author withdrawn us from the scene, and carried us into one whose opposition is wide as the world, and all things in it. The house of sorrow changes to the house of merriment. Shillelagh Lodge, the residence of the real Irishman, body, soul, and mind, Squire Tom O'Grady, opens its portals to receive us. Here everything is purely natural to that most sad, and yet most merry land, emphatically termed "the Gem of the Sea." Here, whiskey-punch, and song, and carouse, and tumult, make the old walls reek and ring again, whilst their master, the fox-hunting, merry-making, hard-drinking Squire Tom O'Grady, the very prince of good fellows, the most jovial of souls, spent his time in hunting, shouting, and carousing, and making his companions right gloriously welcome to the hospitality of his roof, which he avowed to be the best and the most national, because genuine thatch. The Squire's guests are happy specimens of their facetious fatherland. Fat Doctor Dowse, imbibing the ambrosia of whiskey-punch, enacting the Ghost in "Hamlet," and refusing to dissolve into thin air, on Squire Tom O'Grady's imitative cock-crowing, presents us with a most capital convivial accompaniment to his patron. We are also well pleased to mark the truly catholic spirit which has pervaded the feelings of the author in his depicturing the characters of the Roman and the Protestant priests. By no illiberal liberty of fiction is the one endowed with all virtues, nor the other with all vices, and neither is mean innuendo made to do the mischief of open aspersion. The spirit of true religion actuates the hearts and lives of both, and their province in this history is singularly such as they ought to occupy. Active benevolence, cheerful philanthropy, and love, in its purity of purpose, influence the actions alike of Father Wynne and the Curate Stepney. Piety, as in reality it ever must, exalts these men, and they form a fine relief, in their elevated sanctity, to the class of retainers, who, in their prejudices, their passions, and their phraseology, are so thoroughly and genuinely Irish—Squire Tom O'Grady's groom-valet being a rich specimen of brogue, blunder, and garrulity. Leaving, however, the Irish hearth-stone, and following the history to our own country, two powerful and remarkable characters arrest our attention. The millionaire, Frederick Mansergh, with the heart of a philanthropist, and the liberality of a prince, and the beautiful adventuress, Mrs. Austin, with the mind of a Machievel and no heart at all. This slight introduction of the principal personages in this interesting work will give our readers some idea of the circle whose acquaintance we are recommending them to make. The beautiful child, whose fortunes remain to be developed, must still shine out the single star. The present volume does but open the path and prepare the way for one whose destinies are marked at the very commencement of her race. This portion of the "Irish Coquette" has but ushered in a radiant heroine, painted her parentage with a pen of pathos, surrounded her like some fairy queen, with an attendant host of satellites; placed her in a position of no common interest, raised expectation to its highest pitch, and then left us to await a second with all the eagerness of strongly-awakened interest and curiosity. We can only say, that we trust the pleasure of another volume will not long be delayed.—Metropolitan.

Saunders and Otley, publishers, Conduit-street.

Early in November, 1844, will be published,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK for 1845, containing Designs by Kenny Meadows, and engraved by Linton, altogether about Eighty Engravings.

Published at the Office of the Illustrated London News, 198, Strand, price One Shilling.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT.

Now Publishing, Price One Penny,

OLD MOORE'S SHEET ALMANACK, for 1845. Containing a Splendid Engraving of the NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE, and Seven other Beautiful Engravings.—"We have received from Mr. Cleave a very neat Illustrated Old Moore's Sheet Almanack, which we cordially recommend to our readers. So much has been done of late years with cheap almanacks, that we almost considered it impossible to surpass what had hitherto been published; we were, however, mistaken—Mr. Cleave produces a Sheet Almanack for 1845, worthy of being framed and placed in a palace for one penny."—The Go-a-Head Journal.—London: Cleave, Shoe lane, Fleet street; W. M Clarke, Warwick-lane; Purkess, Compton-street, Soho; and all Booksellers.

WONDERS FOR A PENNY!!!

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ALMANACK!

OLD MOORE'S ALMANACK,

FOR THE YEAR OF HUMAN REDEMPTION, 1845.

32 Pages, with 17 Engravings, containing Rules for the Preservation of Health; List of Fairs; the Wisest Sayings of the Wisest Men; Prophetic Hieroglyphic, adapted to the Times; Stamp Tables; Table to Calculate Wages; Corn-law Scale; Table of Wars since the Revolution in 1688; Prophecies and Proverbs; Summary of the British Parliament; the British Navy; Gardener's Calendar; Farmer's Calendar; the Weather, calculated from never-failing data; Eclipses; Moon's Rising and Setting; and all that can be expected in an Almanack.

⁂ Town and Country Booksellers and Agents desirous of securing an early supply of this deservedly popular Almanack, must give their orders immediately.

London: Ingram and Cooke, Crane-court, Fleet-street.

On the 2nd of November, will be published, price 6d.,

WITH HUMOUROUS ILLUSTRATIONS BY PHIZ

THE FUNNY ALMANACK; and Mirth-moving Calendar of Broad Grins for 1845.

London: Frederick Lover, 10, Bolt-court, Fleet-street.

POLKA LESSON BOOK, or Ball-room Guide.—Illustrated, Price 1s., a complete Cours de Polka, with beautiful representations and correct instructions how to execute the various figures, also all the Quadrilles, Gallopades, Mazourkas, Polonaises, Polkas, Valse a Deux Tems, and those dances adopted at Court.—Order Mitchell's Edition of any bookseller, or of the publisher, C. Mitchell, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street; who sends the work (post-free) on receipt of 1s., or 12 Stamps

---

DR. COSTELLO AND MR. THOMAS WAKLEY.

THE MEDICAL TIMES of to-day will contain this brilliant EXPOSE, with Original Lectures by Pinet, on the Functions of the Brain, and Mr. Guthrie, jun., on Cataract; and Original Papers on points of great interest by Dr. Rigby, Dr. Hodgkin, Dr. Matteucci, Dr. Longet, Mr. Wilkinson King, Mr. Braid, Mr. Barker, and others.—Price 5d.; stamped, 6d.; or £1 5s. per annum, in advance.

J. A. Carfrae, 49, Essex-street, Strand.

SIX POUNDS of TEA, whether Black or Green, for 17s.; and small bright Gunpowder, in 12lb. boxes, at 4s. 6d. per lb.—EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY'S OFFICES, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street.

ALE! ALE! ALE!—Best, Brightest, Purest, and most in esteem by connoisseurs, to be had in Eighteen or Nine Gallon Casks, at 1s.!!! per Gallon, by addressing to the John Bull Brewery Office, 20, Philpot lane, City. Sent to any part of London carriage-free.

BAKER'S PHEASANTRY, Beaufort-street, King's-road, Chelsea.—LIVE GAME.—Gentlemen supplied with any number of LIVE PHEASANTS, Partridges, &c., for stocking Preserves; Gold, Silver, White, Pied, and Common Tame bred Pheasants for Aviaries; great variety of Ornamental Water Fowl, Poultry, &c. China Pigs, China and Cochin China Fowl. And Halfmoon-passage, Gracechurch-street.

WINTER HOSIERY, manufactured by POPE and PLANTE, 4, Waterloo place, Pall-mall, of White and Coloured Merino, Lambs-Wool, Real Cachmere, and of other Choice Wools, in Socks, Hose, and Underclothing. Elastic Silk and Cachmere GAITERS for Ladies, and every description of SILK and COTTON HOSIERY.

JONES' £4 4s SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons at all hours to ladies and gentlemen of any age wishing privacy and expedition. An evening academy on Mondays and Fridays. A juvenile academy on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Lessons in the Polka and Valse a Deux Temps every day. Terms may be had on application as above. The rooms may be engaged by private parties.

SHIRT COLLARS.—The advantages of WELCH and MARGETSON'S REGISTERED SHIRT COLLAR consist in its fitting closer to the neck, and retaining its shape a greater length of time when in wear, combined with a greater degree of comfort and durability than ordinary collars, being made entirely of linen. Each collar bears the name of Welch and Margetson, London.—To be had of most of the respectable Hosiers. Prices:—No. 1 quality, 12s. per dozen; No. 2, 15s.; No 3, 18s.

CHUBB'S LOCKS and FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—CHUBB'S New Patent Detector Locks give perfect security from false keys, and also detect any attempt to open them. They are made of all sizes, and for every purpose, and are strong, secure, simple, and durable. Chubb's Patent Fire-proof Safes and Boxes are the best preservative of deeds, books, plate, &c., from fire and thieves, and are secured by Detector Locks throwing from two to ten bolts. Cash Boxes and Japan Deed Boxes, Street Door Latches, with very neat Keys.—C. CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; and 28, Lord-street, Liverpool.

GOWLAND'S LOTION.—This well-known and highly-appreciated appendage of the British toilet has for nearly a century past maintained unrivalled reputation as a perfect remedy for all impurities of the Skin, together with the valuable properties of a Preserver and Sustainer of the Complexion of the most congenial nature, removing every trace of Sallowness and Discoloration, and promoting the Transparency and Brightness of the Skin which constitute the peculiar graces of a fine complexion.—"ROBT. SHAW, London," is in white letters on the Government Stamp, without which none is genuine. Price, 2s. 9d., 5s. 6d.; quarts, 8s. 6d. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.

ASK for the "POTOSIAN LIQUID SILVER," 1s. per bottle; or four in one, 3s. The really lasting preparation for resilvering WORN-OUT PLATED ARTICLES, and rendering them quite equal to new, by depositing a layer of pure silver upon the surface. The cost a few pence, the effect instant, and the operation so simple that it may be performed by a child.—Smith and Co., sole proprietors, opposite Norfolk-street, Strand, where specimens and the operation may be seen. Sold also by Sutton and Co., Bow Church-yard. The public are requested to notice that this preparation is not the Novargent.

COCOA-NUT-FIBRE MATTRESSES.—The best Mattresses for durability, cleanliness, comfort, and economy, are those made of Cocoa-Nut-Fibre; a material possessing elasticity equal to the finest horse hair, at less than one half the cost. It is a well known fact that from the peculiar chemical properties of the Fibre, no vermin will harbour in it.—TRELOAR'S Cocoa-Nut-Fibre Matting and Mattress Warehouse, 42, Ludgate-hill; established for the sale of articles made of Cocoa-Nut-Fibre, under Wildey and Co.'s patent.

THE REFORMED BILL.—An immense assortment of all the NEW PATTERNS for WINTER OVER COATS from 10s. 6d. each; Superfine Dress Coats, 38s. and 47s. 6d.; Frock Coats, silk facings, 42s. and 50s.; Shooting and Fishing Jackets, 10s. 6d. and 21s.; Winter Trousers, all the New Patterns, 10s. 6d and 17s. 6d.; Rich Winter Pattern Vests, 7s. to 12s.; Ladies' Riding Habits, 63s. and 84s.; Suit of Liveries, 63s.—DOUDNEY and SON, 49, Lombard street.—Established 1784.—Celebrated for the best and cheapest Boys' Clothing!!!

H. WALKER'S NEEDLES (by authority, the "Queen's Own,") have large eyes, easily threaded, (even by blind persons), and improved points, temper, and finish. Each paper is labelled with a likeness of her Majesty, or his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in relief, on coloured grounds. Every quality of Needles, Fish Hooks, Hooks and Eyes, Steel Pens, &c., for shipping. These Needles or Pens for the home trade are sent free, by post, by any respectable dealer, on receipt of 13 penny stamps for every 1s. value.—H. Walker, Manufacturer to the Queen, 1, (late 20), Maiden-lane, Wood-street, London.

SUPERIOR WINTER WATERPROOF WRAPPERS, OUTSIDE GARMENTS of all kinds, SHOOTING JACKETS, &c.—An extensive variety of the above, in new and greatly improved materials, in lieu of the unsightly and vulgar tweeds, now ready; also, of BERDOE'S well-known and much-approved VENTILATING FROCK, for all seasons, guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever. As winter approaches, attention is again invited to the Advertiser's VENTILATING WATERPROOF, which renders any garment thoroughly impervious to rain: this fact is established beyond all contradiction, by more than six years' extensive and most successful trial.—W. BERDOE, TAILOR, WATERPROOFER, &c., 69, CORNHILL (North side).

DISEASES OF THE EYE.—"We have much pleasure in learning that Mr. CHILD, the OCULIST, whose wonderful cures of Blindness have been many times noticed in our paper, is now located in the Great Metropolis, at 27, Great Russell-street, Bedford square. Witnessing, as we did, on one occasion, a large meeting in our Town-hall, assembled to testify to the benefit they had received from him; and some of them as full of gratitude as to appear almost ready to give him one eye for having restored the sight of the other—we cannot but rejoice in Mr. Child's success; and hope that in his new location his sphere of usefulness will be greatly enlarged."—Birmingham Advertiser, October 17, 1844.

FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH.—Price 4s. 6d. Patronised by her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. Mr. THOMAS'S SUCCEDANEUM, for Stopping Decayed Teeth, however large the cavity. It is placed in the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and will remain firm in the tooth for many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, arresting the further progress of decay. All persons can use Mr. Thomas's Succedaneum themselves with ease, as full directions are enclosed.—Prepared only by Mr. THOMAS Surgeon-Dentist, 64, Berners-street, Oxford-street. Price 4s. 6d., and can be sent by post. Mr. THOMAS continues to supply the Loss of Teeth on his new system of Self-adhesion, without springs or wires. This method does not require the extraction of any teeth or roots, or any painful operation whatever. At home from Eleven till Four.

GOOD FURNITURE AT MODERATE PRICES.— THOMAS FOX, 93, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, respectfully invites the public to inspect the Stock of CABINET and UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE and BEDDING, at his Establishment, consisting of every requisite for the Mansion or Cottage, of a quality, fashion, material, and workmanship, not to be surpassed, and offered at prices scarcely exceeding those commonly charged for showy but unsubstantial furniture. Also, a most complete and beautiful collection of Chimney, Pier, and Console GLASSES; Decorative Painting, Paper-hanging, and other Ornamental Embellishments, at the most Moderate and Reasonable Prices. Parties requiring really good articles, will find at Thomas Fox's, a Stock so extensive and various, as to afford every facility for advantageous selection, at prices as low as are possibly compatible with first-rate quality.—93, Bishopsgate-street Within.

BARRELLED OYSTERS, of the very best quality, closely packed, from 4s. 6d. to 6s. per barrel, at a moment's notice, and forwarded to all parts of the Kingdom, by H. ADAMSON, FISHMONGER, 333, OXFORD-STREET (established upwards of 40 years), being one door from Griffin's, Green Man and Still universal Coach and Booking Office.

N.B.—Country orders for Fish most carefully attended to.

PATENT PARAGON CAMPHINE LAMPS.—The great fault which was last year found with the Vesta from its great smoke and emission of black smuts, is happily entirely obviated in the Paragon—which surpasses in brilliancy and whiteness of light anything hitherto seen, giving the light of 16 wax candles at the cost of one halfpenny per hour. The largest stock in London to select from, at C. Watson's Warehouses, 41 & 42, Barbican, and 16, Norton Folgate. The Spirit, analyzed and recommended by Dr. Ure, is delivered by C. Watson's carts, at 4s. per gallon, in screw canse.

WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT, SYDNEY-GARDENS, BATH. Resident Physician, A. E. Mastalier, M.D. The General Management is under Mr. and Mrs. WATSON, with whom Ladies and Gentlemen may respectively correspond. The establishment is open for the reception of Ladies, Gentlemen, and Families. The new Douche Building (under the same roof) is comfortably fitted up; all its rooms and passages are warmed for invalids. A Prospectus will be forwarded on application. ⁂ Treatment for Out-patients.

KINAHAN'S CELEBRATED LL WHISKY (7 years old), equal to the finest Cognac Brandy, and recommended by the Faculty as being the purest, most delicious, and wholesome spirit ever imported, will be forwarded to any part of the kingdom, in cask or bottle, from KINAHAN and Co.'s STORES, 25, KING WILLIAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON.—N.B. Sealed bottles 3s 6d. each (observe Messrs. Kinahan's name and address on the seal and label). May be obtained from most respectable Wine and Spirit Merchants in Town and Country.

MONEY.—GRAND DISTRIBUTION OF £70,170 Sterling. Authorised by his Imperial Majesty and the Government of Austria.—The Next DRAWING of the IMPERIAL AUSTRIAN LOAN will take place at VIENNA, on the 2nd December, and be paid in British Money. There are 700 Prizes of £23,000, £5000, &c.; the lowest, £50. A few Tickets, £3 each; Shares, 12s., with Prospectus; six, Tickets for £15, may be obtained of Messrs. A. J. Straus and Co., Bankers and Receivers-General, Office, 26, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London. Remittance can be made by Post-office order. Government Lists of the Drawing will be sent to each Purchaser. Office hours from Twelve till Three.

SHORNE, KENT.—TO LET, PIPE'S PLACE, a genteel FAMILY RESIDENCE, with good Garden, Six-stall Stable, Hayloft, double Coach-house, Cow-house, and Ten Acres of rich Meadow and Orchard Land. The house, replete with convenience, contains three sitting-rooms, nine bed-rooms, numerous closets, large laundry, butler's pantry, kitchen, and other domestic offices; is situated about midway between Gravesend and Rochester, and within a quarter of a mile of the high road, whence conveyances are almost continually running; and commands an extensive and beautiful view of the river Thames and country adjacent.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. NOAKES Ifield, Shorne.

CROSBY HALL VAULTS, 35, Bishopsgate-street Within. —CURRALL and SON beg to invite public notice to their STOCK of OLD BOTTLED WINES: they being desirous to secure that patronage which WINES of the first quality, at fair and remunerating profits, will maintain, respectfully submit the annexed list of cash prices:—Port, old bottled, 36s. and 42s.; Do., six years in bottle, 48s.; Do., superior draught, 28s. and 33s.; Sherries, pale and brown, 36s.; Do., do., 42s. to 48s.; Bucellas, 32s.; Sherry (excellent dinner wine), 28s.; Marsala, 24s per dozen. Bottles, 2s. 6d. per dozen; hampers, 1s. each. ⁂ Marsala, per Quarter Pipe, £11 11s.

COGAN and GILLO'S NOVARGENT, or SILVER SOLUTION, re-silvers worn out Plated Articles, by instantly depositing a Coating of Pure Silver, and Preserves and Cleanses Silver, Plated Ware, and German Silver. It is used with less trouble than cleaning, and is warranted not to contain Mercury or anything injurious. It has been highly approved by Dr. Ryan, Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Polytechnic Institution, and other eminent Chemists and Silversmiths. Sold by Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-st., London; and by Joseph Rodgers and Sons, 6, Norfolk-st., Sheffield; in bottles, with full directions, at 1s. and 3s. each, and to be had of all respectable Chemists, Silversmiths, and Furnishing Ironmongers in the Kingdom. Beware of Imitations: the Genuine are all signed on the wrapper, by I. D. Cogan and R. Gillo.

DANCING, CALISTHENICS, AND ORTHOPEDICAL EXERCISES.—Mrs. FREDERICK FINNEY (late Miss Kenward) respectfully informs the nobility and gentry that she has returned from Paris with the newest collection of Continental Dances, as taught and composed expressly for her by M. Coralli, Premier Artiste, Académie Royale. Ladies who do not approve of dancing, can, for the improvement of their figures, receive lessons on the Calisthenics and Orthopedical Exercises, and also be prepared for presentation at Court. Mrs. Finney's Academy will be held at the Hanover-square Rooms, in November, on Mondays and Thursdays, and at her own house on Wednesdays.—Schools and Private Families attended.—For terms, address Mrs. Frederick Finney, Tottenham-green.

ELECTRO PLATE SUPERSEDED by RICHARD and JOHN SLACK'S Pure NICKEL SILVER.—This incomparable metal possesses all the richness of Silver in appearance, with all its durability and hardness, warranted to stand the test of aquafortis, and to retain its silver-like appearance as long as the articles endure.—Tea spoons, 5s. per dozen; dessert ditto and forks, 10s.; table ditto and forks, 12s. R. and J. S. beg to caution the public against several Spurious Imitations of their articles which are daily offered; the genuine are to be had only at their Establishment, where no inferior articles are kept. R. and J. SLACK, 336, Strand, opposite Somerset-house.

A BRONZED SPEAR and SCROLL FENDER for 10s.— RICHARD and JOHN SLACK, 336, Strand, opposite Somerset House, are now offering an extensive assortment of Elegant Bronzed Fenders at prices, if compared with quality, 30 per cent. under any other house. Ornamental Iron Fenders, 3 feet, 4s. 6d; 3 feet 6 inches, 5s. 3d.; chamber fireirons, 1s. 9d. per set; parlour ditto, 3s. 6d.; superior ditto, from 6s. 6d. Their stock also consists of London-made dish covers, superior table cutlery, pure nickel silver spoons, forks, &c., and Furnishing Ironmongery of every description, every article of which is marked at such prices that will fully convince purchasers at their Warehouse of the great advantages resulting from cash payments. Their Illustrated Catalogue of prices may be had gratis, or sent post free to any part of the kingdom.—Established 1818.

WINTER OVER COATS, WRAPPERS, &c.—Messrs. BURCH and LUCAS (late J. Albert), respectfully invite gentlemen to view their new and fashionable assortment of PATENT and BEAUFORT BEAVERS, FANCY VESTINGS, TROUSERINGS, &c. for the approaching season; the style and cut of every garment are guaranteed equal to any of the first houses at the West-end, at prices in unison with the economy of the times, feeling confident that gentlemen who may do them the honour will be perfectly satisfied with any garment that leaves their establishment. A large assortment of Great Coats kept ready made in all the different and most approved forms agreeable to the prevailing taste; being made under the superintendence of the proprietors, they are enabled to speak confidently as to their superiority over all garments of a slop description, the which are entirely excluded from this establishment.—52, King William-street, London-bridge, opposite the Statue.

IMPORTANT to the FASHIONABLE WORLD.—By far the most influential of all the graces that contribute to personal adornment, is the Hair. Its recovery, preservation, and improvement, proportionably concern the elegantés of our fashionable circles, and any information which will ensure these desirable results will be hailed as an inestimable boon. The following extract from the letter of a respectable chemist in Bridlington, will be read with the highest interest:—"A lady, a customer of mine, has found great benefit from the use of your Balm. About six months ago her hair nearly all fell off. I recommended her to try your BALM of COLUMBIA, which she did. In the course of a few applications the hair ceased to fall off. Before she had used one 3s. 6d. bottle, it began to grow very profusely, and she has now a beautiful head of hair.—I am, gentlemen, yours, respectfully, Wm. Smith, Chemist and Druggist, Market-place, Bridlington. To Messrs. C. and A. Oldridge, March 13, 1844."—C. and A. OLDRIDGE'S BALM of COLUMBIA causes the Hair to curl beautifully, frees it from scurf, and stops it from falling off; and a few bottles generally restore it again. It also prevents greyness. 3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. per bottle; no other prices are genuine.—OLDRIDGE'S BALM.—1, Wellington-street; the second house from the Strand.

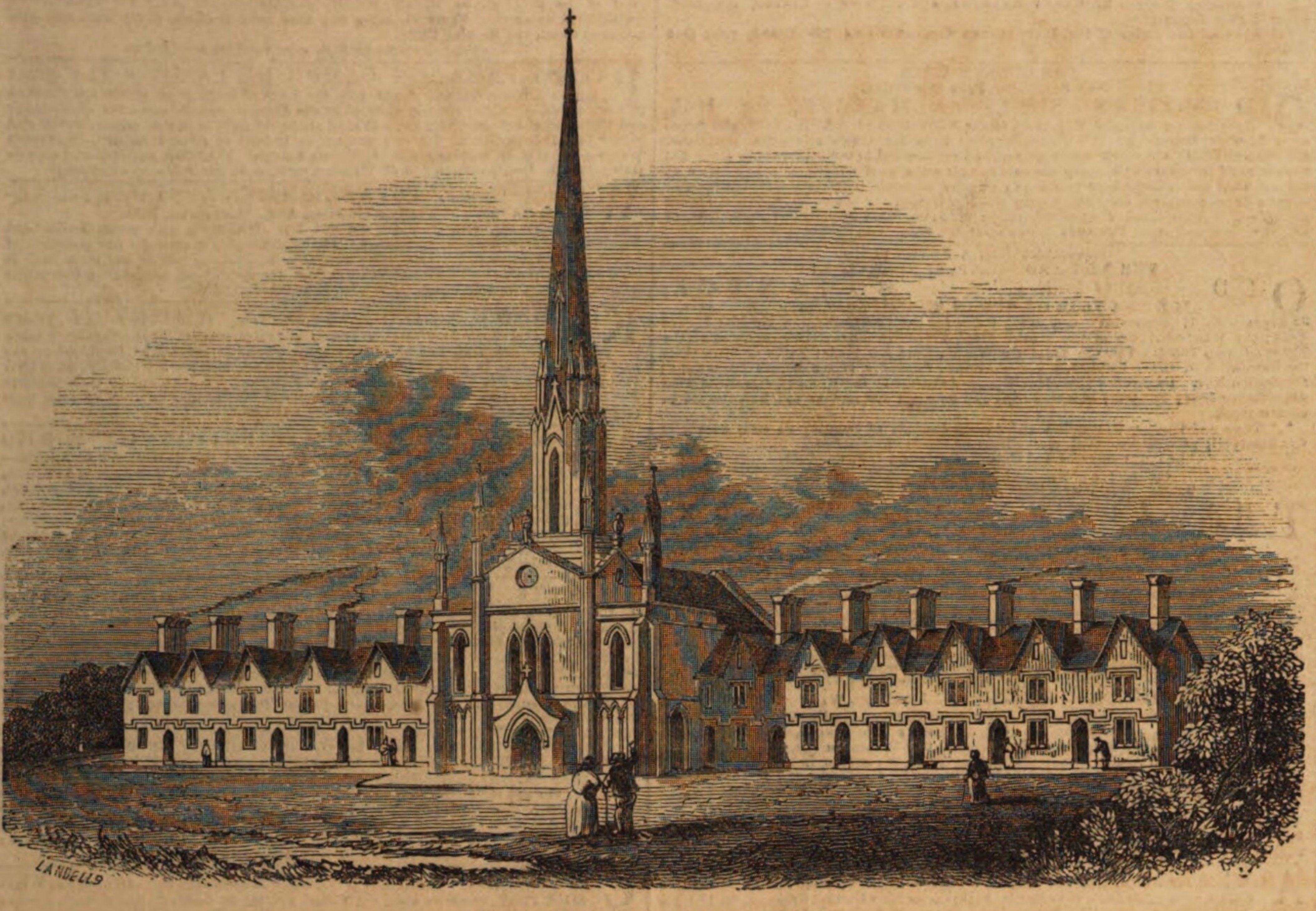
MOURNING—Court, Family, and Complimentary.—The Proprietors of the London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249, Regent-street, beg respectfully to remind families requiring mourning attire, that every article (of the very best description) requisite for a complete outfit of mourning may be procured from this establishment at a moment's notice. Widows' and Family Mourning is always kept made up; and a note particularizing the mourning required, will insure immediate attention either in town or country. Ladies requiring Silks or Velvets for Dresses, Mantles, Cloaks, &c., are particularly invited to a trial of the new Corbeau Silks and Velvets introduced at this house. They will be found not only more durable, but the colour very superior, unaffected by the strongest acid or even sea-water. Black and Grey and Fancy Mourning Silks, Cashmeres, Plaids and Merinos of every description. The Show Rooms are replete with every novelty for mourning, in millinery, flowers, Tulle and Nett Sleeves, Collars, Berthes, Head-dresses, trimmings, &c. &c. W. C. JAY and Co.

FOR STAMPING AND MARKING LINEN.

EDE'S ROYAL HERALDIC INK, under the immediate Patronage of her Majesty, for Stamping all kinds of Linen with Coronets, Crests Ciphers, Names, and Devices, more legibly, and with the same facility that Letters are stamped at the Post-Office, warranted not to corrode the Linen, run or wash out. 2s. 6d. per case. Silver Stamps engraved to order. "Mr. Ede has had the honour of furnishing Stamps for his Heraldic Ink for Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace. Doubtless the late felonies at the latter establishment have led to the necessity of adopting this certain mode of identifying linen."—Brighton Herald. "Without the slightest blot or slur, the impressions are uniformly neat, sharp, and elegant."—Naval and Military Gazette. "Infinitely superior to the process generally in use. We therefore cannot too strongly recommend it."—Court Journal.

EDE'S NEW MARKING INK, NOT TO BE WASHED OUT, for Writing on Linen with a Pen. No preparation required. I, the Proprietor, hold myself responsible for its durability, writing Blue, and directly after the application of a hot iron, turning to a Deep Black; warranted to flow freely from the Pen, not to injure the linen, run, or wash out.—R. B. EDE. 1s. per Bottle. Manufactory, Dorking.—Depôts for R. B. EDE'S Perfumery, Barry and Son, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, and 122, Bishopsgate Within; Wholesale and Export Agent, R. E. Dear, 20 and 21, Bishopsgate Without. Sold in every town in the Kingdom.

GRAND SPORTING PARTIES AT HOMBURG, near Frankfort-on-the-Maine.—The CASINO of HOMBURG is the only establishment on the banks of the Rhine which is open all the year. The great number of fashionable visitors who have engaged apartments, and the gorgeous preparations of the administration, announce a more than ever brilliant season this winter. Foreigners receive permissions for the great sporting parties which take place twice a week. In consequence, the managers, shrinking from no sacrifice to render this watering-place as agreeable as possible, have hired 50,000 English acres of forest and meadow land, where game of every description is found in abundance, as well as a reserve for the great sporting parties. The superb Casino, which, by the beauty of its architecture, its internal arrangements, and the splendour of its decorations, surpasses everything that has been seen to this day on this side the Rhine, contains a magnificent ball room; a concert-room; saloons, for the games of trente, quarante, de roulette, and de commerce, from eleven o'clock in the morning till eleven o'clock at night; a reading-room, where are found most of the German, French, English, Russian, Belgian, and Dutch newspapers; a coffee-room; a divan, opening on a beautiful asphalte terrace; and a splendid dining-room, with a French table d'hote at one and five o'clock. The Casino of Homburg has hitherto had the sole privilege of remaining open during the whole year, and the continuance of games of chance, bals, concerts, and all kinds of festivals will procure to the residents of Homburg a most extraordinary attraction. Numerous furnished hotels, with all the comforts of London and Paris, and private lodging-houses offer accommodation to foreigners at exceedingly moderate prices. The distance from London to Homburg may be accomplished in forty-three hours, on taking the General Steam Navigation Company's steamer for Ostend, arriving in twelve hours; from Ostend to Cologne, by railroad, in thirteen hours; from Cologne to Mayence, by steamer, in fifteen hours; from Mayence to Frankfort-on-the-Maine, by railroad, in one hour; and from Frankfort-on-the-Maine to Homburg, in one hour and a half, by omnibuses and mail coaches, which start at all hours.



NEW ALMS-HOUSES AT NORTHFLEET.

ALMSHOUSES AT NORTHFLEET.

These buildings have just been erected at Northfleet, from the design of Mr. W. Chadwick, of Adelaide-place, London-bridge. The present design, however, only comprises twelve dwellings—the intended number being forty. They have been built from the private funds of Mr. John Huggins, of Sittingbourne, Kent, and are intended for the peaceful havens of those persons who, in common parlance, "have seen better days;" each of whom is to receive, in addition to this abode, a pension of twenty-one shillings per week. In the centre is a chapel, of neat design, in the pointed style, with a lofty spire. We cannot refrain from commemorating this noble act of individual munificence, and shall further rejoice at the completion of the benevolent founder's design.

DEATH OF MR. GEO. HORNCASTLE, THE VOCALIST.—This gentleman, who was one of the *corps operatique* of Drury-lane Theatre last season. died at his residence in Tavistock-place, on Sunday, in the prime of life. He made his *débût*, we believe, at Covent-garden, in the character of *Lord Allcash*, under the management of Madame Vestris, having been previously one of the leading vocalists at the Liverpool Theatre.

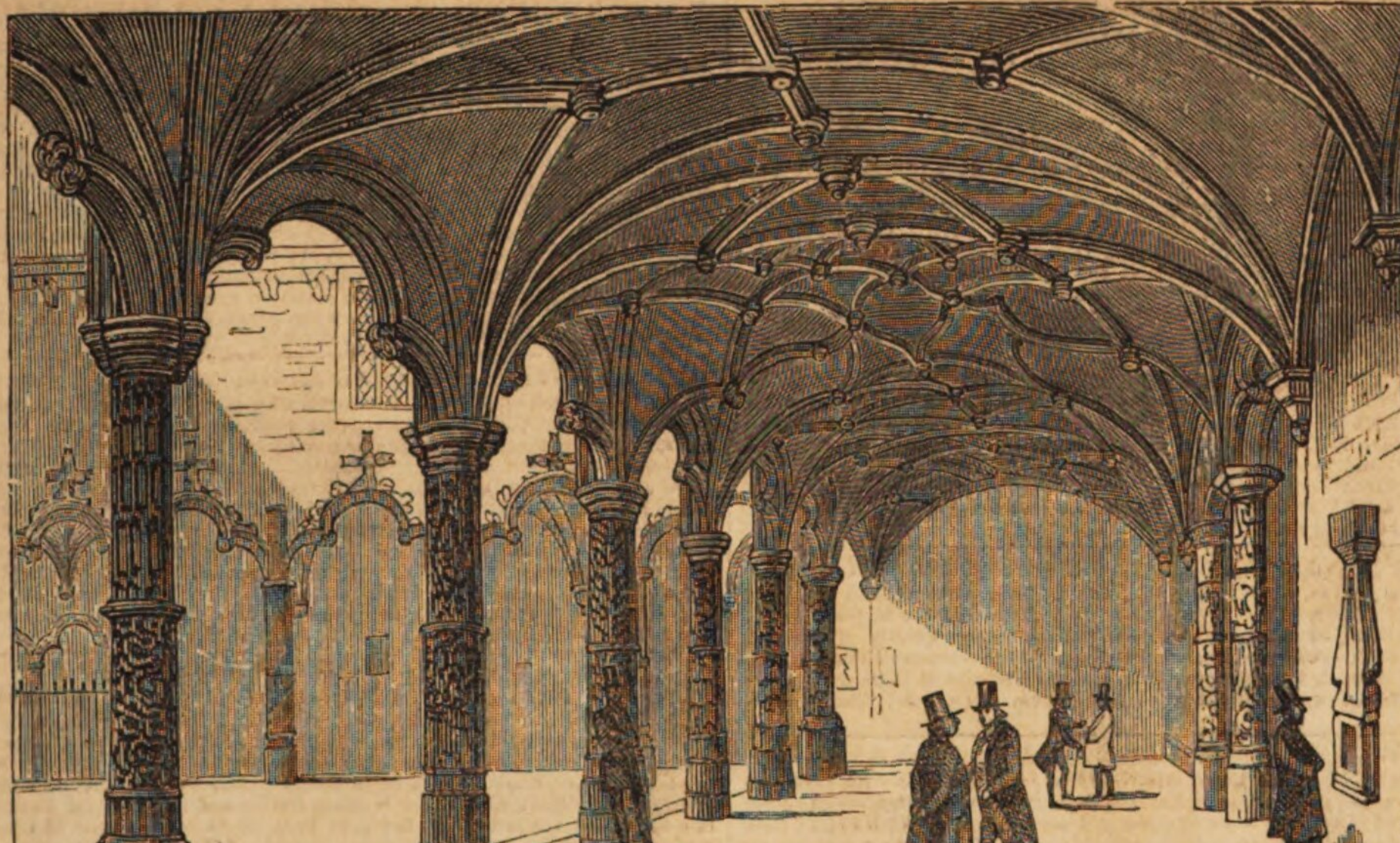
NEW CLAIMANT TO THE STONELEIGH ESTATES.—On Monday the town of Leamington was in commotion, in consequence of the examination of thirty-two individuals who had been apprehended by Mr. Roby, the superintendent of police, having been engaged in unlawfully taking forcible possession of Stoneleigh Abbey, the mansion of Lord Leigh. A new claimant, named John Leigh, has now just come forward, and sought to enforce his pretensions by proceeding with a party of thirty, with bludgeons, &c., to take forcible possession of the mansion. They were met by the police and constables; and Dencer, a police serjeant, and Hancox, an assistant-constable, were felled to the ground, and other persons engaged in guarding the premises seriously maltreated. They retained possession of the mansion for upwards of an hour. The police, however, went to the spot, and the whole of the party were handcuffed, and conveyed to the public office at Leamington, upon a charge of riot and assault. The above facts were elicited from the several witnesses, some of whom bore upon their forehead, face, and hands, marks of great external violence. Ultimately they (twenty-nine in number) were committed to take their trial at the next county sessions, with liberty to find bail.

Arthur Atherley, Esq., who represented Southampton before the Reform Bill, died suddenly at his seat at Arundel, Sussex, last week. He was seventy-four years of age, and has left three sons and three daughters.

A CLEVER PARISIAN TRICK.—A Paris paper gives the following account of a very ingenious robbery:—About a fortnight ago, a young man, of about 35, of elegant manners and appearance, presented himself at the house of the Misses N., in the Rue Meslay, to look at some apartments which were to let. He stated that he was an artist connected with the Porte St. Martin, and that he wanted to live near the theatre. He agreed about the apartments, and paid a month in advance. The very next day he had a long conversation with the ladies, and he soon contrived to make himself so agreeable to them, that he passed several hours a day in their company. In short, a few days afterwards, the so-called artist offered the ladies a box at the theatre for the next day, which the ladies did not scruple to accept. "I will accompany you myself," said he, "and take care that you are comfortable." The day came, and the gentleman took the ladies to the theatre according to promise. After he had been in the theatre about an hour, he made a pretext to leave. He immediately proceeded to the house in the Rue Mesley, and asked the porter for the keys of the apartment, pretending that the ladies had forgotten a shawl which they would require on coming out of the theatre. The porter having no suspicion, gave him the key. In about an hour he came down, having a parcel in his hand wrapped in a pocket handkerchief. On their return, the ladies were surprised at the answer of the porter; and, suspecting something, hastened to their apartment, but the truth became manifest. The furniture was in confusion, the desks broken open, and all the plate, money, and jewellery of which the ladies were possessed had disappeared. They found at once that a considerable robbery had taken place, and that they were the victims of the self-styled artist, who had only introduced himself to them with the intention of pillaging them. Inquiries were made the next day of persons to whom this adroit swindler had referred, but of course he was not known; and in spite of the exertions of the clever Parisian police, no trace has been discovered of this ingenious thief.

THE BOURSE, AT ANTWERP.

This celebrated structure will be found referred to in our historical details of the London Royal Exchange, in another part of the present number. It was long reported to be the finest building of the kind in Europe: and served as a model for not only the Exchange in London, but also for that at Amsterdam.



THE BOURSE AT ANTWERP.

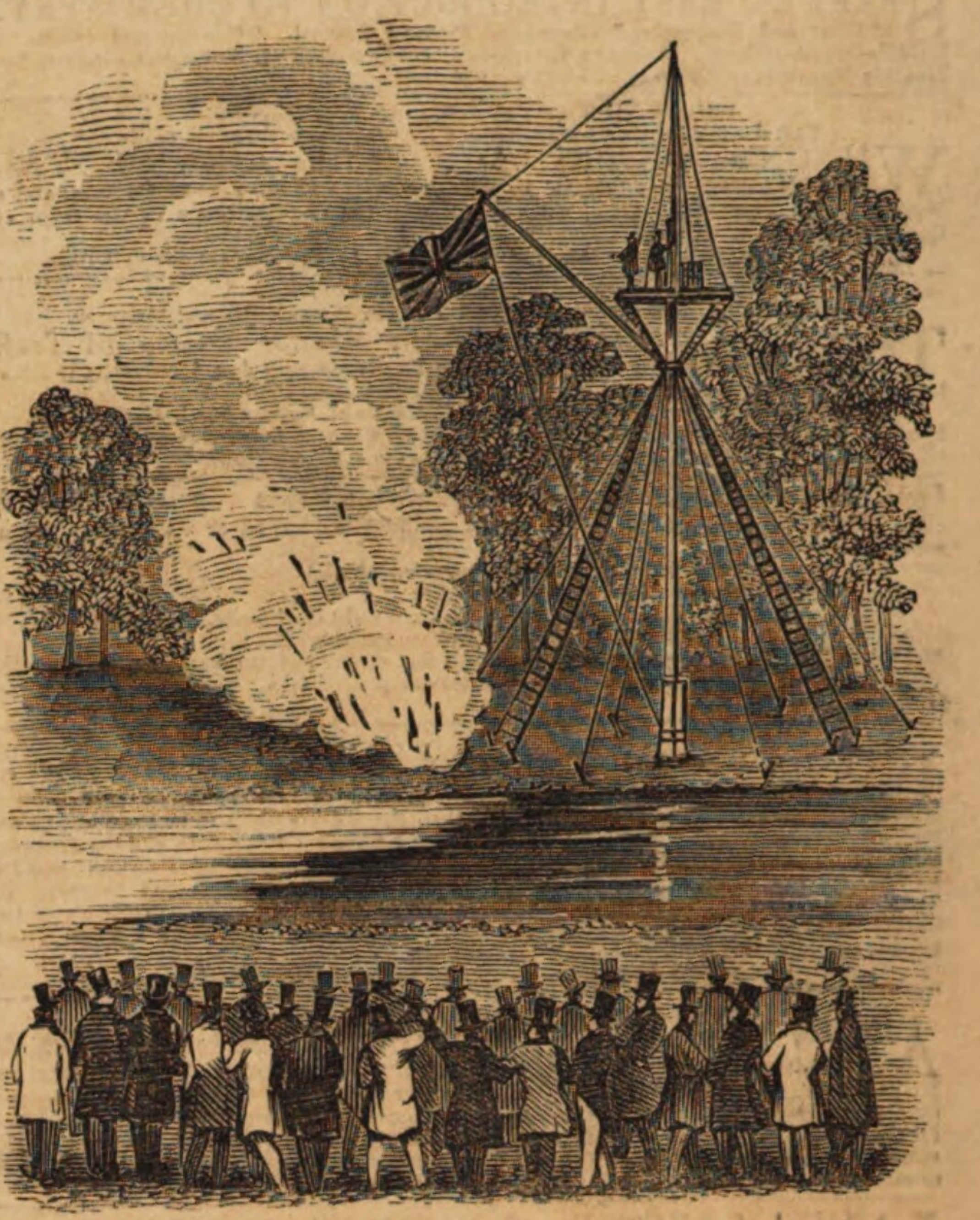
NOVEL EXPERIMENTS IN WARFARE.

A few days since, the first of an intended series of experiments were exhibited in the grounds of Mulgrave House, Fulham, now in the possession of "The Society of Practical Science, and Private Military School of a New and Noble Science of Warfare," having for its objects, as stated in the prospectus, "the advancement of science and the establishment of universal peace," and the placing "at the command of our young and beloved Sovereign such a tremendous machinery of warfare as to enable her Majesty to maintain universal peace. That her Majesty may overrule any nation disturbing our present tranquillity, and say, 'Be still—redress your grievance in some more laudable manner—but to war you shall not; the power is in my hands, and if war be your determination, the destruction of your fleet and army is certain.' To this great and glorious end do the Directors of the Society of Practical Science, and Noble Science of Warfare aspire, and they doubt not that in a short time the country will be convinced that they have such a system of warfare at their command, and are in possession of such inventions as will hurl to destruction any opposing power."

In the programme of the first field day the opening experiment was with a bomb-shell, the ignition of which was not to be seen. It was accordingly buried in the earth, but, owing to the damp preventing the fusee from completing the ignition, this experiment failed. This shell is designed to destroy an enemy pursuing retreating troops.

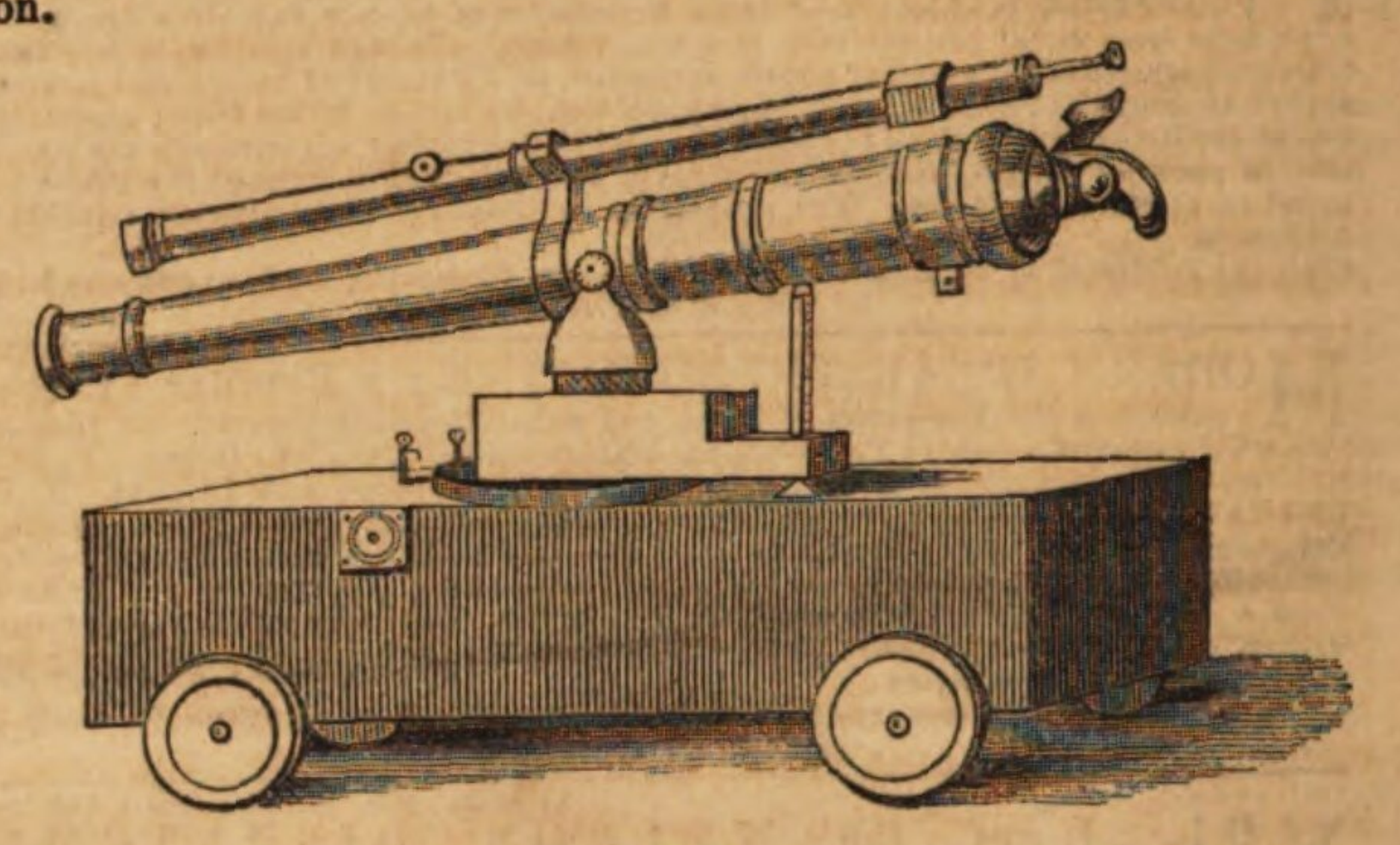
The second experiment was with a shell similar to the above, but with a *visible explosion;* it was suspended from a pole, and at a given signal was made to descend upon a substantially-constructed wooden hut, which it instantly shattered to pieces, the planks, rafters, &c. flying to immense height. This was effected on first striking the hut with the shell; a second shell was then exhibited, but not suffered to explode until the second time of falling. The object was to show that the inventor has complete controul over this destructive missile, and it appears that his controul consists in the application of a percussion-cap of a peculiar kind; for Lord Ranelagh, one of the visitors, applied an ordinary cap, which exploded the first time without igniting the shell. On the inventor's cap being applied on the second occasion, the shell fell into a deep hole prepared for the purpose to prevent danger, and exploded with terrific force.

A shower of hand-rockets were then thrown from a mast and exploded, to show how, by their means, a merchant-vessel could easily protect herself from pirates, or other hostile parties at sea: from the unfavourable weather, however, other intended trials were abandoned. Next were fired some self-exploding rockets, without sticks; and an exploding rocket of cannon, which can be manufactured to a tremendous power, and be fired from a cannon of any calibre: it was directed against a strong target, cased with sheet iron, which it instantly tore to pieces.



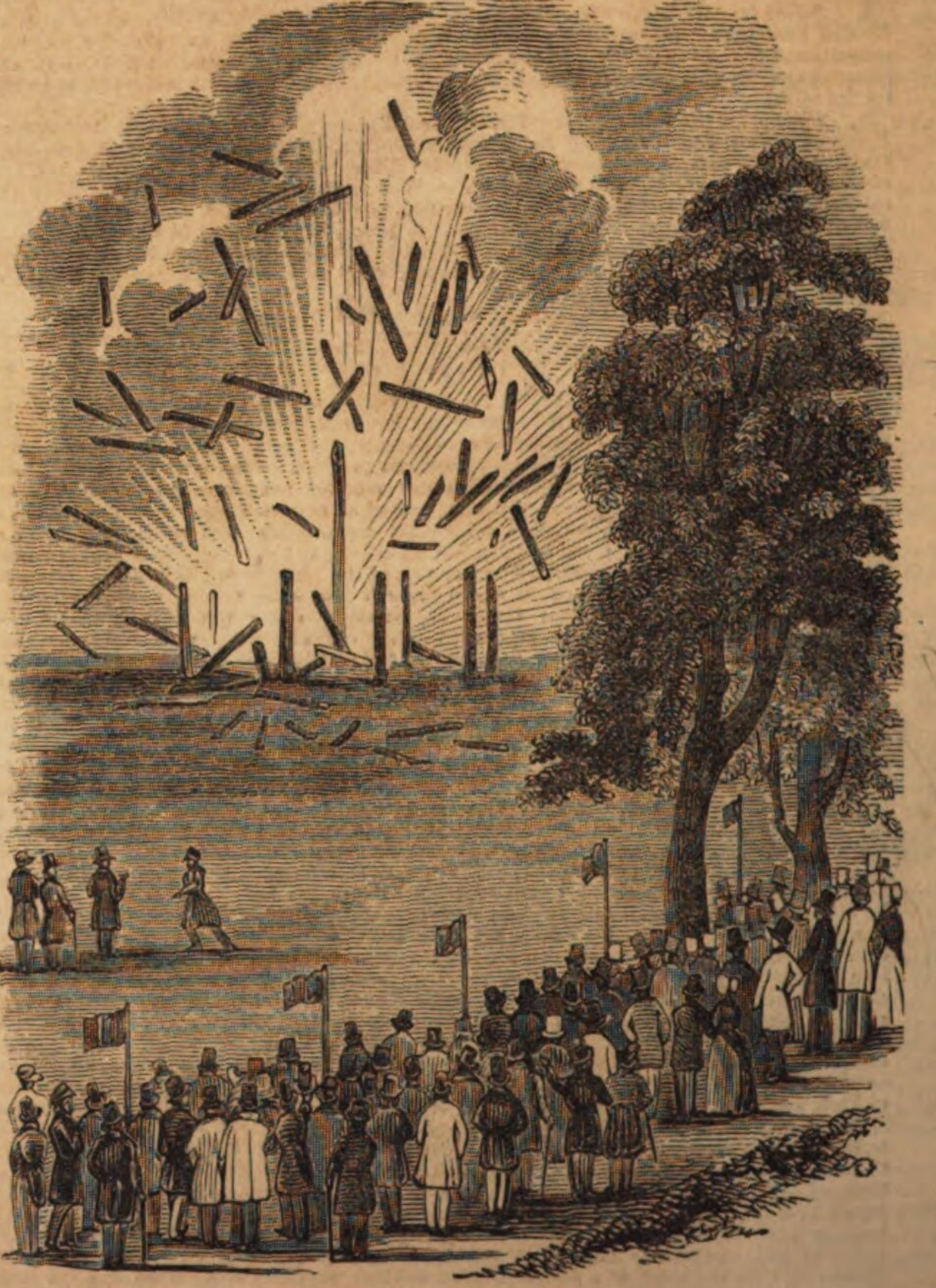
SHOWER OF HAND-ROCKETS.

But the implement which excited the most attention was a cannon upon the principle of non-recoil, which was fired several times with a strong charge of powder, without any recoil, or certainly not more than a quarter of an inch. The Society state that the principle is applicable to guns of any calibre. A telescope is attached, which they say enables the gunner to hit the smallest mark with unerring precision.



NON-RECOIL GUN.

This experiment gave rise to nearly an hour of discussion among the scientific and professional gentlemen present, till at length, the inventor (the Duke of Normandy, understood to be at the head of the Society) took the gun from the carriage, held it in his hands, and fired it, as did another gentleman present, with perfect safety, and without feeling the least effect from the recoil. The inventor then said to one of the stoutest sceptics: "I will allow you to take my gun to pieces, and if you discover the secret, I will make you a present of it; but, if you do not discover it"—("What, then?")—"you pay me. The challenge was declined.



HUT DESTROYED BY A SHELL.

It should be explained that the principal point aimed at by the inventor of the shells was to show the perfect safety with which they could be carried about; in proof of which they were let fall several times, when only the cap exploded.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, of 198, Strand, aforesaid — SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1844.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

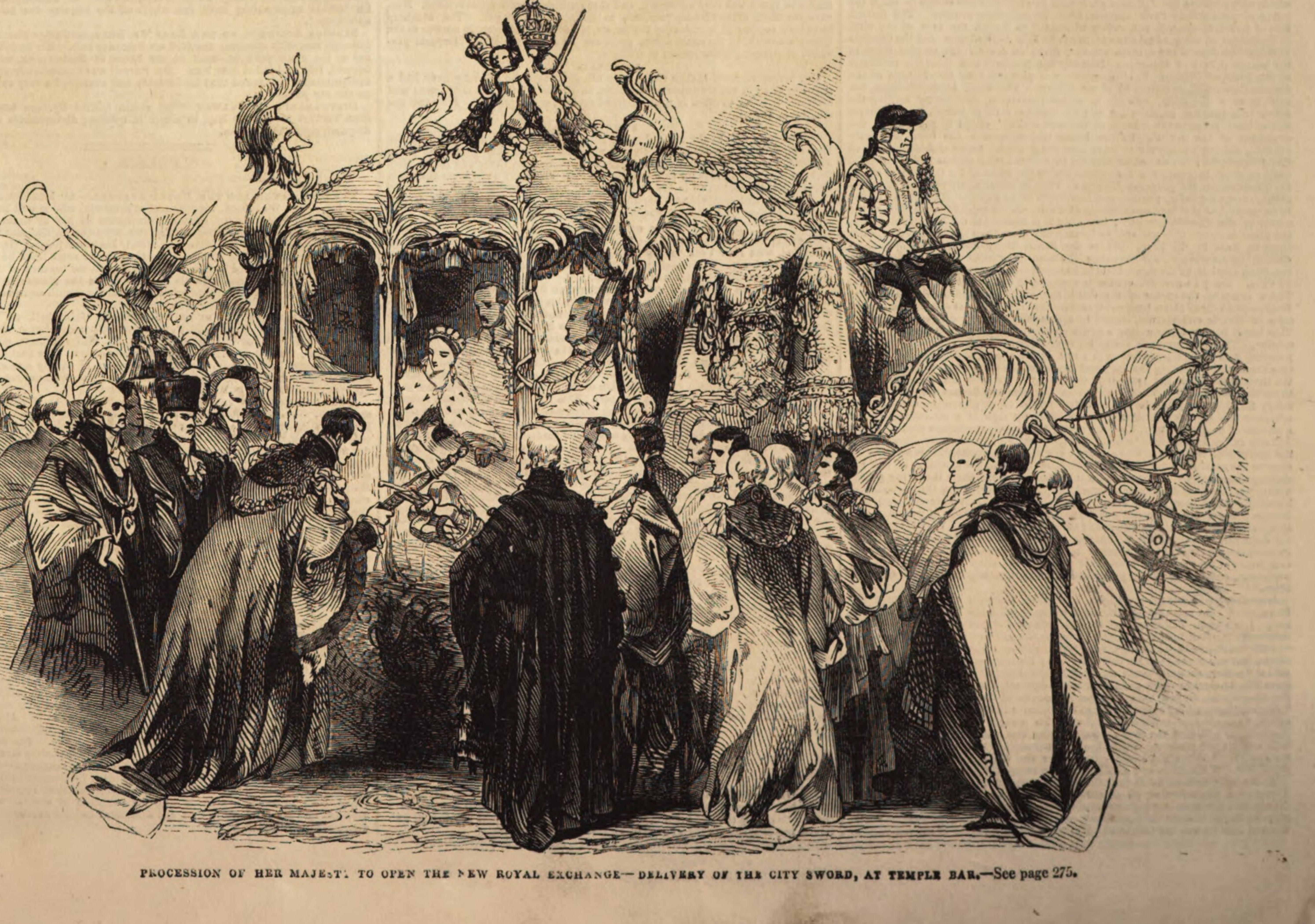
ANDREW BEST ET LELOIR. SC. A PARIS.

No. 131.—Vol. V.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1844. [Sixpence.

THE SPANISH CONSTITUTION.

ESPARTERO, the late Regent of Spain, has but just published an address to the Spanish people, in which he resigned his office, his functions ceasing on the Queen attaining her legal majority on the 10th of October. His resignation was one of form only, for he had long been an exile, without power or influence in the conduct of affairs, and the Queen had been declared of age in anticipation of the day fixed by law, to suit the purposes of the party which had got the child under its controul. Dwelling, as he did, on the efforts he had made to govern by and within the law, and on the respect he had always shown for the forms and spirit of the Constitution, this manifesto of the Duke of Victoria had an interest beyond that it derived from the circumstances amid which it was issued. It was the last homage paid to a Constitution now no more; it was a political document couched in a language that the rulers of Spain no longer understand. The Constitution of which Espartero was the servant, and as long as he could be, the defender, has ceased to exist. It is superseded by another, which, under the phrases and forms of a Constitution, is all that a Ferdinand could wish, and the whole of the people of Spain is subjected to the caprices of a profligate woman, who, like Louis XIV., is taking refuge in bigotry as an atonement for the vices of her past life, and the lawless sway of Ministers, whose only idea of government is that of the sword.

The new Constitution of Spain is a lengthy document—formal and legal in its appearance, and duly divided into heads and sections. But in no one single point is it changed, that it is not worse than the old one. It in every way invades the privileges of the people; and the few securities that are allowed to remain, may, and undoubtedly will be, broken through without ceremony or scruple on the first occasion on which it shall be thought necessary to dispense with them. There are also abundance of contradictory provisions laid down, which indicate that its promise and performance will be of no kin together. Thus it says, "All Spaniards can freely print and publish their opinions, without any previous censorship, by conforming to the laws." Who would imagine from this that the only protection the press possesses under the old Constitution, has been taken away? In all cases of libel, or what the Government may choose to consider such, the right of trial by jury is altogether destroyed. In a servile spirit of imitation of a bad model, the Spanish Ministry has copied one of the worst features of the French Constitution, such as it has become by the successive invasions of the Charter. Again, all Spaniards are declared to be equally subject to the laws; but exceptions are immediately made in favour of the army and the church, the members of which will be, we presume, only accountable to their own tribunal—the soldier to martial law, even for offences against the civil code; and the priest to his ecclesiastical courts, although guilty perhaps of crimes against society at large. Don Carlos, had he been permitted to ascend the throne on the death of his brother, or had he been placed there by his party at the beginning of the civil war, could not have made such an invasion of the liberties of the people, and certainly he could not have attempted it so openly. The liberal movement has degenerated into a military tyranny; all the struggles of the Constitutionalists, all the lives that have been sacrificed, all the blood that has been shed, have been in vain. Without calling forth a man worthy of the name of a leader, without eliciting a voice that can command a moment's attention, the last spark of Spanish liberty has been trampled out! And the outrage attracts far more notice and discussion in France and England than in Spain itself! This appears strange, but it is not impossible to account for it. In England we attach great importance to the terms and forms of law, and almost instinctively do the same when we study the laws or Constitution of another country. But in that country itself the laws may be badly administered, and the Constitution so broken and perverted as to be worse than useless. What then is the feeling created in the people who are subjected to the abuses of both? At the best, indifference and carelessness; more frequently a turbulent spirit ready to supply by revenge what the law cannot furnish by justice, and prepared to acquiesce, if not actively to promote any change, conscious that no alteration in the form of the Government will injure them in proportion to the advantages to be gained by the cabals, intrigues, and a chronic state of semi-warfare in which the Spaniards seem to delight. A Regent like Espartero governs by the law, cautiously abstains from violating it, is never even suspected of adding to his private fortune by playing fast and loose with the public revenues; and he is driven from the kingdom by the revolt of a mercenary army that seems to be absolutely at the command of any adventurer who has the means of bribing it. The people stand aloof and see the *pronounciamentos* of the soldiery depriving them of the only security they had for national liberty, without an effort to prevent Time passes on, and the military chief, who has got the ascendant, having shot those of his rivals whom he considered dangerous, seizes the Government, brings back the Queen-Mother, who had been deposed for her arbitrary tendencies, and then



PROCESSION OF HER MAJESTY TO OPEN THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE—DELIVERY OF THE CITY SWORD, AT TEMPLE BAR.—See page 275.

comes the stage at which we have at present arrived—the overthrow of the Constitution; slender as was the security it gave, it was something, but it is now among the things that were. Despotism has re-assumed its sway, and except some vague rumours of a wish among part of the population of the capital to excite a movement in favour of the recall of Espartero—a disposition already repressed by cavalry and infantry—there is no apparent excitement or feeling among the people. All is apathy, and will remain so till King Stork has carried his system beyond the limits of human endurance, and then those who tacitly consented to the expulsion of King Log will seize sword and musket, and purge out despotism by blood, for the Spaniard is energetic and brave, but somewhat superstitiously reverent of royalty, and weakly indulgent towards the wickedness of his Kings. He will pardon any sin if it wears the imperial purple; will recognise no merit if it resides in a plebeian. No nation but the Spanish would have permitted Ferdinand to remain on the throne, or allowed Christina to return to it. But they seem to think the Monarch a reality, and can understand him, even if a bad one; but a Constitution is to them an abstraction—and they suffer it to be taken from them without a murmur. Among ourselves it is just the reverse; the Constitution is all powerful, and the Monarch is subordinate to it, administering it, but without the power of changing, suspending, or impeding its operation. The Spaniards are cigar-smoking and bull-fighting, and taking their siesta, as composedly as ever, with their Constitution made a wreck: an attempt to innovate to one-fourth of the extent here, would convulse the whole framework of society. But we have been trained to a political system for two centuries, and our country is rich, populous, with an immense commerce, and a press that has no parallel in the world. Spain, as far as we can comprehend its condition, is almost the reverse. It is vast in extent, and thinly peopled; without roads, ships, or commerce; and just escaped from a civil war, which has demoralised society to such an extent that there is a completely organised banditti plundering up to the very gates of the capital. She is divided into provinces so distinct as to be almost like separate nations; for the Biscayan has little in common with the Andalusian, and the Arragonese differs from both. Amid such circumstances as these, an uniform Constitutional Government must be difficult to work out; yet the total indifference with which the Spaniards have seen their Charter destroyed, exhibits a degree of political degeneracy, when it is compared with the spirit of the men who gained it, that must give rise to regret.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Wednesday.

By letters just received here, we see that many of the male leaders of English fashion—men distinguished by high rank and ample fortune, and the most versed in the art of society, such as the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Lord Dudley and Ward, Mr. H. Broadwood, M.P., Lord Clanricarde and Mr. Hubert de Burgh, &c.—several of them at present in Italy—will be immediate additions to the number of those who intend passing the winter in Paris. Amongst the ladies who contemplate a sojourn here have already been enumerated the Marchioness of Aylesbury, the Hon. Mrs. Norton, and her sister, Lady Seymour; Lady C. Paulett, the Countess of Cardigan, the Hon. Mrs. Anson, Mrs. Maberly, the Countess of Charleville, &c. &c. These gay, rich, and leading members of English society will be enlivened by the occasional presence of one who adds to the nearest approach to ubiquity and omniscience a human being has as yet attained, an acquaintance with persons of all parties, all classes, and all countries, as universal as his knowledge of science—I allude to the eccentric Lord Brougham, who goes to and fro betwixt Paris and his villa at Hyères with all the regularity and frequency, and with all the rapidity of an *estafette*.

By the continual afflux of Frenchmen from the provinces, and foreigners from all quarters of the globe, to the great misfortune of the nation, Paris has become France. Misfortune, I say, because nothing is so pernicious as that those who rule an empire by their power and example, should, instead of the converse with nature and the purer thoughts the country affords, be plunged constantly in the vortex of pleasures and passions of a city like Paris, where votaries of epicure from every part of the globe, are naturally prone to yield themselves to a questionable mode of life, and give an example they would not indulge in at home. All the new comers flock to the same fashionable quarters as far as they can. Lodgings near the sky are preferred in the Chausée d'Antin, to the most spacious in other faubourgs. New stories are constantly being added to the houses, until they reach the height of the Tower of Babel, and menace the sky. The height of new-built Paris houses astonishes even the most careless observer. Formerly mansions never exceeded four stories; they are now of six, seven, or even eight, without including the *entresols*, which are often double on the same staircase—the latter "veritable human kennels." The small broiling ovens, rather than rooms, under the roof at the *4ieme*, *5ieme*, and *6ieme ètages* are sources of asphyxia and low fever. But all these efforts "*superas evadere ad auras*," which only increase the "*facilis descensus averni*"—do not suffice to lodge the influx of population—Paris spreads over the adjoining country. The distant line of fortifications will not suffice ultimately to bound the area of the city. Independent of the gradual absorption of the Bois de Boulogne, and the Champs Elysées, the dryads and sylvans are now flying in despair the secular alleys of the beautiful Park of Monceaux, formerly the property and favourite residence of the Duke of Orleans, Egàlité, which was planned after the designs of the famous Carmontel, and sung by so many poets. The King, Louis Philippe, has sold it to a company, who are in actual possession, and intend turning the *locale* into squares, in imitation of your London style of building. This style will at least preserve the "lungs of the metropolis," whilst it will add to the ornament of the capital. In the latter respect, much has been gloriously effected, although many errors have been committed. Some edifices are gilded like gingerbread; the sacred edifices are surcharged with statues and ornaments, until religious impression is destroyed—utility lost sight of for the sake of effect, as, for example, the gorgeous Maison de Ville, in which every room is inconvenient, except for balls, parties, and receptions of ceremony. The library of the town is still at the further extremity of Paris, on the quay of Austerlitz, at the corner of the Place Walhubert; but when it is restored to the Municipal Palace, the place assigned to it will still be inefficient; more than ten thousand volumes must be kept in the lofts. Where the Bande Noire has not destroyed them during the Revolution, unfortunately the beautiful monuments of past ages are too often overlaid by the new—little in harmony—as occurs at the aforesaid Hotel de Ville. Many a worse desecration is observed in other directions: for instance, There exists at the corner of the Vieille Rue du Temple and the Rue des Francs Bourgeois a relic of olden times—an ancient tower, of the most correct and elegant style of Gothic architecture, chased by ornamental work as rich as it is elegant. This turret is seen surmounting a house whose *rez de chaussée* is occupied by an *epicier*. The good man has shown his appreciation of this antique treasure by painting its basis and *pendentives* in a rich brown colour, and covering the delicate tracery ornamenting the body and capital of the turret with plaster of Paris. On the top flourishes the symbol of the grocer's trade—a tin sugar-loaf—and three immense pictures, hung high up in the place of former trophies of chivalry, &c., likewise symbolic of the divers trades of neighbouring shopkeepers, complete this curious *ensemble*. Here figures the sign of a rat-catcher—there a picture of a gigantic lady, bleeding under the lancet, announces that no fairy's midwife drives on her trade below. Independently of those extraordinary pictorial banners of tradesmen, that meet the eye in every direction, it is amusing to observe the means resorted to by shopkeepers to attract the attention of our Parisian *gobemouches*. For instance, a tobacconist, whose shop is on the Boulevards, hit, the other day, on an original expedient for increasing the customers to his shop. At an hour of the evening when the Boulevards were crowded with loungers, the report of a pistol was heard, and brought a rush of people to the spot, in the idea that the tobacconist had committed suicide. Very different was the sight that presented itself. In the midst of a cloud of smoke was distinguished the piquant physiognomy of a very pretty *grisette*, seated with perfect composure at the counter. From this moment the shop has been invaded by customers, and the aid of two policemen is found necessary to keep the crowd in order.

A perfect architectural revolution has taken place at the Boulevards des Italiens. All the splendid buildings are being seized upon by building speculators. Long since had they fixed their wishes on the vast mansion which commences at the Rue Lafitte, and which reaches to the Boulevard. The proprietor was M. Guillaume, a millionaire, who for some time resisted the most dazzling offers; but death cut short his determination; his heirs converted the bricks into gold; "notices to quit" were sent to the various tenants. This announcement came like an electric shock upon that witty original, the Marquis of Hertford. For fifteen years he had been in quiet possession of the lower portion of the "doomed house;" his entire existence had been adapted to the exigencies and *agrémens* of the spot. What cared he for his palaces and parks in England. Here had he collected the *chef d'œuvres* of the first masters of the pictorial art, both ancient and modern. Upon the announcement, not a feature expressed annoyance. "What is the sum necessary for the whole pile?" demanded the noble lord. "A million and a half," was the reply. The sum was paid!

An amusing mishap befell the other day the celebrated Solicitor-General, M. Plougonton, the terror of all political offenders. As he was returning from Nancy, the diligence in which he was travelling was stopped, and the passengers requested to show their passports, and on the declaration of the Solicitor-General that he was not furnished with one, he was, in spite of his violent protestations, carried off and brought before the Commissary of Police, who ordered him to be taken to prison. The indignation of the infuriated Solicitor-General knew no bounds; but he in vain threatened with the thunders of the law the obdurate and unmoved functionary. Fortunately the discovery of a confidential letter, from the Minister of Justice, in one of his pockets, which he had overlooked in his wrath, procured him his liberty.

A great deal of curiosity is excited here by a law-suit, brought against the Marquis d' Aligre, so well known for his immense fortune and just pride of birth, by a certain Madame Bouchet. She claims the restitution of certain *titres de noblesse*, of which she accuses the ancestors of the Marquis of having robbed her!

A highly interesting question, both in a judicial as well as a philosophical point of view, appears about to be set at rest, after agitating the tribunals of France from end to end. Messieurs Danger and Flaudin, who signalized themselves by their opposition to M. Orfila's celebrated toxicological theory, by which it would seem that men were in a perpetual state of *empoisonnement*, brought, the other day, the result of later experiments before the Académie de Sciences. These gentlemen having been for some time nourishing two dogs with oxyde of copper, proceeding first with small doses, and gradually increasing them, found, on examination after death, that there only existed in the bodies of these poor animals some atoms of the poison with which they had been inundated during life. M. Arago, the astronomer, in making his report on this memoir, at the Académie de Sciences, with a sarcastic smile alluded to "the *general* belief which had lately existed amongst chemical philosophers." The celebrated chemist, Thenard, immediately rose, and begged to deny that such an opinion ever existed in the mind of any of his philosophical brethren—a terrible hit for the inventor of the theory, M. Orfila, Dean of the Faculty. This is glad news—not only to the wretched persons accused of poisoning, but also to the judges, barristers, and juries, who were themselves often really poisoned by the experiments perpetrated in boiling the remains of the supposed victims of poisoning, to seek deadly elements which were *created by the very process employed*.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers, in the absence of political topics of an exciting character, devote some attention to the unsettled state of Spain, and the recently published outline of a new constitution for that country. Some unpleasant intelligence had been received in Paris from Algiers. It is to the following effect:—

"Events of a very serious nature have just taken place at about ten leagues from Dellys, in the part of the country not yet subdued of one of the three Agalicks organized by the Marshal upon his departure for Morocco.

"At the very moment that General Coruman was about to quit the country, which he fancied in a state of tranquillity, in order to return to Dellys, and thence to Algiers, he was informed that the Kabyles were again collected, and in a very numerous force. Assured of the truth of this information, he formed his small body of troops into three columns, which he ordered to march towards the spot where the Kabyles had gathered.

"The column commanded by Colonel Saint Arnaud arrived the first, and was obliged to sustain alone, for a great length of time (it is said that the combat lasted six hours), the onset of the Kabyles, three or four times more numerous than itself. It defended itself with vigour, and had almost entirely exhausted all its ammunition when the other two columns came up.

"One of them, commanded by Colonel Forey, one of the most distinguished officers of the French troops in Africa, had been delayed by the bad state of the roads, and by the attack of another body of Kabyles, which came to increase the already numerous body of the combatants.

"It is reported that twenty-nine men have been killed, and 130 wounded, among whom are more than twelve officers; one of whom has been obliged to suffer amputation.

"A steamer arrived in the evening of the 19th, with 106 wounded, and an account of this unfortunate affair.

"The Marshal immediately gave orders for the departure of all the troops of the 3rd *léger*, and of the 53rd of the line, which still remained at Algiers, and embarked himself with his staff and his aides-de-camp, determined not to return until everything should be terminated in that part of the country."

A letter from Algiers, of the 20th, published in the *Siecle*, says there were 130 of the French killed and wounded, of whom fifteen were officers. Thirty-five men and two officers were killed.

There have been some violent storms in the south of France, attended with great loss of life and destruction of property. At Cette a water spout fell upon the town on the 22nd ult., the ravages of which are thus described:—"This terrible phenomenon, which arrived in the direction of the Fortress of St. Pierre, skirted the mole in its whole length, and when it came opposite the engineers' establishment, attracted probably by the conductor and the zinc roof of the house, it turned round the edifice, and at last fell with violence upon it. At the same moment a violent explosion was heard, and the whole population thought that its last hour was come. During two minutes space of time a terrific crash resounded in the air. The roofs of the houses were smashed to pieces, and the fragments were carried to the most distant part of the town. The building belonging to the engineers has been entirely sacked; its zinc roof was carried off in the twinkling of an eye, and the whole *façade* demolished and raised to the ground, so that nothing now remains of it but the back and side walls. Another house, four stories high, new and solidly built, belonging to M. Labaille, was literally crushed to the earth."

A fearful inundation joined at the same time its ravages to those of the electric waterspout. In an instant the waters of the canal rose and flooded the quays. It was a pitiable spectacle to see all the lighters loaded with wines torn into the current, driven one against the other, and then swallowed up by the element. At least a dozen boats were sunk in the canal itself, and what was the most terrible is, that most of them had their crews on board. Some few were able to save themselves, the others have perished. It is supposed that nearly thirty have been carried down with their boats.

In Marseilles the inundations were so great that the water rose above the carriage wheels in the streets. In Toulouse a terrific storm visited the town on the 24th instant. At Avignon and other towns, the Rhone, the Durance, and the Saone had overflowed, and committed considerable ravages.

We find by these papers that some individuals have made a rich harvest in France and Belgium, by passing off forged £100 Bank of England notes to the money-changers.

SPAIN.

Our letters from Madrid, which are to the 23d ult., state that the position of affairs in Spain was very menacing, and that outbreaks were apprehended. Narvaez has taken extraordinary exertions to maintain his power. The Ministry have been successful in inducing the Senate to adopt the address, in answer to the Queen's speech, in the exact terms proposed by the committee. Reports prevailed of alarming disturbances in Gallicia.

PORTUGAL.

Our accounts from Lisbon to the 24th ult. state that the Ministry have had a majority of 48 in the Chamber of Deputies, in favour of their late decrees; and their continuance in office is thus rendered secure for the present. No news was stirring at Lisbon.

SWEDEN.

Letters from Stockholm state that the King of Sweden had demanded of the Diet authority to concede to a foreign power (not named, but presumed to be France), under somewhat disadvantageous circumstances, the island of St. Bartholomew. The pretext for this demand is, that the colony costs more than it is worth. St. Bartholomew is one of the smaller Antilles, situated to the north of Guadaloupe, and comprising a population of 5000 souls. It has been attached to Sweden since 1784, when it was ceded to that country by France.

THE UNITED STATES.

Arrival of the Caledonia.—The Caledonia, Captain Lott, has arrived at Liverpool, with New York papers to the 15th ult., Boston to the 16th, and Halifax to the 19th ult. The chief point of interest at New York turned upon the elections in the different states of the union.

The *New York Herald* mentions an important decision which has recently been given in Boston, that a slave can only serve on board an United States national vessel while that vessel is within the slave limits of that country, and that the moment the vessel passes without those limits he can claim his discharge.

The New York papers are endeavouring to create a little excitement out of an account received from Rio Janeiro of a rupture between the commander of the British brig of war Alert, Captain Bosanquet; and Captain Dumas, of the brig Cyrus, of New Orleans. It appears, that when lying off Calinda, on the coast of Africa, the British captain came alongside of the Cyrus, and suspecting her to be a slaver, demanded to see the brig's papers. This the American captain refused, and at length the box or chest containing them was broken open, and the documents were examined by the captain of the English vessel, he of the suspected brig protesting against the proceeding in loud and indignant terms. It is added, that after the British captain had left the Cyrus she was sold to the Portuguese, and immediately filled with slaves. During the altercation, and before the sale, the British captain is reported to have said to the American, "The reason you cannot show me the papers is because you have sold your vessel—I was told so." The American captain's version of the affair is evidently exaggerated, and contains a great deal of idle bombast, such as the "American flag trampled upon by the British," "our flag is insulted, it will cost the English nation dear," &c., and he accuses the English captain of being a coward and turning pale! His letter is published in the American papers, and duly penned with imposing capitals and notes of admiration.

The New York money market is stated to be flat. When the packet sailed, the rate of exchange at New York on London was high, 110.

In Canada, also, there is much electioneering excitement caused by the junction of the Irish and the French parties in the province, both opposed, of course, to the Government of Sir Charles Metcalfe. Rumours prevail that Papineau was about to return; he is now in France. Quebec exhibited some disturbance on the occasion of the Repeal party celebrating the triumph of O'Connell; they burned tar barrels in honour of the event, and smashed the windows of several houses which did not exhibit lights in commemoration of the event.

According to the *Quebec Mercury* of the 10th October, a smart shock of an earthquake had been experienced at Valcartier on the preceding Sunday.

A Boston paper states that the Governor of Cape Coast Castle, Mr. M'Lean, the husband of the unfortunate "L. E. L." (Miss Landon), had arrived in that city.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Overland Mail has arrived by express, with papers from India to the 17th of September, and from China to the 29th of July, being a month later than those received by the last mail. Although they do not announce any fact of particular importance, yet the news is of an interesting character.

☞ Sir Henry Hardinge is stated to have commenced his administration with great discretion and vigour, and a very favourable augury is drawn from his appointment. The Punjaub is not in a very tranquil state. In Scinde, also, Captain Mackenzie has had another skirmish with the Beloochees.

Advices from Cabul mention, that an engagement had taken place on the 2d of Aug., between Akhbar Khan and Aubdool Summund, in which a great deal of bravery had been displayed on both sides. The former came off the victor, capturing, among his prisoners, two generals of the enemy. The loss on the side of the people of Cabul was estimated at 3000, while that of the enemy was stated to be 5000, besides prisoners.

We are sorry to notice the death from fever, of Lieut. Mackintosh, late Aide-de-Camp to Lord Ellenborough.

The Chinese papers mention the recurrence of disturbances at Canton. The English last year repaired the walls of the Company's garden, which had been broken down at the fire in 1842. They put on a gate, and were in the habit of walking, playing at quoits, and otherwise amusing themselves. On the 15th of July the Chinese endeavoured to force themselves into the garden, but were opposed. Upon this they threw brickbats, and broke down the gate, compelling the Englishmen to take refuge in a boat, in which they made their escape to the Consulate. On the following evening a party of Chinese went armed with brickbats, and attempted to take possession of the other garden. Resistance being offered, they commenced an indiscriminate attack upon all the foreigners who came within their reach. Several American gentlemen immediately armed themselves, and drove them from the front of the factories. Still continuing to throw brickbats, they were fired upon, and one man killed, and another wounded in the arm, which ended the affair for the day. The rioting was not continued on the succeeding day.

The Calcutta money market was quiet, and capital was in great abundance. Commercial matters in China were dull. Yarn was still in a depressed state.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The New Royal Exchange.—The public have been admitted, by ticket, during the week, to pass through the rooms occupied at the recent Royal banquet, as well as to survey the tesselated pavement, encaustic paintings, &c. Placards were placed throughout the building, intimating that subscriptions would be received for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the workmen who had lost their lives in the building; but many complained that it would have been much more advantageous to such fund had sixpence been charged for the admission of each person, as very few indeed turned aside to put money into the boxes appropriated for the purpose.

An Old Street Newly Named.—Cateaton-street has been named Gresham-street, and the end houses labelled accordingly.

Suicide by a Parish Officer.—Mr. Charles Fair, tax-collector in the parish of Clerkenwell, committed suicide at his residence in Charles-street, Northampton-square, on Monday night last, by cutting his throat.

At a Court of Aldermen, held on Tuesday, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the Lord Mayor, for the manner in which he had conducted himself during the ceremonial.

Mortality of London.—The number of deaths in the metropolis during the week ending last Saturday, was 935, showing the mortality of the present season still under the weekly average, which, deduced from the returns of the last five years, is 946. Among the deaths from old age and natural decay is mentioned one of a female aged 100.

Alleged Ministerial Changes.—It is reported in circles likely to be correctly iuformed, that Lord Haddington is about to retire as First Lord of the Admiralty, and that Lord Ellenborough will take his place.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Death of a Miser at Brighton.—On Saturday week a very old inhabitant of Brighton, Mr. Thomas Ruxton, died worth some £10,000. He had lived alone for many years, denying himself every comfort, and preparing what food he did indulge in himself. His property, under a will made six years ago, goes to his sister's children, but they are not to be found.

Very Strange Suicide at Kilmarnock.—It is not an uncommon thing in France for lovers to commit suicide together; but in this country such double suicides are of rare occurrence. A singular instance, however, has recently occurred near Kilmarnock. The bodies of a lady and gentleman, apparently sixty years of age, have been found in the river Irvine, about three miles from Kilmarnock. They were attached by two handkerchiefs, knotted together, and tied round the arm of each. The linen of the gentleman was marked B; and in the lady's pocket, among other things, was a seal, with the word "Kate" on it. They had lived as man and wife at the Commercial Inn, at Kilmarnock. A local paper mentions that the name of Atkinson was found in the gentleman's hat, but all is conjecture as to their identity.

More Incendiarism in Bedfordshire.—A fire broke out on Sunday night in a barn on the farm of Mr. John Hall, of Whorley-end, near Cronfield. The building was detached from the stack-yard, or the entire homestead must have been consumed. The produce of 11 acres of wheat, besides a quantity of beans, was destroyed.

IRELAND.

The Repeal Association.—The meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday, offered nothing of the least interest. A Repeal warden, named Hussey, was expulsed from the roll, for quarrelling with his fellow wardens. The amount of rent was announced to be £475 15s. 5d. The subscription for Father Mathew is proceeding. The Duke of Leinster has given £50 and the Earl of Fortescue £25 towards the fund.

Attempt at Murder in Irishtown.—On Sunday a man named Francis Beddy, who resides in Irishtown, whilst at dinner with his wife, attempted to murder her by stabbing her with a knife in the side. The alarm was given, and the culprit was at once secured. The wound is of a very serious nature, but the doctors hope not of a vital character. The prisoner was brought before the magistrates of College-street Office, Dublin, on Monday, and remanded for further examination until the result of the inquiry can be satisfactorily ascertained.

Serious Accident to the Earl of Besborough.—The Earl of Besborough met with a serious accident on Saturday last. His lordship was riding out of the court-yard, in front of the house at Besborough, when his horse tripped, fell, and rolled over him. Dr. Purcell was immediately sent for, and on examination it was found that his lordship had sustained a very severe contusion on the hip-joint.

Disturbance in Galway.—The steam frigrte Cyclops has gone round from Tarbert to Galway Bay, to assist in quelling disturbances arising out of disputed rights of fisheries.

POLICE.

The Gentleman and the Hotel-keepers.—At Marlborough-street, on Tuesday, *Louis Woodcock*, a gentleman of property, who is well known from his disputes with various hotel-keepers with whom he has at times taken up his abode, was charged with having broken two lamp-shades, and also assaulted Mrs. Coquerell, landlady of the European Hotel, Leicester-place. It appeared that the defendant went to the European Hotel to obtain some linen he had left there, but the linen was refused to him until he had paid the balance of his bill. This excited the defendant, and with his stick he broke the glasses in question, and then afterwards struck the landlady a blow on the mouth and two on the body. He was fined £3.

Provocation to Fight by an Ex-M.P.—At Union-hall, on Tuesday, Mr. *John Quincy Harris*, the late M.P. for Newcastle-under-Lyme, appeared to answer a charge of endeavouring to provoke Mr. Philip Roberts, of Upper Montague-street, Russell-square, to a breach of the peace. The parties, it appeared, were connected by marriage, and in consequence of family disputes Mr. Harris had challenged Mr. Roberts to fight a duel. Mr. Harris was ordered to enter into his own recognizances in £500 to keep the peace.

A Lady Committed for Breaking the Peace.—On Wednesday, at Hammersmith, Mrs. *Susannah Folkard*, 10, Pelham-road, Brompton, who has repeatedly appeared at that court on similar charges, appeared before Mr. T. Paynter, the sitting magistrate, on summons charging her with having, on the 16th day of October last, and on divers other days, burst into the house of Colonel Francis Home, at Knightsbridge, in the metropolitan police district, and then and there behaved in a menacing and violent manner, whereby the said Francis Home apprehends some bodily harm. The magistrate ordered her to find two sureties in £10 each to keep the peace, upon which the defendant declared that she would die in prison first, and then the public would know the villany with which Colonel Home had treated her. She was accordingly conveyed to prison.

Complaint of Lord Ranelagh against a Police Inspector.—On Wednesday, at Bow-street, *Inspector Barton*, of the G division, appeared before Mr. Twyford, by order of the police commissioners, to answer a complaint preferred against him by Lord Ranelagh, for having assaulted him on Monday last in the Strand. His Lordship being sworn said, about twenty minutes to two o'clock on Monday, being in company with Sir Thomas Hare in the Strand, he was proceeding towards Charing Cross, when an order was received to clear the streets, as the Queen was on her return from the Royal Exchange, and as he was making his way to pass the crowd two policemen desired them to pass on to the footway pavement, which they omitted to do, but got on as well as they could with the crowd. The police then pushed him on, and on his remonstrating, as there was no occasion to hurry, it brought up another policeman, with whom he also remonstrated. A third policeman next came behind him, who, without inquiring into the cause of the altercation, pushed him violently against the curb-stone, and against the persons who were near to it. At the impulse of the moment he turned round to strike the person who had assaulted him, but the blow, fortunately, was not received by the constable. The defendant, who he then saw was the person who had pushed him, immediately seized him by the coat, waistcoat, and neckcloth, using the most violent language.—Mr. Twyford: Am I then to understand you struck the defendant?—Complainant: No, he was then too far from me; but I made the blow from the first impulse, feeling that I had been assaulted.—After a long examination of several witnesses, Mr. Twyford said his opinion was that the defendant had not exceeded his duty, and dismissed the complaint.

OPENING OF THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE, BY HER MAJESTY.

On Monday last, the splendid Ceremonial of the Inauguration of the New Royal Exchange was enacted with all the circumstance befitting so truly national an event. As a chronicle of the proceedings will doubtless hereafter occupy a prominent position in our regal and civic history, we have illustrated the principal scenes of the Pageant and the Ceremony to the full extent of this week's journal; and, as the best accompaniment for these picturesque records, we have taken the utmost care to insure the accuracy of the descriptive details, by collecting the several accounts narrated by our contemporaries, and testing them by our own observation (with considerable assistance), at the several grand stages of the event.

THE DEPARTURE FROM BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

In its natural order, our account, of course, must commence with the proceedings in St. James's Park, previously to, and after the departure of, the procession.

Before eight o'clock, numbers of persons had assembled round the Palace and in the Park, to occupy the best positions for seeing her Majesty pass.

At nine o'clock St. James's Park began rapidly to fill, and thousands of spectators ranged themselves in line down the Mall, from the Palace gates to the German Chapel, along which route the Royal carriages were to pass.

At ten o'clock the crowd in the Park, chiefly of well-dressed people, had increased to a dense mass, eight or ten deep on each side the way.

Shortly after ten o'clock the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), under the command of Captain Oliver, marched into the Park: a portion of these formed part of the Royal escort, the rest were stationed at intervals on the line through the Park, to aid in keeping back the crowd. The 17th Regiment of Lancers, from Hounslow, next marched through the Park, and formed from Marlborough-gate, where the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) terminated, keeping the line along Pall-mall to Charing-cross; the rest of the line to Temple-bar was kept by parties of the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Royal Horse Guards.

Soon after, a strong detachment of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards, under the command of Lord William Beresford, ranged themselves to the right of the Palace gates; and a similar detachment of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards, under the command of Capt. Roche, ranged themselves opposite, to the left, to form the Royal escort. The whole of the cavalry were under the command of Major-General Lygon. The Ensigns of the two regiments of Life Guards and of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), bearing the colours of their respective regiments, with the Royal trumpeter, were ranged to the right, close to the Palace gates.

About twenty minutes to eleven o'clock the Royal carriages (the magnificent Royal state carriage drawn by eight beautiful cream-coloured horses, decked in their gorgeous trappings) drove to the Palace, followed by a troop of Yeomen of the Guard.

About five minutes past eleven o'clock her Majesty entered the Royal carriage, and the procession immediately formed. On emerging from under the marble arch, her Majesty was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm—the cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs being continued down the whole of the densely-crowded line. Her Majesty repeatedly acknowledged these bursts of enthusiasm in the most gracious and graceful manner, by bowing on either side.

Her Majesty's dress was of white satin (silver tissue) of the richest and most elegant design, portions of the pattern, representing leaves and foliage, being of different textures, and some having the effect of burnished silver. It was open in front from the girdle, increasing in width as it approached the bottom, and displaying a petticoat of the most valuable old point lace.

The sleeves were short, and at the top of each was a very brilliant diamond ornament.

The dress had a most chaste and magnificent appearance, the silver-brocaded satin of which it was composed being ornamented with valuable diamonds down each side of the front, placed at intervals on white satin bows.

The dress was of Spitalfields manufacture.

Her Majesty had a most splendid diamond stomacher, some of the brilliants in it being of extraordinary size and lustre, and on the left side the Queen wore the star of the Order of the Garter, having the cross in the centre formed of rubies, and the rest of the star composed of diamonds.

Her Majesty wore at the back of her head a miniature crown entirely formed of brilliants, and a diamond tiara surmounting the forehead. The necklace, earrings, and bracelets were of brilliants.

Over the left shoulder was the riband of the Garter, looped with diamonds, and having a most magnificent "George" suspended, composed of large and valuable brilliants; and on the left arm was the Garter of purple velvet, edged with diamonds, and having the motto, "Honi soit qui mal y pense," set in diamonds.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert wore the uniform of Captain-General and Colonel of the Honourable Artillery Company, with the insignia of the most noble Order of the Garter and the Golden Fleece.

The Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, and the officers of the royal household wore the full dress household costume, and the Earl of Jersey his uniform as Master of the Horse, with the insignia of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order. The Duke of Norfolk carried his gold baton as Earl Marshal of England. The Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms, and the Captain of the Yeomen Guard wore the uniforms of their respective corps. The Marquis of Anglesey appeared in the uniform of his regiment, the Royal Horse Guards, with the insignia of the Garter, and of two foreign orders. The Earl of Rosslyn wore his uniform as Master of the Buck Hounds.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent left her residence, Clarence House, St. James's, with her suite, in two carriages, escorted by a party of Life Guards, at a quarter before eleven o'clock.

The dress of the Royal Duchess was of white satin and silver, of Spitalfields manufacture. The head-dress, of feathers and diamonds.

The Duke of Cambridge left Cambridge House, attended by Baron Knesebeck, Equerry in Waiting, and escorted by a party of Life Guards.

The Royal Duke was habited in the uniform of a Field Marshal, and wore a star, set in diamonds, of the Order of the Garter, and the riband and badge. His Royal Highness also wore the Stars of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The following is the order of the procession, which left the Palace-gates at about five minutes past eleven o'clock. The route was along the Park, through the iron gates, by the German Chapel, into Pall-mall, along Pall-mall-east, the Strand, Fleet-street, Ludgate-hill, St. Paul's Churchyard, Cheapside, to the Royal Exchange:—

Detachment of Life Guards.
Her Majesty's Carriages,
Each drawn by Six Horses.
Two Grooms walking. The First Carriage, Drawn by Six Bays, Two Grooms walking.
Conveyed Gentleman Usher of the Sword of State, Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber, Exon of the Yeomen of the Guard, Page of Honour in Waiting.
Two Grooms walking. The Second Carriage, Drawn by Six Bays, Two Grooms walking.
Conveyed Lord George Lennox, Lord in Waiting to Prince Albert; the Hon. Capt. Duncombe, Groom in Waiting; Capt. F. Seymour, Groom in Waiting to Prince Albert; Silver Stick.
Two Grooms walking. The Third Carriage, Drawn by Six Bays, Two Grooms walking.
Conveyed Lord Byron, Lord in Waiting; Earl Jermyn, Treasurer of the Household; Lord Ernest Bruce, Vice Chamberlain; the Right Hon. Colonel G. Dawson Damer, Comptroller of the Household.
Two Grooms walking. The Fourth Carriage, Drawn by Six Bays, Two Grooms walking.
Conveyed the Marquis of Exeter, Groom of the Stole to Prince Albert; the Earl of Beverley, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard; Lord Forrester, Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms; and the Earl of Rosslyn, Master of the Buckhounds.
Two Grooms walking. The Fifth Carriage, Drawn by Six Bays, Two Grooms walking.
Conveyed the Hon. Miss Kerr, Maid of Honour; Bedchamber Woman; the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal; Gold Stick.
Two Grooms walking. The Sixth Carriage, Drawn by Six Blacks, Two Grooms walking.
Conveyed Lady Portman, Lady of the Bedchamber; the Hon. Miss A. Murray, Maid of Honour in Waiting; the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Steward; Earl Delawarr, Lord Chamberlain.
Yeomen of the Guard.
Twelve Footmen, four and four.
Four Grooms walking. The State Coach, Drawn by Eight Cream-coloured Horses. Four Grooms walking.
Attended by a Yeoman of the Guard at each Wheel, and Two Footmen at each door, conveying
THE QUEEN,
His Royal Highness Prince Albert;
The Mistress of the Robes, the Duchess of Buccleuch;
The Master of the Horse, the Earl of Jersey.
Escort of Life Guards.

The carriages of the Ambassadors and Foreign Ministers assembled at the lower end of St. James's-street, and fell into the line immediately after the Queen's procession.

The carriages of the Cabinet Ministers fell into the line immediately after those of the Ambassadors and Foreign Ministers.

The general direction of the procession was under the orders of Lord Charles Wellesley, Clerk Marshal; Major-General Wemyss, Equerry to the Queen; and Lieut-Colonel Bouverie, Equerry to Prince Albert.

ARRIVAL IN PALL-MALL.

On emerging from the Park into Pall-mall the scene was most exciting. Every balcony and every window—nay, every roof, where it was possible to obtain a view, was crowded. The streets on each side presented a dense and unbroken mass of human beings, with difficulty kept back within the bounds of their confined space by lines of policemen and mounted Lancers. Proceeding past the magnificent club-houses of Pall-mall, the cheering was most enthusiastic, and elegantly-dressed ladies from every window waved handkerchiefs in abundance. Passing the Italian Opera-house, the top of the Arcade was covered by a dense crowd of ladies. At Pall-mall East, the space in which the statue of George III. is placed was curiously crowded—little urchins formed a pyramid of heads to the very legs of the horse on which the statue rests.

About nine o'clock the Duke of Wellington passed through the yard of St. James's Palace in a private carriage, on his way to the City. He was dressed in the uniform of Field Marshal, and looked extremely well.

Long before the time for the appearance of the procession the streets were literally crammed with spectators, and the police had some difficulty in keeping them within bounds.

The Duchess of Kent passed in a carriage and four escorted by a party of Life Guards.

The houses in Pall-mall were mostly fitted up with seats to accommodate visitors, and as early as nine o'clock we saw many a fair head at open windows, without any covering, exposed to the chilly air. The 2nd Life Guards mustered in Waterloo-place soon after ten o'clock, and afterwards proceeded eastwards. To the 17th Lancers was deputed the duty of lining Pall-mall and the route to Charing-cross, where they joined the 2nd Life Guards. At the bottom of St. James's-street a space was reserved for the carriages of the Foreign Ministers to assemble, and before half-past ten—the time named in the programme—they were in readiness to join the Royal procession.

At Trafalgar-square, the boarded space around the Nelson monument had been opened, the steps around the monument affording a capital view to those admitted. The crowd on these steps presented a curious aspect—a pyramid of heads rising one above another, with the steps, to the plinth of the pillar, around which they appeared to cling like a swarm of bees. The crowd was immense in Trafalgar-square, extending up the steps of the Church of St. Martin's-in-the-fields, the bells of which were merrily ringing; the union jack and Royal standard decorating its spire.

CHARING-CROSS AND THE STRAND.

It having been arranged that the equipages of the Ambassadors and the other Foreign Ministers should fall in after the Royal carriages upon their entering Pall-mall, Charing-cross was, from the fact of the dense masses who assembled there, deemed the first point at which a good view of the procession could readily be obtained. As early as seven o'clock in the morning that locality presented a very bustling appearance. Vehicles of every description, conveying parties to their respective destinations for the day, passed by in rapid succession towards the eastern end of the metropolis, whilst pedestrians, thousands in number, moved in the same direction. Workmen were busily engaged in the various houses, preparing seats for those who might choose to occupy them; and flags and banners were being spread from the windows in profusion. Towards nine o'clock the rumbling of carriage wheels was heard less frequently, as the police were ordered to stop all conveyances that did not contain some person who had a ticket of admission to the Exchange, and before ten o'clock the neighbourhood became comparatively silent: little more was heard than the voices of those persons who had congregated, and were struggling to secure good places. The people, however, were exceedingly good-humoured, and joked with each other upon the various causes of pressure from within, and consequent breaches of the order of the lines, which, by the way, were admirably kept by the metropolitan police, who discharged their duty very temperately. Shortly after ten o'clock, three regiments of the household brigade marched past, and a portion of them took up positions at intervals to assist the police in maintaining order. From that period till eleven o'clock the carriages of the nobility, the great officers of state, and others who were invited to be present at the ceremony of opening the Exchange continued to roll by. Amongst them were those of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who was escorted by a party of the Horse Guards; her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Sir R. Peel, Lord Stanley, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. Perhaps at no point on the route was a more animating scene presented than at this, when the period arrived that the Royal procession was approaching. With the exception of the line through which it was to pass, every spot in the immense area of Trafalgar-square, Charing-cross, and the pathways leading to the Strand, was covered with people, and the windows of the houses were crowded with ladies and gentlemen.

At ten minutes after eleven o'clock, the royal *cortège* came in sight at the end of Cockspur-street, and the utmost excitement prevailed to catch a glimpse of her Majesty. Those who were in the background attempted to rush forward in the direction of the Strand, but they were happily restrained by the exertions of the police, else serious consequences must have ensued. As the Queen approached, the greatest demonstrations of loyalty were manifested towards her and her Royal Consort by the assembled multitude, which her Majesty and Prince Albert graciously acknowledged.

After the procession had passed, another rush was made by the crowd to follow it, and, notwithstanding all the exertions of the police and military to repress it, they succeeded in reaching Hungerford-street, and after a short time the lines were completely broken through.

Many of the balconies along the Strand were covered with cloth, hung with festoons of different coloured stuffs, and with bows of ribbons and artificial flowers, and a union jack or a Royal flag floated over the heads of the crowd from almost every window. Here the letting of seats to view the procession appeared to begin, and, if possible, more gaily-dressed people were crammed into each window. The reader of history was reminded of the description of Queen Elizabeth's celebrated entry into the City on her accession to the throne:—

"Gowns of velvet or satin richly trimmed with silk furs or gold lace, costly gold chains, and caps or hoods of rich materials, adorned with feathers or ouches, decorated on all occasions of display the persons, not of nobles and courtiers alone, but of their crowds of retainers and higher menials, and even of the wealthy citizens. Hangings of cloth, of silk velvet, and cloth of gold or silver, adorned on days of family festivity the upper chamber of every house of respectable appearance. These, on public festivals, were suspended from the balconies, and uniting with the banners and pennons floating over head, gave to the streets almost the appearance of a suite of long and gaily-dressed saloons. Every circumstance thus conspired to render the public entry of Queen Elizabeth the most gorgeous, and at the same time the most interesting, spectacle of the kind ever exhibited in the English metropolis."

There was the same rich adornment "even of the wealthy citizens;" and though "hangings of silk velvet and cloth of gold" were not suspended from the "upper chambers of every house," yet flags and banners, and innumerable handkerchiefs, waved from every window; and the entry of our present gracious Queen Victoria into her metropolis, though perhaps not marked with so much gorgeousness, from the altered customs of the age, exhibited at the least in every other respect as much of interest, of enthusiasm, and of triumph, as the public entry into the city of her illustrious predecessor Elizabeth. This was the scene presented along the Strand eastward, varied only here and there by a greater or less profusion of flags.

The Royal *cortège* entered the Strand from Charing-cross precisely at half-past eleven o'clock, amidst the enthusiastic applause of the assembled multitudes.

Near the church of St. Mary-le-Strand the students of King's College were drawn up in line; and the children of the parochial schools, who had been accommodated with very convenient seats in front of the church, rose on the approach of her Majesty, and sung with great enthusiasm the national anthem, evidently to her Majesty's great gratification. A platform had also been erected in St. Clement's Churchyard, where a large number of the children belonging to that parish were delighted with a most excellent view of the procession.

A curious and somewhat amusing incident occurred in the Strand during the passing of the Royal procession. It is usual on all such public occasions to have many of the police stationed in different parts of the streets, dressed in coloured clothes, in order more effectually to keep an eye upon thieves and pickpockets. One of these men had discovered a common thief in the act of picking the pocket of a student of King's College, and took him into custody. At the same moment, as some of the constables who were keeping the line were about to pounce upon him, the latter, mistaking their brother officer in the coloured clothes for a friend of the thief who wished to rescue him, began to belabour him with their staves; and it was not until after he had received several severe blows on the head that he succeeded in making them believe that he was what he represented himself. The thief was, however, secured.

The spectacle at St. Clement's church was perhaps the most beautiful on the line. Not only were the houses on the right hand side of the Strand crowded with elegantly dressed ladies, but to the left every window from which even the slightest glance could be obtained was occupied. On the top of the church and on the houses in all directions anxious groups were to be seen. As the Queen passed the church, her Majesty was evidently pleased with the pretty appearance of the flags which decorated the seats of that edifice, and directed the attention of Prince Albert to them. The effect produced by these flags, with a representation of the Royal Exchange, forming part of an announcement of the Illustrated London News, was exceedingly good, and attracted considerable notice. Altogether, the *coup d'œil* was beautiful in the extreme. The sun was shining brilliantly on a a part of the crescent on th eleft, which heightened the effect from the contrast presented by those portions of the surrounding buildings on which the sun's rays were not thrown. The ladies at the windows waved their handkerchiefs enthusiastically, and at this spot the state carriage stopped for an instant, as there was a slight impediment to the preceding part of the procession. Her Majesty turned her head several times towards the right-hand side of the Strand, from whence the cheers proceeded at the moment, and acknowledged them very gracefully. Prince Albert also bowed repeatedly.

The Royal carriage proceeded from this point to Temple-bar at a very slow pace. Arrived at the bar, the Royal carriage stopped under the archway, the gates being open, and was met there by the civic authorities. The ceremonial which there took place will be found detailed below. After the passing of the procession some confusion took place on the City side of Temple-bar, owing to the crowd breaking through the line.

THE STRAND SIDE OF TEMPLE-BAR.

So perfectly clear of all obstruction was the appointed route of the Royal procession kept, that it experienced no check or interruption to its advance until its arrival at the very threshold of its destination.

The time occupied between the early gathering of spectators at this spot and the arrival of the Royal cavalcade furnished but little for description in the shape of incident. The shop-windows, the usual wares being removed, were filled with seats, and the seats with ladies, exposing to public gaze a galaxy of beauty and fashion. The upper windows, too, were occupied to the very attics; and above them were not a few adventurous persons, sitting like sparrows upon the house-tops, with unrivalled patience awaiting to snatch a bird's-eye view of carriage roofs and hat-crowns.

At eleven o'clock the Queen's yeomen passed by, and more guards proceeded to line the streets; and a few minutes afterwards the Duke of Cambridge, in his carriage, rode rapidly through the bar, and he was followed at intervals, as he had been preceded, by many distinguished visitors, most of whom passed unnoticed, or rather, we should say, undiscovered.

The chimes of the clock of St. Clement Danes' church were musically proclaiming three-quarters past eleven o'clock, when general attention was directed towards that building, the royal procession, headed by a detachment of Life Guards, being then just in the act of turning the corner of the churchyard.

The scene presented on the west side of Temple-bar as witnessed from between the upper portion of the Bar and the banking-house of the Messrs. Child, to whose courtesy we are indebted for the above accommodation, was briefly as follows:—Immediately before the arrival at the Bar of the first Royal carriage, conveying the Gentleman Usher of the Sword of State, and other officers, Mr. Brown, the senior City Marshal, closed the gate. The Royal arrival being announced, the Marshal, at the bidding of the Lord Mayor, opened the gate, and Sir P. Laurie, who had been appointed conductor of the procession by the Court of Aldermen, advanced on horseback, dressed in his scarlet gown, wearing a Spanish hat with black feathers, and bearing a white wand, which he waved invitingly for the procession to advance. The carriages then followed him within the bar, in the order described below. As they slowly proceeded, the approach of the royal carriage was announced by a volley of cheers, which ran along the thick phalanx of the vast multitude that now filled every possible standing place, and was taken up and re-echoed by the occupants of the windows and lodgments of the adjacent buildings. The scene at this moment was most animated and joyous. The sun had broken forth, despite a thick autumnal atmosphere, and sparkled on the cuirasses and burnished accoutrements of the military, making more gay than usual the laced coats and splendid dresses of the Yeomen of the Guard and other attendants, and the gorgeous equipage of the matchless vehicle which contained her Majesty and Prince Albert. The Queen bowed most graciously in reply to the loyal and hearty cheering with which the congregated mass here saluted her Majesty.

When the beautiful cream-coloured horses which drew her Majesty's carriage had passed through the gates, they were stopped, and the royal carriage became stationary.

THE CITY SIDE OF TEMPLE-BAR.

From a very early hour in the morning, this point of the line of procession presented an appearance of great bustle and preparation. Before daybreak a number of workmen had been employed in laying down gravel along the street; at a later hour others might be seen fixing up flags from the sides or on the tops of the houses, or giving the finishing stroke to the seats prepared for spectators in the windows, doorways, and every available portion of building. Long before 9 o'clock these seats began to fill, chiefly with well-dressed females, whose gay attire, as seen in every story of each house—united with the banners, streamers, and union jacks, with which or with laurels most of the buildings in the neighbourhood of Temple Bar were decorated—made the scene here most picturesque and striking. Accordingly, this locality appeared to excite much interest, Fleet-street being densely crowded with foot passengers as early as 9 o'clock, great numbers having at that hour taken standing positions in the immediate vicinity of the bar, apparently with a determination of retaining them. About 11 o'clock, a party of the Royal Artillery on horseback, headed by four officers, came up, and filing through the gateway of the Middle Temple, proceeded to the open space in front of King's Bench-walk, where they dismounted to await the time when their horses should be required by the aldermen, for whose use in the procession they were destined. Shortly afterwards, a strong body of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) marched within the bar, and took their positions as is usual on occasions of processions—namely, two and two at short intervals on each side of the line. Soon after 11, the Aldermen began to arrive in their carriages, attended each by the ward beadle with his mace on foot; but such was the density of the crowd, and so great the pressure that it was with much difficulty the police could clear a passage from the carriages across the pavement to the entry to Messrs. Child's Bank, where the Aldermen alighted. Shortly afterwards, the Aldermen, headed by the Lord Mayor, and accompanied by several deputies and common councilmen, the latter in their mazarine gowns and cocked hats, and all bearing white wands, proceeded along the street to the Middle Temple, in order to mount their horses.

Half-past 11 had now arrived, and the scene that displayed itself to a person standing on the top of Temple-bar was as animated and lively as could be imagined consistently with the half-hazy state of the atmosphere. Gay flags were waving on every side; the houses up to, and including, the tops presented thousands of eager faces; the street below was covered with carriages, and cavalry intermingled with the police and the populace, the red horse-hair plumes of the Guards and their bright cuirasses giving life and variety to the generally dull and monotonous appearance of a London crowd. In another quarter of an hour, the head of the Royal procession arrived at the west side of the bar, and after a momentary pause passed within, being received upon entering the City by a flourish of trumpets from a party of the City trumpeters stationed on the south side of Fleet-street, in front of Messrs. Child's Bank.

No sooner had the royal carriage drawn up, than the Lord Mayor (who, at the head of the civic procession, was waiting her Majesty's arrival), alighted from his horse amidst the most profound silence—a silence which was not broken even by the circumstance that, in the hurry, his hat, with its Spanish plumes of feathers, fell on the ground. His lordship then took the Civic Sword of State from the Swordbearer, and, proceeding to the side of her Majesty's carriage, where was spread a handsome carpet, loyally tendered it to her Majesty. The Queen, gently touching the hilt, assured his lordship that it could not be in better hands.

The Engraving at page 273, represents this stage of the ceremony. The civic emblem is the Great Pearl Sword, presented by Queen Elizabeth to the City of London, on the occasion of her opening the first Exchange. The sword is 3½ feet in length, the handle is of chased gold, and the sheath is richly dight with pearls.

The Lord Mayor, after receiving back the sword, withdrew from the side of the state coach with several obeisances, which Prince Albert acknowledged by half rising from his seat beside her Majesty, and bowing repeatedly with much grace. The Lord Mayor then remounted, and, putting on his hat, took his place in the line of procession, immediately preceding the carriage of her Majesty. Some delay was here occasioned by the necessary alteration arising from the junction of the cavalcade of the City dignitaries, which was interposed between the twelve footmen whom we have mentioned as preceding the royal coach, and the coach itself. As soon as the alteration was accomplished, the *cortège* moved on in the following order:—

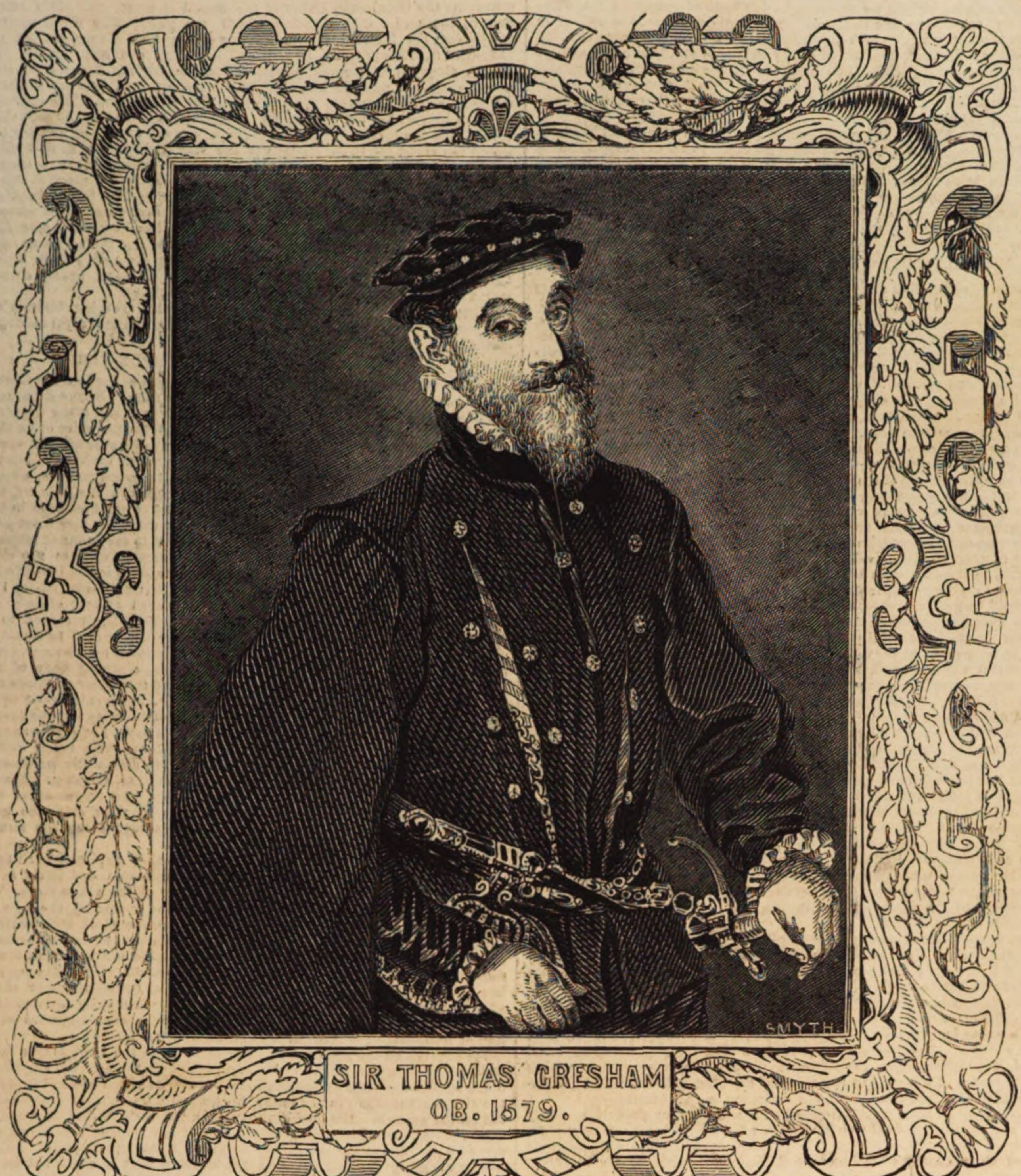
Police-officers on horseback.
Carriages of the Members of the Court of Common Council.
The state carriages of the Sheriffs.
Carriages of the Aldermen.
THE LORD MAYOR'S STATE CARRIAGE.
The Junior City Marshal on horseback.
Members of the Court of Common Council, in their mazarine gowns, on horseback, each with an attendant.
Mr. Henry Muggridge
Mr. Samuel S. Edkins
Mr. James Bayley
Mr. Thomas Q. Finnis
Mr. Edward Godson
Mr. Walter A. Peacock
Mr. William Gresham
Mr. W. J. Frodsham
Mr. James Anderton
Mr. W. Collingwood
Mr. Joshua G. Bedford
Mr. Richard Dixon.
The Senior City Marshal on horseback.
Mr. Thomas Sidney; Mr. William Hunter:
The Sheriffs, in their scarlet gowns and chains, on horseback, each attended by a Sergeant and a Groom.
The Aldermen, in their scarlet gowns (those past the chair in their chains), on horseback each attended by a Beadle and a Groom, and also by a Private of the Royal Artillery.
Mr. Alderman Farncomb
Sir George Carroll, Bart.
Mr. Alderman Wood
Sir P. Laurie, Knt.
Mr. Alderman Lucas
Mr. Alderman A. Hooper
Mr. Alderman Johnson
Mr. Alderman Farebrother
Sir J. Key, Bart.
Sir C. S. Hunter, Bart.
The Common Crier on horseback, Mr. S. Beddome, carrying the City Mace.
The Swordbearer on horseback, Mr. C. W. Hicks, with the Cap of Maintenance.
THE LORD MAYOR,
The Right Hon. William Magnay,
Three Footmen in State Liveries. Four Grooms walking.
in a Crimson Velvet Robe and Collar of SS., on Horseback, bearing the City Sword of State, immediately before
THE STATE COACH,
Three Footmen in State Liveries. Four Grooms walking.
Attended by a Yeoman of the Guard at each Wheel, and two Footmen at each door, conveying
THE QUEEN,
and
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT,
Attended by the Duchess of Buccleuch, as Mistress of the Robes, and the Earl of Jersey, the Master of the Horse.

As soon as her Majesty was seen within the gateway, a loud, sharp, and general huzza rang through the street, and loyal acclamations continued as long as her Majesty remained in sight. Nor were the expressions of devotedness and attachment confined to the citizens in the street; from every window on each side of the way fair hands were waving handkerchiefs, or enthusiastically clapping in honour of her Majesty. Her Majesty's attention seemed to be particularly attracted by this display, to which she looked up with apparent interest and admiration.

The last of the strong body of the Life Guards, who closed the procession as an escort, had passed through the gateway by five minutes to 12 o'clock. Whether from the greater density of the crowd, concentrated as they were on what by many was considered a very interesting point of the line, or from the weakness of the force of City police on duty, the line within the gates was certainly not nearly so well kept as it was without the gates. Neither on going or returning were the distinguished subjects who formed part of the *cortège*, including the Duke o Wellington, greeted or recognized by the people. As the procession passed on the crowd, after a short struggle with the police, were permitted to close in the rear of it, but the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) remained upon the ground where they had been posted until the return of the Royal carriages.

The whole procession was of considerable length, and had an appearance only second to that of royalty itself. The beauty of the horses in the Lord Mayor's state coach, and the elegant carriages and liveries of the Sheriffs, the one maroon and gold, and the other green and gold, were universally admired. The different carriages, as they passed Child's banking house, by the corner of Temple-bar, set down those of their occupants (including the Lord Mayor, several of the Aldermen, &c.,) who constituted the civic deputation to receive the Queen and ride before her Majesty into the City. The Aldermen in their scarlet robes, and the members of the Common Council in their blue gowns, suited well with the genius of the scene, but the appearance of the legal functionaries in their wigs and gowns seemed somewhat to excite the risibility of the multitude. At one house in Fleet-street, a small cannon was placed on the parapet, from which

OPENING OF THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.



SIR THOMAS GRESHAM—FROM THE PAINTING IN MERCERS' HALL.

minute salutes were continually fired, whilst all the moving groups appeared to be in the highest state of good humour and excitement.

This portion of the *cortège* was, certainly, the most novel. The first of the Common Councilmen in the procession, (*See page* 278) on the right hand, Mr. Gresham, is a descendant of the "Royal Merchant" who founded the Exchange.

PORTRAIT OF SIR THOMAS GRESHAM.

Of the famed "Royal Merchant," a memoir-sketch appeared in our journal of last week. We now annex the best known portrait of Sir Thomas, from the picture belonging to the Mercers' Company, and ascribed to Holbein, but Mr. Burgon considers, "with very unequal pretensions to the honour of having proceeded from his hand. It is on panel; has suffered considerable injury from injudicious cleaning; and was, probably, the performance of some third or fourth-rate Flemish artist." Be this as it may, the Mercers' Hall painting has been preferred by Mr. Lodge in his "Portraits of Illustrious Personages." A black doublet, cap, and cloak, appear to have been Gresham's invariable costume. In his person, he seems have been above the middle height, and handsome when a young man; he was lamed by a fall from his horse, in one of his posting expeditions in Flanders, when a broken leg was the consequence. "Gravity of deportment, and courtesy of manners, are hinted at by two old dramatists as having characterised him; and every means we possess of forming an opinion on the subject, leads to the belief that such was actually the case."

"Of Gresham," says Mr. Burgon, "it has been well remarked, that in founding a college, an exchange, and an asylum for the poor, he showed himself solicitous to provide for the wants of youth, the convenience of manhood, and the necessities of age. * * * Gresham was the younger son of a private merchant, who enjoyed no privileges, and whose only honours were those of a well-spent life. He was the maker of his own fortunes, and died while the brightest wits of the Elizabethan age were yet in their cradles."

LUDGATE-HILL.

So large a portion of her Majesty's subjects were, perhaps, scarcely ever before congregated within so small a portion of her Majesty's dominions as were to be found between the hours of nine in the morning and four in the afternoon, in the broad thoroughfare from Ludgate-hill to Cornhill. Before the sun had succeeded in dispelling the fog, a strong current of human beings had set in towards the centre point of attraction from all parts of the town; but, by about ten o'clock, when the avenues to this great artery were closed by the pressure from without, the tide ceased to flow or ebb, and the accumulated mass became stationary, we may even say, stagnant. The truncheons of the crowd-compelling policemen were then brought into requisition, but their peaceful weapons were obviously not so efficacious in inspiring the sight-seers with due respect for the constituted authorities, as the hoofs of the Blues and Life Guards' chargers—of which the *profanum vulgus* appeared to stand in righteous awe. Despite the general excellence of the arrangements in this part of the City, the municipal police would have scarce succeeded in maintaining order during the pageant without the assistance of the cavalry, who caricoled amongst the multitude with their well-trained chargers, doing their spiriting gently, and invariably, exercising the utmost care, forbearance, and discretion under circumstances which must necessarily have been somewhat trying to their tempers. There appeared to be a general feeling of admiration amongst the comfortably seated spectators for the admirable manner in which these fine fellows performed their arduous and disagreeable duty.

At eleven o'clock, the Lord Mayor's state coach, containing his lordship and the officers forming his suite, passed towards Temple-bar, followed by several of the Aldermen in their private carriages, and the Sheriffs in their state carriages. It need hardly be stated that the Chief Magistrate of London was very well received. Nothing could be more unequivocal than the greeting given to him in this part of the town, especially opposite the London Coffee-house, the three great houses which form this establishment being filled to the attics with highly respectable and numerous company. Her Majesty passed up Ludgate-hill a few minutes after twelve o'clock; her progress along the streets was marked by the most enthusiastic cheering, and both the Queen and Prince Albert seemed to partake of the joyous spirit which seemed to animate the vast assemblages through which they passed. The procession was of course followed by an immense mob, and the streets gradually became less crowded, perfect good humour and hilarity prevailing amongst the people during the whole of the day.

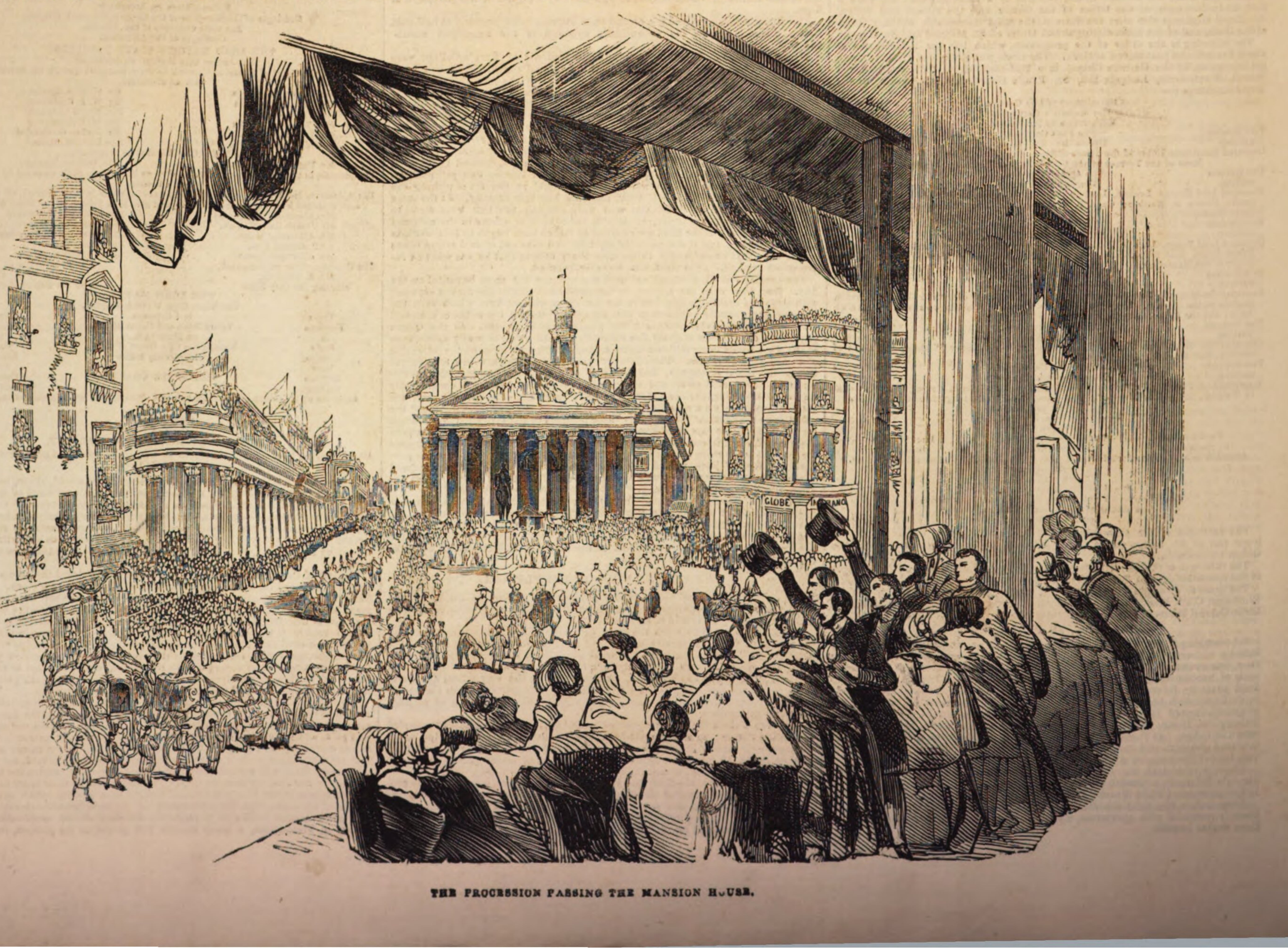
ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

This locality was naturally one which excited much interest, and the company began to arrive as early as half-past seven in the morning, in order to secure their seats on the extensive platforms which had been previously erected. These scaffoldings extended from the right hand top of Ludgate-hill all along the south side of St. Paul's Cathedral, as far as Watling-street, and were continued eastward for a considerable distance, and were put together in a most substantial manner. The seats were not fully occupied till an hour or so before the Royal *cortège* arrived, in consequence of the price originally demanded for the sittings having been higher than it should have been; but during the early part of the morning the charge was materially reduced, and hundreds of her Majesty's loving subjects availed themselves of this fact.

The attention of the thousands of spectators was kept on the *qui vive* from eight o'clock until twelve o'clock by the numerous equipages of the nobility and gentry who were on their route to the Royal Exchange. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, were each heartily welcomed. In the confusion the Duke of Wellington's carriage was not observed. Sir Robert Peel was sitting so far back in his carriage that until the equipage had passed few persons were aware of the right hon. baronet's presence. The portico of St. Paul's School was decorated with the royal standard and two union flags, and was covered with crimson draperies. The compartments were filled with a very numerous and elegant company. From the house of Messrs. Dakins, the tea-dealers, were suspended several banners, on which were the following inscriptions—"The sun never sets on her dominions;" "On the waves of the sea, on all parts of the earth, among every people and nation, hath she not possession." The houses of Messrs. Toplis and Co., Berens, Blumberg, and Co., Felkin and Co., and the other firms on the south side of St. Paul's, were severally graced with a galaxy of female beauty, in gazing on which the beholder could not fail to exclaim—

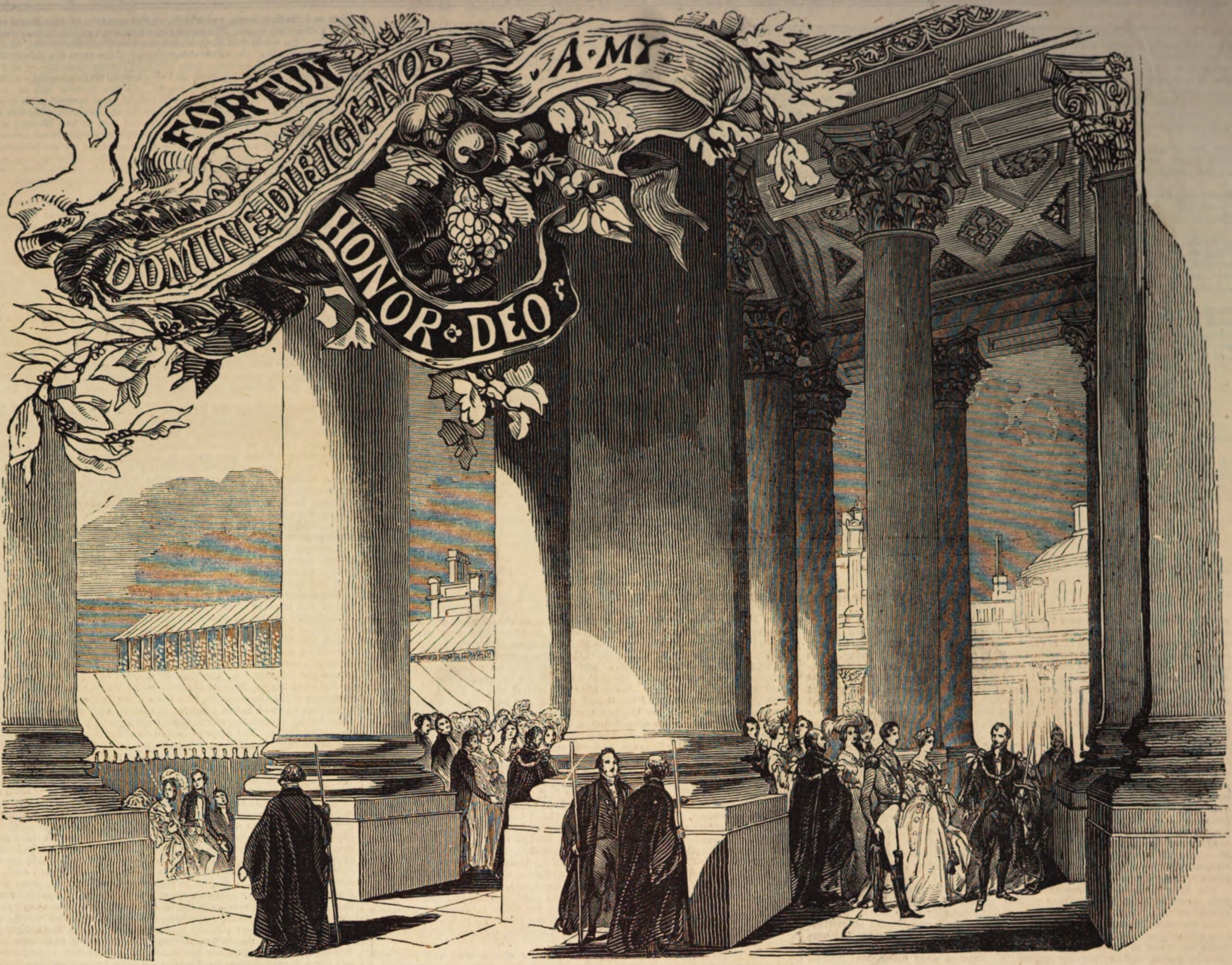
> "From woman's eyes this doctrine I derive;
> They are the ground, the books, the academies,
> From whence doth spring the true Promethean fire."

Whether we turned to the right or the left, everywhere we found that "bright eyes did abound." A band, which took up a position in Watling-street, played a variety of airs, and helped to relieve the *ennui* which prevailed for some time. At twelve o'clock the Royal procession, headed by that of the civic authorities, passed along in the order already described, and it would be impossible to convey an adequate idea of the enthusiasm with which her Majesty was everywhere greeted. The cheers were such as to excite the evident gratification of her Majesty, who acknowledged the reception thus given her in her Majesty's usual graceful manner. From the windows of the vast houses in St. Paul's Churchyard waved thousands of handkerchiefs, accompanied with the cry of "God bless the Queen," &c. The enthusiasm which pervaded all classes at this period led them to forget the toil they had undergone since half-past seven in the morning and good humour might be said to be "in the ascendant." At the moment of

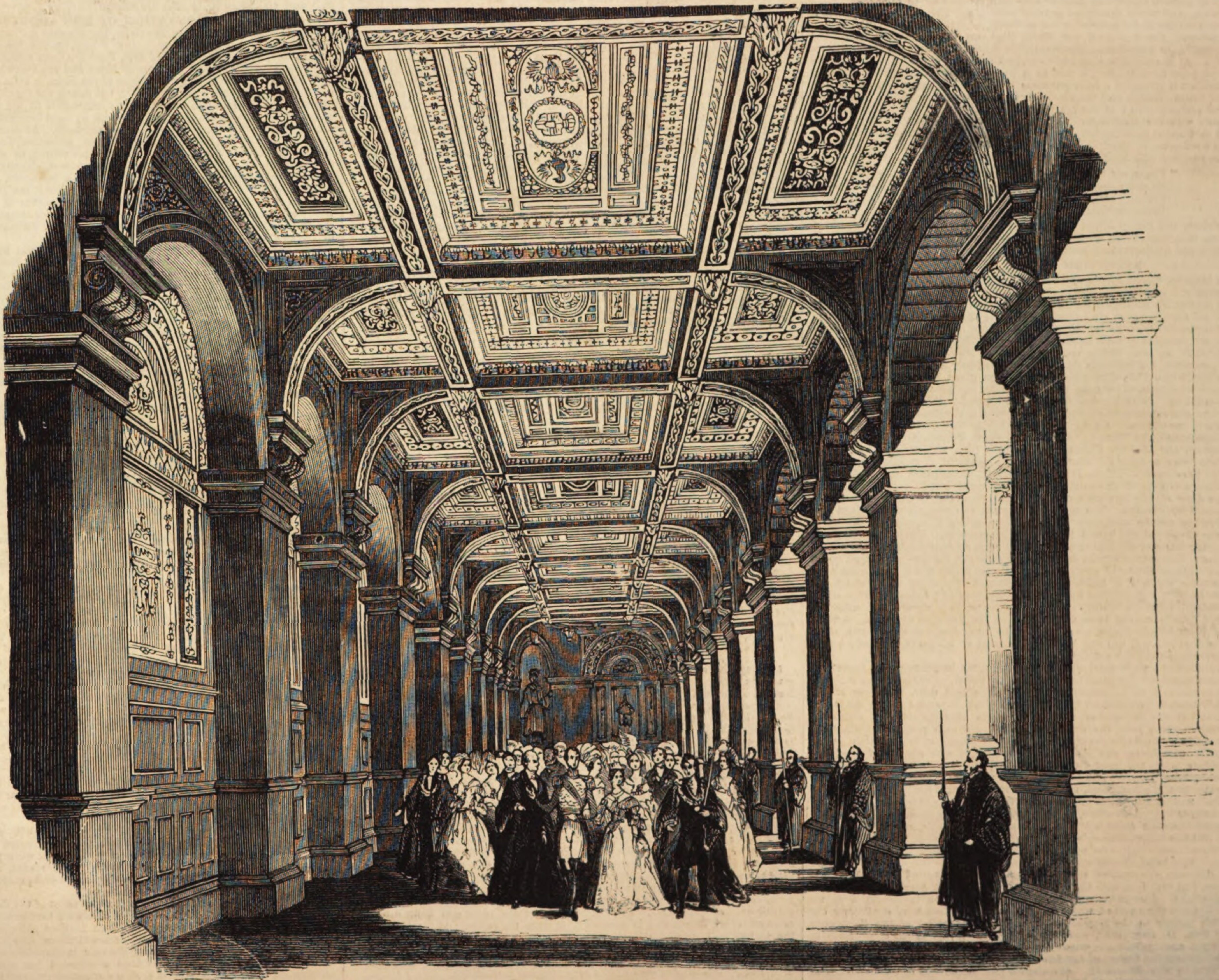


THE PROCESSION PASSING THE MANSION HOUSE.

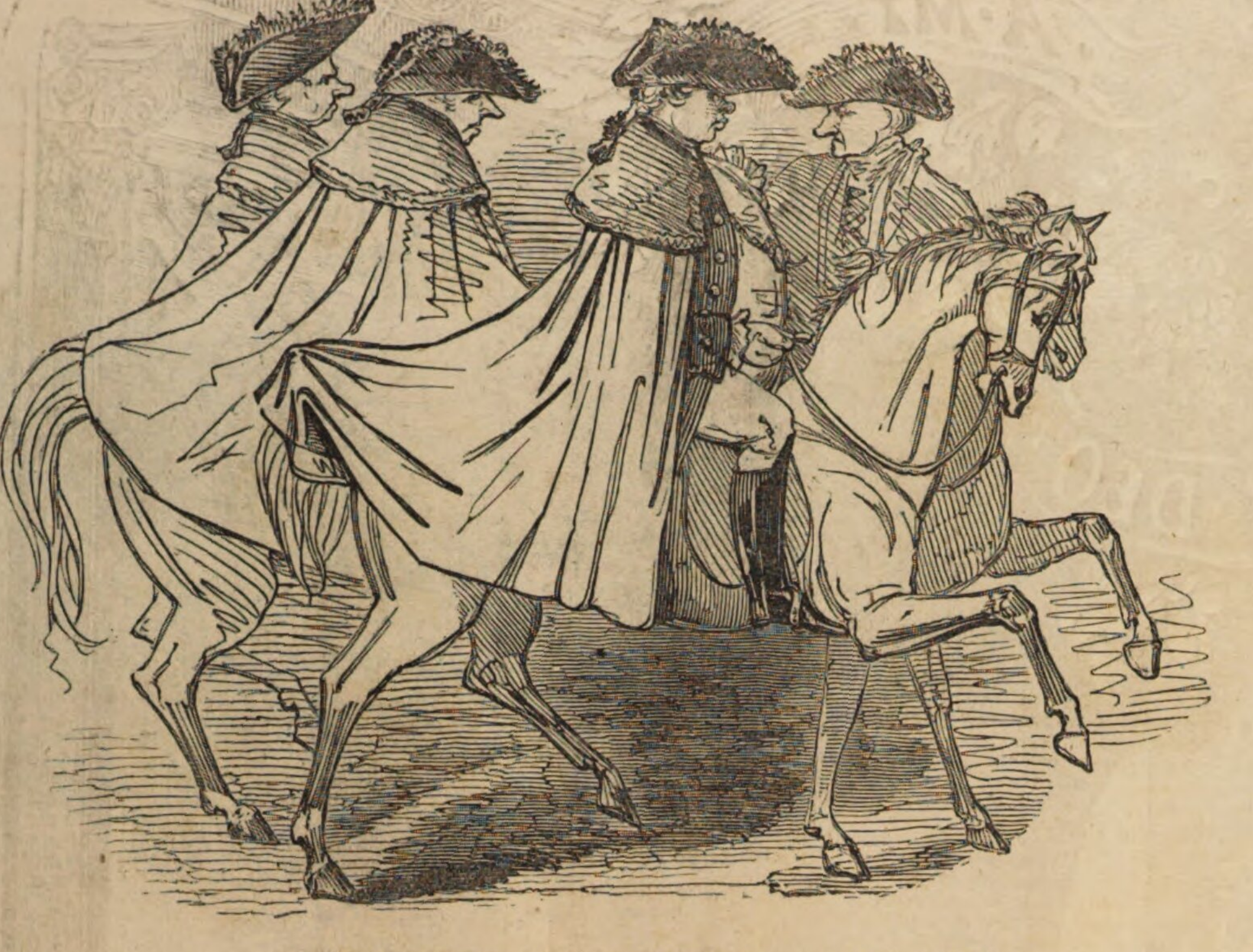
OPENING OF THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.


FORTUN
A·MY
DOMINE·DIRIGE·NOS
HONOR·DEO

HER MAJESTY CROSSING THE GREAT WEST PORTICO.



THE PROCESSION IN THE NORTH AMBULATORY



SKETCH FROM THE PROCESSION, BY A CORRESPONDENT.

the Royal carriage arriving near the south door of St. Paul's, the crush amongst the crowd at the end of Watling-street was very great, but the few Life Guards who were patrolling rendered speedy and most efficient aid, without inflicting any injury, though some lads were knocked down in the momentary confusion. The eagerness of many persons to view the procession, on the one hand, and the cupidity of those who had rooms, &c., to let, on the other, was such that, the garret windows having been taken out, a number of men sat on the top of the parapet of a house near the corner of Watling-street, hanging their legs over it, whilst others leaned back on the roof, placing their feet in the shallow gutter. Their position was such as to create a very unpleasant feeling on the part of those who beheld it.

CHEAPSIDE.

At an early hour of the morning the busy hum of preparation was heard throughout this *locale* to give effect to the auspicious event that was to take place—an event that will, no doubt, form an important feature in the historical incidents connected with this great metropolis. As early as nine o'clock the houses on either side of this spacious thoroughfare were filled to overflowing from the basement to the roof, and never before were the ample windows of the tradesmen's shops set off to such advantage. The beauty and fashion of London congregated together in extensive groups, and occupied the place of the merchandise with which these warehouses are usually stored. Several of the houses were ornamented with handsome flags and banners, bearing inscriptions appropriate to the great occasion.

The loving subjects of one of the best and most popular sovereigns that ever presided over the destinies of this great and glorious kingdom, were permitted to perambulate the streets uninterruptedly until eleven o'clock, when the splendid regiment of Life Guards appeared, and formed themselves into orderly positions, for the purpose of clearing the centre of the road, and confining the crowd to the pavements. They were ably assisted by a large body of the City police, and the moving masses fell back in good order, and formed themselves into compact lines on each side of the thoroughfare. The patience of the spectators was kept alive by the number of splendid equipages which occasionally passed, containing persons who were proceeding to take part in the procession, and which demanded general attention. The excitement was thus kept up until the Royal procession had arrived.

At half-past eleven o'clock, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and suite passed. In a short time afterwards, Sir Robert Peel followed in his private carriage. At five minutes after twelve o'clock the head of the procession turned into Cheapside from St. Paul's, and as it proceeded slowly along this spacious thoroughfare it presented a truly gorgeous and imposing appearance. The myriads of human beings that thronged every available spot enjoyed a remarkably fine and prolonged view of the magnificent pageant until it had arrived in close proximity with the Exchange. At a quarter past twelve o'clock, her Majesty passed in front of Bow Church, the celebrated bells of which rang out a merry peal as a welcome to the "Queen of earthly Queens," and as she proceeded she was received with loud, fervent, and continuous acclamation.

> "You would have thought the very windows spake;
> So many greedy looks of young aud old
> Through casements darted their desiring eyes
> Upon her visage."

Her Majesty and Prince Albert bowing their heads repeatedly to the general welcome that was offered them, expressed their acknowledgments in the most courteous and condescending manner.

RECEPTION AT THE EXCHANGE.

Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and their suite, arrived at the western gate of the Exchange at a quarter past twelve o'clock.

The door at the western entrance of the Exchange was opened for the reception of the company soon after nine o'clock. At the same time a strong body of civic functionaries, consisting chiefly of members of the Joint Gresham Committee, who wielded in their hands the wands of office, took their station within the portico. As each visitor arrived, the ticket was formally demanded, and being presented, was solemnly inspected, mysteriously indented, and then condescendingly returned; after which, a signal was given, the sliding gates were expanded for a moment, and the fortunate holder was admitted into the interior of the building. The band of the Life Guards and of the Hon. Artillery Company were also in attendance, and were stationed in divisions in the quadrangle, and also in the portico. Among the early arrivals were Sir C. Napier, the Earl of Westmorland, the Marquis of Salisbury, Sir F. Pollock (Chief Baron of the Exchequer), and Mr. W. Holmes. These were soon followed by Lord J. Russell, who wore a splendid court dress, and appeared in excellent health and spirits. Very soon after his lordship's arrival, tremendous shouts from the thousands and tens of thousands assembled around burst upon the ear, and a carriage drove rapidly into the area, from which immediately alighted, his grace the Duke of Wellington. The moment his grace was recognised the band stationed in the portico struck up "See, the Conquering Hero comes," and every head was uncovered and bowed low to do him reverence. Notwithstanding this astonishing burst of national enthusiasm, his grace evidently retained his wonted composure, and, ascending the steps, calmly surveyed the portico, turned round and cast a glance almost of recognition at his own statue which adorns the area, surveyed the myriads of heads gathered around him, every one of which was strained to catch a glimpse of him, and the windows and housetops from which thousands of kerchiefs waved and enthusiastic tongues shouted his welcome, and then quietly walked towards the door of the principal entrance. Arrived there, the official gentlemen, who had by this time resumed their posts, stood with the door in hand, but still closed, and looked at his grace, evidently awaiting the production of the red ticket.

Then followed a momentary pantomime, the most interesting and expressive we ever witnessed. His grace evidently had no ticket, or did not think it necessary to produce it, so he merely glanced at the closed door, and then at the official. "Can it be necessary?" was evidently the language of the mute demand, and it was understood, and responded to immediately; for, without a word said on either side, the door was opened, and with profound obeisances, his grace was ushered into the interior. Here his grace was immediately joined by Mr. Lambert Jones, and Mr. Tite, the architect, who conducted him over the building, while the band stationed inside likewise struck up in honour of "the conquering hero." Next to his grace arrived the Solicitor-General (Sir F. Thesiger), in full court dress, and soon afterwards the Earl and Countess of Lincoln. Shortly afterwards followed the Recorder of the City (the Right Hon. C. E. Law, Q.C.), in his official robes; Alderman Gibbs, with two ladies; and also Lord Granville Somerset and Sir Thomas Fremantle, who wore the rich official costume of her Majesty's Ministers. At about eleven o'clock his Grace the Duke of Cambridge drove up to the Exchange, attended by a body of Life Guards. The band immediately struck up "God save the Queen," and his Royal Highness was received in the portico by the Duke of Wellington, Mr. L. Jones, and Mr. Tite, with the former of whom he shook hands, and conversed very cheerfully. Among the next succeeding arrivals were the Right Hon. Sir James Graham (who carried under his arm a small green box, containing her Majesty's answer to the proposed address,) the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Right Hon. H. Goulburn), and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. Each of these right hon. gentlemen wore the official costume of a Cabinet Minister. Soon afterwards the Bishop of London arrived in academical robes and cap, accompanied by Mrs. Blomfield. At a quarter past eleven her Grace the Duchess of Kent arrived, accompanied by her ladies in waiting, and attended by a detachment of Life Guards. Her Royal Highness was received by the military with the usual honours, while the band again played the National Anthem. Her Royal Highness was detained for some minutes in the portico, while some of the official gentlemen ran to collect the others to receive her with the honours due to her illustrious station, but was at length received by the Duke of Cambridge, with whom her Royal Highness shook hands very cordially, the Duke of Wellingon, the Cabinet Ministers, and the various civic functionaries before mentioned, and conducted by them to a seat in the banqueting-room, near that appropriated to her Majesty. Soon after the arrival of her Royal Highness a large party of the Yeomen of the Guard arrived, and took up their positions so as to form a passage for her Majesty through the portico into the quadrangle. As soon as this had been accomplished, a loud cheer from the multitude without announced the arrival of Sir R. Peel. The right hon. baronet wore the same costume as his official colleagues, and was accompanied by Lady Peel. He also was received in the portico by the members of the Gresham Committee and the architect, and stood there for some time conversing with the Duke of Wellington and other gentlemen around him. Nearly at the same time there arrived the Governor of the Bank of England, with Sir J. R. Reid, Mr. Pattison, M.P., and many other influential gentlemen connected with the City. Afterwards arrived in quick succession, the Master of the Rolls (Lord Langdale), Lord F. Somerset, Lord A. Fitzclarence, Vice Chancellor Knight Bruce, Hon. G. R. Dawson, Marquis of Northampton, Earl of Dalhousie, Earl of Haddington, Viscount and Viscountess Canning, Viscount Cantilupe, Lord Hill, Sir G. Murray, Right Hon. J. C. Herries, Sir J. Macdonald, Hon. J. T. L. Melville, Sir I. L. Goldsmid, Sir H. Pottinger, &c. At twelve o'clock a distant shout, which was immediately taken up and continued throughout Cheapside, announced the near approach of her Majesty, and immediately every head was turned, and every eye strained westward to catch the first glimpse of the Royal procession. At length it came in sight, and her Majesty was seen bowing gracefully in acknowledgment of the homage paid to her, and of the loyalty and affection evinced by the heartfelt acclamations of all classes of her subjects.

As the Royal carriage passed the Mansion-house, cheers loud and long rent the air, which were audible far and wide. In a few moments after passing the Mansion-house, the Royal carriage reached the principal western entrance of the Royal Exchange, where it drew up in the centre. Her Majesty was handed out of the carriage by Prince Albert. Her Majesty, leaning on the arm of Prince Albert, then passed on to the interior of the Exchange, preceded by the Lord Mayor, bearing the city sword of state, and bowing as he ushered her Majesty and Royal Consort into the new building. As her Majesty went from her carriage to the inside of the Exchange, she was most vociferously cheered, while her immediate attendants, who had previously arrived in the Royal carriages, and the Ministers and other high officers of State, formed a lane through which her Majesty passed. Her Majesty smiled most graciously in recognition of the hearty reception given her by her loyal subjects, and gracefully acknowledged the obeisances made to her by her Ministers and State Officers as she proceeded.

It was a quarter past 12 o'clock when her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived at the western entrance of the Royal Exchange; and the cheerings of the multitude, the music of the military bands, which immediately struck up "God save the Queen," the waving of handkerchiefs and of banners of the gayest description, with which most of the houses in the vicinity were decorated, produced a sensation which it must take a long time indeed to efface. Immediately on her Majesty stepping out of her carriage, the Royal standard was hoisted on the top of the Exchange, and underneath that floated a banner bearing a combined representation of the Gresham, City, and Mercers' Arms. Along the roof of the north and south sides were also poles, eight on each side, to the end of each of which was affixed the union jack.

The second Engraving, at page 276, represents the Royal carriage passing the Mansion-house, sketched from a gallery under the Portico. The first Illustration, at page 277, shows a side view of the interior of the Great Portico of the Exchange (looking towards the Bank), with the arrival of her Majesty. Upon the ribbon at the head of the page are inscribed the mottoes of Gresham, the City, and the Mercers' Company.

INTERIOR OF THE EXCHANGE.

After the reception, her Majesty, leaning on the arm of Prince Albert, proceeded up the steps of the portico and through it to the entrance of the Merchants' Quadrangle, or, as it is usually termed, the Merchants' Area. Her Majesty was immediately preceded by the Lord Mayor, who carried the City sword of state. On entering the quadrangle, her Majesty, still preceded by the Lord Mayor and accompanied by all the chief personages, walked round the arcade or Ambulatory which surrounds the quadrangle. In the area of the quadrangle, a considerable number of ladies and gentlemen, principally members of the Common Council, and others connected with the City, had been accommodated; the band of the Coldstream Guards and that of the Grenadiers was also stationed within the quadrangle, and played the National Anthem as her Majesty entered, and while the Royal party walked round the ambulatory. During the same time, those who had been admitted into the centre of the quadrangle, formed in line on either side of the direct pathway from the portico up to the eastern end, leading to Lloyd's rooms. Along this pathway her Majesty and the rest of the Royal party walked up towards the foot of the staircase leading to Lloyd's rooms, after having completed the circuit of the ambulatory. The whole quadrangle presented a very gay and animated scene, formed by the brilliant uniforms of the noblemen and gentlemen who accompanied her Majesty, the bright groups of ladies who were to be seen at the windows and in the area itself, the martial music of the band and the loyal cheering of the spectators.

The Engravings at pages 277 and 284, represent these splendid stages of the ceremony—the Procession in the Great Northern Ambulatory, and the Quadrangle; the latter view being taken from the south-east angle.

THE BANQUETING ROOM.

Leaving the quadrangle, her Majesty and the royal party proceeded up the grand staircase, through the Vestibule, towards the suite of rooms called Lloyd's Rooms, which was to be the principal scene of the day's proceedings.

The principal apartment in which her Majesty was to be received is called the Subscribers' Room. It is 98 feet long by 40 wide, so that it afforded ample room for a grand entertainment. The tables were spread with every conceivable delicacy, and a profusion of the finest wines. There were four tables extending the whole length of the room, with seats on either side for the guests, the two centre tables being wider apart than the others, in order to afford a broad passage up the room to the cross-table, where a special preparation had been made for her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Duke of Cambridge, and several others of the chief guests. This table was covered with massive gold plate, of the most exquisite workmanship, and those who had arranged the banquet had not forgotten her Majesty's fondness for flowers, of which two large and beautiful bouquets were placed opposite where her Majesty was to sit. There were also some dishes of magnificent hot-house grapes, and also three or four dishes of very fine strawberries. Her Majesty's seat was placed at the centre of this cross-table, a little raised above the rest. There were some other seats on the right and left. Among the elegant decorations of the Royal table were napkins of exquisite fineness, bordered with the richest lace, one of which was placed opposite the seat of each of the guests. The southern end of the room was hung with rich crimson velvet, descending in massive folds from the ceiling; and ranged along the wall at the back of the Royal table, in rows reaching nearly to the ceiling, were some massive pieces of plate, bowls, salvers, and other large articles, all of the finest workmanship. Reflected in looking-glass, which formed the surface of the wall, this display presented a very brilliant appearance.

Leaving the southern end of the room, where the *déjeûner* was laid, under an archway at the south-east, you come to another room, in length 40 feet, and 25 feet wide, which will be used when the Exchange is open for commercial purposes as a reading-room, but which, on the occasion of this Royal visit, was fitted up as a reception-room. The decorations here were particularly splendid. The eastern wall of the room was hung with a curtain of crimson velvet, 20 feet high, from richly-gilt wreaths. On either side at the top of the room is a gallery of very delicate framework. These galleries were not used for the reception of any spectators on this occasion, but the lightness and elegance of their structure relieved the effect of the massive hangings of the room. At the eastern end of this reception-room was a raised dais, three steps in height, and covered with crimson cloth, of the same with which the whole of the room was covered. On this dais there was a chair of crimson velvet and gold, for the use of her Majesty when receiving the address of the corporation. Beyond this reception-room some of the offices attached to Lloyd's were fitted up as retiring-rooms for her Majesty.

The guests who had received invitations to the *déjeûner* began to reach the Exchange very soon after ten o'clock. Indeed, before that hour there was a very considerable assemblage of visitors, ladies and gentlemen. A detailed list of the chief guests will be found below.

The Earl and Countess of Lincoln arrived shortly before eleven o'clock. The Bishop of London and Mrs. Blomfield also arrived about the same time. Sir Robert and Lady Sale on their arrival were received with marked interest and respect by the company. Sir Henry and Lady Pottinger were also objects of much interest.

The Duke of Wellington, on entering the banqueting-room was received with the most lively demonstrations of respect. The band at the entrance of the room played the air "See, the conquering hero comes;" and the appearance of his grace was the signal for a general clapping of hands, and even some cheering from the gentlemen, and waving of handkerchiefs from the ladies. The Duke was welcomed at the door by Mr. Lambert Jones and some of the leading members of the Corporation, by whom he was attended to the top of the room. Sir G. Murray was among the gentlemen who accompanied the Duke. Sir R. Peel soon after arrived, and was the object of much attention. He was very warmly received by the company. Sir Robert was accompanied by Lady Peel, and before he came up stairs to the banqueting-room he had been shown round the building, the different purposes of which were explained to him by Mr. Tite.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent entered the room, leaning on the arm of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. Their Royal Highnesses were received at the entrance by Mr. Alderman Humphery, Mr. Lambert Jones, and some others of the authorities of the place, and were conducted to the throne-room, whence they went to her Majesty's private apartments. While their Royal Highnesses were proceeding up the room the band played the National Anthem. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, and several members of the Cabinet arrived soon after.

Baron Brunow with the Baroness Brunow and several of the foreign Ambassadors, were also there.

By half-past 11 o'clock all the guests, except those who were in immediate attendance on her Majesty, had arrived, and the banqueting room was full.

Amongst the last of those who came was Sir James Graham, who, in his official capacity, inspected all the preparations that had been made for her Majesty's accommodation. He expressed himself highly satisfied with everything that had been done.

Her Majesty's approach was announced to the guests by a call from the upper end of the room of "The Queen is coming!" and the National Anthem was immediately played by the band of the Life Guards stationed outside. Immediately the whole mass of guests rose, and faced on each side the avenue through which her Majesty was to pass to the top of the room. Two lines were thus formed on either side of this avenue, of ladies and gentlemen, glittering with diamonds and jewels, and brilliant in uniforms, military and naval, covered with orders and insignia. As her Majesty entered and passed up the room, preceded by the Lord Mayor, bearing the civic sword before him, and by the Aldermen and members of the Corporation, with their robes and wands of office, and followed by a brilliant suite of ladies, officers, Ministers, and Ambassadors, the whole company bowed repeatedly, at the same time receiving her Majesty with a loyal and respectful cheer. Her Majesty leaned on the arm of Prince Albert.

A scene more imposing and interesting from the great event which called it forth, and, at the same time, more brilliant and striking in the display which it occasioned, can seldom have been witnessed. The size of the building afforded space for a great effect; but the distinguished rank and position of the guests added an importance and an interest which mere numbers or state could not have produced. Within the compass of this room were assembled some of the highest in rank and the most distinguished in talent, not only in England, but in continental Europe; and the flower of the female aristocracy of this country were there to add the charm of beauty, and all those aids which their personal adornments could bring, to vary and make gay the scene. Their brilliant jewels, and dresses of the brightest and purest colours blent in variegated beauty, formed at once a gay and a soft contrast to the uniforms, military and civil, of the gentlemen, not less bright or various in colour, nor less dazzling, from the orders and stars with which their breasts were studded. All the gayest colours of the rainbow were brought together in the living mass; chequered at every interval by the scarlet hues of the military officers, and the blue of the naval, the darker and more sombre Windsor uniform blazing with gold lace, and the gay bright colours of the costume of the foreign Ambassadors glittering with their many marks of Royal favour. Her Majesty appeared struck with the appearance of the place and the company, accustomed as she has been to such scenes; but she was evidently gratified at her reception, for she bowed repeatedly, and that in a manner indicating a desire to do more than reply by a mere formal salutation to those who were endeavouring to offer her honour.

PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS.

Arrived at the upper end of the room, her Majesty did not take her seat at the Royal table, but proceeded with the Prince, to the inner banqueting-room. Her Majesty took her seat on the dais, Prince Albert standing on her right, on the second step, and the Duchess of Kent and the Duke of Cambridge on her left. Sir Robert Peel stood on the floor of the room, a little below Prince Albert, and Sir James Graham next Sir Robert, but nearer the foot of the throne, that he might be ready to receive her Majesty's commands in his official capacity. A guard of the Gentlemen-at-Arms, officered by Lord Forrester, Sir B. Smith, and others, were in the throne-room at the entrance. As soon as her Majesty had taken her seat on the throne, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and other members of the Corporation and of the Gresham Committee retired, as a matter of form, on the assumption that they would prepare the address, although it had, of course, been prepared and written beforehand. In a few moments, they returned to the room, and formed a semicircle in front of her Majesty, the Lord Mayor a little in advance, and the Recorder on his right. The members of the Administration, with their ladies, the foreign Ambassadors, with their ladies, and some others of the chief guests, were then invited into the room to be present at the reception of the address.

Here again, the scene, though on a smaller scale, was imposing. The room contained the *élite* of the whole company, all the most distinguished of the distinguished persons present in the Exchange; and as an assemblage of commercial wealth, of hereditary rank, of political and diplomatic talent, of military and naval renown, and last, though not least, of female beauty, it would be difficult to match it within the same small space, or on an occasion characterised by so little of mere ceremonial, or of attempt at pomp and display. Her Majesty, as she sat on her throne facing the brilliant circle, looked indeed royal; and, what will perhaps please her subjects better, she looked in the full bloom of health. Her magnificent tiara of diamonds became her admirably.

The Recorder, on an intimation given from the throne, then proceeded to read the address, which he did in a very emphatic way, appropriate to the sentiments it conveyed. We subjoin an official copy:—

"TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"The humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

"Most Gracious Sovereign,

"We, your Majesty's faithful subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London in Common Council assembled, together with the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Mystery of the Mercers, joint trustees of Sir Thomas Gresham, hail your Majesty's auspicious presence in the heart of the metropolis on this renowned and favoured spot with the liveliest sentiments of devoted loyalty and attachment.

"The privilege we this day enjoy of approaching your Royal person under the roof of the new Exchange revives the memory of the olden time, when your Majesty's illustrious predecessor, Queen Elizabeth, vouchsafed to adorn by her presence the simpler edifice raised by a citizen, and dedicated to the commerce of the world.

"Your Majesty in this respect emulates the example of that great monarch, who deemed it no disparagement of her imperial state to proclaim by the herald and to distinguish the work of a subject by the title of the 'Royal Exchange.'

"It is recorded in the graceful narrative of events inscribed on the foundation-stone of this building, that 'the relief of indigence and the advancement of literature and science' entered into the capacious scheme of the original founder of this noble institution, and were made subsidiary to the stability and grandeur of a commerce co-extensive with the habitable globe.

"Yielding to that eminent citizen and benefactor of his kind, Sir Thomas Gresham, the signal merit to plan and execute at his own charge this glorious work, we still rejoice to trace the assisting hand of the City and the ancient company of Mercers from the earliest prosecution of the design, and our gratitude is kindled on reflecting that each memorable epoch of the Royal Exchange is marked by the solicitude of the reigning monarch to raise and to rebuild the structure from the ashes to which it has been twice reduced by the calamitous effects of fire.

"King Charles II. commenced the former building on the 23d of October, 1667, and the illustrious Prince, the Royal Consort of yonr Majesty, under your Majesty's auspices, laid the first stone of the present edifice on the 17th of January, 1842.

"Deign, therefore, Most Gracious Lady, to regard wit your Royal approbation this work of our hands, the noble and well-constructed pile again raised by the Citizens of London, and erected on a site rendered worthy of the objects of so vast an undertaking, to endure, we fervently pray for ages, a memorial and imperishable monument of the commercial grandeur and prosperity, and the peaceful triumphs of your Majesty's happy reign.

"Signed by order of the Court,
"HENRY ALWORTH MEREWETHER."

Her Majesty listened to the address with marked attention, and bowed at its conclusion. She then turned to Sir James Graham, who handed her a written copy of her Majesty's answer, which she read in that clear and emphatic tone of voice which, though by no means loud or elevated, has made her so distinctly audible on several occasions in even the remotest parts of the House of Lords. Her Majesty's answer was as follows:—

"I receive with peculiar satisfaction this dutiful address. It is a pledge of

(Continued on page 282.)

SPLENDID ENGRAVING

FOR THE

SUBSCRIBERS

TO THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

COMPANION PRINT TO THE COLOSSEUM VIEW OF "LONDON IN 1842."

The Proprietors of the Illustrated London News have great pleasure in announcing the forward preparation of a most Superb Engraving, as a companion to their celebrated large Print, entitled "London in 1842."

In selecting this engraving, they are convinced that the subject chosen, from its paramount interest and attraction, will meet with universal approbation. It will represent a Magnificent

PANORAMA

OF

THE RIVER THAMES,

showing at one view "the Royal-towered Thame;" its "Forests of Masts;" its crowded Docks and Port; its Fleet of Steamers; its

NOBLE BRIDGES, UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD;

its busy Wharfs and Quays; and the various objects of interest and beauty upon its immediate banks, including

GREENWICH, AND ITS SUPERB PALACE-HOSPITAL;

and exhibiting the winding of the "Silver Thames" through the mighty mass of buildings that form the metropolis of the Commercial World.

Showing as distinctly as in a Map, yet with beautifully picturesque effect, the several

STREETS OF THE METROPOLIS;

with the many hundred Churches, Palaces, Columns, and Arches; Government Offices, and Public Institutions; Club Houses, Noble Mansions, and Palatial Homes; embellished Street Architecture, Terraces, and Villas; Theatres; Railways; Parks and Public Walks; Factories and Warehouses; and, in short, a perfect Picture of the Vast Extent, Architectural Character, and Most Recent Improvement, of the

BANKS OF THIS NOBLE RIVER.

To be Engraved in the

FIRST STYLE OF THE ART,

From a most Elaborate Drawing made expressly for the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS;

And which has occupied the Artists for several months, so that the strictest reliance may be placed on its accuracy.

The entire length of the PRINT will be

UPWARDS OF EIGHT FEET!

but it is impossible to enumerate one-tenth of the objects.

The interest of the subject cannot be surpassed, and the highest talent is employed in its execution.

☞ Further announcement this Magnificent Print will be duly given.

198, Strand.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, Nov 3.—Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.
Monday, 4.—King William III. landed, 1688.
Tuesday, 5.—Gunpowder Plot, 1605.
Wednesday, 6.—Princess Charlotte died, 1817.
Thursday, 7.—First Gazette published, 1665.
Friday, 8.—Milton died, 1674.
Saturday, 9.—Lord Mayor's Day; Prince of Wales born, 1841.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending November 9.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
7 39	8 16	8 56	9 34	10 9	10 43	11 16	11 44	0 0	0 10	0 31	0 53

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*An Interested Party,*" *Penn, Bucks, cannot marry a deceased wife's sister.*

"*A Native of Bath,*" *Stuttgard, will find the View of Bath at page* 216, *vol.* 1.

"*J. R. S.*"—*We will endeavour to extend the University Intelligence.*

"*Haras Doon,*" *Bradford.—Both.*

"*Y. O. S.*" *may obtain the Act of Parliament, by order, of any bookseller.*

"*H. E.,*" *Gloucester.—The Garrick Club, King-street, Covent-garden.*

"*H. H. H.,*" *Margate; Ordo; will be entitled to the Large Print.*

"*W. R. C.,*" *Sunderland, is thanked; but we have not room.*

"*J. W. P.,*" *Burslem; A. Smith, Barmouth.*—"*Taylor's Short-hand*" *may be obtained, by order, of any bookseller.*

"*P. P. C.*"—*We have not room for the monument at Marston.*

"*F. B. R.*" *states the* "*Beggar's Petition*" *to have been written by the Rev. R. Moss, born in Norfolk, about* 1666.

"*T. J. S.,*" *Mile-end-road.—Although frequently overlooked, it is not lawful.*

"*J. T.,*" *Brook-green.—Our correspondent's letter has been referred to the printer.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Abroad.—If the cultivation of the waste lands of Great Britain and Ireland were likely to turn out profitable, capitalists would soon be found to undertake it.*

"*Ernest,*" *Edinburgh.—The South Western Royal Railway Carriage was built at the expense of the Railway Proprietors. In the description, it should have been mentioned that the interior was designed and trimmed by Mr. Herring, Fleet street.*

"*A Leicestershire Cattle Dealer*" *complains that the mode in which cattle are delivered at the railway station at Camden-town calls for the interference of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and of the Railway Directors.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Warminster, should read our account of the Atmospheric Railway, in No.* 113 *of our journal.*

"*C. E.,*" *Ramsgate, will be entitled to the Large Print.*

"*H. H. N. B.*"—*The irregularity shall be remedied.*

"*H. D.*"—*No.*

"*An Old Subscriber.*"—*We have frequently cautioned our subscribers against becoming shareholders in new schemes.*

"*A Constant Subscriber.*"—*Our demand for paper has so considerably increased of late, that the supply of one mill has been inadequate.*

Birkenhead Docks.—*Some explanation is due to our Birkenhead and Liverpool readers of the delay of the engraving of the ceremony of founding the New Docks; the importance of which has only been surpassed by that of opening the Royal Exchange in the metropolis. Next week week we shall illustrate the Grand Ceremony at Birkenhead.*

Ineligible.—Lines on the Opening of the New Exchange; The Loved of Youthful Days; sonnet, The Lunar Rainbow.

"*T. S.,*" *Clerkenwell.—The Frenchman modestly meant to allow that London is half the size of Paris.*

"*Alpha.*"—"*Meadows's French Pronouncing Dictionary.*" *Negus was, we believe, named after the person who first mixed it.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*We have not room for* "*Scholastic Tactics.*"

"*Margaret.*"—*See future announcements.*

"*Melton.*"—*We do not know anything beyond the advertisement of* "*the Grand Distribution.*"

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Beaminster.—Ineligible, Riddle, by X. Y. Z.*

"*Moody,*" *Coleford.*—"*Taylor's System of Short-hand,*" *improved by Harding.*

"*A Correspondent.*"—*The salary of the Governor-General of India is* £30,000 *per annum.*

"*J. P.,*" *Drummond-street.—If our correspondent has other evidence than a receipt that he has paid the money, it will be a sufficient discharge.*

⁂ The two middle pages of this number, are to be cut out by the binder and folded, and placed so as not to injure the plate in binding.

The Completion of the Description of the New Royal Exchange, with Engravings, will be given in our next.

Last week's Number contains a complete History of the Royal Exchange, from its first foundation, with many Engravings.

Chess.—"Rector;" "J. W. P.," Burslem.—Referred to our chess correspondent. "C. H.:" Your pawn may be exchanged for any piece you choose: thus, you may have two or more Queens, three or more Rooks, &c., on the board at once.

Christ's Hospital.—We are indebted to a Governor of this Royal foundation for the following correction of our answer to a correspondent, "E. H. P.," in No. 128, respecting Christ's Hospital:—The Lord Mayor and Aldermen are *ex-officio* Governors of Christ's Hospital. The Lord Mayor has *two presentations annually* (one as Lord Mayor, the other as Alderman), and each of the *Aldermen* has *one* presentation annually at Easter. *The other Governors of the Hospital* have a presentation about every *third year*, according to the number of vacancies. The amount of benefaction to the hospital by the nobility and gentlemen in order to render them eligible to be elected Governors of the Hospital, has been raised about two or three years ago from £400 to £500. The twelve members of the Court of Common Council who are elected Governors enjoy the like privileges which the other Governors, not being Aldermen, enjoy, so long as they shall continue members of Common Council; and the Court of Common Council fill up from time to time all vacancies by death or otherwise.

PART XXVI., is Now Ready, Price 2s. 6d.

⁂ Any Country News Agent may receive Posting Bills, bearing his address, by informing our Publisher where a parcel can be enclosed, free of expense.

☞ We are continually receiving complaints from subscribers respecting the slovenly way some newsmen forward our journal by post, much to the injury of the work. Our advice is, change the agent for one who is more attentive.

In consequence of the press of engravings, we are obliged to defer the illustration of the Fashions.

STEAM CAN'T DO IT!!!
THE IMMENSE SALE OF THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

THIS WEEK, renders it IMPOSSIBLE to SUPPLY HALF THE DEMAND IN THE USUAL TIME.

The Indulgence of the Public is earnestly requested until the whole number Ordered is printed.

Office, 198, Strand, Nov. 2, 1844.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1844.

Every public event has two sides from which it is looked at—the anticipatory, and the retrospective. We need scarcely add that the backward view is not always so bright as the forward one; things are included in it that mar the harmony of the prospect. For unmingled gratification in this world it is better to trust to hope than memory. The opening of the Royal Exchange has been no exception to the very general rule; indeed, it has rather been a very striking instance of how a gratifying occurrence can be twisted and mismanaged till it produces a vast amount of dissatisfaction. From all we have heard and read, we have been compelled to come to the conclusion that the ceremony was converted into a selfish job by that most selfish of bodies, the Corporation of London. It does not require to be told by us that it has long lost the respect of the public; it is no longer the true representative of the wealth, power, and let us add, the integrity of the citizens of London. Yet, with so few claims on public regard, it took advantage of one of the very few occasions on which a prominence might have been accorded it without the accompaniment of contempt, to annoy and insult, individually and collectively, nearly every body and institution that have a real value and importance in the commercial community. The Exchange was built for the merchants at large, and it was seized on, on the day of opening, and appropriated as exclusively as if it had been the fee simple of the Corporation. The object of all the arrangements was evidently to make a show of her Majesty, for the gratification of themselves and their wives; the purpose of the day was lost sight of; the character of the festival perverted to that of a supplementary Lord Mayor's day; and the guiding principle of those who, by some means or other, had the exclusive management of matters, was to take the best possible care of themselves, by appropriating as many of the good places, and monopolising as much of the good things as they decently, or rather indecently, could. The public press is teeming with complaints of the scandalous and unblushing manner in which the merchants of London were swamped by the greedy ostentation of the corporate body. It is scarcely credible to find it stated that to such a body as Lloyd's, only twelve tickets were forwarded, and that in a tardy, ungracious manner! Why, the banquet itself was given in the rooms destined for the members of this association. But we have heard and read of omissions quite as bad: we understand that, as a body, the Directors of the East India Company were neither invited nor represented; nor the Elder Brothers of the Trinity House. To one of these bodies tickets were sent at the eleventh hour, as an after-thought; and from the grudging, unhandsome manner in which it was done, they were contemptuously returned. Admittance was most judiciously withheld from everybody who could be excluded, except they happened to be connected with the Corporation. Yet that body might be searched throughout, and there are not two men among them who can properly call himself a banker or merchant; if the commerce of London was no greater than that which they represent, there would be no occasion for an Exchange at all. The same Bumble-spirit of ignorance and insolence combined, caused every impediment to be thrown in the way of the press, though half the interest of the day consisted in its events being faithfully recorded. We do not complain on our own account, as we had an admission which the underlings did not venture to dispute. But several of the morning papers were either refused admittance or put to great inconvenience to effect it, and on the broad principle that the press had a right to be there, we condemn the exclusion. And throughout the arrangements there was a consistency of almost studied slight to those who had the best right to be present at such an inauguration, which has altogether so disgusted and irritated the mercantile body of London, that it is not at all improbable some marked mode of expressing its feelings may be resolved on. The Corporation should recollect this fact, and derive from it a truer notion of its real position; every place and office in it has fallen to its present possessor, not from any merit of the holder, but from the contempt in which the whole mixture of mummery and corruption is held by those whose wealth, position, and characters make them in reality what the Corporation is in appearance only—the influential men of the City. The occasion was a great one, and its interest was not entirely destroyed even by the mismanagement we have noticed; the Queen of a Great Empire was there, and nothing could diminish the real respect and loyalty with which she was received. Nor could any amount of official insignificance, thrusting itself every where to the exclusion of better worth, deprive men of the consciousness that the event was one worthy of being held in remembrance.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

Windsor, Thursday Evening.—(From our own Correspondent.)—His Royal Highness Prince Albert left the Castle this morning, between nine and ten o'clock, in a travelling carriage and four, for the Slough Station, and proceeded thence by a special train to Paddington, *en route* to Buckingham Palace. Colonel Bouverie, equerry in waiting, was in attendance upon the Prince. His Royal Highness returned to the Castle this afternoon at a quarte past three o'clock. The infant Royal Family were taken out for their usual airing, during the day, in the private grounds of the Castle. Her Majesty, attended by Lady Portman, took a carriage drive this afternoon. Major-General Wemyss was in attendance on horseback. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Countess Josephine Wratislaw, and Lady Charlotte Dundas, had the honour of joining the Royal dinner-party this evening. The band of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) performed during the banquet, and her Majesty's private band attended during the remainder of the evening.

Her Majesty's Visit to the Marquis of Exeter.—The long-contemplated visit of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert to the Marquis of Exeter, at Burleigh House, is expected to take place in the course of next week. It is understood that the Court will be absent from the Castle about four or five days. During the visit of the Queen and the Prince Consort to Burleigh House, the christening of the infant daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter will take place, the celebration of which will be upon the most magnificent and extensive scale. Her Majesty will confer the honour upon the Marquis of being present during the performance of the sacred rite, and standing as one of the sponsors. The chamber containing the gorgeous state bed in which Queen Elizabeth slept nearly three centuries ago, will be appropriated for the use of the Queen, as well as the entire suite of state rooms, during her Majesty's stay at Burleigh House.

The Duke of Wellington left Apsley House, on Tuesday afternoon, for Walmer Castle. Lord Brougham arrived at the castle on Friday week last, to visit the noble and gallant duke, and remained till the next afternoon, when the learned lord went to Dover, and there embarked for Boulogne, on his way to Paris, from thence intending to go to his estates in the south of France. The noble and learned lord has arrived in Paris.

Lord John Russell has returned to Dover to join his lady, who is residing there for the benefit of her health.

Marriage in High Life.—The marriage of Viscount Loftus, eldest son of the Marquis of Ely, with Miss Jane Hope Vere, niece of the Marquis of Tweeddale, was on Tuesday solemnised at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, in the presence of a large circle of the nobility.

Accident to the Hon. George Egerton.—The Hon. George Egerton, second son of Lord and Lady Francis Egerton, has been thrown from his horse, a high-spirited animal, in the Fulham-road, and received some very severe contusions in his fall. The horse was so injured as to be obliged to be killed. The hon. gentleman is going on favourably.

Lord and Lady Sale have arrived at Windsor Castle on a visit to the Queen.

We are sorry to announce the death of the Hon. Miss Wynyard, who, it will be recollected, was for many years bedchamber woman and constant companion of her late Royal Highness Princess Augusta. The deceased, who was in her 71st year, was third daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Wynyard.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

Strange Death of a Child.—On Monday an infant, whose parents live in Ratcliffe-Highway, that had been left alone in bed, with a chair to prevent its falling out of bed, was found quite dead, hanging with its neck tightly fixed between the back rails of the chair, having evidently forced its head through, and then slipped out of bed before extricating itself.

Serious Accident at the Royal Exchange.—A lamentable accident occurred on Monday morning in the Royal Exchange. An individual fell to the ground through one of the sky-lights of the building, and was very seriously injured. He was immediately carried to St. Thomas's Hospital in a very dangerous state.

Accident on the Brighton Railway.—As an engine was passing through Folly-hill Cutting, a short distance from Hayward's-heath, on Saturday, a jolting motion intimated that the wheels had passed over some obstruction on the line. The engine was at once stopped, and the driver found that a man, who must have been lying on the rails, was nearly cut in two by the wheels, which had passed over the abdomen. He was quite dead. He is a labourer, named Mitchell, and had been drinking at several public-houses and beer-shops during Saturday. He parted from a companion at ten o'clock on Saturday night, in order to go home, and he had probably taken the railroad as his nearest road, till, overcome by liquor, he probably lay down to sleep.

The Late Murder at Dover.—John and William Clark, charged on the coroner's inquest, with their father, another brother, and a man named Smith, with the wilful murder of Samuel Couchman, a Dover police-constable, have been apprehended, and committed to Maidstone to take their trial.

Fatal Accident at Turnham-green.—A most frightful accident occurred on Tuesday afternoon, opposite the Post-office, Turnham-green. The driver of a market-gardener's waggon being fast asleep, suddenly rolled off, and two of the wheels passed over his body and killed him.

The Alleged Murder of a Wife at Lambeth.—In our Union-hall police report, last week, we gave the examination of a Mr. Brenton, an apothecary at Lambeth, on a charge of murdering his wife. The inquiry before the coroner lasted a considerable time. The jury, after being locked up many hours, returned a verdict of "Manslaughter against Mr. Brenton," and he was committed on the coroner's warrant.

Suicide of a Literary Character.—Mr. William Thompson, a reporter on the *Newcastle Chronicle*, committed suicide last week by cutting his throat. It is supposed that the cause was his dismissal from his situation, in consequence of a neglect of duty. He was well known as a poet, and was the author of some excellent pieces in the periodical magazines.—The jury gave a verdict of "Temporary Insanity."

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

One of the inmates of the Grand-Hospice at Brussels has attained the age of 109 years and 6 months.

There is a report that in the vessel which took out Barber and Fletcher, the will-forgers, a fever has broken out, to which several of the crew have fallen a sacrifice, and which had also communicated to some of the convicts, by which, it is said, Barber himself has also become a victim. He has, it is said, left behind him some important memoirs connected with the will-forgeries.

Westminster bridge has been again thrown open for carriages. Several improvements have been made.

A letter from St. Petersburgh announces that the Emperor Nicholas has been so much affected by the death of the Grand Duchess Alexandra, that his health has much suffered, and it was lately found necessary to apply leeches three times. He lives almost alone, and takes no part in public affairs.

Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, sheriff of Dumfriesshire, died suddenly last week. He had been Sheriff of the county for 33 years.

A Constantinople letter of the 10th October, says,—"Mehemet Ali has consulted the Porte upon the subject of the treaty with England for the passage of the Indian mail; and the answer received was, that everything in such an arrangement was left to his own judgment and prudence."

Letters from Leghorn of the 20th ult. state that political prosecutions are still being continued in the Roman territory, and that several persons had been obliged to fly into Tuscany. The persons implicated in the affairs of 1843 and 1844, not yet condemned, were to be shortly judged; and it was supposed that after their condemnation the Pope would accord an amnesty in favour of the less compromised, and send the others into exile.

The German papers continue to speak of the objections made by England to the treaty of Belgium with the Zollverein, and now state that the British Minister at Brussels had declared to the Belgian Government, that every new concession of the kind would be looked upon by the British Cabinet as a formal act of hostility to England.

The first section of the railroad of Lower Silesia, viz., from Breslau to Leignitz, a distance of about 58 English miles, was opened on the 18th. This is part of the great line of railway which will extend from Kiel (Holstein) to Trieste, and thus connect the Baltic Sea with the Adriatic.

Accounts have been received from Carmarthen of the alarming illness of Major-General Nott, who is residing in that town.

The *Courrier Français* states that Louis Philippe has sent a splendid doll, worth 10,000f. to the Sultan Abdul Medjid, as a present for his daughter Naimé, who is four years old.

POSTSCRIPT.

Saturday Evening.

The Ceremony of Monday Last.—Sir James Graham has sent an official letter to the Lord Mayor, by command of the Queen, in which her Majesty expresses the gratification experienced by herself and Prince Albert at the loyalty of the people, and the hospitality of the city of London, on the occasion of her visit to the Royal Exchange.

The Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath has been conferred upon Lord Ellenborough.

We are sorry to announce the death of the Countess Berkeley, which took place at her seat, Cranford House, Middlesex. The countess, as our readers are probably aware, was the mother of Captain Berkeley, the present Earl Fitzhardinge. Her ladyship was in her 77th year.

Sir William Follett.—Dr. Bright, whose professional services were devoted to the Attorney-General since his departure for Italy, has returned to this country from Milan, leaving his patient there, greatly improved in health. Sir Wm. Follett does not intend returning to England before February.

Indisposition of Sir Charles Thornton.—Sir Charles Thornton was this morning (Friday) seized with a fainting fit in Westminster Abbey. In a short time, after proper remedies had been administered, Sir Charles was sufficiently recovered to be able to walk to the residence of the Dean.

The Lord Mayor Elect.—The Recorder this day presented Mr. Alderman Gibbs to the Lord Chancellor at his house in Hanover-square, when the noble and learned lord signified her Majesty's approbation of the choice of the Livery in the usual form.

Lord Mayor's Day.—Preparations have been commenced at Guildhall for the Lord Mayor's dinner next Saturday. The monuments have all undergone a thorough cleaning, and the Hall altogether has a very pretty appearance. The civic procession, after leaving Guildhall, will proceed through King-street, Cheapside, Poultry, Mansion-house-street, to London-bridge, returning by the usual route through Bridge-street, Blackfriars, Ludgate-hill, St. Paul's Churchyard, Cheapside, to Guildhall.

Michaelmas Term.—This being the first day of Michaelmas Term, the courts in Westminster-hall were opened with the usual ceremonies, but no business of public interest occurred.

County Palatine of Lancaster.—The Vice-Chancellorship of this court having lately become vacant by the death of Mr. Holt, Lord Granville Somerset, the Chancellor of the Duchy, has selected Mr. Twiss as his successor.

The Royal Exchange.—The anxiety to obtain a view of the interior of this edifice still continues. Yesterday the applicants for admission were greater than ever, and from the time the doors were opened till the close the crowding and crushing were awful. Several women got driven by the pressure against the barriers, over which some gentlemen, attracted by their shrieks, drew them and released them from danger. Some children were extricated at the same time. Among the immense concourse of persons, several of the "light-fingered gentry" have been extremely active; many complaints having been made of the loss of pocket-handkerchiefs, &c. On Thursday afternoon a gentleman named Scarf, holding a situation in a mercantile house in the City, had his pocket picked of his pocket-book, containing Bills of Exchange and private memorandums. Fortunately, the gentleman had a few minutes previous to his entering the Exchange deposited £150 in bank-notes at his banker's, in Lombard-street. The Bills of Exchange were not endorsed, therefore they are of no use.

Mr. Macready returned to England by the Caledonia, and is now in London.

Newmarket Races.—(Friday.)—Alice Hawthorn paid forfeit to Foigh-a-Ballagh. Scalteen beat Give-him-a-Name. Glen Fishie beat Pathfinder. Garry Owen beat Plantagenet. Event won the Second Class of the Nursery Stakes, and Rose of Cashmere the other.

The Grand Junction Railway Company met yesterday at Liverpool, and declared a dividend of £2 10s. per share.

Mr. Renton Nicholson, better known perhaps as the Judge of the Judge and Jury Society, and keeper of the Garrick's Head, Bow-street, has been examined again at the Insolvent Debtors' Court, and after giving some further account of of his affairs, was ordered to be discharged.

Lamentable Accident at Oldham.—We have received from Oldham an account of a very fatal accident which occurred there on Thursday afternoon. A portion of the cotton-mill of Messrs. Ratcliffe suddenly fell down, burying all the people at work in it. Up to half-past eight o'clock in the evening about 12 or 14 bodies had been found. It is not yet known how many are missing, but report says 30 or 40.

A lamentable accident occurred yesterday evening at Cooke's Circus, at Hackney. The high wind suddenly snapped the ropes of the awning, and the centre pole fell with great violence into the pit, striking a Mrs. Isbetter with such force that she died soon afterwards. Her head was literally crushed, both eyes were terribly swollen, and her face altogether presented a most appalling spectacle. A relative, a Mrs. Laws, was also much hurt.

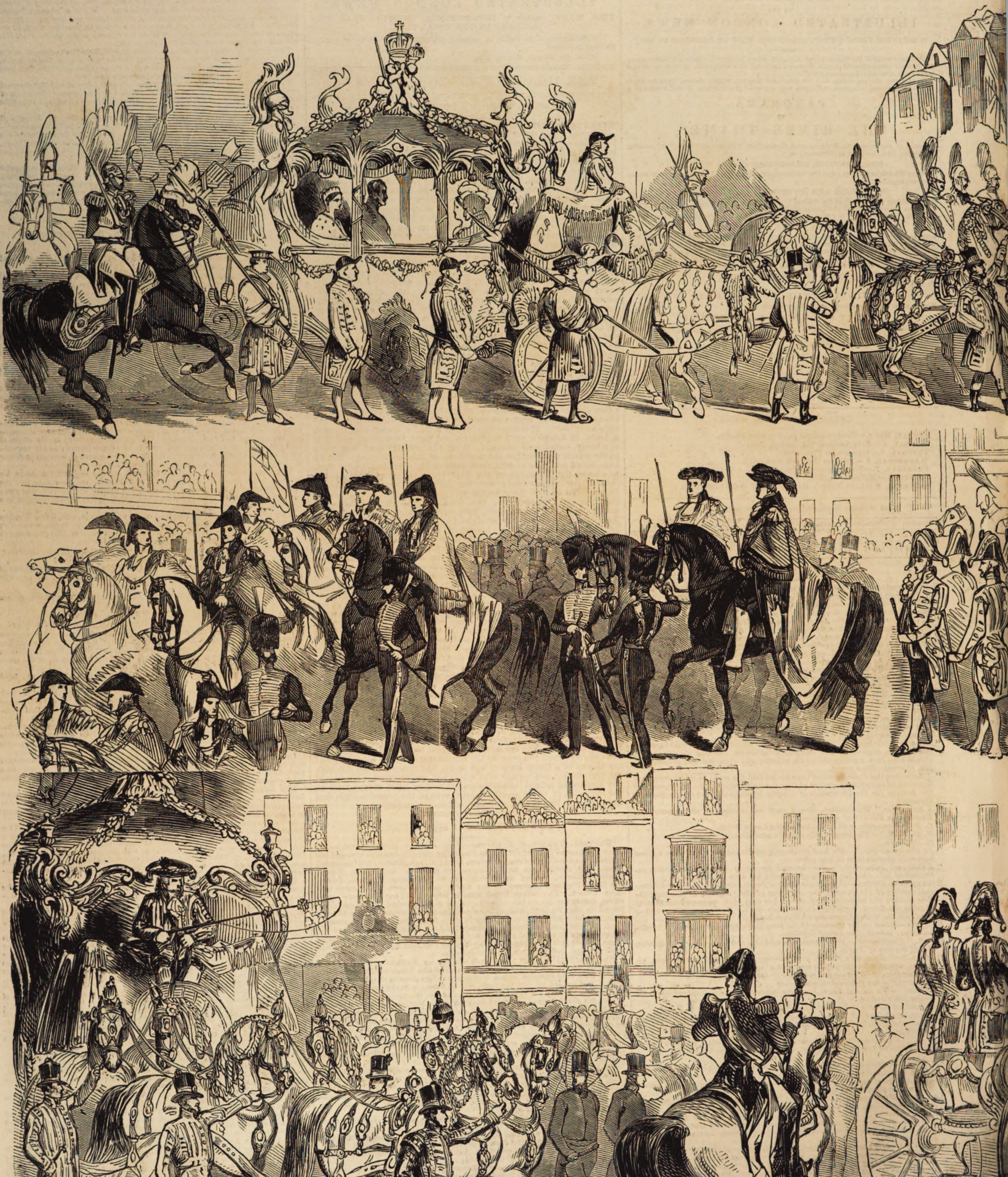
FOREIGN.

Insurrection in Spain.—An express has arrived from Madrid with the news that there has been another conspiracy. On the 27th an attempt was made to assassinate General Narvaez at the entrance of the French Embassy, where he dined. General Prim had been arrested, and there were also other arrests. Riots had taken place at Barcelona. Two police-officers had been stabbed, and an attempt had also been made to assassinate the Baron de Meer. Many arrests had taken place.

Portugal.—The steamer Pasha has arrived from Lisbon, with accounts to the 28th ult., but they are unimportant. A coalition between Costa Cabral and the Miguelites was talked of.

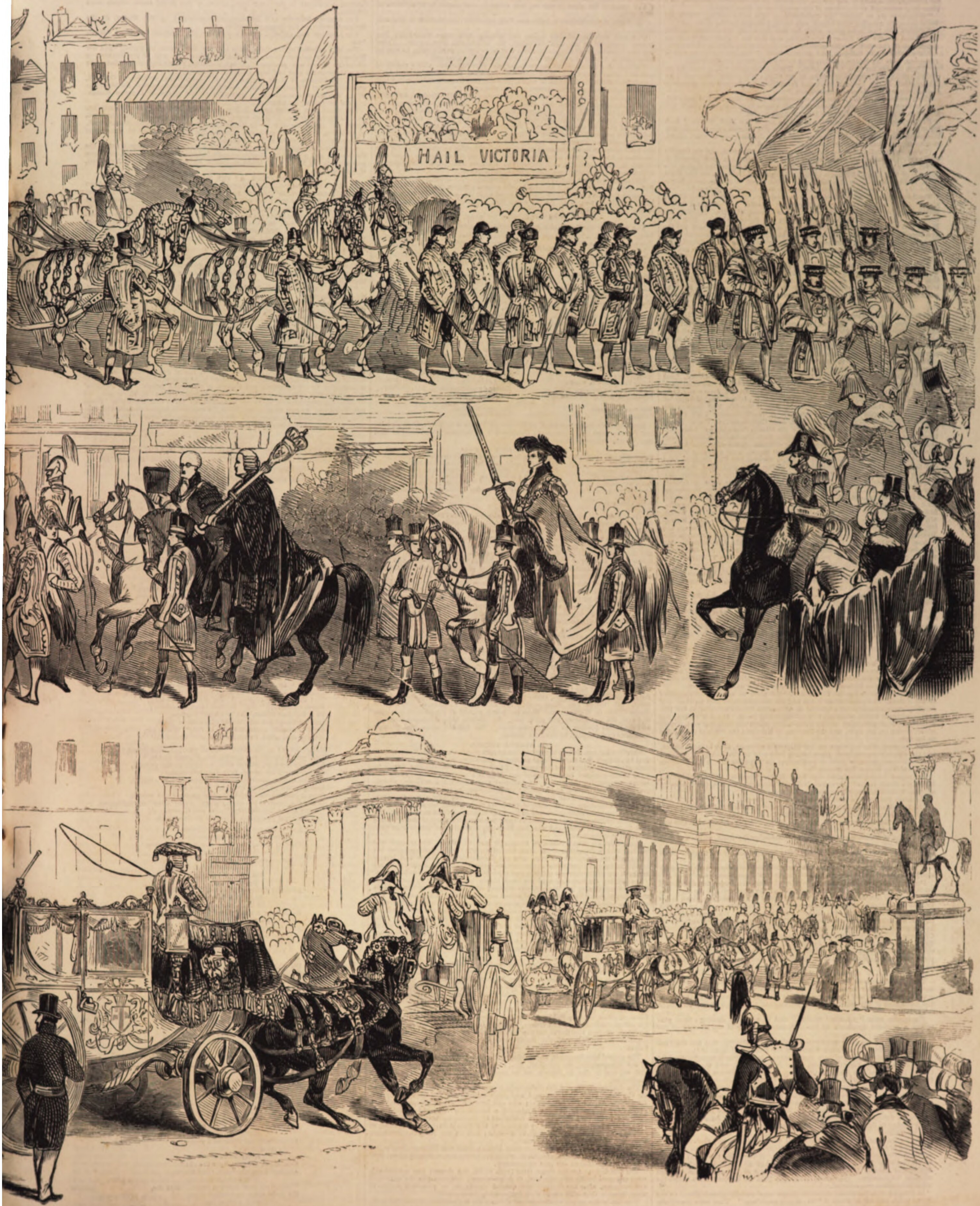
Safety of Dr. Wolff.—The Indian mail has brought accounts from Constantinople, which state, on the best authority, that advices have been received of the arrival of Dr. Wolff at Meru, on his way to Teheran. Having thus crossed the frontier of Bokhara, his personal safety has been insured, and his return to the civilised world will be hailed with general satisfaction.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS — PROCESSION



NEWSPAPER

F HER MAJESTY TO OPEN THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.


HAIL VICTORIA

(Continued from page 278.)

the affectionate loyalty of my people, presented on an auspicious occasion in a place long renowned as the centre of the commerce of these realms.

"It delights me to behold the restoration of this noble edifice, which my Royal ancestors regarded with favour, and which I esteem worthy of my care.

"Within the last three years, when fire had destroyed the ancient building my beloved consort laid the new foundation, and this day I gladly celebrate the completion of the work, quickly executed, but grand and perfect in all its parts.

"The relief of the indigent, the advancement of science, the extension of commerce, were the objects contemplated by the founder of the Exchange.

"These objects are near to my heart. Their attainment will, I trust, be recorded among the peaceful triumphs of my reign; and I shall rejoice if I am thus enabled, by the blessing of Divine Providence, to promote the prosperity and happiness of all classes of my subjects."

The Presentation of the Address is represented in the Engraving at page 285.

At an intimation from the throne, the Lord Mayor then stepped forward and knelt before her Majesty, who gave him her hand to kiss.

Her Majesty was then graciously pleased to say to the Lord Mayor, "It is my intention, Mr. Magnay, to confer the dignity of a baronet upon you, to commemorate this event." Her Majesty, looking to the Secretary of State, added, "Sir James Graham, see that the patent is prepared."

[This gracious intimation has already been carried into effect, and the *Gazette* of Tuesday contains the announcement that the Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Hon. William Magnay, of Postford-house, in the county of Surrey, Lord Mayor of the city of London, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.]

The Lord Mayor made an obeisance to her Majesty and returned to his former place. The Lord Mayor then again stepped forward, and presented to her Majesty Mr. Lambert Jones, the mover of the address, and Mr. Harrison, the seconder, who both had the honour of kissing her Majesty's hand. The Lord Mayor also presented Mr. Aston, the Master of the Mercers' Company, and the two Sheriffs, Messrs. Sidney and Hunter, who also had the same honour. Mr. Tite, the architect of the Exchange, was also presented to her Majesty by the Lord Mayor, and her Majesty was graciously pleased to give him her hand to kiss.

Both the sheriffs were prevented from taking any part in the Royal procession within the Exchange through being shut out at the western entrance. It appears that some of the mounted aldermen were equally unfortunate. Whether to attribute this accident to mismanagement on the part of the officials, or to the awkward horsemanship of the civic functionaries, it is impossible to determine.

THE DEJEUNER.

As soon as this ceremony had been performed, the Corporation, the Ministers, Ambassadors, and others who had been present in the throne-room, retired to the banqueting-room, where they immediately took the seats which had been assigned to them. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince, the Duchess of Kent, and the Duke of Cambridge, retired to the private apartments, where they remained for nearly twenty minutes.

The following is a list of the principal persons present, as they were seated prior to the return of her Majesty to the banqueting-room:—

Sir R. Peel and Lady Peel, the Duke of Wellington, Mr. Goulburn, Lord Granville Somerset and Lady G. Somerset, the Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis of Exeter, the Earl of Lincoln, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Jersey and Lady Jersey, Lord Wharncliffe, Sir J. Graham, Mr. Gladstone, the Marquis of Anglesey, Earl Delawarr, Earl of Dalhousie, Earl of Rosslyn, Earl Jermyn, Sir G. Murray, Marquis of Salisbury, Marquis of Northampton, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Viscount Canning, Viscount Hill, Lord Cantilupe, Lady Floyd, Bishop of London, Sir Robert Sale and Lady Sale, Sir Henry Pottinger and Lady Pottinger, the Lord Chief Baron, Lord Langdale, Vice Chancellor Knight Bruce, the Earl of Beverley, Lord Forrester, Sir Thomas Fremantle, the Earl of Westmorland, Lord John Russell, Lord Ernest Bruce, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Lord Dufferin and Lady Dufferin, Major Graham and Mrs. Graham, Lord and Lady Seymour, Sir F. Thesiger, Sir T. Wilde, Mr. Astell, Sir J. Easthope, Captain Boldero, Mr. G. R. Robinson, Mr. W. Cotton, Sir W. Gossett, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Melville, Sir C. F. Williams, Mr. Herries, Sir John M'Donald, Hon. J. Melville, Mr. G. Lyall, Mr. H. Kemble, Sir C. Napier, Mr. Brownrigg, Mr. Aaron Chapman, Mr. J. A. Smithe, Colonel T. Wood, Baron Rothschild, Sir I. L. Goldsmid, Mr. T. Chapman, Sir M. Montefiore, Mr. W. Weguelin, Major Freshfield, Mr. Hibbert, Professor Airey, Sir J. Rae Reid, Mr. Hastie, Mr. Milne, Mr. Tooke, Mr. Bonham, Archdeacon Hollingsworth, Major Elrington, Mr. Hardy, Mr. Holmes, Sir W. Clay, Sir G. Larpent, Sir W. Young, Mr. Masterman, Mr. John Simpson, Mr. W. W. Saunders, Mr. John Robinson, Mr. Delane, Mr. Pattison, Mr. G. Anson, Mr. Palmer, jun., Mr. J. S. Watney, Mr. J. S. Sutton, Mr. C. Buxton, Mr. R. Barnard, Mr. R. Sutton, Mr. G. Palmer, Mr. W. Newnham, Mr. J. H. Palmer, Mr. C. F. Johnson, Mr. T. Watney, Mr. De la Fosse, Mr. John Day, Mr. L. P. Wilson, Mr. Heath, Mr. Shepherd, Sir H. Willock, Sir H. Pelly, Mr. R. L. Jones, Mr. Dean, Mr. G. R. Dawson, Mr. W. H. Dawson, Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Walter, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Alsager, Mr. Hankey, Mr. Gurney, and their ladies.

The Foreign Ministers present were:—The Belgian Minister, the Netherlands Minister, the Venezuelan Minister, the Neapolitan Minister, the Wurtemberg Minister, the Brazilian Minister, the Danish Minister, the Saxon Minister, Baron Rehausen, the Austrian Minister, the Bavarian Minister, the Portuguese Minister, the Russian Minister, the Turkish Minister, the American Minister, the Mexican Minister, M. Mosquera, Count Revel, Sir Robert Chester, and their ladies.

Among the members of the Corporation were, besides the Lord Mayor, Sir Claudius Hunter, Mr. Alderman Farebrother, Mr. Alderman Brown, Mr. Alderman Gibbs, Mr. Alderman Musgrove, Sir John Pirie, Bart., Sir Peter Laurie, Mr. Alderman Moon—indeed, nearly the whole of the Court of Aldermen; also the Recorder, the Common-Sergeant, Mr. Sergeant Merewether, the Town-Clerk, the Remembrancer, and nearly all the deputies of wards.

Her Majesty's arrival in the throne-room took place at about twenty minutes to one o'clock. The presentation of the address occupied about half an hour, and her Majesty remained about a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes in the private apartments before returning to the banqueting-room. On her return, her Majesty at once proceeded to the cross-table, where she took her seat, Prince Albert sitting on her right, and the Duchess of Kent and the Duke of Cambridge on her left.

The company, who had risen on her Majesty's entrance, then became seated, and the *déjeûner* commenced, grace having been said by the Bishop of London, thus—"O Lord, grant us grace to be thankful for Thy gifts and mindful of the benefits of Thy Divine Providence."

The repast having concluded, the Lord Mayor, standing at the right of her Majesty's chair, said—"I have her Majesty's permission to give you the health of 'Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.'"

The toast was received with every mark of loyal honour.

The Lord Mayor then gave, in the same terms, "The Health of Prince Albert," which was also responded to enthusiastically.

The Lord Mayor next gave, in the same terms, "Albert Prince of Wales and the Royal Family."

The Duke of Cambridge stood up to acknowledge the toast, which was duly honoured.

The Lord Mayor then said, "Her Majesty has commanded me to give 'Prosperity to the City of London.'"

It is unnecessary to say that this toast was received with every mark of honour and enthusiasm by all the guests, as well as by the hosts themselves.

During the repast Mr. Lambert Jones went round the tables and distributed among the guests a medal commemorative of the great event of the day. On the one side of this medal, which is about the size of a two-shilling piece, is the head of her Majesty, with the inscription "Royal Exchange opened by her Majesty Queen Victoria, Oct. 28, 1844." On the reverse are presented three shields, with these arms respectively—the Gresham arms at the top, surmounted by the grasshopper; the City arms on the left; and the arms of the Mercers' Company. These are surrounded by an inscription—"First stone laid by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, January 17, 1842." The medals given to the chief guests were of gold, the others of silver; but some of the latter (those given to the chief officres) are to be replaced by gold ones, as soon as they can be struck off.

THE ROYAL TABLE.

The appointments of her Majesty's table were entirely of gold, and the dinner service was expressly manufactured for the occasion. This consisted of three courses, and was of very chaste and elegant design. The handles of the knives and forks were of the most elaborate workmanship, and represented knights in full armour.

The spoons were "Apostles' spoons," and of exquisite chasing; they presented a splendid specimen of the elaborate finishing of the chasing of the middle ages.

This portion of the plate appeared to interest her Majesty, who was observed to direct the attention of Prince Albert and the Duchess of Kent to it.

The dessert plates were of very costly china, also expressly manufactured for the occasion. They bore the Royal arms in the centre, and the arms of the City of London, of the Mercers' Company, and of Sir Thomas Gresham round the border. The colour of the porcelain was Royal purple.

The doyleys were unique. They were of peach-coloured satin, with corners of white satin, in which were very beautifully worked a crown and sceptre, a grasshopper, and the arms of the City of London.

The dessert glasses for the use of her Majesty displayed the same good taste. They were delicately engraved with the same arms that we have described as being worked in the doyleys. The other glasses were in a similar style, but no two were alike.

Among the wines placed upon the Royal table was some very choice Sherry—viz., some of the same butt from which his Majesty Ferdinand Seventh of Spain, on his visit to Xeres, in 1824, was entertained. It was from the finest produce of the best wine in the most celebrated vineyard in all Spain, Macharnudo, and was at the time of Ferdinand's visit to Xeres one of the oldest and choicest wines of the country. The sum of £630 was paid for the butt from which the wine in question was selected.

In keeping with the choice character of this wine were the glasses placed on the Royal table, and out of which it "was drunk sparkling." They were beautifully chaste in design and elaborately engraved, and were, as well as a passing glance would enable us to judge, in the Venetian style.

Immediately behind the Royal table the wall of the room was covered with crimson cloth, with the Royal arms in the centre, and flags on either side. Here there was a sideboard of costly plate. Among the many massive gold dishes were two deserving a few words of description—one representing the adoration of the Magi, an exquisite piece of workmanship; and the other representing the battle of the Gods, in bold relief.

Upon the long tables there was a profusion of gold tazzas and ornaments, which were filled with flowers. These gave a very pleasing effect to the tables.

The value of the plate in use on this occasion was stated to be upwards of £100,000.

The *menu* of her Majesty's table was very tastefully illuminated in blue and gold.

On a gold dish immediately before her Majesty were some remarkably fine grapes, presented by Mr. Geo. Crawshay, the well-known iron-master. There was also a profusion of strawberries of a very large size upon the table, as well as some natural flowers of very rare description beautifully arranged.

The four long tables of the banqueting-room were decorated with a variety of gold and silver ornaments, filled with very beautiful and choice flowers, both natural and artificial, the value of which, perhaps, may be gathered from the fact that the ladies took away the greater portion of them.

The giving of the last toast mentioned above concluded the *déjeûner*, and after a few minutes had elapsed, her Majesty rose from her seat, and proceeded, escorted by the Prince, to her private apartments, where she remained a short time. At about twenty minutes after three o'clock her Majesty returned, and proceeded towards the door of exit, through the two lines of gentlemen and ladies, and preceded by the Lord Mayor and the members of the Corporation. Her Majesty was cheered on leaving the room. The Royal party proceeded down the staircase to the quadrangle, where a considerable number of ladies and gentlemen had obtained admittance. The band of the Grenadiers were stationed in the quadrangle, and played the National Anthem, on her Majesty's appearance. The Coldstream band was at the entrance.

During the *déjeûner*, the band played—Overture, "La Syren," Auber; "Le Potpourrie, Don Pasquale," Donizetti; and several popular airs.

Among the more remarkable dishes on the table was a magnificent baron of beef, weighing upwards of twenty stone, and surmounted by a figure of St. George and the Dragon.

THE ROYAL BILL OF FARE.

The *menu* for the Royal table was, correctly, as follows:

Potage de Tortue à la Reine d'Angleterre
Potage de Perdreaux (Blanc)
Potage de Tortue Clair.
Potage à la Beauveau.

Entrées Chaudes.

Filets de Grouse à la Perigeux
Cotelettes de Venaison en Chasseur.
Cailles à la Macèdoine.
Cronstades à la Béchamel.

Entrées Froides.

Purée de Volaille à la Reine.
Salade à la Russe.
Pâte de foies gras à la Périgord.
Homard à la Saxe Gotha.
Chaud-froid de poulet à la Gelée.
Maynonnaise de Perdreaux.
Cotelettes d' Agneau aux concombres.
Aspic à la belle vue.
Salmi froid de grouse.
Filets de Poulardes à la Cardinal.

Grosses Pieces.

Hure de sanglier à la Bohémienne.
Timbale—garni de faisan aux truffes.
Chapon à la Montmorency.
Dindon en Galantine de Montpellier.
Noix de veau au beurre.
Gâteau de liévre aux truffes.

Entremets.

Artichaut à l'écarlate.
Salsifis à la Maynonnaise.
Gâteau à la Poniatowsky.
Conglauffe à la Saxonne.
Suédoise d'ananas.
Manqués aux amandes.
Crême Française à la Vanille.
Bordure aux abricots verts.
Fromage bavarois au Kirchenwasser.
Haricots verts à l'huile.
Choufleur à la gelée.
Croque-en-boushe praliné.
Grosse Meringue à la Parisienne.
Miroton de Pêches.
Nougats d'abricots.
Gelée de Dantzic.
Gâteau de millefeuilles.
Flan garni de poires.

Buffet.

Hot roast pheasants.
Cold roast beef.
Hot roast chickens.
Larded Peafowls.

Her Majesty's repast consisted of Potage de Tortue à la Reine d' Angleterre and Punch; roast beef; pheasant; Conglauffe à la Saxonne; strawberries and ice. Wines—Sherry, Claret.

THE GENERAL BILL OF FARE

Roast chickens.
Patés of game.
Westphalia hams.
Beef à la George IV.
Roast partridges.
Larded capons.
House lamb.
Roast pheasants
Tongues.
Barons of beef.
Galantines de poulards.
Cotelettes aux concombres.
Magnonnaises de Homard.
Salades de voaille.
Petit patés à la reine.
Ris de veau à la Romaine.
Galatines d'agneau.
Filets de soles à la provinçales.
Crevettes.
Grouse salads.
Gateaux à la Française.
Nougats d'abricots.
Jellies.
Meringues à la Chantilly.
Compotes de fruits
Conserves de pommes.
Rhubarb à la Régence.
Gelées aux fruits.
Patisserie aux Amandes.
Pine apples.
Hothouse grapes.
Pears.
Dried fruits.
Ice creams.

Previous to her Majesty leaving the Vestibule, it was the scene of the very interesting ceremony engraved at page 285. Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and suite then proceeded down the staircase to the Merchants' Area, where a considerable number of ladies and gentlemen had gained admittance. The band of the Grenadier Guards were stationed here, and played the National Anthem on her Majesty's appearance. The Coldstream band was at the entrance.

In the centre of this quadrangle, on the spot where the statue of her Majesty, by Mr. Lough, is to be placed, a very impressive ceremonial was performed. This was, the naming of the Royal Exchange by her Majesty. The Lord Mayor, as he preceded her Majesty, stopped when he reached this point, and the members of the Corporation, together with the chief Ministers of State, formed a circle round her Majesty, who then in an audible voice said, "It is my Royal will and pleasure that this building be hereafter called the Royal Exchange." The engraving at page 284 shows this imposing consummation of "the Opening of the Royal Exchange."

This ceremony having been performed, the Queen, leaning on the arm of the Prince, proceeded, amidst the cheers of the spectators, to her carriage, on her return to Buckingham Palace. It was some time before the whole of the guests left the quadrangle. The Duke of Wellington was received with a loud and hearty cheer, and Sir R. Peel also came in for his share of the general enthusiasm.

The Yeomen of the Queen's Body Guard, in full coronation costume, were on duty at the Royal Exchange, under the command of the Earl of Beverley (Captain), Sir George Lee (Lieutenant), Mr. Ellerthorp (Adjutant), and Captain Sadler (Exon in Waiting), and lined the grand portico of the western entrance, and area, the ambulatory, the great area, the eastern area, the grand staircase, and the rooms leading to the throne-room. The officers, exon, and yeomen were afterwards regaled by the Lord Mayor.

THE QUEEN'S RETURN.

Shortly after one o'clock the guard were again under arms, but it was not till past two o'clock that the six Royal carriages, now drawn only by two horses, took their stations in front of the Exchange. In place of the state carriage, drawn by eight cream-coloured horses, one of her Majesty's private carriages, with two horses, awaited her departure. At half-past two o'clock her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, and attended in procession by the Civic functionaries, descended the steps of the Exchange. Her Majesty's appearance was the signal for renewed cheering, in the midst of which her Majesty took her seat in her carriage, taking leave most graciously of the Lord Mayor and Civic authorities. Her Majesty's attendants having walked to their carriages, the troop of Horse Guards took their stations before and after her Majesty's carriage, and the *cortège* then drove off at a smart trot.

Her Majesty's return through Cheapside and St. Paul's Churchyard was marked with a repetition of the same cordial cheering which distinguished her progress to the City. At the turn into the churchyard the cheers and huzzas became so loud and enthusiastic, that her Majesty acknowledged them by putting her head out of the carriage window, and repeatedly bowing to the crowds around.

On quitting the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor, and on entering her ancient city of Westminster, her Majesty was received with a flourish of trumpets by the military, and with loud shouts of joyous acclamation by the populace. The carriages proceeded at a very rapid rate along the Strand, Pall-mall, and through the Park to Buckingham Palace; and along the whole route the same demonstrations of respect were exhibited as had been shown during the day. The crowd in this part of the metropolis did not appear at all to have diminished in numbers. It was about a quarter past three o'clock when her Majesty arrived at the Palace. The escort which had accompanied the procession during the morning then filed off, and a detachment of the 17th Lancers shortly afterwards drew up.

About half-past four o'clock the royal *cortège*, consisting of three carriages and four, escorted by the Lancers, started from Buckingham Palace at a fast pace towards the railway station. Many respectable persons had assembled in the Park, on Constitution-hill, at Hyde-park-corner, Cumberland-gate, Cambridge-terrace, and more particularly in the yard of the railway station, by all of whom her Majesty was loudly cheered. At twelve minutes before five o'clock the carriages, preceded by outriders in scarlet liveries, and escorted by the Lancers, drove into the Paddington station, where her Majesty was received by the railway authorities. The Queen, having descended from her carriage, immediately entered the Royal railway carriage, and in a few minutes the train departed for Slough, and the Royal party soon afterwards reached Windsor Castle.

The several appointments, accessories, and commemorations of the ceremonial of the inauguration, the *déjeûner*, &c., have been executed with so much taste, that we feel it due to British art to enumerate such of the details as have reached us.

The dessert-plates, and the elaborately engraved dessert-glasses and ice-plates for the Royal table were designed and manufactured for the occasion by Mr. George Smith, of Conduit-street; who also executed a pair of tall goblets to commemorate the event—one contained a beautifully engraved medallion of Neptune in his car; the other, a medallion of Britannia, borne by figures of Ireland and Scotland; backed by a group of the Fine Arts; on the reverse of each is the royal crown, encircled by wreaths; and on the foot, the Gresham, City, and Mercers' Company's arms.

The *amphitryons* of the *déjeûner* were Messrs. John and Thomas Staples, of the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, whose *recherché menu*, already given, renders any encomium on our part unnecessary.

The wax flowers for the Royal table (with which the dessert was garnished), were executed by Messrs. Mintorn, of Soho-square; and such was the anxiety of the company, after her Majesty had quitted the table, to possess a portion of these flowers, that £30 worth were destroyed in the scramble.

The handsome carpet which was laid down in the Ambulatory, across the Area, in the Lobbies, and on the Grand Staircase, was made by order of the Gresham Committee, by Mr. Hadley, of Abingdon, Berks; the material is a silky fibre from the East Indies, and the pattern, alternate diamonds of crimson, purple, and gold colour.

The whole of the interior decorations, the chair of state, and the ornamental furniture of her Majesty's retiring-rooms and toilet were executed by Mr. Herring, of Fleet-street, upholder to the Honourable Corporation of the City of London.

The chair in which her Majesty sat at the *déjeûner* was in the style of Louis Quatorze, elegantly gilt, and finished in rich purple and gold embroidered silk, forming a contrast to the other eight chairs at the Royal table, which were crimson.

The Armour, Banners, and Trophies, were arranged by Mr. Stacey, of the Ordnance-office, in the Tower of London.

The Awnings and external fittings were by Mr. Orchard, of West Smithfield.

The lady selected by the Committee to have the honour of waiting upon her Majesty in the private rooms, was Mrs. Bradshaw, the wife of the Banker; to whom the Queen was graciously pleased to express herself highly satisfied with the arrangements that had been made for her reception.

Mr. Masterman, M.P., in the name of Mr. John Baird, jeweller, of Cornhill, presented to her Majesty and Prince Albert, superb medals struck for the occasion. The Queen's medal bore a grand front view of the Wellington Statue and was very richly embossed.

The bill of fare, printed by De la Rue, was much admired by her Majesty before rising from table. It is of a very tasteful design, and richly illuminated. Above the *menu* is a view of the Exchange, with the Wellington Statue, with, on each side, "V.R." in gold and colours: the bill is enclosed in a border of gold, purple and crimson, and satin fringe.

A silk handkerchief has been printed with a view of the Eastern front of the Exchange; and a proof impression on satin, trimmed with gold-lace, has been presented to her Majesty, at Windsor Castle, by the manufacturer, Mr. Tent, of Birchin-lane.

CELEBRATION AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress received between 400 and 500 visitors at the Mansion-house, in the early part of the day, to witness the magnificent spectacle, and entertained them in the most hospitable and elegant manner; in the evening his lordship and the Lady Mayoress gave a grand ball and supper to about 500 more. The banquet at the Mansion-house was supplied by Messrs. Birch, of Cornhill; who also splendidly supplied the tables of the Merchant Tailors' Company, the Mercers' Company, the Fishmongers' Company, the Clothworkers' Company, and some other companies, to the number, in the whole, of nearly 4000 individuals.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

The illuminations were not of a sufficiently general and brilliant character to deserve a detailed description. We therefore borrow the following account of them from the *Times*:—

"At the Cathedral Hotel, St. Paul's Church-yard, was a brilliant gas star, six feet diameter.

"Westward of Temple-bar the illuminations were few, and confined chiefly to the tradespeople of the Royal Family. In Fleet-street the principal one was at the office of the Anti-Corn Law League, where the words 'The Union of all Nations: Free Trade,' brilliantly shone forth, ornamented with the letters 'V. R.' and a crown in oil. At Proctors', the tobacconist's, there was a fine display of lamps, forming a crown and star, with the words 'A Fair Exchange.' Mr. West, the optician, exhibited his well-known 'grand spectacle.' Beyond Temple-bar, the first illumination of any brilliancy was at the office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, where 'V. R.,' a Grasshopper, and the words, 'Victoria, Queen of Commerce,' were exhibited in jets of gas. Punch came forth on the occasion in a fine transparent (when is he opaque?) Portrait of Himself surmounted by a large crown and framed in variegated lamps. The Farmers' Assurance-office exhibited a splendid crown with the letters 'V. R.' in gas. At Wyld's, the geographer's, there was a transparent globe with the words 'Peace and Happiness' written upon it, and below, 'Victoria' in large ornamental letters. The other illuminations consisted of stars, crowns, and the letters 'V. R.' in all their varieties, but are not worthy of any particular notice."

THE OPENING OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE,

BY ONE OF HER MAJESTY'S LOYAL IRISH SUBJECTS.

AS DESCRIBED BY NED RATTIGAN

TO HIS DISCONSOLATE GRASS-WIDOW IN DUBLIN.

(From a Correspondent.)

DEAR PEGGY,—I send you—you'll read it to Kitty—
An account of her Majesty's trip to "the City,"
And the *hullabalo* that she *riz* in the place
(I wish you'd a peep at her pretty round face,
With her forehead so fair, and her peepers so blue—
'Pon my honour and conscience she's something like *you*).
'Twas on Monday. I rose with the song of the lark,
And poked out my way down the Strand in the dark;
The nailing, the screwing, the sawing of timber,
Till the day of my death I shall ever remimber.
Such twisting of gimlets, such boring of awls,
From the west of St. James' to the east of St. Paul's.
'Twixt the noise, and the lights, mix'd with darkness, I swear
That I feared I'd gone down to—I need not say *where*.
The day, although foggy, was frosty and dry,
And the sun look'd like one half asleep—so did I;
But soon as the Queen came, with six of her chaises,
Both Sol and myself were as fresh as two daisies,
And no wonder. I've been at the meeting at Tara,
Mullaghmast, and some others, with Tom M'Namara,
But may I be—blest, if I ever, on one day,
Saw half such a crowd as I did upon Monday.

'Twas *twelve*—oh! 'twas more—it was *one* I dare say,
When the Sheriffs and Mayor came in civic array,
And the Aldermen mounted on Batty's old stud,
Pirouetted and showed off their choice "bits of blood."
Oh! shade of Gambado, if thou couldst have seen,
Those equestrian "cits" in their robes *mazarine*;
Or if my poor friend, the late Andy Ducrow,
Had witnessed this Gilpin-like gingerbread show,
He'd have cried as the chap did of old, "Woe is me,
Having seen what I've seen, now to C what I C."

Bang! bang! at the gate—"Sound trumpet, beat drums!
Take your hats off, you rascals, her Majesty comes."
So spoke the Lord Mayor when he knelt on the ground,
And deliver'd his sword, as in duty was bound;
But the Queen, like old Louis Philippe (and he's right),
Being fonder by far of a "lark" than a fight,
Gave it back to his Lordship—then curtsied and bowed,
While the "ears of the groundlings" were "split" by the crowd.
"Long life to her Majesty!" one and all cried,
And the royal procession moved on to Cheapside.

Lo! in the yet *unopened*[*] 'Change
Graham and Punch together range,
Tasting the wines—they're not bad judges—
Whilst in the "ambulatory" new,
Accompanied by one or two,
"The Duke" in solemn silence trudges.
Full, face to face,
I met his Grace,
Awaiting Brunswick's royal daughter,
And like a brick
(I think on tick)
He called for two "goes" of gin and water.
Scarcely had we drank our *lickur*
And very few could do it quicker,
When Albert and the Queen drove up;
"Hah!" cried the Prince, "I'm sure," said he,
"You've kept a little drop for me."
"The devil a sup!"
On which the architect polite,
I think his name was *Misthur Tight*,
Said he'd send *out!*
And having clubb'd his *browns* together,
With fourpence lent by Merewether,
Got *in* some *stout!*
Of which the Duchess of Buccleuch,
And many others whom I knew,
Most heartily partook;
Whilst half a dozen I won't name,
Mawkishly mutter'd "What a shame!"
They couldn't touch it—*with a hook!*[†]
Now roared the Heralds, loud as as they were able,
"Ladies and *Gents*, the *grub* is on the table!"
Oh! what a clatter;
Fish, flesh, and fowl,
Lay cheek by jowl
On every platter.
Sir Peter Laurie, and Whittle Harvey,
Got both so glorious-
ly uproarious,
The stewards had to call a *jarvey*,
And threw them in it;
Others tumbled from their places,
Truly lamentable "cases,"
Every minute—
Meantime, Victoria from the chair,
Address'd our excellent Lord Mayor,
Who stood before her.
"Down on your marrow-bones," says she,
He dropt upon his bended knee,
As if t'adore her,
And after that,
Took off his hat,

---

[*] It seems rather strange to say, that her Majesty went to *open* a place whose doors were *wide open* for her reception.

[†] A purely Hibernian phrase, somewhat synonimous with the English one of "over the left."

The papers all agree together,
He wore a "Spanish" hat and feather,
But 'twas as shabby a *caubeen*
To wear before a Royal Queen
As any that I've ever seen,
For *four-and-nine* in Temple Bar[*]
I've often bought a better far—
Having laid a sword upon his shoulder,
Neither the good and great Queen Bess or
Any other predecessor
Could do it bolder,
(He looked *so* silly)
And then distinctly she repeated
"A Baronet your'e now created
Rise up, SIR BILLY!!!"
Next turning on her heel about
"Graham you'll make his 'Patent' out,
Soon as you please."
"My Liege, there shall be no delay,
But first you know, he'll have to pay
The office fees!"—
"Allowed"—
Now the crowd,
Soon began to disperse, for 'twas then getting late,
So the coaches were order'd—the Queen and her mate,
Having punished a bumper or two of Champagne,
"Cut their luckies" to Slough, *by the three o'clock train.*

Youv'e got *all* the news now, so Peggy, my honey,
If you want any *more*, you must out with your money,
Tho' you'll read nothing else in the most of the papers,
But of peelers, and lancers, and guards cutting capers,
Of cheers, waving handkerchiefs, flags, and all that;
Which, between you and me, is exceedingly flat.
If you want the "raal thing," Peg—I don't overrate it—
Buy the "NEWS" with the pictures, "THE GREAT ILLUSTRATED!!"

Let me know in your next how gets on the *Repayle*,
And "the boys," are they well since they got out of jail.
No more for the present—I'm *murdhering dhry*,
So must send for a drop of the native.—Good by!

THE THEATRES.

Although the present month is proverbially considered the dullest one in a theatrical point of view, yet the lessees of the different establishments have small cause for complaint. All their new pieces have met with very fair success; and they have been filled each night with good average audiences. Activity has certainly been shown in the arrangements of all, and there is novelty yet to come. Mr. Bourcicault's five act comedy has been read, and will be produced within ten days at the Haymarket. Its present title is "Old Heads and Young Hearts." The cast comprises Messrs. Farren, Charles Mathews, Strickland, Howe, Tilbury, Miss Julia Bennett, &c. Several new farces are accepted at the Lyceum, and another burlesque is on the stocks. Messrs. à 'Beckett and Lemon are underlined as the authors of an extravaganza at the Strand, to be called "The Knight and the Sprite; or, the Cold Water Cure;" founded, we believe, on "Ondine;" and a farce by the latter gentleman is also announced. We begin to look for something new from Drury-lane. "The Syren" cannot be called a great hit, with all its excellence; and "The Bohemian Girl" is now somewhat worn out. Mademoiselle Plunkett, however, has been well received in the "Revolt of the Harem," which, for the off-nights, is a vast improvement upon the "Deserter of Naples" and "Three-fingered Jack."

HAYMARKET.

Mr. Marble appeared here on Monday evening, and was well received. As we noticed this gentleman's clever acting at the Strand, and as the piece in which he played was the same—"Yankee Land"—there is no occasion for further remark.

LYCEUM.

A pleasant comedietta, called "Watch and Ward," was produced here on Monday evening, and with perfect success. It is a translation from a French piece "Le Chevalier de Guet," and was adapted to the English stage about three years ago, by Mr. Planché, at Covent Garden, under the title of "The Captain of the Watch." On the present occasion, however, a trifling alteration has been made in one of the principal characters. This is the plot: the *Baron de Brissac* (Mr. F. Mathews), an old beau, who, in spite of his years, believes that he is still captivating, has a fair ward, *Isabel* (Miss Farebrother), in love with a young officer, *Victor de Lunell* (Mr. Kinloch.) Taking advantage of the guardian's absence, who goes to visit a gay widowed Countess, the servant, *Louise* (Mrs. Wigan), contrives to inform the lover that the street-door will be left open, if he chooses to come, and see the lady of his affections. Meanwhile, an Irish officer in the French service, *Captain O'Donnell*, having got into some scrape in the city, is making his escape from the guard, of which he is the captain; and seeing the door open walks in. Just at this moment the Baron returns, and finding *O'Donnell*, insists upon knowing who he is; upon which the ready-witted Irishman makes up a diverting story about his having killed some one who had deceived his sister, which so touches the old gentleman that he insists upon his remaining. Night comes on and *O'Donnell* is left alone, when *Louise* comes to ask for *Victor*, and finding an officer, takes him for the real lover in the obscurity and conducts him to her mistress. *Isabel* is thrown into a dreadful state of alarm, as well as her servant, when they discover the mistake: and as the uncle is heard approaching, there is no resource left but to hide *O'Donnell* in *Isabel's* chamber. Meantime ,the real lover has come to his appointment, and the old man finding him there, and still taking him for *O'Donnell*, brings him into the house, that he may find a shelter for him from the police. A very amusing *equivoque* now takes place, in the course of which *O'Donnell's* hat is discovered, forming the best situation in the piece; and the mystification at last assumes a serious aspect by *O'Donnell's* appearance from *Isabel's* room. But this accident ultimately leads to the *eclaircissement*, and then all is explained, and the piece concludes with leaving everybody satisfied, including the audience. The performers acquitted themselves excellently well; and Mr. Wigan's quiet humour and capital brogue as the *Irish Captain*, kept the house in high spirits from beginning to end. Mrs. Wigan had a character exactly suited to her, in the intriguing servant, which she played with great archness; and Miss Farebrother was a very charming *Isabel*, in a powdered head-dress of the Marie Antoinette style. It is unnecessary to say aught of Mr. Frank Mathews' admirable personation of old men: he performed with his usual ability, and that is the highest praise we can award him. At the conclusion of the piece, Mr. A Wigan—whose maiden effort in dramatic authorship it was reported to be—announced it for repetition every evening until further notice.

ADELPHI.

On Tuesday night, a piece called "The Mysterious Stranger," was brought out at the above theatre, and achieved a complete success. It is a translation, by Mr. Charles Selby, of a *comedie vaudeville* which has attained a great degree of popularity in the French capital, termed "Satan; ou, le Diable à Paris." The adapter has had the good sense not only to mention the name of the original drama in the bills, but those of the authors, Messrs. Clairville and Damarin—a practice, which, in justice to our neighbour dramatists, ought to be generally followed. The plot is most ingenious, albeit somewhat improbable, and highly interesting; and, although rather complicated, may be easily followed. It turns on the plans of a "Mysterious Stranger," represented in the bills by five asterisks, and popularly supposed to be *Satan* (Madame Celeste) to open the eyes of a young French nobleman, *Count de Beausoliel* (Mr. Hudson), by showing him the utter heartlessness of all those by whom he is surrounded—his friends, and even his intended; and preserving his fortune. To effect this, the *Evil One* first appears as a "gentleman in black;" and then successively as a strange princess at a party, a *gamin* of the low quarters of Paris, an officer, and a young lady; finally, gaining her end in proving herself the guardian angel of *Beausoliel*, instead of the fiend, confessing that after all she is but mortal, and winning his heart and hand by her devotion. In working out this idea several situations are brought round which are peculiarly effective; and the interest of the piece never flags once, but is kept up by the plottings of a rascally banker, two fashionable scamps, a gang of passport forgers, a heartless worldly girl, and a circle of double-faced acquaintances.

Great credit is due to Madame Celeste for her personation of the various characters presumed to be sustained by *Satan*—perhaps the best being that of the *gamin*, at the end of the first act. It was a perfect realization of the idling rogue of the Quartier à Antoine, the aspirant to the fellowship of the *tapis franc;* and the bit of dancing with which she accompanied the chorus was inimitable. The first dress of the gentleman of the present day was also most effective, as was her acting. She was, to our thinking, less impressive in the female characters: especially in the more impassioned scenes, where, from her accent and rapidity of utterance, you lost nearly all the words. In fact, as a gentleman by us remarked, listening to her put him in mind of reading a very blotted manuscript; he considered himself lucky if he caught a word here and there. This must not, however, detract from Madame Celeste's general conception of the character, which was most excellent. Mr. Hudson's *Beausoleil* was, also, a very clever piece of acting; and he sang a ballad in the second act with such taste that it called forth a unanimous encore. Wright and Miss Ellen Chaplin had to sustain a pleasant underplot, which they did to the entire satisfaction of the audience; and Mrs. F. Mathews, certainly the most careful actress in the theatre, made a very great deal of a very little part. O. Smith's manner of playing the *master* of the subterranean *estaminet* was also an artistic "bit" of acting. The intended of *Beausoleil* was performed by a Miss E. Harding, whom we recollect at another theatre as Miss Floyd: she is a remarkably pretty young lady, with a remarkably ineffective voice. Mr. Selby threw great spirit into the part of the swindling *Count de Vanille;* but his companion, *Gasconade*, should have been told not to call Beausoleil *Bosullell*, nor to appear at a dinner-party and ball in white trousers. The "Polka des Salons," introduced in the first act, was very pretty at first, but entirely spoiled by degenerating into a silly and conventional ballet figure at the end. If there was a necessity for dancing it, and it was supposed to take place at a ball in a banker's house, why could it not be done as it is usually seen in society? Ladies and gentlemen do not pair off, and *chassez*, and divide, and throw their legs and arms about, as they were taught to do in this "Polka des Salons" of Tuesday evening.

The piece was, as we have said, throughout successful, and indeed deserved to be so. At its conclusion, the principal performers were called before the curtain, and subsequently Mr. Selby, who announced it for repetition every evening. It will, we think, draw money.

STRAND.

The chief difficulty which the regular play-goer now experiences, does not consist in discovering at which theatre the ubiquitous "Don Cæsar de Bazan" can be witnessed, but rather where he cannot. The Princess' commenced the *fureur:* this was followed by the Haymarket and the Adelphi on the same evening: then came the Surrey and Victoria; then a tribe of wonderfully remote houses, of whose existence we were only informed by perceiving long bills hanging in pork shops or pasted upon oblong boards, with stars, whose names we know not, figuring in all the pride of big type: and on Monday evening the little Strand, resolved not to be outdone, brought out its own version; and with the same success which has attended its production at other establishments, being announced for repetition amidst unanimous applause. It was well acted throughout, and got up with great care: indeed, it is remarkable what good management can effect on this very limited and inconvenient stage; there being, as we believe, only fourteen feet between the proscenium and the back wall.

SURREY.

As we predicted, "Don Cæsar de Bazan" has crossed the Thames and made his obeisance to the audiences of two of the "transpoutine" houses. The adaptation of the Surrey version has been entrusted to Mr. C. Z. Barnett, a gentleman who has already put forth several successful pieces at this theatre. The plot is carried somewhat beyond the incidents as played at the Princess' and Adelphi, but does not lose thereby: besides, an extra spice of melodrama is always acceptable to the audiences of the Surrey. The hero was excellently played by Mr. H. Hughes, the *Minister* by Mr. Hicks, and the *King* by Mr. Johnson, whilst the rest of the cast includes the principal members of what is perhaps the best working company in London for the class of pieces required. Mrs. R. Honner's truthfulness as the gitana, *Maratana*, drew down warm applause from the audience; and Mrs. Vining's *Lazarillo* was very gracefully acted. Little Miss Terry had to bustle through the character of a domestic, and look plump and good-tempered. The manner in which the piece has been brought out, under the direction of Mr. Honner, deserves the highest commendation. Every thing is in good keeping down to the most trifling property, and the scenery, from David Roberts's "Views in Spain," by Mr. Brunning, really beautiful.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

"All the world is a stage," says Shakspeare; what if we pronounce the world of the current week to have been all a race? Let us to our hypothesis. Needless is it for this poor feather to jot down the right courtly, costly, gorgeous, and goodly doings to the which it gave existence and immortality in the metropolis of the world—London. Their record is written elsewhere in this fair sheet, whose monument is sculptured to them worthy the occasion, and which shall share its fame. Upon our especial pen devolves the task of narrating in what fashion the chivalry of the isle made tryst at Newmarket. Look then, most courteous of readers, on this picture: see ye not the aldermen mounting for the Corporation "plates"? And look on this: note you not how our merry men are making play for the Cambridgeshire "stakes," and is it not one great *tableau* of a race?

Never did sun rise more fittingly on a morning of account than that which ushered in the dawn of Monday last. Brilliant was its reception on the banks of the Thames; cordial its welcome on the sides of the green Warren Hill. There, brushing the early dew away, were coursers with speed which despised the wings of Pegasus, and courtly dames and cavaliers that had arisen from their couches at the hour in which elsewhere it is their wont to seek them.

In the memory of man there never was such a meeting as this Houghton now in discussion: its career has been watched by that aristocratic crowd, "the mob of gentlemen who *live* at ease"—and by a multitude of minor pretension—the mob which lives by its ways and means—or starves, as the case may be. The attendance, however, taken as an average, was excellent—the sport, in quantity, extraordinary—in quality, though not so good, quite satisfactory. The principle of centralization prevails too much in regulating the details of racing: here, during the present week, the whole of the interest, so far as the public were concerned, was crammed into the first day. On this, besides a host of small engagements, were to be disposed of, the Cambridgeshire handicap, the last hope of the betters round for the present year of grace—and the Criterion, to which we have often looked, and not in vain, for a crack winter favourite at Tattersall's. With what fortune these events, big with so much fate were decided, we proceed to state.

As we shall give an article exclusively to the Ratan affair, so soon as it is rife, we pass by all allusion to it, for the nence, and confine us to the matter of the course. Foigh-a-Ballagh having done a greater thing in winning the Cæsarewitch than was, probably, ever done by a racer—became forthwith the favourite, at odds on him, as we have seen, for the final great handicap of the season. For this cause (because it should have been just the reverse), people went forth to witness the result of the Cambridgeshire, in much such wise as they would to a feast of milk and water. At noon the business of the beath opened with a course of *petits plats*, and it was not till three P.M. that the note of preparation for the great cavalry manœuvre was sounded. The rush was then to the Duke's stand, where the ring was formed, and the semblance of betting began. Foigh-a-Ballagh's nominal price was five to four on him, but it was scarcely laid or taken at all. Seven to one was quoted about The Cure, but he had neither friends nor foes. Several animals were done upon for small sums at various odds; Evenus being laid against once in our hearing, at 500 to 10, and three sovereigns were accepted to return 100, if he won. The sight of the starting-post was a very animating one, for the sun shone, and the bright silk jackets glanced about like segments flying from a rainbow. Nineteen eventually mustered for the essay, and, with an indifferent start, were launched for the goal. As soon as they were on their legs, Walpole jumped to the front, and went away from his horses by some six or eight lengths; The Cure, Algernon—Col. Peel's colt out of Jason's dam, and Counsellor forming the division nearest his heels. The favourite got badly off, and when they reached the weighing-house, and commenced the hill for home, he was so completely disappointed, that here, most probably, the race was decided, A ruck of horses lay before him, through which he did not break till almost abreast of the Duke's Stand, where Evenus was leading at a killing pace, Walpole next, and Foigh-a-Ballagh an indifferent third. He was struggling however, gallantly, and soon beat Walpole. At this moment Bell began to punish him—the noble animal answered every stripe, but all would not do; Evenus, one of the speediest horses at Newmarket, was in his tremendous stroke, and all was over; he won by two lengths—full of running—and would have run further, had it been required of him. The Criterion brought out eleven—the winner being Lord Lonsdale's colt by Jerry, out of Turquoise—disqualified for the Derby by the death of the Duke of Grafton, by whom he was named. The remainder of the week's racing was all of a temporary interest, save the proposed match between Alice Hawthorn and Foigh-a-Ballagh, appointed for yesterday—but too late for our impression, should it have come off.

DEATH OF MRS. HENRY SIDDONS.—It is with regret that we announce the death of this talented lady. Mrs. Siddons had left Cheltenham, where she had been staying for the benefit of her health, and on arriving in London had a surgical operation performed, which she survived only two days.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A guard on the Great Western Railway, named Hancock, met with a shocking and fatal accident on Sunday evening. The up goods train had just started from the Western Road Station at Bath, when the deceased jumped on the step to proceed with it; and, missing his footing, fell under the carriages, and was dreadfully mutilated. On being extricated from his frightful situation, he was still alive, though an arm and a leg were nearly severed from his body; he died in a short time afterwards.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—We have had a fair arrival of English wheat since Monday, yet the stands to-day were by no means heavily supplied. The demand for that article was tolerably steady at full prices. There was a fair retail inquiry for foreign wheat, the value of which was supported. Owing to the large supplies of barley, that article was very dull, at a decline of quite 1s. per quarter. The quality of the foreign arrivals is very good. Malt, oats, beans, and peas, were in moderate supply and fair demand, at late rates.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 5170; barley, 6390; oats, 1030 quarters. Irish: wheat, —barley, —; oats, 8260 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 1420; barley, 15,890; oats, 10,520 quarters. Flour, 5260 sacks. Malt, 4410 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 39s to 47s; ditto white, 45s to 5as; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 39s to 44s; ditto white, 41s to 48s; rye, 35s to 37s; grinding barley, 28s to 29s distilling ditto, 30s to 32s; malting ditto, 30s to 33s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s to 61s brown ditto, 57s to 60s; Kingston and Ware, 61s to 62s; Chevalier, 62s to —s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s to 22s; potatoe ditto, 21s to 24s; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s to 21s; ditto white, 19s to 21s; tick beans, 34s to 36s; old ditto, 34s to 37s; grey peas 29s to 31s; maple, 31s to 32s; white, 34s to 36s; boilers, 36s to 38s per quarter. Town-made flour, 46s to 48s; Suffolk, 37s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 44s to 53s; Dantzig, red, 53s to 54s; white, 54s to 56s. *In Bond.*—Barley, —s to —s; oats, new, —s to —s; ditto feed, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 24s to —s per barrel. Town made, —s to —s.

The Seed Market—Linseed and rapeseed have commanded full prices, but in all other kinds of seeds very little has been doing.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 52s to 58s; Baltic crushing, 38s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s to 42s; hempseed, 35s to 38s per quarter; coriander, 15s to 18s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, —s to —s; white ditto, —s to —s; tares, —s to—s per bushel; English rapeseed, £23 to £25 per last of ten quarters; Linseed cakes, English, £10 10s to £11; do., Foreign, £6 15s to £7 per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 10s to £6 6s per ton; canary, 54s to 56s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to $7\frac{1}{2}$d; of household ditto, $5\frac{1}{2}$d to $6\frac{1}{2}$d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 46s 0d; barley, 34s 9d; oats, 20s 11d; rye, 39s 3d beans, 37s 0d; peas, 34s 2d.

Six Weeks' Averages that govern Duty.—Wheat, 45s 11d; barley, 34s 4d; oats, 20s 7d; rye 37s 7d; beans, 36s 10d; peas, 33s 7d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 4s; oats, 6s; rye, 5s 6d; beans, 6s 6d; peas, 9s 6d.

Tea.—Decidedly more business is doing in this article, yet we can notice no improvement in value. Common congou is selling at 10d to $10\frac{1}{2}$d per lb.

Sugar.—Fine qualities of West India sugar are in request, at full prices. In all other kinds of sugar very little is doing, and the rates are with difficulty supported.

Coffee.—The supplies of coffee offering in the market are not very extensive, yet the demand for all qualities is in a sluggish state, and prices have a downward tendency. Good ordinary Ceylon may be had at 51s to 51s 6d per cwt.

Rice.—Bengal is in good request, at full prices. Low has sold at 10s to 10s 6d, and middling white, 11s to 11s 3d per cwt.

Coals (Friday).—Adair's, 16s 6d; Hasting's Hartley, 18s; Holywell Main, 19s 8d; Ord's Redheugh, 16s 3d; Townley, 17s 6d; Wylam, 17s; Killingworth, 20s 9d; Belmont, 21s 9d Caradoc, 21s; Lambton, 23s 6d per ton.

Hay and Straw.—Coarse meadow hay, £3 10s to £4 10s; useful ditto, £4 12s to £5s fine upland ditto, £5 3s to £5 10s; clover hay, £4 10s to £6; oat straw, £1 8s to £1 10s wheat straw, £1 11s to £1 13s, per load.

Oils.—This market is tolerably steady, and prices are fairly supported.

Tallow.—Very little business is doing in this article, yet prices rule about stationary. Old P.Y.C. is 40s 6d to 40s 9d; and new, 41s to 41s 3d, on the spot. Town Tallow is in request, at 42s, net cash

Provisions.—The inquiry for Dutch butter is heavy, at 96s for the best Friezland. In Irish butter very little is doing, at 82s to 89s for Carlow, 86s to 88s for Clonmel, 80s to 82s for Cork, 80s to 84s for Limerick, and 76s to 80s for Waterford—all landed. All other kinds of provisions rule heavy.

Hops (Friday).—Since our last report we have had a very active demand for all kinds of fine colory hops, at full prices; indeed, in some instances, Sussex pockets have advanced from 2s to 3s per cwt. In old and inferior hops a good business is doing, at our quotations Duty, £130,000. 1844's:—Sussex pockets, £6 10s to £7 12s; Wealds, £6 18s to £8 0s Mid Kent, £8 to £10 10s; East Kent, £7 7s to £8 10s; Choice ditto, £10 0s to £12 Farnhams, £10 0s to £11 0s.

Wool.—This article is in very limited request, and the rates are barely supported.

Potatoes.—The supplies of potatoes being large, the sale rules heavy, at from 60s to 80s per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—Although the supply of beasts offering here to-day was by no means large, we have to report a very dull inquiry for that description of stock, at barely Monday's quotations. There were on sale 135 beasts, and 100 sheep, from Rotterdam, besides 100 Scots, from Aberdeen. The numbers of sheep were small, yet the mutton trade ruled heavy, and previous rates were with difficulty supported. The veal trade was excessively dull, at a decline of 4d per 8lb. Prime small porkers were quite as dear, but other kinds of pork were very dull. Milch cows sold at from £16 to £18 10s each.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; second quality do. 2s 8d to 3s 0d; prime large oxen, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 8d to 3s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; second quality ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d: prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime Southdown ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; large coarse calves 3s 0d to 3s 6d; prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; large hogs, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; sucking calves, 18s to 32s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 20s each. Beasts, 647; cows, 180; sheep, 4650; calves, 213; pigs, 380.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—We had only a moderate supply of meat here to-day yet the demand was heavy, on the following terms:—Per 8lb., by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; ditto small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 0d to 4s 0d small pork, 3s 6d to 3s 10d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

There has been very little worthy of remark during the week in any of the markets. Monday was of course a strict holiday, in consequence of her Majesty's opening the Royal Exchange. The business of Tuesday in the English market was very limited, Consols quoting $99\frac{7}{8}$ to par for money, and 100, buyers for account. Wednesday's market was steady, with little doing. The public have not been purchasers to any extent lately; and the speculators are dealing very cautiously in every description of security at present. Money continues to maintain its advance, and Exchequer Bills have displayed consequent symptoms of depression. Loans have been done lately upon the security of Consols at Two-and-Three-Quarters and Three per Cent, a satisfactory proof of the increased value of capital. Thursday's market was firm, without any increase of business; and Friday, being the 1st of November, was a close holiday at both the Bank of England and the Stock Exchange. Prices at the close of the week quoted Consols for money $99\frac{7}{8}$ to 100, and $100\frac{1}{8}$ for time. Reduced Three per Cents, $99\frac{1}{8}$ New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, $101\frac{7}{8}$ to $102\frac{1}{8}$; India Stock, 287 to 288; Bank Stock for Account, 204.

The Foreign Market has been rather flat during the week, from the absence of business and the effect of the English Market. Spanish, on Wednesday, was a little in demand, and the price advanced a shade in consequence; the Actives quoting $23\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; Three per Cents., $34\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$. On Thursday a report of the marriage of the Queen of Spain to the son of Don Carlos, with all the preliminaries, was circulated, which tended to make the price of Spanish flat. The allotment of the Scrip on the New Belgium Loan has been made by Messrs. Rothschild. The price quoted in the market is (nominally) one. premium. The Stock closed at $104\frac{1}{4}$. Dutch Five per Cents., $98\frac{7}{8}$; Spanish Actives are $23\frac{1}{2}$; Three per Cents., $34\frac{3}{4}$; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., $62\frac{5}{8}$; Mexican, $34\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$.

The Share Market has been tolerably quiet during the week, the only event of importance being the settling, which passed off easily. London and Birmingham have advanced to 215 to 217; Great Western, to 13 3 to 138; Midlands, to $108\frac{1}{2}$; and York and North Midlands, to 114. The French lines are firm, and closed as follows, Paris and Rouen, $40\frac{1}{2}$; Orleans, Tours, and Bordeaux, $3\frac{3}{8}$; Rouen and Havre, $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 10, premium; Eastern Counties closed at $13\frac{5}{8}$; Sheffield and Manchester, 98 to 99; Glasgow and Dumfries, $\frac{1}{4}$ discount; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 60 to 61; Ely and Bedford, $1\frac{1}{4}$; Chester and Holyhead, $6\frac{5}{8}$; Birmingham and Derby, 79; Dovers, $42\frac{1}{4}$; Newcastle and Darlington, $48\frac{1}{2}$; Greenwich, $9\frac{7}{8}$.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCT. 29.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—J. HARLING, Barnoldswick, Yorkshire, farmer.

BANKRUPTS.—B. B. OWEN and B. G. OWEN, Pall-mall, tailors. T. BENSON, North place, Gray's Inn-road, and Gray's Inn-lane, stationer and account-book-maker. J. MITCHELL, Montague-street, Montague-square, livery-stable-keeper. R. ELLIOT, Durham draper. J. C. ROSS, Savage-gardens, City, merchant. R. Morgan, Ampton-street, Gray's Inn-road, carpenter. P. FRENCH, Worthing, Sussex, carpenter and straw-bonnet-maker M. MARTIN, Bristol, upholsterer. T. PRETTY, Bilston, Staffordshire, grocer, druggist and ironmonger. J. JOHNSON, Liverpool, merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. TOWART, Rothesay, grocer. R. DICKSON, Glasgow, nursery and seedsman.

FRIDAY, NOV. 1.

WAR-OFFICE, Nov 1.—7th Foot: Lieut. S. R. Woulfe to be Lieutenant, vice G. C Urmston. 66th: Captain C. B. Caldwell to be Captain, vice A. Mainwaring. 80th: Assistant-Surgeon M. W. Murphy to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Tardrew.

2nd West India Regiment: Lieut. J. E. Boggis to be Captain, vice Pack; Ensign A Macpherson to be Lieutenant, vice Boggis; G J. Ivey to be Ensign, vice Macpherson; 3rd: Lieut. W. St. Leger Angelo to be Captain, vice Haining; Ensign W. Rogers to be Lieutenant, vice Angelo; F. Brydon to be Ensign, vice Rogers.

BREVET.—Capt. C. Campbell to be Major in the Army; Capt. F. E. Manning to be Major in the Army of the East Indies.

ADMIRALTY, OCT. 31.—Corps of Royal Marines.—First Lieut. T. C. C. Moore to be Captain, vice Capt. T. Waters; Second Lieut. S. B. Ellis to be First Lieutenant, vice Moore

BANKRUPTS.—W. CHANDLER, Minories, Chemist. T. GOLDSWORTHY, Old Broad-street, City, merchant. W. BROOKE, Snow-hill, beerseller. A. ROBERTSON and L. H. FOLGER, High-street, Shoreditch, cabinet-makers. R. OWEN, Manchester, provision dealer. C. PITT, Bristol, victualler. W. B. BRIDDICK, Durham, iron-dealer.

BIRTHS.

At Castle Bernard, county of Cork, Viscountess Bernard, of a daughter.——At Frankfort on-the-Maine, Lady Downie, of a son.——In Upper Harley-street, Lady Lee, of a daughter.——At Caen, the Countess of Cavan of a son.——At the Vine, Hampshire, the lady of W Wiggett Chute, Esq., M.P. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Whitburn, Robert, son of Rear-Admiral Hodgson, to Clara, second daughter of William Harrison, Esq., of Whitburn.——At Watford, George Cornewall Lewis, Esq., to the Lady Theresa Lister.——At Thun, Switzerland, Robert Gregan, second son of the late Major-General Robert Craufurd, to Fanny Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Vice Admiral Thomas Wolley.——At Brighton, the Rev. F. W. Rhodes, to Louisa, daughter of the late Anthony Taylor Peacock, Esq.——At Monkstown Church, Captain George Henry Robertson, to Jane daughter of Brabazon Newcomen, Esq., of Camla, county of Roscommon.

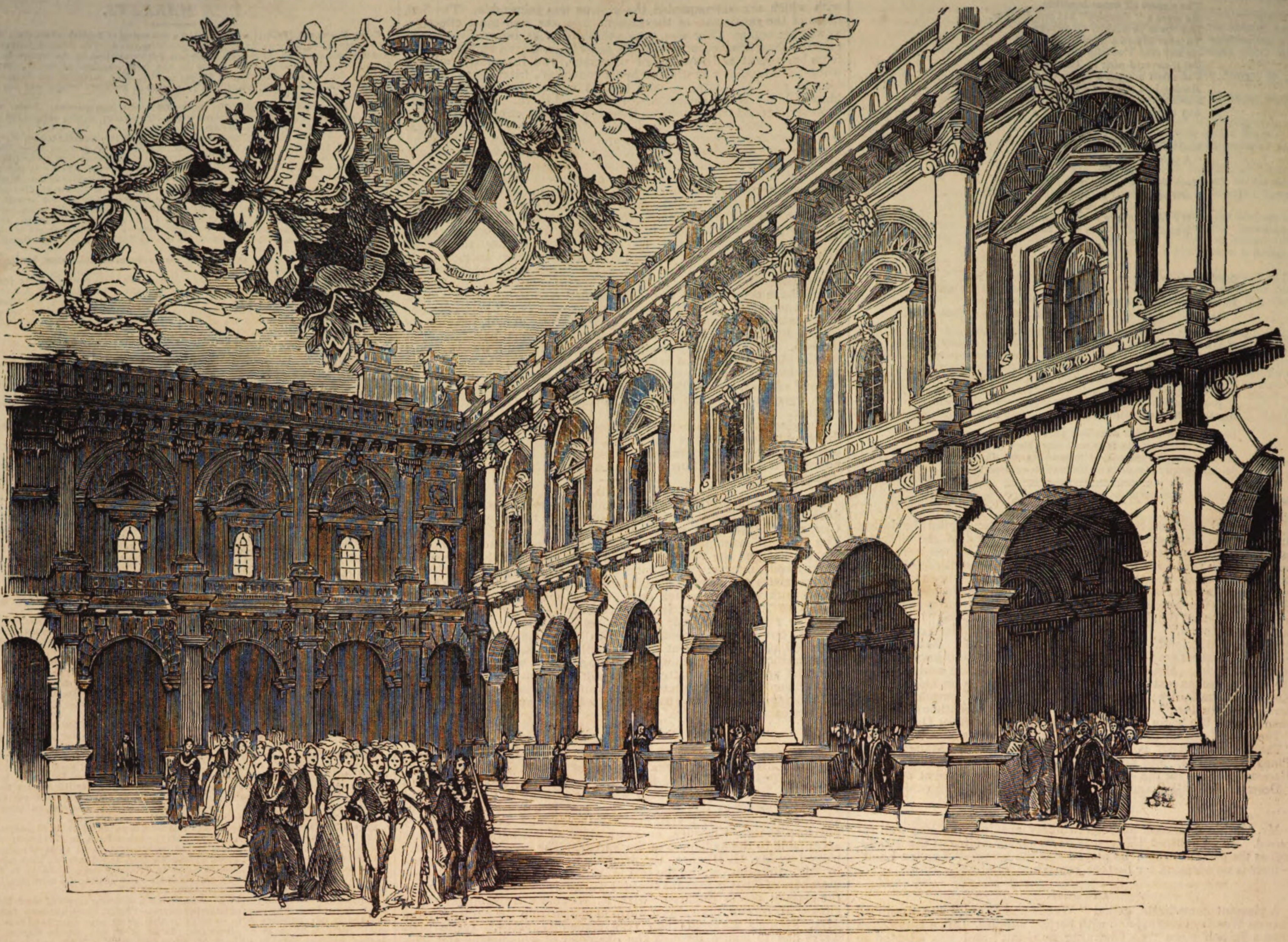
DEATHS.

At Romford, Jemima, wife of John Turner, Esq., aged 37.——At Brooklands, Great Oakley, Essex. John Bailey, Esq. M.D.——At the Rectory, Averham, Notts, the Rev. Thomas Manners Sutton, Subdean of Lincoln, in the 55th year of his age.——On the 27th ult., the Hon. Arthur Annesley, eldest son of Viscount Valentia.——At Madrid, Colonel Don Epifanio de Mancha, late "Intendente" of the Canary Isles.——At Brighton, Captain Edward Lorkin Walford, aged 80.——At Waltham-cross, Harman Dyson, Esq., in the 82nd year of his age.——At Gloucester, deeply regretted, aged 19, James Morrison Mackenzie, son of K. Mackenzie, Esq., Controller of H. M. Customs at that port.

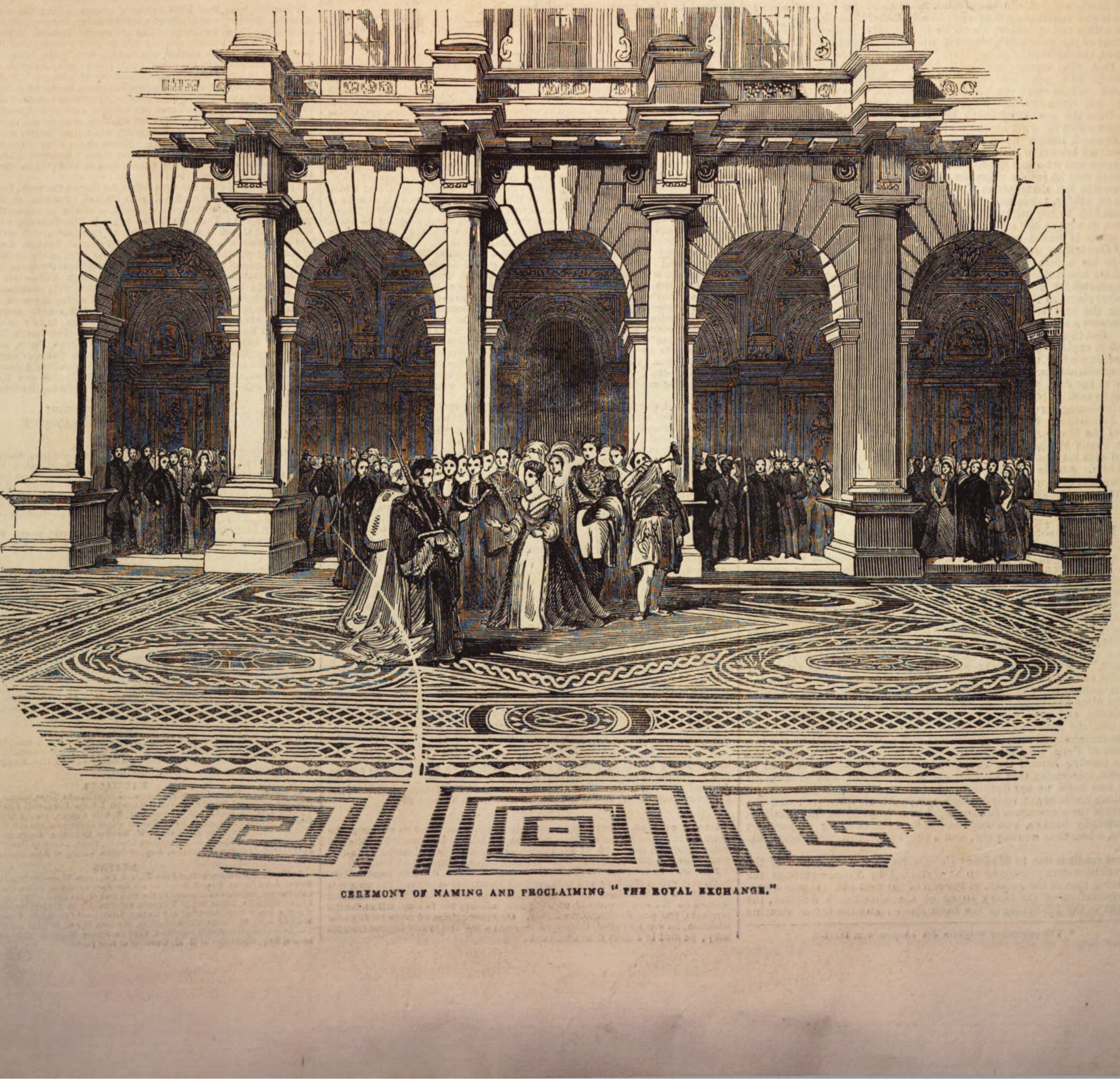
---

[*] The celebrated *magasin des chapeaux* in Dublin.

OPENING OF THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.

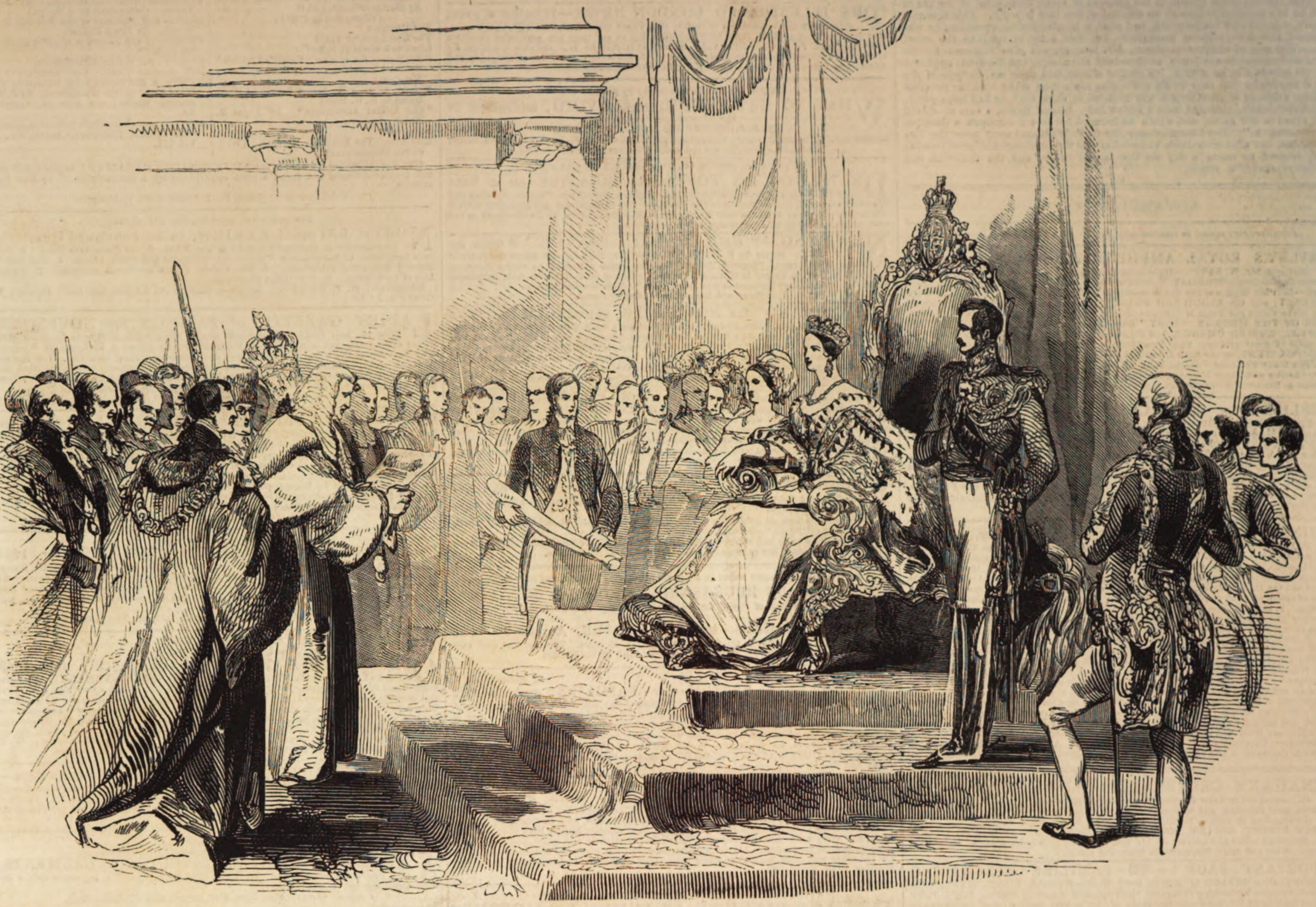


THE PROCESSION CROSSING THE MERCHANTS' AREA.

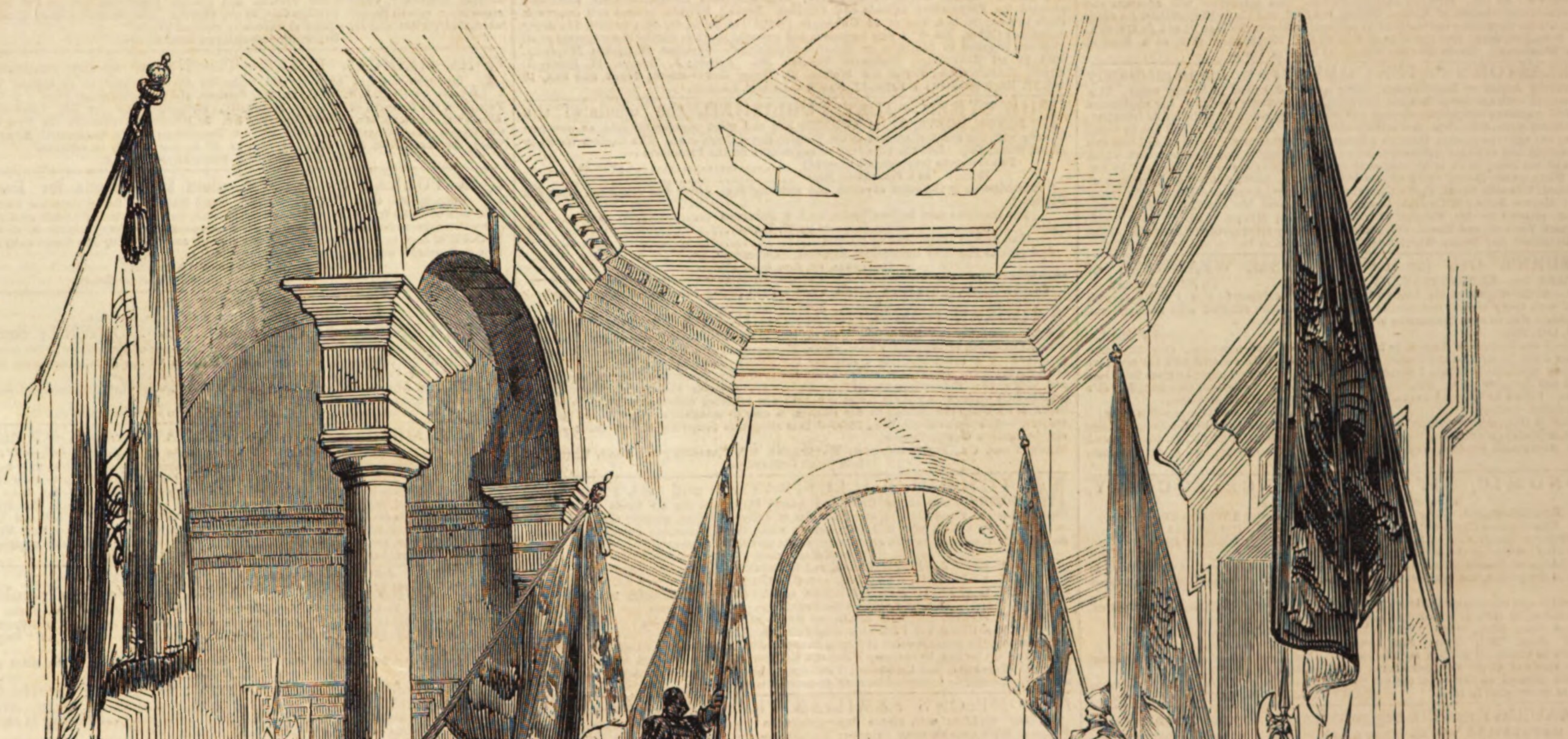


CEREMONY OF NAMING AND PROCLAIMING "THE ROYAL EXCHANGE."

OPENING OF THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.



PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS IN THE RECEPTION ROOM.



THE GRAND VESTIBULE—DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Remand of One Insolvent and Re-committal of Another.—At the Bankruptcy Court on Tuesday, the adjourned examination of *William Bromley* took place. We stated the circumstances of his case on the previous examinations. He was a solicitor in extensive practice at Lincoln's-inn, and was found to have used trust moneys of his clients to the amount of many thousands, of the use of which he was required to furnish an account at the last hearing. This account, however, was not now forthcoming, and after a lengthened conversation, he was adjourned *sine dine* (without protection), but with leave to apply to the court again.—The case of another insolvent, *Mr. Sawyer*, was also disposed of. He carried on business as a solicitor, at Bow-lane, Cheapside, and his debts appeared from his schedule to be £6610, his credits £3320, but upon an analysis of the latter it was found that they would not realise more than £100. At the previous hearings, evidence at great length was adduced to show that he had improperly, if not fraudulently, obtained from a widow lady, named Rokes, a sum of £2400 which stood in her name, and which he induced her to sell out upon a threat of "transportation." The Commissioner (Sir C. F. Williams) went over the circumstances, and after intimating his opinion that the insolvent had acted fraudulently, refused to name a day for the formal order, and the insolvent was therefore remanded to prison.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Eight o'clock on Thursday Evening.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE. — Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—Open every Evening with its unequalled Equestrian and Dramatic Productions.—MONDAY, November 4th, and DURING THE WEEK, at Seven 'Clock.—Last Six Nights of the Grand Spectacle of LOCHINVAR, or, THE BRIDE OF NETHERBY; and the BLOOD-RED KNIGHT; with an entire change in the splendid Scenes of the Circle and Feats of Horsemanship; and, first time in England, the DRESS'D HORSE OF THE MENEGE, "TOBY," broke and ridden by T. Davis.—MONDAY, November 11th, ENTIRE CHANGE, and First Night of a Novel Local Spectacle, produced on a scale of great grandeur, with New Scenery, Dresses, Properties, &c., entitled THE ROYAL FOX HUNT, or the Race Horse and Life's Course of Man and Steed, introducing a Real Fox Hunt by Living Fox and Pack of Hounds, Epsom Races, and other National Sports.—Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot. Box-office open from 11 till 5.—Lessons in the art of Riding by Mr. R. Smith.

PUBLISHED at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, a NEW EDITION of the CATALOGUE, which includes 300 additional Works of Art deposited in the Museum since the last revisal. Price 1s.

Dr. RYAN'S LECTURES on ACID POISONS and their ANTIDOTES daily, and on the alternate Evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Professor Bachhoffner's varied Lectures daily: the whole of which abound in interesting experiments. The OPAQUE MICROSCOPE and PHYSIOSCOPE, HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, DIVING-BELL and DIVER, &c. &c. The Pictures of the Passions, exhibited by the PROTEOSCOPE; and the present DISSOLVING VIEWS will shortly be withdrawn for the substitution of NOVELTIES.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, half-price.

CHINESE COLLECTION, Hyde Park Corner. OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Dusk, and from Seven till Ten.—This unique Collection has been honoured by the visits of her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, the Duc de Montpensier, the whole of the Nobility, the Foreign Ambassadors, the Illustrious Strangers visiting the British Court, and also by the flattering approval of all classes in England and the United States.—"This Collection, the result of great expense, and a residence of eleven years by the Proprietor in China, is amongst the most curious ever opened in London. It is a complete illustration of the manners customs, and, in many respects, of the history and religion of an immense empire, but imperfectly known to Europeans. There is an immense collection of all sorts of things connected with the manufactures, the modes of living, the costumes, and domestic economy, and the state of the arts in China. There is something to please all inquirers."—Times. "We assert it to be the most attractive Exhibition of its class which has yet been opened in London."—Morning Post. "A visit to this Museum will amply reward the most sanguine expectation. It is an exhibition quite unique."—Morning Chronicle. "A magnificent collection of objects from China, the most ample and curious that has ever been seen in this or any other European country; it is more worthy of being seen than anything of the kind that has ever been presented to our notice."—Morning Herald. "An exhibition of extraordinary beauty and interest, admirably arranged, and presents a gorgeous coup d'œil."—Spectator.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert's Military Band is in attendance on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings.—Full Descriptive Catalogues to be obtained in the Saloon. A new edition, the one hundred and fortieth thousand, is now ready. Brilliantly Illuminated every evening. Admission, 1s.

KINAHAN'S CELEBRATED LL WHISKY (7 years old), equal to the finest Cognac Brandy, and recommended by the Faculty as being the purest, most delicious, and wholesome spirit ever imported, will be forwarded to any part of the kingdom, in cask or bottle, from KINAHAN and Co.'s STORES, 25, KING WILLIAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON.—N.B. Sealed bottles 3s. 6d. each (observe Messrs. Kinahan's name and address on the seal and label). May be obtained from most respectable Wine and Spirit Merchants in Town and Country.

IMPORTANT FACT! TO FAMILIES PURCHASING BEDDING, a SAVING of £20 in every £100.—MESSRS. COOK, MAPLE and Co., solicit Families Furnishing to inspect their Splendid Stock of Elegant FOUR-POST and other BEDSTEADS, fixed with Hangings of the newest description of materials and designs. The MATTRESSES and BEDS embrace every size, filled with no materials but those which have undergone the new patent process of washing, rendering it unnecessary to restove and re-make that which is the greatest comfort in life, namely, a good bed, which can now be had for £3 10s., formerly charged £6 10s. One inspection will convince the Public that the Establishment of Messrs. COOK, MAPLE, and Co is the cheapest for every article requisite for furnishing the mansion or cottage.—Observe the Nos. 22 and 23, Queen's-buildings, Brompton-road, four doors from New-street. Established 1818, as a General Furnishing Warehouse. Goods sent free within ten miles of Town.

WOLLASTON'S PATENT GELATINE, for immediately making Jellies or Blanc-mange, being quickly dissolved in boiling water. It is of equal strength with the finest Russian Isinglass, and perfectly free from any unpleasant taste or smell, requiring less flavouring than any other preparation of Gelatine or Isinglass, being a perfectly pure, colourless, and soluble substance. For Jellies, it will not be found necessary to use eggs, as passing through a flannel bag is sufficient. Invalids will find this a very nourishing and valuable restorative, from the great facility and readiness with which it is used, and not being liable to become sour so soon as isinglass.—Manufactured by Edward L. Wollaston, Dover. Sold wholesale by Messrs. Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Messrs. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; Messrs. Evans and Lercher, Bartholomew-close; Messrs. Baiss and Co., 125, Lower Thames-street; Mr. Snelling, 30, Fenchurch-street; and retailed by Mr. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Messrs. Ball, 81, New Bond-street; Messrs. Fortnum and Mason, 182, Piccadilly; and by all respectable Patent Medicine Vendors, Druggists, and Italian Warehousemen, in packets, at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s.

CABBURN'S OIL for RHEUMATISM, WEAKNESS of LIMBS, &c.—EXTRAORDINARY RECOVERY. To Mr. Cabburn.

Dear Sir,—At the request of Mr. Thorpe I send you his statement; and I could furnish you myself with many similar testimonies to induce persons afflicted with Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, &c., to avail themselves of your valuable discovery.

Statfford, Oct. 26th. of Stafford.

Dear Sir,—I was induced in August, to try a bottle of Mr. Cabburn's Oil, from the excruciating pains I felt in my hips and limbs, and which I had been afflicted with for seven or eight years, so much that at times I could not walk, and at others quite helpless from loss of strength and agony of pain. But, thank God, I have found a certain cure from Mr. C.'s valuable Oil. I shall be happy, personally, or by letter, to satisfy all inquiries.

Foregate-street, Stafford. I am, dear sir, &c., George Thorpe.

CABBURN'S OIL is positively extensively used and recommended by the Faculty. See testimonies in Bradshaw's Railway Guide.—To be had in bottles, at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s., of all respectable vendors, and at Mr. Cabburn's Dispensary, No. 1, King's-cross, London.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.
Established 1823. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV.
Chairman—The Right Hon. THOMAS FRANKLAND LEWIS.
Deputy Chairman—HENRY FREDERICK STEPHENSON, Esq.

The following are among the advantages offered by this Society:—

Lower Rates of Premium than those of any other Office which entitle the assured to participate in the profits, and considerably lower than those of any other Mutual Assurance Society.

No Proprietary participate in the profits, the whole being divided among the Assured.

The first Bonus, in 1834, averaged £16 per cent. on the Premiums paid.
The second ditto, 1839, ditto £31 ditto since the 1st division.
The third ditto, 1844, ditto £36 ditto since the 2nd division.

In addition to which, all policies entitled to the absolute bonus, will receive a contingent prospective bonus of £1 per cent. per annum on becoming claims before 1849.

Assurances effected on the equal scale of premiums in the year 1844, will participate in the Bonus to be declared in 1849. CAMPBELL JAMES DOWNER, Secretary.

D. MAURIGY and CO. beg most respectfully to announce that the PALATINE HOTEL is now completed, and fitted up with every improvement that experience and art can suggest, to ensure the comfort and satisfaction of the Nobility, Ladies, and Gentlemen who may honour them with their patronage. This Hotel is now OPENED for the reception of visitors, and the principle on which it will be conducted in its various departments is such that the greatest degree of comfort, at the lowest cost, shall be secured to all who visit it. Suites of Private Apartments, large and small. Baths, &c. A spacious and elegant Coffee-room; and a Commercial-room, for the exclusive use of gentlemen so engaged; with a Luxuriating Divan attached.

The Palatine Hotel adjoins the Victoria station of Liverpool, Leeds, York, Hull, and Derby Railways, and is adjacent to the Exchange, and other principal places of resort in MANCHESTER.

The porters of the Establishment are always in attendance, at the arrival of every train, to remove, free of any expense, the luggage of visitors to the Hotel, or to provide Post Horses, should they be required. Stables, Coach-houses, and Riding-school attached to the Establishment. Turtle and other Soups, Dinners, Suppers, or Single Dishes, supplied to Private Families, of the first quality, and on the shortest notice, as their Cuisine department is conducted by first-rate French and English cooks. The charges at this Establishment include all gratuities to servants of every description.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, CITY-ROAD.—The HALF-YEARLY COURT of GOVERNORS will be Holden on WEDNESDAY, the 27th Instant, at the HALL OF COMMERCE, Threadneedle-street; to receive a report from the Committee on the state of the Charity; to consider a proposition for constituting all ministers who advocate its claims, and make a collection for its benefit, Life Governors thereof; to allow Corporate Bodies, Congregations, &c., to vote for a certain period, in the proportion of one vote for every five guineas they shall contribute; to Elect Auditors for the year ensuing, and to elect into the school fourteen children, viz.: eight boys, and six girls. The Chair will be taken and business commence at Eleven o'Clock precisely.

November 1st, 1844. JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

The ANNUAL EXAMINATION of the boys and distribution of rewards, will take place at the INSTITUTION, on THURSDAY, the 28th Instant, for which tickets may be had of the Secretary. The Annual Contribution of a Subscriber is 10s. 6d., or Five Guineas by one payment; that of a Governor is Twenty-one, or Ten Guineas by one payment, giving the right to vote in the proportion of one vote for every half guinea, or five guineas contributed. New Subscriptions entitle the party to vote at the next election. Votes of unsuccessful candidates are carried forward at each election. Candidates must be in good health, and between 7 and 11 years of age.—Donations and Subscriptions may be paid at the Joint Stock Bank, Princes-street; Messrs. Nisbet and Co., Berners-street; or, to the Secretary, at the school. *.* Ballotting papers are sent to every contributor whose address is known

NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.—The splendid Ceremony of the Opening of this great National Edifice, by her Majesty, being beautifully Illustrated, and minutely described, in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of THIS DAY, single copies will be sent by post, Carefully Enveloped, on receipt of postage stamps; the same with all the other Papers. Regular subscriptions also most respectfully solicited. Apply immediately to W. DAWSON and SON, Newspaper and Advertising Office, 74, Cannon-street, City, London.—Established 1809.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—It being a great object with the Subscribers to receive this Paper quite clean, and with the Engravings perfectly uninjured, W. DAWSON and SON beg to say they pay particular attention to its Careful Folding and Enveloping, so that it may be in a suitable condition for binding, as each volume is completed. Apply to W. DAWSON and SON (Newspaper and Advertising Office), 74, Cannon-street, City, London.—Established 1809.

HOW TO LIVE.—Price 1s.; by post, 1s. 6d.,

WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, and AVOID; addressed to the Nervous and Dyspeptic.
By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D., M.R.C.S. &c.
Sherwood, 23, Paternoster-row; Carvallio, 147, Fleet-street; Hannay, 63, Oxford-street; Mann, 39, Cornhill; and the Author, 21, Arundel-street, Strand.

Just published, price 5s. 6d., with cases and coloured plates,

DR. MADDOCK'S POPULAR TREATISE on a Successful Mode of treating Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Chronic, Nervous and Spasmodic Coughs, and Affections of the Heart.—"Full of important and consoling facts."—Gazette. London: Simpkin and Marshall.—Gratuitous advice by Dr. Maddock to the poor, at his residence, 10, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square.

NEW SONG.—"ART THOU IN TEARS?" Words by E. J. GILL. Music by F. N. CROUCH.—"Mr. Crouch, the gifted composer of 'Kathleen Mavourneen,' 'Dermot Astore,' &c., has again delighted us with a charming ballad, 'Art Thou in Tears;' is of a plaintive and touching character, admirably calculated to display to advantage baritone or contralto voices."—Vide Musical Review.
Duff and Hodgson, 65, Oxford-street.

THE "PIANO" for NOVEMBER, contains the Favourite Court Polka Quadrilles, as danced at her Majesty's Balls. The celebrated Trompeten Waltzes, by Strauss: Labitsky's Popular Arab Galop; "Beauty's Bright Eyes," an admired song, sung by Mr. Harrison; "The Gypsey Girl," a very pretty original song; twelve splendid pieces of music; the whole for 1s., or 1s. 4d. post-free. A Fourth Edition of THE PIANO for October now ready, with the four popular Polkas, &c.
Published by Duncombe, 10, Middle-row, Holborn; and all Booksellers.

NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.—Just Published, of a Size suitable for Framing, an ACCOUNT of the CEREMONIAL of the OPENING of the NEW EXCHANGE; with the Address to the Queen, and Her Majesty's Most Gracious Answer. Printed in Letters of Gold, on White, or Royal Purple Enamelled Paper; thus forming an elegant and appropriate memento of this truly important event. Price 1s. May also be had to order, printed on Vellum. London: Howlett and Son, 10, Frith-street, Soho, and sold by all Booksellers.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is called to the 3rd No. of the SCIENTIFIC and PRACTICAL AGRICULTURIST, just published, price Sixpence.
Contents:— * * * * * * *

"Every one who feels an interest for the prosperity of his country should take in this cheap and valuable publication."—Scotch Review.

Stamped copies to be had at the Publishing Office, 74½, Mark-lane, and of all Newsmen; Unstamped, of Messrs. Simpkin and Marshall, and of all Booksellers.

In a few days, handsomely bound in cloth, price 3s., with Portrait, and 30 Engravings,

THE FEMALE BLUEBEARD, by EUGENE SUE, Author of "The Mysteries of Paris," &c. The work may also be had complete in four parts price 6d. each.

THE GOVERNESS, by J. F. COOPER, Author of "The Spy," "Pilot," &c. Complete for 6d.; sent post-free, 6d extra. The cheapest work ever published. W. Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; and all booksellers.

19, Holles-street.

BULL'S NEW SYSTEM for FAMILIES and BOOK SOCIETIES.—The constant demand for New Books, which, to be fully met, would require an unlimited purchase, is amply provided for by BULL'S new system, which is affording such general satisfaction throughout the country. By small annual subscriptions, members enjoy the advantages of purchase, without the cost. Terms and Catalogues sent gratis, and post-free, on application to Mr. BULL, 19, Holles-street, Cavendish square, London.—The DUPLICATE CATALOGUE of Modern Works at present on Sale is now ready, and may be had gratis, and post-free, on application.

Just published, Price 2s. 6d.,

THE HAND-BOOK for MODELLING WAX FLOWERS. Dedicated, by especial permission, to Her Grace the Duchess of Northumberland, by JOHN and HORATIO MINTORN, London, 36, Soho-square, and Conservatory Room, Pantheon, Oxford street, where may be obtained their superior Elastic Wax at 6s. 6d. per gross, and every other material requisite for the art, wholesale and retail, prepared under their immediate inspection. All colours, &c., bearing their name and address on the seal; for no other will they hold themselves responsible. Importers of Alabaster Vases and Marbles, Glass Shades, &c.

AMUSEMENT BLENDED WITH INSTRUCTION.

BUTTER'S TANGIBLE ARITHMETIC and GEOMETRY FOR CHILDREN; an easy and effectual method of teaching Addition, Subtraction, &c., and Fractions; also the formation of Squares, Cubes, Prisms, Pyramids, &c., and an endless variety of Buildings; with numerous illustrative Cuts, admirably adapted for Preparatory Schools and Families. Second Edition, revised and improved. Price 1s; or, with a box of 96 Cubes, 5s.; with 144 ditto, 6s. 6d.; or with 144 larger mahogany Cubes, 10s.—"A very ingenious and amusing manual, worthy the attention of all who are engaged in domestic or infantile education."—Wesleyan Methodist Magazine. Sold by all Booksellers, Stationers, Toymen, &c. Agents: J. Trimen, 11, Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn; Taylor and Walton, 28, Upper Gower-street; Payne and Son, 16 and 17, High Holborn; T Edlin, 37, New Bond-street, London.

THE SYREN.—JUST PUBLISHED, the whole of the SONGS, DUETS, &c., in AUBER'S last and most popular OPERA, as now performing with the greatest success at the Theatre Royal Drury-lane. The English Words by Alfred Bunn, Esq. Also the following arrangements for the Pianoforte:—

The Overture (rapturously encored) .... price 3s.
Ditto, as a Pianoforte Duet .... 4s.

"This overture is the most effective and pleasing that Auber has composed since Fra Diavolo."

The favourite Airs, in Two Books, by J. F. Burrowes .... each 4s.
Ditto, ditto, as Duets by W. Watts .... each 5s.
Two Sets of Quadrilles, by Musard .... each 4s.

And various Pieces by Burgmuller, Lemoine, Kalkbrenner, &c.
Chappell, 50, New Bond-street.

Just published, in one thick volume, a new edition (being the ninth) much enlarged, price 16s.,

MODERN DOMESTIC MEDICINE: a Popular Treatise, exhibiting the Symptoms, Causes, and most efficacious Treatment of Diseases; with a Collection of approved Prescriptions, Management of Children, Doses of Medicine, &c., forming a comprehensive Guide for the Clergy, Families, and Invalids. By T. J. GRAHAM, M.D., &c.—"It is evidently the result of great professional talent, experience, and judgment; the author everywhere appears conscientious and candid. One object is prominently evident a sincere desire to benefit his suffering fellow creatures. To recommend a work like the present to our readers, is only to manifest a proper regard for their welfare."—Literary Journal, Feb., 1843.—"It is altogether deserving of permanent popularity."—London Weekly Review.

Simpkin and Co., Paternoster-row; Hatchards, 187, Piccadilly; and Tegg, Cheapside. Sold by all Booksellers.

MITCHELL'S ILLUSTRATED and AUTHENTIC GUIDES: containing Clear and Ample Directions for all kinds of Work in Fashionable and Domestic Use, and Examples of different Styles, wherein the most adroit, as well as the novice, may find instruction; while the Illustrations become silent, but clever teachers of each pattern and design, either useful or ornamental.

New editions, cloth gilt.
I. FANCY NEEDLEWORK and EMBROIDERY, 1s.
II. KNITTING, NETTING, and CROCHET, 1s.
III. DOMESTIC NEEDLEWORK and BABY'S WARDROBE, 1s.
Also, now ready, with Engravings of all the Figures,
IV. POLKA LESSON BOOK, or BALL-ROOM GUIDE, 1s,
V. GUIDE TO FEMALE HAPPINESS, 1s.

Containing the entire routine of female duties, and the happiness contingent to their performance.—To be had, by ordering Mitchell's Editions of any Bookseller, and of the Publisher, C. Mitchell, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, London; who sends one or more of the above (post-free), on receipt of 1s. each, or twelve postage stamps.

THOMPSON'S FAMILIAR TREATISE on the LAW OF WILLS; with ample Instructions to Testators, Legatees, Executors, &c. Forms of Wills suitable to all Persons; Remarks on Intestacy; &c. &c. By R. THOMPSON, Esq. Price 6d.; post-free, 10d.

THE LITERARY WORLD; a Journal of Popular Information and Entertainment; with Engravings illustrative of the Sciences and Arts, Popular Antiquities, Natural History, and a Series of Views of the Public Buildings of our own land and the Continent, and the most beautiful specimens of Ancient and Modern Architecture. By JOHN TIMBS, Esq. Complete in one handsome vol., containing nearly 900 pages, and 130 superb Engravings. Price 6s.

THE BOOK OF FATE: said to have been in the possession of Napoleon, and to be an authentic translation of an ancient Egyptian Manuscript, found in 1801, by M. Sonini, in one of the royal tombs near Mount Libycus, in Upper Egypt. By H. KIRCHENHOFFER. Price 5s., with a large folding Plate of Hieroglyphics.
London: G. Berger, Holywell-street, Strand; and all Booksellers.

By Permission!—Just Published, royal 32mo., in an elegant Illuminated Cover, by Porteus price 1s.,

DIPROSE'S MODERN SONG-BOOK; containing all the admired Songs of the day.

Royal 32mo., cloth, extra gilt, price 2s. 6d., with an elaborate Frontispiece and Vignette, by Sharpe, Third Edition of

DIPROSE'S ROYAL SONG-BOOK.—"This is one of the best collections of Songs we have seen for years."—Sunday Times, Dec. 17, 1844.

Royal 32mo, cloth, full gilt back, price 1s.,

BYRON'S DON JUAN. Complete.

12mo., cloth, Twelve Plates, price 4s. 6d.,

LAWRENCE'S LECTURES ON MAN.

Royal 32mo., cloth, gilt, price 1s.,

THREE EXPERIMENTS OF LIVING.

Will be Published in a few days, royal 32mo., cloth,

DIPROSE'S NEW QUAVER; containing upwards of One Thousand of the newest and most popular Songs, Recitations, and Toasts; many of which are original.

Shortly will be Published,

DIPROSE'S COMIC SONG-BOOK.

London: G. Nodes, 331, Strand.

FATHERLAND.—The ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE for NOVEMBER (just published) contains a NEW TALE, entitled FATHERLAND, by CRAVEN, which will be continued in successive Numbers of the Magazine. The present Number commences a New Volume, with an accession of new and distinguished contributors; and contains also the following:—

- Louis Philippe and the Irish Tutor; or, the Grandest Day of all at Windsor Castle. By Doctor O'Toole, T.C.D. (Illustrated by PHIZ)
- The Contrast
- The Last Lines of Tasso
- Lines to a Sleeping Infant
- Some Points for a New "People's Charter." By John Saunders. (Illustrated by Kenny Meadows)
- Widow Allen. By James Smith. (Illustrated by H. G. Hine)
- "The Oldest Inhabitant." By Angus B. Reach
- A Sketch
- Fine Arts.—The Xanthian Marbles. (With eleven Illustrations)
- Musings of a Wanderer. Nos. 4 and 5
- The Three Royal Exchanges. By John Timbs. (Illustrated by J. Brown)
- The Life and Writings of the Swedish Po Vitalis. By Lewis Filmore
- The King of the French in the Old Home nis Exile
- To L . . . A. An Acrostic Sonnet.
- New Books.—Thom, the Inverury Poet (With a fine Portrait by Anneley); The Hand-book to the Pianoforte. By J. Augustine Wade; the Star of Attéghéi &c.
- Also, two pages beautifully printed in colours, with Preface, Title-page, Index, &c., to Vol. III.

☞ The November Number of the "ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE" begins a New and and Improved Series, and forms a good opportunity for a commencement, by New Subscribers.

Published at the Office, No. 2, Crane court, Fleet-street.

Just published, price 6s., No. III. of the

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, to be continued Quarterly. Contents.—1. Political Economy of the Bible. 2. Sir Humphrey Davy. 3. Foster's Lectures. 4. Backhouse's Visit to the Mauritius and South Africa. 5. The Earl of Rosse's Reflecting Telescopes. 6. The United States of North America. 7. Twiss's Life of Lord Eldon. 8. Post Office Espionage.

Edinburgh: W. P. Kennedy. London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co. Dublin: W Curry and Co.

LADIES' GAZETTE of FASHION for NOVEMBER, Price 1s., post free 1s. 6d., contains double the number of Winter Fashions given in any other work, and a magnificent Coloured Giant Plate of Fashions for Windows, &c.; Patterns of the Royal Winter Dresses, and other important novelties. 100 figures patterns of 40 walking, ball, and children's dresses; 60 bonnets, cloaks, pelisses, &c. descriptions, tales, poetry, music of "Royal Polka," and the march in "Norma;" a Complete Ball Room and Polka Guide, all the Quadrilles, Waltzes, Polkas, &c.
G. Berger, Holywell-street, Strand, and all Booksellers.

THE HORTICULTURAL MAGAZINE.—Just published, price 1s., the INTRODUCTORY NUMBER of this new periodical. Orders received by all Booksellers. Contents:—Science of Gardening—Advantage of a Garden—Annals of Floriculture—Manure and its application—New Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables—Landscape Gardening—Planting—Improving Estates—Grafting—Acclimatizing—Irrigation—Wonderful Vegetable Productions—The various Classes of Plants—Hybridizing Plants and Vegetables—Designs for Conservatories—Gardening for Manufacturing Towns—Construction of Fountains—Substitutes for Glass—Lawns and Shrubberies—Fruit Gardens and Orchards—Geology—Soils, Notes, &c.
T. Houlston, Publisher, 154, Strand, London.

Next week will be ready,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK for 1845. The Illustrations comprise Allegorical Subjects for each Month, by Kenny Meadows, and engraved by Linton; Scenes of the Sports of the Months; Accurate Representations of the Astronomical Phenomena; Birds, &c. &c. An Explanation of the Time Ball at Greenwich, with Eight Cuts. In all, 64 pages of closely-printed letterpress, with upwards of 70 Illustrations, for One Shilling.
Published at the Office of the Illustrated London News, 198, Strand.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT.
Now Publishing, Price One Penny,

OLD MOORE'S SHEET ALMANACK, for 1845. Containing a Splendid Engraving of the NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE, and Seven other Beautiful Engravings.—"We have received from Mr. Cleave a very neat Illnstrated Old Moore's Sheet Almanack, which we cordially recommend to our readers. So much has been done of late years with cheap almanacks, that we almost considered it impossible to surpass what had hitherto been published; we were, however, mistaken—Mr. Cleave produces a Sheet Almanack for 1845, worthy of being framed and placed in a palace for one penny."—The Go-a-Head Journal.—London: Cleave, Shoe lane, Fleet street; W. M Clarke, Warwick-lane; Purkess, Compton-street, Soho; and all Booksellers.

MUSICAL COMPOSITION.—Harmony and Thorough Bass.—LOGIER'S SYSTEM of the Science of Music, new Edition, with very considerable additions, adapted to popular Teaching. Part Five is now ready, price 2s. 6d, Part Six, in two weeks. Published by J. Green, at his Academy on Logier's System for Pianoforte playing, Harmony, &c., 33, Soho-square.

TO TAILORS.
Now Publishing, in Nine Numbers, at 1s. 6d. each,

A PRACTICAL TREATISE on CUTTING GARMENTS; with Twelve Engraved Plates. By WILLIAM CREES.—"The ingenious author deserves great success."—Monthly Review.
London: Cleave, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street; and all Booksellers.

VALUABLE BOOKS.—R. SAYWELL'S recently published Catalogue (No. 13) of Standard and Modern Works in Divinity, Classics, History, Biography, Voyages and Travels, and general Literature, may be had gratis, on application, or will be sent, postage free, to any address. The books are in good condition, warranted perfect, and are offered at unusually reduced prices.
Featherstone-buildings, Bedford-row,

THE MEDICAL TIMES.—The No. of to-day contains an immense mass of Literary and Scientific Matter, equal to an Octavo Volume. 1. Lectures by Dr C. J. B. Williams, Mr. Guthrie, and the celebrated Pinel. 2. Original Papers on the Diseases of Women, Lithotrity, Mesmerism, &c., by Drs. Costello, Clay, Muspratt, Johnston, Mr. Braid, Tosioske, &c. 3. Editorial Articles on the New Bill, on the Birmingham Hospital Squabble, &c. 4. Pencillings of Dr. Goldsmith, News of the Week, &c. &c. Price 5d.; Stamped, 6d.; or £1 5s. per annum in advance.
J. A. Carfrae, 49, Essex-street, Strand.

SIX POLKAS for 1s.; with plain Instructions for Dancing them, in No. 45 of THE PIANISTA, Tenth Edition.—No. 46 contains Two Complete Sets of Polka Quadrilles, composed by Musard, for 1s.—Either Number sent free for sixteen stamps, addressed to the Editor, 23, Paternoster-row.—Supplements to 45 and 46 PIANISTA, each 2s., or by post, free, thirty stamps, contain Thirty-one Songs sung by Mr Wilson, forming Two of his Scottish Entertainments, complete.
Sherwoods; Turner 19, Poultry.
THE PIANISTA for NOVEMBER is Now Ready.

ADVICE TO THE DEAF.
Just published, third edition with plates, price 1s.,

THE PRESENT STATE of AURAL SURGERY; containing Remarks on Deafness, founded on the experience of upwards of 30,000 cases. By J. HARRISON CURTIS, Esq., Director and Surgeon to the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, Dean-street, Soho square.

"Mr. Curtis, who has devoted many years to this especial organ, appears well versed in its diseases."—Lancet.

Printed for the Institution, where it may be had; also of Whittaker and Co.

NEW MUSIC.—ANNEN POLKA (Strauss).—Notice is hereby given that the above Polka is our exclusive copyright, and we hereby caution and warn all persons publishing and selling the same, other than our edition, will be prosecuted forthwith. To those who fancy the melody is a national air we beg to refer them to the declaration made by the author himself:—"I testify and declare that my Anna Polka Op. 137, consists of original themes invented by myself.—Vienna, the 5th of October, 1844 Signed Johan Strauss, in the presence of Tob. Haslinger."—R. COCKS and Co., 20 Princes street, Hanover-square, London, publishers by Royal license, to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and sole proprietors of all the latest and most fashionable compositions of Strauss, Lanner, Labitzsky, Musard, Santos, and Camille Schubert.

Just published, in demy 12mo. price 6s. cloth, pp. 339.

THE CONVICT SHIP. A Narrative of the results of Scriptural Instruction and Moral Discipline, as these appeared on board the "Earl Grey," during the voyage to Tasmania: with brief notices of individual Prisoners. By COLIN ARROTT BROWNING M.D. Surgeon, Royal Navy. Author of "England's Exiles," &c.

Just ready in crown 8vo. price 12s. handsomely bound in a new kind of cloth, silver gilt, or 10s. 6d. boards,

IMAGINATION AND FANCY; Or SELECTIONS from the best ENGLISH POETS, Illustrative of those First Requisites of their Art; with Markings of the best Passages, Critical Notices of the Writers, and an essay in answer to the question "What is Poetry?" By LEIGH HUNT.

Sixth Edition in 3 Vols. fcap. 8vo. beautifully illustrated, price 7s. 6d. each, in a handsome and uniform cloth binding,

PICTURES OF PRIVATE LIFE. By Mrs. ELLIS, Author of the "Women of England," &c. &c. &c. Contents:

Vol. I. "Observations on Fictitious Narrative."—"The Hall and the Cottage."—"Ellen Eskdale."—"The Curate's Widow."—and "Marriage as it May Be."
Vol. II. "Misanthropy," and "The Pains of Pleasing."
Vol. III. "Pretension; or, the Fallacies of Female Education."

Each Volume is complete in itself, and may be purchased separately.

London: Smith, Elder and Co., 65, Cornhill; Dublin: J. Cumming; Edinburgh: Bell and Bradfute.

COD LIVER OIL.—Read the following Undeniable Testimony of the extraordinary value of this natural remedy in the CURE of GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, DISEASED JOINTS, SPINAL and GLANDULAR AFFECTIONS, LUMBAGO, SCROFULOUS ULCERS, and other external Diseases:—

Gentlemen.—If my case is of any value to you I beg you will make the best use of it, as I have suffered too much from Gout and Rheumatism not to have the strongest sympathy for all who may be similarly afflicted. I purchased only one bottle of your Cod Liver Oil, and after a few applications was completely cured. I could say much in praise of this miraculous remedy, and shall be happy to reply to all enquiries.

I am, Gentlemen, your thankful and obedient servant,

Sept. 1844. Henry W. Pitman.

Moore's Picture Gallery, St. Martin's-lane, London.

Gentlemen.—About 4 months since I was attacked with a disease of the legs, for which I was admitted into St. Thomas's Hospital, and remained there a month subject to all kinds of treatment. I left the hospital to try the advice of several medical men, and all without the least benefit. I was at length advised by a friend to try a small bottle of your Cod Liver Oil, and from the very first application experienced relief, and before using the whole of the small bottle, was perfectly cured and have remained in perfect health to this day.

Oct 1844. Anne Midgley, 331 Strand.

Sold in bottles, at 2s, 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each, by Jones and Co., 201, Strand: Sanger, Oxford-street; Hooper, chemist, Pall-mall; Johnstone, Cornhill; and all respectable Medicine-vendors in Town and Country.

CAUTION—Observe the seal and address of JONES and CO., 201, STRAND on the wrapper.

COUNTRY PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS, &c.—ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD executed in the best style, and with the greatest despatch, by F. SMYTH, Designer and Engraver. Address, 268, Strand.

WATCHES.—A PAMPHLET on the recent improvements in PATENT LEVER WATCHES may be had gratis on application, or, i for, can be forwarded by post.—T. COX SAVORY, Watchmaker, 47, Cornhil doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

MRS. WATSON'S COMMERCIAL LODGING-HOUSE, 31, Arundel street, Strand; near the Public Offices, Theatres, and all Places of Amusement.—This will be found desirable by all Persons Visiting London, on business or pleasure, in consequence of no extra expenses. Bed and breakfast, 3s., including servants.—Good Private rooms, if required.

JONES' £4 4s SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

MILLINERY.—The very superior Style of Fashionable MILLINERY, &c. &c., now introduced to the Nobility, Gentry, and Ladies, universally, by Mrs. TREACHER, induces her with confidence to solicit Encouragement for her efforts to obtain the most splendid Fashions from the Parisian Metropolis. Her Magasin de Modes is now open —57, Regent street; near Swan and Edgar's.

COLLECTIONS of BOOKS (in large or small quantities), WANTED to PURCHASE.—Gentlemen removing, going abroad, executors or others, having books to dispose of in town or country, may receive their full value in cash, on application personally, or by letter addressed to the Librarian, 19, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, London.—The books will be promptly removed without trouble or expense to the vendor.

COCOA-NUT-FIBRE MATTRESSES.—The best Mattresses for durability, cleanliness, comfort, and economy, are those made of Cocoa-Nut-Fibre; a material possessing elasticity equal to the finest horse hair, at less than half the cost. It is a well known fact that from the peculiar chemical properties of the Fibre, no vermin will live in it.—TRELOAR'S Cocoa-Nut-Fibre Mattress and Matting Warehouse, 42, Ludgate-hill; established for the sale of every article made of Cocoa-Nut-Fibre, under Wildey and Co.'s patent.

THIS Day, Saturday, November 2nd, 1844, will be Opened the first Chest of GROSSMITH'S READING COMPO SCENT in Bottles 1s. each. The Manufacturer has possessed himself of the choicest Flowers of Europe for the preparation of this unrivalled article. A few drops will perfume a whole house; it also prevents contagion and destroys moth. Observe! It can be obtained of Mr. Charles Grossmith, jun., at the Establishment for Grossmith's Reading Soap, Hair Nourisher, Tooth Powder, &c., 135, Strand; and at no other house in London or elsewhere.

REAL small NATIVE OYSTERS.—JOHN S. SWEETING has made arrangements to have direct from the beds, per railway, by which a saving of 48 hours is accomplished, a daily supply of the genuine NATIVE OYSTERS. He will, therefore, warrant his barrelled oysters to travel better than any others from London. He always has a large supply of the best fish in season, at reasonable prices.—Fish and oyster establishment and patent ice depot, 159, Cheapside. N.B. Very superior oyster rooms. Reid's XXX stout and Crowley's ale.

LESSONS IN MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING.—MADAME GALLOIS, 44, New Bond-street, continues her superior method of teaching the art of Dress-making. She undertakes to make persons of the smallest capacity proficient in cutting, fitting, and executing in a most finished style, in Six Lessons for £1. The correctness of her mode can be fully substantiated by reference to pupils, and has never been equalled by any competitor. Practice hours from Eleven to Four. Milliners visiting London will find a splendid assortment of Millinery of the Newest and most Fashionable Style from Paris.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The Directors of the London and Westminster Bank, established under the Act of Parliament 3 and 4 William IV., cap. 98, having accepted the agency in London of the "Cape of Good Hope Bank," NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that the LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK RECEIVE DEPOSITS and GRANT LETTERS of CREDIT on the CAPE of GOOD HOPE BANK, to persons proceeding to Cape Town, or to those who may have payments to make there, payable on presentation, free of any charge whatever.—By order of the Board, JAMES WILLIAM GILBART, General Secretary.

MONEY. — GRAND DISTRIBUTION OF £70,170 Sterling. Authorised by his Imperial Majesty and the Government of Austria.—The Next DRAWING of the IMPERIAL AUSTRIAN LOAN will take place at VIENNA, on the 2nd December, and be paid in British Money. There are 700 Prizes of £23,000, £5000, &c.; the lowest, £50. A few Tickets, £3 each; Shares, 12s., with Prospectus; six Tickets for £15, may be obtained of Messrs. A. J. STRAUS and Co., Bankers and Receivers-General, Office, 26, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London. Remittance can be made by Post-office order. Government Lists of the Drawing will be sent to each Purchaser. Office hours from Twelve till Three.

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

NAVAL MEDICAL SUPPLEMENTAL FUND.—A MEETING of the Members of the Naval Medical Supplemental Fund will be holden at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen-street, London, on THURSDAY, the 21st Instant, to receive the Report of the Committee appointed at the General Meeting of the 5th April, 1843, and to take into consideration circumstances that have arisen since that General Meeting. The Chair will be taken at One o'Clock precisely.

Admiralty Office, Somerset House, 1st November, 1844.
W. CRANDELL, Secretary.

FINSBURY BANK for SAVINGS, and GOVERNMENT ANNUITY INSTITUTION, Sekforde-street, St. John-street, near Smithfield. Established A.D. 1816.—The Managers of the above Institution hereby give notice, that, in conformity with the provisions of the Act of Parliament 7 and 8 Victoria, cap. 83, the Interest payable to Depositors, from and after the 20th of November next, will be £3 per cent annum, instead of £3 8s., as heretofore.—They also give notice, that after the 20th of November, the same Act empowers them to grant Annuities on Government account, to the amount of £30 per annum, instead of £20 only, as limited by the provisions of Act 3 Wm. IV., cap 14.

October 28, 1844.
W. N. WORTLEY, Actuary.

DAWSON'S AUXILIAR, an Emanation of Modern Science, leaving immeasurably behind the old supposed remedies for preventing Baldness or Greyness, or restoring the Hair when become so, making it lustrous and graceful, and eradicating Dandriff. It establishes stamina in Children's hair, which defy premature decay. It is necessary in every family who consider the hair ornamental or useful.—Sold at 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., and 21s. per Bottle, by Barclay, 95, Farringdon-street, Wholesale; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Johnson, Cornhill, and most Chemists, Perfumers, &c.—CAUTION! Particularly ask for DAWSON'S, and observe the signature, "R. Dawson," on the Envelope. A saving in the larger bottles. The genuine are not sold at any house in Holborn.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL for the DESTITUTE SICK and DISEASED, Gray's-inn-road, (late Greville-street.) Founded A.D., 1828.

Patron—The QUEEN.

Patients admitted, night and day, without letters of recommendation. In consequence of the number of wretched applicants crowding the gates of this Hospital, the Committee feel it their imperative duty to make the most urgent appeal to the public for continued support to enable them to admit and relieve the distressing cases that hourly present themselves.

Contributions are kindly received at the various bankers' in the metropolis; and at the Secretary's-office, by the Rev. R. C. PACKMAN, Sec.

Cast off apparel, male and female, will be gratefully acknowledged.

SHIRTS AND STOCKS.—W. E. WHITELOCK, 166, Strand, continues to pay the same liberal price for making Shirts that he has done for the last twenty years, therefore obtains the very best work. He solicits the attention of Gentlemen to those he supplies for 6s. 6d. each, including washing. They are made from Marsland's Patent Long Cloth, with fine Linen Fronts, Collars, and Wrists; the Corazza, and other new styles; and are superior to what are usually charged 8s. 6d.; also all fine Linen 10s. 6d., usual price, 13s. 6d.; one sent as sample, post free, upon receipt of the amount with 1s. added as part payment of Postage. The measure requisite is the neck, chest, and wrist, tight. W. E. WHITELOCK'S STOCKS are unequalled, particularly his curiously fine Everlasting Cloth, with bows, 3s. 6d.; long ends, 4s. 6d.; and rich satin bows, 4s. 6d.; long ends, 6s. 6d. and 8s. 6d.—sent post free.

NELSON'S PATENT OPAQUE GELATINE, Half the Price of Isinglass.—CAUTION: From the increasing demands for NELSON'S OPAQUE GELATINE, many spurious articles are imposed on the Public; to guard against which, and for a protection to purchasers, it is sold in packets only, by most respectable chemists, grocers, and oilmen, in town and country, at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and 15s. each packet, bearing the Patentee's signature. Extract from Dr. Ure's testimonial. June 6, 1840:—"I find Mr. G. Nelson's Patent Opaque Gelatine to be at least equal in strength and purity, if not superior, to the best isinglass, for every culinary purpose; it is entirely free from any impregnation of acid, such as I have found to exist in other kinds of Gelatine in the London market." The Opaque Gelatine is an article well adapted for hotels, taverns, cabin use and ship stores, and a safe and profitable commodity for exportation.—Emscote Mills, Warwick; and 14, Bucklersbury.

COX'S PATENT SPARKLING GELATINE FOR MAKING JELLIES, BLANCMANGE, &c., stronger than Isinglass, at one-third the price, is particularly economical and convenient for the use of Families, Hotel-keepers, Invalids, and others, and a profitable article for Exportation.—Sold, in packets only, by the principal Druggists, Grocers, and Oilmen in the United Kingdom, at 9d., 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s., and 7s.; each packet bearing the Patentee's signature.—Extract from Dr. Ure's Testimonial:—"London, 9th February, 1844.—I have much pleasure in certifying that the Patent Sparkling Gelatine of Messrs. J. and G. Cox is prepared by an excellent process, which, while it preserves entire all the virtues of this alimentary substance, renders it equally pure and beautiful. Examined by chemical tests, it is found perfectly free from acid, and fully stronger than the best isinglass in the London market, and affords a Jelly (in a few minutes) equal in all respects to, if not richer and more crystalline than, that prepared from calves'-feet."—Agent in London, Mr. HENRY WATSON, No. 11, Old Fish-street, City.—Patent Gelatine Works, Gorgie Mills, Edinburgh.

OPENING of the NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.—Future English Historians have a fine field for elegant narration in recording the gorgeous spectacle of Queen Victoria opening the New Royal Exchange. The tens of thousands who witnessed this ever memorable event, when they beheld their Queen, it was as if the very windows spoke; such eager looks, such vivid, sparkling, animated eyes, gazing with rapture on the glorious scene! while the all-attractive charms of the fair actresses shone resplendent in their power, and the white and swan-like neck, the rich, luxuriant tress, and the pearly set of teeth, formed admirable trophies of the Inestimable Qualities of ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, and ROWLAND'S ODONTO The august patronage conceded by our gracious Queen, and the several Sovereigns of Europe, together with the beauties which adorn the circles of princely and regal magnificence; and the confirmation, by experience, of the infallible efficacy of these creative, renovative Specifics, have characterised them with perfection, and given them a celebrity unparalleled. They have proved the theme of the poet; they are celebrated in the periodical literature of the whole civilised world: the lays of Byron, and the voice of the universal press, have proclaimed the incomparable virtues of the "Oil Macassar," and of its accompanying preparations.—Evening Paper.

MADAME GALLOIS begs to inform Ladies and Country Milliners her FASHIONS for the present season are now ready for inspection, consisting of Paris Bonnets, Caps, Head-dresses, and French Models. Mourning and Wedding orders executed.—44, New Bond-street.

ROYAL EXCHANGE HANDKERCHIEFS.—Patronized by the Queen and Prince Albert.—Just published a splendid Engraving of the New Royal Exchange, upon a Silk Handkerchief, showing the East End, with the Clock Tower, &c., from a beautiful Drawing by William Tite, Esq., F.R.S. To be had only of W. TENT, Hosier, &c., 1, Birchin-lane, Cornhill, London. Will shortly remove to 21, Royal Exchange.

CROSBY HALL VAULTS, 35, Bishopsgate-street Within. OLD BOTTLED WINES:—Port, 36s. and 42s.; Do., six years in bottle, 48s; Do., superior draught, 28s. and 33s.; Sherries, pale and brown, 36s. and 42s.; Bucellas, 32s.; Sherry (an excellent dinner wine), 28s.; Marsala, 24s per dozen. Bottles, 2s. 6d. per dozen; hampers, 1s. per dozen. *** Marsala, per Quarter Pipe, £11 11s.

CURRALL and SON.

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons at all hours to ladies and gentlemen of any age wishing privacy and expedition. An evening academy on Mondays and Fridays. A juvenile academy on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Lessons in the Polka and Valse a Deux Temps every day. Terms may be had on application as above. The rooms may be engaged by private parties.

LAMPS TWICE the LIGHT WITHOUT EXTRA TROUBLE OR EXPENSE. UPTON'S New Registration effects this wonderful increase in Light by the prevention of smoke and effluvia. It also protects the Glass from breakage. No Camphine or Oil Lamp is complete without it. Price 1s. To be seen in daily operation, without solicitation to purchase. Lamp, Camphine, and Oil Warehouses, 33, George-street, Hanover-square, and 66, Basinghall-street.

PIANOFORTES LENT ON HIRE.—G. PEACHEY'S Warehouse, 73, Bishopsgate-street Within (opposite the Marine Society), London. An extensive assortment of Improved Cabinet, Cottage, Piccolo, and Square Pianofortes, for Sale or Hire, of superior quality, tone, and touch, warranted in every respect; with a large collection of Second-hand. Also, Double and Single-action Harps, &c. Instruments tuned, repaired, removed, and taken in exchange. One Hundred Pianofortes for general inspection.—G. PEACHEY, Manufacturer.

WHOOPING COUGH, &c.—Rev. WM. FARLEY'S Never-failing Remedy, given Gratuitously for years to the poor; highly useful in common coughs, asthmas, &c. The clergy and others will do well to take notice of this advertisement.—Prepared by the Rev. WM. FARLEY, Saffren Walden, Essex.—Sold by BARCLAY and SONS, SUTTON and Co., London; and all Medicine Vendors, in bottles, at 1s. 1½d and 2s 9d.

APARTMENTS for a SINGLE GENTLEMAN; consisting of a Drawing-room and Bed-room, in the Barnsbury-road, Islington. They are well Furnished, and convenient. No other lodgers, and the house a private one. A Gentleman of regular habits disposed to take them for a permanency, may have them on moderate terms. For cards of address, apply to A. B., Miss MERRINGTON, 27, New Broad-street, City.

THE PATENT PHOS-STEARIC CANDLE LAMP.—This Lamp will be found, on inspection, superior to any description of Candle Lamp now in use for clearness, brilliancy of light, and economy. The wick is arranged on an adjustable rod, and put out or lighted at pleasure. To be had of the Patentees, CROSSE and BLACKWELL, 21, Soho-square; who will, upon application, forward a list of patterns and prices. Parties residing in London will be furnished with a Lamp on trial for a few days before purchasing it.

SOHO PIANOFORTE REPOSITORY, 27, SOHO-SQUARE.—Mr. J. BROWNE has for inspection an extensive assortment of PIANOFORTES, by the Messrs. BROADWOOD. These Instruments are warranted genuine, are of excellent quality, and offered at cash prices. Pianofortes carefully selected to order. Instruments Purchased, and Taken in Exchange. Country Orders for selecting Pianofortes should be forwarded a month previous to requiring the Instrument, if convenient.—27, Soho-square.

BOND'S PERMANENT MARKING INK, requiring no preparation, for Writing Initials, Names, or Ciphers upon Linen, &c, for the purpose of identity, and security against loss, fraud or mistake. This original production is allowed to be the only article similarly used, the mark of which does not run in the wash, and which has given general satisfaction for its fixity and neatness of impression. Prepared by the Inventor, JOHN BOND, Chemist, 28, Long-lane, West Smithfield, and sold by most Stationers, &c. Price 1s. a bottle.

FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, for Cash only, at RALPH and Co.'s, 54, Cheapside.—Ivory-handled Table-knives, quality warranted, 11s. 6d. per dozen; a bold Bronze Fender, with steel bar, 15s.; new silver pattern Dish Covers, in one entire piece, 45s. per set: pure British Plate Spoons or Forks—Tables, 16s.; Dessert, 11s.; Tea, 6s., per dozen; Bed-room Stoves, 4d. per inch; good Register Stoves, with double backs, &c., 3 feet wide, 27s.; strong Kitchen Range, with self-acting oven and boiler, wrought bars, &c., the best that can be made, 4 feet wide, 110s.; and all other articles, of the best manufacture, at equally low prices, at RALPH and Co.'s, 54, Cheapside; two doors west of Bow Church.

METROPOLITAN LOAN COMPANY—ESTABLISHED 1839. Offices, No. 1, Craven-street, Strand, London. Open from Eleven till Three o'clock daily. Loans are advanced by the Company on the security of two responsible housekeepers, in sums of £10 10s., £15, £20, £25, £30, £35, £40, £45, and £50, for periods of twenty-five weeks, at 2½ per cent., or of fifty weeks, at 5 per cent., at the option of the borrowers, to be repaid by weekly instalments. If the securities are approved by the directors at their weekly meeting, the loans are immediately advanced. Amounts exceeding £50 are advanced by special agreement with the directors. Forms of application, containing the rules and regulations, may be had at any hour of the day, price 2d.

CAUTION.—SALMON, ODY, and CO., caution the Public against the numerous pretended new inventions for Ruptures; all of them are old, and are mentioned in "Arnaud's Treatise on Ruptures," published at Paris in 1748. No essential improvement was made from that date until Salmon's invention in 1806, which has been, and continues to be, recommended by the most eminent Surgeons in Town and Country. SALMON, ODY, and CO.'s PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING TRUSSES will answer for right or left side, requiring no understrap, buckles, or any galling bandage; they admit of increase and decrease in size and force. N.B.—Persons in the Country are requested to send the Circumference of the Body one inch below the Hips. Sold by one or more Druggists in every City and principal Town in the United Kingdom.—Manufactory, 292, Strand, London.

WINTER OVER COATS, WRAPPERS, &c.—Messrs. BURCH and LUCAS (late J. Albert), respectfully invite gentlemen to view their new and fashionable assortment of PATENT and BEAUFORT BEAVERS, FANCY VESTINGS, TROUSERINGS, &c. for the approaching season; the style and cut of every garment are guaranteed equal to any of the first houses at the West-end, at prices in unison with the economy of the times, feeling confident that gentlemen who may do them the honour will be perfectly satisfied with any garment that leaves their establishment. A large assortment of Great Coats kept ready made in all the different and most approved forms agreeable to the prevailing taste; being made under the superintendence of the proprietors, they are enabled to speak confidently as to their superiority over all garments of a slop description, the which are entirely excluded from this establishment.—52, King William-street, London-bridge, opposite the Statue.

MOURNING—Court, Family, and Complimentary.—The Proprietors of the London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249, Regent-street, beg respectfully to remind families requiring mourning attire, that every article (of the very best description) requisite for a complete outfit of mourning may be procured from this establishment at a moment's notice. Widows' and Family Mourning is always kept made up; and a note particularizing the mourning required, will insure immediate attention either in town or country. Ladies requiring Silks or Velvets for Dresses, Mantles, Cloaks, &c., are particularly invited to a trial of the new Corbeau Silks and Velvets introduced at this house. They will be found not only more durable, but the colour very superior, unaffected by the strongest acid or even sea-water. Black and Grey and Fancy Mourning Silks, Cashmeres, Plaids and Merinos of every description. The Show Rooms are replete with every novelty for mourning, in millinery, flowers, Tulle and Nett Sleeves, Collars, Berthes, Head-dresses, trimmings, &c &c. W. C. JAY and Co.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE.—Under the patronage of her Majesty the Queen, H. R. H. Prince Albert, the Royal Family, and Nobility.—A fragrant White Powder prepared from Oriental Herbs of inestimable virtue for strengthening, preserving, and cleansing the Teeth. It eradicates the factitious formation of tartar, and by the removal of that extraneous substance, lends a salutary growth and freshness to the gums. It removes from the surface of the teeth the spots of incipient decay, polishes and preserves the enamel, substituting for discolour and the aspect of impurity, the most pure and pearl-like whiteness; while, from its salubrious and disinfecting qualities, it gives sweetness and perfume to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included.

CAUTION.—To protect the public from fraud, the Hon. Commissioners of her Majesty's Stamps have authorised the Proprietors' signature to be engraved on the Government Stamp, thus:—A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden, which is affixed on each Box.

*** All others are Fraudulent Counterfeits!!!

ECONOMY OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT.

Report of the Fourteenth Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Monday, September 30. Section G., Mechanical Science. On the Economy of Artificial Light for Preserving Sight. By Mr. J. HAWKINS.

"Few were aware," he said, "of the injury inflicted on the sight by too much or too little light, and by a sudden transition from gloom to light. He had tried several experiments, with a view to procure a light of a medium description. He commenced with two common candles, alternately snuffing and leaving them unsnuffed, and measuring the intensity of the light. The result of this experiment was, that he found that the candle well snuffed gave eight times the light of that which was unsnuffed. He then proceeded to a process of weighing, and found that one pound of the snuffed candles gave as much light as nine pounds of the unsnuffed candles."

Mr. Hawkins further found that a pound of candles, to burn (like PRICE'S PATENT CANDLES) without snuffing, gave the same light as four pounds snuffed in the usual way—say every ten minutes—and the same as eleven pounds unsnuffed altogether. After alluding to further experiments with Candles, and also with Oils, he concluded by recommending the Self-snuffing Candles in preference to Oil Lamps.

PRICE'S PATENT CANDLES have for some time past been advertised as more economical than common tallow ones, because, not requiring to be snuffed, they give so much more light. The Patentees now publish the above extract as a remarkable confirmation of the truth of their assertions. Those who still persist in burning tallow moulds, or dips, in the idea that candles at sixpence per pound are necessarily cheaper than those at a shilling per pound, may now learn how much real economy there is in such a course. Four pounds of the snuffed candles giving, as above shown, the same light as one pound of the self-snuffing ones, those who burn tallow candles at sixpence per pound are doing the same thing as if they paid two shillings per pound for Price's Patent Candles; for they pay four sixpences for that quantity of light which one pound of these candles will give. They suffer, moreover, the bad smell, dirt, and annoyance, arising from the use of the snuffers every ten minutes, and the injury to the eyesight, stated above, to follow the sudden transition from gloom to light when the candles are snuffed.

PRICE'S PATENT CANDLES are sold by respectable dealers in most parts of the kingdom, but care must be taken to insist on being supplied with the real ones, as many imitations are made at low prices for the shopkeepers, which, on account of the greater profit, some of them endeavour, and with too frequent success, to palm upon the public as "just the same as the Patent Candles." The trade may obtain them wholesale from EDWARD PRICE and Co., Belmont, Vauxhall; or from PALMER and Co., Sutton-street, Clerkenwell.—From the Athenæum of Saturday, 19th October, 1844.

SIX POUNDS of TEA, whether Black or Green, for 17s.; and small bright Gunpowder, in 12lb. boxes, at 4s. 6d. per lb.; 6lbs. of Coffee for 5s.—EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY'S OFFICES, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street.

ALE! ALE! ALE!—Best, Brightest, Purest, and most in esteem by connoisseurs, to be had in Eighteen or Nine Gallon Casks, at 1s.!!! per Gallon, by addressing to the John Bull Brewery Office, 20, Philpot-lane, City. Sent to any part of London carriage-free.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.—Office for Patents of Inventions and Registrations of Designs, 14, Lincoln's-inn-Fields. The Printed INSTRUCTIONS gratis, and every information upon the subject of PROTECTION for INVENTIONS, either by Letters Patent or the Designs Act, may be had by applying personally, or by letter (pre-paid) to Mr. Alexander Prince, at the Office, 14, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

WINTER HOSIERY, manufactured by POPE and PLANTE, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, of White and Coloured Merino, Lambs-Wool, Real Cachmere, and of other Choice Wools, in Socks, Hose, and Underclothing. Elastic Silk and Cachmere GAITERS for Ladies, and every description of SILK and COTTON HOSIERY.

PATENT PARAGON CAMPHINE LAMPS.—The great fault which was last year found with the Vesta from its great smoke and emission of black smuts, is happily entirely obviated in the Paragon—which surpasses in brilliancy and whiteness of light anything hitherto seen, giving the light of 16 wax candles at the cost of one halfpenny per hour. The largest stock in London to select from, at C. WATSON'S Warehouses, 41 & 42, Barbican, and 16, Norton Folgate. The Spirit, analyzed and recommended by Dr. Ure, is delivered by C. Watson's carts, at 4s. per gallon, in screw canse.

H. WALKER'S NEEDLES (by authority, the "Queen's Own,") have large eyes, easily threaded, (even by blind persons), and improved points, temper, and finish. Each paper is labelled with a likeness of her Majesty, or his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in relief, on coloured grounds. Every quality of Needles, Fish Hooks, Hooks and Eyes, Steel Pens, &c., for shipping. These Needles or Pens for the home trade are sent free, by post, by any respectable dealer, on receipt of 13 penny stamps for every 1s. value.—H. WALKER, Manufacturer to the Queen, 1, (late 20), Maiden-lane, Wood-street, London.

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are apprised that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEAS (Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate street). They are packed in showy leaden canisters, from an ounce to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale; the license is only 11s. per annum, and many, during the last nineteen years, have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without 1s. let or loss. Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) as above.

CHUBB'S LOCKS and FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—CHUBB'S New Patent Detector Locks give perfect security from false keys, and also detect any attempt to open them. They are made of all sizes, and for every purpose, and are strong, secure, simple, and durable. Chubb's Patent Fire-proof Safes and Boxes are the best preservative of deeds, books, plate, &c., from fire and thieves, and are secured by Detector Locks throwing from one to ten bolts. Cash Boxes and Japan Deed Boxes, Street Door Latches, with very neat Keys.—C. CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; and 28, Lord-street, Liverpool.

GOWLAND'S LOTION.—This well-known and highly-appreciated appendage of the British toilet has for nearly a century past maintained unrivalled reputation as a perfect remedy for all impurities of the Skin, together with the valuable properties as a Preserver and Sustainer of the Complexion of the most congenial nature, removing every trace of Sallowness and Discoloration, and promoting the Transparency and Brightness of the Skin which constitute the peculiar graces of a fine complexion.—"ROBT. SHAW, London." is in white letters on the Government Stamp, without which none is genuine. Price, 2s. 9d., 5s. 6d.; quarts, 8s. 6d. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists

BERDOE'S VENTILATING WATERPROOF WINTER WRAPPERS, Outside Garments of all kinds, Shooting Jackets, &c., also his well-known Frocks for all seasons. An extensive and superior variety of the above (really waterproof), in new and greatly improved materials, in lieu of the unsightly and vulgar Tweeds, now ready, of which an inspection is confidently invited. As winter approaches, attention is again solicited to the above invention, introduced by the advertiser more than six years ago, the complete success of which in rendering any garment thoroughly impervious to the rain is now established beyond all controdiction.

W. BERDOE, Tailor, Waterproofer, &c., 69. Cornhill (North side).

COGAN and GILLO'S NOVARGENT, or SILVER SOLUTION, re-silvers worn out Plated Articles, by instantly depositing a Coating of Pure Silver, and Preserves and Cleanses Silver, Plated Ware, and German Silver. It is used with less trouble than cleaning, and is warranted not to contain Mercury or anything injurious. It has been highly approved by Dr. Ryan, Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Polytechnic Institution, and other eminent Chemists and Silversmiths. Sold by BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-st., London; and by JOSEPH RODGERS and SONS, 6, Norfolk-st., Sheffield; in bottles, with full directions, at 1s. and 3s. each, and to be had of all respectable Chemists, Silversmiths, and Furnishing Ironmongers in the Kingdom. Beware of Imitations: the Genuine are all signed on the wrapper, by I. D. COGAN and R. GILLO.

POLKA MANTELETS and DRESSES.—BAILEY and CO. respectfully announce to the Ladies and Visitors of St. Paul's Cathedral that their SHOW ROOMS are now OPEN to the Public, with every Novelty of the Season. The Pardessus Pelisse, 18s. 9d., trimmed. Rich Watered Poignoirs, 38s. 6d., richly trimmed. The Favourite Anna Bolena Mantille, 2½ Guineas, quilted and trimmed. Travelling Cloaks, and Children's Mantles, all sizes. 460 Twilled Cashmere Dresses, 8s. 9d., full dress. 745 French Ottoman Dresses, 12s. 10d., full dress. 73 Real Raccoon Victorines, 5s. 9d., well seasoned. 31 Handsome Squirrel Muffs, 8s. 9d.—Orders carefully attended to, on the receipt of a Post-office money-order.—Observe, BAILEY and CO., Albion House, 77, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

CROSSTHWAITE'S OCCULT LOZENGES for the cure of Coughs, Asthma, Sore Throats, Influenza, Shortness of Breath, Dispersion of Phlegm, Hoarseness, Wheezings, and all Affections of the Chest and Lungs; will positively cure the Hooping Cough in a few days, and prevent Sore Throats if taken at first symptoms. This Composition is perfectly innocent, being free from Opium or other dangerous Drugs. They are patronized by the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry, and recommended by the Faculty as not only the best but most pleasant remedy ever taken. They are also excellent for clearing the voice of public speakers and singers. Directions for each complaint, as also the method of preparing them for infants enclosed with every box.

Prepared only by Mr. Crossthwaite, London, (whose signature is on the Government Stamp) in Boxes, price 2s. 6d., duty included. Sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the Kingdom.

THE ORTHOCHRONOGRAPH.—A Patent Instrument to determine the Correct Performance of Chronometers, Watches, and Clocks, wherever the observer may be situated. Manufactured by WEBSTER and SON, Chronometer Makers to the Lords of the Admiralty. Its simplicity, portability, and the ease with which results are obtained, will enable the most inexperienced person to ascertain mean time to a correctness not hitherto obtained but by those experienced in the use of astronomical instruments. The adjustment of the Orthochronograph for use may be effected in two minutes on its removal from the case. It was introduced by Dr. Robinson, astronomer, at the late meeting of the British Association, and met with universal approbation. Price £4 10s. An extensive and superior stock of Chronometers, Watches, and Clocks. The print and directions for use free; the book forwarded upon the receipt of fourteen stamps to cover the price and postage. WEBSTER and SON, 74, Cornhill, London.

THE HAIR.—Of the numerous compounds constantly announced, for promoting the growth or reproduction of the Hair, few survive even in name, beyond a very limited period, whilst ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, with a reputation unparalleled, is still on the increase in public estimation. The singular virtues of this successful invention for Restoring, Preserving, and Beautifying the Human Hair, are too well known and appreciated to need comment. The very facts of the high and distinguished patronage it enjoys, its general use in all countries, together with numerous testimonials constantly received in its favour, are authorities which stamp its superior excellence and title over all attempts of a similar nature. Being universally preferred, its consequent great demand excites the cupidity of unprincipled shopkeepers, who vend the most spurious trash as the "GENUINE" Macassar Oil; whereas, the genuine article is wholly the invention and property of A. ROWLAND and SON, and the amalgamation of its costly exotic materials (solely imported by them) renders abortive any attempt to discover its component parts—thus proving the imposition of all other articles bearing the title of "Macassar Oil." The genuine article has the words ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL engraved in two lines on the Wrapper; and on the back of the wrapper nearly 1500 times, containing 29,028 letters.—Price 3s. 6d., 7s.; Family bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s. per bottle.—*** All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS!!!

SELF-MEASUREMENT—GREAT ACCOMMODATION.

No longer let those who are dwellers afar,
Themselves from the Warehouse of MOSES debar.
By adopting our plan, which has never a failure,
Ev'ry gentleman now may become his own Tailor!

E. MOSES and SON are desirous of directing especial attention to their plan of "Self-Measurement," The extreme simplicity and the minute exactness of this admirable plan are such as cannot fail to answer the purpose designed. No failure in point of fit can arise from its use; or, should anything of the kind occur, the proprietors will hold themselves responsible. Thousands are thus enabled to avail themselves of the choice Clothing of MOSES and SON, without any inconvenience arising from distance, &c. A Book with a wood-cut and full directions may be obtained on application (gratis) and free of postage. Residents in the country cannot do better than avail themselves of so favourable an opportunity of purchasing at the greatest Tailoring Establishment in the Kingdom.

READY-MADE.	£	s.	d.
Shooting Coats, in every variety, from	0	10	0
Velveteen do., 7 pockets	0	18	6
Tweed Taglionis	0	8	6
Ditto, silk facings, collar and cuffs	0	16	0
Cashmarette Coats, in every shape, handsomely trimmed, from	1	1	0
An immense stock of Blouses	0	3	6
Summer Vests	0	2	6
Cashmarette and Persian do., in every variety from 3s. to	0	8	6
Black Satin Vests	0	6	6
Cloth do.	0	4	6
Cloth Trousers	0	9	0
Single-milled Doe do., from	0	11	0
A great variety of Summer do.	0	7	0
Dress Coat, edged	1	0	0
Frock do. do.	1	4	0

MADE TO MEASURE.	£	s.	d
Sporting Coats in the most approved style	0	13	6
Velveteen do., 7 Pockets	1	3	0
Tweed Coats trimmed with silk	0	16	0
Cahmere fine Saxony do.	1	3	0
Cashmarette, new and improved article, warranted waterproof, trimmed with silk, collar, cuffs, &c.	1	18	0
Quilting Vests 7s. each, or 3 for	1	0	0
Cashmere ditto, in choice patterns	0	9	0
Trousers adapted for the season	0	9	6
Mill'd Victoria and plain Doe do	0	17	0
Best quality West of England	1	3	
Super Black do. do.	0	16	
Best Black dress do	1	6	
Dress Coats	1	12	
Do. do. best manufactured	2	15	
Frock Coats	1	15	
Do. do., best manufactured	3	3	

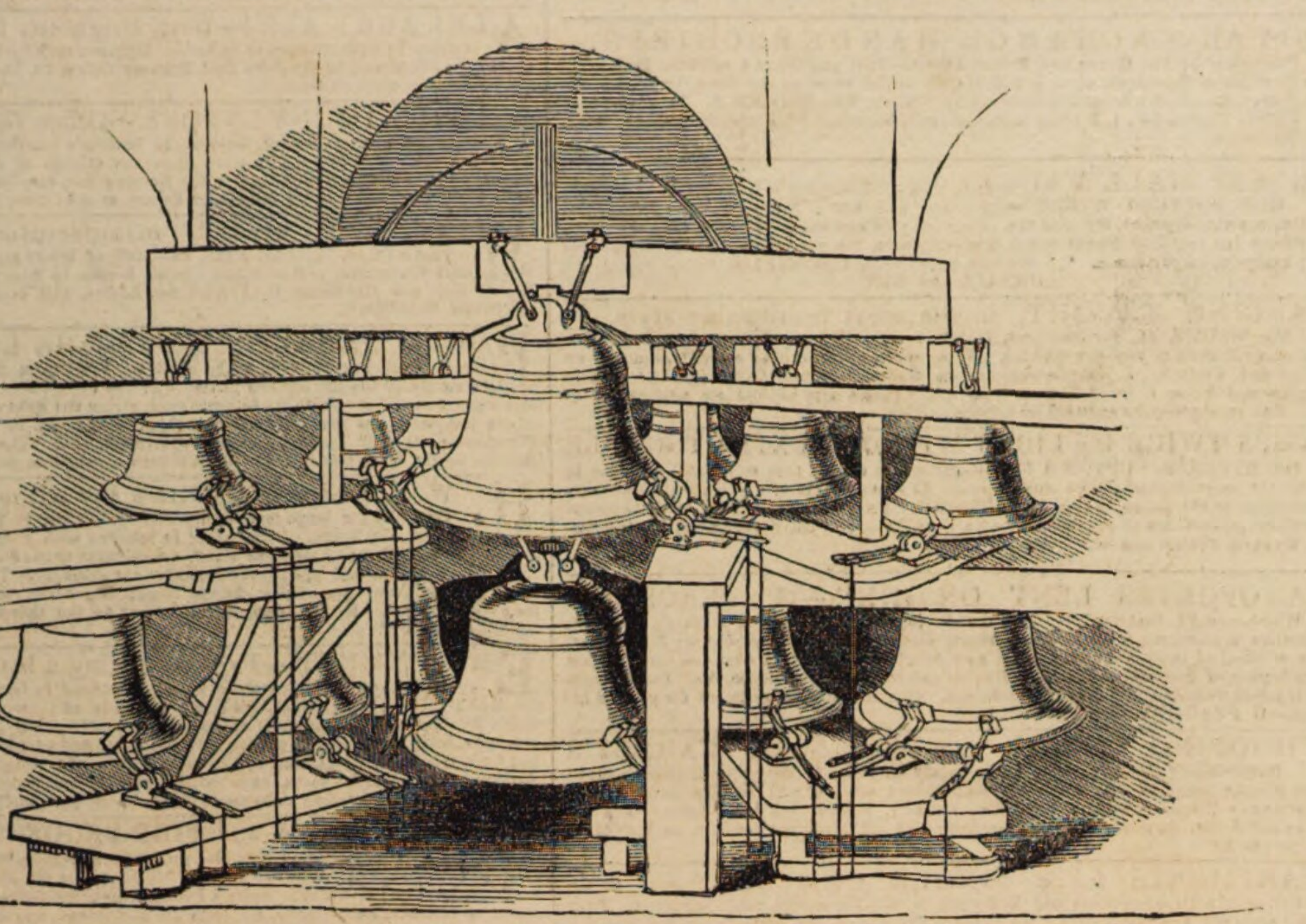
MOURNING to any extent, at Five Minutes' notice.

Important.—Any article purchased or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned.

Observe.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Drapers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen.

Caution.—E. MOSES and SON are obliged to guard the Public against imposition, having learned that the untradesman-like falsehood of being connected with them, or it is the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connexion with any other house; and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing should (to prevent disappointments, &c.) call at, or send to, 154 Minories; or 86, Aldgate, opposite the Church.

N.B.—No business transacted at this establishment from Friday at sunset until sunset on Saturday, when business is resumed until twelve o'clock.



BELLS FOR THE HOURS AND CHIMES.

BELLS AND CHIMES OF THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.

Every reader of the details of the destruction of the late Exchange must recollect the mention of the chimes, which, by a singular coincidence, were playing the air, "There's nae luck about the house," until the flames reached the loft in which were the chimes themselves.

In the new Exchange, chimes have not been forgotten; but they have been constructed with advantages not hitherto attempted in England. Chimes generally consist of a set of bells, tuned to the modern musical scale, and struck by hammers acted on by a pinned cylinder or barrel, which revolves by means of clockwork. Now, in this instance, Mr. Dent has, by the mechanical arrangement of the chimework, succeeded, for the first time in this country, in producing harmony in bells. The airs have been arranged by Mr. E. Taylor, the Gresham Professor of Music; which Mr. Dent has applied on the chime-barrel. The airs are:—

A Psalm tune, by Henry Lawes, the friend of Milton; it is in the key of B flat, so as to exhibit the capability of the chimes to play in different keys.

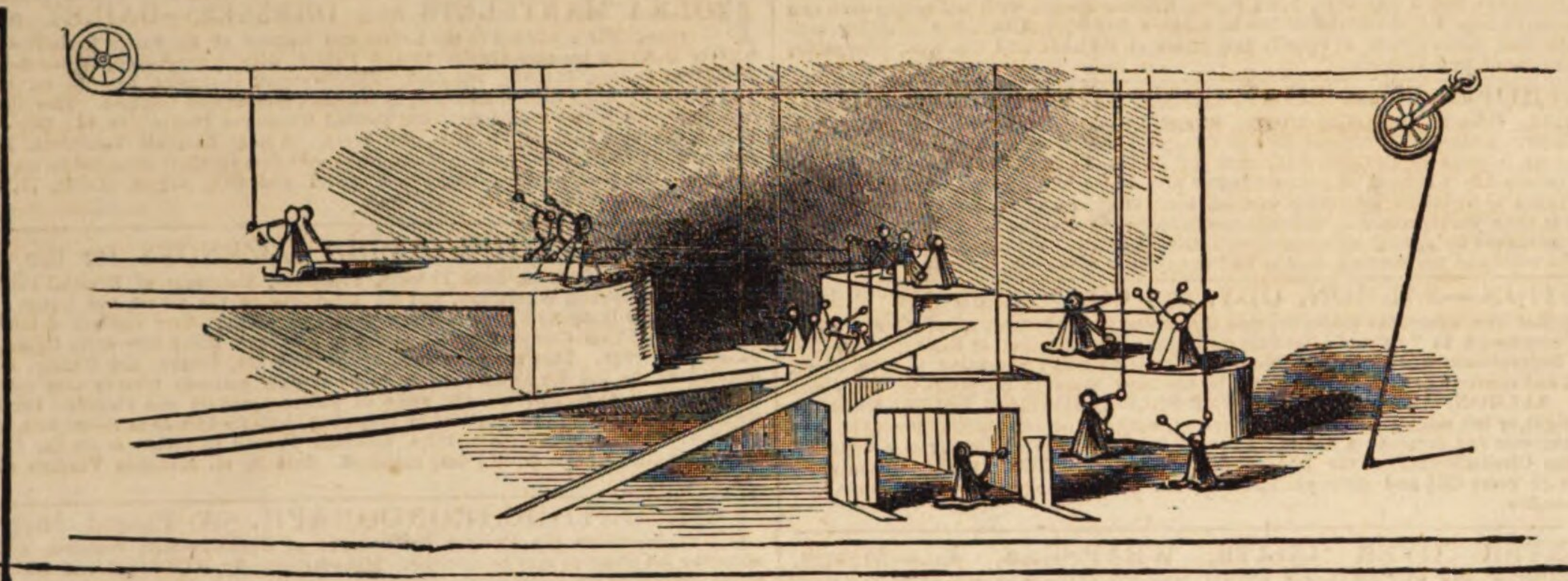
2. God Save the Queen, in E flat.

3. Rule Britannia.

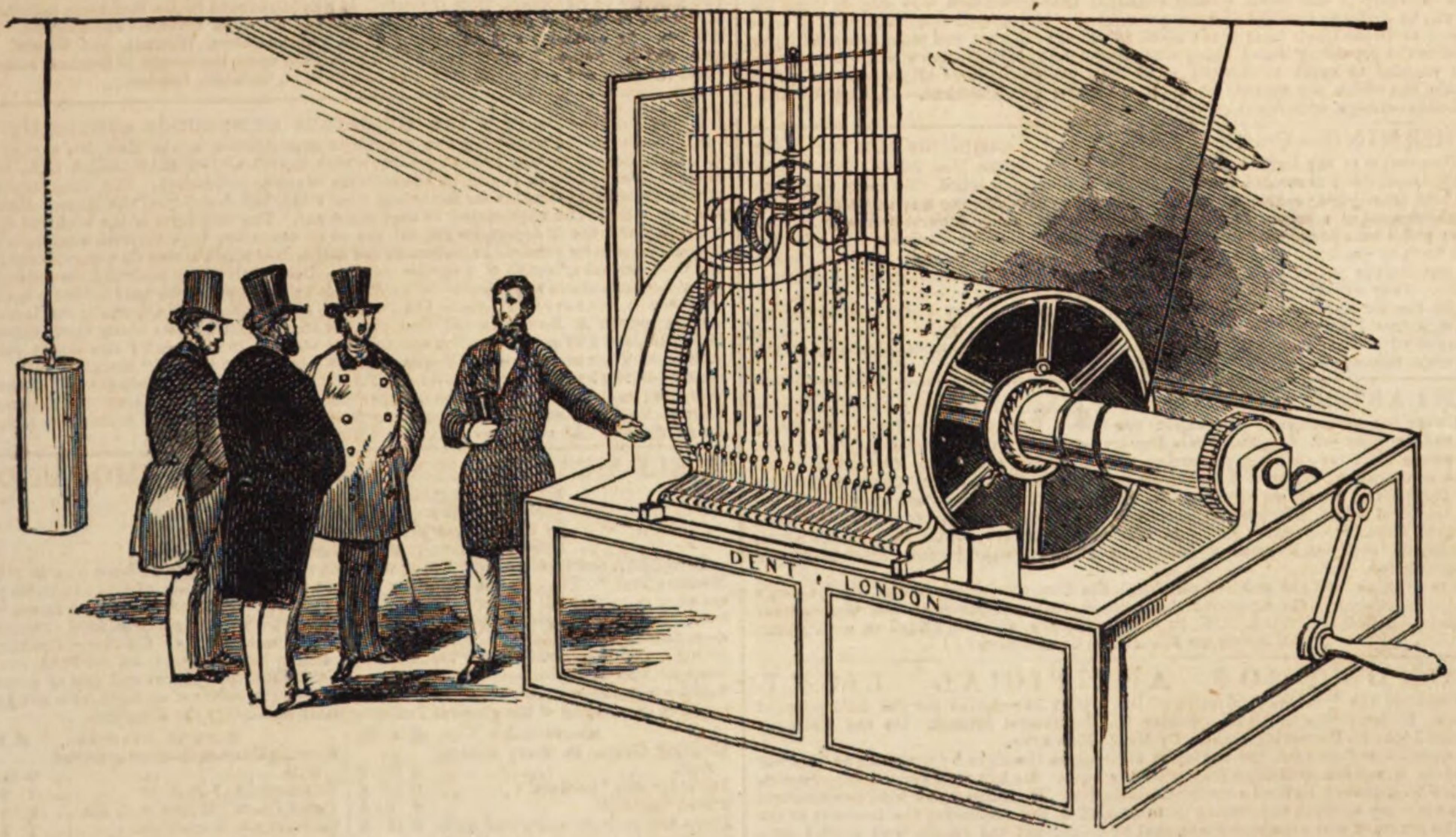
4. An air selected by Professor Taylor to exhibit the power of the bells. The key in which the bells are set, is E flat. There are 15 bells, and 2 hammers to several, so as to play rapid passages. There are frequently 3 hammers striking different bells simultaneously, and sometimes 5. The notes of the bells are as follow:—B flat, A flat, G F E flat, D D flat, C B flat, A A flat, G F and E flat; the first bell, B flat, weighs 4 cwt. 26lb., and its cord 8 cwt. 2 qrs. 5lb.; the four bells, A flat, G F and E flat, weigh severally, 10 cwt. 1 qr. 9lbs.; 12 cwt. 2 qrs. 27lbs.' 15 cwt. 2 qrs. 14lb; and 23 cwt. 2 qrs. 24lb. The united weight of them is 131 cwt. 1 qr.

By certain new points of mechanical arrangement in the chimes, all irregularity of force is avoided by driving the chime-barrel through wheels and pinions. There are no wheels between the weight that pulls, and the hammer to be raised. The "lifts" on the chime-barrel are all epicycloidal curves, so that the force of the action is as equal as it is possible to produce for the regularity of the music. There are about 6000 holes pierced upon the barrel for the lifts, so as to allow the tunes to be varied at pleasure.

The original intention of having the same number of bells (nine) as before the fire has been abandoned, and the number increased to 15. The alteration was at the suggestion of Mr. Dent, who, having visited Brussels and other parts of the Continent to obtain information as to the arrangement of carillons, for which the artisans of Flanders have acquired a well-deserved celebrity, was induced to recommend that the number should be so, that a more harmonious chime might be gained. Professor Taylor advised the committee to increase them to fifteen, which would then allow of playing in three octaves, thereby increasing the melody. They have been cast by Messrs. Mears, the bell-founders in Whitechapel. The largest is also the hour bell, and bears the following inscription:—"Cast for the Royal Exchange in the year of grace 1844; Richard Lambert Jones, Chairman of the Gresham College Committee; Daniel Watney, Master of the Mercers' Company; Ebenezer Trottman, Assistant; William Tite, Architect; Charles and George Mears, founders." The others only bear the words "Royal Exchange, 1844."



LEVER APPARATUS FOR STRIKING THE CHIMES.



BARREL FOR PLAYING THE CHIMES.

ROYAL VISIT TO TOTTENHAM-PARK.—The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury have had the honour of entertaining their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz at Tottenham-park, their splendid seat near Marlborough, Wilts. Their royal highnesses have now returned to town.

The Duke of Norfolk, who came expressly to town from Arundel Castle, to attend as Earl Marshal at the opening the Royal Exchange on Monday, has returned to his seat.

EXTRAORDINARY MODE OF SUICIDE.—On Tuesday Mr. Baker held an inquest at the Three Compasses, Brick-lane, Spitalfields, on the body of George Dixon, aged thirty-six, late potman at a house in Broad-street, City. Frederick Grover, of 5, Old Montague-street, Whitechapel, said deceased and his wife resided in the same house, and were in very destitute circumstances, owing to his having disease of the lungs, which prevented him from working. On Thursday afternoon deceased came into witness's room in a wild state, and drank with avidity four cups of tea, and whilst witness was getting him some more, he seized a long knife from off the table, and thrust it down his throat and gullet, so far that only part of the handle protruded from the mouth. Witness immediately struck deceased's hand from the haft of the knife, and pulled it from his throat, upon which deceased exclaimed, "I am determined to do it, and may as well do it first as last." Mr. Foster, the parish surgeon, was called in, but, despite his efforts, deceased died in three hours afterwards. Mr. Foster spoke to deceased's great destitution, and said that he died from the combined effects of the wound in the throat, causing internal hemorrhage, and inflammation of the lungs. Verdict—"Temporary insanity."

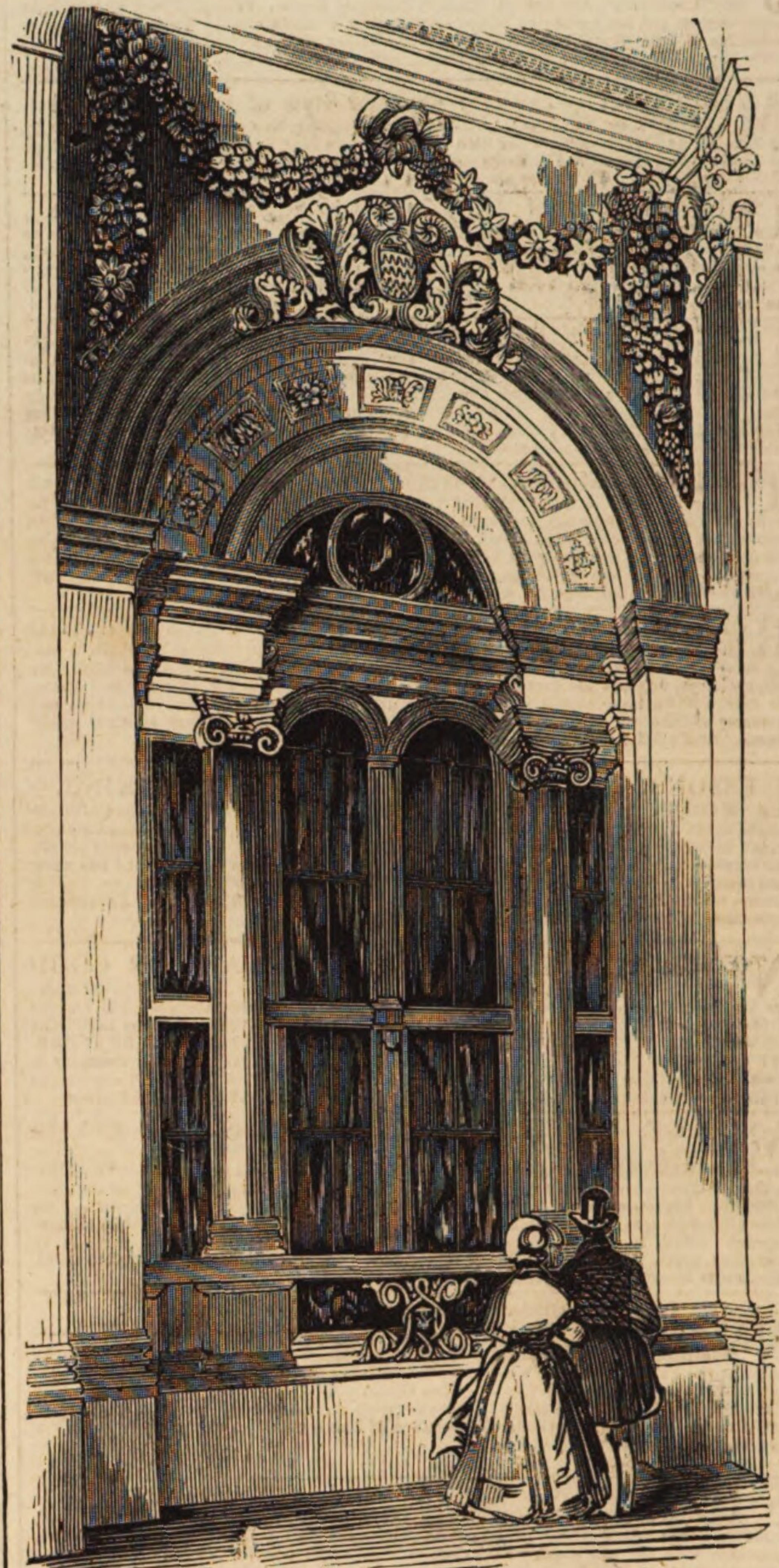
DREADFUL DEATH OF A CHILD BY FIRE.—On Wednesday evening Mr. Higgs held an inquest at St. George's Hospital, on the body of Abraham M'Donald, aged five years and a half, whose parent, a widow, resides at No. 12, James-street, Kensington. It appeared by the evidence of a man named Walker that, on Tuesday evening, he was passing through the above street, when he saw a burning mass rolling on the pavement, and directly after a child's moans proceeded from it. He went to it, and found it to be deceased, with all his clothes on fire, and nearly burned off. With assistance he extinguished the fire, and the child having been first seen by Dr. Merriman, of Kensington-square, it was removed to that hospital, in which it died in a few hours. The mother of deceased said she had only left her room to fetch some beer, and thought the accident was caused by the child endeavouring to take some potatoes from a saucepan on the fire. Verdict—"Accidental death."

THE EXPERIMENTAL SQUADRONS.—The experimental squadrons, composed of three first-rates and eight brigs, are now at sea, and our naval annals do not present an instance of a similar effort having been made by any former naval administration justly to test the relative merits of ships of different construction, from the highest to the lowest classes of British men-of-war. The first squadron consists of three three-deckers—Caledonia, 120, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Bowles, C.B., the St. Vincent, also of 120 guns, the Queen, 110, and the Albion, 90 guns, which ship will join the others during their cruise. The second squadron, consisting of the eight brigs, is placed under the command of Captain Corry, in the Firebrand steam-frigate. It is expected that a severe trial for a period of about two months will take place before these vessels will return to port, or be dispatched to respective stations.

THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.—WEST FRONT.

THE GREAT WESTERN PORTICO.

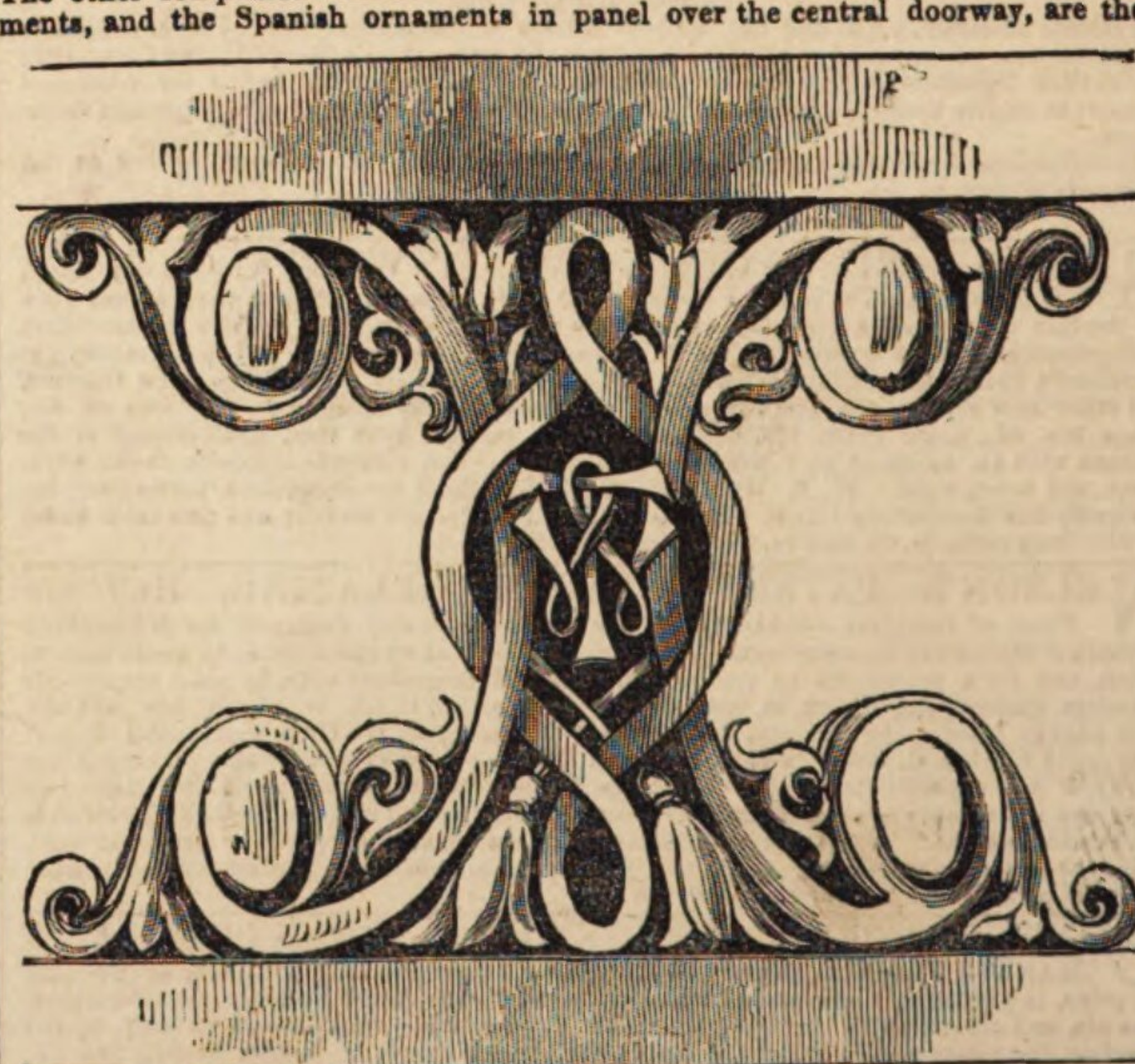
In our journal of last week we detailed the external façades of the New Exchange, reserving, for the present occasion, a few of the characteristics of the great Western Portico, and its interior; which, as Mr. Tite observes, "is very superior in dimensions to any in this country, and not very inferior to any in the world." The columns are 4 feet 2 inches in diameter; their height, including the base and capital, is 41 feet; the capitals, by the way, are composite, of the architect's original modification. The principal western entrance is under this portico, which is ascended by thirteen granite steps from the level of the street. The whole west end is appropriated to the offices of "The Royal Exchange Assurance, for assuring Shipping, Fire, and Lives;" the entrance to these offices being on the right and left of the great western entrance. The *interior* of the portico is strikingly magnificent; more especially the vastness of the columns, and the beauty of the roof, which consists of three lofty arches, enriched after the manner of those of the Roman palaces. Nor must we omit to notice the two lofty Venetian windows flanking the principal entrance, and reminding us of Sir Robert Taylor's elegant windows in the garden front of the Bank Parlour. We have engraved one of the former, with the architect's monogram, which is ingeniously introduced in the façade, beneath the window.



VENETIAN WINDOW, WEST FRONT.

VENETIAN WINDOW AND MONOGRAM OF THE ARCHITECT.

Of the sculptural embellishments of this front, we must detail a few. In the compartments on each side of the portico are sculptured panels 7 feet 10 inches by 5 feet, of drapery and initials, and the sculptured masses of foliage and fruit, with imperial crown in the centre, 12 inches in relief, 7 feet by 4 feet 6 inches. The other sculptured enrichments on the archivolts, and the festoon enrichments, and the Spanish ornaments in panel over the central doorway, are the only remaining portions of the west front in which the sculptor has been employed, but it would far exceed the limits of this condensed notice to enter fully into their description. Over the central doorway is the Royal arms, sculptured by Carew. From the position selected, the sculptor has laboured under much disadvantage, as the limits of the opening are neither high nor wide enough, which gives a cramped and insignificent appearance to the Regal arms.



THE ARCHITECT'S MONOGRAM—W. T.

A special train left Southampton on Monday morning, at a quarter past seven o'clock, arriving at Vauxhall at ten o'clock, with twenty carriages filled with parties to witness her Majesty's procession on the opening of the Royal Exchange, and giving them the option of returning to Southampton on or before Wednesday—at one fare there and back.

The *Journal des Chemins de Fer* states that it forms part of the arrangement between the Saint Germain Railroad Company and the Government on the atmospheric railway from Nanterre to the terrace of St. Germain, that the various systems of Messrs, Clegg, Hallette, Perquem, Chaineroy, &c., shall be tried for a certain time before the opening of the road to the public, in order to test the advantages of each.

The Seville mail was robbed on the 22nd, between Villaverde and Los Angelos, by six bandits.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, of 198, Strand, aforesaid,—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1844.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

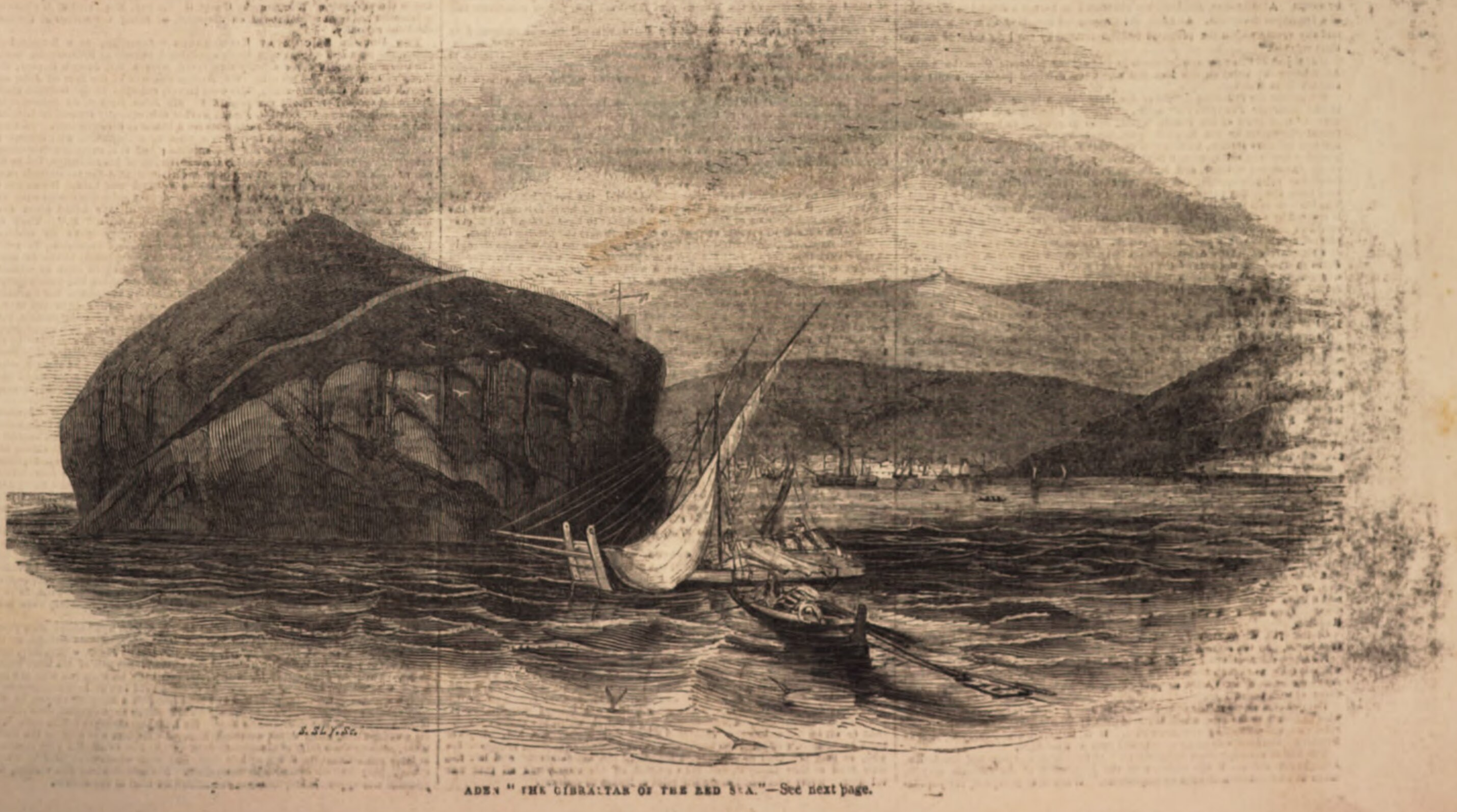
ANDREW BEST LELOIR SC. A PARIS

No. 132.—Vol. V.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1844. [Sixpence.

CONQUEST AND COMMERCE.

MUCH benevolent activity is expended in this busy land, we are sorry to say it, with little or no result. Men go to and fro, and knowledge is increased—that is to say, the knowledge of the evils that afflict us; but for the remedies, though not slow in being devised — every man and every society of men seem having their separate plan—they are very tardy in taking shape and substance. Our expedients evaporate in discussion, and are talked about so long that at last they "lose the name of action." But, if a nation has a bad or doubtful purpose to work out, the alacrity of its movements and the extent of power it displays are truly wonderful. We can only afford a few pitiful thousands for the great task of National Education, but we can sink millions in an Affghan war. Nor are we alone in our miscalculations of what is best for the good of the general mass. We have just been most forcibly struck with the mingled criminality and foolishness of the manner in which the French are wasting their national resources, pouring forth their millions of treasure, and, what is more precious still, the blood of thousands of men, upon the desert sands of a conquered territory, that not only returns no material profit, which a nation of heroes would perhaps despise, but does not yield even that military glory which we know they so highly rate. We allude, of course, to the French occupation of Algiers. The past history of their rule in that country, and the latest accounts of the state it has produced, alike show the miserable results of a mere war of conquest; the evils of which fall first on the people invaded, and then recoil on the invaders. The French have arrived at the second act of the bloody drama: they were first the sacrificers—they will be the victims.

Algiers, Morocco, and the French have lately occupied much space in the minds, or we should rather say perhaps, the journals, of all men. You could read about nothing even if you wished it, but the French and Mogador, unless it was, by way of variety, the French and Otaheite. On the whole, however, Joinville and his squadron carried it. The speculations about what the French had not done, and what they intended to do, could only be exceeded by the commentaries that were made on what they did do at last. And what was that? A number of ships, provided with all that men, money, and modern skill in the art of destruction could furnish, fired for some hours at the rotten walls of a Moorish town, battered them considerably, as might have been expected, landed for a short time on an island on the coast, spiked a few guns, and then sailed away—the latter being a movement which was *not* expected. What was the purpose of all this sound and fury signifying nothing? An Arab Chief had made himself, probably without invitation, the guest of the Moorish Emperor, and by appealing to the fanaticism of the said Emperor's subjects, was no doubt raising a force that might have been exceedingly troublesome to the French troops in Algiers. So to compel the Emperor to expel the Arab from the interior of his dominions, it was thought necessary to bombard a town on the sea-coast, the inhabitants of which had little to do with the matter in dispute, one way or other. This, so slenderly expedient as it was at first, was done after it had ceased to be expedient at all; for when the cannon were firing, negotiation had already done the work of war, and the poor Emperor had agreed to accept the conditions required of him, and, if he could, to comply with them. So all the battering was a sheer loss of shot and powder; but the Prince had resolved on having a bombardment, and would no more have denied himself the gratification to be derived from it than a schoolboy would have given up his squibs and staid away from a bonfire. And what has been the result of all the noise and excitement? As far as France is concerned, things seem to be pretty much as they were before. Not an inch of territory has been gained—a little plunder perhaps, including a tattered tent and a worn-out parasol, which gave Paris matter for two days laughter, but nothing more. Abd-el-Kader, the first *casus belli*, is again at large, hovering round the skirts of the French colony, ready for mischief as ever, and almost as likely to take the Emperor as the Emperor is to take him. It is evident the Arab will do just as he pleases, not what French treaties stipulate he shall do. Then, the condition of the French army of occupation is wretched; the men are worked and harassed, and subjected to greater deprivations than they were, except in occasional emergencies, under Napoleon. The policy of seizing an extensive territory, with only strength enough effectually to defend a small one, has multiplied isolated posts and stations, which require collectively a large number of troops to hold; ravage and waste have made what was once fertile, a desert, and scarcity to the verge of famine adds to the ravages of disease; beneath them both, more victims perish than fall beneath the sword of the wild sons of the desert. And as if all this was not enough, the French have needlessly plunged into a quarrel with the Kaybiles, a powerful mountain tribe, fiercely proud of the independence they have hitherto preserved from the Roman, the Turk, and the Moor, and they will perish rather than yield it to the French. They are eighty thousand strong, their whole district is one rocky fort, and they are wealthy withal, being more civilised—if coining money and making arms be civilisation—than the Arab tribes of the plains, who have been compelled to submit to the invaders. The Kaybiles were willing to be at peace and trade and traffic with the French—indeed they partly supplied the market of Algiers; but with that want of common sense which makes the mere soldier incapable of appreciating anything



ADEN "THE GIBRALTAR OF THE RED SEA."—See next page.

but absolute rule and passive obedience, the military governor insisted on their paying a tribute—the mark all over the East of submission. To the French demand of payment the reply of the mountaineers is, "come and take it;" and it seems as if the first attempt on the part of the French to do so, had ended rather unsatisfactorily. The accounts speak of an advance of a column to "reconnoitre" a village, of determined resistance on the part of the natives, of a retreat of the said column, and the loss of men and officers. Thus much may be gathered even from the French dispatches, which of course put the affair in the best light. The consequence of these hostilities will be, the French will have a powerful tribe for enemies instead of friends, the trade they have carried on with them will be suspended, and a series of engagements may be expected, in which both sides will suffer by the amount of bloodshed that is inevitable. Devastation, famine, slaughter, disease, deadly hatreds, and the possession of a land without any enjoyment of it—such have been the consequences of the invasion of Algiers by the French; they are the results of every war which is merely one of Conquest.

It is in no spirit of boasting that we contrast with this the results that have generally followed the occupation of foreign territories by the arms of England. We have invaded, descended on, and subjugated other countries, but the military power was generally made to subserve other objects, which, when accomplished, turned to the benefit of both parties. Since the great continental war, which was one of defence, we have scarcely been involved in any hostilities that have not been caused by attempts to interrupt our trade, and they have as generally been followed by an extension of it. For mere glory we care little; and it is the pride of our army that it has been a chief instrument in the spread of civilisation. It has been, in fact, a mighty engine, directed, not by the mad lust of Conquest, but by the humanising spirit of Commerce. Look at India. The destructive and brutalising system pursued by the French in Algiers would never have built up such an Empire as that we possess in the East. At the present moment, the condition of the natives is far superior to what it was under their own chiefs; life is more secure, property more safe, and they have every confidence in the integrity of English Judges; the native troops are our best forces, and the confidence they have in the good faith of the Company in the matter of pay and pensions has rarely been shaken. Our Empire, in short, has been extended as much by a wise policy as by arms. Again, in the more recent instance of China, we have gained territorial possession of the Island of Hong-Kong. A French army would have destroyed the trade of the place as a matter of course, for they effect that everywhere they settle; we have increased it tenfold, and the Chinese are flocking to the island to settle, preferring the safety and protection of the British laws to the corruptly-administered government of the Mandarins.

We conquer, but we carry with us also the qualities of good colonists and traders; the French conquer also, but they never settle; they have had Algeria some fourteen years, and they now hold it by mere force, having so ruined it that it has become not worth the holding. They have destroyed its agriculture within and driven away its trade from without, the army being a mere garrison in an enemy's country, continually liable to attack, and often suffering defeats at detached points, though superior military skill gives it always the advantage in a pitched battle. But what a disgrace is such a state of things to a civilised and Christian nation, occupying a splendid country on one of the shores of the midland sea, and within little more than a few days' journey from the Capitals of Europe! It will bring its own punishment with it; it is even now beginning to be felt, and in the national embarrassment which must be caused by this frightful drain of money and men, France will feel the evils which spring from that rage of Conquest that can only destroy; may it teach her a better appreciation of that spirit of Commerce which humanises and creates!

ADEN, "THE GIBRALTAR OF THE RED SEA."

By the Bombay Mail, received on Monday last, we are furnished with some interesting intelligence of our newly-acquired key to the Red Sea, the importance of which has been thus illustrated by the Hon. Mr. Cushing, American Commissioner to China.

"In taking possession of Aden, in Arabia," says Mr. Cushing, "the English Government has recently acquired a very important military post on the southern shores of Arabia, near to the Straits of Babelmandel, which commands the Red Sea and the Sea of Arabia, as Gibraltar does the Mediterranean and a portion of the Atlantic. Aden is, even more than Gibraltar, a castle of nature's own construction. At Gibraltar, England has excavated for herself a citadel in the heart of a limestone mountain. At Aden, she has planted herself in an ancient crater, and sits secure within the primeval fortress formed by the lofty sides of an extinct volcano."

Our object in this new acquisition is to protect our interests from the Arabs, Aden being the point on the Red Sea where the overland passengers to India embark from Bombay.

We gather the following details of the place from a letter recently published in the *Courrier Français*:—"Aden, which was formerly called 'Portus Romanus,' is a town of the Yemen, which, from its position and on account of its recent occupation by the English, promises to become an important commercial and military station, particularly now that Egypt is advancing towards the period when she will become a British colony. The town is built in the crater of an exhausted volcano, and is situate at the extremity of a small peninsula formed of volcanic matter, and attached to the continent solely by a low neck of land from 500 to 600 yards wide, and which might be easily isolated by a canal. The harbour is a magnificent basin, capable of containing an immense fleet, and is entered by a narrow passage between two other craters. It would be easy to establish defensive works on the rocks surrounding these craters, which would place the port in safety against any attack. One redoubt has been already raised as a security against the Arabs, ever ready to attack the English in their position. From this point to the gate of the town has been recently traced a road of about a league in length, by which the defile is reached, which forms the entrance to Aden. This defile, which is being fortified at this moment with a gate evidently constructed to resist other attacks than those of the Arabs, is about 100 yards long and four or five wide. It is cut out of a rock which stands 150 yards above the level of the sea. A formidable battery, commanding the entrance of the town, is in process of being erected above the rock on the left of the defile. A covered way with an arch thrown from one rock to another unites the system of defence which the batteries commenced on the summit of the rocks on the left will complete. The other side is absolutely unassailable."

The writer then confesses his astonishment at finding the harbour so easily defended, and this impregnable position surrounded by a natural girdle of bastions, which only wait to be armed to be capable of annihilating the most formidable fleets. "Aden has the advantage over Gibraltar of possessing a harbour which is perfectly secure, and capable of containing the most formidable squadron, and, consequently, of holding the key of the Red Sea against any power that exists. Last year, three British officers of Engineers came to Aden to study general system of defence, of which the works executed at the entrance of the town are the commencement." All this the correspondent asserts to have been done to resist the formidable attacks of some plundering Arabs, who would otherwise have realised enormous fortunes by stealing the English coal. At present the rocks of Aden are crowned with cannon. The only entrance to the town is fortified, and the garrison is already composed of two regiments of infantry and two companies of Indian and European artillery.

The intelligence just received from Aden, dated October 8th, is not very promising. The weather was then cooler than usual, but not a tree or green thing was to be seen; the vestiges of verdure being confined to a creeping plant or two, an occasional cactus which peers from the crevices of the surrounding rock, and a third description of plant not unlike in form and flavour the mustard plant. Thus much for the botanical features of our hardly-earned key to the Red Sea.

Of the 47th, which arrived in April last, about 1100 strong, 40 died, 70 were sent home, and 108 remain in hospital.

No acute diseases are here known; small-pox is unheard of; and vaccination will not take, as though nature had implanted discretional powers to adopt or reject measures of alleviation or prevention, as the system might need or could dispense with them.

The sickness arises rather from exhaustion and gradual reduction of strength, with exposure to the sun, which is not always avoidable. Dropsy and depressed spirits are the prevailing characteristics. It is, however, a necessary adjunct to British possessions, and must be retained even at a sacrifice.

The *Times* correspondent continues:—"In despite of sickness and desolation, Aden has its charms if the increase in the population of the suburbs may be taken as an indication of such an impression. When first occupied, the population did not exceed 4000; it is now upwards of 30,000; and every morning at daybreak you will see from 50 to 200 camels coming into the town laden with the produce of the interior—provisions, vegetables, &c.—to console and comfort the otherwise benighted occupants of this extinguished crater. The fact is, the security to property afforded by a residence within the limits of British possession and influence has contributed in no inconsiderable degree to this outward sign of prosperity and thriving appearance. Among other passengers by the steamer who are proceeding direct to England, is Mr. Stephenson, who has been engaged collecting information and materials for the guidance of a company in the construction of railways in India; and who is expected to return to India again very soon, to begin operations."

Our view shows the harbour and forts from the sea, and illustrates, in a striking manner the impregnable character of the military positions.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Wednesday.

The *Braves Belges* have just had an original inspiration: a club of both sexes has just been established at Brussels, under the title of "*Il far niente*"—(the "Do Nothing Club")—and it only numbers 55 members. Now, in Paris, on the contrary, it would amount to hundreds of thousands, at this moment particularly. Paris is nothing but an association of this description on a gigantic scale. Even pleasure is at a stand still, except at theatres and public places, thanks to the increasing ascendancy of fashion and imitation of aristocratic habits *à l'Anglaise.* Every one is as ashamed to begin to give balls, routs, and concerts, as fashionable fops are to arrive the first at a dinner party. In the mean time, we amuse ourselves in smaller coteries with *on dits*—fictions and facts of the moment. Of these, the following are samples:—

The other day, on the *fête* of St. Hubert, the Prince de Wagram invited his friends to a *grand chasse* in the park of Gros-bois, to be given in honour of the patron saint of the chace. The saint, however, was destined to be far more honoured than had even been intended, for whilst the sport was to be confined to much smaller game when the party sallied forth, their guns loaded only with small shot, great was their astonishment and dismay when, as they were endeavouring to raise a covey of partridges, a herd of nine wild boars rushed from the spot! The Prince killed two, point blank, with small shot, at the first fire. This exploit made the well-known general justly remark, that it was a new feature, and an odd one, to hunt for partridges and bring home wild boars.

M. de Lamartine is returned from Italy to his Chateau of St. Prout. The most contradictory rumours have been afloat concerning the motive of his journey; some affirming that he had gone to cull, from the romantic scenery of Ischia, new inspirations for another poem; others, that he had been sent there, on a special mission, by Government. Neither of these rumours has any foundation. M. de Lamartine is engaged in an undertaking more consistent than either of these with his political situation and his mature age. The Duchess de C. told me yesterday, that M. de Lamartine says, "he never writes poetry now but *par distraction,*" and she knows on the best authority (his own), that his forthcoming work is on the subject of the famous revolutionary faction of the Girondins. Paris will not lack mental food next month, since at the same time they will have "Jacqueline Pascal," by Victor Cousin; 'Modern Literature," by Remusat; "The History of the Empire," by Thiers; and this work by Lamartine. A curious fact is that all these authors are great political characters, and three of them have been Ministers.

That very clever female diplomatist, Princess Lieven, so well known in England, where she was so long ambassadress of Russia, is the greatest puzzle imaginable to the volatile members of high society here. She is now advanced in age, but time has only perfected her acumen. She is the sister of General de Beckendorf, Minister General of Police in Russia, and the confidant of the Emperor, who is so much opposed to France. From the Autocrat the Princess receives a large pension as widow of an ambassador; still she has been long residing in France, the confidant and intimate friend—the adviser and Egeria of M. Guizot, whom she followed to England, and with whom she returned to France in 1840. During the recent absence of M. Guizot in England, Princess Lieven has been at Champlatreux, on a visit to M. Molé, the rival and sworn enemy in politics of the great Doctrinaire! By-the-by, General Beckendorf has very recently and very suddenly died. He was the father of Countess R. Appony, the wife of the son of the Austrian Ambassador at this court.

High society in Paris has just sustained a great loss in the Marquise de Pange, who died after an illness of a few hours, at her chateau of Pange, near Metz. The noble marchioness was the mother of the beautiful Countess de Marescalchi, wife of the Secretary of Embassy at Vienna, a son of the celebrated Florentine diplomatist and ex-Minister, the bosom friend of the Emperor.

The day before yesterday took place the consecration of the monument erected to the memory of Admiral d'Urville, who, after having distinguished himself in his researches and discoveries in the Polar Seas, returned home to perish in that dreadful accident of the Paris and Versailles Railway, in 1842. The wholesale destruction in which this celebrated *savant* and navigator perished does not injure railroad interests, whilst the short trains round Paris are thronged daily by a greater number. The speculation in new railroads is wild and terrible, involving the comparatively poor as well as the rich, the married as well as the unmarried, the young and the old.

FRANCE.

The French papers are unusually deficient of news, and their political commentaries are for the most part upon the subject of the lately detected conspiracy in Spain. They appear to consider the failure of the plot as a proof that Narvaez is sufficiently *strong* in public opinion to maintain himself in power. Louis Philippe returned from Fontainebleau to the palace of St. Cloud, on Sunday evening.

The *Patrie* announces that the committee charged with the reorganization of the Polytechnic School had proposed the exclusion of seventeen pupils from the institution, and that the Ministry had sanctioned the measure. All the others were to be invited to re-enter the school and undergo the examination, agreeably to the provisions of the ordinance of reorganization.

It was reported in Paris that the Prince de Joinville intends to conduct the Princess his wife, to the Brazils in the course of next year, for the benefit of her health, and to remain several months at Rio Janeiro with his brother-in-law, the Emperor.

The *Moniteur* publishes a Royal Ordinance authorising the establishment, in the Royal College of La Rochelle, of four chairs—of hydrography, of the theory of naval construction, of the elements of maritime law, and of commerce and commercial geography.

The *Journal des Débats* states that the Portuguese officers who emigrated to Spain with Count de Bomfin, in consequence of the insurrection of Almeida, passed on the 24th ult. through Guadalajara, on their passage to Talavera de la Reyna, the town allotted to them for their residence. The individuals implicated in the conspiracy of Valladolid were forwarded on the 24th ult. to the capital.

The *Constitutionnel* contains an account from Dellys of the 29th ult., of a battle between a division of troops under Marshal Bugeaud and 3 to 4,000 Kabyles. The affair lasted a long time, but the Kabyles were defeated with great loss. The French had only eight or ten men killed.

The Madrid correspondent of the *National* continues to affirm that the alleged conspiracy to assassinate Narvaez was entirely an invention of the police.

SPAIN

According to our latest intelligence from Madrid, the conspiracy, which had for its object the assassination of General Narvaez, had been defeated, and the promptitude and decision of the Government appear to have inspired confidence that the occurrence will rather strengthen than endanger the present Cabinet.

The Chamber of Deputies has been engaged in discussing the address in reply to the speech from the throne, the first three paragraphs of which were adopted without any amendment. In reply to a question, addressed to him by M. Perpina, respecting the non-recognition of Queen Isabella by the northern powers, General Narvaez observed, that although the Government abstained from taking any step calculated to compromise the national dignity, he hoped that the Queen would ere long be recognized by the powers which had hitherto ceased all diplomatic relations with her Government. "All the nations of Europe," he said, "are anxious to live on friendly terms with us, and are only awaiting the establishment of order in the kingdom and the adoption of laws which will offer them guarantees. Our negotiations with the Court of Rome are progressing satisfactorily, and we have every reason to hope that our relations with that court will soon be re-opened." M. Lara having subsequently asked "what measures had been devised by Government to obtain satisfaction for the outrage committed by the British against the Spanish flag at Gibraltar?" General Narvaez assured the hon. member that the Ambassador of Spain in London had presented a note to the English Government on the subject referred to by M. Lara, and the Ambassador of England at Madrid had assured him that his Government would give full satisfaction for that unfortunate occurrence.

The 4th paragraph, relative to the modification of the constitution, was then read, together with the amendment of M. Isturitz, who moved that the consideration of that question should be adjourned to another session. This subject excited a long debate, which was not yet terminated.

The Barcelona journals state, that more than 30 individuals had been arrested during the riots of the night of the 27th, to which we have already alluded, and imprisoned in the citadel.

GREECE.

According to accounts from Athens of the 21st ultimo, the King and Queen of Greece had returned from their visit to Eubœa and the frontier. His Majesty has received the petitions of his subjects, and heard their complaints of the tyranny of Griziottis and other chieftains; and he has promised redress. But he had no sooner quitted Eubœa than a secretary, named by Griziottis, and approved by the Ministers, was dispatched thither, who will soon convince the suffering people that it is easier for the King to make promises than to keep them.

The brigands are becoming more numerous and daring, and everywhere commit acts of the greatest atrocity. They make frequent excursions from province to province, plundering houses and driving off cattle. In Lacedemon, a band of 500 suddenly attacked a village where there was a great store of grain, which they carried off. Not far from Athens seventy-five cattle were driven off to the mountains in the night. The house of a priest was broken into, boiling oil poured upon his breast, and his wife put into a barrel, which the villains threatened to set on fire unless they confessed where their money was hid. Another band in Acarnania assailed the house of a small farmer, cut off the breasts of his wife, so that she bled to death, and murdered the maid-servant, and left the man dead as they thought, and then carried off his money and all that was valuable. Every province has similar tales of horror to recount.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have received Cape of Good Hope papers to the 30th of August. The latest accounts from the eastern frontier state that the Lieutenant-Governor had disposed the military along the frontier of Caffer land, so as completely to command it, and to place every kraal within twenty miles of the line of boundary, entirely within reach, should any attempt be made to conceal the parties concerned in a recent inroad, by which a farmer named De Lange lost his life. The destruction of a small gang of Caffer robbers had also been effected, and although some of the tribes are represented as being hostilely disposed, the majority of the chiefs seemed friendly, perhaps from policy, as they were not equal to any decided resistance to the colonial government.

Upon the whole, the state of the colony is satisfactory. As an instance of the progressive advance of the colony, it may be stated that a joint-stock company had just been formed to run a coach from Graham's Town to Cape Town once per week.

There had been a heavy gale from the south-east, along the African coast, from the 20th to the 23rd of August. No damage was sustained by the shipping in Table Bay, but in Algoa Bay, a Brazilian slaver, sent in by her Majesty's ship Cleopatra, was driven from her anchors on the beach, and was a total wreck.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Bombay mail of the 1st October has arrived, and although some of the intelligence brought by it was anticipated by the Hindostan Calcutta steamer, there are some points of interest. The Punjaub is by no means in a tranquil state. Goolaub Singh, the uncle of Heera Singh, has now thrown aside the mask which had hitherto concealed his real intentions. The preparations he has been making seem to be on an extensive scale, and no less than 80,000 men are said to have joined his standard, while his nephew has not been idle in making those vast preparations for war which are still carrying on, but the real object of which has hitherto remained a mystery.

The southern region of the Mahratta country was also disturbed. The people had taken possession of some forts, and the efforts of the British, under Colonel Wallace, to displace them, had not yet, by the last news, been crowned by success. The Bombay Presidency was even taking precautions, as if the state of the country would require more troops.

The accounts from Scinde are every way satisfactory. Another affray with 500 Beloochees has lately taken place, Captain M'Kenzie having marched to the attack, a distance of thirty miles from his camp at Khangur, and succeeded in completely routing them, leaving two hundred of them dead on the field.

A considerable loss of human life has been caused lately within the kingdom of Indore. The king having, as is usual at the festival of Gunputtee, given notice for the assemblage of all the Brahmins to receive his alms, an immense concourse of the caste assembled, when a staircase through which the multitude crowded gave way from the load, when upwards of 190 persons lost their lives.

The *Bombay Courier* notices in strong terms the hostile spirit evinced by the officers of the French navy, and states that an English vessel, the Samarang, had been fired into by a French vessel. The particulars had not transpired.

Serious riots took place at Surat on the 29th of August, in consequence of the popular dissatisfaction on account of the increase on the salt-tax from half a rupee to one rupee (2s.) per maund of 80lb. Troops were promptly sent there by the government, and the disturbances ceased.

The accounts from China come up to August 1, but contain little news of interest. Several disturbances had lately been occasioned by attacks on the American factories at Canton, but these were headed by the very lowest of the Chinese. Robbery and piracy were still prevalent to a great extent, but, despite the efforts of the authorities, it seemed next to impossible to prevent their recurrence, and business remained exceedingly dull.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Birkenhead Speculations.—One gentleman, at Birkenhead, in a small way, has cleared £12,000 by land speculations; another is said to have cleared £13,000 in a fortnight; a third bought some land several years ago for £3,000, and thought he did exceedingly well to sell it some years after for £10,000, but his successor has actually resold the same land lately for £80,000.

Fearful Accident and Loss of Life at Derby.—An accident of a very serious and fatal description took place on Tuesday, at Derby. A few weeks ago the Town Council and Commissioners of the Borough agreed to arch over the Glitting mill-brook, in the Morledge, with the view of adding a large plot of land to the Cattle Market. Accordingly, a Mr. Sims entered into a contract to carry out the extensive work, in connection with the large sewer just completed, at a great expense to the town. The works were commenced a few weeks back, and one portion of the arch over the brook completed, all but removing the centres. About eight o'clock on Tuesday morning Mr. Sims's labourers commenced removing the centres, and whilst in the act of taking away the last prop, the whole mass of material fell in, burying the unfortunate men in the ruins. News of the sad calamity was soon in all parts of the town, and thousands of people rushed to the spot. Every possible exertion was made to remove the materials, but from the immense quantity which had fallen (the arch being an expansive one), this was a work of some time, notwithstanding there was no lack of willing hands. The first body found was that of the contractor's son-in-law, and as the mangled remains were disentombed, a thrill of horror passed through the immense crowd. Six dead bodies, all of them more or less mutilated, were afterwards extricated. The bodies presented a sad spectacle, and the melancholy event has cast a gloom upon the town. It is supposed that the centres of the arch were removed too early, the late heavy rains having prevented the materials "setting" sufficiently firm to allow of the taking away the centres. At the inquest, which was held on Wednesday, the jury delivered in a verdict of "Accidental death," with a deodand of 1s. upon the centre of the arch.

Lamentable Accident at Stockport.—On Tuesday morning a fatal accident occurred at the Churchgate factory, Stockport, belonging to Messrs. Elkanah and Samuel Howard Cheetham, by the falling of a large chimney attached to the works there, and which, in its descent, unfortunately caused the death of two men, and seriously injured two or three others. The chimney stood in the yard behind the Churchgate factory, as seen from the public road. It and the surrounding buildings have probably been built between forty and fifty years.

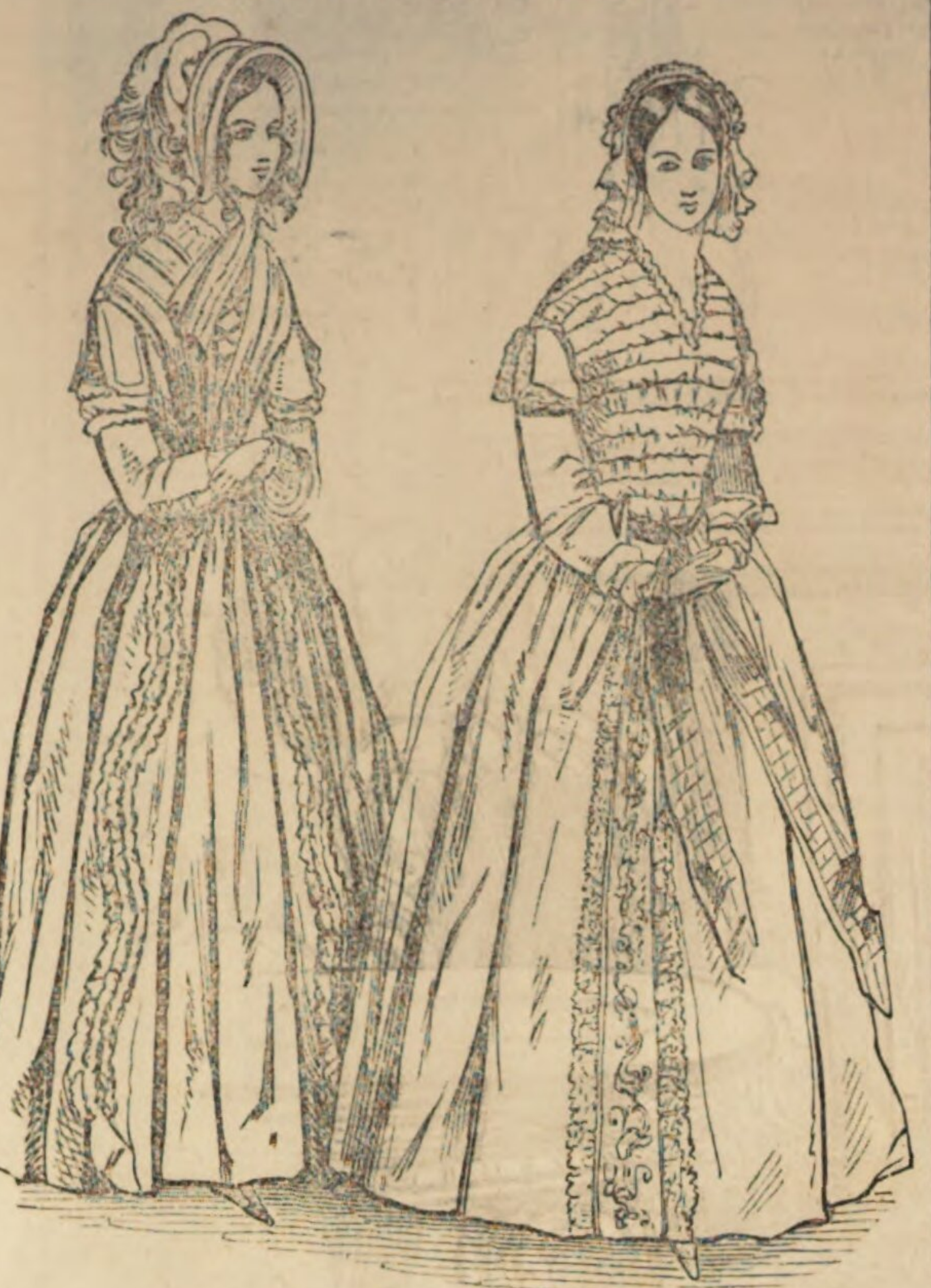
Incendiarism in Berkshire.—On Tuesday evening a fire broke out at Hill-house Farm, Bucklebury, in the occupation of Mr. Hayward, which resulted in the loss of a large quantity of corn, and the destruction of several farm buildings. The farm is situate about half a mile from Bucklebury Church, and is the property of Winchcombe Henry H. Starkey, Esq., lord of the manor. A labourer has been apprehended on suspicion of being the author of the mischievous calamity.

The Double Suicide at Kilmarnock.—According to a Birmingham paper, the man and woman who lately committed suicide at Kilmarnock, under the singular circumstances already mentioned, were a Mr. Joseph Barker, formerly of that town, and his wife. Mr. Barker was one of the firm of John and Joseph Barker, Cromford-court, who were largely engaged in the German trade, and failed somewhere about the year 1814. Mr. John Barker, we believe, died very shortly afterwards, but Mr. Joseph Barker subsequently resided in London, and more recently travelled for some time for a house at Birmingham. This employment he left a few months ago, with a view to a connexion with a house in London, in which, however, he did not succeed; and it is supposed that disappointment on this score, and probably the exhaustion of his resources, led to the commission of the fatal act. It has been ascertained that the individuals came to Ayrshire about the time when the Burns Festival was held. No letters or papers came to them at any of their abodes, and they paid their bills with extreme punctuality in all the inns. The landlady at Ayr heard them once mention their names, and thought it commenced with a "B." They represented themselves to be from London, but they gave no address. In the afternoon, when setting out on their fatal evening excursion, in going along the passage, the gentleman observed, in a hearty manner, to the landlady of the Commercial Inn, at Kilmarnock, "We are going to take an evening walk. My wife is fond of a moonlight walk, and we are going like young people when they go out night courting." The woman, taking the arm of her husband, turned about and said, "I'll court no more—my courting days are over." Although they must, ere this, have fully resolved upon effecting suicide, they appeared to be in good spirits, and more like persons going to a social party, than individuals who had determined to "shuffle off their mortal coil" in the strange and yet most deliberate manner in which they accomplished it. From five o'clock, the time when they left the inn, to half-past eight o'clock, when there is every reason to suppose they immersed themselves, it is ascertained that they spent part of their time in a public house at Gateshead, which they entered and called for a gill of whisky, but of which they did not partake.

Alarming Conflagration at Strathaven.—The *Glasgow Chronicle* states that yesterday week a fire broke out in the quiet little town of Strathaven, by which upwards of forty houses, with a brewery and tan-work, were burned to the ground, nearly one hundred poor families thrown destitute to the street, and the annihilation of the entire town seriously threatened. The conflagration commenced at the south end of the town a little away beyond a place named Todd's-hill, where the population are chiefly weavers, and the wind being high at the time, and blowing from the south-east, rapidly spread the flames from house to house on both sides of the street, until, in the space of a few hours, notwithstanding the efforts of a body of the inhabitants who turned out to check the flames, forty houses were completely destroyed, in addition to the brewery of Mr. Vallance, and the large tan-work of Mr. Semple, where it is alleged that not less than £2000 worth of property has been consumed. One account states that about 53 houses in all have been destroyed, and 104 families deprived of the means of livelihood, or made dependent for shelter and support upon friends, relations, and neighbours. It is calculated that from 50 to 60 looms, with webs, principally belonging to Glasgow manufacturers, have been consumed.

Alleged Murder by a Boy.—Evan Lloyd, a boy, aged about nine years, has been committed to Carmarthen County Gaol, charged with having, on the 13th of September last, at Coedlanney, killed one Daniel Jones, a little boy, aged about seven years, by inflicting divers blows on the right side of his head with a stone. The poor deceased child, it appears, had been walking out with the prisoner, who arrived home by himself. As deceased did not make his appearance, search was made for him, and he was found lying on a heap of stones, by the road side, weltering in his blood. Many of the stones were covered with clotted blood and tufts of the poor child's hair. He had just strength left to state who his assailant was, when death overtook him. An inquest was held on the body, when, although the facts of the matter were well known to all, the jury returned as their verdict that the deceased had died, but from what cause, and by whose means, they had no evidence to determine. Notwithstanding this verdict, the prisoner was apprehended, and was committed for trial at the assizes.

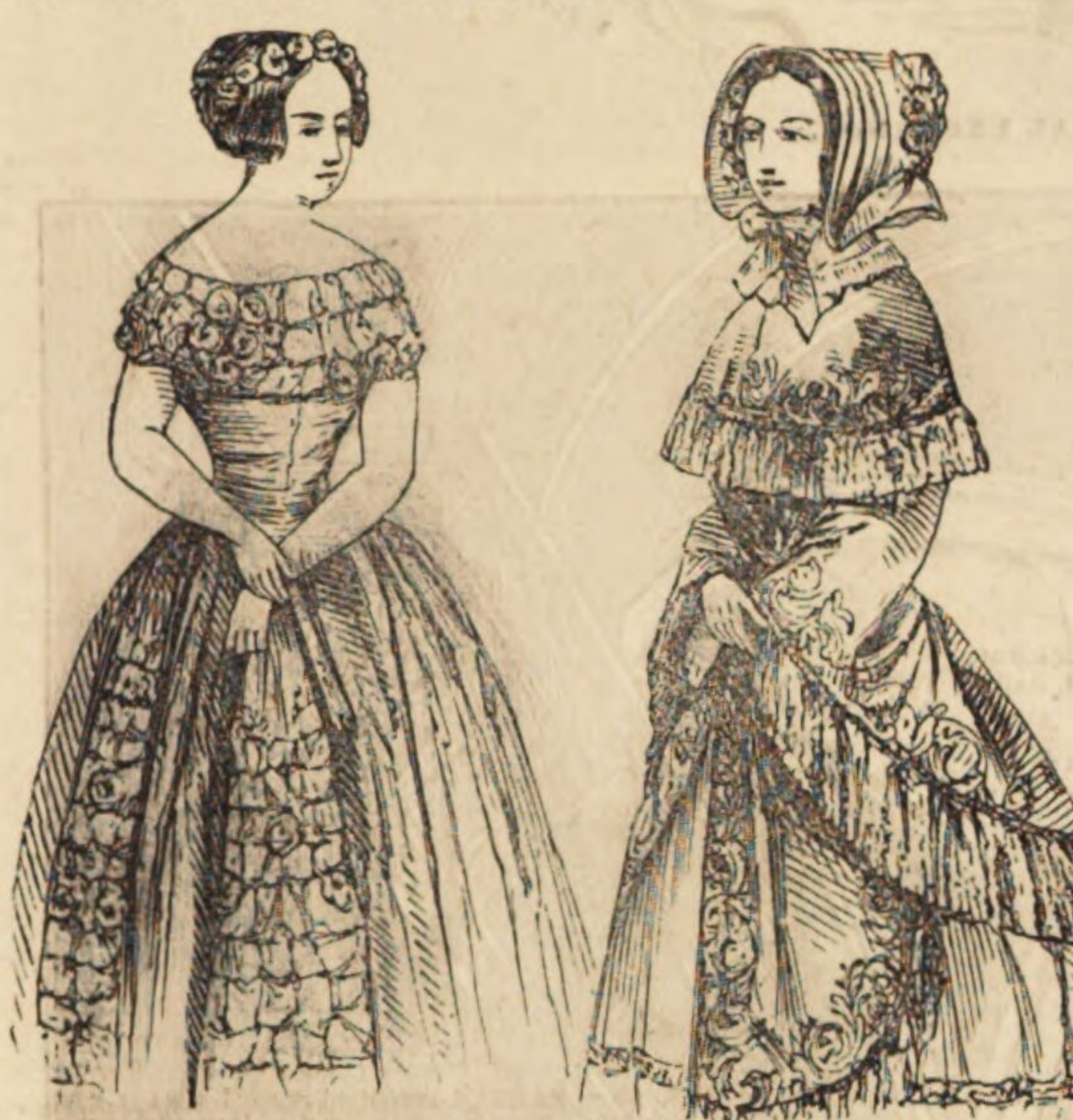
FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.



DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES.

RIGHT-HAND FIGURE.—EVENING TOILETTE.—A tulle and lace cap, ornamented with satin ribbon. A silk dress, ornamented down the front with embroidery and lace; the corsage of drawn tulle over coloured silk.

LEFT-HAND FIGURE.—A promenade dress of African sand colour silk, ornamented with two bouillons serpentining down each side the front; corsage with plaits from the shoulder to the waist, under sleeves of embroidered muslin. Hat of Terry velvet, trimmed with rolls of the same.



RIGHT-HAND HALF-LENGTH FIGURE.—A hat of uncut velvet, trimmed with bands of narrow black velvet ribbon. A velvet cloak, with embossed border, and trimmed with corded fringe. Skirt with one very deep volant, headed with a bouillon of the same.

LEFT-HAND HALF-LENGTH FIGURE—EVENING TOILETTE.—Hair coiffure ornamented with a wreath of roses without leaves. A satin dress, trimmed round the corsage and down each side the front with bouillons of *tulle* and roses without leaves.

WINTER FASHIONS,

(Abridged from Berger's "Ladies' Gazette of Fashion.")

We never recollect a season in which so many striking and beautiful novelties have appeared in every description of costume as the present (says the "Ladies' Gazette of Fashion.") The most important novelties are the royal winter dresses, patterns of which are given exclusively in the "Ladies' Gazette," and which, from their unequalled novelty and beauty, are sure to become the favourite dresses of the season. Dresses, cloaks, pelisses, bonnets, all have undergone a complete revolution in forms and materials: but to our notes, commencing with

CHAPEAUX and **CAPOTES**, the favourite materials for which are velvet, velours epingle, and satin. Feathers of the lightest and most elegant kinds, will be more in vogue for trimmings than flowers. Velvet panachees will be the favourite flowers. Drawn Bonnets of velvet will be very fashionable. A new style of trimming, composed of nœuds of shaded velvet ribbon and blonde lace, will be in vogue.

CLOAKS, PELISSES, &C.—Cloaks of rich black silk will be very fashionable; also the Manteau Russe and the Paletot Grec, made either of satin or velvet. The favourite form for Pelisses is the Robe Amazone, descending on the hips, in the jacket style, and trimmed with favour velvet.

PROMENADE ROBES are made in the pelisse form, with the corsage slightly opened, showing the rich embroidery of the chemisette. Close corsages will increase in favour as the season advances. They will be braided and trimmed with velvet bands and buttons, also velvet ribbons. Silks, Pekins of Thibet down, basino de laine, tartanelles, and merinos of various kinds, will be the favourite materials. Furs will be much worn.

EVENING DRESSES will be made generally with low-pointed corsages, and round at the bosom, sleeves short, but not near so short as they have been. Velvet Robes have the sleeves much shorter. Flounces will be in vogue; also ruches, and other garnitures of ribbon. Demi-trains will be worn. For Ball Dresses, an embroidery in straw, of a very light and novel description, will be introduced; also, fringes of gold and silver, and net-work of small pearl beadheads.

CAPS retain their vogue. The new trimming is a chicoree wreath of ribbon in five different shades. Wreaths of oak leaves for evening caps. The turban Algerienne, composed of a gold or silver gauze scarf, ornamented with diamond epis, will be the favourite turban. Hats of crape decorated with feathers of the lightest kinds will be very fashionable. Colours, pomona green, dark blue, ruby, violet ponceau, pearl grey, chocolate, and neutral tints will be most used.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

A CHILD KILLED BY A FERRET.—A child about three years old, named Charles Flitton, was killed by a ferret at Whittlesford, Cambridgeshire, last Sunday night. The mother occupied a room in the old workhouse, and left the child asleep in bed about seven o'clock in the evening, at which time a ferret belonging to Joseph Brett was in the room, in a box through the lattice of which he could pass. On her return about a quarter past nine o'clock the mother found her child so wounded by the ferret that he died a little before three in the morning.

SINGULAR AND SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Monday a plumber, named Lawrence, assisted by another man, was standing upon a wall about 10 feet high, at a house in Sloane-street, Chelsea, pulling up, by means of a rope, a water butt. As the butt was ascending, the rope snapped asunder, and the impetus thus given to the unfortunate man's body precipitated him with great force upon a covered water-butt, filled with water, in the yard of the next premises. The cover was smashed to pieces, and the poor fellow's head and body became immersed in the water. He was conveyed to St. George's Hospital in a dangerous condition.

SINGULAR DEATH.—On Tuesday Mr. Baker held an inquest at the London Hospital, on the body of Thomas Stiles, aged 50, of Winchester-street, Bethnal-green, carman, who died under the following singular circumstances:—On Monday week the deceased was leaving the Woodman public-house, when he struck his right arm against an open door; the blow was so slight that he took no notice of it until two days after, when it became very painful, and he applied to a medical man, who attended him until Friday, when, becoming worse, he applied and was admitted into the hospital, where he died on the following day. The house surgeon said death was caused by mortification and *delirium tremens*, brought on by the shock the system had sustained, and deceased's previous habits of intemperance. Verdict accordingly.

AN OLD LADY KILLED IN THE STREET.—An inquest was held on Saturday, before Mr. Wakley, at the Elephant and Castle, opposite St. Pancras Workhouse, on the body of Mrs. Mary Anderson, aged 70 years, who met her death by a cart being driven over her, on the previous Wednesday evening, near Kentish Town. The evidence went to show that a young man named Coke, a carter in the employ of Mr. Gilbert, chandler, of Howland-street, Tottenham-court-road, and a shopman in the service of the same person, were in their master's cart on the evening in question, when the unfortunate occurrence took place. Both parties were apprised of the accident, but instead of stopping, the horse was urged on at a rapid pace, and, but for a female, who was in the vehicle at the time, they would have escaped. The female, it seems, mentioned the occurrence, and they were apprehended. The jury viewed the conduct of the men as highly reprehensible, and returned a verdict of Manslaughter.

SINGULAR SUICIDE OF A TRADESMAN'S WIFE.—Last Saturday, Mr. Higgs held an inquest at the Royal Yacht Tavern, Stanhope-street, Clare market, on Mrs. Sarah Anne Willeter, aged 22 years, wife of Mr. Willeter, tallowchandler, of Clare-street, who committed suicide under the following circumstances:—Mr. G. A. Walker, surgeon, of Drury-lane, said he was called to attend deceased on the afternoon of Thursday. On his arrival he found the deceased vomiting excessively. Upon making inquiries deceased told witness that she had taken twopennyworth of arsenic, but she refused to tell of whom she had purchased it. Witness attended her the whole of that day until nine o'clock in the evening, when she died. Charlotte Allen, one of the servants to deceased, said her mistress complained on Thursday morning of having a violent headache. Shortly after breakfast she sent witness for a pennyworth of sal volatile, which she divided, and drank one part herself and gave the other to her husband. About ten minutes subsequently she sent witness to Mr. Walker's for a pennyworth of magnesia; on her return she sent witness down stairs to ask her husband for a glass of brandy. As she entered the room again she observed deceased drinking what she thought to be the magnesia, but no sooner had she swallowed it than she was seized with sickness, which continuing, her husband requested to be allowed to send for medical assistance, but deceased replied, "Oh, never mind, I shall soon get better; it is only the bile." Witness could not tell what induced deceased to destroy herself, for she always appeared exceedingly cheerful, and lived upon very happy terms with her husband. After taking the poison she said, "I took it to die, and I hope I shall;" and then added, "Oh, Lord, have mercy on my soul." The jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

ANOTHER ACCIDENT ON THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—Another melancholy and fatal accident occurred on the London and Brighton Railway, near Hayward's Heath tunnel, about three o'clock on Thursday week. A man of the name of John Hobbs, who was stationed as a signal man to a number of men employed in removing a quantity of earth from the line where a slip has lately taken place, was knocked down by an engine working the waggons used in removing the earth, and dreadfully bruised on the head and many parts of the body. He was conveyed to Brighton immediately by the engine, and placed in the hospital. Hobbs has stated, it is said, that he knew the engine was coming, but he thought not on the rails by the side of which he was walking, and that on looking round, and perceiving his dangerous position, he was very much confused with fright. Hobbs is since dead. He is not a married man.

SUICIDE OF A GIRL.—On Tuesday evening a young woman named Mary Garwood, about 23 years of age, residing at No. 9, Leamouth-place, Blackwall, committed suicide by throwing herself into the river Lea.

VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER.—Several investigations have taken place at the Europa Tavern, Rotherhithe, into the death of William Everest, a waterman, who, as already stated, was drowned by his boat being run down by the Waterman steamer, No. 6, near the Thames Tunnel, on the 25th ult. The jury, after four hours' discussion, returned a verdict of Manslaughter against Samuel Sims, the master of the Waterman steamer.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT HACKNEY.—A lamentable accident occurred yesterday week at Cooke's Circus, at Hackney. The high wind suddenly snapped the ropes of the awning, and the centre pole fell with great violence into the pit, striking a Mrs. Isbetter with such force that she died soon afterwards. Her head was literally crushed, both eyes were terribly swollen, and her face altogether presented a most appalling spectacle. Near her was sitting Mrs. Laws, a relative, whose child was knocked out of her arms, and conveyed home in a dangerous state. Mrs. Law's child has since died. An inquest was held on the bodies on Monday evening, at the Crooked Billet, Clapton; and after some witnesses had proved the above facts, Mr. Baker, the coroner, summed up, expressing an opinion that there was nothing to prove that Mr. Cooke had not exercised due caution in erecting the pole and tent that had fallen. Verdict, "Accidental deaths."

THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.

We now proceed to complete our description of the New Exchange, from page 288 of our journal of last week.

The great western entrance has been already noticed. The other external *façades* have been detailed. The cornice, which is remarkably bold, is throughout crowned with an attic and balustrade. The circular story of the tower in the east front is crowned by a dome carved in leaves. The vane is the famous grasshopper that surmounted the old Exchange; it was not much injured by the fire, and has been restored. It is of copper gilt, and is eleven feet long; the height, to the top of the vane, is 177 feet, and not 170 feet, as already stated.

THE INSCRIPTIONS

on the exterior may be quoted here from a well timed and neatly compiled volume just published by Mr. Effingham Wilson, who will speedily locate himself in the shop at the south-eastern corner of the Exchange.

"There is on the frieze of the portico the following inscription, recording the foundation of the original building in the 13th year of Queen Elizabeth, and its restoration in the 7th of her present Gracious Majesty:—

ANNO XIII. ELIZABETHÆ R. CONDITVM. ANNO VIII. VICTORIA R.
RESTAVRATVM.

Occupying the key-stones of the three great arches, there are in the centre the merchants' mark of Gresham; and on the key-stones of the side arches the arms of the merchant-adventurers of his day, and the staple of Calais. North and south of the portico, and in the attic, are the emblems of the City—the sword and mace, with the respective dates of Queen Elizabeth's reign and the present year; and in the lower panels, mantles bearing the initials of Queen Elizabeth and Queen Victoria, respectively. Over the three centre arches, on the south side, are the arms of Gresham, the City, and the Mercers' Company; and the same arms are repeated at the east end, on the entablature. Over the three centre arches of the north front are the following mottoes, viz.—in the centre that of Sir Thomas Gresham, in old French, *Fortun à my;* on the dexter side, the City motto, *Dmne. dirige nos;* and on the sinister, the motto of the Mercers' Company, "*Honor Deo.*" (There is, by the way, an error in Gresham's motto which a correspondent of the *Times* has decided should be *Fortvn Amy*—"Fortune, my friend;" the arms, crest, and merchants' mark, still existing on the remains of one of Sir Thomas Gresham's residences.)

THE SHOPS.

The number of shops in the present building is not greater than the number of individuals claiming a right to reinstatement. There are, we believe, 46 of these habitations: the average height of the shops is 14 feet, the basement floor 12 feet, and the mezzanine 10 feet. Each shop has a cellar below, and, with very few exceptions, a mezzanine over. All the shops are secured by party walls, and made fire-proof. The mezzanine belonging to each shop is reached by a circular staircase of cast iron.

THE INTERIOR.

Having described the external appearance of the New Exchange, it only remains to notice the interior.

THE MERCHANTS' AREA,

or Great Quadrangle, is entered from four arched openings in the centre of each side. Its form, as that of the building, is parallelogram, and the inner area exactly a double square. Mr. Tite observes, with regard to this particular part of the building and its form:—"This form has many advantages, both in point of convenience and elegance over the old form; and it is also better adapted to the shape of the ground." The lower story is a colonnade of the Doric order, each column being about 34 inches in diameter. The upper order is Ionic. The area, or quadrangle, is 115 feet long and 58 in the general breadth; the width of the colonnade, or ambulatory, being upwards of 20 feet. The principal floors of the building have here windows looking into the court, three at each end, and five on each side; the windows being not in recesses, giving them a noble appearance from the court below. There are round that part of the building sculptured shields, in addition to numerous sculptured ornaments, of the arms of different nations having commercial intercourse with this country. The four façades of this internal court are surmounted by a pierced, or ornamental, and carved parapet, the balustrades giving a finish of considerable effect to the other architectural enrichments. The area exposed to the weather is covered with tesselated pavement, in various colours and uniform designs. In the centre of this area is intended to be ultimately placed the statue of the Queen, by Lough. The only other statues in the merchants' area are those of Queen Elizabeth in a recess in the north-east corner of the colonnade, recently completed by Mr. Watson; and Charles II., in a similar niche in the south-east corner. This statue, which originally adorned the centre of the quadrangle of the late Exchange, and which escaped destruction at the calamitous fire of 1838, has been carefully restored. The object in these two statues is to commemorate the opening of the first Exchange by Queen Elizabeth; and the laying the first stone of the Exchange of 1667, by Charles II.

THE AMBULATORY,

or Merchants' Walk, has, for its great feature, the encaustic paintings executed under the direction of Mr. Sang, of Munich. Their style is Italian and Arabesque; and of the devices, our engraving at page 277, conveys some idea. These paintings are not confined to the ceiling of the colonnade alone, but the divisions of the walls are likewise adorned round the whole ambulatory; the compartments being divided by pilasters, corresponding with the columns of the colonnade. The ceiling is separated into numerous compartments, the dividing beams of which are pendant and enriched with ornamental parts, so coloured as to accord with the colours and embellishments in the spaces, beautiful floral designs and masses of fruit being gracefully introduced. In each of the larger compartments are the emblazoned arms of the various nations trading with this country, so arranged as to be placed at the 'walk' belonging to the merchants trafficking with that particular country. As you enter the colonnade by the west, the arms of the British empire, with those of Austria on the right, and Bavaria on the reverse side, arrest your attention in the three divisions. Then in rotation are the arms of Belgium, France, Hanover, Holland, Prussia, Sardinia, the Two Sicilies, Sweden and Norway, the United States of America, the initials of the Sultan of Turkey, Spain, Saxony, Russia, Portugal, Hanseatic Towns, Greece and Denmark. The arms of Edward the Confessor, Edward III., Queen Elizabeth and Charles II. are emblazoned in the compartments of the four corner angles. In some of the union and irregular divisions are trophies, exclusively appertaining to subjects of a commercial and trading character. The borderings of the compartments are of colours harmonising with the figures, &c., introduced by the artist, all the grand work of the chief compartments containing the different national arms, being of a delicate colour, so that the emblazonments are seen in relief, and give a transparency to the whole of the colouring. The side walls are bordered with beautiful paintings of flowers and fruit, and in the centre of those divisions is a small chocolate-coloured tablet, on which the respective "walk" is to be written in English characters, so as to avoid confusion in the ambulatory to parties resorting there for the purposes of their trade. In eight small circular panels are introduced the arms of the three Lord Mayors, viz., Pirie, Humphery, and Magnay; and also the three Masters of the Mercers' Company, Pooley, Sutton, and Watney, who have respectively held office during the erection of the building. The arms of the Chairman of the Gresham Committee, Mr. R. L. Jones; and of the architect, Mr. Tite, complete the heraldic embellishments.

The roofs of the three principal entrances, north, south, and east, are completed in real penetrating frescos. The ambulatory is paved with Yorkshire stone, markedout into panels by margins and lines of black stone, called Castle-hill, with squares of red Aberdeen granite at the intersections.

The open area is laid with a tessellated pavement, after the best Roman examples. The tesseræ of which this pavement is composed, are burnt to great hardness, and having cast-iron channels to carry off the water, will always yield a dry and clean surface.

As may be imagined in a building devoted to business purposes, convenience and utility are the main objects to be gained.

The offices of the principal story are to be occupied by Lloyd's, the Royal Exchange Assurance, and London Assurance Companies.

LLOYD'S.

The apartments required by this important establishment are situate at the eastermost part of the Exchange, and the quarter portion of the north. It is on the principal or first story, and its entrance is by the east end, through the small or east area, an open space between the eastern entrance, over which is the tower, and the east entrance to the merchants' area. The apartments are approached by a spacious flight of stone stairs, the roof of the lobby being supported with handsome columns. From the lobby at the top of the stairway communicate the different rooms as follow:—

THE COMMERCIAL ROOM.

This spacious and elegant room ranges along the north side of the inner court, from which it is lighted by five windows in addition to five sky-lights in the roof. At the extreme ends are two columns of polished Sienna marble. Its dimensions are 87 feet long by 40 feet wide, and height in proportion. A cornice runs round this apartment, enriched with scroll work and tablets, on which are the ciphers of Lloyd's.

On the right, on coming up the staircase, occupying the north-east corner, is

THE CAPTAINS' ROOM,

which has been admirably arranged for the convenience of those persons resorting to that particular department. The fittings are elegant, but are void of anything like extravagance.

THE SUBSCRIPTION ROOM

occupies the entire of the eastern side of the merchants' area, and is lighted from three principal windows from that side, as well as six raised skylights. The paneling of the walls is in accordance with the Italian style of the whole building, and the united shield of the arms of the City of London and Trinity Corporation are among the conspicuous ornaments seen in the room. Its dimensions are 98 feet long, by 40 feet.

THE LIBRARY, OR READING-ROOM

is lighted from the roof. A cast iron gallery surrounds the room, half way from the floor; it is intended above this gallery to arrange the maps for the inspection of parties desirous of seeing different localities. This room abuts on the south-east corner, and communicates with a suite of waiting-rooms and offices along the eastern front, until the captains' room terminates the range. There are altogether ten apartments appropriated to Lloyd's on this, the principal floor.

LONDON ASSURANCE.

The rooms required for this establishment are entered from the south, and the apartments occupy the whole of the south portion of the principal floor.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OFFICES

are situated on the principal floor of the west front, and occupy the entire extent of that front.

The apartments at the north-west portion of the building are unoccupied, and are termed "unappropriated" from that circumstance.

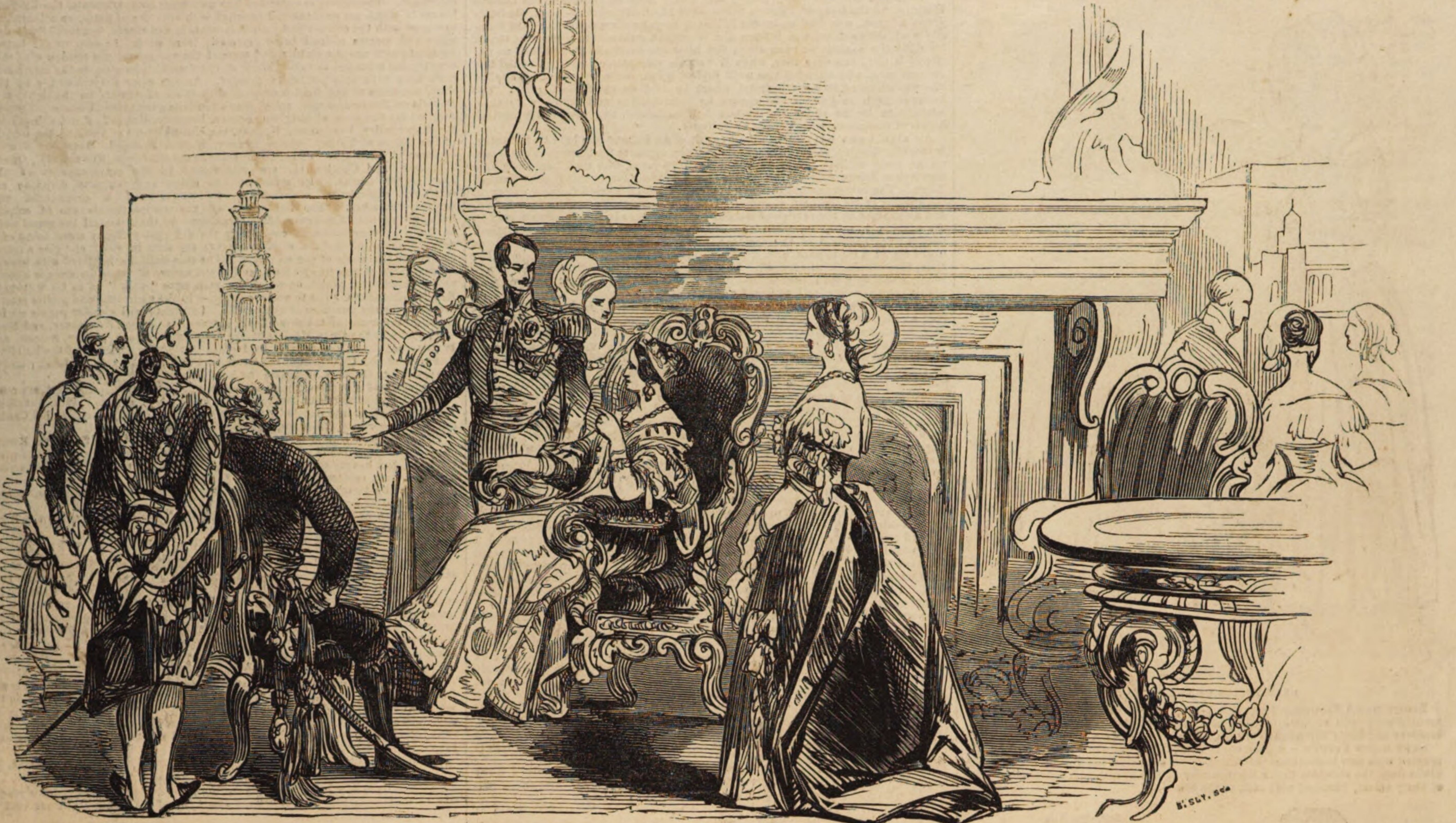
"Lloyd's rooms," as they are called, may be pronounced the finest apartments ever devoted to commercial purposes. In designing them, the architect has given a just and noble expression of the purposes to which they are to be devoted. Simple, massive, spacious, and brilliantly lighted, they strike the spectator at once with an idea of fitness—of adaptation to the exact wants of a great trading community. The style used is Venetian, modified to suit the circumstances of the edifice, and enriched after the best Roman models. The whole establishment comprises a subscription-room, of which we have given an engraving, as it appeared on the occasion of the banquet given to her Majesty.

Next is a Commercial Room, which we have engraved from a view sketched during its recent exhibition to the public, after the inauguration of the building; a Captains' Room, of small dimensions, but very highly enriched; a Library, also of small size, but very conveniently arranged, and chastely decorated. Besides are various committee and officers' rooms, one of which, on the south-east angle of the building, was used as the private drawing-room of her Majesty. The approach is by a fine Italian staircase, and a spacious vestibule, flanked on the north side by a piazza of novel and beautiful construction. It will be seen from this general description, aided by our very accurate cuts, that the whole arrangements are on a scale commensurate with the dignity of that vast naval empire which our merchant-princes will here direct; and that in their details, the progress of civilization has been most aptly represented, by the use of every available ornament which the progress of science and the fine arts have presented to the selection of the architect. They stand thus a picture of the age, and a proud monument of its wealth and genius.

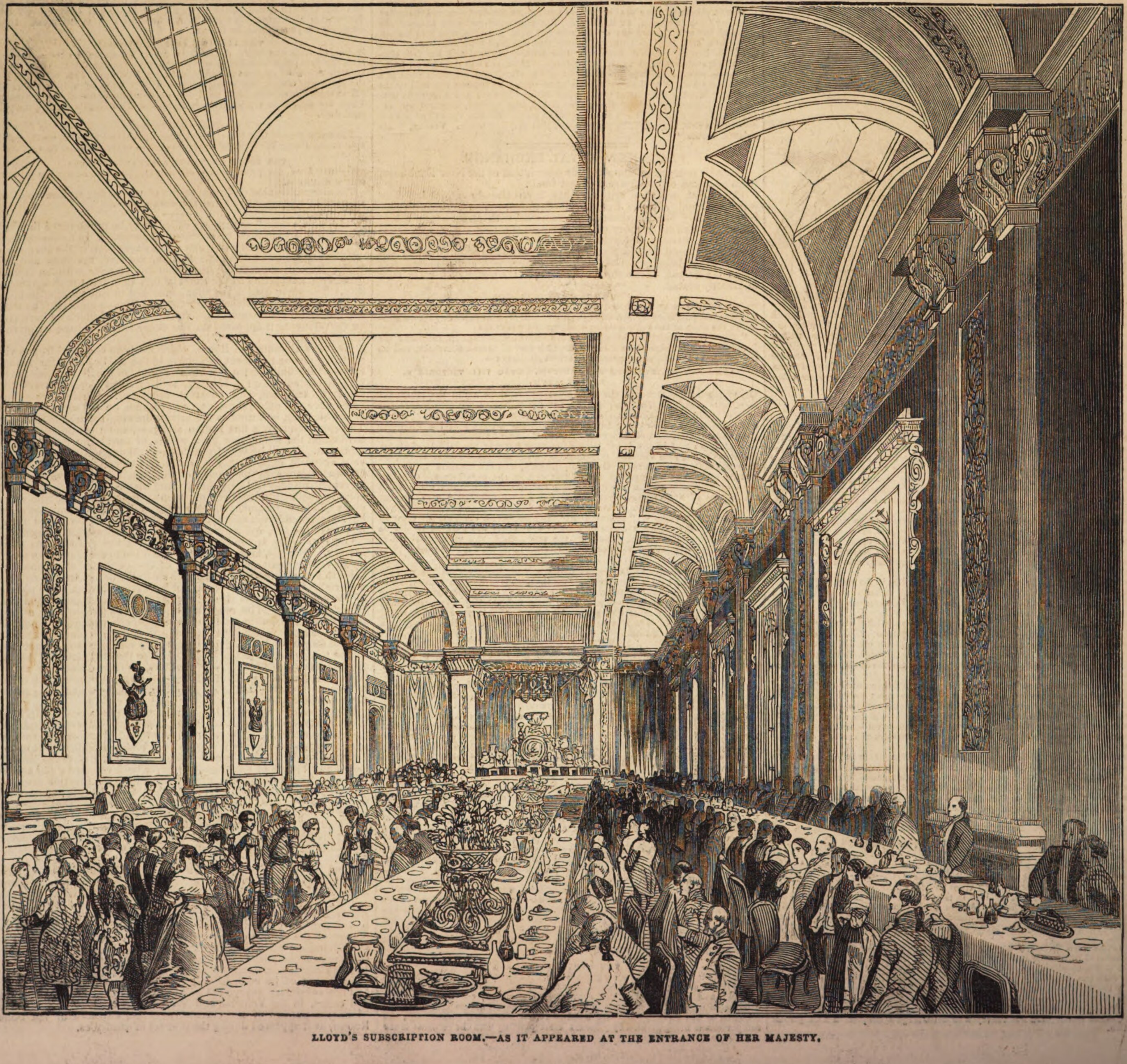
Our cuts make any minute description of the great rooms unnecessary. We beg, however, to call attention to the manner in which, by an enlargement of the *coveing* of the ceiling of these rooms, a breadth and grandeur have been given to the design, which an ordinary right-angled cornice would not have commanded. The piercing of the cone for lights is also a very beautiful contrivance, and has an admirable effect. The only drawback on the proportions of both these rooms is found in a want of base, and, consequently, of apparent support to the upper members of the design—a defect, which we believe may have been occasioned by the monstrous space occupied by the tubing placed beneath the floors for the circulation of hot air. And, if we were disposed to be captious, we should find very serious fault with the staring yellow pillars—sienna marble, according to the newspaper reports—but paltry *scagliola*, in fact—which disfigure the Commercial-room.

The room used by her Majesty, and in which she inspected Mr. Tite's models, appeared to great advantage, fitted by Mr. Herring's splendid pattern furniture. In the centre of the room, Mr. Herring, knowing her Majesty's fondness for *marqueterie*, placed a table of that manufacture—but by English hands—which, for beauty of design and variety and richness of materials, has never been equalled; and around the room, as if to show the illustrious guests the superior genius of her subjects, was arranged several of the finest specimens of old French *marqueterie*. In other respects, the room had much the character of one of the gorgeously furnished apartments of Windsor, in which gilded chairs, enormous glasses, heavy curtains, rich carpets, &c., would seem to rival the tints of Rubens in variety and harmony. Her Majesty's toilette-table, in an adjoining room, was much admired.

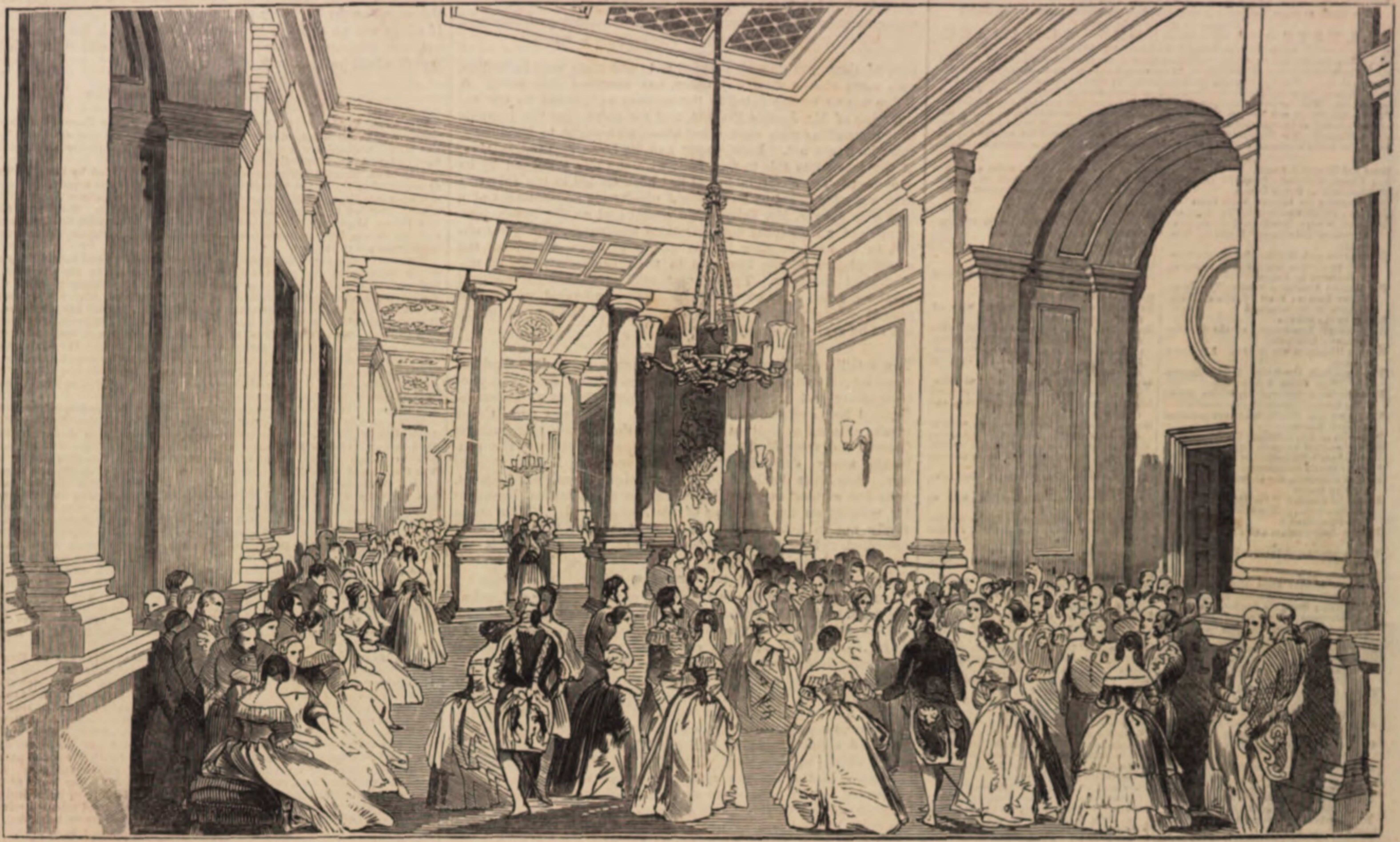
Thus far the Exchange. The festivities, however, of the day, were not wholly confined to its noble halls; for at the Mansion House, and in the numerous halls of the city companies, splendid banquets and other entertainments were given. The one which was most numerously attended was, of course, at the Mansion House, where a grand ball was given to the chief of her Majesty's attendants, and the officers of the various regiments who were present in the City, and at the Exchange; the chief civic dignities, and a splendid train of handsome and accomplished women. The ball was given in the famous Italian Corridor, so deservedly admired for its size, and the beautiful arrangement of its colonnades; the supper in the Egyptian Hall; and the subsidiary enjoyment of beautiful books, prints, chit-chat, and coffee, in the Venetian and Wilkes' parlours. Our Engraving exhibits a portion of the corridor near the entrance of the State Rooms, as it appeared during the first set of quadrilles.



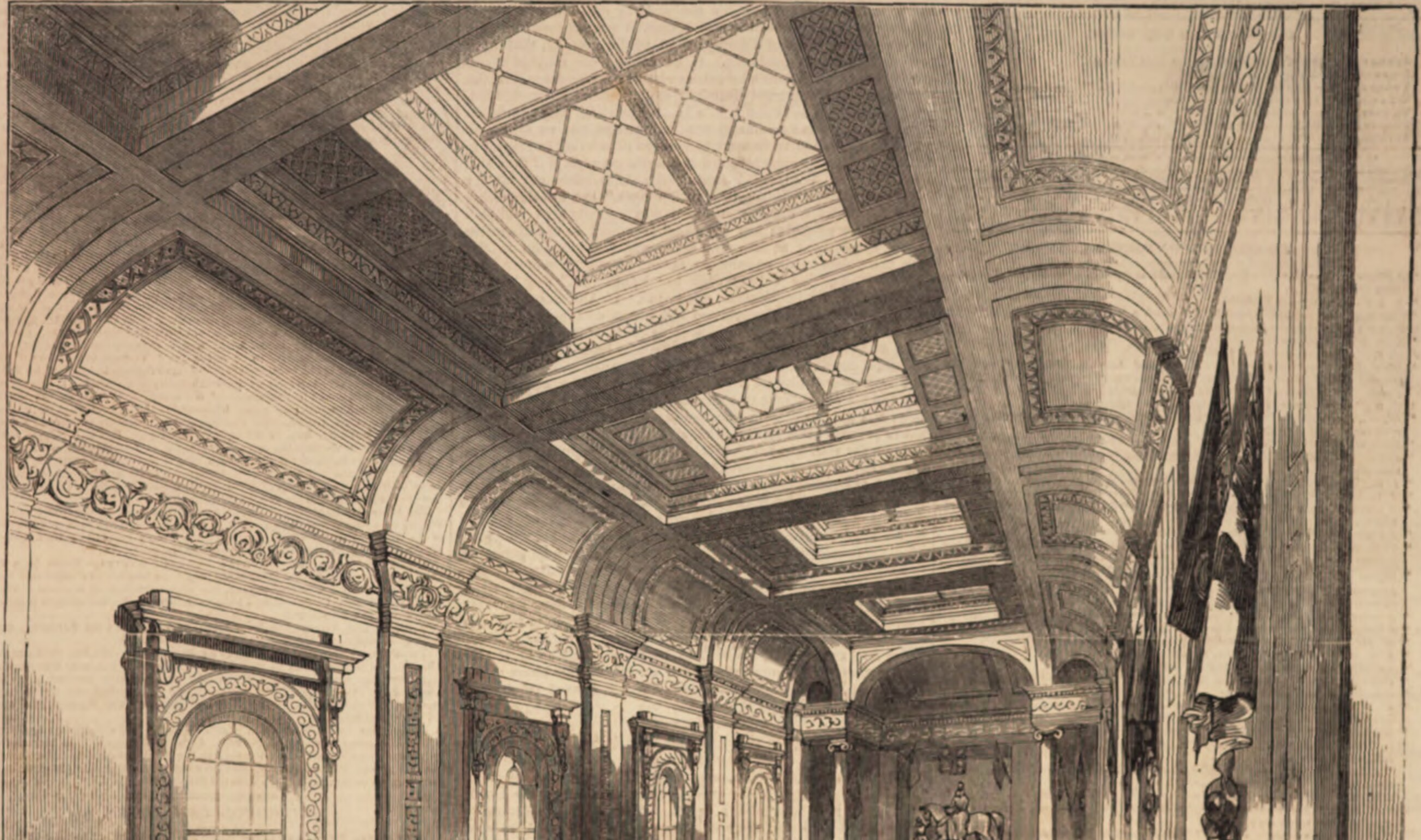
THE QUEEN'S DRAWING ROOM.—HER MAJESTY INSPECTING MR. TITE'S MODELS OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.



LLOYD'S SUBSCRIPTION ROOM.—AS IT APPEARED AT THE ENTRANCE OF HER MAJESTY.



THE ROYAL EXCHANGE BALL AT THE MANSION HOUSE.



LLOYD'S COMMERCIAL ROOM,—ADMISSION OF THE PUBLIC.

THE BEST ALMANACK FOR 1845.
Now ready, 64 pages, handsome quarto, gilt edges (no advertisements), with Eighty Engravings, price only 1s., the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK,
AND PICTURESQUE CALENDAR, FOR 1845.

With a Frontispiece, and 12 Allegorical Illustrations of the Months, designed by KENNY MEADOWS, and [illegible] LINTON; 12 Sporting Scenes of the Months; Natural History of the M[illegible] [illegible]vings; 30 Illustrations of the Astronomical Phenomena of each Month of the [illegible]; the Time-Ball at Greenwich (8 Illustrations); Two New Comets, &c. With the most copious Calendarial Anniversaries; original Explanations of Phenomena; Sports and Natural History; New Domestic Inventions; Lists, Tables, and a greater variety of Information and seasonable entertainment than is to be found in any other Almanack. The Wrapper is beautifully printed in colours; and the artistical execution of the entire Almanack entitles it to a place upon every drawing-room table in the empire.

CONTENTS:

Fixed and Moveable Feasts
Law Terms; University Terms
Holidays kept at Public Offices
Table showing the Interest Stock bears
Transfers and Dividends of the Public Funds
Bills and Notes; Bonds and Mortgages; Apprentices' Indentures; Licences; Window-tax
Calendar for each Month. Beautifully illustrated by designs from Kenny Meadows, and engraved by Linton
The Month: Articles in Season; The Farm; Kitchen Garden; Fruit; Flowers; Birds; Things to be Remembered
Sonnet to the Months
Astronomical Appearances of the Months. Beautifully Illustrated
Natural History of the Months. Illustrated by Vasey
The Time-ball, Greenwich Royal Observatory. With Seven Illustrations
New Comets of July and September, drawn at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich
Sovereigns and Population of the principal States of Europe
Monarchs of England since the Conquest
Royal Family of Great Britain
Her Majesty's Ministers and Household
Prince Albert's Household
Style of addressing the several Orders of Nobility by Letter
Sports for January, "Curling Match," with an Illustration; Hints for Anglers; Indoor Amusements
Foreign Ambassadors and Consuls in England
The Governors and Directors of the Bank of England
London Bankers
February Sports: Hare Hunting, with an Illustration, and a Portrait of Hylton Jolliffe, Esq.; Hints for Anglers, &c.
Lord Lieutenants of the several Counties of Great Britain and Ireland; Government Offices and Officers
March Sports: Wild Duck Shooting, with an Illustration; Angling; Yachting; Steeple Chasing; Archery Meetings and Foot-ball
Public Offices, with Hours of Attendance: City Officers; Court of Bankruptcy; Insolvent Debtors' Court
April Sports: Fly-fishing near Haddon Hall, with an Illustration; Quoits; Angling, &c.
Summary of the Members of both Houses of Parliament
A Table of English Wars since the Revolution in 1688—Sums expended—and the Progress of Taxes and National Debt
Weather-Table, by the late Rev. Dr Clarke; also Observations of Dr. Kirwan, &c.
May Sports: Jack-in-the-Green, with an Illustration; Angling
Exhibitions and Amusements of the Metropolis; Theatres, &c.
June Sports: Otter Hunting, with an Illustration; Racing; Angling, &c.
London Excursion Guide, showing a number of Trips which may be made round London, with the Distances, Objects of Attraction, and Expenses
New Corn-Law Duties, &c.
July Sports: Deer-Stalking, with an Illustration; Cricket; Angling, &c.
Foreign Coins in British value
Railway Termini in London
London Fire-Brigade
Penalties under the Stamp Act; Abstract of the Wills Act
Quarter Sessions
August Sports: Grouse Shooting, with an Illustration; Angling, &c. &c.
Horse Tax; Dogs; Duties on Carriages; Probates of Wills, and Letters of Administration; Duties on Legacies; Receipts; Interest Table at 5 per cent.; A Table of Expenses, Income, or Wages
September Sports: Golfing, with an Illustration; Partridge Shooting; and Angling
Life-Assurance, Government Annuities, and High-Water Tables
October Sports: Hunting the Stag, with an Illustration; Pheasant Shooting; Angling
An Analytical Abstract of an Act for the further Amendment of the Laws relating to the Poor in England
Right of Voting in Counties, Boroughs, Cities, and Towns
November Sports: Fox-hunting, with an Illustration; Angling
General Postal Regulations; Hours of Posting; Letter Rates; Ship Letters; Persons exempt; Money Orders, &c.
December Sports: Angling, &c.
The Christmas Yule Block, with an Illustration and Carol
Metropolitan Public Carriages; Hackney and Stage Carriages; new Regulation respecting, including Omnibuses; Porterage: Rates of Parcels from Inns in London; Responsibility of Carriers; New Railway Regulations
New Laws of Debtor and Creditor; Analysis of an Act for facilitating Arrangements between Debtors and Creditors
The Bank Charter; Savings' Banks; Savings' Bank Table
Courts of Request
New Domestic Remedies
Recent Domestic Inventions
Domestic Hints
Historical Memoranda:—Battles, Sieges, Captures, Executions, Assassinations, Remarkable Fires, Occurences Domestic, Occurrences Political, &c.
Summary of Population of Great Britain
Population of the United States of America
A Table showing the Number of Houses Inhabited, Uninhabited, and Building in England and Wales, from 1801 to 1841, and the Increase per cent.
A Table showing the Occupation of both Sexes, classified, of every County in England, Wales, and Scotland

Published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov 10.—Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 11.—Battle of Preston, 1715
TUESDAY, 12.—Richard Baxter born, 1615.
WEDNESDAY, 13.—George Fox died, 1690.
THURSDAY, 14.—Leibnitz born, 1716.
FRIDAY, 15.—Wellington Ministry resigned, 1830.
SATURDAY, 16.—Westminster-bridge opened, 1750.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending November 16.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2 2	2 25	2 45	3 13	3 35	3 58	4 22	4 47	5 14	5 39	6 6	6 33

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Friend at Bradford*."—*Dr. Mendelssohn is reputed to be the finest organist in the world.*

"*E. Z.*"—*Alexandrina Victoria.*

"*Charlemagne*."—*Capt. Orlando Sabertash's "Art of Conversation," (in Frazer's Magazine) contains some really useful hints.*

"*L. E. L.*," *Spilsby.—Yes.*

"*E. R.*," *Boston.—Referred to the Artist.*

"*W. P. E.*," *Hatherleigh.—"The Illustrated London Almanack" must be ordered of a Bookseller. Our correspondent will be entitled to the Large Print. Our Agents at Exeter are Messrs. Sprett and Wallis.*

"*C. H.*," *near Tamworth, is thanked for the suggestion.*

"*W. W.*," *Langport.—We believe the proposed institution to have originated with respectable parties.*

"*Sotto seriventu*" *should address, "Athenæum Club-house, Pall Mall."*

"*J. S.*," *Retford; "J. S.," Leceister.—The day of publication will be speedily announced*

"*J. B.*," *Guernsey, is thanked; but we have not room.*

"*T. C. L.*," *Hull.—Yes.*

"*A Constant Reader*," *Camborne.—Refer to "De Porquet's List of French Works."*

"*A Duhallow Ranger*," *Surrey.—Certainly.*

"*G. H. T.*," *Everton.—See the article on the Lord Mayor's Insignia, in our present number.*

"*βῆτα*," *Brampton.—1. We do not remember the edition of the Spectator in question. 2. The print from Raeburn's Portrait of Sir Walter Scott is an admirable likeness. 3. The merits are nicely balanced.*

"*A Subscriber*," *Newcastle.—We do not undertake to decide wagers.*

"*A Subscriber*," *Barnsley.—The paper is forwarded by Friday Night's Post.*

"*W. H.*"—*A Welchman is politically, an Englishman.*

"*A. B. C.*," *Stratford-on-Avon, cannot claim the annuity.*

"*An Admiring Subscriber*," *Enfield, is thanked.*

"*Philo-Illustrated*" *should read Shakspeare's "Much Ado about Nothing."*

"*Country Cousin*," *Herne Bay.—B is bound to execute the repairs.*

"*J. W.'s*" *(Canterbury-place) letter has been referred to our Dramatic Critic.*

"*A Constant Reader*."—*The burial cannot be legally refused.*

"*Orlando*," *Newington-crescent; "A Subscriber," Finsbury.—See the advertisements of our last number.*

"*A Subscriber*," *Moseley.—Mdlle. Cerito is in Milan. We have already engraved the great Chatsworth Conservatory.*

"*G. T.*"—*The marriage would be within the prohibited degrees.*

"*C. E. D.*," *Manchester.—The Railway Proprietors provide the carriage; but, of course, fares are paid.*

"*A True Subscriber*," *Vauxhall Gardens.—The Mace and Sword-bearers rode together in the late Regal and Civic Procession.*

"*F. W.*," *Nottingham.—The western fronts of the New Royal Exchange have been engraved in No. 101 of our Journal.*

"*J. H.*," *Cullumpton, is thanked for the hints as to the Whips.*

"*C. B.*," *Steyning.—1. Henson's Aerial Machine has not yet ascended. 2. There is no law to prevent persons carrying an air-gun. 3. Dr. Reid's volume on the Steam-engine.*

"*M. A. N.*"—*Mr. Emidy (of Batty's) has driven 28 horses in hand. See No. 107 of our Journal.*

"*A. B. C.*" *should apply to any Foreign Bookseller.*

"*A Cheshire Magistrate*."—*We were entirely unconscious of the announcement by the "Liverpool Mail."*

"*B. G. P.*," *Cambridge.—The error was corrected in our last No.*

"*Berengaria*."—*Certainly. The letter will be in time. Not at present.*

"*Cockermarew*," *Tottenham.—The paper must be posted within seven days of the publication.*

"*Aliquis*" *is thanked; but we have not room.*

"*Un Vrai Ami*."—*A lodger's goods may be seized for rent, but are recoverable by a Magistrate's order.*

Ineligible (chiefly from want of room).—The Sisters' Call; Enjoyment, by J. B.; Wanderings of a Lover's Fancy, by H. M.; To a Young Lady, by L. D. L.; Lines on the Exchange, by J. R. H.

The Large Print.—In reply to several correspondents—the day of publication will be announced in a week or two.

PART XXVI., is Now Ready, Price 2s. 6d.

*** Any Country News Agent may receive Posting Bills, bearing his address, by informing our Publisher where a parcel can be enclosed, free of expense.

☞ We are continually receiving complaints from subscribers respecting the slovenly way some newsmen forward our journal by post, much to the injury of the work. Our advice is, change the agent for one who is more attentive.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1844.

ONE of those events which are sure to put party pens in motion with more vigour than any other, has occurred this week. A Judge was to be appointed to the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Justice Erskine, and for some days the journals were quarrelling with each other about who ought to be chosen, and who ought not. Each paper had its favourite candidate, or, at the least, was able to find fault with the one proposed by its opponent. The question has at last been settled in the only way such a matter ought to be disposed of—by the appointment of a very able lawyer, Mr. Erle, to the vacant seat on the bench, irrespective of all political considerations whatever. The great object to be kept in view by the public at large, is having the administrators of the law able in their profession, and of unblemished character. Those great requisites secured, political opinions, unless they are particularly fierce and rabid, which, in a man of clear sense and judgment they are not likely to be, ought not to be made a disqualification.

THE intelligence from India is not what is generally called interesting; it brings nothing but accounts of the continuance of tranquillity and the quietude with which the new Governor-General has commenced his functions. The news from China speaks of some anxiety on the part of the English merchants at Canton, and their dissatisfaction at being left without the protection always derived from the presence of a British ship of war; they have lately, by some oversight or mismanagement, been left without one, and have been in some degree dependent for security on the influence of the American flag. This ought surely not to happen, and we trust it has by this time been remedied. Business continues active at Hong-Kong, but the troops are sickly.

ALDERMAN GIBBS is this day installed as Lord Mayor of London. He abstained from joining in the civic procession that accompanied the Queen to the Royal Exchange, in consequence of a letter from Sir W. Magnay, expressing some apprehensions that the unequivocal voice of public opinion that would probably greet him might not be agreeable to her Majesty. There has, therefore, been considerable speculation as to how he would escape in the procession in which he must unavoidably take so prominent a part. We have no wish to join in the controversies bandied about respecting this gentleman. For all the obloquy with which he has been visited he has nobody but himself to blame. If the charges against him are unfounded, he has managed to give them every appearance of being true, by an obstinate refusal to perform an ordinary duty, which most men are as eager to discharge as he has been reluctant. What has been said of another virtue holds good also with respect to honesty. It is not enough to be honest in this world; care must be taken not to appear the reverse. This care Alderman Gibbs has not taken, and though it is possible the pending decision of a Court of Law may clear him of the real blame, it cannot free him of a culpable obstinacy, and a disregard of public opinion, that have produced all his unpopularity. If he could have avoided it and would not, he must take all the disagreeable consequences. At the same time we must protest against the violent course recommended, by insinuation, if not openly, in a leading journal. The ruffianism of London needs no encouragement to outrage, and we dislike to see the mob incited to become the judges of matters in respect to which they have no evidence, and would not examine it if they had. The *Times* of Wednesday contained an advertisement for the supply of a large quantity of "rotten eggs," the allusion being evident. Perhaps the advertisement was actually sent and paid for, it is very possible; but a journal is bound to use discretion in this department as in every other, and the insertion in this case, the object being so palpable, should have been refused. We hate anything like an approach to "Lynch law," and here we have seen it, by implication, advocated. If Alderman Gibbs is really blameable, the Corporation and Livery of London have betrayed their trust in putting him in so prominent a position. A little of the most ordinary exertion would have left the man to sink into obscurity. Their folly, quite as much as his own seeking, have placed him on a pedestal, made him the head of the city and the chief figure in a pageant. Having done so, it is their duty, not only to abstain from pelting the idol they have created, but to prevent others from pelting him also. The dogged obstinacy of the man has involved him in a cloud of public suspicion, and we are not at all prepared to say he does not deserve it. But the citizens of London made him their chief magistrate with their eyes perfectly open to all his follies and faults, and they are bound to make the best of their bargain. As for the brutal violence contemplated in the advertisement we have above alluded to, we hope we shall hear nothing of it, and that Lord Mayor Gibbs may be permitted to go through the day in peace. A more uncomfortable Chief-Magistrate, probably, never rode in state from Westminster to Guildhall; luckily, half the day's work at least is done by water; however strong may be the support he derives from that *mens conscia recti*, which we hope he bears within, though he scorns to prove its existence otherwise than by the compulsion of law, yet we imagine he will more than once during his few hours of full-blown dignity exclaim with Falstaff "Would it were supper-time and all were well."

THE "lull" in Irish politics has been slightly broken this week by Dr. Maunsell, the proposer of the occasional sitting of the Imperial Parliament in Dublin, as a remedy for the social ills of Ireland. His plan was pretty generally laughed at, but the Doctor, like most men who have a crotchet, is not easily discouraged. He has just published the speech in the Town Council, in which he brought forward his scheme, and he has appended to it a "note" on the present state of the country, in which, it will be sufficient to say, he repeats something of his old arguments, again insists on the efficacy and practicability of his proposal, and traces back the present confused state of Irish party to the breaking up of the Orange Lodges. Neither his plan nor his arguments would be of much importance, but for the fact that they are put forward by a Protestant and a Conservative. On the other side of the question, O'Connell is quiescent at Darrynane, while at Dublin there are some slight symptoms of difference of opinion between the Federalists and simple Repealers, which will probably disappear so soon as O'Connell descends again into the arena; this, at least, is the opinion of Dr. Maunsell.

THE Spanish *Moderados* are going into excesses that altogether belie their name, and that have something of the absurd mixed with their ferocity. Thus, an order issued by the authorities at Barcelona prohibits any number of persons exceeding five from standing together in the streets, those not dispersing on being commanded to do so, to be shot or bayoneted at the pleasure of the soldiery. The same proclamation also forbids any one from carrying a stick in the streets of greater diameter than that of a *real de veillon*, which, as nearly as we can reduce it to our measure, would be about the diameter of a silver threepenny piece! We never heard of a revolution being effected by walking canes; but the heroes of Barcelona ought to know best what weapons are to be avoided. If sticks are so dangerous, Narvaez may thank his stars he has not got Tipperary to deal with; the "boys" and their "shillelaghs" would be the death of him.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—The Queen and Prince Albert, the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Holy Communion was afterwards administered. The Honourable and Rev. Charles Leslie Courtenay officiated.

WINDSOR, Monday.—This morning her Majesty, attended by Lady Portman, promenaded in the pleasure-grounds and the Home Park for some time. In the afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert took equestrian exercise in the Riding-school, attended by Colonel Arbuthnot and Colonel Wylde. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Duke of Bedford, the Earl of Lincoln, Colonel Wylde, and Mr. Anson, left the Castle soon after half-past nine o'clock, to shoot in the royal preserves at Bagshot.

WINDSOR, Tuesday.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked out in the course of the forenoon in the grounds adjacent to the Castle. In the afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert again promenaded in the pleasure grounds. The Earl of Morton has arrived at the Castle, and has relieved Lord Byron from his duty as Lord in Waiting on the Queen; and Captain Meynell has succeeded the Hon. Captain Duncombe as the Groom in Waiting on her Majesty.

WINDSOR, Wednesday.—The Queen and Prince Albert took their early morning walk in the pleasure grounds and the Home Park. On the return of her Majesty and her Royal Consort, his Royal Highness went to shoot in the Royal preserves, attended by the Earl of Morton, Colonel Wylde, Captain Meynell, and Mr. Anson. In the afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert promenaded in the Home Park for some time.

WINDSOR, Thursday Evening.—(From our own correspondent.)—This morning, shortly after nine o'clock, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert left the Castle, and proceeded across the private grounds and the Home Park on foot to her Majesty's dog kennel, to inspect the progress of the model, now in course of execution, of her Majesty's late favourite hound Eos. The Queen and the Prince afterwards walked to the royal aviary, and returned to the Castle between ten and eleven o'clock. The Prince Consort hunted this morning with his Royal Highness's pack of harriers, in the vicinity of Slough and Salt-hill. Colonel Wylde and Mr. G. E. Anson were in attendance upon the Prince. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, were taken for their usual airing this morning in the Home Park: the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, riding on their Shetland ponies. The Dowager Lady Lyttelton was in attendance upon the infant Royal Family. This afternoon her Majesty, who was accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and attended by Colonel Arbuthnot, took equestrian exercise in the New Riding School. Thursday next is the day which has been definitively fixed upon for the departure of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert from the Castle, to honour with a visit the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter at Burleigh House.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE MARQUIS AND MARCHIONESS OF EXETER.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, according to the present arrangements, will leave Windsor Castle on Tuesday next for Burleigh House, on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter. During the short absence of the court from Windsor, which will not extend beyond a period of four days, the infant royal family will remain at the Castle, under the care of the Dowager Lady Lyttelton. The preparations for the reception of her Majesty and her royal consort are nearly completed. The gorgeous state bed is elevated upon a platform two steps from the floor, from which it is raised by a tripodial pedestal, upon which there are three lofty columns, elegantly carved and gilt. Above these is a spacious dome, surmounted by the crest of the noble house of Cecil. In the centre of the cornice is the coronet of an earl in highly burnished gold. The hangings contain 250 yards of beautifully striped coral coloured velvet, of British manufacture. These are lined, together with the tester, head, &c., with 900 yards of white satin, the whole interspersed with ornaments in gold. Deep silk fringe coral coloured trimmings, tassels, &c., give a finishing effect to the drapery attached to this superb and costly couch, which, from the ground, stands upwards of 20 feet in height. In the room in which the state bed intended for her Majesty and her illustrious consort is fixed, the late Duke of York slept on the 6th of January, 1821, on his return from a visit to his Grace the Duke of Rutland at Belvoir Castle. The ceiling in this room is most magnificently painted. It is one of Verrio's best works, and the subject it represents is "Mars Presenting Romulus to Jupiter to be Deified." There are also in this room sixteen other paintings by the first masters. The apartment is 23 feet 8 inches long, 23 feet wide, and 24 feet high. Three pieces of ancient tapestry adorn this room, each of which is 15 feet square. The following are the subjects illustrated by them: "Æolus, God of the Winds," "Vulcan at his Anvil," and "Neptune with his Trident." Latin inscriptions are attached to each of these beautiful pieces of work. Adjoining the above room is the state dressing-room, 21 feet long by 13 feet broad, and 16 feet in height. This room, now completely renovated, was thoroughly fitted up in 1789, and cost £2,100. The ceiling was painted by Verrio, and around the spacious apartment hang paintings by Rubens, Caracci, Poussin, and other masters. A superb suite of silver-gilt dressing plate, formerly belonging to William the Third, and a commode, variegated most richly with tortoise shell ornaments, form a portion of the sumptuous fittings of this ante-room. Next to these, and upon the same floor, is the jewel closet, a repository of the most rare and valuable articles. The expected visit of the Queen to Northampton has caused the greatest excitement in the town, it not having been visited by a Queen Regnant since the days of Elizabeth. The Corporation have voted an unlimited sum towards celebrating the event, and are going to meet her Majesty in robes, which will be the first time they have worn them since the Municipal Bill passed; and, in anticipation of the Queen coming from Weedon, the ruins of the ancient castle are to be restored by temporary erections, so as to give it the appearance it had when the Henrys and King John held their Parliament there. Triumphal arches will be erected, the poor feasted, and a subscription opened for the purpose of erecting a dispensary, to be called the "Victoria Dispensary." Many other preparations are in contemplation. Some misapprehension exists as to the exact locality in which Burley or Burleigh house is situated. It is not in the county of Lincoln, but in the parish of Stamford St. Martin, in the adjoining county of Northampton; so close, however, to the border, that Peck, the historian of Stamford, Lincolnshire, has thought it necessary to include a description of the building, &c., in his interesting work. Burleigh house, again, is only a mile distance from the town of Stamford, in Lincolnshire, a circumstance which may have induced the supposition that it was really situate in the latter county. The manor-house is undoubtedly the same as that possessed by the great William Cecil, the Chief Minister of Queen Elizabeth, who created him Baron of Burleigh, or Burghley, in the year 1571.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, and lady Caroline Leveson Gower, have arrived on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorn at Roseneath House, N. B., from Dunrobin Castle, whence their graces proceed to Lord and Lady Blantyre's seat, Erskine House, *en route* to the south.

INTENDED MARRIAGE OF MISS BURDETT COUTTS.—There is a report that Miss Burdett Coutts intends at length to bestow her hand and her immense wealth upon a young surgeon, the junior partner of a house at the west end. Miss Burdett Coutts, after a lengthened absence in Germany, has returned, and is now at St. Leonards.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston have arrived from Germany, and are now at Brockett hall, on a visit to Viscount Melbourne.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE COUNTESS OF BERKELEY.—We last week announced the death of the Countess of Berkeley, at Cranford House, near Hounslow. On Tuesday, the mortal remains of the late Countess were interred in the family vault, under the chancel of the parish church of Cranford, Middlesex, in which vault repose the remains of the Earls and Countesses of Berkeley, for upwards of two hundred years past.

DEATH OF LORD WESTERN.—Lord Western, the well-known agriculturist, died on Tuesday morning, at his seat, Felix Hall, Essex. His lordship was at one time an active politician, attached to the Whig interest, but for some years he had retired from public life, and long since he expressed his determination never again to mix himself up with the turmoil of politics.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—The Royal Exchange will not be opened for public business until after Christmas. Workmen are now busily engaged in removing the decorations used at the opening, and fitting up Lloyd's, the insurance departments, shops, &c.

NEW COMMON COUNCILMAN.—At a wardmote held in Broad-street Ward on Monday, Mr. Henry Marriott was elected to the Common Council in the room of Mr. Moon, lately elected Alderman of the ward of Portsoken.

KING WILLIAM THE FOURTH'S STATUE.—It is expected that the pedestrian statue of our late monarch will be ready for erection within a fortnight. Mr. Nixon, to whom its execution is entrusted, says that it would have been long since erected, but that in consequence of its having been cut out of a solid piece of granite, it required several touches of the chisel even after he had, as he supposed, completed it.

MR. ALDERMAN GIBBS AND THE OPENING OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—The present Lord Mayor (Mr. Alderman Gibbs) has published an explanation of the reasons which induced him not to appear in the civic procession at the opening of the Royal Exchange. It appears that his lordship received a letter from the then Lord Mayor (Sir William Magnay), in which his lordship stated that there was likely to be an unpopular demonstration against Mr. Alderman Gibbs. Sir William made the intimation in these terms:—"As chief magistrate of this city, entertaining the deepest anxiety that no circumstance should occur to interrupt the harmony which ought universally to prevail on this happy occasion, I deem it my duty to convey to you a knowledge of the opinion which I have heard expressed in so many quarters, that you are likely to be the object of a demonstration of unpopular feeling, which the consciousness on your part of its being undeserved can form no justification for you unnecessarily placing yourself in a situation to call it forth, particularly so as your position in the procession, so near to her Majesty, would unavoidably make her acquainted with the existence of a feeling but little in harmony with the sentiments the occasion should inspire."—Mr. Alderman Gibbs, after citing the letter from Sir William Magnay, appeals to the good feeling of the public to judge whether he should not have been wanting in respect to the chief magistrate of the City, and in loyalty to her Majesty, if he had indulged his own inclination, after the receipt of such a letter from the Lord Mayor.

Early Closing of Shops in London.—On Wednesday night a public meeting of the assistants of London employed in various trades, was held at the Percy Hotel, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street, Mr. Lancaster in the chair, for the purpose of forming a new London Association of all trades, on the principles of the Linendrapers' Association, to procure, if possible, an earlier closing of their respective warehouses and shops. Resolutions of a mere formal nature were agreed to, the society was formed, a committee appointed, and several members enrolled. The chair was not taken until 10 o'clock, and the parties, in consequence of the present system, were not able to exemplify the principle of early closing.

Increased Value of Property in London.—From a recent return made by order of the vestry of St. Marylebone with respect to assessments in Oxford-street, it appears that in the year 1777 a house, situated on the north-side of Oxford-street, near Orchard-street, was rated in the parish books at £15 per year. In the present year the same house lets at £220, and is rated in the books of St. Marylebone at £120.

Appointment of Mr. Erle, Q.C., as a Judge.—On the retirement of Mr. Justice Erskine from the bench, Mr. Erle, Q.C., has been appointed to the vacant justiceship in the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Erle, as our readers are no doubt aware, was a Whig, and some of our contemporaries express great astonishment that he should be selected. By some of them the appointment is considered as a proof that there was no Conservative barrister of sufficient character and attainments to fill the office. Mr. Erle was on Thursday morning sworn in before the Lord Chancellor as one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, after having gone through the ceremony of being made a Sergeant-at-Law. He was introduced by Mr. Sergeant Wilde and Mr. Sergeant Talfourd. The learned judge afterwards proceeded into the other Courts, and went through the usual formalities.

London and Dover South-Eastern Railway Company.—On Thursday a special general meeting of the proprietors of this company was held at the terminus, London-bridge, for the purpose of authorising the formation of the Canterbury, Ramsgate, and Margate Line, and of adopting resolutions authorising the raising of additional capital, to the amount of £1,400 000. Mr. Richards, chairman of the Board, presided. It was proposed that the £1,400,000 should be raised by the issue of 42,000 new shares, of the nominal value of £50 each, to parties who shall pay for the same £33 6s. 8d. A very lengthened discussion ensued; but the resolution for raising the capital in the above manner was unanimously carried. It was next resolved that the mortgaged debt of the Company should be capitalised.

A Curious Wedding.—On Tuesday a marriage took place at the parish church of St. George-in-the-East, Cannon-street, which attracted much curiosity. The bride was Ann M'Cormack, an exceedingly pretty girl, who belonged to Rains's £100 School, and the bridegroom William Chanray, a smart young fellow, belonging to the Wellclose-square division of the Fire-brigade. The benevolent donor had by his will left a sufficient sum of money to support forty girls, to be elected from the parochial schools, for four years. At the end of that period they are sent out to service, and upon attaining the age of nineteen, and their characters being irreproachable, they become eligible to draw in a lottery for a husband. Two marriages take place in every year, namely, one upon the merry first of May, or "Sweeps' day," and the other on the 5th of November, or "Guy Fawkes day," and on the morning of each of those days a drawing takes place for the 1st of May, or 5th of November, as the case may be, and Miss M'Cormack having drawn the prize on the 1st of May last, was of course the next for preferment. When the lucky ticket is drawn, the next thing to be done by its fortunate owner is to seek out for an eligible partner (not a Roman Catholic, for they, according to the will of the testator, are ineligible) in the parishes of St. George in the East, St. Paul, Shadwell, or St. John of Wapping, and this being done, notice is given to the trustees for their approval. In this instance, Miss M'Cormack's choice fell upon the "Waterman-fireman," and the trustees finding no reason to find fault with his good looks or fair fame, nothing more was left but to go through the happy ceremony. In the evening, according to the usual custom, a dinner took place at the institution, at which the bride and bridegroom, and several of their friends, attended, and after the health of the happy couple was given, the chairman presented the bridegroom with one hundred new sovereigns in a bag, as his bridal portion from the institution.

Robbery at Lambeth Chapel.—On Wednesday morning early, or late on Tuesday night, some thieves entered Lambeth Chapel, and abstracted all the communion service plate and other valuable property.

IRELAND.

The Earl of Besborough.—We are happy to announce a decided improvement in the case of Lord Besborough, and that no serious injury has been sustained by that excellent nobleman.

Death of the Hon. Mrs. Blennerhassett.—The demise of this respected lady took place on Tuesday, at the residence of her grandson, Frederick Blennerhassett, Esq., of Blennerville. The Hon. Mrs. Blennerhassett reached a very advanced age.

The Repeal Association.—On Monday, at the meeting of the Repeal Association, a resolution was unanimously passed, urging the people of Ireland to use all their energies to augment the collection of the O'Connell tribute, which was to be made on the 17th instant. Some letters were read from Mr. O'Connell, upon the subject of Federalism, but they did not present any feature of interest. There was also a letter from the hon. and learned gentleman, warning the Repealers in Scotland against a society there, called the Order of Rechabites, the members of which, he said, were liable to transportation. The amount of the week's rent was £289 15s. 4d.

Storm and Loss of Life.—The gale of Friday and Saturday last has been productive of a number of shipwrecks on the Irish coast. The Shannon of Whitehaven was driven ashore about half a mile belew Balbriggan, at a place called Louther Lodge, and, such was the fury of the wind and waves, that she was at once dashed on the rocks, and fell over on her beam ends. Her crew consisted of eight hands, three of whom—the captain, his brother, who was mate, and a seaman—were washed off the wreck, and drowned, notwithstanding every exertion was made to save them. Another fatal casualty occurred at Clogher, about seven miles from Drogheda. A large brig, name unknown, laden with wheat, supposed to be from Wexford, and bound to Liverpool, was totally wrecked, and all hands supposed to be lost, as there was no account of any of them. Another wreck took place at Annagasson, near the same place. Name of the vessel unknown. She was dashed to pieces. The Drogheda Railway did not sustain the slightest damage, although the trees and bridges adjoining the line suffered severely from the severity of the hurricane. Several cabins at Donabate were blown down and unroofed. A steamer was lost on Saturday morning off Lambay, and all hands perished.

Another Murder.—On Friday week a party of young men met at a dance in the townland of Doneen, Sligo, within a few miles of Ballina. Some dispute arising, they attacked two men, brothers, named Foody, and beat them severely. Immediately after, another brother rushed into the party with a knife, and killed one of them on the spot, by stabbing him in the heart. He also wounded several others, who are so dangerously ill that their lives are despaired of. It is surmised that the meeting was an assembly of Ribandmen, as they had signs and passwords.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Absconding Bankrupt.—In the Bankruptcy Court on Wednesday, *Robert Bannister*, the bankrupt who had carried on business as a draper at Portsea, and who absconded to Madeira with a large sum of money, was examined. It appeared from the account he gave that he had sold various parcels of goods at sums infinitely below their cost. He had received £6931 from the time he commenced business till the opening of the fiat. He said he threw himself upon the mercy of his creditors, and that he had not a shilling in the world. Among other items the sum of £210 was put down for personal expenses for fourteen weeks. The bankrupt said he spent a good deal of it in the theatres and saloons, and those sort of places in London generally. He frequently went to the Opera, and he must confess he had been rather gay. Mr. James urged Mr. Goulburn to commit the bankrupt on the ground of not having presented satisfactory accounts, but his Honour said he could not commit till the whole case was investigated. The bankrupt law held that it was never too late to establish a *locus penitentiæ*. If the bankrupt should fail to come up on the day of adjournment, he would then be proclaimed as an outlaw. The investigation had better stand adjourned. Another examination of the bankrupt has since taken place, the result of which was, that Mr. Commissioner Goulburn gave his opinion that the accounts were most unsatisfactory, and not only adjourned the final examination indefinitely, but issued an order for the prosecution of the bankrupt, under the provisions of the 5th and 6th Victoria, cap. 122, for obtaining credit under false pretences, and improperly making away with and embezzling property.

Extension of Earl Dundonald's Patent.—In the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, on Thursday, the Earl of Dundonald (formerly Lord Cochrane) appeared in person to pray an extension of the patent of his rotatory engine. His lordship stated that he had incurred an expense of about £16 000 in bringing out the patent, and applying it to boats, &c. No opposition was offered the Crown and acquiesced in the extension. Their lordships granted an extension of the patent for the term of fourteen years.

The Baron de Bode v. the Queen.—In the Court of Queen's Bench on Thursday Mr. M. D. Hill moved for a rule to show cause why certain issues found for the Crown should not be set aside, and a verdict entered for the suppliant. The Court granted a rule.

POLICE.

Ingenious Smuggling by the Stoker of the Ocean Steamer.—An immense crowd, in the midst of which it was evident there were several smugglers, attended at the Mansion House, on Tuesday, to hear the examination of *William Slack*, a stoker on board the Ocean steam-vessel, from Rotterdam, who was charged with having been found on board that vessel in the port of London, the same vessel having concealed in her one hundred and forty pounds weight of tobacco, upon which the duty had not been paid.—C. Atkinson Davis, officer of the Customs, stated that, in consequence of information which he had received that a large quantity of tobacco had been brought to the river by the Ocean, from Rotterdam, he proceeded on board that vessel, at Blackwall. He and a brother officer had waited her arrival, and she came into the river, not in consequence of stress of weather, but in the regular course of business, bringing her Majesty's mails. Witness proceeded directly to the prisoner Slack's berth, and asked him to produce all the tobacco he had in his berth, or concealed near his berth. The prisoner produced three pounds of tobacco, and a small quantity of spirits, from the back of his berth, and said that was all he had. Witness told him that if that was all he could produce, he should suffer no hurt, for that was but a small quantity; but he (witness) was sure a large quantity was concealed in that vicinity. Witness told the prisoner to wait the issue, for no harm could come to him for what he had produced, and proceeded to take up some flooring boards adjoining the engine. The prisoner started up the ladder as quickly as he could, left the vessel, and went to the pier, but witness hallooed "stop" after him, pursued, overtook, and brought him back, and told him he must wait the issue of the search. The vessel then having landed her mails and passengers, went on to London, and witness proceeded with the search. After about three hours' search he found, on the starboard side, above the prisoner's berth, that a piece of board had been, with great art, made the means of concealment. Behind the two planks which passed up to the beam of the engine-room a piece of timber was fitted in and puttied, and painted over like the rest. That piece, which appeared to the eye to be part of the solid mass, was capable of being removed by the application of a screw. Upon the removal of that little door the timbers of the vessel were to be seen, and between the timbers of the vessel was a hollow space leading down to the bilge. A string was attached, from which a great number of packages were suspended, encased with lead, in such perfect security that they might lie in the bilge water without sustaining the slightest damage. The contents were tobacco, and from the manner in which it was deposited it equally defied injury from steam or salt water. Some of the packages were hung between the timbers to a depth of ten, others to the depth of eleven feet in the space, and some were four pound and others one pound packages. There was no possibility of discovering that tobacco was in the vicinity of the place of concealment, for the incasement was not only impenetrable, but the cord attached to each package, and communicating with the beam, was strongly impregnated with pitch and tar.—The Lord Mayor observed that the time occupied in preparing and depositing the contraband articles must have been considerable.—The witness said there could be no doubt of that, as after he had found out the place of concealment he was occupied two hours and a half in removing the packages. They had been wedged in by a forcing instrument. He found the screw which opened the secret door upon closely searching one of the berths.—The prisoner's solicitor cross-examined Davis, but did not elicit anything particular. The Lord Mayor said there appeared to be no mitigating circumstances in the case at all. It was quite evident the prisoner must have had guilty knowledge that the tobacco was on board, if he were not a participator in the fraud. It was evident, too, from his behaviour when the officer went on board, as well as from the fact that a great deal of time must have been occupied in depositing the tobacco, that he was perfectly aware of everything connected with the offence. The prisoner was adjudged to be guilty, and to pay the penalty of £100.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The *Odessa Journal* announces, that on the 15th of September last three shocks of an earthquake were felt at Kichnieff. On the same day a similar sensation was felt at Odessa.

On Sunday last, as the eleven o'clock train from Antwerp was passing from Vieux-Dieu, to Contich, it literally cut in two a man who happened to be passing at the time.

Last week, during a severe storm, the wall of a new market in the course of erection at Birkenhead fell down, and several of the workmen received severe injuries.

For the three days the New Royal Exchange was open to the public the subscriptions for the widows and orphans of four men killed during the progress of the works, amounted to £93 0s. 3¾d., which was received in the following coin:—Four sovereigns, one half ditto, one crown piece, 88 half ditto, 992 shillings, 842 sixpences, 142 fourpenny pieces, 5 threepenny pieces, 665 pennies, 667 halfpennies, 25 farthings.

The Hungarian Diet has come to a resolution that the nobility shall contribute a subsidy towards the expenditure of the State, but that the Government is not to have the application of the money. The amount of subsidy is only equal to 6,395,000 francs, which is said to be a very small sum, considering the immense territorial possessions of some of the nobles.

The Central Committee of Statistics at Brussels has elected, as one of its corresponding members, Mr. Edwin Chadwick, secretary to the Poor-law Commissioners.

On Monday, a General Assembly of the Academicians was held at the Royal Academy of Arts, in Trafalgar-square, when Mr. William Dyce and Mr William Calder Marshall were elected Associates of that Institution.

We are glad to state, that the accounts received from Carmarthen relative to the state of health of Major-General Sir William Nott, are much more satisfactory. The severity of the attack which he experienced has passed away, and the physicians who pronounced his case at first to be hopeless are now sanguine in the gallant General's early restoration to health and strength.

A gentleman named Morsant, of Tours, who died last week in Paris, has, by his will, left 100,000fr. to the hospital of that place, to be applied to insane patients.

A Brussels journal gives an account of two attempts at suicide, both fortunately prevented, by a girl under 10 years of age, at a village in Belgium, from grief at being unable to assist in the support of her mother and some younger children, who had been left almost destitute by the death of the father.

Lieutenant-General Count Tolstoy, the distinguished Russian infantry general, President of the Council of Military Affairs, died at Moscow on the 10th ult. He was Military Governor of Moscow, and occupied the highest position in the military departments of the empire.

His Royal Highness the Duke d'Aumale will arrive at Naples on the 15th instant, and shortly after his arrival his marriage with the Princess of Salerno will be solemnised.

One hundred and ninety-four gentlemen have given notice of their intention to apply to be admitted to practise as attorneys during the present term, and there are twenty-two notices for re-admission.

The *Brighton Guardian* states that Mr. Hurst, M.P. for Horsham, has suddenly left for France in embarrassed circumstances, and that tradesmen are sufferers to the extent of several thousand pounds. Mr. Hurst's liabilities are said to exceed £150 000, and his son, Mr. R. H. Hurst, jun., has become responsible for his father's debts to the extent of £80,000.

The cost of rebuilding the Royal Exchange, together with the improvements in its immediate vicinity, is stated to be upwards of £400,000. The rental of the Royal Exchange is estimated at about £14 000 per annum. The Royal Exchange Assurance Company is rented at £2400; Lloyd's at £2000; and the London Assurance at £1400.

By warrant from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, dated the 17th ult. guano, imported from Ichiboe, or other places on the west coast of Africa, in British ships, and sold for the first time, is directed to be passed free of the auction duty of one-half per cent., hitherto charged on the sale of that article.

Letters from Copenhagen of the 22nd ult state that a French company proposes to establish a communication by steam between Havre and Travening.

On Oct. 20, a Jack was taken by Mr. H. Poole, in the Lea, (Cook's Ferry, Edmonton), which weighed 20lb.; and measured 3 feet 4 inches in length, and 1 foot 9 inches girth.

All the Rabbis who attented the late meeting at Brunswick have been excluded from standing as candidates for the office of chief Rabbi of the English Jews.

An amateur has just discovered, amongst the collection of a dealer in antiquities in Brussels, twenty-one copper-plates, forming a gallery of portraits of Princes of the House of Nassau, beginning with William I. and ending with William V., Prince of Orange. It comprehends, also, several other persons. The dates are from 1747 to 1755. These portraits are engraved after Mieveldt, by Tanse Honbraken, and other artists of the school of Brunswick. The plates are in a perfect state of preservation, and the engravings are of the greatest beauty.

POSTSCRIPT.

Preparations for the Queen's Reception at Stamford.—The *Stamford Mercury* says:—"Great preparations are making by the Marquis of Exeter for the reception of the Queen. All the tenantry, amounting to 400, have received orders to meet at Wakerley-ford Bridge, at three o'clock in the afternoon of the 12th, to escort her Majesty to Burghley, and the tenantry will afterwards dine at the different public-houses in Stamford, at his lordship's expense. Triumphal arches will be erected on different parts of the Marquis's property. The christening at Burghley is to take place on Wednesday. The cake is about four feet in circumference, and weighs nearly sixty pounds, without the silver ornaments with which it is tastefully decorated. There will be a dinner, at which the new Mayor will preside; and the committee appointed for arranging further demonstrations of loyalty are zealously fulfilling their duties.

The New Judge.—At the sitting of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday morning (Friday), the oaths of allegiance and supremacy were administered to Mr. Justice Erle, after which his lordship took his seat as one of the Judges of the Court. During the ceremony the other judges and all the members of the bar were standing, and at its conclusion bowed respectfully to the newly-appointed judge.

In the Court of Exchequer, yesterday, a rule was granted to show cause why there should not be a new trial in the case of Wood *v.* Leadbitter. The case, which excited some interest in sporting circles, was an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendant, for forcibly ejecting him from the Grand Stand at Doncaster on the first day of the races. On the first trial the verdict was for the defendant.

Another Agrarian Murder in Ireland.—Letters from Dublin announce another frightful murder, which took place about a mile from Limerick, on Monday last. It appears that Mr. Arthur Gloster, a wealthy landholder, returning from his farm, near Kilkeshen, county Clare, to his house, within a mile of Limerick, was murdered in the evening, at the early hour of five o'clock, by two ruffians, armed, who lodged slugs in the body of the unfortunate gentleman. According to report, Mr. Gloster had served notices to quit on some of his tenants, and this was the motive for the murder.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.—THE ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Police Constables to clear the way.
The Royal Marine Society Boys, with Banners.
City Marshals' Man.
Six Police Constables.

Watermen. The Goldsmiths' Company. Watermen. Attendants.
The Goldsmiths' Company. Watermen. Watermen. Attendants.

Marshal of the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths, bearing the Shield of the Arms of England.
Two Junior Stavesmen of the Company, with their Insignia of Office.
Two Senior Stavesmen, with their Insignia of Office.
The Band of the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards.
The Royal Standard. The Arms of the Goldsmiths' Company.
The Arms of Mr. Alderman Copeland. The Arms of the City of London.
The Royal Badges and Cypher. The Union Flag.
The Arms of Sir Martin Bowes. The Arms of Sir Hugh Myddelton, Bart.
The Barge Master, in his State Dress,
Supported by Watermen in the Livery of the Company.
The Company's Beadle.
The Clerk of the Goldsmith's Company.
The Livery,
Court of Assistants,
and the
Wardens of the Company in their Carriages.
The Prime Warden, in his Chariot,
Attended by his Chaplain.

Stationers' Company. Stationers' Company.

The Porter of the Worshipful Company of Stationers.
The Barge Master's Mate, in full Uniform.
The Band of the Scots Fusilier Guards.
The Barge Master, in his State Dress.
Watermen bearing the following Banners:—
The Royal Standard.
The Union Banner. The Arms of the City of London.
The Arms of the late Lord Mayor. The Arms of Mr. Alderman Moon.
The Arms of Alderman Sir John Key, Bart. The Arms of Alderman Crowder.
The Arms of the Stationers' Company.
The Beadle of the Company, in full Costume.
The Junior City Marshal, on Horseback.
Whifflers. The Liverymen of the Worshipful Company of Stationers. Whifflers.
The Clerk of the Company, Court of Assistants, The Wardens, and Master,
In their Carriages.

The Lord Mayor's Beadle.
The Lord Mayor's Barge-Master, in his State Dress.
The Bargemen, bearing the various Colours.
The Banner of the Lord Mayor.
The Captain of the Thames Navigation Barge.
The Principal Assistant Water Bailiff.
The Watermen, with Colours.

A GRAND MILITARY BAND.

Police Constables. Police Constables.

The Two Under Sheriffs.
The City Solicitor.
The Remembrancer.
The Comptroller.
The Two Secondaries.
The Four Common Pleaders.
The Judge of the Sheriffs' Courts,
The Town Clerk.
The Common Sergeant.
The Chamberlain.

ANCIENT HERALD,

Habited in a Tabart, with the Arms of England; and Plumed.
Farrier on Horseback. Kettle Drums. Farrier on Horseback.
Guard on Horseback. Guard on Horseback.
Trumpeter on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback.
Guard on Horseback. Guard on Horseback.
Standard Bearer, in Half-Armour, bearing the Banner of his Knight.
Esquire, in Half-Armour, bearing the Shield. Esquire, in Half-Armour bearing the Sword.
Yeoman of the Guard. ANCIENT KNIGHT, Yeoman of the Guard.
Mounted on a Charger, armed Cap-à-pié, in a suit of Polished Steel Armour, and Plumed.
Armourer. Armourer.
Guard on Horseback. Guard on Horseback.

Mr. SHERIFF SIDNEY,

in his State Chariot.
Trumpeter on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback.
Guard on Horseback. Guard on Horseback.
Standard Bearer, in Half-Armour, bearing the Banner of his Knight.
Esquire, in Half-Armour, bearing the Shield. Esquire, in Half-Armour, bearing the Sword.
Yeoman of the Guard. ANCIENT KNIGHT, Yeoman of the Guard.
Mounted on a Charger, armed Cap-à-pié, in a Suit of Burnished Brass Scale Armour, and Plumed.
Armourer. Armourer.
Guard on Horseback. Guard on Horseback

MR. SHERIFF HUNTER, in his State Carriage.

The Aldermen who have not passed the Chair.
The Recorder.
The Aldermen who have passed the Chair.

THE LATE LORD MAYOR.

Trumpeter on Horeback Trumpeter on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horsback.
Guard on Horseback. Guard on Horseback.
Standard Bearer, in Half.Armour, bearing the Banner of his Knight.
Esquire, in Half-Armour, bearing the Shield. Esquire, in Half-Armour, bearing the Sword.
Yeoman of the Guard. ANCIENT KNIGHT, Yeomen of the Guard.
Mounted on a Charger, armed Cap à pié, in a suit of Polished Steel Armour, and Plumed.
Armourer. Armourer
Guard on Horseback. Guard on Horeback
City Marshal's Man.

The LADY MAYORESS, in her State Carriage, drawn by Six Horses,

Will join the Procession on its return from Westminster.
Trumpeter on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback
Guard on Horseback. Guard on Horseback.
Standard Bearer, in Half-Armour, bearing the Banner of his Knight.
Esquire, in Half-Armour, bearing the Sword. Esquire, in Half-Armour, bearing the Shield.
Yeoman of the Guard. ANCIENT KNIGHT, Yeoman of the Guard.
Mounted on a Charger, armed Cap-à-pié, in a Suit of Burnished Brass Scale Armour, and Plumed.
Armourer. Armourer.
Guard on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback. Guard on Horseback.
Trumpeter on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback.
The Lord Mayor's Servants in State Liveries.

THE BAND OF THE LIFE GUARDS MOUNTED.

The Upper City Marshal on Horseback.
Gentlemen of the Lord Mayor's Household.

THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR,

IN HIS STATE CARRIAGE, DRAWN BY SIX HORSES,

Attended by the Chaplain, Sword Bearer, Common Crier, and the Water Bailiff.
Guard of Honour, on Horseback.

THE PROCESSION to move from Guildhall at Eleven o'clock, and pass from King-street, through Gresham-street, Princes street, King William-street, Cannon street, Walbrook, Charlotte-row, the Poultry, Cheapside, and Queen-street, to Southwark-bridge; from thence, by water, to Westminster; and will return from Westminster to Blackfriars-bridge, and pass through New Bridge-street, Ludgate-hill, Ludgate-street, St. Paul's Churchyard, Cheapside, and King-street, to Guildhall.

The following is the general bill of fare at the banquet to-day at Guildhall:—

250	Tureens of Real Turtle, containing 5 pints each
200	Bottles of Sherbet
6	Dishes of Fish
30	Entrées
4	Boiled Turkeys and Oysters
60	Roast Pullets
60	Dishes of Fowls
46	Ditto of Capons
6	Ditto of Captain White's Selim's true India Curries
50	French Pies
60	Pigeon Pies
53	Hams, ornamented
43	Tongues
2	Quarters of House-Lamb
2	Barons of Beef
3	Rounds of Beef
2	Stewed Rumps of Beef
13	Sirloins, Rumps and Ribs of Beef
6	Dishes of Asparagus
60	Ditto of Mashed and other Potatoes
44	Ditto of Shell Fish
4	Ditto of Prawns
140	Jellies
50	Blancmanges
40	Dishes of Tarts, creamed
40	Dishes of Almond Pastry
30	Do. of Orange and other Tourtes
20	Chantilly Baskets
60	Dishes of Mince-pies
56	Salads
	THE REMOVES.
80	Roast Turkeys
6	Leverets
80	Pheasants
24	Geese
40	Dishes of Partridges
15	Dishes of Wild Fowl
2	Pea Fowls
	DESSERT.
100	Pine Apples from 2lb. to 3lb. each.
200	Dishes of Hot-house Grapes
250	Ice Creams
50	Dishes of Apples
100	Ditto of Pears
60	Ornamented Savoy Cakes
75	Plates of Walnuts
80	Do. of Dried Fruit and Preserves
50	Do. of Preserved Ginger
60	Do. of Rout Cakes and Chips
46	Do. of Brandy Cherries

Swearing in of the New Lord Mayor—According to annual custom, the Lord Mayor elect was yesterday (Friday) sworn into his office of chief magistrate of the City of London, at Guildhall. Sir William Magnay, Bart., the retiring Lord Mayor, being a member of the Stationers' Company, that body took a conspicuous part in the ceremonial, as did also the Fishmongers' Company, of which the Lord Mayor elect is a member.

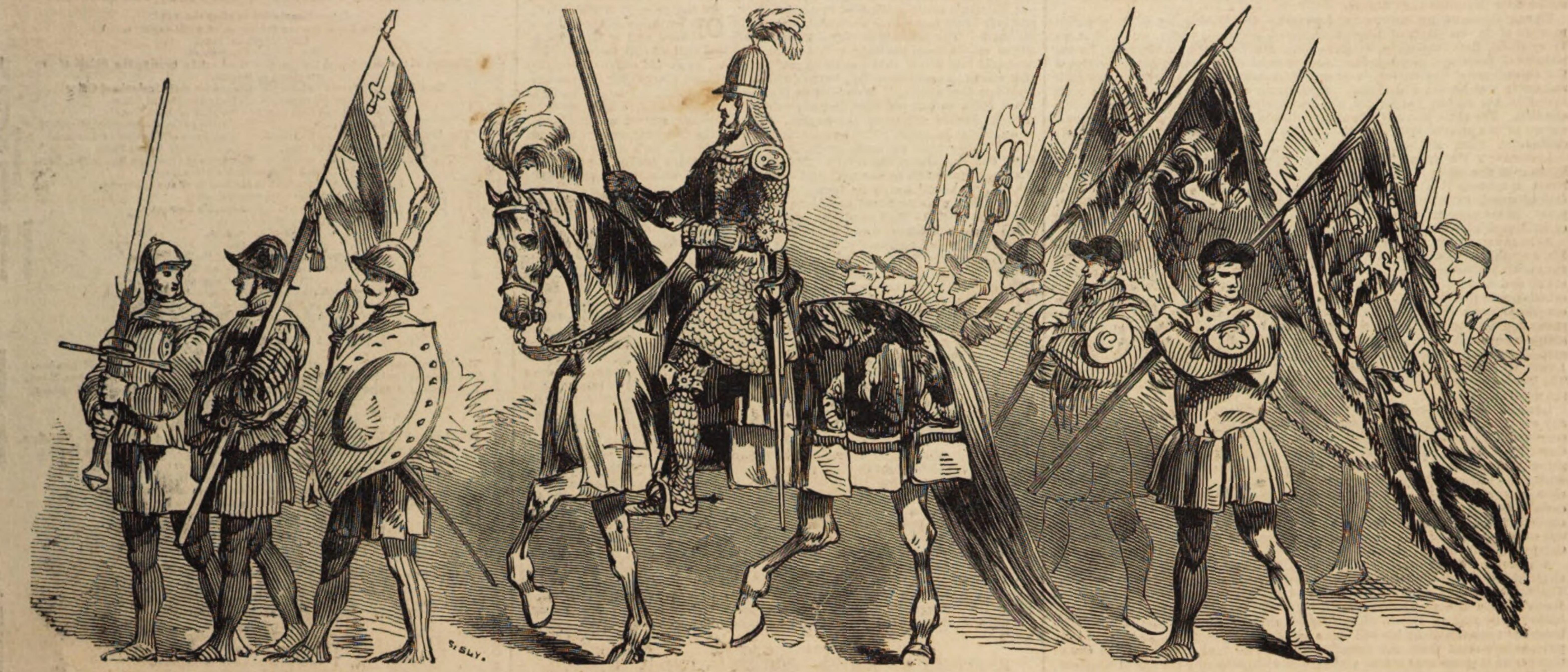
In a Court of Common Council yesterday, the Queen's answer to the address recently presented to her was read amidst much applause, and was ordered to be entered on the journals of the Court.

Death of General Edward Dunne.—Information has reached the Horse Guards of the demise of the above officer, at his seat in Queen's County, Ireland, in his 83rd year.

A Girl Committed for Poisoning her Father.—A young woman of 20 has been committed for trial to Chester, charged with poisoning her father, Mr. Gallop, a respectable working man, who had lived at Knutsford. What makes the thing more appalling is, that about six months ago her mother cut her throat with a joiner's plane-iron. It appears the deceased had amassed about £400, to obtain which it is supposed had prompted the daughter, that she might bestow it, with herself, upon a young man to whom she was much attached.

FOREIGN.

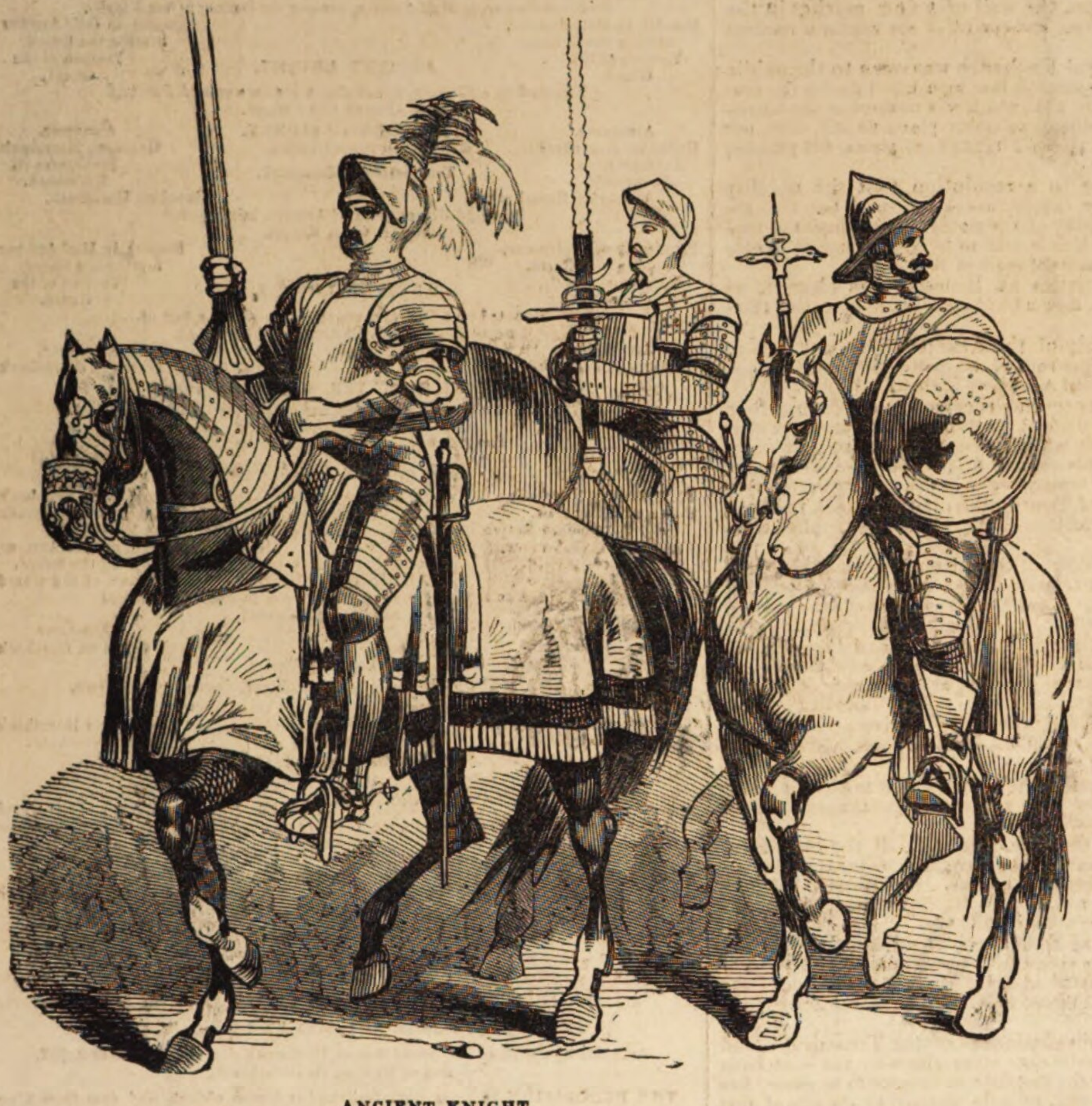
Spain.—Accounts from Madrid to the 31st ult. state that the Ministers obtained a majority of 98 on the amendment to the address proposed by M. Isturitz and consequently their continuance in office is secure for the present. This division may be regarded as decisive of the fate of the proposed modification of the constitution. The *Débats* denies the truth of the reputed matrimonial alliance between Queen Isabella and the son of Don Carlos. The Barcelona journals of the 31st ult. contain the particulars of the execution of the four unfortunate men sentenced to death by court-martial on the 29th.



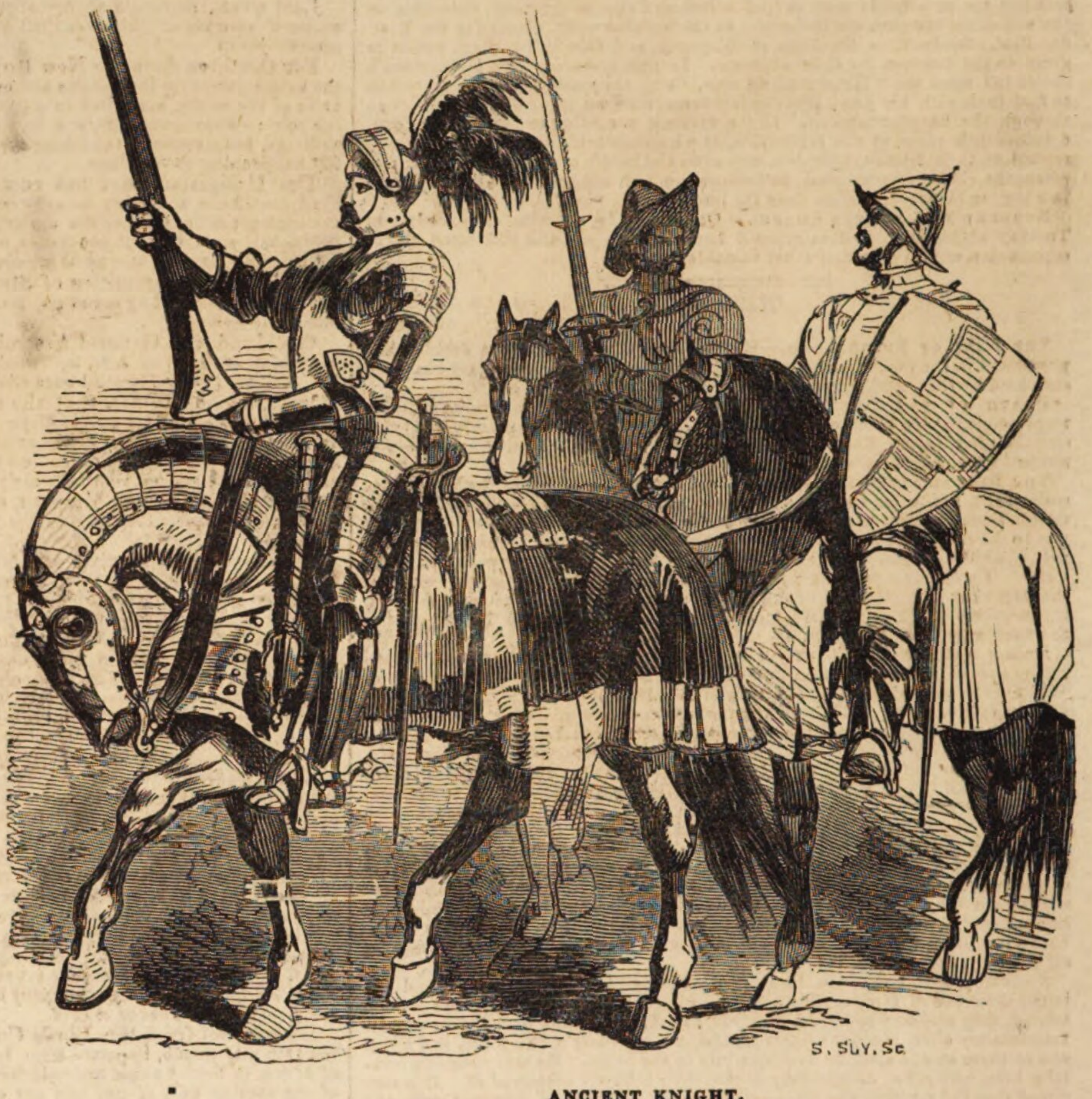
LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.—THE MAN IN BRASS.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE MAYORALTY.

The 8th and 9th of November, falling on the days of our publication, we are prevented from giving any representations of the events of the great civic ceremonies of those days; but, as we are familiar with the observances of past years, and by the favour of the public officers, fully acquainted with the details of those which are at this moment passing before the public eye, we may safely introduce a few sketches of the more remarkable points of the successive pageants, without identifying them with the persons through whom they may happen to be conducted. These points will embrace the inauguration of the new Lord Mayor; the procession of the "men in armour," and the costume and official decorations of my Lord Mayor.



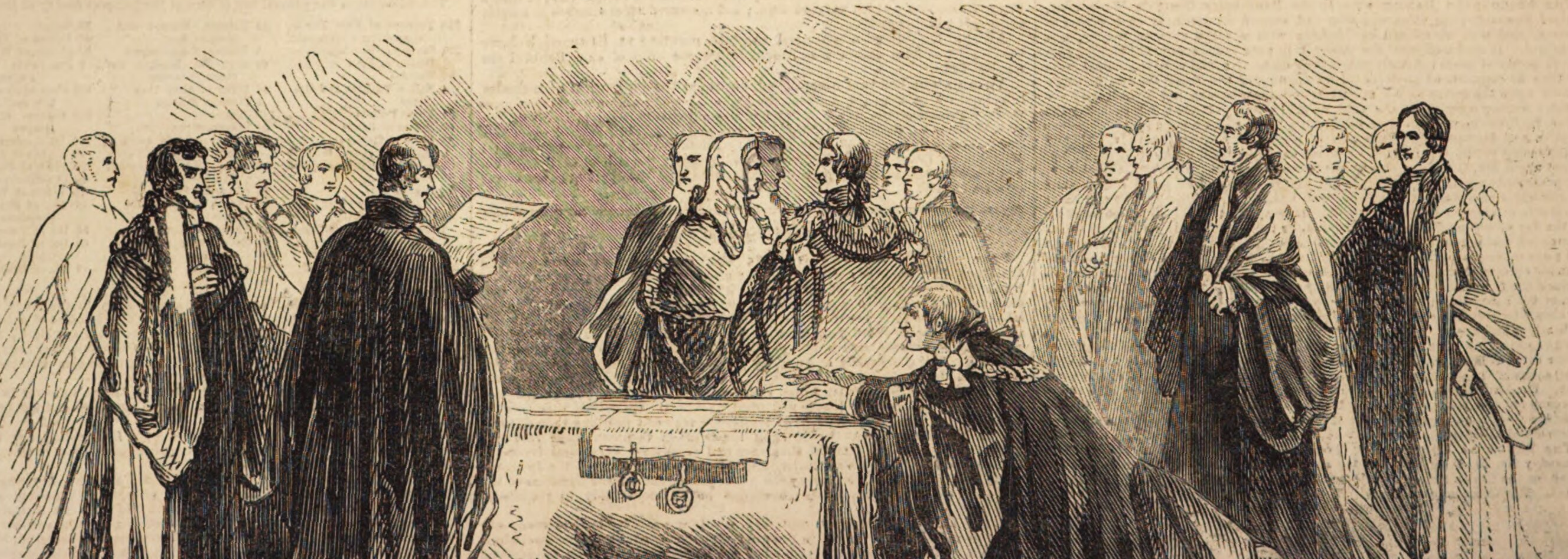
ANCIENT KNIGHT.



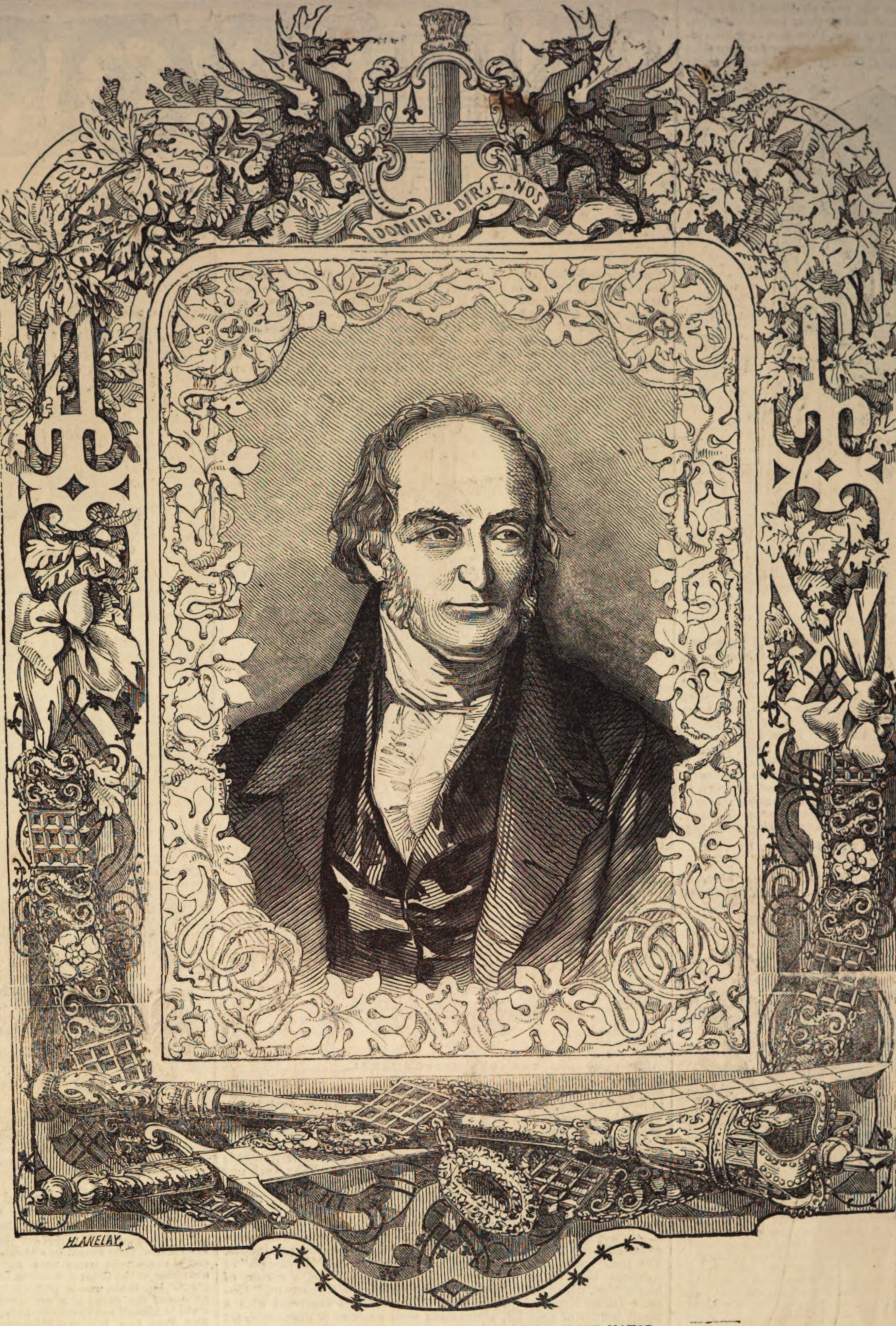
ANCIENT KNIGHT.

I.—THE INAUGURATION OF THE LORD MAYOR.

This ceremony takes place in the Guildhall on the afternoon of the



CEREMONY OF SWEARING IN



PORTRAIT OF THE RIGHT HON. MICHAEL GIBBS, LORD MAYOR.

8th, and is, in all respects, a most solemn and imposing one. To understand its character, the spectator should be fully informed of the nature of the wonderful corporation whose representatives are then assembled before him. Without this we have known the observant Köhl himself look on in vain, and declarethat London was the only city he found it difficult to comprehend. The Corporation of London consists of the whole body of citizens, under the style of "Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens." The ministerial, judicial, and legislative management of the affairs of this Corporation devolve on the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council. The Courts of Aldermen and Common Council are distinct, but the Aldermen sit in the Common Council as of right, and its sittings are held under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. The Aldermen are elected for life, the Common Councilmen are elected annually, in their respective wards. The companies or guilds of London, are to the Corporation what the halls and colleges of Cambridge and Oxford are to their respective universities; each complete within itself, each an independent institution, yet component parts of the whole. The Guildhall is the public place of the Corporation, as representing the Commonalty of the City of London; each company has its own hall, or its own place of meeting, for the transaction of the business of the company. Eighty-nine companies are enumerated in the Corporation List, but of these eight are practically extinct. Twelve of the companies take precedence in rank and wealth; they are called the twelve great Livery Companies of London, which have large possessions in real property, money in the funds, and therefore in the receipt of large annual incomes. These are the Mercers, Grocers, Drapers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Merchant Tailors, Haberdashers, Salters, Ironmongers, Vintners, and Cloth-workers.

On the 8th of November, the multitudinous members and representatives of these venerable fraternities, each one arrayed in the garments of his tribe, assemble at a "court of hustings," to receive from the old Lord Mayor a resignation of his office, and to tender the oaths to the new one, on his acceptance of the vacant chair. The scene presents us with a model of the entire framework of the British empire, as represented by Sovereign, Lords, Commons, and all classes of people. The wards of London send their twenty-six Aldermen and 240 Common Councilmen to gaze on the transmigration of the Lord Mayor. The state that surrounds the Corporation is a type of the state that surrounds the Monarchy. In the annual election of the "King of the City," we have a memorial of the time when the king of the land was elective. In the meeting of the Corporation within Guildhall, we see a shadow—and a magnificent shadow—of the time when the entire commonalty met and acted together; yes, we have a memorial of the time when the Lords occupied the upper end of the chamber of Parliament, and the Commons humbly stood below. The Aldermen are types of the Barons; the Common Council of the Commons; while in the liverymen of the companies, who have the privilege, above their brother freemen, of electing the civic functionaries, we have a type of the constituencies of Britain. We may see, too, a miniature of the judges of the land, in the attendant Recorder and Common Sergeant; while the Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, Town Clerk, Remembrancer, Pleaders, Secondaries, Attornies, Auditors, Wardens, Clerks, Officers of the Lord Mayor's Household, City Marshals, and the host of minor functionaries, who pour in among the crowd, give the ceremony an imposing air of grandeur.

The last hour of the Lord Mayor's reign approaches; but the Lord Mayor never dies—his spirit is immortal. Two chairs—a small and a large one—are therefore placed (see our engraving), that, in the presence of the representatives of the eighty-one existing guilds of London, the transformation may be seen, and the Corporation be proved to live for ever. But, before this important act takes place, a more important one is transacted—the Lord Mayor elect is sworn. This is a ceremony of high religious import. Low, on his knees, before a table covered with the City Charters, and other formal documents, his hands placed on the Gospels, he is devoutly pledged to "keep faith and a good conscience" in the maintenance of his state and dignity. This done, the departing Mayor exchanges seats with him; and, lo! the power of the Lord Mayor has passed from one body to another! Sword-bearer, Mace-bearer, Purse-bearer, advance with threefold obeisance, and lay their emblems of office on the table. They retire, and stand among the crowd, sunk to the level of common humanity. But the new Lord Mayor speaks; it is the voice of law—it is the command of authority. Sword-bearer, Mace-bearer, Purse-bearer, advance once more; they resume their insignia of office, and start up official beings. Such is the initial act of the new Lord Mayor; "now is Mortimer lord of the city." The Ex-Lord Mayor, seated on a low chair, denuded of the collar of S, the jewels, and all the outward and visible signs of supreme power, then receives the congratulations of the company, and, after him, the new Lord Mayor, in like manner, the same.

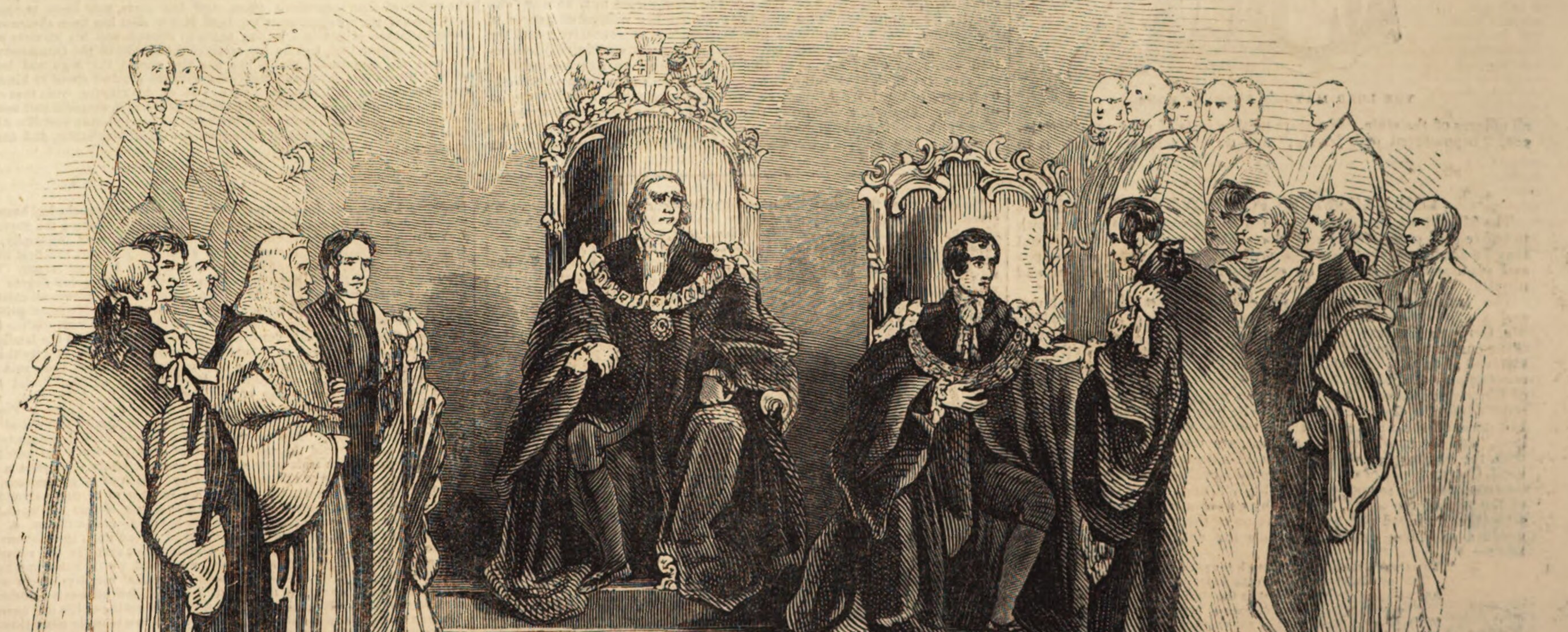
II.—THE SHOW—MEN IN ARMOUR.

The show, as arranged by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs' Committee, is a poor one. A different result might have been expected, as the Lord Mayor belongs to the wealthy Fishmongers, and is reputed to have made a great deal of money by his civic connections. Be that as it may, the men in armour are always interesting, and they are to ride in the show. We have, therefore, by permission of the Board of Ordnance, had a series of careful sketches made of the steel suits, shields, swords, &c., which are kept in the Tower; and these we have grouped together in the way in which they are exhibited to the public in the procession. For the

MAN IN BRASS,

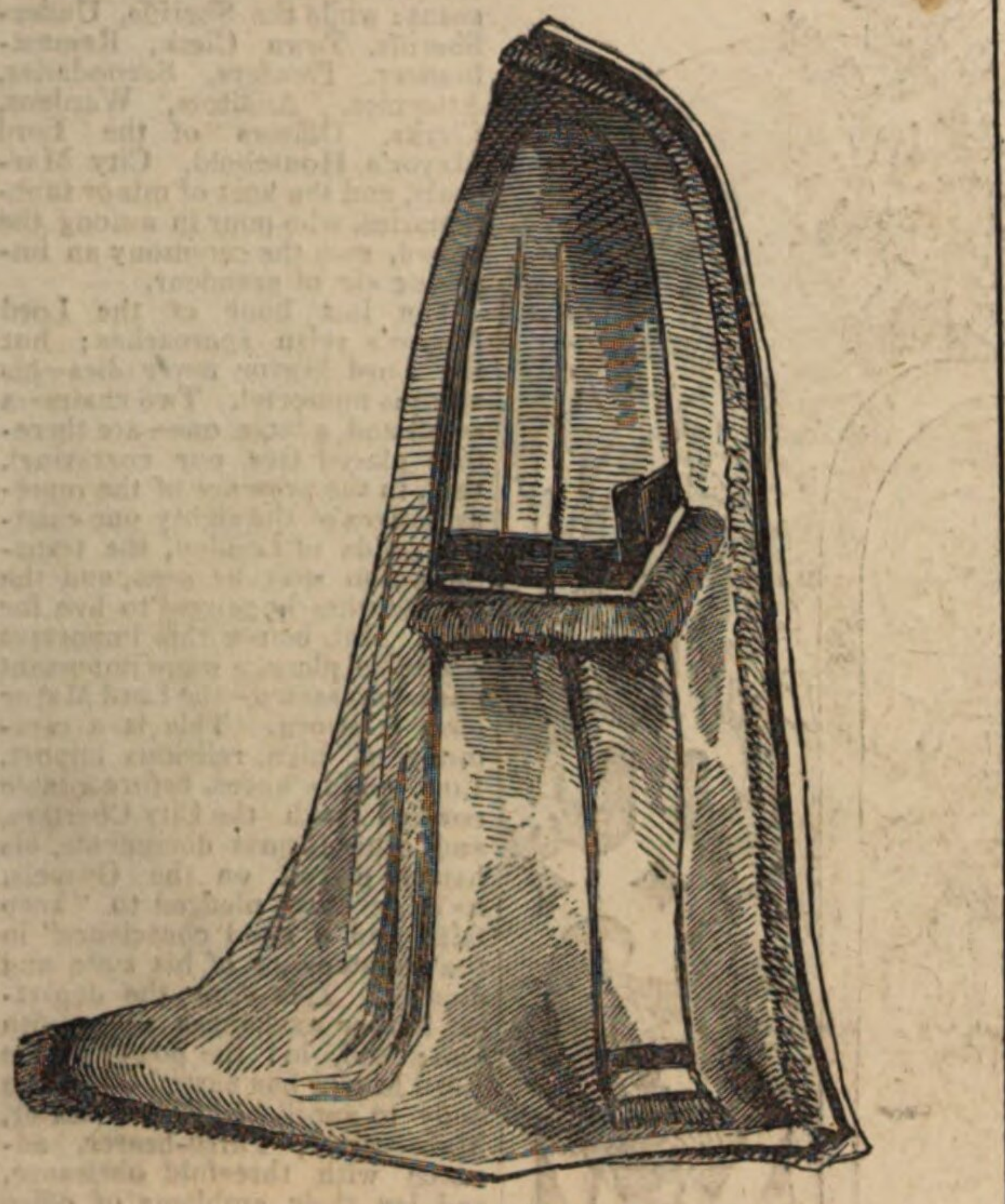
we are indebted to Mr. Marriott, of Fle[illegible]eet, in whose custody, as the [illegible]d and representative of the Braziers of London, he is ordinarily kept.

The "ancient knights," as they are called, who ride in the array,



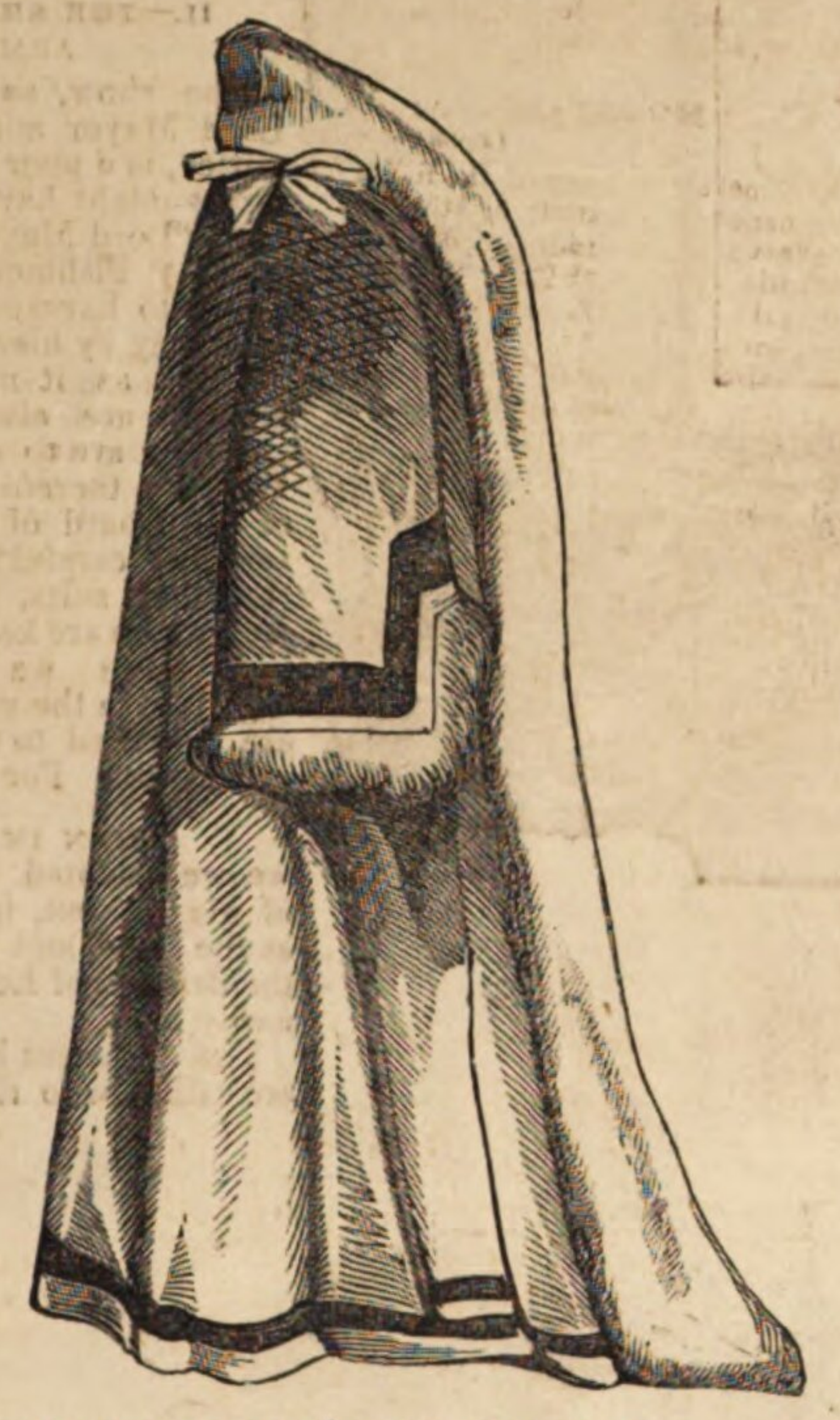
CEREMONY OF INDUCTING THE NEW LORD MAYOR INTO HIS OFFICE.

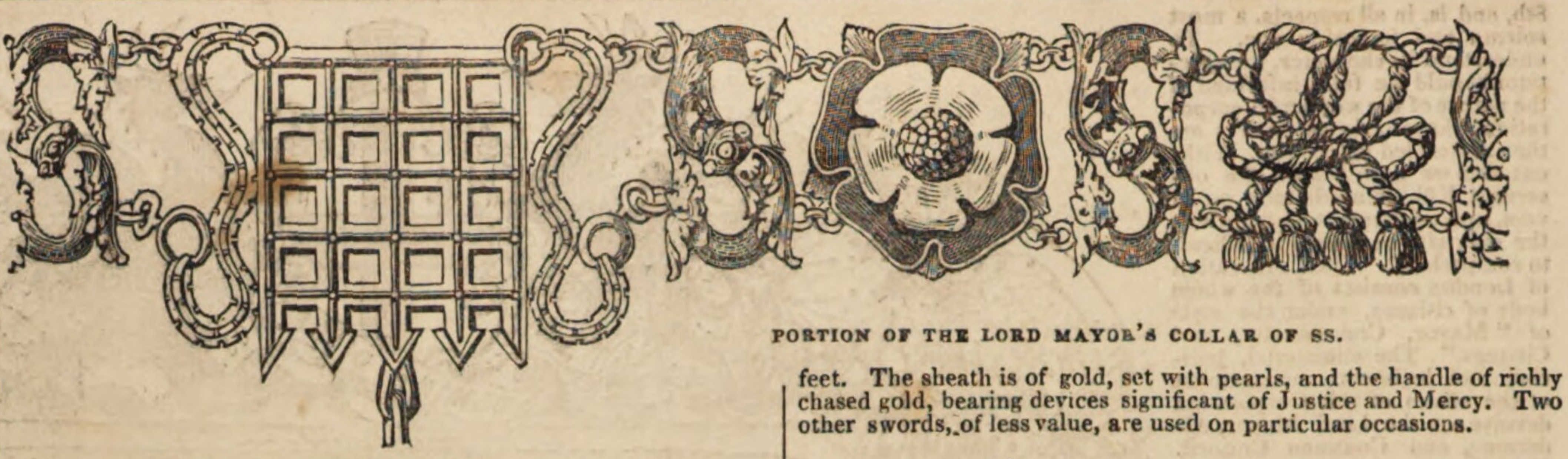
are shadows of the mighty champions who once challenged all comer in defence of the City rights in general, and of their lordships' privileges in particular. Silent and powerless now, they pass in mute eloquence through the crowded streets, and serve no better purpose than to grace a joyous holiday. Individually, however, they possess many claims to attention. The steel suits are real suits, and have been worn by great men in our country's history. The first one belonged, originally, to Sir Henry Lee, Master of the Horse in 1570, and is a fine specimen of strong plate armour. His sword and shield are borne by two cavaliers of the time of Charles I. The second group exhibits a nobleman of the time of James I., cased in plate armour, with epauldrons on the joints. His attendants are knights of the time of Elizabeth, in half armour. It will be seen that in these associations, strict chronological truth is set at defiance; but this, in a Lord Mayor's Show, is not to be looked for. The man in brass is not a man in armour at all, as the brazen envelope is of no period, and could not be worn in action. He is said, by courtesy, to be dressed in "scale armour;" but the scales are more of the brazier's than the armourer's fancy. He is, however, a very grand fellow, and much admired by the people.

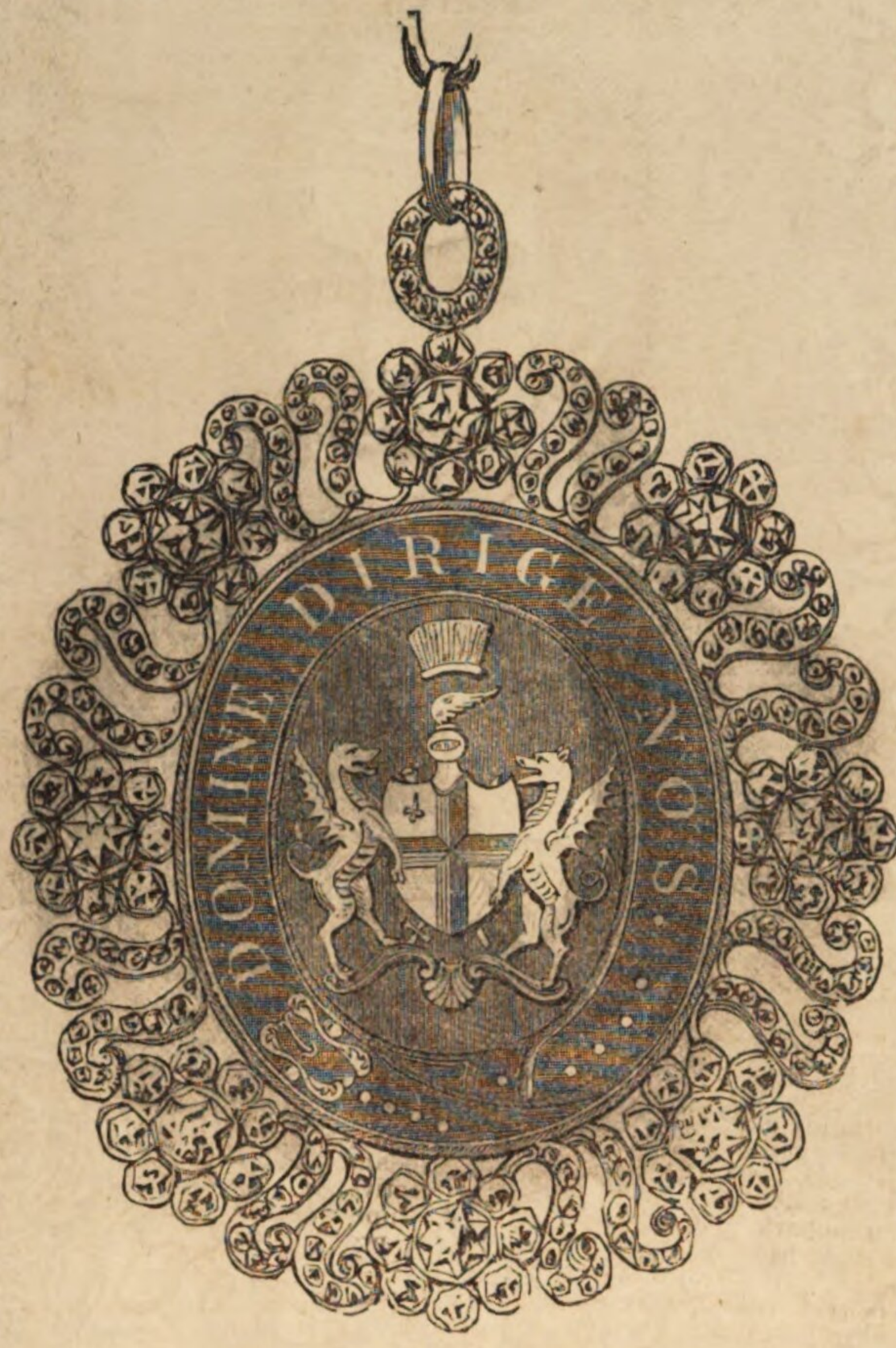

THE LORD MAYOR'S BLUE ROBE.

III. THE COSTUME, DECORATIONS, AND INSIGNIA OF THE LORD MAYOR.

It cannot be complained of the Lord Mayor, as it was objected against the times of Elizabeth, that an "excess of apparel" disfigured all officers of the state. He wears neither suits of gold nor silver tissue, "bepowdered with jewels;" nor do his servants parade it in "murrey and plunkett," as did his predecessors. On the contrary, he is plain but stately in his attire. In public or ordinary state occasions, he wears a massive black silk robe, richly worked with embroidery; and, beyond his collar and jewel, has no other distinction. In the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council, and other civic meetings, he is dressed in a blue silk robe, furred and barred with black velvet; and on the bench, at the Mansion-house and in the Central Criminal Court, he is attired in a scarlet robe, furred and bordered with black velvet. The crimson velvet robe worn in conducting the Sovereign through the City is so rarely used, and differs in form so much, according to the taste of the wearer, that it can hardly be considered to form part of the official costume of the Lord Mayor. Our cuts show the scarlet and blue robes; the portrait shows the black robe.

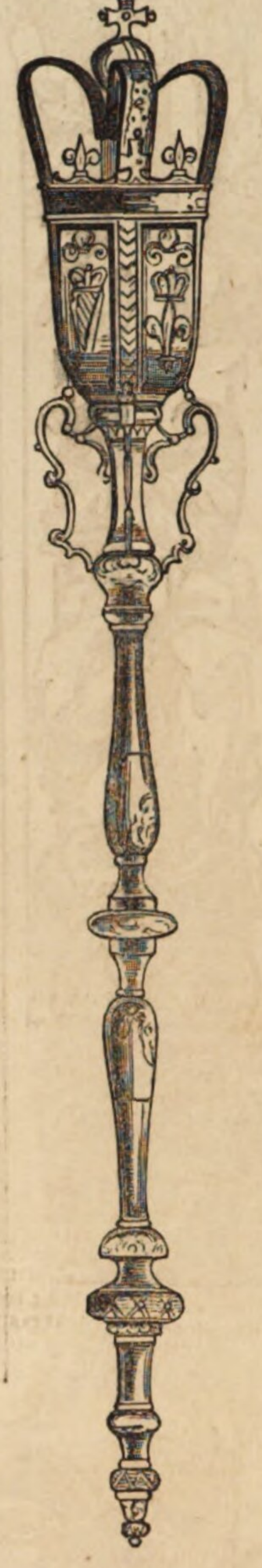

THE LORD MAYOR'S SCARLET ROBE.

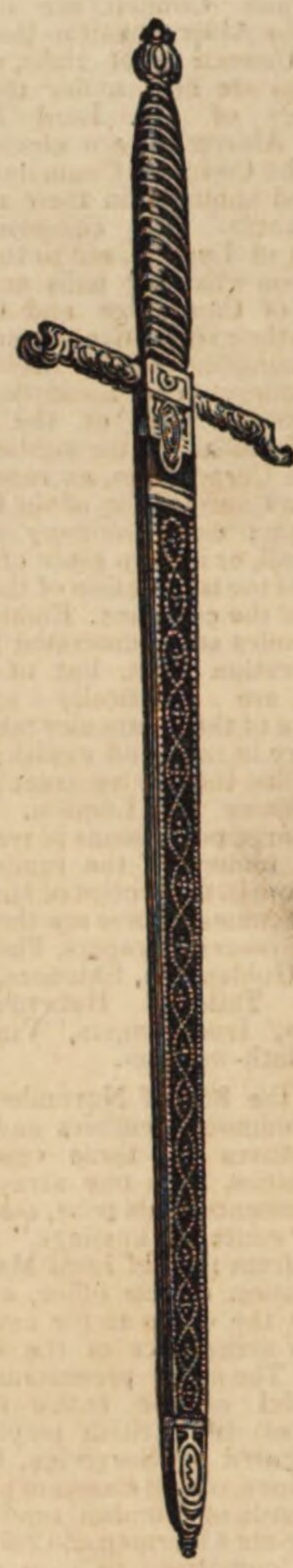

PORTION OF THE LORD MAYOR'S COLLAR OF SS.


DOMINE DIRIGE NOS.
THE LORD MAYOR'S JEWEL.

The collar and jewel are badges of great beauty. The former is formed of pure gold, and is composed of a series of links, each one formed of a letter S—which formerly signified *squire* or gentleman—a united York and Lancaster, or Henry the Seventh rose, and a massive knolt. The ends of the chain are joined by the portcullis—the celebrated badge of Henry the Seventh—and from the points of it, suspended by a ring of diamonds, hangs the jewel. The entire collar contains 28 SS, 14 roses, and 13 knolts, and measures 64 inches. The jewel contains, in the centre, the City arms, cut "in cameo," of a delicate blue, on an olive ground. Surrounding this, a garter, of bright blue, edged with white and gold, bearing the City motto, "Domine Dirige Nos," in gold letters. The whole is encircled with a costly border of gold SS, alternating with rosettes of diamonds, set in silver.

These constitute the official vestments: but, without the mace and the sword, the presence of the Lord Mayor would not, in due etiquette, be complete. The mace represents the delegated power of the Crown, which he holds as her Majesty's representative; and the sword—the gift of the Sovereign—symbolizes the exclusive jurisdiction which, as chief officer of the Corporation, he exercises within the city walls. These interesting objects have never been engraved; by favour of the Lord Mayor, we are able to present faithful copies of them. The mace measures five feet three inches; it is formed of silver gilt, and is embellished by a crown and regal emblems. It was presented, we believe, by Charles II. The sword measures four feet. The sheath is of gold, set with pearls, and the handle of richly chased gold, bearing devices significant of Justice and Mercy. Two other swords, of less value, are used on particular occasions.


THE MACE.


THE PEARL SWORD.

As a pendent to the annexed portrait of the newly-elected Lord Mayor, we quote the following from the Recorder's address to the Lord Chancellor, at the presentation on Saturday morning:—

"With regard to the fitness and ability of Mr. Gibbs to fill the high office of Lord Mayor, there cannot be a doubt. In early life, he was engaged in successful commercial transactions, and as far back as the year 1818 he was chosen a member of the Court of Common Council, and his re-election was never opposed. Mr. Gibbs was, in 1838, elected alderman of Walbrook Ward, and he has performed the duties of a magistrate of the city of London with the greatest credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the public. After the passing of the New Poor Law Bill, Mr. Alderman Gibbs was elected chairman of the city of London Poor Law Union, which contained no less than ninety-two parishes. Mr. Gibbs has given the greatest satisfaction in performing the duties of that responsible office, and has every year been re-appointed; that was not all, for eight years the Lord Mayor elect has been chairman of the Commissioners of Sewers; he was annually elected, and his services were not only duly appreciated, but he has received the thanks of the Commissioners for his zeal and attention. Mr. Gibbs has also served the high and important office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex with the greatest credit to himself, and with satisfaction to his fellow citizens; as, on his retiring from that office, he received an unanimous vote of thanks from the livery in common hall assembled. It is after 25 years' experience that the livery of London have sent Mr. Alderman Gibbs's name to the Court of Aldermen for Chief Magistrate, and that Court confirmed the choice."

THE MAGAZINES FOR NOVEMBER.

The Magazines, this month, yield a fair average crop, wherewith to enliven the natural chill and gloom of the season. It is true that they do not invariably "rain fatness;" but, the modicum of humour and sentiment is fair, with an occasional sprinkling of vigour and novelty.

The ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE commences its fourth volume, and a new series, with several new contributors, among whom Mr. Carleton (Craven) is entitled to prime notice. His contribution is the commencement of "A Tale of Two Epochs," entitled "Fatherland;" the aim of which, as far as can be judged from these opening pages, will be to illustrate our present high-pressure system of life and manners. Accordingly, we have, within these few pages, some admirable sketches of *aristocratic* living (we do not mean in the bad sense of the phrase) in which the decadence of "Merry England," and the numbering of its days, are unmistakeably shown up. Still, the language is not that of an ill-natured censor on the other hand, Craven is one of the best-natured moralists, and liveliest of sentimentalists; his scenes, too, are life-like, and full of the experience of the man of the world, relieved by an accomplished style, which is altogether untinged with the affectation of the silver-fork school. We quote a specimen or two, commencing with the opening of the tale:—

"There was a time, when, though my path was rough,
The joy within me dallied with distress;
And all misfortunes were but as the stuff
Whence fancy made me dreams of happiness:
For hope grew round me like the twining vine,
And fruits and foliage, not my own, seemed mine."—COLERIDGE.

It was the close of a rich autumnal day, towards the end of September, when a youth, in the dawn of manhood, handed his fowling-piece to a game-keeper in attendance, and motioning him to call off a brace of noble spaniels that were in no hurry to obey the summons, entered one of those venerable mansions so characteristically designated "the stately homes of England." By a lawful conceit, the hall of entrance might be called a prologue to the house and household. The florid architecture proclaimed its date from days when men poured forth their broad pieces to embellish their broad lands, while store of sylvan trophies, grim warriors, and gallant hunters, hung around, bore record that the pursuits and tastes of its lords lay alike in war and woodcraft.

He who crossed its threshold, carried with him assurance of his lineage. His glance and bearing bespoke pride of place; his step and gesture, the bold grace of a pupil trained from childhood to the boon exercises of flood and field. Perhaps, it might have been as well if his hazel eye had flashed less haughtily, and his small sweet upper lip had not curled with quite so much contempt; but liberal allowance must be made for the descendant of the terrible-looking gentleman suspended over the entrance of the eastern corridor, in a slashed doublet and jack-boots, a rapier in his hand as big as a ploughshare, and looking more fierce than fifty furies. As he entered, the young man gazed around, as if to study the family biography which encircled him; his look anon settling on a most gentle page of the volume—a portrait of a girl, of the time and style of Lely. He appeared to peruse it with deep emotion, for the traces of strong feeling passed rapidly over his cheek and brow.

"How like! how wondrous like!" he murmured; "I could almost imagine it was herself!" And then he turned slowly, and passed again through the door by which he came in.

Fair was the scene that spread on every side before the terrace by which the mansion was surrounded. In the fore-ground, gently swelling lawns, clothed with turf soft and sheen as velvet, were studded with noble trees—patriarchal oaks, giant beeches, and majestic cedars, the plumed monarchs of the forest. There, too, wound a limpid river, bright as hope, and tranquil as content; while, in jocund herds, the slim deer cropped their fragrant banquet, or slept beneath the canopy of some blossoming chesnut. But fair and calm as the scene was, he who looked upon it seemed little influenced by its spirit. He paced the broad terrace with uncertain steps, now pressing onward, as if moved to some sudden purpose, and then abruptly pausing, as though it were abandoned or forgotten. His age, as already said, was early manhood; and yet the complexion of youth belonged not to his expression or bearing. Both bespoke a forced maturity; that exotic moral ripeness to the attainment of which the modern system of education acts as the guide, but not as the philosopher and friend. Ah, surely not! for what can they give the dawn of existence in return, who rob it of its freshness, its bloom, and its hopefulness? The experience of life brings with it a bitter compensation for all its advantages; it puts an end to simplicity of character. The moment that melancholy companion joins us, woe to our pilgrimage! In vain we attempt to rid ourselves of its society. The heart, whilom clear as crystal, through which the sunbeam passes bright and cheerful as when it left its home in the heavens, is covered with a dark veil. No longer does our voyage lie on the bright waters of hope, that sparkle around us like rivers of stars. We have learnt to materialize: a sad alchymy—to transmute feeling into solicitude; nature's blithe instinct, that life is a license for happiness, into the world's sad knowledge—how hard it is to live!

For more than two centuries the Nevilles of Oversley had ranked among the leading aristocracy of the county of Kent. Their ancestors, who had been gentlemen of account there before the Revolution, disappeared during the Protectorate, but returned with Charles the Second. The representative of the family, who, at this period, unfurled its banner in the garden of England, had held high rank under the merry Monarch—and, better still, enjoyed his high favour. That the kindness with which the Sovereign endowed him was in some degree the offspring of a fellow-feeling, there is reason for believing, because all existing memorials of the old Royalist General represent him as a roystering gallant that devoted to wassail the days which remained to him from war. With him the Castle of Oversley, and the domains attached to it, came into the family, which had previously been more indebted for its social position to ancestry than acres. The ancient cavalier was a patriot to the backbone; as it has been said of Pitt, "he loved England as an Athenian loved the city of the Violet Crown—as a Roman loved the city of the Seven Hills." Like Pitt, also, he showed his attachment in his peculiar fashion; he hated a Frenchman—as Lord Collingwood declared was the moral obligation and social duty of every British officer—"like the devil;" and poured forth libations to Church and State, as if he held the appointment of chief priest of loyal sacrifices and oblations. The stock from such a source was not likely to possess a turn for domestic management or systematic economy. Each of its generations, indeed, was the drop of water on the rock, which, in process of time, should wear away; and the hour was fast at hand when the heir of that distinguished name was destined to succeed to no portion of its honours—except the name.

The future lord of a barren heritage looked abroad upon the glorious regions before him in much such sort as we contemplate a scene in the consciousness that we are dreaming. Hill and valley, wood and water, house and home, appeared to him as an unsubstantial vision—an unreal mockery—from which he should presently awake to the bitter assurance that all was a delusion. Like almost every young Englishman of condition, his spring of life had been divided between a public school and the university. When scarcely more than a child he departed from his father's roof, to which his visits had hitherto been but as those of a stranger; and now, for the first time, he found himself an inmate of his father's house as one to whom it was a home.

The following sketch of rural life is in another vein:—

The village of King's Oversley is just the sort of place you would wish, and expect it to be—quiet, comfortable, old-fashioned, and essentially English. Turn which way you will, you meet something that reminds you of home and fatherland! That antique and homely church is an emblem of the faith you profess: that picturesque cottage, of the abode which you have assigned to comfort and content when haply a sojourner in far-off lands. As you turn from the hawthorn-sheltered lane that leads from the high road into the rural street, there

> stands in front of you the village ale-house, with its *sign waving* in the breeze, as if beckoning you to enter. Hah! you recognise that rosy-gilled veteran, whose seat that old oaken bench has been from time immemorial. A walking biography is he of the heroes of Minden, and the worthies of the Flanders war. *He's fond* of beer indeed—*very fond*—but then, poor fellow, recollect how those sixteen years in the Punjaub must have evaporated the moisture out of him. I tell you, another guess man is he from that Hoskins, the higler, who could never pass the door without stopping at it to guzzle till he fell out of his cart. And do not the gardens smell sweetly! though autumn is no longer young, the fragrance of summer breathes from that tiny plat there, just before you reach the Cross. The villagers call it Fair Rosamond's *Bower; it's* where Rose Kennedy lives with her father, the parish clerk. Bless you, it isn't much larger than a flower-pot, yet never a day of the year is there but you might gather in it a nosegay fit for a queen.

Among the other noticeable contributions are a few which embellish the events of the day; such are the papers on the visit of Louis Philippe, by Doctor O'Toole (the Irish Whiskey-drinker); "Some 'Points' for a New 'People's Charter'" glancing at Young Englandism;" a paper on the "Xanthian Marbles" illustrating the latest arrival of those *gems of* art; "The Three Royal Exchanges" telling gossipingly, yet *factorially*, at the history of the respective edifices; and "The King of the French in the Old Home of his Exile," in a lively, rattling *string* of reasons why Louis Philippe should have come to England. A paper on "The Swedish Poet, Vitalis," is enriched with some graceful translations; and among the Reviews is a very interesting and extended notice of W. Thom, "The Inverury Weaver." The illustrations are more numerous than usual; and there is a novel energy throughout the number which is highly satisfactory. By the way, the group of Irish life, by Phiz, at page 13, is a masterpiece of character.

Fraser this month presents us with a Number of unusual variety. "A Fine Day at Stratford-upon-Avon" is written by a real enthusiast—fresh, chatty, and, withal, with marks of good reading. We were sorry to find the article would not be completed for another month. "The Smiths" is a pleasant passage in the lives of some members of that large family, containing some capital "bits" of description; and the "Hints on the Modern Governess System" will awaken public attention towards the miseries of that estimable class of girls, whose interest it takes up with so much natural force. "The Luck of Barry Lyndon," and "The Classics of the Table," are *continued* with their usual attractiveness; and there is a perceptive review of Kohl's "Scotland and England."

Hood's Magazine is a sparkling number. The editor's "Lay of a Labourer," is introduced by some finely graphic prose. "The Brace of Birds," is another main attractive story. As usual, there is some genuine *poetry*; and the under-current of the grotesque humour flows towards the exposure and correction of some social abuse.

Blackwood's Magazine opens with a paper of thirty pages, on "The O'Connell Case,—Was the judgment rightly reversed?" It is a most elaborately argumentative affair, relieved by springy illustration *of character*—for example:—

> We waited with great interest to see the course which Lord Denman would take upon the great question. He is a man of strong natural talents, of a lofty *bearing* in the administration of justice, and an uncompromising determination on all occasions, to assert the rights and protect the privileges of the subject. Nor, though a man of unquestionably very strong Whig opinions are we aware of his ever having allowed them to interfere with his eminent and most responsible judicial duties. Whatever may be our opinion as to the validity of his conclusions on the subject of the challenge to the array, it was impossible not to be interested by the zealous energy, the manly eloquence, with which he vindicated the *right of* the subject to the fullest enjoyment of trial by jury, and denounced what he considered to be any, the slightest, interference with that right.

Two papers—on Miss Barrett's Poems and on Lamartine—relieve the somewhat too strong political cast of the number.

Bentley's Miscellany introduces a new contributor with "The House *in the Teurain*; a Painter's Adventure in Paris." It is vigorously written, in the right keep-moving magazine spirit, with an untiring picturesqueness of detail—a most essential acquisition for this *magazine*, which frequently verges on the vapid. "Caninology" is a very dull attempt to *witticise* the history of the dog. "Eton Scenes and Eton Men" contains some interesting reminiscences of the boyhood of several master-spirits of the day. "The Private Secretary" is a characteristic sketch of "that most speculative and least plebeian" calling. The "Scattergood" papers have for their attractions the marvels of an itinerant showman, drawn from the life; and fresh indignities heaped upon poor Clara, the governess, contrasted with the affected frippery of a *bal costumé*: in all which the writer maintains his reputation for nicely observing minor points of character and conduct.

The Metropolitan has attracted our notice by a paper of "Recollections of the late Thomas Campbell," penned with excellent feeling. Tours, tales, and poetry, and political economy (!) fill the remaining pages.

The New Monthly Magazine opens with "Scenes of Society—Jack Grandison's Marriage," the said Jack being a brilliant scamp, and magnificent adventurer: neither of these epithets, however, apply to his written career, which scarcely has the vulgar merit of being smart. "Peter Priggins's First Meet of the Season" is not high-*mettled*, but lively enough. "The Talleyrand Papers," part VIII., appear to be reaching an extent characteristic of the long-protracted life of the hero. The continuations are—"The Lover's Rock," "*Social Piracy*," "The Robertses on their Travels," and "The Philosophy of Waltzing," in all of which there is abundance of amusement for these dull November nights. The "Conversations with Mr. Beckford" (*who*, by the way, was a pupil of Sir W. Chambers, while he was building Somerset-house,) continue to be very attractive.

Tait has an excellent paper on Niebuhr, from a forthcoming translation of his "Memoirs." The reviews of a batch of "Recent Poems," and of Mrs. Shelley's "Rambles," are admirable.

The Dublin University Magazine *opens* with a severe castigation of certain of our book making generation, designated "Twaddling Tourists in Ireland:" in this paper, the "mock impartiality that results from selfish and ignorant indifference" is *fearlessly* exposed. Next is a very interesting and well-written paper on Etruscan Art. The tales are "The Year-Market in Ravensburg" and a Captivity, a Fête, and a stirring Abbey scene, in "The Nevilles of Garretstown."

Ainsworth's Magazine is nearly half filled with the Editor's contributions: of these, "The Revelations of London, Part II., The Dog-fancier," with its details of St. Giles's Rookery and Dog-stealing, is, from first to last, a coarse piece of Jack Sheppardism—the nest-egg of an unenviable popularity. Mr. W. F. Ainsworth, we perceive, brings his "Winter Wanderings" to a stand-still—though, at the *end of* ten grave pages. To the relief of the number, however, comes "Another Leaf" from Drinkwater Meadows' Theatrical Recollections. Some thirty pages are occupied by the Editor's "Saint James's; *or, the* Court of Queen Anne."

The New Edinburgh Review contains a rambling article on "Young England and the Political Economists:" the paper is really entertaining, but *lacks method*: still, the spirit is good; and the number is lively throughout.

The North British Review, No. III., contains eight masterly papers, of well-varied interest. The opening article, "On the Political Economy of the Bible," teems with important truths, among which stands most prominently, the vindication of the paramount authority of Scripture, by *demonstrating* the full and unexcepted harmony between the word of God and the works of God. There are two articles of intense scientific interest—on the life of Sir Humphry Davy, and the Earl of Rosse's *Reflecting* Telescopes. In elaborate detail and eloquent illustration these papers have, perhaps, never been surpassed. Backhouse's Visit to the Mauritius and South Africa, and the Condition of the United States of North America, are the subjects of two other papers; and the Number is wound up with an *intrepid* attack upon the shabby Post-Office Espionage, which is not a string of unsustained assertions, but a severe examination of the Lords and Commons Reports upon this very damaging business.

The Polytechnic Review and Magazine continues its papers on Projectile Weapons of War and Explosive *Compounds*, and Captain Warner's inventions; in which, however, little novelty is elicited. A somewhat better method or system in this journal would materially add to its influence as a scientific record.

The Bankers' Magazine contains an *exposé* of "The Grinding Tyranny and Unprincipled Rapacity of Money-lenders," though the remedy proposed—"the re-enaction of the usury laws"—is very questionable. "The Regulation of the Currency, and Suggestions for Decimal Money," *are* among the other striking novelties of this number.

Simmonds's Colonial Magazine is chiefly noticeable for the "Journal of a Voyage to *Port* Philip," and an anonymous attack from Monte Viedo, on "Rosas, and the Atrocities of his Dictatorship," in which crimes are catalogued in a frightful array of figures. "A Visit of Ningpo," by an English lady, is a neat picture of Chinese domestic life.

Maxwell's History of the Rebellion in Ireland, in 1798, Parts XII. and XIII., details "The Progress *of the Union* through the British *and* Irish Houses of Commons;" "Summary of Opinions *pro and con* the Union;" "State of Ireland in 1801;" and "The Trial of Robert Emmet." The illustrations, by Cruikshank, are well sustained.

The Love Match, by Henry Cockton (Part II.), progresses with "The Hero's Expedition in a new character;" "*The* Bans;" and "*Consequent Flight*;" full of bustle and incident.

The New Sporting Magazine is rife with seasonable novelties—in papers on Hunting, Pheasant-shooting, the Newmarket Meetings, &c.

The Funny Almanack for 1845, by Momus the Younger, illustrated by Phiz, is a calendar of mirth and *matter-of-fact*, broad grin and *quaint* conceit. Besides the calendar, to each month is an engraving of some comic incident, with poetical illustration, and a few quips and puns; wound up with a comic *chronology* of 1844. The *whole* is very amusing; and the price (6d.) a marvel of cheapness.

The West of England Miscellany, No. I., printed at Bath, proves sub-division of letters as well as labour, to be the taste of the *day*. The opening paper denotes the work to be a scion of Young England.

Punch's Pocket-book for 1845, is an *opera semi-seria*, as they say in the Haymarket. The first part contains the customary Pocket-book Lists of the State, Legislature, Population, Law, Taxes, Commerce, an Almanack, Diary, and ruled *columns* for "stubborn *things*." Thus far, the fact; then come the *entremets*—the fun, with a poetic index:

> 'Tis said an index is a *prosy* thing:
> Punch, to re-*verse* it, will his index sing.

The papers, alternate prose and verse, are mostly in the *style of the* Swiftian Directions to Servants; "The Stranger's Guide to the Great Metropolis" is one of the best specimens. Among the other subjects so quizzed are the Police, Fancy Balls and Fairs, Ramsgate, Popular Authors, the Syncretics, the Bill System, Public Dinners, Farming for Ladies. The whole is amusing drollery, so that those who lose their temper over the facts and figures of Part I., may *recruit their* humour with Part II. We suspect that many a small wit invests half-a-crown in the purchase of Punch's Pocket-book, as a refresher for his own scanty store of jokes!—the investment is, *doubtless*, a profitable one, until detection, when he may be amenable to the excise for *smuggling spirits*. The steel illustrations, by Leech, are clever, especially the coloured frontispiece, "Farming for Ladies," *and the* vignette; the wood-cut head-pieces, too, are the quintessence of drollery.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

A very funny performance took place at this house on Monday evening. We say funny, inasmuch as the humour was principally sustained by the audience instead of the actors. A comic drama, called "Sam Patch," was produced, which proved so complete a failure, that the spectators having gone through the various condemnatory stages of inattentious sibilation and indignation, at last became jocose, which fatal mood for any audience to fall into, soon decided the fate of this unfortunate production. Sam Patch was a man, who, if we recollect aright, used to leap down from Goat Island into the cauldron of the Falls of Niagara, but, as is usual in such cases, took the jump once too often, and was never heard of again. An attempt to represent this feat was introduced in the last scene of the play by the aid of some revolving stage water and a shaking cloth, which increased the merriment of the spectators to the last pitch of derisive jocularity.

The bringing out of this unlucky affair was principally to be regretted, for the sake of the chief performer, Mr. Marble; of whose quaint acting we have before had to speak in high terms: and who certainly did all that could be done with a silly part in a sillier play. He is, without doubt, the best American comic performer we have ever seen—natural, quiet, yet forcible—and delivering his odd sayings with a sly dry humour, far more effective than the most outrageous buffoonery. But we hope he will not appear too much in pieces written for his performance alone. Such productions are always weak; and when the principal actor is off the stage, nothing can be more inane than the dialogue or situations resembling those dull scenes, in what are termed "personation pieces," whilst the chief performer is changing dresses.

The piece was repeated on Tuesday, and, from some alterations, certainly went much better; but altogether only lived three nights. We wonder that Mr. Webster, with his general acumen in dramatic matters, brought such a trashy affair forward, especially at the Haymarket. Not but that some of Mr. Marble's sayings were very droll: his account of the manner in which one of his acquaintances got up an effect on illumination nights, by lighting the tail of a fat pig until all the lard was burnt out of him, produced a roar of laughter.

LYCEUM.

A dramatic sketch, entitled "To Persons about to Marry," was produced here on Monday. The plot turns upon the contrivances of a nephew, to make his uncle, *Mr. Pimony Codlums* (Mr. Frank Matthews), a rich old bachelor, approve of his clandestine marriage. The old gentleman, having tried boarding-houses, lodgings, and all other refuges for the *destitute, at all of which he finds himself* robbed, advertises for a respectable widow as housekeeper. Accordingly his house is besieged by applicants, to his extreme terror, and in the midst of his confusions the *nephew introduces* a young widow, who, in an interview with *Mr. Codlums*, so captivates him, that he at last wishes she could always remain there. Of course the lady proves to be his nephew's wife: and all is ultimately arranged to their general satisfaction. It will be seen that the materials of this little farce are very slight, but they served to keep the audience in high good humour for half an hour. Mr. F. Matthews had a part admirably suited to him, which he played very carefully; and Mr. Meadows, and Mrs. Wigan, as two pilfering servants, gained a great share of applause from the audience. The piece was entirely successful.

SADLER'S WELLS.

Massinger's play of "The City Madam" was brought out here last week (at a period too late for us to notice it in the ensuing number), and added another successful production to the legitimate dramas hitherto represented under this praiseworthy management.

"The City Madam" is one of the thirty-seven plays written by this last of the great dramatic poets of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; of which only eighteen are extant, owing to the culpable carelessness of Warburton. It was first acted May 25, 1632, and published 1659—twenty years after his death, so affectingly chronicled in the parish register of St. Saviour's. It was revived at Drury-lane in 1782; and in 1810, the alteration by Sir J. Burges was brought out at the Lyceum. *Since* then it has been performed several times at different houses, Mr. Macready being the latest representative of *Luke*.

The play, as now acted at Sadler's Wells, is not Burges's adaptation—at the same time it certainly is not Massinger's original comedy. Considerable liberties have been taken with the text and the construction; and, independently of omitting the coarser scenes, which would be found objectionable at the present time, the natures of the characters have been in some instances entirely changed. The daughters, brought up, in the original, in all their mother's overbearing pride and tyranny, sink down to two mere walking ladies; and the great character of the play, *Luke*, retaliates upon his sister-in-law and nieces, for the indignities so long suffered, not in the pride of power and affluence which bursts upon him, but in a moment of madness, brought about by his change of state. Nevertheless, the play, as now produced, acts exceedingly well; although the impression left at its termination is certainly unsatisfactory—not as regards its performance, but as relating to its story and characters

Mr. Phelps exhibited great judgment in the part of *Luke*: and was warmly applauded throughout, more especially in the scenes where he pleads for the decayed merchants, and where he returns from visiting the room in which his wealth is contained. If there was any fault in his performance it was that of being somewhat too energetic towards the end of the play. Mrs. Warner's *Lady Frugal* was excellently acted—the spirit of the haughty purse-proud city madam broke forth in every speech and gesture, contrasting admirably with her humbled manner after her supposed reverse of fortune. The other characters deserve commendation. We were happy to see the house literally crowded by a superior and intelligent audience: the presence of a large school was a pleasing proof that the exertions of the management are approved of, not merely by the playgoers, but by those intrusted with the education and moral culture of youth. The applause was loud, and what was better, judicious, throughout; and the principal performers were called for, and warmly cheered at the conclusion.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Friday).—Since Monday, the arrivals of English wheat up to our market have been very scanty: hence, the stands to-day were poorly filled with samples. Most descriptions were in steady request, and previous rates were supported. The best kinds of foreign wheat were in fair request, but other qualities were inactive, at late rates. The show of barley was not very large; yet most kinds were rather dull, at about previous figures. The best kinds of malt *were quite* as dear. In other descriptions, very little was doing. Oats, beans and peas, found buyers at full prices.

Arrivals.—English: wheat, 2480; barley, 1270; oats, 60 quarters. Irish: wheat, —; barley, ——; oats, 1720 quarters. Foreign: wheat, ——; barley, 950; oats, 1090 quarters. flour, 1760 sacks. Malt, 1120 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 39s to 47s; ditto white, 45s to 53s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 39s to 44s; ditto white, 41s to 48s; rye, 35s to 37s; grinding barley, 24s to 27s; distilling ditto, 28s to 33s; malting ditto, 35s to 39s; Lincoln and *Norfolk malt*, 60s to 61s; brown ditto, 57s *to 60s*; *Kingston* and *Ware*, 61s to 62s; Chevalier, 62s to —s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s to 22s; potatoe ditto, 21s to 24s; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s to 21s; ditto white, 19s to 21s; tick beans, 34s to 36s; old ditto, 34s to 37s; grey peas, 29s to 31s; maple, 31s to 32s; white, 31s to 35s; boilers, 32s to 38s *per quarter*. Town-made flour, *46s to* 48s; Suffolk, 37s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 44s to 53s; Dantzig, red, 53s to 54s; white, 54s to 56s. *In Bond.*—Barley, —s to —s; oats, new, —s to —s; ditto feed, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 24s *to —s per* barrel. Town made, —s to —s.

The Seed Market.—Comparatively little has been doing in this market since our last, and we have no variation to notice in prices.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 52s to 58s; Baltic crushing, 38s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s to 42s; hempseed, 35s to 38s per quarter; coriander, 15s to 18s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, —s to —s; white ditto, —s to —s; tares, —s to—s per bushel; English rapeseed, £23 to £25 per last of ten quarters; Linseed cakes, English, £10 10s to £11; *do., Foreign*, £6 15s to £7 per 1000; rape-seed cakes, £5 10s to £6 6s per ton; canary, 54s to 56s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5½d to 6½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 46s 0d; barley, 35s 7d; oats, 21s 2d; rye, 37s 3d; beans, 36s 8d; peas, 35s 1d.

Six Weeks' Averages that govern Duty.—Wheat, 46s 1d; barley, 34s 4d; oats, 20s 8d; rye, 37s 10d; beans, 36s 9d; peas, 33s 11d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 4s; oats, 6s; rye, 5s 6d; beans, 6s 6d; peas, 9s 6d.

Tea.—There has been more business doing in this article, and in some cases rather more money has been obtained for both black and green. The stock is now 29,478,000 against 29,733 000 lbs at *the same* time in 1843.

Coffee.—There has been a good inquiry for most kinds of coffee, the rates of which have ruled quite as high as last week. Ceylon (good ordinary) has sold at 55s per cwt.

Provisions.—There is a better feeling in the demand for Dutch butter, which is now selling at 92s *to 94s for Friezland*, and 96s to 98s for Kiel. The sale for Irish is active, at an advance of from 1s to 2s per cwt. Carlows, landed, have sold at 78s to 90s; Cork, 80s to 84s; Limerick, 77s to 83s; and Sligo, 77s to 76s per cwt. In bacon very little is doing, and prices are barely supported. Lard is the turn lower. In barrelled *provisions very little* is doing.

Hay and Straw.—Coarse meadow hay, £3 10s to £4 10s; useful ditto, £4 12s to £5; fine upland ditto, £5 3s to £5 8s; clover hay, £4 10s to £6 0s; oat straw, £1 8s to £1 10s; wheat straw, £1 11s to £1 13s, per load.

Potatoes.—We have to report a very inactive demand for potatoes, at from £2 10s to £3 15s per ton.

Tallow.—The market has a quiet appearance, yet prices are supported. Old P.Y.C., on the spot, is quoted at 40s 6d, and new, 40s 9d to 41s per cwt.

Hops (Friday).—Although our market is fairly supplied with most kinds of new hops, the demand for all descriptions is active, and prices are still on the advance. Duty called £130,000 to £135,000. 1844's:—Sussex pockets, £6 17s to £8 0s; Wealds, £7 0s to £8 8s; Mid Kent, £9 0s to £11 11s; East Kent, £9 15s to £12 0s; *Choice ditto*, £12 12s to £13; Farnhams, £10 10s to £13 0s.—1843's: Sussex pockets, £6 18s to £7 10s; Wealds, £6 18s to £7 7s; Choice ditto, £9 15s to £12 0s; East Kent, £9 15s to £12 0s; Old Kent bags, £7 7s to £9 15s.

Coals (*Friday*).—Hasting's Hartley, 18s; *Holywell Main*, 19s; *Old Tanfield*, 15s 6d; West Wylam, 17s; Hilda, 22s 6d, per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—Although our market this morning was but moderately supplied with beasts, we have again to report a very inactive demand for beef, at prices barely equal *to those obtained* on Monday last. We had on sale 60 beasts and 64 sheep from Rotterdam, and 100 Scots, by sea, from Aberdeen. The numbers of sheep being limited, the inquiry for them was firm at very full currencies, and, at which, a good clearance was effected. In calves, the supply of which was tolerably good, exceedingly little was doing, at barely late rates. Pigs were a dull sale, and prices were not supported. Milch cows sold at from £16 to £19 5s each.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; second quality do. 2s 6d to 2s 10d; prime large oxen, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 8d to 3s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d: prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; prime Southdown ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; large coarse calves 3s 0d to 3s 6d; prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; large hogs, 2s 8d to 3s 6d; small porkers, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; sucking calves, 18s to 32s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 20s each. Beasts, 619; cows, 170; sheep, 3840; calves, 217; pigs, 370.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—The supply of meat on sale to-day was good, while the demand was heavy, on the following terms:—Per 8lb., by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; ditto small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 0d to 4s 0d small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 0d.

Robert Herbert.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(*From our City Correspondent.*)

The general tendency *of the* funds during the week has been to advance, in consequence of a scarcity of stock on the part of the jobbers, and the increased purchases of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt. Consols, on Monday, left off at 99¾ ⅞ for money and 99⅞ to par for Account. This price improved on Tuesday, and on Wednesday, the Government Broker took 15,000 Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, and 15,000 Three per Cents, the latter purchase being on account of the South Sea Guarantee Fund. These purchases of course tended to raise quotations, and reduce for the moment the value of money in the house. Exchequer Bills, however, have not partaken of the improvement of prices, continuing to quote 63 to 65 premium. Several investments have lately been made in Annuities, *terminating* in 1880, a stock that has till lately been rarely dealt in. The price is about 21⅝. Bank Stock remains at 204. Three per Cent Reduced closes at 99⅜ to ⅝; Long Annuities, 12 1-16; India Stock, 288; India Bonds, 85; Consols for Money, 100⅜; for Account, 100½ to ⅝.

The operations in the Foreign House have been limited during the week, the only feature worthy of remark being a rise of two per cent. in Portuguese Stock. Spanish has been fluctuating to the extent of about one per cent. according to the wishes of the party who manœuvre these securities. To the uninitiated, the stock appears to rise when it should fall and fall when appearances are in favour of a rise. Mexican remains at 34¾ to ⅞, and Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents. close at 62⅝ ¾. The new Dutch *Four per Cent.* Stock quotes 96⅞. At closing, the price of Spanish was, for the Actives, 24⅛ to ¼; Three per Cents., 35½ to ¾; Portuguese, 55½ to 56; Brazilian, 84½; and Belgian, 102.

The Railway Market has been rather flat during the week, with very limited transactions. The Paris and Rouen Railway shareholders have agreed to a dividend of 24f. 70c. per share, payable from this date. At a special meeting a resolution was carried to issue 18,000 new shares, for the purpose of extending branches to Elbeuf and Louviers. The Rouen and *Havre Railway directors* express themselves very confident of opening their line in the autumn of 1846. The Grand Junction Railway shareholders declare their usual dividend of £2 10s. per share. The Chairman declared the company had nothing to fear from competing lines. At a special meeting of the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway it was resolved to construct a deviation line to Worcester, and thence *to Droitwich* and Wolverhampton reserving their main line to the south of Stoke Prior. Ten thousand shares of £50 each, are to be issued for this purpose. The prices of the shares most dealt in are, (where neither premium nor discount is mentioned), as follows:—Edinburgh and Glasgow, 59 to 60; Sheffield and Lincoln, 39s to 40s; London and Birmingham (*Stock*), 213½; Bristol and Gloucester, 39⅞; Chester and Holyhead, 5½; Churnet Valley, 3¼; Eastern Counties, 13½; Ely and Bedford, 1¼; Lancaster and Carlisle, 13; Croydon, 16; Manchester and Leeds (*chief shares*), 46; York and North Midland (Scarboro' branch), 37½; Dover, 42½; Orleans and Vierzon, 9½; Paris and Orleans 39⅞; Paris and Rouen, 39¾; Rouen and Havre 22⅛; Paris and Strasbourg, 2¼.

Saturday Morning.—The market was firm yesterday for the English Stocks. Bank Stock was done at 205, and Old South Sea Annuities advanced one per cent., closing at 98½. Consols close at 100¼ ⅜. In the foreign house Spanish advance a point, in consequence of the denial by the Spanish finance minister that any clandestine issue *of Three* per Cents Bonds had been made, or was intended. The Actives closed at 24¾. Three per Cents, 36. The share market was rather flat. Sheffield and Manchester quoted 99 to 100; Glasgow and *Dumfries*, ½ dis to par.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, Nov. 5.

BANKRUPTS.—J. CLARK, City-road, carman. G. B. RUDGE and A. J. RUDGE, Gloucester-street, Curtain-road, japan leather manufacturers. R. EATON, Featherstone-street, City-road, butcher. J. STAPLES, Cottenham, Cambridgeshire, plumber. J. B. PIM, Tweed's court, Great Trinity-lane, City, stationer. W. HOLBEIN, Upper Seymour-street, St. Pancras, dealer in flour. H. BRAGG, Montagu close, Southwark, bottle-merchant. W. H. FITZHUGH and R. E. WALKER, Liverpool, merchants. M. I. JACOBS, Ashton-under-Lyne, tailor. T. CROSSFIELD, sen., Kirkham, Lancashire, linen-draper. J. CLEARER, jun., Coventry, victualler.

Friday, Nov. 8.

BANKRUPTS.—J. RAPER, Bridge-road, Lambeth, tailor. H. J. DOGOOD, Camden-terrace West, Camden-town, wine-merchant. W. EBREY, Aldermanbury, silk manufacturer. F. E. BLYTHE, Colchester, porter merchant. J. HUBBARD, Ramsgate, auctioneer. J. PEGRUM, Robert-street, North Brixton, carpenter. J. MAYNARD, Panton-street, Haymarket, bookseller. J. ROW, Torrington, Devonshire, chemist. J. L. TABBERNER, Birmingham, auctioneer. S. MAKEPEACE, Mitcham, Surrey, woollen printer. W. BROOKS, Gilbert-street, Grosvenor-square, grocer. G. BATE, Birmingham, horse-dealer. H. G. GIBSON, Norshaw, Hertfordshire, wine merchant. T. SWIFT and J. A. HENSMAN, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, City, bill brokers. J. BRIDICK, jun., Durham, bookseller.

BIRTHS.

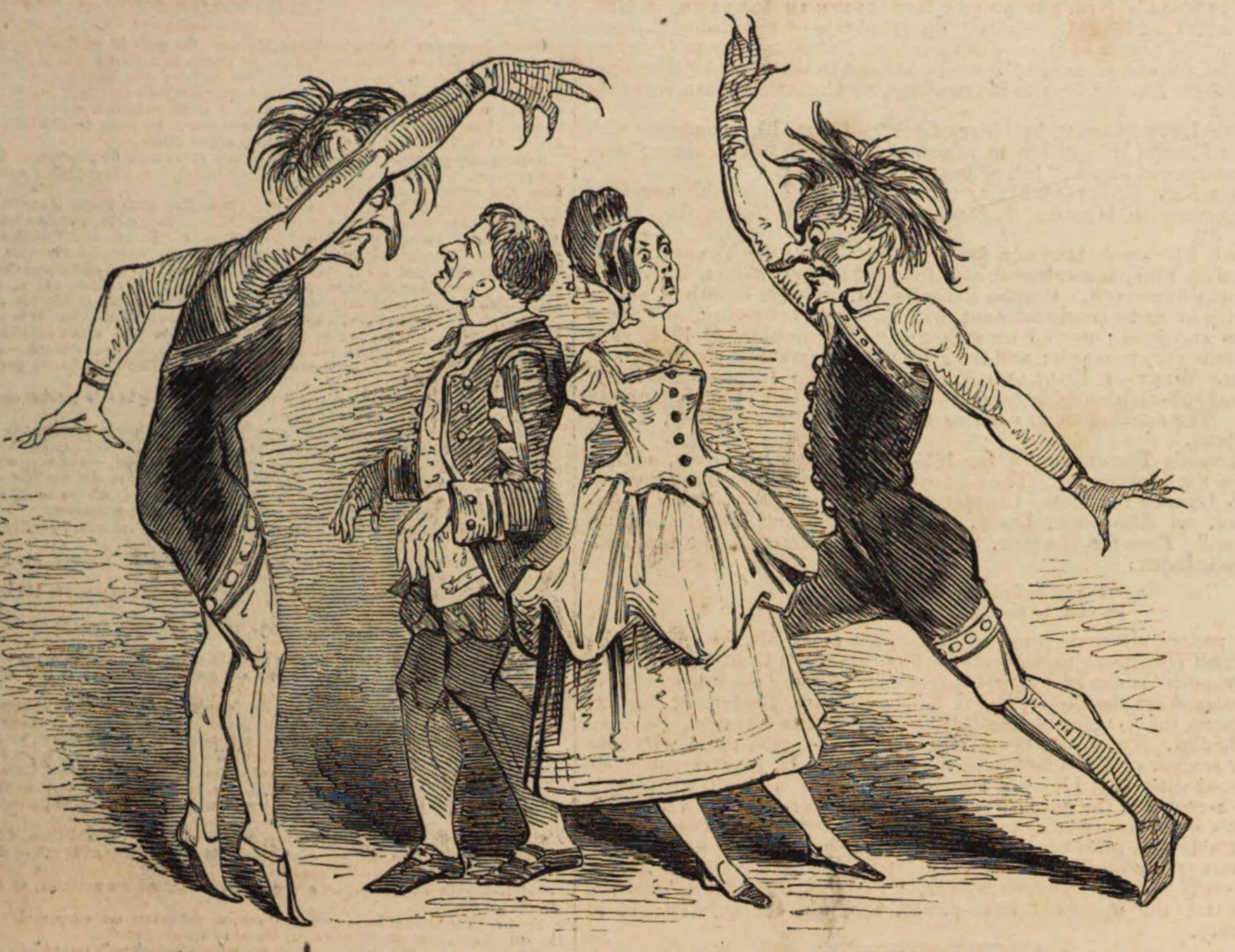
At Studley Castle, the lady of Sir Francis Goodricke, Bart., of a son.——At Eaton-place, the lady of T. D. Acland, Esq., M.P., of a daughter.——At Thornton, near Skipton, the lady *of the* Rev. T. R. Jones, of a son.——At Leamington, the lady of Walter Watson, Esq., of a daughter.——At Dyrham Park, the Hon. *Mrs. Trotter*, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Leominster, N. J. Coote, Esq., of her Majesty's 22nd Regiment, to Rhoda Carleton, of Woodhouse, Wandsworth.——The Rev. J. L. Roberts, M.A., to Mary Augusta, youngest daughter of the Rev. G. Proctor, D.D.

DEATHS.

At Boulogne-sur Mer, Samuel Fothergill Lettsom, Esq., son of the late Dr. Lettsom.——At Ditton Grove, William Gerard, Esq., and brother to Sir John Gerard, Bart.——At St. André de Fontenay, near Caen, the Rev. Robert Evans.——George Mitchell Tweedie, Esq., only daughter of William Holmes, Esq.——At Inniskeel House, county of Donegal, the Rev. John Barrett, 42 years rector of the parish of Inniskeel.——At Pontriffith, Frances, only daughter and heiress of the late Thomas Mostyn Edwards, Esq.——At Lavendar Hill Surrey, Samuel Greenwood, Esq.



SCENE FROM "THE CASTLES OF THE SEVEN PASSIONS," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

SCENE FROM "THE CASTLES OF THE SEVEN PASSIONS."

The Illustration shows a scene from the successful new drama of "The Castles of the Seven Passions:" it may be termed the *tableau* of Avarice, where Mr. Keeley *(Canuche)* and Mrs. Keeley *(Regaillette)* are tempted into the Lion's mouth in quest of Gold and Silver in stupendous vases, whence leap forth the pair of demons shown in our Engraving. The terror of the pair of mortals is admirably depicted:—in the expression of this terror—mixed up with the ludicrous—the Keeleys have no parallel upon the stage.

NEW MUSIC.

Hamilton's Modern Instructions for the Pianoforte, &c. R. Cocks and Co.

We do not fully comprehend this title, or why the word "modern" should be used; the first chapter or section on "Musical Notation" is abstruse enough to vindicate its claims to antiquity. The rest of the book is carefully compiled, but presents nothing of any very startling novelty.

The Barefooted Friar. Sung by Herr Staudigl. The words by Sir Walter Scott. The Music by Edward J. Loder. Purday.

A quaint and clever composition, admirably expressive of the words, to which Mr. Loder is always attentive. Staudigl must have made it highly effective.

The Rage of Paris. A Series of Polkas. Arranged by Augustus Meves. R. Cocks and Co.

It is much to be deplored that this "Rage of Paris" should ever have become the taste of London. Mr. Meves has contrived to invest the music with some charm by his clever arrangements, as is his custom ever; but of the Vandal dance, which it is intended to accompany, we can only say, with Prior,

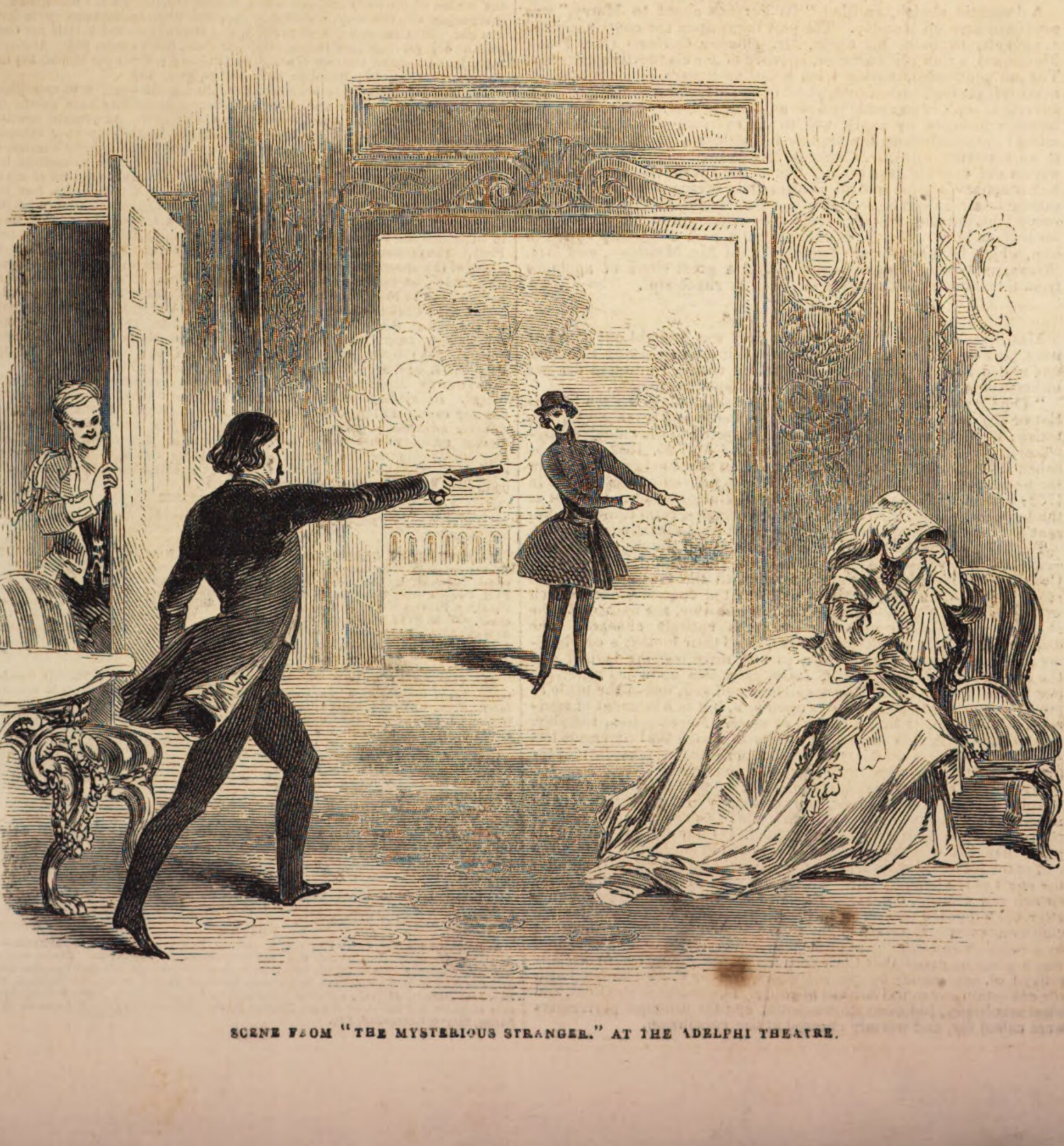
> So ill the motion with the music suits,
> So Orpheus fiddled, and so danc'd the brutes

Evening. A Duet. The Poetry by J. J. W. Mould; the Music by W. S. Rackstraw. Balls and Co.

This duet, the ornamental title-page informs us, is from *the* opera of "De Weldon," and has been sung by Miss M. Smith and Miss S. Flower. There is considerable poetry and feeling in the composition, but a restless anxiety to harmonise every note mars the grace of its progress. Moreover, the two voices are frequently made dependent upon the instrumental bass for anything like "concord of sweet sounds;" they are too loose. Of the words, all we can say is, that *words* were never cast in such a queer *mould* before: they are utter nonsense.

SCENE FROM THE "MYSTERIOUS STRANGER."

The accompanying sketch embodys one of the most effective scenes of this spirited piece. The Satanic tormenter of the puzzled *Count Beausoleil* (Mr. Hudson) has fully performed all his predictions. The Count has lost his fortune, and with his fortune his friends and his mistress. On a rumour, however, that his runaway banker has been arrested, his mistress returns, for there is then a chance of the fortune being recovered, explains away her desertion, and renews her vows of fidelity. At this nick of time his mysterious persecutor enters, declares all the lady has said to be false, and proves it by putting the Count into a closet, declaring that the banker has escaped beyond the possibility of arrest, that the fortune is lost, and that he himself, being rich beyond calculation, will marry the lady himself; and she consents, to the great horror of the Count, who rushes forward maddened, seizes the pistols from the case his visitor has brought, with an offer of being his second in the duel that must inevitably take place with his dearest friend, for whom his mistress has deserted him, and fires! As the weapons had probably been prepared for such a catastrophe, by the agent who brought them, he stands in the doorway harmless, thus again turning a natural cause into a proof of his supernatural power; the cleverness with which this is done throughout is the great merit of the piece.



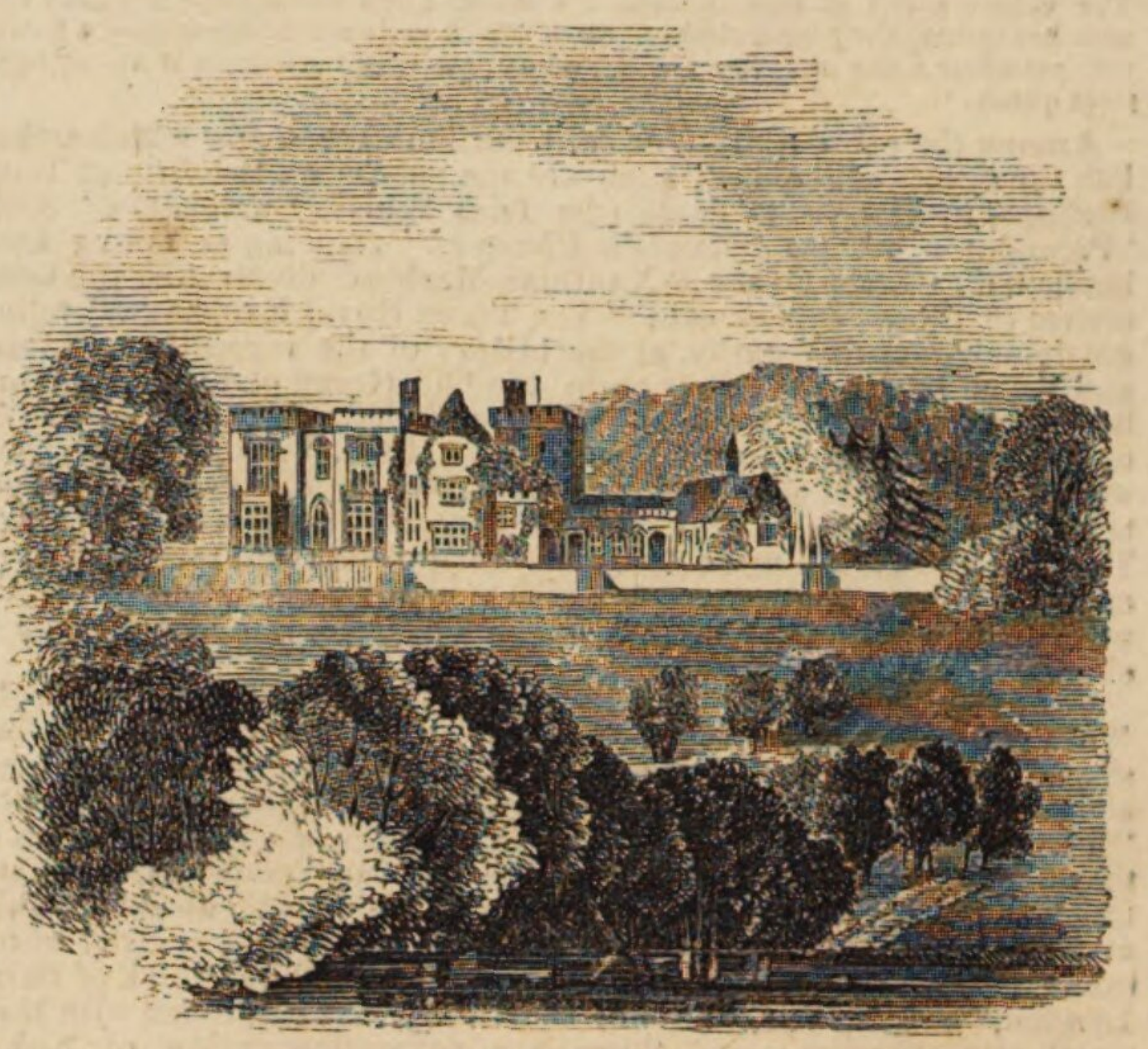
SCENE FROM "THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGER," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

LYPIATT PARK, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

This locality is interesting, from its association with the memorable Gunpowder Conspiracy.

The beautiful domain of Lypiatt is situated about three miles from Stroud, and one and a half from Bisley, upon an eminence commanding an extensive prospect of the undulating surface of the Cotswold range.



LYPIATT PARK.

The approach from Stroud is somewhat secluded; but the avenue at the entrance being passed—whether viewed near, in connection with its antique and richly-carved details, or seen from the park, as represented by our artist, with its exquisite little chapel, its bastioned terraces, and ivy-covered walls, and its grey towers and battlements peering between lofty and thickly-studded elms—this venerable mansion is, certainly, a very fine example of the ancient domestic architecture of this country.

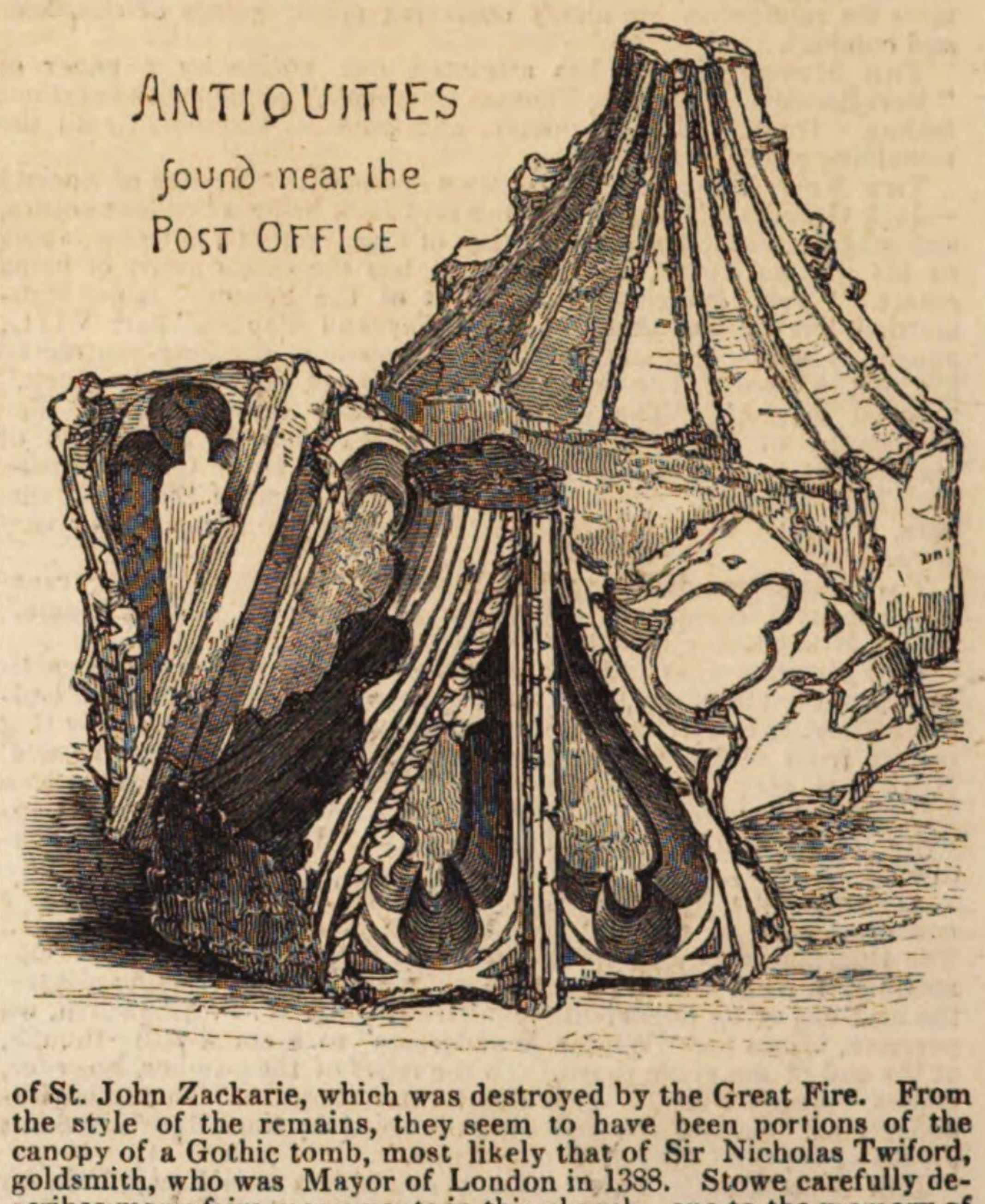
It was originally tenanted by Mortimer, the unfortunate paramour of Isabella, Queen of Edward the Second; the property afterwards fell into the possession of the Throckmorton family, who occupied it in the eventful reign of James the First, and who figured so conspicuously in the Gunpowder Plot. The apartment still exists in which the Conspirators met to discuss their diabolical design. It is a small, wainscotted, square room on the ground floor, and may be noticed in the gable compartment on the right hand side of the principal front in our sketch.

Another source of interest in this building is in the fact of its having held out against the troops of Cromwell, under Charles II., after the siege of Gloucester; and the mark of cannon still exists upon the external surface of the walls. The property has successively belonged to the family of Stevens, the Earl of Ilchester, Mr. Delamere, Sir Paul Baghott, Mr. Lewis; and, finally, Samuel Baker, Esq., the present spirited owner.

There are many interesting and romantic legends connected with the spot, with which the peasantry delight in entertaining strangers: among other things, a subterranean passage is said to exist between Bisley Church, and a concealed entrance in the family chapel, though for what reason does not appear; and the curiosity of its possessors has not yet led them to explore this hidden mystery. Since the property came into his possession, Mr. Baker has made extensive additions and alterations, from the design, under the able superintendence, of Messrs. Dankes and Hamilton, architects, of Gloucester; which, while strictly maintaining the ancient character of the building, have converted it into a spacious mansion, adapted to all the purposes of modern domestic life.

ANTIQUITIES FOUND NEAR THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE, ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND.

The accompanying antiquities have been discovered while making a sewer near the General Post-Office, on the former site of the church of St. John Zackarie, which was destroyed by the Great Fire. From the style of the remains, they seem to have been portions of the canopy of a Gothic tomb, most likely that of Sir Nicholas Twiford, goldsmith, who was Mayor of London in 1388. Stowe carefully describes many faire monuments in this church: one to the memory of Robert Traps, goldsmith, 1526, which bears the following singular epitaph:—



> When the bels be merriely rung,
> And the Masse devoutly sung,
> And the Meate merriely eaten,
> Then shall Robert Traps, his Wife
> And children be forgotten.

The church of St. John Zackarie was situated at the corner of Maiden-lane, and was built during the reign of Edward II., and re-founded by Nicholas Twiford, 1390.

Extraordinary Dispatch of Newspapers from the General Post Office.—On Saturday evening one of the largest dispatches of newspapers from the Post-office in St. Martin's-le-Grand took place. So great a glut of newspapers has not been known in the General Post-office since the memorable night of the coronation of her Majesty the Queen, upon which occasion it is estimated that at last 130,000 newspapers were posted. The number on Saturday evening last did not fall far short of that quantity.

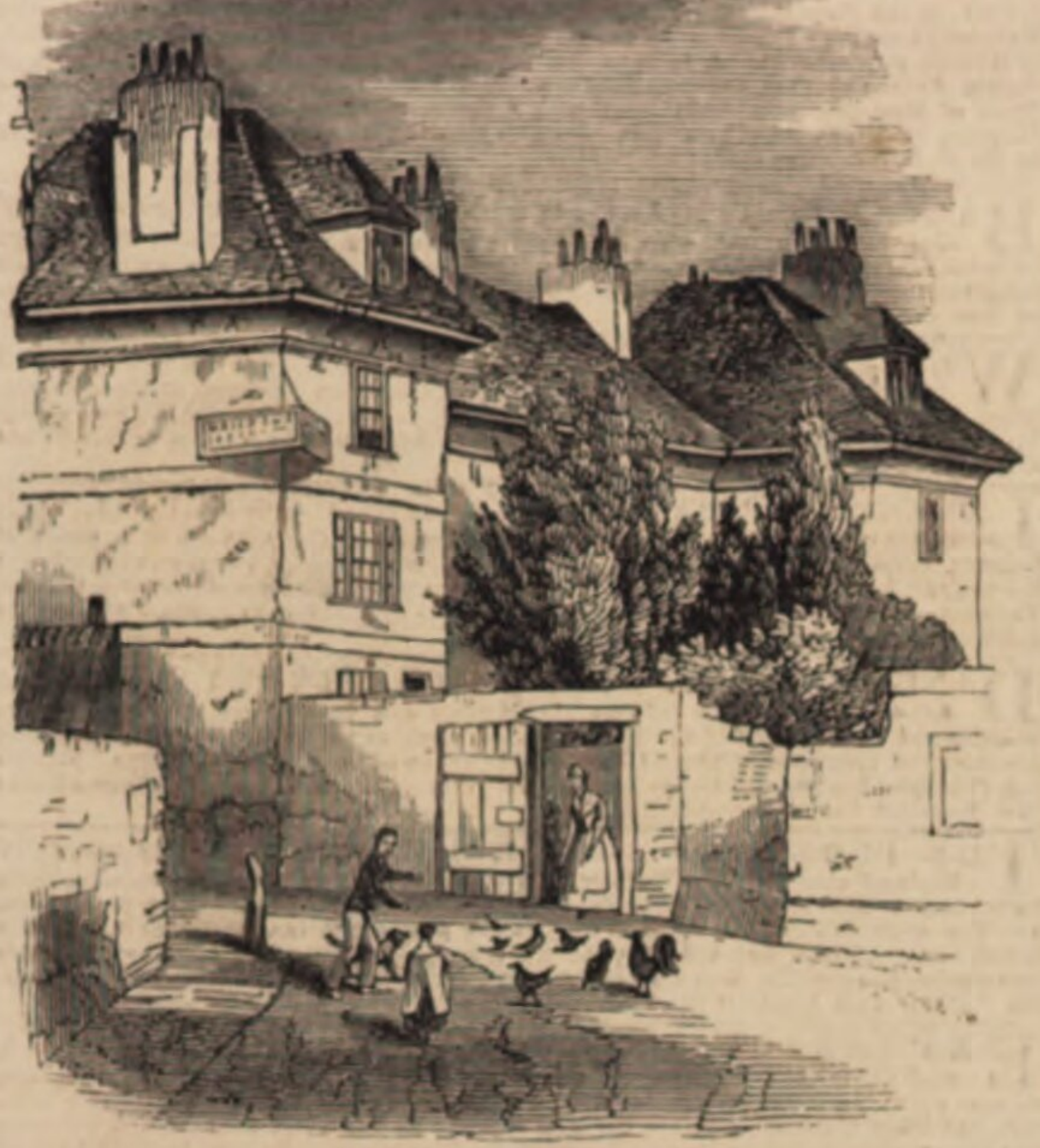
Baths and Wash houses for the Labouring Classes.—The Queen has sent £200, and Prince Albert £100, in aid of the funds required. The poor are already anxiously inquiring at the office in Crosby-square when the wash-houses will be opened.

Signs of Winter.—On Tuesday, London, and the country for some miles around it, were enveloped during the whole day in a dense fog, and business generally had to be carried on by artificial light. The navigation of the river was very much impeded. In some of the hilly parts of Surrey on that morning, snow fell. There was also a fall of snow in Kent, at Folkestone, and other places. On Sunday last the snow was full a foot deep on the ground. On Sunday night and Monday there was a copious fall of snow in the north of France, Belgium, and Holland.

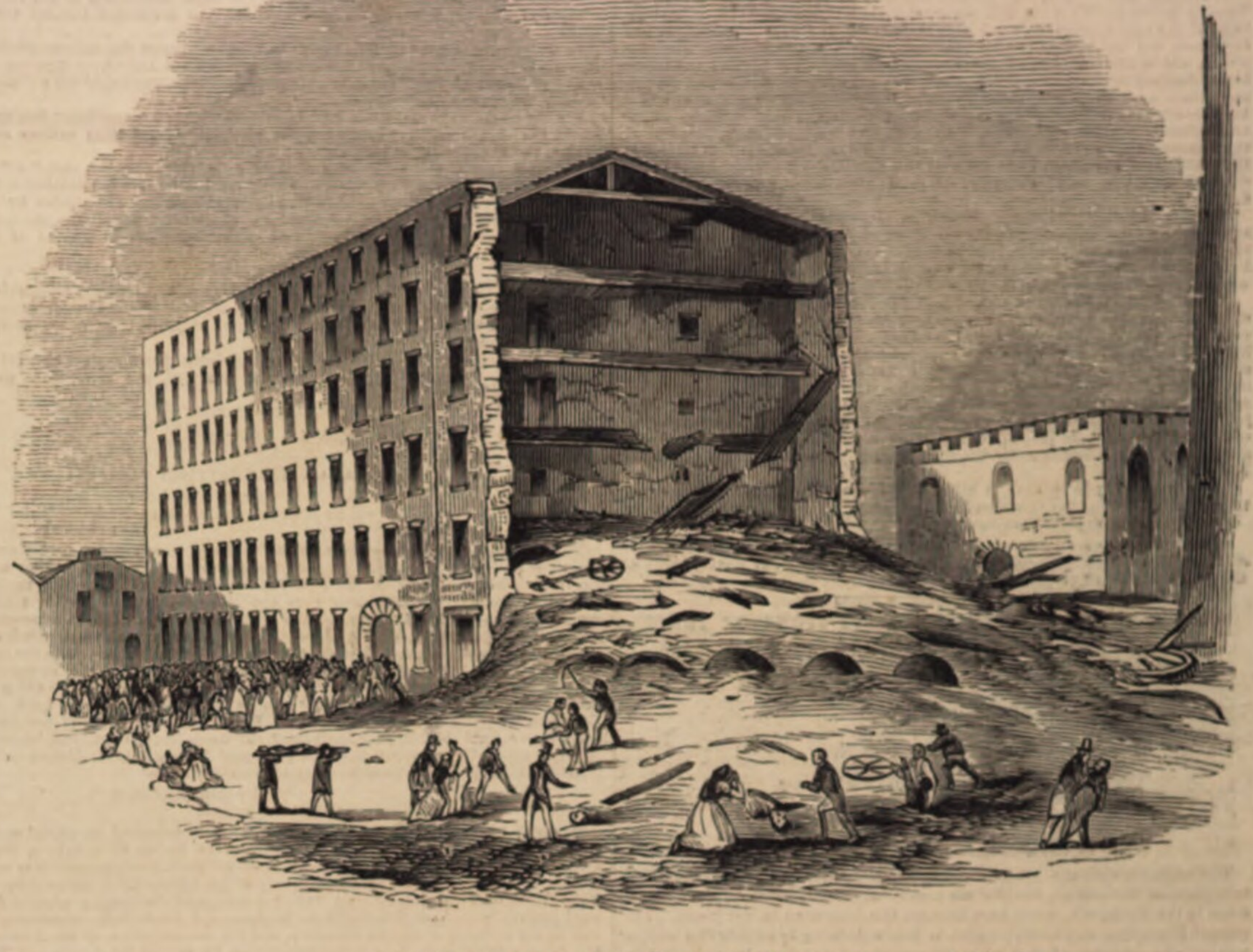
M. Libert, one of the chief clerks of the War Office in Paris, recently, without the aid of a written note, extracted in six minutes the square root of 20,511,841, and in a quarter of an hour also worked without notes the multiplication of 379,625,348 by the same figures, giving the number of 144,115,404,844,121,104. This may be recorded as one of the most remarkable instances of headwork in calculation hitherto recorded.

"BONNER'S HALL," HACKNEY.

During the week, pursuant to notice served on the respective tenants, considerable progress has been made towards the formation of "Victoria Park," Workmen have been occupied in forming Old Ford-lane into a straight line of road, and a row of houses, called King's Arms-row, has been levelled. Within the last three weeks, upwards of 700 loads of rubbish have been brought from the works in the formation of the new road at Whitechapel, to fill up the excavations, and for other purposes. A circle has been staked out in the Grove-road, which is to form one of the principal entrances into the park, and some progress has already been made in the drainage of many of the fields. The chief part of the tenants inhabiting the houses forming the remaining wing of "Bonner's-hall" have vacated their occupancy, prior to the demolition of this interesting structure, which will commence at once. This is one of the most picturesque parts of the locality; the venerable trees which still remain showing it to have been the remnants of a formerly well cultivated park. Bishop Bonner is stated to have resided in the old structure, long known as "Bonner's Hall;" and here it is asserted that the bishop imprisoned and tortured the first Protestant martyrs. The building consists of a centre and two wings; and, with its heavy roofs, chimney-stacks, and dormer windows, presents the scene shown in our engraving.



"BONNER'S HALL."



RUINS OF THE LOWER-HOUSE MILL, NEAR OLDHAM.

LOSS OF LIFE AT OLDHAM.

In part of our impression last week, we gave an account of the falling of a newly erected mill, the property of Messrs. Radcliffe, and Co., near Oldham. Twenty persons were killed by this unfortunate occurrence, 12 males, and 8 females.

The inquest was held on Saturday last, at the Black Swan Inn, Mumps, before Mr. Molesworth. The inquiry was held on the (19) bodies of Joseph Tweedale, Robert Tweedale, James Tweedale, Susannah Wright, George Taylor, Mary Ann Hussey, James Ridgway, Ann Buckley, James Kershaw, Sarah Watmough, William Mannock, John Kershaw, William Butterworth, Edward Winpenny, Ann Ogden, Hannah Slater, Ann Hulme, Elizabeth Smethurst, and Daniel Dunkerley—in all nineteen, William Whitehead not having been found.

It was agreed to commence with evidence as to the identity of the elder Tweedale's body.

A witness named William Mills, living in Pipe-row, North-moor, being confined to his bed by his injuries, his evidence was taken at his own dwelling. He stated: I am a bricklayer, and was working at Lower House Mill, Messrs. S. Radcliffe and Sons. One of the arches in the flooring of the top story had given way about five inches in the crown, and I pulled about a third of it out, and put it in again. This was on Tuesday last. I took it out on Tuesday night, and on Wednesday it was got ready for me, and I put one length (of a third part) in on Wednesday night, and we just then had the middle part out. It was flagged over the top, and the flags of the next bay had given way, and I showed it to the master (Mr. Wrigley) and one of the master's sons. One of the ends of an iron beam had broken—I mean the ear where the clip goes on, and I showed it to Mr. Samuel Radcliffe, and he said it was a pity they broke that way. One had broken before. The beam had only lost one ear, and had not lost all its bearing on the pillar. I had just pulled the middle length out, when I saw the gable end fall. One of the men working near the end (Thomas Mellor) ran, and before he could reach it, it went down, and him with it. It went bay after bay, the roof following the floor, beginning with the gable (west end), and coming towards me, and I saw it going bay after bay, for perhaps a minute, and when it came to me, down I went with it. My head was badly cut, but I was never insensible. My leg is badly bruised and swollen, but not broken; the flags had not broken, but the joints had sundered a little.

By a Juror: The joiner only said that the bedding of the flagging had given way. It was about the fourth bay from the gable end, where the arch had given way. I think it was the pressure towards the gable, and to resist such a pressure the gable should have had strong buttresses. The gable was the only thing to keep it up. The arch had only an inch rise per foot.

Mary Tweedale, of Lower House, widow of Joseph Tweedale, the overlooker, stated that one of the bodies lying at her house was that of her husband; he was forty-four years of age. Another body lying in her house was that of Robert Tweedale, her son, aged seventeen years, a twister-in; and the third body lying there was that of James Tweedale, a younger son, aged twelve years; he was a reacher-in. The poor woman sobbed, and was quite overcome.

After some further evidence the jury adjourned until Monday.

On their re-assembling they were sworn in the case of William Whitehead, the last body missing, which had been found on the preceding day. They then went to view that body, and also to inspect the mill again. The following are the particulars as to—

William Whitehead, of Fouleach, engineer, who would have completed his twenty-second year at Christmas next. He had been in the employ of the firm twelve years. He was unmarried, and lived with his mother, who has six surviving children, of whom four are under twenty years of age; namely, two girls of eighteen and twelve years, and two boys of sixteen and ten years. The deceased's body was found, about ten o'clock on Sunday morning, outside the building, in the yard, near the chimney, under a heap of bricks; so that he had evidently been struck down, crushed and killed, while passing along the yard, endeavouring to escape.

On the return of the jury to the Black Swan, the first witness called—the inquiry being so far limited to the death of the elder Tweedale—was

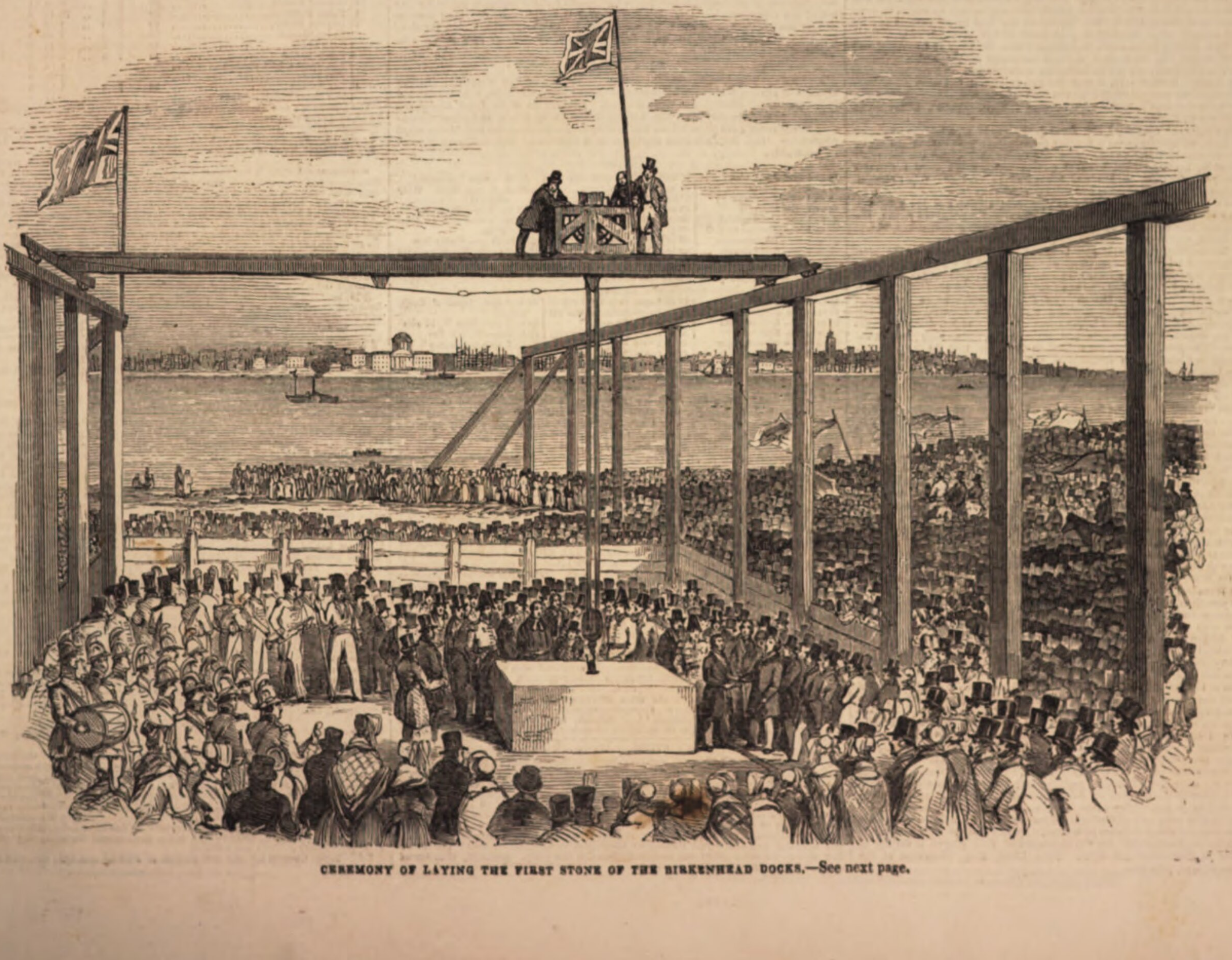
Thomas Mellor, of Hey Side, in Royton, bricklayer, who stated:—On Thursday I was at work on the arch in the cockloft at Lower House-mill. We had taken one length out and keyed it, and had taken another length out, and I had taken a springer out (the spring-course), and was talking to the man working with me (William Mills), when I saw the beam in the same bay snap off at the collar, at the pillar; and I said "Billy, it's aw going!" and I set off as fast as I could to the door. I saw the arch next Greave's factory drop in (the second bay from the gable end). It was the centre beam of the three principal beams between the second and third bays that fell, dropping in. The different bays dropped as I quitted them, till I reached the last bay but one, next the old factory, when it fell with me.

By Mr. Fairbairn: When the beam fell, I saw the arch of the fifth bay from the old mill (the third from the gable end) give way and drop. The stage we stood on dropped with it. I jumped off the stage, and ran towards the old mill. The beam did not spring at all; but it snapped off at the collar, and fell straight down. I heard no previous noise. No arch had given way, except that which we were repairing, and which had previously dropped or sunk just four inches. The arches had a rise of twelve inches.)

After some further evidence of a similar character, the inquiry was adjourned.

PROBABLE CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

From the above evidence, though the facts are somewhat scattered, may be gleaned what, in all probability, is the true cause of the fall of this mill. It seems that, on Saturday week, five days before the occurrence, an arch, in the



CEREMONY OF LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF THE BIRKENHEAD DOCKS.—See next page.

sixth story, was observed to have settled or sunk as much as four inches, and this at a spot just under a place in the floor, above which some flaggers, who were laying the stone floors of the rooms, had used, as a sort of deposit for their lime and water, while mixing it for the purpose of grouting. The water, it is supposed, by its percolation through the brickwork of the arch, had considerably loosened the mortar, and thus caused the arch to give way a little. On the Tuesday before the fall of the mill, some bricklayers commenced taking out that third of the arch nearest the north side of the mill, and they rebuilt it They then took out the middle third of the arch, including that space between the pillars, and in this way took off the pressure from one side of each of the centre beams forming the bay. The lateral pressure on the beams of the two adjoining arches appears to have been too great for the beams to resist, and that beam nearest the east end of the mill was observed to break out at the collar, or end, immediately after the removal of the arch, and it fell instantly, followed, in rapid succession, by that of all the bays in the room, and the violent impact of the materials of the arches upon the next and succeeding floors, no doubt broke down all the beams, and precipitated the whole mass of materials to the ground floor.

Amongst the collateral circumstances, in all probability, contributing to the accident, may be enumerated—the greenness of the walls of the building, and also of the arches; the unusually large span of the arch which fell, and perhaps its insufficient rise; the nature of the wooden props between the arches, and the mode of applying them; and the form of the iron principal beams.

The adjourned inquest was resumed on Wednesday, when Messrs. Fairburn and Bellhouse gave in their report respecting the cause of the lamentable occurrence, viz., that it had arisen "from the falling of one of the arches in the first instance, or, what is more probable, from the breaking of one of the large beams supporting the transverse and longitudinal arches at the extreme gable of the mill in the other;" and this owing to "the weakness of the iron beams, which we consider as the primary cause of the accident." After a short discussion, the jury returned the following verdict:—"Accidental death, caused by the falling of the building; and the jury are unanimously of opinion that the causes of the accident are fully pointed out by the able report of Messrs. Fairburn and Bellhouse."

The cases, twenty in number, as before stated, were then submitted to the customary process of signing in melancholy succession.

All the bodies have since been buried.

Subscription at Oldham.—In about half an hour, it was estimated that £750 had been subscribed, forming a highly-gratifying proof of the liberality of the inhabitants when properly appealed to.

CEREMONY OF LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF THE BIRKENHEAD DOCKS.

Oh! Commerce, Parent of the secret springs
That feed the world beyond the pow'r of Kings,
Nurse of Society, Apostle sent
To join the Island with the continent
And make one family of all the Earth,
Here in our land thou long ago hadst birth,
Tho' like the mother of the Atlantides,
Thy children now float on the wide world's seas,
Bringing intelligence where'er they go—
Suing for Peace but ready for a Foe—
'Tis here thou art in Majesty and Pride,
HERE IN THY CRADLE HOME, WORTH ALL BESIDE! W.

This imposing spectacle, or, as it has been aptly termed, "Grand Festival," took place on Wednesday, the 23rd ult.; and, but for the pressure of the splendid event in the Metropolis, would have been ere this illustrated in our pages. The present Engraving, we should premise, is from a drawing by a celebrated marine painter, who attended the Festival as the representative of our Journal. Before detailing the ceremony, it may be desirable to furnish our readers with a short account of its locality.

The fast rising township of Birkenhead, then, is situated on the Cheshire side of the Mersey, exactly opposite Liverpool, and Wallasey Pool, an estuary communicating with the Mersey, and is opposite the centre of the long range of docks on the Liverpool side. Not many *years ago*, a humble ferry-house on the beach, a goodly private house to the south, the old manor-house called the Priory (the ruins of a small Benedictine Monastery), a farm-house, and two or three scattered cottages, constituted the whole of the buildings in Birkenhead; and only *recently*, it was a perfect morass, with scarcely a street passable. The accommodation of steamboats on the Mersey, for the purposes of the ferry, having rendered this place much more easily accessible from Liverpool, its desirableness as a residence for persons engaged in business very soon suggested itself. It is not more than twenty years since the *colonization* began, and so rapid has been the increase of the place, that it now contains nearly 15,000 inhabitants. This progress was, of course, considerably accelerated by the formation of the railway from Chester, by which the communication between that ancient city and Liverpool, by way of Birkenhead, has been increased beyond all expectation. A town, the rise of which has been so recent, could hardly be expected to present much, if any, architectural beauty; but Hamilton Square may, we think, challenge a comparison with most of the metropolitan squares in point of elevation and general effect; and it possesses one advantage over them all—it is constructed of beautiful white stone. Besides this square several spacious streets are in progress, many of which will be of considerable extent, and all of which have the rare advantage of being laid down with reference to a general plan. A public market of the largest dimensions is nearly completed; a park of upwards of 70 acres is in rapid progress; and baths and a public cemetery are in contemplation at no distant period.

Public attention has, however, been directed to this place by a scheme which bids fair to make the commerce of the Mersey, great as it already is, even tenfold greater; our readers will anticipate that we allude to the proposed formation of Birkenhead Docks.

The plan for converting the Wallasey Pool into an immense floating dock was first suggested by the late Mr. William Laird, who may safely be stated to have been the founder of Birkenhead. His intentions are now being carried out by his son, and several other influential gentlemen of the place, it having been ascertained that, during two periods of thirteen years, the trade of Liverpool had been doubled, whilst the dock room had not increased in proportion. Only a few months since upwards of one hundred ships were lying in the river waiting for room in the docks. *Accordingly*, it was decided to extend the dock accommodation of Liverpool by constructing others at Birkenhead, and, singularly enough, upon that day twelvemonths the bill authorising the construction of the docks passed the House of Lords.

The deputation next consulted Mr. Rendel, the engineer, who has produced the present plan, which comprises a floating dock, covering an area of 150 acres, with a depth of nineteen feet water (being more than that of all the Liverpool docks combined), besides a tidal basin of sixteen acres, and a great low water basin of thirty-seven acres. A bill was submitted to Parliament last session, when, notwithstanding an opposition of unexampled activity, they succeeded by means of the evidence of the most scientific men from all parts of the kingdom, in convincing the committees of both houses, that by the proposed works, the navigation of the Mersey would be improved instead of being obstructed, as had been urged by its opponents.

Early on Wednesday, the whole population of Birkenhead were on the alert for the ceremony of laying the first stone of the *Docks*: there were the high-born aristocrat, the enterprising merchant, and the industrious operative; there were Odd Fellows and Good Fellows—Ancient Foresters and Modern Teetotallers—Printers and Pensioners—Druids and Draymen—Shepherds and Shipwrights—Masons and Mechanics—Sawyers and Sailors—Commissioners and Carters—Firemen and Ferrymen—Children in Carts and Gentlemen in Carriages—Equestrians, Pedestrians, Minstrels, and Musicians, all marching in most approved order. The procession having arrived on the shore, took up various positions adjoining the site at the entrance of the Wallasey Pool, where the ceremony was to take place. An immense platform had been erected for the accommodation of such parties as had been favoured with tickets of admission; it was graced with an elegant display of loveliness and beauty, as most of the gentlemen, who had received invitations to the banquet, were there in attendance with their ladies. In the enclosure immediately surrounding the spot, where the stone was to be fixed, the bands of the 5th Dragoon Guards, and of the 6th Regiment, as well as the Harmonic Band of the renowned Stubbs of Liverpool, were stationed, and played a variety of popular music during the preparatory arrangements.

The leading gentlemen having arrived on the ground, preparations were immediately made for laying the stone, by Mr. Rendel depositing a glass bottle, containing a copy of the *Liverpool Courier* of that day, a plan of the works, and one of all the current coins, in a cavity grooved out of the solid rock. Mr. Rendel then read the inscription on the brass plate, and deposited the plate in the groove prepared for its reception, the head being nearest the river; after which he presented the silver trowel to Sir Philip Egerton. This superb trowel was engraved and described in our journal of the 26th ult.: it was designed and modelled by Mr. W. A. Hopkins, sculptor, Bedford-square, and not by Mr. Meyer, as stated in the above Number.

The stone was then lowered to its place, the mortar added, examined by the level, and pronounced to be well and truly laid by the hon. baronet, who struck it three times with a mallet made of rosewood. The Rev. Alexander Knox, incumbent of Birkenhead, then offered up a prayer. Sir P. Egerton then addressed the multitude; after which their shouts, the music of the bands, and the roar of artillery, having announced the termination of this part of the day's proceedings, the vast assemblage dispersed to partake of the various festivities which awaited them at the different places in the township. The streets had all the appearance of one vast fair; and it is estimated that not fewer than 100,000 persons were congregated together on the occasion.

Our Engraving represents the spectacle at the moment when the stone has been lowered in its place, and Sir P. Egerton is receiving the trowel.

In the evening, a grand dinner took place in a temporary apartment, constructed in the covered station of the Chester and Birkenhead Railway, Grange Lane. The dimensions of the room were 100 feet, by nearly 40 feet. This hall was tastefully decorated with festoons, and, indeed, alcoves of flowers and evergreens, and brilliantly illuminated by Bude lights, and various stars and other ornamental devices in gas. The entire floor was covered with crimson baize, and the whole had a most splendid effect. Upwards of five hundred sat down to a dinner consisting of every delicacy in season. During the evening the bands of the 5th Dragoon Guards and the 6th Regiment of Foot played a variety of popular music, in most admirable style. John Laird, Esq., Chairman of the Dock Commissioners, presided.

The display of gold and silver plate upon the tables was most costly and superb, and indeed all the arrangements were worthy of a banquet for Royalty itself. Among the decorations of the room we must not omit to mention a beautifully painted portrait of the late Mr. Laird, the original projector of the Birkenhead Docks, which was suspended on the wall at the back of the Vice-President's chair. One of the novelties of the feast (novel, we mean, in the provinces) was the introduction of Mr. Toole, the celebrated London toast-master.

In the evening there was an elegant ball and supper at the railway station; at the latter, a superbly worked banner was presented to Lady Grey Egerton.

The pleasures of the "merry mingling dance" were prolonged till 4 o'clock, when the company finally departed.

For the amusement of the out-door crowds, there was a magnificent display of fireworks; and bonfires "making night glorious" blazed from various eminences, and at conspicuous points along the shore.

Immense as were the multitudes assembled on this occasion, and fearfully crowded as were all the ferry-boats and railways leading to the locality of the festival, we are delighted to observe that its brightness was not shaded by one misfortune, which could be interpreted by the most fanciful into an omen of future calamity. There were several minor festivities in honour of the occasion.

Accounts from Constantinople of the 17th ult. mention the arrival of a Tartar with despatches from the General-in-Chief of the Turkish army in Albania, announcing that he had entered the town of Dibra, after an engagement with the insurgents.

The total number of letters dispatched from Bombay on the 1st of August by the Akbar for England amounted to 38,277, and newspapers, 9257, filling 50 boxes.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE RATAN INQUISITION.

By your good leave
These men will be your judges: we must stand
The inquisition. SOUTHERNE.

There is a certain fable, written a long time ago, in which a society of small frogs are represented as thus remonstrating with those from whom they were receiving injury—"What is *sport* to you is death to us!" During the last session of Parliament committees were appointed to inquire whether similar cause of complaint did not exist in the present day. Before those honourable tribunals every witness produced—persons of great experience and knowledge of the matter in hand—scouted the idea that any man ever had *tort* from the turf. On the contrary, from their showing, of all the employments of life, racing was the purest and most immaculate. On the heels of those inquiries, treading on their kibes, came the Ratan affair. To those who testified before the Lords and Commons touching the virtues of jockeys, trainers, betting men—*et hoc genus omne*—we submit the following analysis of the Ratan Inquisition, and, beseeching their attention to the doings and detailings of those whose revelations before it have been permitted to transpire, beg to observe—

By your good leave
These men shall be your judges.

To the "Racing Calendar" of Thursday last there appeared an official manifesto to the following effect:—"At a meeting of the Jockey Club, held at Newmarket on Wednesday in the Houghton Meeting, the following report was read by the chairman. . . . . The stewards of the Jockey Club, assisted by the Duke of Beaufort and Colonel Peel, having investigated the charges brought forward against Samuel Rogers and John Braham, and heard their statements, as well as the evidence of various witnesses, and the account given by Mr. Ives and Mr. Crommelin of their share in the transaction, by betting for Rogers and Braham against Ratan for the late Derby race, are of opinion that the plan originated in an agreement between S. Rogers and J. Braham to bet both ways about Ratan, under the impression, that the parties whom they might commission to bet for them against the horse, *would be influenced, by their representations of the* IMPOSSIBILITY *of his winning*, to lay such sums of money against him as to prevent their appearing on the settling day if Ratan won." To this succeeds sentence against Rogers and Braham, warning them off Newmarket Heath *in sæcula sæculorum*, and an expression of the committee's sense of the impropriety of gentlemen betting large sums of money for jockeys, trainers, &c.

Well, Rogers and Braham having offered proof that they are scoundrels, were very properly punished. How stand their commissioners? That their position may be rightly understood, it is proper to premise, that after his appearance in the Craven Meeting of this year at Newmarket, Ratan became, by the general *fiat*, first favourite for the Derby—as such his owner backed him heavily and so did the best judges of racing in the kingdom—from his form and public performances. Now, suppose the *reader* or any other of our dear public had gone to Messrs. Ives and Crommelin with a representation of the *impossibility* of his winning—what share of attention does any one in his senses suppose they would have attached to it? When all the *prestige* of practical turf-men went in his favour—when it was a household axiom at Newmarket, that the elder Rogers—his trainer—declared his conviction no three year-old, of his year, was within half-a-stone of him—when the younger Rogers, *who was to be his jockey*, and who had unrestrained access to his stable—came to them and represented it was *impossible* he should win—did not such a piece of information seem suspicious to those gentlemen? The system of the turf is understood to be based on the spirit as well as on the letter of honour: its debts are debts of honour—as regards the manner in which they may be incurred as well as their discharge.

The report is silent as to whether, after the representations of Rogers—(Braham, of course, was only considered his go-between)—Messrs. Ives and Crommelin betted, either on their own account, or any other, against Ratan for *the Derby*. The public have great cause to complain of this—they have grave reason to look with doubt and offence on the suppression of the evidence given before the Jockey Club, because it affords the members of that society a clue to the character of professional betting, which ought to be a common guide for the use of the racing community. Let the Gaming Committee of the next session call for the production of the short-hand notes taken during the Ratan inquiry, and they will find the turf not quite such a blaze of *couleur de rose* as the witnesses of the past painted it.

TATTERSALL'S.

Monday.—The leading feature of the Derby betting this afternoon was the advance of Idas, a dark horse belonging to the Earl of Stradbroke, that is reported to have achieved great things with Evenus. Brother to E O, Lord Glasgow's colt, and Anti-Repealer, were also backed at improving prices, and some reasonably heavy sums were invested on the principal favourites at the last Newmarket quotations. Col. Peel's horses continue at a discount. The settlement went off peaceably.

DERBY.

15 to 1 agst Forth's lot
11 to 1 —— Alarm
16 to 1 —— *Kedger*
25 to 1 —— Idas (t)
25 to 1 —— Old England
25 to 1 —— Brother to E O
25 to 1 —— Newsmonger
25 to 1 —— Cobweb colt
27 to 1 agst Rebecca colt
28 to 1 —— Fitz Allen
33 to 1 —— Pantasa
33 to 1 —— Young Eclipse
40 to 1 —— Clear the Way
40 to 1 —— Black Prince
40 to 1 —— Weatherbit
40 to 1 —— Anti-Repealer (t)
40 to 1 agst Lycurgus
50 to 1 —— Miss Whip colt (t)
50 to 1 —— Seaman
50 to 1 —— Bro. to Attaghan
2000 to 25 —— Cabin Boy
1000 to 10 —— The Hermit (t)

Thursday.—The small amount of business transacted this afternoon reduces our task to a simple quotation of the odds:—

DERBY.

10 to 1 on the field
16 to 1 agst Kedger
25 to 1 —— Cobweb colt
25 to 1 —— Idas
25 to 1 —— Newsmonger
25 to 1 —— Old England
28 to 1 agst Fitz-Allen (t)
28 to 1 —— Rebecca colt (t)
33 to 1 —— Pantasa
35 to 1 —— Young Eclipse (t)
35 to 1 —— Weatherbit
40 to 1 —— Black Prince
40 to 1 agst Laird o' Cockpen (t)
50 to 1 —— Miss Whip colt
50 to 1 —— Jingle Pot
66 to 1 —— Cabin Boy

OAKS.

8 to 1 agst Lancashire Witch
10 to 1 agst Refraction (t)

Foig-a-Ballagh.—Mr. J. F. *Herring*, Sen., is now engaged on two large pictures of Foig-a-Ballagh, with portraits of Mr. Irwin, Mr. J. Forth, and Bell, the Jockey; one being for Mr. Irwin, and the other for M. J. Forth: a certain proof of the estimation in which Mr. Herring's portrait of this celebrated horse is held by the owner. Mr. Irwin has also given Mr. Herring a commission to paint a portrait of his clever little horse, Mickey *Free*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Eight o'clock on Thursday Evening.

HER MAJESTY'S GUEST, LOUIS PHILIPPE, King of the French, in the UNIFORM of a NATIONAL GUARD, worn by himself. The NATIONAL GROUP, in honour of the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Duke of Wellington, consisting of 18 Figures. R. COBDEN, Esq., from Life. TOM THUMB, as Napoleon.—"This Exhibition, in its present state, is one of the very best sights in the Metropolis, and abounds with such a variety of objects, that it is a matter of surprise how so many things could have been brought together."—The Times.—Admittance, One Shilling; Napoleon Rooms, Sixpence. Open from Eleven till Five, and from Seven till Ten. Concert at Eight. Madame TUSSAUD and SONS, Exhibition Bazaar, Baker-street, Portman-square.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The TRANSFORMATIONS of PROTEUS will be illustrated by the PROTEOSCOPE for the first time, on MONDAY, the 11th of November, and continued, with other Novelties, during the week. The PHYSIOSCOPE, OPAQUE MICROSCOPE, HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, DIVING-BELL and DIVER, DISSOLVING VIEWS, Dr. RYAN'S LECTURE on ACID POISONS and their ANTIDOTES, daily, and in the Evenings of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Professor Bachhoffner's varied Lectures abound in interesting experiments.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, half-price.—The Revised CATALOGUE, with the addition of 300 Works of Art recently deposited in the Museum, price 1s

CHINESE COLLECTION, Hyde Park Corner. OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Dusk, and from Seven till Ten.—"This Collection, the result of great expense, and a residence of eleven years by the Proprietor in China, is amongst the most curious ever opened in London. It is a complete illustration of the manners, customs, and, in many respects, of the history and religion of an immense empire, but imperfectly known to Europeans. There is an immense collection of all sorts of things connected with the manufactures, the modes of living, the costumes, and domestic economy, and the state of the arts in China. There is something to please all inquirers."—Times. His Royal Highness Prince Albert's Military Band is in attendance on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings.—Full Descriptive Catalogues to be obtained in the Saloon. A new edition, the one hundred and fortieth thousand, is now ready. Brilliantly Illuminated every evening. Admission, 1s.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.—M. JULLIEN'S ANNUAL SERIES of CONCERTS—M. JULLIEN has the honour to announce that his Annual Series of Concerts will commence at the above National Theatre on FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1844. M. Jullien regrets that in consequence of the Theatre being required at Christmas for Dramatic purposes, his Concerts can this year continue for ONE MONTH ONLY. The last Concert will, therefore, take place on Saturday, December 14th.—Full particulars will shortly be announced.

GREAT ATTRACTION EVERY EVENING.—SQUIRE BATTY'S HOUNDS meet on MONDAY next at ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE. Entire change of the whole productions. At Seven o'clock every night, an entirely new Spectacle, written by Mr. W. T. MONCRIEFF, produced by Mr. W. D. BROADFOOT, with extensive and extraordinary effects, entitled THE ROYAL FOX HUNT, or the Race Horse and Life's Course of Man and Steed, introducing unequalled National Fêtes. Real Fox Chase on the Stage and in the Circle by Living Fox and Full Pack of Hounds, purchased by Mr. Batty of Mr. Tattersall, to realise this novel introduction of Epsom Races and other Sporting Realities. New Scenes in the Circle, and unequalled Feats of Horsemanship. Concluding with a favourite Afterpiece.——Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot. Box-office open from 11 till 5—Lessons in the art of Riding by Mr. R. Smith.

BALFE'S TESTIMONIAL will be presented on MONDAY next, November 11th, when his popular Opera "THE BOHEMIAN GIRL," will be performed for the HUNDREDTH time within one year, an event unparalleled in the history of the British stage. Subscriptions are received at Chappell's Music Warehouse, 50, New Bond-street.

WINTER HOSIERY, manufactured by POPE and PLANTE, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, of White and Coloured Merino, Lambs-Wool, Real Cachmere, and of other Choice Wools, in Socks, Hose, and Underclothing. Elastic Silk and Cachmere GAITERS for Ladies, and every description of SILK and COTTON HOSIERY.

LESSONS IN MILLINERY.—Mrs. HOWELL, of 304, Regent street, sole Inventress of Teaching the art of Dressmaking in a series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and executing in the most finished style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers wanted.

DANCING.—MRS. FREDERICK FINNEY (late Miss Kenward) respectfully informs the Nobility and Gentry that her Academy for Dancing and Improvement of the Figure, is now open, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Mondays and Thursdays, at Two o'Clock; and at her own house on Wednesdays. Schools and Families attended, and Ladies prepared for presentation at Court. For terms address Mrs. Frederick Finney, Tottenham green.

THE PURE SILVER ITSELF Instantly and Lastingly Replaced upon the most Worn or Damaged PLATED ARTICLES, rendering them quite equal to new, by the POTOSIAN LIQUID SILVER, 1s. per bottle, or four in one, 3s. The application of this brilliant and lasting preparation is as simple as the effect is astonishing.—SMITH and CO., Proprietors, opposite Norfolk-street, Strand —Wholesale Agents, SUTTON and Co., Bow Churchyard; and, BELL, Silversmith, York.—Note: Ask for the "POTOSIAN LIQUID SILVER," the original and only lasting preparation.

EXPRESSLY for INDIA.—THRESHER'S INDIA GAUZE WAISTCOATS, manufactured expressly for India, possess every advantage, without any of the inconveniences of flannel waistcoats; the texture is exceedingly light, soft, and delicate, and as an absorbent, it is superior to the finest flannels, and perfectly free *from* every irritating or disagreeable quality. They are manufactured by THRESHER and GLENNY, and can only be procured at their East India Outfitting Establishment, 152, Strand, London. It is very important to notice that every article is marked "Thresher's India Gauze," as no other material possesses the same absorbent qualities. N.B. Cadets and Assistant Surgeons *perfectly* equipped, and lists of particulars may be had, on application, at 152, Strand.

TEAS at Wholesale Prices, 2, Bucklersbury, Cheapside.
Pouchong 2s. 8d., 2s. 10d., 3s.
Congou 3s. 2d., 3s. 4d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 8d.
Souchong 4s., 4s. 4d., 4s. 8d., 5s.
Twankay 3s. 4d. to 4s.
Young Hyson 3s. 4d., 4s., 4s. 4d., 5s., 5s. 4d.
Hyson 4s. 4d., 4s. 8d., 5s., 6s.
Gunpowder 4s. 4d., 5s., 5s. 4d., 6s., and 7s.
MANSELL and CO., 2, Bucklersbury, Cheapside. Six pounds of the above forwarded free of carriage to any part of the kingdom

WINTER OVER COATS, WRAPPERS, &c.—Messrs. BURCH and LUCAS (late J. Albert), respectfully invite gentlemen to view their new and fashionable assortment of PATENT and BEAUFORT BEAVERS, FANCY VESTINGS, TROUSERINGS, &c. for the approaching season; the style and cut of every garment are guaranteed equal to any of the first houses at the West-end, at prices in unison with the economy of the times, feeling confident that gentlemen who may do them the honour will be perfectly satisfied with any garment that leaves their establishment. A large assortment of Great Coats kept ready made in all the different and most approved forms agreeable to the prevailing taste; being made under the superintendence of the proprietors they are enabled to speak confidently as to their superiority over all garments of a slop description, the which are entirely excluded from this establishment.—52, King William-street, London-bridge, opposite the Statue

MOURNING—Court, Family, and Complimentary.—The Proprietors of the London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249, Regent-street, beg respectfully to remind families requiring mourning attire, that every article (of the very best description) requisite for a complete outfit of mourning may be *procured from* this establishment at a moment's notice. Widows' and Family Mourning is always kept made up; and a note particularizing the mourning required, will insure immediate attention either in town or country. Ladies requiring Silks or Velvets for Dresses, Mantles, Cloaks, &c., are particularly invited to a trial of the new Corbeau Silks and Velvets introduced at this house. They will be found not only more durable, but the colour very superior, unaffected by the strongest acid or even sea-water. Black and Grey and Fancy Mourning Silks, Cashmeres, Plaids and Merinos of every description. The Show Rooms are replete with every novelty for mourning, in millinery, flowers, Tulle and Nett Sleeves, Collars, Berthes, Head-dresses, trimmings, &c &c. W. C. JAY and Co.

PLATE.—T. COX SAVORY, Silversmith, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.
The best wrought Fiddle-pattern Spoons and Forks, at 7s. 2d. per ounce.

	oz.		s. d.	Fiddle Pattern. £ s. d.	Classic do. £ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	30	at	7 2 ..	10 15 0	11 7 0
12 Dessert Spoons	20		7 2 ..	7 3 4	7 15 4
12 Table Forks	30		7 2 ..	10 15 0	11 7 0
12 Dessert Forks	20		7 2 ..	7 3 4	7 15 4
2 Gravy Spoons	10		7 2 ..	3 11 8	4 3 8
1 Soup Ladle	10		7 2 ..	3 11 8	3 12 8
4 Sauce Ladles	10		7 8 ..	3 16 8	4 0 8
4 Salt Spoons (gilt strong)				1 0 0	1 4 0
1 Fish Slice				2 10 0	2 11 8
12 Tea Spoons	10		7 8 ..	3 16 8	4 8 0
1 pair Sugar Tongs (strong)				0 15 0	0 17 0

The Classic is a new Pattern, much admired for its simple elegance.—Pattern Spoons can be sent into the country.

INTERESTING TO LADIES.
To Messrs. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden, London.
Percy place, Landport, Portsmouth, April 4th, 1844.
Gentlemen,—I think it but an act of justice to inform you of the benefit I have derived from the use of your admirable Macassar Oil. About six months ago I found my hair getting daily more weak and thin, and much discoloured from a practice I had adopted of wetting it continually; fearing that I should lose it entirely, and hearing of the efficacy of your Macassar Oil, I have for some time past constantly used it, and the result is, that my hair is now perfectly restored and much improved in appearance and colour, having become thick, dark, and glossy; it also curls freely without the use of paper, which it never did before. To all my *friends* I have warmly recommended your Macassar Oil as an excellent restorative and preservative for the hair. As I have an objection to see my name in print, I beg you will not publish it; but you are at liberty to show this letter, or make any other use you please of it, and refer applicants to me, if necessary, in *proof* of the efficacy of your Macassar Oil. Your obedient servant, * * * * * * * * * * *
ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL preserves and reproduces the Hair; prevents it from falling off or turning Grey; changes Grey Hair to its Original Colour; frees it from Scurf and Dandriff, and makes it beautifully soft and curly.
Ask for ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL." All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

READ the following TESTIMONIAL in favour of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, which is sufficient to convince the most prejudiced person that they are all that is required to conquer disease, and consequently, prolong life.
To T. ROBERTS and Co.
Sirs,—I beg to hand you the following testimonial, which I have just received *from* Mr. Williams, Union-street, Nottingham. Yours, obediently,
G. BATTERS, Chapel-bar, Nottingham.
Sir,—Printing is a great blessing to mankind, for now I am enabled to make known, through you, a perfect Cure, by taking PARR'S LIFE PILLS, *of* extremely bad Indigestion, a Bilious disorder, and Sick Headache, which I have been subjected to *for years*; and money enough has been paid to physicians and surgeons, which now would have been a little fortune to me. I wish every *fellow*-creature clearly to understand that I was wonderfully relieved by taking one box of PARR'S LIFE PILLS. Accident threw a testimonial in my way of a miraculous cure of a bilious attack and sick headache. The second box enabled me to go about my business with spirit and alacrity; and by taking two or three more boxes, I am happy to add my humble testimony of a perfect cure of that dreadful disorder—bilious and sick headache, which rendered me, before I took PARR'S LIFE PILLS, unfit for business. Considering the loss of time and pain, persons would find that one box of PARR'S LIFE PILLS is worth, instead of 1s. 1½d., as many guineas. May all persons make trial of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, is the sincere wish of
Yours, thankfully, M. WILLIAMS, Union-street, Nottingham.
To Mr. G. Batters.
PARR'S LIFE PILLS are sold by all respectable Medicine Vendors. See the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS," in White Letters on a Red Ground, on the Government Stamp.

COD LIVER OIL.—Read the following Undeniable Testimony of the extraordinary value of this natural remedy in the CURE of GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, DISEASED JOINTS, SPINAL and GLANDULAR AFFECTIONS, LUMBAGO, SCROFULOUS ULCERS, and other external Diseases:—
Gentlemen.—If my case is of any value to you I beg you will make the best use of it, as I have suffered too much from Gout and Rheumatism not to have the strongest sympathy for all who may be similarly afflicted. I purchased only one bottle of your Cod Liver Oil, and after a few applications was completely cured. I could say much in praise of this miraculous remedy, and shall be happy to reply to all enquiries.
I am, Gentlemen, your thankful and obedient servant,
Sept. 1844. HENRY W. PITMAN.
Moore's Picture Gallery, St. Martin's lane, London.
Gentlemen.—About 4 months since I was attacked with a disease of the legs, for which I was admitted into St. Thomas's Hospital, and remained there a month subject to all kinds of treatment. I left the hospital to try the advice of several medical men, and all without the least benefit. I was at length advised by a friend to try a small bottle of your Cod Liver Oil, and from the very first application experienced relief, and before using the whole of the small bottle, was perfectly cured and have remained in perfect health to this day.
Oct 1844. ANNE MIDGLEY, 331 Strand.
Sold in bottles, at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each, by JONES and Co., 201, Strand: SANGER, Oxford-street; HOOPER, chemist, Pall-mall; JOHNSTONE, Cornhill; and all respectable Medicine-vendors in Town and Country.
CAUTION—Observe the seal and address of JONES and CO., 201, STRAND on the wrapper.

FATHERLAND.—The ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE for NOVEMBER, contains a NEW TALE, entitled FATHERLAND, by CRAVEN, which will be continued in successive Numbers of the Magazine. The present Number commences a New Volume, with an accession of new and distinguished contributors; and contains also the following:—

Louis Philippe and the Irish Tutor; or, the Grandest Day of All at Windsor Castle. By Doctor O'Toole, T.C.D. (Illustrated by PHIZ)
The Contrast
The Last Lines of Tasso
Lines to a Sleeping Infant
Some Points for a New "People's Charter." By John Saunders. (Illustrated by Kenny Meadows)
Widow Allen. By James Smith. (Illustrated by H. G. Hine)
"The Oldest Inhabitant." By Angus B. Reach
A Sketch
Fine Arts.—The Xanthian Marbles. (With eleven Illustrations)
Musings of a Wanderer. Nos. 4 and 5
The Three Royal Exchanges. By John Timbs. (Illustrated by J. Brown)
The Life and Writings of the Swedish Poet Vitalis. By Lewis Filmore
The King of the French in the Old Home of his Exile
To L . . . A. An Acrostic Sonnet.
New Books.—Thom, the Inverury Poet (With a fine Portrait by Anneley); The Hand book to the Pianoforte. By J. Augustine Wade; the Star of Attéghéi &c.
Also, two pages beautifully printed in colours, with Preface, Title-page, Index, &c., to Vol. III.

☞ The November Number of the "ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE" begins a New and Improved Series, and forms a good opportunity for a commencement, by New Subscribers.

Vol. III. now ready, handsomely bound in cloth, gilt, price 11s.

Published at the Office, No. 2, Crane court, Fleet-street.

PORTRAITS OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT BRITISH FARMERS
WILL APPEAR IN SUCCESSION IN
THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE,
PUBLISHED MONTHLY, PRICE 2s.

Earl Talbot
Lord Western
Sir C. Morgan, Bart.
H. Handley
T. Bates
J. Ellman
J. Smith, Deanston
S. Grantham
J. Price
J. Tull
Jonas Webb
C. Hillyard
H. Chamberlain
Colonel Le Couter,
&c. &c. &c.

PORTRAITS OF FRANCIS, DUKE OF BEDFORD, THE EARL OF LEICESTER, EARL SPENCER, J. BAKEWELL, DUKE OF RICHMOND, P. PUSEY, M.P., AND C. COLLINS,
HAVE ALREADY APPEARED.

This Magazine has been established twelve years, and contains One Hundred and Ninety-two Columns of closely-printed letter press; and is beautifully embellished with
HIGHLY FINISHED STEEL ENGRAVINGS OF PRIZE ANIMALS,
AND NEW AND IMPROVED
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Engravings of Animals and Implements, to which Prizes were awarded at the late meetings of the Royal Agricultural Society of England at Oxford, Cambridge, Liverpool, Bristol, and Derby, and at the shows of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, have appeared in succession in the numbers of this Magazine; and it is the intention of the Proprietors to adopt the same course with respect to the Animals exhibited at the Royal Agricultural Show at Southampton, and at the meetings of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society and the Highland Society.

Farmers, Graziers, and Breeders of Cattle thus obtain the twofold advantage of acquiring the readiest information in reference to the selection of Animals, either for purchase or hire, most likely to improve their stock, and are made early acquainted with all the practical improvements in Husbandry and farm management.

Immediate notice is taken of all new publications bearing directly upon or connected with Agricultural management in all its branches, and copious extracts of the most valuable parts given.

Improvements in Agriculture abroad are noticed from time to time, and extracts from foreign writers upon Agricultural subjects are translated and given, when found to be of practical interest.

The Agricultural articles are supplied by the most eminent practical Agriculturists of the United Kingdom; and all matters calculated to benefit the Practical Farmer which occur throughout the month are carefully compiled and inserted. The most accurate reports are given of the proceedings of the various Agricultural Societies and Farmers' Clubs in the United Kingdom.

New Statutes, affecting the interest of both Landlord and Tenant, appear as soon as possible after they receive the Royal Assent; with Remarks, Explanations, Notes, and Indexes.

Ample Monthly Reports of the State of the Crops; Review of the Corn Trade; Hop, Wool, and Meat Markets; Notices of Cattle Fairs, and all incidental facts in the remotest degree connected with the interest or advancement of Agriculture.

THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE, Vol. XX., price 10s. 6d., is now published, in Royal 8vo., cloth boards, uniform with Vols. I. to XIX., and may be had, by order, of all Booksellers.

OFFICE—24, NORFOLK-STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

Just published, post 8vo., cloth, 7s 6d.,

VESTIGES of the NATURAL HISTORY of CREATION.
London: JOHN CHURCHILL, Princes street, Soho.

LORD MAYOR GIBBS' TEAR!—This truly wonderful and awfully lachrymable effusion has been embalmed in THE FUNNY ALMANACK and Mirth-Moving Calendar for 1845, illustrated by PHIZ.
LOVER, Bolt-court, Fleet-street, and all Booksellers. Price Sixpence.

SYLVESTER SOUND, THE SOMNAMBULIST. A Humorous Companion to "Valentine Vox." By H. COCKTON, ESQ. With Sixty four Illustrations by ONWHYN, and a Fine Steel Engraving of the Author. Complete in one Vol., handsomely bound in cloth, gilt, price 13s.
Office, 17, Warwick-lane, and all Booksellers.

Small 8vo., cloth, gilt, 3s. 6d.,

SPARKES' EASY INTRODUCTION TO CHEMISTRY. "Clear and interesting."—Provincial Medical Journal. "Concise and extremely lucid."—Medical Times. "Ought to supersede all other elementary books on Chemistry."—Monthly Magazine.—WHITTAKER and Co., Ave Maria-lane.

Just published, price 5s. 6d., with cases and coloured plates,

DR. MADDOCK'S POPULAR TREATISE on a Successful Mode of treating Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Chronic, Nervous and Spasmodic Coughs, and Affections of the Heart.—"Full of important and consoling facts."—Gazette. London: SIMPKIN and MARSHALL.—Gratuitous advice by Dr. Maddock to the poor, at his residence, 10, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square.

NEW SONG.—"ART THOU IN TEARS!"—Words by E. J. Gill; Music by F. N. Crouch.—Mr. CROUCH, the gifted composer of "Kathleen Mavourneen," "Dermot Astore," &c., has again delighted us with a charming Ballad, "Art thou in tears;" is of a plaintive and touching character, admirably calculated to display to advantage baritone or contralto voices.—Vide "Musical Review."—DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

The ACTONIAN PRIZE ESSAY of 100 guineas, awarded by the Committee of the Royal Institution of Great Britain.—Just Published, post 8vo., cloth, 6s.,

CHYMISTRY, as exemplifying the Wisdom and Beneficence of God. By GEORGE FOWNES, Ph. D., Lecturer on Chymistry at the Middlesex Hospital and to the Pharmaceutical Society.
London: JOHN CHURCHILL, Princes-street, Soho.

CAMBRIDGE THEOLOGICAL EXAMINATION PAPERS, 1844, and VIEW of the ROUND CHURCH.—Being unable to supply the great demand for the CAMBRIDGE ADVERTISER of October 23, the Proprietors have determined to re-publish the above in a STAMPED SUPPLEMENT, which will be presented GRATIS with the CAMBRIDGE ADVERTISER of November 6. To prevent disappointment, immediate orders should be forwarded to the Publisher, prepaid, containing Sixpence.

HOW TO LIVE.—Price 1s.; by post, 1s. 6d.,

WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, and AVOID; addressed to the Nervous and Dyspeptic.
By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D., M.R.C.S. &c.
SHERWOOD, 23, Paternoster row; CARVALLIO, 147, Fleet-street; HANNAY, 63, Oxford-street; MANN, 39, Cornhill; and the Author, 21, Arundel-street, Strand.

BRITISH and FOREIGN BIBLE and PRAYER-BOOK WAREHOUSE, 21, Wigmore-street, Cavendish square.—Testaments, embossed roan, gilt edges, 6d. each; Prayerbooks, 1s.; Bibles, 1s. 4d.; Church Services, 3s. 6d. The Bible, the Book of Common Prayer, the New Testament, and the Psalter, in Hebrew, Greek, Modern Greek, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, and Syriac. Family Bibles, large quarto, with large, clear type, from 18s. to ten guineas. CHARLES HASELDEN, 21, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square.

THE LOVE MATCH. By HENRY COCKTON, Author of "Valentine Vox," "Stanley Thorn," "The Sisters," &c., &c. Part II., for November, price 1s., with superior Etchings on Steel. Also,

PARLEY'S KEEPSAKE for 1845; PARLEY'S FRIENDSHIP'S OFFERING for 1845; PARLEY'S FORGET-ME-NOT, for 1845. Elegantly bound in cloth, gilt edges, price 1s. 6d. each, beautifully illustrated.
Office, 17, Warwick-lane, and all Booksellers.

TUBAL CAIN: the new Song written by CHARLES MACKAY. Composed and sung by Mr. Henry Russell at his Vocal Entertainments.

"And he sung, 'Hurrah for my handiwork;'
As the red sparks lit the air;
Not alone for the blade was the bright steel made,
And he fashion'd the first plough-share."

Mr. Russell produced an electrical effect by his fine delivery of this capital song. "Tubal Cain" bids fair to eclipse in popularity all his former productions.
London: C. JEFFERYS, 21, Soho-square.

MITCHELL'S ILLUSTRATED GUIDES.
New editions, cloth gilt.
I. FANCY NEEDLEWORK and EMBROIDERY, 1s.
II. KNITTING, NETTING, and CROCHET, 1s.
III. DOMESTIC NEEDLEWORK and BABY'S WARDROBE, 1s.
Also, now ready, with Engravings of all the Figures,
IV. POLKA LESSON BOOK, or BALL-ROOM GUIDE, 1s.
V. GUIDE TO FEMALE HAPPINESS, 1s.
NEARLY READY
GUIDE TO ENGLISH ETIQUETTE, with the Rules of Polite Society for Ladies and Gentlemen in all the relations of Life.

To be had, by ordering Mitchell's Editions of any Bookseller, and of the Publisher, C. MITCHELL, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, London; who sends one or more of the above (post-free), on receipt of 1s. each, or twelve postage stamps.

On SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30th, WILL BE PUBLISHED, containing 16 pages, double columns, Imperial 8vo., price THREEPENCE, the First Number of a New Weekly Publication, entitled,

THE NOVEL TIMES; consisting of Original Works of Fiction, by the first writers of the day, and translations, by approved English authors, of foreign popular tales and romances.—CONTRIBUTORS: The Rev. G. R. Gleig, author of "The Subaltern," &c.; Mrs. Mary Howitt; Leigh Hunt, Esq.; G. P. R. James, Esq.; Douglas Jerrold, Esq.; Miss Lawrence, author of "London in the Olden Time," &c.; Capt. Marryat; W. Mudford, Esq., author of "The Five Nights of St. Albans," &c.; the Hon. Mrs. Norton; C. Ollier, Esq., author of "Ferrers;" the author of "Susan Hopley;" the author of "Caleb Stukeley," &c.—No. I. will contain the commencement of an Original Novel, by the Rev. G. R. GLEIG, and of an entirely new work by the "Countess Hahn-Hahn," called "Letters from the Orient," translated from the German expresaly for this work, by the author of "Caleb Stukeley."—Office, 12, Wellington-street, North, Strand, and to be had of all Booksellers and Newsmen throughout the kingdom.

13, Great Marlborough-street, Nov. 9.

MR. COLBURN WILL PUBLISH IMMEDIATELY THE FOLLOWING NEW WORKS:—

I.
The CRESCENT and the CROSS; or, Romance and Realities of Eastern Travel. By ELIOT B. G. WARBURTON, Esq. 2 vols., small 8vo., with numerous Illustrations.

II.
ADVENTURES of an OFFICER in the SERVICE of RUNJEET SINGH. By Major LAWRENCE, Bengal Artillery, British Resident at the Court of Nepaul. 2 vols., small 8vo.

III.
HILLINGDON HALL; or, The Cockney Squire. A Tale of Country Life. By the Author of "Handley Cross." 3 vols.

IV.
The PALAIS ROYAL; an Historical Romance. By the Author of "Henri Quatre; or, The Days of the League." 3 vols.

The Following are Now Ready.—

V.
Vol. I. of the NELSON DISPATCHES and LETTERS. To be completed in about 3 vols., price 15s. each, the Second of which will be ready in January next.

VI.
YOUNG LOVE. A Novel. By Mrs. TROLLOPE. 3 vols.

VII.
A JOURNEY ACROSS THE DESERT; from Ceylon to Marseilles; comprising Sketches of Aden, the Red Sea, Lower Egypt, Malta, Sicily, and Italy. By Major and Mrs. G. DARBY GRIFFITH. 2 vols., small 8vo., with Illustrations.

HENRY COLBURN, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough street.

CROSBY HALL VAULTS, 35, Bishopsgate-street Within. OLD BOTTLED WINES:—Port, 36s. and 42s.; Do., six years in bottle, 48s; Do., superior draught, 28s. and 33s.; Sherries, pale and brown, 36s. and 42s.; Bucellas, 32s.; Sherry (an excellent dinner wine), 28s.; Marsala, 24s per dozen. Bottles, 2s. 6d. per dozen; hampers, 1s. per dozen. *** Marsala, per Quarter Pipe, £11 11s.

THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.—Mr. HERRING respectfully announces that the same pattern CARPETS which he had the honour to supply for her Majesty's private apartments, at the Opening of the Royal Exchange, and which, for elegance and simplicity of design, were so much admired, can now be had at his Cabinet and Upholstery Warehouse, 109, FLEET STREET, at the usual price of Carpets of the best quality.

DR. STOLBERG'S VOICE LOZENGE, for improving the Voice, and removing Coughs and all Affections of the Throat. Testimonials from Madame Grisi, Madame Persiani, Miss Romer, Miss Rainforth, Mrs. Shaw, Signor Mario, Signor Lablache, Mr. Harrison, &c.—Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each, at SAVORY and MOORE's, Bond street; SANGERS', Oxford-street; and at all the principal chemists. BARCLAY and SONS, wholesale agents.

MASTER'S PATENT MACHINE for MAKING ICE, with or without rough ice.—JOHN S. SWEETING, Fish and Oyster Merchant, 159, Cheapside, sole agent, most confidently recommends to his friends and the public this PATENT ICE MACHINE for making ice, ice cream, water ices, &c., which can be done without the aid of ice in a few minutes, in any climate, at a small expense. To gentlemen not having ice wells, merchants, captains, hotel keepers, confectioners, &c., it is invaluable.

PIANOFORTES of every Description, of the Best Workmanship, at Moderate Prices. Also, SELF-PLAYING PIANOFORTES, on an improved principle, in elegant cases, from £30 to £100; and SELF-PLAYING ORGANS, from £60 to £250 each.—N.B. Cottage, Cabinet, Semi-Grand, and Square Pianofortes, by Broadwood and others, to be sold cheap. Barrel Organs, for Churches, also Seraphines, at DAVIS's Manufactory, 20, Southampton-street, Covent garden.

TO LADIES.—GRAFFTEY'S DEPILATORY, price 4s. 6d., is warranted to remove superfluous Hair on the face, neck, or arms, without risk of injury. The directions are simple, and lead to certain success. Small packets, for post, price 2s. 8d., free, may be obtained at S. GRAFFTEY'S Perfumery, Comb, and Brush Warehouse, 26, Warwick-street, Regent-street, where may also be obtained the only certain Dye for the Hair, viz., Grafftey's Pompeian Dye, price 5s. 6d., and the celebrated Balma Pompeiana, price 2s. 6d. Order "Grafftey's."

TO CONFECTIONERS, BISCUIT BAKERS, and PASTRY COOKS.—A YOUNG MAN of respectable connexions, Thirty years of age, who has a good knowledge of the general trade, wishes for a SITUATION as JOURNEYMAN; or, if required, to take the Management of a Business. References, as to character, ability, &c., will be given. Address C. D., Mr. Fox's, Confectioner, Market place, Nottingham. The Advertiser would not object to a situation in a Family where a Man Cook is kept.

IVORY TABLE KNIVES, 11s. per dozen; Dessert ditto, 9s.; Carvers, 3s. 6d. per pair; ditto, in sets of 50 pieces, from 29s.; superior Kitchen Table Cutlery from 6s. 6d. per dozen; Steel Table Knives, with nickel silver handles, 22s. 6d. per dozen; Dessert ditto, 18s.; Carvers, 6s. 6d. per pair; three full size Tea-trays, 6s. 6d.; three superior Gothic ditto, 13s. 6d.; Gothic paper ditto, 35s. Also an extensive assortment of Furnishing Ironmongery, 30 per cent. under any other house. R. and J. SLACK, 336, Strand, opposite Somerset House. Their Illustrated Catalogue may be had gratis, or sent post free to any part. Established 1818.

20, Lincoln's-inn-fields, June 21st, 1844.

DEAR SIR—Having sought the advice of a first-rate Surgeon for a slight case of Hernia, and being led to adopt a Common Truss, which gave me no relief, I feel bound to acknowledge that I consider it one of the greatest events of my life when I got out of that truss into your Patent; and whilst I continue to feel so little annoyance, it is a matter of perfect indifference to me if all mankind are made acquainted with it.

Yours truly, ROBERT MEDCALF.

To Mr. Coles, of Charing-cross, Truss Maker to the Forces.

PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS, and a RAPID CURE OF ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, and ALL DISORDERS OF THE BREATH AND LUNGS, is Insured by Dr. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—Lists of many hundred Cures may be had from every Agent in the Kingdom. To SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS they are Invaluable, as in a few hours they remove all Hoarseness, and wonderfully increase the power and flexibility of the voice, and have a most pleasant taste.—Price, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box.—Agents, DA SILVA and CO., No. 1, Bride lane, Fleet-street, London. Sold by all Medicine Vendors.

ALLIANCE BRITISH and FOREIGN LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—This is to give Notice, that the PROFITS of the Fire Assurance Branch of the Company, appropriated to the Assured at the last Quinquennial Meeting of the Company, will be in course of PAYMENT at the Office, No. 1, Bartholomew-lane, London, and at the various Agencies throughout the Kingdom, on and after Friday, the 1st November ensuing, from 11 to 3 o'clock. The Policy holders entitled to participate are such as were assured on the 3rd of April last, on which day the profits were declared, and who had made Five Consecutive Annual Payments of Premium previous to the 25th of March. Parties applying to participate are requested to bring to the Office the last receipts issued by the Office for their Premiums, or their Polices of Assurance.

1, Bartholomew-lane, October 11th, 1844. A. HAMILTON, Secretary.

DR. JONATHAN PEREIRA'S TESTIMONIAL respecting the properties of HARD'S FARINACEOUS FOOD for Infants and Invalids.—"I have carefully examined and repeatedly prescribed "HARDS' Farinaceous Food," which is prepared from the most nutritious of cereal grains. It combines both nitrogenised and non-nitrogenised alimentary principles, and forms a very valuable food for Children and Invalids. John Pereira, M.D., Assistant Physician to the London Hospital, 47, Finsbury-square, July 1, 1843." See Pereira's Treatise on Food and Diet, pages 309 and 473, &c. Sold by all respectable druggists, in 1s. and 2s. packets; also in cases, 7s. 6d. each; and, as a caution against fraudulent imitations, please to observe none are genuine unless signed "JAS. HARDS," and manufactured at the Royal Victoria Mill, Dartford, Kent.

COMMERCIAL and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE ANNUITY, FAMILY ENDOWMENT and LOAN ASSOCIATION.
Offices, 112, and 113, Cheapside, London.
H. G. WARD, Esq., M.P., Chairman.

Lives Assured on every known system.
Loans Granted repayable by instalments.
Annuities immediate and deferred.
Endowments for children payable at 14 or 21.

*** The remaining Shares will continue on Sale until the 25th Dec. next.

Interest allowed on the paid up capital, 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

Applications for Shares and Prospectuses to be made to

FREDERICK LAWRANCE,
Offices, 112, and 113, Cheapside. Resident Secretary.

STOOPING of the SHOULDERS and CONTRACTION of the CHEST are entirely prevented, and gently and effectually removed in Youth, and Ladies and Gentlemen, by the occasional use of the PATENT ST. JAMES'S CHEST EXPANDER, which is light, simple, easily employed outwardly or invisibly, without bands beneath the arms, uncomfortable constraint, or impediment to exercise.—"A valuable invention and effectually answering the purpose intended."—Times. "We strongly recommend it to all parents feeling convinced it will do much to ward off consumptive diseases in their children."—Chronicle. "Most invaluable to the student, and those much employed in reading, working, and drawing."—Oxford Journal. "Immediately producing an improvement in the figure, and ensuring a graceful carriage."—Post. "A great support to the back in the aged and weakly."—Herald. "Deservedly patronised by the Nobility; and to those who cannot take much exercise it is most beneficial."—Court Journal.—It is highly beneficial to those much employed in sedentary occupations, and can be sent by post, by Mr. A. BINYON, 40, Tavistock-street, Strand, London; or full particulars, on receiving a postage stamp.

TO LADIES.—ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, for the SKIN and COMPLEXION. This Royally Patronized and universally adopted Specific is composed chiefly of extracts from the most rare flowers and herbs of an eastern clime, and perfectly free from all mineral admixture. It exerts the most soothing, gentle, cooling, and purifying action on the skin; and most effectually dissipates all Redness, Tan, Pimples, Blotches, Spots, Freckles and other Cutaneous Visitations. The radiant bloom it imparts to the Cheek, and the softness and delicacy it induces on the Hands, Arms and Neck, render it indispensable to every toilet. It affords immediate relief in cases of Sunburn, Stings of Insects, or incidental Inflammation. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

CAUTION.—Many Shopkeepers vend the most spurious trash under the title of "Genuine" Kalydor, containing mineral astringents utterly ruinous to the complexion, and by their repellant action endangering health. It is therefore imperative on purchasers to see that the words "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR" are on the Wrapper; and A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden, engraved (by Authority) on the Government Stamp affixed on each bottle. *** All others are Fraudulent Counterfeits!

LONDON FRIENDLY INSTITUTION, 19, London Wall, City, Established 1824, and enrolled agreeably to Act of Parliament.

TRUSTEES.
Thomas Challis, Esq., Ald.
T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P.
William Ellis, Esq.
George Lyall, Esq., M.P.
John Masterman, Esq., M.P.
Richard Taylor, Esq., F.L.S.

TREASURER.—George Grote, Esq.
BANKERS.—Messrs. Prescott, Grote, Ames, and Cave.

For assuring by small monthly or quarterly contributions, according to age at entrance from 8s. to 28s. per week in sickness, with medical attendance and medicines, and from £5 to £50 at death.

PRESENT RESERVED SURPLUS NEARLY £6300.

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF FREE MEMBERS will be held at the George Hall, Aldermanbury, on Monday Evening, the 11th inst., at Half-past Seven o'clock, for receiving the Directors' Annual Report, examining the Accounts, and electing Officers for the ensuing year.

Prospectuses of this Institution gratis, and Rules, 6d. each, may be had at the Office any evening, between the hours of Five and Nine, where persons may offer themselves for admission, or at any of the District Receivers. By order of the Board,

Nov. 6th, 1844. J. PALMER, Secretary.

SIX POUNDS of TEA, whether Black or Green, for 17s.; and small bright Gunpowder, in 12lb. boxes, at 4s. 6d. per lb.; 6lbs. of Coffee for 5s.—EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY'S OFFICES, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street.

ALE! ALE! ALE!—Best, Brightest, Purest, and most in esteem by connoisseurs, to be had in Eighteen or Nine Gallon Casks, at 1s.!!! per Gallon, by addressing to the John Bull Brewery Office, 20, Philpot lane, City. Sent to any part of London carriage-free.

THE EIDER-DOWN QUILT is the warmest, the lightest, and the most elegant covering. It is adapted for either the bed, the couch, or the carriage, and for invalids. Its comfort cannot be duly appreciated without a trial.—To be seen in great variety only at HEAL and SON'S French Bedding Factory, 196, opposite the Chapel, Tottenham-court-road.—List of prices by post.

JONES' £4 4s SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

HOBY'S IMPERIAL BLACKING is entirely free from any unpleasant smell, gives a lasting polish equal to patent leather, causes Boots and Shoes to be much more durable and soft, and alleviates the pain arising from corns and tender feet. Sold in bottles at 1s., 1s. 6d.; and paste in tins at 6d. London, 48, St. James's-street; Edinburgh, Duncan and Co., 59, Princes-street; Dublin, Hodges and Son, 16, Westmoreland-street, &c.

DRESSMAKING and MILLINERY.—Dresses made in the first style of Fashion, and never-failing correctness of fit, for 6s. 6d. each (for Cash), by a Lady of upwards of twenty years' experience in business. The Millinery department conducted by a first-rate hand, just returned from Paris, upon equally moderate terms. Apprentices and Improvers required immediately. Address, Madlle. EMMELINE, No. 2, Argyll-place, Regent street.

£450.—WANTED TO BORROW THE SUM OF FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY POUNDS, either for Three Years certain, or, by way of Redeemable Annuity, at Seven-and-a Half per Cent. per annum. The Principal will be amply secured, and the Interest paid quarterly from a Government source.—Address, by letter, to W. X., care of Mr. HEELES, Estate Office, No. 75, Aldermanbury, City.—N.B. No Professional Money-lender need apply.

TO LADIES and GENTLEMEN.—LA POLKA, and VALSE A DEUX TEMPS, TAUGHT by a PROFESSIONAL LADY, a pupil of Coulon's. Terms, One Guinea, at her residence. Lessons unlimited, with the advantage of personal practice with the advertiser till perfect, without any extra charge. Families attended on equally moderate terms, with a reduction according to number. Lessons given at any hour of the day. A Class is forming for Wednesday evenings, for the Polka and Valse only. Apply, or by letter, to M. H., at her residence, 6, Newman-street, Oxford street.

PATENT PARAGON CAMPHINE LAMPS.—The great fault which was last year found with the Vesta from its great smoke and emission of black smuts, is happily entirely obviated in the Paragon—which surpasses in brilliancy and whiteness of light anything hitherto seen, giving the light of 16 wax candles at the cost of one halfpenny per hour. The largest stock in London to select from, at C. WATSON's Warehouses, 41 & 42, Barbican, and 16, Norton Folgate. The Spirit, analyzed and recommended by Dr. Ure, is delivered by C. Watson's carts, at 4s. per gallon, in screw canse.

H. WALKER'S NEEDLES (by authority, the "Queen's Own,") have large eyes, easily threaded, (even by blind persons), and improved points, temper, and finish. Each paper is labelled with a likeness of her Majesty, or his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in relief, on coloured grounds. Every quality of Needles, Fish Hooks, Hooks and Eyes, Steel Pens, &c., for shipping. These Needles or Pens for the home trade are sent free, by post, by any respectable dealer, on receipt of 13 penny stamps for every 1s. value.—H. WALKER, Manufacturer to the Queen, 1, (late 20), Maiden-lane, Wood-street, London.

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are apprised that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEAS (Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate street). They are packed in showy leaden canisters, from an ounce to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale; the license is only 11s. per annum, and many, during the last nineteen years, have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without 1s. let or loss. Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) as above.

COGAN and GILLO'S NOVARGENT, or SILVER SOLUTION, re-silvers worn out Plated Articles, by instantly depositing a Coating of Pure Silver, and Preserves and Cleanses Silver, Plated Ware, and German Silver. It is used with less trouble than cleaning, and is warranted not to contain Mercury or anything injurious. It has been highly approved by Dr. Ryan, Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Polytechnic Institution, and other eminent Chemists and Silversmiths. Sold by BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-st., London; and by JOSEPH RODGERS and SONS, 6, Norfolk-st., Sheffield; in bottles, with full directions, at 1s. and 3s. each, and to be had of all respectable Chemists, Silversmiths, and Furnishing Ironmongers in the Kingdom. Beware of Imitations: the Genuine are all signed on the wrapper, by I. D. COGAN and R. GILLO.

LOSS OF TEETH SUPPLIED, without Springs, Clasps, or Wires; Loose Teeth Fastened; and Filling Decayed Teeth with Mineral Marmoratum.—Mons. LE DRAY and SON, SURGEON DENTISTS, 42, Berners-street, Oxford-street, continue to restore Decayed Teeth with their celebrated Mineral Marmoratum, applied without pain, heat, or pressure, preventing and curing the Toothache, and rendering the operation of extraction unnecessary. They also Fasten Loose Teeth, whether arising from age, neglect, the use of calomel, or disease of the gums. Incorrodible Artificial or Natural Teeth, of surpassing beauty, to match in colour and shape those left in the mouth, fixed, from one to a complete set, without extracting the roots, or giving any pain, at the following charges:—A single tooth, 10s; a set, £5 5s. Arranged on the most approved principles, and restoring perfect articulation and mastication. At home from Ten till Six.—N.B. Removed from 60, Newman-street, to 42, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

NELSON'S PATENT OPAQUE GELATINE, Half the Price of Isinglass.—CAUTION: From the increasing demands for NELSON'S OPAQUE GELATINE, many spurious articles are imposed on the Public; to guard against which, and for a protection to purchasers, it is sold in packets only, by most respectable chemists, grocers, and oilmen, in town and country, at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and 15s. each packet, bearing the Patentee's signature. Extract from Dr Ure's testimonial, June 6, 1840:—"I find Mr. G. Nelson's Patent Opaque Gelatine to be at least equal in strength and purity, if not superior, to the best isinglass, for every culinary purpose; it is entirely free from any impregnation of acid, such as I have found to exist in other kinds of Gelatine in the London market." The Opaque Gelatine is an article well adapted for hotels, taverns, cabin use and ship stores, and a safe and profitable commodity for exportation.—Emscote Mills, Warwick; and 14, Bucklersbury.

COX'S PATENT SPARKLING GELATINE FOR MAKING JELLIES, BLANCMANGE, &c., stronger than Isinglass, at one-third the price, is particularly economical and convenient for the use of Families, Hotel-keepers, Invalids, and others, and a profitable article for Exportation.—Sold, in packets only, by the principal Druggists, Grocers, and Oilmen in the United Kingdom, at 9d., 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s., and 7s.; each packet bearing the Patentee's signature.—Extract from Dr. Ure's Testimonial:—"London, 9th February, 1844.—I have much pleasure in certifying that the Patent Sparkling Gelatine of Messrs. J. and G. Cox is prepared by an excellent process, which, while it preserves entire all the virtues of this alimentary substance, renders it equally pure and beautiful. Examined by chemical tests, it is found perfectly free from acid, and fully stronger than the best isinglass in the London market, and affords a Jelly (in a few minutes) equal in all respects to, if not richer and more crystalline than, that prepared from calves'-feet."—Agent in London, Mr. HENRY WATSON, No. 11, Old Fish-street, City.—Patent Gelatine Works, Gorgie Mills, Edinburgh.

FALLACY OF THE ORGANIC THEORY OF DOCTORS.—Compare the human body to a tree, with all its roots and branches, and then fancy doctors giving thousands of different drugs, among which are numbered prussic acid, opium, mercury, &c., with a view to eradicate diseases out of different parts of the body. Does it not seem an absurdity? Hygeists, on the contrary, treat the human body as they would a tree going to decay, viz., by draining its roots of stagnant impurities—the sole cause of its body and branches being withered and in a dying state. Let doctors, if they can, prove the fallacy of this analogy; doctors might just as well prescribe different remedies for the different branches of a tree gone to decay as prescribe different remedies for different parts of the body. Are not trees and plants treated as a whole? So should it be with the human body. Issued by MORISON and MOAT, of the British College of Health, New-road, London, for and on behalf of the body of Hygeists, who contend, that since all diseases arise from one cause, namely, an impurity of the blood, they can be cured by the VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE, which, being composed of innocuous ingredients, may be taken by any person without the aid of a doctor.

SELF-MEASUREMENT—GREAT ACCOMMODATION.

No longer let those who are dwellers afar,
Themselves from the Warehouse of MOSES debar.
By adopting our plan, which has never a failure,
Ev'ry gentleman now may become his own Tailor!

E. MOSES and SON are desirous of directing especial attention to their plan of "Self-Measurement," The extreme simplicity and the minute exactness of this admirable plan are such as cannot fail to answer the purpose designed. No failure in point of fit can arise from its use; or, should anything of the kind occur, the proprietors will hold themselves responsible. Thousands are thus enabled to avail themselves of the choice Clothing of MOSES and SON, without any inconvenience arising from distance, &c. A Book with a wood-cut and full directions may be obtained on application (gratis) and free of postage. Residents in the country cannot do better than avail themselves of so favourable an opportunity of purchasing at the greatest Tailoring Establishment in the Kingdom.

READY-MADE.	£	s.	d.
Shooting Coats, in every variety, from	0	10	0
Velveteen do., 7 pockets ..	0	18	6
Tweed Taglionis	0	8	6
Ditto, silk facings, collar and cuffs	0	15	0
Cashmarette Coats, in every shape, handsomely trimmed, from ..	1	1	0
An immense stock of Blouses ..	0	3	6
Summer Vests	0	2	6
Cashmarette and Persian do., in every variety from 3s. to	0	8	6
Black Satin Vests	0	6	6
Cloth do.	0	4	6
Cloth Trousers	0	9	0
Single-milled Doe do., from ..	0	11	0
A great variety of Summer do. ..	0	7	0
Dress Coat, edged	1	0	0
Frock do. do.	1	4	0

MADE TO MEASURE.	£	s.	d
Sporting Coats in the most approved style	0	13	6
Velveteen do., 7 Pockets ..	1	3	0
Tweed Coats trimmed with silk ..	0	16	0
Cahmere fine Saxony do. ..	1	3	0
Cashmarette, new and improved article, warranted waterproof, trimmed with silk, collar, cuffs, &c.	1	18	0
Quilting Vests 7s. each, or 3 for	1	0	0
Cashmere ditto, in choice patterns	0	9	0
Trousers adapted for the season	0	9	6
Mill'd Victoria and plain Doe do	0	17	0
Best quality West of England ..	1	3	0
Super Black do. do.	0	16	0
Best Black dress do	1	6	0
Dress Coats	1	12	0
Do. do. best manufactured ..	2	15	0
Frock Coats	1	15	0
Do. do., best manufactured ..	3	3	0

MOURNING to any extent, at Five Minutes' notice.

Important.—Any article purchased or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned.

Observe.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Drapers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen.

Caution.—E. MOSES and SON are obliged to guard the Public against imposition, having learned that the untradesman-like falsehood of being connected with them, or it is the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connexion with any other house; and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing should (to prevent disappointments, &c.) call at, or send to, 154 Minories; or 86, Aldgate, opposite the Church.

N.B.—No business transacted at this establishment from Friday at sunset until sunset on Saturday, when business is resumed until twelve o'clock.

THE TIME BALL,

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.

FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK," FOR 1845, JUST PUBLISHED.

The keeping of true time is important to all persons; but to those engaged in navigating the "trackless seas," it is of such consequence,

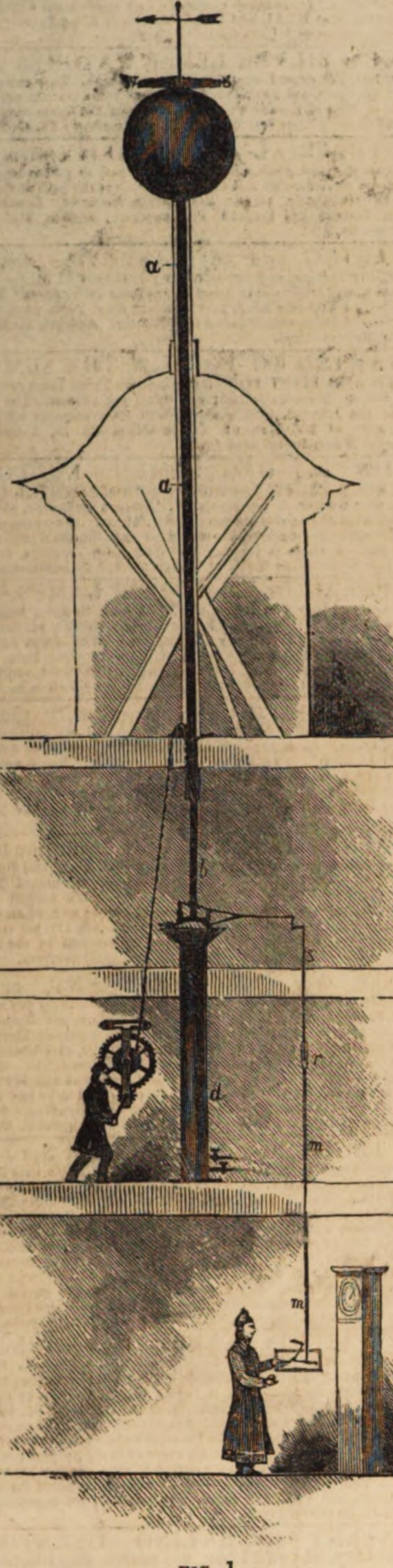
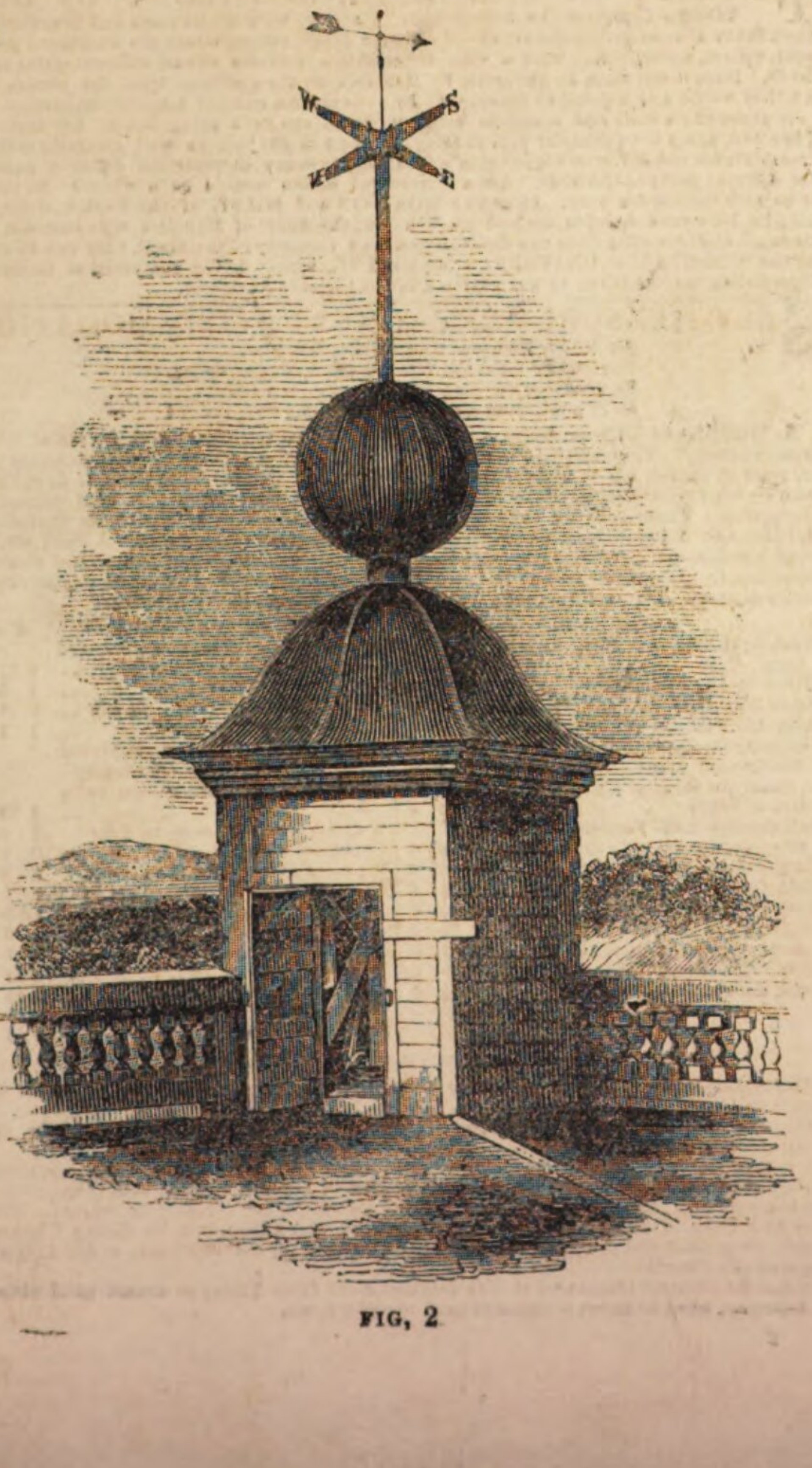


FIG. 1.

that the government, since the time of Flamsteed, the first Astronomer Royal, have not hesitated to expend large sums of money for its discovery, preservation, and announcement to the world. The business is now concentrated in the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, where, from the beauty of the instruments, the exactitude of the observations, and the high scientific ability of the officers engaged, the once difficult problem of finding the precise instant when *one o'clock* touches the world's history, is no longer a matter of doubt or difficulty.



FIG, 2

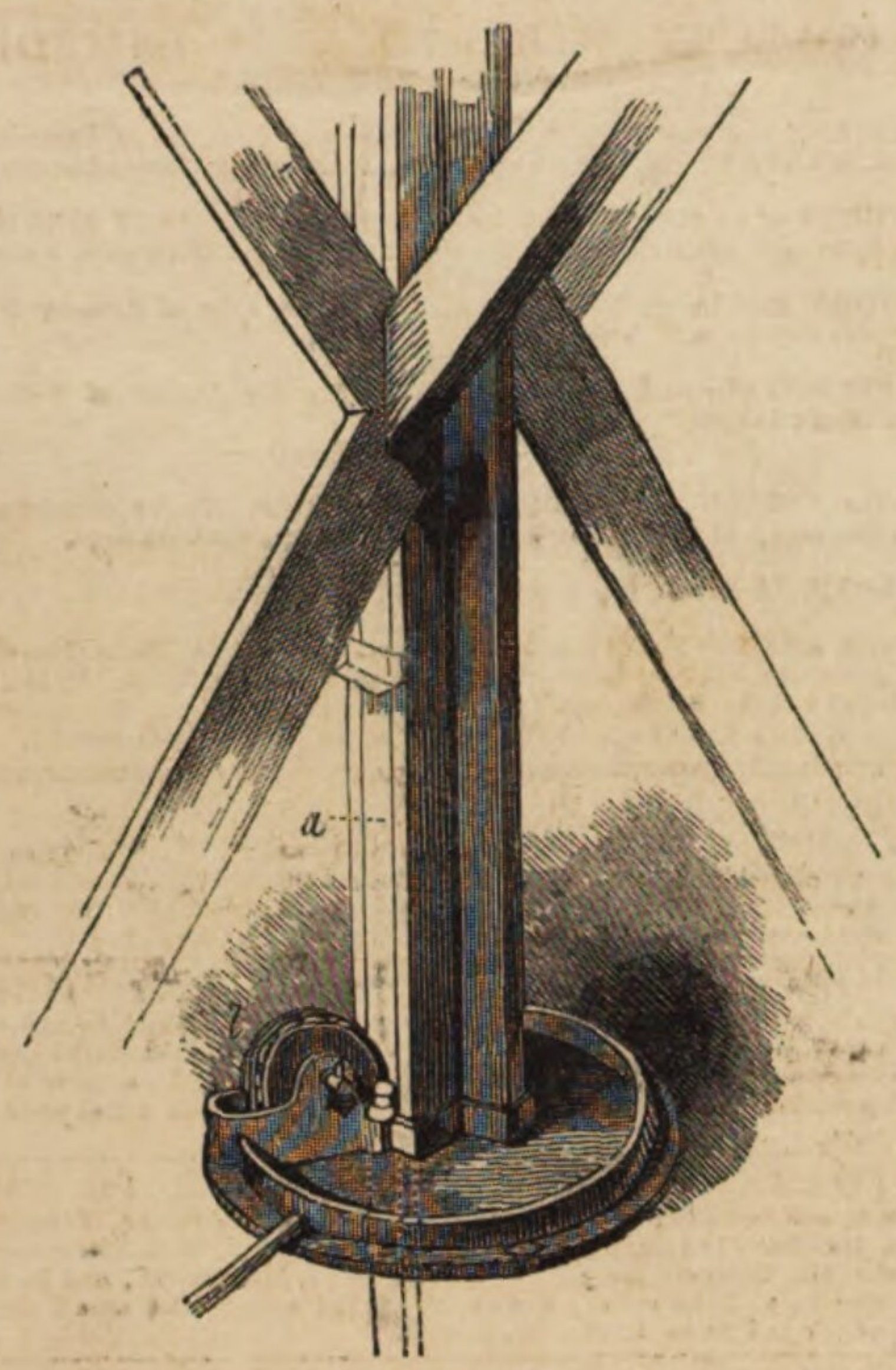


FIG. 3.

The present establishment at the Observatory, was brought into operation about ten years ago, when the resolution of the Lords of the Admiralty to publish the mean solar time at Greenwich, once in every day of the year, at one o'clock P.M., was first observed, and where the practice, without a single intermission, or the most trifling inaccuracy, has been continued ever since.

The sidereal time is ascertained from regular observations of the transits of certain stars over the meridian, whose places have been carefully determined; and from these, the proper data are obtained for finding the mean solar time

To go into the minutiæ of these operations would be beyond our province; we shall, therefore, confine ourselves, as far as matters of detail are concerned, to a description of the apparatus by which the regular publication of the time is effected.

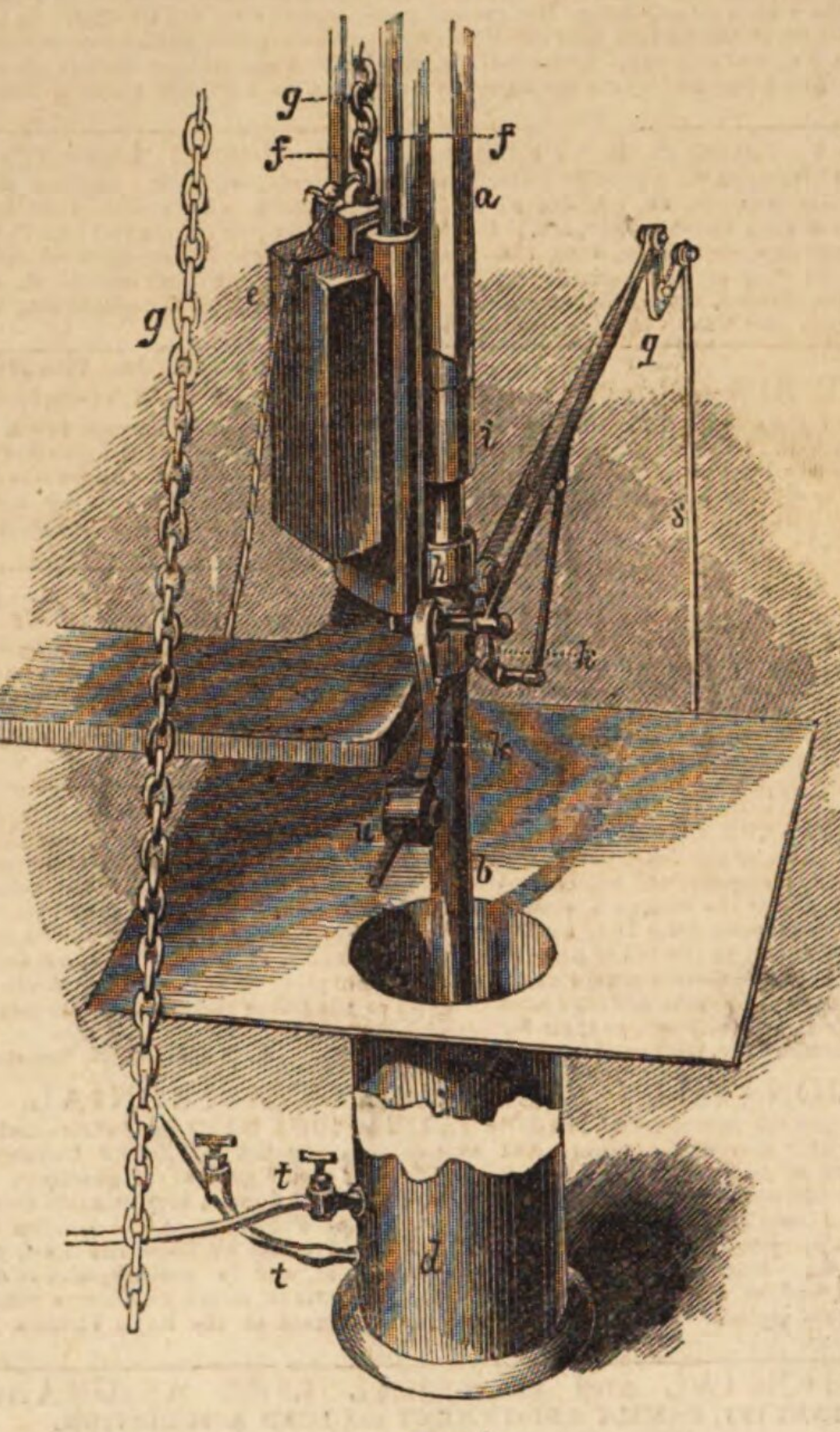


FIG. 4.

The hour of one o'clock is announced by the descent of a large black ball, from the summit of a pole, which surmounts the north-western turret of the Observatory; a position singularly favourable for its exhibition to mariners on their progress down the adjacent river Thames. The apparatus, described in the simplest terms, may be said to consist of a hoist for raising the ball, a trigger and discharging gear for its liberation, and a clock, regulated by observation, for giving the required moment of time. The cuts will make the mechanical arrangements intelligible. Fig. 1, exhibits an upright plan of the first, second, and third floors, on which the apparatus is placed, and a section of the turrets which carries the ball *a a*, the supporting shaft bearing the ball on its top and terminating below, at *b*, in a piston, which works in an air cylinder, *d*, and by which the too sudden descent of the ball is prevented. *m*, *r*, *s*, a combination of rods and levers connected with the discharging trigger.

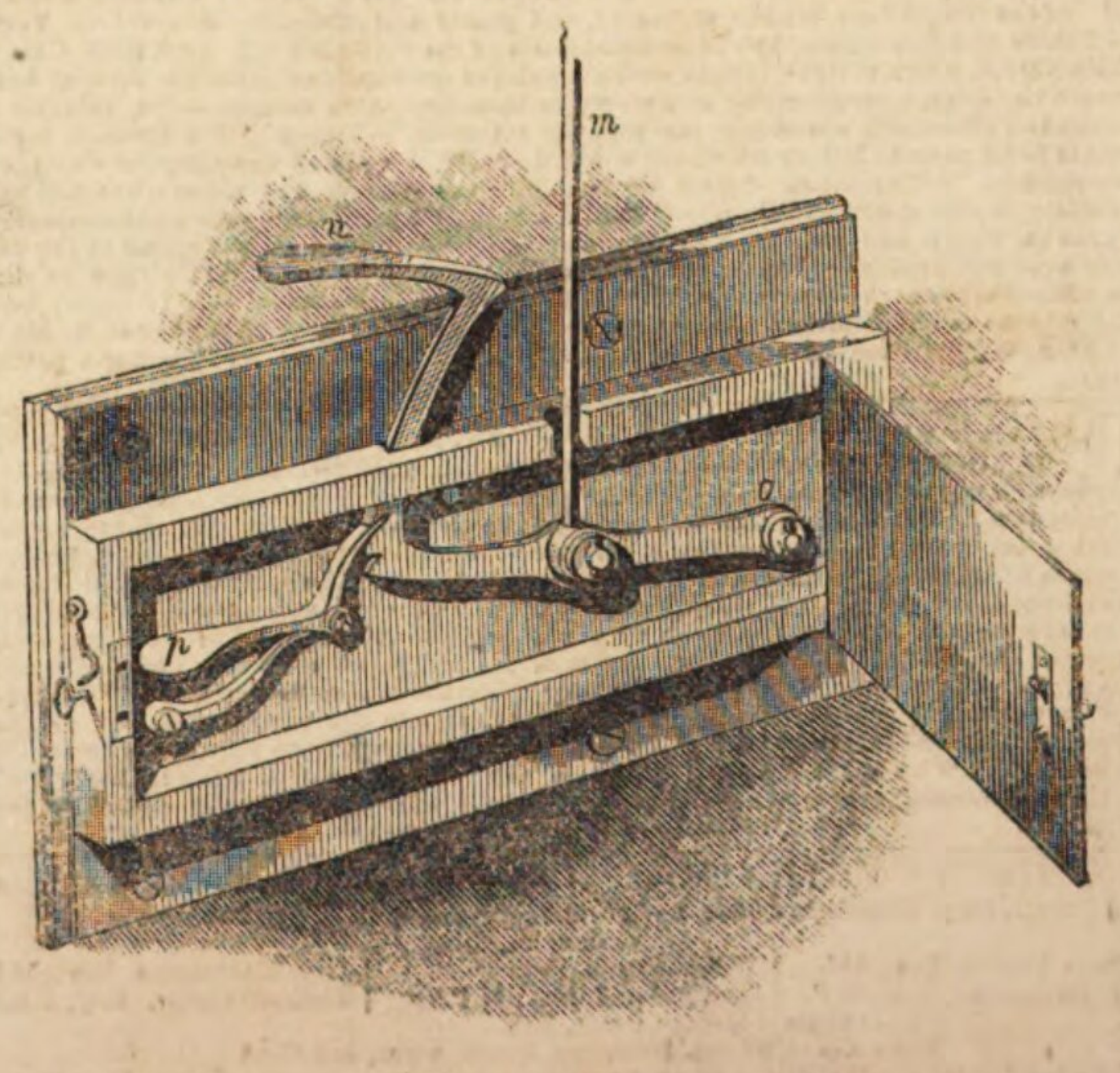


FIG. 5.

Fig. 2. The Ball Turret, viewed from the top of the Observatory, with the ball down.

Fig. 3. Apparatus in the Turret-house. *a*, the triangular supporting shaft; *b*, the pulley over which passes the chain for raising the ball.

Fig. 4. Apparatus of the second and third floors. *a*, triangular supporting shaft; *b*, piston rod; *d*, cylinder; *e*, a weight, having a collar *h*, which when raised by the chain *g*, elevates the supporting shaft; *f*, *f*, iron guiding rods; *k*, *k*, catches for fixing the piston, when the ball has been hoisted to the top of the pole; *s*, rod, by which the piston is set free from the grasp of the catches; *t*, *t*, cocks for regulating the discharge of air in the cylinder.

Fig. 5. The discharging trigger. placed in the first floor of the Time-ball apartments. *m*, iron discharging rod; *n*, trigger; *o*, axis of the trigger; *p*, spring for holding the trigger till the ball is dropped.

Fig. 6. Windlass placed in the second floor, for "winding up," or raising the ball.

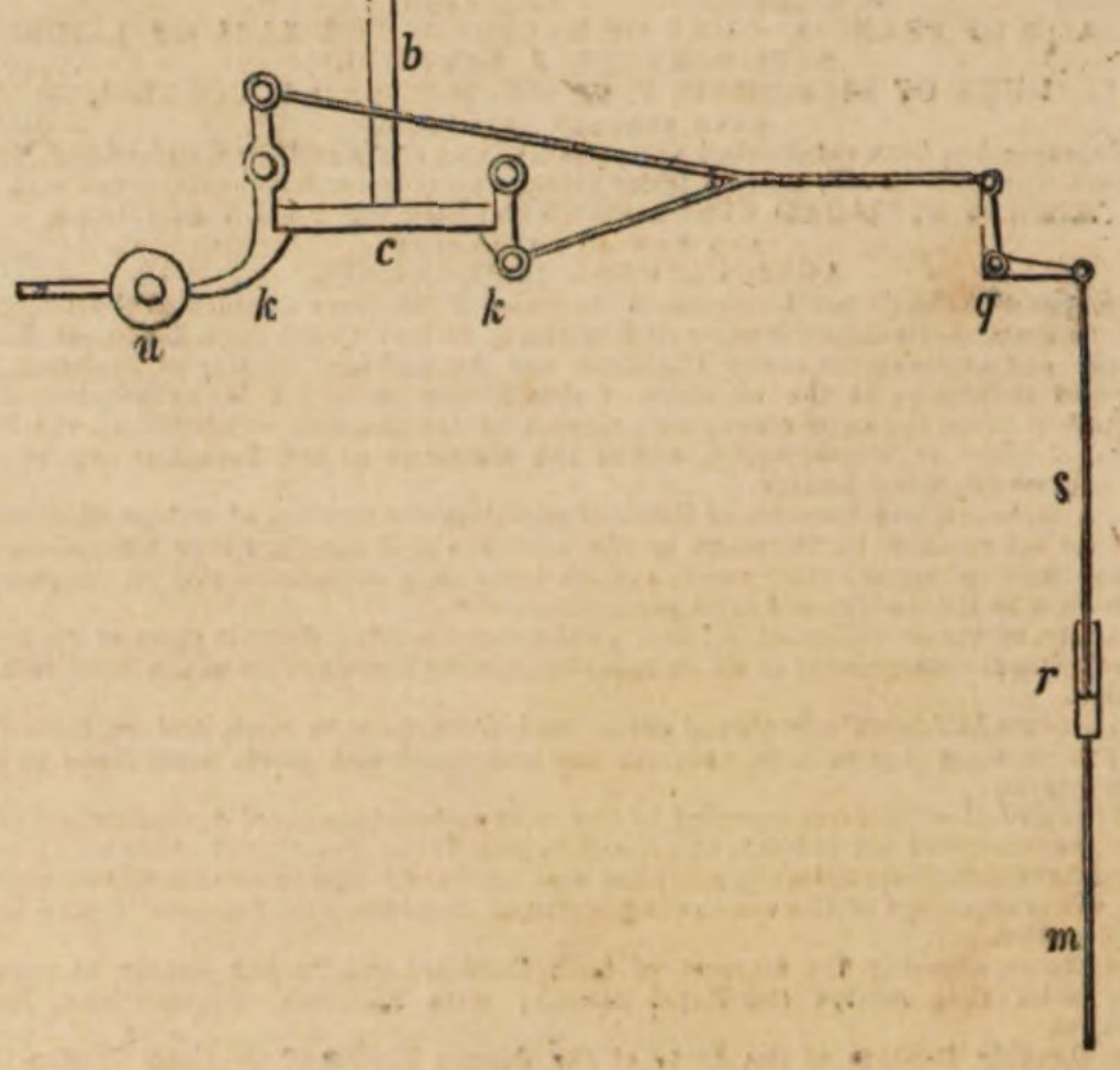


FIG. 6.

Before elevating the ball at five minutes to one, a signal is made of the intention to do so, by raising it "half-mast high." Observers should then get their chronometers ready, and as the descent of the ball occupies several seconds, they should confine their attention to the moment when the ball leaves the top, as, it is that, only, which indicates the hour.

The uses of this practice are, as we have already hinted, both various and important. We have only to mention, that observations on the drop of the ball, repeated day after day, will give not only the error of clocks, &c., but also their daily rate. Thus, if your clock shows 1h. 3m. 5s. at the dropping of the ball, you will be assured that your clock is in error 3m. 5s., being that amount before Greenwich mean solar time. Again, if at the dropping of the ball your clock shows 56s, 55m. past 12, your clock will be also in error 3m. 5s., but it will be that amount after Greenwich mean solar time.

If on a certain day you have noticed your clock to show 1h. 3m. 5s. at the dropping of the ball, and the day after to show 1h. 3m. 7s., then you will know that your clock has gained 2 seconds in the 24 hours. But, if instead of 1h. 3m. 7s. your clock should show 1h. 3m. 3s., then it will have lost 2 seconds in the 24 hours.

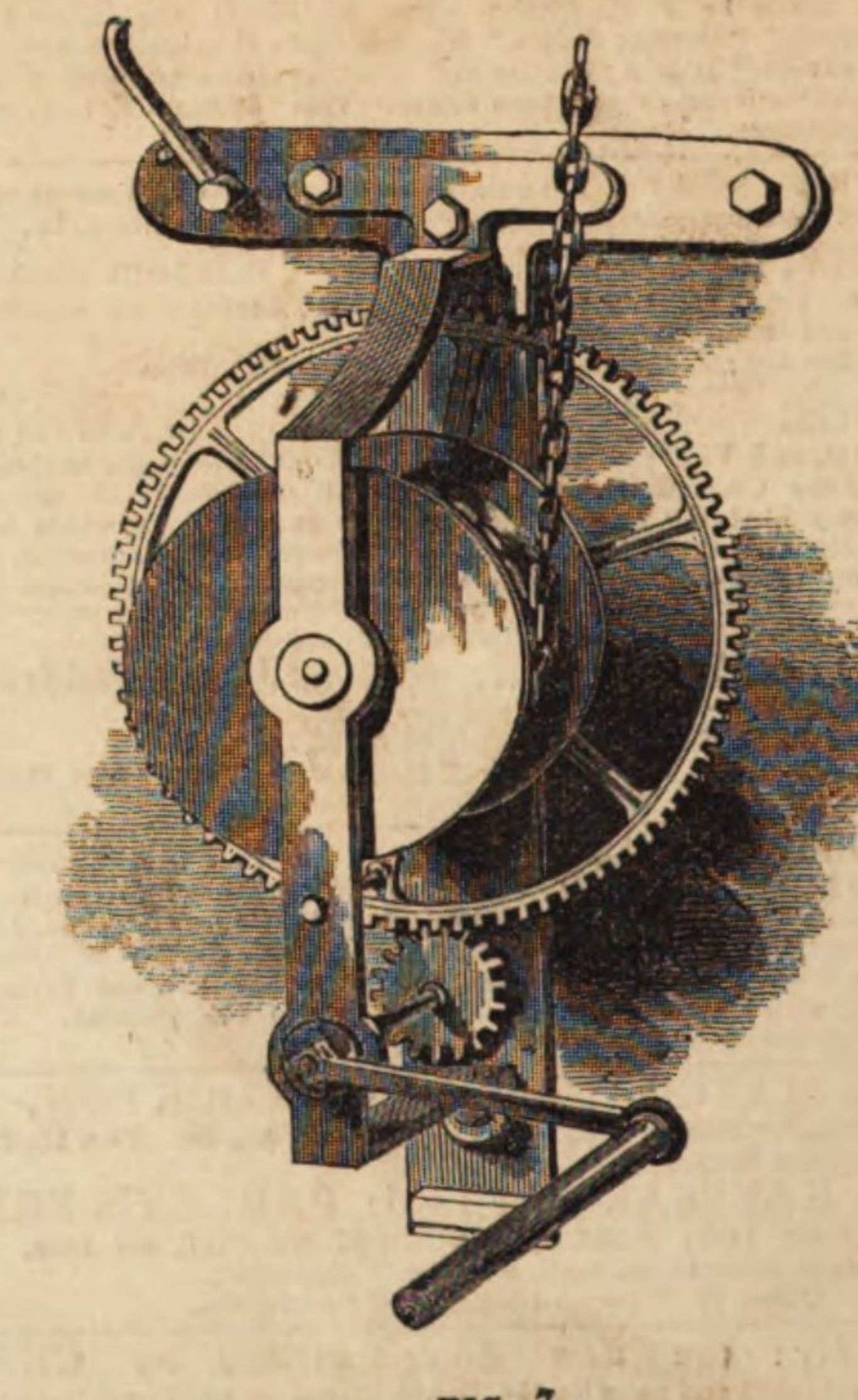


FIG. 7.

The mean time at Greenwich being known, the mean time at other places may be ascertained, when the longitudes are known. Thus, the longitude of Portsmouth is 4m. 24s. in time, west of Greenwich; consequently, when it is one o'clock at Greenwich, it will then want 4m. 24s. to one at Portsmouth. The longitude of Cambridge is 23½s. east; therefore, at the moment of one o'clock at Greenwich the time at Cambridge will be 1h. 0m. 23½s.

SANATORY STATE OF THE METROPOLIS AND THE PROVINCES.—The quarterl returns obtained from 115 districts, 34 placed under the metropolis, and the remaining 81 comprising, with some agricultural districts, the principal towns and cities of England, the population having been 6,578,912 in 1841, show that the deaths registered in the last quarter, ending the 30th of September, were 38 784 or 141 less than the deaths (38 925) in the June quarter, and 1701 more than (37,083), the average of five previous September quarters. Allowing for the increase of population, the mortality will be found to be about the average of the summer quarter (July, August, and September); that quarter being now the least fatal in the year. The deaths in the metropolis amounted to 11,825, which are 354 more than were registered in the spring quarter, and 694 above the average uncorrected for the increase of population. In the country districts the most remarkable increase of mortality occurred in Cornwall, and the Redruth and Penzance districts. Small-pox has been epidemic in many districts all over the kingdom, and has proved fatal to great numbers, whose vaccination had been neglected.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1844.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 133.—Vol. V.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1844. [Sixpence.

THE THREE POOR LAWS.

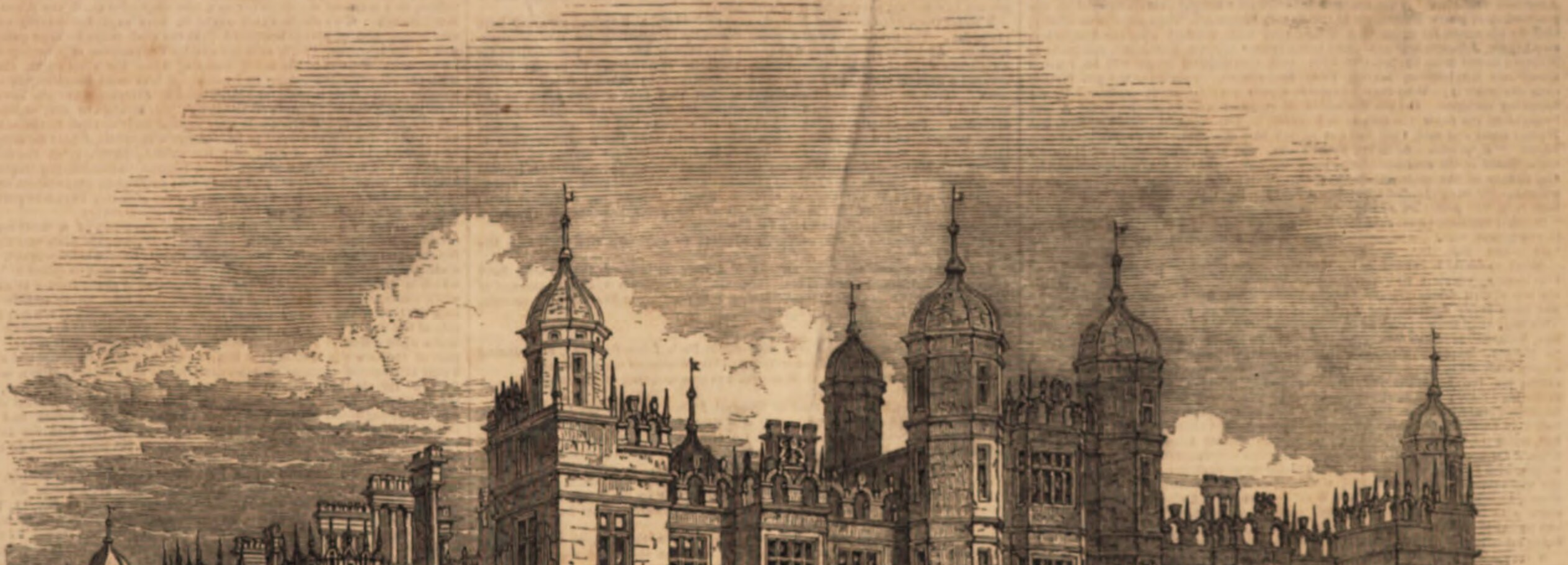
IT REQUIRES but a slight degree of observation to perceive the immense importance acquired by what is known as the "condition of England" question. It was at first forced on the public by the successive years of commercial depression, from the deplorable effects of which we trust we are recovering; but the comparative revival of prosperity has not banished the recollection of what sufferings marked the years of adversity. And, indeed, it would be as difficult to forget, as it is impossible not to see, the many things that remind us, even in our rather improved state, of the immense mass of misery and destitution, the difficulty of providing for which becomes greater in proportion to the necessity of that provision. The difficulty is no new one; it has been the problem of all ages and of all countries; "the poor ye have with ye always"—such is the language of the book whose spirit is the spirit of truth. Those nations have been the happiest to whom the problem has been presented in the simplest form; none has ever been able wholly to escape attempting a solution of it. But on England that necessity seems to have fallen in the present generation, in the direst shapes it could assume. We are called on to provide for a destitution terrible in its degree of suffering, vast in the numbers over which it is spread, and complex in the forms it appears in. Nevertheless, we must not despair; our artificial state of society has imposed fearful obligations upon us, but it has also placed powerful instruments in our hands; destitution is no longer dumb, and distress and oppression find a thousand voices, which by spreading the knowledge of it far and wide, do much towards providing a remedy. We have the habit of co-operation in effort when zeal is once awakened, and we have a vast legal machinery, capable of being better worked, though the misconduct of those who put it in operation, have caused it to be, and not undeservedly, much abused. And, above all, we have wealth beyond most nations, a fact which makes the excessive misery of whole masses of our fellow beings seem a greater anomaly.

The pauperism of England differs from that of Scotland, and the destitution of Ireland differs in many points from both. We have, therefore, three systems of poor relief, which have grown up gradually, and have become national. We have, in fact, three Poor Laws, though their difference might not be easy to trace in the statute-book. What the English Poor Law is we all know; it has been introduced into Ireland, but there it neither is, nor will be, the same as on this side the Channel. And the system pursued in Scotland has but little resemblance to either. How have these differences arisen?

In England it is said the Poor Law is harsh, utilitarian, destructive of private charity. When the endowments of the Church were seized by the State, and ceased to be applied in charity at the very time when the amount of pauperism was altogether outgrowing the possibility of its being relieved from private sources, some provision for the poor became a stern necessity. Then came the Act of Elizabeth, not the first on the subject, but the one that threw our Poor Law into the form it took under what is called the old system. But those who think the legislation of that time, with respect to the poor, was directed either by a tender or merciful spirit, are greatly mistaken. Mendicancy, which was one of the most common forms of destitution, was more severely punished than theft; and any pauper demanding relief twice might be branded with a red-hot iron! The whippings and scourgings were also frequent; so that the reproach so often made to the present system—that it punishes poverty as a crime—is applicable with tenfold force to the laws of Elizabeth and her successors, for a return of whose golden days some philanthropists are sighing. These laws too were made by "our old nobility," whose virtues are so pathetically sung by the poets of the Young England school; for then the hard-hearted manufacturing system had not arisen, and Manchester and Birmingham were not. On the whole, then, we have improved; the defect of the present system is that it is too stiff and uniform, not varied enough to suit different circumstances and different localities, and that it causes much needless hardship by leaving too little to the discretion of those who have a local knowledge of local things. It centres all wisdom and omniscience at Somerset House.

This is an error, but a remediable one; and as we have to deal with an amount of population that the Legislators of the days of Elizabeth could not even dream of, it would be easier to adopt our present system more perfectly to present circumstances, than to go back to the barbarous and inhuman laws of our ancestors—though they contained the germ of that wise and necessary provision that has often saved this country from the most awful convulsions.

In Scotland, the property of the Church was confiscated and destroyed in the same manner as in England. But the country being more thinly peopled, there was less pauperism and less pressure on its resources. The manufacturing system was not developed there till much later, and then not to so great an extent, and something is also due to the frugal, hardy, and independent character of the people. But now the system of poor relief in



BURGHLEY HOUSE.—NORTH FRONT.—See page 307.

Scotland is a very imperfect one—too imperfect it is rapidly becoming for the present state of things. In the rural districts of Scotland, the state of the destitute poor is no better than in England; in the great towns we have evidence that it is even worse. The system by which the Heritors and the Kirk Session determine the amount to be gathered, they, themselves, being often directly interested in keeping it as low as possible, cannot continue. The details of misery recently published from Scotland are far worse—considered as proofs of the working of a system—than those furnished by England.

In Ireland, till within these very few years, there was no Poor Law at all. The great mass of poverty and pauperism there is in the Catholic provinces, and the natural generosity of the people, increased by the merit universally attached to the act of alms-giving, gave rise to a system of mutual assistance, which, except in times of actual famine, was sufficient to support life. The poor shared their potatoe with the poorer, and hundreds could give relief in provisions, in this manner, who could not possibly pay a money rate. This is beginning to be discovered now; in several of the Unions the machinery of the law has been brought to a complete stop; the poor-rates, now, like the tithes of old, have to be collected by the aid of the soldiery, and it was considered lately, a rather good day's work when five shillings were gathered in—at an expense of twice as many pounds! There is a great absurdity in thus forcing a law which in some points works badly here, without modification, on a people among whom it is sure to work far worse. The rigid workhouse test is hated in England, but submitted to—there is no other resource. In Ireland it excites horror, and there being the old voluntary system to fall back upon, it is spurned. In England the property that can be rated to the poor is various in kind and immense in amount; in Ireland it is principally the land, and that, in the localities where poverty most abounds is in the hands of landlords, who notoriously squeeze the utmost penny from the tenant, leaving little for the poor-rate-collector; for after the shovel there is nothing for the rake. If no relief is to be given but within the walls of the workhouse, the law will be inoperative; if out-door relief is conceded, and if it is, as it probably will be, given in the shape of provisions, not money—what has been gained? The nation had already adopted a system that had the same effect, and in a more direct manner.

Thus the administration of the fund on which the wholly destitute are dependent in the three parts of the kingdom differs as much as the several countries themselves. Any attempt to force one uniform and similar system on all of them will fail, as it is now failing in Ireland. The centralizing tendencies of our governments may lead them to attempt to do it, and it may be useful to draw attention to the circumstances that will make the attempt a mischievous one. That some system will always be necessary, is a thing to be deplored; but, taking the whole of society together, we need not wish for the feudal times of our ancestors, nor the condition of Russia at the present day, as the price of an exemption from that system. We must not too readily believe all that is said about the superiority of the past. True we have a vast amount of poverty and destitution; but the soil of England supports more than ten times the population that it did in the days of serfdom and vassalage, when Poor Laws were unknown, and yet we are exempt from the famines that used periodically to visit the island in those "good old times." The Russian serf is fed and lodged—for the same reason that a roof and fodder are given to a horse or cow—because he is profitable; but we doubt if even the inmates of a Union-house would buy a security for food and lodging, with the liability, at the caprice of an Emperor, to be sent to be shot in the Caucasus, or to be knouted to death at the will of a drunken Boyard.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

Some days back I was, through especial favour, admitted within earshot of an assemblage of our conscript fathers of French literature, "the forty" of the Academie Française. They are, and have been for several years, engaged in the production of a new Dictionary of the French language. They proceed so slowly, that we are afraid for them, that before they have finished with the first letter, another Dr. Johnson will arise, and bring forth a modern dictionary, complete as Minerva issued from the head of Jove, and the doggrel satire will be revived about one Englishman beating forty Frenchmen. They have not got further than the letter C. Why they proceed so slowly may be easily explained by the following instance. *On the first night* of consultation, when the letter A was brought on the *tapis*, the former definitives, it was thought, would suffice, but Nodier arose and said, they had not as yet half described the properties of this letter. "A, pronounced in the French way, was the ruling sound of Nature's voice, heard in the murmur of the wind, the rushing of the sea, whispered amidst the silence of the primeval forest; and it was the language of many races of animals—for example, the sheep say A (ah)." But Count Molé, the ex-Minister, here rose, and protested against the latter assertion. "Gentlemen," said he, "in other instances, you may carry your disquisitions up to the seventh heaven, if you please, but I am an owner of sheep, and I maintain that they never say '*Ah*'—but 'Bah.'"

Much curiosity is excited in Parisian society by a young pilgrim, a native of that country which is now becoming so interesting to France—Algeria. He is the son of Ben Salem, the chief of the Kabyles the fiercest race of Algeria—who has been lately fighting the French with success in the mountains of Delhi. This boy, only twelve years of age, ran away from his father's camp some time ago, because his father would not allow him to marry, and surrendered himself to Marshal Bugeaud, declaring that the motive which led to this step was a strong inclination for *domestic* life. Marshal Bugeaud sent him to Paris, assuring him that he would there see numbers of beautiful ladies, *from whom* to make his choice; but, to the indignation of the young aspirant to matrimony, *no sooner* was he arrived, than he was placed at the Arab school, from which he was only emancipated about a fortnight ago. At first his anger knew no bounds; but, upon reflection, he resolved to study, and acquire knowledge, in order to fit himself for the duties of conjugal life. It is the most amusing thing imaginable to hear him relate his adventures, which he does with great vivacity and wit. He was taken, in company with his countryman, *Omar Roumeli*, to the Opera Comique, where the brilliancy and novelty of the spectacle made him actually shout with delight. He is beginning to accustom himself to Parisian habits, but he takes no wine, to the great contempt of his countryman, who is far from being equally scrupulous in his adherence to the Mahommedan *precept*.

A very odd *contretemps* that has lately transpired, has caused smiles innumerable amongst the diplomatic celebrities. The day that M. Martinez de la Rosa transmitted the collar of the Golden *Fleece* to M. Guizot, decorations of the Legion of Honour were given to various Dons of the ancient Iberia. *It so* happened that de la Rosa wore upon the occasion, the red ribbon of Portugal, and M. Guizot, whose vision is not of the longest, imagined that Spain's late ambassador and present minister, was already in possession of the wished-for distinction; the error was, alas! discovered too late, but the order was ultimately dispatched to Spain. It is said, as a reward to the editor of the *Presse* journal, who was the first to notice the oblivion of our Minister of Peace, the same distinguished cognizance has since been accorded to the writer in that journal, who was the means of correcting the oversight.

A new militia of the church dominant has been formed, consisting of members of a religious order, whose real mission is the promulgation of peace and good will to man. It is intended to found three monasteries in Algeria, on the site of Mounts Athos, Carmel, and in some other adviseable spot. Their object is agriculture, and the *conversion* of the children of Mahomet to gospel credence. Each monastery to contain six hundred able-bodied brethren, to work the plough, and wield the sword in the good cause—a sort of agricultural *crusade*. A vast number of young men of the noblest families are about to enlist in the holy ranks of the cross.

Who that is familiar with French literature has not heard of the celebrated satirist M. Barthelemy, the poetic antagonist of Talleyrand—he who wounds with a trochee and slays with a dactyl? Well, he had retired from the field, but now his quiver is once more filled with shafts of satire on all things and on all matters, which are to be ejected through the columns of the *Siècle* newspaper. At a recent dinner at Véfour's, surrounded by a choice host of kindred spirits, he read a poem which he has called the "Reveil"—a sort of resuscitation of the old "Nemesis." He has taken his *valedictory* of his translation of Juvenal, as, with an ultra delicacy, he feared that the blushes raised by the anatomy of the old Roman's questionable subjects would cause his pages to appear too strongly tinted with *couleur de rose*. With these thoughts he has determined to awaken the long-sleeping "Nemesis." M. Barthelemy is now to add his powerful numbers to the stentorian lungs of the press. No longer centred in himself, his voice will be joined to the typographic chorus, and the rhythmic syllables which formerly met the eyes of the elect of *intellect* will now reach the gaze of the million readers of *France*.

The Russians of the present day are free from the intolerance towards their enemies which distinguished the Scythians of old, and amongst them Napoleon is now considered as a demi-god. All works tending to illustrate the history of this remarkable man, are devoured by them with inconceivable eagerness. The appearance of M. Thiers's "Histoire de l'Empire" is, therefore, anxiously looked for by them. Meanwhile, a new History of Napoleon, just appeared, by Polevi, enjoys immense success with the Russian public, and is voted by them as a work remarkable for its truth and impartiality, and is worthy of being translated into all languages. Crowds are flocking to the diorama, to see the new picture of M. Bouton, representing the deluge. This *chef d'œuvre represents* the town of Henach, seen under three different aspects. At first the louring sky, the increasing gloom, the fearful darkness which overspreads the scene, portend the fearful catastrophe—a sensation of horror comes over one's senses, as the sky, from moment to moment, becomes more red and fiery—the thunder rolling in the distance gradually approaches nearer and nearer,—lurid flashes of lightning succeed each other with increasing frequency: the rushing waters overtop their bounds by degrees, covering the most elevated points. To this fearful *spectacle* succeeds one of profound calm. The darkness is dissipated—the waters have dispersed—the sky is clear—the rainbow appears—the family of Noah kneeling on the summit of a mountain, are offering up their thanks and praises to the Creator. It is impossible to describe the effect produced by this magnificent composition.

In our letters new visitors are constantly announced. Amongst the northern stars who are coming to shed their brightness on the horizon of fashion here, is the Marchioness of Aylesbury, whose blonde chevelure and elegant four-in-hand expertness, as Racine has it,

"A conduire un char dans la carriere,"

excites the emulation of all our sportswomen and *lionnes*.

You will say mine is a cuckoo note—our lament here is still the same. The amusements of the watering places, and the great hunts which have commenced at the Chateaux, still retain but too many of our fashionables, and the fair emigrants who hasten with such alacrity from the metropolis at the beginning of the month of May, only return slowly, and one by one. Such is the effect of the increasing influence of English fashion here. Meanwhile, we regret to say, that the news from the watering places is woeful; that gambling is going on with increased fury at all the fashionable resorts of this nature; and we hear, that at Homburg the losses of the *banque de jeu* have amounted to 250,000 florins (£36,000) in a fortnight.

The lamentable example of the rulers of Baden, Nassau, &c., has suggested the seeking of the same source of revenue by the poorer *Princes*. Homburg is one example. At Koethen, a miserable strip of land, placed at the meeting of boundaries of different principalities, and at the intersection of roads, has been let out at an immense rent for a gambling establishment. Great preparations are being made for winter concerts, balls, and *fêtes* here. Amongst the most brilliant, will probably be, as usual, those of the family of Mr. Thorn. They have just left their old quarters in the Rue de Varennes, which were let to them by the King's sister, Mdme. Adelaide, and have taken the magnificent hotel de Cossé Brissac. A dispute between the *concierge* and the inhabitants, in which the august proprietress is said to have taken part with the servant, is alleged as the cause of this change of residence.

The Princes have been giving *grandes chasses à courre* in the Bois de Compiegne, at which the élite of our young fashionables were assembled; whilst St. Cloud, new rooms of surpassing magnificence being added, passes in review his French Majesty's servants from the different theatres. But they are now on the wing to Naples, accompanied by *Fourgons*, charged with all the elegant knick-knackeries, *perfumes*, silks, and tissues, of every kind, the Duke d' Aumale's boundless wealth can evoke from the mysterious penetralia of our choicest artizans. The bride is worthy of the gift. Daughter of the Prince of the House of Naples, most distinguished by the elevation of thought and feeling, although *petite* in figure, she is a beautiful blonde, with luxuriant flaxen hair, of the most silvery colour imaginable. Her arrival in France will be a signal for festivities, which will begin on her landing at Toulon, and continue in Paris. And of these you shall have ample description in my weekly record,

FRANCE.

The only interesting incident of the week, mentioned in the Paris papers, is the announcement by the Ministry, that on the 9th of December next, 200 of the 300 millions of the loan of 1841 remaining on hand will be offered for competition by the Minister of Finance

The *Moniteur* gives, in the following terms, the royal ordinance upon the subject:—

"Art 1. Our Minister Secretary of State of the Finance is authorised to sell, with competition and publicity, and on sealed tenders, the amount of rentes Three per Cents. necessary to produce a capital of 200,000,000 francs. Those rentes will bear interest from the 22nd of December, 1844. The sale will be made to the company who shall offer the highest price for it, our Minister of Finance always reserving to himself the faculty of refusing any bidding under the *minimum* fixed by him.

"Art. 2. Agreeably to the provisions of the second paragraph of the 35th article of the law of June 25th, 1841, the dotation of the sinking fund will be increased from the 1st of January, 1844, by a sum equal to the hundreth part of the nominal *capital of the rentes, which are to be negotiated in virtue of the* above 1st article."

M. Barbet de Jouy, former tutor of the children of Prince de Polignac, has been appointed Consul of France at the Mauritius

The *Presse* of Tuesday contains some violent declamation against England and everything English. The main object of the *Presse* is to impress on the French government the necessity of abandoning an English union for the more rational and beneficial alliances of the Continental powers.

The *National* states, that the French Government, enlightened by the information received as to the causes which led to the late war with Morocco, are about to appoint a special agent to reside with the Emperor of Morocco, and to remain in constant communication with him.

A letter from Algiers, dated Nov. 6, says:—"Marshal Bugeaud returned here yesterday. The marshal found a great difficulty in quelling the Kabyle insurrection. At his approach they fled to the mountains, and made preparations for a vigorous defence. The marshal, not thinking it advisable to pursue them, ordered a general razzia, and the troops commenced by cutting down the olive trees. This so frightened the Kabyles, that they sent a deputation to the marshal, offering their submission; this, after some preliminary arrangements, was accepted. The marshal, however, places no reliance on the protestations of those savages, and an imposing force is to be sent into the neighbourhood of Dellys. It is reported here that Abd-el-Kader is strongly supported by the Kabyles of Morocco, and that he has succeeded in raising an insurrection against the Emperor. Should the ex-Emir succeed against Abderahman, it is his intention to pay a visit to the east of Algeria. Should this be so, and it is most likely, the submission of the Kabyles is of no great importance. Marshal Bugeaud leaves Algiers on the 15th for Marseilles."

The announcement of the new loan appears to have imparted vigour to the market in Paris.

The *Moniteur* contains the returns of the operations of the sinking fund during the *third* quarter of 1844, from which it appears that the amount of Rentes, Three per Cent., redeemed during that period was 253,380f. per annum, and the capital applied thereto 6,881,636f.

SPAIN.

A telegraphic despatch has been received in Paris from Bayonne, announcing that the Spanish Congress definitively voted its address on the 8th instant.

The discussion on the project of reform was to commence on the 9th.

Madrid was perfectly tranquil.

The court-martial for the trial of General *Prim* had held their first sitting, and after hearing the indictment read, and other preliminary matters, had decided that, on account of the irregularity of the proceedings, and the errors made in the drawing up of the indictment, a fresh examination should take place preparatory to another sitting, for which no day was fixed.

A letter from Valencia states that a riotous assemblage had taken place in that city, but which was put down without much difficulty by the military, who were ordered to the spot. Some arrests were made. A seizure of arms had been made in a house, the owner of which was arrested.

The Barcelona journals mention the execution, on the 4th, of Don Antonio St. Just, the son of the unfortunate General who was murdered some years ago in a riot at Malaga. St. Just had been condemned to death for participation in the Centralist conspiracy last year. He preserved to the last moment an admirable serenity; he made his will, wrote to several of his friends, and received the consolations of religion with edifying piety.

PORTUGAL.

Our Lisbon letters of the 5th instant are barren so far as news is concerned, but they state an important fact, indicative of the power of the Government to follow up the despotic course in which it has embarked. In spite of the strenuous opposition given to it, the Bill of Indemnity for the recent despotic decrees has been passed by the Chamber of Deputies by a majority of 72 against 26. Thus the Ministers are likely to succeed in restoring despotism. At all events, their power is more firmly established than ever.

A convention has been entered into between France and Portugal, for the establishment of a line of steam-packets of the Royal Marine of France, communicating monthly between port St. Nazario (near Nantes), Lisbon, Madeira, Fayal, St. Jago of the Cape de Verdes, Goree, Rio Janeiro, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres. This convention may probably tend to increase the relations between France and Portugal.

UNITED STATES.

The packet-ship Rochester, has arrived at Liverpool from New York, with papers to the 24th ult. They contain an account of a dreadful hurricane on Lake Erie, attended with fearful loss of human life. The neighbourhood of Buffalo seems to have suffered the most severely. A letter dated Buffalo, Oct. 19, gives the following particulars:—

"After several days of rainy, disagreeable weather, the wind at the north-east, it commenced blowing pretty fresh last night about 11 o'clock. At half-past 12 it suddenly veered round to the south-west, and blew a perfect hurricane, crowding the water of the lake, which had been kept above by the previous wind, almost instantaneously upon the city.

"The flood on the flats is more destructive than any we have ever had, the water having risen in one hour over ten feet, sweeping off houses, barns, storehouses, tanneries, the track of the Utica and Buffalo Railroad for a mile, and drowning men, women, children, horses, cows, oxen, and hogs.

"The loss of human life is already ascertained to exceed 50; and as the gale has not subsided, it is feared there must be a great addition to the list.

"The number of houses blown down and unroofed will exceed 100. A house in Elk-street, which was deserted by the family as the water was heard coming in, was carried up to Seneca-street, and stands there precisely as when it started, not a single article having changed its position."

The Buffalo papers go on to describe a long list of disasters, as also of steamers and a large number of other vessels driven ashore high and dry on the banks of the lake. Hundreds of small craft are enumerated amongst the lost.

There is no political news in these papers. The excitement of the Presidential contest continues.

From Canada it is stated that the elections, as far as they have gone, are in favour of the Government candidates. The commercial intelligence is satisfactory. Most of the state stocks had improved in price.

The Acadia steamer has since arrived with later accounts from New York, but they do not present anything of importance.

The steamer Great Western, which sailed from Liverpool on the 12th ult., arrived at New York on the 26th, making her passage in fourteen days and a half.

The New York Papers have advices from Mexico which allude to an infamous outrage committed in the town of Tobasco on the person of a French subject, and which is likely to create some excitement in France. A French sailor had been arrested by the Alcade of the town, and taken to prison. It is not stated why or for what he was arrested; but when in prison he was asked if he was a Frenchman and answered in the affirmative; he was immediately ordered to receive two hundred lashes, attended by music; after which he was ordered to kiss the drummer's feet, and, on his refusal to do so, he was sentenced to receive 50 lashes more, and other indignities were committed upon his body, too horrible to mention; after which he was released, having become a maniac through his dreadful sufferings. In consequence of this outrage, the French Consul had refused all intercourse with the authorities, and had forwarded despatches to his government, respecting the treatment French citizens are subjected to in that department of Mexico. A French fleet was daily expected to arrive.

CHINA.

The following letter from a correspondent at Hong Kong, dated July 30, contains some information upon the subject of exports, which will, no doubt, be interesting to our commercial readers:—

Having promised in my last a few hints on exports, I now have pleasure in fulfilling that pledge.

Merchants must eagerly inquire what shall I send? Is the market not overdone? I propose to satisfy these demands at present.

Cotton goods, such as white and grey long cloths, are in demand, and pay well: and that is the staple article of our export. Tin, ratans, &c., &c., I believe, also go down; and iron, when it is low in England, may find a market here; but as it rises, the people fall back upon their own supply. I should mention for the information of printers, that the Chinese print on our white long cloths their own patterns very neatly. Broad cloth does not answer. Russia beats us. I have heard that samples of their cloth, with prices, have been submitted to our manufacturers at home, and that they confessed they could not compete. I know not whether the Russia trade enjoys a bounty. The consumption is limited—the poorer classes using cotton; the richer, silks lined with furs, and very magnificent affairs these armless cloaks are.

By the by, however, small quantities of a description suitable to the market may be produced at home, and sent with safety, I think; as if Russia gives a bounty, she will soon tire of that commercial system, as other countries have done.

But vast as the population of cotton manufacture consumers is, and far as we leave their native spinners behind, there is that at work, which must, ere long, limit our exports materially, unless cured.

I refer to the drain on the bullion of China, which was felt even before the late war, and which, without any new and aggravating circumstance, must continue oppressive; trade remaining the same.

Any man of business can at once see the very great danger in which our trade is placed, by simply considering that if that objection of the Emperor to opium, which led to the war, arose, as was shrewdly suspected, from feeling that the sycee was getting scarce, what must now be the state of affairs eight years or so after? each year showing in trade a balance of specie against China, to the amount of £1,500,000, and now a payment of near £5,000,000 in hard cash, to our Government, beside. Indeed, in some quarters, such is the feeling on the subject, that it is said China will not pay the ransom within the given time.

There is one means by which the undoubted intention of Providence, that one country should sustain another, may be fulfilled—our way, by which half the world, just discovered as it were, may not be lost to the other; and, if the spirit of Spain, that at one eagar clutch, without a single benefit to herself, wrung the life, energy, and substance, of centuries out of the new world, do not blight the councils of our nation, it will be adopted—the reduction of the duties on cheap teas.

The power to effect this reduction is yours; common sense is with you, the people are with you, the manufacturer of course, and the intelligent farmer also.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

SUICIDE OF MR. SERGEANT ANDREWS.—Late last week, an account was sent to us to the effect that Mr. Sergeant Andrews had attempted self-destruction, by cutting his throat; but as it was stated that the wound was slight, we were unwilling to give publicity to the rumour, in the hope that the act would not be attended with serious consequences. Unfortunately, however, the learned gentleman expired on Wednesday from the effects of it at his residence at Hampstead-heath. The melancholy depression of spirits, produced by long study in the legal profession, is the only cause assignable for the rash act. The learned gentleman was married, and has left a widow and two young children. The learned Sergeant, who was in his 73rd year, was the senior sergeant at law, and held his appointment by virtue of a patent granted in the reign of George III.

ALARMING ACCIDENT FROM AN EXPLOSIVE SHELL.—On Tuesday a dreadful accident occurred on Wimbledon-common to a man of the name of James Taylor, an old soldier, while assisting Dr. Ryan, of the Royal Polytechnic Institution, in a series of experiments on a new explosive shell, the invention of Mr. Buckingham. Two shells which ought to have exploded having remained for two hours, and it being imagined that the shell could be kept quiescent at the will of the inventor, Taylor took up one for the purpose of washing the earth off its surface. He was in the act of stooping when the shell burst, carrying away both the poor fellow's hands, and wounding him most dreadfully in the legs. A portion of the shell entered the right cheek, carrying away the lower jaw, and then passing out on the side of the neck; yet, strange to say, without injuring the carotid artery. Tourniquets were immediately applied to the arms and legs, and the sufferer was conveyed to St. George's Hospital, where he arrived, as may be expected, in a state of collapse. He rallied, however, in the course of the evening, and Mr. Tatham proceeded to remove the remaining fragments of the horribly fractured jawbone, and afterwards performed amputation on both arms just below the elbow. Notwithstanding these injuries, Taylor is perfectly sensible, and some faint hopes are entertained of his recovery.

INGENIOUS ROBBERY.—A few nights ago a robbery of a most ingenious description was perpetrated on the premises of Messrs. De Lisle and Co., bankers, No. 16, Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate-street, by the man-servant, who immediately absconded. It appears that the firm possess what is called a "well-safe," which is drawn up during the day by means of a chain from a brick vault, and when down is secured at the top by a strong iron lid. Being unable to pick the lock of this lid, the thief proceeded down below, and worked his way through the side of the vault, which was near two feet in thickness, and, coming at the safe, broke open a drawer containing near £800 in gold and small notes. In another part of the safe was £2500 in a box, which, however, he could not come at, and a pair of diamond earrings of immense value. He also broke open several of the desks of the clerks, from which he extracted some £20 more, and, proceeding to the drawing-room above, broke open Mrs. De Lisle's private cash-box, in which was deposited £33. The fellow's name is Charles Smith, and he is about twenty-two years of age; he has been employed by the firm for the last four years. The police are in active pursuit, but as yet have gained no clue. A reward of £100 is offered.

DEATH FROM CHOKING BY A PIECE OF MEAT.—On Tuesday, Mr. Baker held an inquest at the *Prince* Regent, Mile-end New-town, on the body of Samuel Knox, aged sixty-eight years. Elizabeth Knox, of No. 13, York-street, Mile-end New-town, a daughter of deceased, deposed that on Saturday last he was eating his dinner, which consisted of beef and mutton stew. In the midst of his repast he was suddenly seized with a fit of coughing. Mr. Todd, a neighbouring surgeon, promptly attended. Mr. Todd stated, that he found deceased quite insensible, as if from suffocation. He put his fingers down his throat, but could find nothing. He then passed a candle down his œsophagus without success, but upon a second trial with his fingers he found the top of the trachea open, and upon introducing his fingers he succeeded in drawing out a piece of gristle, about two inches in length, which had lodged in the windpipe. Death almost immediately ensued. It appeared that deceased was in the habit of "bolting" his food instead of properly masticating it. Twice before he had nearly met with a similar death. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death by choking with a piece of meat."

FALL OF TWO HOUSES IN THE LONDON-ROAD.—On Wednesday morning about eight o'clock, the inhabitants of the London-road, Southwark, were much alarmed by the falling of two houses, Nos. 32 and 33, on the west side of the street. It was at one time supposed that Mrs. Sears and her infant were buried in the ruins; but fortunately they slept in the attic, and the roof of the house falling outwards saved them, and they were extricated by the police. The houses that have fallen are tenanted by Mrs. Sears and Mrs. Cohen, both dealing in chinaware. The accident occurred by Mr. Sears having undermined his premises, for the purpose of extending them. The foundations were disturbed on Monday for the purpose of erecting a wall at the rear; and the heavy rain that has fallen since has been the principal cause of the falling in of the houses.

CAB ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday a horse which was attached to the cab 1471, whilst proceeding down Fleet-street, suddenly took fright, and proceeded at a railroad pace until he arrived at the avenue leading to St. Bride's Church, when the cab came in violent collision with the lamp-post, and was instantly upset, together with the horse. The cabman was hurled several yards from his seat into the road. The cabman sustained a fracture of the hip joint, and a dislocation of the right shoulder, and was much cut and bruised about the head and face.

TWO KEEPERS SHOT.—An encounter took place last week between a party of watchers and some poachers on the Ravensworth estate, about three miles from Newcastle, in which two of the keepers, named Grandy and Wallace, were dreadfully wounded, and now lie in a precarious state.

NINE LIVES LOST BY THE BURSTING OF A STEAM-PIPE.

On Tuesday afternoon a very distressing and fatal accident, involving the death of nine persons, occurred on board the steam-boat Gipsy Queen, lying at one of the Blackwall buoys off the Brunswick Pier. Seven of the unfortunate sufferers met with instantaneous death; and out of five others more or less injured by the unfortunate occurrence, and who were conveyed to the London Hospital, two have since died.

The vessel (the Gipsy Queen) is a new iron steam-boat, of about 500 tons burden, having two engines of 150 horse power each. The boat is the first built by the firm of Jacob and Joseph Samuda, who, within the last two years, took premises in Bow-creek. The engines, too, with which the Gypsy Queen is fitted are upon a new construction, being what are called "bell-crank" engines. At three o'clock in the afternoon the vessel left the creek for an experimental trip, having on board about 20 persons, including Mr. Jacob Samuda, the principal of the firm. She went down the river to below Woolwich in gallant style. On her return to Blackwall she was moored to one of the buoys, where it was intended she should remain all night. In a short time after the vessel had been made fast, an explosion was heard by persons on the Brunswick Pier to proceed from the direction of the steamer, and almost immediately afterwards cries for boats proceeded from the same quarter. Not a moment was lost in making towards the steamer, when the most heart rending sight presented itself. Five persons were found, apparently in a state of madness, running to and fro the deck, screaming with anguish, while their appearance showed that their lamentations were real. With all speed they were conveyed on shore, and met with every attention that could be afforded, by Captain Routh, managing director of the Blackwall Railway, and assistants. The agonizing cries of these unfortunate persons were said to be dreadful. They begged for cold water to quell the scalding heat they were suffering in their throats, and when the cooling fluid was applied to the mouths of one or two, the skin from their lips peeled off as though under the influence of a searing iron. They were all conveyed, without loss of time, to the London Hospital. The sufferers were in the engine-room, which was so filled with steam, that to get them out was impossible until the scalding vapour had escaped. In order, therefore, to facilitate their extrication, the decks were cut up with pick-axes, adzes, crowbars, and every sort of implement at hand that could be applied to the purpose. By this means the steam got a greater vent, and subsided much sooner than it would otherwise have done. As soon as the engine-room was sufficiently clear, a descent was made, and seven human forms, scalded to death, were there discovered, with features contorted with agony, some bleeding from the nose, ears, and mouth, and their flesh peeling from the bones at the touch. In fact, it may be said the clothing alone kept flesh and bone together. The bodies were taken ashore, and placed in one of the Blackwall Railway warehouses, where six of them were shortly afterwards recognized, and proved to be Mr. Jacob Samuda, the head of the firm; Henry Scobell, engineer; James Sclanders, engineer; Thomas Nugent, engineer; James Newman, fireman; Arthur M'Ghee, fireman; and Samuel Dodd, engineer. The names of those who were taken to the hospital are:—Mr. W. Ryley, foreman to the Messrs. Samuda; James Hill, boiler-maker; Charles Mills and William Donovan, stokers; and a third stoker, whose name could not be ascertained. It is conjectured that the main steam pipe to the engine became affected by a stuffing box in the junction-pipe, the giving way of which let the steam into the engine-room. It is also said that the boilers were made to stand a pressure of 40lb. per inch, and their working power was 25lb. per inch. This latter pressure had not been maintained the whole distance of the trip, but was up to that mark when the vessel arrived at the moorings. As soon as she was made fast, Mr. Lowe, principal engineer to the firm, was about to give instructions for the raking out of the fire, when he was requested by Mr. Jacob Samuda to go on deck to ascertain how she was blowing off. Mr. Lowe accordingly went upon deck, and had not got above ten feet from the engine-room entrance when the explosion took place. The preservation of this gentleman must be considered as almost a miracle—a few seconds later, and he most probably would have shared the fate of his unfortunate companions. Amongst those who are injured, and whose lives are saved, three were dragged on deck from the engine-room on the first alarm, and narrowly escaped with their lives.

INQUEST ON THE BODIES.

The names of the deceased on which the inquest was held on Wednesday, are Jacob Samuda, Henry Scobell, James Sclanders, Thomas Nugent, John Newman, Arthur M'Ghee, and Samuel Dodd.

The inquest was held at one o'clock, at the Queen's Head, Poplar, in the first instance, and afterwards adjourned to the Town hall, before Mr. Baker.

The jury having viewed the bodies,

Joseph Reed, Orchard-place, Blackwall, was sworn. He said he was a pattern maker. He recognised one of the bodies he had just seen as that of Jacob Samuda, engineer; he resided in Somner-street, Southwark, and was about 31 years of age. He also recognised Henry Scobell; he was an engineer, and resided at 14, Hale-street, and was 44 years of age; James Sclanders, 27 years of age, who resided in Poplar, engineer; Thomas Nugent, who resided at 157, Union-street, Southwark; he was 18 years of age, and an engineer; John Newman, who was a fireman, residing in Poplar, and 37 years of age; Arthur M'Ghee, who resided in Burford's-court, Robin Hood-lane, and was a fireman, 35 years of age; and Samuel Dodd, who was an engineer, residing in Orchard-place, Blackwall, and was 27 years of age.

The Coroner then addressed the jury, and said he was quite in their hands as to the description of evidence that should be adduced before them. Mr George Lowe, who was one of the engineers, was the first, but whether it would be expedient to examine him at the outset would be for them to determine.

The jury having said that they wished him to be forthcoming,

He was sworn, and deposed as follows:—Was in the employ of Messrs. Jacob and Joseph Samuda. Mr. Jacob Samuda was at the head of the firm, and is the deceased. Did not know whether the vessel was theirs; they built the boat and put the engines in for a company in Ireland. She was an iron steamboat. Messrs. Samuda were builders of iron steamboats at Bow-creek, Blackwall, as well as engineers. The vessel was called the Gipsy Queen. A ship of her size and dimensions is worth about £15 000, the engines being worth about £8000. There were two engines working together, coupled by two cranks without an intermediate shaft. They are different engines to those in ordinary use, and he believed they were worked under a patent. They are both direct-acting and beam-engines, and combine the two. They are placed fore and aft the ship. The two cylinders in a common beam engine stand athwart the ship: these stand fore and aft. The object of this arrangement, he believed, was to save room. He did not consider it any more dangerous than the common mode of placing them. The beam of a common engine revolves upon its centre; the beam of Messrs. Samuda's engine has its motion at the extreme end, instead of in the middle; the beam is in two parts. That constitutes the main difference.

The Coroner.—Do you think that difference of construction has at all contributed to the accident?

Witness.—No. Till this accident happened he had not the opportunity of seeing that part which had given way. It was kept from his view. He believed that the contract which Messrs. Samuda had was to work up all the old parts of an old steam-engine, which came out of an old vessel; and the steam-pipe which had given way appeared to him to be part of the old pipes; but he did not know whether they were or not. They were condensing engines, and never were worked higher than 10lb. to the square inch all the time they worked yesterday. He was out yesterday with the vessel, and had the management; and the engine gave about 20 to 24 strokes.

By a Juror.—The valve would not rise at 10lb. to the square inch. The power Messrs. Samuda intended to work them at was 40lb. to the square inch. The horse-power of the engines would depend on the pressure the boilers would bear. At the speed she was going yesterday he should suppose the engines were about 200 horse-power.

By a Juror.—The diameter of the cylinders was 45 inches.

The vessel left her moorings at Bow-creek at a little after three o'clock. The engines were tried for the first time on Friday last, whilst the vessel was at her moorings. This was her first trip. He was below, and did not know how far the vessel went, but he went on deck once when they were somewhere below the arsenal at Woolwich. He believed they went below Woolwich and back. They got back at about ten minutes past five o'clock, and the vessel was then moored off the East India Docks to a buoy, opposite the Brunswick pier, Blackwall. He wrought one engine, and Samuel Dodd, the deceased, wrought the other. Mr. Samuda was there giving directions. The steam power was kept up when she was fastened to her moorings. Mr. Samuda told him that would do for the engines. He (the witness) said, "Well, I will draw the fires, and blow the boilers off." That meant blowing all the water out of them. Mr. Samuda said, "No, do not do that; I want to see 25lb. to the inch on the boiler before you touch the boilers."

By a Juror.—The valve was a three-tailed valve. No person could get at the valve, as it was boxed up, except by a lever, which would only open it, and not shut it. The pressure could not go to more than 25lb., the valve being then fixed at that pressure.

Mr. Samuda said, "Fetch me a candle," which he (witness) did, and Mr. Samuda then went to look at the valve. When they looked at the gauge it was 10lb. to the square inch. Mr. Samuda told witness to go upon deck, and observe if the steam was blowing strong off. He (witness) ordered one of the firemen to go, but Mr. Samuda would not allow him; he said, "I have plenty of men, but I cannot depend on anybody but you," so he (witness) went away up the ladder, and had not gone four paces on deck to look at the waste steam-pipe when the explosion took place, by which the deceased lost their lives. They were scalded to death by the steam and water. He escaped.

The Coroner.—I suppose you cannot tell what caused the explosion?

Witness.—No, sir.

The Coroner.—Can you form an opinion?

Witness.—The pipes are joined with spigot and faucet.

The Coroner.—Had Mr. Samuda any power over the weight over the valve?

Witness.—No, sir: he had no power over it, it was fixed in a box. No steam could blow out of the valve till there was a pressure of 26lb. to the square inch on the boiler. It required this before the valve would lift. Very little steam indeed was blowing out when I went on deck; it was just oozing out.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Pym, who introduced himself as treasurer of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway, stated that he happened to be in town on some business, and was known to Messrs. Samuda. The brother of the deceased was too ill to attend the present inquiry, and he (Mr. Pym) was, therefore anxious that the public should be set right with regard to the unfortunate occurrence, and begged leave to put a few questions to the witness.

The Coroner said he was quite at liberty to do so.

Mr. Lowe in reply, stated that neither the plan of the engines, nor the boilers, nor the quality of the materials, had anything to do with the accident, or at all contributed to it; it was occasioned entirely by the mode in which that joint was made. Witness could make a joint sufficiently strong to resist any possible pressure of steam that the boilers would generate by altering the form and materials, and it would be perfectly safe for the future. The boilers, to witness's knowledge, had been proved by water pressure, but he did not know whether they had been tested by steam.

At the conclusion of this witness's examination, the Coroner said it would be desirable that the inquiry should be adjourned, and, as he had received information that the two men, Riley and Donovan, had since died at the London Hospital, he should open the inquest upon them, and in the meantime some further evidence might be obtained, which would throw more light upon the occurrence, and afford more satisfaction to the public, who were deeply interested in inquiries of this nature.

The inquest was then formally adjourned until Saturday (this day).

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

According to the latest report from the hospital, W. Riley, the foreman, and J. Donovan, stoker, were dead; and J. Hill, boiler-maker, was not expected to live. It was stated that C. Mills, stoker, might recover; another stoker had gone home.

The Gipsy Queen is still lying moored to a buoy off Brunswick-pier, Blackwall, and is uninjured. The boilers are uninjured, and the machinery unbroken. The cause of the accident was found to be the giving way of the joints of a large steam-pipe connecting the boilers with the cylinders of the machinery. It appears that the kind of joint used for such a purpose was not a proper joint, calculated to resist the force of steam, though such joints are very commonly used.

One of the joints is called a "flange" joint, the two ends of pipe to be joined being flattened out to a much larger diameter, and the flattened surfaces riveted together. This joint is as strong or stronger than the pipe, but will not yield to any vibration, and is therefore not so well calculated for steam-engines.

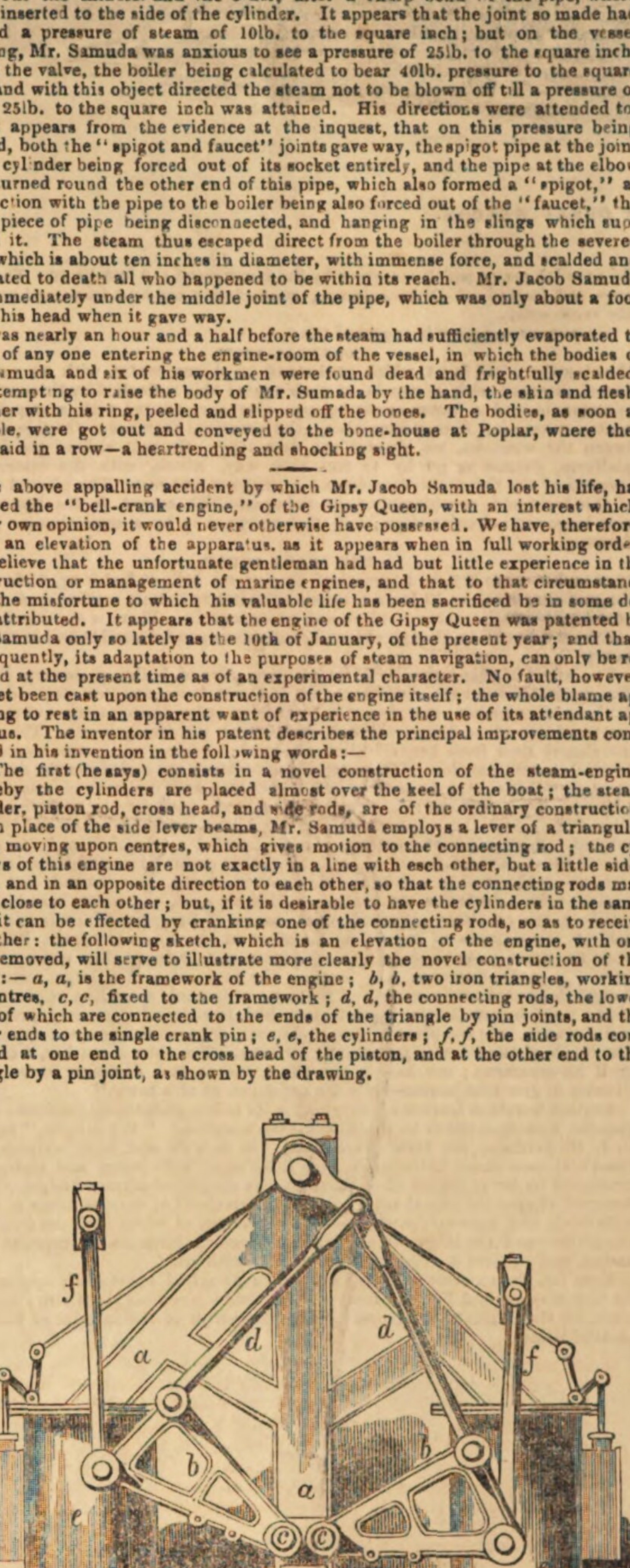
Another joint is called a "stuffing-box," in which one pipe is made to slide into the end of the other, which is made larger to receive it, the edge of the recipient pipe being then riveted to a collar on the inserted pipe. This joint is also quite safe, and yields a little to any vibration of the engine.

The remaining joint, which was the one used to connect the boiler with the machinery of the Gipsy Queen, is called a "spigot and faucet" joint, in which the end of one pipe is simply inserted a few inches into the end of the other, without any fastening whatever beyond a packing of hemp to keep it tight. The pipe connecting the boilers with the machinery was of considerable length, having two of these "spigot and faucet" joints in it, one about the middle, and the other, after a sharp bend of the pipe, where it was inserted to the side of the cylinder. It appears that the joint so made had resisted a pressure of steam of 10lb. to the square inch; but on the vessel stopping, Mr. Samuda was anxious to see a pressure of 25lb. to the square inch, to test the valve, the boiler being calculated to bear 40lb. pressure to the square inch, and with this object directed the steam not to be blown off till a pressure of about 25lb. to the square inch was attained. His directions were attended to, and it appears from the evidence at the inquest, that on this pressure being applied, both the "spigot and faucet" joints gave way, the spigot pipe at the joint at the cylinder being forced out of its socket entirely, and the pipe at the elbow bend turned round the other end of this pipe, which also formed a "spigot," at its junction with the pipe to the boiler being also forced out of the "faucet," the whole piece of pipe being disconnected, and hanging in the slings which supported it. The steam thus escaped direct from the boiler through the severed pipe, which is about ten inches in diameter, with immense force, and scalded and suffocated to death all who happened to be within its reach. Mr. Jacob Samuda was immediately under the middle joint of the pipe, which was only about a foot above his head when it gave way.

It was nearly an hour and a half before the steam had sufficiently evaporated to admit of any one entering the engine-room of the vessel, in which the bodies of Mr. Samuda and six of his workmen were found dead and frightfully scalded. On attempting to raise the body of Mr. Sumada by the hand, the skin and flesh, together with his ring, peeled and slipped off the bones. The bodies, as soon as possible, were got out and conveyed to the bone-house at Poplar, where they were laid in a row—a heartrending and shocking sight.

The above appalling accident by which Mr. Jacob Samuda lost his life, has invested the "bell-crank engine," of the Gipsy Queen, with an interest which, in our own opinion, it would never otherwise have possessed. We have, therefore, given an elevation of the apparatus, as it appears when in full working order. We believe that the unfortunate gentleman had had but little experience in the construction or management of marine engines, and that to that circumstance may the misfortune to which his valuable life has been sacrificed be in some degree attributed. It appears that the engine of the Gipsy Queen was patented by Mr. Samuda only so lately as the 10th of January, of the present year; and that, consequently, its adaptation to the purposes of steam navigation, can only be regarded at the present time as of an experimental character. No fault, however, has yet been cast upon the construction of the engine itself; the whole blame appearing to rest in an apparent want of experience in the use of its attendant apparatus. The inventor in his patent describes the principal improvements comprised in his invention in the following words:—

"The first (he says) consists in a novel construction of the steam-engine, whereby the cylinders are placed almost over the keel of the boat; the steam cylinder, piston rod, cross head, and side rods, are of the ordinary construction, but in place of the side lever beams, Mr. Samuda employs a lever of a triangular form, moving upon centres, which gives motion to the connecting rod; the cylinders of this engine are not exactly in a line with each other, but a little sideways, and in an opposite direction to each other, so that the connecting rods may work close to each other; but, if it is desirable to have the cylinders in the same line, it can be effected by cranking one of the connecting rods, so as to receive the other: the following sketch, which is an elevation of the engine, with one side removed, will serve to illustrate more clearly the novel construction of the same:—*a*, *a*, is the framework of the engine; *b*, *b*, two iron triangles, working on centres, *c*, *c*, fixed to the framework; *d*, *d*, the connecting rods, the lower ends of which are connected to the ends of the triangle by pin joints, and the upper ends to the single crank pin; *e*, *e*, the cylinders; *f*, *f*, the side rods connected at one end to the cross head of the piston, and at the other end to the triangle by a pin joint, as shown by the drawing.



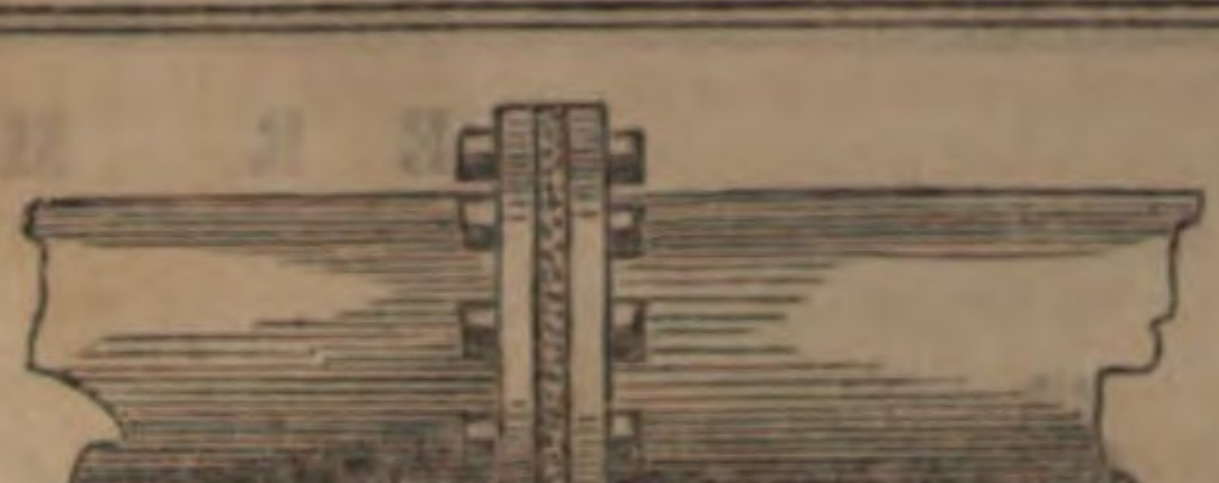
"The second part of these improvements consists in a modification of the above, but in place of one cylinder being employed at each end of the frame, there are two cylinders placed abreast of one another; in this case there are four air pumps employed, which are worked from the cross head, but if preferred one only may be employed, which may be placed in the centre of the frame and worked from the crank shaft; the condensers are underneath the bed plate of the engine. The cylinders in the third part of these improvements are elevated upon brackets cast or otherwise fixed to the framework, so that the pistons descend and are connected to the ends of the triangles by short links; the eccentrics in this case are fixed one on each shaft, and the crank pins are connected by a link, so that the engines, in case of an accident, can be worked independently of each other. The fourth part of these improvements shows the application of the above to vessels moved by submarine propellers. Some idea may be formed of this part by inverting the above sketch. In this case the triangles are placed above the main shaft, which latter passes through the stern of the vessel, and upon it is fixed a drum, having arms of plate iron made in a spiral form, so as to have the effect of forcing a very solid body of water through, the reaction of which has the effect of propelling the vessel. The fifth improvement consists in the arrangement of two vibrating cylinders inclined at an angle of 45 degrees, and an open topped air-pump placed between them, all of which are worked from one crank pin."

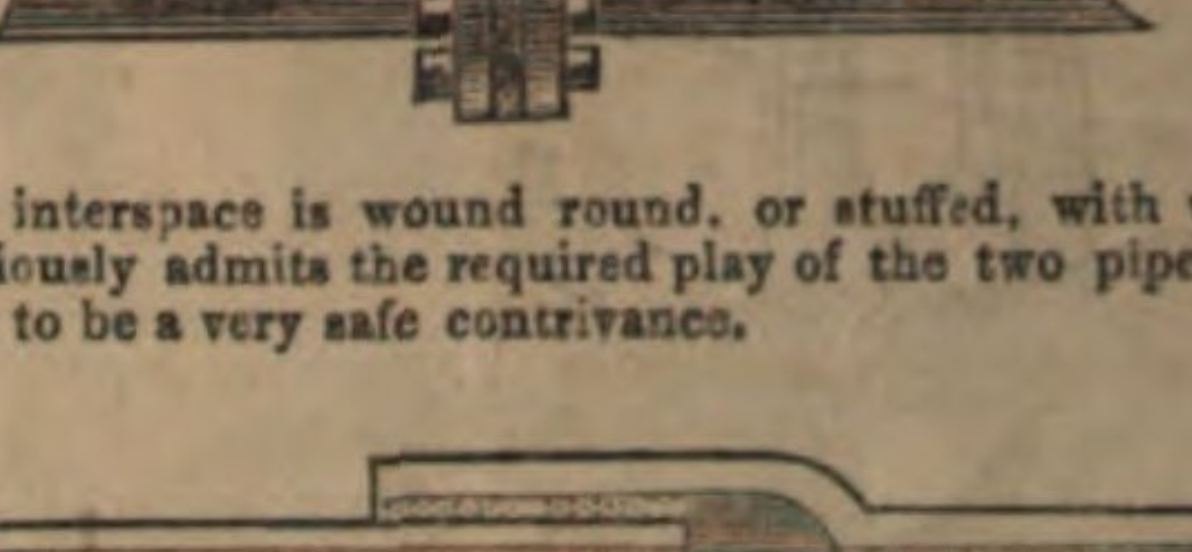
In popular language, these improvements may be summarily stated, as consisting in, first, a greater length of stroke, and consequently of increased power, combined with easy working; and, secondly, in the form of the engine permitting it to be placed wholly below deck, without mid-ship chambers for the rise of the piston.

The immediate cause of the accident, as well as the various parts of the evidence before the jury, in which it is technically described, will be best understood by a consideration of the following figures:—

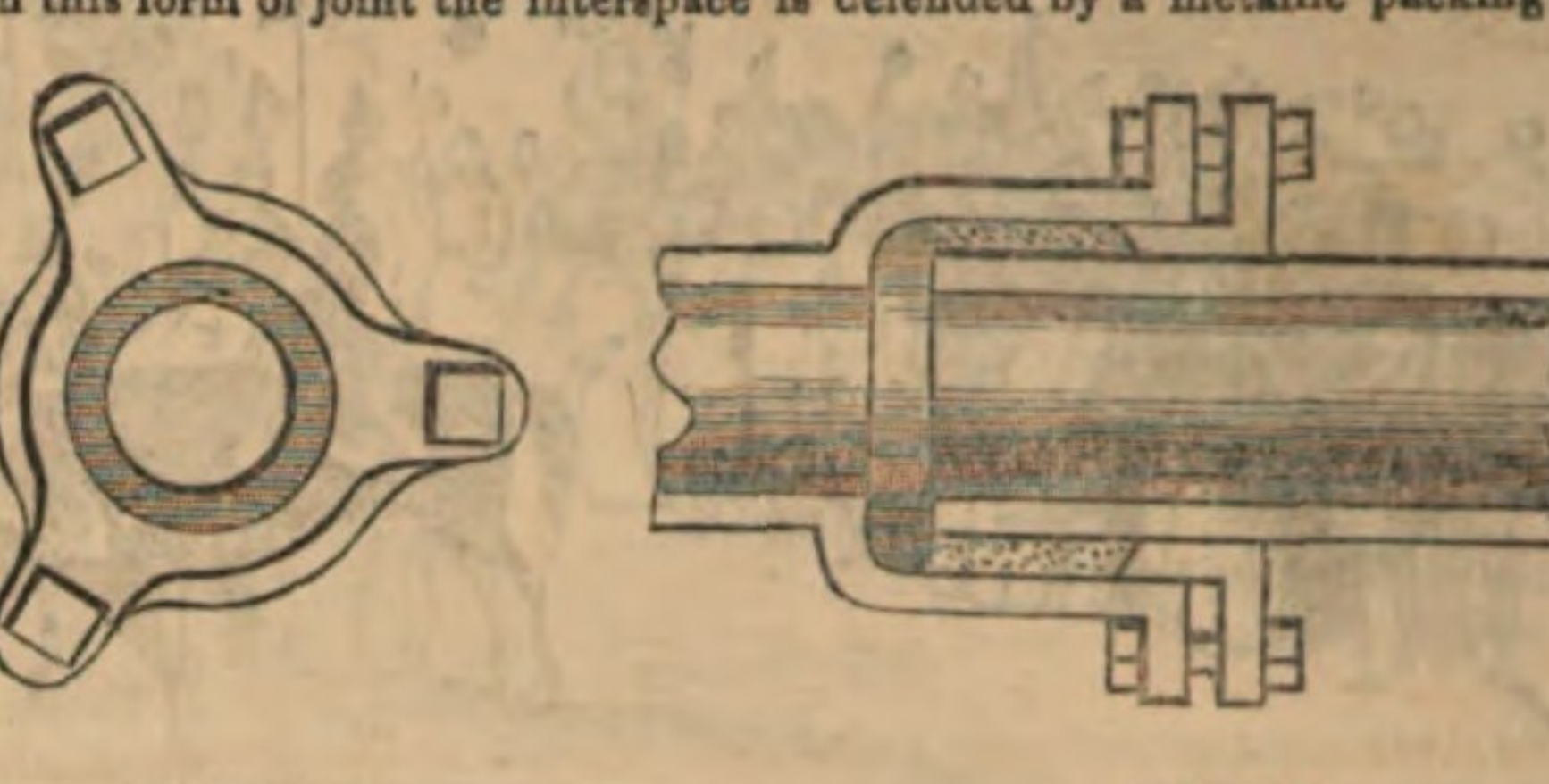
The first represents a steam pipe with the ordinary flange joint, formed by the shoulders of each end of the pipe being riveted together. This form of joint is considered to be stronger even than the pipe, but as it is necessarily incapable of adapting itself to the expansions of the tube by heat, or the vibrations attendant on the working of a marine engine, it has latterly been held, notwithstanding its strength and safety, to be ineligible for boat machinery.

The second shows the form of joint in more general use; the "stuffing-box joint," as it is professionally named. In this mode of forming a junction between two pipes, the enlarged end of one is made, partially, to receive the end of the other, while the interspace is wound round, or stuffed, with wadding. This arrangement obviously admits the required play of the two pipes, and has been found in practice to be a very safe contrivance.





The third joint is the one which has obtained such a fatal notoriety, bearing the somewhat unintelligible name of the "spigot and faucet joint." The subjoined figures will at once make its construction intelligible. It will be seen, that in this form of joint the interspace is defended by a metallic packing ring, trebly bolted; and a little consideration will show, that should any deficiency occur in the wadding, this ring will have to bear the whole force of the steam, a contingency which seems yet to be provided for.



END VIEW. SECTION.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

St. John's College, Cambridge.—The following gentlemen have just been elected scholars upon this foundation:—Burnett, W. B. Smith, R. Allen, Spurrier, Cox, Parkinson, Clubbe, Body, F. Brett, Madden, Willink, Foster, Vassall, J. M. Clarke, G. Frost, Ottey, Manby, Newham, Maudson, Pearse, Calvert, J. B. Mayor, Valentine, Leicester.

His Grace the Archbishop of York, Lord High Almoner to her Majesty, has appointed the Venerable Samuel Wilberforce, of Oriel College, Oxford, to be Sub-Almoner, in the room of the late Dean of Carlisle.

The following gentlemen were, on Tuesday, admitted Actual Fellows of All Souls College:—Henry Salusbury Milman, B.A., Merton College; Hon. Frederic Byron, B.A., Balliol College; Arthur Fanshawe Stopford, B.A., of Balliol College: and Fairfax Cartwright, B.A., of Christ Church.

New Church in Surrey.—A new church at Farnham, Surrey, was consecrated on Saturday last by the Lord Bishop of Winchester. A sermon was preached by the Venerable Samuel Wilberforce, B.D., Archdeacon of Surrey. The church is in the Norman style, and is capable of accommodating 500 persons.

Cambridge, Nov. 13.—The following appointments have taken place:—The Rev. Charles John Simpson, of Peterborough, B.A., of Trinity College, to a living in the neighbourhood of Scarborough, Yorkshire, of the annual value of about £950. The Rev. John Birch Reynardson, B.A., of Corpus Christi College, to the living of Carely, with the chapelry of Holywell-cum-Aunby, near Stamford. The Rev. John Robert Inge, M.A., of Trinity College, to the curacy and evening lectureship of All Saints, Hereford. The Rev. Peter Parker Smith, B.A., of St. John's College, to be chaplain of her Majesty's ship Volcano.

St. George's, Hanover-square.—It is intended to take advantage of the present vacancy in the rectory of this extensive parish, and to break it up into several smaller parishes. Within the last two days two have been formed, viz., St. Paul's Pimlico, and St. Paul's Knightsbridge. Of the former, the Rev. Thomas Fuller, M.A., will be the rector; and of the latter, the Rev. W. J. Early Bennett, M.A., late student of Christ Church, Oxford. Other changes will take place, and no appointment to the vacant rectory of St. George's will be made until all the arrangements shall have been completed.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO BURGHLEY HOUSE.

The precise locality of this fine old manorial domain is upon the northern or Lincolnshire border of the county of Northampton, at about a mile and a half to the south-east of the river Welland, which here forms the boundary between the two counties; and separates the borough of Stamford, in Lincolnshire, from Stamford Baron, in Northampton.

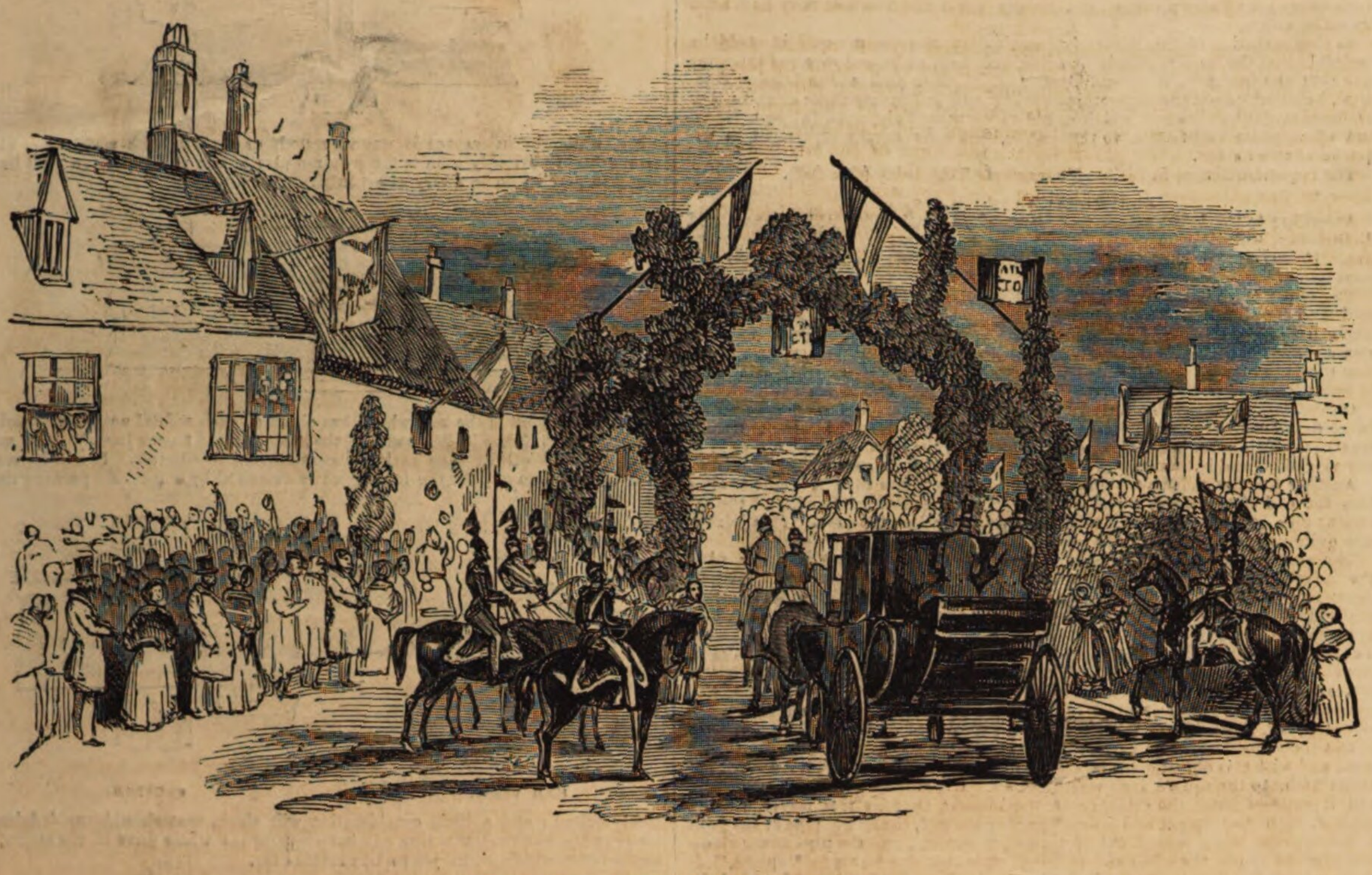
Northamptonshire, at the present day, contains nearly 150 seats, many of them in picturesque parks or grounds, and interesting for their architectural beauty, and historical associations. Indeed, the county has been, for centuries, celebrated as the abode of illustrious personages; and, during the reign of Elizabeth, there lived in the shire the Lord High Treasurer and Prime Minister; the Lord Chancellor; the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and the Speaker of the House of Commons.

The most important "proper house and home" in the country, either as regards extent or architectural character, is Burghley House, either built, or greatly improved, by the Lord High Treasurer Burghley. There has been some controversy as to the propriety of the name Burghley, or Burleigh; but, as a proof of the perfect coincidence and synonym of the title, it need only be mentioned, that in the arched roof under the passage to the court are escocheons of the family arms, in one of which is carved the inscription, "W. DOM. DE. BVRGHLEY. 1577." The author of a description of the manor, published in 1797, says that, "from ancient times to the present, both antiquaries and historians have written it 'Burleigh,' affixing to different orthography exactly the same sound." He goes on to say:—"It was sometimes written 'Burwell,' and sometimes 'Burley,' the manner in which the late Earl of Winchilsea spelt the name of his contiguous seat on the hill. To put it, however, entirely out of dispute, the Earls of Exeter commanded its true spelling to be carved in the arched ceiling at the western entrance, in the year 1577; and carved it was accordingly, in relievo, "Burghley," and not "Burleigh." This manor had been, after being held by a variety of persons, at length sold to Richard Cecil, the father of the great and first Lord Burghley. But, it must always be remembered, that the title was derived from the manor, and not the name of the manor from the title. It appears, however, from another statement, that the manor came into Richard Cecil's possession through his wife, Jane Heckington; and the Lord Treasurer writes himself in 1585, "My house of Burghley is of my mother's inheritance, who liveth, and is the owner thereof, and I but a farmer." A vulgar error was prevalent at one time that the manor-house was built at the expense of Queen Elizabeth. On the death of the Lord Treasurer in 1598, the manor devolved upon his eldest son, Thomas, the second Lord Burghley, who in consideration of his great merits and eminent services was made a Knight of the Garter by Elizabeth, and elevated two steps in the peerage by James I. with the title of Earl of Exeter. James I. on his journey from Scotland in April, 1603, to ascend the throne of England, came to Burghley on the 23d of that month, and passed Easter Tunday there. The youngest son of the Treasurer, the celebrated Minister, Sir Robert Cecil, was created Earl of Salisbury by James the same day that his elder brother was made Earl of Exeter; but he being created in the morning, and so before Lord Exeter, the descendants of the younger branch of the family had right of precedence over the elder. The first Earl of Exeter (Thomas Cecil) died in 1621.

The entrance to this noble domain is situated at the southern extremity of St. Martin, Stamford, of which street it forms a chief ornament. This entrance was built by Mr. Legg, of Stamford, under the superintendence of Henry, the tenth Earl of Exeter, in 1801, at an expense of about £5000. It consists of two stone octagonal turrets, each containing three stories of apartments, and crowned with cupolas; these turrets are connected by three arched gateways, between which is solid masonry, faced with three-quarter Doric columns, and niches, and surmounted by a frieze, cornice, and other embellishments. Upon the parapet, above the centre arch, are eight pyramidal ornaments, flanking the arms of the Cecil family. Above the two side arches are balustrading and two small arches, each of which is crowned with a pinnacle similar to those already mentioned, and encloses a carving of the family crest.

The park extends about two miles from north to south, and from half a mile to a mile and a quarter from east to west. The grounds were much improved by Brown, who transformed the several fields surrounding the house into the present spacious lawns and shrubberies. About a mile from the Lodges, is a lake three-quarters of a mile in length, across which is a stone bridge, of three arches, with palisades supporting four lions couchant, also by Brown. Next is the Dairy-house, and the Gamekeeper's Lodge—the latter a cottage in the old English style. This end of the park is somewhat unpicturesque, and presents but few features of that rich and beautiful scenery which is to be met with elsewhere, particularly near the Lake. As you approach the mansion, the trim beauties of lawns and fairy groves prepare you for the storehouse of art which they environ. Romantic grottoes and mossy cells, composed of Nature's rudest materials, appear on every side; and Fancy has almost exhausted herself in forming to these retreats Gothic doors of wild-grown limbs, and paving them with the small leg-bones of sheep.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO BURGHLEY.



TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT GREAT WELDON.

A boat-house, and a Gothic temple of great beauty, may be enumerated among the other embellishments; and in a recess surrounded by evergreens, stands an elegant monument to Hannah Sophia Chambers, Countess of Exeter, bearing an inscription tributary to her excellence.

On this side of the house, at the distance of a few yards, is a large oval basin, 140 feet in circumference, for gold and silver fish. Adjoining other outbuildings leading from the east wing of the house, are the stables, composing three sides of a square of about 2500 yards, with indented parapets, pointed gateways, &c.

The first appearance of the mansion is extremely imposing: on approaching it from Stamford, after winding through the noble park, the stately pile suddenly opens upon the visitor from the north-west; where its singular chimneys, the variety of its turrets, towers, and cupolas, and the steeple of the chapel rising in the centre, give it the appearance more of a small city than a single building.

Before we describe the mansion itself, we must glance at the means by which the manor came to the Cecil family.

According to Walpole, John Thorpe, the palace-building architect of Elizabeth's reign, gave the designs for Burghley, and superintended the greater part of its erection. Cecil, however, appears to have taken upon himself to procure some of the materials, in which he was assisted by Sir Thomas Gresham, who procured them from Flanders, whence also he obtained the materials for his "Royal Exchange." Thus, in Gresham's Domestic Correspondence, in the State Paper Office, we find a memorandum of articles for the building of Burghley, as follows:—"Antwerp, Oct. 22, 1559: xvi little pillars of marbill for a gallery .... xvi *li.*—ix harthes for chimneys, at 24*s.* 4*d.* .... x*l.* x*s.* (?)—vi chaires of velvet, at iii *li.* the peece," &c. &c. Still, Cecil only erected a portion of the mansion; and, did not the several dates upon the building prove this, Cecil's inadequate income would warrant this conclusion. It is well known that Queen Elizabeth did not overpay her servants, and Cecil declared of himself, that, during twenty-six years of Elizabeth's reign, he had not "been beneficed" so much as he had during four years under King Edward. Again, Cecil, shortly after his promotion to the peerage, writes to a friend: "Your's, not changed in friendship though in name; and yet *that* not unknown to you, when you were with me nere *Stamford*. W. Burghley. My stile is Lord of *Burghley*, if you meane to know it for your wrytyng, and if you list to wryte truly: *the poorest lord in England!*"

Although Thorpe may have designed Burghley, there is evidence that Henryke, the architect of the Royal Exchange, procured some of the materials, more especially the "pavying stones" for one of the halls, and "a patron how they should be layd." Then we find Gresham recommending Henricke to Cecil, as "reasonable;" and, in January, 1563, Clough (Gresham's agent at Antwerp) was corresponding with Cecil respecting the fashion of his gallery and pillars for Burghley. Mr. Burgon, in his "Life and Times of Sir Thomas Gresham," states the property to have been carried into the family of Sir William Cecil by his mother, and to have been even regarded as the family seat, though Cecil made Theobalds his usual country residence, in consequence of its greater proximity to the metropolis. "He demolished the old house at Burghley, and on its site raised the magnificent pile to which his elder son, Thomas, succeeded, and which is at present inhabited by his lineal descendant, the Marquis of Exeter." In Mr. Drakard's copious "Guide," we find it stated that "the east and north ends (the part looking down upon Stamford), and the kitchen, are considered to be parts of the original structure. Admitting this account to be correct, the old building, upon which the present house was founded, must have been very inconsiderable, not only from the appearance of the existing mansion, but from the several dates observable on different parts of it."

Burghley is, altogether, a magnificent exemplar of the architecture of the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.; but many of its details are in objectionable taste, and overloaded with ornament. It is built of freestone, in the form of a beautiful parallelogram, which measures by the inner court 110 feet by 70. The chimneys are formed of Doric columns, connected at top by a frieze and cornice of the same order.

Upon our front page is engraved the

GENERAL VIEW,

showing the north front, which consists of an oblong centre, with an octagonal turret, crowned with a cupola, at each angle: this is flanked by three stories of apartments, and a tower nearly square, also surmounted with a cupola; the centre containing four stories above the principal entrance. On this side, between the windows, we observe the date 1587. On each side of the door is a platform, extending 90 by 18 feet each way, which, with the intermediate breadth of the threshold, completes a frontage of 200 feet. The pierced parapet of this front adds considerably to its richness. The ascent to the house is by nine large semi circular steps; and the entrance is by a semi-circular headed doorway.

THE INNER COURT,

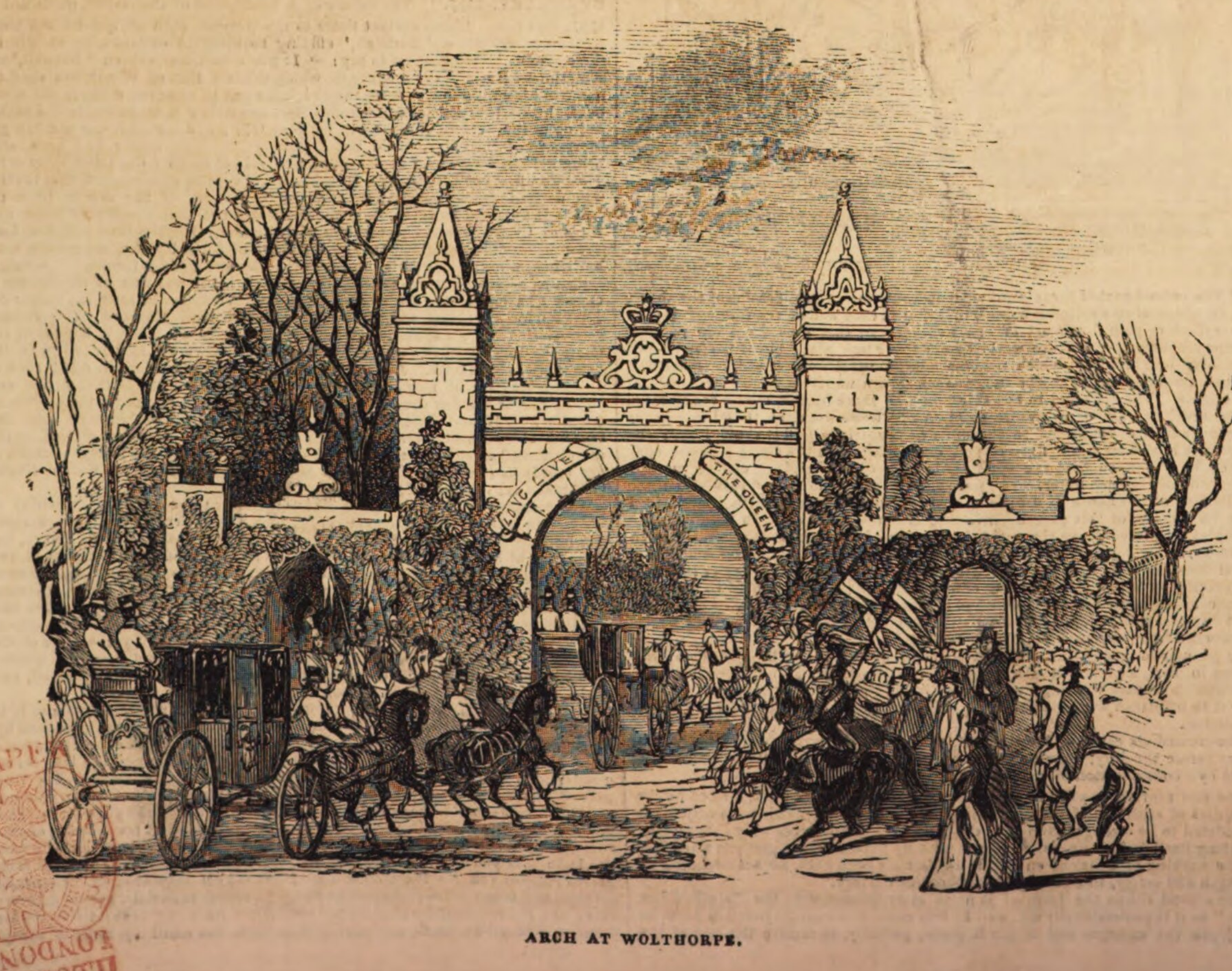
engraved at page 317, is approached by a grand hall, 48 feet long, 24 feet wide, the roof supported by 12 Ionic columns of imitative Sienna marble, and the floor paved with small squares of black and white marble. There is another entrance hall on the west side, though of small dimensions; and a similar hall in the south front.

The effect of this court, with its massive piles of building, is very striking. The three stories on the east side consist of Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian columns, flanking large niches; and above the Corinthian order, the uppermost of the three, are two large stone lions, rampant, supporting the family arms. The spire of the chapel rises from hence, which, although far from being ornamental, is of admirable workmanship. This part of the building appears, from the date above the dial, to have been finished in 1585. Over an arch, in front of the chapel, is a bust of King William III. The columns in the opposite, or western-side, are plain Doric; and the windows in the north and south sides of the Court are pointed. Four capacious gateways, with parallel corresponding folding doors behind them on the four sides, face each other; each extending in an elliptical arch, about nine feet in width, and the same in height. On the rail, and at the angles of the balustrades are several small stone urns, and water vessels.

Gilpin, the excellent artistical critic, says: "Burghley House is one of the noblest monuments of British architecture in the times of Queen Elizabeth, when the great outlines of magnificence were rudely drawn, but unimproved by taste. It is an immense pile, forming the four sides of a large court; and though decorated with a variety of fantastic ornaments according to the fashion of the time, before Grecian architecture had introduced symmetry, proportion, and elegance, into the plans of private houses, it has still an august appearance. The inside of the Court is particularly striking. The spire is neither, I think, in itself an ornament; nor has it any effect, except at a distance, where it contributes to give this immense pile the consequence of a town."

Another beautiful feature of Burghley is its fine *architectural gardens*—the invariable accompaniment to the Elizabethan mansion. "We delight," says Mr. C. J. Richardson, the tasteful architect, "in its wide and level terraces, decorated with rich stone balustrades, and these again with vases and statues, and connected by broad flights of stone steps—its clipped evergreen hedges—its embowered alleys—its formal yet intricate parterres, full of curious knots of flowers—its lively and musical fountains—its steep slopes of velvet turf—its trim bowling-green—and the labyrinth and wilderness which form its appropriate termination, and connect it with the ruder scenery without."

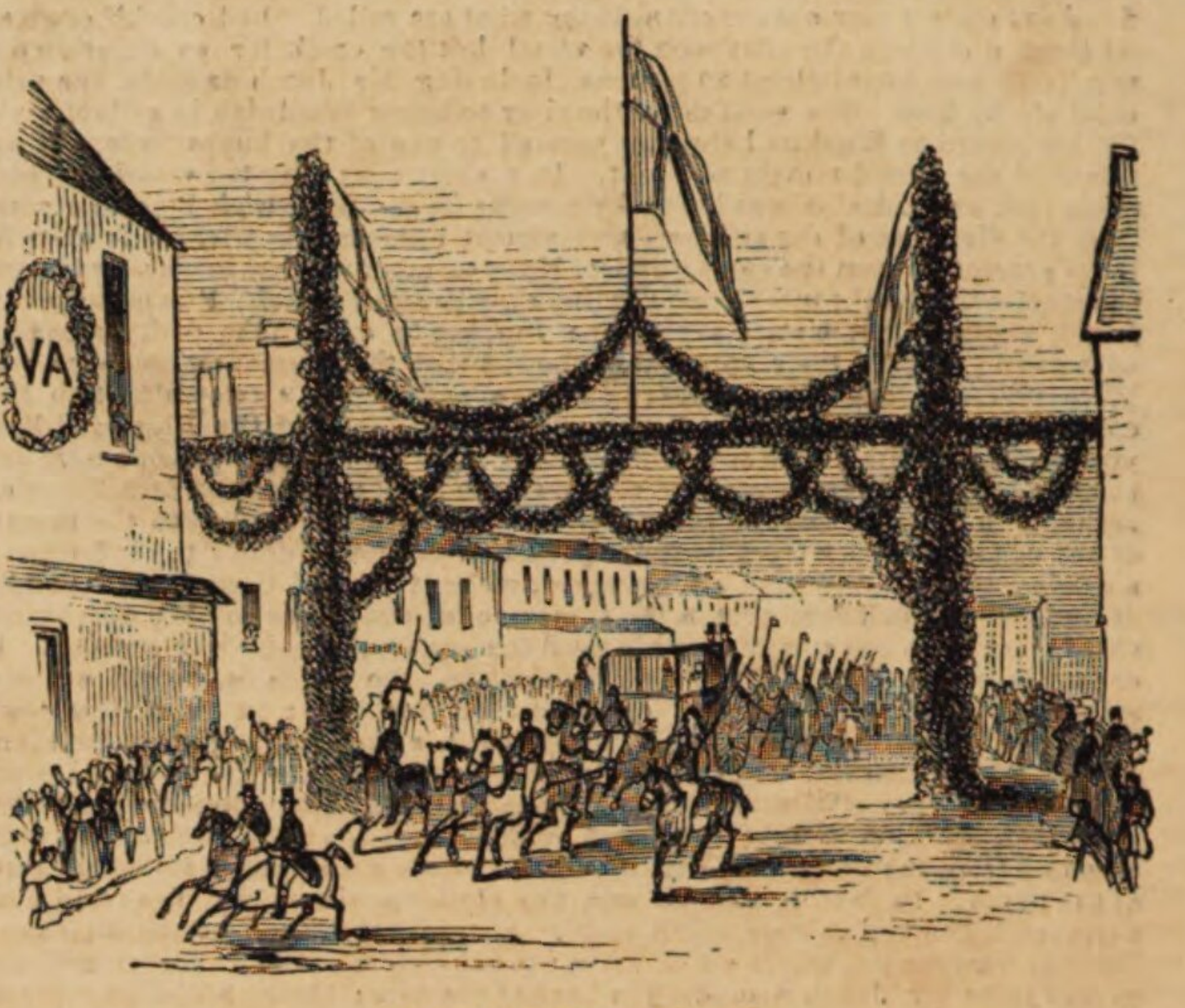
Thus far, the exterior of Burghley. The principal apartments appropriated for Her Majesty and Prince Albert will be found described elsewhere; and next week, we shall illustrate several of the *curiosities* of the interior of this truly palatial home.



ARCH AT WOLTHORPE.

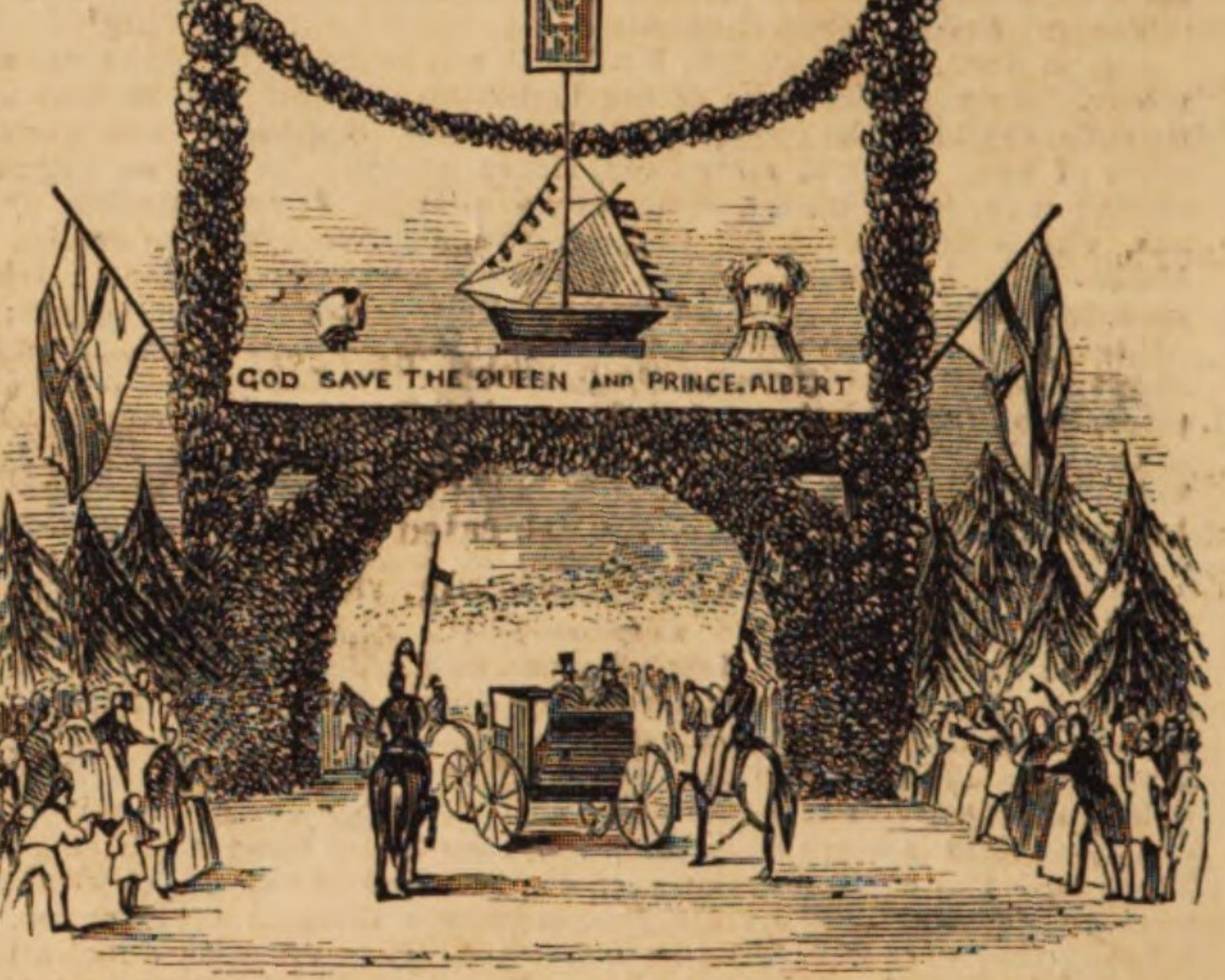
NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

The ancient town of Stamford and the palace of Burghley, have been frequently honoured with visits by English sovereigns. In chivalric times, Stamford was the scene of tilts and tournaments; but its chronicle of splendour is dimmed with many a sad episode of battle and siege, persecution, and unjust triumph. Parliaments and councils of war have been held here; and so severely did the town suffer in the protracted strife of York and Lancaster, that it never afterwards recovered its ancient dignity. Turning to the more pacific and festal celebrity of Stamford, we find to have been entertained here, Edward IV., Henry VIII., *Elizabeth*, James I., and Charles I.; Cromwell's visit was a less agreeable event to the inhabitants, In 1646, Charles found a patriotic reception here, in his escape from "the Protector;" and the last night the poor King may be said to have slept a free man, was at Stamford. Elizabeth and James I. visited Lord Burghley's newly-built mansion; as did William III.; and George IV. (then Prince Regent), passed through the town in the winter of 1813.



ARCH AT KETTERING.

The visit of her Majesty and Prince Albert to the Marquis of Exeter, at Burghley, had been for some time contemplated; and, accordingly, the arrangements made for the reception of the Royal visitors have been extensive and complete. Of the magnificent mansion, a description will be found in another portion of our journal; so that we shall, in this place, confine ourselves to a detail of the Royal progress to the princely mansion, and a notice of every incident of the journey entitled to record.


GOD SAVE THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT

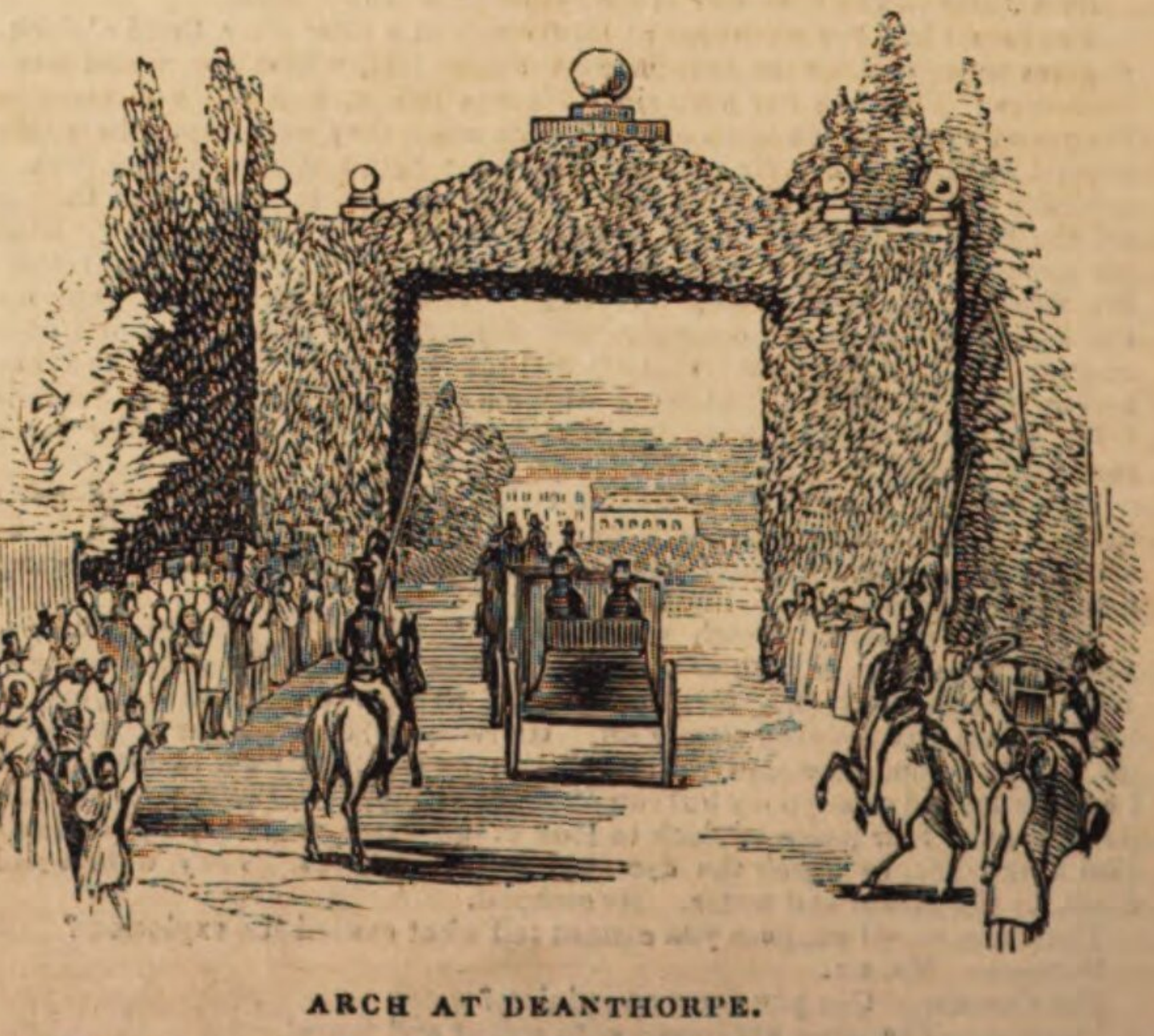
ARCH AT WEEKLEY.

We should mention, at starting, that the sketches for the severa illustrations have been, for the most part, made by Mr. Landells, who, during her Majesty's recent visit to Blair Athol, was honoured with the Royal command to execute two drawings of the above locality.

THE ROYAL DEPARTURE.

The Queen and Prince Albert left Buckingham Palace at five minutes before nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, in a carriage and four, escorted by a party of Lancers, for the Euston-square terminus of the London and Birmingham Railway.

Lady Portman, the Honourable Georgiana Liddell, Colonel Arbuthnot, and Colonel Wylde, followed in a second carriage and four; and the Lord Chamberlain and Mr. George Edward Anson followed in a third carriage and four.

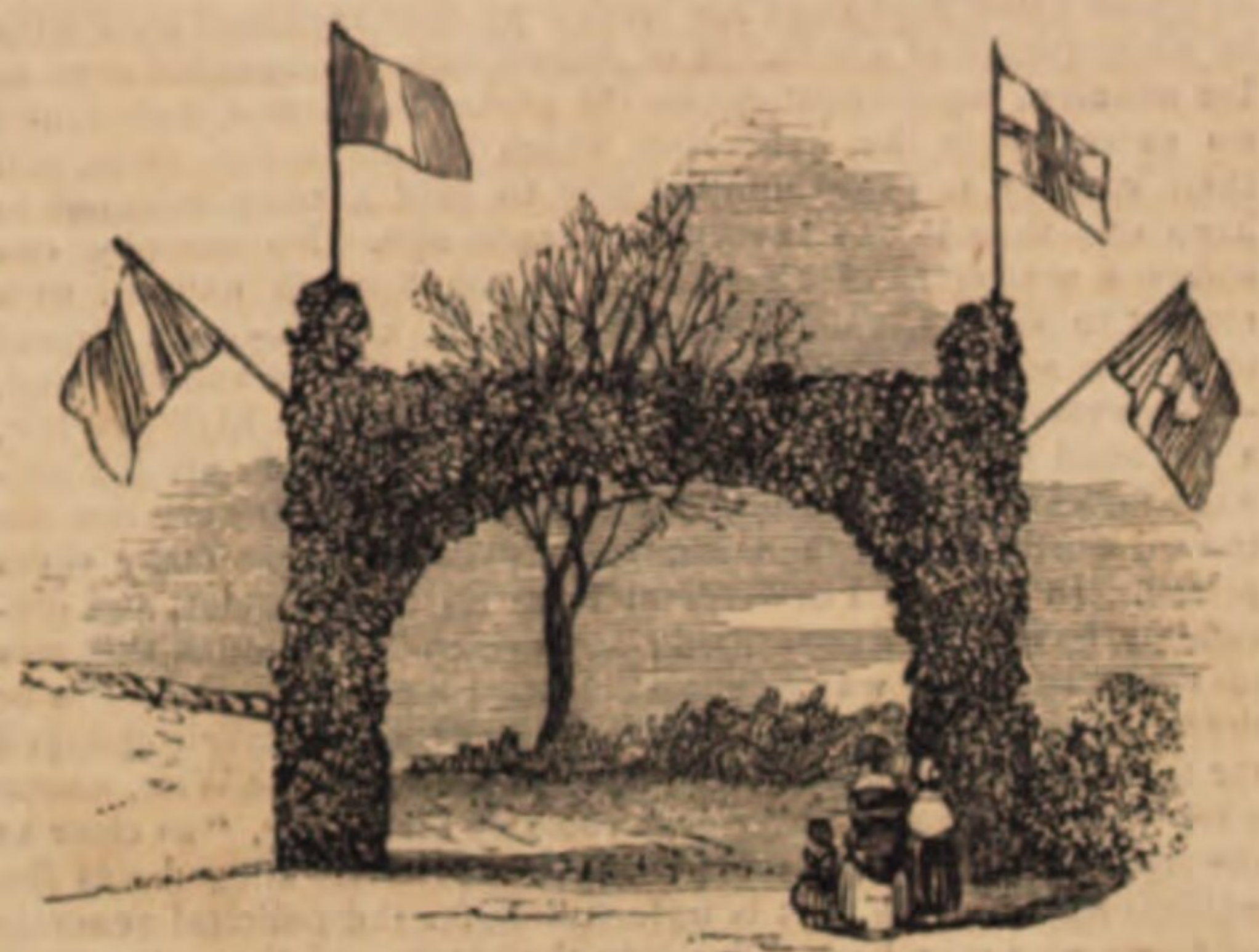


ARCH AT DEANTHORPE.

Her Majesty was attired in deep mourning, and appeared in perfect health. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, who also looked extremely well, was enveloped in a capacious travelling-cloak of a dark colour, lined with red.

The Royal travellers arrived at the Euston-square terminus at a quarter past nine o'clock, and her Majesty and the Prince, on alighting from the Royal carriage, were received by Mr. Glyn, the chairman of the railway; Mr. Ledsam, the deputy chairman; Mr. Young and Mr. Grenfell, directors; Mr. Creed, the secretary; and Mr. Bruyeres, the chief inspector of the line, and conducted into the state room.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO BURGHLEY.



ARCH AT EASTON.

The luggage belonging to the Court had now to be properly disposed of in the carriages appropriated to the use of the suite. This was effected in a few minutes, and at seventeen minutes after nine o'clock her Majesty and Prince Albert left the state-room, and proceeded to the Royal carriage amidst the hearty cheering of a large and respectable concourse of spectators, who had been admitted within the station. Her Majesty and the Prince appeared to be in excellent health.

The Royal train, consisting of three carriages besides the Royal carriage, left the terminus at twenty-two minutes after nine o'clock, and was enthusiastically cheered while it remained in sight of those at the station. The engine, which had the Royal standard hoisted in front, was driven by Mr. E. Bury, the superintendent of the locomotive department.

The incline to Camden Town was passed up at a rapid rate, and upon getting out of the cutting and obtaining a view of the horizon, it was seen that her Majesty, whose "Royal progresses" have been almost invariably made "midst sunshine and smiles," would, on the present occasion, have but a dull journey, so fa: as the weather was concerned. A drizzling rain beat against the windows of the carriages, and the huge volumes of steam from the engine dragged, or rather rolled, their slow length across the country, lending an additional haziness to the atmosphere.

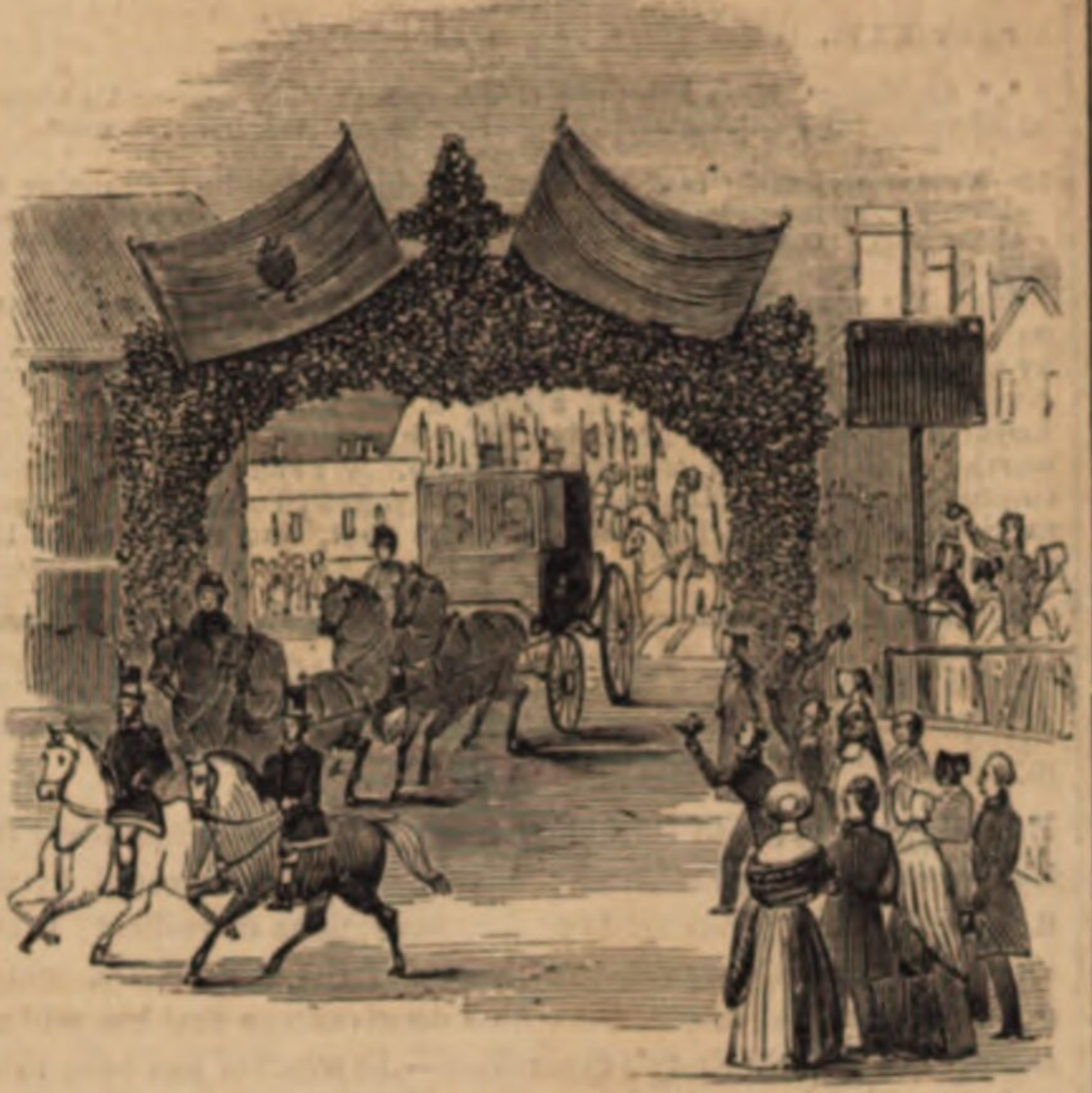
At the Camden Town works, belonging to the railway, the workmen had arranged themselves along the line, and gave her Majesty a "hurrah," which was none the less sincere for being most vociferous. The Primrose-hill tunnel was passed through at great speed (about one minute), and the train went at something like 34 or 35 miles per hour, with a fine easy motion—the carriages having had improved springs attached to them — and passing Harrow at twelve minutes to ten, the Watford station was reached at eight minutes to ten, and the long tunnel immediately beyond it passed through in a minute and forty seconds.

The train reached Boxmoor station about one minute past ten o'clock. To the platform of this station several persons had been admitted in order that they might have an opportunity of seeing her Majesty as she travelled on the railroad, but, considering the rapidity with which the train proceeded, it is hardly possible to conceive that their very natural curiosity could have been adequately gratified. It was, however, an unusual sight to see a special train of this kind at all. In the centre of it was a magnificent carriage surmounted with a Royal crown. The spectators knew that it contained their Sovereign and her Royal Consort; and this was some gratification, even though they might not be able to distinguish very clearly the illustrious individuals themselves. Indeed, many a labourer and farmer on the railroad side left the labour of the field to look at the Royal special train as it rushed rapidly along.

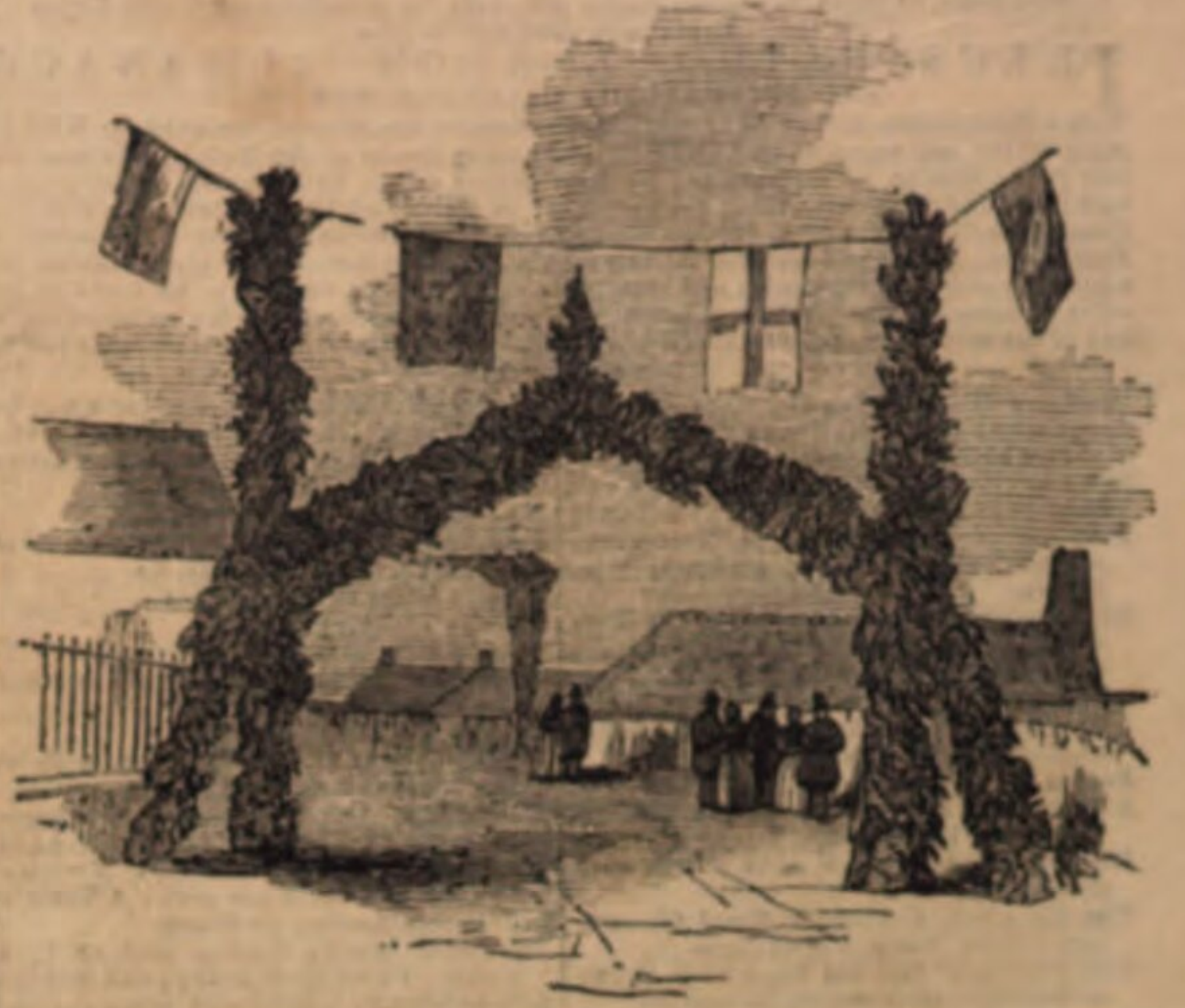
The drizzling rain which was falling at the time had not deterred a considerable number of persons from collecting together at Tring station. This station is situated 31¾ miles from London, and was reached at fourteen minutes past ten o'clock; and here the train halted for a few minutes, in order that the engine might obtain a fresh supply of water.

Among the persons assembled at this station were the juvenile members of the neighbouring population, boys and girls, who were drawn up in distinct rows, and who strained their tiny voices to the utmost in welcoming their Sovereign. Her Majesty appeared highly pleased with this specimen of infantine loyalty and enthusiasm. A sufficient supply of water having been obtained, the train again started on its course, at 18 minutes past 10 o'clock, but its onward ate was not now so great as when it started from Euston-square station. As the train approached its destination, the Weedon station, the speed became less and less, and the cause of this slackening in the progress of the train was understood to be her Majesty's desire not to arrive at Weedon station much earlier than a quarter to twelve o'clock.

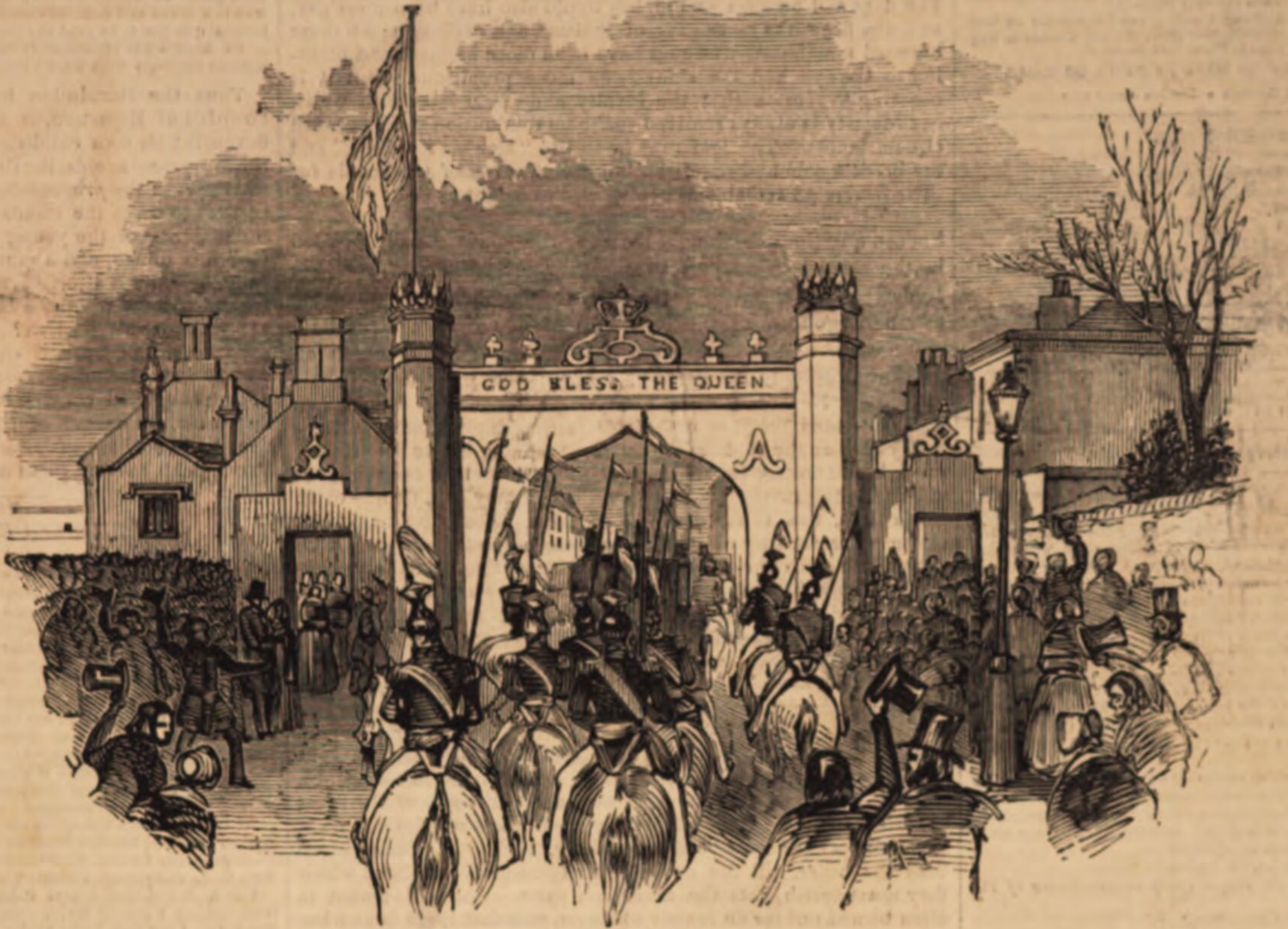
At Wolverton station, which was passed by the special train at eleven o'clock, there was a large assemblage of persons on the platform, who all seemed most anxious to catch a passing glimpse of her Majesty, and who most cordially cheered her as the train passed along. At this station, several enginemen and mechanics employed by the railway company clambered upon some of the engines which were lying on the side rails. It seemed that they had not had much time to pay attention to their toilet, for they wore only their rough working dresses, and their smeared faces and hands gave sufficient proof of the nature of their hard toil. Loyalty, however, is not confined to any particular class in this country, and the energetic cheers raised by these sons of toil, expressive of their joy at beholding their Sovereign, seemed as heartfelt and as honest as they were lusty. At Roode station, which was reached 18 minutes past eleven, the special train passed the ordinary passengers' train, which had left London for Birmingham at nine o'clock.



ARCH AT BULWICK.



ARCH AT DUDDINGTON.



ARCH NEAR STAMFORD.

THE ARRIVAL AT WEEDON STATION.

Precisely at twenty minutes to twelve o'clock, the appointed time to a second, the Royal train arrived in sight, and passed rapidly through the station.

Three of the Royal carriages had arrived from town by the eight o'clock train, and the horses having arrived from Northampton, were put to, and the whole was in readiness before her Majesty reached the station.

On the Royal carriage bringing up alongside the platform, the Marquis of Exeter advanced to pay his respects to the Queen and the Prince, her Majesty and his Royal Highness rising from their seats and greeting his Lordship.

Sir Henry Dryden, High Sheriff of Northamptonshire, Colonel Thorne, the Military Commandant of the district, and several magistrates of the county, were also present.

In the station yard a guard of honour of the 47th Regiment, consisting of 100 men, a sergeant, and a corporal, with band and Queen's colour, under the command of Capt. Haly, were drawn up, the remainder of the regiment forming in file through the village.

The Marquis of Exeter having received the Queen, and conducted her to the apartments fitted up for her reception, shortly after left for Burghley, to be in readiness to receive his Royal visitors. The Noble Marquis rode the whole distance on horseback.

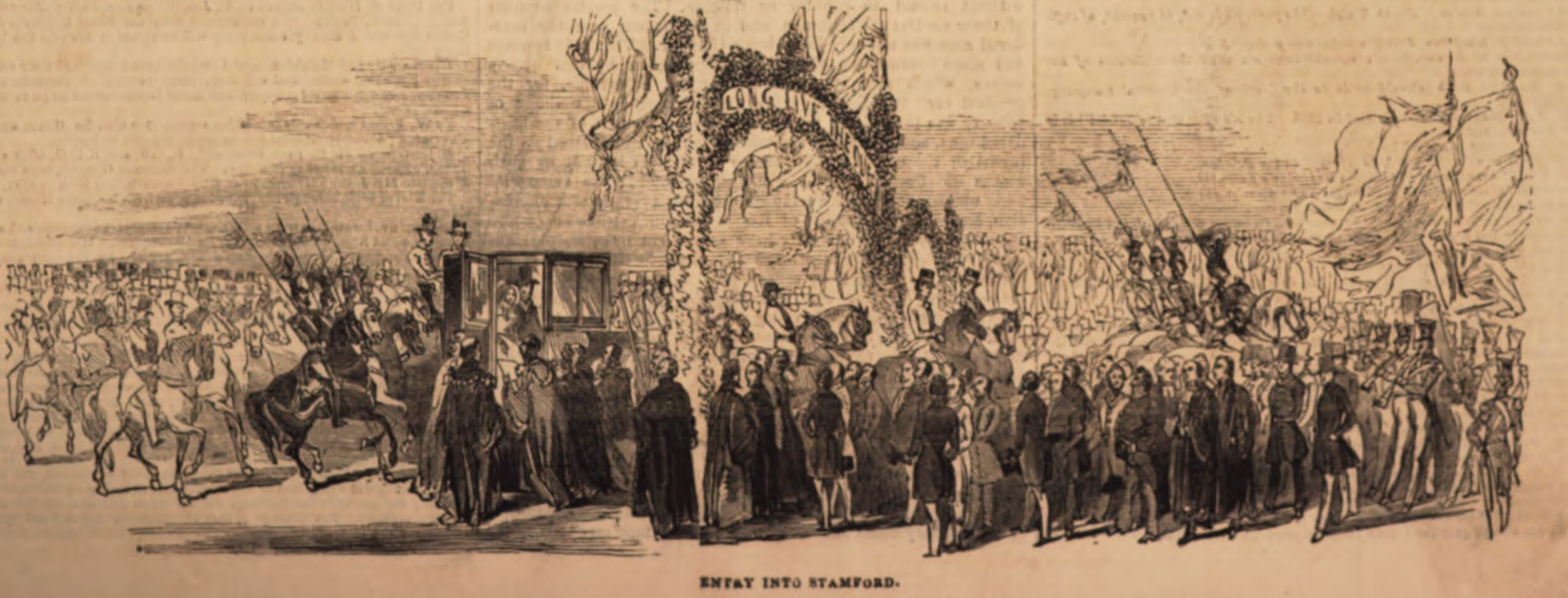
On leaving the station, the Royal *cortège* drove slowly through the village of Weedon, over the principal street of which an unpretending arch, composed of evergreens, was thrown. The inhabitants were all at their doors and windows, and as the Queen and the Prince passed, they joined in loyal vociferations in honour of the Royal pair. Increasing the pace on leaving Weedon, the Royal *cortège* proceeded rapidly on, the first object on the route being Brock Hall, the seat of Mr. Thomas Reeve Thornton. The village of Floore was next reached. Here the people were all out in holiday attire to meet the Royal pair, and the houses were gaily decorated. The villages of Heyford and Harpole were next passed through in succession. At Duston, a hamlet, closely adjoining Stamford, and the property of Lord Melbourne, the preparations were upon an extensive scale, and the Royal pair were most enthusiastically greeted.

Entering the precincts of the town by St. James's end, the *cortège* soon arrived at the West Bridge, where the Mayor, and Corporation, with the Clergy, and numerous inhabitants, were drawn up.

ARRIVAL AT NORTHAMPTON.

Many a long year has passed since the ancient town of Northampton presented a scene of similar bustle and activity, the whole population appearing to be vying with each other in their attempts to honour the auspicious visit of their beloved Sovereign and her Royal Consort. Along the route through which it had been arranged for the Royal carriage to pass, every house exhibited more or less enthusiasm on the part of its inhabitants in giving effect to this feeling of loyalty and affection. Festoons of evergreens and flowers floated across all the principal streets, and no fewer than three magnificent triumphal arches, tastefully designed, were thrown across the road at different parts of the town. The first of these was situated just below the old castle hill, on the Duxton side of the river. The style of this arch was Elizabethan—in keeping with Burghley House. The design consisted of three arches, a large one in the centre and two smaller ones on either side. The span of the centre arch was about fourteen feet; that of each of the smaller ones measuring five teet. Three pillars supported this ornamental piece of architecture; the two great ones upon which the centre arch was formed were six feet square and twenty-eight feet high. The other two were four feet square and sixteen feet high. Including the decorative turrets the height of the two larger

(Continued on page 311.)



ENTRY INTO STAMFORD.

IMMENSE SUCCESS! SECOND EDITION OF 20,000!!

THE BEST ALMANACK FOR 1845.

Now ready, 64 pages, handsome quarto, gilt edges (no advertisements), with Eighty Engravings, price only 1s., the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK, AND PICTURESQUE CALENDAR, FOR 1845.

With a Frontispiece, and 12 Allegorical Illustrations of the Months, designed by KENNY MEADOWS, and engraved by LINTON; 12 Sporting Scenes of the Months; Natural History of the Months, 12 Engravings; 30 Illustrations of the Astronomical Phenomena of each Month of the coming year; the Time-Ball at Greenwich (8 Illustrations); Two New Comets, &c. With the most copious Calendarial Anniversaries; original Explanations of Phenomena; Sports and Natural History; New Domestic Inventions; Lists, Tables, and a greater variety of Information and seasonable entertainment than is to be found in any other Almanack. The Wrapper is beautifully printed in colours; and the artistical execution of the entire Almanack entitles it to a place upon every drawing-room table in the empire.

CONTENTS:

Fixed and Moveable Feasts
Law Terms; University Terms
Holidays kept at Public Offices
Table showing the Interest Stock bears
Transfers and Dividends of the Public Funds
Bills and Notes; Bonds and Mortgages; Apprentices' Indentures; Licences; Window-tax
Calendar for each Month. Beautifully illustrated by designs from Kenny Meadows, and engraved by Linton
The Month: Articles in Season; The Farm; Kitchen Garden; Fruit; Flowers; Birds; Things to be Remembered
Sonnet to the Months
Astronomical Appearances of the Months. Beautifully Illustrated
Natural History of the Months. Illustrated by Vasey
The Time-ball, Greenwich Royal Observatory. With Seven Illustrations
New Comets of July and September, drawn at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich
Sovereigns and Population of the principal States of Europe
Monarchs of England since the Conquest
Royal Family of Great Britain
Her Majesty's Ministers and Household
Prince Albert's Household
Style of addressing the several Orders of Nobility by Letter
Sports for January, "Curling Match," with an Illustration; Hints for Anglers; Indoor Amusements
Foreign Ambassadors and Consuls in England
The Governors and Directors of the Bank of England
London Bankers
February Sports: Hare Hunting, with an Illustration, and a Portrait of Hylton Jolliffe, Esq.; Hints for Anglers, &c.
Lord Lieutenants of the several Counties of Great Britain and Ireland; Government Offices and Officers
March Sports: Wild Duck Shooting, with an Illustration; Angling; Yachting; Steeple Chasing; Archery Meetings and Foot-ball
Public Offices, with Hours of Attendance: City Officers; Court of Bankruptcy; Insolvent Debtors' Court
April Sports: Fly-fishing near Haddon Hall, with an Illustration; Quoits; Angling, &c.
Summary of the Members of both Houses of Parliament
A Table of English Wars since the Revolution in 1688—Sums expended—and the Progress of Taxes and National Debt
Weather-Table, by the late Rev. Dr. Clarke; also Observations of Dr. Kirwan, &c.
May Sports: Jack-in-the-Green, with an Illustration; Angling
Exhibitions and Amusements of the Metropolis; Theatres, &c.
June Sports: Otter Hunting, with an Illustration; Racing; Angling, &c.
London Excursion Guide, showing a number of Trips which may be made round London, with the Distances, Objects of Attraction, and Expenses
New Corn-Law Duties, &c.
July Sports: Deer-Stalking, with an Illustration; Cricket; Angling, &c.
Foreign Coins in British value
Railway Termini in London
London Fire-Brigade
Penalties under the Stamp Act; Abstract of the Wills Act
Quarter Sessions
August Sports: Grouse Shooting, with an Illustration; Angling, &c. &c.
Horse Tax; Dogs; Duties on Carriages; Probates of Wills, and Letters of Administration; Duties on Legacies; Receipts; Interest Table at 5 per cent.; A Table of Expenses, Income, or Wages
September Sports: Golfing, with an Illustration; Partridge Shooting; and Angling
Life-Assurance, Government Annuities, and High-Water Tables
October Sports: Hunting the Stag, with an Illustration; Pheasant Shooting; Angling
An Analytical Abstract of an Act for the further Amendment of the Laws relating to the Poor in England
Right of Voting in Counties, Boroughs, Cities, and Towns
November Sports: Fox-hunting, with an Illustration; Angling
General Postal Regulations; Hours of Posting; Letter Rates; Ship Letters; Persons exempt; Money Orders, &c.
December Sports: Angling, &c.
The Christmas Yule Block, with an Illustration and Carol
Metropolitan Public Carriages; Hackney and Stage Carriages; new Regulation respecting, including Omnibuses; Porterage: Rates of Parcels from Inns in London; Responsibility of Carriers; New Railway Regulations
New Laws of Debtor and Creditor; Analysis of an Act for facilitating Arrangements between Debtors and Creditors
The Bank Charter; Savings' Banks; Savings' Bank Table
Courts of Request
New Domestic Remedies
Recent Domestic Inventions
Domestic Hints
Historical Memoranda:—Battles, Sieges, Captures, Executions, Assassinations, Remarkable Fires, Occurences Domestic, Occurrences Political, &c.
Summary of Population of Great Britain
Population of the United States of America
A Table showing the Number of Houses Inhabited, Uninhabited, and Building in England and Wales, from 1801 to 1841, and the Increase per cent.
A Table showing the Occupation of both Sexes, classified, of every County in England, Wales, and Scotland

Published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand.

☞ Country Booksellers supplied through a London Agent only.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, Nov 17.—Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity.
Monday, 18.—Queen Elizabeth's accession, 1558.
Tuesday, 19.—Battle of Navarino, 1827.
Wednesday, 20.—General peace, 1815.
Thursday, 21.—Princess Royal born, 1840.
Friday, 22.—St. Cecilia.
Saturday, 23.—Old Martinmas.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending November 23.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.
8 8	8 47	9 23	9 57	10 31	11 6	11 36	0 0	0 1	0 26	0 48	1 10

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. C. R.," Liverpool.—From the returns ordered by Parliament, and other sources peculiarly our own, we have ascertained that the number of letters posted in the United Kingdom for six months prior to the 5th of December, 1839 *the day upon which the fourpenny-rate came into operation (including franks) was, as nearly as could be ascertained,* 37,500,000. *During the corresponding period of the year* 1842, *the number of unpaid, paid, and stamped letters had risen to* 103,500,000. *Of these, the letters posted in London were increased about* 70 *per cent.; those delivered in London, about* 65; *and those passing through London, formerly an insignificant class, in consequence of the delay which took place in the Metropolitan Office, nearly* 200 *per cent. This large surplus is to be attributed to the increased promptitude of the day-mails, and the more frequent conveyance by railway transit of this description of correspondence. In the first six months of the current year, the letters were at the rate of* 220 000 000 *per annum, an increase of more than* three-fold *as compared with the number posted at the old rate of charge, with franks and official correspondence included.*

"Kezia."—The extent of Miss Delcy's voice varies as all other soprano voices do, with the weather. When it is vocal summer with her, we would say it includes two octaves and a half. We decline answering the second question.

"E. H. N.," Durham.—Hampshire is a county of, and Southampton a town and county in, the Isle of Wight Division of Hampshire.

"C. H."—The person in question will require a hawker's licence.

"O. O.," Lisson Grove, has not, we think, stated every circumstance of the application.

"Delta," Kinsale, will be entitled to the Large Print.

"C. N.," Dundee, is thanked; but the sketches will not suit.

"A Frenchman."—The marriage will be legal.

Ludlow.—We doubt the legal enforcement of the claim.

"W. C. B.," Blackheath.—The Christmas Song is declined.

"J. G. S.," Weymouth, will be entitled to the Large Print.

"R. Z. B.," Leominster.—We are happy to inform our correspondent that Mr. Liston is in good health.

"S. H. A."—The charge for our journal is 6s. 6d. *per quarter, payable in advance.*

"W. G."—A bachelor.

"A Constant Reader," North Wales.—The portrait is not, at present, of sufficient interest.

"A Creole," Kingston, Jamaica.—See our present No.

"Don Cæsar de Bazan."—We cannot interfere with the criticisms of our contemporaries.

"M. C. M.," Bath, should write to the Clerk of the Grocers' Company, Poultry.

"B. K."—Madame Malibran died in 1836. *The air of "Gentle Zitella" is in "The Brigand."*

"J. H.," Alfred-place.—Thanks.

"An Admirer's" letter has been referred to the Printer.

"X. Y. Z." should read Sir Joshua Reynolds's Lectures.

Rev. — M. should write to the Income Tax Commissioners.

"A Subscriber" Downpatrick.—Under consideration.

"G. H.," Pembroke Dock.—No regular packets-mails are despatched by every private vessel bound to, or touching at, the Mauritius. Postage on single letter, 8d.

"F. R. H." will not be disappointed.

"A. B. C."—A man cannot marry his deceased wife's sister in a Catholic country.

"T. A."—The late Mr. Mathews was not a professed ventriloquist.

"R. J. K.," Geldeston.—The price of The Illustrated London Almanack *is* 1s. *We have received several letters inclosing* 1s. *in payment for the Almanack, to be sent by post; but, we must remind the writers that the postage would be* 1s. 2d. *It is, therefore, requested that all future orders for* The Illustrated London Almanack *be forwarded to the booksellers.*

"C. D. V.," Margate.—The Nos. will be duly forwarded on the receipt of the stamps.

"One Curious in Heraldry," Cornhill, should read our last No.

"M. W. Cox," Brampton.—Thanks for the box turned from one of the beams of Naworth Castle.

"W. G. W." will be entitled to the Large Print.

"A Subscriber," Southampton, is recommended to write to Mr. Alderman Farebrother, Guildhall.

"J. G. D.," West Strand, should apply to the Governor of the Model Prison. To the second question: The Illustrated London News.

"An Admirer," Southampton.—Miniosa bark is used in tanning.

"A Poor Clerk."—Certainly not.

"An Advocate," Salisbury.—See The Illustrated London Almanack.

"An Amateur," York.—See "The Family Hand-book."

"J. R. S.," Cork.—The sketches have been destroyed.

"T. K.," Frederick-place, Hampstead-road.—The hint is not available for our Large Print.

"Brutus," Stockton, should consult a proctor.

"Stockwell's" letter has been referred to the maker of the Royal Exchange chimes.

"A. B." is thanked for the sketches.

"F. R. H." will be entitled to the forthcoming Print.

"R. R. S." shall be replied to next week.

"Young King," Temple.—Will our correspondent favour us with his private address.

Chess.—*"P. J. C——ke."—You can Castle after having been in check, provided your King has not been moved, and that the other rules for Castling are observed.*

"Rector."—

White.	*Black.*
B to Q 6th	*K to Q 6th*
B to K 5th	*K to K 6th*
R to Q B 3rd mates in 3 *moves instead of* 4.	

Received the Phonographic game.

PART XXVI., is Now Ready, Price 2s. 6d.

⁂ Any Country News Agent may receive Posting Bills, bearing his address, by informing our Publisher where a parcel can be enclosed, free of expense.

☞ We are continually receiving complaints from subscribers respecting the slovenly way some newsmen forward our journal by post, much to the injury of the work. Our advice is, change the agent for one who is more attentive.

Her Majesty's Visit to Burghley.—We regret to state that a pacquet of sketches made in Northampton and the neighbourhood, by mistake reached us too late to do justice to them in our present Number: but, next week will appear a series of Illustrations of the Loyal Reception of her Majesty at Northampton, executed in a style worthy of the highly-interesting occasion. We shall also, next week, complete our Illustrations of the Royal *séjour* at Burghley, with several Scenes from sketches made upon the spot, and engraved in the first style of art.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1844.

Her Majesty's visit to Burghley House has again called forth the loyalty of the inhabitants of the line of country crossed by the Royal party, in various kinds of demonstrations of respect; it has also again taxed the descriptive powers of the newspapers, which this time have had to contend with a disadvantage that has seldom accompanied her Majesty's excursions—the weather has been most unfavourable the whole time. But, fortunate as her Majesty is in general, sunshine in this—the gloomiest of English months—could not be anticipated:

November's leaf is red and sere,
November's blast is chill and drear,

And the old mansion of Burghley, "with many an oak that grows thereby," would have looked more smiling in the leafy time of June. The flags and banners, and arches would also have been more gay, and the fireworks more easy of ignition and explosion; all these outward manifestations would have been more brilliant and pleasing to the eye had the skies been more propitious. But it is cheering to remark that the loyalty and enthusiasm with which her Majesty is always received suffer no diminution from outward circumstances. The leaf may be in the "sere and yellow," and the breezes cold and cheerless, but the affection of the people for their Sovereign remains as cordial and as bright as ever.

Social questions continue to occupy the space usually devoted in the more stirring part of the year, to politics. Thus, the landed interest seems to be seriously turning its attention to what can be done towards the improvement of the soil; Mr. Pusey, the brother of the clergyman who has given his name to an influential party in the Church, is among the most active in this agitation. He says there is not a single spot in all England so well cultivated but it is capable of further improvement, and earnestly advises the landlords to set about making it; he sees clearly enough that among the majority of the tenant class, the means of effectually improving the estates on which they live, do not exist. He is alive, too, to the necessity of giving those who do possess the means a security of holding, an assurance that they shall be allowed to reap the advantages of their outlay. His views are clear and practical; they would, if adopted, work immense good in England; in Ireland they would effect much more. The tenant at will system in England is felt to be to some extent insecure; but the consideration paid by almost all English landlords to the claims of old tenants, would, in Ireland, be considered the greatest of blessings. Several instances have just occurred, in which landlords or their agents have fallen victims to the bad system they uphold and profit by. They deal in land just as the possessor of a hogshead of water might do on board a ship in which he was the sole owner and disposer of the great necessary of life. They take advantage of the struggles and frantic biddings of those who are famishing, each one offering more than the other, till the owner of that commodity without which they must perish, gets the maximum price. The old tenant is often turned out for no reason whatever, save that there is another who offers to give more. This is not, to the full extent, general among Irish landlords—society could not exist at all in that country, if it were; but it exists to an extent sufficient to produce those horrid deeds of revenge and murder unparalleled in any other part of the Christian world. The misery inflicted by the system is avenged upon those who benefit by it, or are employed in carrying it out, without regard to country or religion. The greater number of these victims are Irishmen, and in one recent case, the murdered man was not only Irish, but a Catholic. That it is revenge and some insane idea of checking oppression by this bloody means, which prompt to these murders, is evident, for the greatest care is taken to prove that nothing in the shape of robbery was the object; in one case, the gold watch of the murdered man, and his purse, containing money, were placed on the breast of the corpse! The misery of all this is, that by such means no effectual remedy will ever be found; the same wild hope of escaping from an always crushing, ever present oppression, has made the nobility of Russia assassinate three successive Emperors—yet the one they have over them now, is, perhaps, more completely, because more ably, despotic than any of his predecessors. Blinded by misery, passion, and the desire of revenge, men do not see that though they can destroy an individual, they cannot thus slay a system. To destroy that, is a work of time, and enlightenment, that first procures the substitution of good laws for bad ones, and then causes the good laws to be observed.

The Government of Spain seems to be settling down without resistance into a complete despotism; the very slight resistance attempted by General Prim has been altogether useless, and if he really employed the assassin as his instrument he deserved to fail, but this has not been proved by any probable evidence, and there is even a chance, from the difference of opinion among the members of the military court that tried him, that he may escape with his life. But the little attention that any violation of the laws, or what were laws, excites among the people, proves too plainly that what was the liberal constitutional party is extinct. The men in in whose name Riego and his brother patriots sacrificed their lives in consequence of a violation of sacred oaths, unequalled even in the annals of royal turpitude, on the part of Ferdinand, have found no successors in the generation which has succeeded them, and their country is more unfitted now to gain a constitution or to keep one than it was twenty-five years ago. No atrocity can waken a sentiment of disapproval in the Spanish nation; with respect to all the judicial murders, sudden arrests—with respect to all that surprises and shocks the people of France and England,—there reigns in all classes and ranks of Spaniards, high and low, a profound and almost inhuman indifference. In vain are the outward forms of free institutions given to a race who have lost the inward worth, honour, and humanity, that can alone make them prized. In this trial of General Prim all forms, codes, and precedents, have been disregarded; any evidence, and much that was no evidence at all, was admitted against a prisoner whose life or death hung on the issue. Times have evidently much changed for the worse in Spain since the days of Alphonso the Wise, whose code exacted proofs *tan claras como la luz del dia*, "as clear as the light of day," when the penalty of the crime alleged was the punishment of death. It is unfortunate for the policical generals of Spain who may have fallen into the meshes of the well-spread net of conspiracy, that they are tried by a privileged court, one of the *fueros* which the reformers have endeavoured in vain to abolish, and which by the new constitution, if it deserves such a name, are about to be continued in all their powers. This privilege, by which a soldier can be tried only by soldiers, and every officer by those only of his own rank, his equals, was anciently bestowed on the army when it was an *imperium in imperio*.

Don Diego Leon was tried by such a Court, and on the question of his death, the members were equally divided. In such a case, custom and usage had made it the practice for the President to give his casting vote in favour of the prisoner; but General Capaz, who presided at the trial of Leon, violated this rule, and gave his voice for death. By one vote alone, therefore, was this brave officer shot like a bandit! Prim will have a narrow escape from the same fate, even if he does escape at all. He is in the hands of men who treat the whole affair with great indifference, as we may perceive by the following:—

> The tribunal assembled in a large hall of the old quarters of the gardes du corps. It bore all the appearance of a genuine encampment. A small table, round which were seated the President, the six Judges, the Procurator Fiscal, and the Secretary, on wooden chairs—and two benches for the audience, formed all the furniture. Although the hall is spacious enough to hold 600 people, not more than 250 were present, and of these three-fourths were officers belonging to the regiments of the garrison of the capital, who were called upon to attend by an order of the day. The only things upon the table were four books; *there was not even a crucifix.* The charge had been prepared entirely out of Court by the Procurator Fiscal. The sitting was opened with a rapid reading of all the documents, the interrogatories, and charges. When this reading was finished, General Schelly presented the defence of General Prim; that is to say, he read a manuscript which had been given to him by the civil advocates of the General. As General Schelley, who is a brave and most commendable officer, has never occupied his mind with judicial questions, he read the paper in a monotonous tone, without bringing any of its arguments prominently out, and without any indication that he was impressed feelingly with what he read.

Thus the Revolution by which the Moderados effected the downfall of Espartero, is already, as was said of a greater one, devouring its own children—General Prim, who was foremost in the movement against the Regent, among the first. He took a prominent part in the *pronounciamentos* of last year, and was one of the earliest to raise the standard of revolt in Catalonia in favour of the majority of the young Queen. Verily he has his reward; the Queen is of age, and a monarch in her own right; Espartero is in exile, and his patron in rebellion, Narvaez, is Dictator of the realm. All for whom he laboured are in the blaze of power, and yet what is his portion? That room half filled with careless spectators, the hurried charge, and the slovenly read defence, with the not distant prospect of a violent death, or at best the life of a transported convict, must all combine to give him a stern lesson on the danger of making others strong, repenting of the deed, and seeking afterwards to destroy them, only to have the strength he has lent them used for crushing himself.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

Windsor, Thursday Evening.—(From our own Correspondent.)—The continued and extremely unfavourable nature of the weather, it having rained during the whole of the day, has compelled the infant Royal Family to remain within the walls of the Castle. They have been prevented from taking their usual walking and riding exercise since Sunday last, from the same cause. The state apartments were re-opened to the public yesterday, after having been closed for several weeks. A notification reached Windsor this morning, that her Majesty would take her departure from Burghley House to-morrow morning, for Buckingham Palace, where the Court would remain till Saturday, and leave town that afternoon for Windsor. Should any alterations be made in this arrangement, timely notice is to be forwarded to the Castle. Preparations are also to be made for the reception of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore House, on Saturday. The royal duchess will dine with her Majesty at Buckingham Palace, as at present arranged, on Friday evening. The only members of the royal household remaining at the Castle during the absence of the Court are the Earl of Morton, Lord in Waiting; Captain Meynell, Groom in Waiting; the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, Preceptress to the Princess Royal; and the Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay, Domestic Chaplain to her Majesty.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston have arrived in Carlton-house-terrace from visiting Viscount Melbourne, at Brocket-hall, Herts, where Lord and Lady Beauvale, Lord and Lady Ashley, Viscount and Viscountess Jocelyn, and the Hon. W. Cowper, have been staying with the noble Viscount, who, we are happy to hear, is in the enjoyment of a far better state of health than for some months past.

Her Majesty the Queen has given £50, and Prince Albert £20, towards a fund now raising for the erection of a new organ in Windsor Church, the old one, which was given by King George the Third (having been taken from St. George's Chapel), being in a state of decay.

A Baronetcy has been conferred upon Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, G.C.B., of Shenstone Lodge, Staffordshire.

The Duke of Norfolk arrived in St. James's-square, on Tuesday evening, from Arundel Castle, Sussex. We understand that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and a distinguished party will assemble at Arundel Castle in the ensuing week.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury have abandoned their contemplated visit to Paris this winter, and will most likely remain at Tottenham Park until January, when the noble marquis and marchioness intend to go to Brighton for a short period.

Sir W. Follett and family left Milan on the 29th ult., for Genoa and Leghorn. The learned Attorney-General continued to improve in health.

Major-General Sir Leonard Greenwell, K.C.B. and K.C.H, after a protracted illness, expired on Monday morning. The deceased General, who was third son of the late Mr. Joshua Greenwell, of Kebblesworth, was born in 1781.

The Earl of Ellenborough has arrived in town from Southam House, Gloucestershire.

Death of Lord Saye and Sele.—We regret to announce he death of Lord Saye and Sele, which took place on Wednesday. His lordship was in his 76th year, and is succeeded in his title and estates by his only son, the Hon. William Twisleton Fiennes, who was born in April, 1798.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Fire in the Westminster-road.—Last Sunday morning, about four o'clock, a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Callaway, draper, near Astley's Amphitheatre. The female servant and a lad were taken from the first floor down by a ladder, and thereby escaped uninjured. Mr. Callaway, however, was not so fortunate, for thinking he could subdue the flames by the aid of a bucket of water, he ran down stairs to procure one, but he was met by a huge sheet of flame and smoke, which forced him backwards, destroying the hair on his head, and burning him about the face, neck, and ears. He managed to reach the kitchen area, nearly suffocated; and before he could be rescued, the iron grating over the same was compelled to be forced. The flames were extinguished by six o'clock; but not until the buildings and the stock-in-trade, furniture, &c., were nearly destroyed. The damage is very considerable, and will fall upon the Sun and Imperial Offices.

City Improvements.—A City Colonnade.—A plan is in contemplation in the City to form an avenue, or colonnade, from near the end of Bartholomew-lane, Throgmorton-street, to London-wall and Finsbury-pavement South, forming a branch avenue or colonnade, terminating at, or near to London-wall and Finsbury-circus. Though the intended alterations do not extend a very great distance, yet the various avenues pass through no fewer than six parishes, namely, St. Christopher-le-Stocks, St. Bartholomew by the Exchange, St. Margaret, Lothbury, St. Peter-le-Poor, St. Stephen Colman, and Allhallows, of London-wall.

Curtailment of Hours of Business.—On Wednesday evening a meeting of persons engaged in the various branches of the wholesale drapery trade, took place at the Gerard's Hall, Basing-lane, at which several speakers complained that those individuals had no time for mental culture or recreation. A resolution was voted to the effect that the wholesale drapers in the City and elsewhere should be waited on, and requested to close their warehouses at one o'clock P.M. every Saturday.

Mortality in the Metropolis—The mortality continues to augment, in the proportion of 1-34th. The deaths last week were 989; the week before, 960. The ravages of small-pox and scarlatina remain about double the average for the last five years. The number of violent deaths was last week 29—five more than the five years' average; of those a dozen were cases of drowning, nearly all of which, it is to be feared, were suicides; added to which are five or six cases of suicide by hanging.

Debtors in the Metropolitan Prisons.—There are now only 110 persons in Whitecross-street Prison, about the same number in the Queen's Prison, and only 25 in Horsemonger-lane Gaol, making the number of persons confined for debt in the metropolitan prisons about 245 Some time ago nearly 400 were confined in Whitecross street Prison alone. It is understood that the county prisons are in a somewhat similar position.

The Polish Ball at Guildhall.—Another ball for the benefit of the Polish refugees is to be given at the Guildhall on Tuesday next. The committee met on Wednesday last to make the requisite arrangements. Lord Dudley Stuart took the opportunity of stating that he had received the most encouraging assurances of support upon the occasion. The noble lord added that the long list of distinguished persons who had signified their desire to patronise the ball, headed by the illustrious lady who never failed them, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and graced by such names as the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, Lord and Lady Wharncliffe, Lord and Lady Stanley, Lord and Lady John Russell, and not least in importance, Sir Robert and Lady Sale (cheers), was evidence of the favour with which their undertaking was regarded by persons in high stations of different parties.

Mysterious Disappearance of a Newly-Married Man.—On Wednesday week Joseph Ames, who has been for some years a bookkeeper at the Bull, Aldgate, was married in Whitechapel Church, to a young woman, several years his junior. On leaving the church, Ames, addressing his bride, said, "You want to go to the west-end of the town, don't you? But mind and be back in an hour, and then perhaps we may go out together." The bride promised to comply with his request, and was about to part with him for an hour, when her husband, as if recollecting himself, said, "Here, take care of this; you may want it, and it may be of some service to you;" and at the same time handed her a bag, containing 120 sovereigns, and also the marriage certificate, observing that the latter might be of use to her also. Mrs. Ames proceeded to the west end of the town, and returned within the specified time to a public-house which her husband had taken, and in which they were to commence business on the following day, when, to her great surprise, she discovered that her husband had not been there. She remained for some time in the greatest possible anxiety for his arrival, when a messenger brought her a note, written evidently in much haste by her husband, informing her that there was £130 in the bank, which she could have, together with some more money in his trunks, and stating that she might have all, as well as his clothes, and that, in all probability, she would never see him more. It seems that he has kept his word, for no trace of him has been discovered.

IRELAND.

REPEAL AND FEDERALISM.

At the meeting of the Repeal Association in Dublin, on Monday last, a long manifesto from O'Connell was read, chiefly upon the subject of Repeal. In the first part of his letter, however, he announces the receipt of £500 from the Repealers of New York. The learned gentleman proceeds to state that he shall be present at the meeting of the Association on the 25th inst., to discuss two topics of importance.

"The first involves the subject of an application to Parliament for an impeachment of the persons principally concerned in the late Monster Prosecutions, and, in particular, to consider deliberately the propriety of addressing the people of Great Britain, in order to procure their aid in enforcing on Parliament the necessity of such impeachment. If such an address shall be agreed upon, it will remain to be determined whether it shall take place by personal attendance in England of a delegation of the association, or through the medium of the press.

"The second great object for the consideration of the Association on the 25th, is one which has engrossed much of my thoughts, and from which my mind is full of anticipations of great utility, *if it can be legally arranged*—I mean the appointment of a Preservative Society of 300. It is quite true that the legal difficulties are very great."

Mr. O'Connell then discusses the questions of Repeal and Federalism. The result is that the hon. and learned gentleman admits that Federalism is an open question; but he thinks it better for the present to limit the exertions of the association to "simple repeal," which he thus defines:—

"Simple repeal, I take it, consists in this—

"First. On the preservation of the connection between Great Britain and Ireland, through the means of a sole executive and the golden link of the Crown.

"Secondly. In the Repeal of the Union Statute, 50th George III., chap. 47.

"Thirdly. In the restoration of the Irish House of Lords in all its integrity.

"Fourthly. In the reconstruction (upon Reform principles) of the Irish House of Commons, consisting of 300 members, distributed upon the basis of population, that being the basis adopted in the English Reform Bill.

"Fifthly. That the restored Irish Parliament should have all the powers which were vested in the Irish Parliament before the union; that is to say, complete legislative and judicial authority in Ireland.

"I think it right to state my thorough conviction, as well as my perfect determination, that we should never consent to receive less for Ireland than what is contained in these five propositions; this would be giving Ireland to the Irish; but it would give them no farther share in the advantages of British connection."

Another Murder in Clare.—A letter from Dublin states that the land steward of the late Arthur Gloster, Esq., whose assassination was announced last week, was murdered near Kilkishen on Sunday night week.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO BURGHLEY HOUSE.

(Continued from page 309.)

pillars were forty feet each, that of the two smaller ones about twenty-one feet each. The whole was surmounted by a crown, over which the Royal standard floated. The inscription, "Welcome Victoria and Albert," was painted in large characters at the upper part of the arch, and the lower portion was decorated with evergreens and flowers.

The second arch, even more colossal than the first, was situated at the corner of All Saint's Churchyard. The third arch was erected at the north-east extremity of the town, at the top of Abingdon-street, and nearly opposite the residence of Mr. Barwell, the present Mayor of the town.

In addition to these arches, a temporary wooden structure was erected on the site of the ancient castle, of which only a small portion of the walls remain, the extent and massive character of the fortification being gathered chiefly from the rising ground or eminence on which the original building stood.

This interesting scene, in some degree partaking of the scenic preparations for a tourney, will be engraved in our next number. The castle, which was thus theatrically restored, was built after the Conquest, by Simon de St. Liz, on whom the Conqueror conferred the Earldom of Northampton.

At the third arch the Royal *cortège* was met by the Mayor, Mr. Barwell, and the other civic authorities, in full costume, who, walking accompanied by their municipal insignia, preceded the Royal carriages from one end of the town to the other. The houses in this town, along the whole line through which her Majesty passed, were decorated in the gayest style. They were covered with evergreens, and banners floated from every window. A dense but most orderly crowd filled the streets, while the windows of every house were occupied by elegantly-dressed ladies. As her Majesty passed along, she was greeted with unceasing acclamations, in which all parties without distinction most cordially joined. The scene was, indeed, most animated and pleasing, and the gratification which it afforded her Majesty was plainly evident from the very kind and gracious manner in which she returned the vociferous greetings of the assembled multitudes. As her Majesty proceeded along, the streets were not only densely crowded by the inhabitants, they were also lined on each side by members of the different friendly societies of the locality, wearing across their breasts as the insignia of the different fellowships various coloured sashes, and bearing white wands in their hands, and, as the municipal authorities preceded the Royal *cortège*, so the members of these different societies followed in regular order. The number of them being considerable, the procession, as it slowly moved along the streets, amidst the cheering of men and the waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies, who filled every window from which a glimpse of the passing spectacle could be obtained, was one of the most animated character conceivable. Such a day, distinguished by the presence of her Majesty among her loyal subjects of Northampton, and marked on the part of the inhabitants by so much order, regularity, and enthusiasm, must ever be memorable in the annals of this town.

On arriving at the West-bridge, the outriders slackened pace, and the horses in the Royal carriage immediately pulled up, and proceeded at a foot pace up Black Lion Hill, the Mayor and Corporation, clergy and inhabitants, heading the cavalcade in the following order:—

	Superintendent of Borough Police.	
	Twelve Special Constables.	
25 Gentlemen with white wands. 25 Special Constables.	Four Trumpeters.	25 Gentlemen with white wands. 25 Special Constables.
	Flags.	
	Bands of Music.	
	Gentry.	
	Clergy.	
	Corporation Flags.	
	Sergeants at Mace.	
Constables of the Borough.	Coroner and Officers of Corporation.	Constables of the Borough.
	Town Council, Four and Four	
	Magistrates, Four and Four.	
	Macebearers.	
	Town Clerk—The Mayor—Rev. W. Wales.	

The Royal *cortège* consisted of three carriages and four, in the first of which rode her Majesty and the Prince Consort, the second and third conveying the lords and ladies in attendance.

These were succeeded by carriages and horsemen, the rear of the procession consisting of the members of the various lodges and societies bearing wands, and having white favours on their breasts.

Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm of the people as the party passed through the town. On arriving at the top of Gold-street, the Royal carriage halted for a few moments opposite the George Hotel, where the Mayor, by the express permission of her Majesty, advanced and presented the address of congratulation from the corporation and inhabitants of the borough, of which the following is a copy:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble address of the Mayor, Magistrates, Aldermen, and Councillors of the borough of Northampton.

Most Gracious Sovereign,—We, your Majesty's faithful subjects, the Mayor, Magistrates, Aldermen, and Councillors of the borough of Northampton, beg leave to approach your Majesty to hail your Majesty's auspicious presence in this ancient borough.

We beg to assure your Majesty of the devoted loyalty and attachment of this town, and that all classes of its inhabitants are deeply sensible of the benefits enjoyed under your Majesty's enlightened rule. We most earnestly pray, that under the protection of Divine Providence, your Majesty's reign may be long, prosperous, and peaceful; and that your Majesty's subjects may long feel the benignant influence of those private virtues which adorn your Majesty and your Majesty's illustrious Consort, and which endear your Majesty to the hearts of the people.

To this address her Majesty was graciously pleased to make an immediate reply, not reading from any previously prepared document, but framing her answer on the spot as she uttered it. Her Majesty's answer was to the following effect:—

Mr. Mayor,—We receive the address with great pleasure from the Mayor, Magistrates, and Corporation of this town. We are grateful for the reception we have met with from the inhabitants of this ancient borough. You will place the address in the hands of the Lord Chamberlain, and an answer will be sent.

Renewed cheers followed the conclusion of this ceremony, and then the procession moved forward in the same order as before, passing in its course under four large triumphal arches formed of evergreens. When the Royal *cortège* had passed through the last of these, and reached the Kettering road, the municipal authorities defiled off, remaining uncovered, while her Majesty proceeded towards Kettering, the horses of the Royal carriages resuming their former quick pace.

In the evening, the Mayor and Corporation, with the principal inhabitants of the town, dined together in celebration of her Majesty's visit, at the Angel Inn.

The Royal *cortège* soon reached Buckett's-booth, a spot about three or four miles distant from Northampton. This is not a village or a hamlet, but a place where a single road-side inn is situated; yet, as it was known that the horses of the Royal carriages would here be changed, a number of persons, naturally enough, were congregated near the place. Among these were the members of some friendly club belonging to a neighbouring village. They came to the spot with staves in their hands, attended by their band, and with colours flying; and while the horses of her Majesty's carriages were being changed, which was, of course, only an affair of a minute or two, the band of this society struck up "God save the Queen," which they executed with great spirit, evidently inspired by the enthusiasm and loyalty which manifested themselves in every quarter, and among every class. It is a curious circumstance that the day on which these villagers welcomed the coming of their Sovereign happens to fall in the week when their village festival or wake occurs, and which they are now keeping.

In passing on to Kettering the small roadside village of Broughton is passed. This, like all the rest of the places on the route, was most gaily decorated with triumphal arches, &c., and the inhabitants lined the streets, cheering her Majesty as she passed.

Kettering was reached by the Royal party about a quarter past two o'clock.

The inhabitants of this town had made extensive arrangements to demonstrate their loyalty.

The Kettering troop of yeomanry, under the command of Capt. Maunsell, M.P., were in readiness to receive her Majesty at the White Hart, and a portion of them escorted her to Weldon.

The *élite* of the town and neighbourhood crowded the windows of the hotel and the adjacent houses.

At the entrance to Kettering a handsome triumphal arch was erected, covered with laurel, and surmounted with a Royal crown.—(*See page* 308.) The words "Welcome Victoria," were figured on it, with various flowers. In front of this arch, ranged on each side of the road, was a great number of waggons, which were occupied by the juvenile population of the town of both sexes, who evidently, from their exclamations, were highly delighted at the opportunity thus considerately afforded them of getting a peep at their Queen. They raised their little voices in the most joyous exclamations. These applauders of their Sovereign were the boys and girls belonging to the different charitable institutions of instruction in the neighbourhood, including those of the church of England and every other religious denomination. Within the town itself the same loyal feeling was manifested as at Northampton. The houses were gaily decorated, evergreens and flowers being mixed together with admirable variety and taste. Here, as at Northampton, the inhabitants had resolved to make the day one of jubilee. The whole of the population lined the streets through which her Majesty passed. Her Majesty arrived at Kettering, as before stated, about a quarter-past two o'clock, having been preceded there by the Marquis of Exeter, who reached the place ten minutes sooner on horseback, and whose arrival in advance served as a signal to the multitude of the approach of their beloved Sovereign. Her Majesty's carriages drove up to the White Hart Hotel, where suitable preparations for the occasion had been made. During the change of horses which here took place, her Majesty and suite alighted, passing (in their way to the apartments which had been prepared for them) through the entrance hall of the hotel, which was lined with elegantly dressed ladies.

Her Majesty, during her progress through Kettering, was received with the most loyal acclamations; and on her alighting during the change of horses at the White Hart, the shouts of welcome with which she was greeted were deafening in the extreme. On her Majesty's alighting, the band of the Kettering Yeomanry struck up "God save the Queen," and simultaneously the whole of the multitude about the place joined in the chorus. The evening closed at Kettering as harmoniously as the day began; this occasion, which will never be forgotten by the inhabitants, being celebrated by a public dinner in the evening, at which the healths of the Queen and Prince Albert were toasted with the utmost enthusiasm.

About half-past two o'clock her Majesty left Kettering, amidst the cheers and blessings of the population, on her way to Weldon, escorted by a body of the Kettering Yeomanry, under the command of Lieutenant Booth.

At a distance of two miles from Kettering is the village of Weekley, on the right of which stands Boughton House, the ancient seat of the Buccleuch family. A fine view of the magnificent front of this mansion is obtained from the road. An arch was erected in the village.—(*See page* 308.)

The scenery here is extremely beautiful, and the attractions of the locality are much increased by the remarkably fine timber with which the domain is studded. It is estimated that on the Boughton estate there are avenues of elm trees extending to no less than forty miles, all of which, now in full growth, it is said were planted by an ancestor of the present duke, who, from his peculiar taste, obtained the *soubriquet* of "John the Planter."

Perhaps the most interesting locality throughout her Majesty's journey on Tuesday was that which immediately succeeded to the one just described.

At about one mile distant from Weekley is situated the village of Geddington, where still exists, in a remarkably fine state of preservation, one of those beautiful crosses erected by the pious zeal of King Edward, in memory of his beloved Queen Eleanor, at the different stages where her remains rested on their route from the north to the metropolis. Only three of those interesting memorials now exist—one within two miles of Northampton, one near St. Albans, and another is situated as above described, in the centre of the village of Geddington. The latter, however, unlike the other two, is in a perfect state of preservation.

The route from Geddington for a distance of five miles is rather uninteresting, and nothing occurred worthy remark till they reached the ancient town of Weldon—now dwindled to a village. Here the Royal party again changed horses. An arch of tasteful design was erected here.—*See page* 308.) It was gaily decorated with evergreens. At the King's Arms, where the horses were changed, a small arch of evergreens was erected, and no less than five flags hung from different parts of the premises. One bore the arms of the Winchilsea family, and one those of Lord Exeter. There was also a flag bearing a loyal inscription, and two others. Of course a vast concourse of persons had assembled here also, by whom her Majesty was most enthusiastically cheered. Both her Majesty and the Prince acknowledged the salutations of the people most kindly.

A little further on, between Weldon and Balwick, the Royal party passed the seat of the Earl of Cardigan, at Dean Park. Here a very large and handsome arch was thrown across the road. It was an imitation of masonry, and very happily executed.—(*See page* 308.)

But a more interesting sight here was the junction of Lord Cardigan's tenantry, who mustered in great numbers by the roadside, and fell in in with the Royal *cortège*. They saluted her Majesty with hearty cheers.

By this time the followers of the Royal party had very considerably increased. At every point on the wayside some few additions were made of horsemen or vehicles, and the appearance of such a large body, proceeding at so rapid a rate, preceded by the soldiers and the Royal carriages, with the out-riders in their scarlet coats, was particularly striking.

The next place of any importance which her Majesty reached, after leaving Weldon, was the village of Balwick, a long, straggling, winding street, not very favourable to the rapid movement of a large body of people. Here there was a triumphal arch (*See page* 309);—the houses were decorated, the wayside lined with people, and the windows swarmed with faces. As the Royal party passed through, the inhabitants cheered most enthusiastically. In the centre of Balwick there is a bridge over the Welland. Here also many people were collected.

Shortly after the Royal party passed the seat of the Earl of Carbery, Laxton-park, and a little farther on, Fineshade-hall, the seat of Colonel Monckton. At this place another party of Lancers was ready to escort her Majesty. They fell in, and the previous escort returned.

From Fineshade to Duddington, at which the property of Lord Exeter commences, the distance is short, the country flat, and not very interesting, except on the present occasion, from the numbers of people who, notwithstanding the rain, thronged to see the Queen. At a short distance on this side of Duddington, the Royal *cortège* received another accession. The Marquis of Exeter had requested the whole of his tenantry to mount and form in line at this place on either side of the way, to receive her Majesty. The nature of the road happens to be favourable to such a display, as it suddenly widens at this part. At Duddington, a very splendid arch had been erected by the noble Marquis. There were also two smaller arches. In the village itself there was a number of decorations, and the inhabitants assembled in crowds. The houses were decorated with evergreens and flags. The children of a large school were placed on a sort of platform in front of one of the houses, bearing flags and a banner inscribed "Long live the Queen, bless Victoria and Prince Albert."

As the Royal carriages advanced towards the appointed spot, the tenants, to the number of between 400 and 500, were seen drawn up. They presented a really imposing sight. Having saluted her Majesty with a hearty cheer as she passed by, they followed, headed by Mr. Higgs, Lord Exeter's steward, in the wake of the Royal carriages on to Burleigh.

With this immense accession, the Royal *cortège* had grown into an enormous moving column, swelled by the addition of multitudes of vehicles. The effect, as seen from a short distance, was really grand. On no occasion during these Royal visits, has her Majesty met with a reception or with an escort more worthy of the loyalty of the gentry and yeomen of England.

From Duddington to Stamford, a distance of about five miles, the road presented a continuous scene of excitement and enthusiasm. It is scarcely necessary to repeat that the wayside was filled, at intervals, with people and with vehicles of every kind, from the carriages of the gentry down to the humblest cart. The same scene that had presented itself all the way down was repeated here, except that it was on a much larger scale from the greater number of people collected.

At Easton, a small village close to Stamford, there was a triumphal arch; and at Wolthorpe there was a splendid triumphal arch erected at the expense of the Marquis of Exeter. There were spires to the turrets which formed the sides of the arch, and in the centre the Royal arms.—(*See page* 308.) This point commands almost the only good prospect on the road. There is a good view of a part of Stamford, and of the fine steeples of the churches, some of which are of particularly handsome architectural design.

From Wolthorpe to Stamford the distance is very short. At the entrance to the borough a handsome arch was erected, and also an enormous platform by the side of the road, for the accommodation of visitors and residents. It was surmounted by a flag, and inscribed, "Long live the Queen!" There must have been some 2000 or 3000 people there. It is needless to say that they cheered her Majesty most warmly as she passed. As the progress of the Royal *cortège* was necessarily somewhat slower, owing to the conflux of people, those who were stationed on the platform must have had a good view of the Queen. This platform extended to the corner of the road as it enters Stamford, the road to Burleigh turning off to the right.

STAMFORD.

The Mayor and Corporation of the borough of Stamford met her Majesty and Prince Albert at the boundary of the borough on the Worthorpe road to the Burleigh Lodges. The members of the clubs and lodges who accompanied the Mayor and Magistrates' procession, proceeded on the road towards Worthorpe, where they formed in single lines on each side. On the arrival of the Queen, the municipal authorities formed in procession and escorted her Majesty to the Burleigh Lodges in the following order:—The clergy, gentry, and inhabitants, four abreast; the members of the council, the magistrates, the mayor with his mace-bearers, and the several clubs and lodges, with their regalia and bands, bringing up the rear. When her Majesty arrived opposite the Burleigh Lodges, the procession filed off on either side of the road.

The poor of Stamford and St. Martin's were regaled at the expense of their more wealthy neighbours, who collected a fund for the purpose by subscription, and at the Town Hall, the Blue Coat School, and a large and vacant house in Broad-street, committees have been sitting to carry out the arrangements.

Of course the town of Stamford itself was in a high state of excitement. The Corporation held a meeting, at which an address was agreed to; and instead of an illumination, there was a subscription for an entertainment to the school children and the poor of Stamford, to which the Marquis of Exeter has given £50. The houses in Stamford, even where the Queen did not pass, were decorated with evergreens and hung with flags. There was an arch thrown across the street, opposite the George Hotel (Whincup's.)

In the evening about 150 of the chief tenants dined at the George, as guests of the Marquis of Exeter. A great number of the tenantry also dined by the Marquis's invitation at the other inns in the town.

At the other boundary of the town, on the way to Burleigh, there was a very beautiful triumphal arch, handsomely decorated and inscribed "Long live the Queen." Of course, the streets were filled with people, and the houses also swarmed with anxious and excited faces. From many of the houses handsome flags were hung, and the windows were decorated with evergreens. Her Majesty's reception here was most enthusiastic. At the boundary of the borough of Stamford, the Mayor and chief members of the Corporation were assembled to receive her Majesty. They formed, together with the trades of the town, carrying banners and different devices, a long procession. They preceded the Royal carriages at a walking pace round by Dr. Arnold's house, and so on towards Burleigh, to the other boundary of the town. The arch here was illuminated.—(Two of these arches, and the corporation procession, are engraved at page 309.)

A few hundred yards beyond this large triumphal arch is the entrance to the magnificent mansion of the Marquis of Exeter. The grand entrance-gate was very handsomely decorated. There was also the preparation for its illumination at night, with the words, "Long live the Queen," and a splendid crown in variegated lamps on each side.—(*See page* 312.)

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT AT BURGHLEY.

A second time, ye ancient halls!
  A Queen hath been your guest—
How many a change since first your walls
  A monarch did invest!
A blotted page in History's book
  Stands 'twixt that day and now,—
But Mem'ry must not pausing look
  On it; but let *Hope's* brow
With her bright star VICTORIA, beam
  And dissipate all gloom—
The present makes the past a dream,
  Resentment's in the Tomb,
And nothing lives throughout the land
  But one, wild joyous song,
In which all bless with heart and hand
  Our Queen! may she live long!

W.

THE QUEEN and Prince Albert arrived at Burghley House at half-past four o'clock in the afternoon. They were received by the noble marquis and marchioness, whose guests they are to be. The Marquis of Exeter arrived nearly three-quarters of an hour in advance of her Majesty, having, after meeting her Majesty at Weedon, preceded her Majesty at a rapid pace in order to be in time to receive her at Burghley.

Immediately on her arrival, her Majesty was conducted by the noble host and hostess to the apartments prepared for her reception. Altogether this reception of the Queen in Northamptonshire has been as gratifying as any her Majesty has received in her different progresses. Nothing could exceed the loyalty of the people all along the line. Even the unfavourable state of the weather did not deter the people from assembling, although of course they were not in such numbers as they would have been.

Her Majesty saluted the Marchioness very affectionately on her arrival.

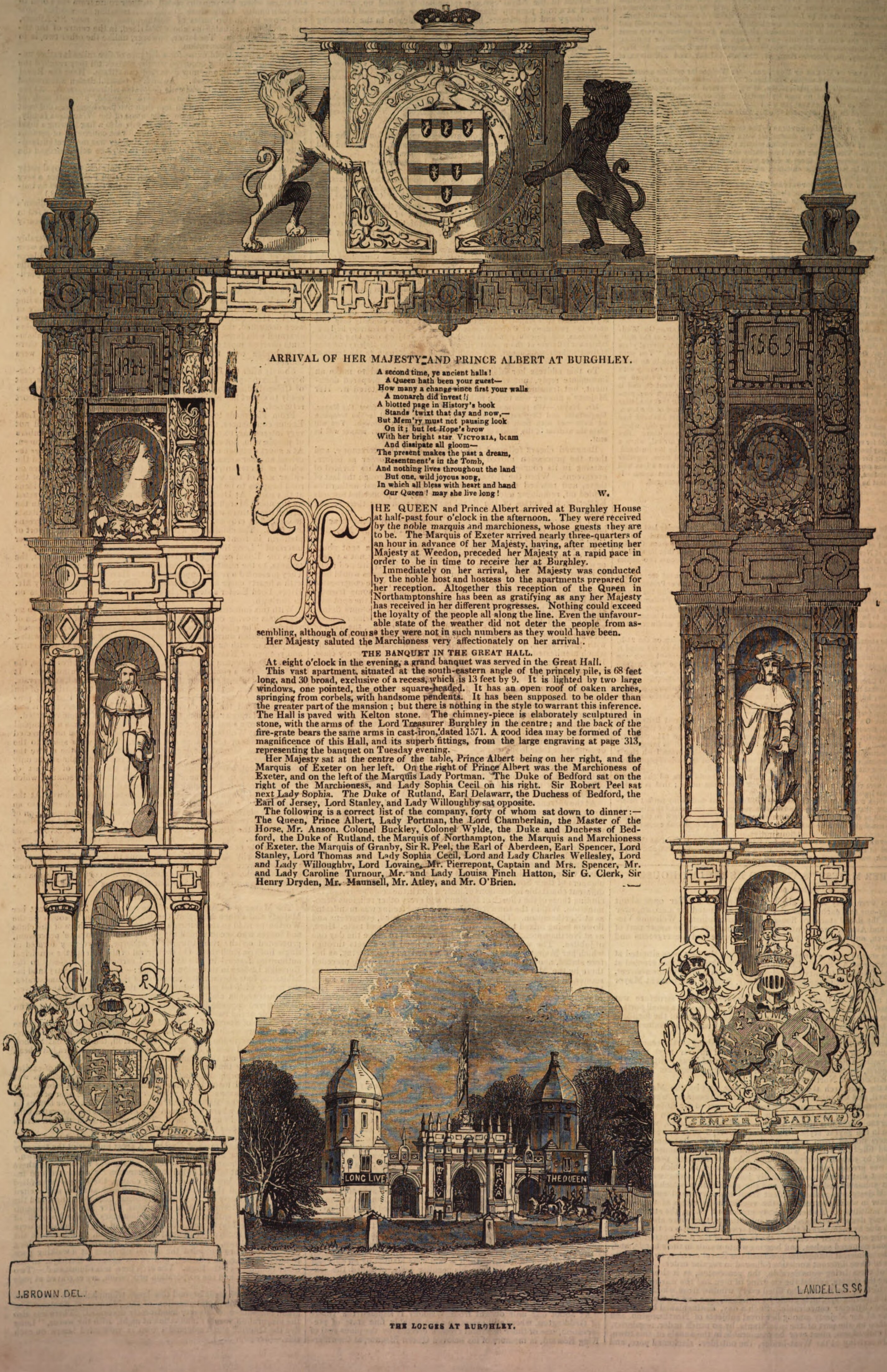
THE BANQUET IN THE GREAT HALL.

At eight o'clock in the evening, a grand banquet was served in the Great Hall.

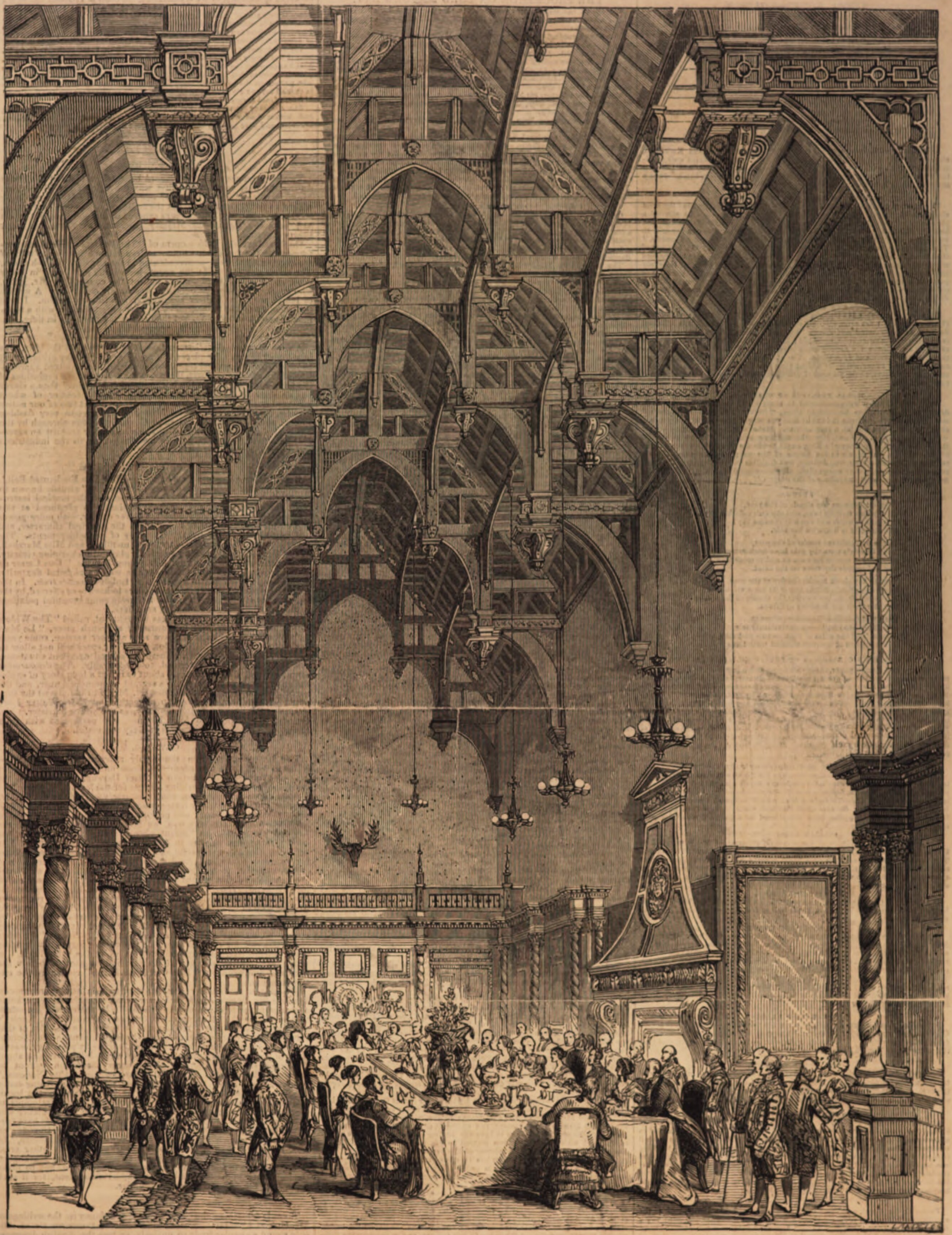
This vast apartment, situated at the south-eastern angle of the princely pile, is 68 feet long, and 30 broad, exclusive of a recess, which is 13 feet by 9. It is lighted by two large windows, one pointed, the other square-headed. It has an open roof of oaken arches, springing from corbels, with handsome pendents. It has been supposed to be older than the greater part of the mansion; but there is nothing in the style to warrant this inference. The Hall is paved with Kelton stone. The chimney-piece is elaborately sculptured in stone, with the arms of the Lord Treasurer Burghley in the centre; and the back of the fire-grate bears the same arms in cast-iron, dated 1571. A good idea may be formed of the magnificence of this Hall, and its superb fittings, from the large engraving at page 313, representing the banquet on Tuesday evening.

Her Majesty sat at the centre of the table, Prince Albert being on her right, and the Marquis of Exeter on her left. On the right of Prince Albert was the Marchioness of Exeter, and on the left of the Marquis Lady Portman. The Duke of Bedford sat on the right of the Marchioness, and Lady Sophia Cecil on his right. Sir Robert Peel sat next Lady Sophia. The Duke of Rutland, Earl Delawarr, the Duchess of Bedford, the Earl of Jersey, Lord Stanley, and Lady Willoughby sat opposite.

The following is a correct list of the company, forty of whom sat down to dinner:—The Queen, Prince Albert, Lady Portman, the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, Mr. Anson, Colonel Buckley, Colonel Wylde, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Duke of Rutland, the Marquis of Northampton, the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, the Marquis of Granby, Sir R. Peel, the Earl of Aberdeen, Earl Spencer, Lord Stanley, Lord Thomas and Lady Sophia Cecil, Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley, Lord and Lady Willoughby, Lord Lovaine, Mr. Pierrepont, Captain and Mrs. Spencer, Mr. and Lady Caroline Turnour, Mr. and Lady Louisa Finch Hatton, Sir G. Clerk, Sir Henry Dryden, Mr. Maunsell, Mr. Atley, and Mr. O'Brien.



THE LODGES AT BURGHLEY.



THE BANQUET IN THE GREAT HALL, AT BURGHLEY.

In the recess of the bay-window stands a superb wine cooler or cistern of massive silver, weighing 3800 ounces. Upon a sideboard at the south end of the room, beneath a remarkably fine window, ornamented with richly stained glass, representing the family arms and the insignia of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, was a magnificent display of gold plate, some of which was presented to the family by King James II., Queen Anne, and George I.

At the north end of the room, at an elevation of upwards of twelve feet, is the Music Gallery, capable of accommodating about fifty performers, and it is said that there are few rooms in the kingdom more excellently constructed to give effect to musical sounds.

The Hall is lighted by superb Gothic chandeliers, in character with the decorations of the apartment, which are suspended from the roof.

Among the fine pictures upon the walls, is a portrait of Prince Albert, which was only hung up the previous day. The hall was lighted with ten splendid chandeliers.

The band of the Coldstream Guards was stationed in the gallery, and performed several pieces of music.

After dinner, her Majesty retired to the Drawing-room. The band was stationed in one adjoining, and performed various airs.

The Queen entered the dining-room at a quarter past eight o'clock, the band playing the Anthem. The only healths given were "The Queen" (after which the band played the Anthem), and "Prince Albert" (Coburg March).

Her Majesty retired from the dining-room about half-past nine o'clock, and from the drawing-room a quarter before eleven o'clock.

HER MAJESTY'S APARTMENTS.

The gates of the entrance porch are of a highly decorative arabesque pattern of bronze richly gilt, and approached by a flight of semicircular steps, which were covered, as well as the vestibule and the various corridors, with crimson cloth.

All the apartments are exceedingly lofty and of large proportions; those set apart for her Majesty and Prince Albert are on the south side of the edifice, and commanding a series of delightful views over the surrounding country, and immediately in front a sloping lawn and beautiful sheet of water.

Her Majesty's apartments were fitted up in the most costly and *recherché* style. They are approached by the grand staircase, at the bottom of which are two large and massive bronze vases, and in the centre a bust of Queen Elizabeth. The approach is between four pillars of lofty proportions, the walls being hung with tapestry, and the recesses ornamented with sculptures. At the top of the staircase is the ante-room, and beyond this the Queen's Drawing Room. The suite opens beyond this into the Queen and his Royal Highness' private apartments, all the decorations of which are of the most elaborate and costly description. The fauteuils, ottomans, couches, &c., are of the richest velvet, and the fittings of the dressing-rooms of silver-gilt.

On the ground-floor, at the foot of the grand staircase, is the Break-

inued on page 316.)

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

WOMAN'S LOVE.

Man knows not love—such love as woman feels.
In him it is a vast devouring flame—
Resistless fed—in its own strength consum'd.
In woman's heart it enters step by step,
Conceal'd, disown'd, until its gentler ray
Breathes forth a light, illumining her world.
Man loves not for repose; he woos the flow'r
To wear it as the victor's trophied crown;
Whilst woman, when she glories in her love,
More like the dove, in noiseless constancy,
Watches the nest of her affection, till
'Tis shed upon the tomb of him she loves.

A NEW REAPING MACHINE.

A letter from Warsaw states, that Messieurs Tymerzszki and Kaczynski, engineers of that city, had just invented a reaping machine, which worked admirably, and in less than an hour had cut down an acre of oats, and piled up the straw with as much regularity as if it had been done by the hand. Such a machine, of the largest dimensions, would cost about £300.

OLD WOMEN EXCLUDED FROM PARADISE.

The greatest and best of men (may the Almighty shower on his head the most abundant blessings!) sometimes joked, but seldom; and when he allowed a pleasantry to escape him, it was sure to be in an adroit and indirect manner, and he never departed from strict truth. It is told of him, that he one day said to an old woman, "At the day of resurrection no old woman shall enter Paradise." The old woman, very much troubled, said in a sorrowful tone, "Oh, prophet of God, what faults have we poor old women committed, that we should be deprived of the happiness of entering Paradise?" The elect of God (may all Heavenly blessings repose on him!) smiled, and withdrawing the ruby veil which hid the pearls of his teeth, said, "The Creator, may He be glorified! will make all the old women young again, and will thus introduce them into Paradise."—*Pidding's Chinese Olio.*

THE GERMAN THEATRES.

There are altogether 115 German theatres, with 3,175 dramatic performers (1,870 actors and 1,305 actresses), 147 singers (89 male 58 female), 174 principal dancers, 2,089 orchestral performers. The entire number of persons employed in the German theatres is about 12,769; the most numerous orchestre are those of Berlin and Vienna, the *former* comprising 95, and the *latter* (the Karthnerthor Theatre) consists of 77 persons. The smallest orchestra is that of Marburg, comprising only 12 persons. By adding the singers, and most of the directors and stage managers, to the number of dramatic actors, the whole would amount to about 3,600.

MORAL PRECEPTS OF GUSTAVUS.

Gustavus of Sweden was accustomed to instil moral precepts into his children. On one occasion he said to them, "Be steady in your faith—united amongst yourselves. If you fail in the first you anger your Maker; if you neglect the second you will fall a prey to man. Make war by compulsion—peace without compulsion. Be no idlers—the morning hour has gold in its mouth. Remember that the memory of a King ought not to die away with the sound of his funeral bells, but remain in the hearts of the people." In person he was tall and well made, strong, but delicate, and faultless in every respect. His firmness and perseverance were unequalled. He was careful of money, "For," said he, "it costs the sweat and labour of the subject."

AUTUMN.

Thou art come on the clouds of the year,
With thy rich flowing robe, and thy quick flashing eye,
Fair regent of earth and the bright azure sky!
And summer is borne on her bier.

To the unnumbered tombs of the past,
Though beauty's tiara thy pale brow hath crowned,
The symbol of mourning hath twined it around,
And sad sounds thy voice on the blast.

Though thy cheek mocks the dye of the rose,
Like consumption's bright hue is its too vivid bloom,
And o'er thy proud brow sweep the shades of the tomb;
The tear from thy beaming eye flows.

Thou wilt fade like the visions of youth,
Too brilliant—too frail—too endazzlingly fair
To bloom 'mid the gales of dark sorrow and care,
In the regions of tempest-throned truth!

HER MAJESTY'S CORRECTION OF LOUIS PHILIPPE'S ENGLISH.

According to a French paper, Louis Philippe in his late visit to England, had made extempore replies to the corporations of Portsmouth and Windsor; but having learnt that it was customary to communicate before hand in writing the Royal words addressed to the Lord Mayor of the City of London, he said, laughing, "This time I shall act as a constitutional King; let M. Guizot write my answer." The Minister of Foreign Affairs set to work, and then gave the answer to M. de Jarnac to translate. The *morceau* being finished it was sent to the King, who requested Queen Victoria to peruse it and give him her opinion of it. Her Majesty approved of the speech, observing only that there were some words in it that were not quite English. She then took up her pen, and herself corrected it.

THE STONE IN THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

The Bolsover quarries, from which the stone for the new Houses of Parliament is procured, and several others that have been recently opened in the neighbourhood, contain about twelve feet of workable stone, in numerous bands from eight inches to two feet thick. This stone is of a light yellowish lemon colour. It is not expensive, being cheaper than Portland stone, and worked as easily; but it does not seem to have been much used at a distance from Bolsover, except in slabs for paving.

ITALIAN STATISTICS.

The commission of statistics of the scientific congress of Milan reported to that body that there are 70 savings banks in Italy, having 40,000,000f. deposited. The same commission declares that there are 114 houses of refuge for poor children, where 13,600 children are nourished and educated, at an expense of 470 000f., collected from voluntary contributions. The Papal States are not included in this account.

THE CHINESE DUN.

It is said that the Chinese test, to a fraction, the capacity of a debtor's means, by sending a man to sit in his house and *look at him* till he pays or is driven to despair.

THE SCOTT MONUMENT.

On Saturday week the topmost stone was placed on Scott's monument at Edinburgh, with appropriate ceremony, thus exhibiting, in its full proportions, and in all the richness of its light and elegant Gothic tracery, a structure which, for beauty of design and imposing effect, is admittedly unsurpassed, if even equalled, by any similar commemorative or ornamental building in Europe. The Union Jack was immediately after hoisted on the summit, where it floated until the close of day. A bottle of brandy was also drawn up, and the first glass dedicated with all solemnity to this masterpiece of architecture, "the Monument to Sir Walter Scott."

GUY FAWKES'S LANTERN.

In the Bodleian Library, Oxford, is yet extant the lantern with which it is said Guy Fawkes intended to perpetrate the blowing up of the House of Lords, on the 5th of November, 1605. It bears an inscription in Latin to that effect, and that it was the gift of Robert Heywood.

THE HOUSE SPARROW.

Some will doubtless smile when they are told that sparrows are, when properly taught, admirable song birds. Taken when callow (this is indispensable) from the nest, and brought up under a canary in fine voice, they have been known not only to equal, but even to surpass, their masters in brilliancy of execution.

SHAKSPEARE'S RESIDENCE.

A correspondent of "Fraser's Magazine" gives the following account of Shakspeare's house at Stratford-on-Avon:—"We sallied out before breakfast to make a rough survey of the place. A man was cleaning a gutter before a small tenement in Henley-street. On looking up we observed a sign-board abutting from the building, with the significant inscription, "The Immortal Shakspeare was born in this house." We stood for some time uncovered, and looked reverentially on the birth-place of so great a man. One of the few facts known about the father of the poet is his being amerced, in 1558, in the sum of 4d., for not keeping clean the gutter in front of his dwelling."

ROYAL ECONOMY.

Frederick the Great, sending a minister to Denmark who complained of the smallness of his salary, and said that he could keep neither an equipage nor a table, the King's remark to him was—"You are a prodigal; you ought to know that it is more healthy to go on foot than it is to go in a carriage; and that, so far as eating is concerned, another man's table is always the best."

THE CHAMELEON.

It is a common delusion to suppose that the food of the chameleon is the air. It lives on more substantial diet; but this supposition may have arisen from the following circumstance:—The lungs are exceedingly voluminous, and these the creature is able to fill with air, so as to puff itself up, and in this state it often remains for hours, without any movement of respiration being perceptible; on exhausting the lungs of the air, the sides of the body fall in, and the frame has a meagre appearance till the lungs are again inflated, when it becomes suddenly bloated as before.

STATISTICS OF THE BAR.

It appears by an examination of the records of admission to the bar by the four inns of court—Lincoln's Inn, the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, and Gray's Inn—that at the present time there are no less than 2243 members of the bar. Of this number, 7 were called above 50 years since, 17 between 45 and 50 years since, 28 from 40 to 45 years ago, 122 from 1804 up to 1814, from 1814 up to 124, the number is 308. Of those who were called 10 to 20 years since, there are now 701 members of the bar, and of those called during the last ten years, there are no less than 1100 who appear as members of the bar at the present time.

THE PROCESSION ON LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

We repeat the following account of the procession and banquet on Lord Mayor's Day, as, from the lateness of the hour, it could of course only appear in our last edition:—

This day (Saturday) being the period so well known as Lord Mayor's Day the City, and particularly the neighbourhood of Guildhall, presented a scene of bustle and interest from an early hour.

The Lord Mayor arrived at Guildhall a few minutes past ten o'clock in his state carriage, drawn by six beautiful bay horses. His lordship was received with loud cheers, intermixed with some hisses. The splendour and chasteness of the state liveries attracted universal attention and admiration.

The late Lord Mayor, Sir William Magnay, Bart., arrived in his private state carriage, drawn by six bays, at 11 o'clock. He was most enthusiastically cheered by the assembled crowd.

The procession having been marshalled, left at twelve o'clock, in the usual order.

The Lord Mayor entered his state carriage, attended by the Swordbearer, Macebearer, and other officers, exactly at twelve o'clock. His appearance was the signal for great uproar; but the accounts upon this point are conflicting.

The procession passed down the Poultry, part of Cheapside, and Queen-street, and arrived at Southwark-bridge shortly before one o'clock, where the Corporation embarked on board the state barges, and proceeded to Westminster The crowd, at this time, was very great, but not the least personal insult was offered to the chief magistrate, who repeatedly bowed to those assembled.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

On arriving at Westminster, the Lord Mayor, attended by the late Lord Mayor, the Recorder, the Sheriffs, Aldermen T. Wood, Farncombe, and Challis, a few Common Councilmen, and the usual civic authorities, were ushered into court shortly after half-past one o'clock, and were received by a full Court, consisting of the Lord Chief Baron, Mr. Baron Parke, Mr. Baron Gurney, and Mr. Baron Rolfe, all of whom wore their scarlet robes.

The Recorder, in introducing Mr. Alderman Gibbs, the Lord Mayor, to the Court, entered into a recapitulation of the offices that gentleman had filled in connection with the City of London for a period of eighteen years.

The Lord Chief Baron, in very high terms, congratulated the Lord Mayor on his election, and expressed a confidence he would discharge the duties he had undertaken to the full and perfect satisfaction of his fellow-citizens. The learned Judge also congratulated Sir W. Magnay upon the conclusion of his year of office, and upon the well-deserved honours which he carried with him into his retirement.

Proclamation was then made by the officer of the court for Sir William Magnay, the late Lord Mayor, to come forth and render an account of all issues, profits, &c., which had come to his hands in his office of escheator of the Crown.

Sir William Magnay immediately presented himself.

Mr. Baron Parke, (as senior puisne baron) administered to him the following oath, the terms of which excited some laughter, in consequence of the reference made to the subject of accounts, the expressions being considered as somewhat appropriately applying to the present Lord Mayor:—

"Sir William Magnay, you, as late mayor and escheator of the City of London and suburbs of the same, shall swear that you shall yield to her present Majesty a true and faithful account of the issues and profits of your office as escheator, due to her Majesty, from the 8th day of November, in the seventh year of her said Majesty's reign, until the 8th day of November, in the eighth year of her Majesty's reign—that is to say, for one whole year; and in the same account you shall make a true answer of all felons' goods, outlawed men's goods, waifes, strayes, and other profits whatsoever, which have come to your hands or to the hands of any of your deputies or ministers, by reason of your said office of escheator, or by reason of her said Majesty's prerogative royal; and in the same account you shall charge yourself with all such sums of money as you, or any of your deputies or ministers for you, have levied to her Majesty's use; and furthermore, you shall well and truly behave yourself in yielding the same account, as a true accountant ought to do, without omission or concealment—so help you God."

The usual oaths having been administered to the Lord Mayor,

The Recorder then, in the usual form, invited the learned Judges to partake of the entertainment at Guildhall.

The Chief Baron replied that the invitation would be accepted by some of his learned brethren.

THE BANQUET IN THE GUILDHALL.

The guests began to arrive at half-past three o'clock; the interval between which time and the hour of dinner, half past six, being agreeably occupied with presentations in the Drawing-room (Council Chamber), and identifying the more distinguished guests as they passed through the hall. The presentations were numerous: the Lady Mayoress wore a superb brocaded white satin dress; a crimson velvet robe; head-dress, feathers, and diamonds. The Lord Mayor was in excellent spirits, and, with the Sheriffs (Aldermen Hunter and Sidney), received their guests very courteously. The recognitions of the public characters were "few and far between:" Sir James Graham was received with loud applause.

At length, the dinner-hour arrived. The Lord Mayor, with his distinguished guests, made the *détour* of the Hall; the Count St. Aulaire leading in the Lady Mayoress. The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs were received with unqualified approbation. Grace having been said, the work of refection commenced: the dinner (by Lovegrove, of the London Coffee-house) was both abundant and excellent; the supply of wines was unsparing, especially Champagne. The host of applicants for the barons of beef convinced us that they were not the mere symbols of old English festivity, but the demand for them indicated a sympathy with Young England. The appearance of the hall, throughout the evening, was very brilliant: the superb cut-glass star, at the west end, was especially admired. The vast apartment was tastefully decorated with armour and flags, arranged in picturesque groups, and the *ensemble* reminded us of the Duke of Wellington's remark, that "it is the noblest room in Europe." Still, it has the disadvantage of being extremely ill-adapted for hearing. The *comestibles* being dispatched, the more intellectual enjoyment of the evening commenced; but, such was the lack of silence, and so *altogethery* were the company throughout the evening, that the speakers were rarely heard beyond the upper tables. Nevertheless, a spirit of unanimity pervaded the whole company, and the west responded to the east without nicety as to the topic of approbation.

On the removal of the cloth, "Non Nobis Domine" was sung by the professional ladies and gentlemen."

After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts had been drunk with the greatest enthusiasm,

The Lord Mayor proposed "The health of the greatest of living warriors, the Duke of Wellington," which was received with tremendous cheering.

His Lordship then called on the company to exhaust a bumper to the next toast, which was "Prosperity to the City of London." The toast having been drunk with the customary honours,

The Lord Mayor next proposed the health of the late Lord Mayor, for which Sir W. Magnay returned thanks.

during my year of office, not unworthily of its responsibilities, and transferred it unsullied to its present possessor." (Loud cheers.)

The Lord Mayor next proposed "The health of the Count St. Aulaire, and the Foreign Ambassadors."

The Count St. Aulaire returned thanks in French. His speech consisted of some sensible general observations in favour of peace, but he alluded more particularly to the subject in referring to the visit of Louis Philippe. The Count said:—

"Many among you heard from the lips of my sovereign the sentiments which he entertains towards England, and those which your reception inspired in him. It is in the name of all my fellow citizens that I thank you to-day, gentlemen, for that reception. Yes, gentlemen, all Frenchmen, whatever may be their opinions or their position in society, have felt deeply, and they will long remember, the kind sentiments expressed by you towards the representative of the French nation. With the people of antiquity hospitality was a religion. In our own days, its rights, its duties, and the sentiments which it inspires, have lost nothing of their potency. The people of England and France have cause to rejoice in seeing the sovereigns of the two most powerful nations in the world become the hosts of each other. They may consider it as one guarantee the more in favour of general peace."

The Lord Mayor having proposed the health of Sir James Graham, the right honourable baronet in acknowledging the compliment spoke in these terms:—

"My Lord Mayor, ladies, and gentlemen: In the unavoidable absence of the head of her Majesty's Government, and on behalf of my colleagues and myself, I rise with the greatest pleasure to have the honour of returning thanks for the compliment which you have been pleased to pay to her Majesty's Ministers. From the earliest period of the history of this free country, to deserve the approbation of the citizens of London has ever been among the highest objects of ambition with all men taking part in public affairs; and to obtain any mark of your confidence and esteem has ever been regarded, and justly regarded, an ample and honourable reward for the most faithful and efficient services. (Cheers.) The Lord Mayor has truly told you that, in such a great assembly as this, there necessarily must be a difference of political opinion; it would, therefore, be most improper and inexcusable on my part if I uttered one word or expressed one opinion which would create a division of opinion in this great assembly; but I must be permitted to say that to promote the happiness, to sustain the honour, to maintain the peace of this country, and to promote the prosperity of all classes of its inhabitants, are, indeed, the constant aim and ardent desire of her Majesty's present advisers. (Cheers.) You have heard from her Majesty herself the expression of her own sentiments on this subject. The mode of attaining these great objects naturally gives rise to a difference of opinion, but her Majesty has herself declared what is the key-stone of that government which, among a free people, can never be doubted as the most beneficial and best adapted to secure its objects. Her Majesty herself declared, that "to promote the relief of the indigent, to secure the advancement of science, and to aid the extension of commerce, are the great objects of the policy of this country." To give effect to these objects shall be the constant and sedulous endeavour of her Majesty's ministers, and, by the blessing of Providence, I confidently hope that their efforts will not be altogether unavailing. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, with your permission I am anxious to ropose a toast, and in proposing it I rely with confidence on the justice and generosity of so large an assembly of my fellow-citize I scorn to use the language of flattery and adulation, I shall rather use the simple language of sincerity and truth; and I appeal to this great assembly, whether it be not just, whether it be not generous to anticipate that your lordship, filling the high office which you now hold by the voice of your fellow-citizens, will emulate the example of your predecessors, and honourably and faithfully fulfil the high duties and important functions of that office to which you have been elevated by the choice of the livery, by the approbation of the Court of Aldermen, and by the full and entire approbation of your Sovereign. (Loud cheers.) Feeling that he whom the citizens of London have thought worthy cannot be unworthy—(Loud cheers,)—it is with great and heartfelt satisfaction that, with your permission, I have to propose as a bumper toast, 'The health of the Lord Mayor of the City of London.' (Three times three and one cheer more.)"

The Lord Mayor, in returning thanks, said—"My lords, ladies, and gentlemen, I feel deeply indebted for the very kind manner in which Sir James Graham has done me the honour to propose my name to your notice. I feel on the present occasion that I ought to speak with deep humility. It becomes not him who putteth on the harness to boast like him who putteth it off. All I can say is that all my anxiety shall be to endeavour firmly to discharge the duties of Lord Mayor. (Loud cheers.)"

The company having left the dinner-tables, tea and coffee were served; and within half an hour sets of quadrilles were formed in the council-chamber, and were kept up with spirit for some time.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE.

Two occurrences worthy of record have taken place at this house during the past week. The first was the visit of her Majesty on Monday, when Auber's "Syren" was played. The Queen evidently wished to remain unnoticed, but the audience, with more loyalty than good taste, would not let the opera proceed until the National Anthem had been sung, when her Majesty graciously acknowledged their hearty cheering.

On Tuesday, Mr. Balfe's opera of "The Bohemian Girl" was performed for the hundredth time—a circumstance which the bills of the evening stated to be unprecedented in the annals of British opera. The house was very full; the opera, beautifully performed in every department, never went better; and at the conclusion, Mr. Balfe, who conducted upon the occasion, was loudly called for. A wreath of laurel, with small silver shamrocks, was thrown to him. It was the intention of the management to have presented him with a testimonial upon this occasion, but the list was not filled up in time.

LYCEUM.

A very pleasant *divertissement*, as it was termed in the bills, was introduced between the pieces at this house on Monday evening, and to judge from its cordial reception, met with the unmixed approbation of the audience. First, there was the marching and evolutions of the female warriors from the burlesque of "Aladdin:" then a clever *pas de deux* by Mdlles. Louise and Clara, the former of whom appeared during the last season at the Opera: next two of our native *artistes*, Miss Farebrother and Miss James, danced a very dashing Polka: and lastly, the "Bolero de Cadiz" was gone through by the French ladies above mentioned. The whole affair formed an agreeable interlude, and gave a little breathing-time to the industrious usual performers of this establishment.

PRINCESS'.

On Saturday evening a new ballet, called "The Enchanted Bell,' founded on that version of the story of "Aladdin," already known to the English stage, in which a bell—not a lamp—is the magical instrument for summoning the assistant genius, was produced at this theatre. Mdlle. Caroline Rousset, a clever dancer, with more power and vigour than elegance or finish, plays the principal character, and has made quite a hit by the brilliancy of her achievements. The other Roussets also deserve a favourable mention; and Miss Marshall, as the *Genius*, has a character which she plays with charming vivacity. The excellent performance of this young lady in "Don Cæsar de Bazan proves that she has intelligence as well as physical dexterity. Mr. Gilbert merely has to appear in an isolated *pas des trois*. In the scenic department a great reform appears to have been effected, by the engagement of Mr. Beverley, who has given some beautiful paintings in place of the daubs occasionally seen here.

On Wednesday a comedietta was brought out, called "The Widow Bewitched," a translation (of course) of a French piece, "Le Mari de la Veuve." We think we have seen another version, some years back, of the same piece. The plot, which our space will not allow us to detail, is smart and lively. There are several excellent situations, and the "tag," as it is termed, told admirably. The *denouement* having arrived, the lady appears about to inflict a long story of explanation upon the audience, when a servant announces dinner, and the narration is postponed until the dessert. Mrs. Stirling played the supposed widow, *Mrs. Lorimer*, to perfection; and Mr. Walter Lacy was, as usual, lively, bustling, and gay, as the young barrister. Mr. Granby, Miss Noel, and Miss Honner, also performed with their accustomed care. The piece was entirely successful.

OLYMPIC.

This house having been thoroughly redecorated and cleaned—which in good truth it needed—was once more opened on Monday evening, "under the direction of Miss Davenport," and with the charitable intention of providing a home for the legitimate drama.

After an opening address, somewhat confusedly delivered by Mr. Rayner (in place of the fair lessee, whose province it was to have done so), "Romeo and Juliet" was performed, the young lady playing the heroine. Miss Davenport was, we believe, formerly known to the London playgoers as an "infant phenomenon;" since then she has been playing with success in America and the West Indies. Her acting on Monday was careful and intelligent: she possesses a pleasing expressive face and good stage figure, but lacks passion and energy sufficient to assume any very high position. She was, however, applauded throughout by a very full house, and loudly called for at the end. *Romeo* met with a fine burly iron-lunged representative in Mr. Hudson Kirby, a gentleman whose name we remember to have seen in various "statements" connected with some squabble at one of the over-the-water houses: and *Mercutio* was played by Mr. Roxby, who was lately at the City Theatre. It was judiciously performed, but the actor's voice is against him. None of the other characters call for especial remark; the greater part of them being below mediocrity. A farce called "A Chip of the Old Block," in which Mr. Rayner appeared, followed: and we escaped before the hacknied and worn-out "Don Cæsar de Bazan" concluded the entertainments.

We cannot predict any great success to this new management. Because Mr. Phelps and Mrs. Warner have wrought so remarkable a change in the fortunes of Sadler's Wells, by the careful introduction of the works of our great dramatists—because Mrs. Keeley's name as the directress of the Lyceum so turned the destinies of that establishment—managements far inferior in judgment and component parts have imagined that like success would arrive by pursuing the same track of placing a lady's name at the head of the bills, or talking about "a home for the drama." This dreary imitation cannot be too much deprecated. The total failure of the "City National," a few weeks back, proved that the path was anything but a safe one, without a good company. At the same time, the legitimate drama loses far more than it gains by such dismal attempts to represent it. Any person watching the mass of the audience who filled the Olympic gallery on Monday evening would readily have perceived how little their sympathies were excited by the tragedy: on the contrary, when a Mr. Flexmore performed a "comic dance," he was, to their thinking, far beyond Shakspeare, or any other great dramatist that ever lived. We would recommend Miss Davenport, or any one else to whom the management is confided, not to make the legitimate drama the life-buoy of the establishment, for if such is the case, the ship will be sure to founder.

STRAND.

There is something singularly original and funny in the writings of Mr. Gilbert àBeckett. No one like him can throw an air of ridicule round a popular topic so quaintly, or toss the English language about into such a laughable confusion of puns and allusions. His pathos is remarkable: he can sink anything, albeit, certainly not by weight: and he makes the creations of romance and poetry—spirits, kings, and lovers—always appear intimately acquainted with the most common-place methods of living, or the direst destitution. Unpaid water-rates, cheap ready-made clothes, "tremendous sacrifices," and front parlours or third-pairs back, are the subjects which occupy their minds; and these antitheses are sad provocatives of your laughter. A burlesque from the pen of this gentleman, assisted by Mr. Lemon, was produced here on Monday, founded on the story of Undine, and called "The Knight and the Sprite; or, the Cold Water Cure." The story was pretty closely followed, although in the extravaganza style; and the dialogue so charged with jokes, that the audience had scarcely time to laugh at them, or even to applaud, except at the fall of the curtain, when they did so most lustily. Mrs. Walter Lacy and Mrs. Montgomerie appeared as two dashing young gentlemen, speaking every word set down for them with proper emphasis—a rare thing in the majority of burlesque performers. A very pretty young lady, with a very sweet voice, Miss Bromley, was the *Ondine;* and Mr. Hall, as a water-sprite with webbed hands and feet, imitating O. Smith and Wilkinson, and singing comical American banjo melodies, deserves the warmest thanks of the authors for his clever acting. The other ladies and gentlemen deserve commendation, especially Mr. Romer and Mrs. Melville. The piece has been put upon the stage with good care; and the scenery and mechanical effects are the piece. We may mention a triple *pas de l'ombre* as one of the best. It was announced for repetition amidst loud applause, and will, we doubt not, prove attractive.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Are the palmy days of pageantry to be accounted among the things that have clean departed from the land? And was it for a sign and a warning that the elements arrayed themselves against its latest passage attempted by the chivalry of Eglintoun? Else would it not have been a dainty conceit for the Lord of Burghley to have *fêted* Victoria, as he of Leicester did Elizabeth at Kenilworth! Who so nobly could have mounted a grand Olympic spectacle, graced with the fairest of British coursers, and furnished with all befitting their estate; and would it not have been a characteristic show to set before a Queen of these isles? To be sure the weather was atrocious, and if the clouds are not lost to all sense of propriety, they must feel heartily ashamed of having thrust themselves into the way of the sun, and prevented his offering the Royal guests a warm welcome to the north. Truth to tell, festivities, *al fresco*, are not in the ascendant just now. If there be one month of the twelve more abhorred of Diana than another—it is November. Mountain *sport* is at an end, for unless men were Polar bears they cannot, at *this* season tolerate the Highlands—even the partridge of the valley is as fugitive and unattainable as hope. Pheasant-shooting, indeed, may be carried on by *those* who can command the necessaries—well-stocked manors, keepers with relays of guns, and footmen with relays of Curaçoa—but it's not every one who can go to Corinth, as the proverb says. In short the only popular fun for the furious in woodcraft, at this moment is to be met with in the vicinity of the metropolis, where the Royal hounds furnish the Citizens with a pretext for riding over each other, and the prospects of the kitchen gardens. We are the loyalest people on the face of creation, or the occupiers of the soil in the Harrow country would long since have purchased Captain Warner's combustible cure for stag-hunting. Fancy a bilious nabob retired for rural ease and undisturbance to his villa at Pinner, treated, during breakfast, to a view of three hundred distracted fellows upon horseback—one half charging across the meadow, where his daughters gather their earliest violets, and the other stuck fast in his favourite hedge, the screen of hawthorn, that turns his spring-tide to fragrance. You suppose this an extreme case?—the last stag at whose capture the penitent penner of this paragraph assisted, was secured in a lady's *boudoir*, standing at bay on a pink satin ottoman.

This, however, is the affair of the sufferers, those thick-and-thin patriots who take juggernauting of their lawns and gardens with a philosophy which would have astonished a Stoic. Our office is to deal with things as we find them, and, since there is such a paradise of the hunter of deer—such a nook remaining from the Golden Age—to point out its geography to all who may contemplate a pilgrimage thither. The district hunted by her Majesty's hounds is now, by means of the Great Western Railway, within two hours of every Londoner's stable. The kennel is on Ascot Heath—the meets as set forth below, with their distances from Windsor. Relieved from "the grain of salt" wherewith we have savoured it, the sport with this establishment is often *excellent*. Of course, there is a vast deal of road work, or MacAdaming contingent on it; but, perhaps, the majority of its *habitués* do not much object to it on that *ground*.

Davis, the huntsman, is very enthusiastic in his calling, and Lord Roslyn now gives three public days a-week. Already, they have had some capital runs, but the system of chasing the young hinds at this season is not commendable. In every respect it is characteristic of the country, in every sense of the term it is a national establishment. In appearance, the turn out is all over English—from the spotless top-boot of the Whip to the noble animal he bestrides. In its career is it not English too? for where, but in a land in which sporting is an instinct, might we hope to see such wild licence of woodcraft granted—permission to the peasant to press beneath his horse's hoof the *parterres* of the *nobles*?

MEETS OF THE ROYAL HOUNDS—DISTANCES FROM WINDSOR.

	Miles.		Miles.		Miles.
Swinley	8	Hillingdon	11	Chobham, Walk-end ..	9
Ascot Heath	6	Hayes	12	Thorpe	7
Salt Hill	3	Dawley Wall	10	Littleton	9
Two Mile Brook	5	Harefield	14	Bedfont	9
Farnham Common ..	7	Denham Pond	10	The Magpies, Hounslow Heath	10
Stoke Green	4	Maidenhead Thicket ..	8	Cranford	12
Wexham Heath	6	Hawthorn Hill	7	Vouthall	14
Iver Heath	6	Warfield	7	Langley Broom	3
Stoke Common	6	Stag & Hound, Bingfield	9	Slough	2
Gerrard's Cross	8	Golden Ball, Bracknell ..	9	Beaconsfield	10
Riching's Lodge	5	Warren House	11		
Uxbridge Common ..	10	Broom Hall Hut	7		

These are the home meets only; the royal hounds hunt the vale of Aylesbury for a fortnight every season, generally, and a fortnight in the spring in the New Forest.

TATTERSALLS.

MONDAY.—The chief feature of some reasonably brisk betting was the advance of the Cobweb colt to 22 to 1, with plenty of backers, and the retirement of Fitz Allen to 33 to 1. Several other horses were backed with considerable gust, amongst whom may be mentioned Young Eclipse, the Laird o' Cockpen, Cabin Boy, and *Devil's* Dust, but the odds on the average tallied closely with those returned on Thursday, the 7th inst. The following were the market prices:—

11 to 1 agst Alarm	25 to 1 agst Old England	40 to 1 agst Miss Whip colt
16 to 1 —— Forth's lot (t)	38 to 1 —— Fitz Allen	50 to 1 —— Jinglepot
16 to 1 —— The Irish lot (t)	34 to 1 —— Young Eclipse	50 to 1 —— Cabin Boy
16 to 1 —— Kedger	35 to 1 —— Weatherbit	50 to 1 —— Devils' Dust
22 to 1 —— Cobweb colt	40 to 1 —— Laird o'Cockpen (t)	50 to 1 —— Twig
25 to 1 —— Pam (t)		50 to 1 —— Seaman
25 to 1 —— Idas	45 to 1 —— Clear the Way	

THURSDAY.—If the betting this afternoon be received as a sample of what may be expected on the winter Thursdays, book-making will be a sorry occupation until *after* the meeting of Parliament. The following summary of the business will show that the metallics had a *very easy* time of it:—200 to 10 agst the Cobweb colt, 25 to 1 to £100 agst Pam, 28 and 30 to 1 to £150 agst Idas, 35 to 1 each agst the Laird o'Cockpen and Young Eclipse, 1000 to 25 agst Anti-Repealer, 1000 to 20 four or five times agst Cabin Boy, 1000 to 15 each agst Flahowlagh, Seaman, and the Carlotta colt; and 1000 to 10 each agst Christina colt, John Davis, and The Hermit.

ASHDOWN PARK COURSING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

THE CUP.—Mr. Bowles's Bodice beat Mr. Agg's Annabelle. Mr. W. Etwall's Win-*if*-I-Can beat Mr. Lawrence's Læda. Mr. Bowles's Bill Scott beat Mr. W. Etwall's Witchery. *Mr. Gordon's* Laura beat Mr. Goddard's Arathea.

THE DERBY.—Mr. Agg's Almaviva beat *Mr.* Lawrence's Linchpin. Mr. W. Etwall's West End beat Mr. Bowles's Baldrick.

THE OAKS.—Mr. Bowles's Blessington beat Mr. W. Etwall's Wild Rose. Mr. Lawrence's Laudnum beat Mr. Agg's Gazelle. Mr. W. Etwall's Wit's End beat Mr. Bowles's Burlesque.

ST. LEGER.—Mr. Aggs's Abelard beat Mr. W. Etwall's Witness. Mr. Bowles's Brocade beat Mr. Lawrence's Lobelia.

MATCH.—Mr. Bowles's Blue Coat Boy beat Mr. Aggs's Anodine.

The weather was unfavourable, and the attendance thin, but the sport was good.

BATTUE SHOOTING.—On Thursday week Lord Stanley, Lord Lilford, Mr. Talbot Clifton, Mr. Wilson Patten, and two other gentlemen, shot upwards of 300 head of game on Lord Lilford's estate, near Warrington.

GREAT TROTTING MATCH FOR ONE HUNDRED POUNDS.—The long-pending match between Mr. Vanderstein's (of Whitechapel) grey gelding and Mr. M'Grath's (of Lambeth) bay cob, to trot two miles in harness, came off on Tuesday on Sunbury Common; and from the amount of stakes, the heavy betting on the race, and the great celebrity of the horses, an unusual degree of interest was created. The distance being measured, the horses, harnessed to light match carts, were driven to the starting mark, and at the signal they went away at great speed, and accomplished half a mile in eighty-eight seconds. At this stage the bay horse broke out into a gallop, and was suddenly pulled in (in compliance with the usual rules of trotting, and the great cavalcade of horsemen and vehicles came violently upon it, and it was thrown down, the chaise overturned, and the driver seriously injured, and, being unable to proceed further, the grey horse completed the distance and won the stakes, the spectators being much mortified at so unsatisfactory a result. The winning pony is of American breed, and performed the two miles in six minutes.

COUNTRY NEWS.

A HEARTY OLD MAN.—John Richards, a man of 110 years of age, was present at the late Tring Agricultural Association. He looked not older than many do at sixty or seventy years of age. He is a native of Broad Cliffs, in Devonshire, where his baptism is registered as having taken taken place in 1739. He was a working man in the reign of George II., from whom he had the honour to receive a guinea for opening a gate at Longleat Park. He had also frequently conversed in Windsor Park with George III, whom he said they used to call Farmer George. He has been a sawyer, a drover, a herb gatherer, and had latterly been employed in keeping birds from corn; for though so aged his eye was still good; and sporting gentlemen would be surprised and pleased to witness his shooting. He was also in the militia in the time of General Wolfe, and was wounded at the battle of Vinegar Hill, but had no pension. It is needless to say that this old man excited considerable interest. He appears to be still strong and active, and waved his arm vigorously when the toasts were cheered. It is painful to add, that this poor old fellow, who attended on the Prince of Wales' great grandfather, was, until very lately, confined in a union workhouse. On Saturday morning the old man made a trial of his skill in shooting at a mark, the fourth part of a sheet of foolscap, at forty yards distance, in which he placed twelve shots.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE ON THE BRISTOL AND EXETER RAILWAY.—On Sunday evening last a gentleman of Weston Super-mare, mamed Bellinge, purchased a first-class ticket from that station to Bristol, and took his seat; but when he got to the junction, it was noticed that he was rather the worse for liquor. On the arrival of the train at Bristol he was missed; and on looking at the carriage, it was found the window on the side nearest the opposite line was open, but the door fast; his hat was on the seat, and two letters. It was immediately surmised that he had fallen out, and was killed; and the inspector of the railway police (Mr. Burton) and a policeman started down the line in search of him. They walked on to Clevedon-road station without any news of him, but, on arriving there, the policeman on duty told them that about an hour before a gentleman walked down the line, covered over with blood and ballast, and was gone to bed at the Station Hotel, intoxicated; he stated to the policeman he had lost his way. In the morning, when he came to his senses, he was visited by the inspector, and said he had not the slightest recollection of the affair, or even of getting into the train at Weston; and he was not much hurt, only a cut in the forehead, his hands cut and swollen very much, and coat, &c. much torn. He lost his wig in the scuffle with the train and timbers on the line. It was afterwards found that he got out of the train about two miles above Clevedon station, and must have fallen with great force between the two lines of rail, as there were evident marks in the loose gravel where he alighted. The train, at the time, must have been going at least thirty miles an hour. How he escaped instant death is not easily to be imagined; and the mail train only missed him by a few inches (by his own account). Four hours elapsed after he fell out before he got to the Station Hotel for assistance, during which time he was walking about, or lying insensible on the line. It was about eight o'clock in the evening when he is supposed to have fallen out.

THE BURGLARY AT MANCETTER, WARWICKSHIRE.—In consequence of the recent outrage at Mr. Worthington's, at Mancetter, of which an account appeared in our paper, Mr. W. S. Dugdale, M.P., convened a meeting of magistrates, when it was unanimously agreed that a communication should be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, signed by all the magistrates, soliciting the Government to offer a reward of an additional £100, with her Majesty's free pardon to either of the parties who will impeach his accomplices. A letter from Sir J. Graham to Mr. Dugdale has been received, granting the request of the magistrates, and offering a reward of £100, in addition to the £100 previously offered by Mr. Worthington, for the discovery and conviction of the burglars.

INCENDIARY FIRE NEAR BRIGHTON.—On Saturday last an incendiary fire took place at a barn in the occupation of Mr. Gorringe, a farmer at Withdean, about a mile and a half from Brighton. The barn was full of corn, and, owing to the inadequate supply of water, there were no means *of* arresting the progress of the flames. The villagers hastened to the spot, and exerted themselves to save the corn, but with all their praiseworthy efforts scarcely a handful was saved. The damage is estimated at £400. A young man named Ledbitter is in custody on suspicion of having set the premises on fire. The building and property were insured.

THE LAWYERS OUTWITTED.—It is not often that the lawyers are taken in, but a case has recently occurred at Birmingham, in which so ingenious an artifice was practised upon a professional gentleman there by two swindlers, that he was completely deceived, and no doubt he thinks himself fortunate that the amount to which he was swindled was not a very large one. A few days ago an elderly person, represented to be of gentlemanly exterior and address, and apparently blind, called at the office of a respectable solicitor in that town, accompanied by a youth, who acted as his guide. On being introduced to the principal of the office he presented his card, bearing the name of "Mr. C. Rice," and proceeded to say, that he called to consult with the solicitor as to the recovery of £60, owing to him by a Mr. Joliffe, in the Aston-road. The attorney, upon receiving these instructions, promised to write to Mr Joliffe immediately, and the client offered him the customary fee, but this, until the matter was settled, was declined. The attorney, according to promise, wrote to Mr. Joliffe, and in the course of the same day the latter person called at the office, acknowledged the receipt of the letter, regretted the necessity which had induced his old friend, Mr. Rice, to proceed against him, but expressed a hope that a few more days of indulgence would be extended towards him, when he would most certainly discharge Mr. Rice's claim. The solicitor was so much satisfied with Mr. Joliffe's manner and apparent sincerity, that he granted him the time required. Mr. Joliffe tendered the solicitor a guinea as some recompense for the trouble he had already taken in the matter; but this, of course, like the former fee, was for the present declined. On the following day Mr. Rice, followed by his juvenile guide, again called at the office of the solicitor, and represented himself as so well as pleased, that he at once expressed his determination to put the entire management of his affairs into that gentleman's hands. With this view he produced a large posting bill, announcing the sale of a very "desirable estate," only "one and a half hour's journey from London, in a delightful situation," late the property of Mr. Frederick A. Rice. The sale was announced under the authority of Mr. Winstanley, the auctioneer, to come off, without reserve, at the Crown Inn, Aylesbury, on the 30th inst. Amongst the commodious effects to be put up for sale was "a commodious residence," called "The Red Hill Farm." Mr. Winstanley was also instructed to sell about 300 lots of well-made furniture, 460 oz. of plate, 37 dozen of excellent wines, with live and dead stock, farming implements, &c., particulars of which were to be obtained from the auctioneer, *on the premises*, and of Mr. Rice, sole legatee, 41, Great Brook-street, Birmingham. The agency was of course at once accepted, upon which Mr. Rice said he would immediately put the deeds into the possession of his new solicitor, but that on his way from London he called upon a friend at Coventry, where he left the deeds with a gentleman who kindly lent him £20; as he happened, however, only to have £8 upon him, the solicitor freely advanced to his client the balance of £12 wherewith to repay his Coventry acquaintance. Mr. Rice was extremely obliged by this prompt assistance, and speedily left the office. It is almost needless to say that the check was forthwith melted into cash at the solicitor's bankers, and that Mr. Rice, forgetting to return with the deed from Coventry, has not again visited the office of his new legal adviser. The solicitor beginning to suspect all was not right, the next day made inquiries, and found that two other legal gentlemen had been similarly duped, and had advanced £20 each upon the deeds of the "Red hill Farm. Information was given to the police, and it was discovered that several tradesmen had been similarly swindled.

AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH.—The Rev. Rowland Hill, who has been residing at Bowness, Windermere, for the last three months, was suddenly taken ill in the shop of Mrs. R. Barrow, draper and grocer of that place, about half-past twelve on Thursday, when, with great difficulty, he was carried into an adjoining room, and he was attended immediately by two medical men, but expired in about half an hour. On Friday an inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from some inward fit.

THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT AT OLDHAM.—The result of the inquest on the persons who were killed by the falling of the mill at Oldham, could only appear in part of our impression of last week. The verdict was as follows:—"Accidental death, caused by the falling of the building; and the jury are unanimously of opinion that the causes of the accident are fully pointed out by the able report of Messrs. Fairburn and Bellhouse."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

VAUGHAN V. THELLUSON.—In the Court of Chancery, on Tuesday, the Lord Chancellor gave judgment in this case, which has been argued at great length on several occasions. About twelve months since a motion was made to this court to discharge an order of the Vice Chancellor of England, granting an injunction restraining the defendant from proceeding with an action at law. It appeared that, after the death of the late Sir B. Codrington, one of his judgment creditors for £4000 brought an action against the executors to recover the amount of the debt, to which the executors pleaded that they were not liable, and afterwards filed a bill in this court for an injunction to restrain further proceedings at law. The Vice Chancellor granted the injunction; against that decision the present appeal was brought. His lordship, after going at length into the facts of the case, said he could not see that the executors had been guilty of any *laches*, or had acted in any manner which disentitled them to the relief they sought for in an equity court, and, agreeing in opinion with the Vice Chancellor, he must dismiss the appeal with costs, and order the injunction to continue.

THE WESTMINSTER LOAN AND DISCOUNT SOCIETY.—In the Court of Bankruptcy, on Tuesday, Mr C. K. Nicholls, formerly secretary to the Westminster Loan and Discount Society, whose case has often been before the public, again appeared.—Mr. Lloyd objected to the passing of the bankrupt on several grounds, the principal one being that he had not given a sufficiently clear account of his connection with the defunct loan society.—The bankrupt was then sworn, and examined at some length as to his connection with the society, and with the possession of the banking-house in Adam-street, but nothing of importance was elicited.—After a protracted hearing, his Honour said that the accounts of the bankrupt presented rather an extraordinary appearance. There were debts and liabilities to the amount of £14,000, and property handed in only to £25. Besides, having been only ten days in the hands of the official assignee, further time would be necessary for their thorough investigation. Under these circumstances, he would adjourn the examination until the date of the audit, which would be some time in January.

THE LATE CASE OF ABDUCTION AND SUICIDE.—In the Bail Court, on Wednesday, Mr. Mellor applied to Mr. Justice Patteson for a writ of certiorari to remove into that court an inquisition which had been taken by the coroner on the body of George Gardner, and also the depositions of the witnesses examined before him. The affidavits on which the learned counsel founded his motion set forth the following extraordinary facts:—Some time since the deceased, George Gardner, was indicted for the abduction of a young lady from a boarding school, but after that proceeding, an arrangement was come to between the parties, the result of which was that on his trial the defendant pleaded guilty to the indictment, when the court ordered him to enter into recognizances to appear and receive judgment when called upon, which having done, he was liberated. Before the commission of the above offence he was servant to a farmer named Page, the father of the young lady in question, and after his discharge from custody he went to Canada, but had since returned to this country and visited the farmhouse of Mr. Page, and having gained access by one of the windows remained there during the night. In the morning he was seen by the young lady, who gave him some coffee. Her mother also had an interview with him, Mr. Page himself being from home at the time, and not aware of the fact of deceased's return. After breakfast the young lady complained of some disagreeable smell in the room, and it was subsequently ascertained that Gardner had taken poison, from the effects of which he shortly afterwards died. The jury before whom the coroner's inquisition was taken, returned a verdict of "Felo de se." To this inquisition the learned counsel now took several objections, upon hearing which his lordship granted a rule to show cause.

ROBERT BANNISTER'S BANKRUPTCY.—A first dividend under this estate, the particulars of which have already appeared, was declared in the Court of Bankruptcy on Wednesday, of 8s. in the pound. It will be recollected the bankrupt carried on business at Portsea as a draper, and got into debt in the space of about four months for upwards of £17,000.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The brig Blundell, which sailed from Liverpool to Trinidad on Saturday, came in contact with the American ship Feronia, and sunk immediately. The Feronia was inward bound from Quebec. The hands of the Blundell had barely time to save themselves.

According to the last accounts from St. Petersburgh, fears are entertained of the health of the Empress; the inflammation of the lungs, from which she has been suffering a long time, has taken an alarming appearance, which it had not before exhibited.

The *Augsburg Gazette*, under its Prussian head, states that the superior tribunal of the censorship displays a great activity, and that almost daily the journals contain proofs of the liberal spirit which presides over its decisions.

The *Frankfort Journal* mentions a rumour current in that city that the three great northern powers were about to acknowledge Isabella II., inasmuch as the Court of Rome had removed the canonical obstacles that interfered with her marriage with the Prince of Asturias.

The execution of Pierre Guyonet, for parricide, took place a few days back at Angouleme (France). This unhappy man murdered his father, an old man of 86, in order to avoid paying him a pension of 40 francs a year.

Mr. Henry Morland, brother to George Morland, the distinguished painter, died at No. 46, Union-street, Blackfriars-road, on Monday week, after an illness of two days only, upwards of eighty years of age. In early life he was engaged as a clerk in an eminent banking-house, from which, however, he emerged to join his brother George. Poor Harry had of late obtained a precarious living by attending sales of pictures, books, &c. Of the merits of the former he was considered an excellent judge, and purchased on commission for distinguished patrons of art.

We learn from Dresden that while the family of Weber were expecting his remains for interment, their number was reduced by the death of his younger son, a youth of twenty, who was studying painting with the most brilliant hopes of success. Only one son now remains.

The clergy of Paris, in imitation of the clergy of Dusseldorff, have opposed the reading of Eugene Sue's novel of *Le Juif Errant*. Notices have been stuck up in the church of Saint-Eustache, interdicting the reading of this novel by the parishioners, and at the church of Saint-Germain-l'Auxerrois the clergy have requested the mothers of families to prohibit their children from reading it. The probable effect of this clerical interference with the literature of the day, will be to cause the work to be perused by many who could not otherwise have cared for doing so.

The last meeting of the Committee for superintending the Wellington statue has taken place, and it was agreed that the trustees be requested to get the inscription immediately put upon the pedestal—viz., "Wellington" on each side, and "Erected 18th June, 1844," on each end.

The Legislative Assembly of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, at its last sitting, came to the very important resolution, as regards trading affairs, of abolishing the days of grace in the case of bills of exchange and notes to order, and ordered that such securities, in the event of non-payment, should be protested the day after they should become due, according to the usage in France.

The King of Denmark has issued two ordonnances; one for establishing a *conservatoire* of music at Copenhagen, and the other for vocal instruction at all the schools throughout the Danish dominions.

The vacant ribbon of the order of St. Patrick (worn by the late Marquis of Donegal) has been conferred, it is said, upon the Earl of Rosse.

On comparing the taxes paid in Belgium, it has been found that the average of the sums paid by every individual is less than in France, in the Netherlands, and in England. For Belgium, it is 19f. 86c. per head; for France, 30f. 68c.; for the Netherlands, 39f. 63c.; for England, 56f. For the duties of Customs, Excise, and of general consumption, the average is as follows:—For Belgium, less than 8f.; for France, more than 12f.; for the Netherlands, more than 16f. 69c.; for England, more than 38f.

Provisions in Wales and at Jersey, are at the present time excessively cheap. At Carmarthen, for instance, fine geese may be bought at 2s. each; a fine young turkey, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.; a pair of ducks, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 6d.; and fowls from 1s. to 1s. 6d. a couple. Beef, mutton, and pork, are to be bought at 4d. and 4½d.; pickled joints of the finest meat, 5d. In Jersey, a turkey is 2s. to 3s.; ducks, 1s. 6d. a pair; gunpowder tea, 5s. per lb.; double refined sugar, 4½d. to 6½d. per lb.; and Brazil sugar, 3d. Very good port and sherry, 24s. the dozen; claret, at 18s. to 24s. the dozen; brandy, 4s. the gallon; very fine old ditto, 7s.; Hollands, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 4d. the gallon.

On Tuesday morning Mr. Gilpin, a master of the Merchant Tailors' Company, introduced by Major General Dyson, waited on Sir Henry Pottinger to tender him the freedom of that company, which has been the first mark of mercantile approbation bestowed on Sir Henry.

The *Mémorial d'Aix*, in giving an account of a storm which took place on Sunday last in that neighbourhood, states that the hailstones which fell were of such an enormous size, that its readers can scarcely form an idea of them. One, it says, weighed 10lb. Fortunately, neither man nor animal was struck by any of these terrific hail stones.

The nomination of Sheriffs for the year ensuing took place on Tuesday in the Court of Exchequer, before the Lords of her Majesty's Privy Council.

The opening of the railway between St. Nicholas and Antwerp took place on the 9th inst.

A notable instance of the anomalies of the law was mentioned in the Rolls Court the other day. A gentleman being dissatisfied with the amount of a bill sent in by his solicitor, had it taxed. The sum of £7 was taken off on taxation, but the costs of the taxation were nearly double the amount of the bill. Strange specimen of equity business.

His Royal Highness Prince William of Prussia has arrived at his palace at Berlin from the Chateau Babelsberg, where his Royal Highness had been residing since his recent severe accident. The Prince does not appear to feel much inconvenience from the effects of that casualty.

During the season at Spa, up to the present time, there have been 960 English visitors, 656 French, 430 Dutch, 958 Germans, 62 Russians, 43 Italians, 21 Polish, 19 Americans, 10 Spanish, 13 Portuguese, 5 Swiss, 5 Danish, 2 Swedes, and 2453 Belgians.

The *German Universal Gazette* says:—A conspiracy by the nuns of the convent of Varaten against the Princess Breakovaz, who, after relinquishing an immense fortune, took the veil in that convent, is the subject of general conversation. At the death of the late superior, these 1000 nuns refused to accept the Princess as her successor, she having excited their animosity by expressing a determination to make a reform in their conduct, which she considered to have been much too free. The rebellious nuns carried their opposition so far as to break all the windows of the convent.

The *Wurtzburgh Gazette* states that the opening of the railroad from Augsburgh to Douonwirth, will take place on the 18th instant.

Mr. Holman, the celebrated blind traveller, is now in the country of the Lower Danube, after having visited Dalmatia, Bosnia, and Wallachia. He is to visit Moldavia and Transylvania before he returns to England.

Nina Sontag, sister of the Countess Rossi, has just entered the Carmelite convent at Prague.

It has been accurately calculated that there are now 131 lines of railway to complete, requiring an investment of £95,265,000 capital, with the power of borrowing one-third more, making a total of £127,000,000. The five per cent. which Parliament requires to be advanced on the subscribed capital must give a present circulation to £4,762,166.

The packet-ship England, which arrived at Liverpool on Saturday, from New York, brought a novel article of importation, a quantity of American candles.

A melancholy occurrence recently took place at Leghorn. Two captains—the one of an English, and the other of a Swedish merchant-ship—laid a wager, during a furious storm, to go in a small boat as far as a tower which stands on a reef of rocks some miles from the shore. The Swedish boat, which was in advance of the other, suddenly capsized, when the captain and one of two seamen who accompanied him were drowned.

The King of Saxony has conferred a patent of nobility on the celebrated Hellenist Godfried Herrman. This mark of distinction on the part of his Majesty was presented to the learned *savant* by a deputation from the Senate of the University of Leipsic, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his appointment as Professor of Greek Literature to that institution. This eminent *savant*, although in his seventy-second year, fulfils still his duties at the University with the vigour of youth.

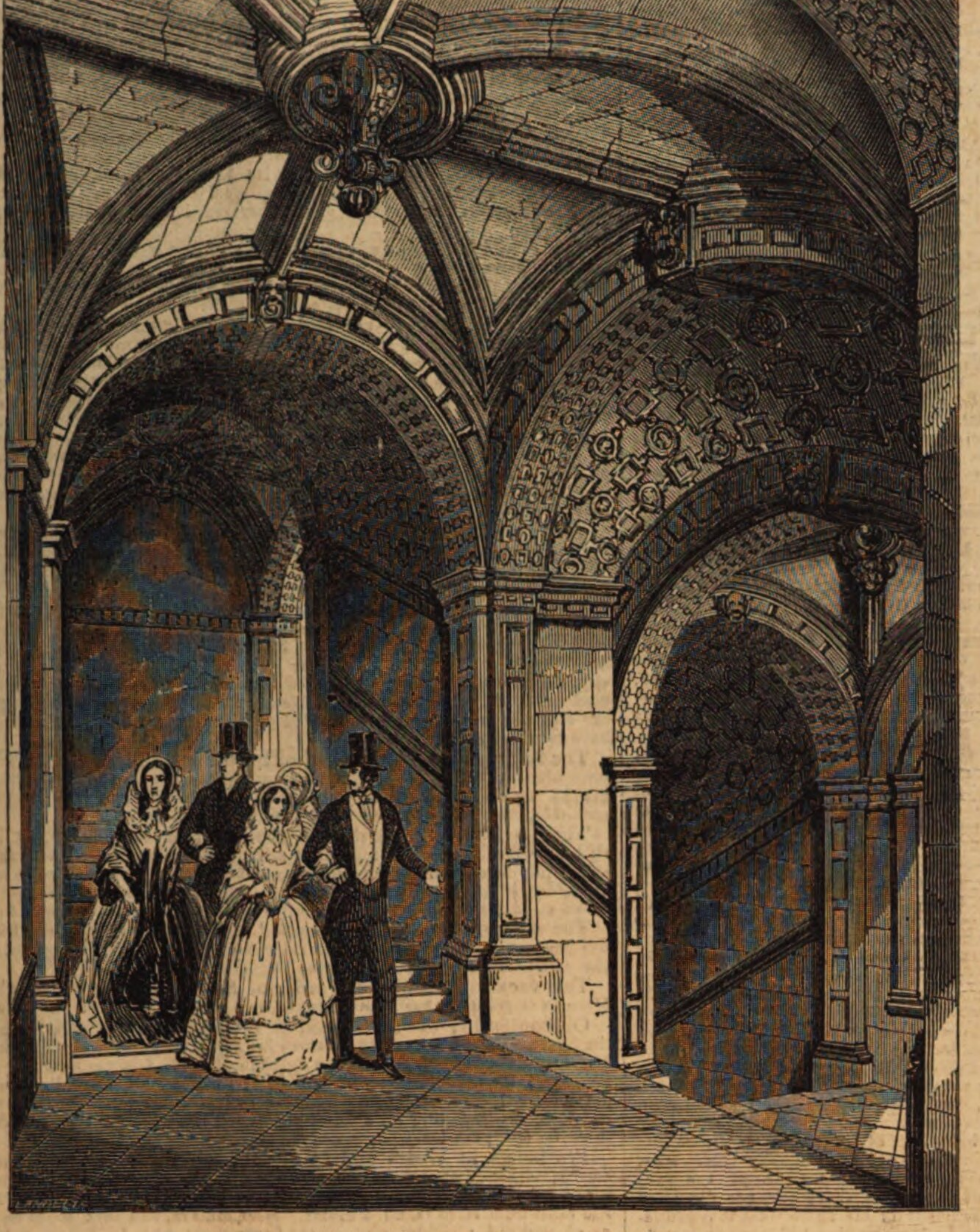
The Duke de Leuchtenberg arrived at Munich on the 4th inst. Until his return to St. Petersburgh he will reside alternately at Munich and Eichstadt.

The *Hamburgh Correspondent* states, that a treaty has been concluded between the two Governments for the construction of a railroad from Hanover to Bremen.

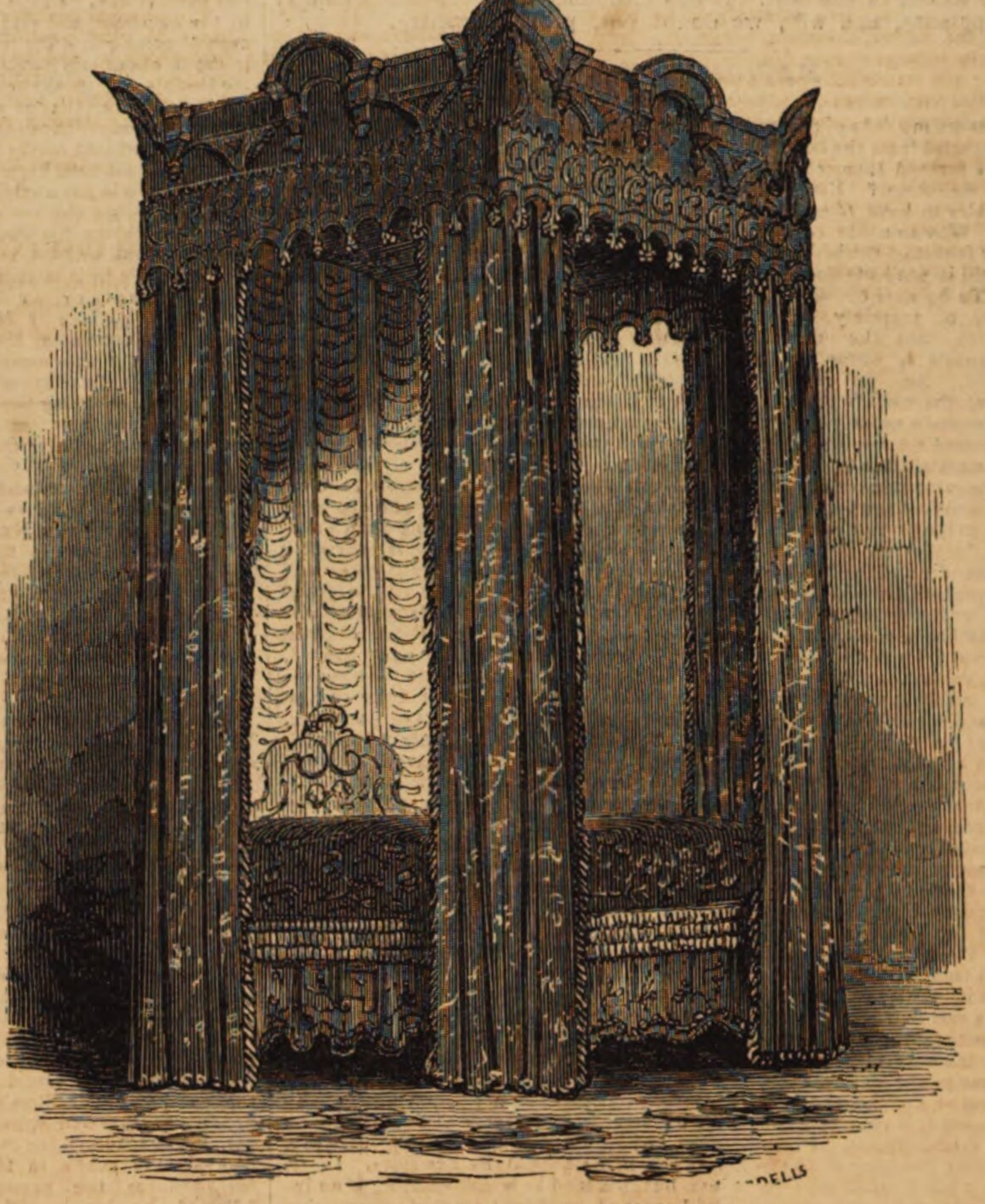
The Railways opened in Germany on and before the 1st of November inst., are 13 in number, extending 130 German miles. The cost about £4,400,000 sterling. The number of railways constructing is 12, extending 205 German miles; with a capital of about £8,377,000 sterling. 22 lines of railways extending 282 German miles, are as yet only projected, but will be most likely executed. The expense of these is estimated at about £9,960,000 sterling; without including three railways, extending 24 miles, which are on the eve of being executed. In all there are 48 railways, extending 641 German miles, with a capital of £25,000,000.

It is stated that there will be a new Philharmonic Society next season, and that it will embody among its members men of rank, position, and talent, who have hitherto kept aloof from joining similar institutions. The new society, it is said, is to hold its concerts at the Italian Opera House, and the following names are already spoken of as a portion of the new society:—Cramer, Mendelssohn, Benedict, Costa, Sivori, Thalberg, Leopold de Meyer, Berlioz, Auber, Balfe, Sterndale Bennett, Macfarren, Smart, and C. Horsley.

VALUE OF AN ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL.—In a course of lectures on the history of architecture, recently delivered at the Collegiate Institution, Liverpool, by Mr. George Godwin, F.R.S., the lecturer remarked, after describing the public buildings, in ancient Greece, that little was known of their private dwellings, and said, an ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of that period, or rather "Athenian News," which would give us a peep into the dwellings of the citizen, of his every-day habits, would be exceedingly valuable. Considerable applause followed the remark.



CURIOUS STAIRCASE, AT BURGHLEY.



QUEEN ELIZABETH'S STATE BED.

(Continued from page 313.)

fast-room, a noble apartment, and very magnificently furnished. The staircase (engraved at page 316) is remarkable for its elaborately decorated vaulted roof; its pendents correspond with those of the timber roof of the Great Hall.

On Wednesday morning the Queen rose at an early hour, and breakfasted with the Prince Consort in her private apartment.

Before taking breakfast, however, her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, proceeded to the private chapel of the mansion (where the other guests had already assembled) to perform her morning devotions.

The chapel is a beautiful apartment, ornamented by a variety of superb carving, by Gibbons. Arranged on each side are ten antique figures, as large as life, in bronze.

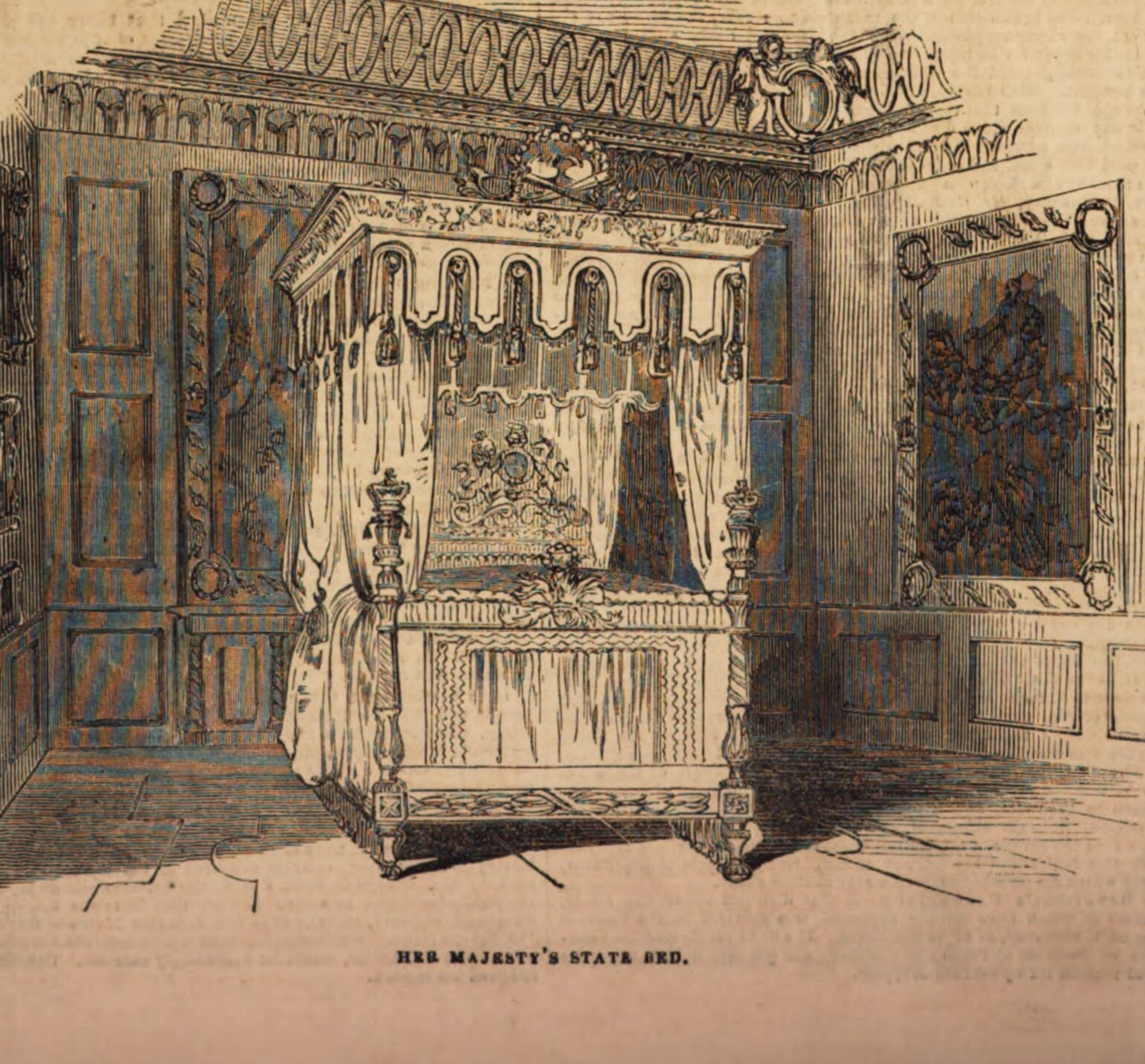
It is asserted that Queen Elizabeth, when a visitor at Burghley, regularly attended divine service in this chapel, and that it was her custom to place herself on the left side, nearest the altar, which has ever since been distinguished by the appellation of Queen Elizabeth's seat.

STAMFORD, Thursday.

Throughout the whole of yesterday the rain continued to fall without intermission until nearly four o'clock, when it ceased, and the evening became fine. Her Majesty, in consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather, did not leave the house, but devoted the day to inspecting the splendid collection of pictures, one of the first in the kingdom, belonging to her noble host. Among those which especially attracted her Majesty's attention was a painting of the "Virgin and Child," by Castiglione, which was presented to Brownlow, Earl of Exeter, by Gangannelli, Pope Clement XIV., in 1774, under somewhat singular circumstances. His lordship being in the streets of Rome when the Pontiff was passing in procession on a public occasion, joined in the adoration of the Catholics, which so forcibly impressed his Holiness that he wished to show some token of respect to so polite a Protestant nobleman. Shortly afterwards, the Earl amusing himself at the Vatican, expressed his admiration of this picture, and observed he had none of the works of Castiglione in his collection at Burghley. This information no sooner reached the ears of the Pope, than he ordered the picture to be conveyed at an early hour the next morning to his lordship's lodgings. A "Salvator Mundi," a *chef d'œuvre* of Carlo Dolci, and the "Death of Seneca," by L. Giordano, and also a fine picture of "Adam and Eve," by L. Caracci, recently added to the collection by the present marquis, also engaged her Majesty's special attention. When it is considered, that in the collection at Burghley there are paintings by Titian, Corregio, Raphael, Claude Lorraine, Maratta, Spagnoletto, Rembrandt, Caravagio, Rubens, Guido, Domenichino, Murillo, Baptiste, L. Da Vinci, and numerous others, it may be readily imagined that her Majesty, who is a connoisseur in paintings, found ample subjects of amusement.

Her Majesty was conducted over nearly the whole of the magnificent rooms in the house by her noble host, and afterwards went to look at the kitchen, which is one of the most ancient and curious apartments in the house. The whole of the decorations and arrangements in her Majesty's own suite of appartments have been much praised by her Majesty. They have been fitted up by E. Browning, Esq., his lordship's architect, who also designed the triumphal arches so much admired by the Queen on her entry to Burghley.

This morning the weather was remarkably fine, and formed an agreeable contrast to that of yesterday. Immediately after breakfast, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Marquis of Salisbury, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Stanley, and the Marquis of Granby, went out to shoot in the preserves at Butlands, adjoining the park. Her Majesty intends to drive out this afternoon, and her carriages are ordered to be in readiness at one o'clock. It is stated, that she intends to drive as far as Exton, the seat of the Earl and Countess of Gainsborough, to pay them a passing visit, but nothing certain is known. The Mayor and Corporation of Stamford are to present their address to her Majesty this evening; but the time is not yet fixed. It was generally thought yesterday that Prince Albert would go out with the hounds, which meet a few miles from Burghley this morning, and in consequence of which there was a greater field than has been known for many a day—many of the hunters coming from a considerable distance.



HER MAJESTY'S STATE BED.

THE CHRISTENING IN THE CHAPEL.

Oh! happy infant! blest in each degree,
The child of wealth and pow'r,
The promised care of Royalty
Pledg'd at this sacred hour,
Thy dawning on the world has been most bright,
  May'st thou live through a joyous day,
    And when thy night,
For night must come, will steal thee hence away,
  Let it be calm—serene—
As ever clos'd a soft Italian scene,
  When in tramontane skies
The sun sinks down to make more glorious rise!
Oh! bless thee, Babe! and her who gives thee name
And both alike be consecrate to Fame! W.

The ceremony of christening the infant daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, took place yesterday evening at six o'clock. and was performed by the Bishop of Peterborough, assisted by the Rev. H. Atley. It has been stated that her Majesty was to have stood sponsor to the infant; this, however, is incorrect, the sponsors at the christening being His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Hon. Lady Middleton, and Lady Sophia Cecil. Her Majesty attended at the ceremony, and occupied the seat in which it is stated Queen Elizabeth usually sat, when attending divine service at Burghley. The infant was named after her Most Gracious Majesty. Immediately after the ceremony, Prince Albert presented to his little goddaughter a handsome gold cup and cover, which had a suitable inscription engraved on it. The whole of the nobility and other guests of the Marquis attended the ceremony, which took place in the chapel, a beautiful apartment, 42 feet long, 35 wide, and 18 high, ornamented by festoons of fruit and flowers, carved by Gibbons. The ceiling is of fretwork, and the sides are wainscotted half-way. The pulpit, desk, and chairs, are of mahogany, and the communion-table and rails of cedar—all modern. Arranged on the side are the antique figures, as large as life, in imitation of bronze, standing on altars and bearing lamps in their hands.

There is a large ante-room attached to the west end, and forming part of the Chapel, which is 31 feet 6 inches in length, and 24 feet in breadth; it is wainscoted from the ground to the ceiling, and fitted with open seats, for the use of servants.

Immediately over the altar is a painting, by Paul Veronese, of "Zebedee's Wife Petitioning Jesus Christ to Dignify her two Sons in Heaven." There are six other paintings in the Chapel, by the following masters:—"Solomon's Idolatry," by Carlo Loti; "Interview between Christ and Mary Magdalen, after his resurrection," by Liberi; "Saul and the Witch of Endor," by Carlo Loti; "Adoration of the Shepherds," by Liberi; "Jephtha's Vow," by L. Giordano; "Finding of Moses," by Carlo Loti.

The dinner party last night, besides her Majesty and Prince Albert and the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, was Lady Portman, Hon. Miss Liddell, Earl of Delawarr, Lord Burghley, Mr. Anson, Col. Arbuthnot, Col. Wylde, Duke of Rutland, Marquis of Salisbury, Marquis of Granby, Earl of Aberdeen, Sir Robert Peel, Sir James Graham, Lord Stanley, Lord and Lady Alford, Lord and Lady Cecil, Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley, Sir William and Lady Middleton, Lord Lovaine, Hon. H. Pierrepont, Hon. Captain and Mrs. Spencer, Lord Brooke, Sir George Clerk, Rev. H. Atley, the Bishop of Peterborough, Mrs. Davys, Lord and Lady Gainsborough, Sir John Trollope, Lord and Lady Aboyne.

Sir James Graham arrived at Stamford early in the afternoon.

In the evening, as soon as the christening was over, there was a display of fireworks in the park, and the bridge across the lake was brilliantly illuminated, as also were the lodge and the triumphal arches.

THE STATE BEDS.

Burghley is sumptuously furnished with "State Beds"—(*see page* 316)—and one of the most superb of them is in "Queen Elizabeth's Bed-room," in the western first floor of the mansion. This state bed has hangings of green velvet on a ground of gold tissue; and a set of chairs with covered seats of the same manufacture. The room is hung with tapestry, the subjects being Actæon and Diana, Bacchus and Ariadne, and Acis and Galatea. Qneen Elizabeth is stated to have occupied the above state bed on her visit to her Lord High Treasurer.

The State Bed fitted up for her Majesty on the late visit is altogether in a different style from the Elizabethan *meuble*. The carving is of very elegant design, and the walls of the apartment are hung with choice paintings.

The arrangement and decoration of her Majesty's apartments have been designed and executed, with great taste, skill, and convenience.

In one of the northern rooms, known as "the Black Bed-chamber," is an ancient state-bed of black satin, superbly embroidered with flowers, and lined with gold colour; the whole of which has recently been restored by Miss Graham, and is an exquisite specimen of needlework. This room is hung with fine old tapestry; over the chimney are some of Gibbons's carvings; and the windows are beautifully painted.

The following addresses from the Corporation of Stamford to her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert have been presented.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

We, the mayor, aldermen, burgesses, clergy and other ministers, and the inhabitants at large of your Majesty's ancient and loyal borough of Stamford, most humbly and respectfully solicit permission to approach your Majesty.

We feel that we cannot adequately express the deep sense which we entertain of your Majesty's condescension in honouring Stamford with your presence, and we desire most gratefully to acknowledge the distinguished privilege accorded to us of thus conveying to your Majesty the assurance of our devoted attachment to your Majesty's sacred person, family, crown, and dignity.

That your Majesty's life may be long preserved for the happiness of your faithful subjects, that your reign may be distinguished by the continued glory and increasing prosperity of this great country, and that a gracious Providence may visit your Majesty and your Royal Consort with every personal and domestic blessing, is our most sincere and earnest prayer.

Given under the common seal of the said borough the 12th day of November, in the eighth year of your Majesty's reign.

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

We, the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, clergy and other ministers, and inhabitants at large, of the borough of Stamford, beg to approach your Royal Highness with the tribute of our unfeigned respect.

As the faithful and devoted subjects of our Queen, we feel that we cannot but most thankfully acknowledge the goodness of Divine Providence, in uniting her Majesty to a consort so calculated to promote her happiness.

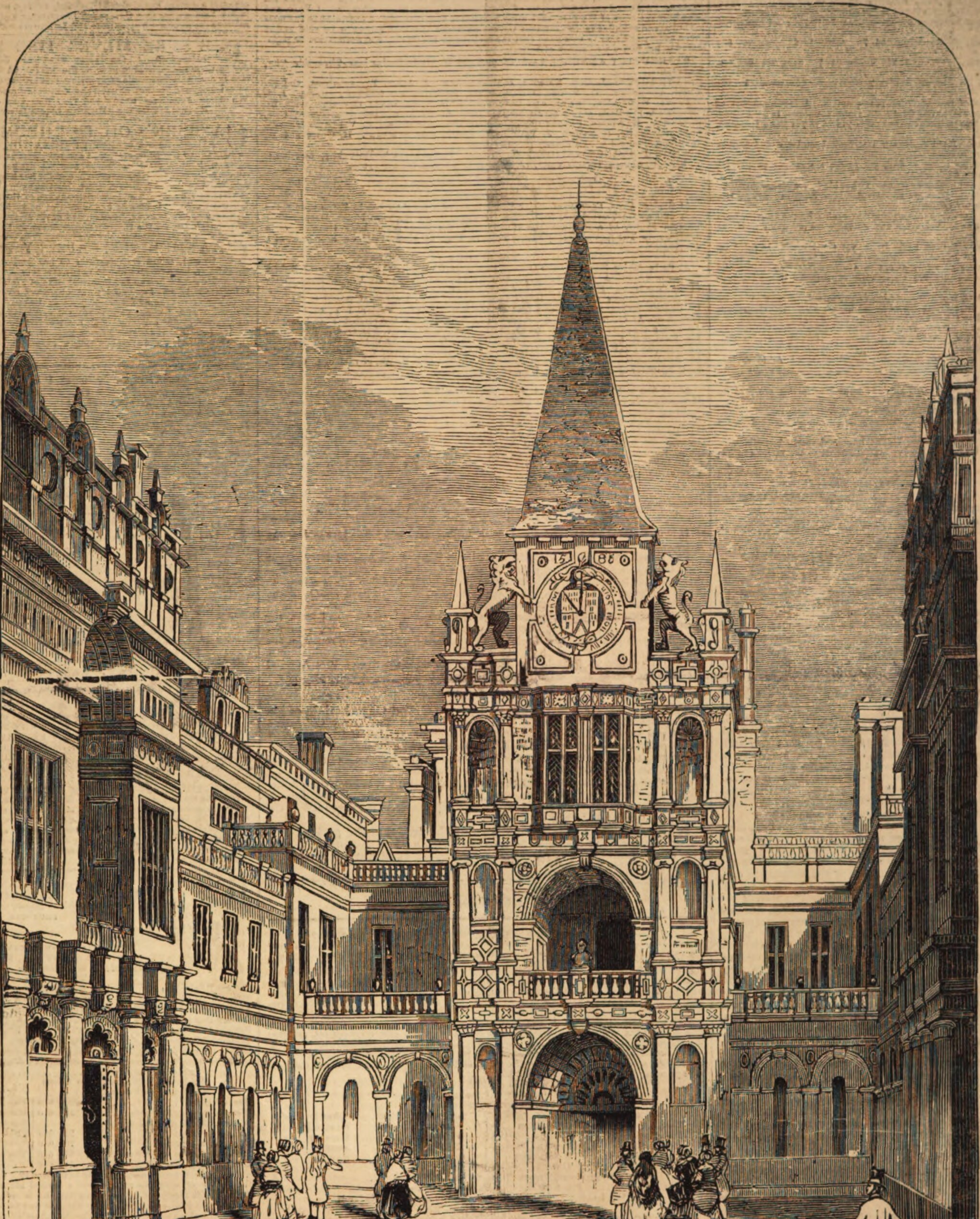
The personal qualities which distinguish your Royal Highness, while they add lustre to your position, have greatly endeared your Royal Highness to the British people, and we rejoice in the opportunity thus specially afforded us of testifying the admiration which we, in common with the rest of the people of this realm, entertain for your character and station.

That every blessing may attend your Royal Highness, is our fervent trust and prayer.

Given under the common seal of the said borough, the 12th day of November, in the eighth year of her Majesty's reign.

"THE COTTAGER'S DAUGHTER" AT BURGHLEY.

In the Billiard-room, at Burghley, hangs a large picture, from the pencil of Lawrence, to which is attached a romantic interest. The circumstances are narrated as follows :—



THE INNER COURT, BURGHLEY.

The present Marquis of Exeter's father was married three times; first, to the only daughter and heiress of Thomas Vernon, Esq., which marriage was dissolved by act of Parliament; secondly, to Sarah Hoggins ("the cottager's daughter"); and thirdly, to a daughter of Peter Burrell, Esq. By the second marriage there were three children, viz.—Lady Sophia, who died in Nov., 1823, after marrying the Right Hon. Henry Manvers Pierrepont; Brownlow, the present and second Marquis; and Lord Thomas Cecil. The visitors to Burghley generally request to be shown the above picture, known as "The Cottager's Daughter:" it contains three portraits—the late Marquis, Countess Sarah, and Lady Sophia; and the following history of it appears in the "Guide to Burghley:"—"Sarah Hoggins was the second wife of Henry, afterwards Earl and Marquis of Exeter, to whom she was married October 3, 1791; she died January 18, 1797, aged 24 years. The Earl died in 1804. The amiable woman whose virtues gave a lustre to the title of Countess of Exeter, and who died lamented by all who knew her, has something so uncommonly interesting in the history of her life, that a detailed sketch cannot but be acceptable to every reader of sensibility. When the late earl was a minor, he married a lady from whom he was afterwards divorced. After the separation had taken place, the earl (his uncle) advised him to retire into the country for some time, and pass as a private gentleman. Mr. Cecil accordingly bent his course into a remote part of Shropshire; and fixing his residence at an inn in a small village, he amused himself there for some months, passing by the name of Jones. He took a dislike to this situation, and sought out a farm-house where he might board and lodge. Several families refused to receive him, but at length he found a situation which answered his purpose; and in consideration of his liberal offers, and the knowledge of his possessing money, a farmer fitted him up rooms for his accommodation. Here he continued to reside for about two years; but time hanging heavy on his hands, he purchased some land, on which he built himself a house. The farmer, at whose house Mr. Cecil resided, had a daughter about 17 years of age, whose rustic beauties threw at an infinite distance all that he had ever beheld in the circle of fashion. Although placed in a humble sphere, Mr. Cecil perceived that her beauty would adorn, and her virtue shed a lustre on the most elevated situation. He, therefore, frankly told the cottagers that he was desirous of marrying their daughter, and the celebration of their nuptials was accordingly consummated. Shortly afterwards, the news arrived of his uncle's death, when he found it necessary to repair to town. Mr. Cecil (now Earl of Exeter), taking his wife with him, set out on his journey, and called at the seats of several noblemen, at which places, to the great astonishment of his wife (now, of course, a Countess), he was welcomed in the most friendly manner. At length they arrived at Burghley, where they were welcomed with acclamations of joy. As soon as he had settled his affairs, the Earl of Exeter returned to Shropshire, discovered his rank to his wife's father and mother, put them into the house he had built there, and settled on them an income of £700 per annum. He afterwards took the Countess with him to London, introduced her to the fashionable world, where she was respected, admired, and adored, until it pleased the Great Dispenser of events to call the spirit of life to a more lasting region of happiness" In Shropshire, Mr. Cecil represented himself to be a landscape painter.

Upon the above interesting subject, Mr. Alfred Tennyson (a son of the late Rev. Dr. Tennyson, rector of Somersby, Lincolnshire, and nephew of the Right Hon. Charles Tennyson d'Eyncourt, formerly M.P. for Stamford), has produced the following beautiful ballad-form composition :—

THE LORD OF BURGHLEY.

In her ear he whispers gaily,
"If my heart by signs can tell,
Maiden, I have watched thee daily,
And I think thou lov'st me well."
She replies, in accents fainter,
"There is none I love like thee."
He is but a landscape painter,
And a village maiden she.
He to lips, that fondly falter,
Presses his without reproof;
Leads her to the village altar,
And they leave her father's roof.
"I can make no marriage present;
Little can I give my wife,
Love will make our cottage pleasant,
And I love thee more than life."
They by parks and lodges going,
See the lordly castles stand:
Summer woods about them blowing,
Made a murmur in the land.
From deep thought himself he rouses,
Says to her that loves him well,
"Let us see these handsome houses,
Where the wealthy nobles dwell."
So she goes by him attended,
Hears him lovingly converse,
Sees whatever fair and splendid
Lay betwixt his home and hers;
Parks with oak and chesnut shady,
Parks and order'd gardens great,
Ancient homes of lord and lady,
Built for pleasure and for state.
All he shows her makes him dearer:
Evermore she seems to gaze
On that cottage growing nearer,
Where they twain will spend their days.
O but she will love him truly!
He shall have a cheerful home;
She will order all things duly,
When beneath his roof they come.
Thus her heart rejoices greatly,
Till a gateway she discerns,
With armorial bearings stately
And beneath the gate she turns;
Sees a mansion more majestic
Than all those she saw before,
Many a gallant gay domestic
Bows before him at the door.
And they speak in gentle murmur,
When they answer to his call,
While he treads with footstep firmer,
Leading on from hall to hall,
And, while now she wonders blindly,
Nor the meaning can divine,
Proudly turns he round and kindly,
"All of this is mine and thine."
Here he lives in state and bounty,
Lord of Burghley, fair and free;
Not a lord in all the county
Is so great a lord as he.
All at once the colour flushes
Her sweet face from brow to chin:
As it were with shame she blushes,
And her spirit changed within.
Then her countenance all over
Pale again as death did prove;
But he clasp'd her like a lover,
And he cheered her soul with love.
So she strove against her weakness,
Though at times her spirits sank;
Shaped her heart with woman's meekness
To all the duties of her rank.
And a gentle consort made he,
And her gentle mind was such,
That she grew a noble lady,
And the people loved her much.
But a trouble weigh'd upon her,
And perplex'd her night and morn,
With the burden of an honour
Unto which she was not born.
Faint she grew, and ever fainter,
As she murmur'd, "Oh, that he
Were once more that landscape painter,
Which did win my heart from me!"
So she drooped and drooped before him,
Fading slowly from his side:
Three fair children first she bore him,
Then before her time she died.
Weeping, weeping, late and early,
Walking up and pacing down,
Deeply mourned the Lord of Burleigh,
Burleigh-house by Stamford town.
And he came to look upon her,
And he look'd at her and said,
"Bring the dress, and put it on her,
That she wore when she was wed."
Then her people, softly treading,
Bore to earth her body, drest
In the dress that she was wed in,
That her spirit might have rest.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—The arrivals of English wheat up to our market during the present week, have been extremely moderate, for the time of year. Still, however, the demand for that description of grain has been in a sluggish state. The best qualities have sold at about previous rates; but the value of all other kinds has declined about 1s. per quarter. The show of barley has not been to say large, yet the barley trade has ruled dull, at a decline of 1s per quarter. In malt, exceedingly little has been doing, yet the prices have ruled about stationary. Oats have been in fair request, at 6d per quarter more money. Both beans and peas have advanced 1s per quarter. In flour, we have no alteration to notice.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 39s to 47s; ditto white, 45s to 50s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 39s to 44s; ditto white, 41s to 48s; rye, 35s to 37s; grinding barley, 27s to 29s; distilling ditto, 31s to 32s; malting ditto, 31s to 35s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s to 61s; brown ditto, 57s to 60s; Kingston and Ware, 61s to 62s; Chevalier, 62s to —s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s to 22s; potatoe ditto, 21s to 24s; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s to 21s; ditto white, 19s to 21s; tick beans, 33s to 34s; old ditto, 34s to 36s; grey peas, 33s to 34s; maple, 34s to 35s; white, 36s to 38s; boilers, 36s to 39s per quarter. Town-made flour, 46s to 48s; Suffolk, 37s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s, per 280 lbs *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 44s to 58s; Dantzig, red, 53s to 54s; white, 54s to 56s. *In Bond.*—Barley, —s to —s; oats, new, —s to —s; ditto feed, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 24s to —s per barrel. Town made, —s to —s.

The Seed Market.—Owing to the large supplies, both linseed and rapeseed have met a very heavy demand, at barely late rates. In other kinds of seeds, exceedingly little is doing.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 52s to 58s; Baltic crushing, 38s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s to 42s; hempseed, 35s to 38s per quarter; coriander, 15s to 18s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, —s to —s; white ditto, —s to —s; tares, —s to —s per bushel; English rapeseed, £23 to £25 per last of ten quarters; Linseed cakes, English, £10 10s to £11; do., Foreign, £6 15s to £7 per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 10s to £6 6s per ton; canary, 54s to 56s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5½d to 6½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 46s 3d; barley, 34s 7d; oats, 21s 6d; rye, 34s 6d; beans, 37s 11d; peas, 34s 7d.

Six Weeks' Averages that govern Duty.—Wheat, 46s 2d; barley, 34s 7d; oats, 20s 10d; rye, 37s 4d; beans, 37s 0d; peas, 34s 2d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 4s; oats, 6s; rye, 5s 6d; beans, 5s 6d; peas, 8s 6d.

Sugar.—This market, for all kinds of raw qualities, is very active. A large amount of business has been transacted, at an advance of 6d to, in some instances, 1s 6d per cwt. Refined goods have also advanced. Brown lumps have sold at 71s 6d to 72s; and standard, 72s 6d to 73s per cwt.

Tea.—The transactions in all kinds of tea since our last have been large, and further improved rates have been realised by the importers.

Coffee.—On the whole the demand for coffee is dull, yet prices are mostly supported. Good ordinary Ceylon has sold at 54s to 55s per cwt.

Cocoa.—West India is in good request at former terms. Other kinds are rather dull.

Rice.—The market is quiet, yet former terms are supported. Low middling Bengal has sold at 10s 6d, and damaged 9s to 10s per cwt.

Fruit.—Several arrivals of Turkey fruit have taken place this week. Sultana raisins have sold at 65s to 68s, new Elimé 52s per cwt. Valencias and currants are in brisk request, at somewhat advanced rates.

Provisions.—The arrivals of butter have been again large, yet the demand has ruled active, at a further advance of from 1s to 2s per cwt. Dutch butter is in fair request, at 92s to 98s for the best brands. Bacon goes off freely, at 46s to 47s for Waterford landed, and 44s to 45s for heavy. In lard but little is doing, yet prices are supported. Other kinds of provisions are rather dull.

Tallow.—This market is in a flat state, and prices are barely supported. New P. Y. C. on the spot is selling at 40s 6d to 40s 9d, and old 40s 3d to 40s 6d per cwt. The shipments from St. Petersburgh have amounted to 109,631 casks; leaving 20,000 casks unshipped.

Oils.—In linseed oil a good business is doing. Other kinds of oil are a dull sale.

Coals.—Adair's, 16s 6d; West Hartley, 19s 6d; Carr's Hartley, 19s 6d; Sharpe's Tanfield, 16s 6d; South Durham, 24s, per ton.

Hay and Straw.—Coarse meadow hay, £3 10s to £4 15s; useful ditto, £4 16s to £5 4s; fine upland ditto, £5 5s to £5 10s; clover hay, £4 10s to £6 6s; oat straw, £1 10s to £1 12s; wheat straw, £1 13s to £1 15s, per load.

Hops.—There is a very large business doing in all kinds of hops, and prices are still on the advance. The duty is called £140,000.

Wool.—This article remains very dull, and the rates have a downward tendency.

Potatoes.—The best parcels are in request, at £3 10s to £3 15s; while other kinds are a dull sale, at £2 10s to £3 5s, per ton.

Smithfield.—Prime beasts and sheep have sold briskly, at improved rates; but otherwise the demand has ruled heavy:—Beef, from 2s 4d to 4s; mutton, 2s 6d to 4s; veal, 3s to 4s; and pork, 2s 6d to 4s per 8lb, to sink the offals.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Only a moderate business has been doing here this week, yet the rates have been supported:—Beef, from 2s 4d to 3s 6d; mutton, 2s 6d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s to 4s; and pork, 2s 6d to 4s per 8lb., by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The separation of the banking department from that of the issue, placing the latter under immediate Government controul, has had the effect of making the Bank of England mainly dependent upon its banking business for the profits necessary to pay the dividends on its stock. It was, therefore, to be anticipated that the directors would avail themselves of all fair opportunities of competing with the banks and banking companies in the furtherance of this object. The first step taken, it will be remembered, was a reduction in the rate of discount, and this has now been followed by an alteration in their arrangements with regard to the remittance of money. Hitherto, a party having an account at the Bank or one of its branches, has not been charged commission upon any sum remitted by him or to him through its agency. This privilege will now cease; and all sums remitted to persons having drawing accounts at the Bank or its branches, will be charged 6d. per cent. The smallest charge will be 1s., and the fraction of 100 is to be charged as 100. Parties not having *an account* with the Bank or its branches, will be charged ½ per cent. on sums not exceeding £500, the smallest charge being 2s 6d. Above £500, and not exceeding £3000, the same rate will be charged; but on all above the £3000, 1s. 6d. per cent. Should, however, the party *have an account* with the Bank, but remit the money to be paid on demand to any *party not having an account*, the charge will be—under £100, 2s. 6d.; above £100 and under £300, 4s. 6d.; above £300 and not exceeding £3000, 1s. 6d.; and all exceeding £3000, 1s. per cent. This measure will doubtless be followed by other changes which will tend to render the Bank of England a gigantic competitor to the private and joint stock banks.

The French Government loan, amounting to about £8,000,000 sterling, may, it is supposed, have some effect upon the money market here. This, however, is at present purely conjectural, and has no connexion with the depression of Exchequer Bills. The gradual advance of the value of money, coupled with the amount of capital required to commence only a portion of the railways in contemplation, is sufficient to account for the decline in the value of those securities. The Consol Market, which has been comparatively inactive during the week, is mainly supported by the purchase of the Government Broker, and that description of investments which cannot be delayed. A temporary scarcity of stock is thus created, but upon the slightest demand for money in the house, Consols immediately declined. This was the case on Tuesday. Consols were done at par, but some real transactions, backed by a few speculative purchases, caused a re-action, and the closing quotation was 100¼ to ⅜. On Wednesday, however, a sale of 90,000 Consols caused a decline of about ¼ per cent., and although the price rallied on the following day, the advance has been barely maintained. At the close of the week, the Exchequer Market was very heavy, and large bills quoted only 58 to 56; small do., 60 to 58. Consols closed at 100¼ for Account, and 100⅛ to ⅜ for money; Three per Cent. Reduced, 99½ to ⅝; Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents., 102 to ⅛; Long Annuities, 12; India Bonds, 75; Bank Stock, 204½.

The Foreign Market was heavy at the commencement of the week, Spanish Five per Cents. quoting 24½ to ¼; the Three per Cents, 35⅝ ¾. Mexican was, on the contrary, firm, upon the news brought by the last mail. This improved feeling, however, brought sellers into the market on Tuesday, and the price yielded a fraction. The declaration of M. Mon, the Spanish Finance Minister, that the payment of the dividend on the Three per Cents. due in December had been secured, has not had the effect of improving prices, the Five per Cents. closing at 24¼; Three per Cents., 35½. The new certificates of the Dutch Four per Cent. stock are finding their way into the market—the last quotation for them is 96¾. The Two-and-a-Half per Cents. continue to maintain a disproportionate value both to the Four and Five per Cents., quoting 62½. The Five per Cents. closed at 99½; Chilian is 102; Columbian, 14; Portuguese maintains its advance, quoting 54¾; and Mexican, 35¾.

The Railway Market has been steady, but without any great amount of business. The Sheffield and Manchester Railway have leased their line for thirty years to the Manchester and Birmingham and Midland Companies, at a variable rent, but never less than five per cent. The settling on Thursday passed off without much difficulty, although many accounts have been carried over, in the hopes of an improvement in prices. Business in the French lines is not so brisk as it has been, and the tendency of the market is rather towards a decline. The closing prices of the week are (where no reference to premium or discount is made) per share as follows:—Birmingham and Gloucester, 100 to 101; Bristol and Exeter, 70; Chester and Holyhead, 5¾; Churnet Valley, 3; Eastern Counties, 13⅞; Great Western, 137 to 139½; Birmingham (Stock), 215 to 216; Blackwall, 6½; Sheffield and Lincoln, 1⅝; Manchester and Birmingham, 48 to 50; Norwich and Brandon, 10; Trent Valley, 7⅞; South Western, 73¾; Croydon, 16⅜; London and York, 2⅞; Direct Northern, 2⅛; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 57½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 3⅞; Orleans and Vierzon, 9½; Paris and Orleans, 39¼; Paris and Rouen, 38¾; Rouen and Havre, 22¼.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, NOV. 8.

WAR OFFICE, Nov. 8, 1844.—1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards: Major and Col. E. Clive to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Grant; Brevet-Col. H. R. Ferguson to be Major, vice Clive; Lieut. and Capt. J. Spottiswoode to be Captain and Lieutenant Colonel, vice Ferguson; Ensign and Lieut. J. T. Oswald to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Spottiswoode. 63rd: Capt. J. R. Norton to be Captain, vice H. J. Swyny. 64th: Capt. J. Stainforth to be Captain, vice Battley; Lieut. R. H. Smith to be Captain, vice Stainforth; Ensign the Hon. J. L. Browne to be Lieutenant, vice Smith; R. Bickerstaff to be Ensign, vice Browne. 65th: Lieut. P. D. Stokes to be Captain, vice Drought; Ensign B. W. R. Trafford to be Lieutenant, vice Stokes; R. B. T. Thelwall to be Ensign, vice Trafford. 72nd: Lieut. A. N. Sherson to be Captain, vice Gore; Ensign R. Rocke to be Lieutenant, vice Sherson; J. J. W. Norman to be Ensign, vice Rocke. 74th: J. Napier to be Ensign, vice Godley.

3rd West India Regiment: Ensign D. Godley to be Lieutenant, vice Mowbray.

BREVET.—Captain J. Stainforth to be Major in the army; Brevet Major J. Stainforth to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the army.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—T. GOOCH, Dalston-terrace West, merchant. J. WOOD and W. NORTON, Fenny-bridge, Kirkheaton, Yorkshire, fancy cloth manufacturers.

BANKRUPTS.—J. RAPER, Bridge-road, Lambeth, tailor. H. J. DOGOOD, Camden-terrace West, Camden-town, wine-merchant. W. EBREY, Aldermanbury, silk manufacturer. F. E. BLYTHE, Colchester, porter merchant. J. HUBBARD, Ramsgate, auctioneer. J. PEGRUM, Robert-street, North Brixton, carpenter. J. MAYNARD, Panton-street, Haymarket, bookseller. J. ROW, Torrington, Devonshire, chemist. J. L. TABBERNER, Birmingham, auctioneer. S. MAKEPEACE, Mitcham, Surrey, woollen printer. W. BROOKS, Gilbert-street, Grosvenor-square, grocer. G. BATE, Birmingham, horse-dealer. H. G. GIBSON, Norshaw, Hertfordshire, wine merchant. T. SWIFT and J. A. HENSMAN, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, City, bill brokers. J. BRIDICK, jun., Durham, bookseller.

TUESDAY, NOV. 12.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' COUNCIL CHAMBERS, SOMERSET HOUSE, Nov. 11, 1844.—The names of those who were this day nominated by the Council of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to serve the office of Sheriff of the County of Cornwall:—Francis Rodd, of Prebartha Hall, Esq.; Augustus Coryton, of Pentillie Castle, Esq.; and John Davies Gilbert, of Trelissick, Esq.

WHITEHALL, Nov. 11.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, of Shenstone Lodge, in the County of Stafford, G.C.B., and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

DOWNING-STREET, Nov. 11.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Richard C. Pennell, Esq., to be Colonial Secretary and Registrar, and John Doveton, Esq., to be Treasurer, for the island of St. Helena.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Nov. 8.—Corps of Royal Engineers: Second Capt. R. J. Stotherd to be Captain, vice Gregory; First Lieut. G. R. Hutchinson to be Second Captain, vice Stotherd; Second Lieut. M. H. Synge to be First Lieutenant, vice Hutchinson.

WHITEHALL, Nov. 4.—The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Richard Henry Vade, of Upper Brook street, in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, in the county of Middlesex, Esq., eldest and only surviving son and heir of the Rev. Ashton Vade, clerk, some time Rector of Hardingstone, in the county of Northampton, by Mary Rachael, his wife, eldest daughter of Richard Walpole, Esq. (commonly called the Hon. Richard Walpole), third son of Horatio, first Lord Walpole, of Wolterton, in the county of Norfolk, all deceased, her Royal licence and authority, that, in order to testify his grateful and affectionate respect for the memory of his maternal grandfather, the said Richard Walpole, he and his issue may take and use the surname of Walpole, in addition to and after that of Vade, and also bear the arms of Walpole, such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the Herald's Office, otherwise the said licence to be void and of none effect; and also to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be registered in her Majesty's College of Arms.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—J. Thomas and W. Wilde, Basing lane, Cheapside, City, merchants.

BANKRUPTS.—J. Cox, Norwich, cabinet-maker. J. Jones, Berners-street, Oxford-street, apothecary. W. Sawyer, William-street, St. George's-in-the-East, oilman. J. S. Burrows, Wimbledon, Surrey, coal merchant. J. D. Bates, Lower Chapman-street, St. George's-in-the-East, ginger-beer manufacturer. A. Huggins, Lime-street-square, City, merchant. E. Kinsey, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, innkeeper. G. Vaughan, Llanedy, Carmarthenshire, innkeeper. J. Vaile, Cheltenham, wine merchant. H. Oliver and H. Hastings, Cheltenham, butchers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—K. M'Leod, Portmahomack, Ross-shire, merchant. T. Lyell, Newburgh, manufacturer. J. Wilson, Edinburgh, general agent.

BIRTHS.

At Bexley, Kent, the wife of Major Cruikshank, of a daughter.——In Eaton-square, the lady of Captain Townshend, R.N., of a daughter.——At Minterne house, Dorset, Lady Theresa Digby, of a daughter.——At Brighton, the Right Hon. Lady Headley, of a daughter.——The lady of Henry Robert Pearson, Esq., of Michael's-place, Brompton, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Paris, Major Henry Arthur O'Neill, to Emma Charlotte, third daughter of Robert Sympson, Esq.——At Pope's Lodge, Binfield, Ellis Cunliffe Lister Kay, Esq., to Eliza, widow of the late George Mellefont, Esq., and daughter of the late Baroness Talbot de Malahide.——At Holy Trinity, Gray's-inn, John Charles Moore, Esq., Lieutenant, late of H.E.I.C.S., to Harriet Esther, youngest daughter of the late Nathaniel Taylor, Esq., of Cornard, Suffolk.——At Trinity Church, Borough, Robert John Thomas Bearcroft, Esq., to Elizabeth Jane, only daughter of Edward Butler Taylor, Esq.——At Frant, Sussex, the Rev. Alfred Litt Winter, M.A., to Matilda Mary, youngest daughter of the late William Smith, Esq.——At Battersea Church, the Rev. George Ferris Whidborne, to Rosa, fourth daughter of the late James Lucas, Esq. At Walcot Church, Bath, Mr. Wm. Smith, of that city, to Elizabeth, daughter of Reuben Smith, Uley, Gloucestershire.

DEATHS.

At his house, 38, Conduit-street, John Stevenson, the eminent surgeon-oculist.——At Hammersmith, Sarah, relict of the late Archibald Gibson, Esq., of Weybridge, Surrey.——In Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, James John Best, Esq., Major, Unattached, late of her Majesty's 34th Regiment.——At Turnwood Park, Lady Mary Hill, wife of Major-General Sir Dudley St. Ledger Hill, K.C.B., of Turnwood, Dorset.——In Harley-street, Major-General Sir Leonard Greenwell, K.C.B., and K.C.H.——At Banwell, Somerset, Thomas Burge Thomas, Esq.——At Witton, near Norwich, John Penrice, Esq., of Great Yarmouth, in the 85th year of his age.——Charles Hamerton, Esq., of Spencer-street, Northampton-square, in the 76th year of his age.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It is now stated that the anxiously wished-for brevet will take place in January next.

The Royal steam-yacht Victoria and Albert, Capt. Lord A. Fitzclarence, has been taken into dock at Portsmouth for further alterations. All her magnificent furniture has been landed, and her Senior Lieutenant, Cringham, is promoted to be Commander, and succeeded by Lieut. Robson, who will have charge of the brig Nautilus, 10, fitting for Channel service.

The steamer Vesuvius, Commander Ommanney, recently arrived from the Mediterranean, will be paid off at Woolwich on Tuesday, at which port the new steam-ship Rattler, awaits being commissioned, being quite ready for the pendant.

The Cornwallis, 72, Captain Richards, having struck the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, is gone to Plymouth, there to be dismantled and paid off.

The Countess de Sonnaz, consort of the Grand Chamberlain of his Majesty the King of Sardinia, died recently at Turin. The Noble Countess's death was occasioned by a most shocking and lamentable occurrence. The Countess, while engaged in searching for some article in a cabinet in her boudoir, by an unfortunate accident shook the piece of furniture, which overbalanced, fell on the Countess, and crushed her to death on the spot.

A letter from Tangiers of the 30th ult. mentions a report that Abd-el-Kader, after having taken refuge at Melilla, one of the Spanish presidios on the coast of Morocco, had withdrawn to the south, to avoid the execution of the orders communicated to him by the Emperor.

It appears by a letter from Berlin of the 3rd, that the project of a canal from Sweden to the Baltic Sea, by which vessels which now pass from Elsinore to Helsinbourg and pay the Sound duties, would avoid that tax, is seriously contemplated.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Eight o'clock on Thursday Evening.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—M. JULLIEN'S ANNUAL SERIES OF CONCERTS.—M JULLIEN has the honour to announce that his Annual Series of Concerts commenced on FRIDAY, Nov. 15, 1844. The Proprietors of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, having last year placed their splendid theatre entirely at M. JULLIEN'S disposal, allowed him thereby an opportunity of testing the attraction of his Entertainments in a building of greatly increased dimensions. That experiment having been crowned with the most complete success, it is with feelings of great satisfaction M. JULLIEN is enabled to state that he has entered into a new arrangement, and that the present series of Concerts will also be held at that National Establishment. M. JULLIEN, however, regrets that the Theatre being required at Christmas for dramatic purposes, the Concerts can this Season continue for ONE MONTH ONLY; the LAST will therefore take place on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14th.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.
THE ORCHESTRA.
Principal Solo Performers:—

Messrs.
Barret
Baumann
Deloffre
Pilet
Harper

Platt
Richardson
Lazarus
Prospere
Sonnenberg
Howell

Casolani
Lavenu
Thirlwall
Hill
Case
Baker

Schmidt
Rowland
Handley
Jarrett
Chipp.

Pianistes, Messrs. Blagrove and Henri Laurent.
Principal Cornet-à-Pistons, Herr Kœnig.
First Leader, M. Tolbecque. Second Leader, N. Nadaud.
Conductor, M. JULLIEN.

Such an array of Talent as the above list displays has never been combined in any one Orchestra in this country; and M. JULLIEN feels assured that it will enable him to produce some of the Grand SYMPHONIES and OVERTURES in a style as yet unheard in England.

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON:—LA POLKA; this dance, which has attained a most unexampled popularity, and created a complete revolution in all the Soirées Dansantes of last season, was first introduced at the Private Balls of the Nobility by M. JULLIEN, but has never yet been performed by the Author in Public. It will therefore be played for the first time, and with that perfection with which this unrivalled Orchestra alone is capable. NEW QUADRILLE, as a companion to the Royal Irish, the Real Scotch, and the English Quadrilles, received during the last three seasons with most distinguished favour. M. JULLIEN has composed an entirely New Quadrille founded on the National Air of Wales, with numerous novel effects, to be called THE WELCH QUADRILLE. THE ANCIENT WELCH HARP to be Performed by Mr. ROBERTS, to whom was awarded the first Prize at the late Meeting of the Bards. The March from the Celebrated RUINS of ATHENS, by BEETHOVEN; performed (except at the Philharmonic Concerts), for the First time in this Country. NEW OVERTURE TO KING LEAR, by BERLIOZ; performed at the Concerts of the Academie Royale at Paris, with greatest success: (First time in this Country).

The Waltzes, Quadrilles, Galops, and Polkas, composed by M. Jullien and Herr Kœnig, and performed at the Nobility's Assemblies during the past season, including the Zampa and the Bride of Venice Quadrilles, the Berliner, the Beaufort, the Thalberian, and the Butterfly Waltzes; also, the New Post Horn Galop, composed and performed by Herr Kœnig.

A NEW GRAND FANTASIA, composed by Roch-Albert, and founded on Eugene Sue's celebrated romance of "The Wandering Jew."

The Programme will be changed every Evening, and arrangements made so that two or more Solistes will always perform.

Notwithstanding the short period to which the present series of Concerts is unfortunately limited, M. Jullien has determined to preserve the general completeness and excellence of his entertainment in every department, and has therefore incurred the large additional outlay of an entirely New Decoration. This includes a most tasteful arrangement of Draperies, Statues, Flowers, &c. Also, a New and Elegant Buffet, from which the Refreshments will be served. To add to the comforts of the Visitors, the whole of the Promenade will be again completely and Newly Carpeted.

Prices of Admission: Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Dress Circle, 2s. 6d.; First and Second Circles of Boxes, 1s.; Promenade, 1s. Doors Open at Half-past Seven; Commence at Eight o'Clock.

GREAT ATTRACTION AND UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS OF THE NEW NATIONAL SPECTACLE.—ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Entire change of the whole productions! At Seven o'clock every night, and Seventh time, THE ROYAL FOX HUNT, or THE RACE-HORSE AND LIFE'S COURSE OF MAN AND STEED, introducing unequalled National Fêtes. Real Fox Chase on the Stage and in the Circle by living Fox and full Pack of Hounds, purchased by Mr. Batty of Mr. Tattersall, to realise this novel production. Epsom Races and other Sporting Features. New Scenes in the Circle, and unequalled feats of Horsemanship concluding with a favourite Afterpiece. Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot. Box-office open from eleven till five.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The TRANSFORMATIONS of PROTEUS will be illustrated by the PROTEOSCOPE daily and in the evenings, and continued, with other Novelties. The PHYSIOSCOPE, OPAQUE MICROSCOPE, HYDRO ELECTRIC MACHINE, DIVING-BELL and DIVER, DISSOLVING VIEWS, Dr. RYAN'S LECTURE on ACID POISONS and their ANTIDOTES, daily, and in the Evenings of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Professor Bachhoffner's varied Lectures abound in interesting experiments.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, half price.—The Revised CATALOGUE, with the addition of 300 Works of Art recently deposited in the Museum, price 1s.

AIR GUNS and CANES.—An entirely new and further improved assortment of these portable and silently destructive weapons, now finishing by REILLY, Jun., for killing rabbits, rooks, sea fowl, &c., with ball; small birds with shot, fish with harpoons, &c., &c. We particularly invite inspection and trial on the premises, of the recently reduced size, ⅝ inch diameter, under 1½lb weight.
REILLY, Gun Maker, 316, Holborn, corner of Chancery-lane.

OLD GILDING, Lacquer, Silver, and Bronze, are rendered equal to new by UPTON'S PARISIAN DETERGENTS.—Trouble merely sponging the surface, and expense only a few pence for the largest gilt frame. Fly spots are at once removed. Gold detergent, 2s. 6d. a bottle; lacquer, silver, and bronze, 1s. 6d.; lamp, 1s. 4d. All are innoxious and inoffensive.—Oil, Camphine, and Lamp Warehouses, 38, George street, Hanover-square, and 66, Basinghall-street, City.

LESSONS IN MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.—Mrs. HOWELL, of 304, Regent street, sole Inventress of Teaching the art of Dressmaking in a series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and executing in the most finished style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers wanted.

THE PURE SILVER ITSELF instantly and lastingly replaced upon the most worn or damaged PLATED ARTICLES, rendering them quite equal to new, by the POTOSIAN LIQUID SILVER, 1s. per bottle, or four in one, 3s. The mode of applying this brilliant preparation is as simple as the effect is astonishing and lasting. SMITH and Co., Sole Proprietors, opposite Norfolk street, Strand. Wholesale Agents:—SUTTON and Co., Bow Church-yard; and BELL, Silversmith, York.
NOTE.—Ask for the "Potosian Liquid Silver," the only lasting preparation.

CABBURN'S OIL for RHEUMATISM, WEAKNESS of LIMBS, &c.—A HAPPY RESTORATION.—"SIR.—I have presented two Bottles of your Oil to a poor woman, who has been paralysed for two years, and unable to walk or move without a stick or crutch, nor yet lift her hand from her side. She can now walk comfortably without stick or crutch, and lift her hand to her head with ease.—I am, yours, &c., W. WARNER, 47, Bridle-street, Nottingham."—CABBURN'S OIL is positively under the immediate sanction and recommendation of the faculty, as may be seen in "Bradshaw's Railway Guide." It may be had in Bottles, at 2s. 9d., 4s. 4d., 11s., 22s., at Mr. Cabburn's Dispensary, King's cross, London, and of all principal venders in the Kingdom.—Ask for "Cabburn's Oil, for the Cure of Rheumatism, &c."

CHANDELIERS.—APSLEY PELLATT (late Pellatt and Green), Glass Manufacturer to her Majesty, Falcon Glass Works, Holland-street, Blackfriars, begs respectfully to announce that he has recently enlarged his Manufactory, and added a new Saloon to his former suite of SHOW ROOMS for the EXHIBITION of CHANDELIERS of an entirely new character likewise engraved and cut table glass, such as he recently executed for her Majesty at the opening of the Royal Exchange; also China, Ironstone, and Earthenware, in tea, table, dessert, and ornamental goods, as well as an extensive and choice collection of Bohemian, Hungarian, and French vases, the latter selected by Mr. Pellatt at the recent French Exposition. On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the glass-blowing and steam-cutting works may be viewed. No connexion with any house in the City.

FURS.—RUSSIAN and CANADIAN FUR COMPANY, 244, Regent-street.—The Proprietors respectfully inform the nobility, gentry, and public in general, that their Stock for the ensuing season is now complete, and consists of several novelties, both continental and of their own introduction, which have met with the approbation of the highest patrons of fashion, the élite of the aristocracy. They particularly call attention to their Stock of RUSSIAN TABLE and ERMINE, which have procured for them such high reputation, and which are not to be equalled, for quality and price, by any other house in the world. Every kind of Fur, from the American and European Continents, may be procured at this Establishment, or, at the Manufactory, 19, Lambs-conduit street, in immense variety, twenty per cent. lower than is usually charged.—E. C. BOURNE, Managing Proprietor. Russian and Canadian Fur Company, 244, Regent-street.—N. B. Furs cleaned, altered, repaired, or exchanged. Prices of cleaning Furs, Muffs, and Boas, 2s.; Cardinals, 3s.

POLKA MANTELETS AND DRESSES.—BAILEY and Co. respectfully announce to the Ladies, and Visitors of St. Paul's Cathedral, that their Show Rooms are now open to the Public with every novelty of the season.
The Pardessus Pelisse, 18s. 9d. trimmed.
Rich Watered Poignoirs, 38s. 6d., richly trimmed.
The Favourite Anna Bolena Mantille 2½gs., quilted and trimmed.
Travelling Cloaks and Children's Mantles all sizes.
460 Twilled Cashmere Dresses, 8s. 9d. full dress.
745 French Ottoman Dresses, 12s 10d. ditto.
73 Real Squirrel Victorines 5s. 11½d., well seasoned.
31 Handsome Racoon Muffs, 8s. 9d. ditto.
3581 Yards of Real Lisle Lace, 1s. 1½d. per yard, very wide, just imported.
709 Real Ayrshire Worked Habit Shirts, 3s 3½d., new patterns.
Orders carefully attended to on the receipt of a post-office money order.
Observe.—BAILEY and Co., Albion House, 77, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.
Established 1823. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV.
CHAIRMAN—The Right Hon. THOMAS FRANKLAND LEWIS.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—HENRY FREDERICK STEPHENSON, Esq.
The following are among the advantages offered by this Society:—
LOWER RATES of Premium than those of any other Office which entitle the assured to participate in the profits, and considerably lower than those of any other Mutual Assurance Society.
No PROPRIETARY participate in the profits, the WHOLE being divided among the Assured.
The first Bonus, in 1834, averaged £16 per cent. on the Premiums paid.
The second ditto, 1839, ditto £31 ditto since the 1st division.
The third ditto, 1844, ditto £36 ditto since the 2nd division.
In addition to which, all policies entitled to the absolute bonus, will receive a contingent prospective bonus of £1 per cent. per annum on becoming claims before 1849.
Assurances effected on the equal scale of premiums in the year 1844, will participate in the Bonus to be declared in 1849. CAMPBELL JAMES DOWNER, Secretary.

BATHS and WASH-HOUSES for the LABOURING CLASSES.
President—The Bishop of LONDON.
TRUSTEES.
Sir Wm. Magnay, Bart.
Samuel Jones Loyd, Esq.
Abel Smith, Esq., M.P.
Anthony de Rothschild, Esq.
COMMITTEE FOR GENERAL PURPOSES.
WILLIAM COTTON, Esq., Chairman.
WILLIAM HAWES, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
(The Trustees ex officio).
Robert Bowie, Esq.
Rev. W. W. Champneys.
Lord Henry Cholmondeley
Robert Dickson, Esq., M.D.
Samuel Gurney, jun., Esq.
Richard Johnson, Esq.
Henry Kingscote, Esq.
Sir George Larpent, Bart.
Joseph S. Lescher, Esq.
William Lobb, Esq., M.D.
Robert Oldershaw, Esq.
John D. Powles, Esq.
Viscount Ranelagh.
David Salomons, Esq.
Mr. Deputy Stevens.
Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart.
Joseph Toynbee, Esq.
David Williams Wire, Esq.
George Frederick Young, Esq.

The subscriptions already announced exceed £5000, including:

Her Majesty the Queen	£200 0 0
His Royal Highness Prince Albert	100 0 0
The Queen Dowager	100 0 0

Earl of Eldon	£200 0 0	The Lord Bishop of London	£100 0 0
Messrs. Baring, Brothers	200 0 0	Marquis of Westminster	100 0 0
Messrs. N. M. de Rothschild and Sons	200 0 0	Samuel Gurney, Esq.	100 0 0
The Times Journal	105 0 0	The Worshipful Company of Grocers	100 0 0
The Archbishop of Canterbury	100 0 0	The East and West India Dock Company	100 0 0
George Byng, Esq., M.P.	105 0 0		

Further subscription lists will be advertised in a few days.
If any gentleman has not received a formal acknowledgment from the Honorary Secretaries of the receipt of his contribution, he is respectfully requested to communicate to them its amount, and when and to whom it was paid.
Contributions are received by the Members of the Committee; by the bankers of the metropolis; and at the temporary office, 3, Crosby square, where attendance is given from Ten till Four daily,
JAMES FARISH, } Hon. Secs,
JOHN BULLAR, }
GEORGE STONHOUSE GRIFFITH, Assist.-Sec.
Committe Room, South Sea House.

Registered Pursuant to Act 7 and 8th Vict. c. 110.
ASYLUM FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIFE OFFICE,
70, Cornhill, and 5, Waterloo-Place, London. Established in 1824.
DIRECTORS.
The Honourable William Fraser, Chairman.
Major General Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B. Dep. Chairman.
J. Harvey Astell, Esq.
J. Clarmont Whiteman, Esq.
Geo. Palmer, jun, Esq.
W. Edmund Ferrers, Esq.
C. W. Hallett, Esq.
Foster Reynolds, Esq.
Thomas Fenn, Esq.
G. Farren, Esq., Resident Director.
MEDICAL OFFICERS IN LONDON.
R. Ferguson, M.D. 9, Queen-street, May fair.
J. Forbes, M.D.F.R.S. 12, Old Burlington-street.
T. Callaway, Esq., Wellington-street, Southwark.
PERSONS suffering from Chronic Disease or irregularity of form, in pregnancy, or old age, are insured at proportionate rates, the Asylum being the Company which originally (in 1824) extended the benefits of life insurance to such cases.
RENEWABLE TERM INSURANCES FOR HEALTHY LIVES.
The advantages of a whole life Policy are secured by the smallest necessary outlay in the first instance,—the contract being continued year by year, whatever the future health of the assured, (after the primary examination), at a stipulated slight increase of premium, little exceeding the price of an ordinary term insurance, up to the age of 70, when the rate remains stationary.
Extracts from RENEWABLE TERM rates for select lives.

AGE	1st yr.	2nd yr.	3rd yr.	4th yr.	5th yr.	6th yr.	7th yr.
30	1 6 4	1 7 1	1 7 11	1 8 9	1 9 7	1 10 5	1 11 4

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

AGE	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
Prem.	1 11 9	2 2 0	2 17 1	4 2 0	6 10 9	10 18 6	19 1 8

ALTERNATIVE.
Two thirds, only, of the even rates, whether for select or diseased lives, or for the risks of foreign climates, may be paid down, and the balance, with interest at 4 per cent., deducted from sum assured.
FOREIGN, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL INSURANCE.
Distinct classifications of places, according to salubrity of climate, a specific price for any particular place, or for a voyage or voyages.
Officers whose destinations are not known, covered to all parts of the world at a small but fixed extra rate of premium. GEO. FARREN, RESIDENT DIRECTOR.

Nearly Ready, in two vols. fcap. 8vo.,

FLOWER, FRUIT, AND THORN PIECES; or, the Married Life, Death, and Wedding of the Advocate of the Poor, Firmian Stanislaus Siebenkäs. By JEAN PAUL FRIEDERICH RICHTER. Translated from the German, by EDWARD HENRY NOEL. London: Published by William Smith, 113 Fleet-street.

ILLUMINATED PRESENT FOR CHILDREN.
Just Ready price 5s.,

THE CHILD'S ILLUMINATED BOOK OF PRAYERS—a First Book for Children, enriched with Borderings of original design and appropriate character, printed in gold and colours.
London: Published by William Smith, 113, Fleet-street.

HOW TO LIVE.—Price 1s.; by post, 1s. 6d.,

WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, and AVOID; addressed to the Nervous and Dyspeptic.
By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D., M.R.C.S. &c.
Sherwood, 23, Paternoster-row; Carvallio, 147, Fleet-street; Hannay, 63, Oxford-street; Mann, 39, Cornhill; and the Author, 21, Arundel-street, Strand.

Just published, price 5s. 6d., with cases and coloured plates,

DR. MADDOCK'S POPULAR TREATISE on a Successful Mode of treating Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Chronic, Nervous and Spasmodic Coughs, and Affections of the Heart.—"Full of important and consoling facts."—Gazette. London: Simpkin and Marshall.—Gratuitous advice by Dr. Maddock to the poor, at his residence, 10, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square.

FOR NOTHING.—A PAMPHLET on NERVOUSNESS, with Testimonials.—The Nervous are respectfully invited to send to the Rev. Dr. WILLIS MOSELEY, Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, London, for the small pamphlet just published, on his most successful TREATMENT OF MIND or Nervous Complaints, by which he cures these diseases as certainly as water quenches thirst, which he will return, if a stamp is enclosed, free of charge.

NEW SONG.—"ART THOU IN TEARS!"—Words by E. J. Gill; Music by F. N. Crouch.—Mr. CROUCH, the gifted composer of "Kathleen Mavourneen," "Dermot Astore," &c., has again delighted us with a charming Ballad, "Art thou in tears;" is of a plaintive and touching character, admirably calculated to display to advantage baritone or contralto voices.—Vide "Musical Review."—Duff and Hodgson, 65, Oxford-street.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURES on DENTAL SURGERY.—The FORCEPS, price 4d., stamped 5d., of SATURDAY, 16th INSTANT, will contain, in addition to its usual Professional Papers, the First of a COURSE of LECTURES on the DISEASES and OPERATIONS of the TEETH, by EDWIN SAUNDERS, Esq., M.R.C.S., Surgeon Dentist to St. Thomas's Hospital, and to the London Institution for Diseases of the Teeth. All orders for the Stamped Edition should be addressed to the Editor, at the Office, 59, New Compton-street, Soho.

This day, royal 8vo., 21s. silk; India proofs, £2 12s. 6d., morocco,

THE BOOK OF BEAUTY, for 1845. Edited by the COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON. Comprising a Series of Portraits, engraved under the superintendence of Mr. Charles Heath; and Contributions by the Countess of Blessington, Walter Savage Landor, Esq., Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Mrs. Sigourney, Camilla Toulmin, R. M. Milnes, Esq., &c. &c.
London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

This day, royal 8vo., 21s., silk; India proofs, £2 12s. 6d., morocco,

THE KEEPSAKE, for 1845. Edited by the COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON. With splendid Embellishments, engraved under the superintendence of Mr Charles Heath; and Contributions by the Vicomte D'Arlincourt, the Hon. Grantley Berkeley, the Baroness De Calabrella, Mrs. S. C. Hall, Lord John Manners, M. Eugène Sue, &c. &c.
London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—BAKER'S HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY OF NORTHAMPON; large and small paper; fine Plates. In Two thick Vols. *folio*, bound, or in Five Parts, unbound.

ROSE'S ARCHITECTURE IN ENGLAND, from the Earliest to the Present Time. 8vo., Plates, 7s., elegantly bound. In this Work especial reference is made to the Churches in Northamptonshire.
T. Walesby, Publisher, Northampton.

NORTHAMPTON GENERAL BIBLE WAREHOUSE.—Testaments, handsomely bound, 6d each; Prayer-books, 1s.; Bibles, 1s. 6d.; Church Services, 3s. 6d.; and a large assortment of each, elegantly bound, various patterns, in calf, morocco, velvet, &c., for presents. Writing Papers, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, Wax, Wafers, Account Books, and other articles in plain and fancy Stationery, at extremely reduced prices. Music and Musical Instruments, *Violin Strings*, &c.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS kept in stock, and delivered to order every Saturday morning, in any part of the Kingdom.
THOMAS WALESBY Bookseller, opposite the George Hotel, Bridge-street, Northampton

---

WONDER-EXCITING ROMANCES!—Pleasing Novels!—Delightful Poetry!!—and Splendid Engravings!!! Every admirer of Fiction should read the ILLUSTRATED PENNY NOVELIST, and LIBRARY OF ROMANCE, for October 26th; which contains the Extraordinary Tale of the WANDERING JEW, by the famous Eugene Sue, and a New Romance of thrilling interest, entitled the WHITE CLOUD, or, THE FOREST WARRIOR! Remember, sixteen large double-columned pages (*beautifully Illustrated*), for One Penny!
London: Cleave, Shoe lane; and all Booksellers.

EUGENE SUE'S MASTER PIECE!
Now Publishing, in Weekly Penny Numbers, and Monthly Parts, at Sixpence,

THERESE DUNOYER; or, the Manor House of Treff Hartlog. By EUGENE SUE, Author of "The Wandering Jew" Beautifully Illustrated.—"This is the most original of all the admirable Novels of Eugene Sue"—National.
London: Cleave, 1, Shoe-lane; W. M. Clarke, Warwick-lane; Purkess, Compton-street, Soho; and all Booksellers and Newsvenders.

THE PICTURESQUE ANNUAL FOR 1845.
This Day, royal 8vo., 21s. bound; India Proofs, £2 12s. 6d., morocco,

CATTERMOLE'S HISTORICAL ANNUAL; being the Second and concluding Volume of "The History of the Great Civil War of Charles I. and the Parliament." By the Rev. RICHARD CATTERMOLE, B.D. With Thirteen Engravings, from Designs by G. Cattermole, Esq.; and Portraits of Charles I. and Oliver Cromwell, after Vandyke; engraved under the superintendence of Mr. Charles Heath. *** A Second Edition of the First Volume, uniform with the above, 21s.
London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

TO PIANOFORTE PLAYERS.—THE SIX ROYAL POLKAS, danced at Almack's, and played by all the Military Bands, are given exclusively in the "PIANISTA," No. 45, with plain instructions for dancing them. 10th Edition, price 1s., by order of any Bookseller, or sent post-free for sixteen stamps, addressed to Editor of Pianista, 23, Paternoster-row. No. 46 Pianista contains two sets of Polka Quadrilles, by Musard, for 1s. Supplements to 45 and 46 Pianista, each 2s., post-free thirty stamps, containing thirty-one Scotch songs, sung by Mr. Wilson, making his two entertainments complete.—Sherwoods; Turner, 19, Poultry. *** The Pianista is published Monthly by Sherwood and Co., 23, Paternoster-row.

LIBRARY EDITION OF ESMERALDA.
On the 23rd of November will be published in Penny Numbers, containing 16 pages, 8vo.,

LA ESMERALDA; or, THE HUNCHBACK of NOTRE DAME. By VICTOR HUGO. Profusely Illustrated with Engravings, after designs by De Beaumont, T. Johannot, Boulanger, &c., &c. This work will contain three chapters never before published in England, having but just appeared in the eigth edition, now in course of publication in Paris.

TWO STEEL ENGRAVINGS—"The Cathedral of Notre Dame," and "Esmeralda Dancing in the Place de Grève—GRATIS with the FIRST NUMBER.
London: George Peirce, 310, Strand; and all Booksellers.

On Saturday, November 30, will be published, containing 16 pages, double columns, imperial 8vo, in a wrapper, price Threepence, the First Number of a new Weekly Publication, entitled

THE NOVEL TIMES; consisting of original works of fiction, by the first writers of the day, and translations, by approved English authors, of foreign popular tales and romances. No. 1 will contain the commencement of an original Novel, by the author of "The Subaltern," &c.; and of an entirely new work, by the Countess Hahn Hahn, entitled "Letters from the Orient," translated from the German expressly for this work, by the Author of "Caleb Stukely."

Office, 12, Wellington-street North, Strand, where Orders, Advertisements, and communications, are requested to be addressed: and to be had (Prospectuses gratis) of all booksellers and newsmen throughout the kingdom.

THE ONLY ENGLISH EDITION AUTHORISED BY M. EUGENE SUE.
Publishing in Weekly Numbers, price 6d. each, and in Monthly Parts,

THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS; a new and splendid Edition, adapted to the English reader. Illustrated with upwards of 700 Engravings on Wood of all the Characters, Scenes, Costumes, and Localities described in this extraordinary Work, executed expressly for this edition, by the first artists in Paris. Under the superintendence of Mr. Charles Heath.

Already published, Parts 1 to 5, and Numbers 1 to 24.

"This work is continued with unflagging spirit. We never saw a series of more life-like illustrations. The most finished effects are produced without trick or elaboration. There is the highest art, with what seems to be the most rude and careless vigour."—Examiner.
Chapman and Hall, 186, Strand.

AMUSING BOOKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
Published at 21s., reduced to 10s. 6d.,

VALENTINE VOX, THE VENTRILOQUIST, with 60 Steel Plates by Onwhyn. Thick 8vo. Volume, cloth, gilt.

Published at 15s., reduced to 7s. 6d.,

JAMES' (G. P. R.) THE COMMISSIONER; or, TRAVELS OF A GENTLEMAN, with 28 Steel Plates by Phiz. 8vo., cloth, gilt.

Published at 12s., reduced to 7s. 6d.,

COMIC ALBUM FOR EVERY TABLE, by the Contributors to Punch, with upwards of 150 Engravings. 4to., beautifully bound in Arabesque patterns of colours and gold.
London: George Routledge, 36, Soho-square; and, by order, of all Booksellers in the Kingdom.

SUITABLE BOOKS FOR PRESENTS.
Just published in post 8vo. price 10s. 6d. handsomely bound in a new kind of cloth, silver gilt, or 9s. boards,

IMAGINATION AND FANCY; Or SELECTIONS from the best ENGLISH POETS, Illustrative of those First Requisites of their Art; with Markings of the best Passages, Critical Notices of the Writers, and an Essay in Answer to the Question "What is Poetry?" By LEIGH HUNT.

Sixth Edition in 3 Vols. fcap. 8vo. beautifully illustrated, price 7s. 6d. each, in a handsome and uniform cloth binding, or 10s. 6d. morocco.

PICTURES OF PRIVATE LIFE. By Mrs. ELLIS, Author of the "Women of England." &c. &c. &c. Contents:
Vol. I. "Observations on Fictitious Narrative"—"The Hall and the Cottage."—"Ellen Eskdale."—"The Curate's Widow,"—and "Marriage as it May Be."
Vol. II. "Misanthropy," and "The Pains of Pleasing."
Vol. III. "Pretension; or, the Fallacies of Female Education."
Each Volume is complete in itself, and may be purchased separately.
London: Smith, Elder and Co., 65, Cornhill; Dublin: J. Cumming; Edinburgh: Bell and Bradfute.

SIX POUNDS of TEA, whether Black or Green, for 17s.; and small bright Gunpowder, in 12lb. boxes, at 4s. 6d. per lb.; 6lbs. of Coffee for 5s.—EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY'S OFFICES, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street.

ALE! ALE! ALE!—Best, Brightest, Purest, and most in esteem by connoisseurs, to be had in Eighteen or Nine Gallon Casks, at 1s.!!! per Gallon, by addressing to the John Bull Brewery Office, 20, Philpot-lane, City. Sent to any part of London carriage-free.

ROYAL EXCHANGE HANDKERCHIEFS, patronised by the Queen and Prince Albert.—Just published, a splendid Engraving of the new Royal Exchange, upon a Silk Handkerchief, showing the Eastern End, with the Clock, Tower, &c., from a beautiful Drawing by William Tite, Esq., F.R.S. To be had only of W. TENT, Hosier, &c., No 1, Birchin-lane, Cornhill. Will shortly remove to No. 21, Royal Exchange.

EAST INDIA APPOINTMENTS.—CADETS and ASSISTANT SURGEONS appointed to India, may receive, on application to Messrs. THRESHER and GLENNY, 152, Strand, a detailed list of the necessary OUTFIT for India, with full particulars of shipping, passage, the overland route, &c.—N.B. Thresher's India Gauze Waistcoats, the most essential article of India clothing, can only be procured at this establishment.—152, Strand.

CITY OF PETERBOROUGH.—ROYAL PATENT PIANOFORTE DEPOT.—THOS. CHADWELL has constantly for Sale or Hire Square, Piccolo, Cottage, and Semi-Cottage Pianofortes, which, for style, price, and quality of tone, cannot be surpassed in Town or Country.
The Cheapest Establishment for Stationery, Bibles, Prayers, Jewellery, &c., &c.
General Repository for Materials used in the Fine Arts.
☞ New Music at *Half-price*.

CITY OF PETERBOROUGH.—BULLEN, HATTER, TAILOR, and WOOLLEN DRAPER, respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public generally, to a select STOCK of GOODS, which will be found of first rate quality suited to the season. Waterproof Beaver Cloths, Devon Kerseys, Buckskin and Waistcoatings; Gentlemen's best made Buck, Doe, and Winter Gloves; Gaiters, Braces, Umbrellas, &c., &c.—Nov. 13, 1844.

THE SEA.—TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—TWO YOUTHS of Respectability WANTED to proceed in a fine First-class Ship, under the tuition of an Experienced Commander, and Fatherly Man. Any Youths that are willing to study their Employer's interest, would receive every encouragement as to their eligibility for command. For further particulars as to premium and designation of the Ship, apply to Captain Augustus Elphinstone, to the care of Messrs. John Halks and Co., 84, Lower Thames-street, London.

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

NAVAL MEDICAL SUPPLEMENTAL FUND.—A MEETING of the Members of the Naval Medical Supplemental Fund will be holden at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen-street, London, on THURSDAY, the 21st Instant, to receive the Report of the Committee appointed at the General Meeting of the 5th April, 1843, and to take into consideration circumstances that have arisen since that General Meeting. The Chair will be taken at one o'Clock precisely.

Admiralty Office, Somerset House, 1st November, 1844.
W. CRANDELL, Secretary.

DAWSON'S AUXILIAR, a Production of Modern Science, putting aside the old nostrums for securing the Hair from Baldness or Greyness, and restoring it when become so, however extreme, making it lustrous and graceful, and eradicating Dandriff. It establishes stamina in Children's hair, which defy decay; is indispensable in every family who consider the hair ornamental or useful; and supersedes the use of dyes, which are all destructive.—Sold at 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., and 21s. per Bottle, by Barclay, 95, Farringdon-street, Wholesale; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Butler, St. Paul's; and most Chemists, Perfumers, &c.—Caution! Particularly ask for DAWSON'S, and observe the signature. "R. Dawson," on the Envelope. A saving in the larger bottles. The genuine are not sold at any house in Holborn.

CAUTION.—SALMON, ODY, and CO., caution the Public against the numerous pretended new inventions for Ruptures; all of them are old, and are mentioned in "Arnaud's Treatise on *Ruptures*," published at Paris in 1748. No essential improvement was made from that date until Salmon's invention in 1806, which has been, and continues to be, recommended by the most eminent Surgeons in Town and Country. SALMON, ODY, and CO.'s PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING TRUSSES will answer for right or left side, requiring no understrap, buckles, or any galling bandage; they admit of increase and decrease in size and force. N.B.—Persons in the Country are requested to send the Circumference of the Body one inch below the Hips. Sold by one or more Druggists in every City and principal Town in the United Kingdom.—Manufactory, 292, Strand, London.

THE ORTHOCHRONOGRAPH.—A Patent Instrument to determine the Correct Performance of Chronometers, Watches, and Clocks, wherever the observer may be situated. Manufactured by WEBSTER and SON, Chronometer Makers to the Lords of the Admiralty. Its simplicity, portability, and the ease with which results are obtained, will enable the most inexperienced person to ascertain mean time to a correctness not hitherto obtained but by those experienced in the use of astronomical instruments. The adjustment of the Orthochronograph for use may be effected in two minutes on its removal from the case. It was introduced by Dr. Robinson, astronomer, at the late meeting of the British Association, and met with universal approbation. Price £4 10s. An extensive and superior stock of Chronometers, Watches, and Clocks. The print and directions for use *free*; the book *forwarded upon the receipt of sixteen stamps* to cover the price and postage. Webster and Son, 74, Cornhill, London.

BETTS'S PATENT BRANDY CAPSULED.—Consumers of Brandy are respectfully informed that J. T. BETTS, Jun., and Co. will not be responsible for any BOTTLED BRANDY that is not protected against fraudulent substitution by the Patent Metallic Capsules, embossed with the words, "Betts's Patent Brandy, 7, Smithfield-bars." Sold by the most respectable wine and spirit merchants in town and country, at 3s. 6d. per bottle, the bottle included. Betts's Patent Brandy is used, in preference to foreign, at Guy's, St. George's, and the other principal Hospitals, &c., throughout the Kingdom. Attention is especially requested to *the security afforded* by the Patent Metallic Capsules. Country dealers are advertised in the provincial journals; and lists of London dealers may be obtained at the Distillery, where quantities of not less than two gallons may be supplied, in bulk at 18s. per gallon, and in bottles, the case and bottles included, at 20s per gallon.—7, Smithfield bars.

WINTER OVER COATS, WRAPPERS, &c.—Messrs. BURCH and LUCAS (late J. Albert), respectfully invite gentlemen to view their new and fashionable assortment of PATENT and BEAUFORT BEAVERS, FANCY VESTINGS, TROUSERINGS, &c. for the approaching season; the style and cut of every garment are guaranteed equal to any of the first houses at the West-end, at prices in unison with the economy of the times, feeling confident that gentlemen who may do them the honour will be perfectly satisfied with any garment that leaves their establishment. A large assortment of Great Coats kept ready made in all the different and most approved forms agreeable to the prevailing taste; being made under the superintendence of the proprietors, they are enabled to speak confidently as to their superiority over all garments of a slop description, the which are entirely excluded from this establishment.—52, King William-street, London-bridge, opposite the Statue.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE.—Under the patronage of her Majesty the Queen, H. R. H. Prince Albert, the Royal Family, and Nobility.—A *fragrant* White Powder prepared from Oriental Herbs of inestimable virtue for strengthening, preserving, and cleansing the Teeth. It eradicates the factitious formation of tartar, and by the removal of that extraneous substance, lends a salutary growth and freshness to the gums. It removes from the surface of the teeth the spots of incipient decay, polishes and preserves the enamel, substituting for discolour and the aspect of impurity, the most pure and pearl-like whiteness; while, from its salubrious and disinfecting qualities, it gives sweetness and perfume to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included.

Caution.—To protect the public from fraud, the Hon. Commissioners of her Majesty's Stamps have authorised the Proprietors' signature to be engraved on the Government Stamp, thus:—A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden, which is affixed on each Box.
*** All others are Fraudulent Counterfeits!!!

WOLLASTON'S PATENT GELATINE, for immediately making Jellies or Blanc-mange, being quickly dissolved in boiling water. It is of equal strength with the finest Russian Isinglass, and perfectly free from any unpleasant taste or smell, requiring less flavouring than any other preparation of Gelatine or Isinglass, being a perfectly pure, colourless, and soluble substance. For Jellies, it will not be found necessary to use eggs, as passing through a flannel bag is sufficient. Invalids will find this a very nourishing and valuable restorative, from the great facility and readiness with which it is used, and not being liable to become sour so soon as isinglass.—Manufactured by Edward L. Wollaston, Dover. Sold wholesale by Messrs. Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Messrs. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; Messrs. Evans and Lercher, Bartholomew-close; Messrs. Baiss and Co., 125, Lower Thames-street; Mr. Snelling, 30, Fenchurch-street; and retailed by Mr. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Messrs. Ball, 81, New Bond-street; Messrs. Fortnum and Mason, 182, Piccadilly; and by all respectable Patent Medicine Vendors, Druggists, and Italian Warehousemen, in packets, at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s.

OPENING of the NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.—Future English Historians have a fine field for elegant narration in recording the gorgeous spectacle of Queen Victoria opening the New Royal Exchange. The tens of thousands who witnessed this ever memorable event, when they beheld their Queen, it was as if the very windows spoke; such eager looks, such vivid, sparkling, animated eyes, gazing with rapture on the glorious scene! while the all-attractive charms of the fair actresses shone resplendent in their power, and the white and swan-like neck, the rich, luxuriant tress, and the pearly set of teeth, formed admirable trophies of the Inestimable Qualities of ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, and ROWLAND'S ODONTO. The august patronage conceded by our gracious Queen, and the several Sovereigns of Europe, together with the beauties which adorn the circles of princely and regal magnificence; and the confirmation, by experience, of the infallible efficacy of these creative, renovative Specifics, have characterised them with perfection, and given them a celebrity unparalleled. They have proved the theme of the poet; they are celebrated in the periodical literature of the whole civilised world: the lays of Byron, and the voice of the universal press, have proclaimed the incomparable virtues of the "Oil Macassar," and of its accompanying preparations.—Evening Paper.

COD LIVER OIL.—Read the following Undeniable Testimony of the extraordinary value of this natural remedy in the CURE of GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, DISEASED JOINTS, SPINAL and GLANDULAR AFFECTIONS, LUMBAGO, SCROFULOUS ULCERS, and other external Diseases:—

Gentlemen.—If my case is of any value to you I beg you will make the best use of it, as I have suffered too much from Gout and Rheumatism not to have the strongest sympathy for all who may be similarly afflicted. I purchased only one bottle of your Cod Liver Oil, and after a few applications was completely cured. I could say much in praise of this miraculous remedy, and shall be happy to reply to all enquiries.
I am, Gentlemen, your thankful and obedient servant,
Sept. 1844. Henry W. Pitman.
Moore's Picture Gallery, St. Martin's lane, London.

Gentlemen.—About 4 months since I was attacked with a disease of the legs, for which I was admitted into St. Thomas's Hospital, and remained there a month subject to all kinds of treatment. I left the hospital to try the advice of several medical men, and all without the least benefit. I was at length advised by a friend to try a small bottle of your Cod Liver Oil, and from the very first application experienced relief, and before using the whole of the small bottle, was perfectly cured and have remained in perfect health to this day.
Oct 1844. Anne Midgley, 331 Strand.

Sold in bottles, at 7s, 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each, by Jones and Co., 201, Strand: Sanger, Oxford-street; Hooper, chemist, Pall-mall; Johnstone, Cornhill; and all respectable Medicine-vendors in Town and Country.

CAUTION—Observe the seal and address of JONES and CO., 201, STRAND on the wrapper.

COUNTRY PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS, &c.—ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD executed in the best style, and with the greatest despatch, by F. SMYTH, Designer and Engraver. Address, 268, Strand.

GENTLEMEN Visiting LONDON will find superior ACCOMMODATION, on moderate Terms, at EVANS'S GRAND HOTEL, King-street and Piazza, Covent Garden. Bed and Breakfast One Guinea per Week. All the Railroad Omnibuses pass within a short distance of this Hotel.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

CROSBY HALL VAULTS, 35, Bishopsgate-street Within. OLD BOTTLED WINES:—Port, 36s. and 42s.; Do., six years in bottle, 48s; Do., superior draught, 28s. and 33s.; Sherries, pale and brown, 36s. and 42s.; Bucellas, 32s.; Sherry (an excellent dinner wine), 28s.; Marsala, 24s. per dozen. Bottles, 2s. 6d. per dozen; hampers, 1s. per dozen. *** Marsala, per Quarter Pipe, £11 11s.

WINTER HOSIERY, manufactured by POPE and PLANTE, 4, Waterloo place, Pall-mall, of White and Coloured Merino, Lambs-Wool, Real Cachmere, and of other Choice Wools, in Socks, Hose, and Underclothing. Elastic Silk and Cachmere GAITERS for Ladies, and every description of SILK and COTTON HOSIERY.

MR. GEORGE YATES has re-commenced for the Winter his LECTURES and INSTRUCTIONS in PERSONAL DEPORTMENT; also the present mode of Dancing. Classes of Eight formed in private Families, attended on School Terms.—Letters addressed to St. Peter's, Hammersmith, or at Mr. Green's, Soho-square.

H. WALKER'S NEEDLES (by authority, the "Queen's Own,") have large eyes, easily threaded, (even by blind persons), and improved points, temper, and finish. Each paper is labelled with a likeness of her Majesty, or his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in relief, on coloured grounds. Every quality of Needles, Fish Hooks, Hooks and Eyes, Steel Pens, &c., for shipping. These Needles or Pens for the home trade are sent free, by post, by any respectable dealer, on receipt of 13 penny stamps for every 1s. value.—H. Walker, Manufacturer to the Queen, 1, (late 20), Maiden-lane, Wood-street, London.

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are apprised that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEAS (Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate street). They are packed in showy leaden canisters, from an ounce to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale; the license is only 11s. per annum, and many, during the last nineteen years, have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without 1s. let or loss. Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) as above.

COGAN and GILLO'S NOVARGENT, or SILVER SOLUTION, re-silvers worn out Plated Articles, by instantly depositing a Coating of Pure Silver, and Preserves and Cleanses Silver, Plated Ware, and German Silver. It is used with less trouble than cleaning, and is warranted not to contain Mercury or anything injurious. It has been highly approved by Dr. Ryan, Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Polytechnic Institution, and other eminent Chemists and Silversmiths. Sold by Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-st., London; and by Joseph Rodgers and Sons, 6, Norfolk-st., Sheffield; in bottles, with full directions, at 1s. and 3s. each, and to be had of all respectable Chemists, Silversmiths, and Furnishing Ironmongers in the Kingdom. Beware of Imitations: the Genuine are all signed on the wrapper, by I. D. Cogan and R. Gillo.

BERDOE'S VENTILATING WATERPROOF WINTER WRAPPERS, Outside Garments of all kinds, Shooting Jackets, &c., also his well-known Frocks for all seasons. An extensive and superior variety *of the* above (really waterproof), in new and greatly improved materials, in lieu of the unsightly and vulgar Tweeds, now ready, of which an inspection is confidently invited. As winter approaches, attention is again solicited to the above invention, introduced by the advertiser more than six years ago, the complete success of which in rendering any garment thoroughly impervious to the rain is now established beyond all controdiction.
W. Berdoe, Tailor, Waterproofer, &c., 69, Cornhill (North side).

TEAS at Wholesale Prices, 2, Bucklersbury, Cheapside.
Pouchong 2s. 8d., 2s. 10d., 3s.
Congou 3s. 2d., 3s. 4d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 8d.
Souchong 4s., 4s. 4d., 4s. 8d., 5s.
Twankay 3s. 4d. to 4s.
Young Hyson 3s. 4d., 4s., 4s. 4d., 5s., 5s. 4d.
Hyson 4s. 4d., 4s. 8d., 5s., 6s.
Gunpowder 4s. 4d., 5s., 5s. 4d., 6s., and 7s.
MANSELL and CO., 2, Bucklersbury, Cheapside. Six pounds of the above forwarded free of carriage to any part of the kingdom.

NELSON'S PATENT OPAQUE GELATINE, Half the Price of Isinglass.—CAUTION: From the increasing demands for NELSON'S OPAQUE GELATINE, many spurious articles are imposed on the Public; to guard against which, and for a protection to purchasers, it is sold in packets only, by most respectable chemists, grocers, and oilmen, in town and country, at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and 15s. each packet, bearing the Patentee's signature. Extract from Dr Ure's testimonial, June 6, 1840:—"I find Mr. G. Nelson's Patent Opaque Gelatine to be at least equal in strength and purity, if not superior, to the best isinglass, for every culinary purpose; it is entirely free *from any impregnation of acid*, such as I have found to exist in other kinds of Gelatine in the London market." The Opaque Gelatine is an article well adapted for hotels, taverns, cabin use and ship stores, and a safe and profitable commodity for exportation.—Emscote Mills, Warwick; and 14, Bucklersbury.

FIELD'S CHEAP STATIONERY and BOOK WAREHOUSE, 65, Regent's Quadrant (Corner of Air-street.)—Envelopes with the penny Stamps, 1s. per doz.; plain envelopes, 6d. per 100; superfine satin envelopes, 9d. per 100; good letter paper, 3d. per quire; superfine hot pressed ditto, 4d., 5d., 6d., and 8d. per quire, or, 6s., 7s. 6d., 9s., and 12s. per ream. Note paper, 3d., 4d., and 6d. per quire, or, 4s. 6d., 6s., and 9s per ream. The Queen's, Albert, and diamond size note papers, in packets of five quires, at 1s. and 1s. 6d. per packet. Wax, red or black, 10 sticks for 1s., the finest quality; mourning letter paper, 1s. per quire; mourning note paper, 4d., 6d., and 8d. per quire—a reduction by the ½ ream; mourning envelopes, 2s. per 100; the celebrated magnum bonum pens, 6d. per doz., 3s. the gross. Music cases and portfolios, 4s. 6d. each; an extensive stock of the Annuals, Pocket books, Almanacks, and Diaries for 1845; also, upwards of 20 000 volumes in every department of literature, a selection of which are in elegant bindings, suitable for Christmas presents, &c.

COX'S PATENT SPARKLING GELATINE FOR MAKING JELLIES, BLANCMANGE, &c., stronger than Isinglass, at one-third the price, is particularly economical and convenient for the use of Families, Hotel-keepers, Invalids, and others, and a profitable article for Exportation.—Sold, in packets only, by the principal Druggists, Grocers, and Oilmen in the United Kingdom, at 9d., 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s., and 7s.; each packet bearing the Patentee's signature.—Extract from Dr. Ure's Testimonial:—"London, 9th February, 1844.—I have much pleasure in certifying that the Patent Sparkling Gelatine of Messrs. J. and G. Cox is prepared by an excellent process, which, while it preserves entire all the virtues of this alimentary substance, renders it equally pure and beautiful. Examined by chemical tests, it is found *perfectly* free from acid, and fully stronger than the best isinglass in the London market, and affords a Jelly (in a few minutes) equal in all respects to, if not richer and more crystalline than, that prepared from calves'-feet."—Agent in London, Mr. Henry Watson, No. 11, Old Fish-street, City.—Patent Gelatine Works, Gorgie Mills, Edinburgh.

THE HAIR.—Of the numerous compounds constantly announced, for promoting the growth or reproduction of the Hair, few survive even in name, beyond a very limited period, whilst ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, with a reputation unparalleled, is still on the increase in public estimation. The singular virtues of this successful invention for Restoring, Preserving, and Beautifying the Human Hair, are too well known and appreciated to need comment. The very facts of the high and distinguished patronage it enjoys, its general use in all countries, together with numerous testimonials constantly received in its favour, are authorities which stamp its superior excellence and title over all attempts of a similar nature. Being universally preferred, its consequent great demand excites the cupidity of unprincipled shopkeepers, who vend the most spurious trash as the "genuine" Macassar Oil; whereas, the genuine article is wholly the invention and property of A. Rowland and Son, and the amalgamation of its costly exotic materials (solely imported by them) renders abortive any attempt to discover *its component parts*—thus proving the imposition of all other articles bearing the title of "Macassar Oil." The genuine article has the words ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL engraved in two lines on the Wrapper; and on the back of the wrapper nearly 1500 times, containing 29,028 letters.—Price 3s. 6d., 7s; Family bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s. per bottle.—*** All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS!!!

SELF-MEASUREMENT—GREAT ACCOMMODATION.

No longer let those who are dwellers afar,
Themselves from the Warehouse of Moses debar.
By adopting our plan, which has never a failure,
Ev'ry gentleman now may become his own Tailor!

E. MOSES and SON are desirous of directing especial attention to their plan of "Self-Measurement," The extreme simplicity and the minute exactness of this admirable plan are such as cannot fail to answer the purpose designed. No failure in point of fit can arise from its use; or, should anything of the kind occur, the proprietors will hold themselves responsible. Thousands are thus enabled to avail themselves of the choice Clothing of MOSES and SON, without any inconvenience arising from distance, &c. A Book with a wood-cut and full directions may be obtained on application (gratis) and free of postage. Residents in the country cannot do better than avail themselves of so favourable an opportunity of purchasing at the greatest Tailoring Establishment in the Kingdom.

READY-MADE.	£	s.	d.	MADE TO MEASURE.	£	s.	d.
Shooting Coats, in every variety, from	0	10	0	Sporting Coats in the most approved style	0	13	6
Velveteen do., 7 pockets	0	18	6	Velveteen do., 7 Pockets	1	3	0
Tweed Taglionis	0	8	6	Tweed Coats trimmed with silk	0	16	0
Ditto, silk facings, collar and cuffs	0	15	0	Cashmere fine Saxony do.	1	3	0
Cashmarette Coats, in every shape, handsomely trimmed, from	1	1	0	Cashmarette, new and improved article, warranted waterproof, trimmed with silk, collar, cuffs, &c.	1	18	0
An immense stock of Blouses	0	3	6	Quilting Vests 7s. each, or 3 for	1	0	0
Summer Vests	0	2	6	Cashmere ditto, in choice patterns	0	9	0
Cashmarette and Persian do., in every variety from 3s. to	0	8	6	Trousers adapted for the season	0	9	6
Black Satin Vests	0	6	6	Mill'd Victoria and plain Doe do	0	17	0
Cloth do.	0	4	6	Best quality West of England	1	3	0
Cloth Trousers	0	9	0	Super Black do. do.	0	16	0
Single-milled Doe do., from	0	11	0	Best Black dress do	1	6	0
A great variety of Summer do.	0	7	0	Dress Coats	1	12	0
Dress Coat, edged	1	0	0	Do. do. best manufactured	2	15	0
Frock do. do.	1	4	0	Frock Coats	1	15	0
				Do. do., best manufactured	3	3	0

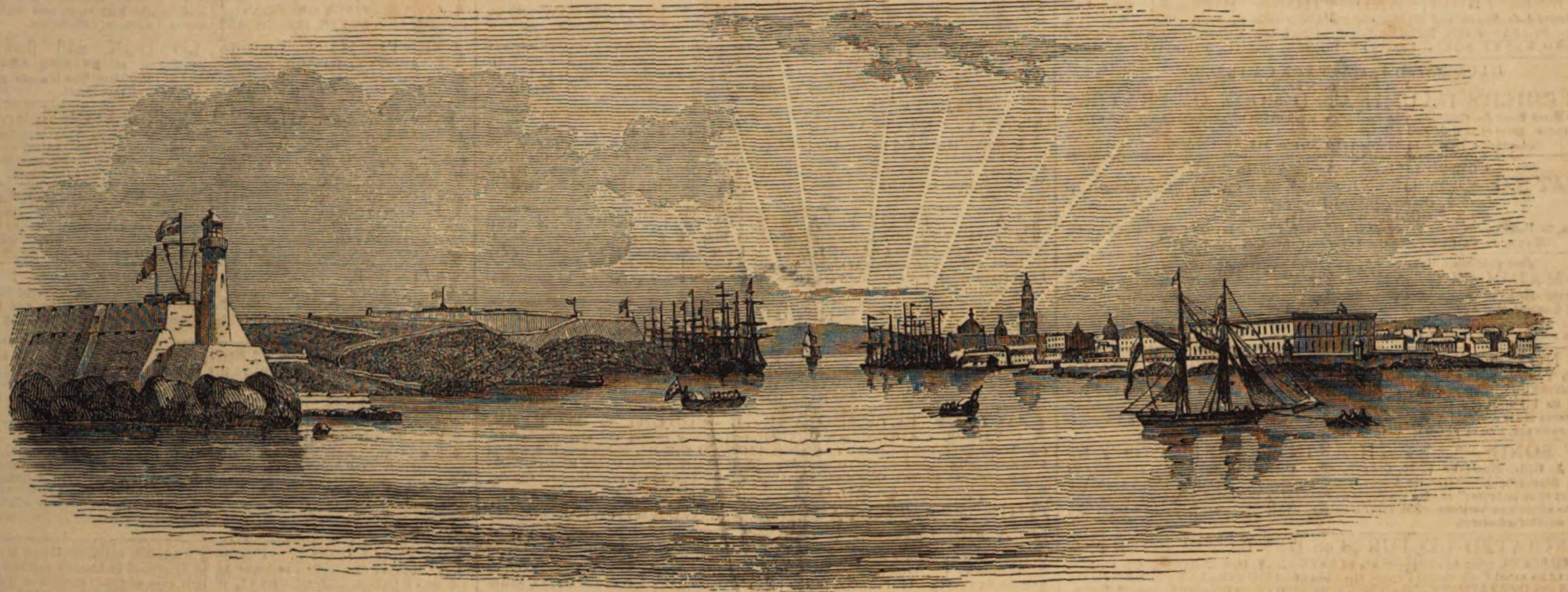
Mourning to any extent, at Five Minutes' notice.

Important.—Any article purchased or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned.

Observe.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Drapers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen.

Caution.—E. MOSES and SON are obliged to guard the Public against imposition, having learned that the untradesman-like falsehood of being connected with them, or it is the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connexion with any other house; and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing should (to prevent disappointments, &c.) call at, or send to, 154 Minories; or 86, Aldgate opposite the Church.

N.B.—No business transacted at this establishment from Friday at sunset until sunset on Saturday, when business is resumed until twelve o'clock.



TOWN AND HARBOUR OF HAVANNAH.

HAVANNAH.

Havannah, the capital of the island of Cuba, and the whole of its northern and southern shores, have just been the scene of a dire calamity, by which the prospects of the sugar crop are rendered infinitely worse than before. By a letter just received from Messrs. L. Mariategai and Co, of Havannah, of the 10th of October, to their correspondent in London, Mr. F. Scheer, of Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, we learn that "a strong gale commenced on the 1st of October, and increased on the night of the 4th to the most terrific hurricane that was ever experienced in the island, which lasted until the middle of next day, accompanied by a violent deluge of rain, mixed with spray from the sea. Houses were thrown down, and trees rooted up; several small towns and villages in the interior are said to present little more than heaps of ruins. The accounts from the estates announce the most serious injury; whole fields of cane appear as if fire had passed over them, and the buildings on the plantations have been thrown to the ground. It is difficult as yet to form an estimate of the vast amount of property destroyed, or of the probable influence of the calamity on the quantity of sugar next season; the most moderate calculation at present is, that the crop will be deficient by at least one half. The cane that is most forward has suffered most, having been snapped asunder, while the young cane bent before the storm; many estates will not grind at all. In Matanzas a great part of the little stock of sugars remaining has perished, as the water penetrated into the warehouses, and even rose several feet. The damage suffered on the south side of the island seems, if possible, to have been still greater than on the north side. In our harbour (Havannah), and that of Matanzas, scarcely a vessel escaped without injury, more or less serious, and the greater part of the coasters employed to convey produce to the ports of shipment, and to supply the estates with necessaries, have been entirely destroyed.

"Our Government has issued an order admitting free of duty, from yesterday, rice, potatoes, beans, corn, and corn-meal, as well as all kinds of timber used for building; lowering also the duty on cattle. Further relaxations on other articles are contemplated, if the necessity should become apparent.

"We may now expect that planters will retain the remaining stock of this year's sugars with a firm hand, and that little or no business will be done for some time to come. They will naturally anticipate that the news will occasion a considerable advance of prices in Europe, particularly if the calamity should have extended to other West India islands. As for the coffee crop it is almost destroyed, and we cannot hope to see any exported from this port and Matanzas."

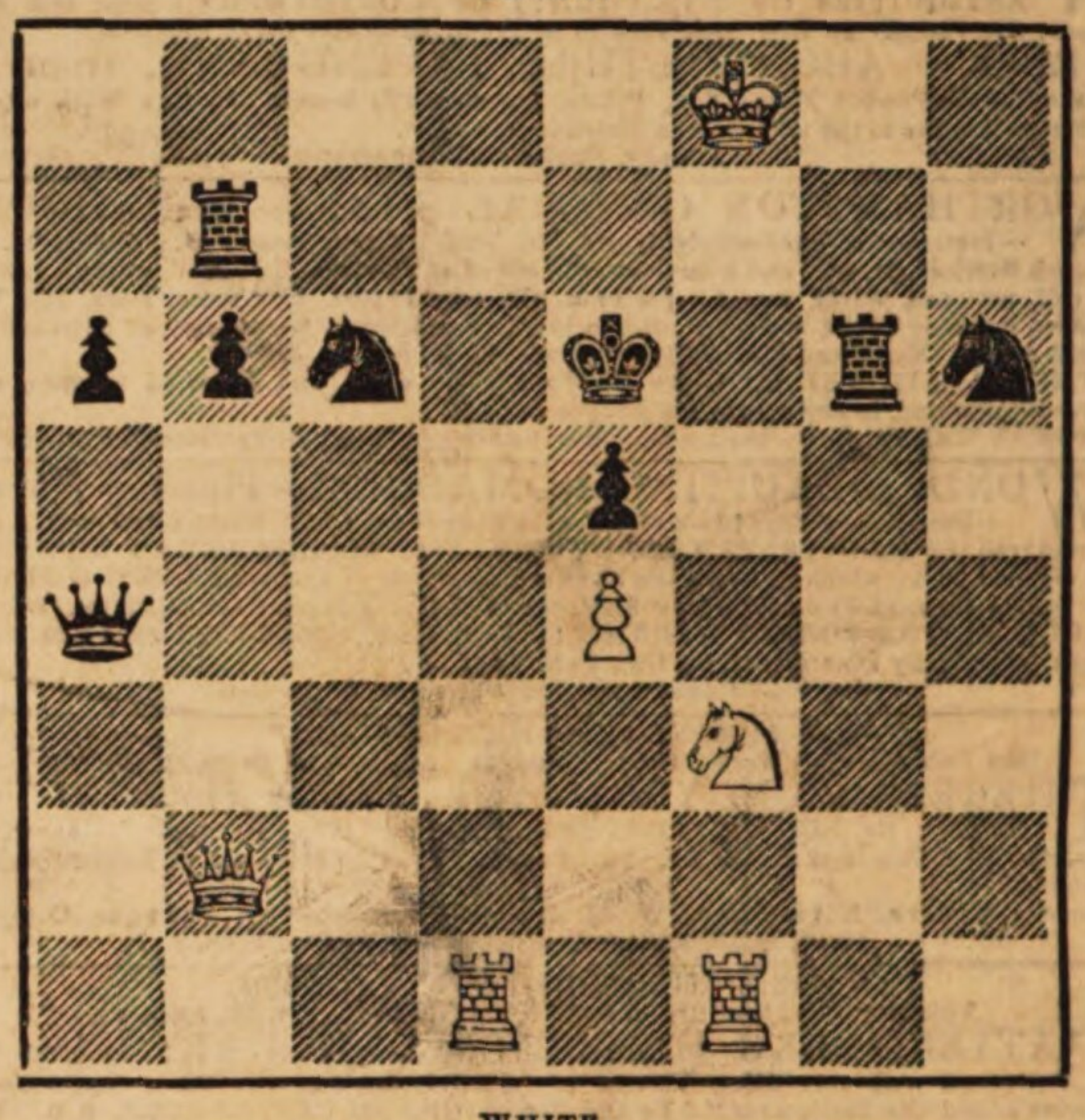
Our engraving, from a sketch by Lieut. W. T. Bellairs, R.N., shows the harbour of Havannah, which is one of the most commodious in the world, communicating with the sea by a channel little more than half a mile in length, and from 300 to 350 yards wide; its depth varying from 8 to 10 fathoms. The harbour itself is an oblong basin, surrounded by heights which usually shelter it from the wind. Hence, the violence of the late gale must have been tremendous. The town is built on the western side of the basin, near the channel, on a kind of promontory. The channel is protected by two strong fortresses, El Morro and La Punta, and a continuous series of batteries along both shores. The town is equally strong towards the land.

The streets are narrow, crooked, and generally unpaved, but they contain some well-built houses. There are, too, several good buildings among the churches, one of which contains the remains of Christopher Columbus. The other large edifices, as the Palace of the Government (shown to the right of the engraving), that of the Commandant of the Marine, the Arsenal, the Post-office, and the buildings used for the manufacture of tobacco, are less remarkable for their architecture than for their solidity. The town has also a theatre, a circus for bull-fights, two fine promenades, a university, a seminary for Catholic priests, a patriotic society, and a botanic garden. The town is the seat of the Captain-General and of a Bishop. The most important manufactures are those of cigars and chocolate. More than half the produce of the island destined for foreign markets is shipped at Havannah. The climate of the town is very unhealthy and the ravages of the yellow fever there are truly frightful.

CHESS.

In resuming this department of our journal we have obtained the co-operation of a distinguished member of the London Chess Club, and are enabled to promise our readers a considerable accession of amusement; at the same time we invite communications relative to matches pending at clubs, problems, or any well contested games, all of which will receive insertion, should they be deemed sufficiently interesting to the amateur.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White playing first, to win in three moves.
The Solution in our next.

CHESS STUDIES. By GEORGE WALKER, 8vo. Longman.

Mr. Walker, to whom all Chess players are under great obligations, has, in the compilation and arrangement of this admirably printed volume, shown himself to be possessed of untiring perseverance and industry. It is certainly the most valuable Chess publication that has hitherto appeared, containing, as it does, the best games of the finest players in Europe, both living and dead.

THE WEATHER.—On Tuesday ripe raspberries were gathered in the grounds of Mr. Park, gardener and florist, Victoria-road, Kensington, and ripe strawberries also in the grounds of another gardener near Hounslow, the richness and flavour of which could only be equalled by those produced in the height of the summer season.

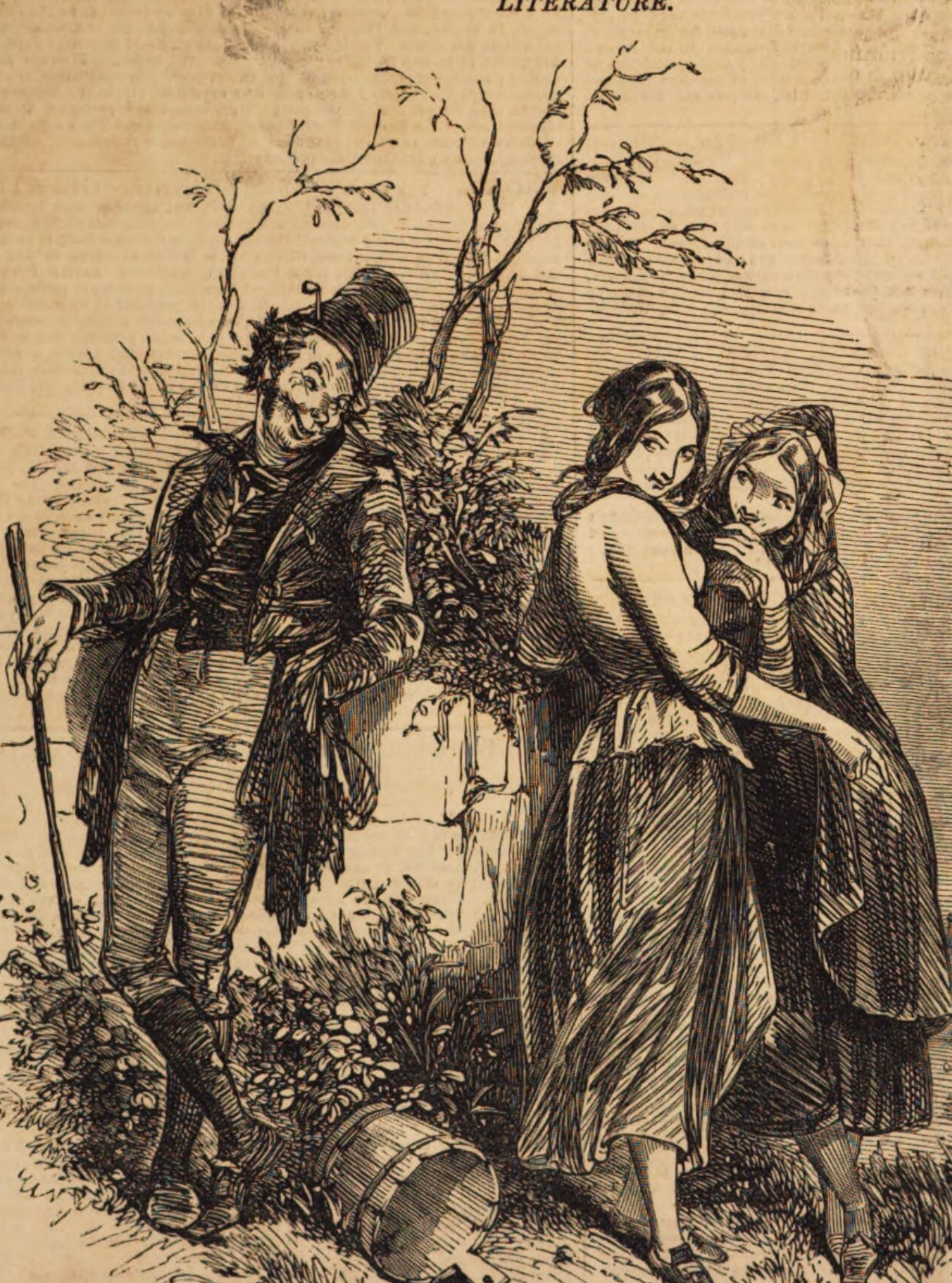
We are sorry to announce the death of Mr. William Grieve, of Drury-lane Theatre, whose talents as a painter of the highest rank have on so many occasions been appreciated by the public. He died on Tuesday morning. Mr. Grieve has left a widow and several children.

LIGHTING OF THE CHAPEL ROYAL.—The Chapel Royal at Buckingham Palace has recently been fitted up with gas lights, enclosed with large glass globes, ornamented with appropriate inscriptions, and fixed upon handsome *ormolu* columns. They are ventilated upon Professor Faraday's principle of conveying away from the lights all the noxious products of combustion, by means of a descending draught, which is obtained in this instance by the assistance of Dr. Reid's ventilating shaft and apparatus. Prince Albert visited the chapel on Monday evening, and expressed himself much pleased with the perfect success o this application of that invention, as well as with the chaste and brilliant effect produced by the lights.

RAPID CONVEYANCE OF GOODS FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—A novel and rather important experiment in the fruit trade has been tried by the enterprising brokers Messrs. Keeling and Hunt. The Eleanor, Captain Wickham, arrived from Fayal in eleven days, discharged her cargo of 950 boxes of oranges at Southampton on Saturday evening last, which were immediately despatched by the Southampton railway to London, and had not Sunday intervened, they would have been on sale in London twenty-four hours after they had been landed at Southampton. Every facility was afforded by the Customs in expediting the unloading of the cargo; and the railway directors were so impressed with the importance attached to the result of the operation, that special engines were ordered to be ap-plied, if found necessary, to increase the speed to London: and the result being attended with the best success, will, no doubt, be productive of much increasedbusiness to the port of Southampton.

MELANCHOLY CASE OF DESTITUTION.—On Monday an inquest was held at Camberwell, on the body of a Mr. Mason, aged 70, who had died under very lamentable circumstances. It appeared from the statement of the daughter of the deceased that her father had formerly been a principal partner in the firm of Mason and Meyer, opulent lead-merchants and refiners of antimony, in the Blackfriars-road, but latterly they had been so reduced, that they had been compelled to sell their furniture and pawn every article of wearing apparel. They lived in East-street, Walworth, and afterwards went to a miserable lodging in White-street, Borough, where they both slept in the same room. The parochial authorities of St. George, Southwark, gave them some relief, and ultimately the poor old man was taken, much against his will, in a very debilitated state, from want of food, to Camberwell workhouse, where he died. Mr. Thomas King, surgeon to Camberwell parish, said death had been caused by serous apoplexy, which the want of food and proper ventilation of dwelling would sometimes cause Deceased would have died, if he had not been removed, though removal had probably accelerated it, as he was not in a proper state to bear it. The jury returned a verdict of "Natural death from serous apoplexy." The unfortunate daughter subsequently stated that she should be most thankful if any kind individual could obtain her a situation as a governess or some other suitable occupation in order that she might be able to quit the workhouse, which, she stated, was equally as repugnant to her feelings as to those of her deceased parent. The unfortunate woman, who is about forty, appeared to be of elegant manners, but was attired as a pauper.

LITERATURE.



DRAWN BY PHIZ.

There's our beautiful eye of grey, Sir,
And our blue one that seems to say, Sir,
If your intintions lie in that way, Sir,
His reverence lives hard by!

Such is the verse from Doctor O'Toole's "Grand Historical Lilt," in the "Illuminated Magazine" for the present month, which Phiz has illustrated in true poetic vein: it is, indeed, a masterpiece of graphic humour.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1844.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

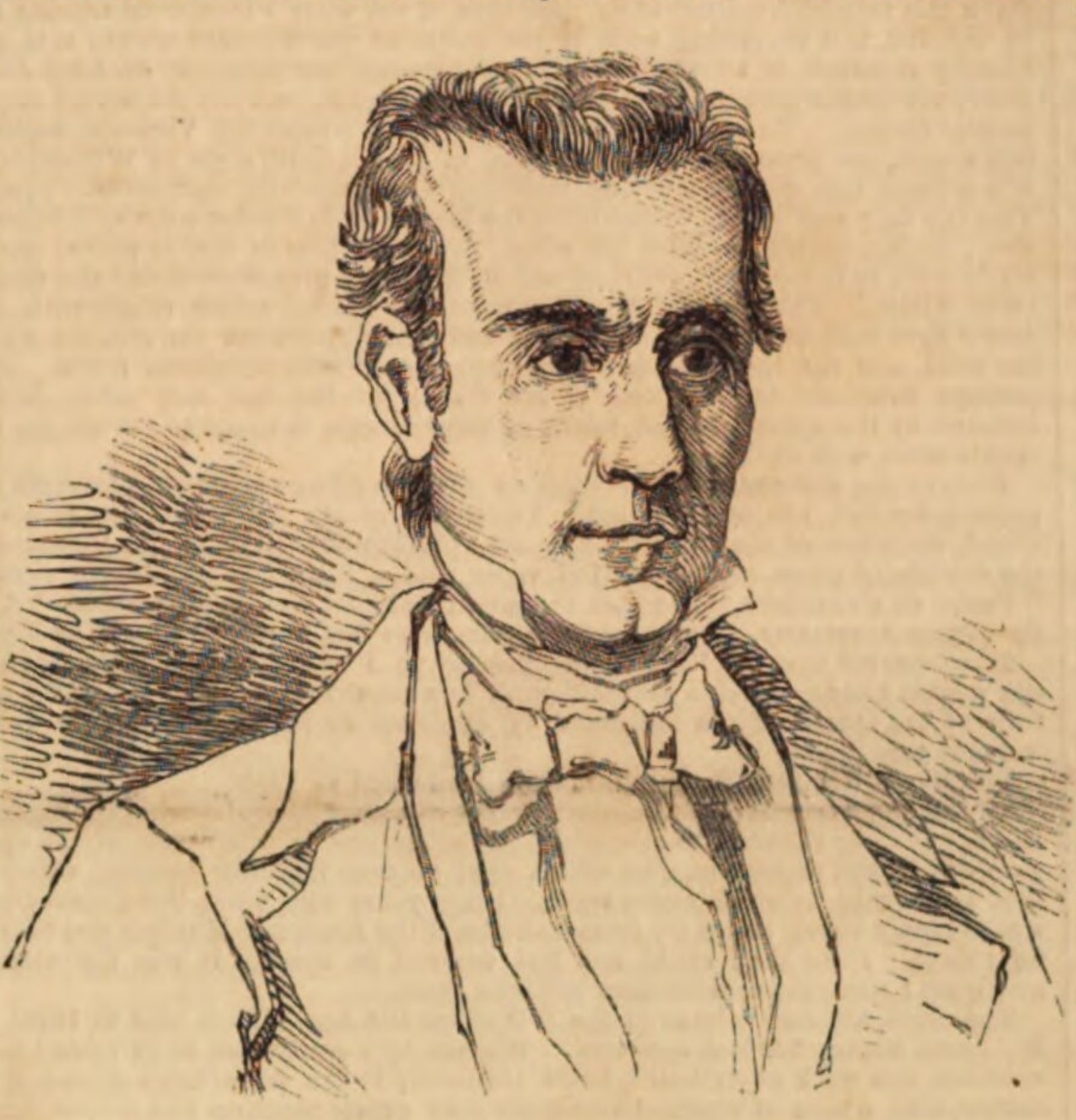
ANDREW BEST ET LELOIR SC. A PARIS.

No. 134.—Vol. V.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1844. [Sixpence.

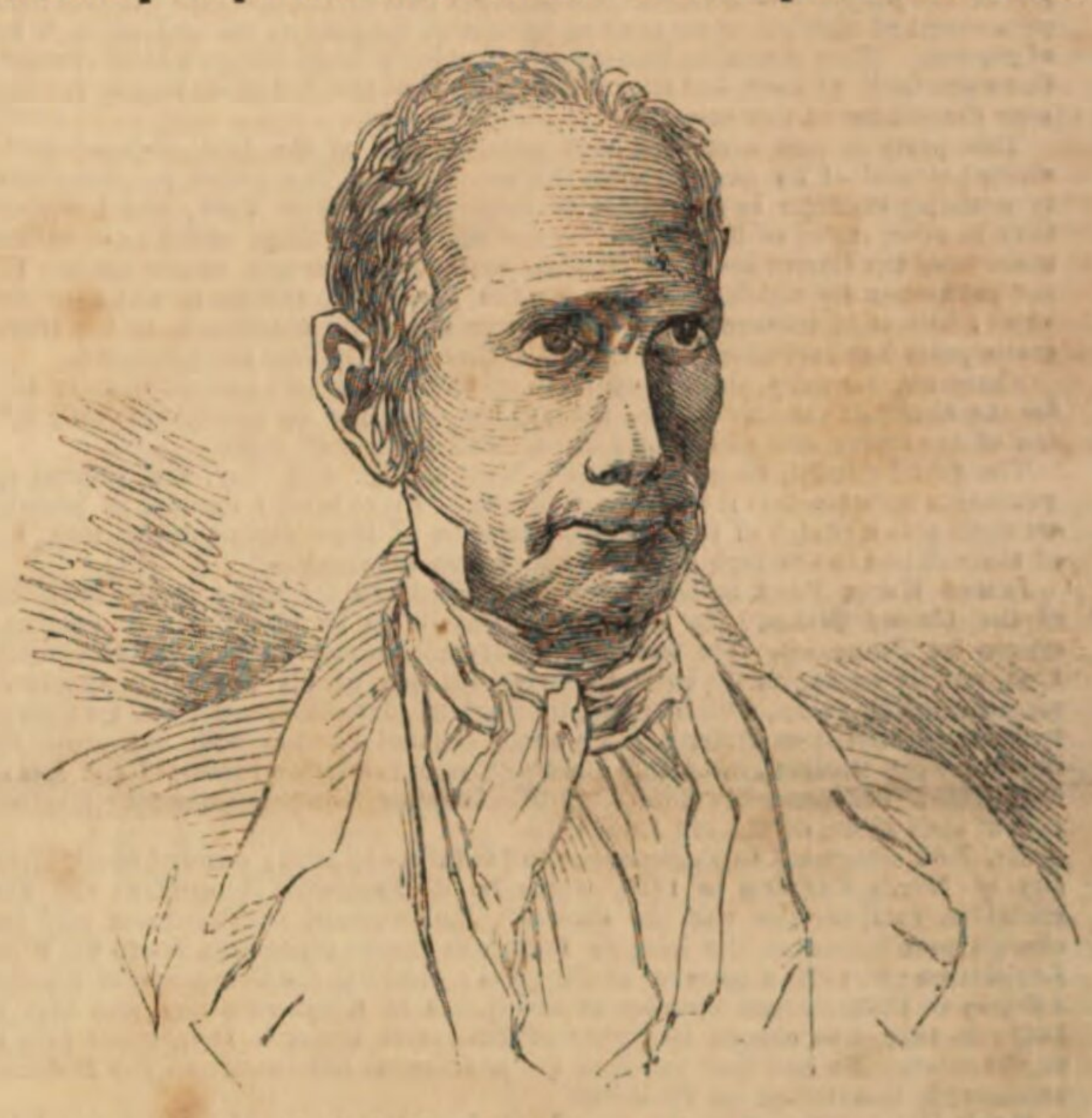
THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

THE periodical election of the American President is now almost the only remaining instance of the elective principle applied to creating the head of a state. It has been abandoned by the Monarchies of Europe, but it flourishes in the Republic of the Western World. If it is found to work well and tends to promote the strength, peace, and unity of the States, we hope it will long continue to be the main and vital principle of the Constitution. But in the Europe of former ages, the election by the people of its head or chief, produced disputes, hatreds, division—then the weakness consequent upon them, and slavery last of all—for a weak nation never long remains a free one. Poland was an elective Monarchy long after all the other states of Europe had allowed their Kings to become such in virtue of their birth—a thing that could not be disputed,—rather than for the claims afforded by their virtues, talents, or wealth; in all which, let a man be as wealthy, as virtuouss and as talented as he may, he will find others ready to dispute the choice with him on the same grounds, either as to one quality or even all. It may seem irrational enough that men should prefer to have their rulers determined by accident rather than by their fitness for the office. But this very fitness is the most difficult thing to get generally acknowledged; and the controversies created by the freedom of choice, work more harm in a State than even the bad qualities of a ruler by right of birth. Nearly every existing Monarchy has its definite laws and constitutional forms, which prevent the power of the ruler going too far for the safety of the people. If those safeguards are broken, and the compact violated, the people can exercise another kind of privilege—that of deposing, as they have often and very effectively proved. Such Monarchies as that of Russia are fortunately not universal; nor does the complete despotic power of the Emperor there arise from his succeeding to his throne by hereditary title—not by the choice of a popular suffrage. Victoria wears the crown of England as much by right of birth as Nicholas; but in all else how different is their power! We know our American friends are inclined to pride themselves considerably on their political liberty to a degree not altogether reasonable; many of them believe that no liberty can exist under any Constitution that differs in form from their own. They prize their periodical election of a President as a sort of constantly-recurring triumph of the democratic principle. They are at present in the midst of a contest for that office; and much excitement is a consequence. The name of England is mixed up with it; a suspicion of a greater or less bias towards England will probably do much to turn the scale one way or other. We will therefore take the opportunity, while giving a full and fair account of both parties and their proceedings, to say a few words in vindication of that quiet and settled principle, which, leaving the highest office of the State hereditary, gives a fixed centre from which all the governing powers proceed. This is one advantage; but a far greater one is the absence of all that fever of excitement—that almost madness of party spirit—which in America hardly ever ceases. The strife during which one President is elected is hardly over before it begins on the prospect of the election of another.

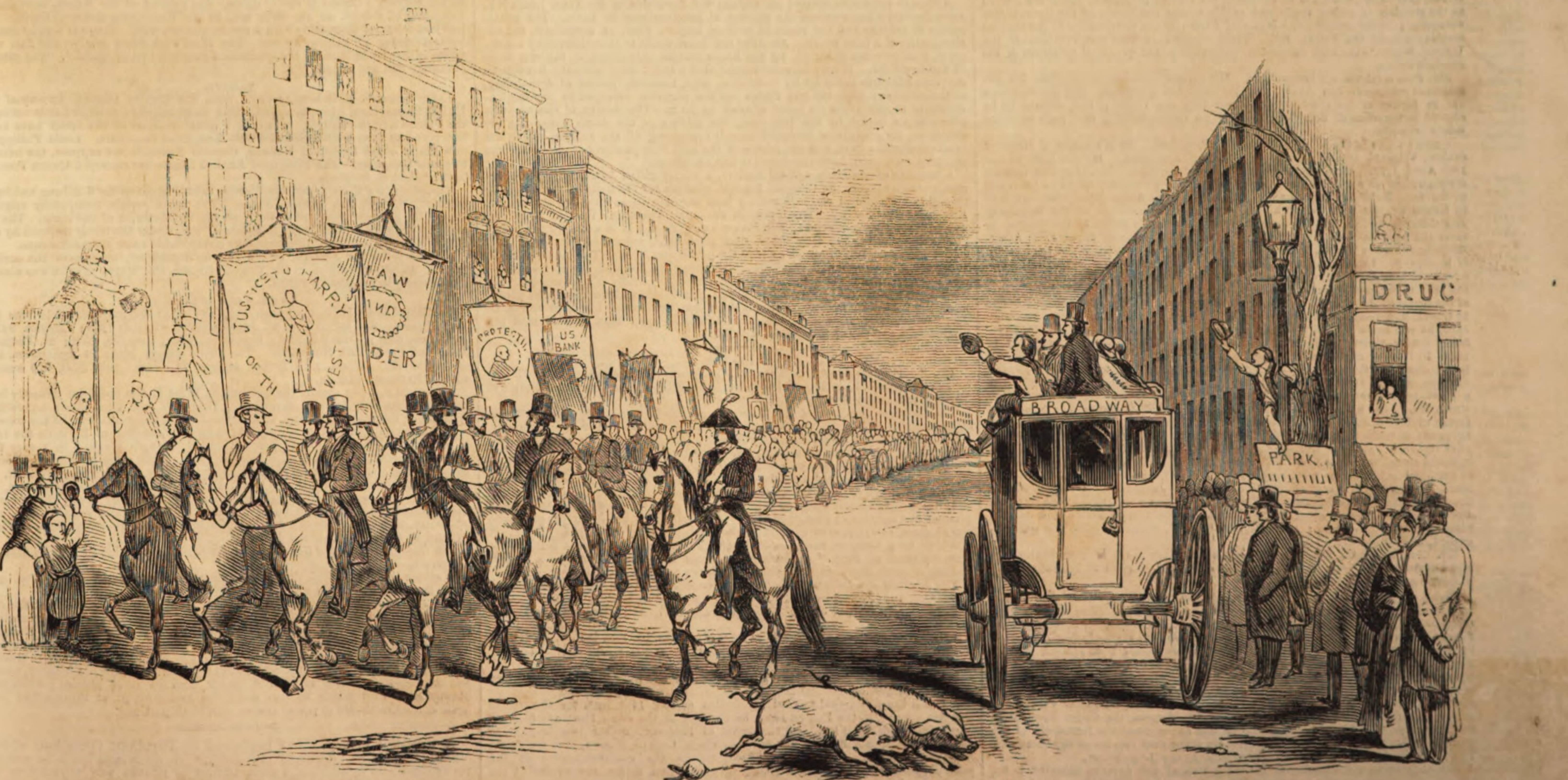
As long as the United States continue to be the great preponderating political power of the Western Continent, there may be less danger in these contests; but if time and circumstance divide them—and it is not impossible—into two rival powers, the elective principle will break down. If the Republic were at the



MR POLK, CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.



MR. CLAY, CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.



GREAT WHIG PROCESSION, AT NEW YORK.—See next page.

present moment the near neighbour of a strong and wealthy Monarchy, she would not preserve her independence; her divisions would ruin her. Poland is the last kingdom in Europe that preserved an elective Monarchy—and it destroyed her; of all nations she is, at this moment, the most completely and cruelly enslaved. Venice was a Republic with an elected head, and thoughthe Doges were chosen for life, and that by the nobles only—not the people—a Monarchy has absorbed it. Nearly every Republic has ended by becoming a Monarchy; only once in modern history has a Monarchy become a Republic, and a few brief years saw it trodden beneath the hoof of a military despotism—of all forms of Government the worst.

While the Americans, then, are mustering their strength for the elective battle, in monster meetings, processions *en masse*, speeches, shoutings, canvassings, with much that is stirring, much that is picturesque, perhaps, but more that is mischievous—let them not imagine that all political liberty is enshrined in the Constitution of which they are so often, and sometimes, we must add, so inordinately proud: there is, at least, something to be said on the other side of the question.

The rival candidates for the office are Mr. Polk and Mr. Clay; we have given portraits of both of them, and a sketch of a "Procession" in New York.

APPROACHING ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT.

We have just received the annexed interesting sketches from our correspondent at New York; they are accompanied by the following important details:—

The great political contest for the ascendancy between the two powerful parties of Whig and Democratic in the United States, is now (Nov. 1) near at hand; and these respective juntas are marshalling their forces, discussing the broad principles of their doctrine and political faith, exciting the multitude by cannon-firing, song-singing, soul-stirring music, processions, harangues, &c. Collateral questions seem to be merged in the chief subjects of protective tariff, or free trade; United States Bank, or no bank; Texas with the Union, or the Union without Texas; equal distribution of the land funds, according to the ratio of the population of each state, or no distribution, &c.

Within the last few years, another question, too, has sprung up, which has given rise to a new party—it is the question of the naturalization of foreigners. The Constitution of the United States provides that a foreigner shall have been seven years in the country before he becomes a voter, and shall have gone through the regular forms of naturalization. It also stipulates that a native-born citizen shall have arrived at the age of twenty-one years, before he be allowed the privileges of citizenship and the right of suffrage. These stipulations are separate and exclusive of provisions of respective states, where a property qulification is necessary. This has been a question of serious meditation among all classes, whether a foreigner should attain his citizenship and the right of suffrage in one-third less time than a native-born citizen. A party called the "Native Americans" has been formed, which seeks to repeal the present naturalization laws, and render it compulsory on the foreigner to have completed a residence of twenty-one years, in the United States, before he becomes a voter for any office in the gift of the people. One subject composing a part of the principles of this party, on account of which they are anxious to extend the time of naturalization, is that of *papacy*. They disclaim holding any hostile feelings towards that system of Christain faith *as such*, but they are distrustful of the influence it may yet exert over the politics of this country.

This party is now becoming very popular, and at the late canvassing, has elected several of its candidates in different states. The native American party is probably stronger in the states of Pennsylvania, New York, and Louisiana, than in other states of the Union, for the reason that these states have suffered more from the innovation of foreigners, and their influence at the polls. It is not yet known for which candidate for the Presidency this party will cast their votes: but it it presumed they will favour the Whig candidate, as the Democratic party has heretofore received the suffrages of naturalized foreigners.

There are, virtually, three candidates for the Presidency, but really, only two; for the abolition candidate (Mr. Birney) has been put in nomination only by a few of the states, and will receive but a small number of votes.

The grand contest, then, is between Messrs. Polk and Clay, and present appearances indicate that it will be a close one. In as brief a manner as possible we shall give a sketch of the political histories of these distinguished men, and of their claims to the high office for which they are singled.

James Knox Polk is the Democratic candidate for the office of President of the United States. He is a North Carolinian by birth, and at present a citizen of Tennessee. He was born in Mecklenburgh on the 2nd November, 1795, and is consequently in the forty-ninth year of his age. His ancestors, whose original name, Pollock, has, by obvious transition, assumed its present form, emigrated from Ireland. His uncle, Colonel Thomas Polk, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and the prime mover of the formal Manifesto of Independence issued in North Carolina, one year before the Declaration of the States, on the 4th July, 1776.

Mr. Polk emigrated to Tennessee with his father in 1806; entered the University of North Carolina in 1815, where he distinguished himself as the first scholar in mathematics and the classics. He returned to Tennessee, and became a practitioner at the bar; in 1823, was chosen representative to the State Legislature; in 1825, a member of Congress; placed in the Committee of Foreign Affairs; in 1835, elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, and also in 1837; in 1839, was chosen Governor of Tennessee under a Democratic gain of 22,000 votes. He has now received the unanimous nomination of the National Democratic Convention for President.

Mr. Polk's political character has always born the stamp of consistency. He is of the school which puts a strict construction upon the powers of the Constitution, and consequently, is an enemy to the various projects of the Whig party; to the making of public roads and canals within the States by the General Government; to the creation of a National Bank; to the distribution of the surplus revenue among the States, &c. When General Jackson was President of the United States, Mr. Polk supported, with ability, the principal measures of his administration.

Mr. Polk's talents are respectable. His private character is spotless, his demeanour courteous, but manly, and his impulses generous. His predilections are in favour of the admission of Texas into the Union; but, should he be elected to the office of President, it is by no means certain that such an event would transpire.

Henry Clay is the Whig candidate for President. He is a native of Hanover county, Virginia, and at present a citizen of Kentucky. He was born on the 12th April, 1777. His father was a Baptist clergyman. Mr. Clay first became distinguished as a criminal pleader in Lexington, Kentucky, where he practiced at the bar. He was engaged in the celebrated trial of Aaron Burr, when arrested in Kentucky, for high treason. He was chosen a member of the Kentucky Legislature; and in 1806, he took his seat in the Senate of the United States, to serve the fraction of a term occasioned by the resignation of Hon. John Adair. Retiring from the United States Senate, he was again chosen to the Legislature of Kentucky. In 1810, he took his seat a second time in the Senate. He opposed the renewal of the charter of the United States Bank. He was in favour of the war with Great Britain. He was chosen a member and afterwards Speaker of the House of Representatives. In 1813 he was appointed one of the commisioners to Ghent, to arrange a treaty of peace with Great Britain. Returning home in 1815, he was again elected to the Congress of the United States. He *now* advocated the re-chartering of the United States Bank, which he opposed in 1811. In 1824, he made his great speech in favour of American industry. This year he was the candidate of his party for President of the United States. Messrs. Jackson, Adams, and Crawford were the highest candidates, but neither having a plurality of votes, the choice devolved on the House of Representatives, of which Mr. Clay was a member. Mr. Clay and his friends turned the balance in favour of Mr. Adams, and he was elected. Mr. Clay was immediately appointed Secretary of State by Mr. Adams, which office he accepted. This circumstance gave rise to a charge of bargain and corruption on the part of Mr. Clay, which, it would seem, has never been fully substantiated, though it has been the means of prejudicing the public mind against the political honesty of this distinguished man. In 1831, in the administration of President Jackson, he was again sent to the Senate of the United States. The same year he was nominated by the National Republican Convention again for President of the United States, and was defeated by General Jackson; was re-elected to the Senate in 1836, and was succeeded, in 1842, by Mr Critenden.

Mr. Clay, in person, is tall, erect, and commanding. He is a most eloquent and impressive speaker. Our engraving is a capital likeness of his face, which indicates a powerful and brilliiant intellect.

Mode of Electing a President.—In all the states, with one or two exceptions, Presidental Electors are chosen by the people. The electors constitute one from each congressional district in the respective States, and are chosen in November, once every four years, which is the term of office prescribed by the Constitution for the President. The electors having been chosen, meet in electoral colleges, cast their votes for the men of their choice, which votes are transmitted to the seat of Government under seal, and opened before both Houses of Congress. Should a plurality of votes appear for any one man, he is declared elected, and the same system is observed with regard to the Vice-President. Should neither candidate have a plurality of votes, the choice devolves on the *lower* house. This event has occured but *twice* since the formation of the Constitution. No one person is eligible for more than two terms in succession. In one or two States, the electors are chosen by the Legislature.

The excitement throughout the United States at the present moment is intense. The master political spirits of all parties are traversing the country, congregating meetings, and haranguing the multitudes in boisterous and declamatory language, never failing to denounce their opponents with unmeasured zeal. A new system of electioneering and excitation has come up within a few years, and all sorts of trickery is resorted to now a-days to excite the *patriotic* feelings and passions of electors. At the election of President Harrison, in 1840, log cabins were erected by his party throughout the country, where they congregated in mass meetings, sung Whig songs, and drank hard cyder; 'coon skins were fastened upon the doors and walls, all of which were symbols of their candidate's plain and unostentatious mode of living—for he lived in a log house, in a new country; occasionally went 'acoon hunting; and hard cyder was his principal beverage. This may be said to be the commencement of song-singing at political meetings, which is now adopted by both and all parties, and puts us in mind of the Jacobite times in Scotland.

NEWSPAPER
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

Mass processions are now becoming very popular. On the eve of an election, and for months previous there has been a continued series of marching and counter-marching throughout the country; gun-firing, drum-beating, horn-blowing, and a waving of banners, and the whole Republic seems alive and under arms.

Our engraving is a correct representation of a Whig procession in New York, drawn by J. Kobb. The procession was headed with a cavalcade bearing banners with various devices. Then came carriages and waggons, with implements representing the mechanic arts, which were followed by a body of men and boys, some carrying flags and banners, and the whole under the direction of a chief marshal and assistants. The view is taken from the corner of Chamber-street and Broadway.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Wednesday.

The spirit of hostility towards England appears much assuaged in Paris. The spirit of amity has been singularly marked as regards the English plays, whose performances, although resisted by some narrow-minded lessees, have received the cordial fiat of the public as well as the Government. Still some vapour and smoke will every now and then arise from the old crater of Anglomania. One of these eruptions has amused, beyond measure, the English residents in Paris. Barthelemy, the satirical poet, writes a weekly *feuilleton* in verse in the *Siecle*. Of his last lucubration the perfiide Albion is his devoted quarry—and in his attack he commits the most irresistible mistakes on the subject of our language and habits—for example, take these three lines:—

"Les *shame* et les *shoking* échappent de leurs bouches,"
"Le chaste *Polisman* condamne sans appel"
"A cinq livres sterlings un peché veniel,"

Our fashionable *salons* are preparing to give a brilliant reception to the number of fair and noble foreigners, who are shortly expected in the capital. In addition to those we have already mentioned, are the Countess of Glengall, Lady Paulett, Lady Cardigan, the Countess of Tankerville, and Lady Blessington. These fair visitors will, doubtless, adorn Parisian society this season by a display of all that splendour and luxury which render your countrymen so conspicuous abroad, and with which the Parisian *salons* find it so difficult to compete. Every circumstance continues to infuse spirit into Parisian society. Independently of the arrival of persons of fashion, the prelude to the opening of the Chambers is now begun. MM. Thiers, Billault, Viview, Odillon Barrot, &c., have already arrived. From every quarter the foreign representatives of the Government come to give personal explanation—Baron de Bourqueney, from Constantinople; the Marquis de La Valette, from Egypt; M. de Nijou, from Morocco, &c. The Duke de Glucksberg, from Spain, and the Duke d'Isly, from Algeria, are but a few of those that will follow. The arrival of the bride of the Duke d'Aumale is to be a pretext, one of those Parisian society is so ready to seize, for balls, gaiety, and magnificence. The young duchess's new household is already nearly complete. Amongst her female attendants are named the Countess de St. Maurice, niece of the Marquise de Dolomica, as lady of honour, and Madame Coiffier, as *Dame d'Interieur*.

Amongst other English tastes, albums are becoming the rage at our Court. This ingenious method of utilizing and renumerating artistic talent has great success in France. The press and the boudoir teem with this elegant product of art. The album of Queen Victoria, which has been so greatly admired, has given this fashion fresh impulse. *Apropos*, if the witty Vicomte de Laimay may be believed, this prevailing taste is the cause of the marriage which, it is confidently reported, is about to take place between the daughter of Lord James Haye, the cousin-german of the Duke of Wellington, and the celebrated marine painter Gudin. This *belle Anglaise*, at least so relates the Vicomte, received, last winter, the present of a fan, painted in an exquisite style by Winterhalter. She showed this elegant offering wherever she went with enthusiastic praises. This fair lady was to M. Gudin what the laurels of Miltiades were to Themistocles. Ardent emulation filled his mind, depriving him of rest or peace, and he set to work to compose an offering worthy of being presented to the fair daughter of Albion. The result of his labours was an album, which might with propriety have been dedicated to Neptune and Amphytrite, for the sea, the waves, the calm, and the tempest, were *there* represented with wondrous truth. They perhaps imagined the conflicts of his mind, for the *fair* and noble Briton, touched by the splendour and talent of this homage, is about to reward the fortunate artist with her hand.

Even in the absence of the Princes on their wedding excursion, pleasures and gaieties are still rife at the Court. Yesterday, at the Theatre of the Palais St. Cloud, the actors of the Comédie Francaise performed "L'Ecole des Vielliards," the celebrated piece of Casimir Delavigne, and a little one act *bluette*, entitled "Faute de s'entendre," in which the actor, Samson, was greatly applauded by the august spectators. Amongst the audience we distinguished Alderman Moon.

It is reported that the King on his journey to Fontainebleau was *robbed* of a silk pocket handkerchief, a splendid snuff box mounted in diamonds, and a portrait of the Queen of the Belgians, by Madame de Mirbel, which were taken from his coat pocket.

The Baron Solomon Rothschild has just returned to Paris.

A company have offered to build a new and immense opera-house in the Champs Elysées at their expense, on condition of being put in possession of the space occupied by the present one, on which they purpose building houses, which on that site would be of immense value. Sixty years ago, when the Grand Opera was suddenly burnt, one of the former abodes of the Academie Musique was built in forty days. Paris then could not live without an opera: it was the work of magic art: now, the construction will take years.

The ninth and last volume of the "Histoire Dix Ans" (from 1830 to 1840), by M. Louis Blanc, has just appeared. Written by a gentleman of extreme liberal opinions, this work nevertheless bears testimony to the remarkable genius of its author, who, a man of diminutive stature with gentle manners and almost infantine physiognomy, nevertheless unites brilliant talents with great acquirements and depth of scientific knowledge.

Although somewhat abused on statues and fountains in the Place Louis XV. every foreigner has admired the gilding of constructions in Paris. The spear-points of railings and the roofs of edifices acquire thus, at moonlight, the enchantment of a fairy scene. An offer has been made to Government by a company, who propose to regild, by the Ruolz process (Elkington's), the vast dome of the Invalides. It may be remembered that a short time after the Revolution the same offer was made by an individual, who, however, instead of demanding, as this company does, 200,000 francs for the purpose, proposed to pay the Government 80,000 francs for being allowed to do it. The motive of this singular offer was explained by the fact that, the gilding of the dome being of great thickness, the speculator intended merely scratching off the surface, which was blackened by the dust, and the profits of the gold thus procured would, after the expenses were paid, have amounted to 250,000 francs.

A member of the Geographical Society, a highly-gifted Jesuit missionary, recently returned from the Celestial Empire, vouches for the truth of the following singular admixture of civilised feeling and barbaric superstition of the present Emperor Tauok-wang. His favourite daughter, Yihanika (Tear of Evening), was betrothed to her cousin, the Prince Tunsing-pi. It is usual for the bridegroom to present to the lady the skin of some fierce animal on the day of marriage; in the pursuit of which *cadeau* the prince was killed. The lady mourned, and her life was despaired of. The court physician, Kea-leu, prescribed medicine; it availed not, and the "Tear of Evening" died. The Emperor sentenced the physician to take his own drug. He was incarcerated for three years; when the Emperor, finding that the drug was innocuous, liberated the M.D. The Emperor was praised as the most equitable ruler that ever blessed the plaited tails and the chop-sticks of China.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers do not contain any intelligence of importance. The Chambers are to meet on the 26th of December, until which time, probably, there will be some stagnation in the political world.

The *Commerce* states that last Tuesday a considerable mass of earth detached itself from the Hill of Montmartre, on the side of the Barrier of Rochechouart, Paris, and fell upon a lime kiln, a cartwright's factory, a weaver's workshop, and a dwelling-house, which were partly buried under it. The inhabitants were fortunately awoke by the cries of some dogs, and escaped in time. At six o'clock another house experienced a similar fate, and a third was surrounded with earth up to the first story. Fragments of earth and stone continued to roll down the hill, which is extremely steep on that side, during the whole day, and the alarmed inmates of a number of dwellings situate at the bottom of the declivity abandoned their homes, carrying away their furniture and most valuable effects. The event had been long foreseen, from the extensive excavations made in the hill to procure "plaster of Paris." It seemed probable that there would be a further sinking of earth, but precautions had been taken to avoid accident.

The *Journal des Débats* publishes a notice from the Intendant-General of the Civil List, announcing to all artists that the annual exposition of their works will open at the Louvre on the 15th of March, 1845, and close on the 15th of May following.

The papers mention the death at Angoulême on the 12th inst. of M. Galard de Brassac, Count of Bearn, former Chamberlain of the Emperor Napoleon, in his 74th year.

Mr. Alderman Moon, who is in Paris, has had the honour to dine at the palace with their Majesties.

A Naval Court Marshal was held at Toulon on the 14th inst. for the trial of Captain Besson, of the French navy, for the loss of the steam frigate Gröenland on the 26th of August last, on the coast of Morocco, within two leagues of Larache. It appeared from the examination of Captain Besson, that the steam frigate Gröenland, constructed at Rochefort in the commencement of the present year, and which had joined the squadron under the orders of the Prince de Joinville on the coast of Morocco, went on shore during a thick fog whilst on her passage from Mogador to Cadiz. All the efforts made to float her having proved ineffectual, it became necessary to destroy the wreck, to prevent its falling into the hands of the Moors, who came in multitudes to the coast, and who never ceased to keep up a heavy fire on the crew of the Gröenland. After the witnesses for the prosecution and defence had been examined, the Advocate-General, in a long speech, accused the captain of gross negligence, and called on the Court to declare him guilty, and to dismiss him from the navy. After a very able defence by Captain Baudin, the President, in the name of the Court, declared that the Court was unanimously of opinion that the accused did not lose the vessel wilfully, but that the Court was divided on the question, whether it had been lost from neglect and want of experience, four members being for the affirmative, and four for the negative. The law requiring that an accused can be declared guilty only by a majority, Captain Besson was acquitted.

The *Moniteur* contains a Royal ordinance, authorising the Minister for Foreign Affairs to open, in his department, a credit of 115,000f. for unforeseen expenses.

The pupils of the Polytechnic School at present in Paris, between 60 and 80 in number, assembled on Sunday to consider the line of conduct they should pursue in the situation in which they had been placed by the Government. They pledged their words of honour, two months ago, to partake of the fate of, and to remain stanch to each other, all being culpable or innocent in the same degree. After some discussion, as the time for opening the school had not yet arrived, they drew up an address to the King, expressing to his Majesty the painful situation in which they had been placed by the Government—fearing, on the one hand, to pass for rebels, and bound, on the other, by an engagement of honour not to allow a few to be sacrificed for the fault of all.

SPAIN.

Our Spanish news this week records the progress of insurrection in the Peninsula. There has been a serious outbreak at Logrono, in the province of Old Castile, at the head of which the celebrated Martin Zurbano has placed himself. The 12th was General Zurbano's *jour de fête*, and he celebrated it by proclaiming the Constitution of 1837 in its integrity. To the cry of "Viva la Constituçion de 1837," was added the cry of "Viva Isabella II., and death to the tyrants." Zurbano was at the head of 400 men, and was hourly gaining additional followers. He marched from Logrono to Najara, a town of 7000 inhabitants, where he met with no opposition, and was directing his steps towards Burgos. The part of the country where this insurrection has broken out has been the focus of several insurrections, both Liberal and Carlist. In the neighbouring towns of Cenirao, Azo, and Burgos, there are thousands who are disaffected to the present Government, and only wait for an opportunity of rising.

There is reason to believe that this insurrection has various ramifications throughout the country, and fresh outbreaks are expected in various places. The kingdom of Old Castile, as well as the neighbouring provinces, is described as being in a state of the greatest excitement.

From Madrid our letters are to the 13th instant. The Chamber of Deputies was still occupied with the proposed reforms of the Constitution. The Opposition is quite unable to carry any amendments to the bill.

Letters from Barcelona announce that Prim and his co-accused are still confined in the tower of the barrack of the Body Guards, to which several persons arrested in the provinces, as his accomplices, had been likewise removed. Prim, who had been allowed to communicate with his friends, continued to protest his innocence, and loudly vowed vengeance against General Narvaez and the Political Chief of Madrid. It was reported that Commander Alberni, who, after being implicated in the conspiracy, had turned Queen's evidence, had been arrested.

There have been some riots at Cadiz, but nothing of a very serious nature appears to have occurred.

There are reports of the intended marriage of the Queen of Spain with Count Trapani. The *Memorial Bordelais* positively asserts that the marriage between the Queen and the Count will take place next month at Valencia, and that the recognition of Isabella by the Courts of Vienna and Rome will immediately follow.

PORTUGAL.

Our private correspondence from Lisbon to the 14th, records the continued triumph of Costa Cabral. Not only did his Cabinet obtain a majority in the Chamber of Peers of 37 votes against 12 on the question "of the use made of the extraordinary powers conferred on Government for the suppression of the revolt;" but there seems every probability that the Ministers will be successful on the question of the Bill of Indemnity for the unconstitutional acts performed by the Government after the cessation of the discretionary powers. Towards the close of the debates which have taken place on the subject, Costa Cabral made a long speech, in which he not only justified himself and his colleagues for all they had done, but went a step further, and showed, by the production of documentary evidence, that Count Lavradio, and others of his political opponents, had, upon the same plea of necessity, committed much greater infractions of the charter, or rather had made a much more free and extensive use of the discretionary powers with which they had been invested, when they were in power, in 1826, on the occasion of the Marquis of Chaves' revolt for the restoration of Absolutism, and in 1841, when the question of the navigation of the river *Douro* was on the point of bringing about a rupture with Spain.

The well-known capitalist Joze Bento de Araujo, one of the wealthiest merchants of Lisbon, died on the 9th instant. He entered the Portuguese capital, n 1771, with one cruzado in his pocket.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have received Cape of Good Hope papers to the 15th of September. The accounts from the eastern frontiers are much more favourable than those last received, the placing of the military detachments at intervals on the neutral ground having evidently produced a beneficial result. Four Caffres implicated in the murder of Mr. de Lange, the Dutch boor, had been delivered up by the chief of their tribe, to be dealt with by the Colonial tribunals, and sixty head of cattle had, at the same time, been restored to the widow. The rains had been copious, and the weather in every respect favourable for the crops, and securing the season's clip of wool. The Governor had received the patent for erecting Natal into a separate province, with a Lieutenant Governor, but subordinate to the Central Government of the Cape, and subject to the same laws, &c. The Lieutenant-Governor to be assisted by an executive council of five members, and a Recorder was to be the head of the judicial establishment, from whose court there will be a right of appeal to the supreme tribunal at Cape Town. The temporary laws in force in Natal were to be abolished, from whatever authority they had emanated. The road from Graham's Town to Cape Town was a favourite project with the inhabitants, and had greatly enhanced the value of the land situated in the districts through which it was to pass.

UNITED STATES.

The packet ship Oxford has arrived at Liverpool, with accounts from New York one day later than those received last week by the Acadia. The Presidential election was the only subject of importance discussed by the papers. The chance of Mr. Clay's return was said to be improved. W. Peters, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's Consul to Philadelphia, was robbed of his wallet, containing two hundred dollars, on the 30th ult., at the Harrisburg Railroad depôt. He had just returned from Ohio with a newly-married wife. There is a good deal of business doing in railway shares. The New York Stock Market was flat, and prices rather lower than by the quotations received by the steamer. The rate of exchange had not varied.

TAHITI.

Later accounts have been received from the Society Islands, by way of the United States, from which it appears that there has been another battle between the French and the natives, in which a great number of the latter have been butchered by their well-armed and well-disciplined assailants. Louis Philippe's new officer of the Legion of Honour, Captain Bruat, is, we suppose, the hero of this new slaughter. The Fishguard English frigate has conveyed Queen Pomare to the island of Bolabola.

According to a Paris paper, intelligence from Papaiti to the 6th June had been received, through the United States. The most perfect tranquillity reigned there; the garrison was hard at work at the fortifications of the town. The insurgents had not laid down their arms, but, under the terror inspired by the affair of Mahahena, they dared not take a step out of their entrenchments.

A letter from Rio Janeiro, of the 12th of September, announces the arrival there of Admiral Hamelin, in the Virginie frigate, and states that he was almost immediately to proceed to Tahiti.

THE WEST INDIES.

The Royal West India mail-packet the Clyde has arrived with mails from the West Indies. She sailed from St. Jago de Cuba, October 19th; Jamaica, 24th; Demerara, 20th; Trinidad, 21st; Barbadoes, 24th; Grenada, 26th; St. Thomas, 31st; and Fayal, 12th November. The Clyde brings home 13 passengers, and on freight 1620 dollars, £18 British money, 75 ounces gold dust, 699 ounces silver, 399 ounces platina.

It appears that the season throughout the West Indies has been unusally hot, causing great sickness and mortality. Demerara was particularly unhealthy, typhus and scarlet fever raging, in addition to the indigenous fever of the colony.

The Jamaica House of Assembly was opened by the Earl of Elgin on the 15th of October. The Hill Coolie proposition was brought forward in a very full house, and, after a lengthened discussion, was carried: the number, however, being limited to 2000, instead of 5000, as proposed by the home Government.

A dreadful fire occurred on the Canal Coffee Plantations, near Demerara, on the 14th of October, and was burning on the 20th, whereby nearly the whole of that valuable district would be destroyed. The plantations were fired by the peasantry, in consequence of a tax on the sale of plantains having been recently exacted by the collector of the district.

The *Georgetown Royal Gazette* contains accounts of other incendiary fires in Demerara.

A severe hurricane had destroyed numerous vessels in Montego Bay, and along the coast on the 3rd ult.

The *Jamaica Times* contains an important piece of news indicative of the determination to discourage slavery in Cuba. That paper says:—"By late advices from Havannah, we have the gratifying intelligence that the Captain General has issued a proclamation, notifying that 'on and after the 1st of January next, all vessels, under whatever flag, arriving at any of the ports of Cuba, with slaves, will be confiscated.' By all accounts, both from Cuba and the old country, never was the Captain-General in greater favour than he is at present; while the promptitude with which he put down the late attempt at insurrection has been made the theme of praise among men of all parties."

A dreadful accident has happened at Turnhout (Belgium) at the funeral of M. de Nef, deputy of that district. As the funeral was to be with all the honours due to his rank, a great number of persons were attracted to it; among these were fifty who stationed themselves in a gallery, built on the outside of a neighbouring windmill. This gallery not being constructed to support so great a weight, suddenly gave way, and the whole were precipitated to the ground from a height of thirty feet. Four persons are already dead, above twenty others have received very serious injuries, many having their legs or arms broken, and it is feared that several of them will not recover

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Lord Huntingtower's Bankruptcy.—In the Bankruptcy Court on Monday, Lord Huntingtower came up for his final order. Mr. E. James, who appeared on behalf of his lordship, said that this matter was adjourned upon the understanding that some proposal should be made by Lord Huntingtower to his creditors, and his lordship had hoped to be able to effect a compromise with them ere this. His lordship had never received one shilling from his father, the Earl of Dysart, from the time he had been sent to Eton, nor up to this moment would any appeal to his father's humanity produce one shilling; Lord Huntingtower had, therefore, to place his reliance entirely upon his mother. The alimony now allowed to Lady Dysart, was £3000 a year, but she had appealed against that allowance, as being thoroughly disproportionate to Lord Dysart's income, which exceeded £50,000 per annum, and the judgement of the Court was about to be given. Until, therefore, the precise amount of income which would be decreed to her ladyship was known, it would be impossible for her son to ascertain what sum his mother could allow him annually to liquidate the claims which were made upon him, as such amount would bear some proportion to her ladyship's income. If his Honour, under the circumstances, would allow a short adjournment, it would further the justice of the case to all parties, and give Lord Huntingtower an opportunity of knowing better the means he should have of effecting an arrangement with his creditors, which he was most anxious to do. Mr. Montague Chambers expressed his assent, on behalf of a creditor, to a further adjournment. Some further allusion having been made to the assistance to be rendered by Lady Dysart to her son, Mr. Commissioner Fonblanqne said: I would rather it rested upon the justice of the father than the affection of the mother. After a short conversation as to the period of adjournment, it was ultimately arranged that the matter should stand over until Monday, the 20th of January next.

The Earl of Dysart v. the Countess of Dysart.—In the Consistory Court, on Tuesday, Dr. Lushington gave judgment in this suit, which has excited some interest from the circumstances connected with it, as well as from its bearing indirectly upon the case of Lord Huntingtower. The suit was instituted by his lordship, to protect himself from the responsibility of being held good for her ladyship's debts, and also to enforce her return to her conjugal duties. To which her ladyship pleaded that his cruelty made it unsafe for her to return to his house, and therefore prayed the Court to reject the suit entered by his lordship. The learned Judge said he had to reconcile evidence of the most conflicting kind, extending over a considerable space of time, and at periods somewhat remote. He had to weigh the credit due to the several witnesses, to make allowance for their bias as partizans. He then recapitulated at considerable length the evidence. He could not think that Lady Dysart would run any personal danger by returning to his house. The unhappy differences which had arisen might be attributed, in a great measure, to the violent language used in the first instance by her ladyship, to her frequently absenting herself from his house, in order to enjoy the greater comforts and indulgences of her father's roof, and to her not studying, to that degree, commanded by her marriage obligations, the tastes, the habits, and even the eccentricities of her husband. But he did not justify Lord Dysart in the use of language which he could not otherwise characterise than as most degrading and infamous. But the question for that Court was, was it likely that Lady Dysart incurred personal risk by returning to his lordship's roof? He thought on his conscience no, and with that conviction so strongly impressed upon his mind he could not do otherwise than dismiss her petition. Dr. Lushington, in conclusion, said he must pronounce in favour of the prayer of Lord Dysart. The Court expressed a hope that Lady Dysart would know her duty was submission, and that Lord Dysart would recollect the Divine command, not to be bitter to his wife.—The Proctor for Lord Dysart prayed that the Court would issue its monition in the ordinary course for the return of the countess to cohabitation.—The Proctor for the Countess of Dysart, with all due submission, gave notice of an appeal from the decision of the learned Judge.

The Privileges of the House of Commons.—There have been several days argument in the Court of Queen's Bench in the case of Howard v. Gossett, the well-known action of trespass against the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons, for having, as it was alleged, arrested the plaintiff under a warrant, which it was alleged was deficient in form. The case came before the Court on a demurrer to the defendant's plea of justification. Lord Denman intimated that the Court would give judgment on as early a day as possible.

The Court of Queen's Bench and the Royal Court of Jersey.—Our readers will recollect that a short time ago application was made on the behalf of a Mr. C. Carus Wilson to Mr. Justice Patteson, for a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring him up before the Court of Queen's Bench, in order that the reason of his imprisonment might be examined into, and decided upon. The writ was granted and addressed to the gaoler. This functionary, instead of complying with the writ, referred it to the Royal Court of Jersey; and that Court, after hearing the Attorney-General upon the subject, and after due deliberation has decided that the gaoler "should take no notice whatever of the said writ, their opinion being that the Court of Queen's Bench has not jurisdiction in Jersey, and that the writ of *habeas corpus* doth not run in that island." In the Bail Court, on Thursday, the Solicitor-General moved for and obtained a rule to show cause why the writ of *habeas corpus*, obtained on the part of Mr. Charles Carus Wilson, should not be superseded, on the ground that the Court had not the power of issuing such writ.

Swindling Bill-discounters.—The case of William Law, a mercer at Reading, was brought before the Court of Bankruptcy on Wednesday. The bankrupt's debts, it was stated, amounted to upwards of £2,300, and his assets would, it was asserted, be sufficient to pay between 9s. and 10s. in the pound. The only remarkable feature in his case was, that he had been made the victim of one of the many bill swindling concerns which have recently sprung up in various parts of the metropolis. The bankrupt having been examined by Mr. Lucas, as to an alleged removal of goods, which he denied, the further hearing was adjourned to the 24th of January.

A Certificate Withheld.—In the case of Mr. Casanas, who carried on business as a wine-merchant in Fenchurch-street, application was made for a certificate. His debts were about £12,000, and his assets £500. It appeared that he had bought wine at 44s. a dozen, which he immediately sold at 16s. This was his usual course of trading; and under all the circumstances Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque said that in justice to the creditors and the public, he must withhold his certificate for three years from this period.

Mr. Barnard Gregory and the "Satirist."—In the Court of Queen's Bench on Thursday, Mr. Platt made two applications on the part of the defendant, Mr. Gregory—one, that the period of his being brought up to receive judgment upon an indictment to which he had pleaded guilty, should be postponed; the other the postponement of a trial upon a criminal information filed in Trinity Term, 1843, in which Mr. Gregory was defendant, and which at present stood fixed for the present month. Mr. Platt read an affidavit from the defendant, in which he stated that he was wholly incapable of preparing for his trial, owing to his illness, and also to the regulations of the gaol, which did not permit the free use of writing materials or the access to private papers necessary thereto; and that this application was made *bonâ fide*, and not merely for the purpose of delay. He (Mr. Platt) believed that if the defendant were compelled at present to attend this Court, his life would be placed in jeopardy thereby. After some discussion the Court intimated that the medical attendants of the defendant ought to make an affidavit, and time was allowed for the purpose.

POLICE.

The Claimant against Louis Philippe.—At Bow-street, on Tuesday, the Frenchman Buchoz Hilton, whose alleged claims against Louis Philippe have several times been brought before the public, applied to Mr. Jardine for leave to post a number of large placards he held in his hand at different places through town. They were printed in the French and English languages, setting forth that the King of the French was indebted to him to the amount of several thousands of pounds, for the expenses he had incurred during the revolution in supporting two regiments to establish the King on the throne, and entreating of the Queen to mediate with his Majesty for the settlement of the alleged debt.—Mr. Jardine, having glanced over the contents of the papers, said he could perceive nothing illegal in them to prevent them being published, provided the applicant could obtain the permission of persons to have them affixed to their premises.—The applicant appeared gratified at the intelligence, and thanked the magistrate.

Violation of the Liberty of the Subject.—At the Thames Police-office on Tuesday Mr. *George Walton*, a respectable plumber and gas-fitter, of No. 5, George-terrace, Commercial-road, Stepney, and *George Scaltock*, a lad in his employ were brought before Mr. Broderip, on a charge of stealing one of Defriez' patent dry gas meters, value £7, stated in the police sheet to be the property of William Cormack, of the firm of Banks and Cormack, gas purifiers, of Church-row, Lime-house. Mr. Walton, who was much agitated, said, that a few days ago he entered into an agreement with Banks and Cormack, to fit up a gas apparatus for them, and after the job was commenced Mr. Cormack requested the loan of a meter which he kept in his shop, for the purpose of trying some experiments on a gasometer the firm had lately erected. He agreed to lend them a patent dry meter, on their promising to take particular care of it, and conveyed it to their premises. Having done work and furnished materials to the amount of £15, and knowing very little of the firm or their resources, he waited upon Mr. Cormack that morning, and asked him for an advance of money. Mr. Cormack refused to advance anything, and he would not pay a farthing till the job was completed. He said he could not proceed with the work till he recciveed an advance of £5, and Mr. Cormack immediately directed his foreman to proceed to the nearest gas-fitter's, and bring him to the premises to complete the fitting-up of the apparatus. He then said he should take home his gas meter, and took it up and gave it to his boy. Mr. Cormack immediately sent for a policeman, and gave him into custody for stealing his own property.—Mr. Broderip: Then you are in custody for merely taking away your own property, which Mr. Cormack refused to give up?—Mr. Walton: Yes, Sir; I lent it to the firm of Banks and Cormack for a day or two. It is my property; and there are persons in court to prove it. I have had the mortification of being taken through the streets as a felon, pointed at by my neighbours, and followed by a crowd of persons, to many of whom I was known, in open day. It is too bad, Sir.—Mr. Broderip: Too bad! it is indeed. (To the policeman) You should not have taken these parties into custody at all. You should not have arrested a man for stealing his own property, under such circumstances. What time did you apprehend them?—Policeman: About 11.—Mr. Broderip: And it is now twenty minutes past two. The man and his servant have been illegally in custody for about three hours and a half, and no prosecutor has ventured to appear against them. The policeman said he took the parties to the station-house to settle the matter amicably (laughter).—Mr. Broderip: I must beg of you, Mr. Symons, to mention this to the superintendent of the division. It has happened before, and must not be repeated. The liberty of the subject is not to be trifled with in this manner. Every person engaged in the detention of Mr. Walton and his servant are liable to an action. Ellis, the usher, said he knew Mr. Walton to be a most respectable and upright tradesman.—Mr. Broderip: He leaves this court without a stain on his character. It is a monstrous infringement of the liberty of the subject. The prisoners were then set at liberty, and Mr. Walton took home his gas meter. [There are frequent instances of a disposition on the part of police constables to take people into custody upon charges which they know cannot be sustained; and, although disposed to do full justice to the New Police, as a body, yet we think these individual cases of the arbitrary exercise of power ought to be watched narrowly and punished. The liberty of the subject would be but a mere delusion if such conduct as that above noticed were of frequent occurrence.]

Two Omnibus Drivers Committed to the House of Correction.—At Union Hall, on Wednesday, *Henry Key* and *Richard Dye*, the drivers of two Camberwell omnibuses, were summoned for furious driving, and endangering the lives of the passengers of their respective vehicles, as well as those passing along the road.—Mr. Courage, of the firm of Courage and Donaldson, the brewers of Shad Thames, stated that on Wednesday he was a passenger in one of the omnibuses, and that soon after they left the Elephant and Castle, the defendants, who were the drivers, commenced driving at a very rapid pace along the road. They seemed to be vieing with each other as to who should be foremost, and, in endeavouring to obtain this point, they put their horses into a gallop, and, from their close proximity to each other on frequent occasions, witness expected every moment that a collision would have taken place, and that an upset of either one or both the vehicles would have occurred. Even when the defendants got into Camberwell they still continued driving at the same furious speed up High-street, which is very narrow; and when they arrived at the Red Cap, witness got out and remonstrated against such conduct, and determined to appear against them. There were ten passengers in the omnibus in which he rode, one of whom was a lady.—Mr. Allport, a gentleman, who was a passenger in the other omnibus, also gave evidence confirmatory of the furious manner in which both vehicles were driven by the defendants. A collision did take place in the course of their career, and it was only a matter of surprise that an accident of a most serious nature had not occurred.—Other evidence having been given, Mr. Cottingham said that it was the worst case of that description that was ever brought before him—that he considered he would not be doing justice to the public if he did not exercise the power which the late act had given magistrates in cases of this kind, and, instead of imposing a fine on the offenders, which it was certain had not the effect of deterring them from furiously driving against each other, inflict a punishment that would be attended with much more beneficial effects for the public safety. The magistrate then sentenced the defendants to be imprisoned for six weeks, each to hard labour, in Brixton House of Correction.—Mr. Courage subsequently applied for a mitigation of the punishment, on the ground that it was the first time of the defendants' conviction, and that one of them had a wife and family dependent on him for support.—Mr. Cottingham said that there were no mitigating circumstances, and he could not accede to the application [Mr. Cottingham has done nothing more than his duty in punishing these omnibus drivers by imprisonment. The lives of passengers are continually placed in jeopardy by the misconduct of such men, to whom a fine is no punishment, as it is frequently made up by a subscription, or paid by their masters. The dread of imprisonment and hard labour, it is hoped, will induce them to reform their conduct altogether.]

The Case of the French Bankrupt.—The Act for the Extradition of Offenders.—The French fraudulent bankrupt case was brought before the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House on Wednesday. Mr. E. James applied for a warrant to arrest Jacques Besset, a French merchant, residing in London, accused of the French crime of fraudulent bankruptcy. The learned counsel after alluding to the recent decision of the Court of Queen's Bench on the matter, urged the Lord Mayor to grant the warrant, as it would afford an opportunity of initiating proceedings *de novo*, and thus clear away a difficulty only occasioned in the first instance by the illegality of the instrument upon which Besset was committed to the custody of the keeper of the gaol. The necessary docmmentary proofs recognised by the French law were ready, and the learned counsel submitted that there could be no valid ground for refusing the warrant under all the circumstances. Mr. James called some witnesses who deposed to the legality of the proceedings in France, after which the Lord Mayor said, that he had looked very particularly into the act, and, as the person accused of fraudulent bankruptcy could not be committed for such an offence in this country, he did not see how he, as a magistrate, could be justified in giving a warrant for the apprehension of an individual so charged. Mr. James contended, that the decision of the Lord Mayor would neutralise the important objects of the late Act of Convention, but his lordship said he could not come to any other conclusion.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Alarming Illness of General Nott.—We have much regret that we cannot report at all favourably of the present state of General Nott's health. The gallant officer has had a relapse, and is now very ill in Wales. It is conjectured that this change for the worse has been brought about by the change in the weather.

Public Walks and Baths in Birmingham.—On Tuesday there was a very numerous and respectable meeting at the Town Hall, Birmingham, the Mayor in the chair, for the purpose of considering the propriety of adopting the necessary measures for securing to the people of Birmingham public baths and places of recreation. A resolution, moved by Lord Lyttelton, was carried, stating "that the meeting, considering the great extent, the dense and increasing population of the borough of Birmingham, and the growing difficulties of obtaining for a large portion of its inhabitants ready access to places for ablution, fresh air, and healthful recreation, declares its opinion that the formation of public baths and public walks, or other open spaces for exercise and active sports in the vicinity of the borough, would contribute greatly to the health, rational enjoyment, kindly intercourse, and good morals of all classes of our population." A resolution for the establishment of at least four sets of public baths in the most convenient parts of the borough was also agreed to, and a subscription was set on foot to carry out the objects of the meeting. No less a sum than £3000 was collected.

Lord Harborough and the Midland Railway Company.—During last week, there were some rather serious affrays between the agents of Lord Harborough and some persons employed on the Midland Railway, arising out of a notice given on the part of his Lordship to the Railway Company, that they would not be allowed to send any one to survey the park. The most violent skirmish was yesterday week at Saxby-bridge, adjoining his lordship's park. The surveyors were defeated on the previous day, and it was generally understood that another attempt on a larger scale was to be made on the following morning. Consequently, by nine o'clock between thirty and forty of his lordship's servants assembled at the spot above-named, to prevent the surveyors of the company taking their levels, &c., on the towing-path of the Oakham Canal, and along Stapleford Park. Very soon parties of gentlemen in the employ of the company arrived in chaises, &c., from Melton and Oakham, heading a number of reckless-looking ragamuffins, carrying flag-staffs, &c. A lengthened parley took place on the bridge, between his lordship's steward and solicitor, the clerk and treasurer of the Oakham Canal Company, and the solicitors and surveyors of the railway company, as to the mode of proceeding to be adopted. Meantime, Lord Harborough's men made preparations for a determined stand on the towing-path on each side of the bridge, by fencing the path with trays, &c., close to the water's edge. An attempt was then made by the surveyors to force their way through the party stationed on the Oakham side of the bridge, but the barrier was too firm to be broken, and they had to beat a retreat. Four or five of the county police now also same up. Both parties were then desired to lay aside their weapons, consisting of "stout shillalaghs," &c., and ordered not to strike any blows, but simply to try their strength by pushing. A "grand stand" was then made by Lord H.'s party below the bridge, and nearest Melton, who stood "wedged together," and forming a living and very formidable-looking barrier. The surveyors next placed rows of their men with their backs to the faces of the earl's party, and set others in opposite position to force the way. An almost indescribable scene now took place. The railway men exerted their utmost strength, but so firm did his lordship's party retain their ground, that more than one was actually forced up "high in the air" between and rolling over the heads of the contending parties. Others were forced through the hedge, tumbling over each other, and nearly filling the ditch beneath, amidst the shouts of the "leaders" and the numerous spectators. Great confusion now ensued, the two parties mixing together, and in the tumult and dirt becoming almost undistinguishable by each other. There were some broken heads during the affray. In the midst of this confusion, the surveyors succeeded in getting the chain on the forbidden ground. Lord Harborough's men then took forcible possession of the chain, which in the scuffle to recover it, was broken in one or two places. A fine chase was then had for about a quarter of a mile down the towing path. Another barrier was then about to be formed, when a truce was shouted by the railwayists, and it was finally agreed that each party should withdraw their forces, and that the matter should be judicially braught before the magistrates by issuing a summons for assault against one or two of the men of each party.

Serious Case of Infanticide at Wolverhampton.—An investigation is now going forward in Wolverhampton, in which a lady, of hitherto respectable character, together with a married sister and a young surgeon, is charged as being implicated in a case of infanticide. A coroner's inquest, under the presidency of Mr. Phillips, one of the coroners for Staffordshire, has been held some days, and stands adjourned for further evidence. There was an examination of the parties at the Police-office on Monday, when the charge was regularly heard. The mother of the child is a Miss Railton, and the other accused persons are Mrs. Hildreth (her sister), and Mr. Sheriff (the surgeon); Mr. Hildreth has also been taken into custody since the inquest. The evidence was such that the magistrates expressed their intention of sending the case for trial, but the prisoners were remanded until the conclusion of the inquest. The inquiry is the engrossing topic of conversation in the neighbourhood. Miss Railton is the sister-in-law of Mr. Darby, the post-master, and resided with him.

The Proposed Incorporation of Brighton.—A meeting of the inhabitants of Brighton was held at the Town-hall, on Monday afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee appointed at the public meeting held on Monday, the 21st ult., to consider whether it will be beneficial to the inhabitants that the borough should be incorporated, and the propriety of petitioning her Majesty in Council for a charter of incorporation under the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Acts of Parliament. A proposal was made by way of amendment, to receive the report that day three months, and after a very long discussion, it was finally determined to postpone the meeting for a month, and in the meantime to have the report printed and circulated through the borough, in order that the inhabitants might have an opportunity to consider it. Captain Pechell and Lord A. Harvey, the borough Members, were present, but did not address the meeting.

Masonic Festival at Nottingham.—On Tuesday there was a grand Masonic Festival at Nottingham. The town began to fill at an early hour, and the day appeared like a general holiday. At eleven o'clock, a procession of immense length and high respectability proceeded to St. Peter's Chucch, where service took place. At two o'clock the Grand Lodge was opened for the transaction of business of the day in the immense Exchange Hall, which was completely filled; Colonel Wildman, the proprietor of Newstead Abbey, the seat of the late Lord Byron, took the chair, supported by the Right Hon. the Earl of Scarborough, the Lord Lieutenant of the County; Lord Rancliffe, past Grand Master for Leicestershire; Charles Richard Colville, Esq., M.P. for South Derbyshire, and past Grand Master for Derbyshire; Coptain Campbell, past Grand Master for Argyllshire; and numerous other superior officers of the order. In addition to the Grand Officers for Nottinghamshire, a considerable number of Grand Officers were present from Leeds, Derby, Wakefield, Leicester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Belper, Chesterfield, York, and all towns in the North. At the conclusion of the Grand Lodge business, a Craft Lodge was opened for the admission of visiting brethren, and members presented themselves to the Grand Masters. At four o'clock there was a splendid banquet.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce and Sir Henry Pottinger.—The Manchester Chamber of Commerce have presented an address to Sir Henry Pottinger, expressive of admiration at his general administration of affairs in China, but particularly in reference to the commercial arrangements effected under his auspices. Sir Henry, in his answer, expresses a hope that China will in due time reap the full reward she so well merits for her liberality in the arrangements; and that all other nations wishing to participate in the trade with that vast and wonderful empire will take example by the moderation which England exhibited in the discussions, and in their final settlement.

Trade at Manchester.—During the week rather an increased demand for grey cloth has existed, and this is the case more particularly to-day in shirtings, long cloths, &c.—fabrics calculated for the East and China. The latter are again steady, and even buoyant, and the market closes very brisk for all descriptions. The velvet trade, whether plain or printed, is brisk, and understood to give fair profits to all parties engaged in its production. Yarns continue in undiminished demand, a thing never before known, and at so late a season of the year.

More Incendiary Fires in Norfolk.—There have recently been two more incendiary fires at Reepham, Norfolk, one attended by considerable loss of property, the other not so extensive. Soon after nine o'clock on Thursday week, a servant in the employ of Mr. Hickling, who holds a large farm at Cawston, perceived flames issuing from some barley and straw stacks, whch stood in a part of the yard remote from the dwelling-house or other buildings. By great exertions, the house, farm buildings, and live-stock were saved, but the stacks in which the fire originated were wholly consumed. Mr. Hickling was insured.—Aqout the same hour, on the preceding Monday night, another fire broke out in a shed standing in a meadow, within less than a mile of Reepham, belonging to Mr. Bircham, farmer. The shed, which was a considerable distance from the farm-yard, was burned down before assistance could be procured. Two tramps, who were seen in the neighbourhood within a short time of the fire breaking out, are suspected to have caused it, but no trace of either has been obtained.

Atrocious Murder at Yarmouth.—A most brutal and unparalleled murder was committed on Tuesday at Yarmouth, Norfolk. As far as the facts are already known, it appears that the deceased, named Harriet Candler, who was a widow woman, very quiet and respectable, was a member of the Wesleyan Society, and managed a kind of chandlery shop, selling flour, oatmeal, pollard, &c. The night policeman on duty found her street door partially open; he called to her, but receiving no answer proceeded to examine the till, suspecting some robbery had been committed. Lying down by the side of the till, with her head forced under the counter, he found the deceased, literally deluged in her own blood. Her skull had no less than five wounds inflicted upon it; one of them in the left side so severe as to throw the upper portion of the bone so as to overlap another broken part of the skull. On the right side of the neck a wound had been inflicted sufficiently severe to sever a portion of the vertebræ of the neck, and one of her fingers was cut off, probably whilst uplifted in defence. Deceased lived quite alone in the house, and went to a public-house opposite to purchase her supper beer, leaving the street door closed, but unlocked, whilst she was gone. During an absence of ten minutes, the murderer or murderers (probably two) secreted themselves in a bin where peas or bran was kept. The deceased sat for a time reading a religious work, and drank a portion of the porter; she then went into the shop to take the money out of the till, when she fell to the ground by the murderer's hammer. The first blow rendered her insensible; the remainder were given lest the "intent and not the deed" should confound them. A knife covered with blood lay by the side of the deceased, but the surgeon was of opinion that the wound in the neck was inflicted with the cheese-cutter (a kind of short axe) which contained a portion of blood upon it. Last Saturday deceased had taken a division of property amounting to £150, left by her husband's mother and uncle. Several of her relatives live in Yarmouth and neighbourhood, and received similar sums; it became common talk amongst them, and the deceased was incautious enough to say that as the £150 was for her son, she should put it under her bed until she could hear from his trustee, as she expected a much larger sum. This got noised abroad, and parties, doubtless, sedulously watched her movements on the night in question, in order to plunder her, and as they were recognised and known by her, to murder her rather than be detected. The £150 was taken without disturbing the bed; £100 was in a cheque on Messrs. Gurney and Co.'s bank. During the inquest a portion of money, consisting of gold, silver, and about £8 or £10 in coppers, were found near the Battery, in a bag which was taken from the deceased's premises the night of the murder—the contents of the till, doubtless. It had wrapped up in it a man's purse, containing a token, enveloped in four papers, and written upon, in a man's writing, "The Lord said unto my lord, Sit thou on my right hand, until I make thy enemies my footstool." No clue has been at present found. A reward will, we believe, be offered; but at this moment no tidings of any noise in the next house, or anything likely to lead to the detection has been discovered. There were several places where the murderer had wiped his hands upon, and the till was found thrown up in one corner of the shop empty. On Tuesday an inquest was held before Mr. A. Woods, deputy coroner for the borough, on view of the body. Seven witnesses were examined, who deposed to the facts above stated. The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against some person or persons unknown.

Fatal Coal-pit Explosion near Wigan.—On Monday afternoon a most extraordinary and unaccountable eruption of water and foul air, followed by an explosion, occurred in the coal-pit belonging to the trustees of Mrs. Williams, situated immediately behind the Hare and Hounds public-house, Pemberton, about a mile and a half from Wigan, on the road to Billinge. The result of the accident is the death of two youths, about sixteen years of age, the serious injury of three boys and two men, the slight injury of two other boys, and also a few casual bruises to another workman in the mine. The following are the names of the sufferers:—Richard Fairhurst and William Parkinson, drawers, dead; Henry Taylor, Thomas Taylor (the two who carried the lights which caused explosion), and John Parkinson, all drawers, seriously injured; Thomas Topping and Edward Stockley, two men, seriously bruised and burnt; James Derbyshire and William Fishwick, drawers, slightly injured.

Murder in Essex.—An inquiry took place at Navestock, Essex, last week, before Mr. Lewis, the coroner, touching the death of Martha Phillips, the wife of a labourer, who was found dead in a field in that parish. It appeared from the evidence, that the deceased was found lying on her back in one of Mr. Hicks's fields; an umbrella and can of beer were by her side, her clothes were in disorder, and her pockets turned inside out. On her being removed some blood came from the right ear. There were appearances about the ground as if there had been some struggling. The coroner having summed up, the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against John Young, and he was committed to take his trial.

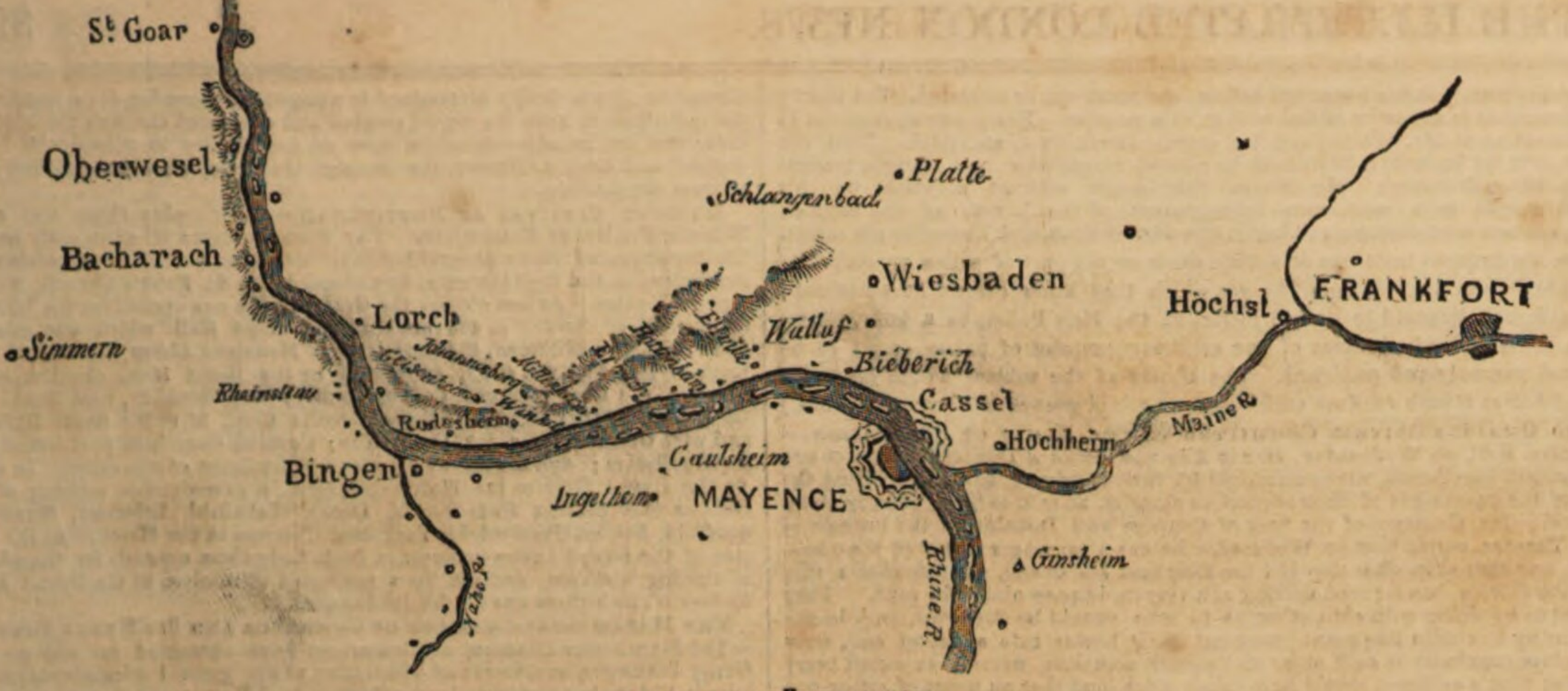
SCOTLAND.

Election of Lord Rector of Glasgow.—Mr. Rutherfurd has been elected Lord Rector of Glasgow, by rather a large majority over his opponent, Lord Eglintoun.

Death of Dr. Abercrombie.—Dr. Abercrombie, the well known physician of Edinburgh, died in that city last week, suddenly. What the cause of death was is not yet ascertained, but it has been ascribed to an affection of the heart, with which the doctor was afflicted some years ago, and by another account to apoplexy. Dr. Abercrombie was in such health on the day of his death as to be preparing to go out on his usual professional visits, when he was found dead. Dr. Abercrombie was the author of two valuable treatises on the "Intellectual Powers, and the Investigation of Truth;" and on "The Philosophy of Moral Feeling." In 1835, Dr. Abercrombie was elected Lord Rector of Mareschal College and University, Aberdeen, and published his inaugural address, which afterwards appeared in an enlarged form under the title of "Culture and Discipline of the Mind."

Fatal Colliery Accident.—An accident of a fatal nature occurred at Dalziel Colliery, near Hamilton, belonging to the Messrs. Wilson, on Saturday last. Three brothers, of the name of Laird, were ascending from their work, when, owing to some mismanagement on the part of the engine-man, the cage was drawn up to the hurls, and one of the brothers, named George, was dreadfully mangled, and died in a few minutes; another had his hand split up, and the third, his leg broken; another man, named Philip, was in the cage, but when he came on a level with the surface, seeing the danger he was in, he ran the risk of jumping off, and was caught by some one on the pit-head, which prevented his falling down the shaft. The engine-man has since been apprehended, but bailed out.

Loss of Nine Lives.—On Thursday week a boat belonging to the island of Eday left Kirkwall for home, with nine persons on board—*viz.*, three brothers, named Garrioch; two brothers and a sister, named Tulloch; a young man, John Fotheringham; a girl, named Elizabeth Garroch; and a girl named Hercus; all belonging to the same island. It is thought that, finding the Stornsay Frith rough, the boat may have returned, and that she was upset in Kirkwall Bay, or near the mouth of the String, off Shapinshay, as the boat was found next morning near Saverock, driven ashore, with the body of one of the sufferers in it. The watch found on the body had stopped at half-past five o'clock, when the accident had probably happened.



MAP OF THE RHEINGAU.

THE RHINE, THE RHEINGAU, AND ITS WINES.

We trace in the elevated Alps, in Switzerland, and near Mount St. Gothard, the sources of the Rhône, the Tessin, and the *Rhine*, or the king of the German—nay, of the West European rivers. The visitor, on ascending the Rhine, or on his arrival at Strasbourg, calls to his recollection how this stream has hastened his course through the Lakes of Constance and Zellern; how he precipitated himself over the rocky ramparts at Shaffhausen, then strengthened by the collected waters of Switzerland—the influx of 370 glaciers and upwards of 2700 rivers of various sizes—he commences his majestic course near the ancient Roman city of Bâle; how he expands between the upper Black Forest, amidst ranges of mountains encircling a valley of nearly 30 miles in breadth, through which he playfully winds, and receiving, besides other streams, the important Neckar and Maine, until a rocky gate at Bingen seems to arrest his further career, but which he powerfully bursts, and strengthened by the Nahe and Moselle, overcomes a similar obstacle at Andermach, when he continues his victorious course towards the sea.

Most travellers think they have seen the beauties of the Rhine when a steamer has carried them up or down between Dusseldorf and Strasbourg; but nothing is more erroneous than this, for however beautiful the sight may be from the river, nothing can equal the scenes when viewed from the heighths: Bingen, Rüdesheim, St. Goar, and Godesberg, are the points at which the traveller should stop and make his excursions towards heights and valleys which irresistibly fix his admiration. Without dwelling on the description of towns, remarkable castles, and hamlets comprised in the direction between Frankfort and Coblentz, we shall merely confine ourselves to the small district within Wiesbaden and Bacharach, or rather, properly called the Rheingau, between Walluf and Lorch, where the Rhine vends his course from east to west. The Rheingau is but a small tract of land, and strictly on the right bank of the Rhine, only occupying an area of about 25 miles. The fertility and riches of production as to the cultivation of wine is concentrated in this little spot. It is the celebrated vineyard of Germany.

As early as the third century the Emperor Probus is said to have planted the grape of the banks on the Rhine. According to more correct history, Charlemagne is said to have observed from his castle, Ingelheim, how early the snow commenced melting on the Rudesheim mountain, planted Orleans grapes, and history sufficiently establishes the fact. The vineyards in the Rheingau are of considerable extent, and those belonging to Prince Metternich are the most celebrated: they are known by the name of Johannisberg.

The wines produced in Germany are mostly white: the red wines are those from the Burgundy grape. The white grapes are the Riesling; they are small, require a hot summer, ripen equally, and give the best flavoured and finest wine. The Orleans grape, a larger kind, likewise requires a hot summer, produces a high-coloured and glowing wine, but is inferior to the former; the Orleans grape is therefore little cultivated. The Tramine, a light red grape, ripens early, gives a strong sweet wine, but is deficient in flavour. So is the deep red Ruland grape introduced from Hungary. There are a variety of other grapes, but their qualities are inferior.

The cultivation of the vine, especially the Riesling, has been much improved since 1815; such as open planting, low props, repeated and suitable manuring, classification of the grape in gathering, proper and timely pressing, confined fermentation, &c. The vine yields the choicest wine in the fourth year, and attains the age of from 25 to 50 years. The Rheingau is considered a model school for wine-growers. An acre will hold about 4000 vines, and yield from eight to twelve ohms in a favourable autumn. Besides the excellence of the soil, consisting of clay and slate, the Rheingau is particularly adapted for the maturing of the grape. Along the course of the Rhine here a range of hills extends from east to west on the right bank, and the fertile valley and the hills themselves, sloping towards the river, are warmed on the southern side, sheltered against the north winds, and there being no hills on the opposite side, no shadow is thrown towards this direction, and therefore this delightful country is never deprived of the congenial warmth which the longest sunny day gives it. To this must be added the regular morning vapours ascending from the Rhine. We may easily conceive why the Rheingau stands so pre-eminently as a wine country; for here are combined excellence of soil, natural advantages of position, choice of grape and unremitted attention on the part of the intelligent cultivator.

The limits of our columns prevent us from entering into details as to the treatment of the various vines, but we may briefly mention that the best wine is produced about the middle part of the hills; lower down, or at the foot of the hill, the flavour is inferior, and the taste somewhat earthy. The most magnificent of all vineyards is the Rüdesheim mountain, of nearly 400 acres: it is surrounded to its very top with walls, and has the appearance of a fortress. Those walls, or belts, form a series of terraces, which sustain the ground on the steep ascent; and where the old castle Ehrenfels hovers over the Buigerloch, there thrive the most luxuriant of the Rüdesheim wines.

The cultivation of wine occupies more hands than any branch of agriculture, for it requires indefatigable labour throughout the whole year, it absorbs attention, and demands capital. The wine-grower considers himself happy if one season out of five he meets with a favourable autumn; he is then sure to be richly compensated.

That the reader may form an idea of the great importance resulting to Germany from the cultivation of wine, we may state that the last returns of the Zollverein proved that the produce is not less than 300,000,000 of litres, which, even as unfermented wine, is valued at 77,500,000 florins, or £6,458,518. We read in romances that the vintage is the happiest and merriest life the labourers enjoy, but in the Rheingau it certainly is not the case. The undivided attention in the collecting of grapes different in their stage of maturity, the proper time of pressing, are duties which make the labourer forget his cheerfulness, and force on his countenance a seriousness and care. It being a branch of industry which requires constant attention and subjects them to great responsibility, yet do we see the labourers, women, and children, or the musical Germans go at day-break singing to the hills, and returning in the evening with a cheerful tune, occasionally, at the end of the harvest, enjoying a dance.

The German wines are considered good at five years, but the better qualities require double that time. Some of the finest sort do not improve after five. Of all wines, white wines are tne most durable; this is ascribed by chemists to their perfect fermentation. Old German wines deepen in colour, and acquire an agreeable acidity.

Among the many celebrated vineyards in the Rheingau, the Johannisberg has always been prominent. The Johannisberg is an isolated hill, and is protected, like the other hills of the Rheingau, from the northerly winds. It was formerly the property of the Priory of Fulda, belonged afterwards to General Kellermann, and now to Prince Metternich. The castle hill yields, in favourable seasons, 40 hogsheads of wine, valued at 80,000 florins; the quality is most exquisite, and precaution is taken in sealing the bottles with the Prince's crest. The best Johannisberg of 1831 is sold at 11 florins the bottle, and a few hogsheads of 1822 were sold at 1000 to 1200 florins per hogshead. The vineyards around the castle produce a wine somewhat inferior. Until lately Johannisberg had no equal, but it has now found its decided rival in the Steinberg: the area is about 100 acres, surrounded by a wall, and is acknowledged to be the most perfect model, as showing the management of a vineyard. The quantity produced is somewhat more than the Johannisberg, but the value varies from 1000 to 5000 florins per hogshead; and as an instance of the superior quality of Steinberg, a sale took place in the year 1436, and a cask (of 3½ ohm. or 630 bottles) of Steinberg, of 1822, was sold for the enormous price of 6105 florins (£509). No wine is known ever to have fetched such a price.

In addition to the places marked on our map as the Rheingau, we must mention Hochheim as sometimes included in the district of the Rheingau; and our English connoisseurs will recognise the celebrated *Hock* as being a wine imported from that place.

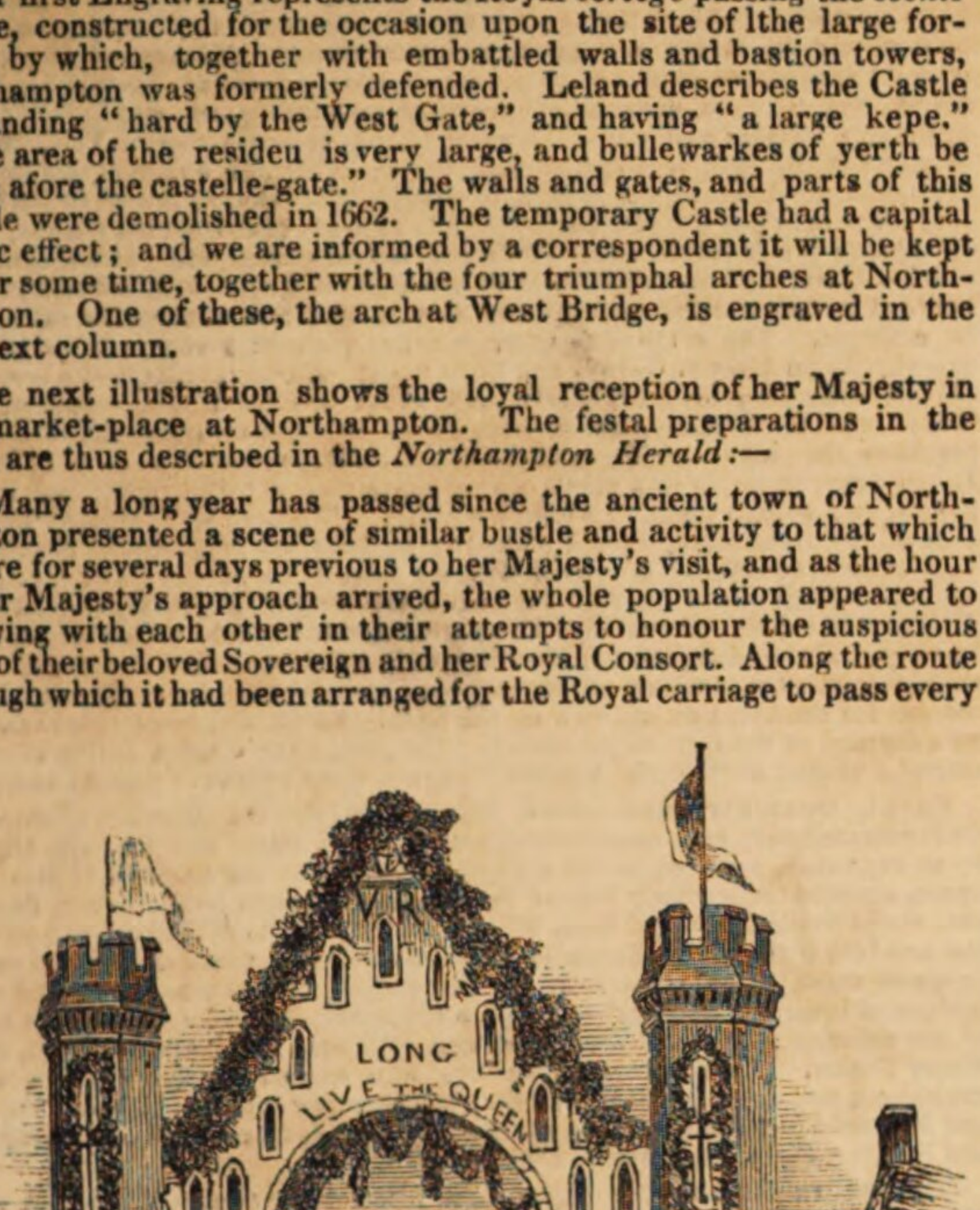
HER MAJESTY'S LATE VISIT TO BURGHLEY.

We now proceed to the completion of our illustrated chronicle of this Royal Visit, with details of the Progress supplementary to the report in our Journal of last week.

Our first Engraving represents the Royal *cortége* passing the *scenic* Castle, constructed for the occasion upon the site of the large fortress, by which, together with embattled walls and bastion towers, Northampton was formerly defended. Leland describes the Castle as standing "hard by the West Gate," and having "a large kepe." "The area of the resideu is very large, and bullewarkes of yerth be made afore the castelle-gate." The walls and gates, and parts of this Castle were demolished in 1662. The temporary Castle had a capital scenic effect; and we are informed by a correspondent it will be kept up for some time, together with the four triumphal arches at Northampton. One of these, the arch at West Bridge, is engraved in the next column.

The next illustration shows the loyal reception of her Majesty in the market-place at Northampton. The festal preparations in the town are thus described in the *Northampton Herald*:—

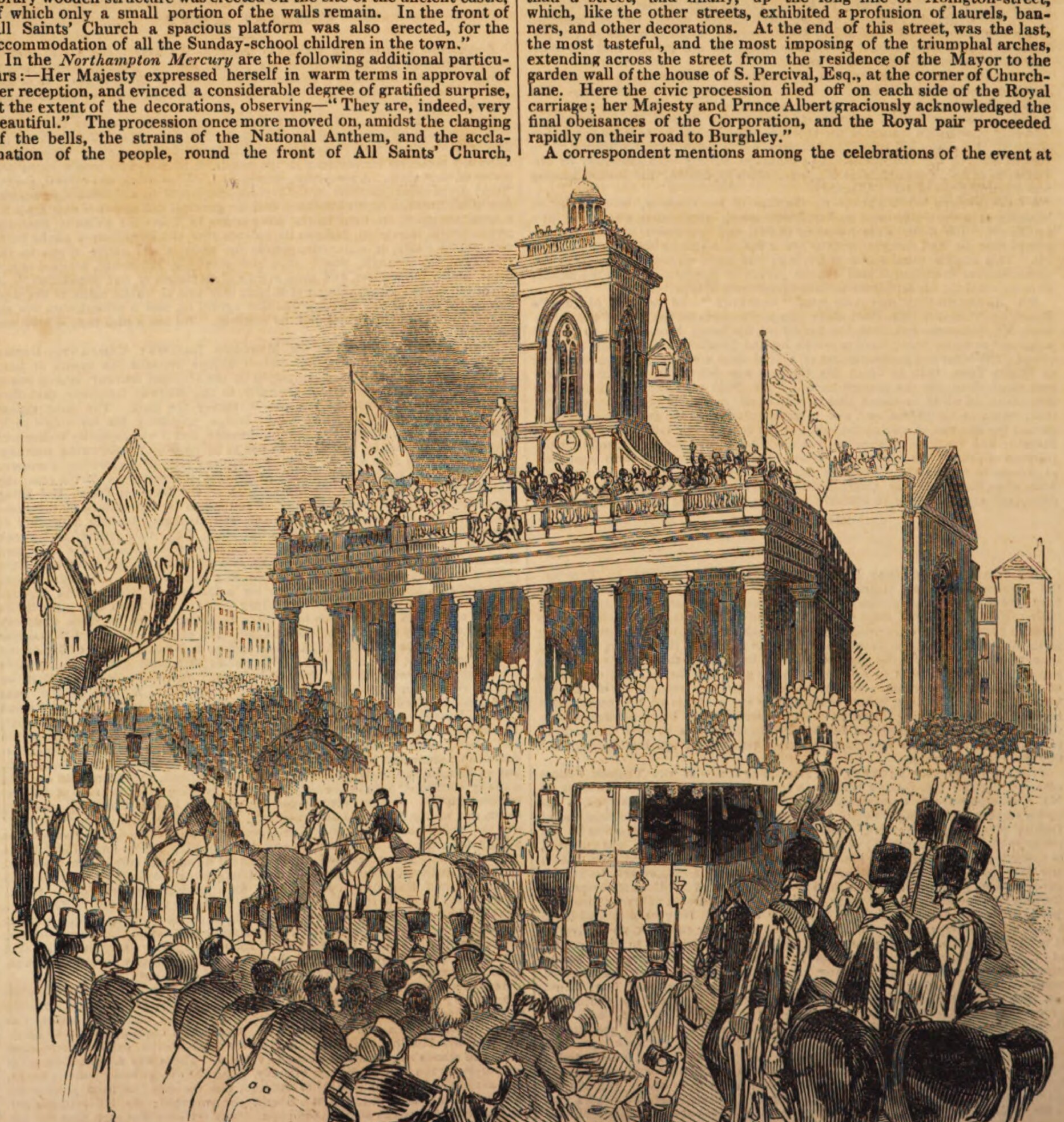
"Many a long year has passed since the ancient town of Northampton presented a scene of similar bustle and activity to that which it bore for several days previous to her Majesty's visit, and as the hour of her Majesty's approach arrived, the whole population appeared to be vying with each other in their attempts to honour the auspicious visit of their beloved Sovereign and her Royal Consort. Along the route through which it had been arranged for the Royal carriage to pass every house exhibited more or less enthusiam on the part of its inhabitants in giving effect to this feeling of loyalty and affection. Festoons of evergreens and flowers floated across all the principal streets, and no fewer than four magnificent triumphal arches, tastefully designed, had been thrown across the road at different parts of the town. The first of these was situated just below the old castle hill, on the Dallington side of the river. The second was placed in Mare Fair. The style of this arch is Elizabethan—in keeping with Burghley House. The design consisted of three arches, a large one in the centre, and two smaller ones on either side. The span of the centre arch was about fourteen feet; that of each of the smaller ones measuring five feet. Three pillars supported this ornamental piece of architecture; the two great ones upon which the centre arch was formed were six feet square and twenty-eight feet high. The other two were four feet square and sixteen feet high. Including the decorative turrets, the height of the two larger pillars was forty feet each, that of the two smaller ones about twenty-one feet each. The whole was surmounted by a crown, over which the Royal standard floated. The inscription, "Welcome Victoria and Albert," was painted in large characters at the upper part of the arch, and the lower portion was decorated with evergreens and flowers. The third arch, even more colossal, was situated at the side of All Saints' Churchyard, and nearly opposite the George. This also bore a similar inscription, and was, like the others, a very imposing structure. The fourth arch, the most admirable of the whole, was erected at the eastern extremity of the town, at the top of Abington-street. In addition to these arches, a temporary wooden structure was erected on the site of the ancient castle, of which only a small portion of the walls remain. In the front of All Saints' Church a spacious platform was also erected, for the accommodation of all the Sunday-school children in the town."



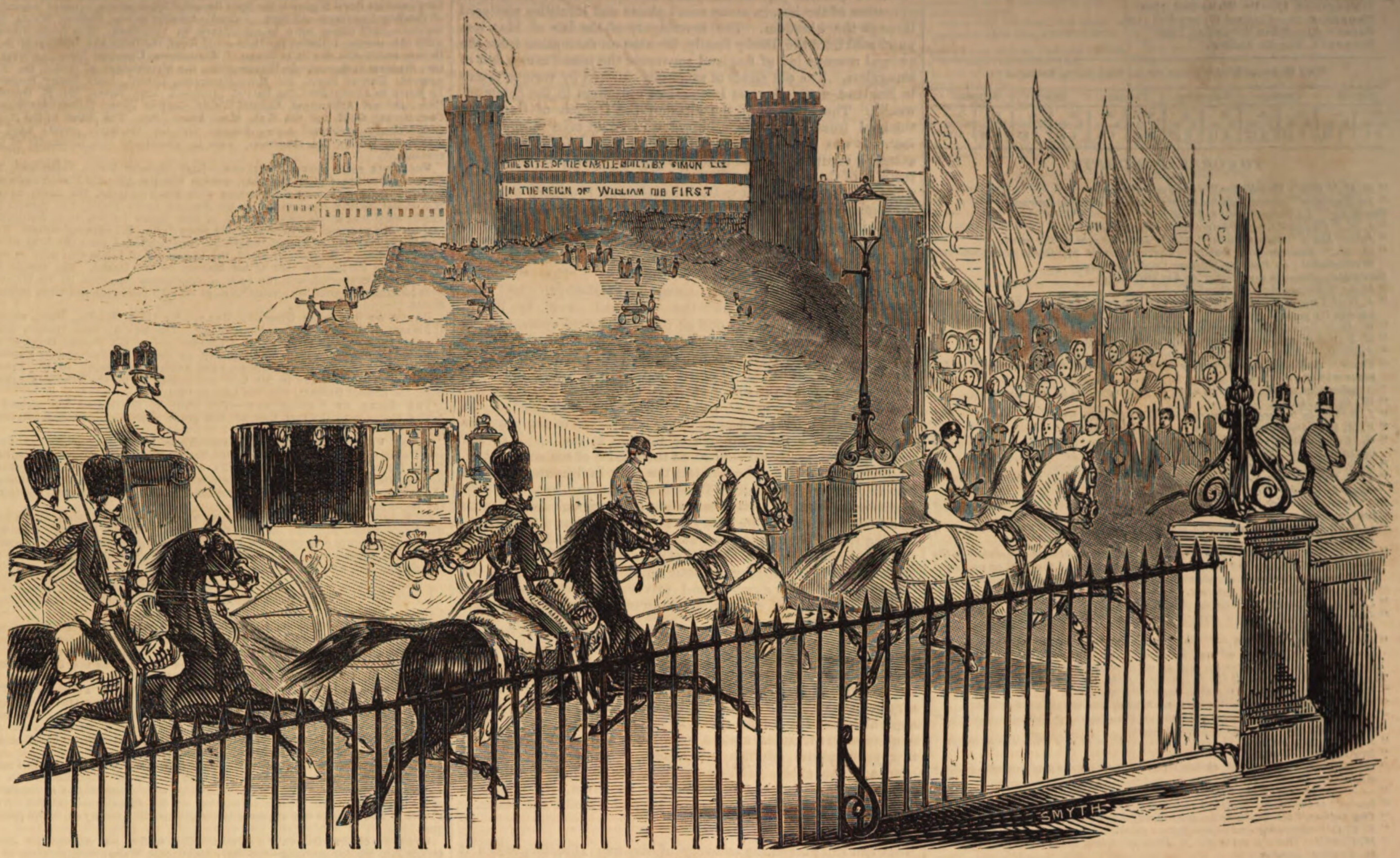
ARCH AT WEST BRIDGE.

In the *Northampton Mercury* are the following additional particulars:—Her Majesty expressed herself in warm terms in approval of her reception, and evinced a considerable degree of gratified surprise, at the extent of the decorations, observing—"They are, indeed, very beautiful." The procession once more moved on, amidst the clanging of the bells, the strains of the National Anthem, and the acclamation of the people, round the front of All Saints' Church, under the triumphal arch at the end of Mercers' Row, and alon Mercers' Row, which, like Gold-street, was so profusely decorated with evergreens and gorgeous flags and streamers, as to rather wear the appearance of a grove decked out for some triumphal occasion than a street, and finally, up the long line of Abington-street, which, like the other streets, exhibited a profusion of laurels, banners, and other decorations. At the end of this street, was the last, the most tasteful, and the most imposing of the triumphal arches, extending across the street from the residence of the Mayor to the garden wall of the house of S. Percival, Esq., at the corner of Church-lane. Here the civic procession filed off on each side of the Royal carriage; her Majesty and Prince Albert graciously acknowledged the final obeisances of the Corporation, and the Royal pair proceeded rapidly on their road to Burghley."

A correspondent mentions among the celebrations of the event at



HER MAJESTY PASSING THE MARKET-PLACE, NORTHAMPTON.


THE SITE OF THE CASTLE BUILT BY SIMON
IN THE REIGN OF WILLIAM THE FIRST
SMYTH

HER MAJESTY PASSING "THE CASTLE," NORTHAMPTON.

Northampton, a large dinner at the Angel Hotel, a splendid ball at the George Hotel, whilst almost every private house had its small party. "Not only," says our correspondent, "does the town feel honoured by the visit of the Queen, but that honour has been much increased by the Mayor being invited to Burghley, and by the gracious reception he met with both from the Queen and the Prince, who expressed themselves gratified with their loyal reception by the Northamptonians."

Among the incidents, it is stated that more than sixty pair of horses were supplied from the George Hotel, during the week, solely on account of her Majesty's visit. A valuable charger died at the hotel stables on Sunday, it is supposed of exhaustion; it was the property of one of her Majesty's escort, Sir A. Chichester, of the 7th Hussars, who is stated to have been lately offered a considerable sum for this fine animal.

Among the lasting memorials of the Queen's visit to Northampton, is the foundation of "the Royal Victoria Dispensary," the subscription for which has already approached £1000.

On Thursday, a pair of patent Wellington boots, manufactured by Mr. H. Hull, was presented by E. H. Barwell, Esq., the Mayor of Northampton, to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, at Burghley, as a specimen of the staple trade of this town. The workmanship is very splendid. The front, of scarlet velvet, is interlaid with scrolls of black patent leather. The Prince of Wales's plume is neatly stitched in the centre; the scrolls round the top and front are in white silk, and the Royal arms inside the lining, in gold. His Royal Highness personally expressed to the Mayor his approbation of the skill exhibited by the manufacturer, who has since received a formal acknowledgment of the present.

The next illustration shows one of the most tastefully constructed arches, in the village of Broughton, between Northampton and Kettering, where the preparations were extensive. "The entrance to, and exit from the place," says the *Northampton Herald*, "were ornamented with triumphal arches, formed of evergreens and flowers tastefully arranged, and the whole population of the village decked in holiday attire, lined the wood on either side, testifying in every possible manner, as the Royal party passed, the intensity of their gratification at even the momentary glance of her Majesty which the rapid progress of the Royal carriages allowed. The Hon. and Rev. James Douglas, a relative of his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, who is the incumbent of the parish, had taken an active part in the arrangements here; and he was worthily seconded by the yeomanry of the neighbourhood, the occasion being observed as a gala day by all classes, from the highest to the lowest grade."

The following is quoted from the *Northampton Mercury*.—

"Between Weldon and Bulwick, the Royal party passed the seat of the Earl of Cardigan, at Deene Park. Here a very large and handsome arch was thrown across the road. It was an imitation of masonry, and very happily executed.

"But a more interesting sight here was the junction of Lord Cardigan's tenantry, who mustered in great numbers by the roadside, and fell in with the Royal *cortège*. They saluted her Majesty with hearty cheers.

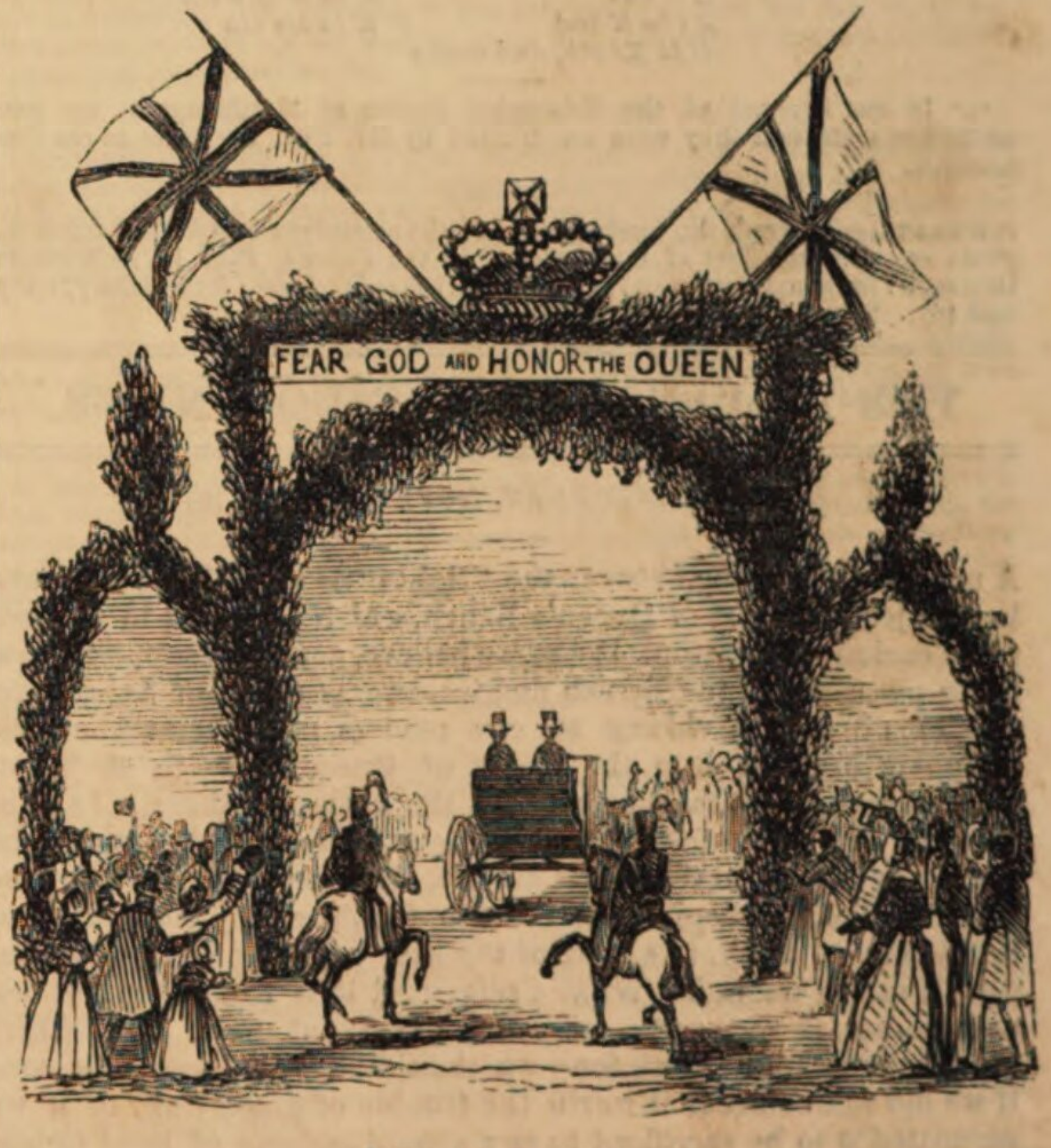
"By this time the followers of the Royal party had very considerably increased. At every point on the wayside, some few additions were made of horsemen or vehicles, and the appearance of such a large body, proceeding at so rapid a rate, preceded by the soldiers and the Royal carriages, with the outriders in their scarlet coats, was particularly striking."

Deene Park is situated on the confines of the Royal Forest of Rockingham and presents very beautifully diversified scenery. The mansion is built entirely of stone, and with several embattled turrets. The hall has a timber-framed roof, the windows are emblazoned with family arms, and the walls are hung with fine paintings.

HER MAJESTY'S DEPARTURE FROM BURGHLEY-HOUSE.

On Friday morning her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the suite left Burghley at half-past nine o'clock, on their return to London. Her Majesty had previously taken leave of the Marchioness of Exeter and the reft of the family. The Marquis accompanied her Majesty on horseback one stage, and then went on in his carriage to be ready to receive her Majesty at Weedon.

All along the route from Stamford to Kettering the same demonstrations of loyalty and affection were made by the people as on her Majesty's journey down. The triumphal arches had all remained up, and the houses were very gaily decorated with flags, evergreens, &c. The Royal party changed horses at the same stages as on their journey down.


FEAR GOD AND HONOR THE QUEEN

ARCH AT BROUGHTON.

At Kettering, also, there was a great demonstration by the people.

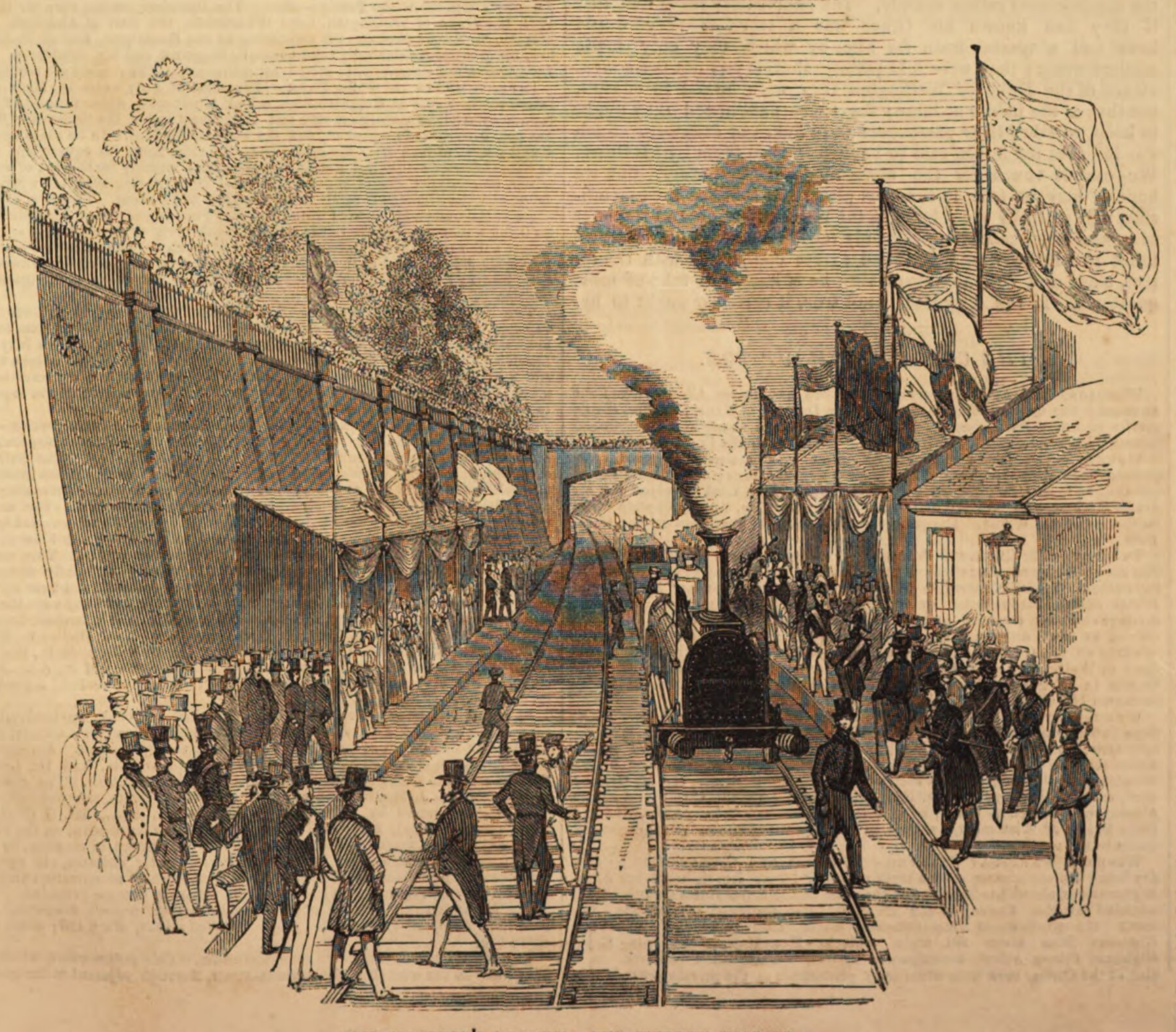
At Northampton her Majesty was received by the Mayor and Corporation and a procession of the town-trades, in the same manner as on her journey down. They preceded the Royal carriages as they went at a walking pace through the town.

At the town and station of Weedon great numbers of people had collected. The military (47th Foot) lined the road, and there was a guard of honour (of the 47th) under the command of Captain Gordon. The Marquis of Exeter, who had arrived previously, and Sir Henry Dryden, the high sheriff of the county, were at the station to receive her Majesty.

At a quarter past two the approach of her Majesty to the station was announced by the elevation of the Royal standard, and in a few minutes more the Royal party entered the station. Her Majesty and the Prince went to their apartments.

On the departure of the Queen and Prince Albert, the Prince shook hands with the Marquis of Exeter, and the train started, amidst the cheers of the people, at five minutes to three o'clock. The regular train had not long preceded it, so that great precaution was required.

(Continued on page 328.)



HER MAJESTY'S RETURN.—THE WEEDON STATION.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, Nov 24.—Twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity.
Monday, 25.—British evacuated New York, 1783.
Tuesday, 26.—Cowper born, 1721.
Wednesday, 27.—Dr. Watts died, 1748.
Thursday, 28.—Cardinal Wolsey died 1530.
Friday, 29.—Polish Revolution, 1834.
Saturday, 30.—St. Andrew.

High Water at London-bridge, *for the Week ending November 30.*

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2 6	2 23	2 40	2 57	3 15	3 30	3 48	4 4	4 20	4 37	4 55	5 14

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"D. H.," Guy's Hospital.—We have not room.

"An Engineer" should send his suggestion to a scientific journal.

The Song "La Polka," will not suit.

"J. E.," Cheapside.—The defect shall be remedied.

"Julia" has a "very peculiar" notion as to the size of the print.

"H. M.," Summer-hill, Dublin.—The address is 35, Great George-street, Westminster; or Railway Station, Euston-square.

Ineligible.—Lines to my Mother on her Birth-day.

"Alpha," Birmingham, is thanked.

"J. D.," Liverpool.—The Illustrated London Almanack *will only appear in its present form.*

"W. D.," Broughton, is thanked for the sketch.

"E. B.," Denbigh.—The letter is destroyed: it was an absurd hoax.

"A. M. B."—Van Amburgh is, we believe, in good health.

"Tenor," Bridport, may probably hear of the print, if there be one, at the place named.

"A Subscriber should order the work on Phonography of any bookseller.

"W. M."—Thanks.

"J. B."—The tale was reprinted from the Burghley Guide.

"P. B. C.," Dover, should apply to a picture-dealer.

"G. H.," Sudbury.—The completion of the Census (Part II.) was published in October last. The postage of the Almanack will be 14d.

"G. T. C." is probably correct in his guess as to Coningsby.

"T. K. G. C." Gloucester.—The public are only admitted to the State Apartments in Windsor Castle.

"A Constant Reader," Chard.—The exemption, we infer, extends only to the tuition charges.

"I. M.," Shere, Guildford.—The weight of her Majesty's State Carriage is 4 tons.

"I. A. F.," a Subscriber.—The height of Goldsmith's Hall is not stated in the printed descriptions; but, judging from the breadth of the west or principal front, which is 150 feet, we should say the height from the pavement to the top of the attic is about 195 feet.

"I. H. A.," Newcastle.—Address Apsley-house, London.

"Amicus," Liverpool.—We cannot give any information as to the Picture Lottery in question.

"Harold," Loughborough.—1. The Illustrated London Almanack *may be obtained, by order, of any bookseller. 2. The Self Instructing Latin Grammar. 3. Our subscriber will be entitled to the large Print.*

The Member should consult the Etiquette Society, at Uppingham.

"A. P."—The unpopular tax shall not be lost sight of.

"E. S.," Market Rasen.—We know nothing of the merits of the picture.

"G. H." should make interest with one of the officers of Herald's College, or write to the Secretary to the Earl Marshal.

"J. P. P." may purchase the journals in question at any circulating library.

"Dry Nurse."—Ineligible.

"A Stationer," St. Columb, should write to the Secretary of Stamps, Somerset-house.

"——."—The tale of the Gipsy Girl is declined.

"Scotus", is thanked. Scotland receives its due share of illustration.

"The Author," Newcastle.—An opportunity has not offered.

"X. Y. Z."—Drawing and engraving—a week.

"M. C. M."—The address is Mr. H. Bicknell, Clerk to the Grocers' Company, 35, Poultry, London.

"Richmond" cannot recover, as the Statute of Limitations is six years.

"W. B.," Worcester.—The Illustration can only be obtained in our Journal, or in the Magazine.

"C. D.," Coventry.—1. The length of the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway is 55 miles. 2. We believe, between £3000 and £4000 per annum.

"Mercator," Gainsborough, informs us that a pair of bell-crank engines were fitted in the Trent steam-tug so long ago as 1824.

"H. C.," Langton.—Bradshaw's Railway Guide contains a Map, with the new Lines in course of construction.

"——," Wicklow.—The "Illustrated London Almanack" may be obtained of Messrs. Johnston, Dublin, or of any other Booksellers.

"J. G. O.," Stamford, is thanked for the autograph.

"Vulpes," Bristol.—The originator of the Penny Postage System is Mr. Rowland Hill.

"C. M. A."—We have not room for the Poems.

"A Subscriber," Woodbridge, is bound to provide for the children of the deceased widow.

"R. B. M."—Newspapers may be sent free to India and China, viâ Southampton.

The Large Print.—*H. J. M., Dalston; J. C. B.; W. M., Belper; J. D., Toulouse; J. B., Lymm; J. B. H., Mansfield; J. D. D., Fredington; Lignum Vitæ; J. M., Chester; A Subscriber, Wolverhampton; T. H., Louth, will be entitled to the large Print, on the first week in January,* 1845.

Chess. — *Thanks for communications from "C. D." and "W. S. Kenny, Esq." (author of several works on chess). The game played between Napoleon and the automaton at Vienna, sent by Mr. Kenny, will appear in the next number.*

A correspondent, "M.," writes to say that he cannot understand the problem, or solution, of Problem No. 221 in the "Chess Player's Chronicle," for October and November. We have referred to the numbers, and find that the solution is incorrectly given. If "M." plays it thus, he will find that the black can *be mated in four moves:—*

White.	*Black.*
K to Q 7th	*K to his 4th*
Q P one	*K to K B's 4th*
Kt to K 2nd	*K to his 4th*
R to Kt 5th, and mates	

⁂ In our account of the Triumphal Arches at Northampton, we have omitted to state that they were constructed by Mr. Hull, Architect to the Corporation.

Errata.—Through the inadvertence of the stereotype founder the following errata occur in the List of Occupations, in the Census, Part II.:—Servants, Domestic: for females 88, read 771,588. Shawl Manufacturer: for females 771,567, read 167. Shawl Merchant and Dealer: for females 14, read 4.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1844.

A dispute is pending between the "tight little island" of Jersey and her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, which promises to produce some curious discussion. It was, we believe, generally supposed that in no place within the British dominions was a writ of *habeas corpus* of no effect. Many of our readers must remember the prisoners brought into the Court of Queen's Bench at Westminster from Canada, shortly after the outbreak there. In that case the writ was effective across the Atlantic. And it would be the same in Australia, in Calcutta, in our settlement in the Island of Hong-Kong. Wherever, in fact, the English Constitution is known at all, this, one of the best powers of the Constitution, must be obeyed. What a safeguard it is against oppression and abuse of authority we need not point out; our fathers thought it worth fighting for—we should be but degenerate sons if we did not consider it worth the trouble of preserving, or if we permitted it to be sacrificed to any absurd notions of local rights, or to the prescription of exemption claimed by an obscure and insignificant spot of earth, that would be scarcely heard of at all if it did not now and then make itself ridiculous.

The island of Jersey has preserved a code of laws which is now a mass of confusion, being made up of the old Norman-French legal system, combined with portions of the jurisprudence of the twelfth and fourteenth centuries. It has been exempted from most of the statute law which applies to England, and, locally, may pretty well be said to govern itself. But the exemption from these different laws does not, we should apprehend, place it out of the pale of the Constitution. No special acts of Parliament have been necessary to make the writ of *habeas corpus* obeyed in our most distant settlements, and we do not see that the personal liberty of English residents should be placed in jeopardy at the caprice of the Royal Court, merely becuuse that body chooses to assert an independence of England in one of the most vital of our Constitutional privileges.

It has been found necessary, at various times, to suppress every claim to peculiar jurisdictions, and exemption from the general operation of the law, in many small places and localities scattered through the kingdom. The sovereignty of the Isle of Man was purchased from the Derby family, because an exemption from the general revenue law of England converted the island into a den of smugglers. The old rights of sanctuary claimed by various places in England, made them at last perfect nuisances to the commonwealth. The holiness of the altar of the Church of God once shielded from arrest the criminal who could take refuge at its foot. It was not exclusively a Christian usage, for the same, or at least a similar protection was given within the precincts of the temples of the Heathens. That privilege was often abused, and when, as it afterwards did in Christian Europe, it became extended to whole districts, some of them lying in the heart of crowded cities, it may easily be perceived that there could be neither peace nor safety in a society that permitted these "harbours of refuge" for all that was dissolute, vile, and desperate to remain without the pale of the law. The "Alsatia" of old, the space lying between Fleet-street and the Thames, and bounded on the east and west by Blackfriars and the Temple, was one of these privileged spots, and the crime and disorder that abounded in it have no parallel in modern London. Who does not recollect the use made of it by Sir Walter Scott in his "Fortunes of Nigel," and the vivid picture he gives of the revels of Duke Hildebrand and his crew? But amid all their brutal riot he places the dark deed of the murder of the miser; and in so doing he adhered to the probable and the true, for the knife was as familiar to the hands of the privileged and protected ruffians as the handle of the wine flagon. Another place of the same sort was the Mint in Southwark, which has fallen for imaginative illustration into the hands of Mr. Harrison Ainsworth. His description is far enough from Scott's in dramatic effect, but we fancy it is very near the literal truth. Let the reader try to imagine what such dens would have become in the present day, and he will at once see the wisdom of our predecessors in abolishing, without condition or reserve, all the "exemptions," and charters, and privileges, which these places pleaded on behalf of a continued immunity from the wholesome supervision of the law.

The island of Jersey is not an Alsatia nor a Mint. It is not a rogue's paradise, nor in that sense of the term, a *refugium peccatorum.* It is liable to the visits of Bow-street, and cannot exclude the presence of Daniel Forrester, should occasion render it necessary, for the detection of a thief, the recovery of property, or the apprehension of a forger. But it claims something else, which is quite as great an exemption from the law of the kingdom, and to the occasional English inhabitants of the island may have even a worse effect. That exemption cannot be safely allowed. If the letter of the law permits such an abuse, the sooner na Act of Parliament places the matter beyond a doubt the better.

Nothing can exceed the courtesy of Railway Directors, when it is known that Royal and noble personages are travelling or going to travel by "the line," in special trains for special purposes. The accommodation is bountiful—even excessive. But the public at large—that very comprehensive and at times very ill-used body—frequently find the managers of the Boards, of whom every one must now purchase locomotion, rather the reverse of attentive. Trains do not start, or do not arrive at the times specified, luggage goes astray, tickets are issued with too little rigour, and demanded with a little too much; all kinds of small misfortunes happen, of which some of the blame may be ascribed to the Railway Company, and a good deal, perhaps, to the travellers themselves. But beyond being pilloried in the grievance column of a morning paper, by some Senex or Viator, very little can be done to these gigantic corporations of conveyancers. The equanimity with which they hear of the mishaps of the public is astonishing—as long as they are mere common, plodding, commercial people. What earthly consequence can punctuality of arrival or departure be to them? But it may happen that a railway train may carry a Duke in the most private and unostentatious manner, and being guilty of the same want of punctuality, may then hear of it in a manner that produces more effect on them. This, according to a story that appears in the papers, has just happened. The Duke of Wellington coming from Dover to London to attend a Privy Council was delayed by the train an hour beyond the time it ought to have been, and thus arrived too late. It is said that he, in consequence, rebuked those who had the management rather sharply. The deprecatory reply was, that if they had known his Grace was a traveller they would have had a special train for him, by which they only made matters worse; they were told plainly that it was not the convenience of the Duke of Wellington they were bound to consult, but that of the public at large; the times announced they ought to keep, whether their passengers were dukes or draymen. Such was in effect the lesson said to have been read them by his Grace. We cannot vouch for the authenticity of the story, but we hope it may be true in the first place, and that the railway officials will profit by the rebuke in the next. The reply to the offer of special accommodation, certainly reads very much like what we think the Duke would say, and agrees completely with the direct, clear, and common-sense view he is known to take of most questions. If the anecdote is not true, it certainly ought to be.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

Windsor, Sunday.—This morning the Queen and Prince Albert walked out as usual. The Queen, Prince Albert, and the Duchess of Kent, attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle with the Court and the domestic household this morning. The Hon. and Rev. Charles Leslie Courtney officiated.

Monday.—The Queen and Prince Albert took their accustomed early promenade, and on the return of her Majesty and her Royal Consort the Prince left the Castle on a shooting excursion, accompanied by Lord Glenlyon and Sir James Graham, and attended by the Earl of Morton, Mr. Anson, Captain Meynell, and Colonel Wylde. The party went to the Royal preserves in the Great Park.

Tuesday,—The Queen and Prince Albert walked for some time this morning. His Royal Highness afterwards went to shoot in the Royal preserves, attended by Colonel Wylde, Equerry in Waiting. In the afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, took an airing in a pony carriage and four, attended by Colonel Wylde. The Marchioness of Douro has arrived at the Castle, and has relieved Lady Portman in the duty of lady in Waiting on the Queen. Lord Rivers has succeeded the Earl of Morton as the Lord in Waiting, and Mr. Ormsby Gore has succeeded Captain Meynell as the Groom in Waiting on her Majesty. The Queen and the Prince of Wales honoured Mr. Thorburn with sittings for their portraits to-day.

Wednesday.—Their Royal Highnesses the Reigning Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg and Gotha and his Royal Highness the Duke Ernest of Wirtemberg arrived at the Castle this morning from Ostend. The Queen and Prince Albert received their illustrious visitors at the grand entrance, attended by the Marchioness of Douro, the two Maids of Honour, Lord Rivers, Mr. R. Ormsby Gore, and the Equerry in Waiting. In the afternoon the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg and Gotha and Duke Ernest of Wirtemberg, walked in the pleasure-grounds, returning to the Castle in a pony phaeton.

Windsor, Thursday Evening.—(From our own Correspondent.)—This day being the anniversary of the birth of the Princess Royal, when her Royal Highness completed her fourth year, the band of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) attended at the Castle, in the morning, and stationed themselves beneath the window of the Princess, where they serenaded her Royal Highness from seven till eight o'clock. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by their distinguished relatives, on a visit at the Castle, took their usual early promenade in the private grounds this morning. The infant Royal family were also taken out for their accustomed airings. This afternoon her Majesty, accompanied by the Duchess of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, left the Castle in an open pony carriage and four, for an airing, proceeding through the Long Walk into the Great Park. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness's brother (the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg), and his Royal Highness the Duke Ernest of Wirtemberg, followed in another of the Royal carriages and four. Colonel Arbuthnot and Colonel Wylde, the Equerries in Waiting, were in attendance on horseback. The Royal dinner-party this evening included the Duchess of Kent, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, the Duke Ernest of Wirtemberg, Countess Josephine Wratislaw, Madame la Baronne de Waugenheim, the Marchioness of Douro, the Honourable Harriet Paget, the Hon. Georgiana Liddell, Lady Fanny Howard, Le Baron de Alvensteben, the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Rivers, Mr. R. Ormsby Gore, Colonel Arburthnot, Colonel Wylde, Captain Vyner, Colonel Sir George Couper, Mr. G. E. and the Hon. Mrs. Anson, &c. The Band of the Royal Horse Guards performed during dinner; and her Majesty's private band of musicians, led by Mr. Anderson, were in attendance the remainder of the evening.

Presents from Louis Philippe.—Last Saturday Baron Talleyrand, the Count de Noailles, and M. Rabandy, went to Windsor from the French embassy, for the purpose of having an interview with Mr. T. Clarke, the newly-elected Mayor, having been commanded by his Majesty Louis Philippe to present the worthy chief magistrate with the sum of 5000 francs (£200) to be distributed amongst the poor and necessitous of the town during the ensuing winter. Two beautifully executed gold snuff-boxes have been presented from the King of the French to Messrs. Russell and Stead, the inspectors of police who were on duty at the Castle during the visit of his Majesty to the Queen. The female domestics also, connected with the suite of apartments occupied by his Majesty, were likewise presented with valuable rings set with diamonds and other precious stones.

Death of Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart.—Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., expired at his seat, Hall Barn Park, on Monday last. The late Sir Gore Ouseley was a Knight of the Russian Order of St. Alexander, and of the Persian Order of the Lion and the Sun. In 1810 he proceeded to Persia as Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and subsequently went to St. Petersburgh. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his son Frederick Arthur Gore, the present Baronet, who was born in 1825.

The Duke of Wellington.—The Duke of Wellington has arrived at Apsley House from Walmer Castle. His grace proceeds to Strathfieldsaye for the winter.

Royal Visit to Arundel Castle.—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, and attended by Baron Knesebeck, arrived at Arundel Castle on Monday afternoon, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk. The Grand Duke has since returned from the Continent, and joined the Royal party.

Sir Robert Peel, accompanied by Lady Peel and Miss Peel, arrived in Whitehall Gardens from Brighton on Monday morning. We are happy to state that Miss Peel has quite recovered from her late severe illness, and is now in possession of her usual good health. Sir Robert, we understand, has given up the mansion he took for a limited period at Brighton.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

Illness of the Rev. Sydney Smith.—This reverend and facetious gentleman has been indisposed for some time, but we are glad to hear that the disease (gout) has assumed a favourable form. The reverend gentleman's duty at St. Paul's has been undertaken for the last few Sundays by the Rev. Thomas Dale.

Consecration of the New Church of St. Paul, at Malta.—This church, which was built at the sole expense of her Majesty the Queen Dowager, was consecrated on the 1st instant, by the Lord Bishop of Gibraltar. The body of the church and the portico are not much unlike those of St. Martin's-in-the fields in their exterior aspect. The internal aspect is still better. The church is to be called the English Collegiate of St. Paul in Malta.

Consecration of Camberwell New Church.—On Thursday this magnificent church was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Winchester, with the customary ceremonial. We shall next week present to our readers an engraving of the impressive scene, with a description of the embellished interior of the church. The exterior was engraved in our journal for January 20, in the present year.

Opening of St. Olave's Church.—This edifice was opened for divine service last Sunday morning—the Rev. Archdeacon Wilberforce, chaplain to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, preaching an impressive sermon. The cost of the repairs is about £8000.

The Parish of Tottenham.—We regret to state that a dispute has taken place in the parish of Tottenham, between the incumbent and his parishioners, arising out of the attempted introduction by the reverend gentleman of some alterations in the rubrics and other matters relating to the reading of Divine service.

Oxford, Nov. 16.—The following gentlemen were yesterday elected Fellows of Brasenose College:—William *Henry Scott,* B.A., Scholar *of Trinity College;* John William Knott, B.A., of Magdalen Hall, Lusby Scholar.

Cambridge, Nov. 16.—At the last congregation the following degrees were conferred:—Doctor of Medicine: William Francis Price, Emanuel College. Masters of Arts: George Nicholas Vansittart, Trinity College; Clotworthy Gillmoor, *St. John's College. Bachelors of Arts: Alexander Anderdon Weston,* Trinity College; Edward Sendall, Trinity College; Augustus Barker Hemsworth, Trinity College; John Warren Trotman, Trinity College; William Barker, St. John's College.

The following students have just been elected scholars of St. John's College, Cambridge:—*Fourth Year: Burnett,* W. B. Smith, R. Allen, *Spurrier, Cox,* Parkinson, Clubbe, Body, F. Brett, Madden. Third Year: Willink, Foster, Vassall, J. M. Clarke, G. Frost. Second Year: Ottey, Manby, Newham, Mundson. First Year: Pearse, Calvert, J. B. Mayor, Valentine, Leicester.

The following students have been elected Proper Sizars, of Cambridge University: W. W. Howard, *Matthews.* W. A. White, *Vinters, Pieters,* J. Newton.

Durham University.—A Professorship of German has been founded in this University, to which Herr Lowenberg has been appointed.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Opening of the Gresham Club-house.—The neat extensive stone building, recently erected at the corner of St. Swithin's-lane and King William-street, City, known as the Gresham Club-house, was opened on Tuesday evening for the accommodation of the members, for the first time.

Cabinet Council.—The first Cabinet Council of the season was held on Tuesday afternoon at the Foreign-office. The Ministers present were Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Wharncliffe, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Earl of Haddington, Sir Edward Knatchbull, Lord Granville Somerset, and Mr. Gladstone. The Lord Chancellor subsequently joined his colleagues. The council sat two hours.

Improvements in Hyde Park.—The piece of dirty water in Hyde-park, facing the new gate at Knightsbridge, called Albert-gate, which formerly flowed from a waterfall in connexion with and at the east end of the Serpentine River, has now been entirely removed, and the vacuum filled up. In its place appears a well-gravelled road from the new gate to the ride, being for equestrians only, as the celebrated ride called Rotten-row is devoted entirely for the use of equestrians, no carriages, except those of the royal family, being admitted within the drive, and the privilege is rarely, if ever, availed of by them. This new road, in place of the unsightly piece of water, is a very great improvement, in addition to its being a vast convenience to the wealthy inhabitants of the numerous splendid streets and squares recently formed on the Marquis of Westminster's estate in Pimlico. A new grand walk has been formed across the park from Grosvenor-gate, leading from Grosvenor-square to the small gate opposite the Chinese Exhibition.

The New Royal Exchange.—The workmen during the week have been engaged in raising the splendid stone statue of Sir Richard Whittington, so well known in nursery history as "Whittington and his Cat, thrice Lord Mayor of London." The statue represents him in his robes of office, and weighs three-and-a-half tons, and is placed in the niche over the northern entrance to this magnificent commercial edifice. The statue of Sir Thomas Gresham is expected to be put up next week.

The Ball at Guildhall for the Benefit of the Poles.—The fancy ball at Guildhall for the benefit of the distressed Polish refugees, took place on Tuesday night, and went off with considerable *éclat.* The hall was decorated in the same manner as when the Lord Mayor's inauguration into office was celebrated on the 9th of November. The company began to arrive soon after eight o'clock, and at half-past nine o'clock dancing commenced. The amusements of the evening did not entirely consist of dancing, but were varied by the introduction of a vocal concert, in the course of which Miss Sarah Flower, Mrs. Rodwell, Miss Steele, Signor Ferrari, &c. sang various pieces. This concert took place in the Common Council chamber, and very pleasantly diversified the enjoyments of the evening. Dancing was then resumed, and kept up with great spirit to an early hour of the morning. Among the company were the Earl and Countess of Errol, the Earl of Munster, Lady Adelaide Fitzclarence, Countess of Tankerville, Countess of Glengall, Lady Mary Fox, Lord Dudley C. Stuart, Colonel Fox, M.P., Colonel Leicester Stanhope, Mr. C. Villiers, M.P., the Hon. Mr. Abbott, Sir H. Webbe, Sir W. Magnay, Mr. H. Baring, M.P., &c. As the company was very numerons, it is to be hoped that the ball realised a good sum for the Poles.

Artists' Amicable Fund.—In our journal of last week, we inadvertently omitted to notice the fourth anniversary dinner of this excellent society, which was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, on the 11th instant. Amongst the company, were many eminent professors of the Fine Arts, with Dr. Leonard Stewart and Mr. Kirkwood, medical officers of the Institution. The chair was taken by Mr. A. J. Mason; and after the customary toasts, the company were most ably addressed by the chairman, Mr. Cooper, R.A., Mr. G. Clint, Mr. Fahey (the secretary), Mr. C. E. Wagstaff, and other gentlemen, on the advantages which must accrue to the members of the Institution in creating, by their own annual subscriptions, an independent provision for sickness, old age, and the distresses attendant upon death. Such a principle of co-operation and self-support can only require to be known among artists to become extended.

St. Marylebone Bank for Savings.—Open deposit accounts, 1843, £14,130; ditto, 1844, £15,124. Sums invested: 1343, £319,496; ditto, 1844, £350,089.

The New Police-Court in the Borough.—This police-court, which has been built on the west side of Blackman-street, Borough, adjacent to the Queen's

Bench Prison, is completed; and the Secretary of State has issued orders for the removal of the public business from Union-hall to the above court by the early part of the ensuing month.

Equestrian Portrait of the Duke of Wellington.—An equestrian portrait of the Duke has just been completed for the Worshipful Company of Salters of the City of London, and at this moment adorns the grand staircase of their hall. It is painted by Mr. Lilly, already favourably known by his former picture of the Duke as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and represents his grace in his uniform as Field Marshal, on horseback, and of the size of life.

Mortality of London.—The total number of deaths in the metropolis, during the week ending last Saturday, was 1072, showing a considerable increase of mortality, probably caused by the unseasonable warmth of the last ten days. The weekly average for the last five years has been 946.

The Lost Bridegroom Found.—A paragraph appeared in our paper last week relative to the mysterious disappearance of Joseph Ames, who has been book keeper of the Bull Inn, Aldgate, immediately after being married at Whitechapel Church. It has been already stated that previously to the wedding he made arrangements to come into the occupancy of the Kent and Essex public-house, High-street, Whitechapel, and had paid a deposit. On the receipt of his extraordinary letter, his wife and her friends were naturally greatly alarmed, and began to fear that he contemplated suicide; although they knew no cause to which to attribute any mental distress or annoyance. They have, however, since been relieved from all their tears and anxieties by the return of the bridegroom, who, having "thought better of the matter," resolved to come back and claim his wife. The oddest part of the business is, that he could assign no motive for his strange conduct, merely saying that he experienced a feeling of despondency with regard to his new undertaking. He is, however, now in possession of the house in question.

Fire in the Strand.—On Thursday morning, about eight o'clock, a fire broke out at No. 7, Southampton-street, Strand, which in a very short time completely gutted the house, and destroyed the greater part of the property it contained. The premises were jointly occupied by a bootmaker, named Troy, and a tailor, named Anderson. The fire originated in the carelessness of a servant, who had placed a candle so near the bed-curtains as to envelope them in flames. The house contained a great deal of wood, to which is to be attributed the fact of its falling so speedily a prey to the flames. The fire was extinguished by half-past ten.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The 200th anniversary of the birthday of William Penn, and the 160th of his landing on the shores of the new world, was celebrated on the 25th ult., at Philadelphia, with appropriate exercises.

Thorwaldsen's statue of Byron, excluded from the sacred precincts of Westminster, is about to be erected in the cemetery of Kensal-green.

There are now residing near Hubberstone, Pembrokeshire, a brother and sister, Henry and Margaret Banner, of the respective ages of 97 and 101, the latter of whom can read well without the use of glasses.

According to a letter from Alexandria of the 26th ult., Mehemet Ali is determined to monopolize the transit between that city and Suez, and with that view has refused to allow the steamer Delta, which had just arrived from England, to navigate the Nile, and had given notice to the Peninsular and Oriental Company that the two steamers now plying on the river must be forthwith withdrawn.

The "Eunuchus" of Terence will be performed this year by the Westminster Scholars. The three nights will be Monday, the 9th, Thursday, the 12th, and Monday, the 16th of December; on the two latter of which there will be a prologue and epilogue spoken.

The *Journal de Granville* states that three Jersey oyster boats were taken by the French cutters a few nights back, dredging for oysters on the French banks. They were taken to Granville.

Four men have lately been "Lynched" in Fannin county, America, by the most sanguinary process. Their names were Andrew Jones, Harvey White, L. Wray, and Mitchell, all lately from Missouri, and all notorious for their rascality before they left. The cause was, for barbarously murdering three friendly Indians. Upwards of 200 persons attended the trial and execution. Three others, named Benjamin Jones, Jewland, and Harris, were arrested and convicted of theft, and were made to hang the others, and ordered to leave the country in ten days.

A few days ago a lady named Sauvage, an inhabitant of the lower town at Boulogne, celebrated her 100th anniversary, surrounded by her friends, relatives, sons, grandsons, and great grandsons. The officiating clergyman, M. Dufour, was himself 92 years of age. The two sons of Madame Sauvage are aged 72 and 75. This respectable lady sees four generations of her descendants. She is in the enjoyment of all her faculties, and no infirmity alters her sweet temper.

Letters from Constantinople, of the 27th of October, announce that the recent plot against the reigning Prince of Servia had given rise to a new and serious misunderstanding between Austria and the Porte. The origin of this dispute is said to have arisen in the belief that 40 of the partizans of the Obrenovitches passed the frontier with the knowledge and connivance of the Austrian authorities.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 13th inst. states, that the King of Sardinia, having read the pamphlet published by Prince de Joinville on the advantage of a steam navy, has determined to construct a steam flotilla as a trial. His Majesty left Turin for Genoa on the 9th inst., accompanied by the Duke of Genoa and Prince Eugene of Savoy, for the purpose of carrying his design into execution.

On Saturday, and again on Monday night, an extra *Gazette* was published, consisting together of fifty-six sheets, containing almost exclusively notices concerning railway and other private Bills. The ordinary *Gazette* of Tuesday night contains a great many similar notices. If the country be not wholly cut up into railways the Legislature will be overwhelmed with the toil of examining and rejecting the numberless projects which will next session be submitted to it.

Mr. Washington Irving, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, at the Court of Spain, arrived at Bordeaux on the 13th, on his way to Madrid.

Letters from Trieste say that the new Tariff, which has been in operation since July last, has proved so advantageous, that the Austrian Government intend to make further reductions, and some articles which had been prohibited will be admitted in the Austrian ports under certain duties, such as woollen and cotton goods, plain or coloured.

Accounts from Rome to the 5th of November state that the water of the Tiber is over its banks, and that a large part of the Roman country is under water.

A Vienna letter of the 9th instant says the Princess of Salerno, who is about to marry the Duke d'Aumale, will receive a considerable fortune from her aunt, the Queen Dowager of Sardinia, who is even stated to have declared her her sole heiress.

From the records in possession of the London Fire Brigade, it appears that no fewer than 800 fires have occurred in the present year; but that they have not been of so extensive a character as in former years. The number of lives lost, however, is much greater than the average.

The *Nouvelliste of Bruges* says that a prayer has been published in Belgium, humbly asking God to be pleased to reconcile England to the Catholic faith.

Letters from Constantinople, of the 30th ult., state that fresh disturbances had broken out in Syria, and that towards Latakia the country was in such a state, that troops were marching towards it with all possible rapidity.

A letter from Amiens states, that on the 11th, the Nouvelle Elise brig, Captain Lillet, from Bordeaux and bound for Abbeville, foundered in the bay of the Somme. The crew, consisting of four men, were lost.

About a week ago M. Eugène Chasserie, of Etriche, in the department of Maine et Loire (France), being out shooting with a double-barrelled fowling-piece, was so imprudent as to blow into one of the barrels after having fired at a bird. By some mischance the other barrel went off at the same moment, and killed him on the spot.

M. Daubrée, who keeps the large bookseller's shop in the passage Vivienne, Paris, on Thursday evening week perceived a woman stop at his doorway, and take away a book from amongst those placed outside for display. He ran out, and caught her with the stolen article, a penny almanack, in her possession. He was taking her before the commissary of the district, when, as they ascended the staircase, the prisoner drew a poniard knife, and plunged it to the haft in the body of the unfortunate man, who fell dead on the instant. She then fled, but was apprehended almost immediately, and taken before the commissary, who, after investigating the matter, committed her for trial.

Accounts from Gabas, on the French frontier of Arragon, state that, within a period of forty years, there has not been at this early season so much snow on the mountains, and that even the upper valleys are so charged with it, and the passage into Arragon rendered so bad, that the noted Mingarra, who last year made a journey of 34 leagues (85 miles) in one day, has lately very nearly lost his life in making the attempt.

On Sunday last, a butterfly of "the Admiral" species was seen upon the wing, in the neighbourhood of Bristol.

According to letters from Berlin of the 13th instant, the King of Prussia, having received an invitation from the King of Hanover to join his Majesty in a hunting party, was about to leave Sans Souci for that purpose.

According to the last census, the population of Bohemia amounts to 4,467,120 souls.

A new regulation has been made at Aix-la-Chapelle, in order to encourage depositors in the savings banks. Every person who deposits twenty crowns is entitled to a premium of three crowns. The fund from which these premiums are given is derived chiefly from the payment of a crown by the parents of children who are sent to the Salles d'Asile, or Infant National Schools, where the education is gratis, after this entrance-fee has been paid.

Ministers have advised the Queen to confer a high distinction on Sir Henry Pottinger for his diplomatic services in China.

A woman died on the 9th at Courtrai (Belgium) from the effects of a piece of bread having lodged in the respiratory channels, whilst she was indulging in a fit of laughter. Her death ensued in a quarter of an hour afterwards.

A letter from Frankfort mentions that business was extremely dull ever since the illness of Madame Meyer Amschel Rotchschild, who is now 99 years of age. The eldest of her sons had made a vow to give the poor a sum of 40,000 florins if his mother accomplished her 100th year.

POSTSCRIPT.

FATAL AND MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT ON THE MIDLAND COUNTIES RAILWAY.

We regret to announce that a very serious accident took place on Thursday on the Midland Counties Railway, at Beeston, near Nottingham. In consequence of the fog, the down-train from Nottingham came into contact with a train coming to that town. A second edition of the *Nottingham Journal* contains the following particulars of this fatal event. It says the collision was quite unavoidable, and the destruction tremendous.

In consequence of the down-train being driven at so much more rapid a pace than the train from Nottingham, and being a much heavier train, and having a powerful and very heavy engine, the up-train from Nottingham sustained the principal part of the damage. So great was the force with which the down train met the up-train, that the engine of the latter was actually driven from its position downwards, and the boiler was elevated to the height of many feet above it, the tender of the engine was driven through the parcel-carriage, and the two passenger second-class conveyances were as completely smashed to pieces as a nutshell when trodden under foot. The unfortunate passengers in these two carriages were dreadfully crushed and mutilated.

Mr. Dean, of Hounds' Gate, Nottingham, commission-agent, who had received severe injuries about the head, was first taken out, and was able to stand, but speechless; a Mr. Varnalls was extricated in a similar condition; Mr. Robinson, in the spirit trade; and Mr. Bowlestridge, of the Three Horse Shoes, Derby-road, were released in a state of great suffering. Mr. G. Baker, who had taken a second-class ticket, but had by some accident, along with Mr. Tutin, senior, butcher, been put in the first-class carriage, escaped without much injury. As soon as he was able to collect himself and alight, he assisted, with Mr. Wildey, who had been riding in the third-class, to release their more unfortunate fellow-travellers, and he proceeded as rapidly as he could across some ploughed fields, and over hedges and ditches, to procure assistance; and about an hour after the occurrence of the accident, two carts, containing straw, and some other conveyances, were procured, and some of the sufferers were conveyed to Beeston, some to Lenton, and others, by a train sent up for the purpose, down to Nottingham, when those who were able reached home, and others were taken to the Infirmary. Twelve or fourteen were thus conveyed away seriously hurt.

It does not appear that either Mr. Lightfoot, the chief clerk at the Nottingham station, or the engineer or the stoker (whom he accompanied) have sustained any damage; we understand they threw themselves from the engine, which was proceeding at a slow pace, just before the collision took place. The persons who sustained the most serious injuries were those in the two second-class carriages, those in the first and third classes having come off much more favourably. It appears that a person from South Wingfield, who was in the third-class, and who had set open the door of the carriage to facilitate his escape, in case the collision, which he seemed to expect, should take place, was thrown by the concussion with so much violence with his head against the iron rod, round the top of the third class carriage, as to break the iron rod in two, yet without suffering much injury himself.

We subjoin as complete a list of the passengers and the nature and extent of the injuries they sustained, as we have been able to procure.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Mr. Dean, Hounds' Gate, dead.

Mr. John Neep, of middle age, of Retford, lies at the General Hospital, but hopes are entertained of his recovery. The extent of injury cannot at present be ascertained, and, besides being sadly bruised, it is feared some of his ribs are broken.

George Burley, about 30 years of age, stoker, seriously scalded and burnt—the fire and boiling water having fallen upon him from the engine, when forced upwards by the collision. We understand he was on the engine coming from Derby.

Mr. J. Bowlestridge, landlord of the Three Horse Shoes, Derby Road, and Miss Ann Gretton, of Stoke Cliff, Staffordshire, were conveyed to the Three Horse Shoes, Derby Road. They were much bruised.

Mr. Gretton, Burton-on-Trent, severely crushed.

Mr. Bradley, Southwell, farmer, leg broken.

Mr. Varnalls, formerly butler at Colwick Hall (dead.) The distressing news of his death was instantly despatched to Mrs. V., who is housekeeper at Mr. Strutt's, Derby.

Mr. Arnold, medical instrument-maker, seriously hurt.

Mr. Garrett, surgeon, of London, extensively injured.

Robert Thornhill, lace-manufacturer, slightly crushed.

David Fox, employed at Mr. Gill's silk-mill, arm broken.

Misses Ann and Maria Lewis, of Sneinton (seriously hurt), owing to the violence of the concussion, were thrown out of the carriage, and, their dresses becoming entangled, they were nearly stripped. One of them had actually the sole of her shoe torn off.

We regret to say that the conduct of the inhabitants was characterised by anything rather than humanity; the Misses Lewis (who were close to the unfortunate Mr. Dean in the railway carriage) were permitted to remain in almost a state of nudity in a field for upwards of an hour, before they were removed. At length they were taken in a baker's cart to Mr. Hammond's, to whom they were paying a visit, and were afterwards conveyed to their homes. Mr. Dean was also treated with similar neglect.

Mr. Robinson, traveller (very much bruised).

Mr. Thistlewood, of Lincoln (ditto).

Mr. Nixon, Hounds' Gate (ditto, and tooth broken out).

Mr. George Baker, Woolpack-lane (slightly bruised).

Mr. John Wildey, Pelham-street (bruised).

Mr. Tutin, senior, butcher, Nottingham (bruised).

Miss Surplice, of Beeston, escaped injury by leaping out of the carriage.

We understand that her Majesty has it in contemplation to invest his Royal Highness the Reigning Duke Ernest, of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, with the insignia of the illustrious order of the Garter, as an honorary knight, during his visit to his august relatives in this country. A distinguished circle of personages of high rank are expected to assemble at Windsor Castle in the course of the ensuing week, by Royal invitation, to meet their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg and Gotha.

A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office yesterday, at three o'clock.

Accident on the Great Western Railway.—A fatal accident occurred yesterday morning on this railway. Two men were working upon the line beyond West Drayton, during the intense fog which prevailed. From this circumstance they did not perceive the approach of the down train, and although the engineer blew the whistle, this was not heard. The consequence was, that both men were swept from the line, the train passing on without the conductors having the slightest knowledge of the accident. On arriving at Slough, however, the front part of the engine was discovered to be marked with blood, and on another engine being sent slowly back towards West Drayton, the mutilated bodies were discovered. It would appear that no blame can attach to any one engaged in conducting the train.

Fatal Accident to a Dissenting Minister.—Yesterday Mr. Baker held an inquest at the Golden Eagle, Stepney, on view of the body of the Rev. Edwin Parsons, aged 47, a Dissenting minister, attached to Baalam chapel, Mile-end-road. It appeared that the deceased was residing in Assembly-row, Mile-end. On Friday morning he was alarmed by a noise. He immediately went out of his room to go down stairs, when his foot caught against something, and he fell down nearly half the flight of stairs. In his fall he knocked down some flower pots. Mrs. Parsons afforded him immediate assistance, and he was carried into his room. The deceased gradually sank from the effects of the injuries he received, and died on Tuesday last. Verdict, "Accidental death."

Incendiary Fire at Coggeshall.—About three o'clock on Thursday, the uninhabited mansion of Charles Skingley, Esq., of Great Coggeshall, was maliciously set on fire, and, with the extensive premises adjoining, was completely burnt to the ground, nothing but the naked chimneys being left standing. There is no clue at present to the vile incendiary.

Suicide in Epping Forest.—On Wednesday last a gentleman, named Scott, hung himself from a tree in that part of Epping Forest which is known by the name of Phillipson's Warren, High Beach.

FOREIGN.

The Insurrection in Spain.—Our latest advices from the north of Spain represent the rising of Zurbano as an important movement. The *Indicateur* of Bordeaux states that news had been received there that Burgos, Santander, and St. Sebastian had joined in the movement. This, however, requires confirmation. One thing is certain, that General Zurbano is at the head of a body of men who are formidable, as much by their character and past exploits, as by their numbers. They are mostly old soldiers, who served under him during the civil war, and who knew their commander well, and trust him. The country, too, in which the insurrection has broken out, the Sierra de Cameros, is most difficult of approach, and with a very small body of troops he may be able to set Narvaez's army at defiance for months. From Madrid we learn that the court-martial appointed to try General Prim and his co-accused assembled on the 14th, under General Ribero. The Fiscal having laid before the tribunal the new facts and proofs which he had obtained since the last trial, General Shelly, Prim's defender, rose and demanded that time be allowed him and the counsel for the other prisoners to prepare their defence. The Court only allowed an hour and a half for this purpose. At 6 o'clock p.m. it resumed its deliberations. General Prim himself presented his defence, in a lengthened and impressive speech. He declared that he was not afraid to die, though he had not as yet attained the age of twenty-nine; that there was only one motive which induced him thus to plead for his life, and that was, he had a widowed mother and an orphan sister, who depended on him only for their existence; and he should, indeed, regret leaving the world while those so dear to him were left behind helpless and unprotected. At nine o'clock the Court adjourned, without pronouncing judgment.

Latest News from Tahiti.—Accounts to the 11th of June have arrived from Otaheite, when her Britannic Majesty's ship-of-war, Thalia, 42 guns, and Salamander (steamer), were both off the port of Papeite, in which harbour the French had the Uranie frigate of 60 guns, and the Ambuscade, 32, with a steamer. The Charte, 46, was gone to the Marquesas for more troops. The oppressions and cruelties of the French continued unabated, and their insolence towards the English was even greater than before. One letter says:—"The French had hired one of the traitor chiefs to go on board the Basilisk to assassinate the Queen! but the base intention was happily discovered in time to guard against it." Captain Hope, of the Thalia, refused to salute the French flag, which had been so unaccountably hoisted on the island. The French were fortifying in every direction.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

THE REMEMBRANCE OF EARLY DAYS.

There's a peaceful spot in a quiet vale,
Where the blackbird sings his song,
And the tuneful lark in the morning gale
Goes caroling along.
With a note so soft, and sweet, and clear,
That it seems to come from another sphere.

That happy home, with its birds and flowers
And the stream that murmurs by,
And the tree, where in summer's sultry hours
It was luxury to lie,
Was the Eden of my early years,
And memory thinks of it with tears,

O that childhood is a happy time!
I have never known a joy
Such as when at morning I would climb,
A young light-hearted boy,
Up the rugged side of that steep old hill
Where in fancy I am wandering still!

But the flowers may bloom, and the birds may sing,
And I shall see them—never!
For Fate comes mournfully whispering
That we're parted now for ever.
Though there I'd heave my latest sigh,
Though there, in death, I'd wish to lie.

What is this Heaven, of which so much
Is dreamed and said, and sung?—
O, if its pleasures should prove but such
As we all have known when young,
And old haunts and friends we there shall see,
What a realm of bliss indeed 'twill be.

LORD NORBURY AND THE ATTORNEYS.

An attorney in Dublin having died exceedingly poor, a shilling subscription was set on foot to pay the expenses of his funeral. Most of the attorneys and barristers having subscribed, one of them applied to Toler, afterwards Lord Chief Justice Norbury, expressing his hope that he would also subscribe his shilling. "Only a shilling," said Toler, "only a shilling to bury an attorney? Here is a guinea: go and bury one-and-twenty of them."

INVENTION OF STEAM NAVIGATION.

An Irish paper asserts that the merit of the discovery of steam navigation is due to a man named Taylor, a native of Cumnock, who first succeeded in propelling a boat by steam, in the year 1788. In acknowledgment of his claim, a pension of £50 per annum was settled upon his widow by Government, and a donation of £50 was subsequently made to each of his four surviving sisters; but, as this is justly deemed a poor remuneration for such important services, it is now suggested that a national testimonal should be made to the family of Mr. Taylor.

GEORGE THE THIRD AND THE SHIP-BUILDER.

An anecdote is told of George the Third, that, when inspecting the large dock forming at Plymouth during his reign, he inquired "why its dimensions should so greatly exceed those of the other docks?" The builder replied, that "The French were building larger ships than any we had, and therefore it was necessary to have a dock in England fit to receive them." He instanced, amongst others, the Commerce de Marseilles, one of the finest three-deckers; and sure enough, that ship was the first which entered the large dock, having been sent to England by Lord Hood, at the evacuation of Toulon in 1793. She was found, however, to be so badly timbered as not to be worth the expense of repairs, and she was broken up in August, 1802.

GAS FROM ANIMAL MATTER.

A process has been discovered by which animal matter can be converted into an inodorous gas, which burns with extreme brilliancy. It can be obtained at a very cheap rate, and may be rendered of great utility for domestic purposes, although it is not likely to supersede coal gas in lighting streets.

THE LATE DUCHESS OF ST. ALBANS.

It is stated in the first number of the "Leigh Monthly Magazine," that Miss Mellon, who married the late Mr. Coutts, the banker, and afterwards the Duke of St. Albans, made her first appearance on the stage among an itinerant company in Leigh, in an old barn behind the Old Boar's Head.

TRIAL OF THE ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.

A first trial of M. Hallette's atmospheric system of locomotion for railroads was made a few days ago, to the extent of a hundred yards, in his factory at Arras (France). The result is said to have been sufficiently satisfactory to warrant an invitation to M. Arago, M. Seguier, and several other men of science, to witness another trial to be shortly made, and which invitation they have accepted.

A SPLENDID NEW LIGHT.

A new electro-magnetic light has been invented at Cincinnati, of such power, that one of them, at a height of 200 feet, is expected to illumine the whole city.

ELECTRICITY OF THE EARTH.

MM. Linare and Palmeri have succeeded in obtaining an electrical current from the earth, sufficient to give a shock, decompose water, and to afford a spark. Their apparatus consists of hollow cylinders of iron, covered with seven superimposed coils of copper wire. These cylinders are rapidly rotated by means of wheel works, and the spark is produced by breaking contact with mercury.

INDIA RUBBER STOCKINGS.

This material, which is now employed for almost everything, is now devoted by the French to another purpose. They have introduced a new manufacture, by making stockings wholly of India-rubber thread. They are made by machines, and are said to be excellent in preventing rheumatic pains.

ADULTERATION OF WINES.

The ancients formerly used salt water to clarify and preserve wine. This discovery is said to have been owing to a slave having drunk part of a cask of wine committed to his care, and concealed the fraud with salt water. The wine thus falsified was found to be superior to the wine of the same growth contained in the other casks. The Romans were but children in the art of adulteration when compared with the Greeks. Pliny, in enumerating the several kinds of adulteration practised in his day, exclaims, "How can we wonder if wine, produced by such practices, should rather possess the qualities of poison than of wine!"

PAINFUL COINCIDENCE.

A police report of last week says, there is a "Sack Protection Society" in existence, sacks being lost every year to the amount of £20,000. The *sack* which the East India Directors have given Lord Ellenborough has cost his lordship nearly a similar sum.—*Punch.*

CURIOUS ATMOSPHERICAL PHENOMENON.

A Bath paper notices a curious fact respecting the weather last week. In the early part of Wednesday the mercury in the barometer had fallen considerably below "rain," but in the night, without any apparent cause (for the rain came down in torrents, and so continued during the whole of the succeeding day), the mercury rose to above "fair," at which point it has, almost without variation, continued ever since.

AN EQUIVOCAL ANSWER.

Bishop Porteus, whom in all conversations about him George III. called the Queen's Bishop, was asked by her Majesty, at a period when all the ladies were employed when they had nothing better to do in knotting, whether she might knot on a Sunday. He answered, "You may not;" leaving her Majesty to decide whether, as *knot* and *not* were in sound alike, she was, or was not, at liberty so to employ herself on that day.

EGYPTIAN MODE OF TAMING VICIOUS HORSES.

Burckhardt says that the Egyptian horses, unlike those of the pure blood of Arabia, are often vicious, and that he has seen such animals cured of the habit of biting, by presenting to them, while in the act of doing so, a leg of mutton just taken from the fire; the pain which a horse feels in biting through the hot meat, causes it, after a few lessons, to abandon the vicious habit.

POPE LEO THE TENTH.

Pope Leo the Tenth had often been heard to say, that he should die contented if he could gain possession of Parma and Placentia. When he won them, his joy was so excessive that it brought on a fever, of which he died.

RAILROADS IN BELGIUM.

A Belgian journal states that the number of leagues (the Belgian league is about three miles English) travelled over on the railroads of Belgium during the first nine months of the present year was 363,605, that the expense of working per league was, in 1841, 15fr. 67c.; 1842, 14f. 79c.; in 1843, 12f. 58c.; and that this year it is only 12f. 3c.

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE BRAIN.

At an inquest held on Monday upon a person who survived for three days a dreadful injury of the brain, Mr. Wakley said that a short time ago a man was struck on the head with a pickaxe, and that although his brains escaped from the wound and besmeared his hand, he was able to run without assistance to the London Hospital. Upon arriving at the hospital he was asked how he felt, when he replied that he was much better since he lost his brains. Mr. Wakley further said that it was almost incredible how long persons survived injuries of the brain.

THE STYLE OF PERSIAN WRITERS.

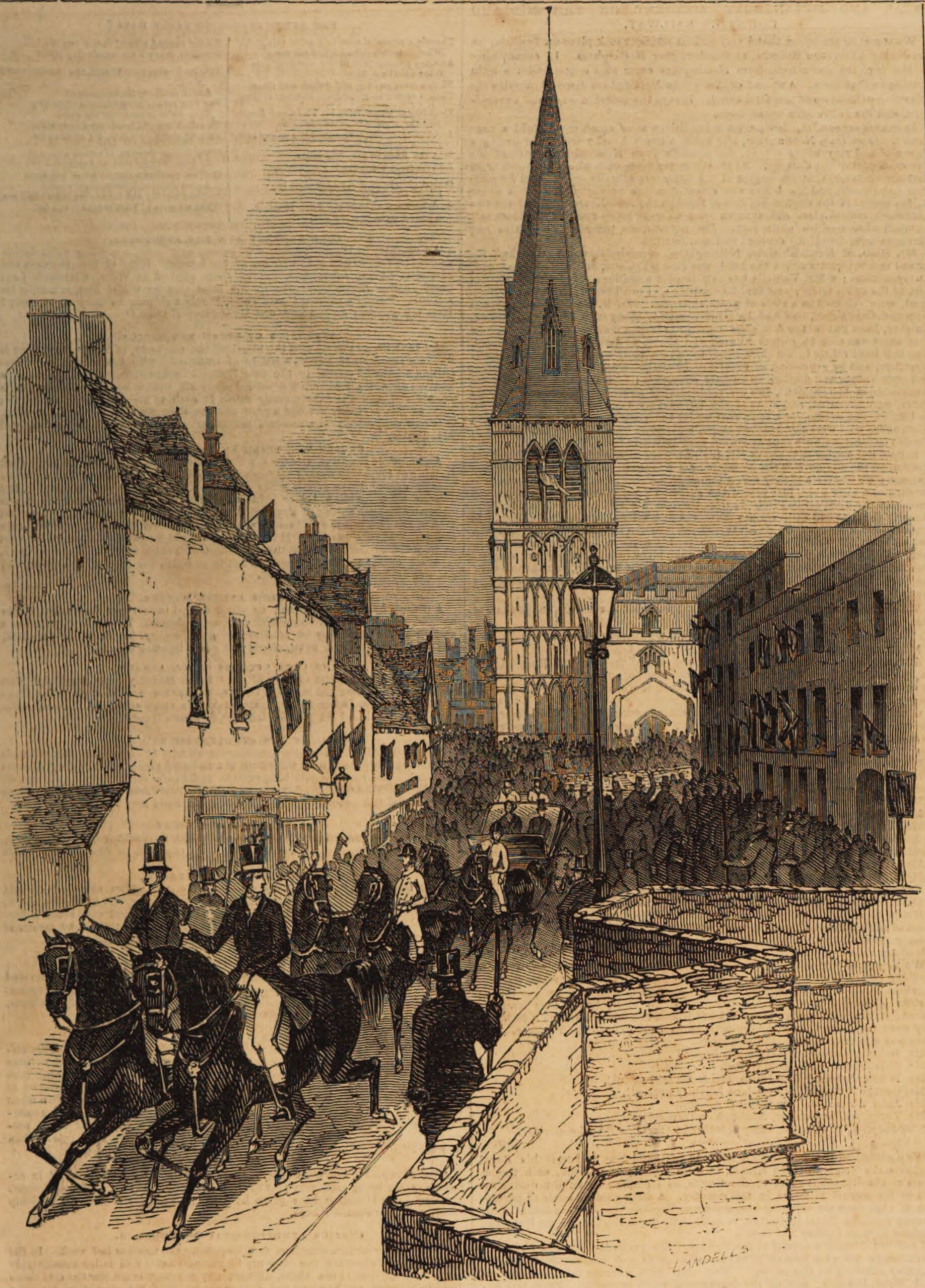
Persian writers have always been fond of long pompous periods; and Abul-Fazel, who seems to have thought the essence of all good writing consisted in this, has been so eminently successful, that his nominatives and verbs are often posted at the distance of three pages from each other; and the space within is occupied with parenthesis within parenthesis, where the sense, if any, lies concealed behind such a number of intrenchments, that the Council of Trent would be puzzled to discover it.

THE FOLLY OF PRIDE.

The most beautiful flowers that ever graced the table or head of royalty, sprang from the earth. And whence sprang man? Let the Holy Bible speak:—"And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living soul." How vain then the pride of birth and ancestry! What a perfect delusion to be elated and puffed up, when he, from whom we are descended, was himself formed from the dust of the ground. How clearly, how forcibly does this say "pride was not made for man."

DR. JOHNSON'S IMITATIONS.

It happens unfortunately that Dr. Johnson's style is particularly easy of imitation, even by writers utterly destitute of his vigour of thought; and such imitators are intolerable. They bear the same resemblance to their model that the armour of the Chinese (as described by travellers, consisting of thick quilted cotton covered with stiff glazed paper) does to that of the ancient knights; equally glittering, bulky, and cumbersome, but destitute of the temper and firmness which was its sole advantage.—*Whately's Rhetoric.*



THE PROCESSION, ST. MARY'S HILL, STAMFORD.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO BURGHLEY.

(Continued from page 325.)

The special train, however, came on at a rapid rate, and reached the Camden-town station at ten minutes past five o'clock. From here the train was backed, and turned on the down line; and it reached the Euston terminus at twenty minutes past five o'clock.

Some parts of the journey were performed at very great speed. At Watford, where the train stopped for a few seconds, the Prince remarked to the Directors how very fast they had come. At the terminus her Majesty expressed to Mr. Glyn her satisfaction at the arrangements that had been made for her accommodation on the railway.

RETURN OF HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived at the terminus of the London and Birmingham Railway on Friday afternoon, on their return from Burghley House, at twenty-five minutes past five o'clock.

A detachment of the 17th Regiment of Lancers, under the command of Lieut. Annes, arrived at the station before three o'clock, and remained until her Majesty arrived.

After the Royal carriages entered the station yard, the crowd, which before was inconsiderable, greatly increased, and the most intense interest was manifested to obtain a view of the Queen and her Illustrious Consort.

The passage leading from the railway to the rooms appropriated for her Majesty's use, were, as on Tuesday last, covered with scarlet cloth.

Shortly before five o'clock, the workmen employed in the carpenters' shops and other departments of the railroad, amounting to upwards of 200, formed themselves into a line at the end of the terminus, and when the Royal *cortège* arrived, they gave loud and hearty cheers, which were warmly responded to by those who had been admitted to witness her Majesty's arrival.

The Earl of Delawarr, Lord Chamberlain, accompanied her Majesty to town. The Earl of Liverpool and Lord Jersey left the station at Weedon about an hour before the Royal train, in order to be in readiness to receive her Majesty on her arrival at Windsor.

At Euston-square, her Majesty and Prince Albert were received by Mr. C. Glynn, the chairman of the Birmingham Railway Company, and several of the Directors, and after a short delay, conducted to the Royal carriage, followed by the members of the Court.

The Royal cavalcade then drove off at a rapid pace for the terminus of the Great Western Railway at Paddington, escorted by a detachment of the 17th Lancers. A train was in readiness to convey her Majesty to Slough *en route* to Windsor.

The reception which her Majesty and her Royal Consort received was most loyal and enthusiastic; the cheers of the populace, as the Royal carriages passed under the principal entrance to the station were unanimous, and appeared as if given from the heart.

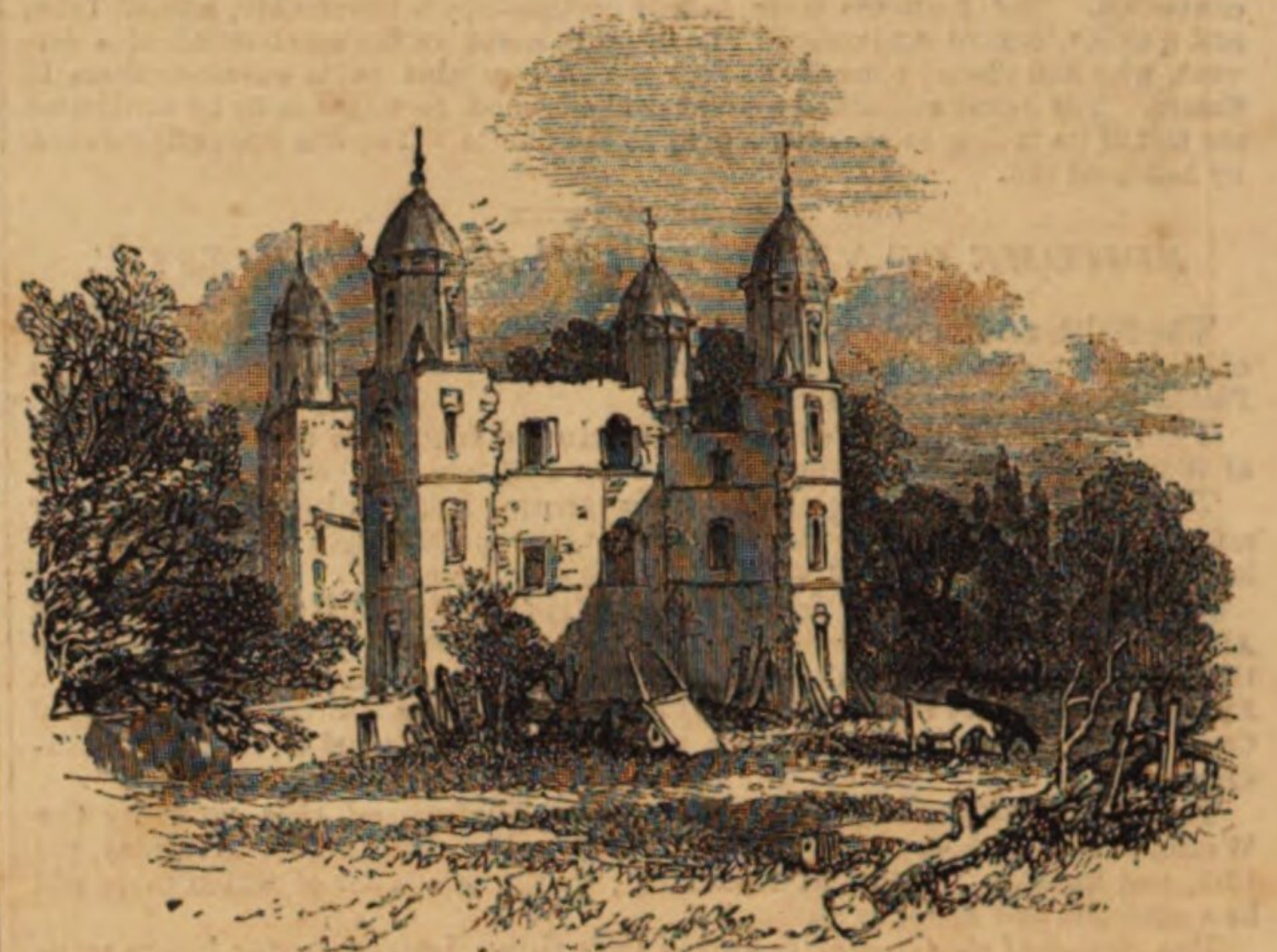
Her Majesty, who did not appear at all fatigued by travelling, was heard to say that she had had a very pleasant journey.

The proceedings at Stamford were detailed last week. At the entrance of the borough a handsome arch was erected, and also an enormous platform by the side of the road, for the accommodation of visitors and residents. It was surmounted by a flag, and inscribed, "Long live the Queen!" There must have been some 2000 or 3000 people there. It is needless to say that they cheered her Majesty most warmly as she passed. As the progress of the Royal *cortège* was necessarily somewhat slower, owing to the conflux of people, those who were stationed on the platform must have had a good view of the Queen. This platform extended to the corner of the road as it enters Stamford, the road to Burghley turning off to the right.

Our Engraving represents her Majesty and her loyal escort passing St. Mary's Hill, at Stamford, with the fine old church in the distance: it is principally of the thirteenth century: the height of the tower and steeple, to the top of the vane, is 163 feet. The church has some rich chapels, and an ancient canopied altar-tomb.

The next illustration shows the procession passing the handsome church of St. Michael, altered and modernised, by Mr. John Brown, architect, Norwich.

On Thursday, the Queen honoured the town of Stamford with a visit. At two o'clock most of the shops in the town were closed in honour of the occasion, and exactly at half-past two, the Royal cavalcade left Burghley. The first carriage, which was drawn by four horses, and contained the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Marquis of Exeter, and Lady Portman, was preceded by two of Lord Exeter's outriders. The carriage was an open one, and every one had an excellent view of the Royal and illustrious party. In the second carriage, which was also an open one, were seated Sir Robert Peel, Earl de la Warr, Lady Sophia Cecil, and the Hon. Miss Liddell. In a pony phaeton which followed were the Hon. Mrs. Spencer, and Lady Middleton. The Royal cavalcade proceeded through St. Martin's-street, St. Mary's-street, St. John's-street, up High-street, to the west entrance of the Infirmary, and then by St Leonard's.



RUINS AT WOTHORPE.

The cavalcade returned in front of the Infirmary through St. Paul's-street and Ironmonger-street, Broad-street, and Red Lion-square to Burghley. During the Royal progress through the town the bells of the various churches of the borough rang merry peals.

Every window along the entire route was decorated with Royal standards, union jacks, streamers, and flags of every description, or some other token of love and attachment. When opposite the Bede House, in Broad-street, the carriage in which were the Queen and the Prince stopped for a moment, which afforded the Marquis of Exeter an opportunity of drawing the attention of her Majesty to that excellent institution.

The streets through which her Majesty proceeded were crowded by her loyal and devoted subjects, who evinced their affection by hearty greetings, which were acknowledged by her Majesty in a most gracious manner.

On leaving the borough the Royal and Noble party proceeded to Wothorpe, where they inspected the ruins of the mansion and other antiquities in the neighbourhood. This seat is stated by Camden to have been built by Thomas Cecil, the first Earl of Exeter, who pleasantly said, he built it only to retire to out of the dust, while his great house at Burghley was sweeping. After the Restoration, the Duke of Buckingham, with his family resided in it for many years. There are only the turrets, (with cupolas similar to those at Burghley) and the fragments of some walls remaining, which are shown in the annexed view. The greater part of the house was taken down in 1758-9, and the materials employed in building the stables at Burghley.

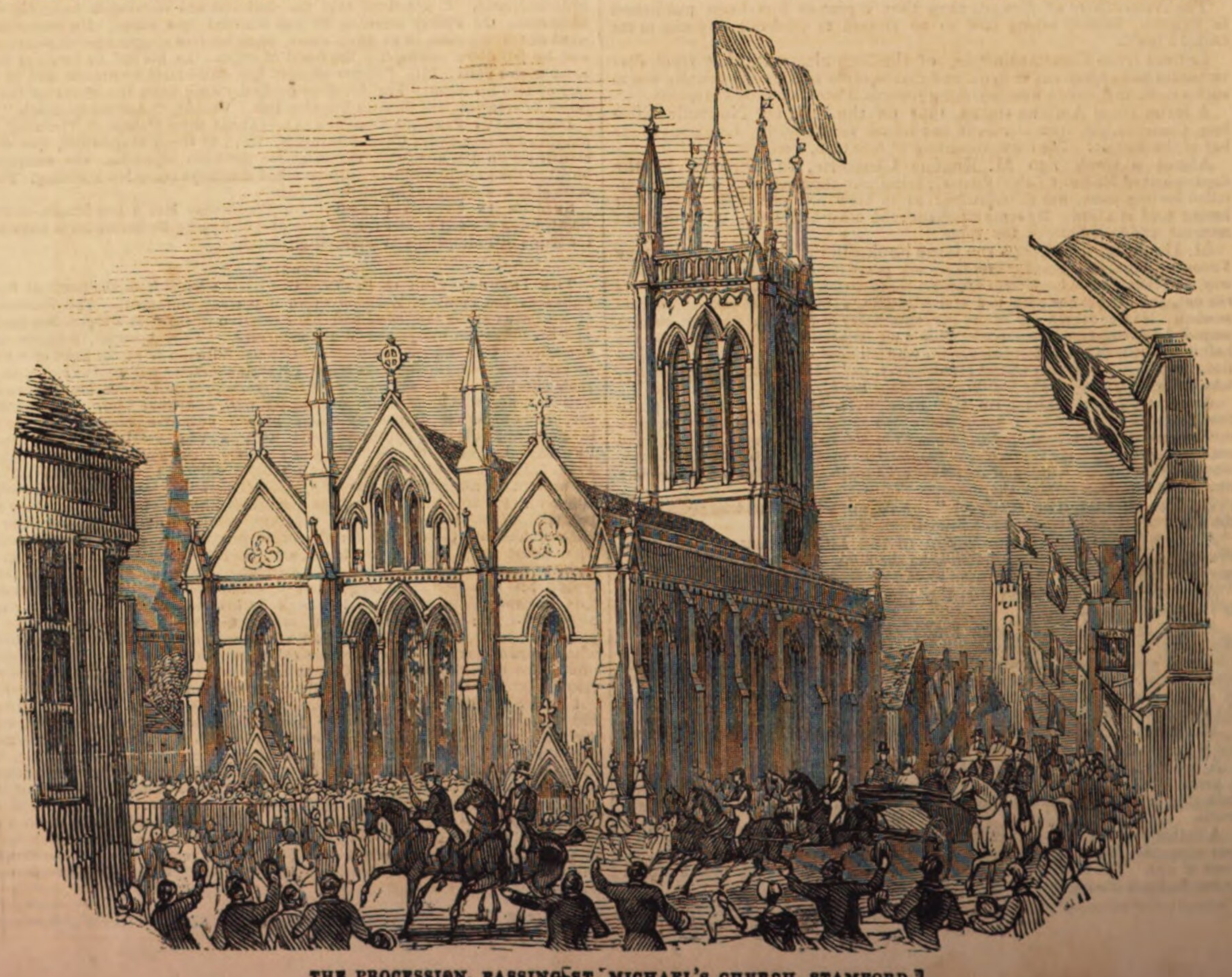
The arrival of her Majesty at Burghley was reported last week; as was the ceremony of the christening of the infant daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, on Wednesday. (*See page* 316.) The ceremony is represented in our engraving. After it had concluded, her Majesty kissed the young godchild of her Royal Consort. Prince Albert presented the infant with a very rich and handsome gold cup after the ceremony.

The cup stands about fifteen inches high, and bears a crown on the top of the cover. The sides are ornamented with figures of Cupid bearing cymbals, and the whole is elaborately chased. This work of art bears the following inscription in the three compartments into which it is divided:—

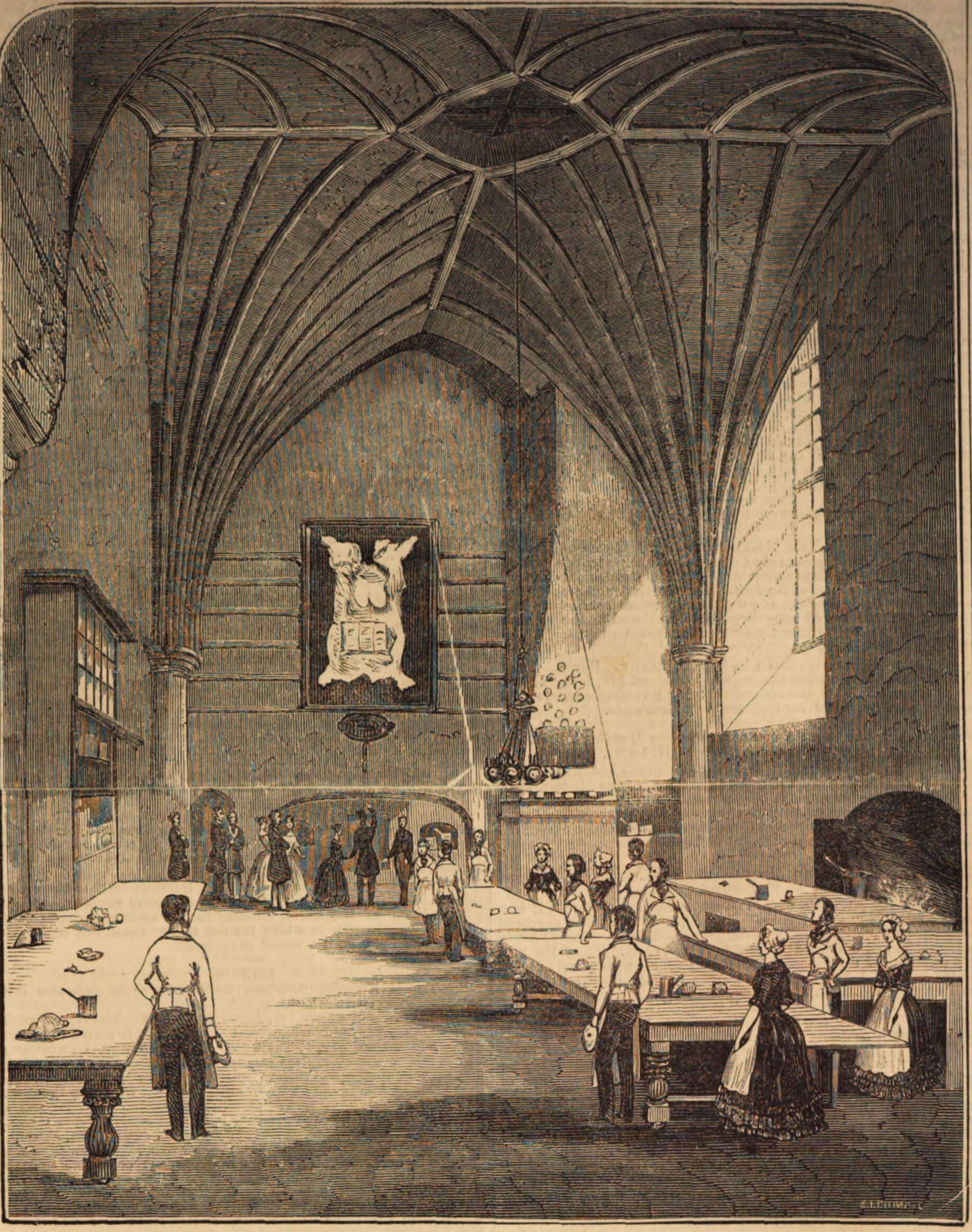
To the Lady Victoria Cecil,	from her Godfather, Albert.	Burghley, Nov. 13, 1844.

THE CHRISTENING CAKE,

of which we annex an Engraving at page 332, was a gorgeous work in



THE PROCESSION, PASSING ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, STAMFORD.

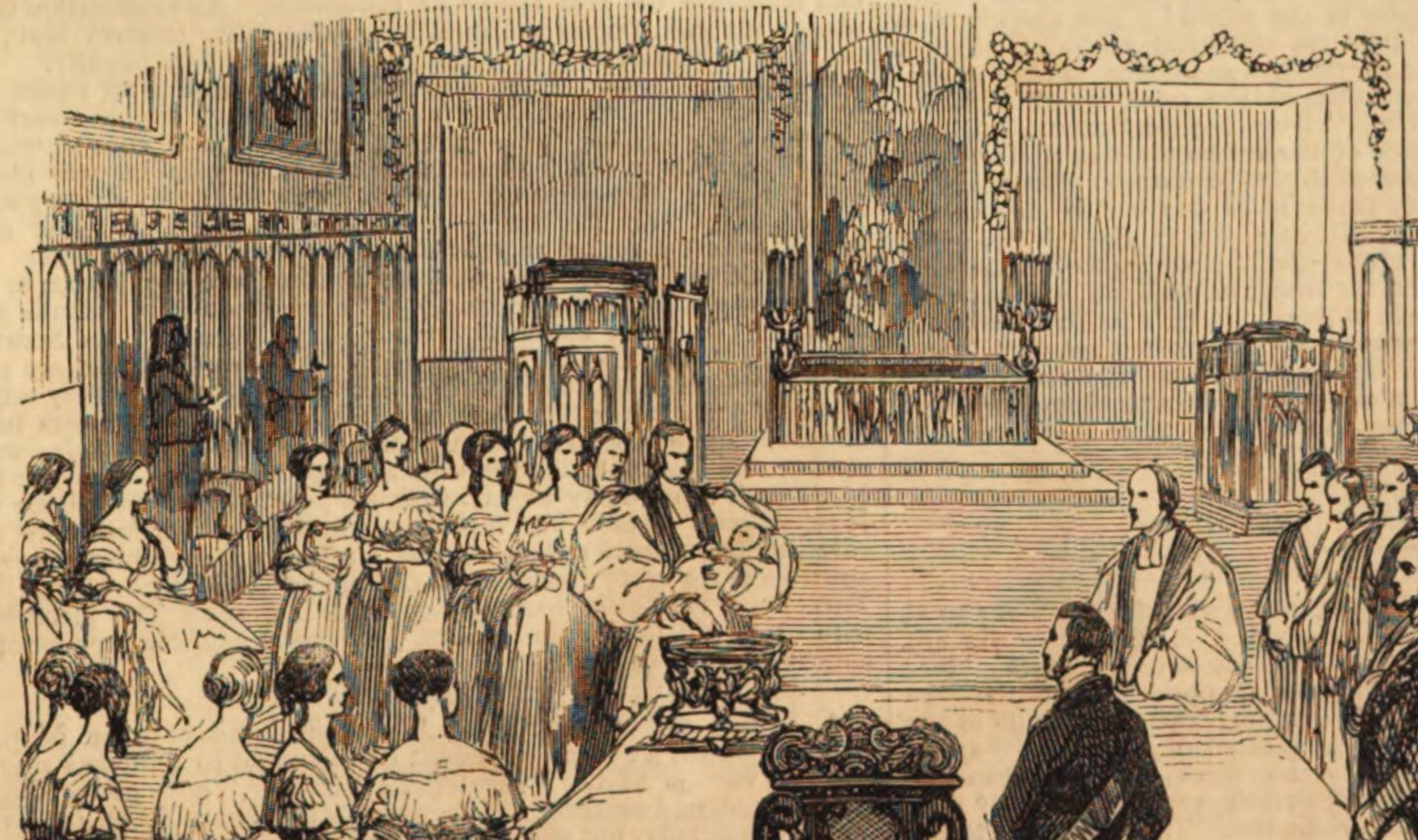


THE KITCHEN AT BURGHLEY.

confectionery, reflecting great credit upon the skill and taste of the manufacturer, Mr. Oswin, of Red Lion-square, a native of Stamford. Its weight was about 60lbs., exclusive of the ornaments. The cake was surmounted by a font, with a white satin flag, fringed with silver, at each corner. The height of the cake was 2ft. 2in., and its circumference 57 inches. Its decorations were very superb, and, placed upon a handsome silver stand, it was, altogether, a splendid affair.

Her Majesty's visit to the kitchen at Burghley was incidentally mentioned in our last. This apartment, as we intimated at page 308, is a portion of the original mansion, built by the great Lord Burghley. It is a noble room situated on the south side of a spacious court. It stands at the east end of the mansion, and measures 48 feet by 30; the roof is very lofty, and has a groined ceiling, of earlier style even than the old mansion. At one end is a large painting of a carcase of beef—an exhibition of the true ensign armorial of English hospitality; though to place the semblance amidst so much reality, seems extrinsic. Lastly, the engraving at page 332, shows the Buffet of Plate in the Great Dining Hall, described at page 313, last week.

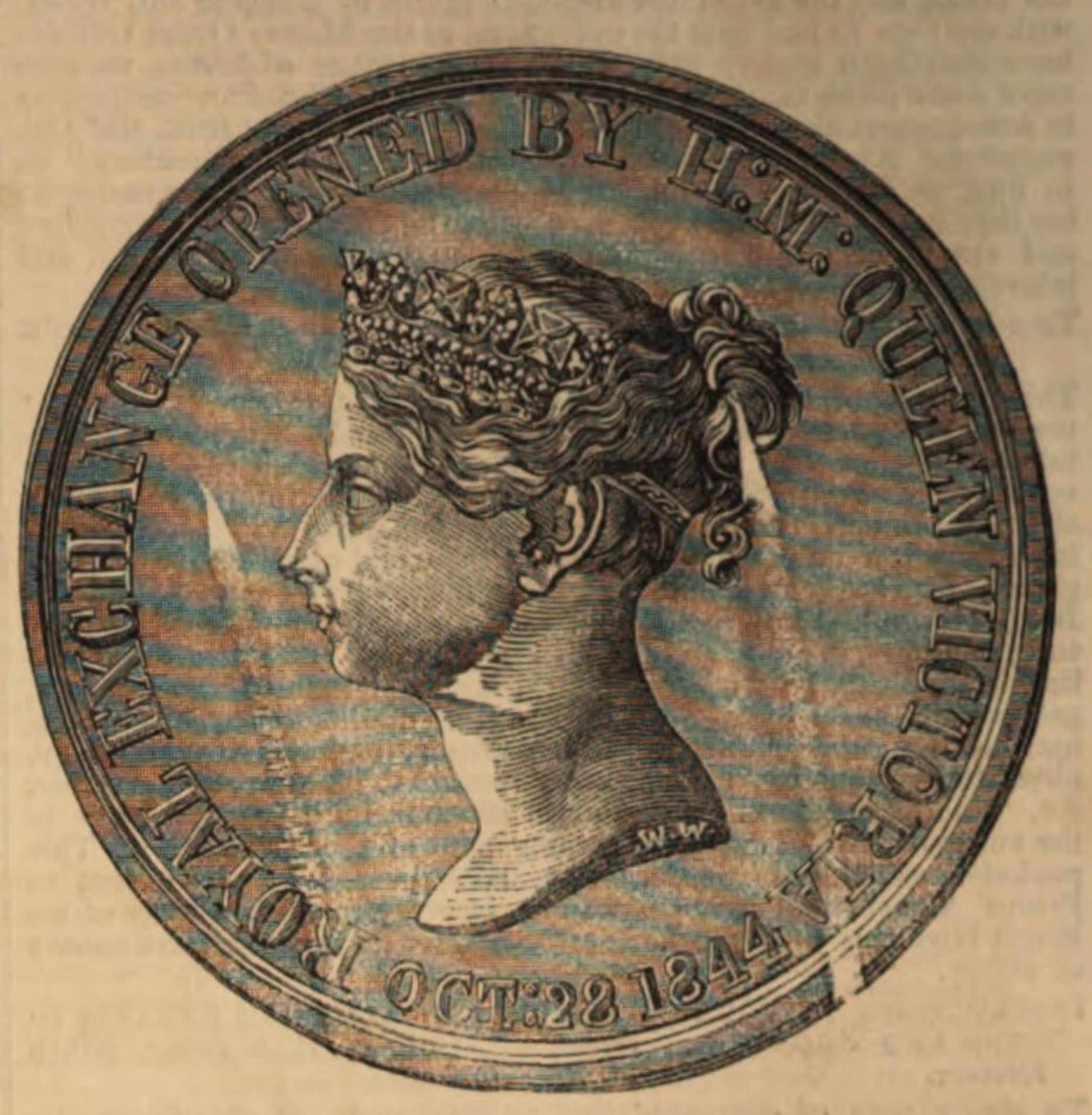
(Continued on page 332.)



THE CHRISTENING IN THE CHAPEL.

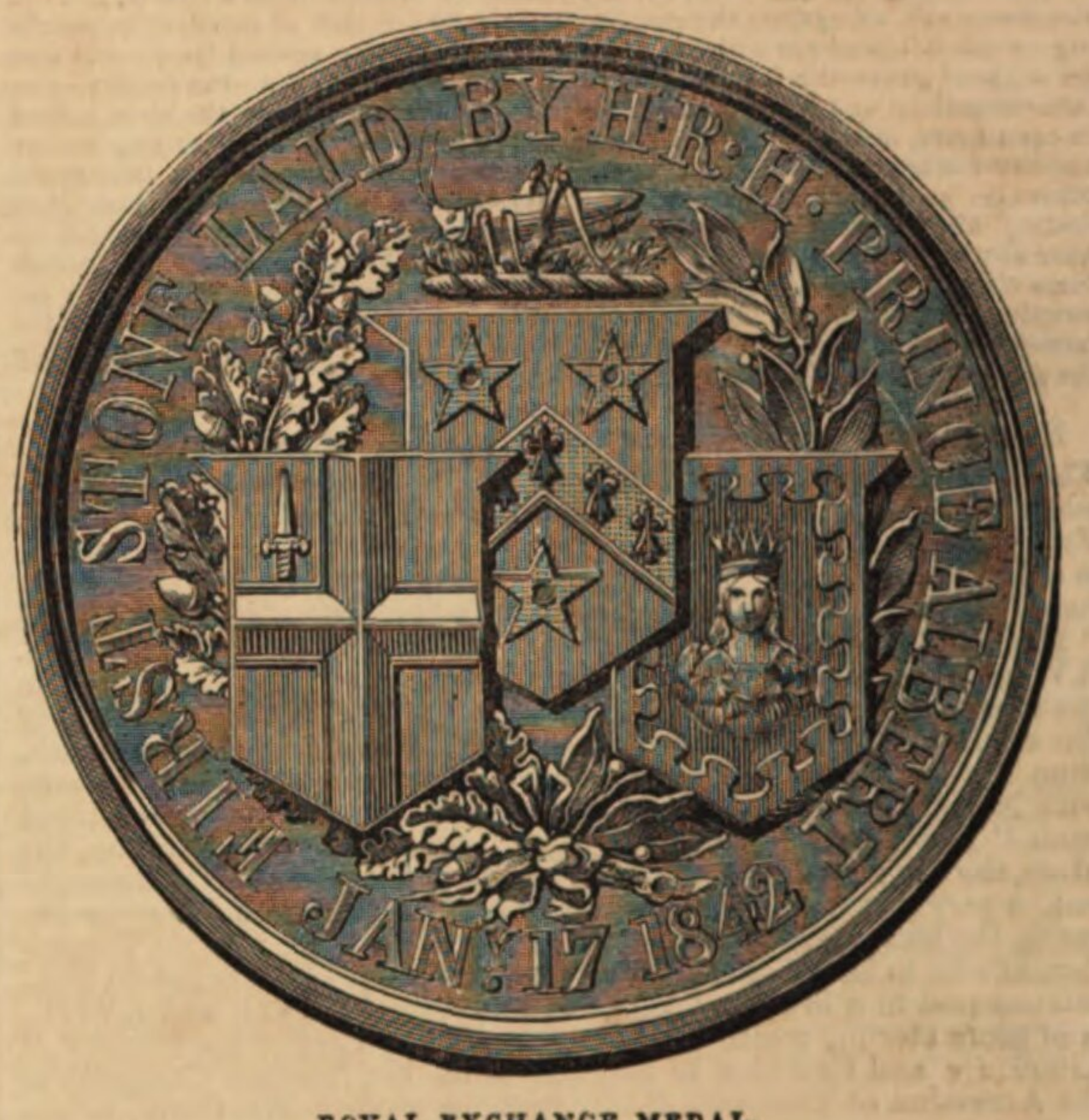
WYON'S ROYAL EXCHANGE MEDAL.

The "Jetteau" designed to commemorate the opening of the Royal Exchange was executed by W. Wyon, Esq., R.A. It bears on the obverse a bust of her Majesty in high relief, with the legend, "ROYAL EXCHANGE, OPENED BY H. M. QUEEN VICTORIA, OCT. 28, 1844." The reverse is composed of a wreath of oak and laurel, which is displayed three shields—the bearings of the City of London, the Mercers' Company, and Sir Thomas Gresham; the latter, surmounted by his crest—the famous Grasshopper. The legend consists of the words, "FIRST STONE LAID BY H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT, JANY. 17, 1842." Of this medal, 1500 have been struck, and 200 more are in course of preparation, for distribution by the Gresham Committee, amongst the guests present at the opening of the Exchange, and persons, both at home and abroad, of high commercial reputation. The *medal*—as we prefer to call it—is of silver, the surface of the metal burnished, and the raised parts dead. Our cut has been enlarged from the original for the sake of greater clearness.


ROYAL EXCHANGE OPENED BY H.M. QUEEN VICTORIA
OCT: 28 1844
W.W.

ROYAL EXCHANGE MEDAL.

The committee, feeling that so important an event should be celebrated by the execution of a higher work of art, than the mere striking of a "Jetteau," have ordered Mr. Wyon to prepare a large medal, whose beauty of design and workmanship shall be commensurate with the great event it is intended to commemorate. The model submitted by Mr. Wyon, and which has been approved by the committee, has, on the one side, the full length figure, in profile, of the Queen, from the statue by Lough, which is to be placed in the centre of the Merchants' Area. Her Majesty is represented standing in her Robes of State, holding in her left hand the Orb, and in her right which is inclined downwards, the sceptre of the Dove; behind the figure is a portion of the Quadrangle of the Royal Exchange. On the other side of the medal is a freely executed bust, in high relief of Sir Thomas Gresham, dressed in the characteristic cap and ruffed frill of his time.


FIRST STONE LAID BY H·R·H· PRINCE ALBERT
JAN: 17 1842

ROYAL EXCHANGE MEDAL.

FINE ARTS..

"The Emperor," winner of the Ascot Cup; painted by W. Shayer; engraved by C. Hunt. "Foigh-a-Ballagh," winner of the Great St. Leger; painted by G. Swandall; engraved by C. Hunt. "Alice Hawthorn," winner of the Doncaster Cup; painted by W. Shayer; engraved by C. Hunt. Moore.

Certainly, if industry in the publication of sporting realities in the class of art most appropriate for the illustration of such subjects be a recommendation to popularity, Mr. Moore attains it beyond doubt, and has a good right to call his "nobby" establishment the *Bees-wing* gallery. He is for ever working with the bee's wing. We have here three most spirited portraits of three of the most remarkable animals that ever made speed famous, and taught the lightning of rapidity to play along the turf.

The first is "The Emperor," the winner of the Ascot Cup, named in hospitable honour of the Emperor of Russia, who, during his presence in England, by his munificent donation to the race-course, well deserved the compliment from the sporting world. He was formerly called The Defence colt; but, having been promoted in his title, and won the cup, now requires no defence whatever. His portrait is here beautifully drawn by Shayer, and coloured to the life.

What ho! Foigh-a-ballagh! Clear the way! That is the English way of saying it in Irish—Clear the way for Foigh-a-Ballagh. "By Japers, yer honor" says a Paddy at our elbow. "There's small need of that same; Foigh-a-Ballagh has cleared the way for himself." And so he has; and a fine rollicking Irish dandy of stepper he is and looks; he beats Banagher, and Banagher beats the devil—and so we have small chance for his opponents. Nothing could be more true and spirited than the portrait of him, which, although just now staring us in the face, looks as if it could run away from us in a moment.

A third exquisite reflex of horseflesh in prints, is Alice Hawthorn—the darling of the turf, and the winner of forty-three (!) cups! Who would not be proud to drink out of a cup won by Alice Hawthorn? It is enough to say that she *is* to be framed and glazed to make every body run after her likeness. All three prints are capital, and now reader Foigh-a-Ballagh for Mr. Moore.

LITERATURE.

THE POST-OFFICE LONDON DIRECTORY, 1845. KELLY and Co.

Twenty years have made strange alteration in the bulk of this almost indispensable Directory. Well do we remember the mean, spare volume of other days, with its long lines of large type, and its shabby sheepskin binding; in place of which we have here a ponderous, large octavo volume, of some 1900 pages, of two and three columns each, of small type, comprising, *inter alia*, directories, official, street, commercial, law, court, parliamentary, postal, City, conveyance, banking—thus combining the advantages of the old "Directory" with those of the "Court Guide"—the east with the west—and comprising all the information which the merchant or trader, or any other London resident or visitor, can reasonably expect to find; and, by excellent classification and arrangement, any portion of this information may be found *without difficulty*. In this volume, the 46th annual publication, the Street Directory contains twenty-eight pages, or upwards of 4000 names, more than that for 1844. The Postal Directory, of instruction as to the despatch of letters and newspapers to all parts of the world, and the list of the principal places in England and Wales, with the view to facilitate the operations of the Money Order Office—have also been greatly extended. Among other additions, we perceive some important and interesting statistics of London—as the area in acres, population, and assessment, and a statement from the Occupations' Abstract of the Census of 1841. The "Directory" is, in fine, as complete as untiring industry and vigilance can make it; for they have uniformly kept pace with the increase of the number and extent of our metropolitan and national establishments and interests.

THE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC REGISTER AND ALMANACK FOR 1845. By J. W. GUTCH. Simpkin and Co.

This is a kind of Register of Facts and Information, such as must be useful to all persons of an inquiring turn of mind. Moreover, it contains a host of aids to general conversation, which often flags or comes to a stand-still for want of some definite information on an abstract subject. Thus, we have an Almanack, with anniversaries of inventions; a list of customs duties; the usual calendarial and commercial lists; a compendium of facts, data, or "constants," as Mr. Babbage would term them, in acoustics, aerial phenomena, agriculture, anatomy, angling, architecture, astronomy (very copious), biblical chronology, building, chemistry, domestic economy, gardening, geography, heat, hydraulics, insurance, mathematics, mechanics, mensuration, miscellanea, optics, painting, pathology, phrenology, physiology, statistics, therapeutics, useful tables, weights, measures, &c. To this enumeration we should add our note of confidence in the authenticity and excellent arrangement of the information. This pocket-book, like its predecessors, is dedicated, by permission, to Prince Albert; and it appears to be, in every respect, worthy of his Royal Highness' distinguished patronage, for its very extensive sphere of utility.

INSTRUCTIONS TO YOUNG SPORTSMEN IN ALL THAT RELATES TO GUNS AND SHOOTING. By Lieut.-Col. P. HAWKER. Ninth Edition.

To give a note of commendation to this work, of which nine editions, numbering more than as many thousands, have been sold, would be supererogatory. The original edition was printed some thirty years since, and the book has gone on increasing in bulk with the author's trial and experience; taking for his aim, "particular directions for (what gentlemen least understand) getting access to wild birds of every description." The work has, of late, been in many parts materially altered and enlarged: and the Colonel considers that the improvements introduced in this edition may be considered, in some degree, as "finishing lessons to those young sportsmen who have done him the honour to attend to his earlier instructions." Among the entirely new matter, we find detailed accounts of Greenfield's new machinery for making waterproof copper caps, of Colonel Hawker's improvement on Wilkinson's musket, the patent breaching musket, &c.; with several pages of valuable observations on coast-gunning, more especially on the Hampshire coast. The following is the

POSTSCRIPT ON PARTRIDGE SHOOTING.

> P.S., 1844.—When this group was drawn, (several years since), it was not an uncommon occurrence to bring home from fifty to sixty brace of partridges in a day. But within these few years the shooting has so fallen off, that we can rarely get our ten brace even on the 1st of September. Many people say, "How do you account for this? Why, the reason is obvious, from a combination of circumstances, all against the sportsmen; viz., the march of intellect in poaching—a sale-of-game act without a summary proceeding against trespassers who are *without* guns—the increased demand for partridges' eggs—the facility—the farmers cutting up the grass banks for fuel, and thereby driving the birds to feed in open fields, at the mercy of hawks, wet weather, and scythes—putting among their seed-wheat vitriol (to prevent smut,) which poisons many birds that would otherwise be left to breed—and mowing their wheat, by which means they destroy all fine stubbles for shooting! In short, the only wonder is that we have any birds at all; and the scarcity will, no doubt, increase every year, unless some alteration be made in the game-laws, and the landlords adopt certain restrictions in their leases, taking care, at the same time, to make amends to the farmer for any new claims they may choose to introduce; or he will either destroy the game himself, or encourage his labourers to do so."

KNIGHT'S WEEKLY VOLUME—X. to XXII. C. Knight and Co.

This already popular series of Reading for All proceeds well. Possibly, the selection of Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," translated by Fairfax (X. and XI.), is too much in advance of the reader; but it is a very venial error. Mr. Rennie's "Bird Architecture" deservedly forms No. XI. The two succeeding numbers complete Miss Lane's "Englishwoman in Egypt," and Mr. Davis's "The Chinese." No. XV. is devoted to a reprint of the volumes on "The Elephant," in the charming series entitled "The Menageries," in the "Library of Entertaining Knowledge:" it is, indeed, a most fascinating work, from the first to the last page. We are by no means so well pleased with No. XVI., "Rambles by Rivers," by James Thorne, reprinted from "The Penny Magazine." The "rivers" are the Duddon, the Mole, the Adur, Arun and Wey, the Lea and the Dove. This is, throughout, a very flimsy and unsatisfactory performance, and, by some degrees, the least meritorious volume yet printed in the series. The author affects to be above his task as a topographer, while he proves himself unequal to it in information. The next work, XVII. and XVIII., is of more sterling worth: it is entitled "Sketches of the History of Literature and Learning in England from the Norman Conquest to the Accession of Elizabeth;" in which the author, Mr. Craik, brings to his labour untiring research, and admirable tact in illustrating points of popular interest. The first volume extends to Piers Ploughman; and although the chronicles of our early literature are not uniformly attractive, by aid of "the improved archæological scholarship of recent times," Mr. Craik has enriched his survey copiously with new lights. One, however, appeared to have escaped him, viz., a communication made to the Royal Society of Literature, in 1839, maintaining the existence of Gildas, our earliest historian, to be a fiction. The work, excepting in its arrangement, is of a cyclopædian character, and must prove acceptable to a very large class of readers athirst for knowledge. No. XIX. consists of a reprint of Lord Brougham's "Dialogues on Instinct," and his "View of the Researches on Fossil Osteology," from his lordship's "Dissertations," in the two supplementary volumes of the edition of Paley's "Natural Theology;" the Latin quotations being translated: this volume, it need scarcely be added, is a "pearl of great price" in the series. No. XX. is another of Mr. Craik's contributions—the first of three volumes to be devoted to the "History of British Commerce," reprinted from the "Pictorial History of England:" this is a most laborious production, more to be prized as a book of reference than entertainment: in a long note, we perceive old Camden is caught tripping, so that Mr. Craik himself must take our correction in good part. No. XXI. is "A Volume of Varieties," by the Editor, and containing some very agreeable papers, occasionally of the magazine cast—all reprinted from various works. No. XXII., "The Camp of Refuge," is the first volume of "Old England Novelets:" it is a tale of the Norman times—four years after the Battle of Hastings—the scenes being the Grand Abbey of Crowland, the Great House at Ely, &c., in the Fen country: the period is not attractive overmuch.

MURRAY'S HOME AND COLONIAL LIBRARY, Nos. XII. and XIII.

The first of the numbers contains Dr. Southey's Lives of Oliver Cromwell and John Bunyan, reprinted from the "Quarterly Review," if we mistake not, with the advantage of additional notes. Southey was, altogether, the best prose writer of his day; and, although the "Lives" before us are somewhat too discursive (from their being written for a review) to be considered as regular biographies, they, on that account, are the more attractive, from the extraordinary mass of illustrative anecdote which author and editor have here collected. At the close of the life of Bunyan, is Dr. Southey's honourable notice of one towards whom he was, doubtless, embittered in earlier life; it is really worth quoting: "In one of the volumes collected from various quarters, I observe the name of W. Hone, and notice it that I may take the opportunity of recommending his Every-day Book and Table Book, to those who are interested in the preservation of our national and local customs. By these very curious publications their compiler has rendered good service in an important department of literature; and he may render yet more if he obtain the encouragement which he well deserves."

No. XIII. of the "Library" contains an orignal work—"Notes and Sketches of New South Wales, during a residence in that colony from 1839 to 1844," by Mrs. Charles Meredith; the preface being dated from Van Diemen's Land. The scenery, people, and the various objects which strike a new-comer as novel or remarkable, are described in a very lively vein, and the book is altogether an appropriate and valuable contribution to the series. A few years since its contents would have been expanded to an expensive octavo volume.

POINTS AND PICKINGS OF INFORMATION ABOUT CHINA AND THE CHINESE. By the Author of "Soldiers and Sailors." Grant and Griffith.

The younglings of the next generation will, doubtless, be better acquainted with China, than are the children of a larger growth, in our day; and, towards this end, the present volume will contribute its quota of information, cleverly picked from books of travels and recent records; for, the author's experience, we opine, scarcely extends beyond his own room. The voyage is, however, confessedly suppositious: it is narrated in a lively style, which the author evidently fears may lead to his descriptions being impugned; and we must add that somewhat less of the gasconade would have improved the work: for example, it is beneath the reformed manner of writing books for children to say, "Were I called on to decide what people beneath the stars are most worthy of estimation, I should certainly point to my own countrymen." Again, sentences are occasionally obscure, as the following: "There is little doubt that the Chinese nation is the oldest in the world, if we except that of the Jews, but you must know something of what they (?) say of themselves." With these incidental blemishes, the volume is very amusing and instructive: it is profusely illustrated with woodcuts.

THE STAR OF THE COURT. By Miss S. BUNBURY. Grant and Griffith.

This is a narrative of "the Maid of Honour and Queen of England, Anne Boleyn," written for young persons, with the intention of illustrating the frightful evils of ambition and vanity in the character, history, and fate of the fair maid of Norfolk. The historical facts are related in a very entertaining manner, and the moral purpose continually kept in view, so that the book may very safely be placed in the hands of the young. It is embellished with an illuminated title-page, a portrait, engraved initials, &c.

SONGS AND HYMNS FOR THE NURSERY. Burns.

A thin quarto of songs and hymns, with music set low, in the hope of its being found within the compass of very juvenile songsters; and accompaniments added for their less juvenile friends.

PICTORIAL LIVERPOOL; a new and complete Handbook for Resident, Visitor, and Tourist. H. Lacey.

This is a very neatly-compiled picture of the annals, commerce, shipping, institutions, public buildings, sights, &c., of the Modern Tyre, as Liverpool has been felicitously termed, from its extensive commercial and maritime connexions: it is very ably put together, but is almost disfigured by some engravings of very questionable execution. With this exception, the work is entitled to high praise.

THE BEAUTIES OF THE OPERA. Parts VI. and VII. Bogue, Fleet-street.

This truly elegant work maintains its attractions. Part VI. is a continuation of "The Huguenots," and presents a nicely engraved portrait of Treillet-Nathan as *Valentine* in that piece. The prose, in many instances, is more a translation than a description of the plot and incidents of the French libretto, and affords a very lively notion of the original, both by its own fidelity, and the illustrative woodcuts which are inserted in the text.

Part VII. has the ballet of "Ondine" for its subject, with a portrait of the fascinating Cerito, as *the Nymph of the Waters*, such a one as the creator of the character, M. le Baron la Motte Fouqué, would have hailed as the realization of his supernatural dream—for it was he who, in his "Undine," first gave to the world that modern description of the "Naiad" which has been embodied by Cerito so felicitously. Independent of the engraved portrait, we have another from the pen of the writer, which describes Cerito truly, and which, for its graphic fidelity, we here transcribe:—"The dancing of Cerito has been particularly *germane* to British audiences, and for her have been produced the two most original ballets that have ever given fame to the Italian Opera in the Haymarket—'Alma' and 'Ondine,' which have been constantly performed; and, to judge by the applause that has greeted and followed them, have been

"Ever charming, ever new."

The numbers are got up in the elegant style of their predecessors, but there is too much bad, hard, French drawing about many of the illustrations. Some of the borderings are extremely beautiful—viz., page 73.

MUSIC.

MUSICAL STATISTICS OF THE METROPOLIS.

The following enumeration will afford the best answer to those grumblers who are eternally deploring the low state of music in England, and comparing its present degradation (?) with its former grandeur. In the *season*—and that is nearly all the year round—what city can boast of such a bill of fare as the following? We shall begin, by grace, with that theatre which her Majesty so particularly patronises—the Italian Opera. Where can be heard such a congregation of the first *artistes* in the world? Not elsewhere is our reply. Where can we hear the immortal works of Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven, Weber, &c., performed as they are at the Philharmonic; or the sublimer conceptions of the giant HANDEL at the Ancient Concerts, or Exeter Hall? Does not the Societa Armonica prove the love for, and high state of the art amongst us? The same question will apply to the Society of British Musicians. Look, moreover, at the thousand and one concerts by day and by night—the *matinées musicales*—the *soirées musicales*—the quartet *réunions*—the madrigal meetings—the glee clubs—the melodists, &c.; and then cant about the want of a lover for music in the land of PURCELL! The quantity of music printed in this country, and the exorbitant price paid for it, alone would prove that it is almost a *mania* with us; and go into any society, do we not find amateurs who can rival the most distinguished professors in either vocal or instrumental ability? There are more musical amateurs in this metropolis than are to be found in all the world beside.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

The definitions of comedy given by our greatest critics, are so at variance, that we are at a loss to discover the actual limits of the art. Johnson considered the ultimatum of comedy to be merely laughter; but this is a most degrading conception of its powers. Pope declared that it was a matter of doubt, which was the highest aspiration of the human mind—a comedy or a tragedy. Warburton, Brydges, Warton, and others, are equally undecided. Again, farce is considered to be a deteriorating ingredient in high comic writing, yet it is copiously used by Shakspeare, and all the old dramatists. The "Comedy of Errors" is not only a farce, but a most outrageous impossibility. It is no excuse to urge that it is an adaptation of the "Enigma" of Plautus: Shakspeare has lent his name to it and given it a position in the dramatic creation. If we might be permitted, amongst such mighty disputants, to give our opinion, we should say that comedy should indicate the manners, follies, vices, and general anatomy of the conventional world. Tragedy is as fixed in its rules as nature itself—it professes to be the action of the passions common to all times and natures; but comedy is the picture of society as it is; and must change in its forms and texture with the times which it delineates. If, therefore, adventure was the business of fashionable life in 1744, and wit was its common parlance, the representation of its comedy would admit of what is technically termed, "*Spanish intrigue*" and epigrammatic point; but if the present era reveals nothing to the eye of the dramatist but routine and rapidity, he is compelled to farcify his situations and impose a violence on his creation, to render effective that which faithfully depicted would only be tedious and unprofitable.

The new comedy of "Old Heads and Young Hearts," by Mr. Bourcicault, produced at this house on Monday evening, is the very best which has appeared for years—an assertion possibly borne out by its triumphant success. Year after year have comedies been brought out, and the same date has seen them quietly on the shelf. Some of them had very fair plots—others most brilliant dialogue: but, in spite of puffs and placards, boxes grew thinner and receipts less each night of their representation, until they retired altogether to be heard of no more. The reason was, that there was in them no attempt to depict the manners of the day; or, rather, there was an attempt, resulting from imagination, and received conventional notions. Persons came to see existing society pourtrayed, and were disappointed; or else they were wearied with long heavy dialogue and leaden sentiment. This will not apply to "Old Heads and Young Hearts." The writing was sparkling and pungent; the portrayal of character natural and unaffected: aud in the scenes of society introduced, nothing was outraged by ignorance of the class from which they were drawn.

It is unnecessary to detail the plot: we will mention merely the characters. The two chief parts of the piece, *Jesse Rural*, a kind and simple country curate, and *Tom Coke*, a fine-spirited Yorkshire squire, were in the hands of Messrs. Farren and Webster. The former was beautifully played: the old man's joy at his mistaken contrivances for promoting everybody's happiness, and subsequent distress when he finds how his innocent mismanagement has turned out, was in the highest style of acting. Nor was Mr. Webster less effective as the warm-hearted countryman—more especially in the fifth act, respecting his reconciliation with his brother. *Littleton Coke*, a young briefless barrister, was not sustained with any remarkable effect by Mr. Charles Mathews. His first scene struck us as most inanely played; and he hurried some of the speeches with a careless rapidity, which entirely destroyed their point. As the piece proceeded he improved greatly, possibly warmed up by the continuous applause. *Colonel Rocket*, an old Indian officer, was admirably enacted by Mr. Strickland; Mr. Holl showed average ability as *Lord Charles Roebuck*, son of *Lord Pompion* (Mr. Tilbury); and Mr. Buckstone's *Bob* was amazingly droll. The female characters were *Lady Alice Hawthorn* (a high-spirited meteor of fashion, who insists upon being balloted into the "omnibus box"), most spiritedly played by Madame Vestris, as was *Miss Rocket* by Miss Julia Bennett. *Lady Pompion* also found a very efficient supporter in Mrs. W. Clifford.

Some trifling disapprobation in the second act was immediately suppressed: and then the comedy went with continued bursts of cheering, until the curtain fell amidst a whirlwind of applause. Mr. Bourcicault, in reply to the calls of "author!" bowed from a private box; and the whole of the *dramatis personæ* subsequently appeared on the stage.

There were so many clever things said that it is difficult to select one or two for quotation. Perhaps the following went best with the audience:—

> *Lit.* Gold is the Medean bath of youth, possessing also a magnetic attraction for every cardinal virtue, while all the plagues of Egypt are shut up in one English word, and that is *poverty*; the exhibition of which, like that of the Gorgon's head, turns the hearts of your dearest friends to stone.
>
> *Roe.* Can May-fair legislation so repeal the laws of nature? By Jove! the west-end, at last, will cut the sun because it rises in the east, and lives by wax light.

> *Lit.* You, perhaps, may never see the world as I do, Charles, because I am poor—but a rich man's view of life is bounded by his parasites—he feels but through his glove and thinks all things are soft.

> *Tom.* Since I came into this city I haven't seen a fair inch of blue sky, or a blade of green grass. Stop—I did though—yes, I did see a puir sickly plot penned up in a place they called a square, looking, for all the world, as if they'd put nature in a pound for straying into town.

Old *Rocket's* disbelief in the battle of Hastings because there was no account of it in the Army List, was also very effective, as well as his anger at the Earl's allusion to his ancestors, who came over *after* the battle, in which the old soldier could not see much credit. This produced a round of applause.

LYCEUM.

"A Trip to Kissengen"—which mellifluous name indicates the locality of some German baths, in fashion with our autumnal tourists—is the name of a new farce, produced towards the close of last week at this house, and with triumphant success. It is stated to be the first production of Mr. T. Taylor, of Trinity College, Cambridge; and, if this be the case, gives strong indications of a very fresh and original vein of dramatic writing, with much less reliance on conventional stage business and hacknied situations than is usually the case. The story may be thus told:—*Count de Carambole* (Mr. Wigan), a foreign scamp, such as might have been seen lately hanging about the low hells of Leicester-square, and his wife, *Fifine* (Mrs. Wigan), arrive at the principal *gasthaus* at Kessingen in danger of being arrested for some bank forgeries upon letters of credit, which have been discovered at Frankfort. At the same time arrives *Mr. Crisis* (Mr. Keeley), the "exclusive correspondent" of the "Scourge" London newspaper, who has left his wife in the dismal solitudes of Herne Bay, and come to the baths of Kessingen on a wild spree. *Fifine* pretends, at the *table d'hôte*, to be struck with him, and, finding out who he is, tells him that he is in jeopardy from some articles which have appeared in the "Scourge," reflecting on the Bavarian Government; but that, to serve him, she will exchange her husband's passport for his own—of course, out of devotion. *Mr. Crisis* agrees to this; and we next see him as *Count de Carambole*, playing the part of a gallant *flaneur* in front of the bath-house. In the meantime his wife (Mrs. Keeley), accompanied by her uncle, *Mr. Lonely* (Mr. Turner), has arrived at Kissengen, and finds her husband flirting with *Fifine*, just as he is arrested for the *Count de Carambole*, upon the strength of his boasting and his false passport. *Mrs. Crisis* is so enraged, that she denies all knowledge of him, and the wretched little journalist is at once marched off to prison. A variety of distressing situations now commences, in which Keeley must be seen, for their drollery to be conceived; and he is on the point of being condemned, when two Bow-street officers arrive and recognise the real *Count de Carambole*. An explanation takes place; his wife, having punished him sufficiently, forgives him; the real culprit is marched away, and the piece terminates happily.

This is the outline of the plot; but the dialogue is so smart and good-tempered, and the allusions so clever, that a double vivacity is given to its progress; and a quaint pleasant humour runs through it from beginning to end. To say that both Keeley and his wife played with the same inimitable drollery which characterises all they do, is indeed praise enough; but we must, at the same time, speak most especially of the acting of Mr. Wigan, as the French swindler. To this gentleman belongs the sole credit of effecting a reform in the representation of stage foreigners. His personation of them is perfect; his Waterloo Guide in "Gertrude's Cherries;" his Sporting Count in "The Turf;" his French Valets, in everything, are characteristic studies of no low order; and he speaks also, as they might, in reality; not in the theatrical broken English of a few years back. His making up also from his hair to his *pantalons en guetre* was a picture: he was the living representative of the "shy" foreigner that Mr. Leech can portray so well with his pencil. Not less clever was Mrs. Wigan's *Fifine*; her *tournure* and broken English were also carefully taken from nature, and we could sometimes close our eyes and fancy we were listening to Celeste or Eugenie Prosper. Mr. Turner was comically harmless as *Uncle Lonely*. The piece went with a roar of laughter throughout, and was announced for repetition amidst loud applause.

PRINCESS'.

A drama, called "Prediction," was produced here on Monday evening, which, we were somewhat disappointed to find, was merely another version of the "Mysterious Stranger," now performing at the Adelphi, and scarcely so effective. Miss Emma Stanley is a very clever young lady, but she does not play the assumed Evil One equal to Madame Celeste. Her performance, nevertheless, was highly creditable; as was that of the lover of the piece, sustained by Mr. Walter Lacy. Mr. Granby, a useful member of this company, also played carefully; but there was nothing in the other characters to call for any particular remark. The piece went tolerably well, and the audience were perfectly satisfied; but it will not do to rely upon alone, in drawing an audience.

Mr. Balfe bids fair to rival Donizetti in the number of his operatic productions—for between the *Opera Comique*, at Paris, Drury-lane, and the Princess's here, he contrives *currente calamo* to keep three establishments constantly supplied with something new, and has not made a single *fiasco* yet. On Wednesday last an English version of "Les Quartre Fils Aymon," the title of the *libretto* which was performed at Paris last summer, was produced at this house, and proved successful in the highest degree. It is called "The Castle of Aymon," or "The Four Brothers," but the story bears no resemblance to the legend so well known in Germany as the "Haimonskinder;" it seems rather to have been founded upon our own juvenile romance of "Jack and his Eleven Brothers," in earlier days which we recollect, touched our sensibility mightily. The present treatment of the subject, however, takes a humorous turn, which has been most felicitously brightened by the wit of the composer. The plot of the piece may be briefly told:—

The four heroes of the piece are the sons of an old Bretagne nobleman, who has made them travel, each by a different route, and appointed them all to return on a certain day to open a chest supposed to contain all his treasure. On this day the action of the piece commences, and they all enter their ancestral castle dressed exactly alike. The quintet which they sing with their Old Steward, was encored, and so was a pretty romance sung by Allen, who plays *Olivier*, the eldest of the brothers. When the chest is opened, nothing is found but a document wherein the deceased parent informs them that he has nothing to leave but the bare walls of the castle, and his advice to preserve brotherly unity. Report, however, has given a fictitious splendour to affairs, and a wealthy, miserly nobleman, the *Baron de Beaumanoir*, has hastened to the castle, on the day the chest is opened, in the hope of uniting his daughter to the eldest brother, now *Duc d'Aymon*. The Old Steward, anxious to keep up the honour of the house, makes the Baron believe that his master's riches are inexhaustible, and that he is in fact the sole heir to the late Duke, his three brothers being dead

The second act takes place in the garden of the Baron's castle. He wishes to marry his daughter *Hermine* to *Olivier*. Unfortunately, there is an obstacle in the way of the marriage, for *Hermine*, to save her three female cousins from a convent, for which her father has destined them, has made a vow that they shall all three be married before her own nuptials take place. A pretty, singular, chattering quintet occurs among these four young ladies and their attendant Then comes the "gem" of the opera, an admirable buffo duet by the Baron and *Ivon* (Messrs. Walton and Leffler), the latter recounting to the former the boundless riches of the *Duc d'Aymon*, and the former greedily swallowing every word. There is originality in this duet, and the effect produced by one singer rapidly repeating the phrase which has just been uttered by the other is quite unique. A pretty romance and duet take place between *Hermine* and *Olivier*, and the act terminates with a very dramatic finale. The three younger brothers have each fallen in love with *Hermine*, without knowing that she is their elder brother's bride; and she, to fulfil her vow, makes an assignation with them all, and contrives that they shall elope with her three cousins all veiled—to three several hermitages, where a priest will unite them. This incident is not very new, but is well treated in the present instance.

In the third act *Hermine* is with her bridegroom, and her father is urging the marriage, but she dares not comply till she hears the signal from the hermitages, announcing that the weddings have taken place. In the meanwhile *Olivier* sings a pretty romance, "In the chapel all is ready;" and *Hermine* sings a duet with her father, pending which the expected bells are heard. At the end, when all the affairs are settled, the four brothers having made their fortunes by their respective marriages, repeat the strain with which they closed their first act.

The heroine, *Hermine* was performed by a *debutante*—a Miss Helen Condell—who, although labouring under timidity at first, ultimately succeeded to complete triumph. She is an ornament to the vocal profession Allen sang his ballads with that taste by which he is always distinguished. Walton was excessively droll as the old Baron. Leffler, too, was much more pains-taking than usual. He played the Old Steward with a quiet roguish humour; and his voice was in more than ordinary good condition. Mr. C. Horn, jun., displayed an ease and manner far above the usual acting of vocalists.

The opera was as successful as could be. Everybody was called for, including Mr. Balfe, and Miss Condell received a *bouquet* or two. A beautiful new scene has been painted for the second act by Mr. Beverley.

Altogether Mr. Maddox has good reason to be pleased with his liberal speculation.

ASTLEY'S

We are very fond of going to Astley's, if it be only to revive bygone feelings and associations. We will not, however, deny that we feel some small pleasure apart from this in visiting it at present—that we even laugh at the time-honoured jokes of the Clown, with a dash of former joyousness in the outburst—that it is the only theatre where the spangles do not appear less bright, the ladies less lovely, the processions less imposing, the gas less sparkling, than formerly. We do not wish, it is true, to go there very, very often, for then the charm would quite depart; but we look upon a visit to Astley's, as a dinner from roast sucking pig—an excellent thing now and then.

They were rare times when we used first to go to Astley's—we mean for ourselves, not for the world at large—to the greater part of which they were possibly just the same as they are at present. But we saw everything then through a wonderful medium: we respected the very sawdust as a substance of a marvellous nature: and we made bows to the box-keeper, and called him "Sir." The Clown, too—how we loved him: next to Punch there was nobody that we had never spoken to, whom we took into such intimate acquaintanceship. We have never heard jests since that pleased us like his did, or that we thought so sharp—no, not amongst the first wits of London. And Mr. Widdicombe, whom we then conceived to be the commanding officer of some royal cavalry regiment, just managing the ring, in all condecension, for amusement and change—our feeling towards him was something like respect. We had not then learnt that he was an ordinary person, nor should we have dared to make rude jokes and intricate calculations about his age. Such would have been utter profanity. One of the good old fashioned pieces, such as we used to see—not Wars in China and Affghanistan—was produced here last week, called "The Royal Fox Hunt; or, the Race Horse, and Life's Course of Man and Steed"—we quote the bill. We will not attempt to give the plot. The moment we reduced an Astley piece to the unities, its charm would be gone; and the present one was so long, withal, that when it was over we had well nigh forgotten how it began. But there were country *fêtes* and festivals—there was a fox-chase, with a real fox and pack of real hounds—there was the Derby Day at Epsom, before Sir James Graham's enactment against the thimble tables—and a great deal more than we have space to tell of or heart to remember. But everybody was amazingly pleased, and so were we; and we believe we cannot do the establishment a better turn, which it really deserves, than by recommending all our readers to go and see it. If only a small fraction of them followed our advice, the proprietor might be very well content.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

"AT HOME AND ABROAD."

MADAME DULCKEN'S SOIREES MUSICALES.—This lady gave the first of a series of musical entertainments at her house in Harley-street, on Wednesday night. The concert opened with Haydn's quatuor in G major (No.81), for two violns, viola, and violoncello, which were played by Messrs. Willy, Goffrie, Loder, and Luces. It was executed with great spirit, and a thorough feeling of its chaste and simple beauties, and elicited considerable applause. This and Mendelsshon's quintuor in A major, for two violens, two tenors, and a violoncello, formed the mainstays of the concert. It was admirably executed by Messrs. Willy, Goffrie, Loder, Hill, and Lucas, and was received with enthusiasm. Madame Dulcken displayed a masterly touch and extreme taste and correctness in Beethoven's sonata in C (No. 3), Hummel's trio in E major, accompanied by Messrs. Goffrie and Lucas, a fantasia by Ries on Swedish national air, with accompaniments for violin, alto, violoncello, and double bass, and Chopin's notturno and tarantella.

M. MOSCHELES.—This distinguished pianist and composer is at present in his fatherland, Germany, giving concerts in the principal cities and towns.

PARISH ALVARS.—This celebrated harpist is leaving Vienna for Naples, where he will pass the winter. He has just completed a new concerto, and a symphony for the orchestra; at present he is employed on a pianoforte concerto, which is expressly intended for Madame Dulcken.

Mr. Gattie, the actor, formerly so well known by his representations of Frenchmen of the old school, died on the 13th inst. at Reading. Mr. Gattie was a most honourable man, and he retired from the stage several years ago, universally esteemed by his brethren and every one who knew him. Mr. Gattie had an engagement at the Surrey Theatre, under the management of Mr. T. Dibdin.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN THE CITY.—At a Court of Aldermen held on Tuesday, a presentment was made by the inquest of the ward of Farringdon Within, to the effect, that 146 wholesale dealers were carrying on business in the ward who were not free of the City. The Court agreed that the necessary steps should be taken to put the law in force, and to compel persons to take up their freedom.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

SEIZURE OF A DISTILLERY BY THE EXCISE.—Some rumours have been in circulation for the last fortnight, relative to the seizure of the distillery and the rectifying-house of Messrs. Smith, Thomas-street, Whitechapel. The cause of this step on the part of the Excise is not exactly known The stoppage of the business will continue until the Revenue and Excise causes are tried in the Court of Exchequer, which will take place immediately after the end of the present term. Nearly the whole of the men employed in the two departments have been discharged. According to one account, the firm had been in the habit of retailing spirits at a superior strength and lower price than other distillers. It is well known to the trade, that the quality sent out commanded the highest prices in the market, and the house was never considered to come under the denomination of cheap sellers. Here, as in all other establishments of the same kind, an excise-officer was constantly on the premises, and during the whole of the period, until the commissioners stopped the trade, he was in the constant habit of seeing what was going on. At present no correct information can be obtained as to the exact amount for which the commissioners have made a seizure; whether they amount to £1000 or £100,000 is unknown.

THE LATE SWINDLING CASE AT BIRMINGHAM.—Several tradesmen who have been swindled by the individual of whose exploits we gave an account last week, have waited upon the Birmingham magistrates to detail their grievances, and, if possible, to obtain a warrant. A Birmingham paper, referring to the affair, says:—"An attorney has furnished us with several cases, in order to show that the magistrates would have been fully justified in granting a warrant against Messrs. Rice, Joliffe, and Co., on the application to Mr. Arnold. We have received several communications from gentlemen in London and elsewhere, who have recognised in Mr. Rice, from the case reported by us last week, an old acquaintance. One of our correspondents, a sufferer, who dates his note from the Parthenon Club, Regent-street, informs us that the blind man, when practising in town, went by the name of "C. Radley, tailor, 13, Hatfield-street, Borough," and his accomplice by the name of "Charles Portlock Attwood, of Eltham, Kent." Another correspondent, a professional gentleman, who, we have no doubt, was also victimised, says he can furnish a clue to the discovery and apprehension of the scoundrels, should any measures be determined on for bringing them to justice. This gentleman's address we shall be happy to furnish, if required, as he is most willing to lend a hand in bringing the transactions of the swindling company to a close. It appears the parties are well-known to the metropolitan police, whose vigilance they have succeeded in eluding; we trust our Birmingham force will be more successful when they make the attempt."

THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE GIPSY QUEEN.—Mr. Joseph Samuda, the brother and partner of Mr. Jacob Samuda, who lost his life on board the Gipsy Queen, with nine of his engineers and workmen, having intimated that he would bear the expense of the funerals of such of them whose families or friends were unable to do so, the mournful ceremonials were conducted in a most respectable manner. Last Sunday afternoon the remains of five of the engineers, who resided in Poplar or its vicinity, were consigned to the earth, viz., Henry Scobell, who has left a widow and eight children, was buried at two o'clock in Poplar churchyard. He was followed by his widow and the whole of his eight orphan children, who were all respectably attired in mourning at the cost of Mr. Joseph Samuda. At four o'clock a procession, consisting of the bodies of John Newman and Michael Donovan, two others of the sufferers, followed by above twenty couple of sorrowing relatives, was observed wending its way up the High-street, Poplar, towards the Catholic cemetry in Wade-street, East India-road; a similar crowd of persons followed in the rear. They were both interred in one grave. The service, according to the Catholic ritual, was read in a most impressive manner by the Rev. Mr. Haresnep, the Catholic priest. William Riley, the boiler maker, was interred at Trinity Chapel, East India-road, with a similar intensity of feeling. Arthur M'Ghee was also buried in the Catholic cemetery. The remains of Mr. Jacob Samuda were interred at the Jews' Cemetery, in the Mile-end-road. The brother of Charles Dodd, the principal engineer, whose native place was Liverpool, arrived in London from that town. Mr. Dodd immediately had the remains removed in a hearse to the terminus of the London and Birmingham Railway, at Euston-square, from whence they were conveyed to Liverpool. The body of Thomas Nugent was taken to his father's house, in Union-street, Old Gravel-lane, Southwark, and interred on Friday week. In addition to the numerous family left by Henry Scobell, we understand that Riley has left a widow and six children, and all, with the exception of Charles Dodd and Thomas Nugent, have left widows and families.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday night an inquest was taken before Mr. Payne, at Guy's Hospital, on view of the body of W. Thomas Hollidge, aged twelve years, in the employment of Mr. Phillipps, farmer, Norwood, who was run over by a steam-engine, the property of the London and Dover Railway Company. It appeared from the evidence that, about half-past six o'clock, a man named Wooker, a gardener, was walking along the side of the Croydon Railway, between the Jolly Sailor and Anerley stations, when a steam-engine, which was going slowly to London, passed him. Shortly after he found the deceased lying on the ground, between the up rails. He was prescribed for by a medical gentleman, and then taken to Guy's Hospital. Deceased, it was stated, was going to Penge, to his work, and that he was in the habit of walking between the rails. The driver of the steam-engine, which had a white light in front, and which was going at a rate of from ten to twelve miles an hour, said he did not see deceased, nor was he aware of the accident till about eleven o'clock. Deceased had a very extensive fracture of the skull, and other injuries. He died the same evening. Verdict—"That the deceased died from a fracture of the skull, but how that was occasioned there was no evidence."

DETERMINED SUICIDE.—A very long inquiry was held at Guy's Hospital on Tuesday night before Mr. Payne, touching the death of Mr. Ellis Hayward, aged seventy-two, lately residing at 31, Anne street, Waterloo-road. From the evidence of Mrs. Natter, the deceased's landlady, it appeared that on the previous Friday, she heard a strange noise in the room occupied by deceased. She hastened there, when she found deceased with his throat cut, and a razor covered with blood lying by his side. Medical aid was sent for, and deceased was subsequently taken to the hospital, where he died. Several letters were found in his room; one addressed to the editor of the *Times*, which the coroner sent to that gentleman. The others were read. One, directed to his landlady, set forth that he had left her his boxes, &c., regretting that he had nothing more to leave her. He hoped, if any thing was owing to his laundress or tailor, she would pay them, but not to contribute any thing towards the expenses of his funeral, as his wife had plenty of spare cash, and could afford to bury him. He made a very serious charge against her, for which, however, there appeared to be no foundation. Two letters to the Jury were very similar, and stated that he was in a state of destitution, and he preferred taking his life to suffering "purgatory" in the workhouse. No one knew that he was in want, although he had relief from some of his wife's friends. The deceased shortly after his marriage began to lead a very disgraceful life. Mr. Kent, the house surgeon, proved that death arose from the hemorrhage caused by the wound in the throat. Other witnesses were examined, from whom it appeared that, besides cutting his throat, he attempted to take poison. His mind, there was no doubt, had become impaired, and the Jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

HER MAJESTY'S STAG-HOUNDS.—SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.—A large field attended the meet on Wenesday morning, which took place at Dawley Wall, near Hillingdon. The celebrated "Hampton Deer," which was selected for the day's sport, had not been hunted during the past season. Upon the deer being uncarted, at Pole Hill, it went right away for the feeder of the Ruislip reservoir, doubling to the left towards Ickenham, then round to Ruislip, leaving the village to the left, and then back again over the same line of country to Hayes. It was taken near Staines, after a run of one hour and three quarters, at a steeple-chace pace, over upwards of twenty miles of country. The horse of a gentleman who regularly attends the hunt, in taking a blind hedge out of a field near West-End, about a mile from Harrow, fell into a ditch on the other side, and, its neck doubling under him, its death was instantaneous. Its rider fortunately escaped unhurt. The horse, which was a favourite and highly valuable animal, has been hunted with the Royal buckhounds during the last seven seasons. Another gentleman, in taking the hedge from another part of the same field, was thrown, and sustained a compound fracture of the thigh bone, besides other injuries. Several other accidents took place during the run, but we have not heard they were attended with any very serious results.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Although the return for the present week shows a good arrival of English wheat, the supply of that article on sale to-day was by no means large. For all descriptions, however, the demand ruled heavy, at almost nominal prices. In foreign wheat next to nothing was doing, yet holders would not submit to lower figures. Barley and malt were a mere drug; yet we can notice no alteration in the currencies. Oats, beans, and peas as on Monday, with exceedingly little doing.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 11550; barley, 7400; oats, 1220 quarters. Irish: wheat, — barley, ——; oats, 19020 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 1930; barley, 3430; oats, 1070 quarters. Flour, 4950 sacks. Malt, 6480 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 39s to 47s; ditto white, 46s to 53s; *Norfolk* and Suffolk, red, 38s to 43s; ditto white, 43s to 52s; rye, 35s to 37s; grinding barley, 27s to 29s; distilling ditto, 31s to 32s; malting ditto, 31s to 35s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s to 61s; brown ditto, 57s to 60s; Kingston and Ware, 61s to 62s; Chevalier, 62s to —s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s to 22s; potatoe ditto, 21s to 24s; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s to 21s; ditto white, 19s to 21s; tick beans, 33s to 34s; old ditto, 34s to 36s; grey peas, 33s to 34s; maple, 34s to 35s; white, 36s to 38s; boilers, 36s to 39s per quarter. Town-made flour, 46s to 48s; Suffolk, 37s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign*.—Free wheat, 44s to 53s; Dantzig, red, 53s to 54s; white, 54s to 56s. *In Bond*.—Barley, —s to —s; oats, new, —s to —s; ditto feed, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 24s to —s per barrel. Town made, —s to —s.

The Seed Market.—For linseed and rapeseed the demand continues very steady, at full prices. In other kinds of seeds, exceedingly little is doing.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 52s to 58s; Baltic crushing, 38s to 42s, Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s to 42s; hempseed, 35s to 38s per quarter; coriander, 15s to 18s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, —s to —s; white ditto, —s to —s; tares, —s to—s per bushel; English rapeseed, £23 to £25 per last of ten quarters; Linseed cakes, English, £10 10s to £11; do., Foreign, £6 15s to £7 per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 10s to £6 6s per ton; canary, 54s to 56s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5½d to 6½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 46s 4d; barley, 35s 9d; oats, 21s 9d; rye, 34s 2d; beans, 38s 4d; peas, 35s 7d.

Six Weeks' Averages that govern Duty.—Wheat, 46s 2d; barley, 34s 11d; oats, 20s 1d; rye 36s 10d; beans, 37s 3d; peas, 34s 6d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 4s; oats, 6s; rye, 6s 6d; beans, 5s 6d; peas, 8s 6d.

Tea.—A small public sale, consisting of 11,145 packages, has been held this week. The biddings have been somewhat spirited, and gunpowders, young hysons, and souchongs have produced an advance of ½d to 1d per lb. The stock in warehouse is rapidly decreasing. Privately, a good business is doing, at full prices.

Sugar.—For West India sugar the demand has ruled very steady this week, and full prices have been paid in every instance. Bengals have advanced 1s to 2s per cwt. All other kinds of raw sugar are quite as dear. Standard lumps have improved to 73s 6d to 74s per cwt.

Coffee.—Mocha and West India sorts have been in fair request, but in Ceylon very little is doing at 54s for good ordinary. Foreign coffee is held at full rates.

Provisions.—The accounts from Ireland being very fine, we have again to report an active inquiry for Irish butter, the prices of which are still on the advance. Foreign butter is in good request at full currencies. There has been an improved demand for all kinds of bacon, at 1s to 2s per cwt. more money. Lard has risen from 1s to 3s per cwt, with a brisk trade. All other kinds of provisions support previous figures.

Wool.—Both English and foreign wools are selling heavily, and the rates are with difficulty supported.

Potatoes.—The best samples of potatoes are in good request, at full prices. Other kinds are a dull inquiry.

Tallow.—Owing to the large arrivals, this article is heavy, and the rates have a downward tendency. P.Y.C., on the spot, is held at 40s 6d to 40s 9d; and for forward delivery, 40s 6d per cwt. Town tallow is plentiful, at 41s 6d net cash.

Hay and Straw.—Coarse meadow hay, £3 10s to £4 15s; useful do., £4 16s to £5 3s; fine upland do., £5 5s to £5 12s; clover hay, £4 10s to £6; oat straw, £1 10s to £1 13s; wheat straw, £1 13s to £1 15s per load.

Fruit.—Valentia' raisins are in active request, at 50s per cwt. A very large business is doing in currants, at 43s to 46s for old, and 49s to 59s per cwt. for new Patras.

Oils.—Linseed oil is in good request, at full prices. Most other kinds of oil are a dull sale.

Hops (Friday).—Since the declaration of the duty, the demand has somewhat slackened for most kinds of hops, the quotations of which are, in some instances, easier than last week. The rates of new qualities rule as under:—Sussex pockets, £7 0s to £8 0s; Wealds, £6 18s to £8 0s; Mid Kent, £8 0s to £10 10s; East Kent, £7 7s to £8 15s; Choice ditto, £10 0s to £12 0s; Farnhams, £10 0s to £10 15s.

Coals (Friday).—Adair's, 16s 6d; Old Pentop, 16s 6d; Old Tanfield, 16s 6d; Townley, 17s 6d; West Hartley, 18s 6d: Braddyll's Hetton, 23s; Adelaide, 22s 9d; Stewart's, 23s; Lambton, 23s per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—The supply of beasts here this morning was only moderate, yet the beef trade was, on the whole, inactive, at about Monday's quotations. We had on sale 54 beasts, in fair average condition, from Rotterdam, as also 50 horned and polled Scots, from Dundee. The numbers of sheep being very limited, the mutton trade was firm, and previous rates were steadily supported. For prime small calves we had a steady inquiry, at, in some instances, a trifle more money. Other qualities were a dull sale. The pork trade ruled dull, yet prices remained about stationary. Milch cows sold at from £16 to £19 each.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; second quality do. 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large oxen, 3s 0d to 3s 8d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 10d to 4s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; second quality ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d: prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime Southdown ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; large coarse calves 3s 0d to 3s 6d; prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; sucking calves, 18s to 30s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 20s each. Beasts, 523: cows, 179; sheep, 3560; calves, 151; pigs, 375.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—There was a full average supply of meat on offer to-day, yet the demand was steady at our quotations:—Per 8lb., by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; ditto small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 0d. ROBERT HERBERT.

BRADFORD PIECE MARKET, Thursday, Nov. 14.—There is a fair demand for goods suitable for the winter, and the business done in Lastings, Damasks, Moreens, &c., has been active; but for Merinos, Orleans, &c, which are for dress purposes, there is not that animation among the buyers for the home market, which the late favourable harvest led the manufacturers to anticipate. In prices there is no change worthy of note.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(*From our City Correspondent.*)

The Consol Market has displayed an upward tendency during the week, the advance having been gradual from 100¼ to ⅜ to the closing price of 100½. On Wednesday a few bargains were done at 100⅝, but this induced some realising, and the price receded. The Exchequer Bill Market also improved from 57 60 (Monday's quotation) to 63 65 on Wednesday, but this has since yielded to sales, and the closing quotation is 64 62. The demand for money having somewhat decreased within the last few days, is the assigned cause for the rise, but the market is any thing but firm for either Consols or Exchequer Bills at the present advanced quotations. The variations in the heavy stock have been very trifling, and the closing quotations are, Three per Cent. Reduced, 99⅞; Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent., 102¼; Bank Stock, 206; India Bonds, 81 to 83; India Stock, 288; Long Annuities, 12.

There has been some animation in the Foreign Market during the week, and transactions in Spanish have been numerous, if not heavy, in amount. Monday's market was steady, but on Tuesday the Active Stock advanced to 24½, and the Three per Cents. to 35⅝ ⅞. The party for a fall, however, changed the prices on Wednesday, by selling on the strength of some unfavourable rumours; and the price receded to 24 to ⅛ for the Actives; the Five per Cents., 35½ to ¼. This price has again receded upon the news of an insurrection in Castile; but the quotation was not materially worse, the Actives closing at 24, and the Three per Cents. 35 to ⅛. Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents. close at 62⅞; Four per Cent. Certificates, 97; Five per Cents., 99½; and Portuguese, which has not recovered last week's depression, closes at 54½.

The Railway Market, although steady in regard to prices, still continues heavy, and business is nearly suspended on the newly-projected lines. The South Western Railway propose to capitalise their shares, &c., converting them into a transferable stock. South Eastern shares have declined to 38½; a result that might be anticipated from such an additional issue of new shares. Birmingham Stock has also receded to 217. Great Western close at 139⅞; Birmingham and Gloucester, 98; Bristol and Exeter, 69½; Eastern Counties, 13⅞ to 14; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 58 to 59; Croydon, 16; Brighton, 47¼; South Western, 76; London and York, 2⅛; Midlands, 108 (ex. New); Norwich and Brandon, 12¼; Lincoln and Sheffield, 34s. to 36s.; Glasgow and Dumfries, 19s.: Trent Valley, 7⅞; Dovers, 38¼; Sheffield and Manchester, 96½ to 97; Paris and Orleans, 40; Boulogne and Amiens, 3⅞; Orleans and Vierzon, 9⅞; Orleans, Tours, and Bordeaux, 4⅜; Paris and Rouen, 38½; Rouen and Havre, 22½.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Business was rather dull yesterday in the English House. Prices, however, were maintained; Exchequer Bills only quoting a fraction lower. Nothing of importance occurred in the Foreign House, and the Railway Market was rather flat, at the previous day's quotations.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, Nov. 19.

BANKRUPTS.—J. SEDMAN, 18, Queen-street, Cheapside, colour merchant. J. LAWRENCE, Northampton, tobacconist. C. S. HARVEY, 5, George-street, Hanover-square, dressmaker. C. CASH, Whitechapel-road, ironmonger. T. COOPER, 33, Aldgate High-street, City, coffee-house-keeper, and 33, Leadenhall-street, clerk S. HARVEY, East Mersea, cattle-dealer. S. T. WATSON and W. BYERS, Skinner-street, woollen warehousemen. J. CRAVEN and J. HARDMAN, Thornes, Yorkshire, dyers. J. CRAVEN, J HARDMAN, and G. CRAVEN, jun., Holme, Yorkshire, dyers. J. BROADBENT, Kexby, Lincolnshire, wheelright. B. OSBORNE, Sheffield, table-knife manufacturer. R. ROCHESTER, Hartlepool, Durham, butcher. R. B. PALMER, Bath, watchmaker. C. BONES, Bath, shoemaker. T. MANN, Leicester, paper-hanger. J. SHARPLES, Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer. J. SUGDEN, Leeds, machine maker.

FRIDAY, Nov. 22.

WAR-OFFICE, Nov. 22.—3rd Dragoon Guards: Cornet R. Croker to be Lieutenant, vice Forde; J. W. Thompson to be Cornet, vice Croker. 15th Light Dragoons: Lieut. J. Surman to be Captain, vice Baird; Cornet M. E. Hoare to be Lieutenant, vice Surman.

1st Grenadier Guards: W. H. B. de Horsey to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Oswald.

2d Foot: Capt. J. E. H. Price to be Captain, vice Stirling; Lieut. T. L. Leader to be Lieutenant, vice Ratcliff. 4th: G. Leslie to be Ensign, vice Anderson. 13th: Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. T. Van Straubenzee to be Major, vice Havelock. 16th: Lieut. Kirk to be Paymaster, vice Pierse. 21st: Second Lieut. Tuke to be First Lieut., vice Edwards; P. Deare, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Tuke. 22nd: Lieut. T. H. Ratcliff to be Lieut., vice Leader. 24th; H. H. Massey, M D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Donald. 25th: Ensign W. T. Potts to be Ensign, vice Clancy. 28th: Capt. J. Stirling to be Captain, vice Pryce. 31st: Assist.-Surg. J. Donald to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Jenkins. 33rd: T. Slack, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Murphy. 34th: Colour-Serg. T. Williamson to be Quartermaster, vice O'Brien. 39th: Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. Havelock to be Major, vice Van Straubenzee. 57th: Ensign J. Clancy to be Ensign, vice Potts. 78th: Lieut. F. Colegrave to be Lieutenant, vice Austen. 85th: Lieut. W. W. Maunsell to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major St. Quintin; Ensign W. Williamson to be Lieutenant, vice Maunsell; G. Warde to be Ensign, vice Williamson. 86th: M. S. Todd to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Stewart. 87th: Lieut. J. W. Austin to be Lieutenant, vice Colegrave. 94th: Lieut. A. Maclean to be Adjutant, vice Waite; Ensign H. W. B. Cleveland to be Lieutenant; N. B. Walton to be Ensign, vice Cleveland. 98th: B. Viret to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Blake.

2nd West India Regiment.—Lieut. L. C. W. H. Fitz-Gerald to be Captain, vice Jenkins; Ensign B. W. A. Sleigh to be Lieutenant, vice Fitz-Gerald; D. O'Brien, to be Ensign, vice Sleigh.

STAFF.—Lieut. W. A. Courtenay, from half-pay 39th Foot, to be Adjutant of a Recruiting District, vice Maguire, promoted, Nov. 22.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Assist. Surg. E. H. Blake, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Force, vice Apothecary O'Hara

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.—J. WALKER and C. WHITE, builders, Jewry-street, Aldgate.

BANKRUPTS.—J. BURGESS, farmer, Cratfield, Suffolk. T. SHERWOOD, brick-maker, Tilehurst, Berkshire. J. E. VARDY, Portsmouth, draper. J. H. UTTING, Newman-street, Oxford-street, upholsterer. W. JACKSON, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, paper hanger. F. BLUNDELL, New Sarum, Wiltshire, grocer. J. STAPLES, Cottenham, Cambridgeshire, painter. S. ECCLES and C. RIDING, Manchester, linen manufacturers. R. ROCHESTER, Hartlepool, Durham, butcher. W. NEWTON, Bath, coal merchant. M. TOMKINSON, Kidderminster, linen draper.

BIRTHS.

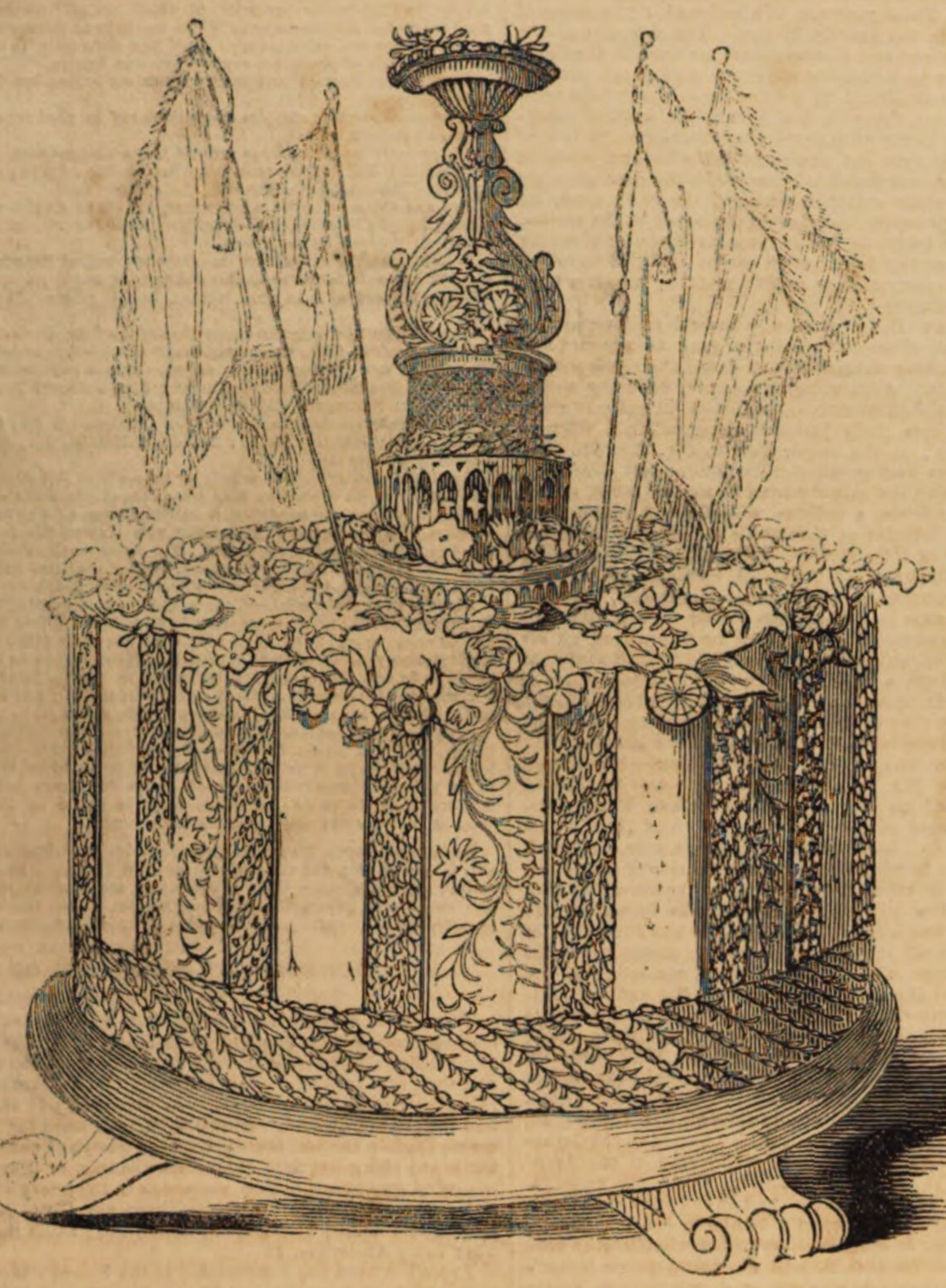
At Cadiz, the lady of Francis Lonexgan, Esq., of a son.——At Earl's-court, Mrs. Thomas Gorham Reed, (late Miss P. Horton) of a daughter.——At Batheaston, Somersetshire, the lady of Captain Sydney Colpoys Dacres, R N., of a son.——At Ickleford-house, near Hitchin Herts, the Hon. Mrs Frederick Ryder, of a son.——At Ashley-park, Surrey, Lady Fletcher, of a daughter.——At Forde House, Devonshire, the lady of Henry Cartwright, Esq., High Sheriff of the County, of a daughter.——At Newport, Isle of Wight, the lady of Lieut. Frederic Sidney, R.N. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Portsea, Edward, son of the late Sir Hardinge Gifford, to Rosamond Pennell, eldest daughter of William Pennell, Esq.——At Leighton, Sampson S. Lloyd, of Birmingham, banker, to Emma, third daughter of the late Samuel Reeve, Esq.——At Leyton Church, Essex, the Rev. Charles Kemble, M.A., to Charlotte, second daughter of Stephen Wildman Cattley, Esq.——At Brompton, the Rev. P. C. Nicholson, to Mary, daughter of Isaiah Linwood Verity, Esq, late Major of the 92nd Highlanders.——At Brixton, Francis Bechely Ede, to Susan, second daughter of John Illidge, Esq.——At St. Marylebone Church, Arthur Kennedy Forbes, Esq., of Newstone, Neath, Ireland, to Euphemia, daugater of the late Colonel Nicol, Adjutant General of the Bengal Army.

DEATHS.

At Durham, the Rev. James Frederic Townsend, B.A. of University College, Oxford.——At Portland-place, Isabella, widow of the late General Ross, aged 79.——At Clifton, Agnes, widow of Edward Archbold, Esq., of Ewell, Surrey, and only sister of the late Sir Thomas Reid, Bart.——Frederick Charles Rawlinson, Esq., of Friern-place, Peckham-common, in the 76th year of his age.——The Rev. Edward Henry Greene, of Lawford-hall, Essex.——At her house in Upper Grosvenor-street, Mrs. Charlotte Milner, in the 92nd year of her age.——At Blackwall, Halifax, Miss Holmes, aged 75.——At Weston-super-Mare Anna Eliza, widow of the late Captain Lamb, of Leamington, aged 51.——At Lambeth, Alfred Godfrey, youngest son of Mr. J. L. Coombs, in his 6th year.——After a short illness Sarah Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Hougham Hudson, Esq., of the Civil Service, Cape of Good Hope.——After a protracted illness, Elizabeth Ann, the beloved wife of Hougham Hudson, Esq.



THE BURGHLEY CHISTENING CAKE.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO BURGHLEY.

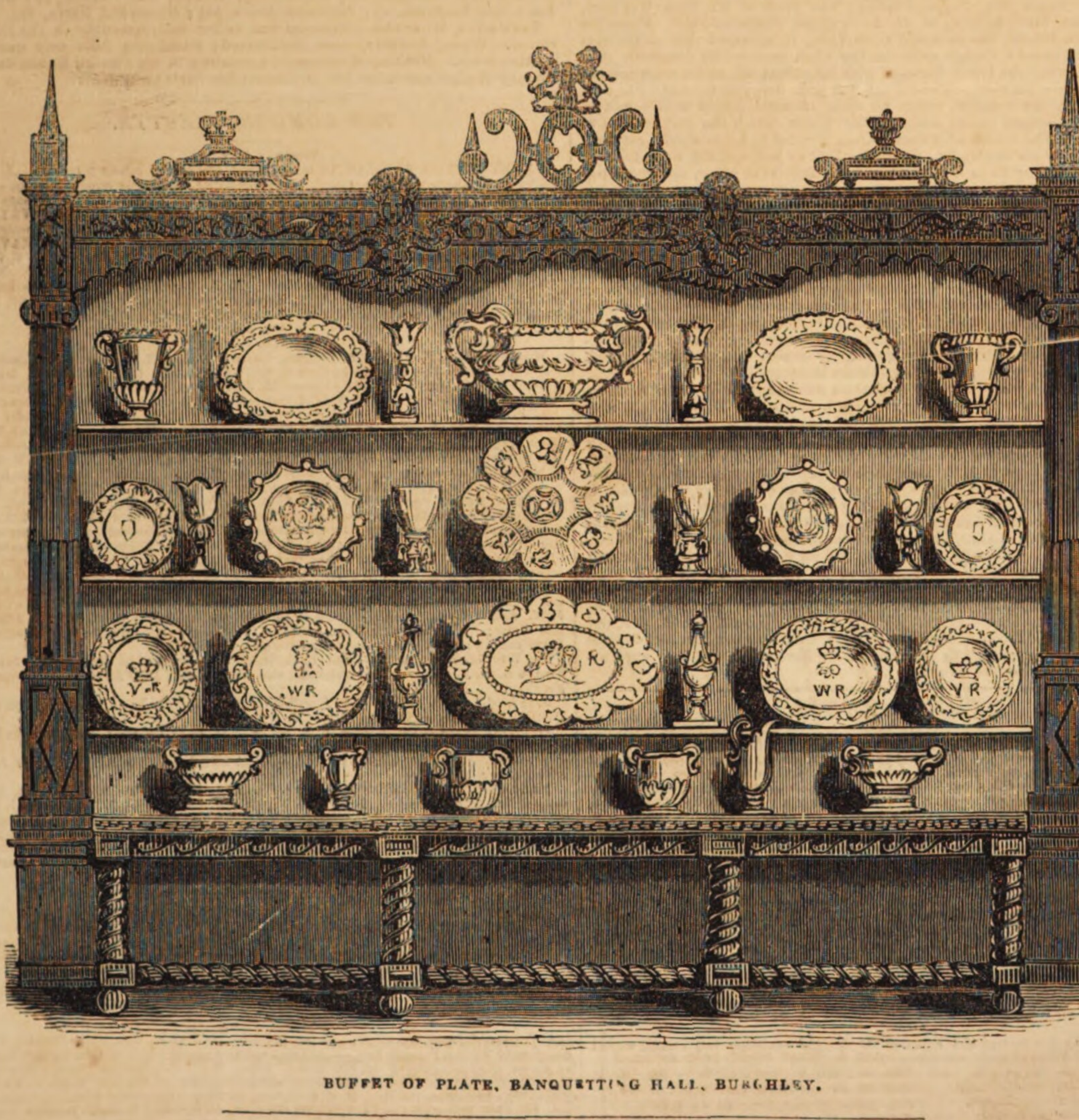
(Continued from page 329).

At the Ball at Burghley, on Thursday evening, Adams's band was in attendance, and performed in the presence of her Majesty and Prince Albert, an entirely new selection of quadrilles, polkas, waltzes, &c.

A correspondent has forwarded us the accompanying anecdote :—

A lady, residing not an hundred miles from Wolverton, was commanded to be at Weedon on Tuesday, should the Queen stop there, as her services would be required. The lady started for the occasion; but, to her great grief, found the train would proceed to Rugby, and not stop at Weedon. Her feelings may be better imagined than described when she heard this, and, of course, all hope for her was lost. When near Crick, the whistle sounded, and the train slackened its pace; and from some cause, which proved fortunate in the end, it eventually stopped, and the lady alighted, determined to remain there rather than proceed. To use her own words, she was heedless of the consequences of being on the line, and burst into tears. An engine-driver near at hand saw her distress, and on hearing her case, offered to take her back to Weedon on his engine, if she had the courage for the journey. She gladly accepted the offer, although in a delicate state of health, and arrived at Weedon in time, having performed the journey in four minutes and a half. This, we believe, is the first instance of a lady riding on an engine, and some of our fair ones would faint at the bare idea of such a flying visit through the air—standing, not seated.

⁂ Erratum at page 312 : for "Kelton-stone," read "Ketton-stone."



BUFFET OF PLATE, BANQUETTING HALL, BURGHLEY.

"THE COTTAGER'S DAUGHTER." *

"This ballad was suggested by a well-known and interesting story told of a certain noble family in England."—*Note by Thomas Moore.*

"You remember Ellen."—*Irish Melody.*

You remember Ellen, our hamlet's pride,
How meekly she blessed her humble lot,
When the stranger, William, had made her his bride,
And Love was the light of their lowly cot.
Together they toiled through winds and rains,
Till William at length, in sadness said,
"We must seek our fortune on other plains;"
Then, sighing, she left her lowly shed.

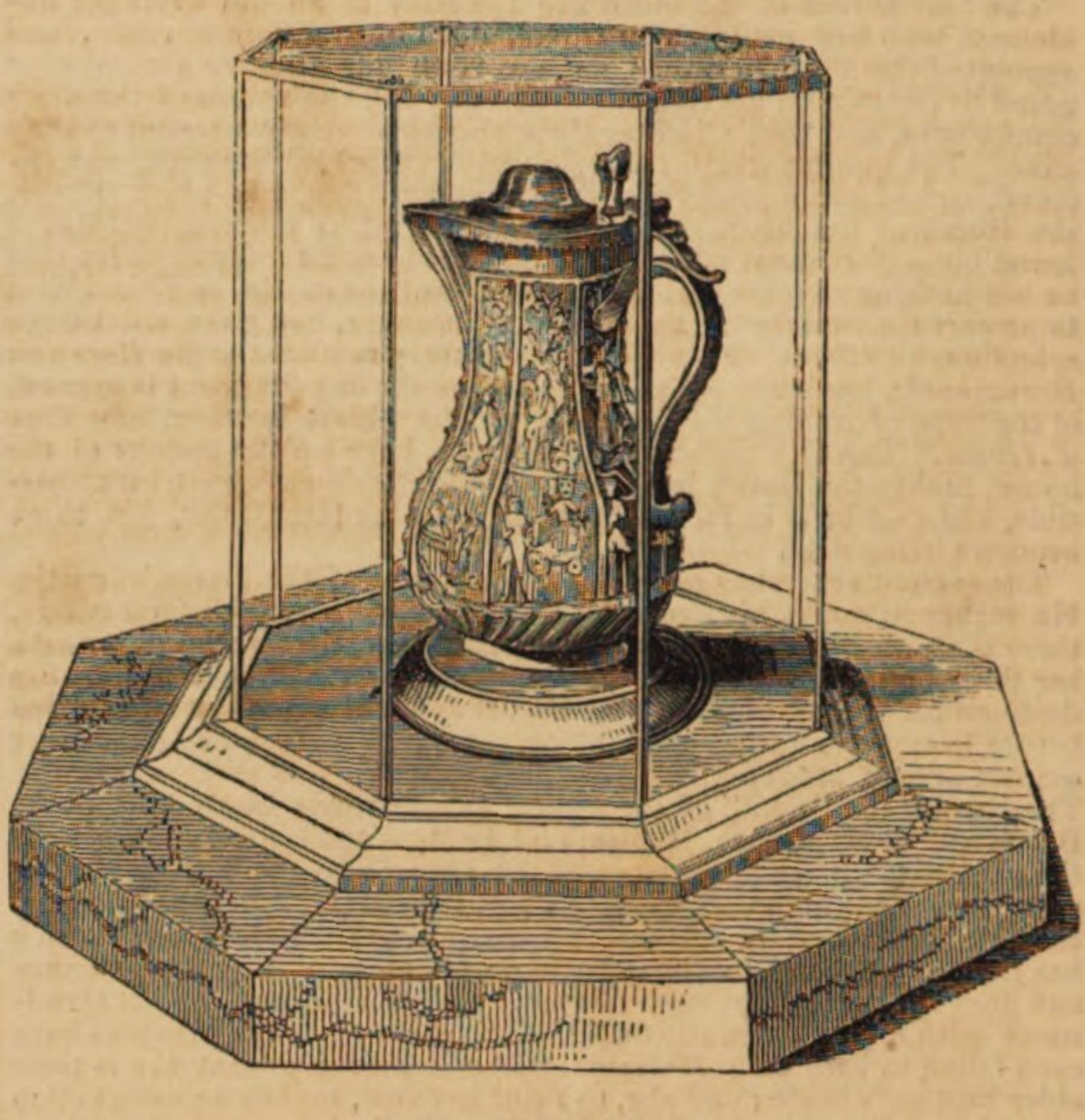
They roam'd a long and a weary way,
Nor much was the maiden's heart at ease,
When now, at the close of one stormy day,
They see a proud castle among the trees.
"To-night," said the youth, "we'll shelter there;
The wind blows cold, the hour is late:"
So he blew the horn with a chieftain's air,
And the porter bowed, as they pass'd the gate.

"Now welcome, lady," exclaim'd the youth,
"This castle is thine, and these dark woods all."
She believed him crazed, but his words were truth,
For Ellen is lady of Rosna Hall!
And dearly the lord of Rosna loves
What William, the stranger, woo'd and wed;
And the light of bliss, in these lordly groves,
Shines pure as it did in the lowly shed.

---

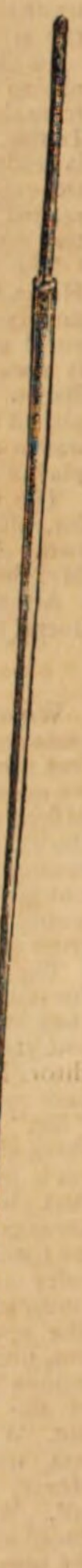
* See our last Number.

SHAKSPEARE'S JUG AND CANE.



SHAKSPEARE'S JUG.

The first of these accredited relics of Shakspeare was formerly the property of Edwin Lees, Esq., of Forthampton Cottages, near Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, and was sold by auction in May, 1841. It has since been exhibited in the west of England, and has attracted very considerable attention. The accompanying details are from a handbill, printed by Mr. Bennett, of Tewkesbury :—



This Jug is of cream-coloured earthenware, about nine inches in height, and sixteen round in the largest part, and somewhat in the shape of a modern coffee-pot. It is divided longitudinally into eight compartments, each horizontally subdivided; and within these the principal deities of the Grecian Mythology are represented in rather bold relief. Jupiter and Juno, Bacchus, Diana, Mercury Apollo, Mars, &c., are all plainly distinguishable by their thrones, chariots, or characteristic animal attendants.

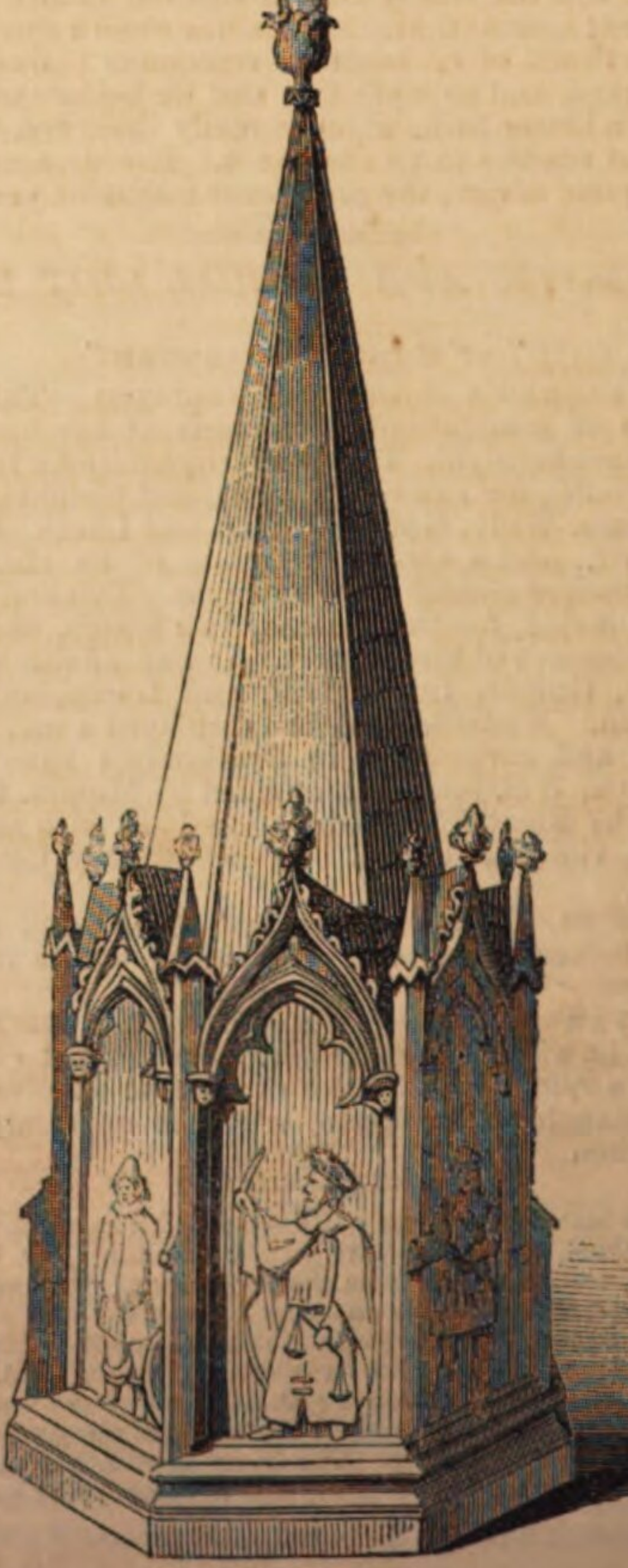
To preserve the interior from dust, and the rim from accident, a silver top and edging were added about forty years ago, with a small medallion of Shakspeare upon it, inscribed "William Shakspeare, at the age of 40." The precious relic is kept beneath a carved covering, shown in the engraving.

As this interesting relic was never, until within the last six years, out of the possession of the collateral decendants of the "immortal bard of Avon," it becomes necessary to trace its history. Its possessor (Mr. Lees) purchased it from a daughter of the late James Kingsbury, Esq., of Tewkesbury. whose wife inherited it from her mother. This lady, whose name was Richardson, was, through her husband, whom she survived, related to the Hart family, direct descendants of Shakspeare's sister Joan; and the Harts, having fallen into depressed circumstances, gave up the Jug to their relative, Mr. Richardson, in compensation for a considerable debt owing to him, about 1787. Sarah Hart, who thus disposed of the Jug, was the fifth in descent from Shakspeare's sister Joan, who married William Hart, of Stratford-upon-Avon, and previously to this the Harts had constantly kept the Jug as brought into their family by Joan Shakspeare.

It appears, from Shakspeare's will, that he left his sister Joan all his wearing apparel, together with the house in which he was born; besides which, other property that had been Shakspeare's was devised to the Hart family by Lady Barnard, the grand-daughter of Shakspeare, in whom the line of Shakspeare's own body terminated. It, therefore, becomes certain, that various relics of Shakspeare were at one time in their possession. Of these, however, none appear to have been treasured with any care except this Jug, which was ever denominated Shakspeare's, as having truly belonged to the immortal bard. The facts here stated, however, challenge the fullest investigation—the Hart family yet existing in Tewkesbury, and the Jug having been long ago noticed and described by Sir Richard Phillips, in the *Monthly Magazine*, and in Mr. Bennett's *Tewkesbury History and Register*.

The present possessor of the Jug, Mrs. Fletcher, a descendant of the immortal bard, tried to prevent it from going from the Shakspeare family. She was outbid, and Mrs. Mary Tuberville, of Charlton-house, bought it for £30. At the second day's sale of her effects, however, at a cost of nineteen guineas, Mrs. Fletcher re-bought the Jug, and, during the week of the Festival, hundreds of persons availed themselves of the opportunity of inspecting it.

The Cane is of the Malacca species, in beautiful preservation, the enamel being untouched. In length it is 4 feet 7½ inches, 4 inches in circumference at the thickest part, and at the set-off for the hand of 10 inches it is 3½ inches round. It has evidently, at some time or other, been mounted, and has had a ferrule 5 inches long, but these mountings have been removed. It was long in the family of the Harts of Tewkesbury, and it is only a few days ago that the stick was purchased by Mrs. Fletcher, one of the few surviving descendants of the venerated owner.



THE CASE IN WHICH SHAKSPEARE'S JUG IS KEPT

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

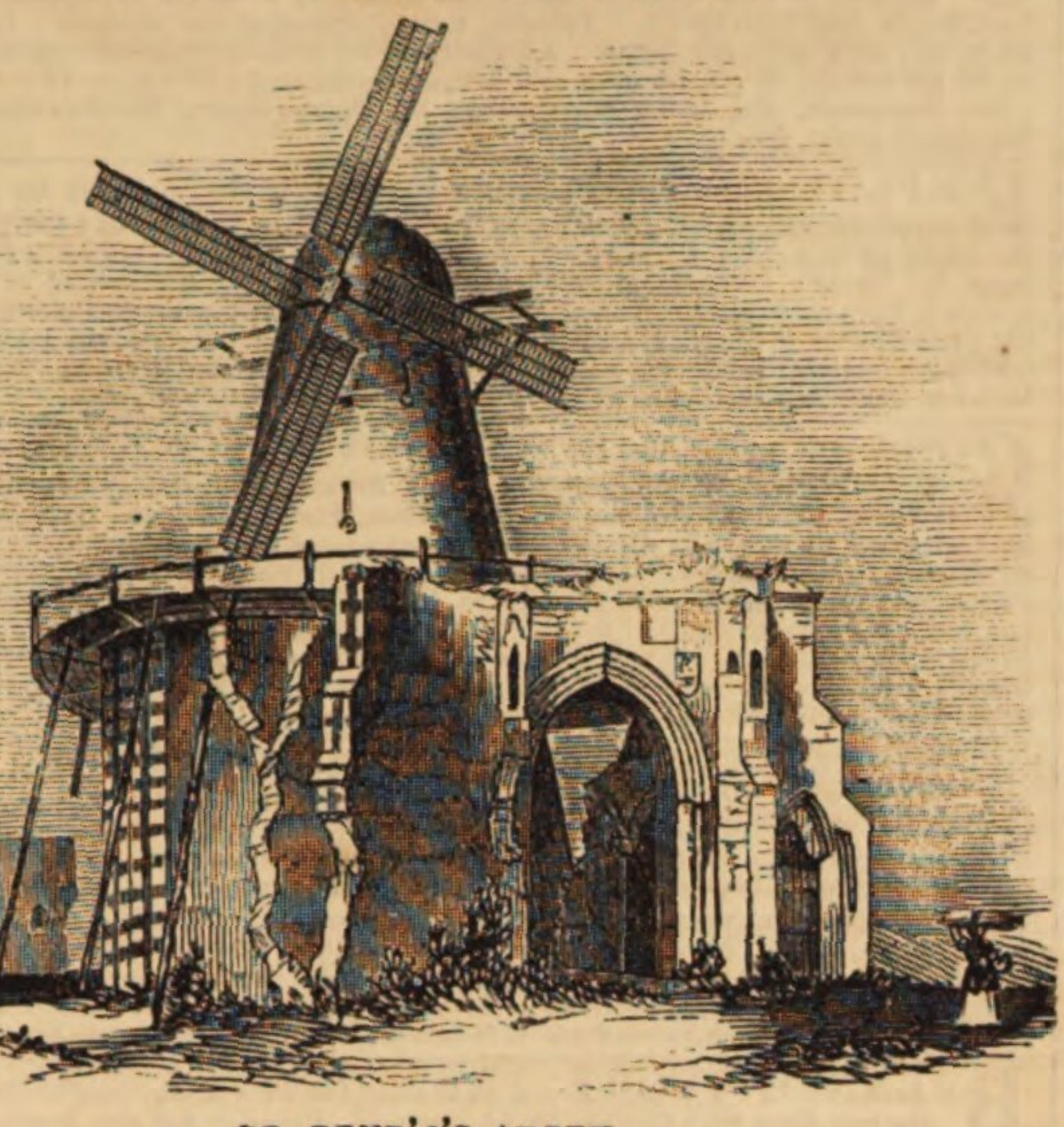
ABBEY OF ST. BENE'T'S, NORFOLK.

The county of *Norfolk* literally teems with ecclesiastical antiquities: her very villages, in many instances, can boast of a plurality of churches, while the magnitude of her monastic institutions attests the piety or pride of bygone generations, and offers an interesting study to the modern antiquary.

Constructed at an epoch more remote than the generality of similar structures in the same county—endowed with large possessions, occupying a fertile and well-watered site, and combining within itself the conventual characteristics of a religious house with the solidity of a Norman stronghold—the Abbey of St. Bene't's appears at a very early period to have borne a high degree of importance as an ecclesiastical foundation, and to have assumed a very belligerent aspect as a fortified place. Founded *by* royalty (in the reign of Canute), we find it assuming the defensive, and stoutly resisting a very unceremonious visit *from* royalty, in the reign of the Conqueror. The siege then carried on was, however, brought to an abrupt conclusion by the perfidy of a monk, who yielded up the place upon condition of succeeding to the Abbacy. He gained his point, and was very properly executed as a traitor. In 1469, the Abbey was again visited by royalty, but on this occasion the visit was a friendly one, and a very showy equestrian procession repaired hither from Norwich, for the purpose of presenting a petition to the King's mother. In the reign of Edward IV., the parsimonious administration of the revenues of this Abbey gave rise to the perpetration of some doggrel, which is preserved as a literary curiosity.

At the period of the Dissolution, the revenues of the Abbey are stated by Speed to have been £677 9s. 8d. One Bishop Rugge exchanged these for those of Norwich, but binding himself at the same time to maintain the prior and twelve monks, he found himself unable to do so, and resigned, upon an annual pension of 200 marks. A contemporary versifier has thus commented on the circumstance:—

"Poor Will, thou *rugged* art and ragged all,
  Thy Abbey cannot bless thee in such fame;
To keep a palace fair, and stately hall,
  When gone is thence what should maintain the same.
First pay thy debts, and hence return to cell,
  And pray the blessed saint whom thou dost serve,
That others may maintain the palace well—
  For if thou stay'st, we all are like to starve."



ST. BENE'T'S ABBEY.

It is worthy of remark that the Abbey of St. Bene't's is the only one in England which can still boast of an abbot, and a mitred abbot—the Bishop of Norwich taking his seat in the House of Lords as Abbot of St. Bene't's.

All that now remains of this once magnificent edifice is the gateway, shown above, upon the walls of which a draining-mill has been erected. The ground-plan of the building and its appurtenances may, however, still be traced, and a melancholy contrast drawn, by the help of imagination, between its past grandeur and its present desolation.

NEW MUSIC.

MORE POLKAS! Lanner's John Bull Polka. Arranged for the Pianoforte. By AUGUSTUS MEVES. R. Cocks and Co.

Cleverly arranged, but time thrown away. We are heartily sick of these saltatory barbarisms.

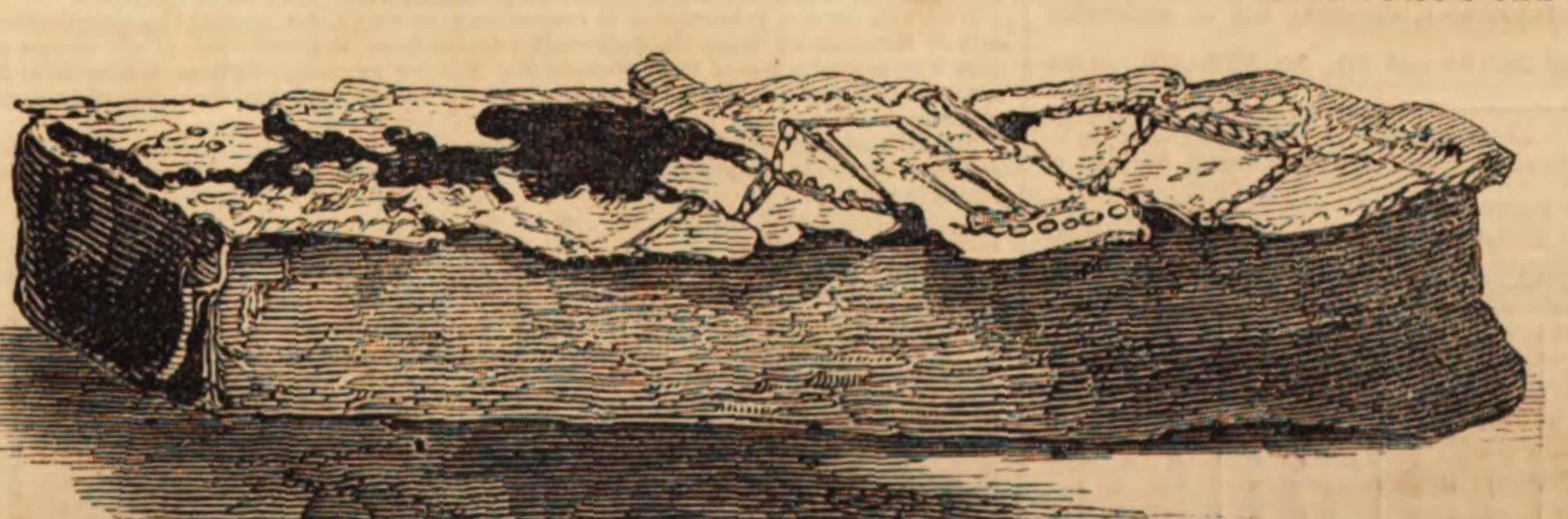
CLARE'S PSALMODY. Parts I to VI. Cocks and Co.

This collection of Psalms, Hymns, Chants, &c., contains many beautiful melodies, adapted to the purpose professed by the author or editor, Mr. Clare, in a very happy manner. But still there is a monotony about it which would satiate and fatigue the most devoted psalmodist. Moreover, we do not like to see melodies detorted from their original purposes, even to make psalm tunes of them; and, again, why should not rhythm be attended to in their arrangement for the conventicle as well as for any other locality. The frequent occurrence of the horrid, expletive ninth bar is intolerable. To introduce rounds into psalmody is bad taste. The canon of "Non nobis," by Byrd, is not in the fifth, but in the fourth and eighth below. Mr. Clare's canon, "Non nobis," after the other's, was a bold attempt; but he seems to have had Cherubini's "Perfida Clori" more in view than the immortal production of old Tallis's pupil. On the cover of this publication it is stated to be "complete in three parts," and yet *six* have been published. What does this mean? On the whole, it is neatly got up, and, no doubt, will prove a favourite with those whose taste inclines them to the style of music contained in its numbers. *Chacun à son goût.*

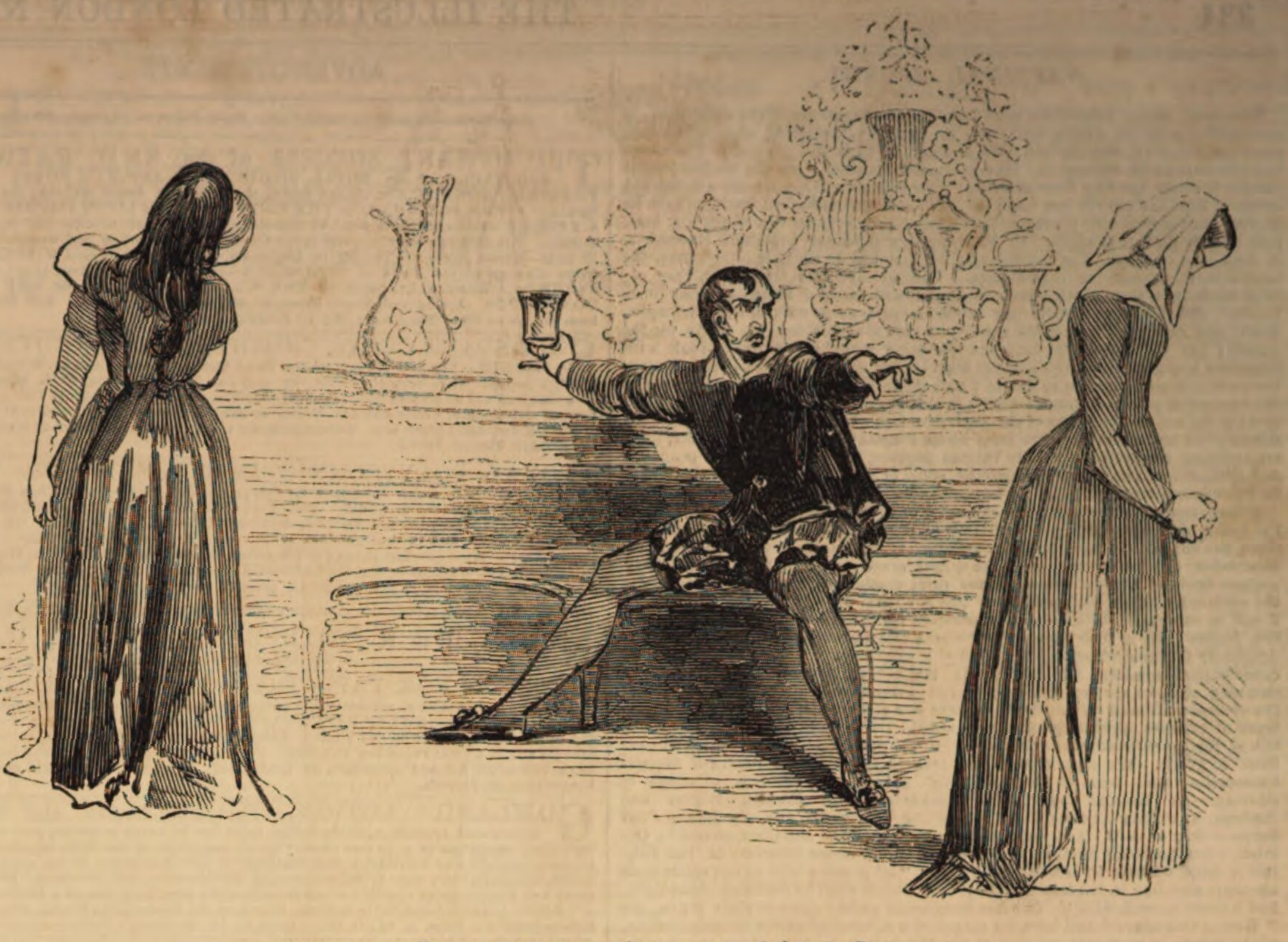
JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.—Not content with the Procrustean task of making English, Irish, and Scotch airs fit the measure of quadrille, whether they would or not, M. Jullien has turned the principal airs of the Principality into most amusing distortions. The set commenced very appropriately with the bold air "The Rising of the Sun," which was admirably instrumented and performed. Mr. Roberts, the Cambrian minstrel, of whom some time ago we gave a portrait, next followed, and executed some variations on the air of "Sweet Richard," which excited universal applause. The various solos by Barret, Lazarus, Baumann, and Kœnig, were given in their usual delicious and finished style. The *tout ensemble* produced a splendid effect.

CURIOUS LEADEN COFFIN.

This interesting relic was lately found by some workmen in the employment of Mr. Forster, of Bow, while excavating near the Old Ford, at Stratford. It is preserved at the Bombay Grab, at Bow, for the inspection of the antiquary, and such persons as cherish respect for objects which throw a light upon the customs of other days; whilst it presents a rare example of ancient art, illustrative of one of the modes of sepulture in this country. Mr. Forster gave early information of the discovery to the Society of Antiquaries, in consequence of which, Mr. C. R. Smith, accompanied by Mr. Stock, of Poplar, have examined and made drawings of the coffin, which is considered by those gentlemen to be either Romano-British or Saxon. The field in which it was found is near the ancient *road*; on the sides of highways, the Romans and other nations were accustomed to bury *their* dead, either entire, or in sarcophagi of stone or lead; or in urns, when the bodies were burned.



LEADEN COFFIN FOUND AT BOW.



SCENE FROM "THE CITY MADAM," AT SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.

SCENE FROM "THE CITY MADAM."

Our artist has here portrayed an effective scene from Massinger's play of "The City Madam," lately revived, and performed, with some alterations, at Sadler's Wells Theatre. It is the scene in which *Luke*, frantic with his vast accession of wealth, revenges himself upon *Lady Frugal*, her daughters, and servant *Millescent*, by turning them out of doors. The following is from the text of Massinger:—

Luke. I'll cut off
Whatever is exorbitant in you
Or in your daughters, and reduce you to
Your natural forms and habits: not in revenge
Of your base usage of me, but to fright
Others by your example: 'tis decreed
You shall serve another, for I will
Allow no waiter to you. Out of doors
With these useless drones!

* * * * * *

Lady Frugal. I am sick, and meet with
A rough physician. O my pride and scorn!
How justly am I punished!
Mary. Now we suffer
For our stubbornness and disobedience
To our good father.
Luke. Get you in,
And caterwaul in a corner.
Lady Frugal. There's no contending.
(They go off.)

We had occasion, when noticing the production of this play, to speak highly of the acting of Mr. Phelps and Mrs. Warner in the two principal characters. There was a fine contrast between the humility of *Luke* in the earlier scenes of the play and his terrible wrath upon his elevation. Equally marked was the performance of the lady in her two positions of arrogance and utter dependence. We may honestly recommend our readers to go and witness this representation.

SCENE FROM THE COMEDY OF "OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS."

Our illustration represents the fifth act scene, wherein the good *Rural* is overwhelmed with the reproaches of everybody, just as he imagines he has been serving them. Mr. Farren's transition from the natural to the hysterical laughter, and subsequent weeping, was a wonderful piece of acting, alone sufficient to stamp him a great artist.

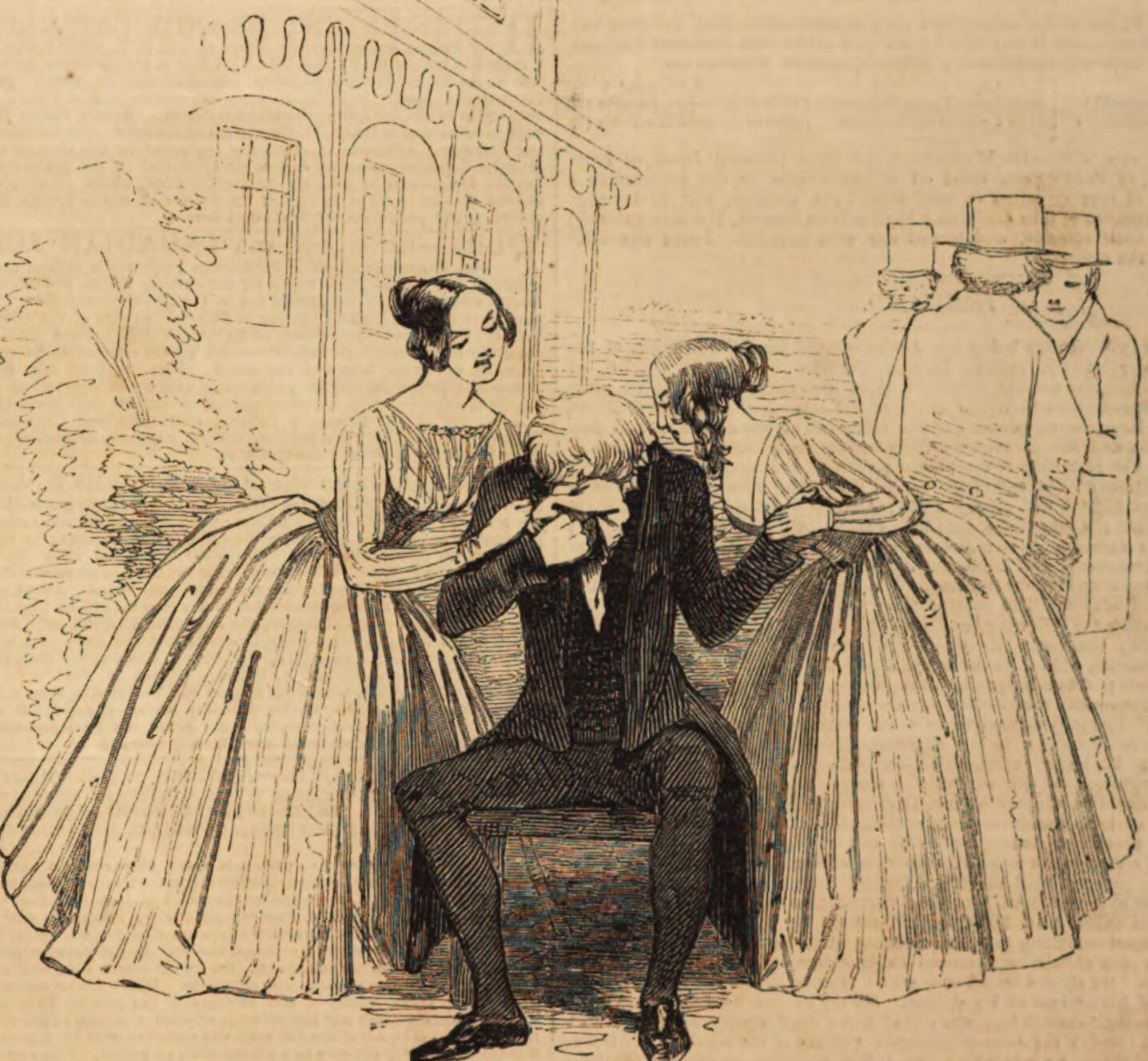
Enter Lady Alice Hawthorn, Littleton Coke, Miss Rocket, and Roebuck, to Rural.

Rur. Aha! at last they are here, my blest ones, and I am free—give me your hands.

Roe. When you have severed our hearts for ever.

Rur. Eh!

Kate. Oh, Sir, you have destroyed the only hope of my existence.



SCENE FROM THE NEW COMEDY OF "OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

Rur. What!

Lady A. What could have actuated you to such a deed; or did you betray us to the Earl and the Colonel, and agree to compromise us into obedience.

Rur. Bless me,—Littleton—

Lit. Do not look to me for help.

Rur. I—ah—*(aside)* the rascal is keeping up the joke because the old people are here.

Lady A. Exonerate yourself, Sir.

Rur. Ha!

Roe. What excusec an you—

Rur. Ha! ha!

Kate. You could not have mistaken.

Rur. Ha! ha! ha!

Lit. Can you not see, Sir, this is reality?

Rur. Ha! ha—*(chokes a laugh)* ha!

Lit. Is my ruin a subject for your mirth?

Rur. Ha! ha! *(in wonder, but continuing to laugh.)*

Lady A. It is inhuman!

Rur. Ah! ah! ah!

Lit. Or have you—yes, her suspicions are true, and you have betrayed me.

Rur. Ah! ah! ah!

Lit. And over such a deed you can laugh. Farewell for ever.

[*Rural bursts into a paroxysm of hysterical and convulsive laughter, Lady Alice Hawthorn runs to Rural on one side, Miss Rocket on the other, while Roebuck and Littleton Coke walk up and down on opposite sides.*

Lady A. Don't weep, it was no fault of yours. You would have aided our love if our foolish young hearts had not puzzled your kind old head.

Rur. He's gone! he's gone!

Lit. No, my dear friend, pardon my cruelty to you: I have slighted your affection—*(looking at Lady A.)*—and for what?

Rur. My heart, but I have ruined you.

Lit. No!

Rur. I have, I know I have; I have ruined my child—*my*—oh! forgive me, will you Littleton?

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Woodcraft, as our forefathers used to call the occupations of the sportsmen, is now busied with its winter work—or, to speak by the letter, afield—hunting, coursing, shooting, and certain river angling, being in full practice. The chace has commenced in earnest in "the provincial counties," as the Melton people designate every hunting district except their own; but Leicestershire being the cream of *ton*, has not yet put forth its pomp and circumstance. Fashion hath its degrees geometrical and chronometical; thus, your country squire dines at four, your courtly gallant at eight. In Finsbury-square winter begins in November, in Park lane in May. The old Surrey open their season on Michaelmas Day, the Quorn at Christmas, or thereabouts. Coursers are less fastidious; they ply their trade from October to March, and, as the ill-natured assert, at other times beside. The leash was never our especial sport, even with a wild Grampian ditch, and such gaze-hounds fleet and true as Caledonia delights to slip on the quarry: but for those who bait the plethoric wretches of Bushy-park with luxurious loungers from their parlour firesides, we hold tarring and feathering as too good. A gentleman *may* fish at Twickenham—if he likes—and according to the keepers of places of entertainment in that region, there is just now "glorious sport to be had by the lovers of the angle," a fact which cannot be doubted, considering the uninterested source from which it emanates. While, however, these are enjoying themselves in their various degrees, we will review the proposals and prospects of summer sporting—the state of the turf, and its contingencies for the coming year.

When racing first assumed the character of a national sport, it was solely in the hands of the aristocracy: the mighty of the land alone supported it—and to them was left the direction of all its details. It has grown into a democratical occupation, a popular pastime in the widest sense of the epithet—and an important agent of a great branch of our rural statistics: it is still wholly under the controul of class management: this is wrong, and if suffered to continue, it will be ruinous. With great consideration for the majority of the members of the Jockey Club in their capacity of citizens and gentlemen—as a body it is undoubtedly the most wrong-headed society in existence. It is no worse, as we conscientiously believe, but the world is fast getting into a very different way of thinking, and, we are bound to admit, not without cause. The suppression of the evidence adduced on the Ratan inquiry was a most unwise course. The pretence of expense preventing its being published was quite "too bad," as if any one of the sporting papers, or rather all, would not have been too happy to have done so gratis. We cannot trust ourselves to speak of the *laches* of Messrs. Crommelin and Ives in not availing themselves of the privilege of clearing the doubts about their connexion with Messrs. Rogers and Braham, by calling for the publication of the evidence. *Did the Jockey Club suppose they would?* And now, in the face of a rule of the Club, passed in October, 1842, declaring that, for the future, it would *never* interfere on the subject of bets, we have an announcement that "all persons who do not settle their accounts standing in the late Mr. Crockford's book shall be declared defaulters, and treated accordingly." This has been made public through their organ, the "Racing Calendar;" and here, by means of a channel of public communication, which stands in such relation to it as the Mississippi to Fleet-ditch, we declare that the honour of the Jockey Club is dependent upon the immediate showing of the state of those accounts. If, as the current belief is, members of that body are deeply interested in this settlement—if the average of these accounts stands on the creditor side of those parties—the step the Club has taken will be its final blow and fatal discouragement. We will not go into the question of the moral or social convenience of the system of betting on horse-racing—we deal with it as we find it—such is the province of a journalist. In that capacity we ask, why is not better care taken to superintend the interests of those who invest their money in such a speculation? There is hardly a merchant in the City but sports his "pony" on the Derby; many—such *is* the fact—who embark very serious ventures on the great races of the year. These look with much anxiety for the returns from Tattersall's—the turf exchange—and find all the daily papers of this vast metropolis, like the four Kings of Brentford (if there were so many), smelling at the same nosegay; *Times*, *Herald*, *Chronicle*, and *Post*, uniting in sweet concord of opinion on all matters connected with racing. The time cannot be remote when the West-end money articles will receive some of the attention now monopolised by the East: the public ought not to rest satisfied with vague statements that a horse is at such and such a price; they must be told by whom he is backed. The weight of business is transacted at Tattersall's, as at all marts of traffic by regular brokers. When we find that the prices of favourites are regulated by the operations of Messrs. Gally, Cloves, Ives, Clarke, Justice Hill, Hargrieves, and so forth, we shall know what to think of their real character, and how to separate the *bond* from the *mala fides*.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Our report this afternoon must be the same that it will be throughout the winter months, viz.—a thin attendance, and a flat market, with no results of sufficient importance to call for more than a table of the averages at the close:—

DERBY.

11 to 1 agst Alarm	30 to 1 agst Rebecca colt	40 to 1 agst Anti - Repealer (taken freely)
15 to 1 —— Forth's lot	33 to 1 —— Weatherbit (t)	
17 to 1 —— Kedger	33 to 1 —— Minikin colt	50 to 1 —— Flahowlagh
20 to 1 —— Cobweb colt	35 to 1 —— Fitz Allen (t)	50 to 1 —— Calypso's Dam
25 to 1 —— Idas (t)	35 to 1 —— Laird o'Cockpen	50 to 1 —— Seaman
25 to 1 —— Old England	35 to 1 —— Young Eclipse	100 to 1 —— John Davis
25 to 1 —— Newsmonger	40 to 1 —— Miss Whip colt	100 to 1 —— Christina colt
25 to 1 —— Pam (t)	40 to 1 —— Connaught Ranger	100 to 1 —— Desperation

THURSDAY.—So few of the subscribers were in attendance, that business was almost at a stand still, and it was only by fits and starts that sufficient business was got through to permit the following partial quotation of prices:—

25 to 1 agst Idas (t)	33 to 1 agst Minikin c. (t)	50 to 1 agst Seaman
25 to 1 —— Old England	35 to 1 —— Young Eclipse (t)	1000 to 10 —— St. Pancras (t)
33 to 1 —— Weatherbit (t)	33 to 1 —— Anti Repealer	2000 to 25 —— John Davis (t)

PRIZE-FIGHT FOR £20.—On Wednesday, the fight between Jones, of London, and Lawlor, of Paddington, came off at Greenhithe, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The men were light weights, and in betting Jones was the favourite at 6 to 4. A ring having been formed, the men entered accompanied by their seconds, and waged war with severity. Jones was ultimately declared the victor.

IRELAND.

THE RENT DAY.—Sunday being the day appointed for the collection of the O'Connell tribute at the various Roman Catholic chapels in Dublin, of course every exertion was used to procure a good amount of rent. At an early hour the tax-collectors took their old stand at the several chapel doors, armed with formidably large pewter-plates for the reception of the offerings, and furnished with tables and the necessary writing apparatus to record the names of liberal donors. The following is the official return of the sums collected, so far as could be ascertained:—Metropolitan parish, including receipts applicable to the credits of that district and office, £536; Andrew's parish, £457; Michael and John's, £255; Catherine's, £140; Paul's, £100; Michan's, £209; Nicholas, £180; James's, £140; Andrew's, £90; Rathmines, £160; Donnybrook, £72; Kingstown and adjuncts, £140; Sundries, £255. Several parishes have not yet sent in their returns. The aggregate will probably be between £3000 and £4000. The returns from the provincial towns, up to the present period, show the following results:—The amount from Cork city is £755; Waterford, £400; Drogheda, £210; Belfast, £200; Carrick-on-Suir, £188: Navan, £90; Thurles, £90; Enniscorthy, £90; Kells, £60; Mullingar, £93; Clones, £50; Caher, £64; Kilguade, £40; Ferns, £33; Dunboyne, £30.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The weekly meeting on Monday last was very thinly attended. The only circumstance worth notice was the reading of a letter from Mr. O'Connell referring to Mr. Sharman Crawford's plan of Federalism. Mr. O'Connell in his letter expressed his decided opposition to the plan, which he said, in his opinion, did not contain one single principle or matter of detail which ought or could be adopted by the Irish people in their noble struggle for the restoration of Irish nationality. Mr. O'Connell in his letter proceeds to say, "I may be greatly mistaken, but as far as I can form a hasty opinion, Mr. Crawford's plan seems to me to be an elaborate scheme to make matters worse than they are at present, and to reduce Ireland from a nominal equality with England to a real and vexatious provincial degradation. But there is one thing quite certain, and that is, that Mr. Crawford should be treated with the utmost courtesy and respect—nothing personal, nothing offensive should be said to him or of him. His plan should be discussed in language of perfect politeness and unmixed civility. He should be argued with; reasons should be given for the condemnation of his scheme of legislation. No cry should be raised—no nickname, as 'Federalist,' should be given; that name itself should be treated with becoming regard; and, if the Association agree with me in the rejection of his Federalism, let us do it in a mode which can inflict no pain, or create irritation; above all, let us do nothing which could discourage others from following the manly example he has given of laying his plan boldly and in detail before the Irish public." The rent for the week was announced to be £337.

ATTEMPTED CAPTURE OF GAMBLERS.—Considerable commotion was caused on Wednesday evening by an attempted capture of gamblers in the neighbourhood of Leicester-square by the police, under the direction of the superintendent of the C division of police. To effect an entry into those dens of infamy, the police have generally to resort to stratagem, in order to prevent an alarm being given; but, although their plans are usually well organised, they were not successful on this occasion in effecting their object, for before the caption and breaking into the establishment could be effected, the whole of the inmates succeeded in making their escape. The house in question adjoins Mr. Burford's Panorama, in Leicester-square, and it appears that the gamblers having by some means received intimation of the intended visit, lost no time in beating a retreat by taking to the roofs of the adjoining houses, from which they rushed into the lower apartments, to the great terror of the occupants, and gained the open street. One of the fellows had a narrow escape, by dropping on to the skylight of the Panorama, but fortunately he did not fall through, otherwise he would, probably, have been killed on the spot; as it was, he broke several squares of glass, and did considerable damage. He then clambered up the circular roof of the building, and jumped into the window of the adjoining house, which was open at the time, and ran down the stairs into the shop (a bonnet establishment), where he encountered three young women, who demanded his business, and by what means he entered the premises. The man offered a sum of money if they would allow him to escape, but seeing a crowd collecting in the street, he suddenly pushed them on one side and got clear off by taking to his heels and running at his utmost speed down Bear-street.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Eight o'clock on Thursday Evening.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS of the NEW NATIONAL SPECTACLE of the ROYAL FOX-HUNT at ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—MONDAY, Nov. 25, and during the Week, at Seven o'Clock, the splendid Spectacle of THE FOX-HUNT, or THE RACE-HORSE and LIFE'S COURSE of MAN and STEED, which exceeds in point of interest, splendour, and novelty, any former production. Fox-chase on the Stage and in the Circle, by Living Fox and complete Pack of Hounds—Epsom Races and Tribute to England's Queen—New Scenes of the Circle, and entire Change of the Feats of Horsemanship—concluding with (first time) A NEW FARCE, by J. BARBER, Esq., entitled THE WEAVER OF LYONS; or, THE THREE CONSCRIPTS. Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. BROADFOOT. Box Office open from Eleven to Five; Box-keeper, Mr. C. HONNER.

SACRED CONCERTS, CROSBY HALL, BISHOPSGATE WITHIN.—The first Concert of the Third Series will take place on WEDNESDAY the 27th instant, when Selections from the works of Handel, Haydn, Bach, Mozart, Mendelssohn, &c., will be performed. Principal vocalists, Misses Rainforth and Dolby; Messrs. Francis and Machin, with a chorus. Organ by Miss Mounsey. To commence at half-past seven, and terminate about ten. Subscription for two tickets for the series of Six Concerts, 25s.; Single Tickets, 2s. 6d.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The PROTEOSCOPE, a new apparatus for exhibiting OPAQUE OBJECTS in Nature and Art, showing continued novelties. The PHYSIOSCOPE, HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, DIVING-BELL and DIVER, DISSOLVING VIEWS, &c. &c. Dr. RYAN'S LECTURE daily, and in the Evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Professor Bachhoffner's varied Lectures abound in interesting experiments.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, half-price.—A new edition of the CATALOGUE, containing 300 additional Works of Art, &c. since the last revisal, is just published, price 1s.

NUMBER ONE ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

DESIGNS FOR TAPESTRY.—GIBBINS, 7, King-street, St. James's square, respectfully informs the public he has just returned from the Continent with the NEWEST PAPER PATTERNS—patterns on canvass, wools, silks, and canvasses from Berlin and Vienna, which, from the low Continental prices, he can offer for sale at a great reduction in prices. An assortment of 10,000 designs for sale, and some beautifully finished specimens of needlework, calculated for elegant presents.—7, King-street, St. James's.

GOWLAND'S LOTION.—This well-known and highly-appreciated appendage of the British toilet has for nearly a century past maintained unrivalled reputation as a perfect remedy for all impurities of the Skin, together with the valuable properties as a Preserver and Sustainer of the Complexion of the most congenial nature, removing every trace of Sallowness and Discoloration, and promoting the Transparency and Brightness of the Skin which constitute the peculiar graces of a fine complexion.—"ROBT. SHAW, London," is in white letters on the Government Stamp, without which none is genuine. Price, 2s. 9d., 5s. 6d.; quarts, 8s. 6d. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.

EXPRESSLY for INDIA.—THRESHER'S INDIA GAUZE WAISTCOATS, manufactured expressly for India, possess every advantage, without any of the inconveniences, of flannel waistcoats; the texture is exceedingly light, soft, and delicate, and, as an absorbent, it is superior to the finest flannels, and perfectly free from every irritating or disagreeable quality. They are manufactured by THRESHER and GLENNY, and can only be procured at their East India Outfitting Establishment, 152, Strand, London. It is very important to notice, that every article is marked "Thresher's India Gauze," as no other material possesses the same absorbent qualities.—N.B. Cadets and Assistant-Surgeons perfectly equipped, and lists of particulars may be had, on application at 152, Strand.

METROPOLITAN LOAN COMPANY. Established 1839. Offices, No. 1, Craven-street, Strand, London. Open from Eleven till Three o'Clock daily.—Loans are advanced by the Company on the security of two responsible housekeepers, in sums of £10 10s., £15, £20, £25, £30, £35, £40, £45, and £50, for periods of 25 weeks, at 2½ per cent., or of 50 weeks, at 5 per cent., at the option of the borrowers, to be repaid by weekly instalments. If the securities are approved by the directors at their weekly meeting, the loans are immediately advanced. Amounts exceeding £50 are advanced by special agreement with the directors. Forms of application, containing the rules and regulations, may be had at any hour of the day, price 2d.

Linton, Cambridgeshire, Nov., 1844.

GENTLEMEN,—You will oblige me by sending, by return of post, Two Boxes of your PHILOSOPHICAL REMEDY FOR CORNS. I have used one box for a very troublesome Corn, and it is now ENTIRELY ERADICATED. They were not at all inconvenient under the boot; and I have recommended them to several others, being the only thing of the kind I ever knew to answer COMPLETELY the desired end.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant, J. DONINGTON.

Sold by every respectable Medicine-vendor in the United Kingdom, at 1s. 1½d.; or sent free by post, on receipt of fifteen postage stamps, addressed to Messrs. JONES and Co. 201, Strand.

CHANDELIERS.—APSLEY PELLATT (late Pellatt and Green), Glass Manufacturer to her Majesty, Falcon Glass Works, Holland-street, Blackfriars, begs respectfully to announce that he has *recently enlarged* his Manufactory, and added a new Saloon to his former suite of SHOW ROOMS for the EXHIBITION of CHANDELIERS of an entirely new character, likewise engraved and cut table glass, such as he recently executed for her Majesty at the opening of the Royal Exchange; also China, Ironstone, and Earthenware, in tea, table, dessert, and ornamental goods, as well as an extensive and choice collection of Bohemian, Hungarian, and French vases, the latter selected by Mr. Pellatt at the recent French Exposition. On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the glass-blowing and steam-cutting works may be viewed. No connexion with any house in the City.

BETTS'S PATENT BRANDY CAPSULED.—Consumers of Brandy are respectfully informed that J. T. BETTS, Jun., and Co. will not be responsible for any BOTTLED BRANDY that is not protected against fraudulent substitution by the Patent Metallic Capsules, embossed with the words, "Betts's Patent Brandy, 7, Smithfield-bars." Sold by the most respectable wine and spirit merchants in town and country, at 3s. 6d. per bottle, the bottle included. Betts's Patent Brandy is used, in preference to foreign, at Guy's, St. George's, and the other principal Hospitals, &c., throughout the Kingdom. Attention is especially requested to the security afforded by the Patent Metallic Capsules. Country dealers are advertised in the provincial journals; and lists of London dealers may be obtained at the Distillery, where quantities of not less than two gallons may be supplied, in bulk at 18s. per gallon, and in bottles, the case and bottles included, at 20s per gallon.—7, Smithfield-bars.

FURS.—RUSSIAN and CANADIAN FUR COMPANY, 244, Regent-street.—The Proprietors respectfully inform the nobility, gentry, and public in general, that their Stock for the ensuing season is now complete, and consists of several novelties, both continental and of their own introduction, which have met with the approbation of the highest patrons of fashion, the élite of the aristocracy. They particularly call attention to their Stock of RUSSIAN TABLE and ERMINE, which have procured for them such high reputation, and which are not to be equalled, for quality and price, by any other house in the world. Every kind of Fur, from the American and European Continents, may be procured at this Establishment, or, at the Manufactory, 19, Lambs-conduit street, in immense variety, twenty per cent. lower than is usually charged.—E. C. BOURNE, Managing Proprietor, Russian and Canadian Fur Company, 244, Regent-street.—N. B. Furs cleaned, altered, repaired, or exchanged. Prices of cleaning Furs, Muffs, and Boas, 2s.; Cardinals, 3s.

IMPORTANT to the FASHIONABLE WORLD.—By far the most influential of all the graces that contribute to personal adornment, is the Hair. Its recovery, preservation, and improvement, proportionably concern the elegantés of our fashionable circles, and any information which will ensure these desirable results will be hailed as an inestimable boon. The following extract from the letter of a respectable chemist in Bridlington, will be read with the highest interest:—"A lady, a customer of mine, has found great benefit from the use of your Balm. About six months ago her hair nearly all fell off. I recommended her to try your BALM of COLUMBIA, which she did. In the course of a few applications the hair ceased to fall off. Before she had used one 3s. 6d. bottle, it began to grow very profusely, and she has now a beautiful head of hair.—I am, gentlemen, yours, respectfully, WM. SMITH, Chemist and Druggist, Market-place, Bridlington. To Messrs. C. and A. Oldridge, March 13, 1844."—C. and A. OLDRIDGE'S BALM of COLUMBIA causes the Hair to curl beautifully, frees it from scurf, and stops it from falling off; and a few bottles generally restore it again. It also prevents greyness. 3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. per bottle; no other prices are genuine.—OLDRIDGE'S BALM.—1, Wellington-street; the second house from the Strand.

COD LIVER OIL.—Another extraordinary case of Cure, with additional Testimony of the extraordinary value of this natural remedy in the CURE of GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, DISEASED JOINTS, SPINAL and GLANDULAR AFFECTIONS, LUMBAGO, SCROFULOUS ULCERS, and other external Diseases:—

OPINION OF DR. BREFELD, WITH REMARKABLE CASE OF CURE.

The Oil is of the greatest benefit in cases where the Gout or Rheumatism appear to have seized upon the whole system, and when, as the result of long suffering, the body is wasted, the process of nutrition very slow, there is want of sleep, loss of the vital powers, languid expression of the countenance, contraction of the muscles, &c. &c. Mrs. Mearman, 30 years old, had been confined to her bed, or room, and only in the warm summer months experienced a slight alleviation of her sufferings. Nearly the whole body was attacked, but principally the inferior extremities, back, and shoulders. Walking was entirely prevented by the insupportable pains, stiffness, and swelling of the joints. This patient was wasted, of a bleachy whiteness, and had lost all hope of relief, although originally of a strong and robust constitution. The use of the Oil daily was soon followed by a beneficial result, and, after some time, she was restored to a perfect state of health. This person was, three years from the time he first saw her, perfectly healthy, well nourished, blooming, and of robust appearance.

Sold in bottles, at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each, by JONES and Co., 201, Strand: SANGER, Oxford-street; HOOPER, chemist, Pall-mall; JOHNSTONE, Cornhill; and all respectable Medicine-vendors in Town and Country.

CAUTION—Observe the seal and address of JONES and CO., 201, STRAND, on the wrapper.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 26, Cornhill, London.—Capital £500,000.—Empowered by Act of Parliament.

DIVISION OF PROFITS:—

The steady success and increasing prosperity of the Society, has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a second Bonus, averaging 60 per cent., on the amounts invested on each policy effected on the Profit scale.

Age.	Sum.	Premium.	Year.	Bonus added.	Bonus in cash.	Permament reduction of Premium.	Sum the Assured may Borrow on Policy.
	£	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
60	1000	74 3 4	1837	170 9 3	77 5 1	12 3 9	346 2 3
			1838	144 2 2	64 5 6	9 16 4	296 13 4
			1839	116 16 0	51 5 11	7 11 9	247 4 5

The division of Profits is annual, and the next will be made in December of the present year.

This institution offers many important and substantial advantages with respect to both Life Assurances and Deferred Annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the Policy, two thirds of the premium paid (see table); also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity. Assurances for terms of years are granted on the lowest possible rates. F. FERGUSON CAMROUX, Secretary.

ALE! ALE! ALE!—Best, Brightest, Purest, and most in esteem by connoisseurs, to be had in Eighteen or Nine Gallon Casks, at 1s.!!! per Gallon, by addressing to the John Bull Brewery Office, 20, Philpot-lane, City. Sent to any part of London carriage-free.

SIX POUNDS of TEA, whether Black or Green, for 17s.; and small bright Gunpowder, in 12lb. boxes, at 4s. 6d. per lb.; 6lbs. of Coffee for 5s.—EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY'S OFFICES, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street.

CROSBY HALL VAULTS, 35, Bishopsgate-street Within. OLD BOTTLED WINES:—Port, 36s. and 42s.; Do., six years in bottle, 48s; Do., superior draught, 28s. and 33s.; Sherries, pale and brown, 36s. and 42s.; Bucellas, 32s.; Sherry (an excellent dinner wine), 28s.; Marsala, 24s per dozen. Bottles, 2s. 6d. per dozen; hampers, 1s. per dozen. *.* Marsala, per Quarter Pipe, £11 11s.

ROYAL EXCHANGE HANDKERCHIEFS, patronised by the Queen and Prince Albert.—Just published, a splendid Engraving of the new Royal Exchange, upon a Silk Handkerchief, showing the Eastern End, with the Clock, Tower, &c., from a beautiful Drawing by WILLIAM TITE, Esq., F.R.S. To be had only of W. TENT, Hosier, &c., No 1, Birchin-lane, Cornhill. Will shortly remove to No. 21, Royal Exchange. Price 5s. 6d. each, by post 6s.

CUSTARDS WITHOUT TROUBLE. — ORRIDGE'S ROYAL POWDER produces a Custard of surpassing richness without a moment's trouble, neither Eggs nor Flavouring being required. This is the preparation made by HER MAJESTY'S CHEMIST. To avoid inferior articles, be particular in obtaining "Orridge's." Sold in boxes, 1s. and 2s. each, at the Manufactory, Broadway, Deptford; also by Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard, or through any Grocer, Italian Warehouseman, or Confectioner.

EDWARDS' PATENT FIREWOOD—the cheapest invention for lighting Fires. Requires only one-fourth the time. No shavings, no paper, no watching. EVERY FAMILY SHOULD USE IT. DIRECTIONS:—Put some coals at the bottom of the grate, then the Patent Firewood; cover with coals and cinders, and light it.—Sold by all respectable Oilmen and Grocers at four for one penny. Licenses granted for provincial towns.—18, Wharf-road, City-road.

OLD GILDING, PLATING, LACQUER, and BRONZE, restored to their original lustre and beauty by a single application of UPTON'S PARISIAN DETERGENTS. Process, merely sponging the surface. Expense, a few pence only for a large gilt frame. All Fly spots are at once removed from Gilding. Gold, 2s. 6d. per bottle; Silver, Lacquer, and Bronze, 1s. 6d. each; Lamp, 1s. 4d.

Oil, Camphine, and Lamp Warehouses, 33, George-street, Hanover-square, and 66, Basinghall-street, City.

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are apprised that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEAS (Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate street). They are packed in showy leaden canisters, from an ounce to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale; the license is only 11s. per annum, and many, during the last nineteen years, have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without 1s. let or loss. Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) as above.

COGAN and GILLO'S NOVARGENT, or SILVER SOLUTION, re-silvers worn out Plated Articles, by instantly depositing a Coating of Pure Silver, and Preserves and Cleanses Silver, Plated Ware, and German Silver. It is used with less trouble than cleaning, and is warranted not to contain Mercury or anything injurious. It has been highly approved by Dr. Ryan, Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Polytechnic Institution, and other eminent Chemists and Silversmiths. Sold by BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-st., London; and by JOSEPH RODGERS and SONS, 6, Norfolk-st., Sheffield; in bottles, with full directions, at 1s. and 3s. each, and to be had of all respectable Chemists, Silversmiths, and Furnishing Ironmongers in the Kingdom. Beware of Imitations: the Genuine are all signed on the wrapper, by I. D. COGAN and R. GILLO.

A BRONZED SPEAR and SCROLL FENDER for 10s.—RICHARD and JOHN SLACK, 336, Strand, opposite Somerset House, are now offering an extensive assortment of Elegant Bronzed Fenders at prices, if compared with quality, 30 per cent. under any other house. Ornamental Iron Fenders, 3 feet, 4s. 6d; 3 feet 6 inches 5s. 3d.; chamber fireirons, 1s. 9d. per set; parlour ditto, 3s. 6d.; superior ditto, from 6s. 6d. Their stock also consists of London-made dish covers, superior table cutlery, pure nickel silver spoons, forks, &c., and Furnishing Ironmongery of every description, every article of which is marked at such prices that will fully convince purchasers at their Warehouse of the great advantages resulting from cash payments. Their Illustrated Catalogue of prices may be had gratis, or sent post free to any part of the kingdom.—Established 1818.

BALANCE IVORY TABLE-KNIVES, 10s. per dozen. Dessert ditto, 9s. Carvers, 3s. 6d. per pair. Superior full-size London-made Table-knives, with four-inch pure ivory handles, 18s. per dozen. Dessert ditto, 12s. 6d. Carvers, 5s. 6d. per pair. Steel blades, with handles of pure nickel silver: Tables, 22s. per dozen; Desserts, 18s.; Carvers, 6s. 6d. per pair. Good kitchen ditto, from 6s. per dozen. All marked R. and J. SLACK, and warranted.—Families Furnishing are solicited to inspect R. and J. SLACK'S first-rate Stock of FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, every article of which is of the best manufacture, and marked at the same low prices for which their house has been celebrated for nearly Thirty Years, at once showing the purchaser the great advantages resulting from cash payments.—R. and J. SLACK, 336, Strand, opposite Somerset House.—Their Illustrated Catalogue may be had gratis, or sent per post, free.—Established 1818.

WINTER OVER COATS, WRAPPERS, &c.—Messrs. BURCH and LUCAS (late J. Albert), respectfully invite gentlemen to view their new and fashionable assortment of PATENT and BEAUFORT BEAVERS, FANCY VESTINGS, TROUSERINGS, &c. for the approaching season; the style and cut of every garment are guaranteed equal to any of the first houses at the West-end, at prices in unison with the economy of the times, feeling confident that gentlemen who may do them the honour will be perfectly satisfied with any garment that leaves their establishment. A large assortment of Great Coats kept ready made in all the different and most approved forms agreeable to the prevailing taste; being made under the superintendence of the proprietors, they are enabled to speak confidently as to their superiority over all garments of a slop description, the which are entirely excluded from this establishment.—52, King William-street, London-bridge, opposite the Statue.

SINGING CLASSES, APOLLONICON ROOMS, under the Sanction of the Committee of Council on Education. Director, Mr. JOHN HULLAH. CLASS No. 39 FOR MALES will commence on Tuesday Evening next, November 26, 1844, at Half-past Nine o'Clock. Terms, EIGHT SHILLINGS for the Course of 60 Lessons, or One Shilling and Sixpence per Month. CLASS No. 40 FOR FEMALES will commence on Tuesday Evening, December 3, at a Quarter-past Eight o'Clock. Terms, EIGHT SHILLINGS for the Course of 60 Lessons, or One Shilling and Sixpence per Month. CLASS No. 41 FOR MALES will commence on Tuesday Evening, December 10, at Seven o'Clock. Terms, EIGHT SHILLINGS for the Course of 60 Lessons, or One Shilling and Sixpence per Month.

Tickets and full particulars may be obtained at the Apollonicon Rooms, 101, St. Martin's lane.

LOSS OF TEETH SUPPLIED, without Springs, Clasps, or Wires; Loose Teeth Fastened; and Filling Decayed Teeth with Mineral Marmoratum.—Mons. LE DRAY and SON, SURGEON DENTISTS, 42, Berners-street, Oxford-street, continue to restore Decayed Teeth with their celebrated Mineral Marmoratum, applied without pain, heat, or pressure, preventing and curing the Toothache, and rendering the operation of extraction unnecessary. They also Fasten Loose Teeth, whether arising from age, neglect, the use of calomel, or disease of the gums. Incorrodible Artificial or Natural Teeth, of surpassing beauty, to match in colour and shape those left in the mouth, fixed, from one to a complete set, without extracting the roots, or giving any pain, at the following charges:—A single tooth, 10s; a set, £5 5s. Arranged on the most approved principles, and restoring perfect articulation and mastication. At home from Ten till Six.—N.B. Removed from 60, Newman-street, to 42, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

REVEREND THEOBALD MATHEW. — NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—Office, 39, MOORGATE-STREET.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Arundel and Surrey
R. D. Alexander, Esq., Ipswich
T. Beaumont, Esq., Bradford
Samuel Bowley, Esq., Gloucester
Rev. J. Brewster, D.D., Montrose
J. S. Buckingham, Esq., Hanover-square
Robert Charleton, Esq., Bristol
Rev. T. Clowes, M.A., Norwich
Isaac Collins, Esq., Philadelphia
Joseph Eaton, Esq., Bristol
Joseph J. Gurney, Esq., Norwich
Lawrence Heyworth, Esq., Liverpool
Ven. Archdeacon Jeffreys, Bombay
Rev. Theobald Mathew, Cork
G. S. Kenrick, Esq., West Bromwich
Rev. George B. Macdonald, Leeds
W. J. Morgan, Esq., A.M., M.D.
Richard Peek, Esq., Kingsbridge
Rev. P. Penson, M.A., Vicar of St. Oswald's, Durham
Rev. W. W. Robinson, M.A., Curate of Yeovil
Rev. T. Spencer, M.A., Perpetual Curate of Hinton
Rev. W. H. Turner, M.A., Vicar of Banwell
Edward Thomas, Esq., Bristol
Rev. J. Wilson, Curate of Leighton Buzzard

TREASURER.—George W. Alexander, Esq., 40, Lombard-street.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

G. W. Attwood, Esq., America-square.
Richard Barrett, Esq., Croydon.
Rev. J. Burns, Lisson Grove.
W. Cabbell, Esq., Kennington.
William Cash, Esq., Peckham Rye.
James Day, Esq., Richmond.
C. Gilpin, 5, Bishopsgate-street.
S. C. Hall, Esq., B.L., F.S.A., Old Brompton.
W. Janson, jun., Esq., Tottenham.
C. H. Lovell, Esq., M.D., 91, Blackfriars-road.
J. Meredith, Esq., Lambeth-road.
T. B. Scutt, Esq., Tokenhouse-yard.
Rev. James Sherman, Blackfriars-road.
Rev. C. Stovel, 5, Shebon-terrace.
Robert Warner, Esq., 19, Charterhouse-square.
Edward Webb, Esq., Clapham.

SECRETARY.—Theodore Compton, Esq.

The reports relative to the pecuniary embarrassments of the Rev. Theobald Mathew having been confirmed, and the sympathy of the public both in England and in Ireland having been cordially evinced, the Committee of the National Temperance Society feel it to be their bounden duty to solicit the aid of all the friends of morality in removing the pecuniary difficulties of this great and disinterested philanthropist.

With this view, a subscription is commenced, to which are invited the contributions not only of members of Temperance Societies throughout England, but of all classes of persons who desire to record their sense of Mr. Mathew's eminent services, and to assist in promoting the moral and social reform to which he has devoted his time, his talents, and his property.

The following sums have been already subscribed—further contributions will be published preparatory to the adoption of such details as may appear best calculated to accomplish the object in view:—

	£	s.	d.
Joseph J. Gurney, Esq.	25	0	0
J. Eaton, Esq., Bristol	20	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall	5	0	0
W. Cash, Esq.	10	10	0
Mr. M. M. Monro, Enfield	10	0	0
Mr. Monro, do.	10	0	0
Miss Gilseman, do.	1	0	0
Robert Charleton, Esq.	5	0	0
Sir C. Eardley Smith, Bart.	1	10	0
A. B.	20	0	0
W. Hackblock, Esq.	10	10	0
J. Meredith, Esq.	1	1	0
Anonymous	3	0	0
John Fox	1	0	0
John Bell, Esq.	10	10	0
W. Cabell, Esq.	1	1	0
James Charleton, Esq.	5	0	0
A. E. Mastalier, M.D.	3	3	0
R. Warner, Esq.	1	1	0
Joseph Hale	1	1	0
Richard Barrett, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Needham, Esq., J.P., Cardiff	5	5	0
Morison, Moat, and Co.	5	5	0
A Hydropath	1	1	0
Richard Potter, Esq.	5	0	0
John Edgar, Esq.	1	1	0
Two Servants	0	2	0
T. B. Scutt, Esq.	1	1	0
R. Barrett, junior	1	0	0
C. Gilpin	1	1	0
Rev. J. Lee Warner	1	1	0
G. W. Attwood, Esq.	1	1	0

Subscriptions will be received at the Office, 39, Moorgate-street, City; by the Treasurer, GEORGE W. ALEXANDER, Esq., 40, Lombard-street; by any member of the Committee; and by the following Bankers—viz., Messrs. Glyn, Halifax, Mills, and Co., Lombard-street; Messrs. Ransom and Co., Pall Mall East; the London Joint Stock Bank, 5, Princes-street City, and 69, Pall-mall.

BY COMMAND.
UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
PRINCE ALBERT.

THE SPORTING REVIEW for NOVEMBER, 1844,

is beautifully Embellished with TWO SPLENDID STEEL ENGRAVINGS, viz.:
FOIG-A-BALLAGH,
Winner of the Doncaster St. Leger.
Engraved by E. Hacker, from an Original Painting by J. F. Herring, sen.
"DEAD AS A DOOR-NAIL,"
Engraved by J. Westley, from a Painting by Smith.

CONTENTS:

Leatherlungs the "Leg." By the Editor
Sale of the Sporting Stock of the late Thomas Webb Edge, Esq., of Strelley Hall, Nottinghamshire. By Actæon
The Chase. By R. S. S.
Better Times over Dartmoor. By Rusticus
Tales of a Traveller. By Lord William Lennox.
Reports of the Committees on Gaming. By Castor
Hunting Song
Pheasants and Pheasant Shooting. By Charles Willowdale
The Lament of Mrs. Tabitha Grizzle
Horæ Arundinensis
Fragments from the Diary of a Sexagenarian
Dum Vivimus Vivamus. By J. E. Carpenter, Esq.
On Training the Race-Horse. By Cotherstone
Fishing in Ireland. By N. S.
Newmarket First and Second October Meetings. By Craven
Public Amusements of the Metropolis
Monthly Miscellany
State of the Odds, &c.
Turf Register: Leominster, Swansea, Newport (Salop), Banbury, Salisbury, Horwich, Brighton, Lewes, Wolverhampton, Devon and Exeter, Marlow, Tunbridge Wells, Aberystwith, Ripon, Plymouth, Devonport, and Cornwall, Chelmsford, Bromsgrove

London: Sporting Review Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand. May be had of all Booksellers.

THE NEW

MONTHLY BELLE ASSEMBLEE, for NOVEMBER, a

Fashionable and Literary Magazine, under the immediate patronage of her Royal Highness
THE DUCHESS OF KENT,
Is beautifully Illustrated with Highly-finished
PORTRAITS OF THE NOBILITY,
AND CONTAINS
AN EXQUISITE ENGRAVING OF LORD BYRON'S LEILA,
AND
TWO COLOURED PLATES OF THE FASHIONS,
Finished in the First Style, as they arrive from Paris.

CONTENTS:

Florence; or, Woman's Friendship. By Miss Aguilar
Charade. By Mrs. Abdy
I'll be waiting for Thee. By Mrs. F. B. Scott
Love and Beauty. By J. J. Reynolds
Expression and Beauty. By Charles Swain, Esq., Author of "The Mind," &c.
Browne's Wooden Image. By Nathaniel Hawthorne, Author of "Twice-told Tales," &c.
Stanzas. By David Lester Richardson
A Dirge. By Miss Power.
Rosa Leyton, the *Protogée*. By P. P. C.
Sonnet on the Visit of King Louis Philippe to England. By Camilla Toulmin
My Picture Gallery: No. 11. By Major Calder Campbell
A Legend of the Sea. By Elizabeth Youatt, Author of the "Blind Man and his Guide."
Songs of the Mountain. By W. G. J. Barker, Esq
Sonnet to the Rev. W. Pulling. By Mrs. F. B. Scott
A Spirit of By-gone Years. By J. Goslin
Sonnet. By the Rev. W. Pulling, M.A.; Author of "Sonnets," &c., &c.
Powell's Poems, &c.
The Poet's Fate
Sketches of German Literature. By Miss M. A. Youatt
True Beauty
"Just as I said" Folks. By J. J. Reynolds
The Poet and the Swallow. By Grace Aguilar
Song of the Rambler. By R. D. Butler
Court News during the Protectorate. By the late Miss Jewsbury
A Tour in Sikkim
"Not sure about that same"
Leopold de Meyer
A Word over a Cup of Tea
Literature
Metropolitan Drapers' Association
Amusements of the Month
Fine Arts
Fashions for November
Description of the Plates
To Correspondents

☞ "This Magazine should find its way into every drawing-room in the kingdom"—The News. "In every respect well worthy the distinguished patronage conferred on the work."—Exeter Gazette. "This elegant and amusing periodical deserves well the patronage of the female sex."—Newcastle Courant.

May be had, by order, of all Booksellers.—Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand, London.

THE FARMERS' MAGAZINE, for NOVEMBER, 1844,

is embellished with,
PLATE I. Portrait of "STRELLY,"

A Short-horned Bull, bred by, and the property of, Mr. John Cooper, Bankwood Farm, near Southwell, Notts, which obtained a prize of £20 at the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, held at Derby, July, 1843.

PLATE II. THE PRINCESS,
Winner of the Oaks, 1844.
PLATE III. An Engraving of the VASE presented to Col. POWELL, at Hay, Sept. 10, 1844.

CONTENTS:—

On the Farming of North Wales. By Cuthbert W. Johnson, Esq., F.R.S
Remarks on the Agriculture of Ireland
Ledbury Agricultural Meeting
Professor Johnson's Lecture on the Science of Agriculture
On Tree Planting: Article III. By J. Towers
Stifle Burning. By Essex
Do. By a North Wiltshire Farmer
Joint Stock Banks. By Daniel Dubious
Fences and Hedge-rows of Devon
The Farming of Cheshire. By Wm. Palin
Stewponey Agricultural Society
Great Torrington Farmers' Club
Researches on the Fattening of Cattle and the Formation of Milk. By MM. Dumas, Bouissingault, and Payne
General Principles applicable to the Management of Fruit Trees
Lord Worsley's Commons' Inclosure Bill
Darlington Farmers' Club
The Criterion of a Good Cow
Westfirle Farmers' Club
Wetherby Agricultural Society
North Derbyshire Agricultural Society
Abingdon Agricultural Association
Isle of Ely and Marshland Agricultural Association
Herts Agricultural Society
On Renewing Old Grass Land
Vale of Evesham Agricultural Society
East Cumberland Agricultural Society
Arundel and Bramber Agricultural Association
Breconshire Agricultural Society
Stamford Agricultural Society
The Tyneside Agricultural Society's Show
East Cumberland Agricultural Society—Penrith Branch
Stewponey Agricultural Society
Guano: its Value and Uses
The Colonial Wool Trade of the United Kingdom of Great Britain
To the Landlords and Tenants of Essex. By Lacon Redivivus
Consumption of Porter and Ale in London and its Vicinity, during the past and present Year.
Meteorological Diary
Calendar of Horticulture for November
Theory of Fibrous Covering. By J. Towers
Agricultural Queries
Answers to Agricultural Queries
The Farmers' and Graziers' Mutual Cattle Insurance Association
Rot in Potatoes
Agricultural Reports
The Lowther Stock Sales
Review of the Corn Trade during the month of October
Prices of Grain, Seeds, Hops, Wool, Manures, &c.

The FARMER'S MAGAZINE, Vol. IX., containing 12 beautifully-executed Steel Engravings, price 13s. 6d., is now ready.

Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand; and may be had of all Booksellers.

CATALOGUES OF ALL THE NEW BOOKS, GRATIS.
On the 1st of every month, gratis, 4to.,

WHITTAKER and CO.'S MONTHLY LIST of ALL

THE NEW PUBLICATIONS is issued with the Magazines And together with A detailed 8vo. catalogue of WHITTAKER'S POPULAR LIBRARY of MODERN and STANDARD AUTHORS, Copyright editions, and various other LISTS of SCHOOL and CLASSICAL BOOKS can be had GRATIS, by application of every bookseller in the united kingdom. It is requested that application be made through the retail booksellers to avoid postage.

On Saturday next, November 30, will be published, containing 16 pages, double columns, imperial 8vo., in a wrapper, price Threepence, the First Number of a new Weekly Publication, entitled

THE NOVEL TIMES; consisting of original works of

fiction, by the first writers of the day, and translations, by approved English authors, of foreign popular tales and romances CONTRIBUTORS:—G. P. R. James, Esq., Capt. Marryat, R.N., The Hon. Mrs. Norton, the Author of "Caleb Stukely," the Author of "The Subaltern," and other distinguished writers whose names or titles will be announced as their works appear.

No. 1 will contain the commencement of an original Novel, by the author of "The Subaltern"; and of an entirely new work, by the Countess Hahn Hahn, entitled "Letters from the Orient," translated from the German expressly for this work, by the Author of "Caleb Stukely"

Office, 12, Wellington-street North, Strand, where Orders, Advertisements, and communications, are requested to be addressed; Sold by all booksellers and newsmen throughout the kingdom, of whom prospectuses may be had gratis.

Now ready, large 8vo., price 3s. 6d. sewed,

MICHELET'S HISTORY of FRANCE. TRANSLATED

by G. H. SMITH, F.G.S., with Notes, &c. PART I. Comprising the RACES and the PROVINCES of FRANCE.

"Michelet's History has only to be translated to become one of the most popular books ever published. The author is a man of the highest genius; his erudition is wonderful, and he is at once philosophic and dramatic, uniting the severest judgment to the most facile and delicate imagination. His history is thus not only a succession of faithful pictures but a series of the profoundest deductions. The modern French School of History, comprising as it does, amongst many illustrious names, those of Thiers, Guizot, and Thierry, is deservedly acknowledged as the first in Europe, and at the head of it we should certainly place Monsieur Michelet."—Monthly Magazine.

This work is printed uniform with and forms a portion of

WHITTAKER'S POPULAR LIBRARY of Modern and Standard Authors, comprising numerous valuable copyright works, Historical, Biographical, &c. Large 8vo., uniform with Scott's and Byron's works.—People's editions. Handsomely printed at unprecedented low prices, varying from one shilling upwards.

. An explanatory and critical prospectus of the whole series can be had gratis, by application to any bookseller.

Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria-lane, London.

BOOKS for YOUTH, adapted for PRESENTS. Beautifully

Illustrated:—Peter Parley's Annual for 1845, 5s.; Glimpses of the Wonderful, 5s.; Juvenile Anecdotes, 2s. 6d.; Keeper's Travels in Search of his Master, 4s. 6d.; Mary Howitt's Works, viz.—Strive and Thrive, 2s. 6d.; No Sense like Common Sense, 2s. 6d.; Which is the Wiser, 2s. 6d.; Who Shall be Greatest, 2s. 6d.; Alice Franklin, 2s. 6d.; Work and Wages, 2s. 6d.; Love and Money, 2s. 6d.; Sowing and Reaping, 2s. 6d.; and My Uncle, the Clockmaker, 2s. 6d. Child's Own Book, 7s. 6d.; Boys' Own Book, 6s.; Girls' Own Book, 4s. 6d.; Sergeant Bell and his Raree Show, 7s. 6d.; Book of Trades, 5s.; Peter Parley's Works, from 2s. 6d. per volume; Soldiers and Sailors, 6s.; Perils of Paul Percival, 3s. 6d.; Happy Hours, 3s. 6d.; Mrs. Hofland's Works, 2s. 6d. each; Nursery Rhymes, 1s. 6d.; Original Poems, two vols., 3s.; Juvenile Naturalist, 7s. 6d.; Peter Parley's Tales About the World, four vols. in one, 6s. 6d.; Stories of the Animal World, 6s. 6d.; Book of the United Kingdom, by Uncle John, 8s. 6d.; Child's Fairy Book, 4s. 6d.; Edward, the Crusader's Son, two vols., 6s. 6d.; Cottage in the Chalk-pit, 2s. 6d.; Robinson Crusoe, 2s. 6d.; Sandford and Merton, 2s. 6d.; Emily's Reward, 2s. 6d.; Facts to Correct Fancies, 3s. 6d.; Rodwell's First Step to English History, 3s. 6d.—coloured, 4s. 6d.; Peter Parley's Tales About Great Men, 4s. 6d.; Renard the Fox, 2s. 6d.; Little Henry and his Bearer, 2s. 6d.; Woodland Rambles, 3s.; Infantine Knowledge, 3s. 6d.; Scenes and Stories from European History, 4s.; Scenes of Modern Travel and Adventure, 4s.; Perils and Adventures on the Deep, 4s.; Book of Sports, 4s. 6d.; Book of Quadrupeds, 4s. 6d.; Tales of the School Room, 2s. 6d.; Peter Wilkins, 3s.; Tales of My Father, 2s. 6d.; British Military Biography, 3s. 6d.; Beauties and Wonders of Nature and Science, 5s.; Paul Preston's Voyages and Travels, 3s. 6d.; Campbell's Lives of the Admirals, 6s.; Peep of Day, 3s.; Line Upon Line, two vols., 5s.; Battles of the British Navy, two vols., 12s.; Narrative of Nature, 3s. 6d.; and many others, comprising Histories, Voyages, Travels, Biography, &c., too numerous for an advertisement.

J. FIELD'S Book and Stationary Warehouse, 65, Quadrant, Regent-street, London.

Just Published, Parts I. and II., Price Sixpence each, stamped for post,
BY AUTHORITY OF THE ACT 3 AND 4 VICTORIA,

THE CENSUS of ENGLAND and WALES, SCOTLAND

and IRELAND: containing an Alphabetical List of Parishes, Towns, &c., in Great Britain and Ireland, with their respective Population and numerous Statistical Tables. Also a Detail of the Occupations of the People, showing the Number of each Sex employed in every Trade or Profession in Great Britain and Ireland.

Part I. contains ENGLAND and WALES, and Part II. SCOTLAND and IRELAND, which may be had separately, price Sixpence each.

Sold by all Newsmen; or may be had direct from the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, by inclosing the amount in a letter, post paid, to Mr. LITTLE, 198, Strand

---

HOW TO LIVE.—Price 1s.; by post, 1s. 6d.,

WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, and AVOID; addressed to

the Nervous and Dyspeptic.
By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D., M.R.C.S. &c.
SHERWOOD, 23, Paternoster row; CARVALLIO, 147, Fleet-street; HANNAY, 63, Oxford-street; MANN, 39, Cornhill; and the Author, 21, Arundel-street, Strand.

NEW SONG.—"ART THOU IN TEARS!"—Words by

E. J. Gill; Music by F. N. Crouch.—Mr. CROUCH, the gifted composer of "Kathleen Mavourneen," "Dermot Astore," &c., has again delighted us with a charming Ballad, "Art thou in tears!" Is of a plaintive and touching character, admirably calculated to display to advantage baritone or contralto voices.—Vide "Musical Review."—DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

Just published, the third edition of the

INNISKILLING POLKA, Price 2s. Also arranged for

Harp and Pianoforte by the Misses M'Carroll, price 3s., as played by the Bands of the Coldstream Guards and the Inniskilling Dragoons. The Serenade Polka also, published by the same author, price 3s. To be had of all Music Sellers in London, and at M'CARROLL'S Music Libraries, 171, North-street, Brighton, and 9, Lower Parade, Leamington.

NEW VOCAL DUET, "LET US ROVE," Sung by Miss

LUCOMBE and Miss DOLBY, Composed by E. J. LODER. Price 2s.—"This is a charming morceau, and cannot fail to become as popular as Horn's 'I know a bank.' The melody is very pretty and catching, while the solos given to each voice heighten the effect. The repetition of the leading subject tells well. We strongly recommend this Duet to all soprano and contralto singers."—Vide Sunday Times.—DUFF and HODGSON, Music Publishers, 65, Oxford-street, and Pianoforte Makers, 3, Berners-street.

MITCHELL'S SOPHOCLES.
Now ready, 2 vols., 8vo., price 28s. bds.,

THE PLAYS of SOPHOCLES.—Greek-text, with English

notes, Critical and Explanatory, adapted to the use of schools and Universities. By T. MITCHELL, A.M., editor of "Aristophanes," &c.

London: WHITTAKER and Co.; Oxford: J. H. PARKER; Cambridge: J. and J. J. DEIGHTONS.

Just Published, price 1s., or, per post, 1s. 2d.,

THE YOUNG WIFE'S GUIDE to HOUSEKEEPING;

or, How to obtain Comfort on £60, £80, or £100 a-year; containing Instructions for a Practical System of Domestic Economy—Tables of Expenditure adapted to the several Incomes—Advice on Marketing—Benefit Clubs—On the Profitable Employment of spare Time—Domestic Cookery—Needlework—and a variety of information useful to all who would keep house with economy and comfort.

London: W. STRANGE, 21, Paternoster-row, and all Booksellers.

Just Published,

THE REGAL POCKET BOOK for 1845—with Eight

Coloured Illustrations in gilt frames, the letter-press printed with richly ornamented coloured borders by Vizetelly—containing an Almanack, Diary, Cash Accounts, Tables of Stamps, List of Bankers, &c. &c.; with Original Tales and Poetry. Roan, 5s.; Morocco, 7s. 6d.; Velvet, gilt lock, and edging, 21s.

London: Published by BROOKS BROTHERS, 87, New Bond-street; sold also by Barritt and Co.; Houghton, Poultry; Dublin, le Messurier; Edinburgh, Milne.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—BAKER'S HISTORY AND

ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY OF NORTHAMPON; large and small paper; fine Plates. In Two thick Vols. folio, bound, or in Five Parts, unbound.

ROSE'S ARCHITECTURE IN ENGLAND, from the Earliest to the Present Time. 8vo., Plates, 7s., elegantly bound. In this Work especial reference is made to the Churches in Northamptonshire.

T. WALESBY, Publisher, Northampton.

ROYAL NUMBER OF THE LADIES' GAZETTE.

THE LADIES' GAZETTE OF FASHION for DECEMBER,

price 1s., post free, 1s. 6d., contains Double the Number of Costumes given in any other Work; the most superb collection of Walking Dresses, Cloaks, Pelisses, Bonnets, and Headdresses ever witnessed; a magnificent Coloured Plate of new Ball Dresses; an exquisite Portrait of the Queen, and a Pattern of the Royal Ball Dress; and a superb Plate of entirely new Children's Dresses. Tales, *Poetry*, Descriptions, two complete pieces of Music, and a Christmas Carol, in verse.

G. BERGER, Holywell-street, Strand, and all Booksellers.

STOCKER'S LIVY.
Now ready, Vol. I., Part I., 8vo., price 12s. boards,

LIVY'S HISTORY of ROME.—Latin-text, with English

notes, marginal references, and *various readings*. *The first Decade*. By CHARLES WM. STOCKER, D.D., late Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Oxford, &c.

The second part, completing Vol. I., is in the press and will be ready shortly.

Already published,
Vol. II., in two parts, at 12s. each, boards, comprising the Third Decade.
London: WHITTAKER, and Co.; Oxford: J. H. PARKER; Cambridge: J. and J. J. DEIGHTONS.

JULLIEN'S MAZURKA.—M. JULLIEN, wh received

the honour of being first allowed to introduce the Polka at the Nobilities' Balls, and thus created a complete revolution in the Soirées Dansantes of the Haut Ton, begs most respectfully to announce that he has just published the original MAZURKA and the CELLARIUS VALSE, which are this season quite à-la-mode in the salons of Paris, and arrives *to form* with the Polka a second change to the Quadrille and Valse, which for so long a time have formed the only dances of *all our* balls. Price 3s., with a complete choregraphic description by M. de Laborde, and a splendid illustration by *Brandard*.—N.B. Since M. Jullien's first publication of the music of the Polka imitations without end have been sent forth to the public, calculated to mislead those who were anxious to learn that delightful dance; he has therefore been obliged to adopt the method of personally signing each copy of his works, and his patrons may therefore be certain that none can be genuine which do not bear his autograph.

NORTHAMPTON GENERAL BIBLE WAREHOUSE.—

Ready for Sale This Day:—

A NEW ASSORTMENT of BIBLES from ONE SHILLING to TEN GUINEAS each; embracing the most elegant patterns in calf, morocco, and other bindings. Testaments at Sixpence, and Prayer-books, Church Services, &c., equally reduced.

A choice selection of BOOKS in LITERATURE, SCIENCE, and the FINE ARTS just published. Parcels from London daily. Numerous Works for Presents at less than half price.

PRINTING, ENGRAVING, and BINDING beautifully executed.

MUSIC and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, PAPERS and MISCELLANEOUS STATIONARY on the lowest terms.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, kept in Stock and delivered to order every Saturday, in any part of the Kingdom. Also in stock the new ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK.

THOMAS WALESBY, Bookseller, opposite the George Hotel, Bridge-street, Northampton.

STANDARD BOOKS AT REDUCED PRICE.
Published at £2 2s., reduced to £1 5s.,

LIFE OF NAPOLEON; by R. H. HORNE, with upwards

of 500 Illustrations, by Raffet and Horace Vernet. Two Vols., royal 8vo., elegantly bound, cloth, gilt.

Published at £2 2s., reduced to 18s.,

MARTIN'S BRITISH COLONIES; being a Complete Account of all the Colonies of the British Empire, with Maps, Plans, &c. By ROBERT MONTGOMERY MARTIN. Royal 8vo., extra cloth boards.

Published at 15s., reduced to 9s.,

SPROULE'S ELEMENTS OF AGRICULTURE; comprehending the Improvements of Soil, the Husbandry of the Domestic Animals of the Farm, &c. &c. Third Edition, with Engravings. 8vo., cloth lettered.

London: GEORGE ROUTLEDGE, 36, Soho-square; and, by order, of all Booksellers in the Kingdom.

MITCHELL'S GUIDES.

New valuable Illustrated editions, cloth gilt.
I. FANCY NEEDLEWORK and EMBROIDERY, 1s.
II. KNITTING, NETTING, and CROCHET, 1s.
III. DOMESTIC NEEDLEWORK and BABY'S WARDROBE, 1s.
Also, now ready, with Engravings of all the Figures,
IV. POLKA LESSON BOOK, or BALL-ROOM GUIDE, 1s.
V. GUIDE TO FEMALE HAPPINESS, 1s.
VI. ECONOMY for the SINGLE and MARRIED, 1s.
Now ready, Elegantly bound, price 2s.,

GUIDE TO ENGLISH ETIQUETTE, with the Rules of Polite Society for Ladies and Gentlemen in all the relations of Life.

GUIDE TO ORATORY; or, Whole Art of Public Speaking, price 2s.

GUIDE TO EMPLOYMENT IN LONDON; or How to Arrive at Independence, 1s. 6d.

To be had, by ordering Mitchell's Editions, of any Bookseller, and of the Publisher, C. MITCHELL, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, London; who sends one or more of the above (post-free), on receipt of the published price, or postage stamps of equal value.

MONS. THIERS' HISTORIES OF THE REVOLUTION, THE CONSULATE AND EMPIRE.

On the 1st of December next will be issued, to be continued monthly, large 8vo., price 2s. 6d. sewed, Part I. of the

HISTORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

By Mons. THIERS, late Minister of War in France, &c. Translated from the last Paris edition (the Twelfth, in 10 vols. 8vo.), containing the author's latest emendations and corrections, and the entire appendixes, "Pièces Justicatifes," &c. To which will be added, by the English translator, for the first time, a copious index of persons and events. It is expected the entire translation will not exceed eight parts, at 2s. 6d. each.

. This celebrated work was originally published in Paris, in 1824 and 1825, and since then has passed through twelve editions, being considered as the best written, and the most authentic and statesmanlike history of the great and extraordinary events of which it treats, and is supposed to have been one of the causes of Mons. Thiers being subsequently exalted to the high political honour of Minister of France. The publishers of the present edition issued a translation of the first three volumes on its first appearance. This will be carefully corrected and re-translated where necessary, and the subsequent volumes faithfully translated from the last edition; and as it is a work of considerable bulk, every facility will be afforded for reference, by means of an index, head-lines, dates, and notes. The entire work will be given, and the translation rendered with the utmost fidelity.

Also, in order to perfect the foregoing, the continuation and completion of the work under the following title, will be issued immediately it is published in Paris, uniform, in Parts, at 2s. 6d. each,

The HISTORY of the CONSULATE and EMPIRE of NAPOLEON.

. A detailed prospectus of these works, and of the whole of WHITTAKER'S POPULAR LIBRARY can be had GRATIS of any Booksellers in town and country, by application. WHITTAKER and Co., Ave Maria-lane, London.

Just Published, Demy 4to., neatly bound in cloth, with Engravings and Diagrams, price 6s.,

THE HAND-BOOK TO THE PIANOFORTE,

comprising an easy Rudimental Introduction to the study of that Instrument and Music in General; the Art of Fingering, according to the modes of the best Masters, exemplified in various Exercises, Scales, &c., in all the Major and Minor Keys; and interspersed by Relaxations from Study, consisting of Popular Melodies and Romances, and Selections from Pianoforte compositions of some of the most celebrated Masters. Also, a short and easy Introduction to Harmony or Counterpoint, and a New Vocabulary of Terms. By J. AUGUSTINE WADE, Author of "The Dwellings of Fancy;" "Songs of the Flowers;" "The Two Houses of Grenada," an Opera; "The Prophecy," an Oratorio, &c. &c.

"From the first 'example' to the last 'exercise,' everything is brought before the learner in the clearest manner, and the means of conquering each new difficulty as it arises literally placed at his fingers' ends. Indeed, after carefully digesting some sixty pages, and mastering the 'digital' and other exercises here given, he need not fear the thickest army of semi-demi-semis, or the most whimsically-noted passage of the most gifted manipulator of the key-board. The work comprises, in addition, a brief and excellent treatise on the elements of harmony, developing the laws of composition in a simple and sound manner; and we altogether warmly recommend the book to public favour."—Literary Gazette, October 19.

"The book now before us is the most admirable instance we have ever met with of a man acknowledged as a poet and composer condescending to construct a threshold to harmony. Mr. Wade has written the best first book we ever read."—Sunday Times.

"This is one of the best works of musical instruction which has been brought under our notice; the author unites an earnest love of music with sound knowledge of the art, and has, therefore, given a life and animation to his lessons, which relieve the dry and technical details of teaching."—The League, October 12.

London: Published by WHITTAKER and Co., Ave Maria-lane.

MUSICAL BOXES of high quality, the mechanism beau-

tifully finished, playing upwards of 750 airs, overtures, &c. A Catalogue of the music, with the price of the boxes, is now published, and may be had, gratis, on application, or will be sent, post-paid, if applied for by a paid letter.—T. COX SAVORY, Goldsmith, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at

the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

LONDON and BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—WAR-

WICK and LEAMINGTON BRANCH RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—The OPENING of this RAILWAY for TRAFFIC is POSTPONED from Monday the 2nd. to Monday, the 9th December.—By order, R. CREED, Secretary.

Office, Euston Station, Nov. 18, 1844.

LESSONS in the MAZOURKA, MAZOURKA VALSE,

POLKA, and VALSE A DEUX TEMPS (as taught by Cellarius), by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons at all hours to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age, wishing privacy and expedition. An Evening Class on Mondays and Fridays. A Juvenile Class on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Terms may be had on application as above. The Rooms may be engaged by private parties.

LESSONS IN MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.—

Mrs. HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, sole Inventress of Teaching the art of Dressmaking in a series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and executing in the most finished style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers wanted.

CHOICE HYACINTHS, AND OTHER DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.

CLARKE and COMPANY, SEEDSMEN and FLORISTS,

85, High-street, Borough, London, beg respectfully to remind the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that the PRESENT is the best season for Planting Hyacinths either in Pots or the Open Ground, or for Placing them in Glasses to Bloom in Water; they beg to say they have imported an extensive and choice collection of all sorts of the above, and solicit early orders to ensure good Bulbs.—Catalogues may be had, gratis, on application.

THE PURE SILVER ITSELF instantly and lastingly

replaced upon the most worn or damaged PLATED ARTICLES, rendering them quite equal to new, by the POTOSIAN LIQUID SILVER, 1s. per bottle, or, four in one, 3s. The mode of applying this brilliant preparation is as simple as the effect is astonishing and lasting. SMITH and Co., Sole Proprietors, opposite Norfolk-street, Strand. Wholesale Agents:—SUTTON and Co., Bow Church-yard; BELL, Silversmith, York; BIRD Chemist, Liverpool; and WOOLFIELD, Jeweller, Liverpool.

NOTE—Ask for the "Potosian Liquid Silver," the only lasting preparation.

MOURNING—Court, Family, and Complimentary.—The

Proprietors of the London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249, Regent-street, beg respectfully to remind families requiring mourning attire, that every article (of the very best description) requisite for a complete outfit of mourning may be procured from this establishment at a moment's notice. Widows' and Family Mourning is always kept made up, and a note particularizing the mourning required, will insure immediate attention either in town or country. Ladies requiring Silks or Velvets for Dresses, Mantles, Cloaks, &c., are particularly invited to a trial of the new Corbeau Silks and Velvets introduced at this house They will be found not only more durable, but the colour very superior, unaffected by the strongest acid or even sea-water. Black and Grey and Fancy Mourning Silks, Cashmeres, Plaids and Merinos of every description. The Show Rooms are replete with every novelty for mourning, in millinery, flowers, Tulle and Nett Sleeves, Collars, Berthes, Head-dresses, trimmings, &c., &c. W. C. JAY and Co.

TO LADIES.—ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, for the SKIN

and COMPLEXION. This Royally Patronized and universally adopted Specific is composed chiefly of extracts from the most rare flowers and herbs of an eastern clime, and perfectly free from all mineral admixture. It exerts the most soothing, gentle, cooling, and purifying action on the skin; and most effectually dissipates all Redness, Tan, Pimples, Blotches, Spots, Freckles, and other Cutaneous Visitations. The radiant bloom it imparts to the Cheek, and the softness and delicacy it induces on the Hands, Arms and Neck, render it indispensable to every toilet. It affords immediate relief in cases of Sunburn, Stings of Insects, or incidental Inflammation. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

CAUTION.—Many Shopkeepers vend the most spurious trash under the title of "Genuine" Kalydor, containing mineral astringents utterly ruinous to the complexion, and by their repellant action endangering health. It is therefore imperative on purchasers to see that the words "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR" are on the Wrapper; and A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden, engraved (by Authority) on the Government Stamp affixed on each bottle. *.* All others are Fraudulent Counterfeits!

OPENING of the NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.—Future

English Historians have a fine field for elegant narration in recording the gorgeous spectacle of Queen Victoria opening the New Royal Exchange. The tens of thousands who witnessed this ever memorable event, when they beheld their Queen, it was as if the very windows spoke; such eager looks, such vivid, sparkling, animated eyes, gazing with rapture on the glorious scene! while the all-attractive charms of the fair actresses shone resplendent in their power, and the white and swan-like neck, the rich, luxuriant tress, and the pearly set of teeth, formed admirable trophies of the Inestimable Qualities of ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, and ROWLAND'S ODONTO The august patronage conceded by our gracious Queen, and the several Sovereigns of Europe, together with the beauties which adorn the circles of princely and regal magnificence; and the confirmation, by experience, of the infallible efficacy of these creative, renovative Specifics, have characterised them with perfection, and given them a celebrity unparalleled. They have proved the theme of the poet; they are celebrated in the periodical literature of the whole civilised world: the lays of Byron, and the voice of the universal press, have proclaimed the incomparable virtues of the "Oil Macassar," and of its accompanying preparations.—Evening Paper.

INTERESTING TO LADIES.

To Messrs. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden, London.

Percy-place, Landport, Portsmouth, April 4th, 1844.

Gentlemen,—I think it but an act of justice to inform you of the benefit I have derived from the use of your admirable Macassar Oil. About six months ago I found my hair getting daily more weak and thin, and much discoloured from a practice I had adopted of wetting it continually; fearing that I should lose it entirely, and hearing of the efficacy of your Macassar Oil, I have for some time past constantly used it, and the result is, that my hair is now perfectly restored and much improved in appearance and colour, having become thick, dark, and glossy; it also curls *freely* without the use of paper, which it never did before. To all my friends I have warmly recommended your Macassar Oil as an excellent restorative and preservative for the hair. As I have an objection to see my name in print, I beg you will not publish it; but you are at liberty to show this letter, or make any other use you please of it, and refer applicants to me, if necessary, in proof of the efficacy of your Macassar Oil. Your obedient servant, * * * * * * * * * * *

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL preserves and reproduces the Hair; prevents it from falling off or turning Grey; changes Grey Hair to its Original Colour; frees it from Scurf and Dandriff, and makes it beautifully soft and curly.

Ask for ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL." All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

SELF-MEASUREMENT—GREAT ACCOMMODATION.

No longer let those who are dwellers afar,
Themselves from the Warehouse of Moses debar,
By adopting our plan, which has never a failure,
Ev'ry gentleman now may become his own Tailor!

E. MOSES and SON are desirous of directing especial attention to their plan of "Self-Measurement," The extreme simplicity and the minute exactness of this admirable plan are such as cannot fail to answer the purpose designed. No failure in point of fit can arise from its use; or, should anything of the kind occur, the proprietors will hold themselves responsible. Thousands are thus enabled to avail themselves of the choice Clothing of MOSES and SON, without any inconvenience arising from distance, &c. A Book with a wood-cut and full directions may be obtained on application (gratis) and free of postage. Residents in the country cannot do better than avail themselves of so favourable an opportunity of purchasing at the greatest Tailoring Establishment in the Kingdom.

READY-MADE.	£	s.	d.
Shooting Coats, in every variety, from	0	10	0
Velveteen do., 7 pockets ..	0	18	6
Tweed Taglionis	0	8	6
Ditto, silk facings, collar and cuffs	0	16	0
Cashmarette Coats, in every shape, handsomely trimmed, from ..	1	1	0
An immense stock of Blouses ..	0	3	6
Summer Vests	0	2	6
Cashmarette and Persian do., in every variety from 3s. to	0	8	6
Black Satin Vests	0	6	6
Cloth do.	0	4	6
Cloth Trousers	0	9	0
Single-milled Doe do., from ..	0	11	0
A great variety of Summer do. ..	0	7	0
Dress Coat, edged	1	0	0
Frock do. do.	1	4	0

MADE TO MEASURE.	£	s.	d
Sporting Coats in the most approved style	0	13	6
Velveteen do., 7 Pockets ..	1	3	0
Tweed Coats trimmed with silk ..	0	16	0
Cahmere fine Saxony do. ..	1	3	0
Cashmarette, new and improved article, warranted waterproof, trimmed with silk, collar, cuffs, &c.	1	18	0
Quilting Vests 7s. each, or 3 for	1	0	0
Cashmere ditto, in choice patterns	0	9	0
Trousers adapted for the season	0	9	6
Mill'd Victoria and plain Doe do.	0	17	0
Best quality West of England ..	1	3	0
Super Black do. do.	0	16	0
Best Black dress do	1	6	0
Dress Coats	1	12	0
Do. do. best manufactured ..	2	15	0
Frock Coats	1	15	0
Do. do., best manufactured ..	3	3	0

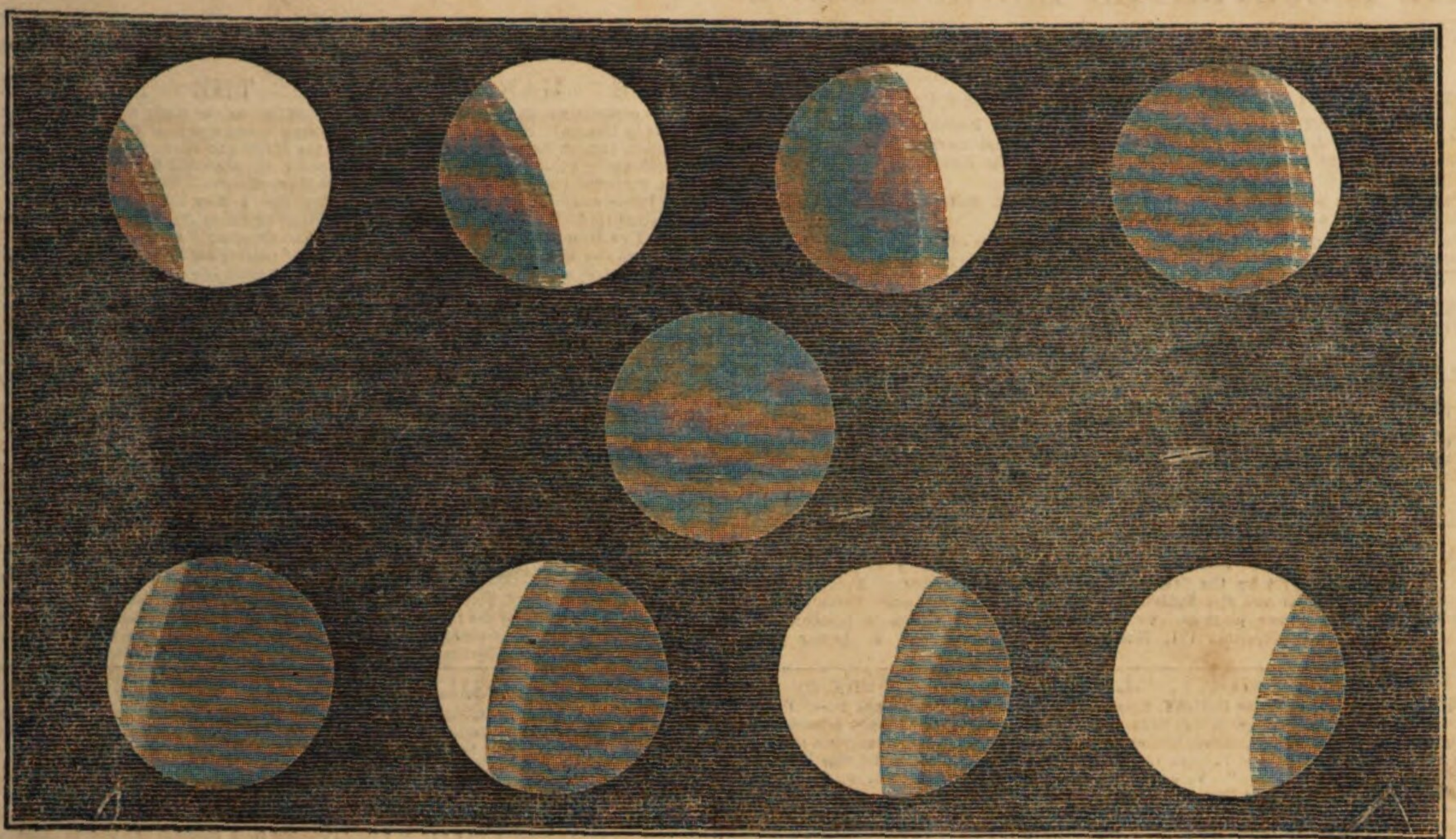
MOURNING to any extent, at Five Minutes' notice.

Important.—Any article purchased or ordered if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned.

Observe.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Drapers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen.

Caution.—E. MOSES and SON are obliged to guard the Public against imposition, having learned that the untradesman-like falsehood of being connected with them, or it is the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connexion with any other house; and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing should (to prevent disappointments, &c.) call at, or send to, 154 Minories; or 86, Aldgate, opposite the Church.

N.B.—No business transacted at this establishment from Friday at sunset until sunset on Saturday, when business is resumed until twelve o'clock.



ECLIPSE OF THE MOON ON SUNDAY, NOV 24, 1844.

TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.

On Sunday next, the 24th of November, a great, total, and, we hope, *visible* Eclipse of the Moon will take place; and it will occur, too, at an hour when most families may watch its progress without inconvenience. Instead, however, of waiting until this phenomenon shall have passed, it will be more interesting to give, prospectively, an illustration of its most striking appearances.

The second engraving shows a section across the shadow of the Earth, with the penumbra, at the orbit of the Moon, drawn in true proportions, as it will be at the time the Moon will pass through it, and, consequently, be eclipsed.

The horizontal line A. B. represents the Ecliptic, or level of the orbit of the Earth, supposed to be extended infinitely as a datum plane; and along which the centre, or axis of the Earth's shadow, moves from right to left.

The line C. D. represents the orbit of the Moon, which is inclined to that of the Earth; the motion of the Moon being from right to left.

The dark circle is a section across the shadow of the Earth, and the outer circle shows the limit of the penumbra at the Moon's orbit.

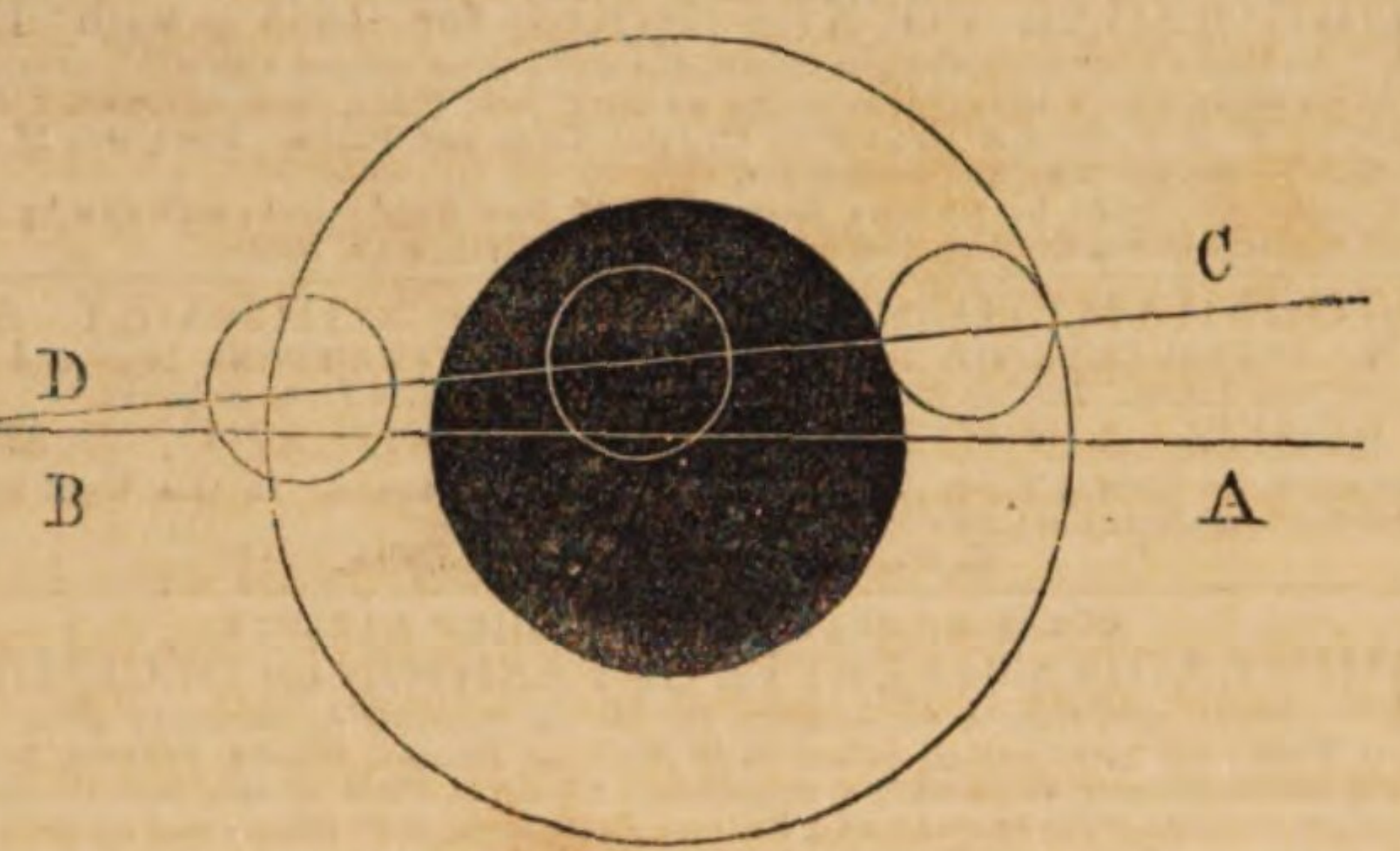
Now an Eclipse of the Moon can only occur when she is near that part of her orbit which intersects the Ecliptic, and when that part happens to be near the shadow; such was the case in May last, and will be again on Sunday next. In May, the Moon, during the Eclipse, was south, or below the Ecliptic; but, at the time of the next Eclipse, she will be north, at about the same distance, or latitude, above the Ecliptic.

The small circle on the right shows the place of the Moon at the moment of the first contact with the shadow, at 9h. 49m. 36s.; hence, the shadow will first be seen on the left side of the Moon, rather towards the lower part.

The third circle on the left shows the advanced position of the Moon at 13h. 39m. 24s., the moment at which she will be clear from the shadow; hence the shadow will appear to go off the Moon on the right hand, towards the lower part.

The small circle in the middle shows the exact place of the Moon at the middle of the Eclipse; hence the upper part of the Moon will most likely, even at this stage, be visible; but, possibly, the lower part may not, as it will be in the central darkness of the cone of shadow.

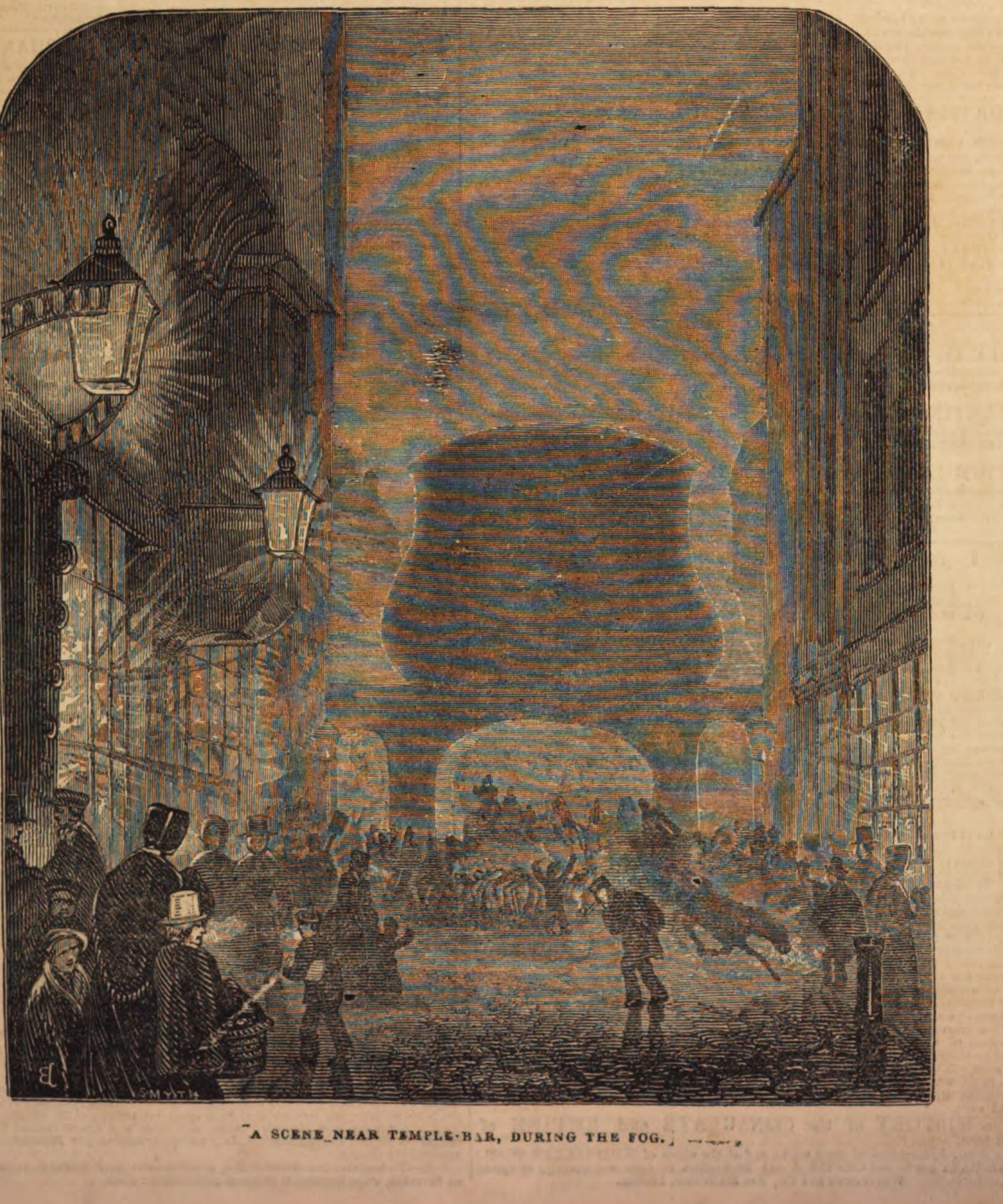
But it may be asked why the Moon on the left in the diagram is not shown in contact with the shadow, as it is intended to show its true place at that moment? It must, however, be recollected that while the Moon advances in her orbit, the Earth, with her shadow, also advances in hers; and that, though they go the same way, they move at different rates. The reader will thus imagine that while the Moon will go from the first to the last position, as shown, the Earth's shadow will travel just so far as to be in contact with the Moon, that being the moment when they separate.



ECLIPSE.

The first engraving represents successive periods in the advance and retreat of the shadow.

The Eclipse, commencing at Greenwich at 10 minutes before 10 o'clock at night, Fig 1 shows its appearance at 4 minutes past 10; Fig 2, at 17 minutes past 10; Fig 3, at 30 minutes past 10; Fig 4, at 44 minutes past 10. Fig 5 exhibits the aspect of the Moon, during the time of the total Eclipse, when the Moon will appear of a dull red colour, which will be from 58 minutes past 10 until 31 minutes past 12. Fig 6, the appearance of the Moon at 15 minutes before 1 o'clock on Monday morning; Fig 7, at 2 minutes before 1; Fig 8, at 11 minutes past 1; Fig 9 at 25 minutes past 1.—*S.B.H. with additions by S.S.*



A SCENE NEAR TEMPLE-BAR, DURING THE FOG.

CHESS.

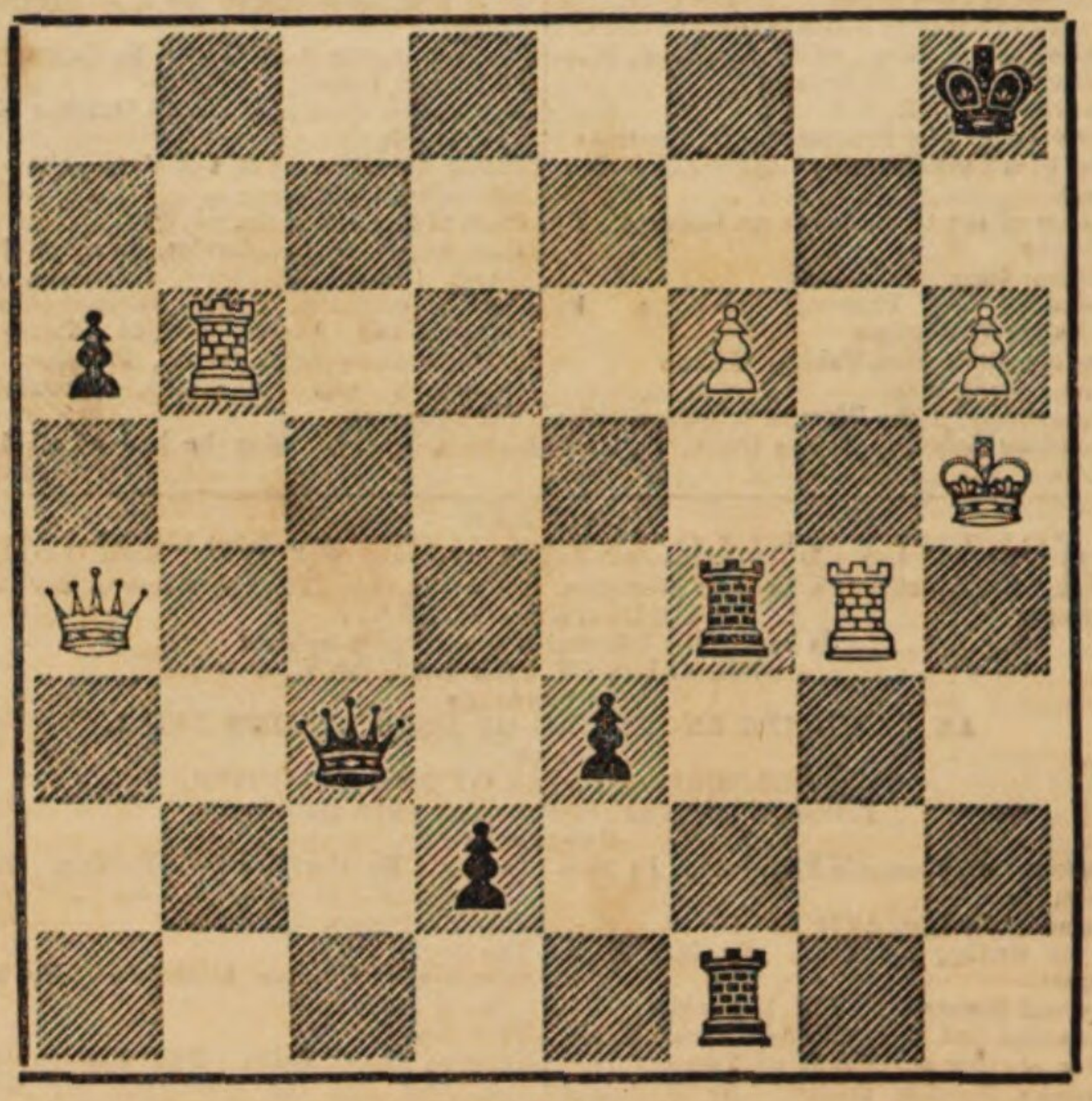
Solution to our last Problem.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt checks at adv. K Kt 4th	Rook takes Kt
2. K Rook checks at adv. K B 3rd	King takes Rook
3. Q Rook mates at adv. Q 3rd	

PROBLEM.

White moving first, engages to mate with a pawn in six moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

The Solution in our next.

A NOVEMBER FOG IN LONDON.

TIME, THURSDAY AFTERNOON LAST. SCENE, TEMPLE-BAR.

Did'st note the day? 'Twas Thursday by the week,
And of November's dreary month near end,
(Though bootless seem'd all calendar account,
Heav'n look'd so out of keeping with all seasons)
How darkness spread above—around—o'er all
Our visible horizon. One might deem
Innumerable chimnies' sooty vapours
And countless myriad-breathings of humanity,
And smoke of many battles upward roll'd,
And hundreds of steam navies' varied belchings,
And every dank, terraqueous exhalation
This planet could give birth to—wove together,
In the vast universal loom of space,
To make a sombre shroud for this fair world.

And flick'ring flames of weak, unwonted gas,
Mixing night's semblance with the noontide's business,
Gleam'd gloomily athwart the crowded ways,
Lighting the busy sons of Toil and Care,
As on they plodded, all in search of wealth
Or competence, or that small hard-won pittance
Too often sought in vain by o'er-worked want
Or gaunt necessity. Still were essayed
All this life's avocations as they might:
Unheeded still prevailed, the darkness visible.
As glibly glided grandeur's gilded wheels,
Guided by flashing globes' prismatic gleams.
Commerce her sails shook out, and plied her oars
With lanthorns lash'd to yard-arm, mast, and bow;
And bustling Traffic in her noisy marts,
By torchlight traded, self-engross'd as ever,
Within her always dimly-lighted halls,
Now doubly, trebly darkened, Justice sate,
And by the taper's beams dispensed her rescripts.
But ever and anon the ochreish atmosphere
Would for a moment briefly lighten up
With a faint sickly hue, as if the throes
Of an expiring sun were working through it
In intermittent gleams—whose vital struggles,
By the dense circumambient opaque
Together quenching light and life, were smother'd:
And thus again deeper cimmerian darkness
Enveloped all things with a power renewed.

The dismal day crept on; noon followed morn,
Evening succeeded noon, and twilight came,
And melted into night;—yet no one marked
The intervening shades that shew their progress;
'Twas Morn – Noon—Evening—Twilight—Night—all blent
Into an unknown quantity's proportion
Of Nature's Subdivision of Old Time;
An undistinguishable Unit Day
Merged in Eternity's all countless Sum.

Methought at that dull moment in the Town,
It was a Life, aye, more than passing sweet,
For those whose happy lot was cast amid
The pure clear air, and sunny azure skies
Of Rural Scenes; whose wilful wand'rings were
Through pleasant fields begirt by lucid streams;
Inhaling all the thousand od'rous breaths
Of fragrant shrubs and flowers wildly growing:
Whose only shadow was a fleeting cloud,
Or the umbrageous foliage of the groves:
And who could watch the variegated woods
Their Autumn clothing gradually doff,
Ere the departing year prepared to shed
The Winter's hoary honours thick upon them?
Such simple, natural, unsophisticated
Innocent joys as these, are not, alas!
For men who dwell in busy, smoky, London. N. C.

DENSE FOG IN THE METROPOLIS.

November had almost passed away, and people began to think that in these times of innovation, there had been a change in this respect. On Thursday afternoon, however, this unwelcome visitant presented the compliments of the season in "form so palpable," that we believe the often quoted person, the "Oldest Inhabitant," never saw anything so dense. To say that darkness was visible would be to give but a faint idea of the aspect of things about seven o'clock. It was literally *pitch* dark, and therefore numbers of persons in all directions very appropriately lighted torches. In Fleet-street and the Strand, and the public thoroughfares, there was "confusion worse confounded." The omnibuses and other vehicles were obliged to proceed at a creeping pace, and foot-passengers, particularly timid ones, were detained some time at the crossings. Even in well-lighted streets, persons lost their way, for it was utterly impossible to see a yard in advance, and the gas-lights were totally eclipsed. In fact locomotion was almost impossible. Most of the omnibuses and cabs had torches, and the old-fashioned cry of "light, your honour" resounded at almost every step, men and boys having sallied forth in a strong force to try and earn an honest penny by endeavouring to counteract the effects of the fog. Happily no accident occurred, so far as we could learn, but it is long since there has been such a dangerous evening for travelling.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1844.

THE ILLUSTRATED
LONDON NEWS

ANDREW BEST ET LELOIR.SC.A PARIS.

No. 135.—Vol. V.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1844. [Sixpence.

RAILWAY MISMANAGEMENT.

ANOTHER frightfully fatal proof that a great power mismanaged becomes a great mischief, has just occurred; it is one more added to the many lessons that have been given by the saddest kind of experience, of the necessity of perpetual watchfulness and scrupulous care in those who have the control of that agent so obedient to command, but so terrible when that control is withdrawn or suspended—steam.

In proportion to the vast number of passengers daily conveyed along the lines that now cover the surface of the country as it were with a network of iron, and the distance they are carried, the accidents that do occur from a collision of trains are exceedingly few. The loss *of* life from accidents arising from the working of railroads is far less than that formerly caused by the casualties to which the coaching system was continually liable. But, on the other hand, when a railway accident does occur, it is generally so awful in its nature, and so shocking in its details, that it creates a ten times greater impression on the public mind, and leaves a conviction behind that, with all its unquestionable advantages, steam is a perilous power to travel by. No people are more alive to the ill effects of this feeling on the part of the public than railway directors, and even if they were insensible to it *from* a want of perception, they would soon be taught it by their account of receipts. They are, therefore, generally careful in their management "choose trusty officers, keep careful watch;" punctuality, swiftness of transit, and safety are confidently expected, and with few exceptions realised. But when the exception comes it is a striking one, and, we fear, can generally be traced to a lax observance or neglect of the rules that tend to secure the better result. Some such want of precaution is perceptible in the catastrophe on the Midland Counties line.

The circumstances are briefly these. According to what seems to be "customary" at the Nottingham station, a coal train, which had arrived there about two o'clock in the day, had been moved from the down line to that on which the up trains travel. In doing this, the tender slipped off the rail, and was damaged, when about forty yards above the Wilford Gate. The coal waggons, in consequence of their great weight, could not be moved; in order, therefore, to intercept the Derby train due at Nottingham at three o'clock, one of the officers of the railway went to the Beeston station, understanding that no train would be started on the road up till he had returned to Nottingham again. Therefore—

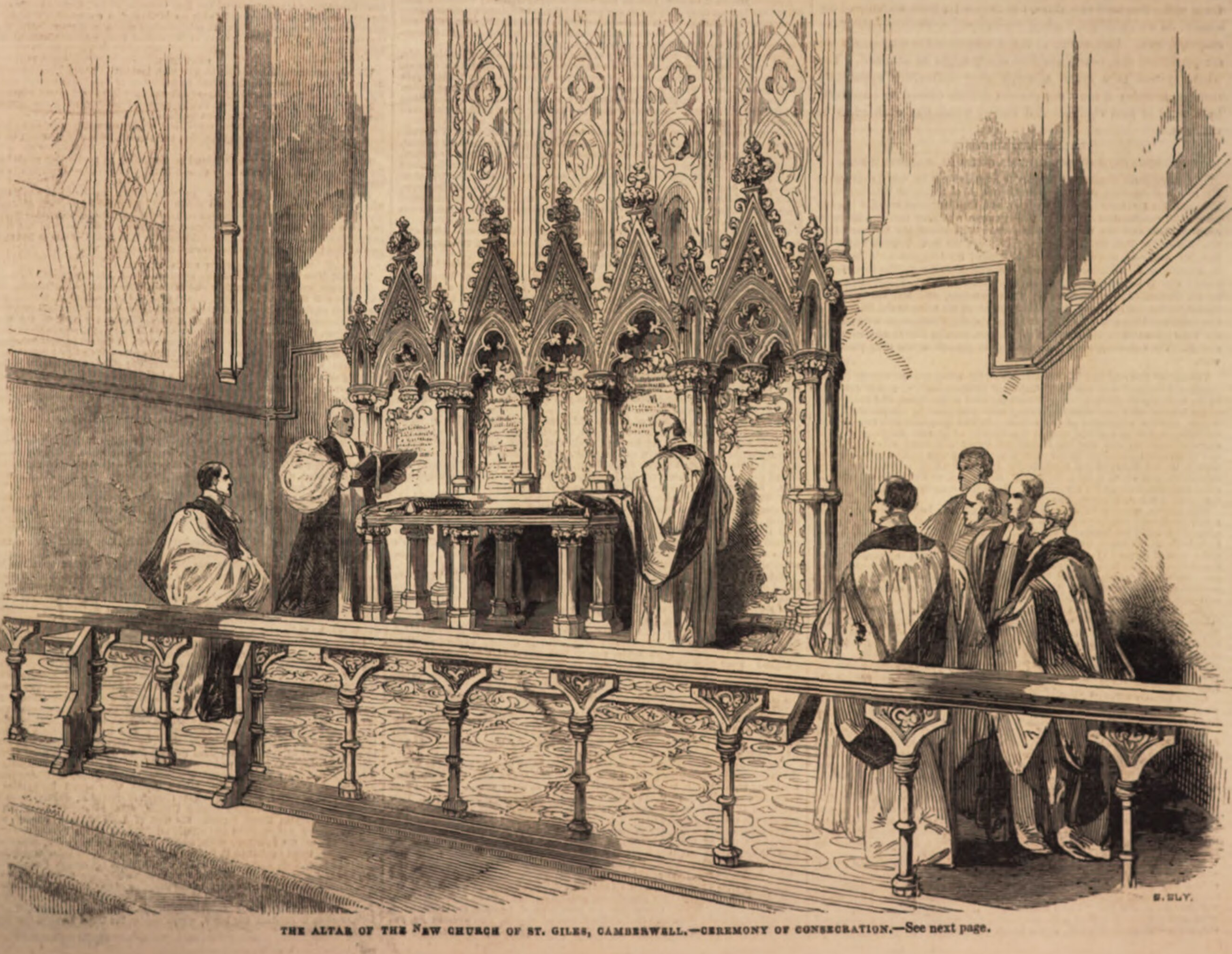
> He joined the stoker upon the engine, and proceeded on for Nottingham, at the rate of about four miles an hour. This caution was highly ne-cessary, as a thick *fog* prevented the stoker seeing more than a few yards before him, and it was probable that some obstruction might be met with on the line. Having proceeded at this easy pace about three quarters of a mile, they heard the rumbling of wheels, and the next moment they were thrown from their elevation by a most violent concussion.

In spite of the supposed understanding, the up train to London *was* started

> At about 20 minutes to three. The stoker, not having had sufficient instruction, or being reckless as to the consequences, caused the train to proceed at the rate of about thirty miles an hour, notwithstanding that he knew he was on the wrong line. When the two trains met, it thus appears that the down train was travelling at a slow pace, whilst the other was proceeding with great velocity.

The one great fault here was placing the up-train on the down line, and then running it at a rapid rate, "without sufficient instruction, or being reckless of consequences." The first supposition we believe to be the true one; it was ignorance; there had not been enough precaution taken in the first place, and this, in conjunction with the unfortunate accident of there being a dense fog at the time, the two trains advancing towards each other, did not perceive their mutual danger till it was too late to avoid it. One instant all was apparent safety—the next saw wood and iron "crushed like eggshells," and all around a scene of shrieking, confusion, and dismay; with loss of life and limb, the full consequences of which cannot yet be known.

Granting that the railway system has, in the comparatively



THE ALTAR OF THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. GILES, CAMBERWELL.—CEREMONY OF CONSECRATION.—See next page.

short time since it was called into existence, made a great approach to perfection, still while absolute safety is possible to be attained, we ought not to rest satisfied with what has been effected: "much has been done, but more remains to do." The main cause of this calamity was the want of a clear understanding of what was being done at two different points at the same moment. Science has discovered modes of communicating words, with the rapidity of thought, through darkness and distance; there can be no good reason why the Electric Telegraph should not be generally adopted on every line, and the officers at each station may converse with each other without being subject to the uncertainty of messages to and fro. Expence may be an obstacle, but one such accident as this causes a loss of many hundred pounds, and any plan by which such an expenditure of capital could be saved, would be economical. By daylight there is not much danger of a collision. In the present case, for instance, could the conductors have seen the approaching train, a stoppage could have been effected. But darkness and fogs are as natural as day and sunshine, and must be provided for. The present system of signals might perhaps be improved; they contain the germ of what is required, consisting of lights for the eye, and sounds for the ear when lights are not used. But it is evident, that shrill as the whistle of the engine is, it cannot at a distance, and in the dark, do more than apprise another that it is advancing; it does not give any information as to which line the train is running on. An improvement is wanted in this respect, and in some others. But, above and beyond all the aid that can be derived from physical science, are the moral qualities of scrupulous attention and caution. If, after every possible means have been taken to ensure safety, an accident does happen, there is at least a satisfaction in knowing that, as far as human power could avert it, that power was exercised. In the present instance, we fear that consolation does not exist. It has been stated that the officers of the company had two codes of regulations, the same on most points, but differing in some others. Some had the new, some the old ones; the driver of the train that was going at the most rapid rate, on the wrong line, through a dense *fog*, had not seen the new regulations at all; he was supplied with them the day after the accident! All this must be avoided for the future. We have overcome one of the things that appeared to place the greatest obstacle in the way of using steam for the purpose of travelling by land; we scarcely ever hear of an accident from its explosive power on any of the lines of road; having conquered that difficulty, shall we fail in the minor point of regulating it? It is one of the most remarkable qualities of this mighty agent, that it is so perfectly under control; an engine of the highest power is more completely under the command of the engineer, than a team of horses is to the best of coachmen. But, on the other hand, any error or neglect in its management is almost fatal.

There is a class of railroad accidents that cannot be prevented; all that arise from the want of individual caution, such as getting out of a train before it stops, or jumping in after it is in motion—these cause frequent casualties, but they arise from no fault of the system, to which all must adapt themselves, or run the risk of the consequences. But, as far as the management is concerned, we are persuaded that nearly absolute safety might be attained. The whole system is a grand triumph over difficulties apparently insurmountable; it must not present defects caused by ourselves, by a want of that vigilance and energy which has enabled us to create it.

CONSECRATION OF ST. GILES'S CHURCH, CAMBERWELL.

This magnificent structure (the exterior of which will be found engraved in No. 90 of our Journal), was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Winchester, on Thursday, the 21st inst. Before eleven o'clock, the church was crowded in every part by a congregation of nearly 2000 persons, who were admitted by cards. Amongst them were the Venerable Archdeacon Wilberforce, the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Eden, the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, of Brixton; the Rev. Tenison Cuffe, the Rev. Mr. Anderson, and several other clergymen; Sir John and Lady Pirie, Mr. H. Kemble, M.P., and most of the gentry of the neighbourhood. The Lord Bishop arrived shortly before eleven o'clock, and was received at the door of the church by the Chancellor, Registrar, Vicar, Churchwardens, and was by them conducted to the vestry-room. Having proceeded in his robes to the front of the Communion-table (upon which the vessels for the Holy Communion were placed), the Vicar presented to his Lordship the petition, praying him to consecrate the church. The ceremony, according to the form prescribed, was then proceeded with.

The service was read by the Rev. Mr. Storie, the vicar, and the sermon (a very xcellent discourse) from the 12th chapter of Deuteronomy, v. 5, was preached by his Lordship the Bishop. Mr. Wesley presided at the organ, and those parts of the service which are chanted or sung were performed by the parochial choristers. At the conclusion of the service (about a quarter before two o'clock) the bells—a fine peal of ten, cast at the foundry of Messrs. Mears, of Whitechapel—began to peal, and the Bishop and clergy, and many other gentlemen and their ladies, preceded by the parish authorities with their wands of office, walked to the house of the vicar, in the garden of which, under a temporary apartment, erected as a tent, by Mr. B. Edgington, of the Borough, was laid out a sumptuous repast for 150 persons. Here the company remained for some time, and it was dark before they retired.

This church, which is built on the site of the old one, burnt down in 1841, is a very handsome building—perhaps the most appropriate and elegant building of the kind which has been raised in the neighbourhood of London for some years. It is built of Whitby stone and stone from Caen, in Normandy, in the style of the time of Edward II., when the decorative manner began to be ingrafted on the plainer English Gothic of the earlier ages. The architects are Messrs. Scott and Moffatt, of whom it would be unjust not to say that they have rescued modern church building from the reproach of want of taste and architectural authority, which some recent edifices had brought upon it.

The building consists of a nave, transept, and chancel; a choir, a square tower, ascending from the transept, surmounted with an octagon spire. The length of the nave is 78 feet; of the tower across the transept of the chancel, 42 feet 6 inches. The breadth of the nave, without aisles, is 25 feet 6 inches; with aisles, 58 feet 6 inches. Length of the transept 80 feet; breadth of the chancel 23 feet. The interior height of the nave is 63 feet, and under the tower the height is 50 feet. The external height of the tower and spire is 210 feet.

Of the interior we shall shortly present our readers with an engraving; so that we reserve the details of the architecture, the fine painted glass, &c., save the immediate scene of the Consecration engraved in the preceding page.

The chancel is fitted up with open stalls, with elaborately carved poppy heads, &c., of oak down each side. The floor is of encaustic tiles, of beautiful floriated character, and containing, near the chancel arch, the Royal Arms, and those of the patrons, &c., of the church, emblazoned in their proper heraldic colours, in porcelain. These tiles, manufactured by Messrs. Copeland and Garrett, of Staffordshire, have been by them presented gratuitously to the parish.

Two stone steps lead to the altar-rails, which are of carved oak. The floor within the rails is also laid down with encaustic tiles, but of a different pattern from the rest of the chancel. Another floor, similarly paved, is raised one step above the rest, upon which stands the altar-table; and on the upright edge of this floor is a border of painted porcelain, composed of a beautiful Gothic foliage, combined with the sacred emblems of the Evangelists.

The altar-table itself is a square stone slab, supported by six octagonal pillars, with elegant foliated capitals. The altar-screen, of stone, corresponds with the style of the chancel. It is composed of five pedimented arches, supported on clustered columns, foliated, with capitals of the characteristic foliage of the time, and the abacus with the "Tooth *ornament*." The outer arches are again divided into two trefoil arches, with pendants; the centre ones have cinquefoil cusps, the featherings of which, as the finials, the crockets, and the trefoil foliage of spandrels, are of the most chaste design and exquisite workmanship. Within the centre arch is an ornamented cross, enclosed in a border, painted on the wall, on either side of which, in the other arches, are the Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, &c., beautifully illuminated.

This screen has been executed by Mr. Cox, who was employed by the architects to carve the greater part of the Martyr's Memorial at Oxford. At the back of the screen is the east window, of magnificent stained glass.

The carvings are of unusual beauty, and have been produced by the machine of Mr. S. Pratt, of Bond-street. The designs are cut after some of the most exquisite Gothic remains in various ecclesiastical buildings in England.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Wednesday.

All Paris has caught cold, the cause, the eclipse, which has behaved with combined incivility and cruelty. After drawing our Parisian *gobemouches* by thousands out on the quays, the balconies, and *roofs* of houses, to witness its performances, the phenomenon was totally indiscernible, the sky being covered with clouds until the eclipse was over, when they suddenly dispersed. Eager as we Parisians are after any description of novelty or amusement, you may imagine the disappointment of the crowd of expectant astronomers.

Who has not heard of the heart, found six months ago, in a box of lead, at the Sainte *Chapelle*, in Paris? "It is the heart of St. Louis," cried the wonder-mongers. Professors of History, Antiquarians, Chemists, Anatomists, Poets, Priests, Archbishops, and Cardinals, immediately entered into a literary battle—speeches, feuilletons, pamphlets, and sermons, were the missiles of the combatants: when all at once came M. Latronne, and with the shafts of satire brought down the glorious superstructure, raised by Gothic learning, religious zeal, and romantic imaginations. The heart proves to have beat in the noble breast of a hairdresser of by-gone days, (nicknamed L'Amour, by his contemporaries) and the re-interment is ordered to take place by the Priest. But one shaft more is thrown amongst the Zealots before the funeral—a poem by the renowned German critic Schlegel, of which the following is a sample:—

In the "holye chapel" was yesterday found
The heart of the barber L'Amour,
His sweetheart, poor girl, who best knew its size,
Determined to place it secure.
Like a right royal heart, on consecrate ground,
So that if looked for, it there might be found.
Is he of the Wigs unknown to fame?
No—Boileau has loudly sung his name.
How the pulpit and barber were closely allied
With full-bottomed, curl, and pig-tail tied.
His heart may be known by its od'rous smell,
Of huile-antique, and pommade doth it tell,
Alive it beat, but for silver and gold,
It now rests in lead in its cerement cold.

Our *gobemouches* are all agog to behold the Marshal Duke d'Ysly on his return from Algeria—for, lo and behold, he brings with him the choicest *specimens* of that country. First in the list is the young and handsome son of El-Arrach, who sent the French Governor, in one day alone, 500 pair of ears lately worn in the field by the enemies of France. Then follow the ruling Agas of Constantine, Philippeville, the former secretary of Abdel-Kader, all of them of the rank of Sheiks, and wearing the legion of honour; and last, and not least, is a *Toleb*, that is to say, a learned man of Arabia. He comes to Paris to study Arabian manuscripts; but no doubt he will favour the ladies by casting nativities even of puppy dogs, and tell them by the stars and the moon why their shoes pinch them in hot weather. The banquet to the Marshal d'Ysly, at Marseilles, was prepared quite *à l'Anglaise*, with toasts and speeches. The town voted 30,000f. for the occasion, and from the pockets of the subscribers came as much more. Well may Marseilles cry "Io triumphe" for the conquest of Algeria, whose whole resources pass through the hands of its merchants.

The following is said to be the forthcoming list of the new peers—General Marbot, Victor Hugo, the Duke de Praslin, Bertin de Vaux, General Achard, and Baron Deffaudis. The two latter are not yet definitively settled.

The contemplated adoption of a new system of paving has turned half Paris topsy-turvy—created an immense outcry.

The discovery of a Latin poem, by "William Tell," has set our philological antiquaries by the ears. Many have been the presumed contemporary effusions of the land of Schwitz. But it is thought to be the mere forgery, *à la Chatterton*, by some clever imitator. However, as a set off against the above, a genuine MS. of the 16th century has been brought to light. It contains unedited works of Clément Marot, Theodore of Beza, and also an Epistle of Catherine de Medicis, in the days when young, beautiful, and innocent of the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

Another fossilized human skeleton has been brought forward; but it has been proved the human body does not at any period possess sufficient siliceous matter to produce fossilization. This anthropolite, exhumed at Pantin, near Paris, and over which the discoverer chuckled with so much triumph, will neither discompose the settled opinons of geologists nor theologians.

The new hotel taken by the family of the rich American millionaire, Mr. Thorn, resounds with the noise of the workmen employed in erecting a theatre, in which the *élite* of Parisian amateurs are invited to perform. An Italian opera by Cappola, "Nina Pazza per Amore," has been selected for the inauguration of this new lyrical temple. The principal part will be taken by the eldest daughter of Mr. Thorn, who was one of the leading stars at the aristocratic concerts of Prince de la Moskowa.

Music, however, is not the only art now taken up and practised with marvellous success by the higher classes of society. Painting shares the same honour.

Since the incursion of the polka new life has been given to the *danse de societé*, which languished under the monotonous sway of the quadrille. Our lions and dandies, however, destine even the polka to an untimely death, in their new-born enthusiasm for the mazurka. The difficulty of this dance will, however, prove an obstacle to its adoption in general society. Cellarius has just invented a new waltz, which is to be danced in very slow measure, and to which he has given his name.

One of your countrymen has caused some sensation in our *salons*. After contracting debts to the amount of 130,000 francs, he has managed to escape from prison by means of a bribe of 9000 francs to the gaoler.

We have received by letters from Rome tidings of the death of one well-known in our circles—of the Princess Dorothea Czartoriska, a descendant of the princely houses of Lichtenstein and Dietrichstein, and allied to all the great Galician families. This pious princess had reached an advanced age, and had retired some time since to a convent of the Ursulines.

In the same letters we see that Cardinal Grimaldi is dangerously ill.

By-the-by, in a few days will take place the sale of a magnificent collection of snuff-boxes, the property of the celebrated Cardinal Gonsalvi, whilom first minister of the Pope, and who left instructions in his will that the sale should be delayed for twenty years after his death. The term is now expired, and numbers of amateurs are expected to attend. This curious collection numbers some snuff-boxes formerly the property of Napoleon. It is far, however, from equalling that of Lablache. You know that this is the favourite hobby of that giant in mind as well as in body.

By the same courier we hear of further additions to the destruction by inundations in Italy. All the roads are impeded, or utterly stopped. The waters in Florence have swept away edifices, with all their living tenants; and one of the suspension bridges has been carried away. The water is three fathoms deep at the portals of the well-known Santa Croce. The Grand Duke of Tuscany has spared neither his treasures nor his exertions to relieve the universal wretchedness. For 300 years Florence has not witnessed so great a disaster.

M. Thiers's new and voluminous historical work has not yet been published, and already three translations are publishing in the Peninsula alone. Don Sebastian de Minano, M. Joaquin-Maria, and M. Alcala-Galiano, are the three rival translators. M. Cousin's admirable "Biography of Jaqueline" has increased the enthusiasm for "Pascal," her brother. A new edition of Cousin's "Pensées de Pascal" is forthcoming; a triumph for good literature, and another blow against the Jesuits.

Melancholy indeed is the fate of the illustrious house of Wasa! You have heard of the dire domestic troubles of the present head of the house, and his recent separation from his wife—deprived of a home as well as a throne. He has now just sold his barony of Eichorn, in Moravia, to the Baron de Sina, the Viennese banker, for 1,800,000 francs.

A striking, and certainly not a pleasing, feature of the times is now presented to the eye of the visitor at *Tours*. The beautiful and ancient abbey church of St. Julian, in that town, is put up for sale or hire, and at this moment serves as a stable! Your astonishment at this desecration may be somewhat mitigated, however, when you remember that, in 1830, "*Maison à louer*" (a house to let) was inscribed on the outside of the Palace of the Tuileries itself.

The busts of the deputies who came over to pay homage to the Duke of Bordeaux, have been seized at all the shops, by order of the police.

The anniversary of the wedding of his Majesty Louis Philippe will be celebrated by the inauguration of the new *salle de Theatre* at the Palace of St. Cloud. Mehul's "Raoul de Créguy" is the opera fixed upon for this occasion, and will be performed by the pupils of the Conservatoire.

A curious incident has occurred in the country. Some giraffes arrived at Mons, the other day, for exhibition at the fair, when it was found that the town-gate, not being high enough, it was impossible for them to enter, unless, as in the case of the famous horse of Troy, the town walls were demolished to admit them. This desperate alternative was, however, avoided, by the happy idea of making them pass by the railway terminus.

The great object of interest to our *savans*, at this moment, is two Egyptian sarcophagi, now in the possession of the Duke of Calabria. They are of the greatest antiquity; one is in black Basalt, the other in whitish stone; and they are covered with most curious and admirably-preserved hieroglyphics. Their history is remarkable They are mentioned in the works of Kercher, and the famous traveller Thevenot; and La Fontaine celebrated them in his epistles. On their arrival from Egypt they became the property of the famous superintendent, Fouquet; afterwards they passed into the possession of Lenotre, the well-known gardener-architect; then into that of the Chevalier Bernin, who erected St. Peter's Monument at Rome; from him to that of their present possessor.

FRANCE.

The French papers this week furnish little matter of value either in the way of news or commentary. The state of Spain naturally engrosses much of their attention, but so far as facts are concerned, they are very barren.

A grand banquet has been given at Marseilles to Marshal Bugeaud, on his return from Algeria. The Marshal made a speech, in which he drew a very encouraging picture of the state of that colony. He said peace reigned everywhere, from the fortress of Tunis to Morocco. He also dwelt on the immense progress made by the colony, and its importance to France. The Marshal also stated, that Abd-el Kader had removed into the interior of Morocco.

The *Moniteur* publishes a Royal ordinance, authorising the Minister of the Interior to open an extraordinary credit of 240,000 francs, to defray the expense of the experiment of an electric telegraph on a railroad line of at least 24 leagues (60 miles) in length.

M. Chaix d'Est Ange, the Ministerial candidate, has been returned deputy for Rheims by 414 votes. His opponent, M. Leon Faucher, obtained 344.

According to the *Constitutionnel*, a new candidate has been proposed for the honour of possessing the hand of the Queen of Spain. A certain number of influential Spaniards and Portuguese have proposed to unite Isabella to the Prince Royal of Portugal, Pietro d'Alcantara, the eldest son of the Queen Donna Maria da Gloria. This Royal Prince is a child of seven years of age. Isabella is fourteen. The young couple would be merely affianced, and they would then wait the majority of the young husband. The partisans of this alliance anticipate immense advantages from this arrangement, absurd as it is to draw political conclusions from a proposal for the marriage of two mere children.

The *Sentinelle* of Toulon states that, in order to reduce the number of sailors, the Minister of Marine has desired the Maritime Prefect to discharge all those who have been six years in actual service of the Government, and those who can reckon thirty months of such service since the last levy.

The *Débats* again returns to the subject of the comparative merits of a railway or canal across the Isthmus of Suez, and, after labouring three columns of argument, adheres to its previous opinion, that the preference is to be given to a canal.

Some of the Paris opposition papers state that Admiral Dupetit Thouars has received orders from the Government not to return to France for two years, or at all events till the end of the next session of the Chambers. The *Presse* confirms this report, but states that the Admiral had the choice of either coming home at *once*, or remaining on his travels for two years, and that he chose the latter.

The publication of the intended marriage of the Count de Jarnac, Secretary of the French Embassy at London, with the daughter of the late Lord Foley, said to be the rich heiress, has been posted up at the Mayory of the first arrondissement of Paris.

Marshal Bugeand, Duke of Isly, has arrived at Paris, and is said to have immediately waited on the King.

SPAIN.

The accounts upon the subject of the recent insurrectionary movement of General Zurbano are so contradictory, that it is difficult to glean any thing positive respecting him or the progress made by his followers. The *Débats* and the Spanish Ministerial papers affect to consider it impossible that Zurbano can effect any thing or even escape the Government forces, but on the other hand it would seem that he is acting with great vigour. A letter from Bayonne of the 20th represents him as making rapid progress. On his arrival at Soria on the 18th he found that the political chief had issued a bando, declaring him a rebel, and directing him to be shot, as soon as his identity should be established. Zurbano, however, turned the tables upon him, and caused him to be shot as an example to persons in authority not to publish such sanguinary instructions. A battalion of the regiment of Saragossa had pronounced for Zurbano. A rising had taken place in Guipuscoa in favour of the constitutional cause, and Iturbide had placed himself at the head of the movement.

Accounts from the other northern parts of Spain allude to the excitement prevalent there. Saragossa was declared in a state of siege. The valley of Tena, in Upper Arragon, has taken part in the Zurbano movement.

By a Royal decree, issued at Madrid, signed by General Narvaez, Zurbano and his followers were declared outlaws, and, as such, were to be shot "without any other delay than that necessary to enable them to die like Christians." Zurbano also had issued a proclamation, from Najeva, in the name of liberty, stating that the Royal authority in Spain was usurped; and ordering all the authorities of the "intrusive" Government to relinquish their functions under pain of death. The inhabitants of some of the villages are placed in rather an unpleasant predicament between the contradictory commands of Narvaez and Zurbano.

Our letters from Madrid of the 20th are filled with accounts of rejoicings on the Queen's saint-day, and descriptions of a magnificent ball given by Narvaez to the two Queens, the whole of the *corps diplomatique*, and 1,500 of the fashionables of Madrid. The affair is the more remarkable as being the first time that a Queen of Spain has honoured a subject with her presence at an entertainment, with the exception of Queen Christina, when Regent, to Count Toreno. The two Queens were accompanied by the Infant Luisa, and by Don Francisco de Paulo and his family. The ball was opened by General Narvaez, in a quadrille with the Queen, who, it is said, appeared in excellent health, was in great spirits, and danced with perfect grace. In the second quadrille her Majesty honoured Count Bresson, the French Ambassador, with her band, while Mr. Bulwer, the English Minister, performed the part of *vis-à-vis* with the Infanta Luisa. In the third quadrille Mr. Bulwer had the honour of being her Majesty's partner, and in the fourth she chose General Concha. It was only in the fifth quadrille that the Queen favoured the first Grandee of Spain, the descendant of royalty, the Duke of Medina Celi, with an invitation, a circumstance which appears to have given some offence in aristocratical circles in Madrid. Mr. Washington Ivring and Mr. Peel, the son of Sir Robert Peel, were also present at the ball.

PORTUGAL.

We have accounts from Lisbon to the 20th instant. There have been some animated discussions upon the recent despotic acts of the Government, but the Bill of Indemnity being granted, these debates have lost much of their interest.

The Chamber of Peers has been chiefly occupied in discussing the subject of the new taxes which the Government proposed some time back, and they have been voted. By means of these taxes, and of the extensive retrenchments in contemplation in the public expenditure, the amount of the deficit will be very considerably reduced.

The Deputies are at present engaged in discussing an application made by the Government to be allowed to levy an additional five per cent. upon the existing taxes.

The Late Forged Transfer at the Bank of England.—Burgess, who it will be recollected obtained £80,000 from the bank by means of a forged transfer of stock, had been captured on Light-house Island, in Boston harbour, and been safely lodged in Levant-street gaol, ready for delivery to the British authorities. Neville, an Irishman living on the island, and at whose house Burgess stopped, received 300 dollars reward on the spot.

NEWS FROM TAHITI.

The last New York papers contain news from Tahiti to the 15th of July.

It appears, by a report given by the captain of the whale-ship Martha which had arrived at Rhode Island, that, on the 20th of June, a body of natives having assembled at Point Venus, and their proximity being considered too near for safety, Governor Bruat had marched against them at the head of 400 French. The natives, having received intelligence of their approach, placed themselves in ambush, and allowed the main body to pass; but, as the rear-guard were passing in front of the English mission-house, they opened their fire upon them in a direct line with the house, and Mr. M'Kean, one of the missionaries, who was walking on his verandah, was struck by a ball, and instantly killed. His death is universally regretted. He was one of those who had lately arrived from England, well educated, and one of the most respected men upon the group of islands. The action was upon the north side of the Bay of Papeite. The native loss is unknown. The French loss amounted to three killed and five wounded.

At the same time, on the south side, another action took place, in which the natives were routed. In this action five French were killed and seven wounded. The native loss on this occasion is also unknown; but the day following the natives again advanced upon the town, and succeeded in burning the French mission-house, chapel, &c.

In all these actions it has been impossible to determine, with any degree of certainty, the native loss. They have always been accustomed to remove their dead during the night, and only those are found upon the field who die at the point of the bayonet.

The natives had seized three Frenchmen, whom they put to death with great torture.

The French ship Borbonnaise was lost at Tahiti by striking upon the Middle Ground; she was got off by the assistance of the Government war steamer, but in so doing tore out the keel, and sunk in 15 fathoms water; vessel and cargo a total loss, and nothing was saved by the crew except what they had on.

A Rio paper, the *Jornal do Commercio*, of the 1st of October, contains the following important news from Tahiti:—"Valparaiso, August 17.—We received yesterday, by the corvette Albatross, arrived from Tahiti, the *Oceanie Française* of the 14th July. The affairs of the Archipelago, though not presenting a menacing appearance, were far from tranquil. The French troops had gone out to encounter the detachments of the natives in the districts subject to the authorities of Papeiti. The depredations and robberies to which the friendly natives were exposed, the general appearance of insubordination, and the neglect of the orders of the Governor, induced him at length to attack them on the 30th of June, at a place called Hapape. In this encounter, as was to have been expected, the natives were routed with loss, and the French attained, by this stroke, the opportunity of hindering a body of the enemy, who had come from the south of the island, from joining the insurgents. The camp of the enemy was removed, in consequence of this, further from Papeiti. The *Oceanie Française* gives well-deserved praise to the frank and honourable conduct observed by Captain Hammond, commander of the English steamer Salamander, in undeceiving the natives of the idea that the British forces were about to protect them. On the 17th of July the English frigate Carysfort arrived at Papeiti from Valparaiso. It saluted the French frigate Urania, which returned the salute. The Governor, Captain Bruat, received the visit of Lord William Paulet; and although he had not received any official intelligence of the French Government having refused the dominion of the Society Islands, nor any other notice of it excepting what was contained in a letter from Valparaiso, he immediately sent the chief of his staff on board the Basilisk with a letter for Queen Pomare, informing her of the new position of affairs, and requesting her to land. This letter was translated to Queen Pomare in the presence of the French Chief, and of the Commanders of the Carysfort and Basilisk, and she replied that she would go to Barbara, there to await the settlement of these affairs. The Carysfort prepared immediately to conduct her there, where resides the Chief Tabara, the first husband of Pomare.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Celebration of Divine Service.—The Dean and Chapter of Exeter have presented an address to the Archbishop of Canterbury, in which they entreat his Grace to consult with the Bishops on the best mode of putting an end to certain diversities in the celebration of Divine Service; and, for that purpose, to procure their concurrence in some uniform interpretation of those Rubrics in the book of Common Prayer which may seem obscure or conflicting, and in some uniform rule for the direction of the clergy with respect to certain forms and practices which have, more or less, fallen into desuetude.

The Archdeacon of Surrey, the venerable S. Wilberforce, held his Visitation on Monday last at St. Saviour's Church, Southwark.

The Lord Bishop of Lichfield has licensed the Rev. Frederick Rogers Blackley, late of All Saints, Birmingham, to the curacy of North Harborne, Staffordshire, on the nomination of the Rev. Thomas Green Simcox, M.A., vicar.

New Church at Cove, near Farnborough.—Thursday last, the Bishop of Winchester consecrated a new church, which has lately been erected at Cove, near the Farnborough station. The church is a small but very neat one; and the windows are filled with stained glass. The stone composing the building, is similar to that of Windsor Castle. The architects, Messrs. Stevens and Alexander, were highly congratulated at the conclusion of the ceremony by the Lord Bishop, who observed that the edifice was the only one of the kind that he noticed nothing objectionable in.

COUNTRY NEWS

The Infanticide at Wolverhampton.—The prisoners, Miss Railton, Mr. Sheriff, and Mr. and Mrs. Hildreth, have been again brought before the coroner's inquest, but no further evidence of any importance was adduced, and a general verdict was returned. The prisoners were also placed at the bar of the public office before Mr. Hill, Mr. Barker, Dr. Dehane, and Dr. Briscoe, magistrates of the county. The prisoners declining to say anything in their defence, were each committed to Stafford, Miss Railton for concealing the birth of her child, and the other prisoners as accessories. The magistrates intimated that they would take bail; themselves in £80, and two sureties for each prisoner in £40. Mr. Sheriff, the surgeon, who attended Miss Railton, was also committed to take his trial for felony at the ensuing assizes.

The Murder at Yarmouth.—A man named Frederick Boatright has been taken into custody on suspicion of being either a principal or an accomplice in the above horrible transaction. It appears there was a very strong suspicion prevailing in Yarmouth, in consequence of Boatright's dissipated habits and previous character, that he was in some way connected with this horrible tragedy. When told that he was suspected of being concerned in the murder of Mrs. Candler, at Yarmouth, he appeared much agitated, and changed colour. He was conveyed to the station house, and afterwards underwent an examination before the magistrates of the borough. The prisoner, who has returned from sea within the last eighteen months, is a man of between 23 and 24 years of age, and was considered a very bad character.

Matrimonial Hoax at Uxbridge.—On Tuesday seventeen young men were charged at Uxbridge, with a disgraceful assault upon a Mr. Stone. The affair arose out of a mischievous hoax, practised upon Mr. Stone. It appeared that Stone had inserted an advertisement in the *Maidstone Gazette* for a wife, and that advertisement had been answered by a shopkeeper's apprentice, of Uxbridge, in the name of "Frances Gower," and enticed Stone to Uxbridge, where the defendants and others pushed him into a pond and pelted him with mud. The magistrates fined the ringleaders twenty shillings, and let the others off. Mr. Stone, who has been an attorney's clerk, resides at No. 4, Albany-road, Camberwell. He is described as a man of gentlemanly appearance, of rather above the middle stature, remarkably staid countenance, dark-brown hair, considerably bald on the top, dark-brown bushy whiskers, dark hazel eyes, and apparently nearly fifty years of age. He described himself as "now living independent." In his cross-examination he admitted that once before he had advertised for a wife in the *Sunday Times*.

Death of Professor Henderson.—Thomas Henderson, Esq., Professor of Practical Astronomy in the University of Edinburgh, died on Saturday morning last. The immediate cause of his death was disease of the heart. Mr. Henderson had held the Professorship of Astronomy since 1834—an office for which he was eminently qualified.

A Gamekeeper Shot.—Saturday night last, Mr. Green, gamekeeper to J. S. Lescher, Esq., of South Weald, Essex, was wounded by a gun-shot, in an attempt to apprehend a poacher, who escaped. Mr. Green lies in a dangerous state.

Boat Accident.—Six Lives Lost—Six men, inhabitants of Port Glasgow, are supposed to have been drowned in the Clyde, between Gourock Bay and that place, last Sunday. The boat in which they sailed was found on Monday morning. The probability, therefore, seems to be, as there was no ballast in the boat, and as there was a sail set upon it, that the whole of the persons on board were thrown out by some sudden lurch, that the boat then righted itself, but that owing to the darkness of the night none of them were able to regain it. The master of the boat was about twenty-three years of age. The other sufferers were a man named Arnot, a bleacher, at Gourock ropework, his son, an apprentice plumber, and another young man, Arnot's nephew, a young man from the Highlands, named Dugald M'Intyre, and another young man named John Gray, from Galloway.

Murder at Stockport.—A coroner's inquiry was held on Tuesday night, before Mr. C. Hudson, on the body of Eliza Jones, whose death had been caused on the previous afternoon by the violence of her husband. It appeared, the husband in question, whose name is Henry Jones, was a bricklayer, in the receipt of good wages, but unfortunately of very intemperate habits. On Monday, as usual, he was intoxicated, so much so that his master desired him to quit the ground, and return when sober. On leaving his work he met his wife, who kept dodging him to give her some money, two children being then at home in want; but he became excited, and refused to comply or go home. After going from public-house to public-house, he consented, late in the afternoon, to go home, and they were on their way through the town, when a violent quarrel arose between them. The wife was equally excited, when, in a moment of frenzy and madness, he threw her from him, and kicked her savagely. She fell instantly, and died in the street before any assistance could be obtained, supposedly from some injury sustained by a kick in the stomach. Her husband was immediately taken into custody. The prisoner appears extremely dejected, and is painfully alive to the awful position in which he is placed.

Expected Strike of the Coal Miners of Lancashire.—The *Manchester Guardian* states that circumstances have come to its knowledge which induce it to believe that there is an intention on the part of the Lancashire Colliers' Union to cause a general strike ere long. The remarkable feature of this agitation is the proposal by the coal miners to their employers to force a rise in the price of coals, by contracting and diminishing the supply to the public, and then to allow the coal miners to share with them the profits which would result from this artificial scarcity and consequent dearness of an article which, at this season of the year, may be termed a prime necessary of life.

Extraordinary Sudden Deaths in Norwich.—Last week the papers in Norwich mentioned the death of Mr. David Irwin. This gentleman had for upwards of forty years filled a confidential situation in the office of the Conservative newspaper, the *Norfolk Chronicle*. His death was peculiarly sudden. On Sunday last, only five days after his death, great was the astonishment and deep was the regret, at the announcement of the equally sudden death of Jonathan Matchett, Esq., the senior partner and editor of the same paper, which capacity that gentleman had filled upwards of half a century. On Wednesday morning still greater was the astonishment and regret at another awful visitation, in the nearly as sudden death of R. M. Bacon, Esq., the senior partner and editor of the Liberal paper, the *Norwich Mercury*, who had been unwell for the last few weeks.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

ROBBERY OF UPWARDS OF FORTY THOUSAND POUNDS FROM A BANKING HOUSE.

Considerable stir was created in the City on Monday morning, by the discovery that a robbery of a most extensive character was committed on Sunday at the banking-house of Messrs. Rogers, Olding, and Co., bankers, of Clement's-lane. Bank-notes to the amount of from £35,000 to £40,000, or £41,000 were stolen out of the iron safe, which is deposited in the wall of the inner office; and securities to a very large amount were also taken by the thieves. It is a remarkable circumstance connected with this robbery, that when it was first discovered, there was no external appearances from which suspicion could be entertained upon entering the office that any robbery had been perpetrated, or attempt at robbery had been made. Everything was in its accustomed order; the iron safe in which the cash and securities were regularly deposited was locked, and the iron chest in which it was usual to deposit the master-key of the safe, to which there were two locks, was also secure. According to one account the money was deposited in the iron safe; and, as usual, a clerk was appointed to watch over its safety during Sunday, and another clerk to perform the like duty during the night. One of the partners remaining at home on Sunday, the day-clerk asked permission to go out for a few hours, which was granted. At the accustomed hour in the evening the other clerk came, and remained during the night; but when business was resumed on Monday morning, and the iron safe opened with the ordinary key, it was found entirely empty; and yet no force whatever had been used in the employment of the means adopted to rid the chest of its valuable contents. Of course, all is conjecture upon the subject. It is the practice of the partners of the firm, to relieve each other in the heavy cash business of the house at stated periods, and each of them keeps keys of the safe and iron chest, and it is supposed that one of the gentlemen left behind him his keys, upon some occasion of hurry or forgetfulness, and that with these keys the places of former security were violated. Some force had been used on a tin box in which several valuable securities were kept, but it appeared that the thieves had made some mistake with regard to the exact position of these documents, for they worked on the wrong side, and were so far disappointed. They laid hands upon enough, however, to console them for their blunder, as appears from the enormous list of bank-notes announced in a large handbill. In that handbill are the particulars of the stolen Bank of England notes, which amount altogether to £40,710. Of these bank notes there are 168 for £5, 40 for £10, 37 for £20, 10 for £30, 12 for £40, 9 for £50, 10 for £100, 5 for £200, 1 for £500, and 35 for £1,000. The handbill states that further particulars of the bills of exchange will be published, and that whoever will give such information as will lead to the apprehension of the guilty party or parties, or either of them, and recovery of the property, or any part thereof, shall receive £3,000 reward, or a part thereof, proportionate to the sum which shall be recovered. Mr. Hobler has been employed by the banking-house to investigate the case, and has secured the assistance of Daniel Forrester, the officer. The house of Rogers and Co. is in rather a quiet thoroughfare, and, on Sundays especially, comparatively deserted, the houses being chiefly let out as offices, and occupied, in other than business hours, merely by the male or female keepers. This would so far afford facilities for the unobserved approach of the thieves, a court running also within two doors of the bank. The house of Rogers and Co. has always been considered one of decided property, and the head of the firm, now advanced in age, is well known as the author of the "Pleasures of Memory." Business has since proceeded in the establishment in the usual quiet way. The transaction—the possession of the keys, the opening of the strong-room, and the principal party being fairly on "the road"—occupied less than three-quarters of an hour.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Mr. Hobler, who has been employed by the firm, started immediately the robbery was discovered for the Continent, from which place he has returned, and it is believed from the information he there obtained that the guilty parties had not started for France. The supposition now entertained is, that the produce of the robbery is secreted, and that the notes will not be put in circulation for the present. One of the superior officers of the City police received a letter in the course of Tuesday, informing him that the whole of the property which was stolen from Messrs. Rogers' banking-house was deposited in a house in the neighbourhood of Walworth; and off two of the force were sent in a cab to act upon the premises. The letter was anonymous, written in a wretched manner, and turned out to be a hoax. The cabman was the only one who gained by the report, for the poor man who owned the house, upon being shown the warrant, expressed the greatest surprise and indignation at the calumny, and invited the most scrupulous investigation. The mode in which the robbery was effected is pretty well ascertained, and as the locks of bankers' safes are generally on the patent principle, the probability is that the keys had on some occasion been mislaid, and that advantage was taken of that circumstance to prepare for the robbery. In this case, however, the probability is that the plan could not have been long matured. There are one or two points that may be stated with certainty, from what has transpired. First, that a successful *ruse* was planned to get possession of the keys of the strong chest; secondly, that the party delinquent has on a former occasion not stood A 1; and thirdly, that there is a clue to the retreat of the delinquent. In most instances the bills of exchange due on Monday were abstracted from their depositaries, to enhance the value of the property, so that a more ready means may exist for a compromise. This, however, the firm, it is asserted, will unqualifiedly reject.

ANOTHER DOUBLE SUICIDE.

There seems to be a sort of fatality about great crimes or offences. At all events, there is something pernicious in such examples. Only a short time ago there was a double suicide at Kilmarnock, and now we have to record an event very common in France, but happily of rare occurrence here—the suicide of two lovers. This event took place at an early hour on Monday, at the east end of the metropolis. About a quarter past one o'clock, a.m., police-constable M'Kenzie, 371, K, was called to the house of Mr. William Duckett, No. 9, Raven-row, Mile-end, where he met Mr. Davis, the surgeon, of Constable-row, Mile-end, who had also been hastily summoned, entering at the same time. They were ushered into a back parlour, fitted up as a sleeping apartment, where, lying across the bed, they saw the bodies of a young man and a young woman; the former, that of Charles William Duckett, son to the proprietor of the house, who was absent at the time; and the latter, that of a pretty young woman, named Elizabeth Williams, about 28 years of age, to whom the unfortunate young man had for some time past paid his addresses. Lying beside the bodies were found two teacups, which had recently contained some sort of liquid, leading to the conclusion that both must have drunk off the fatal draughts at one and the same moment. On looking about the apartment, the constable perceived two phials, which he handed to Mr. Davis, who, from the odour which they emitted, at once perceived that they had contained hydrocianic acid; and, having examined the bodies, he pronounced it as his opinion that the deceased parties had been dead several hours, no doubt from the effects of the poison. On the table was found a letter, bearing the following superscription:—

> To Miss Margaret Chapman, *Lucas-street, Commercial-road.*—It is our last and sacred wish that this letter be delivered into the hands of the above lady. Such is our final request, and whomsoever may find this we pray they may give the same to her.—E.W., C.W.D.

The handwriting is that of the young man, and displays much firmness. The letter was sealed with black wax, with the following motto:—

> Absence pains, but cannot alter.

Duckett and Miss Williams had been long attached, but adverse circumstances having intruded to prevent their union, it would seem as if despair of their ever coming together prompted them to this rash and tragical conclusion. The father is an accountant; his son was twenty-one years of age, and Miss Williams twenty-eight. For upwards of nine years the unfortunate young persons were attached to each other, and were never known to have quarrelled. On Sunday afternoon they had tea at Mr. Duckett's house, and took their departure about half-past five, at the same time stating that they were going to church, at which period they seemed in excellently good spirits. The evening wore on, and eleven o'clock having arrived, the usual time they returned, the family became somewhat alarmed. Soon afterwards two brothers of the ill-fated girl visited Mr. Duckett, and inquired if his son or their sister had been seen, she not having made her appearance, and the lateness of the hour induced them to think that they had met with some accident. Unpleasant feelings of alarm were then felt by all. Messengers were despatched all round the vicinity in search of them; but of no avail. At last, between one and two o'clock, whilst Mr. Duckett was searching about the house, in the hope of finding some letter which would mention where they had gone, he discovered that his son's bedroom was fastened on the inside, the key being in the door. It being surmised that he had returned unknown to the family, and had retired to bed, the door was broken open, and there the bodies of the young couple were stretched on the bed, life having been extinct apparently for some time, with their arms round each other's neck. The young man had not been in regular employment for some weeks past. This is reported to have been one circumstance that must have affected his mind, although he never wanted for anything. As regards his unfortunate partner, the poor girl, her mind of late has been affected; she was the daughter of a surgeon (deceased), and her mother resides in Cannon-street-road, in a respectable sphere of life. On a *post-mortem* examination, half an ounce of prussic acid (of Scheele's strength), was detected. According to the request of the deceased, inscribed on the letter found in the apartment and directed to Miss Chapman, in Lucas-street, it was delivered in the course of Monday afternoon at her residence, and opened in the presence of Mr. Porter, the constable of Stepney. On the envelope being broken open, it was found to contain two epistles, both of which were addressed to that young lady, and written in the handwriting of Duckett. One was a piece of poetry in twenty-four verses, and is a beautiful piece of penmanship. The title is "The Last Lay of Two Broken Hearts, written and composed by C. A. D.," executed in the illustrated style in old English, with a variety of inks. It bears the date of Nov. 8, but it has evidently been written as far back as September, which date was erased, but which is still partially discernible. The theme shows a wild paroxysm of love on his part, manifesting the most fervent attachment to the ill-fated girl. He bids adieu to his parents and all other relations, and prays forgiveness. Poverty had blasted his prospects, and

> Since Fate had marr'd their earthly bliss, they would seek an early grave.

The same wild strain is displayed throughout the whole piece—

> His Lizzy begging that his grave might be her grave also.

The second is written in the same superior style, and bears the date of the day, last Sunday, on which he effected his fatal purpose. It states "that ere she (Miss Chapman) had received that epistle they would be in the sweet sleep of death." Fate had marred his bliss in this world—he was prepared to leave it, and she, for whom he had lived, had told him "If you die without me, you will be my murderer!" and, to use the words of Lady Jane Grey, "Death had no terrors." Both productions had deep black borders round them.

The inquest on the two lovers was held on Wednesday, at the Fox Tavern, Mile-end. The evidence confirmed the above account, and nothing else material was elicited. The letters and inclosures alluded to were read. At the conclusion of some verses, there was the following document:—

> "This is the holy vow, freely given from both our hearts. We have lived for each other. We solemnly and without reluctance mutually consent to die together; testifying to the truth thereof we have subscribed our names, thus proving our perfect will to share the grave in the arms of one another.
>
> "Elizabeth Williams and
> "Charles William Duckett.
>
> "Signed at No. 9, Raven-row, Mile-end Gate, London, Nov. 8, 1844."

Mr. Duckett, the young man's father, said:—My son resided with me. I was aware of his attachment to Elizabeth Williams, and approved of it. I never heard my son speak of getting married, but it is my opinion that he feared his circumstances would never enable him to do so, and it preyed on his mind. He was a candidate for a lucrative situation about twelve months since, and being unsuccessful, he had ever since been desponding. He was twenty-one years of age, and had known Elizabeth Williams nine years. The books he read were chiefly tracts and cheap publications. The witness here produced a large packet of letters he had found in his son's box addressed to him by Elizabeth Williams. They reciprocated his affection, and one of them, of recent date, describes the writer as very unhappy, and stated that she cared not how soon the time came to die with him. The jury returned a verdict "That the deceased persons, Charles William Duckett and Elizabeth Williams, died from imbibing a certain quantity of prussic acid, but by whom or how administered there was not sufficient evidence before the jury."

Suicide of the Son of Sir Stephen May.—On Tuesday night Mr. Higgs held an inquest at the Unicorn, Duke street, St. James's, to inquire into the circumstances of the death of Mr. Edward May, son of Sir Stephen May, Bart. The deceased recently arrived from Madras, in one of the Company's vessels, the Mary Ann, and took lodgings in Duke-street. The deceased was very singular in his manner, and appeared extremely dejected, as if troubled in his mind. On Monday morning his cousin came to pay deceased a visit, but was unable to get into his room, on account of his door being fastened; but, on gaining access into the room, through another door, the deceased was discovered on the bed quite dead. The bed-clothes were saturated with blood, a knife was by his side, and a wound was observed in his throat. The captain of the vessel in which the deceased returned to England, said that he had known him when in Madras. He had been in the army, but was dismissed by a General Court-Martial, on account of a quarrel with a brother officer, which affected his mind. The cousin of the deceased gave similar testimony, and said he dined with the family on Sunday, in Holles street, Cavendish-square. The deceased appeared dejected, absent, and melancholy. His father supplied him very liberally with money. He never spoke to his family on the subject of his dismissal from the army. The jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

Frightful Death in a Brick-Kiln.—On Tuesday evening Mr. Baker held an inquest at the London Hospital on the body of Jeremiah Cray, aged thirty-five years. Mr. William Webb, of No. 10, Albion-road, Dalston, tailor, deposed that about nine o'clock on Thursday night, whilst at supper with his family, he was alarmed by hearing cries of distress proceeding from a field at the rear of his house. He immediately went out, and discovered the deceased standing with his arms outstretched, having the whole of his clothes in a complete blaze from head to feet, and calling for "God's sake to help him." Witness, with the assistance of a policeman and a young man, dragged the burning remnants off his body till he was completely naked. Witness then took off his own coat and wrapped it over deceased, and with assistance he was carried to the above hospital. The deceased was at first quite sensible, and said that, having had a penny given him, he bought some potatoes, and had proceeded to the brick-kiln, near which he was found, for the purpose of roasting them, when he was overpowered by the vapour, and, falling asleep, his clothes became ignited. He further stated that he had no home or friends, being quite destitute. The house surgeon said the deceased, when admitted, was burnt in a most dreadful manner. He lingered until the next morning. Verdict, "Accidental death."

Fatal Accident.—On Monday morning, whilst Mr. G. Littlewood, lamp-contractor, Upper King-street, Bloomsbury, was driving a horse in a chaise-cart along Aylesbury-street, Clerkenwell, towards the Green, the horse, a vicious animal, suddenly took fright and dashed forward. On descending the hill on the west side of the Sessions-house the horse fell and rolled over. The sudden jerk threw the driver out of the cart, and his head came with great force against the curb-stone. Mr. Littlewood's skull was entirely knocked in. He was conveyed in a state of insensibility to a surgeon's near the spot, who directed his removal to St. Bartholomew's, whither he was conveyed, and, after receiving every attention from the house-surgeon, expired at half-past eleven. Mr. Littlewood has left a wife and family. He was about forty.

Singular Case.—On Monday afternoon Mr. Wakley held an adjourned inquest, at the Pembroke Arms Tavern, Pembroke-square, Kensington, on the body of Mary Garfield. It appeared that the deceased had been living for twelve months as cook in the service of Mr. Collett, a gentleman holding an official situation at the House of Commons, and residing at No. 28, Pembroke-square. During the whole time of her living there she was never known to go to bed, but she would sleep sitting in a chair in the kitchen, and her manners were in all respects most eccentric, the other servants scarcely speaking to her, on account of her crossness and snappish manner of answering them. On the night of Wednesday week, about half-past eleven o'clock, Rose Jackson, the nursemaid, after having supped with deceased, who during the evening appeared in her usual good state of health and spirits, took the candle off the table to go up to bed, when the deceased called her back, and asked her to leave the candle. She did so, and on coming down again into the kitchen the next morning, about seven o'clock, she found the deceased in the kitchen, dressed as she had left her on the previous night, lying on the floor, and quite insensible. A surgeon was sent for, who applied hot water to the deceased's stomach and feet; but she died in about an hour. In accordance with the medical testimony, the jury returned a verdict of "Natural death."

Railway Accident near Leicester.—On Saturday an inquest was held at Leicester, on the body of Edward Jowett, an unfortunate man killed on the railway near that place on the previous Thursday. From the evidence of the two principal witnesses, the driver and stoker of a coal train which left Leicester for Rugby, about seven o'clock on Thursday night, it appeared that deceased acted as breaksman to the same train, and accompanied them on that occasion. After passing through the Knighton-hill Tunnell, which is little more than a mile from Leicester, one of the coupling chains connecting the coal trucks broke, and the train was stopped to remedy the accident. This having been done, the engine was again set in motion, but owing to the humid state of the atmosphere, and consequent slipperiness of the rails, the wheels did not "bite," and the deceased got down off the truck on which he was riding, and crossed the line for the purpose of obtaining a little sand to throw upon the rails. While in the act of doing this, the second goods train from London came along the down line at a rapid pace, but from the fog which prevailed at the time, it was not observed by the driver of the coal train until within a few yards' distance. When the train had swept past, the driver called out to deceased, and, obtaining no answer, commenced a search for him. In a very few moments he was discovered in a senseless state by the road side, with a frightful wound over the right temple, from which the brains protruded, and other contusions about the face. He was immediately conveyed back to Leicester, where he lingered until ten o'clock, and then expired. The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

Another Fatal Accident on the Midland Counties Railway.—Another fatal accident on this line of railway occurred on Wednesday morning. The deceased, named Joseph Woodford, a married man, without family, was a guard in the employ of the Company, and left Rugby, in charge of the seven o'clock train. On arriving at the Syston station, some luggage was handed up to him on the top of the carriage upon which he was seated. He gave the signal to the driver to start the train while he was so engaged, and Mr. Withers, the superintendent, handed him a note, and the train moved off. The deceased being still in an erect position on the top of the carriage, was observed for some distance down the line, and was only missed on the arrival of the train at Sileby, by the superintendent of that station, and, on a search being made, he was discovered on the top of one of the carriages, with his brains dashed out and quite dead. There is but one bridge between Syston and Sileby. It is situated about midway, and there can be no doubt that the accident occurred by the deceased's head, while he was still engaged on the roof of the carriage, coming in contact with the bridge. At the inquest the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death." Mr. C. Shaw, one of the directors of the railway, said that the bridge should be immediately altered.

Another Railway Accident.—On Saturday last, a little boy named George Crowther, son of Mr. Crowther, of Hendon-terrace, near Sunderland, was killed on the Durham and Sunderland Railway, by being run over by two waggons as they were passing on the line near Hendon. The little fellow was attempting to get on to one of the waggons, when he fell down, and both waggons passed over him, breaking his legs, and injuring him severely in other parts of his body. He died shortly after from exhaustion, his remains presenting a shocking spectacle. It is rather remarkable, that about a year and a half ago he escaped miraculously from being killed on the same spot by a train of waggons, at which time he was knocked down and his head laid open, and the greater part of his face mutilated. On a previous occasion he narrowly escaped drowning.

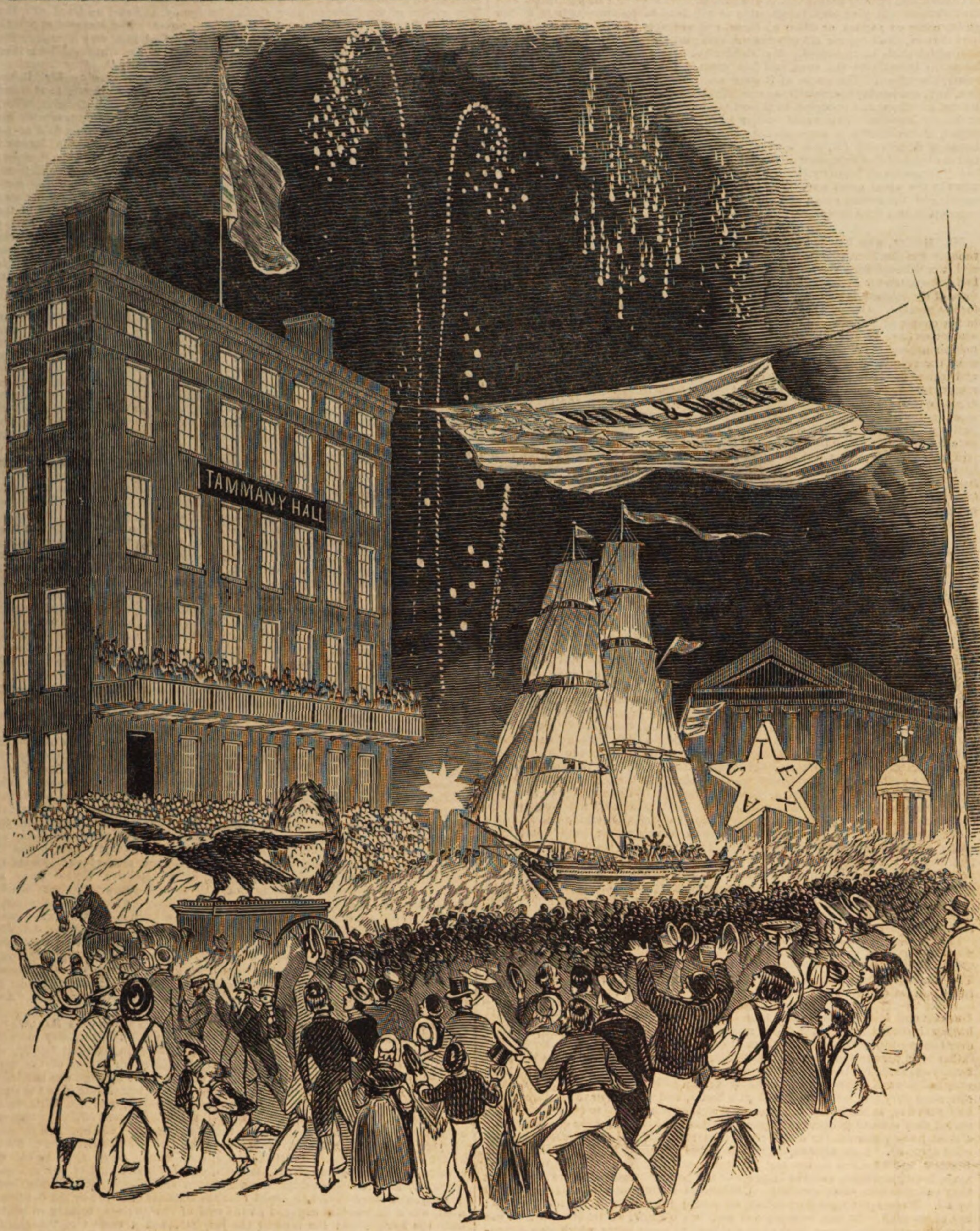
ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT.

In our journal of last week, we gave a narrative of the excitement of this important election, with portraits of the candidates, Messrs. Polk and Clay; and a scene from one of the great Whig demonstrations; from our correspondent in New York. We now present to our readers two additional illustrations of this tremendous election struggle, with details since received by the Great Western, which has reached Liverpool, with accounts from New York to the 9th inst.

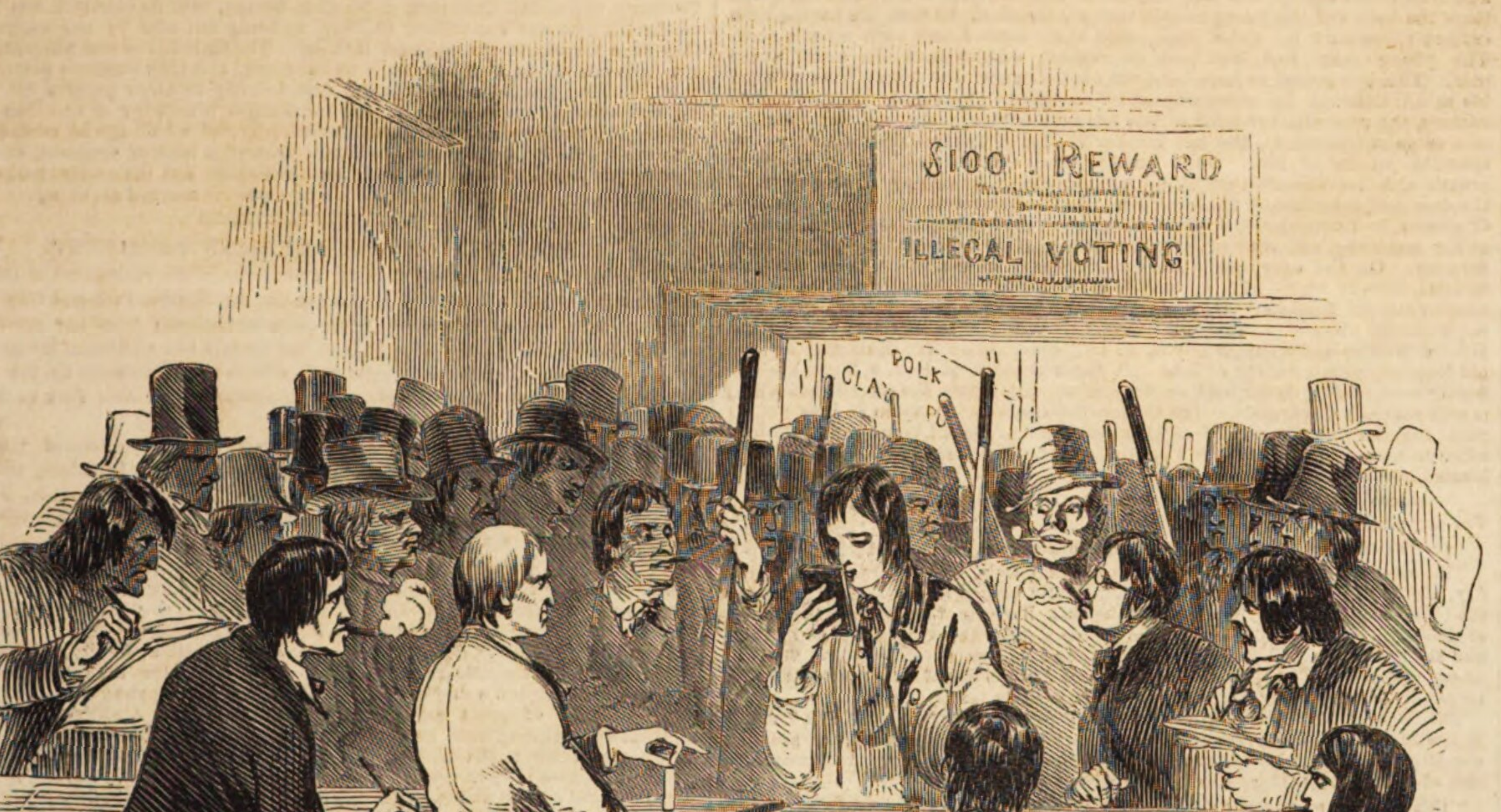
They contain the important announcement of the success of the Democratic party, and the consequent election of Mr. Polk as President, and Mr. Dallas as Vice-President. The election had not actually taken place, but returns had been received from Pennsylvania, which state returns twenty-six, all of them in favour of Mr. Polk, and the adjoining state of New York, which returns the largest number in the Union—thirty-six—also declared in his favour. These great states, being the most densely populated, and returning the greatest number of presidential electors, were held to be decisive of the contest. Some of the remote states had not been heard from, and returns were daily pouring in, but the friends of Mr. Clay hold the return of his rival as certain; indeed, the admissions of that gentleman's organs in the City of New York place the issue of the contest beyond a doubt. The result of this contest shows the hold which two questions of great importance have taken of the American mind—one of them appertaining more immediately to their own domestic policy—the annexation of Texas to the Union; and the other of considerable importance to Great Britain—a low, in contradistinction to the present high tariff. Whether Mr. Polk will possess sufficient strength in Congress, as now constituted, to carry out these two questions, remains to be seen, but that they have been the instruments by which he has shelved a much abler and otherwise more popular man is unquestionable; as regards the subject of free trade, the elections in New York show an extraordinary result. The city, which is the commercial metropolis of the country, voted in favour of the protectionist, Mr. Clay, but this was neutralized by the general vote of the state, which supported Polk by a majority exceeding 4000. Upon this subject, the *New York Weekly Herald* says, "the returns—not official, but sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes—from 54 counties, give Mr. Polk a majority of 9021, the remaining three counties having only given 3732 for Harrison in 1840. The most startling defection to Clay has taken place in the abolition counties of the west. These have probably voted largely for Birney, although we have none of their returns as yet; but that alone can account for the diminution of Clay's votes from Harrison's. Mr. Clay came to Cayugabridge with only about 7000 majority, a very serious diminution from the vast popularity of Harrison in 1840. In other respects, the papers by this arrival possess no striking features. The stock market had experienced the shock of Polk's return, many species of security having become depressed. The cotton market, too, was most inanimate, the result of the unfavourable intelligence respecting that staple which the Great Western carried out; but the rate of exchange was high—varying from 10¼ to 10½ per cent.

The second of our present illustrations represents the interior of a Polling Booth, with the mode of taking the elector's vote by Ballot. The votes are taken in each township of every county separately, and the mode of doing this cannot be better described than in the words of Mr. Stuart, who was present at an election for President.

"The ballot-boxes were placed on a long table, at which half a dozen of the inspectors or canvassers of voters were seated. The voters approached the table by single files. Not a word was spoken. Each voter delivered his list when he got next to the tables to the officers, who called out his name. Any person might object, but the objection was instantly decided on, the officers having no difficulty, from their knowledge of the township, of the persons residing in it, and to whose testimony reference was instantly made, in determining on the spot, whether the qualification of the voter was or was not sufficient. The county canvassers for the different townships of the county afterwards met, and made



TORCH LIGHT PROCESSION IN NEW YORK.



BALLOTING FOR PRESIDENT.

NEWSPAPER

up their returns for the county; and thus, in a state far exceeding Scotland in extent, and almost equalling it in population, the votes for the chief magistrate of the United States and his substitute, for the governor and lieut.-governor of the state, for a senator and representative to Congress, for three representatives to the state of New York, for four coroners, a sheriff, and a clerk to the county, were taken, and the business of the election finished with ease, and with the most perfect order in three days."

The first scene is from the last grand demonstration of the Democrats, on the night of Nov. 1—a torch-light procession of immense extent. Our artist saw it at the time when it was preparing to move from Tammany Hall, the democratic head-quarters; and when torches, banners, &c. were accumulated together with a picturesque brilliancy, which was lost when they were spread over miles of streets.

The torch-light processions, of which the Democrats are very fond, are, artistically speaking, decided failures; an enormous waste of material, without arrangement or the slightest idea of effect: a splendid banner, for instance, beautifully painted on white satin, with gold, at an expense of, perhaps, a hundred dollars or more, will be carried in the dark; or, perhaps, some boys with a few torches *behind* it; while far in the distance, the eye will be attracted to a blaze of light, which, on approaching, will be found to be a multitude of boys of all ages, from 14 downwards, with a host of brilliant torches, lighting each other; and a stupid little *transparency* of a racoon hanging from a gallows, or any other equally flattering type of Henry Clay's political fate.

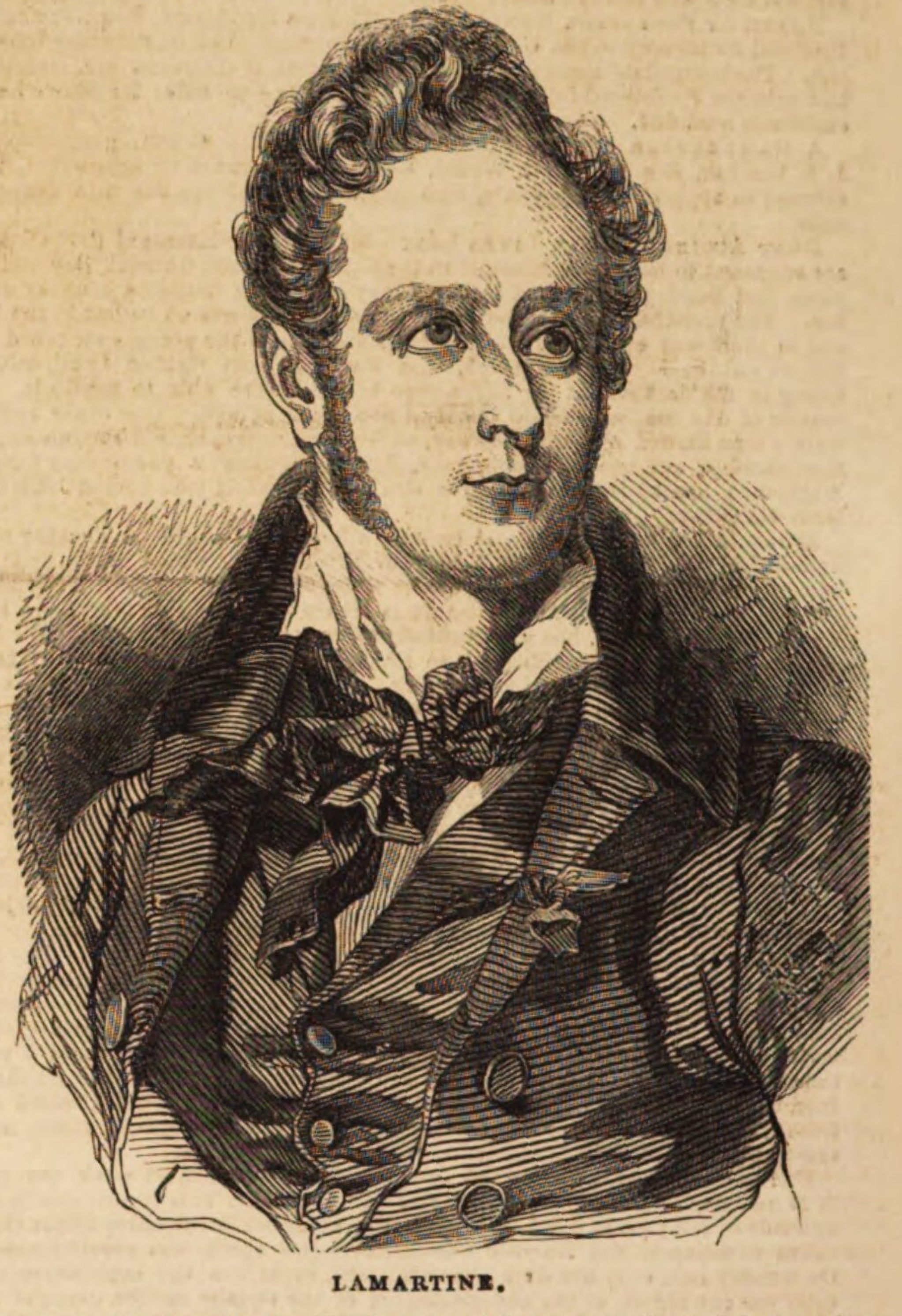
The large building to the left of the view is Tammany Hall, brilliantly illuminated; the balconies filled with company hurraing with extacy; and the steps crowded with spectators. Across the street is suspended, from the attic of the hall to a lofty young hickory-tree, a large banner, inscribed with the candidate's name. In the procession are a large eagle, backed by a wreath; a huge ship, inscribed "Free Trade," and "Sailors' Rights," on the sails; and a large transparent star, inscribed "Texas;" whilst the brilliancy of the whole is heightened by a powerful Drummond light.

Our correspondent adds:—Though very far from resembling them, the Whigs and Democrats regard each other in much the same way as the High Tories and extreme Radicals of England do, or did. The Whigs accuse their opponents of being Jacobins, Levellers, Agrarians, vagabond rowdies, banditti, offscourings of foreign gaols, &c.; and that, had they power, they would disorganise society. On the other hand, the Democrats style the Whigs the "Kid Glove Aristocracy," Blue-light Federalists—in allusion to their having warned the British ships of danger during the last war—asserting that if they had power, they would limit the suffrage to high property qualifications, trampling on the poor hard-working mechanic, and filling the land with all the evils of class legislation; and, as a final brand of infamy, they call them "British Whigs," the opprobrious term "British," having been faintly foreshadowed more than two thousand years ago in the old Roman sense of "Punic."

The mode in which this election has been carried on is beyond all praise. The quiet, order, decency, and forbearance observed at all the polling-places in this city were admirable.

M. DE LAMARTINE.

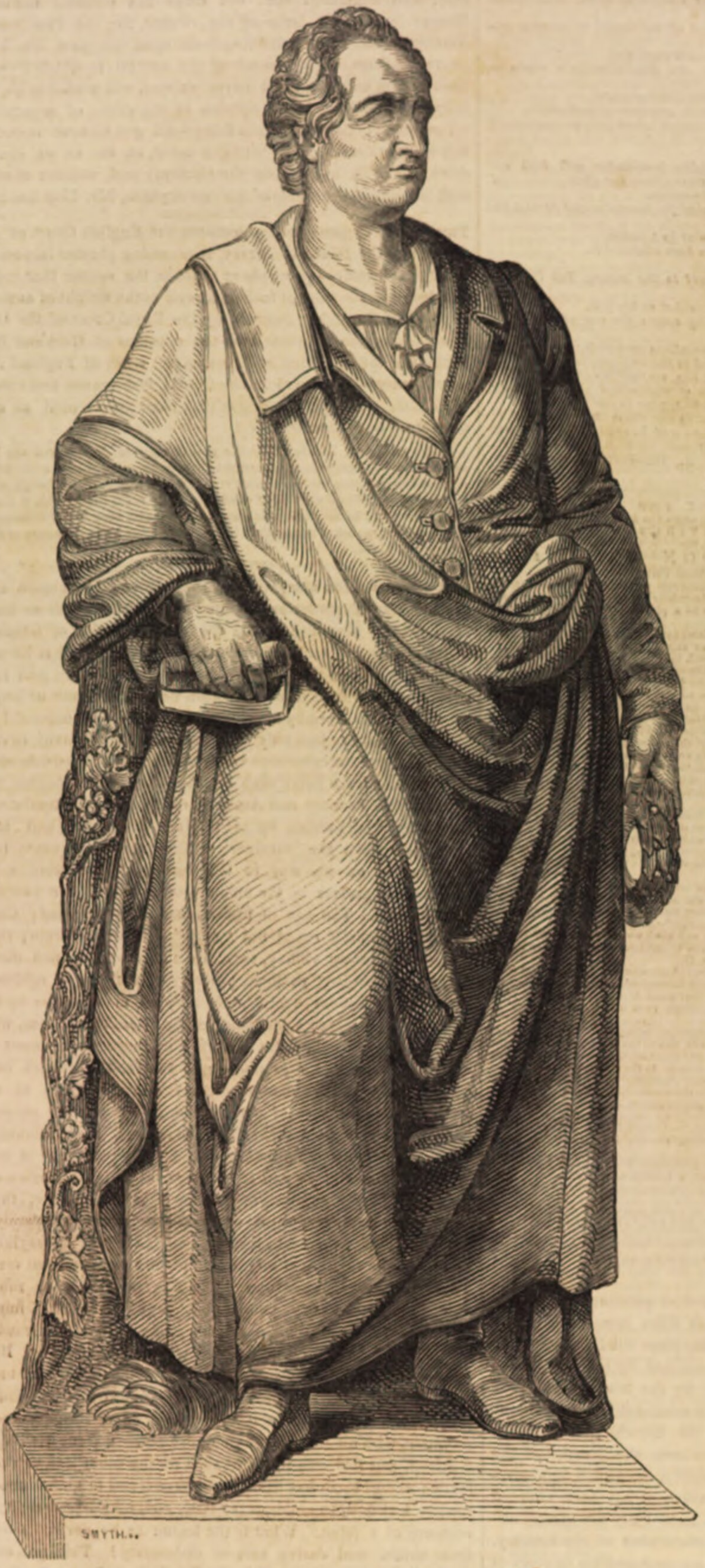
M. De Lamartine is a poet, a traveller, a legislator, and a politician. He plays many parts on the stage of life, and is good in them all, though his greatest and widest fame rests upon his poetry, and his prose, which is almost as beautiful. But it is as a politician he has at this *juncture* come into notice; he is a prominent member of the French Chamber, but has the misfortune to differ from M. Thiers, and the calamity of not agreeing with M. Guizot. He has recently put forth what is called a manifesto, with which the Paris papers are at present busy:—"It was easy to foresee," observes *Le Siècle*, "the effect which it would produce. Legitimists, Ministerialits, Radicals, democratic innovators, all applauded. The manifesto was common ground on which all these different parties could meet. It offered to them, each and all, the glorification of their own respective opinions, and a text for bitter incrimination against other parties." A production that combines such qualities, was sure of a brilliant reception. But in all things M. De Lamartine has always been a fortunate man; a slight sketch of his career will prove it, although more is known of his writings than of his life, for, to a certain extent, "his soul is like a star, and dwells apart;" his life is rather one of sentiment than action.



LAMARTINE.

Alphonse de Lamartine was born at Mâcon, in the beginning of 1791, when France was in the midst of the storm of the Revolution. His first recollections are of the prison, to which he used to be taken to see his father, who had been arrested, suspected of the crime of being an aristocrat, because he had filled some post in the Orleans branch of the Bourbon family. He survived the reign of terror by living in the greatest privacy, at an obscure place called Milly, afterwards so piously illustrated by his son. There the poet passed a long and innocent childhood, and only left it when he entered the College of the Pères de la Foi, at Belley. After leaving college, and about the year 1809, Lamartine lived at Lyon, and from thence made a short trip to Italy, and then proceeded to Paris, where for some time he lived a gay and joyous life, dreaming and writing and fancying he was a dramatic poet, for which, of all things, his genius is the most unsuitable. In 1813, his health being affected, he revisited Italy. The fall of the empire and the restoration had a considerable change in the destiny of the poet. Nurtured in sentiments and opinions wholly opposed to the revolution, he had never acknowledged the sway of Napoleon. It was to him but the rule of brute force, of numbers, and of the sword. He entered as an officer in the *garde du corps* in 1814, but did not resume his post after the Hundred Days, and his life presents no event of note till 1820, when his "Meditations Poetiques" were first given to the world. The advent of a great poet was at once acknowledged. The work became universally popular, and, thanks to Lamartine, France believed once more in Poetry, the eternity of Love, and the beauty of Nature—things that the verse-makers of the century had wholly forgotten. He profited by the popularity his name had acquired, and entered on the career of diplomacy; he was attached to the French Legation of Florence. He has been an exception to the common lot of poets; every kind of good fortune came to him, and nearly at the same time, fame, wealth, and a marriage of affection with a lady who is, we believe, a native of England. In 1830 he was admitted a Member of the Academy, and since that time he has travelled in the East, of which voyage he has given a most eloquent description to the world. He there lost his favourite daughter, Julia, and returned to France, where he engaged in politics, and soon gained a high position in the Chamber, above the tumult and storm of parties. His work, "De la Politique Rationelle," and his "Voyage en Orient," appeared in 1834; his "Jocelyn" in 1835; and in 1838 or 1839, "La Chute d'un Ange."

Lamartine lives in that street of splendid houses, the rue de l'Université, where he occupies a spacious hotel and keeps the establishment of a noble, indulging his refined taste for luxury and elegance, and his love of horses, which is so perceptible in his eastern voyage. He will walk to the Chamber in spurs, and after prostrating Arago in an eloquent speech, will gallop off to the *Bois*, leaving politics on the Tribune. The poet is not always in mysterious conversation with the tearful and pensive muse; he often speaks in his verses of his "humble roof," but it is that of a magnificent chateau, that of St. Point, near Mâcon, and the "modest shades" he celebrates, are those of the majestic forest that surround this aristocratic dwelling.



STATUE OF GOETHE, AT FRANKFORT.

STATUE OF GOETHE.

This fine colossal statue of Goethe, which was cast in bronze at the Royal Foundry of Munich, according to the model of Schwanthaler, was inaugurated with great ceremony, on the 23rd of last month, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, the illustrious poet's native place. Goethe is represented clad in a mantle, but having his hands free. He wears the simple costume of the present period. His right arm is resting on the trunk of an old tree, and in his left he holds a laurel crown. His eyes are turned towards heaven. The subjects of the bas-reliefs on the pedestal are borrowed from the works of Goethe. In the front, three female figures represent the natural sciences, and dramatic and lyric poetry. On the opposite side is seen, at the right, Gœts of Belichingen Egmont, Tasso, and a fawn. On the left, the Bride of Corinth, Prometheus, and the King of the Aulmes. One of the lateral surfaces represents Iphigenia, Orestes, Thoas, Faust, and Mephistophiles, and the other Mignon, Wilhelm Meister, the Harpist, Hermann, and Dorothea.

Chatsworth.—The Duke of Devonshire's princely seat at Chatsworth is at the present moment undergoing extensive alterations and embellishments. The two new fountains which have been set in action are truly magnificent—the one called the "Emperor," from a single jet throws a column of water nearly three hundred feet high. The other from several jets sends forth copious streams which rise and fall alternately. Huge masses of rock are collecting and forming into a rock work, and, when completed, will present the appearance of a wild mountain torrent of above three hundred feet long. Some rare plants have been sent to his Grace from one of the most arid parts of Western Africa for the noble duke's conservatory.

The Great American Aloe.—A fine specimen of this magnificent plant is now in flower, at Weald Hall, Essex. It is upwards of thirty feet high, and has 25 branches of flowers: it is constantly exuding a sweet juice, which contains 80 per cent. of saccharine matter.

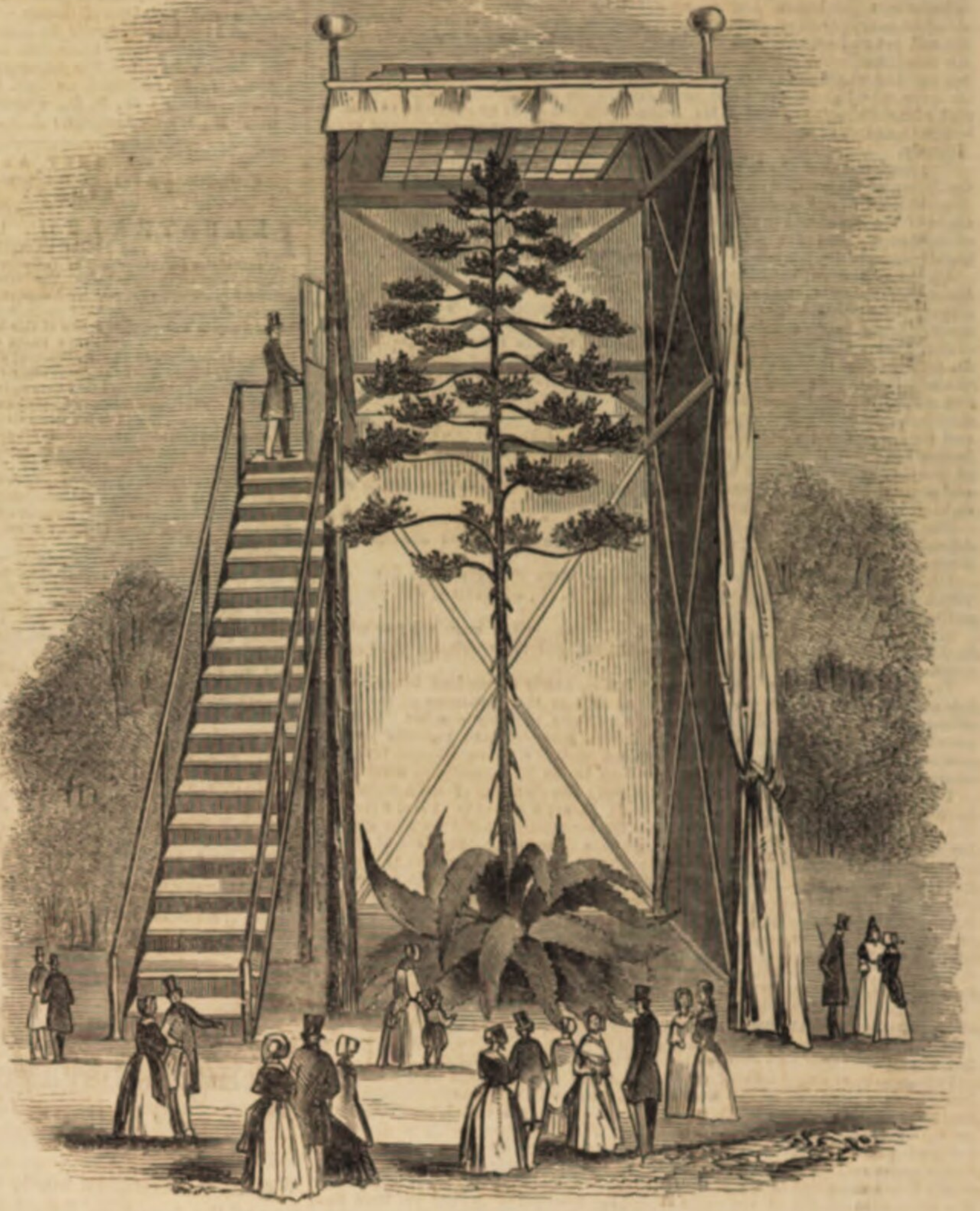
Improved Razors.—Messrs. Gilberts, of Sheffield, have succeeded in materially improving the form of the handle of this very serviceable implement, by certain bends and curvatures, which considerably aid its convenience in use; they have likewise made some judicious adaptations of the well-tempered blade; whilst the embellishment of the handle has not been neglected; so as, alogether, to produce a razor which, for elegance and utility, has not been equalled in specimens within our cognizance.

The Destitute Poor of London.—The Refuge for the Houseless Poor, which has been opened for several years in the City, will be ready for the reception of objects as soon as the severe weather shall have set in. It is the practice of the committee to throw open the doors of three asylums for the houseless poor in the city of London at the latter end of November. We are sorry to state that the demands upon the funds of the committee for the last year's expenses incurred by the influx of paupers into the city of London have reduced their means of affording assistance very considerably.

GREAT AMERICAN ALOE IN BLOOM.

A very fine specimen of the *Agave Americana*, or Great American Aloe, in a state of blossoming, is now to be seen in the garden of the Rev. E. Duke, at Lake House, near Amesbury, Wilts. Such an event always attracts a good deal of attention, as it is of rare occurrence, the plant being somewhat uncommon, and requiring many years in this climate—from 70 to 100—to enable it to flower, after which it dies. The present specimen is exactly a century old. The flower stem first made its appearance on July 1st, and shot upward with astonishing rapidity, sometimes amounting to *a growth of six inches in twenty-four hours.* Thirty-six lateral branches, of a graceful curved form, spring from the central stem, much after the fashion of a candelabrum. These branches are laden at their extremities with a profusion of flower buds, averaging, as we believe, 150 in a bunch. The flower stem has now, for some weeks, ceased to grow, having attained its extreme height of twenty-five feet. We understand from the gardener (who tells us that up to October 10, 1500 visitors had availed themselves of the permission to inspect it), the plant presents a spectacle as magnificent as it is rare among the many wonders of the herbaceous creation. Our engraving shows the plant, with a temporary staircase, by which visitors may ascend, the more closely to inspect the flowers.

Lake House, the mansion of the Rev. E. Duke, is situated in a valley on the banks of the Upper Avon, about six miles north of Salisbury, and two miles south-east of Stonehenge. It deserves attention as an excellent specimen of the residence of an English country gentleman, erected (most probably) in the time of *good* Queen Bess. Britton, in his "Beauties of Wilts," Vol. III., thus speaks of it:—"The house is a truly picturesque edifice, with bay windows, gables, and other characteristics of the mode of building which prevailed in the 16th, century. The gardens, with their terraces, yew hedges, &c., were laid out at the same time, and are characteristic of the same period."

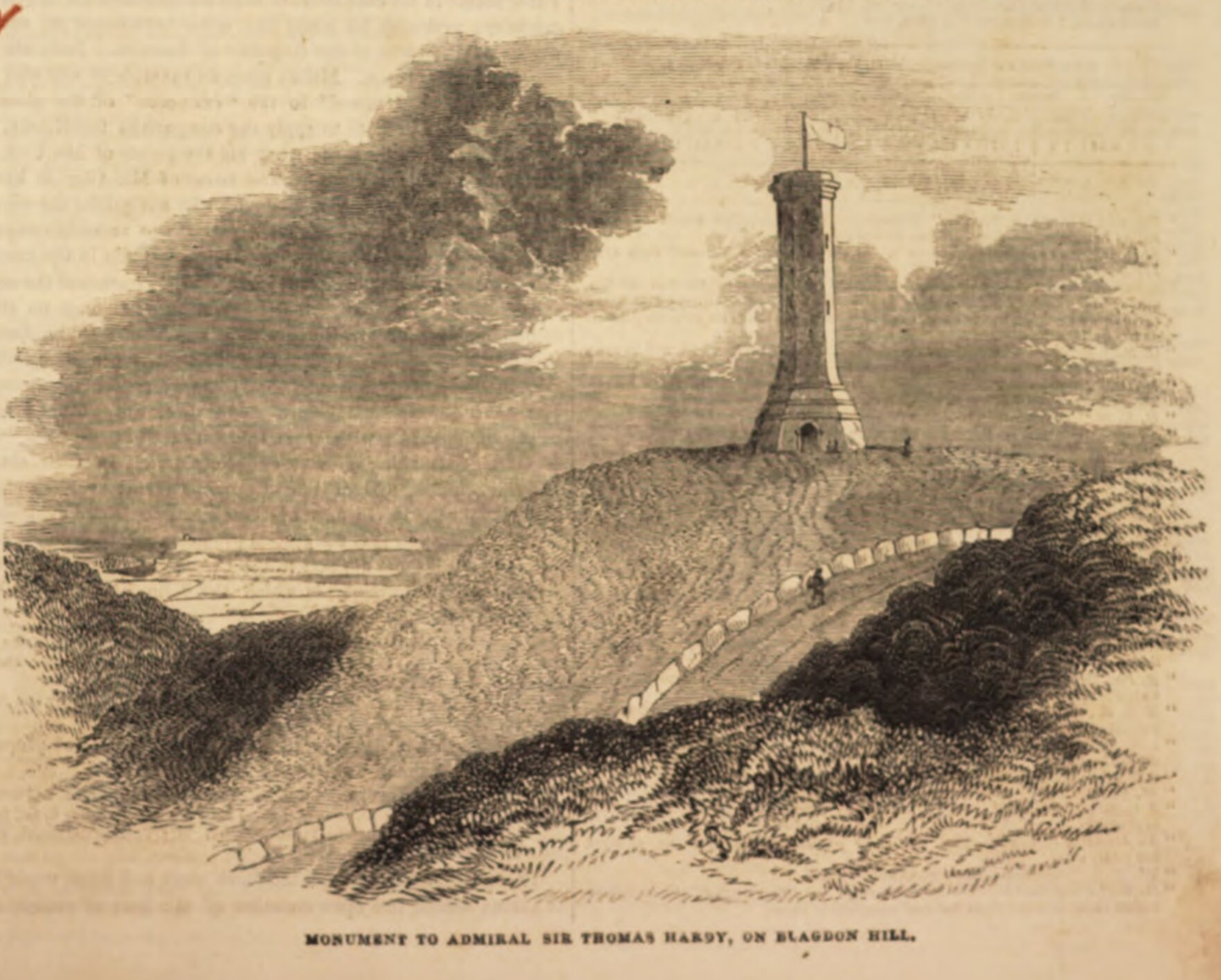


GREAT AMERICAN ALOE IN BLOOM.

MONUMENT TO ADMIRAL SIR THOMAS MASTERMAN HARDY, ON BLAGDON HILL, DORSETSHIRE

The late anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar (Monday, October 21st), was selected by the inhabitants of the County of Dorset, as the commencement of a work, which does equal honour to the heads and hearts of all concerned. On a day so auspicious in England's history, and so fraught with remembrances of noble hearts and gallant deeds, did a grateful band of generous Britons assemble to pay a just tribute to the memory of one who stood foremost in the hot *melée*, among the defenders of his country, their labour rendered doubly dear by the spot of his monumental pile being the place of his birth, and the associations of his early years being connected with every object which meets the eye from its elevated and commanding position.

At the foot of Blagdon Hill, near Dorchester, Admiral Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy was born, on the 5th of April, 1769, in the small village of Martin's



MONUMENT TO ADMIRAL SIR THOMAS HARDY, ON BLAGDON HILL.

Town. On the 30th of November, 1781, he entered the navy, on board the Helena, as an officer's servant; was made midshipman on board the Hebe, 5th February, 1790; Lieutenant, on board the Meleager, on the 27th November, 1793; Commander on board the Mutine, 16th June, 1797; Captain on board the Vanguard, August 4th, 1798; and retired from the command of the Superb, August 11th, 1819, as a Commodore. Was made a Rear-Admiral, 27th May, 1825; and a Vice-Admiral of the White, 10th January, 1837; which he continued till his death, on the 20th September, 1839. Sir Thomas Hardy was Captain of Nelson's ship, the Victory, at Trafalgar, and received the naval hero in his arms as he fell. During the latter years of his life he was appointed Governor of Greenwich Hospital, at which excellent institution he died, sincerely and deservedly regretted by all who knew his kind and generous disposition.

In order to pay a just tribute to the memory of one, so much respected both in the service and in private circles, as well as to allot to the county of his birth its equitable share in the honour of his fame, a project was set on foot some months since by the inhabitants of Dorsetshire, Devonshire, &c., to erect some testimonial to secure both objects. A meeting was called of the inhabitants of the county, which was held at Dorchester, and most fully attended—the result being a subscription towards building a monumental pillar on the summit of the hill of Blagdon—a spot most appropriate for the purpose, as commanding magnificent views of the sea, and surrounding country. Designs were solicited from the most eminent architects, and numbers were sent in for the decision of the committee. The choice fell on the plan of Arthur Henry Dyke Acland, Esq., of Killerton, Devonshire. This gentleman is a magistrate of the county of Devon, son of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., M.P. for the county (North Division), and brother of Thomas Dyke Acland, Esq., M.P. for West Somersetshire. Although an independent gentleman, and no architect by profession, he is most ardently attached to architectural pursuits; and although he was on the Hardy committee himself, yet on having sent in the design anonymously, and it being selected by the committee without the least knowledge of the designer, he left the committee, hoping they would put the superintendence of the structure into the hands of one of those who had sent in other good designs for competition. This, however, met with difficulty, and that of Mr. Acland, with the aid of an experienced builder—Mr. Goddard, of Bridport—has been proceeded with, most favourably and expeditiously.

The anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar saw the arrangements completed to the laying of the foundation stone, and that task was allotted to the lady of the High Sheriff of the county of Dorset, Mrs. Floyer, for whose hands so fit as those of the fair to weave the first wreath in memory's garland, over the ashes of the brave. The day was delightfully fine, and a company, numerous and highly respectable, assembled with anxious hearts to witness the proceedings.

On the summit of the hill, a spacious and handsome marquee was erected for the accommodation of the principal visitors, within which a sumptuous and elegant *déjeûné* was laid out by direction of the committee. The preliminary arrangements being concluded, Mrs. Floyer, accompanied by the High Sheriff (John Floyer, Esq.), the Mayor of Dorchester (Charles Criswick, Esq.), A. H. D. Acland, Esq. (the architect), E. Thorne, Esq., R.N., and other members of the committee, proceeded to the spot, where the ceremony of laying the foundation stone having been performed by Mrs. Floyer, a salute of fifteen guns was fired from the Nothe battery at Weymouth; the revenue cutters in that harbour and bay, and also the yachts of R. S. Wardell, Esq., and T. Halston, Esq., having hoisted full colours. The spectators were then addressed by the Mayor of Dorchester, who thanked Mrs. Floyer for her kindness in laying the stone, and proposed three cheers for that excellent lady, which was responded to with right good will, as well as three cheers for the High Sheriff.

The High Sheriff called for three cheers for their worthy architect, Mr. Acland, for the good service he had done on the occasion, which were heartily given.

Mr. Acland returned thanks, and three cheers were then given for the Navy which were acknowledged by E. Thorne, Esq., R.N., who served with the late gallant Admiral Hardy.

Three cheers were then given for the Committee, which were acknowledged by Mr. Hodges; and three cheers for the Queen, and the spectators then separated.

The marquee was soon crowded with ladies, nearly a hundred being entertained; the High Sheriff presiding, and as well as the gentlemen of the committee, assisting in everything that could conduce to their comfort. A large number of gentlemen subsequently sat down; nor were the humbler classes assembled on the Hill forgotten, as they were regaled with substantial fare and Dorset ale. The whole proceedings passed off in the most gratifying manner.

The pillar is intended to be in height 72 feet; the diameter of the base 28 feet at the ground level; the diameter of the shaft, 13 feet 6 inches to 11 feet 6 inches. Mr. Goddard, builder, of Bridport, takes the contract for building it at £450; the amount of subscriptions to the present time being something beyond £400. The design itself is solid, and without pretension; at the same time, it is most peculiarly fitted to withstand the rude shocks of time and weather, which its elevated and exposed situation is liable to. It is a simple octagon, with massive battering bases, gradually leading the eye upwards, from the form of the ground on which it is intended to stand. It is to contain a spiral staircase, which will afford, from the top, one of the most magnificent views to be found in the kingdom. Situate on a wild, uncultivated hill, *800 feet above the level of the sea*, and not four miles from the nearest part of the open coast, its position is at once commanding and majestic. The boundless sea, stretching far out in dim distance—the dangerous Needles—the Start—the town of Weymouth—Wyke Church and Chisel Bank—Portland, with its Light-house—and, in far-off majesty, the lofty Somerset and Wiltshire hills—all are revealed to the eye at one range.

The immediate site is adjacent to that of a Peat-stack, erected by the Admiral himself when in charge of the Experimental Squadron. His native village, and his family property repose peacefully below, and it is from thence the materials for the erection of the column are obtained free of expense, owing to the kind permission of William Mansfield, Esq., his successor, and the owner of the site in question. The pillar is also upon the immediate site of one of the angles of the Trigonometrical survey of Great Britain. There will probably be a massive iron anchor at the foot of the column, but the inscription has not yet been decided on. The names, however, of the four great actions in which he was engaged, will probably be placed on it.

A more appropriate emblem to a Naval Warrior, could not be selected. His life passed in storm and tempest, is fitly represented by the unbending sternness of the rocky pile—the mariner as he steers his bark over the rippling sea, will hail it as a monument honourable to those who raised it, and memorable in its unflinching strength of the stout hearts which man the best defenders of Old England's power.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 1.—First Sunday in Advent.
MONDAY, 2.—Napoleon crowned, 1804.
TUESDAY, 3.—Flaxman died, 1826.
WEDNESDAY, 4.—Richlieu died, 1642.
THURSDAY, 5.—Mozart died, 1792.
FRIDAY, 6.—Algernon Sidney beheaded, 1683.
SATURDAY, 7.—Marshal Ney shot, 1815.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending December 7.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
6 16	6 38	7 3	7 33	8 2	8 40	9 14	9 49	10 21	10 55	11 28	11 57

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*One who wishes you Success,*" *Inverury.—The suggestion would be better suited to a scientific journal than to our columns.*

"*J. H. G.*"*—The late Sir Matthew Wood was created a baronet soon after her Majesty's accession.*

"*A Correspondent.*"*—The generally-received explanation of the Nine of Diamonds being called the "Curse of Scotland," is because the Duke of Cumberland wrote upon the back of the above card the order to give no quarter at the battle of Culloden.*

"*C. R.,*" *Bristol.—The assumption of the name in question will not be more legal than that of any other that the person might choose to take.*

"*D. D.,*" *Bromley.—The cost of the abstract will be regulated by its length. The valuation must be made by a licensed appraiser.*

"*H. L. S.,*" *Bristol.—Apprentices cannot legally claim any holiday.*

"*A Subscriber.*"*—Miss Bremer has written the following novels:—The Neighbours, the H Family, Strife and Peace, the President's Daughter, the Diary, and Minor Tales.*

"*C. F. Z.,*" *Margate.—The body of a drowned person, not cast ashore, rises as soon as putrefaction commences; but the time varies in different cases: consequently, the "nine days" is a popular error.*

"*J. U.,*" *Glasgow, should write to any dealer in hard wood.*

"*A Constant Reader, and Well-wisher.*"*—We have not room.*

"*J. S.*"*—Under consideration.*

"*E. W. R.*"*—The anecdote is too late.*

"*Cambleaux.*"*—Vol. I. of No. VI., and the Large Print, will be published on Jan. 4, 1845.*

"*P. H.*" *should write to an army-agent.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Grantham.—The charge is according to Act of Parliament.*

"*R. Par B.*"*—"Don Cæsar" is the joint production of two French dramatists within the present year.*

"*E. L. K.,*" *Kingsland.—The Transactions of the British Association are published annually by Murray, Albemarle-street.*

"*J. S. B.,*" *Bristol, will be liable to surcharge for wearing a crest on a ring without payment of duty.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Romford, has, we think, no legal redress.*

"*W. F. F.,*" *Bath.—Thanks; but we have not room, at present.*

"*A Constant Reader.*"*—"Lewis's English Grammar" is well adapted for beginners.*

"*An Attentive Reader.*"*—Yew-trees were planted in churchyards, at least, 600 years since.*

"*W. W. C.,*" *Helston.—The tenant must repair.*

"*R. B.,*" *Long Sutton.—We have not room for engravings of old buildings, unless there be some fresh interest attached to them.*

"*E. S.,*" *Market-square, should write to the Publishing Office, Wellington-street, North, London.*

"*W. D. A.*" *will be entitled to the deduction of the wages of persons employed by him.*

"*A Lover of News, &c.,*" *Bishopwearmouth.—We will see.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Bradford.—Kennedy, and Mrs. Houston's works on Texas.*

"*P. C.,*" *Frome, should order the Print of his London agent.*

"*R. R. S.*"*—The "Melodies" shall certainly be commenced next week.*

"*Zealy,*" *Jordans.—All documents bear the date at which they were stamped.*

"*E. M. S.*"*—Ineligible.*

"*J. B.,*" *Northampton.—Four horses.*

"*An Old Subscriber,*" *Fenny Stratford.—Any bookbinder will bind our volumes, for which purpose he may obtain covers from our office.*

"*J. O.,*" *Cambridge.—Van Amburgh is an American.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Sligo.—Possibly, a scientific journal would furnish the information.*

"*Terpsichore.*"*—The Polka is still very popular in London.*

"*An Old Subscriber's*" *(chess) suggestion has been attended to.*

Ineligible.—To the Evening Star, by A. W.

"*A Chelsea Pensioner,*" *Bristol, should appeal to the Income Tax Commissioners.*

"*R. W. S.,*" *Manchester.—The suggestion reached us too late.*

"*R. W.,*" *Ashford.—The price of the binding covers for our volumes is 3s. The prices of Parts are 2s. 6d. and 3s.*

"*W. C.,*" *Wimborne.—We do not reply to questions concerning wagers.*

"*An Old Subscriber.*"*—The servant is entitled to the half-quarter.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Southampton.—The person has, we fear, no claim.*

London and Brighton Railway.—The series of engravings of this railway, which have been deferred for some time, shall appear in our next.

CHESS.—*Several communications are referred to our Chess Correspondent.*

THE LARGE PRINT.—*The following subscribers will be entitled to the Large Print, to be published on Jan. 4, 1845: Homer; J. S. B., Bristol; H. R., Mile-end-road; W. B. D., Dunchurch; T. A., Wandsworth; Cambleaux; G. T. R., Wolverhampton; J. S., Fermoy.*

THE BEST ALMANACK FOR 1845.
Now publishing, 64 pages, handsome quarto, gilt edges (no Advertisements), with
EIGHTY ENGRAVINGS!
Price One Shilling, the
ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK
and PICTURESQUE CALENDAR FOR 1845.

It contains a greater variety of Information and seasonable entertainment than is to be found in any other Almanack. The Wrapper is beautifully printed in colours; and the artistical execution of the entire Almanack entitles it to a place upon every drawing-room table in the empire.

The Press is universal in praise of this beautiful Alamanack.

EXTRACTS FROM OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"This is certainly one of the cheapest shilling's-worth that we have seen, even in this age of cheap publication. It contains some of the best Illustrations, for any common observer, of astronomical phenomena that have appeared for some years. From past recollections, we are satisfied that a few years ago a similar publication to this would not have remunerated its producers, even if sold at ten times its price."—Morning Chronicle.

"One of its features is an accurate representation of the principal astronomical phenomena of each month, accompanied with an intelligible description. The pages of the calendar are illustrated with highly fanciful designs of the signs of the zodiac, by Mr. Kenny Meadows; there are also scenes of the sports of each month, birds, and other illustrations. The literary matter is quite as good as the pictorial, and the quarto pages on which the Almanack is printed afford more room for explanation than can be obtained in the ordinary forms. One shilling for such a mass of information and amusement is wonderfully cheap."—Morning Post, Nov. 20.

"This is a new annual, the purpose of which is to blend illustrations with the customary information contained in an almanack. Its letter-press contents are as copious and varied as any of its contemporaries, and the illustrations, which are from the rich fancy of Mr. Kenny Meadows's pencil, comprise allegorical compositions applicable to each month, scenes of the sports of the month, &c. It is, upon the whole, not only a useful, but a most pleasing work."—Morning Advertiser, Nov. 15.

"A cheap year-book of astronomical phenomena and natural history, country sports and town amusements, chronology, and legislation. Of the numerous engravings those representing the telescopic appearances of the planets as they will be visible in the ensuing year are the most interesting, and are peculiar to this almanack."—Examiner.

"Is exceedingly well done, and full of information and good wood-cut adornments and illustrations. Its intrinsic merits, as well as its extrinsic attractions, are sufficient to insure for it a very general demand."—Literary Gazette, Nov. 17.

"It unites with calendarial information, astronomical observations, and recreations incident to each month, embracing as well, notes on natural history, and a mass of miscellanies as useful as it is entertaining. We repeat that this 'Illustrated Almanack' is a happy idea, beautifully executed, and preferring its claims to purchase even by a modern 'Elwes' in economy."—Era, Nov. 24.

"This is one of the many attempts to substitute something rational for the foolish almanacks of times that are passing away—and, we may add, one of the most successful. It is filled with illustrations, some of which, representing the signs of the Zodiac, are executed with considerable artistical taste. As it is chiefly devoted to the natural history of the months, it is just what the readers of the 'Gardeners' Chronicle' are most likely to find useful. It is difficult to imagine anything cheaper."—Gardeners' Chronicle.

"This is, beyond all doubt, the most extraordinary production of the British press. The illustrations are very beautiful. Kenny Meadows revels in the exuberance of his rich fancy, and Linton has done him ample justice in the engraving."—Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper.

☞ For a detailed List of Contents of the Almanack, see the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, November 16.

Published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand.
☞ Country Booksellers supplied through a London Agent only.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1844.

WE last week referred briefly to the general question of the Election of the American President; it has since been decided, for though the formal election does not take place till December, the result of the contest is virtually determined by the majority of the electors returned for the purpose by the States. Mr. Polk has the majority of votes; his return is a triumph for the extreme democratic party—it is a victory of the Slaveholders over the Abolitionists—of the Southern States over the North—of the Repudiators over those who consider debt a moral and legal obligation. There never was such an instance as has been afforded by this election of a man springing at once from the utmost obscurity to the first station of the Government of his country. There seems in his case to have been no intermediate degrees of celebrity; yesterday his name had never been heard of, and today he is President of the Republic of America. Such are the world's slippery turns. Milton gives an example of one who was "by his demerits raised" to the "eminence" of the place he filled; we have no wish to apply the comparison invidiously, but of what may have been, or what are the merits of Mr. Polk, we at least are wholly ignorant. The name of Mr. Clay is known throughout Europe, as that of a man who has gained the reputation of an orator and a statesman, and it was scarcely imagined that one entirely unknown would have beaten him in the contest. We fear that a readiness to support the worst feature of the social and political system of America—slavery—has been no slight recommendation of Mr. Polk, who is also known to be favourable to the annexation of Texas to the United States, by which the South would probably gain an accession of strength. The Pro-Slavery party are, doubtless, at the present moment flushed with their victory; but in the eyes of all right-thinking men they are glorying in their shame. The slave-holding system is fast degrading them; even the papers that brought the intelligence of the contest contained evidence of the demoralization that the system produces. Under the head of "Legal Sales," there appears in the *Columbus Times* an advertisement of certain property, in which the following may be seen classed together:—

> One negro girl, by the name of Jane, eighteen years old, levied on as the property of Adam McCoy, to satisfy one fi. fa. from Talbot Superior Court; Thomas Shannon, vs. Adam McCoy.
>
> Also one Yoke of Oxen, as the property of Asa Daniel, to satisfy one fi. fa. from Harris Superior Court; Chaffin & Oneal, vs. Asa Daniel.

The following is also from the same announcement of property, to be sold "at the same time and place:"—

> One negro boy, by the name of George, about fourteen years old, and one fine Jackass, levied on as the property of Samuel Huey, to satisfy sundry fi. fas. issued from the Justice's Court of the 703rd Dist., G. M.; Thomas Culbreath, v. Samuel Huey.

These are the things, with the much more and much worse that is hidden behind this open violation of the laws of nature, religion, and humanity, that will make the civilised nations of Europe lament the issue of the contest for the Presidency of America. Mr. Clay, in looking back upon his past life, his labours, his fame, and the result of the contest, in which they have been to him as if they had never existed, will probably be painfully reminded of *Iago's* opinion of the value of reputation—"Tush, man; 'tis but a slight thing—oft got without merit, and lost without deserving." Without merit, as far as we can perceive, Mr. Polk has gained the election; and, without deserving such neglect at the hands of his countrymen, Mr. Clay has lost it.

THE *Habeas Corpus* question between the English Court of Judicature and the Island of Jersey, is assuming greater importance; there is evidently a principle at stake in the matter that must be decided, and the general feeling, as well as the weight of authority, are against the rights assumed by the Royal Court of the Island. It would be vain to quote here the opinions of Hale and Blackstone, and the old commentators on the Laws of England; they may be more fitly urged in the Courts, but reason and common sense alike point out the course that must be pursued, as a contemporary well observes:—

> Accept the law as laid down by the absurd court in Jersey, and any British subject may be kidnapped and carried to Jersey, there to remain a life prisoner, without bail or mainprize, or without relief from his Sovereign, though at Hong Kong or New Zealand such relief would promptly reach him. This is a state of things not to be borne; and which must be corrected even if the correction can be obtained by no other means than by sweeping away all the charters and privileges of the island.

THE City has been startled by a robbery on a large scale, a kind of "monster" depredation, planned and executed with an amount of skill truly alarming. It is the last of a series of felonies by which during the space of a year the monied world has been perplexed. The will forgeries of Barber and Fletcher had hardly ceased to be a topic of conversation before the Bank of England were again plundered by a fraud, which was wholly successful here, the amount of the loss only being recovered by the Bank in consequence of the total ignorance under which the delinquents seemed to labour, of there being such an article in the Ashburton treaty between this country and America as that which stipulates for the mutual delivering up of fugitive criminals; and at the very time when the survivor of the two delinquents in the last case is on his way to this country to be tried, a third case occurs, greater in the amount of loss than the two others put together. The age of highwaymen has departed; Captain Macheath himself could not "stop" a first class train; the attempts of daring villany, then, are not now so much directed against the moving, personal property of society, as against the masses of it that are banked, and they are made either by fraud or force, or, as seems probable in the present instance, with a combination of both. But the skill of those who commit such crimes, now bears no proportion to the facilities which society possesses for their detection; the form into which so much wealth is thrown, that of paper, renders the plunder gained by such a robbery as that at Messrs. Rogers' bank, almost unavailable; but a few hours elapse and every particular is known all over the country; and a few days, at farthest, carries every particular to the capitals of Europe; in either case, the attempts of the thieves to make use of their booty are paralysed; nor does either the Continent or America afford an asylum, as of old, to the fugitive criminal. Detection seems almost certain; we scarcely remember one great forgery, fraud, or robbery, within the last few years, that has not been followed by the prompt punishment of the guilty persons. Beaumont, of Exchequer Bill notoriety, was transported; Barber and Fletcher, though they brought legal skill and dexterity to their aid in planning and carrying out their system of deception and forgery, were convicted and transported also; Burgess and his associate, who obtained eight thousand pounds from the Bank of England, and fled with it, were taken on the other side of the Atlantic: one of them has destroyed himself, and the other is on his road to England, to undergo the trial, and, in all probability, the sentence of a felon. What is the lesson to be derived from all these skilful and daring acts of dishonesty? That not one of them baffled the pursuit of justice, and that those who "made haste to be rich," by plunging into crime, are now poor, miserable, justly despised; and from good, even exalted, positions, have fallen to a state of the most ignominious slavery. And yet, undeterred by these examples, men still engage in the perilous game against society and the laws, in which so many have failed before them!

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—The Queen, Prince Albert, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the Duke Ernest of Wurtemberg, all the Court and the domestic household, attended divine service this morning in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. Charles Leslie Courtenay officiated. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent attended the afternoon service in the private chapel.

MONDAY.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and the Duke Ernest of Wurtemberg, took an early morning promenade in the pleasure grounds. Her Majesty and Prince Albert walked out in the afternoon.

WEDNESDAY.—The Queen, Prince Albert, and the Duke Ernest of Wurtemberg, took an early walk this morning. On the return of the Royal party the Prince went out shooting in the Royal preserves, accompanied by the Dukes of Saxe Coburg and Gotha and Wurtemberg, the Earl of Liverpool, and the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, and attended by Baron de Alvensleben and Colonel Wylde. Her Majesty and Prince Albert took an afternoon walk.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge left for Kew in the morning.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen and Prince Albert in the afternoon.—The Duke of Wellington accompanied the Marchioness of Douro in an early walk in the pleasure grounds of the Castle.

THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the reigning Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, promenaded this morning in the private grounds; visiting the Queen's kennel in the Home-park, and the Royal apiary, before returning to the Castle. Their Royal Highnesses the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice rode out in the plantations in the Home-park on their Shetland ponies.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was also taken out for an airing. The Prince Consort, the Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, and the Duke Ernest of Wurtemberg, attended by several gentlemen of their respective suites, hunted this morning, with the Prince's harriers, in the neighbourhood of Salt-hill and Farnham, returning to the Castle to luncheon. Her Majesty held a Privy Council this afternoon, at three o'clock, which was atttended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, nearly the whole of the Cabinet Ministers, and the Great Officers of State. Mr. Greville was the Clerk of the Council in attendance. At the Council Parliament was ordered to be prorogued from the 12th proximo to Tuesday, the 4th of February; then to meet for the dispatch of business. A grand banquet was given by her Majesty this evening; covers were laid for nearly forty Royal and distinguished guests. The band of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) performed during the banquet, and the Queen's private band was in attendance the remainder of the evening. It is rumoured that her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg, and the Duke Ernest of Wurtemberg, will leave the Castle in the course of the ensuing month, for a short *séjour* at the Pavilion, at Brighton. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has presented the sum of £20 towards the purchase of a new organ for the parish church of New Windsor.

Lady Charlotte Giffard died last week at Wolverhampton at the age of 81.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, took a carriage airing, attended by the Marchioness of Douro, Madame la Baronne de Wangenheim, and the Hon. Miss Hamilton, Colonel Arbuthnot, Equerry in Waiting, attended on horseback.

Their Royal Highnesses the Reigning Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg-Gotha, and the Duke Ernest of Wurtemberg, according to present expectations at Windsor Castle, are likely to prolong their visit to her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert until the 10th of next month.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Baron Knesebeck, arrived at his residence at Kew on Monday evening, from a visit to Colonel Wyndham, at Petworth House, Sussex.

Marriages in High Life.—The marriage of the Rev. Algernon Wodehouse, son of the Hon. and Rev. Wm. Wodehouse and nephew of Lord Wodehouse, and Lady Eleanor Isabel Ashburnham, was solemnised on Tuesday last at St. Peter's Church, Pimlico, the Bishop of Carlisle officiating at the nuptial ceremony.—The contemplated alliance between a noble and rev. lord holding a valuable benefice in Berkshire, and the youthful and lovely granddaughter of a Scottish marquis, will, it is expected, be solemnised early next month.

Prince Alfred.—The birth of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred was registered at Windsor Castle on Monday. The Castle and its precincts being extra-parochial, it was necessary to register the birth of the infant Prince in the books of the parish contiguous to where the auspicious event took place; but, in consequence of upwards of six weeks having elapsed since that period, a fee of 7s. 6d. was necessarily incurred. The Prince was registered in the name of Alfred Ernest Albert. His Royal Highness Prince Albert was present.

The Queen Dowager.—On Sunday, her Majesty and his Serene Highness Prince Ernest of Hesse Phillipsthal attended Divine service at Witley Church.

We are glad to announce the convalescence of Lady Emma Campbell, who has been indisposed for some weeks past. The Duchess of Argyll, who has also been suffering from a quinsey in the throat, is fast recovering her usual state of health. The Marquis and Marchioness of Lorn are expected at Inverary early in the ensuing month, to pass the Christmas with their noble parents.

The Earl of Limerick, we regret to state, is seriously indisposed, at South-hill Park.

Lord Wharncliffe (Lord President) entertained the Duke of Rutland, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Chetwynd Talbot, and a family circle, at dinner, on Tuesday evening, at Wharncliffe House, Curzon-street.

The Earl of Cardigan has arrived in Portman-square, from Dundalk, where his lordship's regiment is stationed. The noble earl is about to leave for Deane Park, Northamptonshire.

Her Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz.—We are happy to state that her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz is in that interesting situation which promises at an early period to add to the domestic happiness of her illustrious family.

Lord Nugent was thrown from his horse at Twickenham a few days ago, and fractured three of his ribs, but we are happy to hear that the noble lord is rapidly recovering, and it is expected that he will suffer no ulterior inconvenience from the effects of his accident.

Death of Mrs. Blomfield, the Mother of the Bishop of London.—We regret to state that Mrs. Blomfield, the mother of the Bishop of London, died suddenly, at Bury St. Edmunds, on Tuesday. Mrs. Blomfield had been in her accustomed health during the day—indeed had been walking in the town. In the afternoon she complained of unusual symptoms; these, increasing, ended fatally at about eight p.m. The Right Rev. Bishop of London was expected in his native town to officiate at the re-opening of St. Mary's Church. Strange and melancholy to say, his arrival took place at the moment of dissolution. Mrs. Blomfield was, we believe, in her 80th year.

Present to her Majesty.—Some ladies at Fonthill, Wilts, are engaged in the manufacture of two beautiful pieces of cushion lace, which they intend forwarding as a present to her Majesty. The first piece is 24 yards in length, and 4½ inches wide. It is ornamented throughout with emblems of royalty. The bottom edge represents shell work interwoven with vine leaves and grapes. The work is without join or laying on, and is composed of thread of fine gold twist of delicate texture. In the centre are introduced the profile of the Queen and the names of the different branches of the Royal Family. At intervals the crown of England, the rose, thistle, and shamrock, the Bible and sceptre, are ingeniously portrayed. The second piece of lace is of similar construction; it is a yard square, and is ornamented with devices in thread and gold. The ladies have been engaged nearly two years in the work.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Westminster and Pimlico.—A new street, 80 feet wide, is about being formed, connecting Westminster Abbey with Pimlico.

Cabinet Council.—A Cabinet Council was held on Monday afternoon, at the Foreign Office. It was attended by all the Ministers, and sat three hours.

Opening of the Royal Exchange.—It is now stated, in opposition to the former report, that so great has lately been the progress of the works at the Royal Exchange, that it will be thrown open to the merchants for business purposes in the course of a week or ten days.

Death of Sir A. W. Callcott, R.A.—This accomplished artist died at his residence at Kensington Gravel-pits, on Monday, in his 65th year. He married, in 1824, the daughter of Rear-Admiral G. Dundas, and relict of Captain Thomas Graham, R.N.

London and Birmingham Railway.—On Wednesday a special general meeting of the proprietors of this company was held at the Euston-square terminus, when resolutions were agreed to for forming a railway from Maxworth, Bucks, to Worcester, with lines to Rugby and Oxford, and also from Worcester to Dudley and Wolverhampton, at a rent which should be equivalent to four per cent. upon the cost of construction, with an equal division of surplus profits between the company and the shareholders in the new lines.

Meeting of Parliament.—At a Privy Council held at Windsor on Thursday, a proclamation was agreed upon for proroguing Parliament from Thursday, the 12th of December, to Tuesday, the 4th of February, then to meet for the dispatch of business.

Smithfield Club Cattle Show.—Wednesday was the last day on which entries were made for the forthcoming show at Baker-street, and these, particularly for implements, were more numerous than on any previous occasion. Amongst the names of entries for stock, was that of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who last year exhibited some pigs which were commended by the judges, but who this year has entered into competition in the cattle class.

The New Police Courts.—The business of Union-hall Police Court will commence at Stone's End on Monday, the 23rd of December next. The new court at Kennington for Lambeth, Clapham, and the south-western districts, will not be completed before Lady-day; but the Commissioners of the Police have taken possession of the premises in the Kennington-road, and the lower apartments are now being temporarily fitted up for public business on the above day, when the magistrates from Lambeth-street will be removed to that Court.

National Benevolent Institution.—On Thursday the annual meeting of this institution, was held in the Freemason's Hall, Great Queen-street. James Emerson Tennent, Esq., M.P., occupied the chair, supported by Henry Pownall, Esq., Peter Levesque, Esq., John Malyn, Esq., D. Henry Walne, Esq., Robert Ingram, Esq., Richard Grellier, Esq., the Rev. Dr. Knapp, John Fish Pownall, &c. &c. The Report, which was read by Mr. T. J. Davis, the secretary, stated that the number of annuitants at present receiving relief was 233, namely, 17 males and 216 females, the average ages being upwards of 72. The total amount disbursed in pensions since the foundation of the society was £92,846 9s. 4d. The receipts for the past year had been £9025 5s. 4d., and the disbursements £8630 14s. 5d. Resolutions were passed, adopting the report, and conveying thanks to the Queen and Royal Family for their support of the institution—to the committee, and the honourable chairman. The ballot then commenced for 25 annuitants.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A letter from Munich, of the 15th, says: "A dreadful crime was committed here yesterday. While Captain N—— was attending his duties at the Ministry of War, his wife, only twenty years of age, and the female servant of the house in which she resided, were murdered. A razor, with which the crime was perpetrated, was found near them, and all the closets and drawers had been plundered of their most valuable contents. The man servant of Capt. N——, who is suspected of being the murderer, has fled."

The celebrated Berzelius has just been seized with a violent congestion of blood, but the apprehensions felt for the result have diminished, and there is a promise that his health will be restored.

A letter from Berlin says that Tscheck who attempted to assassinate the King of Prussia, has been condemned in the second instance to be beheaded.

The railway between Berhausen and Donauworth (Bavaria) was opened to the trade on the 20th of November. It has a length of more than ten leagues.

It is said that the Emperor of Russia has issued an order by which all natives of Poland are prohibited from marrying till they have completed their thirtieth year.

The Agincourt, with Barber and Fletcher on board, was at Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, on the 18th of September. There had been no deaths on board except a soldier and child.

Mona's Herald states that Sir James Graham has been in communication with the authorities of the Isle of Man, and has declared, "in the most unqualified and unreserved terms," that if the people desire popular representation in the House of Keys (an anomalous kind of local legislature and board of management), Ministers are prepared to concede the boon to the fullest extent.

Two individuals have been sentenced to death at the Brabant assizes for murder. It appears that they belonged to an association of young men, formed in the village of Bael, near Aerschot, for the singular purpose of fomenting quarrels with the young men of the neighbouring hamlets. The association had organised a body of partisans, whose sole business it was to act as witnesses whenever any of the members got into trouble, and who, of course, always threw the blame upon their opponents. The execution is appointed to take place in the village of Bael.

The Italian Opera of Lisbon has been suddenly brought to a close by the bankruptcy and flight of the "Empresario," the unfortunate performers being left minus their salaries.

The Queen of Spain has presented Liszt with a splendid cravat pin, surrounded by brilliants, and conferred on him the title of Knight of the Order of Charles the Third.

The Constantinople letters of the 6th instant, announce the birth of a Prince, who has received the name of Mehmed Rechat. This is the ninth child of the Sultan; two died, and he has still three sons and four daughters. The letters also allude to a change in the Turkish Ministry. It is said that Rifaat Pacha (the Minister of Foreign Affairs) has been replaced by Chekib Effendi.

Francis Quenisset, the bravo, who, as our readers will recollect, attempted to assassinate King Louis Philippe, was arrested on the 22nd ult., in New Orleans, for a similar attempt on a citizen of that city.

The Prussian papers state, that it is in contemplation by the Government to oblige the editors of newspapers to give up the names of their correspondents. [This would be a worse species of despotism than that of the censorship.]

The engineer in chief of the department of the Jura has received orders to prepare the necessary plans for making a tunnel through the mountain of the Faucille, in order to place Paris and Geneva in a more direct line of communication.

The opening of the Warwick and Leamington branch of the London and Birmingham Railway is postponed to the 9th of December.

A letter from Lyons states that the Saone has overflowed its banks along its whole course. The Meuse also had overflowed its banks, and caused great injury to the surrounding country.

The *Journal des Chemins de Fer* states that all the preparatory arrangements have been made for the prompt execution of the line from Amiens to Boulogne.

Letters from Trebizonde describe a very curious occurrence which took place there last month. A Mussulman Cadi having been murdered while on a journey, the assassins were seized by the Pasha, and, instead of being punished according to the usual forms of justice, were delivered to the kindred of the murdered man, by one of whom their throats were deliberately cut in the market place.

Dr. Wolff is still at Meshed, from which place he was unwilling to proceed till he had received an escort from Colonel Shiel at Teheran. It is singular that, after crossing the desert of Mero and escaping from the Turcoman hordes, he should shrink from encountering dangers and difficulties comparatively trifling.

The Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Irish Society entertained Sir Henry Pottinger, on Tuesday evening, at the Albion. About 50 gentlemen sat down at table. Mr. Alderman Humphery (the Governor) presided.

The Queen of Spain has just conferred the Order of the Golden Fleece upon the Duke of Calabria, Prince Royal of Naples.

We see by the Berlin journals that associations are forming in that capital, and in other parts of Prussia, for the protection and encouragement of the operative classes. This is done with the approbation and patronage of the Government.

An attack was made in the early part of this month in the desert between Suez and Cairo on a young man in the service of the Transit Company. He was proceeding quietly along, when he was suddenly stopped by a number of Bedouins, who pulled him off his horse, stripped him of every particle of clothing, and after tying his hands behind him, left him to find his way to one of the station-houses, which he fortunately did, as he knew the road well.

Richard Dadd, who it will be recollected murdered his father in Kent, and escaped to France, but was brought back to this country, is to be confined in a lunatic asylum for life, by order of the Secretary of State.

According to accounts from Batavia to the 26th of July, a fire broke out at Sisier, on the 6th of that month, which destroyed the dwelling and out-buildings of M. Von Viotin, jun., contractor with the Government for the preparation of coffee. The mills, the warehouses, and the contents happily escaped. There was also a fire in the Capital of Socracartœ, in the night of the 16th of July, which reduced to ashes a hundred native bamboo buildings, and, extending to the Chinese camp, destroyed thirty-two stone houses. The damage is estimated at 70,000 florins.

FATAL AND MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT ON THE MIDLAND COUNTIES RAILWAY.

The subjoined account of the melancholy accident on the Midland Counties Railway, appeared in our late impression last week. We now add a report of the inquest on the sufferers:—

We regret to announce that a very serious accident took place on Thursday on the Midland Counties Railway, at Beeston, near Nottingham. In consequence of the fog, the down-train from Nottingham came into contact with a train coming to that town.

In consequence of the down-train being driven at so much more rapid a pace than the train from Nottingham, and being a much heavier train, and having a powerful and very heavy engine, the up-train from Nottingham sustained the principal part of the damage. So great was the force with which the down-train met the up-train, that the engine of the latter was actually driven from its position downwards, and the boiler was elevated to the height of many feet above it, the tender of the engine was driven through the parcel-carriage, and the two passenger second-class conveyances were as completely smashed to pieces as a nutshell when trodden under foot. The unfortunate passengers in these two carriages were dreadfully crushed and mutilated.

We subjoin as complete a list of the passengers and the nature and extent of the injuries they sustained, as we have been able to procure.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Mr. Dean, Hounds' Gate, dead.

Mr. John Neep, of middle age, of Retford, lies at the General Hospital, but hopes are entertained of his recovery. The extent of injury cannot at present be ascertained, and, besides being sadly bruised, it is feared some of his ribs are broken.

George Burley, about 30 years of age, stoker, seriously scalded and burnt—the fire and boiling water having fallen upon him from the engine, when forced upwards by the collision. We understand he was on the engine coming from Derby.

Mr. J. Bowlestridge, landlord of the Three Horse Shoes, Derby Road, and Miss Ann Gretton, of Stoke Cliff, Staffordshire, were conveyed to the Three Horse Shoes, Derby Road. They were much bruised.

Mr. Gretton, Burton-on-Trent, severely crushed.

Mr. Bradley, Southwell, farmer, leg broken.

Mr. Varnalls, formerly butler at Colwick Hall (dead.) The distressing news of his death was instantly despatched to Mrs. V., who is housekeeper at Mr. Strutt's, Derby.

Mr. Arnold, medical instrument-maker, seriously hurt.

Mr. Garrett, surgeon, of London, extensively injured.

Robert Thornhill, lace-manufacturer, slightly crushed.

David Fox, employed at Mr. Gill's silk-mill, arm broken.

Misses Ann and Maria Lewis, of Sneinton (seriously hurt), owing to the violence of the concussion, were thrown out of the carriage, and, their dresses becoming entangled, they were nearly stripped. One of them had actually the sole of her shoe torn off.

Mr. Robinson, traveller (very much bruised).

Mr. Thistlewood, of Lincoln (ditto).

Mr. Nixon, Hounds' Gate (ditto, and tooth broken out).

Mr. George Baker, Woolpack-lane (slightly bruised).

Mr. John Wildey, Pelham-street (bruised).

Mr. Tutin, senior, butcher, Nottingham (bruised).

Miss Surplice, of Beeston, escaped injury by leaping out of the carriage.

A subsequent letter from Nottingham says, that a gentleman of Lenton had expired since the accident, through injuries sustained, and the stoker is not likely to recover. Another person is also said to have died.

THE INQUEST ON MR. VARNALLS.

On Friday morning, Mr. Swan, the coroner, held an inquest upon the body of Mr. W. Varnalls, formerly a gentleman's butler, at the Wheat Sheaf Inn, in Lenton.

After viewing the body, which was found to be in a very livid and bloody state, blood having been flowing from the nostrils profusely, and the right leg smashed, the Jury took their seat, and the coroner proceeded to examine the witnesses.

Thomas Cooper, lace-maker, said—"I was at Beeston station, intending to return to Nottingham by train. The train was delayed from some cause, and when it came it was on the wrong line—the down line. Mr. Lightfoot was upon the tender: the engine whistled much. As the train was going past the station, some one shouted out to a boy, Tom, to turn the train on to the other line, by moving the points; he did so, and Mr. Lightfoot got off; he (Mr. Lightfoot) came back to the Beeston station. After a short delay, Lightfoot mounted the tender. He told the engine-driver to go at slow speed: the train started. I did not remove after the train started, until I heard the crash; it was a loud crash and took place in about two minutes after the starting of the train. When I got to the place, I saw two trains crashed into one another, both on the same line: I saw Mr. Dean, and assisted to remove him into a cart. Some of the passengers were lying on the ground, apparently hurt. All were not out of the carriages.' By the Foreman—"No one said anything to witness about the impropriety of starting the down train."

Some other witnesses were examined, and the inquiry was adjourned.

The inquest proceeded for several days. The evidence was so precisely of the same character as that at the other inquest, given below, that it is unnecessary to repeat it. The inquiry was continued to a late hour on Tuesday, and was adjourned to Wednesday morning, when the coroner and jury re-assembled. Among the witnesses examined on that day were Kearsley and Markland, the engine-drivers; Joseph Mowett, of Derby, an engineer; and John Boulton, of Long Easton, overlooker of the contractor of the permanent way, &c. There was nothing new in the evidence. Mr. Caunt, of Nottingham, surgeon, who had made a *post mortem* examination of the body of Varnalls, stated the nature of the injuries received by the deceased. The principal seat of injury was in the right leg, the integuments of which were lacerated from just below the knee to the ankle; the thigh bone was likewise fractured. Death resulted from the shock which his nervous system had received. Witness did not think that the circumstance of his having been refused admission into Mr. Godfrey's house made any difference, as he had lost too much blood ere he reached Lenton to leave any chance of recovery.

The inquest was resumed on Wednesday afternoon, and several witnesses were examined. Mr. Lightfoot was one of them, but his evidence was similar to that already given. Some rather serious personal altercations took place in the course of the inquiry, which was ultimately adjourned to Monday next.

INQUEST UPON THE BODY OF MR. DEAN.

On Friday evening Mr. M. Browne, coroner for the town, held an inquest at the General Hospital upon the other sufferer, Mr. J. Dean, of Hound's gate, Nottingham. The evidence given was very similar to that adduced in the case of Mr. Varnalls. An adjournment took place till Monday. On that day it was resumed, and was again adjourned.

The following evidence, given by Robert Lightfoot, the station-master of Nottingham, comprises the most essential portion of the proceedings on Tuesday. Mr. Lightfoot stated that he had suffered greatly in mind since the accident, not having had more than a single hour's sleep at one time from the period of the unfortunate occurrence to the present, and he should, therefore, read to the jury a statement of all the circumstances with which he was acquainted in connexion with it. He then read as follows:—I am manager and station-master at the Nottingham railway station. I went into the yard at about a quarter to two o'clock on Thursday last, when I met a man, who said to me that an engine was off the line. I immediately went up, and saw John Kearsley, the engineer, and several men, trying to disengage the engine from the tender, the tender being off the line. Kearsley informed me then that he had sent Howitt up to Beeston station, to stop any train that might be coming down the line, until the quarter past two train had passed, as he intended to send the quarter past two London train up the down line. My reply was, there was great danger, from the fog. His answer then was, there was plenty of time before any train was due, meaning the down trains; and that he would give instructions to Jerry to blow his whistle, and go with caution until he got up the line, meaning changing to the other side, at Beeston. At this time Mr. Youle, the Nottingham director, was passing through Wilford-gates, on horseback. I went to him, to explain the situation of the engine and tender, stating that Kearsley intended sending up the down line the two hours fifteen minutes London train. I asked Mr. Youle if I should go on the engine to see if the driver was careful in going, and blowing his whistle all the way to Beeston, as there might be men working on the down line, or persons crossing at the time. He said, "By all means do so," or words to that effect. I then went to the men who were working at the engine. Up to this time the engine attached to the tender was the great obstacle which caused delay. After the engine was disengaged, I said to the men, "All will be right now very soon, and the engine clear." One of the men said, "Yes, in a short time." I then got on the engine of the London train, that had started from the station, fully convinced in my own mind that the line would be quite clear before the ten minute before three train would start, and never for a moment supposing the least possibility of a second train being sent off on the wrong line, without some previous intimation, or I should never have put myself in such a dangerous situation. We proceeded with the up-train with great caution, whistling every thirty or forty yards, until we came in sight of Beeston station, passing Howitt about two hundred yards on this side of the station. Jerry, the driver, stopped the train on the departure line. I got on, and the train went forward. I crossed the line to the station-house, to explain to Mr. Raven, the station-master, the cause of my coming up on the wrong line, and I said that the two hours and fifty minutes, or next train, would come up the right line. Immediately after, Howitt came up perspiring very much and quite exhausted. He asked me for 6d. to go and get some spirits; I think he said rum. I referred him to Raven, and he (Howitt) borrowed something from him and went to the Victoria Inn. Howitt arrived back at the station before the arrival of the train from Derby. Immediately on the arrival of that train I went to the engine-driver to inform him what had occurred at the Nottingham station, stating the caution I had used in coming up, and the same caution he was to observe in going down. We proceeded slowly on, whistling as we went. I was watching the line to see that no person or anything was on the line, when I called out, "Good God! there is a train coming, and on our line." The engine man did something to his engine and jumped off. I followed, but, catching my foot, I tumbled over, making a complete somersault, and lay for a short time senseless. As soon as I recovered I sent the guard to the Beeston station to stop the London down-train.

In answer to questions from the jury, Mr. Lightfoot said he was convinced at the time, from his experience, that the tender would be off the line in time for the second train. Witness would not, of course, have proceeded back to Nottingham with the down train which came in collision, if he supposed that there was any possibility of a second train coming up on the wrong line, for he is the master of the train, and he could refuse to go. The engineman must obey the orders of the guard, so that if the engineman went on the wrong line the responsibility of doing so would be on the guard.

In the course of the proceedings, a Juror asked, is there any understanding as to which train, the up or down train, must be kept back in case of accident interfering with the rail? Witness—I am not aware of any such understanding.

Coroner—We have it in evidence that there are two sets of rails which do not correspond with each other; that one set (the old set) was in operation with some of the men till the day after the accident, and that the other (the new) was not in operation with the others on the 9th of November. I wish you to explain this.

Mr. Youle—It is the duty of Mr. Knitley to see that the engineers have proper copies of the rules.

Coroner—Do you know how it is that the whole of the drivers have not been provided with regulations of the same description? Mr. Youle—I do not.

Coroner—The regulations affecting changing the rails differ materially in the two sets of regulations, and yet some of the servants had one set of regulations, and others another set.

Mr. Youle—Mr. Knitley, the principal engineer, I understand, arranges that.

The Coroner—I should wish very much to have it explained.

A Railway Director—It shall be explained.

A Juror—Naikland (the driver of the engine which was on the wrong line) did not get the new regulations till Friday morning after the accident, so that you went to the insurance-office after the fire.

The inquest on the body of Mr. Dean was continued to a late hour on Tuesday night, and then adjourned to Friday morning.

The witnesses examined were—Mr. John Chadbourne, of Pinxton, Derbyshire, miller, one of the passengers; Joseph England, of Alfreton, saddler, another passenger; John Fisher, the engine-driver, who directed the train from Derby which came in contact with the one from Nottingham; John Kearsley, another engine-driver, who spoke to the circumstances attending the getting off of the train at the Nottingham station; Mark Marland, the engine-driver of the train from Nottingham which ran into that from Derby. This person did not guide the train on Thursday afternoon, though he was with it.

All these persons spoke to circumstances which had been previously elucidated, the tendency of their evidence being to attach neglect on the part of the company's servants.

Mr. Hutchinson, one of the managing directors, was also examined. Nothing very material was elicited from his evidence. A great portion of the day was taken up in discussing objections raised by Mr. Campbell, solicitor for Mr. Lightfoot, and this gave rise to a good deal of recrimination on both sides.

POSTSCRIPT.

A Cabinet Council was held at two o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Foreign-office. Sir Robert Peel came to town from Windsor Castle to attend the meeting; most of the other ministers were also present.

Death of Lady Emily Bryce.—We have to announce the demise of the above lady, widow of the gallant Admiral Bryce, who expired on Monday last at her residence at Cheltenham.

We hear that the quarter's revenue, as far as it has gone, presents an improved aspect; this is the case, we learn, both in the Customs department and the Post-office. The Tariff is also said to be working well with France and the Netherlands. According to report, if the revenue comes up, as is expected, to the end of the quarter, Sir Robert Peel will reduce the Income-tax to 3½d. in the pound.

Fourteen persons were, yesterday, examined at Marlborough-street, charged with having been found in a common gambling house. The defendants had been apprehended that morning, at No. 64, St. James's-street. There were billiard tables in the room, but no complaints of gambling, and Mr. Hardwicke being of opinion that the evidence was insufficient to convict the defendants of the offence charged, dismissed them.

A true bill has been found by the Middlesex Grand Jury against Mrs. Jane Tyrwhytt, for the late robbery at the Soho Bazaar. The trial has been postponed on the application of the accused.

At the Central Criminal Court, yesterday, *Alfred Edwards* was tried for the murder of Jane Gregory, an unfortunate girl, by administering poison to her. The occurrence took place at Bethnal-green, in September last, and we gave the particulars at the time. On the evidence of the medical witnesses, the Judge stopped the case, and the jury acquitted the prisoner.

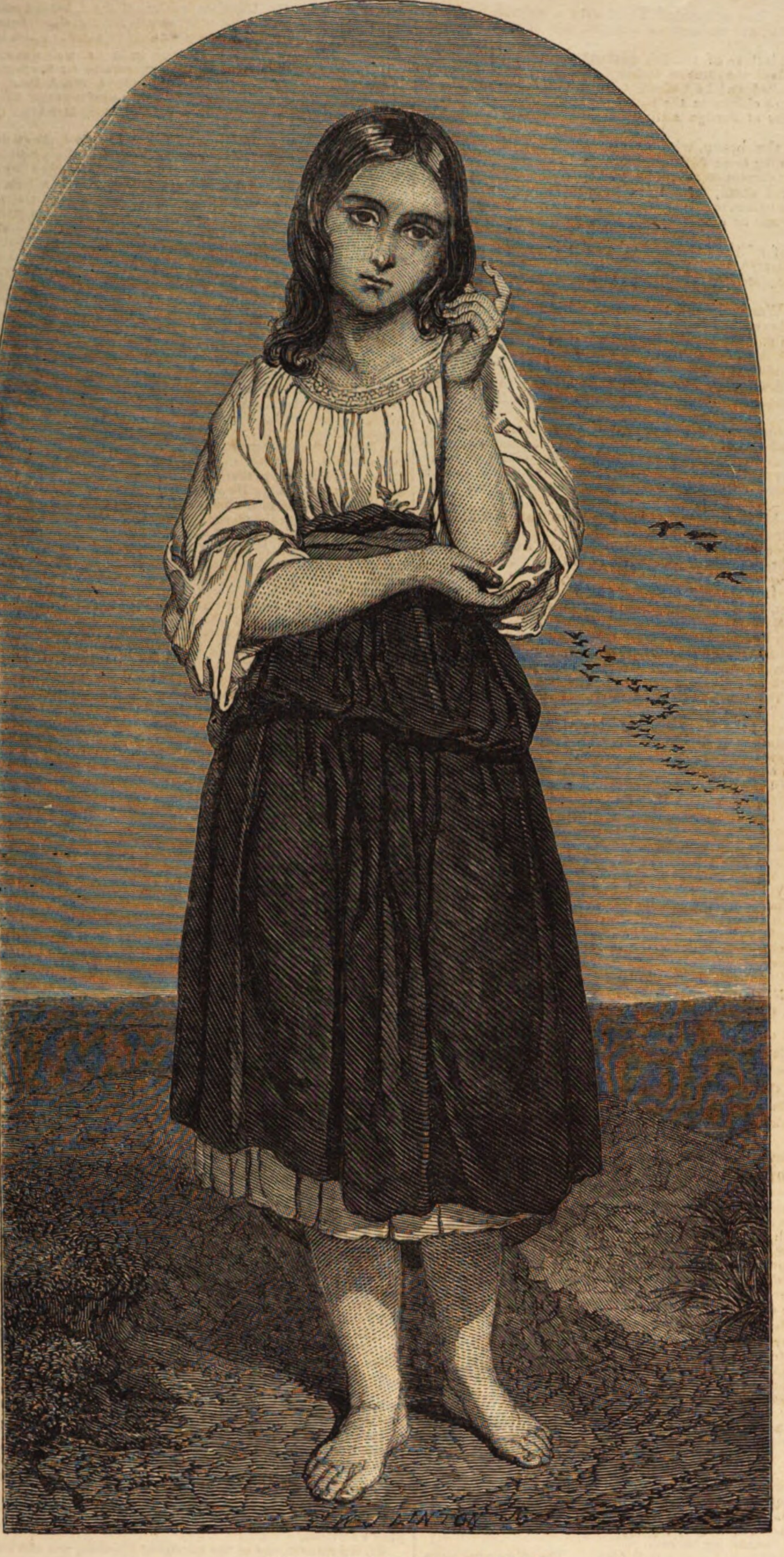
The late Bank Robbery.—We are requested by Messrs. Rogers, Olding, and Co., to inform the public that all the boxes and property of their friends remained undisturbed, and that the robbery affected their own property only.

A man named *Brown*, a seaman on board the Sir Charles Napier, of St. Stephen's, has been examined at Liverpool on a charge of stabbing Captain Reed, the commander of that vessel, on the 16th instant, in long. 26, west. The captain is in a very dangerous condition. The prisoner committed the act in consequence of being rebuked by the captain for being tardy in his movements.

FOREIGN.

Greece.—A letter from Athens, dated Nov. 10, gives the unexpected intelligence of the dismissal of Sir Richard Church, without the slightest notice, from his situation of Inspector-General of the Greek Army, and the appointment of Grivas in his place.

United States.—Arrival of the Hibernia.—The Hibernia has arrived at Liverpool, with New York papers, a week later than those brought by the Great Western. The intelligence in these papers confirms the success of Mr. Polk, and the triumph of the Democratical party. This subject, of course, entirely engrosses the attention of the American editors. Mr. Polk is treated by all parties as if duly elected to the Presidentship. The Canadian papers record the success of the Conservative party at the elections. The papers contain later news from Peru, in letters from Lima, which bring accounts of the total defeat of General Vivanco by General Castilla, near Arequina. The former had arrived at Lima with the greater part of his officers, as fugitives, and has been exiled by the Government, which has declared in favour of the constitution of 1838, and the legal authorities instituted by the same. The American commercial intelligence is of no moment. Nearly all the state stocks had fallen in price. The cotton market was also very dull.



MIGNON REGRETTING HER COUNTRY.

FINE ARTS..

THE "MIGNON" OF SCHEFFER.

Our limited space hardly allows us to give any particular account of the subject of Scheffer's two exquisite pictures. Such of our readers as are at all acquainted with German literature, cannot but have admired that most delicate and beautifully mysterious creation of the greatest of German poets, and, perhaps, the greatest artist among authors—Goethe. For those to whom the German is altogether unknown, we would say that Mignon is one of the chief characters in Goethe's novel of "Wilhelm Meister." Wilhelm first sees her in company with certain rope-dancers and jugglers, a dark-haired, strange-looking child, the slave of those people and a part of their show. He rescues her from the brutality of one of the posture-men, and takes charge of her. The child had been stolen from her friends in Italy, the place of her birth. In the depth of her loneliness and despair during her wandering life, she had sworn to herself never to say who or what she was. She attaches herself to Wilhelm, and as she grows to womanhood, becomes—searcely knowing it, and he utterly ignorant of it—ardently in love with him. She wanders some while with him, for he protects her as a father, but is ultimately separated from him, and dies broken-hearted. It would require a long article to give anything like an analysis of the subtly-drawn and mysterious character of Mignon, to present our readers with even a faint idea of the intense feeling and passion, the melancholy, the indefinite longing and aspiration, which consume her half-developed, her fragile, and delicate organization.

Scheffer has taken this exquisite creation of the poet as the subject of two paintings, that are perfect gems of art; they are remarkable for the degree to which they unite the qualities of simplicity and feeling. He has not chosen, as a less thoughtful artist would have done, those passages of the novel in which Mignon is presented surrounded by accessories that seem to invite the painter or illustrator; he has not placed her amid the thoughtless and admiring crowd, in the gay costume of the dancing girl: "A short silk waistcoat, with slashed Spanish sleeves, tight trousers, with puffs, looked very pretty on the child: its long black hair was curled, and wound in locks and plaits about its head. Wilhelm looked at the figure with astonishment, and could not determine whether to take it for a girl or boy. However, he decided for the latter." "He reckoned her about twelve or thirteen years of age; her body was well formed, only her limbs gave promise of a stronger growth, or announced a stunted one. Her countenance was not regular, but striking; her brow full of mystery; her nose extremely beautiful. Her mouth had an air of frankness that was very lovely." This is not the Mignon that Scheffer has painted; he has taken her at a more advanced period of the tale, when she has become the passionate girl, nourishing a secret and a hopeless love, and haunted with dim memories of her mysterious birth, and of her distant home; at times, as in a day dream, she recalls the scenes among which she must have passed her infancy, and sighs for the "distant land" she so beautifully describes in her song; this is the Mignon that "Scheffer" has given us; we subjoin the song itself, for it is a fitting accompaniment to the picture:—

MIGNON REGRETTING HER COUNTRY.

Know'st thou the land where citrons bloom, and where
The golden orange breathes its fragrant air?
Where winds are ever so't, and blue the skies,
Where myrtles spring, and groves of laurel rise?
Know'st thou that land, my love? Away, away,
Oh! might I with thee mid its beauty stray!

Know'st thou that mansion's roof—its lofty walls,
Its stately chambers and its sculptured halls,
Whose still cold statues seem to ask of me,
What, child of sorrow, have men done to thee?
Know'st thou that mansion, dearest? Come! O come!
With thee, my guardian, I would o'er it roam!

Know'st thou the mountain rising to the cloud,
That hides the mule-track in its misty shroud?
Where caverns hold the dragon's scaly brood,
Where rocks roll down beneath the torrent's flood?
Know'st thou it well? That region dost thou know?
My father, come! Oh! thither let us go!*

The companion picture, "Mignon aspiring to Heaven," represents her as she is described towards the close of the tale; every hope is gone, and she is longing for the hour that shall bring with it the peace of the grave. Her thoughts are here, too, thrown into the form of poetry, and she is introduced singing, as before, a song, which has been re-printed in the collected poems of Goethe, under the title of "Madchensehnsucht nach dem Tode"—the "Maiden's desire for death"—though it is better described by the title of the painting, "Mignon aspiring to Heaven." To explain it will be necessary to say that she has been robed in white to represent an angel, on a birth-day *fête* of two children, when she was to distribute to the party the basket of little presents that are given on such occasions, and she is unwilling to quit the character she has assumed. Through the greater part of the story, too, she wears the dress of a boy, in which Wilhelm finds her; she will take no other.

* Translated by Lewis Filmore.

THE THEATRES.

With the exception of Balfe's new opera, at Drury Lane, there has been little novelty during the past week at the theatres.

The Haymarket bill remains as per last; and appears from the good houses to be drawing money, a light farce or two being sufficient to back it up.

At the Princess', Douglas Jerrold's drama of the "Rent Day" has been revived, with Messrs. Wallack and Walter Lacy in their original characters. It has lost none of its attractions, but was greeted, on Wednesday evening, with the same attention and applause which distinguished its former representation, and forms an excellent piece for the off-nights, when the "Castle of Aymon" is not played.

The Adelphi has also fallen back upon revivals, and the "Wreck Ashore" has formed one of them, in which Mrs. Yates played *Alice* with the same deep pathos and power as of old—Mr. O. Smith and Mrs. Fitzwilliam resuming their original parts of *Grampus* and *Bella*. "Cupid" was the other reproduction, and may, with great advantage, go back again to the dusty shelf from which it was routed out. Notions of fun have gone into different lines since John Reeve played in this burlesque; and nothing could well be more flat than its reception on Monday. Not the least pleasing theatrical remark of the week is, that the different "Cæsar de Bazans" are gradually being heard of no more. The Princess' was certainly the best—to our thinking the only, version; and we question if any of the others were of much benefit to the managements under which they were produced.

The Lyceum has brought out a new drama, by Mr. Fitzball, but too late for us to notice it this week: and Mr. àBeckett's drolleries in the "Knight and the Sprite," are nightly rewarded with laughing audiences at the Strand.

The Olympic, so pompously opened as the "home for the legitimate drama," appears to have proved rather an uncomfortable abode: as the legitimate has already begun to alternate with the "terrific"—"The Six Degrees of Crime" being played three nights a week, as a first piece. It is very nicely put upon the stage, and respectably acted; and will, possibly, prove of greater service to the treasury, than the charitable intentions towards the drama would ever have done.

And lastly, but far from being the least, Sadlers Wells is yet flourishing: "The Lady of Lyons" having been admirably performed every night during the week to excellent genuine houses.

DRURY-LANE.

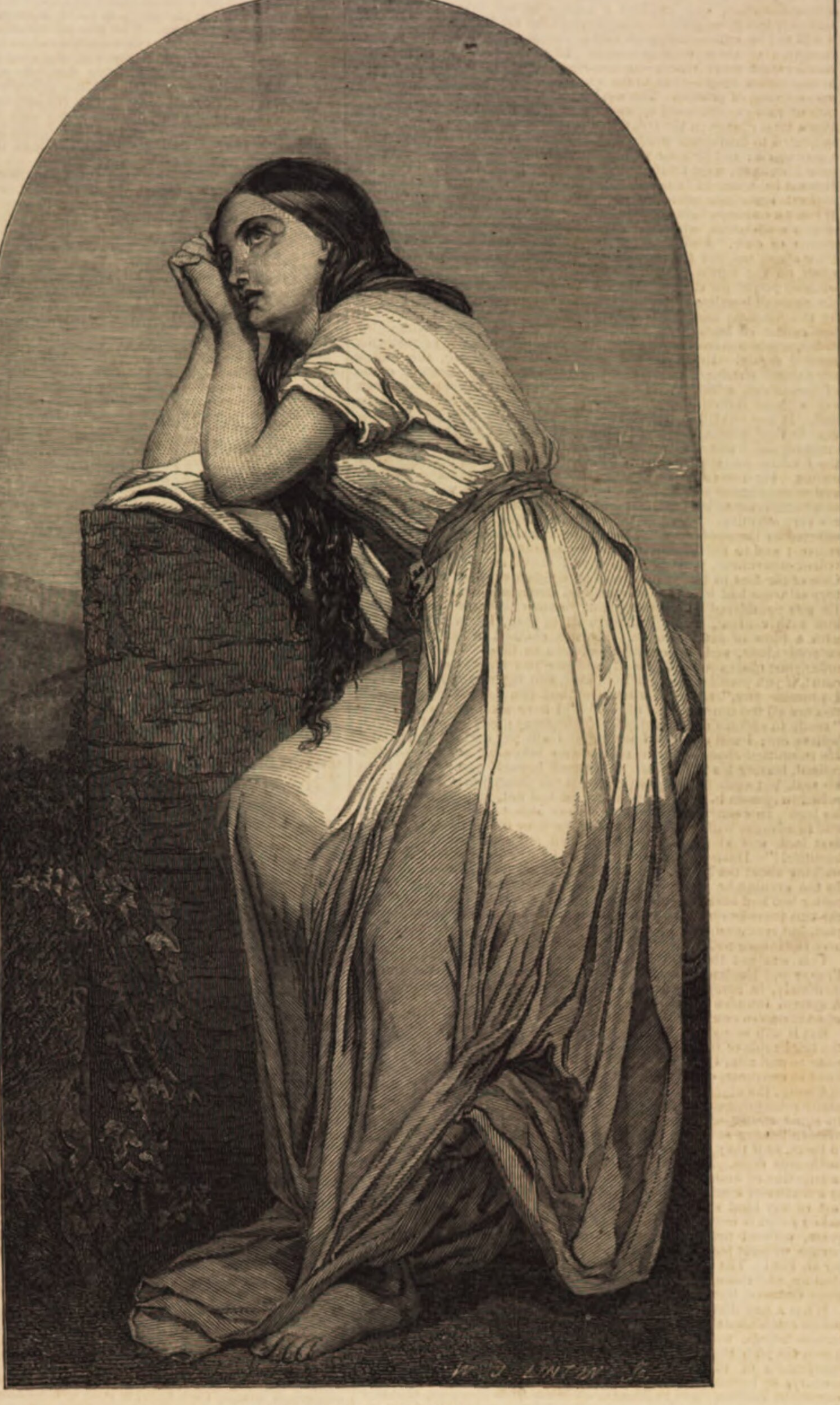
Of a verity, Mr. Balfe is a most industrious man; he writes operas at railway speed; for Italy, Germany, France, or England, no matter where—it is all the same to him; he will undertake to compose half a dozen *partitions* in the year, and all of them, as Fame and Time have hitherto proved, possessing merit of the highest order. Now, people who are non-musicians cannot form an adequate notion of the enormous quantity of penmanship, not to say anything of the creative genius, or fluent fancy, which all this requires. Balfe's scores are generally very full—he writes on folio music-paper, specially ruled for him, of which he consumes sometimes upwards of a thousand pages in the notation of one opera. This must certainly keep his pen and ink in almost perpetual requisition. He composes on the Italian plan, that is, he never stops to make comparisons of thoughts —he puts down every suggestion as it comes, and hence it is not to be wondered at that sometimes he is mediocre, or deficient in originality.

On Wednesday last he produced a new opera at this house, entitled "The Daughter of St. Mark." The *libretto* (by Mr. Bunn) is founded upon a passage in the annals of Venice, but embroidered, or rather distorted sufficiently to render it fit for the stage. The cast was as follows:—*Lusignano*, Burchiori; *Andrea*, Borrani; *Moncenigo*, Weiss; *Adolphe*, Harrison; *Caterina*, Miss Rainforth. In the first act *Caterina* is about to be married to *Adolphe de Courcy*, when the nuptials are interrupted by one of the "Ten', who tells her uncle that, instead of the French Knight, she must wed the *King of Cyprus*. The nuptials are accordingly broken off, and a noisy finale proclaims the discontent of all parties. We cannot complain of too much incident so far. The second act presents an attempt on the part of *Adolphe* to induce *Caterina* to elope, who considerately declines the temptation, by informing him that were she to attempt it, his life would be the forfeit, as she knew, from the best authority, that there were *bravi* concealed "behind the arras," who would rush forth, and assassinate him. *Adolphe* seems to say he could brave a hundred arms for her sake, but the lady is inexorable, and the French Count departs, taxing her inconstancy in no very measured terms. In the next scene we find *Caterina* in Cyprus, received as Queen at the port of Farnagosta, and the act concludes. In the third act we find that *Adolphe* has followed *Caterina* to Cyprus, where she, being discovered in a secret meeting with him, is condemned to death, and is about to be executed, when a discovery is made that she is the daughter of *Moncenigo*, on which the *King of Cyprus* yields her up to *Adolphe*, and the matter, we mean the curtain, drops. So much for the *libretto*—now let us see what the composer has done—what flesh he has put upon this skeleton, and much of the success of the piece depended upon him. We do not like the overture, or, indeed, any of Balfe's overtures—they are too rambling and noisy. The finale to the first act is the only thing in it which is truly beautiful—it is composed in the highest range of dramatic music. We suspect that Mr. B. musical, more than Mr. B. managerial, had the construction of the first scene in the second act: the music of which is scientifically ingenious, and dramatically effective, as is also that of the finale. *Caterina's* reception at Cyprus affords the composer an opportunity to display the richest resources of a rich invention. The third act possesses no great claims on our approbation, with the exception perhaps of rather a pretty ballad "Oh, Smile as thou wert wont to Smile."

The finale consists of a graceful rondo, nicely sung by Miss Rainforth. On the whole, it would seem to us that Mr. Balfe preferred in this opera to write solid, well-concerted music, than light *ad captandum* melodies. It certainly adds to his fame as a composer; his accompaniments exhibit more of the organ of constructiveness and originality than those of any of his previous productions, and if there be now and then a little of the "Light of *others'* days" about the whole, we must say it is most *prismatically* wrought into new colours. It is hardly necessary to say that the opera was entirely successful. All the principal singers, with Mr. Balfe and——Mr. Bunn, were called for at the fall of the curtain. The house was crammed, and owing to the ingenious (!) construction of a side box we could get but an imperfect view of the scenery, which, the last work of poor Grieve's hand, is very beautiful, particularly in the 2nd act.

Improvements in the Tower.—This ancient fortress is undergoing such extensive alterations and improvements as will not only render it of more importance as regards its garrison, but equally add to the beauty of the many interesting historical buildings therein known to the public. A new grand entrance will form the most important improvement. It is to be immediately facing Upper Thames-street, and will be approached by a drawbridge. To effect this alteration, the well-known Spur-gate is to be demolished, that part of the old ditch between the Warders'-hall and Spur-gate filled up, so as to build upon, and a new one in a line with the ditch that runs along the water-side is to be made, so as to run outside the grand entrance, in accomplishing which a large space of ground will be added to the fortress, without encroachment on the public right of way on Tower-hill. The Spur-gate barracks, the well-known menagerie buildings, the new ticket office, the Spur guard-room, and the ramparts adjacent, are all to be razed to the ground, and on their site to be built substantial erections for public offices. Perhaps the greatest importance of having the new entrance is, that there will be a direct line of communication through the Tower, from Tower-hill to East Smithfield. The two archways almost at the extreme eastern end of the fortress, leading to what is termed the Irish barracks, at the south-east angle, are to be removed, and the Irish barracks, now used for the accommodation of the troops, are to be converted into store-rooms. The alterations intended immediately adjacent to the grand parade are equally extensive. The houses on the right, after passing under the Bloody Tower to the parade, now the residence of some of the warders, will be destroyed, as also the guard-room, and all the buildings, in fact, contiguous to the White Tower, are to be swept away, so as to throw that interesting and stately structure to the full view of the spectator, many of its beauties being hidden by the unsightly buildings that are attached to it. The buildings to the west of the parade are to be pulled down, to make room for more substantial erections. The Beauchamp Tower, which stands on the west side of the parade, will be thrown open to public view; and when the records are removed to the New Houses of Parliament, the White Tower will be open for public inspection, it certainly being the greatest novelty, and possessing more interesting features, than anything else in the fortress.

The Weather.—In the early part of Wednesday the metropolis was again visited by a very dense fog, which in respect of locality varied in a singular manner. It commenced at daybreak in some portions of London, while others were perfectly clear; and later in the day the City was completely enveloped, while parts of the town before visited were left perfectly clear, with bright sunshine. On Thursday also it was rather foggy. The Liverpool papers state that a sharp frost had set in there, which, it was hoped, would put an end to the typhus fever which had prevailed for sometime in the town.


W. J. LINTON Sc.

MIGNON ASPIRING TO HEAVEN.

MIGNON ASPIRING TO HEAVEN.

Such let me seem till such I be,
  Take not my snow-white robe away!
Soon from the dreary Earth I flee
  Up to the glittering realms of day.

There first a little space I'll rest,
  Then ope my eyes with joyful mind.
In robes of lawn no longer drest,
  Girdle and garland left behind.

And those calm shining sons of Morn
  They ask not touching Maid or boy,
No robes, no garments, there are worn,
  The frame is purged from sin's alloy.

Through life, 'tis true, I have not toil'd,
  Yet anguish long my heart has wrung,
Untimely woe my cheek has spoiled,
  Make me again for ever young.

The artist to whom the world owes these two exquisite paintings, Ary Scheffer, was born in Holland, in 1796. His father was a painter also, and died at an early age, when the widow, with her three sons, removed to Paris. Ary, the eldest, was then fourteen, and had already shown a decided aptitude for his father's profession. At eleven years of age he painted a Hannibal, the size of life, receiving the head of his brother Asdrubal! This picture attracted much notice at Amsterdam. At Paris he studied under Guerin, and while yet very young became favourably known to the public by his picture of St. Louis dying of the plague, and St. Thomas steering a vessel driven by a storm; he also painted the subject of the Citizens of Calais submitting to Edward III. He has been an active labourer, for, in addition to several paintings that have gained an European fame, he has executed an immense number of commissions for the churches of Paris, and the Museum of Versailles; but it has been alleged that some of these indicate haste and want of finish. In 1827, he produced his picture of the Suliote women throwing themselves over a precipice to escape falling into the hands of the Turkish soldiers: it is much admired for its grouping, and the variety of expression in the heads.

From the subjects he has worked upon for some years past, he may be classed as an illustrator of poesy, and of that emotion that gives life and beauty to the true lyrics of all languages. In this style are his "Francesca de Rimini and her Lover," from Dante; "Count Eberhard weeping his Son," from Schiller's ballad; "Margaret at her Spinning Wheel," and with the "Evil Spirit," from Faust; and two paintings from Lord Byron's "Giaour." In 1836, appeared his "Christ," as the consoler of the repentant and the afflicted: in this group he has introduced a dying Polish soldier, a Negro slave, and a portrait of Tasso, to represent a poet stricken with madness. In 1838, he exhibited four pictures, all of them subjects from the works of Goethe, two again from Faust, and two from "Wilhelm Meister," the "Mignons," of which we have here presented our readers with engravings. These last have been universally admired, and have added to a reputation already well established. Since they appeared he has been engaged in painting by himself, a whole saloon in the Palace of Versailles; yet, such is his industry, that even this task did not fully occupy him, for he has worked also on a sacred subject, "The Human Race in the Valley of Jehoshaphat." He was the instructor of the late Princess Marie of Wirtemberg, the daughter of Louis Philippe; she was the only pupil he ever formed. He lives in the most complete independence, and belongs to no academy or coterie; he has created his own school, has never paused in his career in which he is still progressing, and he is beyond a doubt one of the very highest rank among the painters of the present age.

The following are the remarks of an eloquent writer and critic on the character of Mignon:—

"This mysterious child, at first neglected by the reader, gradually forced on his attention, at length overpowers him with an emotion more deep and thrilling than any poet since the days of Shakspeare has succeeded in producing. The daughter of enthusiasm, rapture, passion, and despair, she is of the earth, but not earthly. When she glides before us through the light mazes of her fairy dance, or twangs her cithern to the notes of her home-sick verses, or whirls her tambourine, and hurries round us like an antique Maenad, we could almost fancy her a spirit; so pure is she, so full of fervour, so disengaged from the clay of this world. And when all the fearful particulars of her story are at length laid together, and we behold in connected order the image of her hapless existence, there is, in those dim recollections, those feelings so simple, so impassioned and unspeakable, consuming the closely-shrouded, woe struck, yet etherial spirit of the poor creature, something which searches into the inmost recesses of the soul. It is not tears which her fate calls forth; but a feeling far too deep for tears. The very fire of heaven seems miserably quenched among the obstructions of this earth. Her little heart, so noble and so helpless, perishes before the smallest of its many beauties is unfolded; and all its loves, and thoughts, and longings, do but add another pang to death, and sink to silence utter and eternal. It is as if the gloomy porch of Dis, and his pale kingdoms, were realised and set before us, and we heard the ineffectual wail of infants reverberating from within their prison walls for ever.

"The history of Mignon runs like a thread of gold through the tissue of the narrative, connecting with the heart much that were else addressed only to the head. Philosophy and eloquence might have done the rest; but this is poetry in the highest meaning of the word. It must be for the power of producing such creations and emotions that Goethe is, by many of his countrymen, ranked at the side of Homer and Shakspeare, as one of the only three men of genius that have ever lived."

THE ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.

The great lunar eclipse, of which we gave so accurate a prediction on Saturday last, was only visible in a few favoured localities. At Carmarthen, a correspondent informs us, the "evening was brilliant in all the magnificence of heaven's hosts;" and that the people of the town and neighbourhood enjoyed a fine sight of the entire phenomenon. At Liverpool, it was, also, exceedingly well seen. But the situation in which it seems to have been best seen, appears to have been the southern coast, where, from the greater warmth of the temperature, the breezes of the Channel, and the dry, compact nature of the stratification of the adjacent country, a more lucid atmosphere, and one less oppressed with clouds, ordinarily prevails. In this expectation, the writer of the present notice went to Folkstone, and was gratified, at the "time appointed," with a very perfect view of the eclipse. The night, at its commencement, was dull and murky; hordes of ragged, slovenly vapours, driven by an upper current from the ungenial north, careered across the vault of heaven, and left but small hope that a glimpse of the moon's face would be obtained. However, at about nine o'clock, the star-bespangled sky became visible in patches, and in the course of half an hour the whole south-eastern heavens presented an aspect of perfect clearness. The light of the moon was then so strong, that writing could be read with ease, and the coast of France was distinctly visible. The larger stars were, of course, proportionably deprived of their full lustre, shining as mere points in the milky darkness, and destitute of scintillation; while those of smaller magnitude were wholly obscured. Under these auspicious circumstances the eclipse commenced. As it progressed, and the light of the moon became extinguished, the various objects in the landscape were slowly withdrawn from sight; the stars, one by one, came forth from the depths of heaven, with a brightness, which, in its increase, gave the effect of an actual advance; the silvered sea gave up its stream of radiant reflections, and at length so thick a darkness fell upon all things, that the light of Jupiter, shining above Dungeness point, became distinctly reflected on the beautiful bay of Sandgate. The eclipse was now total; and the moon, "shorn of its beams," presented the appearance of a ruddy and partially-transparent globe lighted from the inside. The departure of the shadow was, of course, attended by a reversal of the phenomena we have described. During the progress of the eclipse, an opportunity was offered of refuting by direct observation, the popular error, so industriously inculcated in almost all astronomical publications, of the possibility of seeing the actual ebullition of numerous volcanoes on the moon's surface. The idea has always appeared to the writer to be an absurd one, and wholly unsupported by appearances. The case is this—on the face of the moon a number of very bright spots are visible, and these are supposed to be so many active volcanoes: the brightness being conjectured to arise from the intensely luminous character of their eruptions. Now, if this were the case, it would follow, that lights of such magnitude would not suffer an eclipse by the passage of the earth's shadow, but would rather shine with additional brightness; but observation shows us that they do suffer a total eclipse, and in this view the writer was fully confirmed on Sunday night, for, on that occasion, when the parts of the moon, obscured by the earth's shadow, were still distinctly visible, they themselves remained wholly indistinguishable from the general mass.

Some curious effects of refaction occurred during the latter stages of the eclipse, but as these would involve the necessity of some purely scientific and lengthy descriptions, we may only mention that during one of them the bright part of the moon appeared to bulge beyond the shadow and eventually to separate partially rom it—a phenomenon of superstitious import to the timid and the ignorant.

PARIS FASHIONS.

(From "Townsend's Selections of Parisian Costumes for December.")

Paris has latterly been enlivened by numerous elegant equipages which have appeared in the Champs-Elysées, and we observed, with pleasure, they were graced with the *élite* of the fashionable world, in toilettes, in which novelty both in the materials and forms were conspicuous. In many equipages were seen mantelet-palatines of Zibeline, accompanied by ermine, or sable muffs, without either acorns or drawings. We also particularly observed some velvet RUSSIAN CLOAKS, with pelerines and borders of grèbe.

DRESSES for morning wear are now rather shorter, and not so full in the pleats round the waist.

The corsages of DRESSES are all tight; they have, however, to give them a fullness, facings, or lappels, composed of biasses, placed in form of a fan.

BALL DRESSES have several skirts, and are usually ornamented with flowers.

Many Crispins and Pardessus are made of quilted silk. The Pardessus is only another name for the old open pelisse with sleeves.

BLACK SATIN PELISSES are much worn; they are embroidered either with silk braid, or with cord, intermixed with application of velvet; some are simply trimmed with ribbon velvet round the sleeves and collar.

VELVET is, and will be, the most *distingué* article of dress this winter; it is employed for everything; for morning pelisses with tight sleeves and high-buttoned corsages; for visiting dresses with lappel corsages; and half large sleeves for evening dresses, with low tight corsages and lace berthes; in fact, velvet is adopted in every descriptian of toilette—for mantles, scarfs, pelerines, &c., &c.

HATS continue to be rather small and the brims low at the ears; the crowns are rather wide, and slightly rounded.

SATIN HATS are frequently entirely covered with black lace, which is sometimes placed on the top of the crown, and falls in folds on the brim.

Many CAPS are made with lappets of blond, twisted, and mixed with flowers. These caps usually recede from the face; but as this does not suit every physiognomy, some have, in addition, a flower, a bow of ribbon, or of lace, placed on each side.

TURBANS are smaller and lighter than they were last year; they are placed very backward on the head, merely covering the coil of hair.

HAIR COIFFURES are very low and simple; some bandeaux ondes (waved bands) are seen, but this fashion is not on the increase, as smooth bands will keep a whole evening without being disarranged, for which reason they have the preference. The ringlets à l'Anglaise are not worn so long as they were last year, but fall more in clusters.

GLOVES for evening wear are always very short, and are fastened with three or four buttons; they have now no trimming, as heretofore.

It is the fashion to waar several bracelets; antique and modern are often worn together.

PROPOSED DINNER TO SIR HENRY POTTINGER, AT LIVERPOOL.—Sir H. Pottinger has accepted an invitation to dine with the merchants and bankers of Liverpool. The 12th of December was named, but the day will probably be the 17th, as on the former day the Judge of Assize (Mr. Baron Gurney) will probably dine with the Mayor.

A GOOD WINDFALL.—A well-known millwright at Sleaford, Lincolnshire, by a recent decision in the High Court of Chancery, immediately comes into the possession of a large estate near London, of the annual value of £13,000, as well as arrears of rent for the same for the last 20 years, amounting to the sum of £260,000.

NUMBER OF IRISH RESIDENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The following table will be interesting to many of our readers:—

In Birmingham	4,683	In Liverpool	49,639
Bristol	4,039	London and Suburbs	73,133
Chatham	2,476	Manchester and Salford	34,300
Dundee	5,672	Newcastle	2,857
Edinburgh	5,594	Paisley	5,231
Glasgow	44,345	Sheffield	1,827
Greenock	4,307	Stockport	2,252
Leeds	5,027	Woolwich	2,316

The total number of Irish in England at the date of the last Census was

Census was	248,128
In Wales	5,276
In Scotland	126,231
In British Isles	3,531
Total	419,256

⁂ For the full details of the Census of Ireland, see our Supplement of October last.

FREEMASONRY.—On Tuesday a Provincial Grand Lodge of Freemasons was held at Coventry, for the purpose of installing Earl Howe as Provincial Grand Master of Warwickshire. The ceremony of installation was performed by T. H. Hall, Esq., Grand Registrar of the Order, assisted by a numerous assemblage of the fraternity from the metropolis, and from all parts of the county of Warwick and the adjoining counties. The company afterwards partook of a sumptuous dinner, at the Castle Inn, at which his lordship presided.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT GIBRALTAR.—A very distressing accident happened in the forenoon of Wednesday, Nov. 13, at Gibraltar, by the sinking of a boat in the bay; the unfortunate sufferers were almost all our own countrymen, belonging to a detachment of Artillery, on their way to Corfu, by the troop-ship Apollo. This troop-ship, which arrived at Gibraltar on Monday, the 11th, brought out detachments of men for all the regiments in the garrison, and, besides others for Malta, had one on board of Artillery, destined for the companies of Captains Stow and Gosling, at Corfu. As the boats of the Apollo were not exclusively used to effect the disembarkation of the troops, many from the quay were also employed for this purpose, when, early in the forenoon, one of the latter, conveying on shore ten men, the greater part of whom belonged to the Artillery, for the purpose of procuring a few necessaries for the voyage, and with a female servant, the boatman and a boy, making in all a company of thirteen in the boat, it was unfortunately run down by a Danish galliot which had just arrived from Malaga, and was proceeding to its anchorage-ground; six only out of the number were rescued from a watery grave. The owner of the boat, although an expert swimmer, has perished, and left a large family to deplore their loss; whilst the boy, who could not swim, was providentially saved by the timely assistance of one of the boats of her Majesty's sloop Scout. The Apollo only left Cork on the 2nd of this month. We subjoin a list of those who were drowned:—Sergeant Gritton; gunners Leaver, Bowery, and Latter, of the Royal Artillery; sergeant Kenevan, of the 97th regiment; Mary Ann Coyle, servant to Captain M'Quarrie, of the 42nd; and the boatman, John Ferro.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

THE WINDS.

The winds are abroad to-day
Over the hill-tops flying;
Shouting aloud in their stormy play.
Blast unto blast replying;
Bowing the woods 'neath their tyrant sway, the stubborn and strong defying.

They have taken the old oak tree,
Whose knarled boughs, unbending,
Have seen a thousand tempests flee,
And mocked their vain contending;
They have dashed him to earth in their savage glee, his mighty roots uprending.

And away, and away they fly!
Stern Desolation's minions;
They pierce the mists that round them lie
With keen, sky-cleaving pinions;
They scatter the wreathed clouds on high, from the great Sun's blue dominions.

Aha! old Ocean roars
As he hears the far-off shrieking,
And his billowy legions forth he pours
As if to meet their seeking;
While the cavern-echoes from his shores give back his stormy speaking.

The winds and the waves have met!
Woe, woe, to the bark outlying!
And winds and waves, a mightier yet
To join your strife is hieing.
Ere that pale-visaged sun hath set, lo! Death shall calm the dying.

Rage on, it is yours to day
To mock man's weak endeavour;
We shrink before your fierce array;
We yield, but not for ever,—
Oh winds and waves, your vaunted sway, your linked strength shall sever.

And thou, oh crowned King,
Who laugh'st to scorn our weeping
The fiat of the Eternal Word
Stern watch is o'er thee keeping;—
Thou too shalt be a chainèd thing, no more thy harvest reaping.

ECONOMY OF GAS.

A lecture, by Dr. Jones, on the advantages of naphthalised gas, now forms one of the subjects of instruction at the Adelaide Gallery. The naphtha distilled from coal during the manufacture of gas, when purified, is extremely volatile and inflammable, and when properly burned it yields a brilliant light, in consequence of the large quantity of carbon it contains. It has been ascertained that coal gas, when passed through naphtha, absorbs a portion, and its illuminating properties are thereby greatly increased by the larger amount of carbon. To effect this absorption, the gas is passed through a box containing shelves, whereon sponges dipped in naphtha are placed. By adopting this plan, and by using a dry gas-metre, it is found that a saving of twenty-five per cent. in the cost of the gas is attained, after adding the expense of the naphtha.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.

The weather on Sunday last in the metropolis was so thick that the commencement of the eclipse could not be observed. About midnight the darkness was intense. A little before one o'clock, however, the moon appeared tolerably clear, and for nearly half an-hour before the last contact with the shadow was distinctly visible. We learn from Liverpool, however, that shortly after ten o'clock the clouds cleared away, and from that time the moon was unobscured save by the earth's shadow which passed across its surface. The appearance of the moon when about three parts obscured was beautiful. The progress of the eclipse agreed closely with the calculations.

A POETICAL DIRECTION.

On Saturday last, a letter passed through the Sudbury Post-office, bearing the following rhymetical address:—

"Postman, convey this letter straight,
To Mr. Joseph Steel;
At London, 19, Cripplegate;
And mind—don't break the seal."

OAKS IN HYACINTH GLASSES.

If an acorn be left for some weeks suspended by a string, at about half an inch over the surface of some water contained in a Hyacinth glass, it will throw down long white roots, whilst its stem will rise upwards, and become decorated with bright green and delicate leaves. When it grows over the top of the hyacinth glass, it looks a very pretty object. This experiment was first performed by the learned Doctor Munt, Bishop of Down and Connor, but has since been repeated with success by several others.

A CAPITAL SHOT.

I'll tell you of a peculiar cheap shot as I had with a single bullet. In at Farmer Spovin's I see a coop ready to go to Brooklyn, with seven and forty ducks in it. So I said to Spovin, "How much will you charge me for a single shot among that brood with a single bullet, whole, and not split?" "Two dollars," said Spovin. "Done!" says I slick enough. So I took a little bruised corn and strewed it along the trough, and out pops the seven and forty heads of the ducks. Then I lay down on the ground right away, and taking a perspective horizontal view of the whole regiment sideways, I wish I may be teetotally substaquilated if I didn't carry off the entire whole of the seven and forty heads.—*American Paper.*

M. JULLIEN A SOLDIER.

A writer in the *Times* says that M. Jullien fought with us in the same field of honour at Navarino, alongside the British flag. On that eventful day the *corps harmonique* of the brave Admiral De Rigny, led by Monsieur Jullien, were distributed at the great guns as powdermen. While performing this duty in bringing powder from the magazine, Jullien's gun, during his momentary absence, burst with a fatality so terrific as to destroy every man who served it. Experiencing a disgust at the scene of carnage which presented itself after the battle, De Rigny gave him his choice either to continue with him in the navy or to enter the Conservatory of Music at Paris. He selected the latter.

THE THEORY OF ECHOES.

An echo is nothing more than a reflected sound. When the aerial vibrations strike against any obstacle of sufficient magnitude, they are reflected back to the ear, and produce a repetition of the sound, which will appear to proceed from the point whence they are reflected, so that the apparent direction of the voice becomes completely changed by an echo. A considerable extent of level wall will sometimes produce it in great perfection; for a smooth surface reflects sounds much better than a rough one.

A "FAIR" PUN.

I remember (says Lord Eldon) I was coming away from the Queen's drawing-room in my full dress as King's Counsel (Lord Clarendon, then Mr. Villiers, was with me), and we came into the room where the milliners were collected to see the fashions. Said I, "Why, Villiers, I think that all the prettiest women are here." One of the girls, and a most amazingly beautiful creature she was, stood up, and said to another, "I am sure that gentleman is a *Judge.*"

AN INDEPENDENT WOMAN.

There is something very manly (says a Canadian paper) about the following advertisement, published in Portland, by one of the fair sex:—"This is to certify, that I, Elizabeth Wright, have left my husband's bed and board on account of his misconduct. I do, therefore, give up all right and title to him for life, as I flatter myself that I can take care of myself, as I have always done since and before marriage."

ALIMENTATIVENESS.

Mr. Rumball, the Lecturer on Phrenology, in the course of an explanation of the organ of alimentativeness, this week, described the indications of a desire for food. He remarked that Doctor Clarke had spoken of a very handsome Siberian girl, whose appetite was so enormous that she ate twenty-four pounds of horse-flesh in twenty-four hours: and the medical journals notice the case of a French prisoner at Portsmouth, labouring under bulimia, or diseased appetite, who devoured sixteen pounds in twelve hours, of solid food—six pounds of it consisting of soap and candles. I, myself (said Mr. Rumball), had a patient who went into my larder, abstracted a loin of mutton, weighing six pounds, picked the bones, raw as it was, and then very coolly asked for his dinner.

A TEMPLE OF THE MORMONITES.

A writer in an American paper gives the following account of the Temple in the course of erection at the city of Nauvoo, to be devoted to the worship of the Mormonites. The Temple is a magnificent structure, as far as it is advanced. It is 128 feet long, 88 feet wide, and the walls 57 feet high. The materials are white limestones. There are 30 pilasters projecting about 15 inches from the walls, the cases of which are wrought to represent the rising moon in its first quarter, and the capitals represent the meridian sun: the whole executed in the most elaborate style. The whole is to be surmounted by a splendid dome. In the basement is the baptismal font, 18 feet long by 10 feet wide, standing on the backs of 12 oxen—four looking south and four north, two east and two west. Nauvoo contains 10,000 inhabitants, and has an organised military force of 400 armed men. There have been within a year at least 12,000 people residing within the city.

A PIOUS SERVANT.

It is a fact, that in the window of the Servant's Registry-office, in Wells, Somersetshire, may be seen—"Place wanted, by a young woman, as cook in a respectable family, where a *pious* footman is kept, of *High Church Principles.*"

PAYMENT OF LITERARY MEN IN FRANCE.

The *Paris Globe* contains an article showing the high rate paid to novelists and newspaper writers in France. He says:—"M. Dujarrier, the proprietor of the *Presse*, has taken M. Alexander Dumas upon a lease at 60,000f. a year. The *Constitutionnel* announces that it has acquired the exclusive property of M. Eugene Sue—we believe that he is to have a share in the property of the paper. The proprietors of the *Courrier Francais* have offered M. Victor Hugo half of the property in their journal for his novel entitled 'Quiquengrone.' The aforesaid has just bought for 80,000f. in cash, and an annuity of 4000f., M. De Chateaubriand's 'Memoires d'Outre Tombe.' It is, at this moment in contemplation to publish M. Thiers's 'History of the Empire' in the shape of *feuilletons* in the *Constitutionnel.* The bargain is proceeding: if M. Thiers do not consider the hopes of a portefeuille as distant, he will assent to the arrangement.

LUNACY AND LUNATIC ASYLUMS.—No. I.

The late inquiry in the case of Mr. Campbell having excited much attention, and uplifted a corner of the veil by which the economy and management of institutions for the insane are shrouded, it will not be uninteresting to take a glance at the past and present condition of these establishments. In nothing is the progress of amelioration more visible—an amelioration marked by a large and humanitarian spirit—than in the changes of criminal codes, and the management of prisons. The working of this spirit, and the application of more enlightened views in regard to insanity, have wrought also a total change in the treatment of the insane, who were too long subjected to brutalities worse than are inflicted on the wild beasts of a menagerie; and because visited with the heaviest affliction that can befal humanity, were treated as if they had been alien to their kind. It must be borne in mind, that till within the last half century, the darkest ignorance prevailed as to the nature of mental alienation. When an unhappy being became afflicted, he was immured in a gaol, or in a mad-house, where the chain, and the lash, were the approved means of cure. And how few, alas, must the cures have been! How often, too, did the horrors of this system react with benumbing effect on the minds of those who witnessed or perpetrated them, without perceiving their evil!! Ignorance in their case was as much the cause of bootless and brutal cruelties, as if they had been actuated by the blackest and most vindictive malice. The heart sickens at the recital of barbarities inflicted for the purpose of maintaining order, and sometimes from the more praiseworthy view of restoring mental sanity. But with the progress of knowledge, the higher sentiments obtained sway, and this blind and hard-hearted mode of treatment, which knew not how to protect society from one evil without inflicting a still more serious one, was brought to an end. It was not till 1792 that Pinel, of Paris, like another St. Vincent de Paul, proclaimed that mercy and kindness were the best medicines for the "mind diseased." When he was appointed physician to the Bicêtre, he set free eighty lunatics, who had long been galled by chains. He thus opened a new era for the unhappy and the afflicted, and raised himself to that moral elevation in which he will ever shine as a benefactor of his species. Many of the incidents of this release are very affecting. Some of the poor creatures were so powerfully affected by the sudden and unhoped-for change, as to be restored to reason; and to the honour of the daring innovator, and his benevolent experiment, most of them were tranquil in their deportment. One of the first to be liberated was an English captain, of whose history all trace had been lost, as he had been in chains forty years. He was considered a most dangerous lunatic: his keepers approached him with caution, as he had, in a fit of fury, killed one of them with a blow of his manacles. He was chained in his cell. Pinel entered alone, and, in a mild tone, said to him, "Captain, I will order your chains to be taken off, and give you liberty to walk in the court, if you promise me to behave well, and injure no one." "Yes, I promise you," said the maniac; "but you are joking with me; you are all too much in fear of me." "I have six men," said Pinel, "ready to enforce my commands, if necessary; you may, therefore, believe me; I will give you liberty if you will put on this waistcoat." He submitted cheerfully; his chains were taken off, and the keepers retired, leaving his cell open. He raised himself many times from his seat, but again fell back on it; from the many years he was compelled to remain in a sitting posture, he had not, at first, the use of his legs. In a quarter of an hour he was able to keep his balance, and to advance with tottering steps to the door of his dark cell. His first look was at the sky, and he cried out with emotion, "How beautiful!" During the rest of the day he was in constant motion, walking about the house, and uttering short exclamations of delight. In the evening he returned of his own accord to his cell, where a better bed had been provided for him, and he slept soundly. During the two years he remained at the Bicêtre he had no return of his paroxysm, but rendered himself useful by exercising a kind of authority over the insane patients, whom he ruled in his own fashion.

This was but the dawn of a better day. The bastilles both of France and England, the lunatic asylums, were not overthrown immediately, in compliance with the cry of knowledge and humanity. A system founded in error was not so soon to give way, especially when it was so convenient for carelessness, or cupidity, or avarice.

But it will be right, perhaps, before we fix our contemplation on the bright side of the picture, to revert to the condition of the insane prior to and after this period. On the Continent, lunatics were confined in convents, or prisons, or they wandered about unfriended and unknown, the objects of scorn or coarse levity. In some of the monastic establishments they were subjected to regular daily flagellation. In some countries the intractable were confined in iron cages, or wooden boxes; some in cells, or dungeons, their food being thrown to them, as if they had been wild beasts, through the gratings of those loathsome dens. In such kennels no provision was made for the satisfaction of animal wants, clothing and food were insufficient, and, as a matter of course, there could be no personal cleanliness or comfort of any kind suitable for a human being. But this is not all: naked patients were kept chained to the ground, night and day, for years, without fire, or any source of warmth! It is impossible to peruse, without feelings of horror, the details of the case narrated by Sir G. Paul. The subject of it was a poor maniac, who was kept shut up, and chained in an uninhabited ruin. His relatives resided at some distance, but brought him food daily!

What a humiliating picture is this! But is it more so than that of public establishments deriving an income from the exhibition of poor human beings, under the excitement of furious mania, and upon whom the jest, the gibe, and taunt were played off to enhance the enjoyments of the shilling-paying sight-seeker? During the last century, an income of some hundreds a-year was eked out in this manner at Bedlam; and in France, we learn from Esquirol, that this shameful practice was continued to a much later period.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

A journal is a literary bill of fare—we speak, of course, of a *carte* artistically constituted—which offers to your consideration everything in season. Base broadsheets there are indeed perpetrated against chronology, and in defiance of all orthodox-ologies which poach for paragraphs the whole year round, and expose them for sale in contempt of time and taste; but newspapers "of the better classes" cater for each season and its change. No editor, with a soul above buttons, dreams of setting you down to politics at Michaelmas—or "Rambles along shore," at Shrovetide. We request any humane person who detects us writing about Ascot Races at Christmas, or Cowes Regatta at or about Ladyday, to shoot us through the head, for we shall not be fit to run loose among our fellow citizens. To prove that at present we are not only proper objects for protection from such a necessary precaution—but worthy the patronage upon the scale, without a limit, in which we have so long enjoyed it—we proceed, seeing that we are on the threshold of December, and discourse about fox-hunting illustratively—in keeping with our patent of precedence—and usefully, according to the custom of our columns.

Last Saturday week we placed before the amateur of the chase, certain statistics connected with the Royal hunting establishment of this land—so now proceed to offer him a notice of the fashion in which one of the noblest of our National Sports is upheld by a nobleman of this realm. The Belvoir hounds, though they cannot lay claim to the most ancient lineage of any in existence, are certainly first in position at the present day. They trace their origin to the year 1730, when the foundation of so noble a structure was laid by the then Duke of Rutland, the Earl of Cardigan, the Earl of Gainsborough, and Lords Howe and Gower. By the conditions of the confederacy of good fellowship it was enacted "that each party should annually place in the hands of Mr. Alderman Childe, of Temple-bar, by two payments, the sum of £150 towards defraying the annual expense of horses, hounds, and all other incidental charges. The size of the hound shall not exceed twenty inches, nor be less than nineteen in height. There shall be a steward, one huntsman, six whippers-in, and *two cooks!*" (if exclusively for feeding one huntsman and six whippers-in, what jolly times they must have had of it!!) "Each of the party, in turn, shall take upon him during the hunting season, for the space of one week and no more, the ordering the stopping of the earths, management of the hounds and horses, the appointing the places for hunting, hours for meeting, &c. &c." The present arrangements at Belvoir touching the cooks and whippers-in are probably reversed—concerning the management of the county here is a characteristic *morçeau:* "Met the Belvoir—at a place, the name of which has escaped me—about a mile from Melton Spinney. Drew the Spinney and soon got to business." "But what has become of the bridge over the brook?" I inquired of Mr. White, although on a horse that would soon have carried me over it. "It is taken away purposely," was the answer, "to give the hounds a chance, should the fox cross it at starting." What will young France say to *that?*"—Ask a gentleman to jump, probably into a river, during *les fêtes de noël*, out of politeness to a hound. In their work this distinguished pack is remarkable for the style in which they drive a scent when the chase is forward, and for the quick decisive manner in which they turn when it has not gone on. The general speed of hounds, indeed, in the majority of runs, depends upon the extent in which they are possessed of this property. Without it, the chances are long in favour of a stout fox, on a good scenting day. As a commentary on the complement of cooks in service at the princely seat of the Duke of Rutland, it may be remarked, that on the last occasion of our visiting Leicestershire for the purpose of hunting with his Grace, it appeared by the cook's book, that upwards of thirteen thousand persons had dined under his roof during thirteen weeks of the preceding hunting season.

The Belvoir hounds have been for some years under the management of the duke's nephew, Lord Forester, a young nobleman in whom are united all the qualities suited to give *éclat* to a master of hounds. He has the courtesy of the polished gentleman of the world; he is a horseman of the first class, and enthusiastically fond of hunting, to which he was born and bred, of course, as the heir of Cecil Forester. Subjoined is a list of their general fixtures, though all the places as published for rendezvous are not given, from the circumstance of almost exactly the same locality being often designated by a different description.

MEETS OF THE DUKE OF RUTLAND'S HOUNDS.

DISTANCES FROM BELVOIR CASTLE.

	Miles.		Miles.		Miles.
Scrimshaw's Mill	2	Goadby Park	6	Colesworth	10
Harby	3	Saltby Church	6	Barkston in the Willows	10
Plungar	4	Gonerby	6	Stubton	11
Three Queens	4	Langar	7	Weaver's Lodge	12
Battesford	4	Staunton	7	Ancaster	13
Croxton Park	4	Landike Park	7	Camp House	13
Piper Hole	5	Stoke Park	8	Pulbeck	14
Elton	5	Belton Park	9	Ludenham	15
Hungerton Hall	5	Easton Hall	9		
Cranwell	6	Cold Harbour	9		

Hour of Meeting, half-past ten.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—It will be unnecessary to shut out matter of greater interest by dwelling upon the business transacted this day at the Corner. It will be enough to mention that Kedger was slightly on the decline; Old England, Fitz Allen, and the Black Prince particularly so; and that Pam and Young Eclipse were the lions of the day at improving prices. We add the closing averages:—

DERBY.

11 to 1 agst Alarm
18 to 1 —— Kedger (t)
20 to 1 —— Cobweb colt
22 to 1 —— Pam
25 to 1 —— Idas (t)
30 to 1 agst Young Eclipse (t)
30 to 1 —— Anti-Repealer (t)
33 to 1 —— Weatherbit
33 to 1 —— Old England
40 to 1 —— Fitz Allen (t)
40 to 1 agst Collier
50 to 1 —— Lycurgus
50 to 1 —— Jinglepot
66 to 1 —— Black Prince
66 to 1 —— John Davis

CHESTER CUP—ENTER OR NOT.

500 to 10 each agst Foigh a Ballagh, Alice Hawthorn, Winesour, Ratan, and Morpeth.

THURSDAY.—A very slack day, but enough done to admit of a brief quotation, showing in two or three cases an improvement in Monday's prices:—

DERBY.

12 to 1 agst Alarm (t)
18 to 1 —— Cobweb colt
20 to 1 —— Pam
22 to 1 agst Idas
28 to 1 —— Young Eclipse (t)
30 to 1 —— Anti Repealer (t)
35 to 1 agst Old England
50 to 1 —— Calm Boy
66 to 1 —— Lycurgus (t)
100 to 1 agst Old England.

CHESTER CUP—NAME OR NOT.

400 to 10 each agst the filly, Ratan, Alice Hawthorn, Morpeth, Croton Oil, Foigh-a-Ballagh and c by Gladiator, d by Capsicum (alias Running Rein).

IRELAND.

THE REPEAL MOVEMENT.—The Repeal Association met this week on Tuesday instead of Monday, the former day having been devoted to the municipal elections. Mr. O'Connell, after putting on a new and splendid cap, very much bedizened with gold lace, which immediately provoked three cheers and the approbation of the galleries, made a long speech, which, however, did not present any very remarkable point. He commenced by congratulating the members on the "unvarying triumph" of the preceding day at the municipal elections, and, after some routine business had been transacted, proceeded to descant upon Repeal. He enlarged upon the usual grievance topics, alluded to the trial, attacked both Whigs and Tories, hurled defiance at the press, and abused Louis Philippe as "a crafty miserable usurper." He then spoke contemptuously of Federalism, and analysed Mr. Sharman Crawford's scheme. Mr. O'Connell concluded by submitting ten propositions, which he said he would explain at the next meeting. These propositions were chiefly in deprecation of the Union; but they also complained that injustice had been done to Ireland in regard to the elective franchise, and also touched upon the alleged grievance of the Irish Church. At four o'clock the repeal rent amounted to £530.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—The Repealers have extinguished nearly all the lights of Conservatism in the Dublin Town Council. Excepting in two wards every man returned on Monday has pledged himself to the "Repeal."

THE RECENT MURDERS IN IRELAND.—Mr O'Connell, in passing through Nenagh last week, took occasion to address the crowd in impressive terms upon the subject of the recent murders in Tipperary. He said—"In the name of all that is honourable or honest—in the name of your fatherland—in the name of mercy—for the sake of your immortal souls—(Here the learned gentleman took off his cap)—in the name of the living God—the God of Justice—let there be no more crimes—no more murders—no more assassinations—no more riots. Oh, let not again your fine county be stained with human gore. (Two or three having shouted 'No,' Mr. O'Connell said, I will not be satisfied with that; you must all promise me that there shall be no more murder in Tipperary; a deep murmur here issued from the crowd, after which there were loud cries of 'Never, never!') It was impossible their cause could either prosper or progress, if such a state of things were to continue. (Cries of 'They won't.') He had heard that those faction fights or riots at fairs had again broken out, but to those he would say—old Ireland had enemies enough to contend against, without any dissensions amongst the sons of her soil." (Tremendous cheering.)

OUTRAGEOUS ABDUCTION.—A letter from Killarney states, that on Sunday night week about fourteen men, whose faces were blackened, and most of whom were armed, attacked the house of Michael M'Gillycuddy, of Trippinagh, in the parish of Aglish, a respectable farmer, and having discharged a shot through the parlour window, effected an entrance through it, and first secured the servants by binding them firmly with ropes. They then proceeded to the bed-room of M'Gillycuddy's daughter, a girl 16 years old, whom they violently dragged out of bed, and, regardless of the incessant entreaties of the mother to permit the girl to dress herself, the heartless ruffians forced her through the window in that lamentable condition, leaving six of the party behind to prevent any trace of the fugitives. In a desperate struggle to shelter the daughter, her mother was barbarously beaten by these savages, and now remains under the care of doctors. Four of the gang have been arrested.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

EXPENSIVE LITIGATION.—In the Court of Chancery, on Monday, the Lord Chancellor gave judgment in the case of the Duke of Leeds v. Amherst. The case was argued about a week ago before his lordship, upon appeal from the decision of the Vice-Chancellor of England, declaring that a full-length equestrian picture of the great Duke of Schomberg, who fell in the battle of the Boyne, was to be considered, for the purposes of the late Duke of Leeds's will, as a portrait, and not a picture; and, therefore, that it passed to those persons whom the respondent represented. The great Duke of Schomberg was the maternal ancestor of the Duke of Leeds; the picture, which was painted by Sir G. Kneller, was hung up in the grand hall of Hornby Castle, and the Duke of Leeds being anxious that it should not be displaced from the ancestral halls of the family, appealed from the decision of the Vice-Chancellor of England, and upon that appeal the Lord Chancellor now gave judgment, affirming the decision of the Court below. It is generally supposed that there will be an appeal from this judgment to the house of Lords. The picture is only valued at £300, and nearly twice as many thousands have already been spent in litigation.

MR. BARNARD GREGORY AND THE "SATIRIST."—In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Monday, Mr. Wordsworth prayed the judgment of the Court on Mr. Barnard Gregory, he having pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with publishing false and scandalous libels on his Royal Highness the Duke of Brunswick.—Mr. Platt applied, on behalf of Mr. Gregory, for a rule to show cause why the indictment against him should not be quashed, or that the judgment of the Court should not be respited. He made this application on the ground that the Central Criminal Court had no jurisdiction, under the circumstances, to take cognizance of the offence to which the defendant had pleaded guilty. That Court was established under the provisions of the act of 5 and 6 William IV., and that statute gave no authority to hear cases of misdemeanour, except those relating to perjury and subornation of perjury; that the Court could not proceed in cases of libel, unless the prosecutor entered into recognizances to prosecute the indictment before the bill was sent before the grand jury. Now, in the present case, that had not been done; the necessary recognizances were not entered into until after the grand jury returned a true bill. There was also another objection to the validity of the proceedings in this case—recognizances had only been entered into to prosecute one indictment, and the defendant had pleaded guilty to eleven indictments. The learned counsel, after some further observations of a technical nature, submitted that the whole proceedings were irregular; the prosecutor ought to have gone to the Middlesex or Westminster Sessions to prefer his indictment; he, however, went before the grand jury at the Central Criminal Court, where a bill, or rather bills, were found on Nov. 14, last year, but the necessary recognizances were not entered into until the 2nd of December following.—Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, on the part of the prosecutor, declining to show cause against the rule, being unprepared for the objection, the rule was granted, and cause will be shown against it next term.—The effect of this decision is, that Mr. Barnard Gregory, whose term of imprisonment in Newgate expired on Tuesday, has been set at liberty. The defendant seemed in a very weak state of health, and much agitated.

THE RAINBOW TAVERN, FLEET-STREET.—A meeting took place at the Bankruptcy Court, on Tuesday, for proof of debts, and choice of assignees, in the case of Isaac Argent, a bankrupt, who was proprietor of the above tavern. At a former meeting, none of the trade creditors were in a situation to prove, in consequence of their having neglected to bring their books. Mr. Hoggins now appeared on behalf of the bankrupt, and Mr. Cooke represented Mr. Colls.—Some proofs of money lent to the bankrupt, which were not allowed at the last meeting, were now received, upon the production of certain books and papers, in which entries of the loans had been made, as collateral evidence. Amongst others, a Mr. Wells, of Upper Norton-street, proved a debt of £200 for an accommodation acceptance.—Mr. Colls was then examined by Mr. Hoggins, and said that he formerly kept the Rainbow Tavern. He produced an agreement between himself and the bankrupt, in consequence of which agreement the latter became the occupier of the house. Argent was to pay so much a week for the use of the tavern. Several payments had been made to him by the bankrupt, but he did not keep any books in which entries of such payments were made. He had been in possession of the inn for the last fortnight, under an execution. He considered the bankrupt to be £1700 in his debt; £1000 on a bond which he had given to him for £1500—a third part of which had been paid off—and the remaining £700 on bills of exchange.—None of the trade creditors having proved, Mr. Wells, the gentleman above mentioned, was chosen assignee.

FRAUDS ON THE REVENUE.—THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL V. CANDY—THE SAME V. DEAN.—This case was decided in the Court of Exchequer on Thursday. It was an information filed at the instance of her Majesty's Attorney-General against Messrs. Candy and Dean, the well-known silkmen, for illegally importing a quantity of silks without payment of the duty. The case was not gone into, in order to give an opportunity for an arrangement. After a long consultation between the parties, the Solicitor-General stated it had been arranged that the Jury should give a verdict for the single value of the silks at £14 11s. Verdict accordingly. Verdicts were also returned, by consent, in three other cases, for single values of £848 8s., £2016, and £300. With these informations, we believe, all proceedings by the Crown against Messrs. Candy and Dean are brought to a close.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The first session of the present mayoralty commenced on Monday, before the Lord Mayor and other civic authorities. The following were the only cases of interest tried during the week:—

THE GLORIOUS UNCERTAINTY OF THE LAW.—*James Johnson*, aged twenty-one, wheelwright, was indicted for a burglary in the dwelling-house of Samuel John Weldon. Mr. Prendergast appeared for the defence. The *Recorder* examined the prosecutor, who, in answer to his lordship and to Mr. Prendergast, deposed that his name was Samuel John Weldon. He was an elderly respectable-looking person, but appeared to be either naturally very dull or greatly confused. After a long and searching examination and cross-examination by the Recorder and counsel, who tried their ingenuity in turn in endeavouring to extract the precise truth of the matter, the witness deposed that he holds at present in his possession the certificate of his baptism, in which his name appears to be Samuel John Weldon, but he never was known by the name of Samuel, or called by any name but John, and he never, even on the occasion of his marriage, signed any other Christian name to any document or paper than simply "John." Nevertheless he had no doubt of his having been christened "Samuel John," and he was made acquainted with the fact of his having been so named by his sponsors upwards of sixty years ago. However, having been in his youth uniformly called John, and nothing else, he had never used the name of Samuel until called upon in the present case, in the indictment-office, to state his name in full. After a tedious and puzzling continuance of an examination, out of which the above were the simple facts elicited, the *Recorder* asked the jury if they could really make up their minds as to what the prosecutor's real name was?—The jury replied they could not.—The Recorder said that the prisoner, being charged with a burglary in the house of Samuel John Weldon, if the jury could not find that the house belonged to Samuel John Weldon, they could not find the prisoner guilty. They should, therefore, at once acquit him.—Under the Recorder's direction the jury accordingly returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."—The Recorder: Let the prisoner be detained in custody, however, as he can be indicted for burglary in the house of John Weldon.—In the course of a desultory conversation which subsequently ensued amongst the gentlemen of the bar on the subject, it was asserted that no subsequent indictment could be so framed as to preclude the validity of a plea on behalf of the prisoner of *autrefois acquit*; the only difficulty being the prisoner's inability from poverty to try the issue.

THE SLAVE TRADING CASE.—THE AUGUSTA.—On his lordship taking his seat in court on Wednesday morning, Captain Jennings, who has appeared on several occasions to take his trial, on an indictment charging him with carrying on an illegal traffic in slaves during the time he was captain of the Augusta, again attended in discharge of his bail, and was immediately placed at the bar.—The prisoner said he had to apply to his lordship to direct that he (prisoner) might take his trial during the present sessions. It had been put off from time to time, the consequence of which was, that he could not follow his avocations, that he was nearly reduced to ruin, having scarcely anything to pay his expences. His means of livelihood were exhausted; he therefore trusted there would be no further delay. Mr. Payne, on behalf of the prosecution, opposed the application, and put in an affidavit of Sir George Stephen and others, which stated that, in the absence of Captain Hill, a material witness in the case, they were not prepared to go to trial. Mr. Prendergast trusted the Court would bear in mind the number of times the trial had been postponed: it was a great hardship on Captain Jennings to be obliged to attend every session and renew his recognizances. Lord Denman: That may be so, but this is a case in which the interest of the public is involved, therefore justice requires, that under the circumstances, another postponement of the trial—— Prisoner, in a high tone: My lord, I assure you that I have not done anything in the sight of God or man, that is sufficient to place me in this dock session after session; and, as an Englishman and a free-born subject, I have a right to demand an investigation of the charge alleged against me. There is no just ground of complaint against me. (The defendant was proceeding to make some further remarks, when he was advised by his counsel to desist.) After a short conversation, it was ordered that the trial should be postponed for six months, in order to allow Capt. Jennings to take a voyage; and that he should be discharged from prison on the same bail renewing their recognizances.

POLICE.

FATAL OCCURRENCE AT A MASQUERADE.—At Union Hall, on Tuesday, *Francis Thomas Passmore*, a young man of respectable appearance, described as a commission agent, residing in Star-court, Fenchurch-street, was charged with causing the death of John Slade, a young man, the son of a gentleman living in the Albany-road, Camberwell, and also with being the cause of such a serious accident occurring to another young man, named John King, a bookseller at Walworth, that his life is despaired of. The first witness was a young man of the name of Tompkins, who stated, that on the preceding night a masked ball took place at the Montpelier Tavern, in the Walworth-road, at which a large number of persons were present. That between one and two o'clock that morning witness, with several other persons, male and female, were in the act of ascending a staircase, which led to the ball-room, when the person at the head of the stairs, standing on the landing, pushed the crowd back. He (witness) was near the bottom of the stairs at the time, when he heard the noise of the banisters giving way, and at the moment saw two gentlemen fall backwards from the landing above to the pavement at the bottom, on their heads, one of whom (Mr. Slade) was picked up bleeding from the nose, mouth, and ears, and the other individual was also bleeding from a wound on the back of his head. Both the gentlemen were immediately carried into one of the rooms in the tavern, where Mr. Slade soon expired, and his fellow sufferer was in such a dangerous condition, that it was considered advisable to have him immediately conveyed to Guy's Hospital, where he at present lies in a most precarious state. In answer to Mr. Traill, the witness said that he saw the prisoner standing at the door of the ball-room taking tickets as the company went in, and that several persons were ascending the staircase for the purpose of going into the room. He saw the prisoner push them down the stairs; that he (witness) did not absolutely see the prisoner lay hands upon the two gentlemen who fell down, but that he was firmly persuaded the banisters gave way in consequence of the manner in which the company were pushed by the accused, and that to this was to be attributed the accident and loss of life which occurred. Witness considered that the height from which the two gentlemen fell was between eight and nine feet, and that it was pavement underneath.—Another witness stated that he was merely going up stairs to ask a question, when he was violently pushed down by the prisoner, and on falling back with the crowd, he heard the banisters break, and saw the deceased and the other gentleman fall from the landing place.—The prisoner having been cautioned by the magistrate, proceeded to describe that on the night in question he attended at the Montpelier Tavern, at the request of a friend of his named Emmett, who gave the ball, to take tickets at the entrance of the room. That while he was engaged in the performance of that duty, hearing a noise, and seeing his friend in a scuffle below, he ran down to his assistance; and that while he was below the banisters gave way, and the deceased and Mr. King fell from the landing, as already described. That he was the first to pick up the deceased himself, and was busily engaged in holding up his head, to keep him from being suffocated with the blood which was pouring from his nose, mouth, and ears, until medical assistance arrived, and the deceased expired. That he (the prisoner) presently observed that a great number of persons, and amongst them the witnesses, got into the house, and wanted to force their way into the ball-room without tickets, although he announced that none would be admitted who did not produce them. He declared that he never laid hands on the parties; and that, after the accident occurred, he made no attempt to escape, but quietly resigned himself into the hands of the police, conscious of his own innocence in the unfortunate affair.—The witnesses were here recalled, and asked, after hearing the prisoner's statement, whether they still adhered to their former evidence, as to the fact of their having seen him at the door of the ball-room, on the landing-place, at the moment the deceased and the other gentleman fell from that spot? The answers given by the witnesses were in the affirmative.—Mr. Traill remanded the prisoner, in order to give him an opportunity of producing witnesses to prove he was down stairs at the time.

VIOLENT OUTRAGE.—At the Thames Police-office, on Tuesday, a young man named *Charles William Glover*, a labourer, residing in Whitehouse-lane, Stepney, was charged with feloniously wounding Ann Neal, a young married woman, in a critical state of health. It appeared, from the evidence of several witnesses, that on the evening of Monday week, the prisoner, whose conduct was more like that of a raving maniac than of a rational being, ran a-muck along the Mile-end-road, in a state of infuriate drunkenness, with a mason's trowel in his hand, striking at every person who came in his way. He first hit a man named Green, who was selling umbrellas below the London Hospital, with such force, that but for the intervention of the coat collar the blow would have nearly decapitated him. He next struck at, but fortunately missed a young man named Hopkins, and then rushed on, striking furiously both right and left, Green and Hopkins being in pursuit. On arriving opposite the London Hospital, the prisoner struck Mrs. Neal so forcibly on the left side of the head, that the trowel cut through her bonnet and laid open her cheek to the teeth, two of which were displaced, and hung loosely by light filaments from the gum. She fell senseless on the pavement, bleeding profusely from the wound, and was ultimately conveyed to the London Hospital. Green and Hopkins continued their pursuit of the prisoner, who still ran on striking at all in his course until he was overtaken by the latter near Osborne-street, on which he turned and attempted to use his trowel, but Hopkins closed in on him, and they both fell in the struggle and rolled over and over in the mud. He was then given into the custody of two policemen, whom he kicked and cuffed violently on the way to the station-house. Mrs. Neal, who had been in the hospital until Saturday last, attended with her head bandaged up. She seemed still pale and languid from what she suffered. Her testimony was in accordance with the statement given above. The prisoner said he was drunk at the time, and had no recollection of what had occurred. Mr. Broderip told him that was no excuse for running a-muck at the public, and, in his mad violence, striking at every person he met. In the case of Mrs. Neal, he must take his trial for feloniously wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm, and the other parties injured could have redress by indicting him at the sessions. The prisoner was fully committed.

TWO CHILDREN COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—At the Thames Police-office on Tuesday, two well-dressed children named *Edward Paddington*, aged eight years, and *Ann Paddington*, aged eleven years, were brought before Mr. Broderip, on a charge of stealing a pair of boots from the front of a boot and shoe warehouse in Bedford-place, Commercial-road, where an immense pile of those articles are always exposed for sale upon the foot pavement.—Mr. Broderip, looking at the children, asked *Mr. Benton*, the prosecutor, if he intended to proceed?—Mr. Benton said he should do so on account of the numerous depredations to which he had been subjected.—The case having been proved, the magistrate again asked if it was intended to prosecute?—Mr. Benton said he would leave the matter in the hands of the magistrate.—*Mr. Broderip*: You can't leave it in my hands. I wish to know whether you intend to prosecute?—Mr. Benton: I wish you to dispose of it summarily, and either reprimand them or send them to prison.—*Mr. Broderip*: I have no such power. Do you intend to prosecute these children or not?—Mr. Benton: I do intend to prosecute.—The children were therefore committed for felony and were taken from the bar weeping.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE (Friday).—We had a full average quantity of English wheat here to-day. Owing to the millers having well supplied themselves from the late large arrivals, the demand was very heavy, and prices were with difficulty supported. Foreign wheats were equally dull, but holders would not submit to lower figures. There was a good deal of barley—both English and foreign—on sale; hence the inquiry for that article was very dull, and the inferior kinds were 1s per quarter cheaper. In malt, next to nothing was doing, and prices were not supported. Oats, beans, and peas, were in sluggish inquiry, at late rates.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 7650; barley, 6890; oats, —— quarters. Irish: wheat, ——; barley, ——; oats, 400 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 480; barley, 6750; oats, 740, quarters. Flour, 4690 sacks. Malt, 4830 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 39s to 47s; white ditto, 44s to 54s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s to 43s; ditto, white, 40s to 47s; rye, 37s to 38s; grinding barley, 27s to 29s; distilling, 31s to 32s; malting ditto, 31s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 61s to 62s; brown ditto, 57s to 60s; Kingston and Ware, 63s to 64s; Chevalier, 65s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 22s to 23s; potatoe ditto, 24s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, black, 21s to 22s; ditto, white, 22s to 23s; tick beans, 36s to 37s; ditto, old, 36s to 40s; grey peas, 36s to 37s; maple, 36s to 37s; white, 36s to 38s; boilers, 38s to 40s, per quarter. Town made flour, 45s to —; Suffolk, Stockton, and Yorkshire, 33s to 35s, per 28 lbs. *Foreign.*—Fine wheat, 38s to 54s; Dantzig, red, 40s to 47s; white, 42s to 49s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 27s to 29s; oats, 17s to 18s; ditto, feed, 15s to 17s; beans, 24s to 29s; peas, 28s to 32s, per quarter. Flour, Canadian, 21s to —; Baltic, 20s to —, per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Linseed and rapeseed, as well as cakes, have been in very active request, at higher figures. In other kinds of seeds, no material variation has occurred.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed cakes, English, £12 to £13; ditto, foreign, £7 12s to £8 10s, per 1000.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5½d to 6½d, per 4lbs. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 45s 10d; barley, 35s 2d; oats, 21s 8d; rye, 30s 9d; beans, 38s 6d; peas, 36s 2d.

Six Weeks Average that governs Duty.—Wheat, 46s 1d; barley, 35s 3d; oats, 21s 3d; rye, 35s 8d; beans, 37s 6d; peas, 34s 11d.

Duties.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 3s; oats, 6s; rye, 7s. 6d; beans, 5s 6d; peas, 8s 6d.

Tea.—This market continues very healthy, and prices are firmly supported. The arrivals continue small, and the stocks are still on the decrease.

Sugar.—Fine colony parcels of sugar have been in steady request at full prices; but of other kinds, the sales have not been to say extensive. Refined goods have improved in value—the standard lump having produced 1s per cwt more money.

Coffee.—All descriptions of coffee have been in slow request this week. Ceylons have declined to 53s 6d to 54s 6d for good ordinary. The stocks of the latter description are very heavy.

Rice.—Cleaned rice is in fair request, at full prices; but other qualities are a dull sale.

Oils.—Linseed oil is selling at full prices. Other kinds of oil support previous rates.

Tallow.—Although the amount of business doing in this market is by no means large, prices are supported. The price of P.Y.C., for forward delivery, is 41s 3d per cwt. The shipments from St. Petersburgh, this year, have been less by 8000 casks than in 1843. Yet the stock exhibits a large excess over that of last season.

Provisions.—The Irish butter-market still rules very active, and the quotations have further improved 3s per cwt, the best parcels having sold at 101s per cwt. The same may be said of foreign butter, as also of bacon and lard. Other kinds of provisions are quite as dear as last week.

Hay and Straw.—Coarse meadow hay, £3 10s to £4 15s; useful ditto, £4 16s to £5 3s; fine upland ditto, £5 5s to £5 10s; clover hay, £4 10s to £6; oat straw, £1 10s to £1 12s; wheat straw, £1 13s to £1 15s per load.

Wool.—In all kinds of wool, exceedingly little is doing, and, in some cases, the rates have ruled somewhat lower.

Potatoes.—The supplies of potatoes are on the increase, owing to which, the demand is inactive, at late rates, or from £2 10s to £3 10s per ton.

Hops (Friday).—In New Kent and Sussex pockets a fair amount of business has been transacted this week, at full prices. The supply of bags being on the increase, the inquiry for them is inactive, yet their quotations are supported. Old hops are very dull. 1844's:—Sussex pockets, £7 5s to £8 0s; Wealds, £6 18s to £8 0s; Mid Kent, £8 0s to £10 10s; East Kent, £7 7s to £8 8s; Choice ditto, £10 0s to £12 0s; Farnhams, £10 0s to £10 15s.

Coals (Friday).—Adairs, 16s 6d; Holywell Main, 20s; Clennell, 18s; Lambton, 22s; Stewarts', 22s 6d; Caradoc, 22s; Hartlepool, 22s; Hartley, 17s 6d per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—The supply of beasts here, this morning, was only moderate, and of very inferior quality. The best Scots sold freely, at full prices; but other kinds were a dull sale. From Scotland, we received 100 Scots, and from Rotterdam, 48 beasts and 50 sheep. The numbers of sheep were scanty, owing to which, the mutton trade was firm, and Monday's quotations were steadily supported. In calves—the supply of which was small—next to nothing was doing, at barely stationary figures. The pork trade was dull, at previous currencies. Milch cows sold at from £16 to £19 10s each.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 8d; second quality do, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; prime large oxen, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 0d to 4s 2d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime Southdown ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; large coarse calves 3s 0d to 3s 6d; prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; sucking calves, 18s to 32s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 20s each. Beasts, 636; cows, 170; sheep, 4120; calves, 177; pigs, 380.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—The supply of meat here to-day, was only moderate, while the demand ruled steady at full prices:—Per 8lbs by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; ditto small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 2s 4d to 3s 4d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; veal, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; small pork, 3s 6d to 3s 10d. ROBERT HERBERT.

BRADFORD PIECE MARKET, Nov. 28.—There is a full average attendance of merchants here to-day, and their operations a little more extensive, which, we expect, will be continued for some weeks, in order to enable them to get a supply of goods ready to meet the next fair at Leipzig, in January. The change in the weather during the week is also looked favourably upon by the home trade houses, whose business has not been so extensive as was looked for. In prices no marked difference is notable.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

There was a slight tendency to flatness in Consols on Monday, several large sales having been made upon the news of the election of Mr. Polk to the American Presidentship, coupled with the unsatisfactory state of affairs in Tahiti. Prices, however, rallied on Tuesday, as far as Consols were concerned; although the other description of English securities did not partake in the advance. A slight tendency to improve on Wednesday was succeeded by a more considerable advance on Thursday, and the settlement passed off easily, Consols quoting 100¾ ⅞ for Money, and 101 to ⅛ for the Account. The alteration in the period of paying the dividends on the other description of securities leaves Consols the only large Stock on which anything will be due in January. This has created rather a demand during the last few days, more particularly as the books for transfer will close on the 3rd of December. Exchequer Bills are declining in price, and the market is very heavy. The closing quotations are 58-60 for the large, and 60-58 for small Bills; Bank Stock quotes 206 to 205½; Three per Cent. Reduced, 99⅞; Long Annuities, 12 1-16; India Stock, 287; India Bonds, 83s.

The principal features in the Foreign House have been the heaviness of Spanish Stock and the rise in Portuguese. The former is affected by the progress of Zurbano's insurrection, which, instead of being quelled, appears to be gaining ground. There is also a rumour that the parties undertaking to guarantee the dividend on the Three per Cents., made a proviso, that, in the event of any insurrection or revolution, the contract should be null and void. Quotations during the week have been, with a very slight variation, 23⅞ to 24 for the Actives, Three per Cents, 35½. The Legislature in Portugal have lately passed some new taxes, and materially improved the mode of collecting the revenue. This affords reasonable hope that regularity and good faith will be observed with regard to the dividends. The price has consequently improved to 55½ 56. Mexican has also advanced to 35⅞ to 36½. Belgian last quotes 101½ to 102; and Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents are 62⅞; Five per Cents, 99½; Four per Cent. Certificates, 96⅞.

There has been but little animation in the Share Market during the week; prices, however, with few exceptions, have been maintained. Blackwall's have suddenly become in demand, and some very good business has been doing in them: the closing quotation is 6⅞ 7. Great Westerns have varied in price, and close at 139. South Eastern and Dover have not recovered the depression caused by the small dividend and new issue of shares. The last price is 38. Birmingham (Stock) is 216 217; Birmingham and Gloucester, 75; Cambridge and Lynn, 1½; Direct Northern, 2⅜; South Western, 76; Croydon, 16⅝; London and York, 3⅝; Manchester and Birmingham, 50; Manchester and Leeds (quarter shares), 10 11-16; Sheffield and Lincoln, 1⅜; Glasgow and Dumfries, £1 to 17s 8d; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 59 to 60, Newcastle and Darlington, 55½; York and North Midland (Extension), 13; Greenwich, 9⅝; Eastern Counties 13½; Portsmouth Direct, ½ dis.; North British, 5; Brightons, 47½; South Western, 76. The Foreign Lines have, in some instances, advanced, closing as follows:—Boulogne and Amiens, 4½; Orleans and Vierzon, 11½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 6; Paris and Lyons, 3; Paris and Orleans, 41¼; Paris and Rouen, 39½: Paris and Strasbourg, 2⅝.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The Directors of the Bank of England announced yesterday their intention to advance loans, payable the 13th of January, at 2½ per cent., for not less than £2000 each. The effect was to give an impulse to the Consol and Share Markets, both of which quoted improved prices. In the Foreign House Spanish Three per Cents. improved to 35⅞, and Mexican also has advanced to 36⅞. Consols closed at 100¾ ⅞ for money, and 101 for the opening in January next.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, NOV. 26.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 25, 1844.—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. John Ross, as Consul at Malta for the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.—YORKSHIRE.—Second West Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry: Cornet J. Brooke to be Lieutenant, vice G. H. Brooke; J. T. Armitage to be Cornet, vice J. Brooke. Hussar Yorkshire (West Riding) Yeomanry Cavalry: Lieut. J. T. Wharton to be Captain, vice T. Fairfax; Lieut. F. H. Wood to be Captain, vice H. S. Thompson; Cornet W. B. Ferrand to be Lieutenant, vice J. T. Wharton; Cornet A. Brown to be Lieutenant, vice F. H. Wood; the Hon. G. F. S. Robinson Viscount Goderich to be Cornet, vice W. B. Ferrand.

The following building has been duly registered for the solemnization of marriages, pursuant to the Act of the 6th and 7th Wm. IV., c. 85:—The Wesleyan Chapel, situated in the town and parish of Holywell, in the county of Flint, in the district of Holywell.

BANKRUPTS.—J. BURGESS, Cratfield, Suffolk, farmer. J. TOMLIN, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, ship-broker. B. VANDERPLANK, Love-lane, City, woollen-warehouseman. R. WATT, Lime-street, City, merchant. C. H. HAMBLETON, Northampton-street, Bethnal-green, licensed victualler. P. J. MEUGENS, Dunster-court, Mincing-lane, City, broker. J. C. WHITE, Canterbury, draper. J. Q. HARRIS, Winchester-place, Southwark, hat-manufacturer. G. STEPHEN, Skinner's-place, Sise-lane, City, scrivener. W. COX, Crown-street, Soho, general dealer. J. JOHNSON, North-place, Gray's-inn-lane, apothecary. J. F. FIGGE, Dunster-court, Mincing-lane, City, merchant. W. CLARKE, Sheffield, builder. J. H. OSSETT, Yorkshire, manufacturing chemist. J. HASSELDEN, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. J. HALL, Wallsend, Northumberland, cowkeeper. E. and W. ROBINSON, Swinford, Leicestershire, bakers. J. BROWN, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, painter.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—REV. R. HOUSTON, Dalmellington, cattle dealer. R. C. LAMB and A. TINGMAN, Edinburgh, commission-agents. H. M'DERMID, Milton, Dumbartonshire, calico-printer.

FRIDAY, NOV 29.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT, BOARD OF TRADE, WHITEHALL, Nov. 28.—Whereas various notices of intended applications to Parliament for Bills to authorise the construction of new railways, have appeared in the *Gazette*, in compliance with the standing orders of Parliament, some of which may not be comprised in the terms of the *Gazette* notices of the 20th August, 9th September, 19th September, and 24th October, stating the intention of the Board for the transaction of railway business, to examine into and report upon such schemes; notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Board to examine into and report upon all railway schemes, respecting which notices have been inserted by the promoters in the *Gazette*, with a view to the presentation to Parliament of minutes or reports thereon, in the event of their becoming the subjects of application to Parliament in the ensuing session. The principal points into which inquiry will be made, in connection with the said schemes, are as follows:—

1st. The ability and *bona fide* intention of the promoters to prosecute their application to Parliament next session for Bills to authorise the several undertakings.

2nd. The advantages to be obtained, in a national point of view, in completing or extending important lines of railway communication.

3rd. The amount of local advantage afforded to the towns and districts more immediately affected.

4th. The engineering circumstances of the lines, so far as may be necessary to form a general judgment of the undertaking.

5th. The estimates of cost of construction, and of traffic and working expenses, so far as may be necessary to judge of the probability of the line being completed and efficiently worked, in the event of its being sanctioned by Parliament, and with a view to drawing a comparison between the merit of competing lines of railway.

The inquiry, in conformity with the recommendation of the fifth report of the Select Committee on Railways, will not embrace questions of private property or interest, which will be reserved altogether for the consideration of the Legislature.

(Signed) DALHOUSIE.
C. W. PASLEY. G. R. PORTER.
D. O'BRIEN. S. LAING.

WAR-OFFICE.—Royal Regiment of Horse Guards: F. H. Vyse to be Cornet, vice Montgomery. 1st Dragoons: T. Wirgman to be Cornet, vice Macadam; Cornet T. Wirgman to be Adjutant, vice Noake.

1st Foot: Assist.-Surg. C. F. Stephenson, M.D. to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice M'Carthy. 3d: Surg. R. Stephenson, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Smith. 49th: Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. Fraser to be Major, vice M'Andrew; Capt. J. L. Dennis to be Major, vice Fraser; Lieut. J. H. Daniell to be Captain, vice Dennis; Ensign J. W. Armstrong to be Lieutenant, vice Daniell: G. Chichester to be Ensign, vice Armstrong. 57th: Lieut. W. Tranter to be Captain, vice Bainbridge; Ensign J. H. Chads to be Lieutenant, vice Tranter; Ensign R. A. Croker to be Lieutenant, vice Chads. 77th: Lieut. G. Carey to be Lieutenant, vice Colleton. 86th: Surg. A. Smith, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice J. Coghlan.

2nd West India Regiment: Lieut. F. N. W. G. Colleton, to be Lieutenant, vice Cary. 3rd West India Regiment: G. T. Woodman, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Stephenson.

BREVET.—Capt. G. Hutt to be Major in the Army in the East Indies.

UNATTACHED.—To be Majors: Brevet-Major W. Cain; Captain Geo. Minter. To be Captain: Lieut. F. J. Griffin.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Staff-Surg. A. Sinclair to be Staff-Surgeon, vice F. A. Macann.

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 22.—Corps of Royal Marines: Second Lieut. T. Forrest to be First Lieutenant, vice R. B. Puddicombe.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.—W. COOK, Rotherhithe, licensed victualler. W. JOBLIN, Whitwell, Isle of Wight, builder.

BANKRUPTS.—C. S. T. WALKER, Oxford-street, artificial florist. J. NORTH, Map's-row, Stepney-green, licensed victualler. R. TUCKER, Dean-street, Westminster, farrier. L. WILLIAMS, Oxford, woollen draper. J. HARWAR, Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, pianoforte manufacturer. R. MARSHALL, Deptford, stone-mason. W. HENDERSON, Sunderland, draper. W. OLIVER, Darlington, Durham, printer. E. P. WORTH, Henley in Arden, Warwickshire, victualler. W. CROSS, Chester, lead-merchant. W. REES and G. EDWARDS, Wells, Somersetshire, gardeners. J. STOREY and J. GIBBS, Liverpool, corn-chandlers. M. IBBOTSON and J. IBBOTSON, Ecclesfield, Yorkshire, paper-manufacturers.

BIRTHS.

At the rectory, Cranoe, the lady of the Rev. John H. Hill, of a son.——At the rectory, Himley, Staffordshire, the lady of the Rev. W. H. Pillans, of a daughter.——At Nailiford, Middlesex, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Leonard Cooper, of a son.——At Wilton-street, Grosvenor-place, the lady of Henry Lewis, Esq., of a daughter.—At Cresswell, Northumberland, the lady of Oswin A. Baker Cresswell, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Captain Draper, to Anne Constance, fourth daughter of John Grubb, Esq.—At Bishop's Tawton, Devon, Dr. Edwards, of Walcot Parade, Bath, to Fanny, eldest daughter of W. Amier, Esq., Devon.

DEATHS.

Alexander Gompertz, Esq. (son of the late Barent Gompertz, Esq.)——At Uxbridge, William F. Smith, banker, in his 50th year.——At Kensington Gravel-pits, Sir Augustus Wall Callcott, R.A., aged 65.——John Guillemard, Esq., F.R.S., in the 81st year of his age.——At Dover, after a short and painful illness, John Marsh, Esq.——Suddenly, at Paris, aged 32, Mary, the wife of Benjamin Mocatta, Esq.——At Loftus, near Gisborough, Yorkshire Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Robert Laurence Dundas, K.C.B., Colonel of the 59th Regiment.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.

This Most Honourable Order of Knighthood is named from the ceremony of bathing performed by the Knights previously to their inauguration. Froissart refers its origin to the coronation of Henry IV.; but Anstis has shown good reasons for believing this Order of Knighthood to be of yet greater antiquity. Be its origin of what date soever it may, the honour of being created a Knight of the Bath is one which it was, for a long time, customary to bestow upon such of the flower of the nobility as had not previously received the honour of Knighthood at the coronations of Kings and Queens, and at their marriages; sometimes, also, when their sons were invested Prince of Wales or Dukes, or when they solemnly received the cincture, or military girdle of Knighthood.

But this Order may be said never to have been established upon any solid foundation, until the year 1725, when it was, at the suggestion of Sir Robert Walpole, renewed by George the First, who enacted Statutes for its regulation, by which it was ordained to consist of the Sovereign and thirty-seven Knights Companions. The Duke of Montagu was named Grand Master, but upon his death that dignity was re-united to the Crown.

Since this period the Order has gradually increased in honour and importance; and by Statute, 2nd January, 1815, it was ordained that "for the purpose of commemorating the auspicious termination of the long and arduous contest in which this Empire had been engaged," the Order should henceforth be composed of three classes—Knights Grand Crosses, Knights Commanders, and Companions of the Order.

The following details of the *insignia* of the Order, are from Thoms's "Court Directory." The new Badge for the Military Classes of the Order, is a gold Maltese cross of eight points, enamelled Argent—in the four angles, a lion passant, guardant Or. In the centre, the rose, thistle, and shamrock, issuant from a sceptre between two imperial crowns Or, within a circle gules, thereon the motto of the Order, 'Tria juncta in uno,' inscribed in letters of gold, surrounded by two branches of laurel proper issuing from an escrol azure, bearing the words 'Ich Dien.' It is worn by the Grand Crosses pendant from a red ribbon across the right shoulder, by the Knights Commanders from the neck, and by the Companions from the button-hole.

The Collar is of gold, weighing thirty ounces Troy weight, and is composed of nine imperial crowns, and eight roses, thistles, and shamrocks, issuing from a sceptre, enamelled in their proper colours, tied or linked together with seventeen gold knots, enamelled white, having the badge of the Order pendant therefrom.

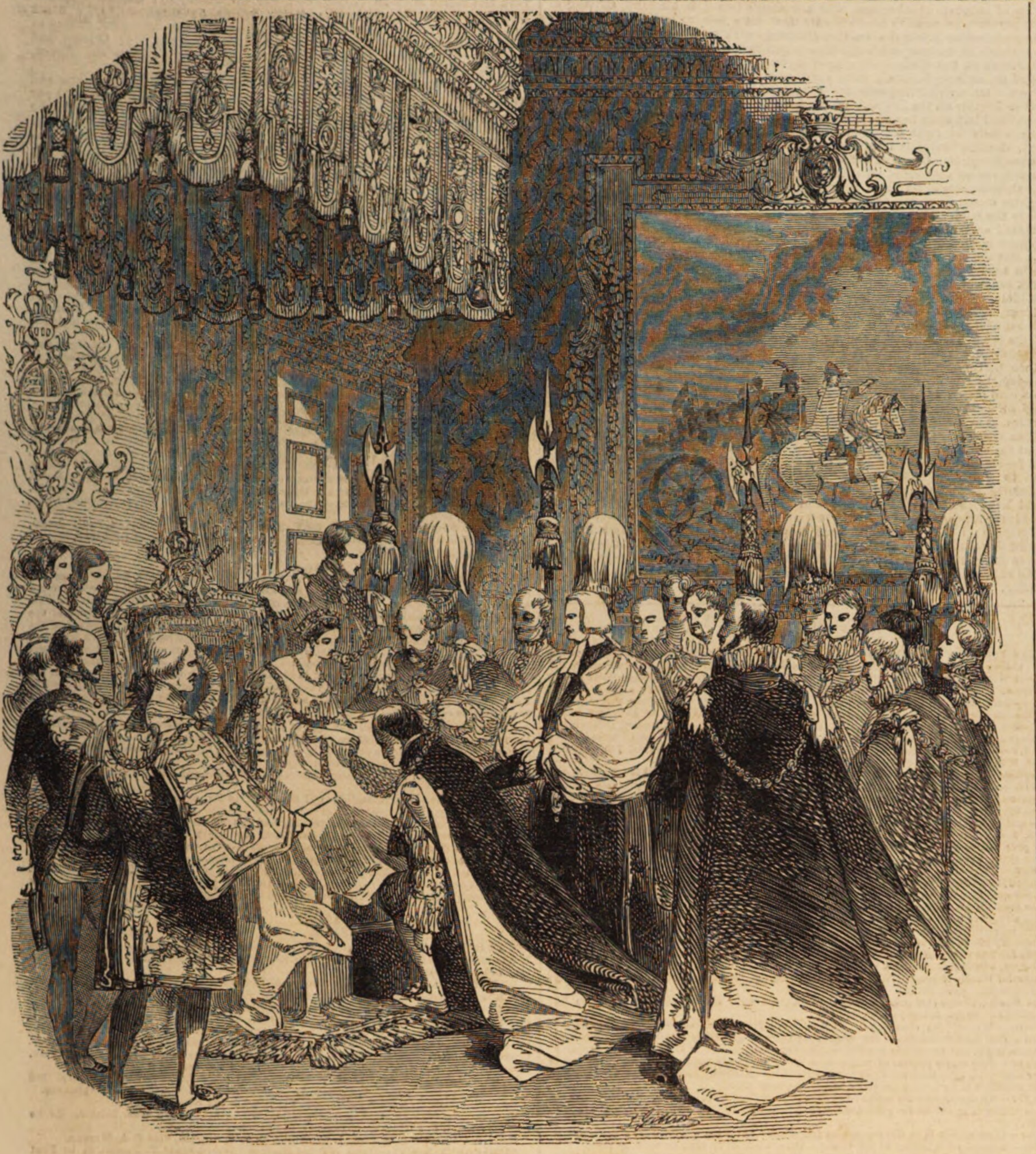
The Star of the Military Grand Crosses is formed of rays or flames of silver, thereon a gold Maltese cross, and in the centre, three imperial crowns proper upon a glory of silver rays within the motto, which is surrounded by branches laurel proper issuing from an escrol azure with the words "Ich Dien."

The Civil Knights Grand Crosses retain the old Badge and Star of the Order; which last is of silver, formed of eight points or rays, charged with three imperial crowns proper, upon a glory of silver rays, surrounded with a circle gules, on which is inscribed the motto of the Order. The Badge is of gold, and contains a rose issuing from the dexter side of a sceptre, and a thistle from the sinister, all between three imperial crowns, encircled by the motto, "Tria juncta in uno."

The Star of the Knights Commanders is in the form of a cross patée of silver, having the same centre as that of the Grand Crosses, but without a gold Maltese cross thereon.

The dress of ceremony worn by Knights of the Bath, on solemn festivals, such as coronations or installations, consists of a surcoat of crimson, lined and turned up with white; over this is worn a red mantle lined with white, fastened with rich gold tassels, and with the star of the Order embroidered on the left side.

The rest, smallclothes, and stockings are white, the two former of white satin.



INSTALLATION OF A KNIGHT OF THE BATH.

The shoes are of white leather, the spurs of gold, and the hat, which is somewhat high crowned, is adorned with a plume of white feathers.

Our illustration represents the Ceremony of the Sovereign investing a Knight with the Order, in the Throne-room, at St. James's Palace.

An investiture took place on Tuesday, at Windsor Castle, by the Queen's command. At half-past two o'clock the Knights assembled in the Guard Chamber, and were there robed in the splendid mantles and collars of the Order, in which they afterwards proceeded to St. George's Hall. The Chapter was held in the Reception-room. Her Majesty and Prince Albert having entered the apartment, preceded by the Lord Chamberlain and the Lord Steward, the ceremony commenced. The Knights Grand Crosses present were—his Royal Highness Prince Albert, first and principal Grand Cross, and Acting Great Master of the Order; his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, Viscount Strangford, Sir Edward Paget, Sir George Murray, Sir George Cockburn, Sir Edward Codrington, and the Earl of Clarendon. The Queen, who wore the mantle, collar, and star of the Bath, was seated at the head of the table, having Prince Albert on her right, and the Duke of Cambridge on her left; the Knights Grand Crosses being seated on each side of the table. Sir Arthur Aston was then conducted from St. George's-hall between the two junior knights present, the Earl of Clarendon and Sir George Cockburn, preceded by the Gentleman Usher of the Order, and Bath King of Arms bearing the insignia of the order on a crimson velvet cushion. Sir Arthur was ushered to the right hand of the Sovereign, and, kneeling, the sword of state was delivered by the Lord Chamberlain to the senior Knight Grand Cross, who presented it to her Majesty. The Queen then conferred with it the honour of knighthood on the new Knight Grand Cross, who on rising had the honour to kiss the Sovereign's hand. The riband and badge presented by Bath King of Arms were received by Prince Albert, and handed to the Sovereign, who placed the same over the right shoulder of Sir Arthur, and also presented to him the star of a Civil Knight Grand Cross of the Order. The new Knight then withdrew. The Earl of Ellenborough was introduced between the Earl of Clarendon and Sir George Cockburn preceded by the officers of the order, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him with the sword of state by his Sovereign. The noble earl was then invested by the Queen with the riband and badge of the Order of the Bath, and also received from her Majesty the star of a Civil Knight Grand Cross. His lordship then had the honour to kiss her Majesty's hand, and retired from the Royal presence. The Knights Grand Crosses were called over, and with the officers of the Order retired from the presence of the Sovereign with the usual reverences.

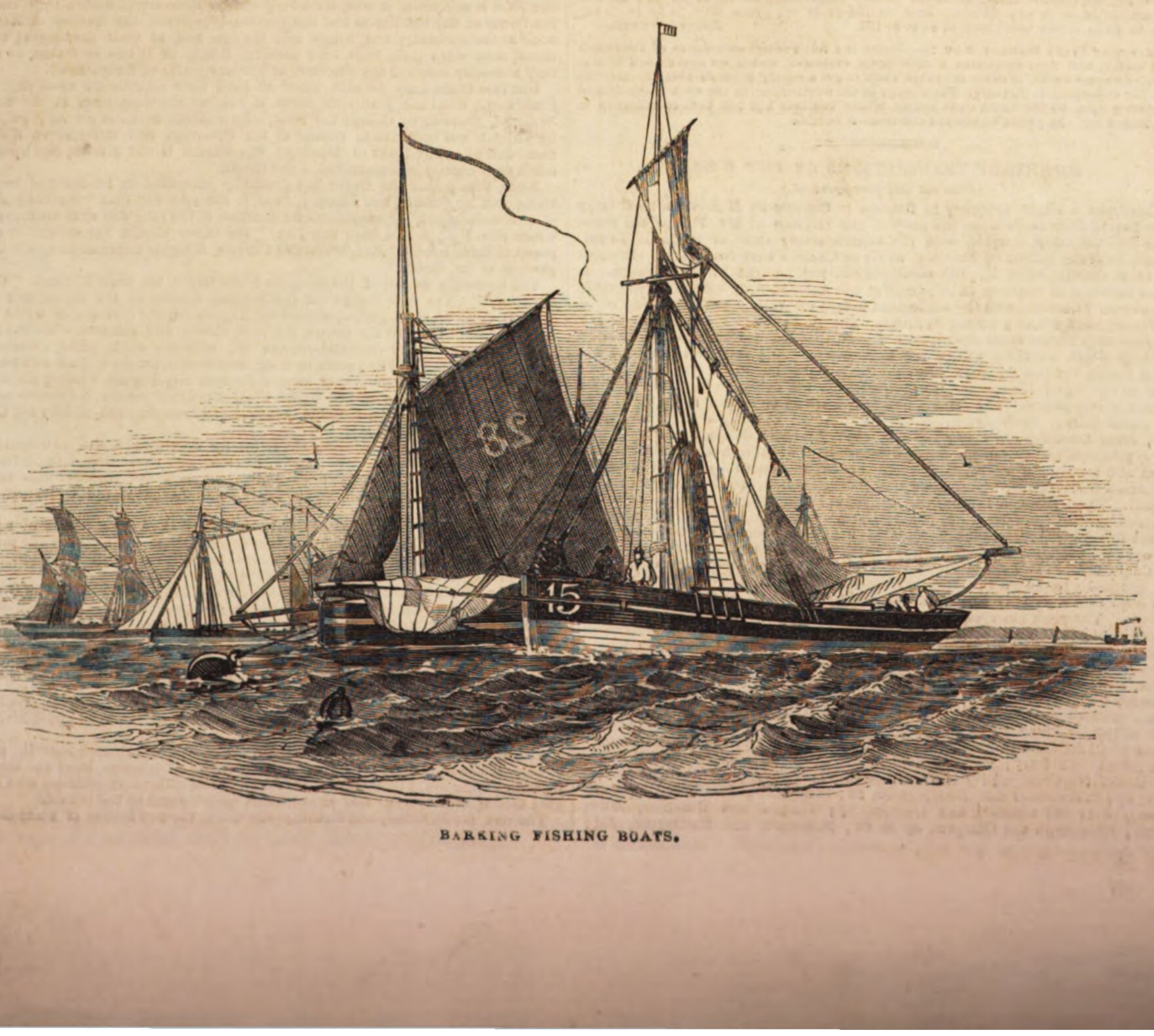
The Queen gave a grand dinner in the evening, to which all the Knights Grand Crosses of the Order of the Bath present at the ceremony were invited. The banquet was served in the Waterloo Chamber. The state service of gold plate was used on this occasion. Down the whole length of the middle of the table were a succession of beautiful specimens of ornamental gold plate. Opposite to her Majesty, in the centre of the table, was placed the St. George's candelabrum, flanked at a little distance by two large scent jars of the time of Queen Anne, in gold, and of most curious workmanship; further still were the beautiful candelabra designed by Flaxman, the subject "The Garden of the Hesperides," and at each extremity of the table were the "Venus icepails," designed by Baily. The interstices in this line of magnificent objects were filled with epergnes of most elegant design filled with artificial flowers. Down each side of these, which formed the centre of the table, was placed a row of gold candelabra bearing a profusion of wax lights, and beyond these, towards the edge of the table, were placed the gold dishes of various descriptions, in which the viands of the banquet were served. Around the room was a succession of side tables, on which were displayed shields, salvers, and other articles of massive character, in gold plate. The apartment was also illuminated by the five brilliant crystal chandeliers.

STRIKE OF THE BARKING FISHERMEN.

Our illustration shows a group of fishing-smacks, belonging to Barking, in Essex; of which vessels, on Tuesday last, no fewer than sixty were lying in the river, a little below Woolwich, their crews having brought them home from sea, and struck work. The following details are abridged from the *Morning Chronicle*:—The total number of these smacks, nominally sailing from the port of London, is about one hundred and sixty, and they are one of the principal sources of supply to the Billingsgate market. They are wet-bottomed vessels, generally of from fifty to sixty tons, and carrying each three men besides the captain, and about the same number of apprentices. Their principal fishing grounds are off the coast of Holland, and during the cod season in the North Sea and about the Orkney Islands. In the summer and autumn, it is not unusual for many of them to work out of Harwich, Lowestoff, or Yarmouth, on the eastern coast. The kind of fish they are employed in catching varies with the season and locality: it is mostly cod, sole, haddock, or plaice. A smack's cargo commonly contains more than one of these varieties.

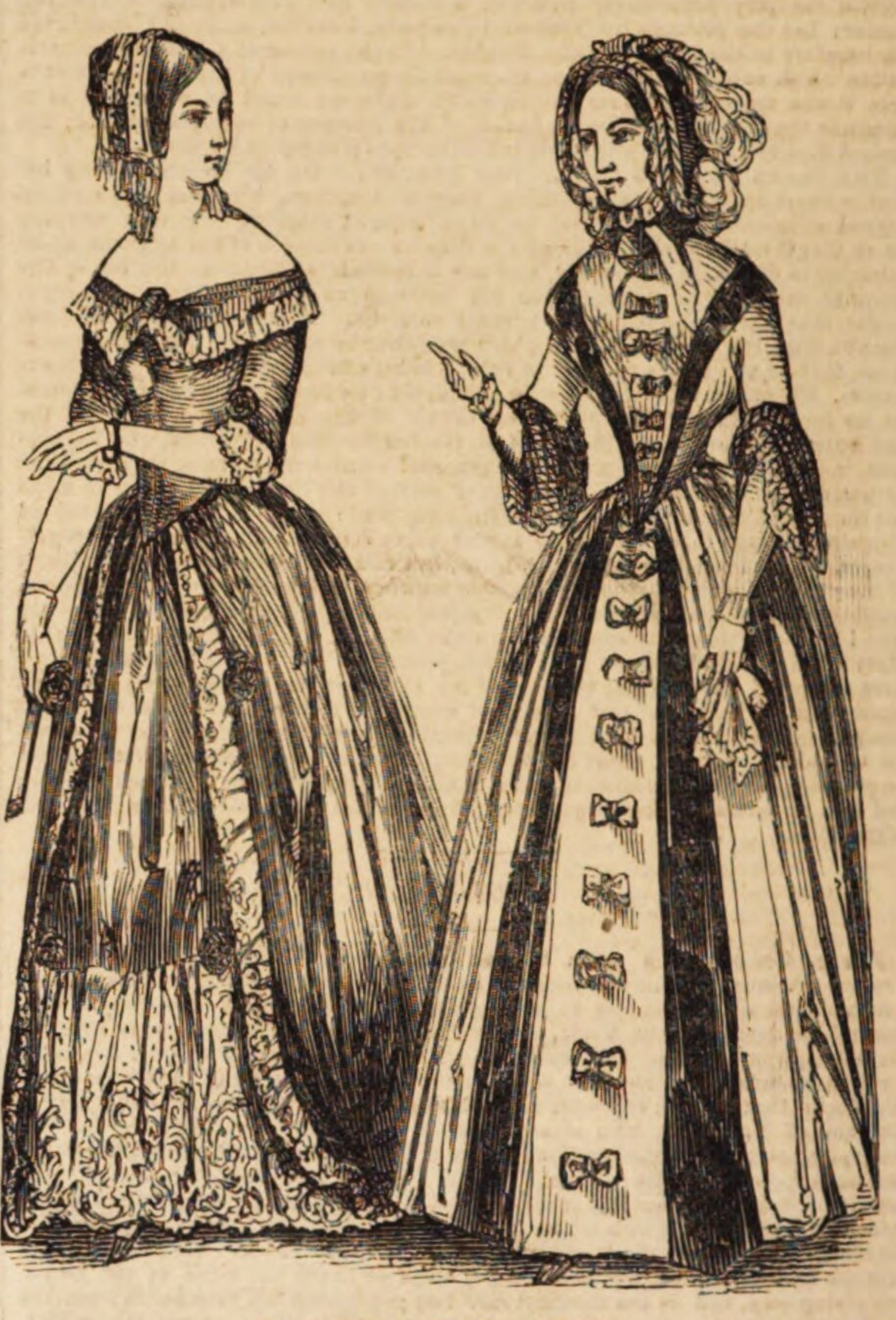
Where several smacks are the property of a single owner, or of two or three in the same family, they are generally worked in fleets of from fifteen to thirty sail, each smack in its turn bringing to market the fish caught by the whole fleet. In this way, a large fleet is enabled to keep up a regular and constant supply; thus a fair average of the market is secured, and the time of absence from home rendered less variable and uncertain. Frequently, however, the smacks only come up the river as far as Gravesend, and having discharged their cargo of fish into the hatch-boats that ply between that place and the London market, they take in fresh provision and return to sea. This is called making a "Gravesend voyage." It tends to keep the men longer from their homes and families, but effects a great saving of time to the owners. Formerly these Gravesend voyages were not so common as they are at present; and the men generally found means to get home on the average once a month. But to meet the increased competition that the supply of fish by railway has introduced, the owners have made them more frequent, till the usual time of absence has increased to six or eight weeks, and often more. One extensive proprietor, the owner of about 50 vessels, has also for the last year employed a very fast sailing cutter to carry provisions to his smacks, and those of the numerous small owners who are his dependents, and to bring their fish back to meet the boats at Gravesend. By this means, the crews of more than half the smacks belonging to the place have been kept out at sea for periods of from three to six months. This lengthened absence from home and its comforts, the working fishermen have long felt to be a great privation. The middle class of owners thinking probably that a partial return to the old system would place them on a more equal footing with the extensive proprietor above referred to, lent a favourable ear to their complaints, and with their concurrence the crews of seventy vessels have struck and returned home. The other owners have, it is said, promised to take an additional hand in each vessel, to prevent any being thrown out of berth, should the men's demands not be acceded to. The apprentices, of whom more than two hundred are already on shore, will, of course, be thrown upon their masters' hands.

The demands of the men are for increased wages and shorter voyages. Their present rate of wages is: men fourteen shillings a week, and mates sixteen. They want this to be advanced two shillings in each case, and the time of absence to be limited to one month. The majority of the owners seem inclined to grant them this, but others are averse to all concession. If the strike continue long, the loss to large owners will be very great. Those who continue at sea will obtain high prices for such fish as they can bring to market, though it is doubtful whether this advantage will be more than overbalanced by their participation in the general loss.



BARKING FISHING BOATS.

FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.



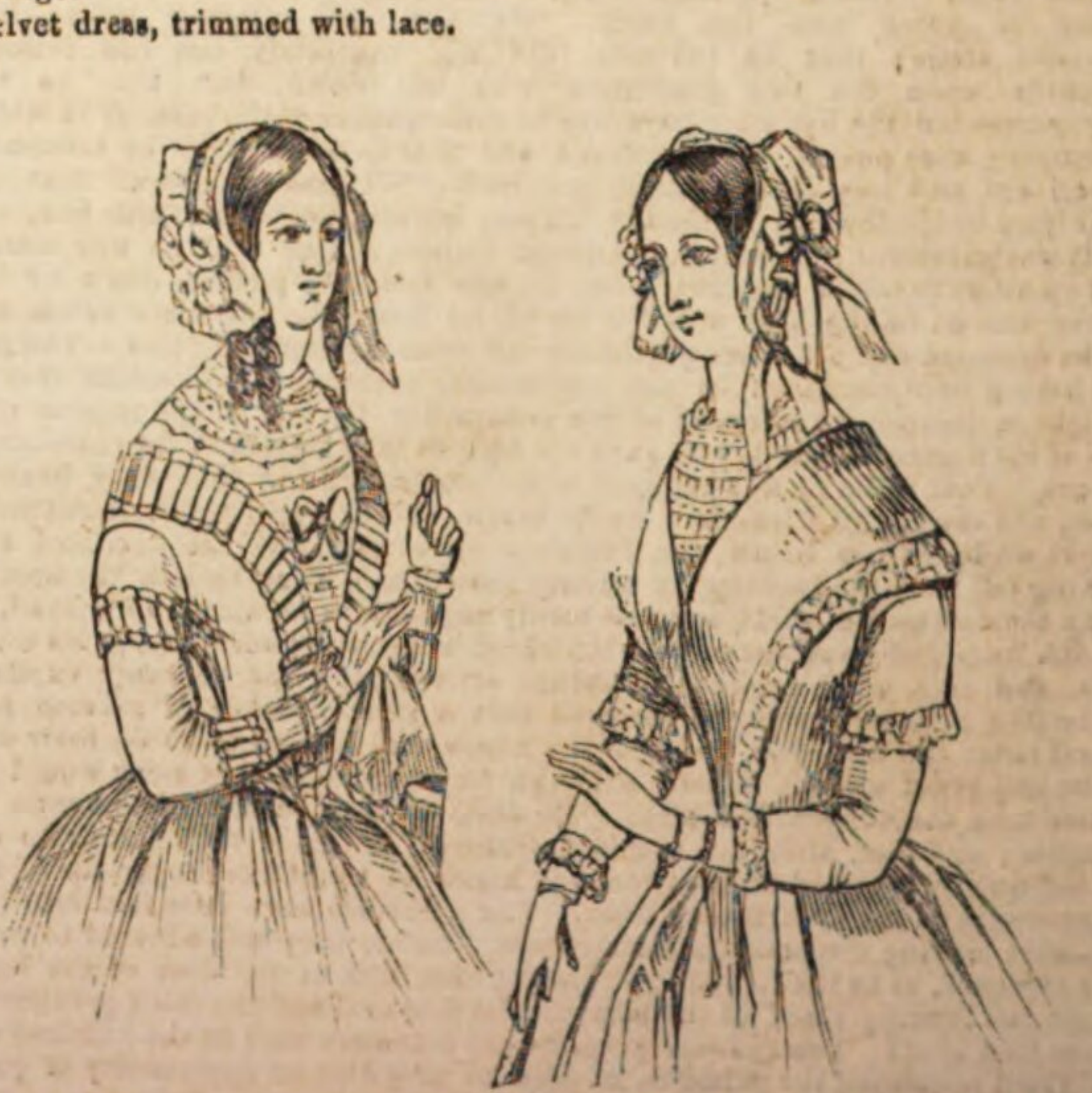
DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES.

RIGHT-HAND FIGURE.—A velvet hat, trimmed round the front with a plat of satin, and ornamented with an ostrich feather.

A satin pelisse, trimmed with velvet and bows of satin, with black lace round the top of the corsage and at the elbows.

LEFT-HAND FIGURE.—A coiffure of velvet, covered with a gold lace tissue and gold fringe.

A velvet dress, trimmed with lace.

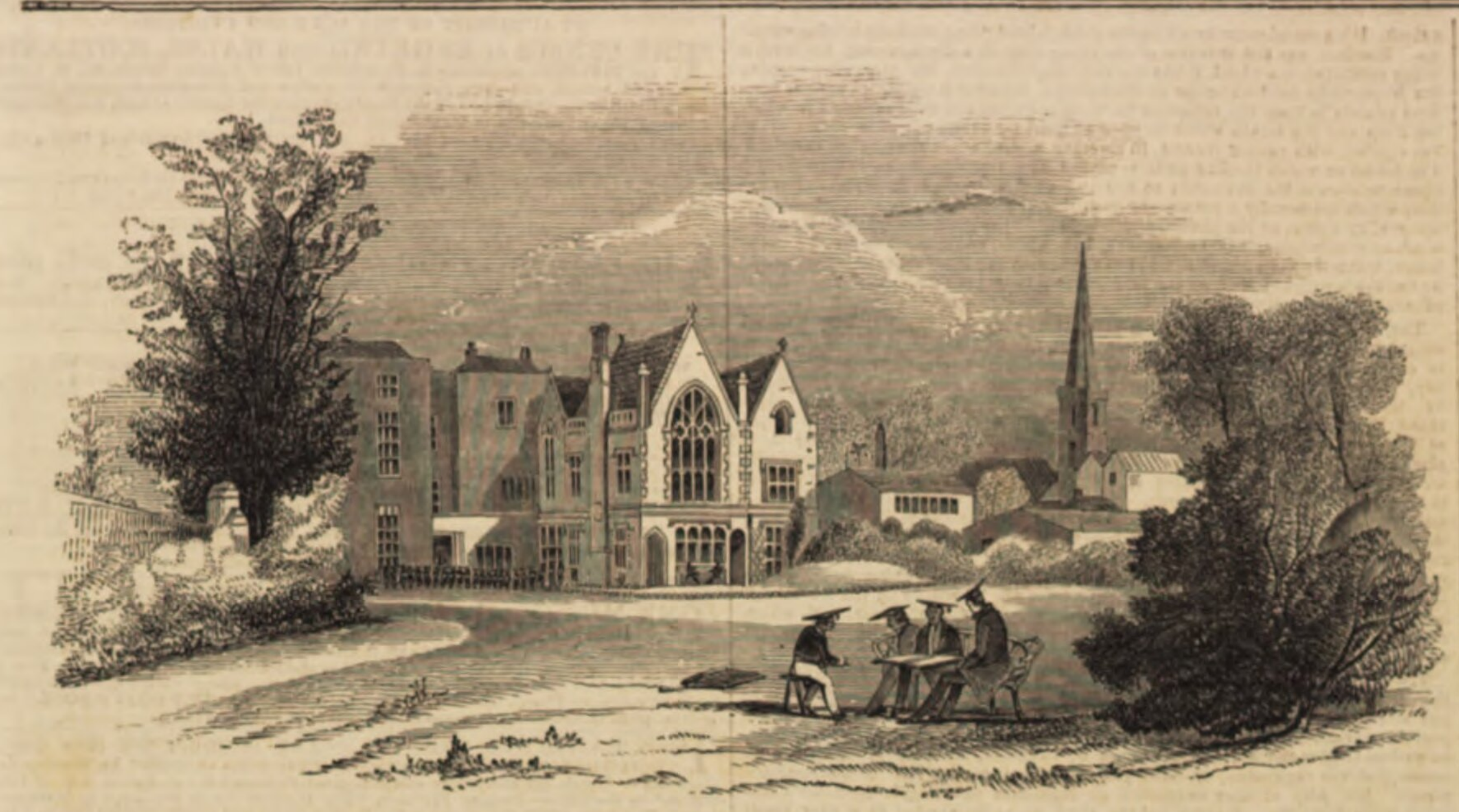


RIGHT-HAND HALF-LENGTH FIGURE.—A tulle cap, trimmed with satin ribbon.

A silk dress, trimmed with lace.

LEFT-HAND HALF-LENGTH FIGURE.—A lace cap, ornamented with flowers.

A silk dress, trimmed with flutings of ribbon.



GLOUCESTER COLLEGE SCHOOL

THE COLLEGE SCHOOL, GLOUCESTER.

The College School at Gloucester, of which the annexed view is an accurate representation, is one among the many foundations erected or revived at the Reformation in various places throughout the kingdom, for the encouragement of that species of learning, which, taking its origin from Constantinople, and enriched in its progress through Italy by the accession of native literature, had already begun, not only to excite the curiosity of the learned, but materially to affect the habits of thought of the masses in Europe, at the commencement of the 16th century.

The study of the Greek language in particular, as it had been one of the chief causes of the downfall of the Roman Ecclesiastical power, by opening the New Testament in the original, and affording an aid to scriptural interpretation hitherto unknown; so by the general spirit of liberty, created by the perusal of the profane authors, which constitute its literature, it had caused so complete a revolution in the views of the educated classes as to render them very ill disposed to submit again to that mental tyranny from which it had been one means of releasing them. Without question it was this policy which induced the advisers of Henry, in the educational foundations reconstructed by him, to make the reading of Greek an essential part in the system pursued, and to the example thus early set, may be ascribed the fact, that while in most foreign schools, the study of Greek forms a subordinate feature in scholastic and collegiate pursuits, and its acquisition is not generally considered necessary, in England the great test of Scholarship a based upon an accurate acquaintance with that noble language. That this taste for Greek in particular, has been fostered by the old Grammar Schools none can doubt, and to no one of them are the public more indebted than to the Cathedral School at Gloucester, for perhaps it may be but partially known that this school was the first to break down the barbarous custom of teaching Greek, through the Latin language, and first *dared* (for at that time it was a daring act) to assert in practice, that as the English was nearer the Greek in idiom, so it was the best medium for initiation into that language. One of the great reformers in this respect, whose name is well known to our literary readers, was the Rev. Thomas Stock, late Head Master of the College School at Gloucester, who by means of our wide circulation will be known at the same time, as not only the reformer of an absurd custom in the higher departments of education, but as also the originator of Sabbath Schools, for although Robert Raikes has generally had the credit of the establishment of these foundations, he, in fact, was only the trumpeter of Stock—the one *founded*, the other *filled* the schools. In the Gloucester College School, men of the greatest eminence in after life received their education. Dr. White, the famous orientalist and Bampton Lecturer, was taught there. Originally he was only a poor woolcomber, but afterwards he became Canon of Christchurch, and Professor of Hebrew in the University at Oxford. Among the school exercises is found, often repeated, the name of Mansel, late Bishop of Bristol, and Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. Of living men, one of its brightest ornaments is the Rev. Joseph Parsons, Vicar of Newnham, in Gloucestershire, joint editor of the Great "Oxford Septuagint," a work of enormous labour, for which he is rewarded by the church with poverty and neglect, while his predecessor, Holmes, retired on a good Deanery. Though "last not least," Dr. Philpotts, the present Bishop of Exeter, was educated in this establishment, of whom it is sufficient here to say, that he has justly been exalted to the highest honours of his sacred calling.

Nor in the department of ancient literature alone does this old Grammar School still retain its creditable position. Dr. Evans, its present Head Master, has the good sense to perceive that something besides a knowledge of Latin and Greek is required in the present day. Mathematics, Drawing, German, and French, are studied by the pupils; and, as our reporter was able to ascertain, by an inspection of the Establishment without a previous appointment, the domestic comforts of the scholars are most carefully provided for. Recently, a most commodious suite of rooms has been built by Dr. Evans, from designs by Messrs. Daukes and Hamilton of Gloucester, consisting of a dining-hall, a lavatory, and dormitories, most chastely fitted up and admirably arranged, all of which are well suited for the purposes for which they are intended.

The accompanying sketch of the building was drawn by Mr. J. H. Brown, one of the assistant-masters of the College School. On the right appears the spire of St. John's Church, to which is attached the first Sunday-school established in this kingdom.

THE CLOCK OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

The clock of our Exchange is now going, and what is of equal importance, it is going accurately. The citizens are proverbially fond of true time: no men spend so much in procuring a good chronometer; and no pride is greater, or less harmless, than that which they exhibit in showing its performance to others. And they are right. Correct time is an important thing in the metropolis of England; and a large share of its commercial prosperity may be traced to the habits of punctuality which its regular observance has induced. The old 'Change men, the minute watchers, the four o'clock men "to a tick," have accordingly been in raptures during the past month, in finding that they have at last got a public time-keeper, which rivals the Greenwich time-ball, in exact and constant accuracy. The clock of the Royal Exchange has not varied one half second during the last four weeks! They have reason, then, to rejoice, for the achievement is every way creditable to the gentlemen by whom it has been accomplished. We propose, therefore, to give some account of the various contrivances by which this marvellou time-keeping has been effected; and we hope to make our description perfectly intelligible by the accompanying very accurate engravings, drawn from the clock itself. Before, however, we proceed to the details, a few particulars may be mentioned, descriptive of the circumstances under which the clock originated. It appears that the Gresham Committee, for rebuilding the Royal Exchange, being desirous of procuring a clock which would give the instant of mean time at Greenwich, solicited the assistance of the Astronomer Royal in the adaptation and arrangement of the clockmaker's machinery, and generally in the regulation and approval of the entire work. This very responsible duty was undertaken by that gentleman with a zeal which bespeaks his love of science, and his readiness to serve the public to the extent of his great mathematical acquirements. The committee, in making this appointment, acted with great prudence, and with a just appreciation of Mr. Airy's talents; for we may mention that, in addition to his unrivalled knowledge of the exact sciences, he also possesses a most intimate acquaintance with practical mechanics, and a rare skill in combining its powers for the accomplishment of new purposes. One of his earliest papers, in the Cambridge Philosophical Transactions, written when a very young man, is a memoir on "*The Mechanism of a Clock Escapement;*" and one of his later ones, in the same publication, is a most important communication on "*The Curve of Wheel Teeth.*" The committee, acting under Mr. Airy's advice, proceeded to advertise for a clock for the tower of the Royal Exchange, which, in addition to the ordinary excellences, should be

I. So true in its continuous action, that the first blow of each hour should be accurate to a second of time; and

II. That as a protection against varying temperatures, the pendulum should be a compensation one.

Several turret clock-makers were consulted on the subject, and many plans, "from all sorts of people," underwent discussion; but it was finally determined to commission Mr. Dent, the chronometer maker, with the charge of constructing the "perfect clock"—a task which it was considered his great experience in the arrangement of delicate and complicated mechanism eminently fitted him. Thus appointed, it became the aim of that gentleman's ambition, regardless of expense or labour, to do his bidding—as far as rust and friction, wear and tear, and all the infirmities to which this wasting earth is liable, perfectly, and—shall we say so?—everlastingly. And nobly he has performed the work. In accomplishing the primary condition of the committee, the first arrangement that suggested itself to his busy mind was, that it would be necessary that the "train of wheels" up to a certain point in the mechanism should move forwards suddenly at certain small intervals (20 seconds), thus allowing the snail, or "let off," as seen at a, Fig. 1, to move instantly forward, so as to let fall the lever b, an operation which could not possibly be accomplished by the slow motion of the ordinary clock; for as a portion of the machinery (which is visible externally by the motion of the minute hand) passes suddenly forward three times in every minute, it will be evident that as the pendulum receives an impulse once in every two seconds, that an auxiliary train must be in motion while the larger wheels remain stationary, an arrangement which is technically termed by the French "a remontaire," and is generally used by the clock makers in France in the construction of their best public clocks. The clock in the Bourse at Paris is of this construction. Before referring to it in the subjoined drawing

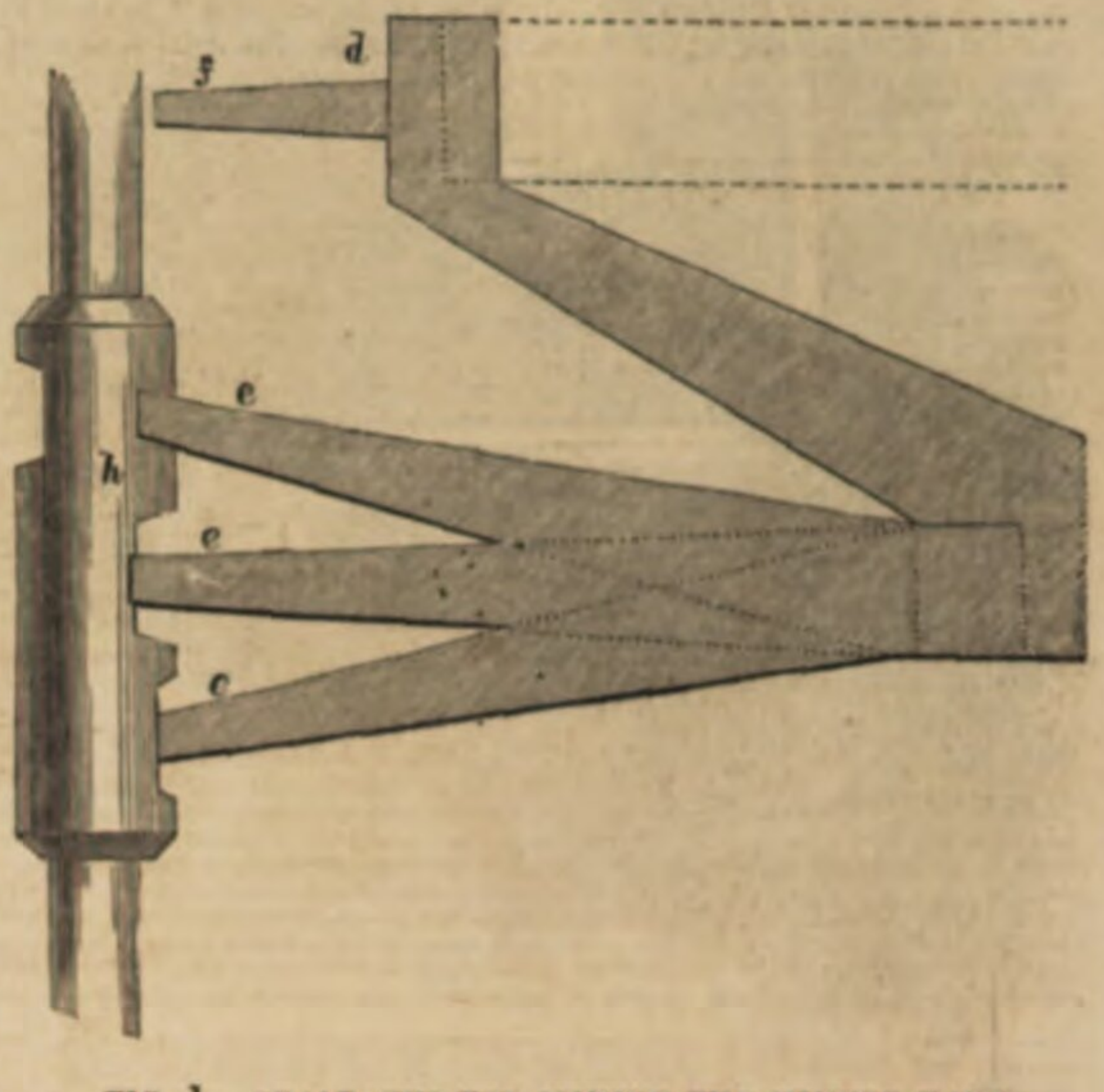


FIG. 1. APPARATUS FOR MOVING THE MINUTE HAND

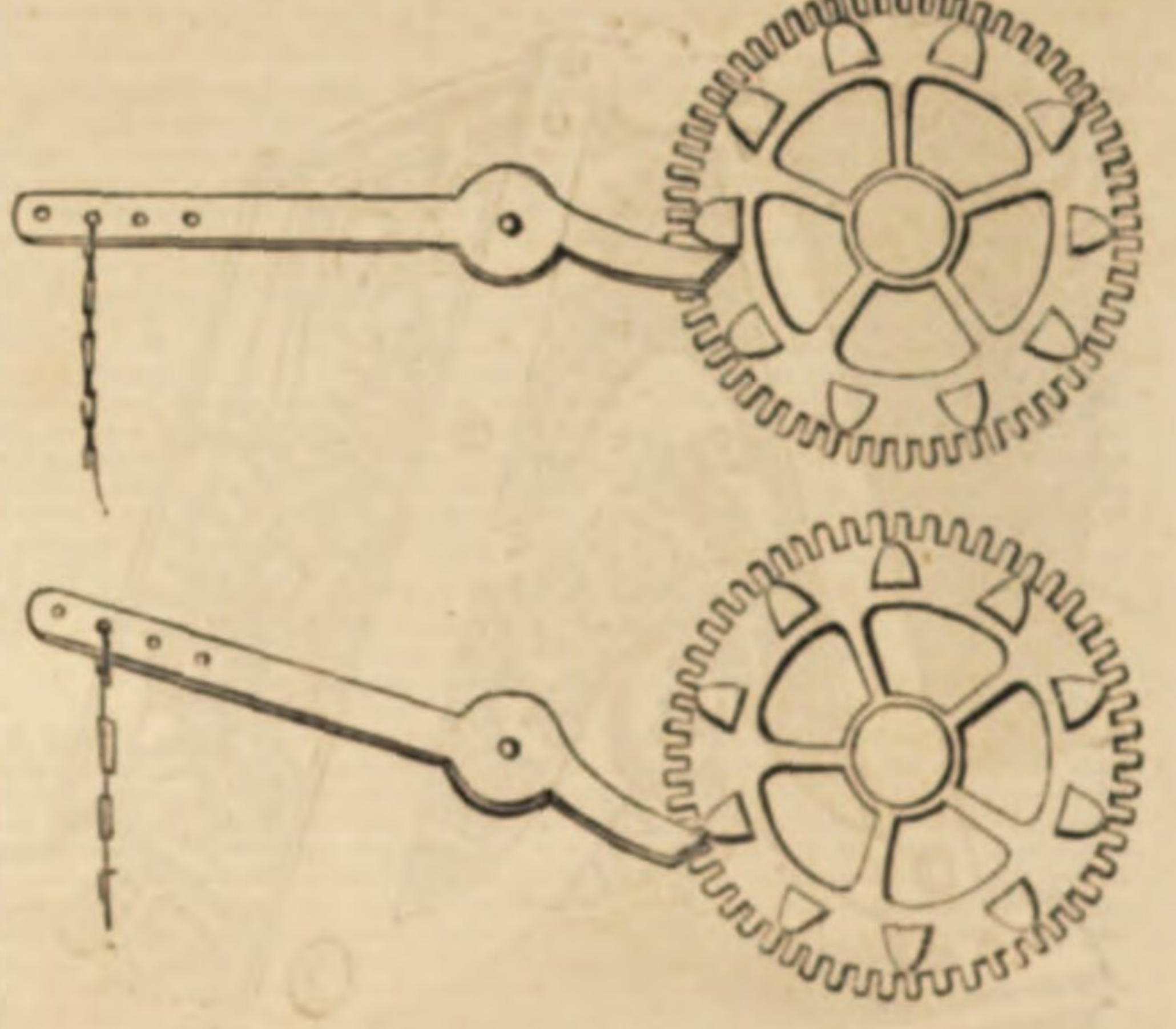
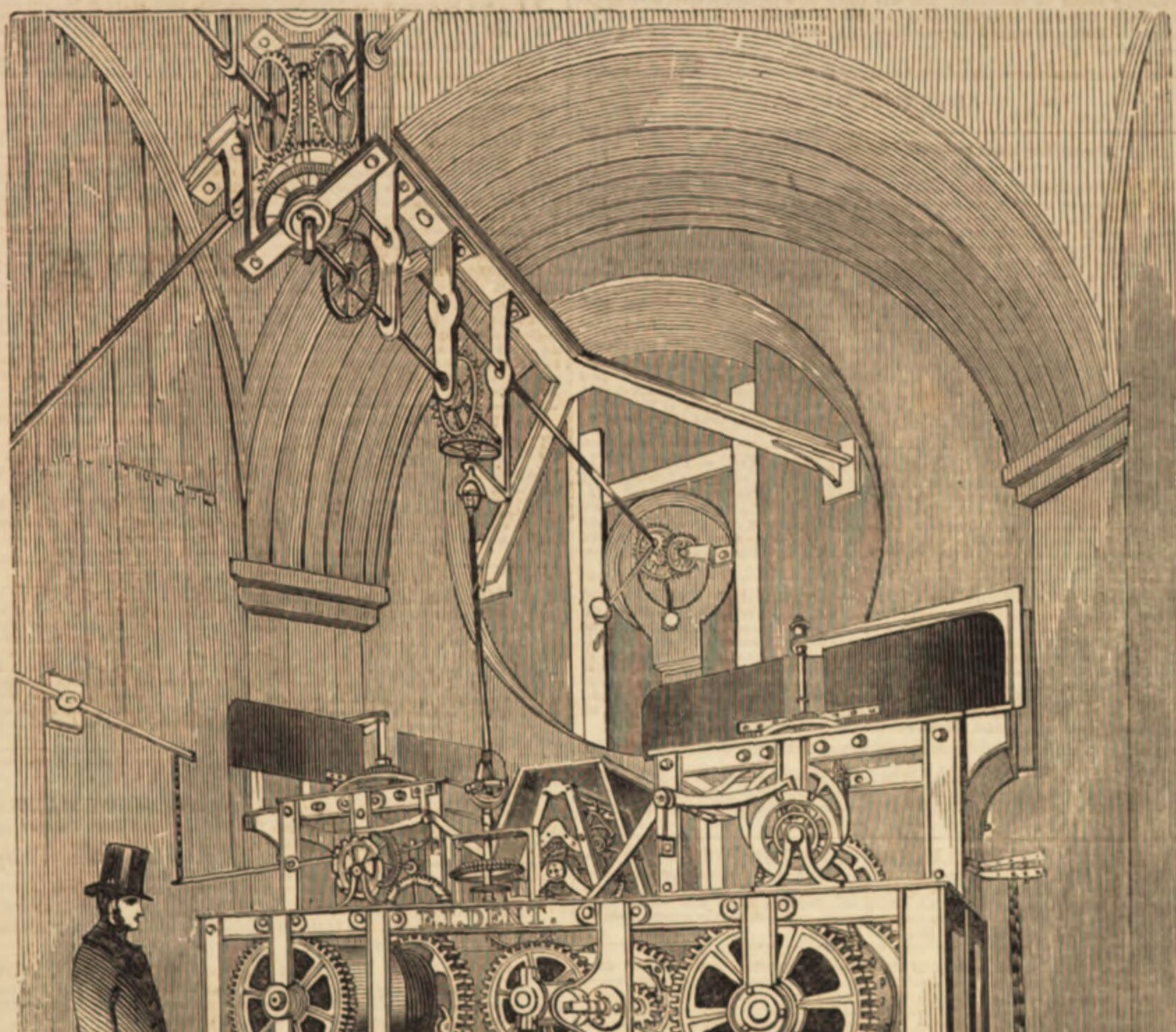


FIG. 2. APPARATUS FOR LETTING OFF THE CHIMES.



PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE GREAT CLOCK OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

(Fig. 4), we may briefly explain its construction, and what is its use. At the place of introduction in the wheel work of this auxiliary-train, we must suppose the machinery to be divided into two separate trains—the first part, including all the larger machinery, with that for driving the hands: and the second part, engaged in raising a ball at certain intervals (20 seconds), which ball, falling through a small arc of about 40 deg., by its gravity causes an impulse to be given to the pendulum; and it follows that, so long as this ball is raised by the larger mechanism, the impulse to the pendulum may be fairly termed equal at all times, and not subjected to the variation of force to which public clocks are usually subjected from the varying friction, change in the fluidity of the oil by temperate, or the effect of the wind on the hands of the four faces. which are nine feet in diameter. We will now endeavour to explain this auxiliary force. The internal toothed wheel, Fig. 1 d, and the long teeth, e, and the shorter teeth, f, are all firmly fixed on the same axis. g is a small wheel acting upon the inner teeth of d, and it is by means of this wheel, that the ball c is raised every 20 seconds.

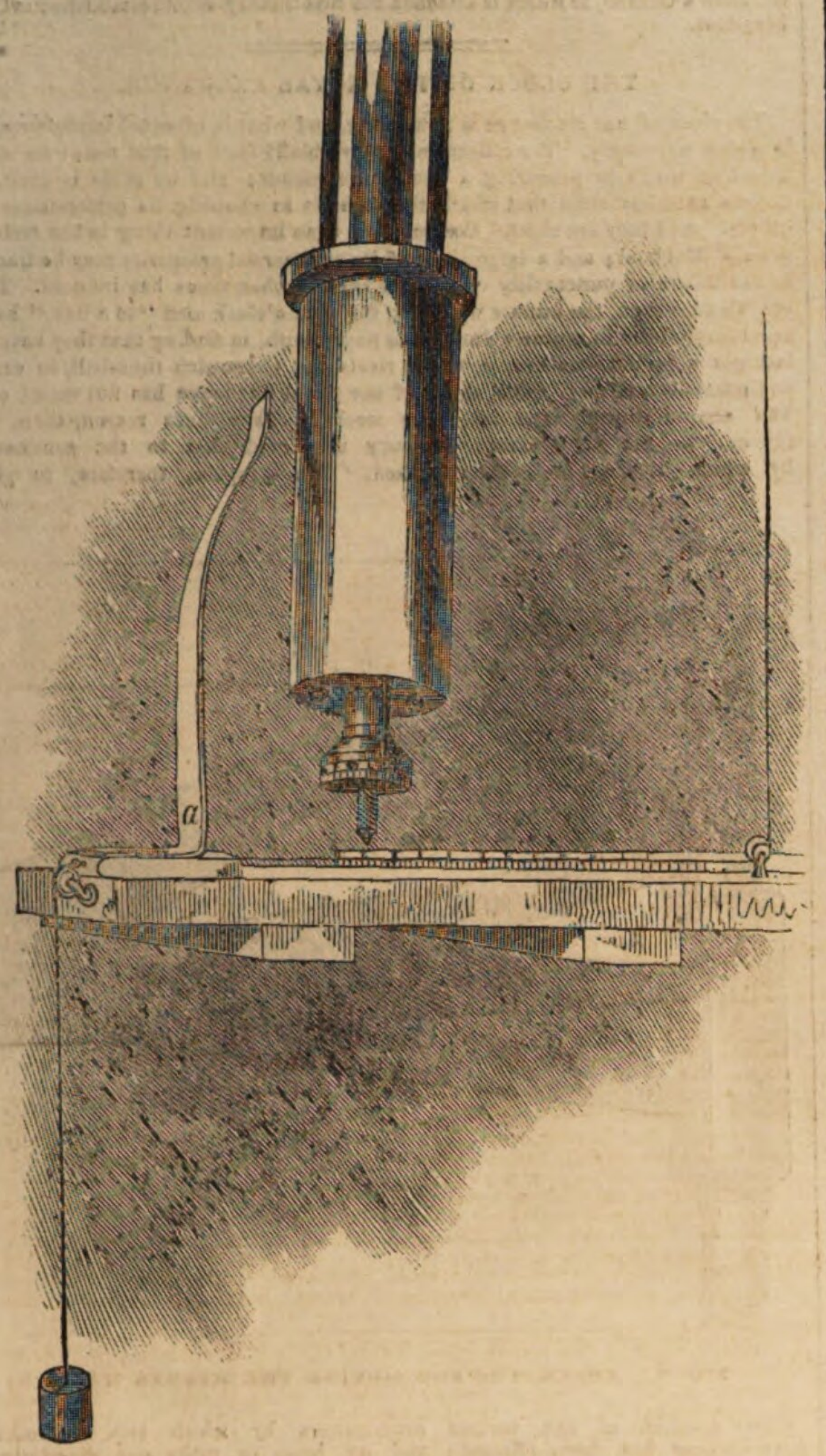


FIG. 3. THE COMPENSATION PENDULUM.

h, seen better in Fig e, is a hollow cylinder, having three openings, cut about half way through, each at an angle of 120 degrees, in separate planes, and it is firmly secured on the escape wheel, or box, i. To explain this action, it is necessary to keep in mind, that the escape wheel revolves once in every minute, and as it carries on its axis the cylinder, h, it will present an opening every 20 seconds to allow the long teeth, e, to pass through. The teeth of e is always kept pressed against this cylinder, except during the instant of passing from one tooth to the succeeding one; and the pressure of e is communicated from the clock weight through the wheels, and at this junction the clock force terminates, and the auxiliary fore (or ball) is wound up at the instant when the succeeding tooth of e, is passing forward to a resting place on the cylinder, h. The internal teeth of d, raises the gravity ball, c, to its maximum height, by means of the small wheel, g, which is seen to act in the inner teeth of d. We have endeavoured to exhibit in a popular manner the circumstance that *the impulse is given to the pendulum by the falling of this ball*, or, in other words, by gravity, and not by the clock weight, as is the case in the ordinary construction. The pins in the edge of the inner toothed wheel, are impact pins, and the short spring fixed to the pillar, on which it has a circular motion, is the impact spring: the force of impact of the long teeth against the cylinder is regulated; and from the shortness of the impact spring, its elastic force increases in a similar ratio to the momentum of the wheel.

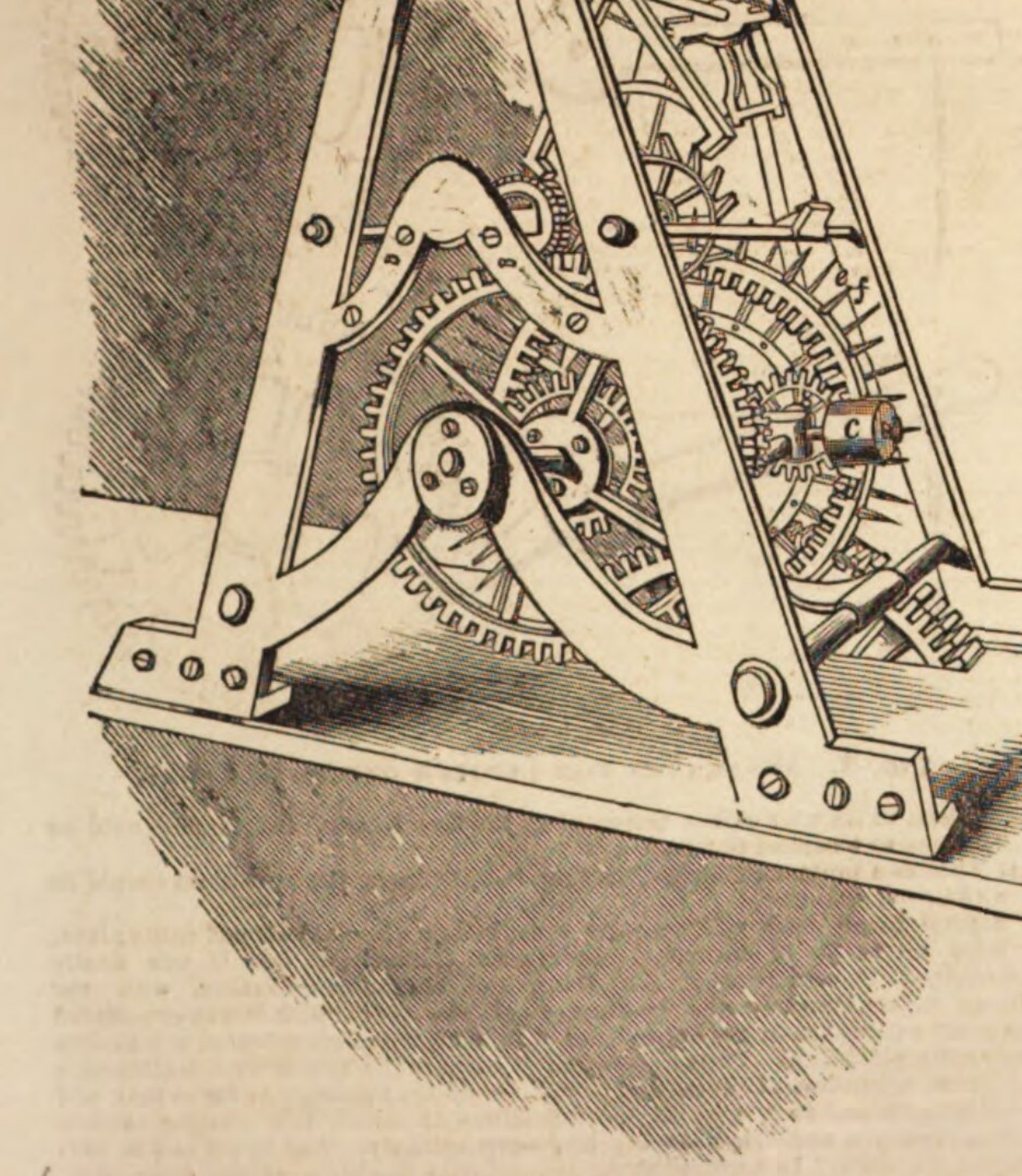


FIG. 4. THE ESCAPEMENT.

Mr. Dent obtained Mr. Airy's approbation of this arrangement; and he at the same time suggested that, in order to strike the first blow of the hour, it would be necessary the hammer should be raised nearly to its greatest height; but as it would have to overcome some] obstruction in making the start, Mr. Airy proposed that the end of the hammer tail should be made to rest on a circular part of the lift, concentric with the wheel, or, if possible, that it should have a trifling inclination, so that the weight of the hammer should tend to move forward the wheel-work rather than offer it any obstruction. Mr. Airy's very important improvement is seen at a, in Fig. 2; and Fig. 1 shows the position of the hammer before it is raised for the instantaneous fall. By this arrangement the blow struck on the bell is as momentry as the mind is capable of determining.

We have alluded to Mr. Airy's zeal in the prosecution of mechanical science, and we have now to notice an invention by him introduced for the first time into a clock. It is a contrivance by which the clock is kept going, whilst it is being wound up. Harrison was the inventor of the going-force in a chronometer, but from it being contained in a wheel, it was of a very limited power. Mr. Airy, when erecting the Northumberland telescope at Cambridge, required a weight of several hundred pounds to keep the telescope in motion during the time occupied in winding it up, and the means which he then adopted for overcoming the difficulty, he has applied, with perfect success, in meeting a similar requirement in the clock The barrel on which the line pulls is placed in a separate frame from the clock frame, as seen in the large cut; to the end of this frame is fixed the end of the line, which has usually a permanent fastening; and when the re-winding commences, by means of the pinion, which is fixed in the clock frame, the instant the wind-up commences, the end of the line, which is fastened to the end of the frame, instantly pulls round the wheel-work with the same force as when moved by the clock weight: and, as the arrangement is on the principle of the lever, it affords the nicest adjustment in making both powers equal.

The compensation pendulum presented the next difficulty, but, like all others, it was perfectly overcome. Its use is, as the public are aware, to correct the varying temperatures to which the clock must of necessity, in its exposed situation, be subjected. The compensation is effected by the equivalent contraction and expansion of a system of combined rods of zinc and steel: the centre rod is of steel, the whole length of the pendulum; and at the bottom of the pendulum, as shown in Fig. 3, is placed the zinc column. It is evident, that if the rod lengthens downwards by an increase of heat, the column of zinc *standing on the nut*, perfectly free of the steel rod, will expand upwards. On the top of the column of zinc is fixed a metal cap, d, into which is firmly fixed two steel rods, and at the bottom of them, the pendulum-bob, from which it follows that the bob hangs by means of these two rods from the top of the zinc column, and quite independent of the centre rod. The zinc column expanding upwards by an increase of temperature, raises the pendulum-bob, while at the same time the rod lengthens by the increase of heat. It will be seen that the zinc column is shorter than the steel rod, which arises from zinc expanding and contracting more than steel, for equal increments and decrements of heat.

The clock being required to be set to within a fraction of a second, it was found that if the pendulum was stopped by hand, it would be next to impossible to put so large and heavy a mass as nearly four cwts., in motion, to such a small portion of time. Again, the difficulty of setting it, to vibrate in the same plane, as well as to give the usual extent of arc of vibration, rendered it impossible to accomplish the regulation, or, more properly, the "setting it," to the required nicety. Mr. Airy at once suggested an ingenious and simple mode of overcoming the difficulty. He directed the clock to to be started at a very small losing rate, and then that a spring, shown at a, Fig. 3, should be brought against the pendulum, by means of a line, in the clock-room, so that it might be made to touch the pendulum slightly, and cause a corresponding gain in the clock, which it does to the minutest fraction of a second. In fact, it affords the means of putting the beats of a great turret clock and a comparing chronometer in coincidence.

The regulation of the pendulum, to bring it nearly to mean time, is effected by a screw at the bottom, taking care that the rate of going is always a *losing* one. The screw is not afterwards to be moved, but for the regulation of any small portions of time; there are weights prepared to place on each side of the top pendulum-bob. By this plan, there is no occasion, at any time, to stop the pendulum; and the smaller weights will correct with certainty periods of less than a tenth of a second daily. Should the clock gain, the weights are, of course, removed.

We have only to add that Mr. Dent, in making this extraordinary clock, was obliged, like Lord Rosse in the construction of his telescope, to commence his labours by organising an extensive workshop for the manufacture of the tools necessary for the due performance of the various curious and important works required.

S. S.

THE QUEEN'S STAG HOUNDS.—The Royal Stag Hounds had a bye day on Wednesday, the meet taking place at Salt Hill, at which the Earl of Rosslyn, Lord A. St. Maule, and a field of between fifty and sixty, were present. The celebrated hind Eclipse, upon being uncarted in a field of Mr. Mason's near the Farnham-road, took away towards Burnham, doubling to the right to West Burnham and Farnham Common, crossing to the Beeches, leaving Hall Barn Park to the right, and then on to Holtspur-gate. Thence it made away for Penn, doubling round to Loudwater, and was taken at Wycombe Marsh, after an exceedingly fast run, especially to the Beeches, of an hour and a half. In consequence of the sharp frost of the preceding night, the stag was not turned out until one o'clock

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisement cannot be received after Eight o'clock on Thursday Evening.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS of the New National Spectacle of THE ROYAL FOX HUNT at ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—MONDAY, December 1, and during the Week, at Seven o'Clock, the Splendid Spectacle of the FOX HUNT; OR, THE RACE HORSE OF LIFE'S COURSE OF MAN AND STEED, which exceeds in point of interest, splendour, and novelty, any former production. Fox Chase on the Stage, and in the Circle, by Living Fox and complete Pack of Hounds. Epsom Races, and Tribute to England's Queen New Scenes of the Circle, and Entire Change of the Feats of Horsemanship. Concluding with the WEAVER OF LYONS; OR, THE THREE CONSCRIPTS. Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot. Box Office open from 11 till 5.—Boxkeeper, Mr. C. Honner.

GENERAL TOM THUMB.—The celebrated American Man in Miniature, will, after fulfilling his engagements in Scotland and Ireland, RETURN TO LONDON in time for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS. During the past week, the General's levees in Edinburgh have been more numerously attended than they ever were before; no fewer than 16,817 persons paid him a visit, exclusive of free admissions. The General returns to Edinburgh on the 5th December, for three days' exhibition, previous to visiting Belfast and Dublin.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The PROTEOSCOPE, a new apparatus for exhibiting OPAQUE OBJECTS in Nature and Art, showing continued novelties. The PHYSIOSCOPE, HYDRO ELECTRIC MACHINE. DIVING-BELL and DIVER, DISSOLVING VIEWS, &c. &c. Dr. RYAN'S LECTURE daily, and in the Evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Professor Bachhoffner's varied Lectures abound in interesting experiments.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, half-price.—A new edition of the CATALOGUE, containing 300 additional Works of Art, &c. since the last revisal, is just published, price 1s.

MAGNIFICENT ADDITION. — George the First, in the Robes of the Thistle; George the Second, in the Robes of the Garter; George the Third, in the Robes of St. Patrick; the Duke of Kent in those of the Bath, being the National Orders of the House of Brunswick. The Group in honour of the Duke of Wellington; the Robes of George the Fourth restored to their original beauty; the Relics of Napoleon; R. Cobden, Esq.; Tom Thumb. "This Exhibition is one of the very best sights in the Metropolis, and abounds with such a variety of objects that it is a matter of surprise how so many objects could have been collected together."—The Times.—Admittance, One Shilling; Second Rooms, Sixpence. Open from 11 until 4, and from 7 until 10. Music every Evening, at MADAME TUSSAUD and SON'S BAZAAR, Baker street.

SIX POUNDS of TEA, whether Black or Green, for 17s.; and small bright Gunpowder, in 12lb. boxes, at 4s. 6d. per lb.; 6lbs. of Coffee for 5s. —EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY'S OFFICES, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street.

LESSONS IN MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.—Mrs. HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, sole Inventress of Teaching the art of Dressmaking in a series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and executing in the most finished style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers Wanted.

THE HAIR.—Of the numerous compounds constantly announced, for promoting the growth or reproduction of the Hair, few survive even in name, beyond a very limited period, whilst ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, with a reputation unparalleled, is still on the increase in public estimation. The singular virtues of this successful invention for Restoring, Preserving, and Beautifying the Human Hair, are too well known and appreciated to need comment. The very facts of the high and distinguished patronage it enjoys, its general use in all countries, together with numerous testimonials constantly received in its favour, are authorities which stamp its superior excellence and title over all attempts of a similar nature. Being universally preferred, its consequent great demand excites the cupidity of unprincipled shopkeepers, who vend the most spurious trash as the "GENUINE" Macassar Oil; whereas, the genuine article is wholly the invention and property of A. ROWLAND and SON, and the amalgamation of its costly exotic materials (solely imported by them) renders abortive any attempt to discover its component parts—thus proving the imposition of all other articles bearing the title of "Macassar Oil." The genuine article has the words ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL engraved in two lines on the Wrapper; and on the back of the wrapper nearly 1500 times, containing 29,028 letters.—Price 3s. 6d., 7s.; Family bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s. per bottle.—*.* All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS ! ! !

Just Published, Parts I. and II., Price Sixpence each, stamped for post,

READ the following TESTIMONIAL in favour of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, which is sufficient to convince the most prejudiced person that they are all that is required to conquer disease, and consequently, prolong life.

To T. ROBERTS and Co.

Sirs,—I beg to hand you the following testimonial, which I have just received from Mr. Williams, Union-street, Nottingham. Yours, obediently,

G. BATTERS, Chapel-bar, Nottingham.

Sir,—Printing is a great blessing to mankind, for now I am enabled to make known, through you, a perfect Cure, by taking PARR'S LIFE PILLS, of extremely bad Indigestion, a Bilious disorder, and Sick Headache, which I have been subjected to for years; and money enough has been paid to physicians and surgeons, which now would have been a little fortune to me. I wish every fellow-creatute clearly to understand that I was wonderfully relieved by taking one box of PARR'S LIFE PILLS. Accident threw a testimonial in my way of a miraculous cure of a bilious attack and sick headache. The second box enabled me to go about my business with spirit and alacrity; and by taking two or three more boxes, I am happy to add my humble testimony of a perfect cure of that dreadful disorder—bilious and sick headache, which rendered me, before I took PARR'S LIFE PILLS, unfit for business. Considering the loss of time and pain, persons would find that one box of PARR'S LIFE PILLS is worth, instead of 1s. 1½d., as many guineas. May all persons make trial of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, is the sincere wish of

Yours, thankfully, M. WILLIAMS, Union-street, Nottingham.

To Mr. G. Batters.

PARR'S LIFE PILLS are sold by all respectable Medicine Vendors. See the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS," in White Letters on a Red Ground, on the Government Stamp.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE ACT 3 AND 4 VICTORIA,

THE CENSUS of ENGLAND and WALES, SCOTLAND and IRELAND; containing an Alphabetical List of Parishes, Towns, &c., in Great Britain and Ireland, with their respective Population and numerous Statistical Tables. Also a Detail of the Occupations of the People, showing the Number of each Sex employed in every Trade or Profession in Great Britain and Ireland.

Part I. contains ENGLAND and WALES, and Part II. SCOTLAND and IRELAND, which may be had separately, price Sixpence each.

Sold by all Newsmen; or may be had direct from the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, by inclosing the amount in a letter, post paid, to Mr. LITTLE, 198, Strand

MR. DICKENS'S NEW CHRISTMAS BOOK.
In December, in foolscap 8vo, price 5s.,

THE CHIMES: A GOBLIN STORY of Some Bells that Rang an Old Year Out and a New Year In. By CHARLES DICKENS. The Illustrations by Daniel Maclise, R.A.; Clarkson Stanfield, R.A.; John Leech; and Richard Doyle. London: CHAPMAN and HALL, 186, Strand.

NEW ILLUSTRATED WORK FOR CHRISTMAS.
With the Magazines, on November 30th, 8vo., price One Guinea, handsomely bound,

CHILDE HAROLD'S PILGRIMAGE. — By LORD BYRON, A New Edition, with Sixty Vignette Engravings.
. Specimens can be seen at every Library.
JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

IN MONTHLY NUMBERS, PRICE ONE SHILLING.
On the First of December will be published, with Illustrations on Steel, by PHIZ,

FANNY, THE LITTLE MILLINER: or, THE RICH AND THE POOR. By CHARLES ROWCROFT, Esq. Author of "Tales of the Colonies, or the Adventures of an Emigrant;" "The Man without a Profession," &c.
London: JOHN MORTIMER, Publisher, Adelaide-street.

THE ORIGINAL MELODIES FOR ALL INSTRUMENTS.

THE MUSICAL BEE for DECEMBER, No. 29, contains the Melody of Jullien's "Mazurka," now playing at Covent Garden Theatre, and three other Mazurkas. Also the whole set of The Welsh Quadrilles, and 12 other Melodies, for 4d. Sent, post-free, for 6 stamps, addressed to the Editor, 23, Paternoster-row. Nos. 1 to 24 of THE BEE may be had in 4 neat vols., 2s. 6d. each. Also, "THE PIANO BIJOU" (as light music for Piano), in 18 Nos., price 4d. each. Also, "MY DUETT BOOK," in 18 Nos., price 4d. each.—SHERWOODS; STRANGE; TURNER, 19, Poultry.

THE PANDORA (No. 159.)—The Number for this day, SATURDAY, 30th November, contains:—"The Spirit of Truth," by Madame de Chatelain—"Punch, his adventures and physiology, dedicated to —— Punch, Esq., of 194, Strand," by the Editor—Parisian Sketches, "The Hackney Coach Window," by Il Observador—Fine Arts: "Painting considered in a religious point of view"—"John Martin," by the Chevalier de Chatelain—Theatres: "The Castle of Aymon," by Balfe—"Old Heads and Young Hearts," by Boureicault—The Toilet, "Pandora's Box," &c., &c.—Price 3d.; Stamped Edition, 4d.—J. CUNDELL, Publisher, 12, Old Bond-street.

19, Holles-street, Cavendish-square.

NEW BOOKS SENT for PERUSAL (by Railroad and Steam Vessels) to all parts of the Coast and Kingdom, from BULL'S English and Foreign Public Library, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, London. Terms, gratis and post-free, on application. An unlimited supply of New Books is furnished to the Library, which, as soon as the first demand has subsided, may be purchased by the Subscribers, if desired, at Half Price.—The DUPLICATE CATALOGUE of such works at present on sale, is now ready, and may be had gratis and post-free on application.

TO PIANOFORTE PLAYERS. — FOURTEEN NEW POLKAS, as danced at Burleigh and Mansion House, with New Song, "Invitation to Dance the Polka," are given in THE PIANISTA for DECEMBER, No. 48, price 2s., or, sent post-free, by enclosing thirty stamps, to the Editor of "Pianista," 23, Paternoster-row. Also, Twelfth Edition of No. 45 "Pianista," containing the Six Royal Polkas, with instructions for dancing them; price 1s.; post free, sixteen stamps. No. 46 contains Two Sets of Polka Quadrilles, for 1s. Supplements to 45 and 46, each 2s., contain Two Entertainments of Mr. Wilson complete (thirty-one Scotch Songs). Complete sets of "Pianista" always ready.—SHERWOODS, 23, Paternoster-row; TURNER, 19, Poultry.

GUIDE to ENGLISH ETIQUETTE, with the Rules of Polite Society for Ladies and Gentlemen in all the Relations of Life.—"This work applies to every situation in life, and solves every difficulty of Etiquette, so that after reading it, no person need be at any loss whatever company they may be in. It is equally adapted to Ladies as to Gentlemen, and is on the whole the most perfect compendium of Manners that has yet appeared."—Ladies' Fashionable Magazine.—Price 2s., elegantly bound. To be had of all Booksellers, or of the publisher, C. MITCHELL, Red Lion court, Fleet-street, who sends the work post free on the receipt of 2s., or 24 stamps.

WELSH QUADRILLES.—The very popular set, now playing, will be found in the "PIANO," December, price 1s., or 1s. 4d., post-free. Also Tolleeque's favourite Planet Waltzes, the set of six; the celebrated Weisbadan Polka, and he Ems Polka, by C. Hunter, now played at Vienna; Three beautiful Irish Polkas—the ipu a ry Polka, the Waterford Polka, and the Kilkenny Polka; and Mr. Allen's very vo i e Song—"In the Grove near the River," as sung by him with great applause. pe o f Music for 1s., cheapest work published, 12 pages in every number. Published [DUNCOMBE, 10, Middle-row, Holborn.

Now Ready, Mitchell's Authentic Edition price only One Shilling

ECONOMY for the SINGLE and MARRIED; or, Young Wife and Bachelor's Guide to Expenditure, from £50 to £500 per Annum.—To the Single, the Married, the resident in Town and Country, the Author can fearlessly assert that this work is equally important, and he doubts not, that after reading it, they will all cordially join in recommending it to friends, neighbours, and acquaintances, as, next to a LONG PURSE, one of the very best things they can possess.—London: C. MITCHELL, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street. May be had of any Bookseller, or by post, upon enclosing 1s., or 12 stamps to the Publisher.

FARMERS' JOURNAL.—DISTRESS OF THE AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

THE FARMERS' JOURNAL, of MONDAY, the 2nd of DECEMBER, will contain No. 4 of a Series of Articles on the present DISTRESSED STATE of the AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS of ENGLAND, and the desirableness of an Inquiry into the Cause of that Distress by the Central and Provincial Agricultural Protection Societies. The FARMERS' JOURNAL is now acknowledged to be the leading agricultural journal of the Empire, and its scientific and practical correspondence is unrivalled. No farmer should be without it. May be had of all Newsmen, and at the Office, 7, North Wellington-street, Strand, London. Price 6d.

Nearly Ready, in Foolscap 8vo., price 6s. 6d., the SECOND and Concluding SERIES of

THE SABBATH COMPANION: being Essays on First Principles of Christian Faith and Practice. Designed especially for the use of Young Persons. By the Rev. THOMAS DALE, M.A., Canon of St. Paul's and Vicar of St. Bride's, London.
By the same Author,

THE SABBATH COMPANION (FIRST SERIES): being Essays on First Principles of Christian Faith and Practice.—"They are full of truth and beauty, and so may God speed them."—Church of England Quarterly Review.
BOWDERY and KERBY, 190, Oxford-street, and all Booksellers

AMUSEMENT BLENDED WITH INSTRUCTION,

BUTTER'S TANGIBLE ARITHMETIC and GEOMETRY FOR CHILDREN; an easy and effectual method of teaching Addition, Subtraction, &c., and Fractions; also the formation of Squares, Cubes, Prisms, Pyramids, &c., and an endless variety of Buildings; with numerous illustrative Cuts, admirably adapted for Preparatory Schools and Families. Second Edition, revised and improved. Price 1s.; or, with a box of 96 Cubes, 5s.; with 144 ditto, 6s. 6d; or with 144 larger mahogany Cubes, 10s.—"A very ingenious and amusing manual, worthy the attention of all who are engaged in domestic or infantile education"—Wesleyan Methodist Magazine. Sold by all Booksellers, Stationers, Toymen, &c. Agents: J. Trimen, 11, Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn; Taylor and Walton, 28, Upper Gower-street; Payne and Son, 16 and 17, High Holborn; T. Edlin, 37, New Bond-street, London.

13, Great Marlborough-street, Nov. 30.
MR. COLBURN'S NEW PUBLICATIONS,
Now Ready.

MY ADVENTURES. By Col. MONTGOMERY MAXWELL, K.H., commanding the 36th Regt. Two Vols., small 8vo., with Portraits, price 21s bound.

II.

THE PALAIS ROYAL; an Historical Romance. By the Author of "Henri Quatre; or, the Days of the League," Three Vols.

III.

THE CRESCENT AND THE CROSS; or, Romance and Realities of Eastern Travel. By ELIOT WARBURTON, Esq. Two Vols., small 8vo., with Twenty-one Illustrations. 25s., bound.

IV.

HILLINGDON HALL; a Tale of Country Life. By the Author of "Handley Cross," 3 vols.—"The Author of Handley Cross is a writer of no common promise. He has a world of knowledge of life and manners, beyond what most of those now in vogue can pretend to."—Quarterly Review.

V.

STRATHERN; a Novel. By the COUNTESS of BLESSINGTON.
(In a few days.)
HENRY COLBURN, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street

MESSRS. COCKS AND CO.'S MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

MUSICAL COMPOSITION.—Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of acquiring a speedy knowledge of Harmony and Thorough Bass, should consult the unrivalled THEORETICAL WORKS, by ALBRECHTS-BERGER, the Master of Beethoven, Edler, Eybler, Franz, Fuss, Gaensbacher, J. N. Hummel, Baron Kruft, Leidesdorf, Moscheles, Preinde, Rieder, Von Seyfred, Schneider, (F.) Umlauf, Weigl, Czerny, &c., translated by A. Merrick, Esq, in 2 vols. 8vo., of nearly 1000 pages, price 42s.; Cherubini's Complete Course of Counterpoint and Fugue, translated by J. A. Hamilton, 2 vols. 8vo., 31s. 6d,; and Czerny's Royal Pianoforte School, Op. 600, dedicated to her Majesty, for Self-Tuition, 3 large folio volumes, each 31s. 6d.

CHURCH MUSIC, Edited by JOHN BISHOP, of Cheltenham:—TALLIS'S ORDER of the DAILY SERVICE, with Rubrical and other Directions, printed in red and black, in one elegant vol. 8vo., gilt edges, price only 6s.; also, Tallis's Services for Treble, Alto, Tenor, and Bass, each 2s., Organ Part, 3s; also, by J. Bishop, a splendid edition of the Messiah, from Mozart's Score, and the Creation, 2 large vols. folio, only 15s. each; the Seasons, arranged by Clementi, only 21s. (formerly 42s.); Beethoven's Mount of Olives, arranged by Warren, 12s.; and Rossini's Stabat Mater, by ditto, 15s. Catalogues of Vocal Music, Gratis and Postage Free. In the press, Boyce's Cathedral Music, by Warren.

MUSIC MADE EASY.—HAMILTON'S MINIATURE COURSE of HARMONY and COMPOSITION.—No. 1. Catechism of Thorough Bass, 2s. No. 2. Melody, Counterpoint, and Composition. No 3. Double Fugue, 2s. No. 4. Art of Writing for an Orchestra, and on playing from Score. 2s. No. 5. The Invention, Exposition, Development, and Concatenation of Musical Ideas, 3s; and his Dictionary of 2500 Musical Terms, 1s.

ORGAN MUSIC.

RINCK'S FIRST THREE MONTHS at the ORGAN, 8s.; and his Great Practical School, a new edition, by J. Bishop, 36s. Warren's Very Easy Tutor, 4s. Ditto Twenty four Psalms and Hymns, with Interludes, 6s. Bryan's 150 Interludes, 6s. Warren's Beauties for the Organ, in one vol., 21s. Viner's Organist's Library, 12s. J. S. Bach's Forty-eight Preludes, and Forty-eight Fugues, fingered by Czerny, 31s. 6d. And his Art of Fugue, by do., 21s.—London: Published only by Messrs. COCKS, 20, Princes-street Hanover-square, Music-sellers to her Ma esty.

THE ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE FOR DECEMBER.

Contents.

Fatherland. Chap II. Creation's Heir. (Illustrated by J. Brown)
Paradise Lost. By Mrs. Caroline White
Fine Arts. Bolivia. (With three Illustrations)
Travel and Talk. By Luke Roden, M.D. *Chap. I. Italy. Chap. II. Leghorn, Civita-Vecchia, and Rome. Chap. III. St. Peter's, Piazza del Popolo. The Last Hour of the Year. Chap. IV. Rome—New Year's Day. Chap. V. Convent of Ara Cœli and the Holy Bambino.* (Illustrated by Hine)
The Philosophy of Theatres. By Angus B. Reach. (Illustrated by Kenny Meadows)
Musings of a Wanderer. No. 6.
Lament
Young England and Ould Ireland. Something Strong and Sweet for the Cup of Poverty. By Doctor O'Toole, T.C.D.
The Preface Writer; or, an Adventure of Mr. Tootle and his Son *Too*! (Illustrated by Phiz)
Christmas. (With an Illustration)
Hey for the Grasshopper. An Unpremeditated *Gresham* Lecture. By Charles Whitehead
Stars! Stars!
Musings of a Wanderer. No. VII.
Abroad and at Home. By Calder Campbell
Reviews.—Illustrated London Almanack (with Illustrations); Haydon's Lectures on Painting, &c. &c.

Published at the Office, No. 111, Fleet-street.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE for DECEMBER, price 2s. 6d., contains:—1. Autumn Leaves Gathered Up. 2. Ninon the Incomparable. 3. The Three Devils. Luther's, Milton's, and Goethe's. 4. The Luck of Barry Lyndon; a Romance of the last Century. By Fitz-Boodle. Conclusion. 5. The Writings of the late John Foster. 6. Classics of the Table.—Ancient and Modern Wines. 7. Another Day at Stratford-upon-Avon. 8. A Letter from Richard Greene, Esq., to Oliver Yorke, "touching" Shakspeare's Monument at Stratford-upon-Avon. 9. Edward Murray. 10. The Other Day. 11. Ainsworth's "St. James's; or, the Court of Queen Anne." 12. British India—its State and Prospects. 13. Index.

G. W. Nickisson, 215, Regent-street, London.

THE DECEMBER NUMBER OF

COLBURN'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE and HUMOURIST, contains the following Interesting Articles:—1. A Prose Masque: Proposed for Presentation at Court, on a late occasion.—2. The Talleyrand Papers. Part IX. Madame du Barri, and Madame de *Staël*.—3. Making Presents. By Laman Blanchard, Esq.—4. The Recent Meeting of the Coinage at the Royal Mint. (Exclusive Report.)—5. Conversations with the late W. Beckford, Esq., Author of "Vathek." No. VI.—6. The Song of the Seaweed. By Eliza Cook.—7. Lights and Shades in the Life of a Gentleman on Half-pay. By W. H. Maxwell, Esq., Author of "Stories of Waterloo." No. VI.—8. Reminiscences of Talma. By One of His Friends.—9. A Duellist's Vow. A Tale for the Times.—10. The Robertses on their Travels. By Mrs. Trollope. Chapters XIX. and XX.—11. The First Meet of the Season. By the Author of "Peter Priggins" (Concluded.)—12. Voices from the Deep.—13. The Crescent and the Cross. By Eliot Warburton, Esq.

Henry Colburn, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

Just Published, Demy 4to., neatly bound in cloth, with Engravings and Diagrams, price 6s.,

THE HAND-BOOK TO THE PIANOFORTE, comprising an easy Rudimental Introduction to the study of that Instrument and Music in General; the Art of Fingering, according to the modes of the best Masters, exemplified in various Exercises, Scales, &c., in all the Major and Minor Keys; and interspersed by Relaxations from Study, consisting of Popular Melodies and Romances, and Selections from Pianoforte compositions of some of the most celebrated Masters. Also, a short and easy Introduction to Harmony or Counterpoint, and a New Vocabulary of Terms. By J. AUGUSTINE WADE, Author of "The Dwellings of Fancy;" "Songs of the Flowers;" "The Two Houses of Grenada," an Opera; "The Prophecy," an Oratorio, &c. &c.

"From the first 'example' to the last 'exercise,' everything is brought before the learner in the clearest manner, and the means of conquering each new difficulty as it arises literally placed at his fingers' ends. Indeed, after carefully digesting some sixty pages, and mastering the 'digital' and other exercises here given, he need not fear the thickest army of semi-demi-semis, or the most whimsically-noted passage of the most gifted manipulator of the key-board. The work comprises, in addition, a brief and excellent treatise on the elements of harmony, developing the laws of composition in *a simple and sound manner; and* we altogether warmly recommend the book to public favour."—Literary Gazette, October 19.

"The book now before us is the most admirable instance we have ever met with of a man acknowledged as a poet and composer condescending to construct a threshold to harmony. Mr. Wade has written the best first book we ever read."—Sunday Times.

"This is one of the best works of musical instruction which has been brought under our notice; the author unites an earnest love of music with sound knowledge of the art, and has, therefore, given a life and animation to his lessons, which relieve the dry and technical details of teaching."—The League, October 12.

"An *ingenious and tasteful work, comprehending* a large amount of information in a comparatively small space. The volume seems to us calculated to be very useful; and it is certainly ornamental also, being handsomely printed and bound, and embellished with a striking portrait of the celebrated pianist, Franz Liszt."—Watchman, October 9.

"We regard it, on the whole, as very able and useful, and recommend it to the attention of students of the Pianoforte."—John Bull, October 19.

London: Published by Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria-lane.

"Overcome Evil with Good."

In 18mo., cloth, price 3s., or bound, with gilt edges, for Christmas Presents, price 3s. 6d.

ILLUSTRATIONS of the LAW of KINDNESS. By the Rev. G. W. MONTGOMERY. With a Prefatory Address to the English reader. London: Wiley and Putnam, 6, Waterloo-place; Edinburgh: A. and C. Black; Dublin: W. Curry and Co.

TO FLUTE PLAYERS.—THE FLUTONICON, for DECEMBER, No. 133, contains Thirteen excellent Polkas. No 132 contains the Opera of Anna Bolena; 127, *Puritani*; 125, *Zampa*; 122, *Jullien's English Quadrilles, with* Variations; 117, Rossini's Stabat Mater; 110, Masaniello; 97, Norma; 96, Auber's Diamonds; 95, Sonnambula; 94, Jullien's Irish Quadrilles, with Variations. Every Number contains an Opera, or Equivalent, for Eightpence!—Sent post-free for 12 stamps, addressed to the Editor, 23, Paternoster-row.

Sherwoods; Turner, 19, Poultry.

KERR and Co. (late Lloyd), Harley-street, Cavendish-square,

Booksellers, Stationers, and Publishers.

*** Orders received for all the Foreign, Colonial, and Provincial Newspapers.

STOOPING of the SHOULDERS and CONTRACTION of the CHEST are entirely prevented, and effectually removed in Youth, and Ladies and Gentlemen, by the occasional use of the PATENT ST. JAMES'S CHEST EXPANDER, which is light, simple, easily employed outwardly or invisibly, without bands beneath the arms, uncomfortable constraint, or impediment to exercise. Sent by post, by Mr. A. BINYON, 40, Tavistock-street, Strand, London, or full particulars, on receiving a postage stamp.

BELT-BAND DRAWERS.—GENTLEMEN providing themselves with their winter underclothing, would do well to make trial of SANDLAND and CRANE'S BELT-BAND DRAWERS. They will be found greatly contributable to health and comfort, both to thin as well as stout persons, but of really essential service to those of, or inclined to the latter habit. Patterns of materials, prices, and instructions to measure, forwarded (post free) to gentlemen in the country.—SANDLAND and CRANE, 55, Quadrant.

ELECTRO-PLATING SUPERSEDED.—The POTOSIAN LIQUID SILVER, 1s. and 3s. per bottle, re-plates, in one instant, with pure silver only, the most worn or damaged plated articles, rendering them quite equal to new, at a cost of from one farthing to a few pence, for the permanent restoration of a valuable article—one-fiftieth of the price of the patent process. SMITH and Co., 281, Strand, opposite Norfolk-street. Wholesale Agents: Sutton, Bow Churchyard; Bell, Silversmith, York; Bird, Chemist, Liverpool; Woolfield, jeweller, Glasgow.—Notice, "Potosian Liquid Silver."

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are apprised that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEAS (Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate street). They are packed in showy leaden canisters, from an ounce to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale; the license is only 11s. per annum, and many, during the last nineteen years, have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without 1s. let or loss. Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) as above.

WINTER WATERPROOF WRAPPERS, GREAT COATS, OUTSIDE GARMENTS, and WINTER CLOTHING of all kinds, SHOOTING JACKETS, BERDOE'S well known FROCK, for all seasons, &c.—An extensive and superior variety of first-rate Garments of the above description, in new and greatly improved materials, adapted to every purpose, and guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever, now ready, of which an inspection is confidently invited; more than six years' extensive trial of the Advertiser's VENTILATING WATERPROOF having, beyond all contradiction, established its complete success in *rendering any garment thoroughly* impervious to the rain.—W. BERDOE, Tailor, Waterproofer, &c., 69, Cornhill (north side).

FURS.—RUSSIAN and CANADIAN FUR COMPANY, 244, Regent-street.—The Proprietors respectfully inform the nobility, gentry, and public in general, that their Stock for the ensuing season is now complete, and consists of several novelties, both continental and of their own introduction, which have met with the approbation of the highest patrons of fashion, the élite of the aristocracy. They particularly call attention to their Stock of RUSSIAN TABLE and ERMINE, which have procured for them such high reputation, and which are not to be *equalled, for quality* and price, by any other house in the world. Every kind of Fur, from the American and European Continents, may be procured at this Establishment, or, at the Manufactory, 19, Lambs-conduit street, in immense variety, twenty per cent. lower than is usually charged.—E. C. BOURNE, Managing Proprietor, Russian and Canadian Fur Company, 244, Regent-street.—N. B. Furs cleaned, altered, repaired, or exchanged. Prices of cleaning Furs, Muffs, and Boas, 2s.; Cardinals, 3s.

GUARANTEE SOCIETY, 28, Poultry, London (established by *Act of Parliament* 5th Victoria, session 1842), for providing Security for the Fidelity of Persons in Situations of Trust, where Sureties are required, on payment of an annual Premium per Cent. Capital £100,000.

Trustees.

J. Colquhoun, Esq.
Thomas Fowler, Esq.
Charles Rugge Price, Esq.
Major-General B. B. Parlby, C.B. E.I.C.

Directors.

James Colquhoun, Esq., Chairman.
Charles Saunderson, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Thomas Attree, Esq.
John Benson, Esq.
Patrick Colquhoun, Esq.
Captain John Enock.
Abraham Lindo Mocatta, Esq.
George Palmer, Esq.
Major-General B. B. Parlby, C.B. E.I.C.
Francis Lysons Price, Esq.
George Scovell, Esq.
William Slark, jun., Esq.

Auditors.—Emanuel Aguilar, Esq., H. H. Cannan, Esq., George Thomas, Esq.
Bankers.—Sir Charles Price, Bart., Marryat, Coleman, and Price, King William-street, London.
Standing Counsel.—R. Ryder Dean, Esq.
Solicitors.—Messrs. W. and S. Cotton, No. 7, Lothbury, London.

Agents.—Birmingham: Nathaniel, Lee, Esq. Bristol: Messrs. G. Edwards and Sons. Dublin: Messrs. R. Smyth, Sons, and Du Bédat. Dundee: Walter Shaw, jun., Esq. Edinburgh: Henry Callender, Esq. Glasgow: Loraine M. Kerr, Esq. Hull: Messrs. Alsop and Son. Leeds: Messrs. J. H. and G. Ridsdale. Liverpool: Messrs. Hughes and Ronald. Manchester: Samuel Taylor, Esq. Newcastle-on Tyne: F. W. Bulman, Esq. Norwich: Anthony Madders, Esq. Sheffield: Samuel Mitchell, Esq.

Forms of application, and other particulars, may be obtained at the Society's office, 28, Poultry, London; or from the agents.

By order, *THOMAS DODGSON*, Secretary.

GREAT ANNUAL CATTLE SHOW.—Gentlemen Visiting London will *find superior* Accommodation, on moderate terms, at EVANS'S HOTEL, King street, Covent-garden. Bed and Breakfast, One Guinea per Week.

ALE! ALE! ALE!—Best, Brightest, Purest, and most in esteem by connoisseurs, to be had in Eighteen or Nine Gallon Casks, at 1s.!!! per Gallon, by addressing to the John Bull Brewery Office, 20, Philpot-lane, City. Sent to any part of London carriage-free.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

DESIGNS FOR TAPESTRY.—GIBBINS, 7, King-street, St. James's square, respectfully informs the public he has just returned from the Continent with the NEWEST PAPER PATTERNS—patterns on canvass, wools, silks, and canvasses from Berlin and Vienna, which, from the low Continental prices, he can offer for sale at a great reduction in prices. An assortment of 10,000 designs for sale, and some beautifully finished specimens of needlework, *calculated for* elegant presents.—7, King-street, St. James's.

SILVER TEA and COFFEE SERVICES.—Printed lists sent gratis into the country, in answer to a paid letter, with full particulars of size weight, and price, or purchasers will find a most extensive assortment of the Silver Services in the Show-rooms. Either tea-pot sugar-basin, cream-ewer, or coffee pot, may be had separately.—T. COX SAVORY, Silversmith, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

LESSONS in the MAZOURKA, MAZOURKA VALSE, POLKA, and VALSE A DEUX TEMPS (as taught by Cellarius), by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons at all hours to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age, wishing privacy and expedition. An Evening Class on Mondays and Fridays. A Juvenile Class on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Terms may be had on application as above. The Rooms may be engaged by private parties.

EAST INDIA APPOINTMENTS.—CADETS and ASSISTANT SURGEONS appointed *to India may receive, on application to* Messrs. THRESHER and GLENNY, 152, Strand, a detailed list of the necessary OUTFIT for India, with particulars of passage, ship, the overland route, &c.—N.B. Thresher's India Gauze Waistcoats, the most essential article of India clothing, can only be procured at this establishment.—152, Strand.

BAKER'S PHEASANTRY, Beaufort-street, King's-road, Chelsea. By especial appointment, to the Queen and H. R. H. Prince Albert. Common Pheasants, for stocking Preserves, in any quantity. Also Gold, Silver, White, and common tame-bred Pheasants. A *large collection of* Water Fowl, including Black Swans, Carolina Ducks, &c. Some pure Cochin-China, Spanish, Malay Fowl, &c. And at Messrs. BAKER'S No. 3, Half-moon-passage, Gracechurch-street, City. Some pure China Pigs.

VELVET BONNETS.—At BRIGHT'S, 12, Ludgate-street, four doors from St Paul's Churchyard, Ladies purchasing their Winter Bonnets will do well to inspect the elegant Parisian Stock of Bonnets, Caps, &c. Full trimmed Silk Velvet Bonnet and Cap, 21s.; every other style proportionately cheap. Dresses made and Wedding Orders executed in the most fashionable style, with the strictest regard to economy.

DR. GRANDISON'S CHARITY PILLS.—Testimonial: The extraordinary Cure of Mrs. Griffin, of New Basford, near Nottingham, who, after above four years of dreadful nervous suffering, which Dr. Blake affirmed would end in insanity, was perfectly restored by this Medicine, after every known remedy had been resorted to in vain, can be attested, either personally or by letter, by Mr. R. Sutton, Bookseller Nottingham.

HOME FOR LITTLE BOYS.—After the Christmas Vacation there will be VACANCIES for FOUR PUPILS in a Select and Old-Established PREPARATORY SCHOOL, in the vicinity of Blackheath, where Young Gentlemen are received from 3 to 12 Years of Age, and are thoroughly grounded in French, Latin, and every useful branch of Education. The Terms Inclusive are 40 Guineas per annum. The most satisfactory References given. For Cards, address X. Y. Z., care of the Rev. H. Nicolson, 6, John-street, Adelphi.

GIBBINS' CREAM OF ROSES AND ROSEMARY.— This esteemed and elegant Article is most respectfully offered to the public, by Gibbins, Court Hairdresser and Perfumer (from Paris), 7, King-street, St. James's-square, as the most delicate and effectual Preservative of the Hair. Being a pomade it will be successfully applied in promoting its growth and luxuriance.

GIBBINS' EXTRACT OF ROSES AND ROSEMARY is a liquid made from the above-named Plants, and when applied in washing the Hair, renders it soft and glossy, or, after illness, its astringent properties prevent the Hair from falling off.

No. 7, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE, LONDON.

FURS.—SQUIRREL VICTORINES, 2s. 11½d.—BAILEY and Co. beg to announce to the Ladies and Visitors of St. Paul's Cathedral, they will offer to the public for sale on Monday next—

157 Real Racoon Victorines,		4s. 11½d.,	lined with silk.
82 French Sable	ditto	8s. 9d.,	lined and trimmed.
54 Sable Mink	ditto	8s. 4½d.,	ditto.
25 Real Siberian Squirrel	do.	5s. 11½d.	ditto.

With an endless variety of Muffs, Flat Boas, Cardinals, Victorines, Cuffs, &c. Every article warranted at the prices quoted.

Observe—BAILEY and Co., 77, St. Paul's Churchyard.

SHIRTS.—W. E. WHITELOCK, 166, STRAND, continues to pay the same liberal price for making Shirts that he has done for the last twenty years, therefore obtains the very best work. He solicits the attention of Gentlemen to those he supplies for 6s. 6d. each, including washing. They are made from Marsland's Patent Shirting, with fine Linen Fronts, and Wrists, with or without Collars; the Corazza, and other new styles; and are superior to what are usually charged 8s. 6d.; also all Linen 10s. 6d., usual price, 13s. 6d.; one sent as sample, post free, upon receipt of the amount with 1s. added as part payment of Postage. The measure requisite is the neck, chest, and wrist, tight. Gentlemen waited upon in any part of London.

MOURNING—Court, Family, and Complimentary.—The Proprietors of the London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249, Regent-street, beg respectfully to remind families requiring mourning attire, that every article (of the very best description) requisite for a complete outfit of mourning may be procured from this establishment at a moment's notice. Widows' and Family Mourning is always kept made up, and a note particularizing the mourning required, will insure immediate attention either in town or country. Ladies requiring Silks or Velvets for Dresses, Mantles, Cloaks, &c., are particularly *invited to a trial of the new Corbeau Silks* and *Velvets* introduced at this house. They will be found not only more durable, but the colour very superior, unaffected by the strongest acid or even sea-water. Black and Grey and Fancy Mourning Silks, Cashmeres, Plaids and Merinos of every description. The Show Rooms are replete with every novelty for mourning, in millinery, flowers, Tulle and Nett Sleeves, Collars Berthes, Head-dresses, trimmings, &c., &c. W. C. JAY and Co.

NOVARGENT.—COGAN and GILLO'S NOVARGENT, or SILVER SOLUTION, re-silvers worn out Plated Articles, by instantly depositing *a Coating of Pure Silver, on the surface. It is used with less* trouble than cleaning, and has been highly approved by Dr. Ryan, Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Polytechnic Institution. Sold wholesale by Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-st., London; and Joseph Rodgers and Sons, 6, Norfolk-st. Sheffield; and to be had in bottles, with full directions, at 1s. or four in one, 3s. each, of all the principal Chemists, Silversmiths, and Furnishing Ironmongers.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS;

The Genuine are all signed on the *wrapper* by the inventors, J D Cogan & R Gillo

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE.— Under the patronage of her Majesty the Queen, H. R. H. Prince Albert, the Royal Family, and Nobility.—A fragrant White Powder prepared from Oriental Herbs of inestimable virtue for strengthening, preserving, and cleansing the Teeth. It eradicates the factitious formation of tartar, and by the removal of that extraneous substance, lends a salutary growth and freshness to the gums. It removes from the surface of the teeth the spots of incipient decay, polishes and *preserves the enamel, substituting for discolour* and the aspect of impurity, the most pure and pearl-like whiteness; while, from its salubrious and disinfecting qualities, it gives sweetness and perfume to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included.

Caution.—To protect the public from fraud, the Hon. Commissioners of her Majesty's Stamps have authorised the Proprietors' signature to be engraved on the Government Stamp, thus:—A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden, which is affixed on each Box.

*** All others are Fraudulent Counterfeits!!!

COX'S PATENT SPARKLING GELATINE FOR MAKING JELLIES, BLANCMANGE, &c., stronger than Isinglass, at one-third the price, is particularly economical and convenient for the use of Families, Hotel-keepers, Invalids, and others, and a profitable article for Exportation.—Sold, in packets only, by the principal Druggists, Grocers, and Oilmen in the United Kingdom, at 9d., 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s., and 7s.; each packet bearing the Patentee's signature.—Extract from Dr. Ure's Testimonial:—"London, 9th February, 1844.—I have much pleasure in certifying that the Patent Sparkling Gelatine of Messrs. J. and G. Cox is prepared by an excellent process, which, while it preserves entire all the virtues of this alimentary substance, renders it equally pure and beautiful. Examined by chemical tests, it is *found perfectly free from acid, and fully* stronger than the best isinglass in the London market, and affords a Jelly (in a few minutes) equal in all respects to, if not richer and more crystalline than, that prepared from calves'-feet."—Agent in London, Mr. Henry Watson, No. 11, Old Fish-street, City.—Patent Gelatine Works, Gorgie Mills, Edinburgh.

WOLLASTON'S PATENT GELATINE, for immediately making Jellies or Blanc-mange, being quickly dissolved in boiling water. It is of equal strength with the finest Russian Isinglass, and perfectly free from any unpleasant taste or smell, requiring *less flavouring* than any other preparation of Gelatine or Isinglass, being a perfectly pure, colourless, and soluble substance. For Jellies, it will not be found necessary to use eggs, as passing through a flannel bag is sufficient. Invalids will find this a very nourishing and valuable restorative, from the great facility and readiness with which it is used, and not being liable to become sour so soon as isinglass.—Manufactured by Edward L. Wollaston, Dover. Sold wholesale by Messrs. Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Messrs. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; Messrs. Evans and Lercher, Bartholomew-close; Messrs. Baiss and Co., 125, Lower Thames-street; Mr. Snelling, 30, Fenchurch-street; and retailed by Mr. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Messrs. Ball, 81, New Bond-street; Messrs. Fortnum and Mason, 182, *Piccadilly*; and by all respectable Patent Medicine Vendors, Druggists, and Italian Warehousemen, in packets, at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.
Established 1823. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV.
Chairman—The Right Hon. THOMAS FRANKLAND LEWIS.
Deputy Chairman—HENRY FREDERICK STEPHENSON, Esq.

The following are among the advantages offered by this Society:—

Lower Rates of Premium than *those of any other* Office which entitle the assured to participate in the profits, and considerably lower than those of any other Mutual Assurance Society.

No Proprietary participate in the profits, the whole being divided among the Assured.

The first Bonus, in 1834, averaged £16 per cent. on the Premiums paid.
The second ditto, 1839, ditto £31 ditto since the 1st division.
The third ditto, 1844, ditto £36 ditto since the 2nd division.

In addition to which, all policies entitled to the absolute bonus, will receive a contingent prospective bonus of £1 per cent. per annum on becoming claims before 1849.

Assurances effected on the *equal scale of* premiums in the year 1844, will participate in the Bonus to be declared in 1849. CAMPBELL JAMES DOWNER, Secretary.

IMPERFECT VESTA LAMPS rendered Perfect, Free of Expense, no matter when, or of whom, purchased, by application to UPTON and Co., 33, George-street, Hanover-square, and 66, Basinghall-street, City, Lamp Manufacturers, Oil and Camphine Dealers, *Agents for Young's* Patent Vesta Lamps, &c. &c.—N.B. Merchants and the trade supplied with the most perfect Lamps on liberal terms.

CROSBY HALL VAULTS, 35, Bishopsgate-street Within. OLD BOTTLED WINES:—Port, 36s. and 42s.; Do., six years in bottle, 48s.; Do., superior draught, 28s. and 33s.; Sherries, pale and brown, 36s. and 42s.; Bucellas, 32s.; Sherry (an excellent dinner wine), 28s.; Marsala, 24s per dozen. Bottles, 2s. 6d. per dozen; hampers, 1s. per dozen. *** Marsala, per Quarter Pipe, £11 11s.

AIR GUNS and CANES.—An entirely new and further improved assortment of these portable and silently destructive weapons, now finishing by REILLY, Jun., for killing rabbits, rooks, sea fowl, &c., with ball; small birds with shot, fish with harpoons, &c., &c. We particularly invite inspection and trial on the premises, of the recently reduced size, ¾ inch diameter, under 1½lb. weight.

Reilly, Gun Maker, 316, Holborn, corner of Chancery-lane.

EDWARDS' PATENT FIREWOOD—the cheapest invention for lighting Fires. Requires only one-fourth the time. No shavings, no paper, no watching. EVERY FAMILY *SHOULD USE IT*. Directions:—Put some coals at the bottom of the grate, then the Patent Firewood; cover with coals and cinders, and light it.—Sold by all respectable Oilmen and Grocers at four for one penny. Licenses granted for provincial towns.—18, Wharf-road, City-road.

EAU DE COLOGNE, 10s. per Case of Six, or 2s. singly, which, since its first preparation, in 1709, has maintained an undisturbed supremacy over all other Distilled Compounds, can be had genuine as prepared from the original recipe, by application to H. BREIDENBACH, 38, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, and Manufacturer at Cologne. This Eau de Cologne is no spurious *imitation of Farina's*, but the genuine article itself; and, as such, defies all competition.

PARISIAN COSTUMES.—TOWNSEND'S SELECTION of PARISIAN COSTUMES for DECEMBER, price 1s., contains Four Quarto Plates, coloured, consisting of those which have most recently appeared in Paris. A reference to the back Numbers, any of which may be procured, will prove how invariably the London Fashions have been taken from these models.

Published by Simpkin and Marshall, and may be had of all Booksellers.

CUSTARDS WITHOUT TROUBLE. — ORRIDGE'S ROYAL POWDER produces a Custard of surpassing richness without a moment's trouble, neither Eggs nor Flavouring being required. This is the preparation made by HER MAJESTY'S CHEMIST. To avoid inferior articles, be particular in obtaining "Orridge's." Sold in boxes, 1s. and 2s. each, at the Manufactory, Broadway, Deptford; also by Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard, or through any Grocer, Italian Warehouseman, or Confectioner.

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, 73, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN (opposite the Marine Society), London.—G. PEACHEY, Manufacturer of Improved CABINET, COTTAGE, PICCOLO, and SQUARE PIANOFORTES. An assortment of ONE HUNDRED PIANOFORTES for general Inspection, with a variety of Second hand in good condition. Double and Single Action Harps, Seraphines, &c. Instruments tuned, repaired, exchanged, and LENT on HIRE. N.B. Packing Cases lent *free* of expence.

PRICE'S PATENT CANDLES burn without snuffing, like the finest wax, and are cheaper in proportion to the light given than the commonest tallow ones. They are sold by respectable Dealers throughout the country at or under One Shilling per lb., and Wholesale to the Trade by EDWARD PRICE and CO., Belmont, Vauxhall, and PALMER and CO., Sutton-street, Clerkenwell. Purchasers must insist upon being supplied in the shops with "PRICE'S PATENT CANDLES," or they are very likely to get some of the imitations, on account of the greater profit afforded to the dealer by these latter.

TO LOVERS and FRIENDS.—The Christmas present most likely to gratify the feelings of both, is DAWSON'S AUXILIAR FOR THE HAIR, which improves to fascination that personal ornament. It produces a graceful and durable curl, a beautiful gloss, eradicates dandriff, and restores thin, bald, or grey hair, to its youthful state; entirely superseding every other thing for the purpose.—Sold at 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., and 21s. per bottle, by Barclay, Farringdon-street; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; and most Chemists, Perfumers, &c.—Caution: Particularly ask for DAWSON'S, and observe the signature, "R. Dawson" on the envelope.

CHANDELIERS.—APSLEY PELLATT (late Pellatt and Green), Glass Manufacturer to her Majesty, Falcon Glass Works, Holland-street, Blackfriars, begs respectfully to announce that he has recently enlarged his Manufactory, and added a new Saloon to his former suite of SHOW ROOMS for the EXHIBITION of CHANDELIERS of an entirely new character, likewise engraved and cut table glass, such as he recently executed for her Majesty at the opening of the Royal Exchange; also China, Ironstone, and Earthenware, in tea, table, dessert, and ornamental goods, as well as an extensive and choice collection of Bohemian, Hungarian, and French vases, the latter selected *by Mr. Pellatt at the recent French Exposition.* On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the glass-blowing and steam-cutting works may be viewed. No connexion with any house in the City.

A BRONZED SPEAR and SCROLL FENDER for 10s.— RICHARD and JOHN SLACK, 336, Strand, opposite Somerset House, are now offering an extensive assortment of Elegant Bronzed Fenders at prices, if compared with quality, 30 per cent. under any other house. Ornamental Iron Fenders, 3 feet, 4s. 6d; 3 feet 6 inches 5s. 3d.; chamber fireirons, 1s. 9d. per set; parlour ditto, 3s. 6d.; superior ditto, from 6s. 6d. *Their stock also consists of London-made dish covers*, superior table cutlery, pure nickel silver spoons, forks, &c., and Furnishing Ironmongery of every description, every article of which is marked at such prices that will fully convince purchasers at their Warehouse of the great advantages resulting from cash payments. Their Illustrated Catalogue of prices may be had gratis, or sent post free to any part of the kingdom.—Established 1818.

NELSON'S PATENT OPAQUE GELATINE, Half the Price of Isinglass.—CAUTION: From the increasing demands for NELSON'S OPAQUE GELATINE, many spurious articles are imposed on the Public; to guard against *which, and for a protection to purchasers, it is sold in packets only,* by *most respectable* chemists, grocers, and oilmen, in town and country, at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 5s, 10s., and 15s. each packet, bearing the Patentee's signature. Extract from Dr. Ure's testimonial, June 6, 1840:—"I find Mr. G. Nelson's Patent Opaque Gelatine to be at least equal in strength and purity, if not superior, to the best isinglass, for every culinary purpose; it is entirely free from any impregnation of acid, such as I have found to exist in other kinds of Gelatine in the London market." The Opaque Gelatine is an article well adapted for hotels, taverns, cabin use and ship stores, and a safe and profitable commodity for exportation.—Emscote Mills, Warwick; and 14, Bucklersbury.

BETTS'S PATENT BRANDY CAPSULED.—Consumers of Brandy are respectfully informed that J. T. BETTS, Jun., and Co. will not be responsible for any BOTTLED BRANDY that is not protected against fraudulent substitution by the Patent Metallic Capsules, embossed with the words, "Betts's Patent Brandy, 7, Smithfield-bars." Sold by the most respectable wine and spirit merchants in town and country, at 3s. 6d. per bottle, the bottle included. Betts's Patent Brandy is used, in preference to foreign, at Guy's, St. George's, and the other principal Hospitals, &c., throughout the Kingdom. Attention is especially requested to the security afforded by the Patent Metallic Capsules. Country dealers are advertised in the provincial journals and lists of London dealers may be obtained at the Distillery, where quantities of not less than two gallons may be supplied, in bulk at 18s. per gallon, and in bottles, the case and bottles included, at 20s per gallon.—7, Smithfield bars.

OPENING of the NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.—Future English Historians have a fine field for elegant narration in recording the gorgeous spectacle of Queen Victoria opening the New Royal Exchange. The tens of thousands who witnessed this ever memorable event, when they beheld their Queen, it was as if the very windows spoke; such eager looks, such vivid, sparkling, animated eyes, gazing with rapture on the glorious scene! while the all-attractive charms of the fair actresses shone resplendent in their power, and the white and swan-like neck, the rich, luxuriant tress, and the pearly set of teeth, formed admirable trophies of the Inestimable Qualities of ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, and ROWLAND'S ODONTO. The august patronage conceded by our gracious Queen, and the several Sovereigns of Europe, together with the beauties which adorn the circles of princely and regal magnificence; and the confirmation, by experience, of the infallible efficacy of these creative, renovative Specifics, have characterised them with perfection, and given them a celebrity unparalleled. They have proved the theme of the poet; they are celebrated in the periodical literature of the whole civilised world: the lays of Byron, and the voice of the universal press, have proclaimed the incomparable virtues of the "Oil Macassar," and of its accompanying preparations.—Evening Paper.

SELF-MEASUREMENT—GREAT ACCOMMODATION.

No longer let those who are dwellers afar,
Themselves from the Warehouse of MOSES debar.
By adopting our plan, which has never a failure,
Ev'ry gentleman now may become his own tailor!

E. MOSES and SON are desirous of directing especial attention to their plan of "Self-Measurement." The extreme simplicity, and the minute exactness, of this admirable plan, are such as cannot fail to answer the purpose designed. No failure in point of fit can arise from its use; or, should anything of the kind occur, the proprietors will hold themselves responsible. Thousands are thus enabled to avail themselves of the choice Clothing of MOSES and SON, without any inconvenience arising from distance, &c. A book, with a wood-cut and full directions, may be obtained on application (gratis), and free of postage. Residents in the country cannot do better than avail *themselves of so favourable* an opportunity of purchasing at the greatest Tailoring Establishment in the Kingdom.

A new work, entitled "The Commercial Phenomenon," with full directions for Self-Measurement, on application, will be forwarded, post-free.

READY-MADE.		£	s.	d.
Beaver Taglionis	from	0	8	6
Ditto Chesterfields		0	10	6
Ditto Codringtons		0	13	6
Ditto Pembrokes, Athols, Peltoes, *and every description of* Winter Coat, handsomely trimmed		1	5	0
Boys' Winter Coats, in every style		0	8	6
Warm Winter Trousers, lined		0	4	6
Ditto Doeskin		0	10	0
Dress Coats, edged, &c.		1	0	0
Frock ditto, ditto		1	3	9
Rolling Collar Vest		0	1	9
Double-breasted ditto		0	2	6
Boys' Hussar Suits		0	17	6
Ditto Tunic, neatly braided		0	18	6

MADE TO MEASURE.		£	s.	6.
Saxe Gotha Coats, velvet collar and cuffs	from	1	18	0
Winter Coats, in every style and shape, handsomely trimmed		1	5	0
Milled Tweed Wrappers		0	17	6
Ditto, ditto, Trousers		0	8	6
Buckskin ditto		0	12	6
Doeskin ditto, any pattern		0	12	0
Best, or Dress Trousers		1	6	0
Cashmere Vest		0	7	0
Winter ditto, in endless pattern		0	8	6
Dress Coat		1	12	0
Ditto, ditto, best manufactured		2	15	0
Frock Coat		1	15	0
Ditto, the best manufactured		3	3	0
Boys' Hussar Suit		1	7	0
Ditto Tunic		1	8	0

Mourning, to any extent, can be had at five minutes' notice, at the following prices:—
Men's Suits, dress coat, vest, and trousers .. from £1 16s. 0d.
Ditto, jacket, vest, and trousers .. from £0 18s. 0d.

Important.—Any article purchased or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned.

Observe.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Woollen Drapers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen, 154, Minories, and 86, Aldgate, City, opposite the Church.

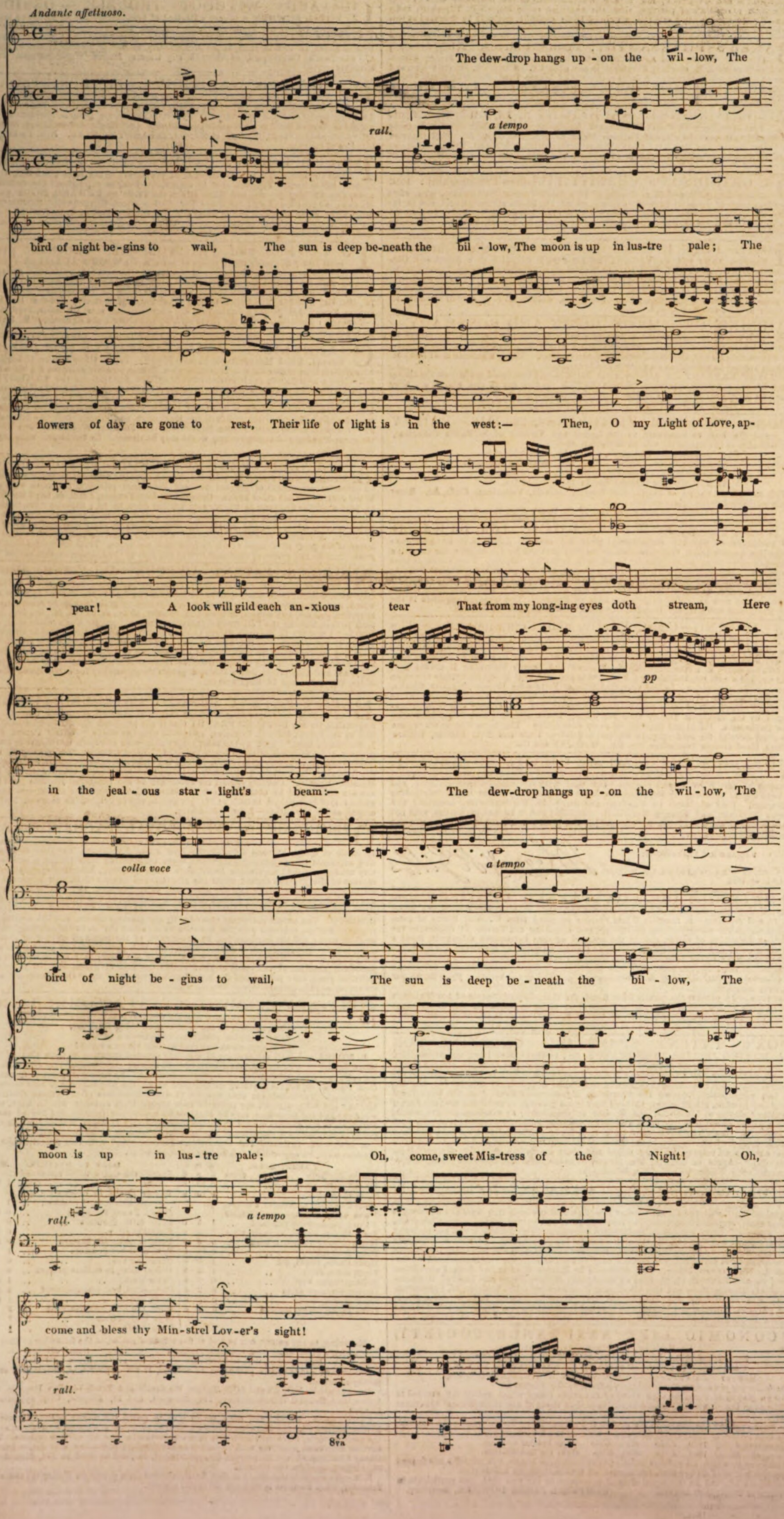
Caution.—E. MOSES and SON are obliged to guard the public against imposition, having learned that the untradesman-like falsehood of being connected with them, or it's the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connexion whatever with any other establishment; and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing, should (to prevent disappointment, &c.) call or send to 154, Minories, or 86, Aldgate, opposite the Church.

N.B.—No business transacted at this Establishment from sunset on Friday till sunset on Saturday, when business is resumed till twelve o'clock.

THE MINNESINGER'S* SERENADE.

Written and Composed

BY J. AUGUSTINE WADE.


Andante affettuoso.
The dew-drop hangs up-on the wil-low, The
rall.
a tempo
bird of night be-gins to wail, The sun is deep be-neath the bil-low, The moon is up in lus-tre pale; The
flowers of day are gone to rest, Their life of light is in the west:— Then, O my Light of Love, ap-
-pear! A look will gild each an-xious tear That from my long-ing eyes doth stream, Here
pp
in the jeal-ous star-light's beam:— The dew-drop hangs up-on the wil-low, The
colla voce
a tempo
bird of night be-gins to wail, The sun is deep be-neath the bil-low, The
p
f
moon is up in lus-tre pale; Oh, come, sweet Mis-tress of the Night! Oh,
rall.
a tempo
come and bless thy Min-strel Lov-er's sight!
rall.
8va

THE MINNESINGER'S SERENADE.

(Continued.)

And when upon thy beauty gazing,
  I'll think there's nought on earth beside,
That's worth thy Minnesinger's praising,
  Thou'll be his only joy and pride;
My spirit shall not else rejoice
  Than in thy smile and in thy voice:—
Then, O my Light of Love, appear!
A look will gild each anxious tear

That from my longing eyes doth stream,
Here in the jealous star-light's beam:—
The dew-drop hangs upon the willow,
  The bird of night begins to wail,
The sun is deep beneath the billow,
  The moon is up in lustre pale;
Oh, come, sweet Mistress of the Night!
Oh, come and bless thy Minstrel Lover's sight!

---

* The *Minnesingers,* which literally signifies *love-singers,* flourished in Germany contemporaneously with the eminent Troubadours of Provence, Castile Catalonia, and Italy.

NEW MUSIC.

That's my Marquesa, a Seguidilla, written and sung by Mr. C. Mathews; the music partly composed and adapted by T. German Reed. Reed and Sons, High-street, Islington.

A very pleasant melody, well harmonised. The different accents, however, on the words "*Marquesa*" and "*Rosa,*" mar the rhymth, and make more nonsense of the words than they would have otherwise proved to be. We never heard of doves having blue eyes before Mr. Mathews informs us of the fact (?) in the second verse of this Seguidilla; and, moreover, we do not think that they are to be often found in Spain,

'Mongst the Moor-tinted maidens of that clime.

CHESS.

To Correspondents.—*Many thanks to J. Kling, Esq., for his problems.*

"*A Lover of Chess*" *and* "*Rook.*"—*The Chess Studies by George Walker is published at* 10*s.* 6*d.*

"*M. L. C. C.'s*" information *is correct. The problem is by* "*Greco,*" *and was not quoted as an original problem.*

"*A. B. C.*"—*The King cannot castle when in check.*

The following game played at Vienna between Napoleon and the Automaton Chess Player must be considered more as a curiosity than as an example of a well contested game. Judging from the specimen before us, the great general does not appear to have been very *au fait* at this mimic game of war. Contrary to the rule laid down by the proprietor of the Automaton, Napoleon, who played with the black pieces, insisted on having the first move.

	BLACK.	WHITE.
1.	K P 2 sq	K P 2 sq
2.	Q to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd
3.	K B to Q B 4th	K Kt to B 3rd
4.	K Kt to King's 2nd	K B to Q B 4th
5.	Q Rook's P 1 sq	Q P 1 sq
6.	Castles	Q B to adv. K Kt 4th
7.	Q to her 3rd	K Kt to K R 4th
8.	K R P 1 square	Q Bp takes Kt
9.	Q takes Bp	K Kt to adv. K B 4th
10.	Q to King's sq	Q Kt to adv. Q 4th
11.	K Bp to his Q Kt 3d	K Kt takes adv. K R P (checks
12.	K to Rook's 2nd	Q to adv. K R 4th
13.	K Kts P 1 sq	Q Kt checks K and Q
14.	K to his Kt 2d	Kt takes Q checking
15.	Rook takes Kt	Q to adv: K Kt's 4th
16.	Q P 1	Bp takes K B P
17.	Rook to his sq	Queen takes Kt's P and checks
18.	King to his B'sq	Bp to adv. Q 4th
19.	King to his 2d	Mate in four moves

Solution to our last.

	WHITE.	BLACK.
1.	Q to adv. K's sq checking	K to R 2nd
2.	Q Rook to adv. Q Kt 2nd and checks	Queen covers
3.	K Rook checks at adv. K Kt 2d	Queen takes K Rook
4.	Queen checks at adv. K Kt 3d	King to Rook's sq *
5.	K B P takes Q and checks.	King to Kt's sq
6.	K R P 1 sq and mates.	

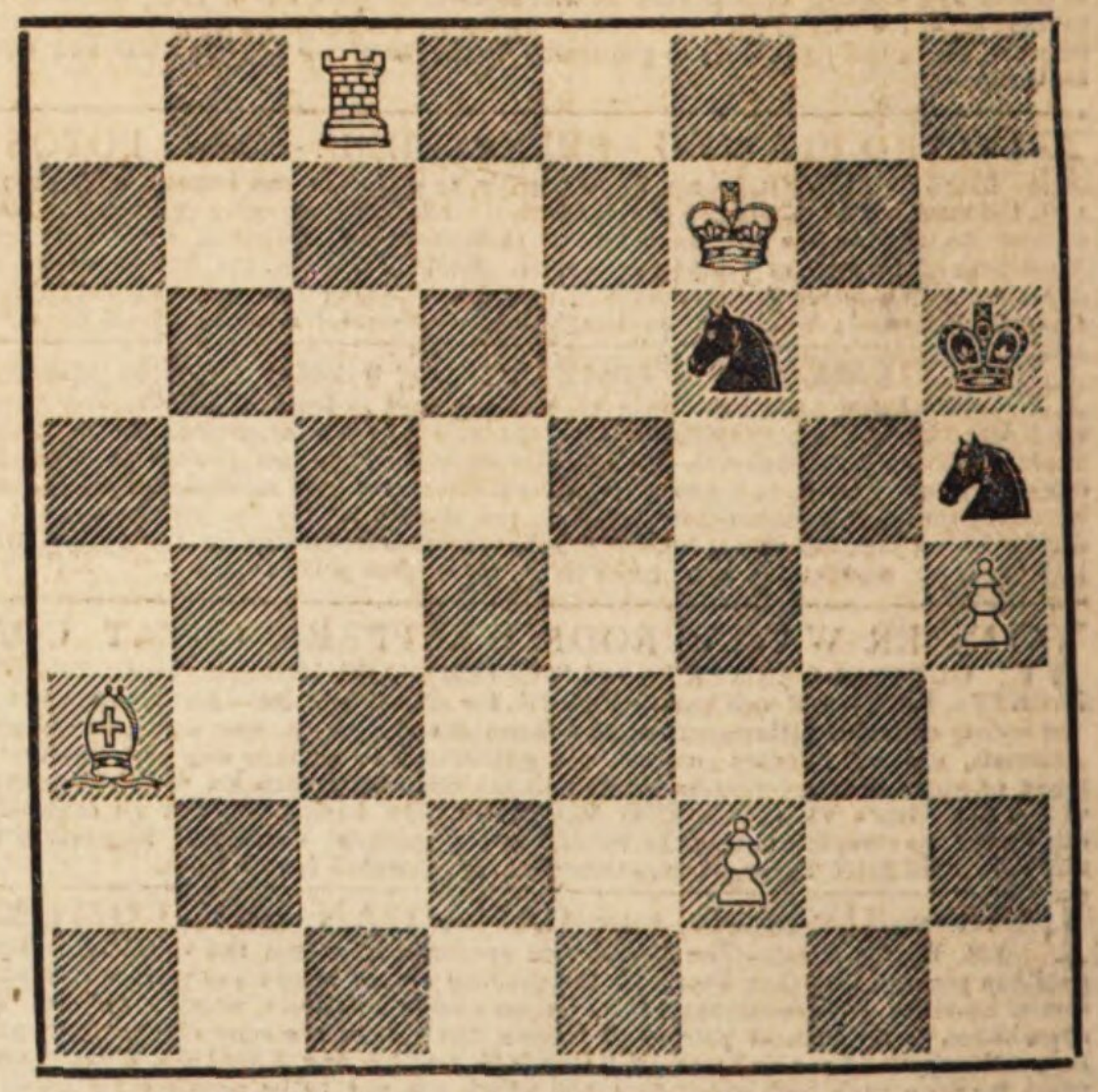
* If King moves to Kt's square, white moves K R P 1 sq and mates with K B's Pawn.

Problem.

(From "La Palamede." *Number just received)*

White to mate in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

The Solution in our next.

N.B. a Problem by J. Kling, Esq , will appear in the next number.

Reduction of Postage between England and Belgium.—The *Gazette* of Tuesday contains a Treasury warrant for the reduction of postage between England and Belgium, in pursuance of the treaty recently entered into with that country. After the 1st of December there is to be one uniform postage of 8d. on all letters sent from this country to Belgium, not exceeding half an ounce in weight. Letters may be pre-paid or not, at the option of the sender, but such sender is not to have the option of paying the British postage thereof only, and leaving the foreign postage to be paid in Belgium. The same postage is to be charged on letters transmitted between any part of the United Kingdom and the Colonies through Belgium. The charge is to be progressive for letters exceeding half an ounce. British newspapers may be sent from the United Kingdom to Belgium free. On newspapers published in Belgium, and sent thence direct to any part of the United Kingdom, the charge is to be 1d. each. There also is to be the following charges:—Printed prices-current, commercial lists, and courses of exchange published in the United Kingdom, and sent thence direct to Belgium, 1d. each; printed prices-current, commercial lists, and courses of exchange published in Belgium, and sent thence direct to any part of the United Kingdom, 1d. each.; British newspapers sent from the United Kingdom to her Majesty's colonies, or foreign countries, through Belgium, 2d. each.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, November 30, 1844.

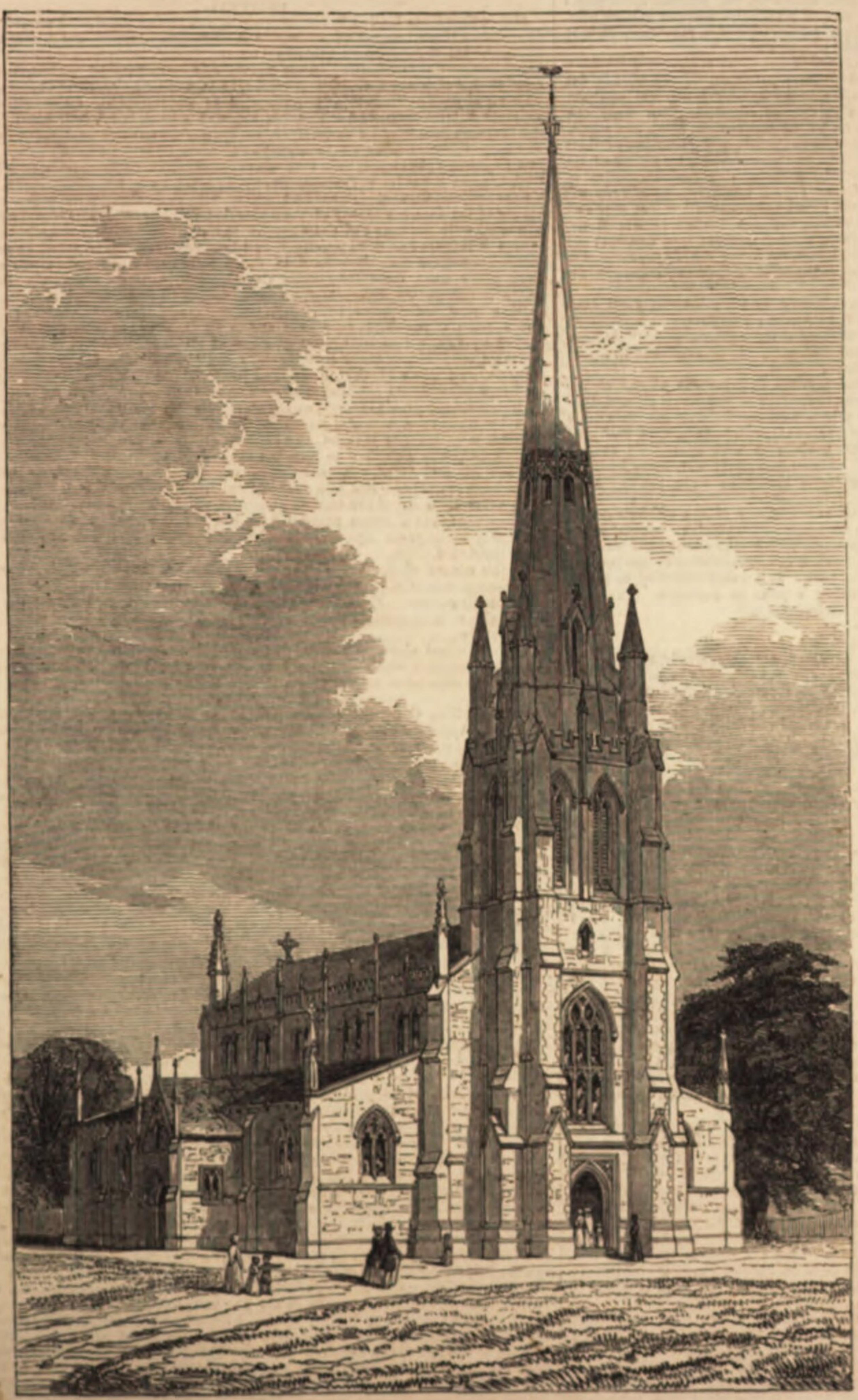
THE ILLUSTRATED
LONDON NEWS.

No. 136.—Vol. V.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1844. [Sixpence.

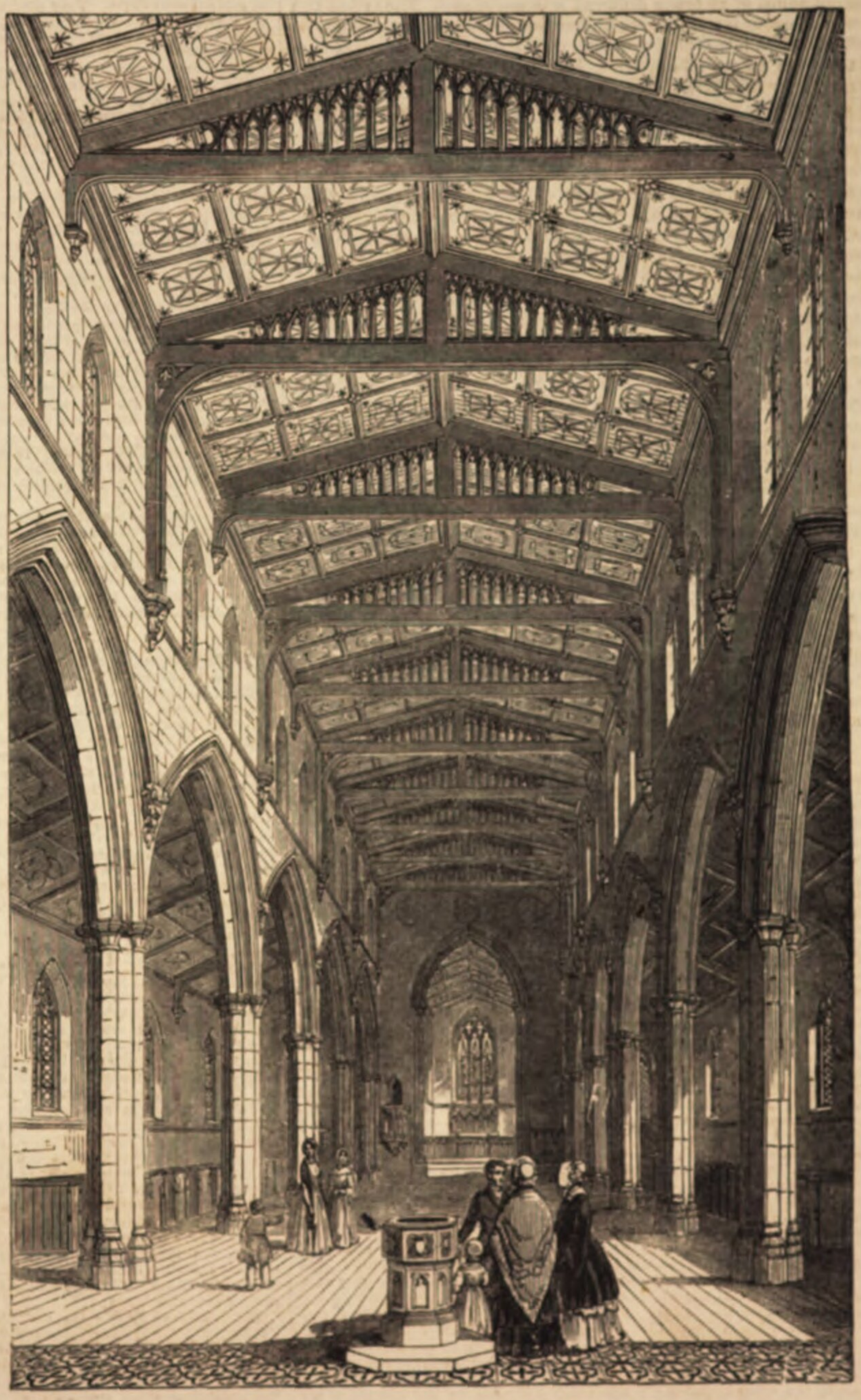
DIVISIONS IN THE CHURCH.

IN PROPORTION as the attacks on the Church from without have diminished in number and virulence, its divisions have multiplied within. A few years ago it had to encounter the agitation against tithes; that somewhat settled, or at least abated in virulence, by the Tithe Commutation Act, it had to meet the excitement of the church-rate question, which was at one time made one of the watchwords of party, and had, like all other questions, its champions and martyrs. That storm, too, has blown over; there was never, probably, for the last half century, a period at which the Church of England had so little to battle with in the shape of active enmity. But in another direction the prospect is less satisfactory. Within the Church, there is dissension, uncertainty, confusion; opinions are in the full career of conflict; practices co-exist that are widely different; and, unless some authority is brought to bear on the questions that agitate the hierarchy of the English Establishment, there is no slight danger, at no distant time, of a complete division.

The section of the Church—for we dislike the word party in connection with such a subject—that has received the designation of Puseyite, sprang from the endeavour of a few conscientious clergymen to awake within the Establishment a more lively attention to the duties that devolve upon it, and to oppose a bolder front to the advances of dissent. It was, in fact, a revival. Much piety, much learning, undoubted zeal, were brought to the task, and had these been wisely directed, the result would have been one of more unmingled good than that which has actually been effected. But the piety and learning that could not be denied them had been excited and nourished among the works of men of other ages, and had grown more familiar with the practices of the past than they were with the requirements of the present. They attached over-much importance to outward forms and practices, seeing in them that significance and force which questionless did once exist, but which had long departed; and, noting this, they fell into the error of believing, that to revive those forms and observances would revive the spirit also from which they sprang. They failed in what they intended, and succeeded to an extent they probably did not dream of, in what they perhaps never meant. The people were startled by the revival of things so long forgotten as to be quite obsolete, and alienated from the reformed Church by practices that had so strong a likeness to those of Rome. On the other hand, those who had let their minds dwell on these forms, as ministers of them, became captivated by their symbolism, and became equally estranged from the Reformed Establishment, but in another direction. They were attracted towards the Church of Rome, and many, as it is known, openly became members of that body. So difficult is it to say to the mind when launched on any course of inquiry, thus far shalt thou go and no farther. This is the danger of reviving usages more or less kindred to another faith, and from it has arisen all the difficulties that now beset the Establishment. And that revival has been accompanied by other manifestations which, to large numbers of reflecting persons, were more alarming. The publications of the Oxford school were an evident bridging over of the gulf, between the Anglican Church and that of Rome—a gulf which, as long as either Church remains what it really is, can never be closed, the difference being one of essence and principle, not of forms or observances. These, in whatever shape they have appeared, have had one tendency, visible in many of the "Tracts for the Times," in more than one sermon, and in all the "Lives of the



ST. MARY'S NEW CHURCH, HERNE HILL.



INTERIOR OF ST. MARY'S NEW CHURCH, HERNE HILL.

Saints," which, long ago abandoned as legends only, have been revived as authentic, and are now held up as examples. The general impression to be derived from them is, that the authors and compilers, or editors, regard the reformation as an evil, cast a "longing, lingering look" towards Rome, and believe it to be even now a kind of fountain of truth,—of that truth which it was the belief of the Reformers could only be found in the Scriptures. These views are supported by the effect of the practice, the importance they attach to forms, their insisting on the wearing of the surplice in preaching, the changing of the communion table to an altar, the lighting of tapers, the revival of the offertory, and many other points which, if not directly popish, have a papistical tendency.

The effect of all this is the reverse of what is, perhaps, intended There are many things in which the people now will not let the clergy think for them, and believing that much of what we have pointed out is vain and empty and not essential, they are shocked and estranged. Hence arise bickerings and differences between the pastor and the flock—between those who should be of one accord. The parishioners, startled at some innovation, remonstrate; they are answered that the rubric or the practice of the Church warrants it; but the rubric has in many points become a dead letter; whole generations of Bishops and Priests have passed away, knowing it is to be presumed what the usages of the Church were, and have not thought of reviving them; the plain, but reverend and impressive service of our Church, united as it is to its beautiful Liturgy, has been, as we are accustomed to it, from time immemorial.

The people, therefore, unsatisfied with the answer of the clergyman, appeal to the Bishop; and at this point the greatest anomaly and difficulty connected with the whole question begins to be visible. If all these usages were essential, and if the neglect of them was a culpable omission, who should have pointed out the error, and pressed for a stricter observance of them, but the Bishops, the Episcopi, the overseers of the Church? If they are not essential, why insist on them now to the creation of much bitterness and unseemly contention? The heads of the Church appear, with respect to this question, to have been the last to pay attention to it; while the inferior clergy went through the ritual according to the usual form, they were never blamed for neglect, nor told they were coming short of the duty incumbent on them. But when the innovations they introduce begin to excite remark, and the Bishops are appealed to decide, the latter seem to have no fixed rule or principle to guide them; the clergy were right while they accepted things as they were; when they change them—without Episcopal authority—they are right also. The difference between the Bishops themselves is little less remarkable than that between the clergy and the people. One Bishop gives his opinion on the point of candles and surplices, and turning to the East, in such a manner as to compromise the dispute on all of them—not settle it. Another decides at once, and absolutely, that the innovations are right; yet, as a priest, he himself for the greater part of his life must have discharged the duties of his ministry in ignorance, at least in non-observance, of the very practices he now insists on so strongly, that he would not scruple to sanction his clergy in wearing the Alb! Another dignitary of the Church may be found, who evidently thinks these things vain and empty, and nothing worth. Yet all these are members of one body, governed by one code of articles, one rule, one rubric, which cannot admit of so many different interpretations. The evil of this discrepancy in matters of the highest importance is beginning to be felt, and with it is seen the nature of the remedy. The Bishop of Exeter has addressed a letter to his clergy, on what he well describes as "the diversity of practice in the worship of Almighty God, which, in concurrence with other unhappy causes, has threatened to involve us in a state of painful, I had almost said perilous, disunion." He has called together the General Chapter of his Cathedral, and sought their advice in the matter, and the result is, that he advises the clergy of his diocese to refrain from further change till time has been given to collate what is the practice of the several deaneries, with the view of establishing a general uniformity. But one diocese is not a whole kingdom, and it is over the whole kingdom that the evil is spreading. Unless the Bishops are content to give full scope to what their Right Reverend Brother of Exeter describes as "the fatal consequences of change, introduced, as it has elsewhere been, by private individuals, whether from simple desire of novelty, or as part of a systematic attempt to bring back our Church nearer to the corrupt usages from which it was reformed," they must determine what the practice of the Church really is, and not leave it to the caprice of individuals who have lost in the study of the Folios of the Fathers, all recollection that there has been such an event as the Reformation. At the point at which we have arrived a convocation of the heads of the Church seems to be the only remedy. There is some doubt whether the Bishops can meet as a body; but, from the urgency of the case, they must at all hazards try if under our Constitution they have really less power than any other men engaged in one common object. The alternative is an endless series of disputes, with the necessity of Episcopal interference in every separate case, or allowing those who are infected with an overstrained admiration of the forms of the Romish ritual to introduce them little by little, till Churchmen are driven to become Separatists, or to take refuge in the arms of Dissent. The house that is divided against itself cannot stand.

ST. MARY'S NEW CHURCH, HERNE HILL, DULWICH.

This highly-embellished structure (from the designs of Messrs. Stevens and Alexander) has just been completed, and will very shortly be consecrated for divine service. Although it is not, as regards extent, comparable with some of the magnificent ecclesiastical edifices throughout the country, this new church, in ornamental beauty, may indeed be said to stand unrivalled. It occupies a commanding position on Herne Hill, near Dulwich and Camberwell; and its fine tower and spire are very effective, for a considerable distance. Throughout the whole structure, ancient architecture has been strictly adhered to. The style is that which is technically called the perpendicular Gothic, somewhat resembling that of the fifteenth century.

Through the liberality of the wealthy and respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood, the architects have been enabled to complete the interior decorations on a truly superb scale. The whole of the windows have been filled with stained glass—almost the only example in modern church building. The eastern window has emblems of the four Evangelists; the north and south have the arms of the Archbishop, the Bishop, and the Vicars of Camberwell and Lambeth. The west window bears the arms of her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and her Majesty the Queen Dowager. The aisle windows presented by the subscribers are emblazoned most richly with their arms. The fittings are low seats of polished oak, constructed after the ancient method, in lieu of pews. The principal passages and the chancel are paved with encaustic tiles of various colours; and the steps to the chancel are of a most elaborate and beautiful design, in porcelain, on which the arms of those who have subscribed £100, or upwards, are emblazoned. The Lord's Prayer, Belief, and Commandments, are beautifully written in illuminated characters upon porcelain slabs; and the panels of the pulpit are filled with paintings of the Evangelists, St. Peter, St. Paul, &c. The whole of the tile and porcelain work is the gift of Mr. Garrett, of the firm of Copeland and Garrett, of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

The tile work is a very fine specimen of art, and is the first of the kind ever executed. The whole of the ceiling is divided into panels, by moulded beams and Gothic tracery. After the ancient manner, the beams are decorated with scriptural texts, in illuminated characters; and the panels of the ceiling are painted with elaborate designs of Gothic character. Notwithstanding this abundance of colour and decoration, the general effect is solemn and subdued, arising from the equal distribution of the rays of light from the stained glass; and although the appearance is at first apparently gloomy, everything is efficient for the solemn purposes of worship. A good effect has been produced by placing the organ in a recess in the north aisle; and still more by the absence of all galleries, so that the design of the interior is complete and unbroken. The pulpit is also situate in accordance with the ancient custom: its exterior is of stone' a portion being rough, and hammer-dressed.

The principal features of the exterior of the church are a lofty stone tower and spire. The general dimensions of the body are 80 feet long, by 50 feet wide; the total length is 120 feet. Accommodation is afforded for upwards of 700 persons. The total funds have been provided by private subscription, with the exception of a donation from the Church Commissioners. The original estimated cost was £4500, exclusive of all the ornamental work, stained glass, &c., for which sum the church has been built. The presents of ornamental work have been extremely numerous.

From the contiguity of the structure to the metropolis, it will, no doubt, be an object of curiosity for some time to come.

The Church has been entirely completed for the last three or four weeks, and the delay in the consecration, which the architects ascribe to a dispute respecting the endowment, has caused much disappointment. Several members of the nobility have expressed their intention of witnessing the ceremony.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

Much interest has been created by the performance of three new choruses for female voices, composed by Rossini, of which, the first two were written by him at the age of twenty. The execution of this new work of the great *maestro* took place at a musical *soirée*, given by one of the principal editeurs de musique, for this purpose. M. Henri Herz presided at the piano, and the audience consisted of some of the principal artists in Paris. What attracted most attention at this *soirée* after the *morceaux* themselves, were two portraits of the immortal composer—one a picture by Scheffer, the other, a bust by the sculptor, Bartolini; the latter taken when in the full vigour of youth, displaying him young, handsome, animated, and witty; the other, in later years, old, morose, and with that expression of care, which years and experience have given him.

Constant interchange of presents takes place betwixt Queen Victoria and Louis Philippe. A *fête* has just been given at the Royal Park of Raincy, to celebrate the arrival of some superb cows, and a Durham bull, as a present from your Queen.

You have doubtless heard of the Sclavonian prophet, Towiausky, whose mystical fancies and questionable auguries have involved him more than once with the tribunals of justice. Another of his doctrines has just been revealed by a professor of the French college, which deifies Napoleon, supposing him to preside, as a mysterious spirit, over the destinies of man. Towiausky has till now inhabited Switzerland, where he made a daily pilgrimage to the tomb of the great Kosciusko, and where he was surrounded by a crowd of disciples. He has now just left that country for Belgium, where he is followed by his absurd, but unhappy proselytes. He has some in Paris much wiser; they follow him, but in imagination alone. Our "France of 1830," who stirred up the Poles to revolt, alas! now only affords them in adversity barren sympathy.

The anniversary of the Polish Revolution has just been celebrated, by a ceremony at which Prince Czartoriska presided. The speech of the Prince on this occasion was a model of simple eloquence, and moved the auditors to tears.

A dinner was given on St. Hubert's Day, by all the most distinguished huntsmen in Paris, in honour of the patron of the chase. On this occasion the centre of the table was occupied by a stuffed stag, killed by the editor of the *Journal des Chasses.*

A fertile subject of pleasantry—of satire, but bereft of its sting—with the Parisians, is the amount of duty which, from the recently published reports of taxes, appears to be paid by M. Guizot in his own *arrondissement* which elects him deputy to the Chamber. No more than twenty-five centimes (twopence halfpenny) is his assessment! It must be remembered, however, that in other *arrondissements* he pays something more. However, to the eternal glory of M. Guizot, he is remarkably poor in spite of so many high offices he has held and so many opportunities of making a fortune like his political rivals—at the expense of the State. I have often seen him in his present palace in his most palmy hours. But even in the Senate, where in France he is unrivalled, I have never been so struck by the innate greatness of the man as in the little apartment he has occupied for years in the Rue Ville l'Eveque, when driven from power. The apartment is so small, there is scarce room to turn round in the area left by the piles of books and papers, and the court yard is in ruins; but you may see within the noblest work of God, an honest man, and the light of genius sheds its glory on all around.

Our popular writers evince an inclination to divide in two classes, and to place themselves in the ranks either of *feuilleton* novelists or of imitators of Boileau. They dart their satire in every direction, *à tout propos*, and very often on the most absurd and false grounds. Witness the late diatribe of the well-known poet, M. Barthelemy, against your country. This gentleman having received assistance from Government twelve years ago, on condition of never attacking it again, has just recommenced his periodical sarcasms, which are read with the avidity with which, unhappily for human nature, such publications are sure to be greeted everywhere. They give occasion, moreover, for general discussion: one answers his attacks, another accuses him of treachery, another praises him, another exalts him to the skies—in fact, he has done what is always acceptable to the Parisians—he has given them something to talk about.

Letters from Rome mention the death of one of the most eccentric celebrities of that city. A poor workman, by name Filippo Theodoli, of the Strada dei Bianchi, had for 20 years past amused the whole town by the *cazzi* and the drolleries of his wooden performers at the Teatro dei Baratini. He made his puppets the vehicle of jokes innumerable on all the personages, great and small, in Rome, and more than once had been sent to the Castle of St. Angelo to reflect on the impertinent liberties he had taken with the great names, by means of his wooden representatives—who were the worthy heirs or rivals of the statue of Pasquinore in the Piazza, on whose pedestal, for six centuries, have been inscribed the epigrams and satires against the Papal Governments of the wits and wags of Rome. The highest classes of society did not disdain to attend the performances at the Burratini, and a certain French prelate was amongst the most assiduous of the spectators. Theodoli received from the *Impresario* five francs for every five evenings, in which he engaged to amuse the company for three hours!

Paul Delaroche, who has acquired such celebrity by his picture of Lady Jane Grey, has just finished a portrait of the Pope; at the last sitting, his Holiness made him a very brief compliment, and, looking at the canvass, said, "*Almeno dico qualche cosa.*"—("At least, I say something.") It is said that this portrait is intended for the Queen of the French.

You have heard how insurrection for four months laid low the glories of the Polytechnic. Our Parisian youths are much interested in the issue of a melancholy event which occurred a short time since—another effect of the disorderly spirit which reigns amongst the pupils of the great Polytechnic, that has produced so many men of science. In the idle hours that have ensued its closure by Government, one of the students killed another in a duel; and, being brought before the tribunal, and acquitted, he has been remanded upon the appeal of the Attorney-General.

A most amusing spectacle strikes you on crossing any of the toll-bridges in Paris. Crowds of passengers are seen at all hours waiting at the toll-gates for the receipt of the five centimes (one halfpenny), which they are obliged to pay, in order that they may obtain restitution, in case the termination of the lawsuit now pending should abolish the payment of tolls. It is a sort of lottery, in which they put a halfpenny for the chance of drawing a prize in damages. Anything for excitement, is the motto of our volatile Parisians.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers, as might have been expected, are exceedingly annoyed at the recent attacks of Mr. O'Connell upon the French, and against Louis Philippe, and even the Republican and most violent prints condemn him in unmeasured terms. The condition of Spain occupies much of the attention of the Parisian journalists, who condemn in an indignant and feeling strain the recent sanguinary conduct of the Spanish Government. Under the head of Spain will be found an account of the atrocious executions of the son of Zurbano and other persons, which have elicited the generous sympathies of our contemporaries.

The *Journal des Debats* contains an extract of a letter from Naples, dated Nov. 26, which gives an account of the celebration of the marriage of the Duke d'Aumale to the Princess of Salerno, which took place on the previous day, in the chapel of the palace, with great pomp. The Duke d'Aumale, accompanied by the French Ambassador, the Duke de Montebello, arrived at the palace about ten o'clock, and soon afterwards the civil contract was signed in the presence of the King and Queen of Naples, and other parts of the Royal family, the Prince de Joinville, &c The chapel where the marriage ceremony was celebrated was brilliantly illuminated. After the accustomed forms, the Duke d'Aumale and the Princess of Salerno approached the altar. The Grand Almoner having asked the Duke d'Aumale if he consented to take the Princess Marie Caroline-Augusta de Bourbon, Princess of the Two Sicilies, as his lawful wife, replied in French in the affirmative. The Grand Almoner put the question to the Princess if she would take for her lawful husband Prince Henri-Eugene-Philippe Louis d'Orleans, Duke d'Aumale, son of the King of the French, and the Princess leaned forwards towards their Majesties, then towards her august parents, as if to ask their consent. The King and the Prince of Salerno having made a sign of approval, the Princess replied in Italian *voglio*. The Archbishop then said a prayer, and when the ring had been placed on the finger of the bride, the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale returned to their places. There was a grand gala at the Theatre de San Carlo in the evening.

The *Moniteur* contains an ordinance, stating that, "in consequence of various mournfully celebrated trials which have taken place for some years past," a commission is appointed to examine into the question whether the selling of arsenic may not be entirely prohibited without detriment to medicine and trade. The commission is to consist of MM. Gay Lussac (President), Roard, Dumas, Payen, Orfila, Yvart, Bussy, de Roulz Lemire, Meilheurat, and Senac. The preamble to the ordinance adds, that the Academy of Medicine, the College of Pharmacy, the Council of Public Health, and the Commission of Arts and Manufactures have already been consulted as to the means of altering the colour and external character of arsenic in such a way as to render the use of it difficult for criminal purposes, without immediate detection on the part of those to whom it is to be administered.

The *Gazette de France* says:—"News was received a few days back from Tahiti, which the Ministry has not dared to publish. The restoration of Queen Pomare was therein announced, and it was stated that the event took place in the midst of disquieting demonstrations. As was to be expected, the French were in consternation, and the English missionaries exhibited an insulting joy. The despatches which contained the orders of our Government were taken out by an English vessel, and this circumstance, it is said, has augmented the humiliation and discouragement of our seamen. At the moment when this intelligence left the island, a great fermentation reigned there, and grave complications were apprehended."

SPAIN.

Our letters from Spain give the details of the barbarous execution of Zurbano's son and brother-in-law, Juan Martinez, and two servants, at Logrono, on the 25th ult. It appears that the most urgent appeals were made to the Government for clemency; but, so far from listening to them, General Oribe was dismissed from his command only for suspending the execution. The Madrid correspondent of the *National* gives the following affecting account of the circumstances. His letter is dated the 25th ult.:—

"The Government has just caused General Oribe to be deprived of his command of Logrono, for not having immediately shot Zurbano's brother in law and son, after having merely proved their identity. Oribe is not suspected of compassion, but he was on the spot; he saw what interest Zurbano's relations excited in that country, where the services rendered, in the name of Isabella, by all his family, were well remembered. Men of all ranks and all opinions had besought the execution to be deferred, and the prisoner's wife had proceeded without delay for Madrid, accompanied by a deputation from the town and province, who went with her to implore the Royal clemency. A most heart-rending scene took place on this occasion. At the moment when the two Queens were leaving the palace, the young wife of Benito Zurbano threw herself at their feet, and, with her eyes streaming with tears, and her voice broken with sobs, prayed and supplicated them at least to spare the life of a being so dear to her. The deputation joined in her request, and from the whole group arose expressions of the liveliest grief. All the persons who stood around appeared most deeply affected. The Queen Mother, it must be acknowledged, could not behold such a spectacle without feeling a strong emotion; but her daughter, the worthy daughter of Ferdinand, remained cold and unmoved as a statue. Neither the *cries* and despair of the poor woman at her feet, nor the supplication of the inhabitants of Logrono, nor the pity which for a moment affected her mother's soul, nor the emotion of the bystanders, could even cause a palpitation in this wretched creature's heart, who contented herself with drily replying to the unfortunate wife, 'The Council will decide on the request.' The Council accordingly assembled; and, to be present, Narvaez interrupted the pleasure which he was enjoying at Carabanchel with the illustrious Munoz. No delight in Narvaez's mind is equal to that of ordering an execution. He, therefore, hurried in, and after the Council orders were dispatched, at the same time, for the dismissal of Oribe and for the execution of Zurbano's son and brother-in-law! Again blood! Always blood! They will spill it until its fumes suffocate them! Oribe, besides, is not the only one deprived of his post."

Benito Zurbano was a young man, aged 28, esteemed in the army, in which he held the rank of major.

The following are the circumstances out of which the arrest of Benito Zurbano was made. General Ruiz, Colonel Gavila, and the Commandant Casanova, were arrested at the moment they were again crossing the frontier. They arrived at nine o'clock in the evening of the 24th ult. at Oleron, where they are detained. During the night of the 20th ult. Zurbano and the horsemen who accompanied him endeavoured to penetrate into the village of Mansanares. The inhabitants received them with a fire of musketry. It was in consequence of this affair that the insurgents abandoned their arms and horses, and the eldest son of Zurbano (Benito), his brother-in-law (Martinez), and two servants, were captured.

Of General Zurbano himself there is no certain intelligence.

The Madrid news is to the 27th ult. The *Gazette* publishes an account that the second son of Zurbano, with seven other individuals, had delivered himself up to a detachment of the troops sent in pursuit of him. The faction of Leche, in Upper Aragon, it says, has been obliged to disperse before the Queen's troops, and to take refuge in France.

In the sitting of the Chambers, articles 25 to 37 of the Reform Bill had been adopted.

It is stated that Narvaez was created a grandee of Spain, with the title of Duke of Ardoz, on the same evening that he gave the ball to her Majesty. The following anecdote is related on the subject:—It appears that, after several preparations had been made for the Queen's appearance at the festivity, a scruple of conscience suddenly struck the Marquesa de Santa Cruz, who informed her Majesty that it was a horrible violation of etiquette for the Queen of Spain to visit any subject under the rank of grandee, and she feared that such a shocking occurrence would be attended with the most frightful consequences. On hearing this interruption to her amusements, the Queen began to get into bad humour; and in a fretful manner told her *camerista* that she should have thought of telling her so before, and that rather than miss the opportunity of diverting herself, she would create Narvaez a grandee of Spain on the spot. The Marquesa wished for nothing better; the matter was soon got over, and before the Queen stepped into her carriage, the "Hero of Torrejon" was a grandee of the first class and Duke of Ardos! The affair had previously been arranged between Narvaez and the Marchioness.

The court-martial appointed to try General Araoz, at Cadiz, for participation in the late conspiracy, having found him guilty, orders were sent from Madrid on the 24th to execute the sentence.

PORTUGAL.

Our letters from Lisbon to the 27th ult speak of the continued success of the Ministry. The Chamber of Peers, by a majority of eight, has passed the bill declaring all the edicts of the Government, twenty-nine in number, promulgated during the prorogation of the Cortes, and consequently without the sanction of the Legislature—laws in force from the date of their promulgation. The twenty-nine "laws" were presented to the Chamber *en masse*, and all separate examination and discussion opposed successfully by Cabral. Thus the Ministry may now be considered as having triumphed over all opposition and as perfectly secure for some time to come.

A frightful calamity by fire took place in Lisbon on the 21st ult., attended with the loss of twelve or fourteen lives. The fire broke out in the lower part of a house in the Rua Madalena, and spread with such rapidity as to prevent the escape of the families of any of the upper floors by the stairs. The inhabitants, however, were informed of their danger in sufficient time to have effected their escape, if ladders had been procured, and two were standing in the public square in the immediate neighbourhood of the fire, where some government works were going on. Repeated applications were urgently made to the officer on guard in the square, for permission to take away these ladders, and these applications were barbarously refused. The unfortunate inmates of the burning house were at the windows of the rooms in front of the house, shrieking and calling in vain for assistance for upwards of an hour. At length ladders were procured, and two or three persons were saved by the intrepidity of a French resident, and some of the officers and crew of a French vessel of war that is stationed here, whose conduct is deserving of the highest praise, as was that of an Englishman, who rendered essential service on this occasion. The ladders were too short to communicate with the windows of the third floor, but from one of them a young girl jumped to a ladder, and was caught in the arms of a Frenchman, who contrived to keep his footing on the ladder while he held her, and her life was saved. Another woman made the some desperate attempt, but missed the ladder, and was dashed to pieces on the pavement. Some others flung themselves out of the windows and met with a similar fate. It is a strange circumstance that a house adjoining the one recently burned, was destroyed by fire thirty about years ago, when the loss of life was nearly equal to that which lately occurred.

In the course of the same day, Mr. George Vanzeller, a highly respectable merchant of this city, either shot himself or was killed by the accidental discharge of his fowling-piece. No person having been present at the moment the report was heard, it is impossible to say whether he fell by his own hand intentionally or otherwise.

The municipal elections throughout Portugal have been carried in favour of the Government, a result by no means surprising, when it is stated that even soldiers are allowed to vote at them.

TURKEY.

Accounts from Constantinople, of the 17th ult., announce several diplomatic changes. Among others, the displacement of Fethi Ahmed Pacha, the Sultan's brother-in-law, from the high and responsible post of President of the Supreme Council, which office is now filled by Suleyman Pacha, late Lieutenant-General of Riza Pacha, and President of the Military Board at Scutari. The celebrated Tahir Pacha has been appointed Governor of Adrianople, for which he will set out in the course of a few days. Some persons imagine that the object of the Ministry, in thus naming him, is to remove him to a distance from the capital, where he was suspected of maturing secret plans for the ultimate overthrow of the present Ministry. It will be recollected that before Reshid Pacha was appointed to Paris, he was named to Adrianople, and refused to go, even at the risk of being exiled for disobedience to the orders of the Sultan. The late governor of that city, Osman Pacha, has been appointed Governor-General of Bosnia. The Ambassador in London, his Excellency Aali Efendi, is recalled to to Constantinople, and the well known Sarim Efendi appointed in his place.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The usual monthly Overland Mail has arrived with dates from Bombay of the 1st November, Calcutta of October 17th, and China of August 30.

The intelligence from India is comprised in the following summary. A revolt had broken out at Kholapore, in the Mahratta country, which rendered it necessary for the British forces to interfere, and the consequence has been the storming and capture of a strong fortress called Samunghur, which took place on the 14th of October last. The circumstances of the case are these:—

The Rajah of Kholapore being a minor, his government had been administered by agents, whose despotic and oppressive conduct appears to have provoked a revolt; and the Rajah having been permitted by treaties to maintain 1000 men, they were sent into the provinces to put down the insurrection. The insurgents, however, soon routed them, and then retired within the mountain fortresses in the neighbourhood. The British troops, bound by treaty to assist the Rajah in coercing his refractory subjects, marched, under Major-General Delamotte, against one of these forts, Samunghur, which they took by storm, after a sharp conflict, putting many of the garrison, who continued their resistance, to the sword. The enemy endeavoured in the first instance to escape, but were effectually intercepted by the British cavalry. Between five and six hundred of the enemy were killed, and as many more wounded or taken prisoners. After the capture of the place, five hundred infantry, under Colonel Outram, the present political agent for the Southern Mahratta country, were despatched to Kholapore, whither in a few days the main body of the army, under General Delamotte, would proceed.

It was understood that the Rajah and Colonel Outram were about to visit the disturbed districts, and endeavour to bring about the surrender of the forts and restore the general tranquillity. The British forces were to be divided into two brigades, one from Bombay, and the other from Madras, until a larger subsidiary force should be formed. Much blame had been attached to Mr. Reeve, the late political agent, to whose rashness the outbreak is alleged to have been in a great measure owing, and who had been superseded by Colonel Outram.

The storming of the fort of Samunghur, and the defeat of the body of insurgents that came to its relief, had in part lowered their courage, yet their demands were still as forcible as ever. They had lost about 500 men at Samunghur and near it; yet their resolution to defend their properties and their rights seems to be unshaken. The Madras and Bombay Governments were exerting their utmost influence to put an end to those commotions.

The latest news from Kolapore was, that all hopes of a pacification by negotiation are at an end.

Her Majesty's 22d Regiment marched from Sattara for the disturbed districts, where there will be soon 13,000 men assembled.

Scinde, it appears, is now perfectly tranquil. Sir Charles Napier had adopted the plan of marching the troops away from the rivers' banks during the time when the exhalations from the mud while drying rendered their residence there exceedingly dangerous. Sickness prevailed to any remarkable extent in only four regiments, one of which, her Majesty's 13th, was at Kurrachee, having marched from Sukkur, and two were at Shikarpore, viz., the 2d Light Cavalry and the 69th Bengal Infantry; and the fourth, the 64th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, was at Sukhur. The amount of sickness in those four corps was above 1100, being about half of all the cases in the whole of the Scinde army. The other 18 corps, and especially the Bombay regiments, were very healthy.

There is no news of the slightest political importance from either Calcutta or Madras. Sir Henry Hardinge continues with his council at Calcutta, studying the duties of his office. He had already directed his attention to some local improvements, and to the establishment of a better system of education among the natives.

CHINA.

There is nothing important from China. The French Ambassador arrived at Macao on the 15th August. The American Ambassador had negociated a treaty similar to the one entered into by the British authorities, but with additional explanatory clauses. The latter was about to return to the United States.

A British expedition had been sent from Singapore, to root out the piratical tribes on the north west coast of Borneo. It was composed of her Majesty's ship Dido, Captain Keppell, and the East India Company's steamer Phlegethon. The expedition proceeded in the first instance up the river Sukarran. The boats were at first repulsed, but having been reinforced, the seamen and marines landed, destroyed the fortifications, and took sixty guns. Mr. Wade, first lieutenant of the Dido, Mr. Steward, and several men, were killed in the affair. The capital of the King of Kole, by whom the Honourable F. Murray was murdered, had been destroyed. The ship Ceylon, D. Legusen master, from London to Bombay, was lost, on the 1st of October, on the northernmost reef of the Laccadives, marked in all the charts eighteen miles too forward. The ship Brilliant, from Calcutta to Bombay, was lost, on the 16th October, on the point of the Sauger Sands. The crews of both vessels were saved.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

India.—The Calcutta Money Market, on the 17th ult., was easy. Capital for all purposes was abundant, and transactions of safe character were met by advances and accommodation on the same favourable terms hitherto obtainable in the market: the amount of unemployed capital consequent on the still unfavourable disposition of the remittance exchange was considerable, which induced investment in the public funds and other securities, the valuations of which were forced up almost beyond precedent.

From Bombay, Nov. 1, it is stated that "the harvest, we believe, will be equal to the average of former years, but so long as the crops continue on the ground our market will continue dull." The trade in cotton and piece goods was dull. In twist and yarn some improvement had been manifested.

China.—Our intelligence comes down to the 30th of August. At Canton, several heavy purchases of silk had been made. The teas which had been brought to market were all bought up at prices varying from 39 to 43 taels. The following are the prices at which purchases have been made:—Congou old, 12 dollars to 16 dollars; new ditto, 39 dollars to 43 dollars; Caper new, 19 dollars to 27 dollars; souchong old, 15 dollars to 20 dollars; souchong new, 30 to 50 dollars; orange pekoe new, 27 to 34 dollars; orange, fine scented, 30 to 70 dollars; twankay, 14 to 24 dollars; young hyson, 50 to 56 dollars; hyson skin, 15 to 32 dollars; gunpowder, 43 to 70 dollars; imperial, 40 to 67. The market was dull for all descriptions of cotton. All the Hong Kong merchants were summoned into the city of Canton on August the 12th, when the authorities demanded a further payment of 5,000,000 of dollars as their portion of the Canton ransom money. The Hongs refuse to pay, and the general impression is that they will be imprisoned. Meanwhile Howqua, Sanqua, and some of the more wealthy of the Hongs, have *left* their Hongs.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Deeds of Gifts and Wills.—In the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday, a case was tried—Alexander Beresford Hope v. Harmer and others, Executors of Henry Philip Hope—which involved an important question as to the revocation of a will by a deed of gift. It was an action of trover brought by the third son of Lady Beresford against the executors of his uncle, to recover a cabinet of diamonds and other precious stones, estimated to be worth £50,000, and which the plaintiff claimed under a deed of gift executed by the deceased in favour of the plaintiff, in April, 1838. It appeared that the deceased, Mr. Henry Philip Hope, who was the brother of the late Mr. Thomas Hope, of Duchess-street, was, like all the other members of the family, a person of large wealth, of which he expended a considerable portion in gratifying his inclination for articles of taste and *vertu*. He had a most valuable and peculiar collection of Dutch pictures, another of bronzes, one of China, and a collection of diamonds and other jewels, worth about £40,000, which were the subject of the present action. He had three nephews, sons of Mr. Thomas Hope and of the present Lady Beresford, with all of whom he lived upon affectionate terms, and who were all the objects of his bounty, and to whom he made considerable bequests by his will. To the eldest, Mr. Henry Thomas Hope, he gave his collection of pictures; to the second, Mr. Adrian Hope, he gave the bronzes and china; and to the third, who was the present plaintiff, he gave the collection of precious stones which were the subject of the present action. The manner in which he conveyed the jewels to the plaintiff was, however, different from that in which he transferred the other legacies to the other brothers. In 1838, he executed a deed of gift, in consideration of natural love and affection, to Mr. Alexander Beresford Hope, whereby he conveyed to him absolutely and irrevocably the jewels in question, which he described in the deed as being contained in a casket of certain dimensions. The description of the casket being, however, inaccurate in this respect, was amended by the donor, who wrote the true dimensions over the original words and authenticated the alterations in the margin. The object of conveying the diamonds by deed was to evade the payment of the legacy duty, which would attach upon a bequest by will, but neither the diamonds nor the deed were delivered to the donee, who, according to the evidence, appeared not to be aware of his uncle's intention until he received the deed of gift in a sealed envelope from Lady Beresford upon the death of Mr. Henry Philip Hope, in 1839. By his will, of which the defendants were executors, he left the residue of his property to his three nephews, and the question at present for consideration was, whether the deed of 1838 operated under the circumstances in such a manner as to vest the whole of the collection of diamonds in Mr. Alexander Hope as a gift, or whether, supposing such deed to be ineffectual for that purpose, the diamonds became part of the residue, and so were divisible equally between the three nephews of the deceased. It was stated that one of the diamonds cost the deceased £14,600! Among the witnesses called for the plaintiff, was Mr. Hertz, of whom Mr. Philip Hope had purchased a great portion of the gems contained in the cabinet. He deposed to the state of the cabinet in 1832, 1838, and subsequently. He had seen Mr. H. P. Hope deposit the vellum writing in the drawer of the cabinet, and had been frequently informed by Mr. H. P. Hope that he had given the cabinet to Mr. Alexander Beresford Hope. On his cross-examination by Sir Thomas Wilde it was elicited that, between 1832 and 1838, a great many jewels, which had formed part of the collection, had been sold or exchanged. He also admitted that a sapphire had been purchased for the collection.—Viscountess Beresford stated that the plaintiff was her son; that her eldest son, Mr. H. T. Hope, had inherited the bulk of the property of her late husband, Mr. Thomas Hope; that the property of her late husband's brother, Mr. Adrian Hope, who died in Holland, had been divided into two parts, one part of which had been inherited by Mr. H. P. Hope (who had a great aversion to the legacy duty), and the other part had been divided equally between her sons, Henry Thomas, Adrian, and Alexander Beresford; that Mr. H. P. Hope had left his pictures to Mr. H. T. Hope, and his china and bronzes to Mr. Adrian Hope, and that Mr. H. P. Hope had asked her, in 1828, if she thought that Mr. Alexander Beresford Hope would preserve his collection of gems intact if he left them to him, to which she replied in the affirmative; that in April, 1838, Mr. H. P. Hope gave her ladyship a sealed parcel, to be delivered to Mr. A. B. Hope, after his (Mr. H. P. Hope's) death. That parcel, by the evidence of Gibbs, the footman, and of Banks, the butler in the Beresford family, was traced into the possession of Mr. Alexander Beresford Hope, and by the evidence of Viscountess Beresford, was proved to have contained a deed of gift, dated April, 1838, of the gems in question, to Mr. Alexander Beresford Hope.—The deed was then put in and read, as was the probate of the will of Mr. H. P. Hope. The case for the plaintiff having closed, Sir T. Wilde, for the executors, contended that it was evident the deed was not intended to operate immediately, for Mr. H. P. Hope was very fond of the jewels, and therefore was not likely to have given his nephew the power of ousting him of possession during his lifetime. No one knew of the deed; not even Lady Beresford or Mr. Alexander Hope, as long as Mr. H. P. Hope lived. Mr. H. P. Hope was averse to the payment of the legacy duty, and there could be no doubt but that he intended this deed to operate as a will. In fact, it was a will and not a deed, for he had never parted with his power over the deed, or over the property, until his death. The deed, therefore, was not a perfect deed, and the party could take nothing under it. He asked the jury, did Mr. Henry Philip Hope intend that his nephew should have the power of depriving him of possession of the jewels the day after he had executed it, for if he did not, the deed was void? He submitted that the so-called deed was not a deed at all; that there was nothing to show that it was intended to operate as a deed. There was, besides, an alteration made in the body of the deed in describing the cabinet, which was sufficient to vitiate it. The cabinet described in the deed was a former old cabinet; that description had been erased, and a description of the dimensions of the present cabinet inserted in pencil. That erasure being unaccounted for, vitiated the deed entirely. The property, therefore, remained undisposed of, and passed by his will.—Lord Denman, in summing up, told the jury that the question was, whether the delivery under the deed of gift had been so complete as to vest the property in the plaintiff. If it were not, then the plaintiff could not claim the property. If the deed were properly executed, so that the person witnessing the deed, or any other person knew of its contents, although the donor might not, that would be a good delivery. They would therefore consider whether he intended, at the time of executing the deed, to part with the property to Mr. A. B. Hope; if he did, the execution was a good one. There was, however, a difficulty upon the face of the deed itself. The description of the cabinet was most important. If the original description, that of the old cabinet, had stood, great doubts might arise as to whether anything was given at all, but that description had been altered; the question was, had or had not those alterations taken place before the execution of the deed. If they had been made before execution the deed was valid; if not, the deed was invalid. The question for their decision was, did Mr. H. P. Hope intend to part with the property to Mr. Alexander Beresford Hope, when he executed the deed. With regard to the clause reserving to Mr. H. P. Hope an almost unlimited power over the property during his life, it was a questian of law for consideration afterwards what might be the effect of that clause, rather than a question for the consideration of the jury.—The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, £40,000.

The Romford Bank of Johnson, Johnson, and Mann.—Mr. Mann appeared at the Bankruptcy Court on Monday, for the purpose of passing his final examination, and was examined at considerable length as to the amount of the capital (stated in the balance-sheet to be £17,000), which he actually had in the business of the firm, when it appeared that the property at Aldgate would realise £10,000, and leave a surplus of about £12,000 in aid of the respective estates. Mr. Commissioner Goulburn considered the bankrupt's balance-sheet to be perfectly satisfactory, as well as his explanations, and passed his final examination. His Honour also directed the applications for the certificates to stand for the 4th Jan. next. The declaration of a dividend was advertised for the same day, but none took place, as considerable difficulty has arisen in ascertaining to which estate the surplus really belongs, and under such circumstances the payment of the dividend has been deferred to afford time for further inquiry.

Extraordinary Bill Transactions.—The Case of James Gibbs.—This extraordinary case was again heard in the above court on Wednesday, before Mr. Commissioner Holroyd. The present proceedings arose out of an order by the Chief Judge of the Court of Review, that the matter should be referred back to the Court of Bankruptcy for re-examination by the Hon. Commissioner. Mr. Edwin James, for the assignees, having briefly recapitulated the leading facts which led to the adjournment of the bankrupt's examination, with fixing a day for his passing, and having read the order from the Court of Review, added that it would that day be the duty of the assignees to examine fully into the correctness of the bankrupt's accounts. He had, indeed, filed a sheet which was particularly intricate, and, as he (Mr. James) was instructed, anything but satisfactory. The transactions therein stated extended over a period ranging from 1823 to 1843, the date of the fiat. The debts amounted to some £121,000, the liabilities to £80,000 more, making in all about £200,000. But there were some of the transactions so singularly striking, so very extraordinary, that, on first sight, they might be deemed altogether improbable. The bankrupt had been what is termed a scrivener; he raised money for parties upon annuities or otherwise; his transactions had been of a most extended character, and yet all the books produced by him to that court, were only two in number—a cash book and a ledger. The ledger, however, was itself no voucher, but a mere echo of the cash book. Was the bare fact not a startling one, that a man supposed to carry on cash operations to an amount above a million of money, could do so with only one cash-book? He asked if it were possible to do so? That cash-book was also grossly inaccurate in its details, and dated only from 1835, for some book which had existed before that period, had been destroyed. They were not told why, but he (Mr. James) could, perhaps, assign a reason. At that time a bill had been filed against the bankrupt by Lord Glammis, and when called upon to produce the book, it was discovered that it had been destroyed. That was certainly a remarkable coincidence, if nothing more. The bankrupt's profits appeared to have been about £5000 a-year, and yet when he came to that court there was one sum of £90,000 charged for discounts and commission. They had not had one voucher for even £5 of that amount. Not *one* voucher from the man who had £5000 a year, and who yet charged £90,000 in his sheet for discount and commission. It was preposterous. But that sum of £90,000, large as it was, had to be increased by £15,000, which he had charged against another, when he himself, and he only, was personally liable for it. The learned counsel then entered into a detail of the bankrupt's transactions with Lord Kensington—transactions running over a term of years, and involving accounts upon bills and annuities—the considerable sums realised, with scarcely an exception, having been appropriated by the bankrupt to his own purposes. The discount, then, upon the amount so appropriated by the bankrupt being £15,000, would, if added to the £90,000 unaccounted for, make £105,000. There were other transactions of a similar kind with Major-General Wyndham. The bankrupt, on the 11th November, 1842, a time when he was notoriously embarrassed, had written a letter to that gentleman, stating that he had an excellent opportunity of investing money to considerable advantage, and he persuaded General Wyndham to entrust him with bills to the amount of £18,000. These he discounted for his own use at 40 or 50 per cent., and he had now got, of course, to account for the money. He also got General Wyndham to advance him £10,000, in two notes of £5000 each, under pretence of lending them to a man named Youde, at a large rate of interest; but that amount also he retained in his own hand. Such was but a specimen of the manner in which his business was transacted. His transactions in bills were very large indeed, but though he had a book of bills payable, he had *exhibited* none of bills *receivable*. That there had been such a book was perfectly clear, for it would have been impossible to carry on such a business without it. The profits accruing from bills of costs amounted in one year to £23,000, yet the drafts of those bills had been also destroyed.—Mr. W. C. Wright, accountant for the assignees, was called, and verified the statements advanced by the learned counsel.—The bankrupt was then placed in the witness-box, and examined by Mr. James: He had no vouchers for any part of the £90,000. He never had a book of bills receivable. The date of bills due could be ascertained by the cash-book. The dates in that book were not always correct, but he could not explain why they should not be so. In some cases "lumping sums" were set down to certain accounts, which might balance them exactly. He did not put them down, nor did he intend that they should be so balanced. His intention was to pay General Wyndham's bills when they became due. He had not done so. They were all dishonoured.—After some further examination the matter was adjourned for six weeks, in order that the bankrupt might furnish vouchers, where that could be done, or give the names of the parties to whom the amounts had been given, and the dates at which those payments were made.

In re the Rev. Dr. Kenny.—The insolvent is the rector of St. Olave's, Southwark, and this day came up upon application for his interim order. His schedule states debts and liabilities (the latter chiefly upon accommodation bills) at from £7000 to £10,000. The reverend doctor's living was set down at about £650 a year, of which he proposed to set aside £350 a year for the benefit of his creditors. The insolvent regretted much his present position, and was willing to give every information in his power. After some further discussion, the further hearing was adjourned to the 24th, the insolvent in the interim to furnish the required information.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

Manslaughter by the Captain of one of the Waterman Steamers.—A young man, named *Samuel Simms*, was indicted for having, while in command of the Waterman steamer No. 6, improperly run down a small boat, rowed by Edward Everett, a licensed waterman, and containing four passengers, by which the said Edward Everett and another person were drowned. The circumstances were mentioned in our paper at the time. The jury found the prisoner guilty, but recommended him to mercy. The Common Sergeant sentenced him to four months' imprisonment.

Mr. *Henry Brenton*, an apothecary, at Lambeth, who, it will be recollected, was committed for the alleged manslaughter of his wife, has been tried and acquitted.

A Daring Swindler.—*Thomas Field*, alias *John Eaglesfield*, alias *William West*, aged 65, described as an "agent," was indicted for unlawfully obtaining, by false pretences, 5s. 6d. of Edward Hammond, a similar sum from William Wall, and 2s. 6d. from William Harding. The three charges were included in one indictment, containing three counts. Mr. O'Brien appeared for the prosecution. It appeared that the prisoner, under the name of West, was convicted at the June session, 1843, of this court, of defrauding several poor persons, by pretending that there were fortunes lying in the Court of Chancery belonging to them unclaimed, which he undertook to recover on being furnished with means to take the necessary steps. He was sentenced to only one year's impsisonment. The moment he was at large he commenced his old trade, and between June and October, in the present year, he had defrauded above fifty poor creatures, whose disappointed hopes, after having been excited by his fictions, produced a far greater amount of suffering than the loss of the few shillings, severe as it was to them, imposed. His mode of proceeding was in all cases precisely the same. He introduced himself as the agent of Mr. William West, 55, New-cut, Lambeth (one of his own *nommes de guerre*), an attorney, whose business was to discover heirs-at-law and next of kin, and to do every thing else kind and charitable to the needy and afflicted. There was a large sum of money, a freehold property, and securities in the funds, varying in amount according to his humour from £400 to £900, left by a distant and forgotten relation of his dupe and from ten to sixty years in Chancery. A petition should be filed, which would cost only 5s. 6d.; and if, as in many instances was the case, the dupe had not the means of raising even a crown, the prisoner took half a crown or 2s., or whatever else he could squeeze out of their sanguine hope and desire to be relieved from pinching poverty. Accordingly, as they appeared to be utterly destitute or still squeezable, he dropped the case or tried it on again, giving up only when no more could by possibility be had.—The jury returned a verdict of Guilty upon each count of the indictment.—The prisoner, who was said to have been formerly an attorney, displayed the most surprising impudence. Although perfectly aware of his being thoroughly known, he kept up his air of plausibility, and cross-examined the witnesses with an affectation of good faith and candour that would have been quite amusing, had not his proceedings brought so much misery to his victims.—The Common-Sergeant, in passing sentence, asked him how he happened to have grown eleven years older during his one year in prison? He was only 54 at his former trial in 1843, and he now called himself 65.—The prisoner made no reply.—The Common-Sergeant sentenced him to transportation for seven years. The court has adjourned till next sessions.

POLICE.

The Late Forged Transfer at the Bank of England.—Wednesday was fixed for the re-examination of *William Burgess*, charged with uttering two forged transfers for £8000, which stood in the books of the Bank of England in the name of Mr. William Oxenford. Precisely at twelve o'clock, the Lord Mayor took his seat, and immediately afterwards the room was crowded to excess. William Burgess was shortly afterwards placed at the bar, in the custody of John Forester. He was dressed in a suit of black, over which he wore a dark brown taglioni. He was in excellent spirits, and, being very lame, he was accommodated with a chair as on the last occasion. He is a tall young man, about 26 years of age, with light sandy hair and no whiskers.—The Lord Mayor (to Burgess): Have you any professional adviser?—Yes, my Lord.—Mr J. C. Salomon, solicitor, said he appeared for the prisoner.—Mr. Ware, from the office of Messrs. Freshfield and Co., the Bank solicitors, attended to prosecute.—Mr. Salomon (having consulted with the prisoner) said he was instructed to ask for a remand.—The Lord Mayor: On what ground?—Mr. Salomon said for the purpose of obtaining evidence in his behalf, and on that ground he thought there would be no objection to a remand on the part of the solicitors for the Bank.—Mr. Ware said he had a number of witnesses present. Unfortunately, one witness, whose evidence was very important, was attending a trial at Westminster, on subpœna, and it was possible that he might not be able to give his evidence today. As there were so many witnesses present, perhaps it would be the best plan to take their evidence, as it would save them much inconvenience. Mr. Salomon was quite in favour of this course. Mr. Oxenford was then called. He said he was an official agent in the Long-room, Custom-house. Prior to the 3d of September last he was possessed of the sum of £9800 in the Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities. (The book containing the entry of the fraudulent withdrawal of £8200 was then shown to him). Examination continued: The transaction recorded in the book is not in my handwriting; neither are the two signatures, "William Oxenford." I never gave any authority to William Burgess, or to any other person, to withdraw the sum of £8200 out of the £9800, which stood in my name in the Bank books.—Mr. Thomas Ingall, a clerk in the Bank of England, was next examined—On Tuesday, the 3rd of September last, the prisoner came to the counter and said to me, "Please to witness this transaction." The person who was with him purported to be the owner of the stock; his real name, I believe, was Joseph Elder. The prisoner wrote his name, and the person who was with him signed the name of "William Oxenford."—Mr. Salomon: Is it usual for Bank clerks to identify persons transferring stock? Witness: It has been the practice for a considerable time.—Mr. Salomon: It is a very improper practice.—The witness said the system had been discontinued since the fraudulent transfer.—Mr. Tokely, a stock-broker, examined: I have known the prisoner about twelve months, from his being a clerk in the office in the Bank in which I was in the habit of transacting business. In the latter part of August he came to me and stated that a friend of his, who had £8200 in the Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, was desirous of raising £8000. On the morning of Sept. 3rd he brought me the necessary papers filled up for the transfer of £8200. To the best of my knowledge he was not accompanied by any person. I sold the stock to a gentleman named Clement Smith. It was divided into two portions. Mr. Ware said the other witness to whom he had alluded could prove the payment of the cheque. John Forester was next examined—In consequence of a warrant granted by Sir William Magnay (the late Lord Mayor), on the 2nd of November last, for the prisoner's apprehension, he proceeded to America, and arrested him soon after his arrival on Brewster's Island, near the lighthouse, and about eleven miles from Boston, and brought him to England.—Mr. Salomon then applied to have the prisoner remanded until Wednesday next.—The Lord Mayor: Burgess, have you any objection to be remanded to that day?—Burgess: I have no objection, my lord.—He was remanded accordingly.—The prisoner throughout paid great attention to the evidence, and frequently conferred with his solicitor.

The Tender Mercies of the Poor Law.—At Wandsworth Police-office, on Tuesday, *William Wallace*, *John White*, and *William Brown*, farm labourers, out of employment, were charged with refusing to work in the Kingston Union.—Robert Oddbertare, the porter, said the prisoners were admitted on Sunday night; they had their supper given to them and went to bed. Next morning they were each required to crush ten pounds of bones before they had their breakfast. They refused to do this, and were given into custody. Wallace was casually relieved on Friday last, and then he did the work.—Mr. Paynter asked how much time would be occupied in crushing ten pounds of bones?—The porter replied not more than two hours.—The prisoner Wallace said it was a good four hours' work, and then, after it was done, they had only half a pound of dry bread given them, and this was called a breakfast.—Mr. Paynter: Is this so; is no cheese given with the bread?—Porter: No, sir. They have the bread only, and it is according to the diet-table issued by the Poor-law Commissioners.—Mr. Paynter observed that at the Wandsworth Union they gave cheese with the bread, and he thought they might do so at other Unions.—The prisoners said they had only straw to lie on, and they thought four hours' hard work too much labour for a bit of dry bread.—Mr. Paynter observed that if the prisoners went to the Union as casual paupers, they must expect to pay in labour for the food given them. He should commit Wallace *for ten days*, as he had acted as ringleader, and the two other prisoners for seven days each, with hard labour.—[And is it come to this in "merry England"? It is a lamentable reflection that men who, perhaps, form part of that body which used to be the "country's pride," must work four hours for half a pound of dry bread. Labour has become, indeed, a worthless commodity, when it can produce only such Lenten fare as this. This precious "diet-table" of the Poor-law Commissioners should be reformed as speedily as *possible. Until there be some change, all that can be understood by the provisions* of the New Poor-law Bill is starvation.]

Another Lady Thief.—At Bow-street, on Tuesday, a middle aged woman, respectably dressed in deep mourning, and appearing to walk lame, was charged with the offence of shoplifting. She had given the name of *Leah Mary Roper*, and stated that she resided in Fleet-street.—The evidence went to show that on Monday evening the prisoner entered the shop of Messrs. Hardwick and Co., drapers, 324, High Holborn, and, after looking at a variety of articles, made a few *small* purchases, at the same time expressing her admiration of some rolls of satinette which were lying upon the counter. She gave the assistant half-a-sovereign, and requested him to give her a bill of the goods she had bought, for which, with the change, she said she would presently call again. Her agitated appearance on leaving the shop, excited the suspicion of the young man, who then examined the pieces of satinette, one of which, forty-eight yards in length, and worth about £6, he found missing. *Shortly* afterwards, the prisoner having returned, she was taken aside, and questioned upon the subject. A policeman was called in, to whom, after once denying the charge, she acknowledged her guilt, and promised to take him to the pawnbroker's opposite, where she had pledged the satinette for £4. The officer accompanied her there, and saw her throw four sovereigns upon the counter, requesting the shopman to return the property which she had just put in pawn. This was done, and the satinette was immediately identified by the prosecutor's assistant.—A young man in the service of a drapery firm in Leicester-square gave the magistrate some information respecting a number of similar transactions on the part of the lady, who, it appeared, had been carrying on this mode of pilfering for several years past with great dexterity, having always evaded the vigilant efforts of the police to discover her retreat. It was stated that until recently she had resided in Agar-street, Strand, where about thirty or forty duplicates were at one time found under the carpet by a servant in the house.—Under these circumstances, Mr. Jardine thought it desirable to remand the prisoner till next Tuesday, when she would be committed for trial.—The prisoner, who said nothing to the charge, and appeared rather indifferent about it, was accordingly remanded.

The Tricks of Beggars.—At Worship-street on Tuesday, three men, named *Edward Hayes*, *Charles Williams*, and *Michael Lyons*, the two first-named without legs, and the other (Lyons) with only one leg, who have of late formed a conspicuous group in the streets of the metropolis, singing and begging as broken-down mariners, were charged with being begging impostors. Reany and two other officers found them on Saturday in Finsbury-square with three large placards displayed on the pavement before them, composed of pictorial representations of the perils of the sea, and doggrel verses describing the manner in which they had become maimed, as they now appeared. One of them was represented to have lost his limbs in the Greenland fishery, another by frost in the same inhospitable clime, and the third by accident in the timber trade in North America. Reany said that all the prisoners had often been in custody, and several times convicted, and that Lyons had never been at sea at all, and had on the former occasion stated that he lost his leg by accident in a coal-pit where he was employed. The officer added that they made an exceedingly profitable trade of begging, and had wives and families, whom they kept in the neighbourhood of Whitechapel, in as much comfort as many respectable tradespeople's. The placards, painted and inscribed as above-mentioned, were produced before the magistrate. The following verses from one of them will serve as a specimen of the whole:—

> "The ocean I've crossed, my legs I have lost,
> As plainly, good people, you may see;
> Hard is my lot, for work I cannot,
> Kind people take pity on me—
> I lost my legs by the frost in North America."

The prisoner Lyons admitted that he had not been a mariner, but that he had lost his leg in a coal pit as stated by the officer. The others said they had been sailors and maimed, as represented in their placards, and were incapable of earning the means of support. The officers proved that both Hayes and Williams had been many times convicted by the magistrates at the west-end of town, and Lyons twice convicted in the course of the present year. The magistrate (Mr. Bingham) committed the prisoners to the House of Correction—Hayes for three months, Williams two months, and Lyons one month.

Sudden Death at Lowestoft.—Mr. Hogg, portrait painter, of Lowestoft, was on Thursday found dead in his bed. The deceased feeling himself unwell, Mrs. Hogg went out for some medicine, but on her return she found him dead.

Incendiary Fire on the Farm of Mr. Abel Smith, M.P., at Watton.—A fire broke out on Tuesday evening at Bardolph's farm, Watton, Herts, in the occupation of Mr. Kimpton. The fire was first observed in a barley barn, in the centre of the extensive farm yard, at about half-past eight o'clock, and the engines were brought into play as soon as possible, but by the time the first engine arrived, five extensive and substantial barns filled with barley and wheat were on fire, and were destroyed. The loss to the occupier is estimated at £2000, who is ensured to that amount in the Phœnix. The buildings are insured in the Sun. No doubt is entertained that the barns were wilfully fired, and a labourer has been arrested on suspicion. The chief part of the agricultural implements were preserved.

DEATH OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS SOPHIA MATILDA.

In part of our impression last week, it was our painful duty to record the death of the Princess Sophia Matilda.

An express arrived at Gloucester House yesterday (Friday) week, at two o'clock, confirming the melancholy intelligence, which took place at Blackheath, a little before one.

Her Royal Highness had taken her accustomed carriage airing the day before; on her return, however, a visible change was observed, and the medical attendants were summoned, but her Royal Highness continued to grow worse until she expired.

Her Royal Highness was sister to the late Duke of Gloucester, and in the 72nd year of her age.

This melancholy occurrence has occasioned an intense and painful sensation in the neighbourhood, where her Royal Highness's estimable character had endeared her to all ranks of society. This sudden termination of the Princess's indisposition was somewhat unexpected. For ten weeks her Royal Highness had not left her residence, until about a week since, when, contrary to all expectation, she appeared to rally considerably, and was enabled to take drives in her carriage. The Princess, we learn, was taken for a drive on the Thursday, and, on her return, she appeared more exhausted than usual, yet not so as to excite any peculiar anxiety. Next morning she felt worse, and required the attendance of her medical adviser, Mr. Wattsford, who promptly waited on his royal patient, whom he found in a sinking condition, but not presenting any dangerous symptoms; and to whom he administered the proper remedies. He expressed a desire to remain with her Royal Highness, but, stating that she was disposed to sleep, she requested him to retire that he might attend on his other patients. Her maid remained in the room with her Royal mistress, but observed nothing particular until about half-past ten, when she observed a paleness overspread the features of the Princess, whom, on approaching the bed, she discovered to be dead; thus tranquilly had the severance of soul and body taken place in the most quiet and placid manner, unaccompanied by any struggle or convulsive agony. Miss Cotes was also with the Princess in her last moments. On the change being observed Mr. Wattsford was again immediately summoned, but life was extinct. Throughout her indisposition, her Royal Highness has received the most unremitting and affectionate attention from the ladies of her household, lady Alicia Gordon and Miss Cotes; and she has been professionally attended with zeal and skill by Mr. Wattsford, of Greenwich, who, for nearly a quarter of a century, has been her Royal Highness's sole medical attendant.

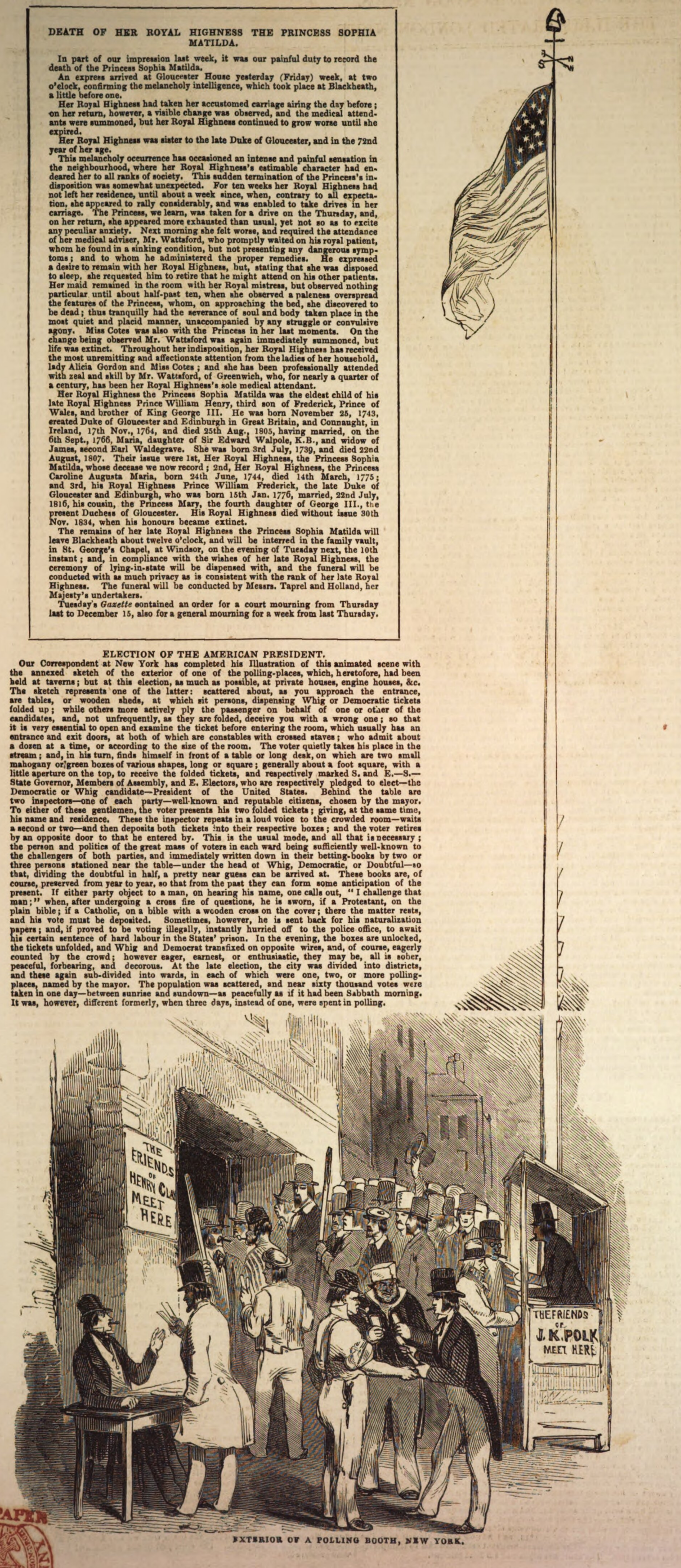
Her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda was the eldest child of his late Royal Highness Prince William Henry, third son of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and brother of King George III. He was born November 25, 1743, created Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh in Great Britain, and Connaught, in Ireland, 17th Nov., 1764, and died 25th Aug., 1805, having married, on the 6th Sept., 1766, Maria, daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, K.B., and widow of James, second Earl Waldegrave. She was born 3rd July, 1739, and died 22nd August, 1807. Their issue were 1st, Her Royal Highness, the Princess Sophia Matilda, whose decease we now record; 2nd, Her Royal Highness, the Princess Caroline Augusta Maria, born 24th June, 1744, died 14th March, 1775; and 3rd, his Royal Highness Prince William Frederick, the late Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh, who was born 15th Jan. 1776, married, 22nd July, 1816, his cousin, the Princess Mary, the fourth daughter of George III., the present Duchess of Gloucester. His Royal Highness died without issue 30th Nov. 1834, when his honours became extinct.

The remains of her late Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda will leave Blackheath about twelve o'clock, and will be interred in the family vault, in St. George's Chapel, at Windsor, on the evening of Tuesday next, the 10th instant; and, in compliance with the wishes of her late Royal Highness, the ceremony of lying-in-state will be dispensed with, and the funeral will be conducted with as much privacy as is consistent with the rank of her late Royal Highness. The funeral will be conducted by Messrs. Taprel and Holland, her Majesty's undertakers.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contained an order for a court mourning from Thursday last to December 15, also for a general mourning for a week from last Thursday.

ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT.

Our Correspondent at New York has completed his Illustration of this animated scene with the annexed sketch of the exterior of one of the polling-places, which, heretofore, had been held at taverns; but at this election, as much as possible, at private houses, engine houses, &c. The sketch represents one of the latter: scattered about, as you approach the entrance, are tables, or wooden sheds, at which sit persons, dispensing Whig or Democratic tickets folded up; while others more actively ply the passenger on behalf of one or other of the candidates, and, not unfrequently, as they are folded, deceive you with a wrong one; so that it is very essential to open and examine the ticket before entering the room, which usually has an entrance and exit doors, at both of which are constables with crossed staves; who admit about a dozen at a time, or according to the size of the room. The voter quietly takes his place in the stream; and, in his turn, finds himself in front of a table or long desk, on which are two small mahogany or green boxes of various shapes, long or square; generally about a foot square, with a little aperture on the top, to receive the folded tickets, and respectively marked S. and E.—S.—State Governor, Members of Assembly, and E. Electors, who are respectively pledged to elect—the Democratic or Whig candidate—President of the United States. Behind the table are two inspectors—one of each party—well-known and reputable citizens, chosen by the mayor. To either of these gentlemen, the voter presents his two folded tickets; giving, at the same time, his name and residence. These the inspector repeats in a loud voice to the crowded room—waits a second or two—and then deposits both tickets into their respective boxes; and the voter retires by an opposite door to that he entered by. This is the usual mode, and all that is necessary; the person and politics of the great mass of voters in each ward being sufficiently well-known to the challengers of both parties, and immediately written down in their betting-books by two or three persons stationed near the table—under the head of Whig, Democratic, or Doubtful—so that, dividing the doubtful in half, a pretty near guess can be arrived at. These books are, of course, preserved from year to year, so that from the past they can form some anticipation of the present. If either party object to a man, on hearing his name, one calls out, "I challenge that man;" when, after undergoing a cross fire of questions, he is sworn, if a Protestant, on the plain bible; if a Catholic, on a bible with a wooden cross on the cover; there the matter rests, and his vote must be deposited. Sometimes, however, he is sent back for his naturalization papers; and, if proved to be voting illegally, instantly hurried off to the police office, to await his certain sentence of hard labour in the States' prison. In the evening, the boxes are unlocked, the tickets unfolded, and Whig and Democrat transfixed on opposite wires, and, of course, eagerly counted by the crowd; however eager, earnest, or enthusiastic, they may be, all is sober, peaceful, forbearing, and decorous. At the late election, the city was divided into districts, and these again sub-divided into wards, in each of which were one, two, or more polling-places, named by the mayor. The population was scattered, and near sixty thousand votes were taken in one day—between sunrise and sundown—as peacefully as if it had been Sabbath morning. It was, however, different formerly, when three days, instead of one, were spent in polling.


THE FRIENDS OF HENRY CLAY MEET HERE
THE FRIENDS OF J. K. POLK MEET HERE

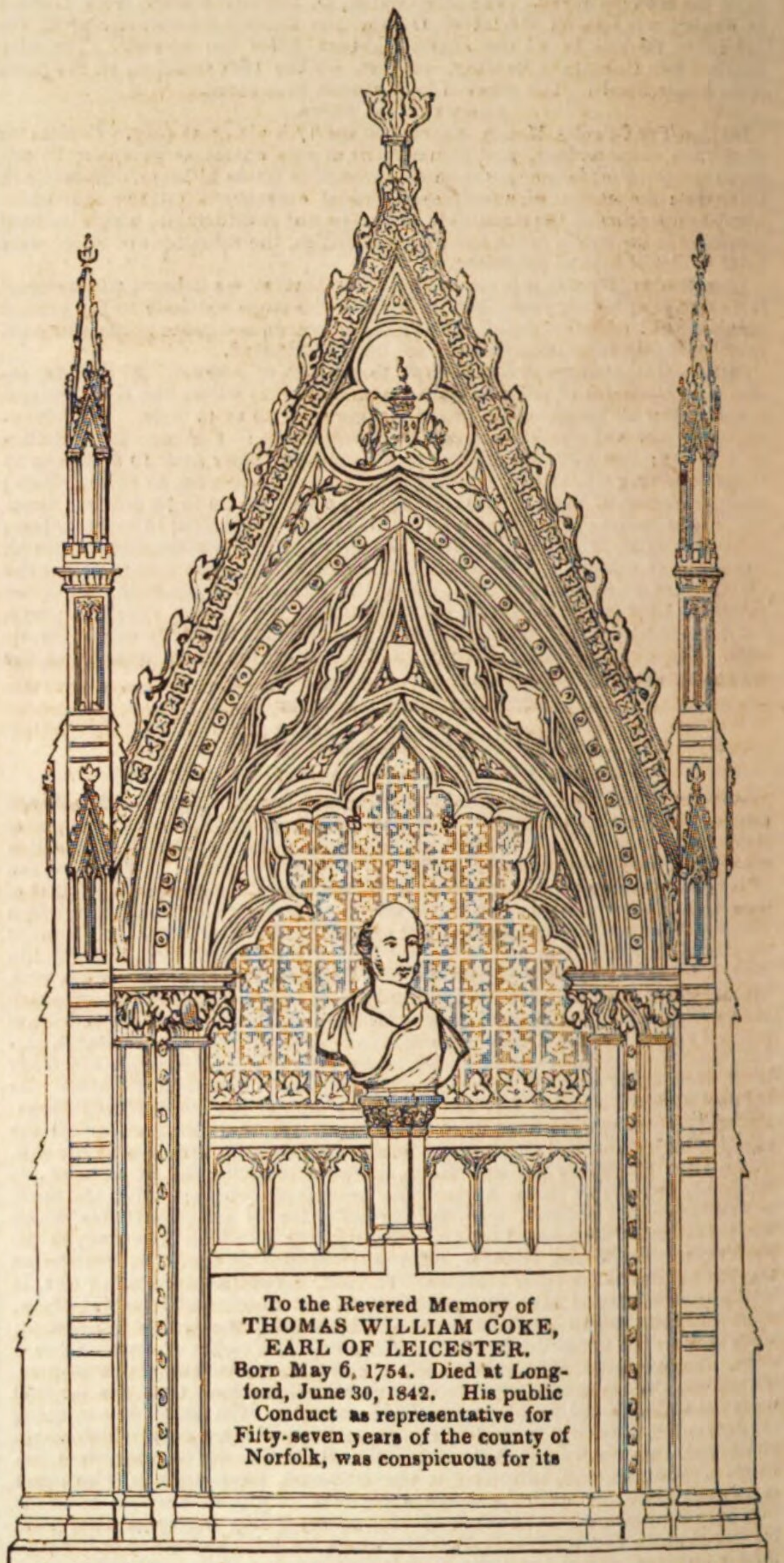
EXTERIOR OF A POLLING BOOTH, NEW YORK.

MONUMENT TO THE EARL OF LEICESTER IN LONGFORD CHURCH, DERBYSHIRE.

The memory of the late lamented Earl of Leicester—the father of the House of Commons, and the first agriculturist of his day—has been perpetuated by the erection of a most splendid monument in Longford Church, Derbyshire, it was completed at the beginning of last month; and the high esteem in which the noble earl was held, being fully proved by its expense being defrayed by individuals of all shades and classes of opinion, who, burying all other feelings than those of reverential regard, lent their assistance with the utmost cordiality.

The stone for the monument has been procured from the borders of Yorkshire, and is a fine magnesian-limestone, of a light colour. The plan is a rectangular niche, slightly recessed in the wall, and projecting therefrom about one foot. It is fixed upon a plain, solid base, three feet high. The opening of the niche in front, is about nine feet high, and about four feet three inches wide, and is flanked by shafted jambs, having floriated capitals with the ball-flower in the hollow, between the shafts; and the outer angles of the monument are strengthened by double buttresses, weathered in three stages. From the capital of the outer shafts, springs an equilateral moulded arch, with ball-flower enrichment; and from the inner shaft springs a trifoliated cinque-foiled depressed arch, the upper members of which form an ogive, connecting the under with the upper ribs. The spaces and spandrils between are filled with flowing tracery and carving.

From the level of the top of the capitals the buttresses rise two stages higher, the lower one being paneled and terminated with crochetted heads: and above these buttresses are lofty pinnacles, graduated in two stages, paneled on every face with hooded and crocketted terminations. The whole height of the buttresses and pinnacles is 14 feet 6 inches from the base. The outer arch is crowned by a high pitched pedimented hood, with carved patterns on the face, and also crocketted. The triangle formed by the above, over the crown of outer rib, is formed into a large trefoil, in which the armorial bearings of the late Earl, quartered with those of the families of Dutton and Keppel, is inserted. The arms, crest, and supporters are enamelled on a solid slab of china, executed at the Derby China manufactory. Between the jaumbs and upon the base of the monument, a plain slab is fixed, upon which the following inscription is carved in black letters, with illuminated capitals:—



To the Revered Memory of
THOMAS WILLIAM COKE,
EARL OF LEICESTER.
Born May 6, 1754. Died at Longford, June 30, 1842. His public
Conduct as representative for
Fifty-seven years of the county of
Norfolk, was conspicuous for its

Decision, disinterested zeal, and unimpeachable integrity. Pre-eminent no less
For his generosity as a landlord than for his skill and enterprize
As an agriculturist, he secured the deep affection of an attached and prosperous
Tenantry; while by his exertion and influence he extended, in a most
Remarkable degree, the cultivation and rural improvements of the country. In
His domestic relations he was most affectionate, kind, and hospitable;
His charity was munificent, without ostentation, and his piety
Simple and unaffected, but warm and sincere.
This Monument is erected by persons of various classes and opinions
Connected with this county,
As some record of an example, so excellent and instructive.

From the centre springs an octangular pedestal, flanked by paneling with foliated heads. A beautiful marble bust of the late Earl, from the studio of Mr. Francis, of London, is fixed upon the pedestal, and the whole of the back of the niche, above the slab and paneling, is diapered. The extreme width of the monument is 8 feet 9 inches, and its height from the floor about 20 feet.

It is fixed on the North side of the chancel of the church (which has been recently restored) and harmonises with the architectural character of that part of the building, which is a good specimen of the early decorated style, prevalent in the latter part of the 13th and commencement of the 14th century.

The work has been well executed by Mr. Hall, of Derby, from the design and under the superintendence of Mr. Henry J. Stevens, architect, of Derby.

Strike of the Coal-miners of Lancashire and Cheshire.—The accounts from Manchester speak of the existence of great excitement among the collieries. There were preparations for a general cessation from labour. Meetings of the miners have been held at Wigan, Ashton-under-Lyne, and other places, at which inflammatory language was used and a most determined spirit evinced to obtain higher wages. On Saturday last the whole of the miners in Lancashire and in Cheshire gave their employers notice that they would require at the end of a fortnight an advance of "twopence to the shilling," as they call it. These matters considered, there appears but little doubt that a general strike is in contemplation. At the Wigan meeting exhortations were made to the men to be firm, and they were told, that if they were, it would be impossible to resist them. At the Ashton-under-Lyne meeting, the following resolutions were carried:—"1. That it is the opinion of this meeting that, unless we organise ourselves, we can never better our condition. We, one and all, therefore, pledge ourselves to do so immediately, and will use every exertion in our power to obtain that which we, the miners, so richly deserve, viz., a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. 2. That this meeting agree to adhere to the question of restriction, knowing it to be the only safe way to gain our just demands."—It was announced to the meeting that upwards of thirty pits had given notice to their employers to strike work in fourteen days unless they received an advance.

NEWSPAPER

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE BLACKWELL YEW.

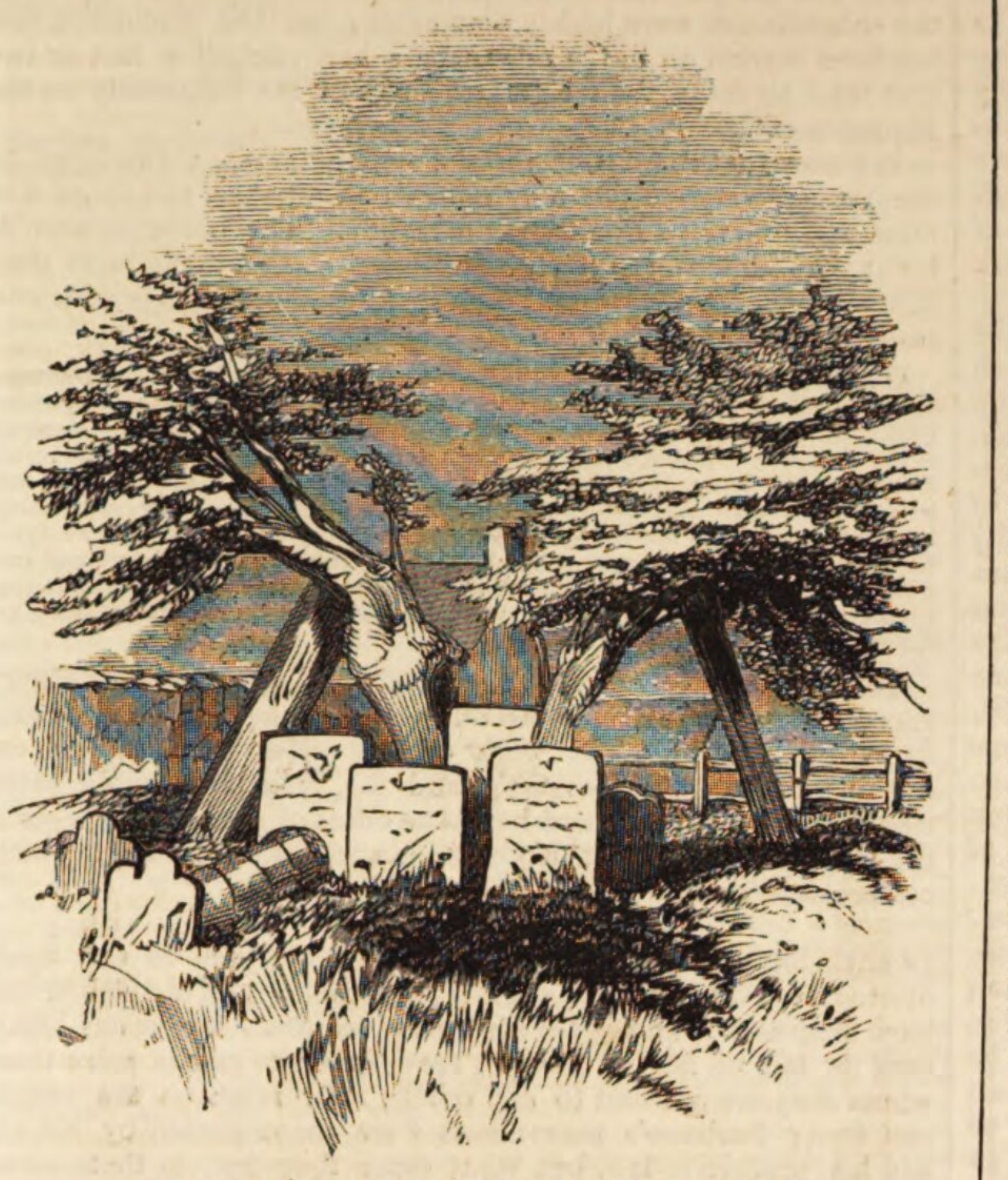
The yew tree is said to be a

> "Cheerless, unsocial plant, which loves to dwell
> 'Midst skulls and coffins, epitaphs and worms."

But this is a character more poetical than true. The situation in which it chiefly "loves to dwell," is the open chalk down, on which, in the midland districts of the country, it grows to a large size. The churchyard is not its natural habitat, having been placed there in the early ages of a credulous priesthood, to absorb the noxious vapours of the graves—a property which it was superstitiously believed to possess, and to which it still, in a great measure, owes its sepulchral celebrity. In Derbyshire, they serve the additional purpose of screening the entrance of the small wooden churches from the wind. Time, which impairs everything, has obliterated the traces of these fancied and real uses, and the "sturdy yew" is only known at present as an emblem of the dead, or as a symbol of the immortal youth to which our highest hopes aspire. It happens, however, that even in these respects, the "trusty yew" is unfortunate in its interpreters, for the church-yard tree is usually—since it has ceased to be generally planted—a ruined and mutilated object, and scarcely black or vigorous enough in its vegetation, to serve the acquirements of any allegorical purpose One such a wreck we have shown in our cuts: it stands in a nook near the secluded church of Blackwell, in Derbyshire—an ancient foundation dedicated to St. Werburgh. Many centuries have passed over its venerable "top," which is literally so thin, so starved, so shorn of its cedar-like branches, that

> "Scarce two crows could lodge in the same tree;"

the stem is split asunder, and the base exhibits that ruddy bulbous surface that indicates approaching dissolution. It is regarded as one of the landmarks of the neighbourhood, and, as such, is cherished by the villagers of the neighbourhood with much of paternal affection.


YEW TREES IN BLACKWELL CHURCHYARD

The yew tree at Darley, a short distance from Blackwell, is reputed to be the largest in the world.

EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE'S RING.

At the request of an intelligent correspondent, we have engraved the annexed accredited relic of the celebrated Black Prince, who, for so many years, ruled Gascony, in the reign of Edward the Third. This treasurable *antique* is a very massive gold ring, and was long in the possession of the late General Ainslie, the author of a work on Anglo-French coinage, and himself a well-known coin-collector. The General was offered a considerable sum for this ring by a celebrated antiquary, but he would not part with it, and it is now possessed by the General's son, Captain Ainslie, at present serving with his regiment in England.

In 1827, General Ainslie published at Douai Nord, a dissertation in Latin, proving the authenticity of this interesting memorial of the flower of English chivalry. The original M.S. is in the Bibliotheque Royal, at Paris, and obtained for the General a gold medal; the following is a translation:—

"The ring, of which I am going to try and give a description and explanation, weighs 506 grains, poids de Marc de Paris, it is of gold of twenty-three carats, or, 958-1000.

"The letters are of that kind which Dom Vaines, in his 'Dictionnaire Raisonné de Diplomatic' (Paris, 1774), describes under the denomination of Manuscripts Capitals.

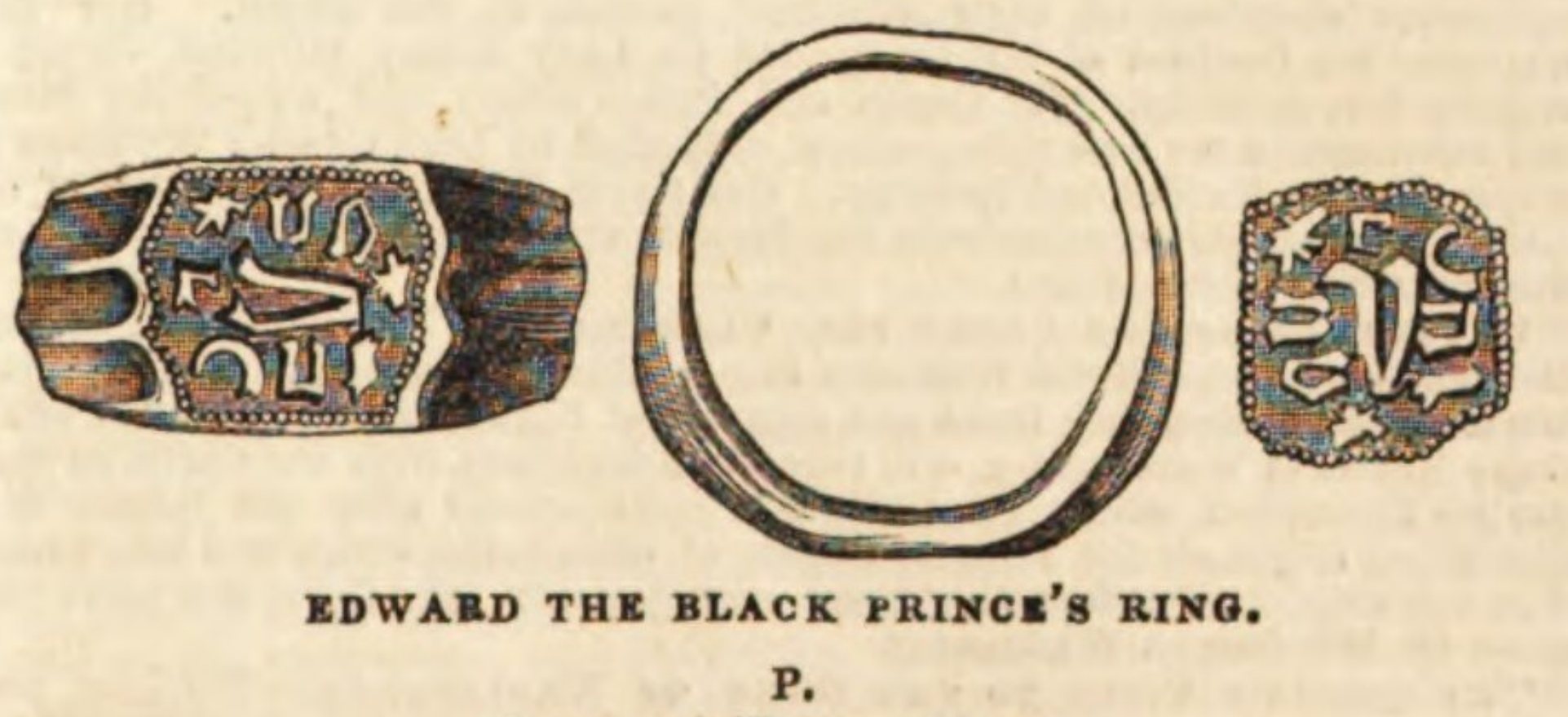
"In the middle of the floor of this ring appears a large V, between the words E D and D I, underneath the V is found a P of rather smaller dimensions than that of the E D and of the D I, having on the heraldic right a molette, with six rays, and on its left a demi-lune or crescent.

"Under the point of junction of the two limbs which compose the V, is a vine leaf; and a cordon de perles surrounds the whole in following the form of the floor or field, which is octagonal.

"The ring, as may well be supposed, is *extremely massive;* the work is not deprived of a certain intention to ornament; it is grooved.

"The cutting proves that, at this period, this art has made but little progress, but the work of the letters is very superior, probably, because the first was more frequently sought after, than those of heraldic emblems, which had been introduced at an age, at least, before the period at which this ring appears to have been made.

"The meaning of the words, *abridged*, appears to me to be translated by the following:—


EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE'S RING.

P.
Parvum sigillum ou Pignus.
V.
Edwardi. asconiæ. Domine I.

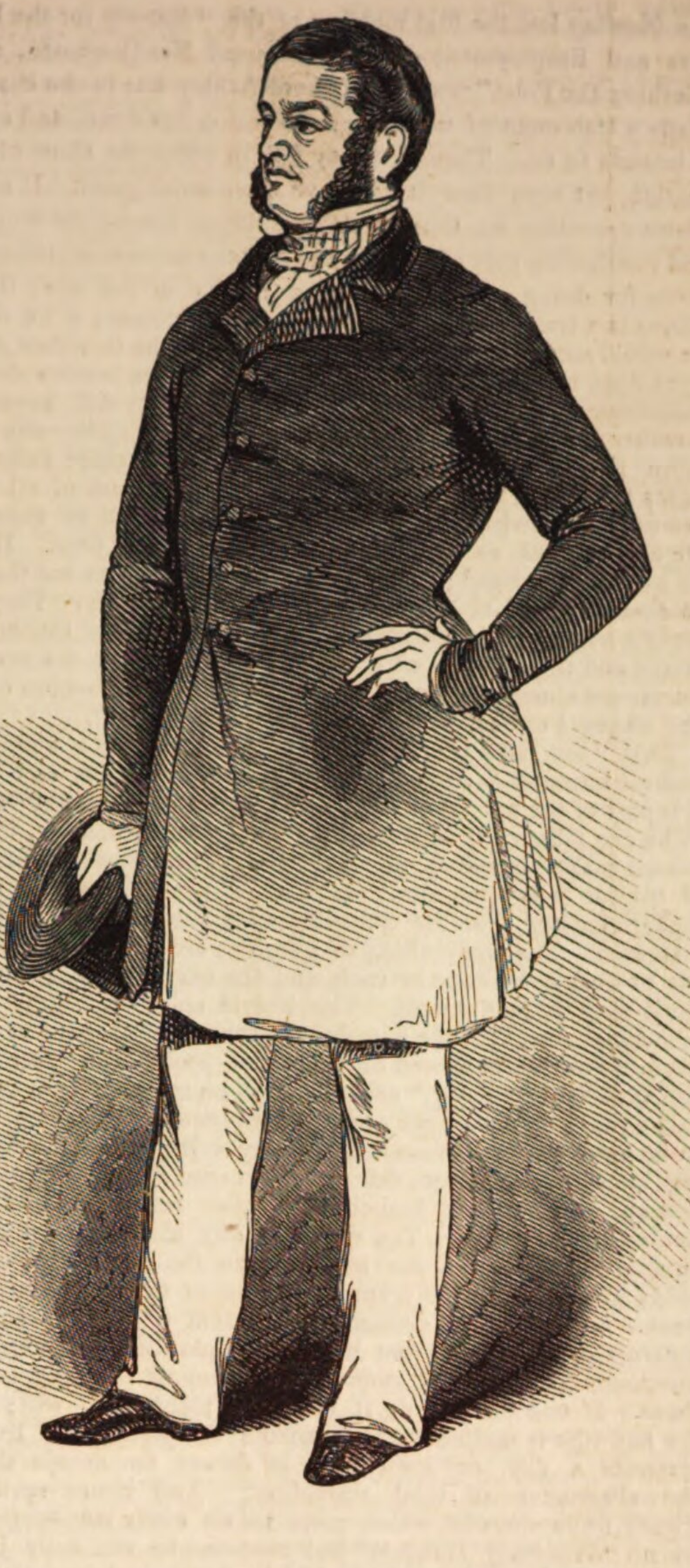
"The Dukes of Aquitaine received at their investiture, which constituted their sovereignty, a wreath of roses in gold, a gold wand, *and a ring.*

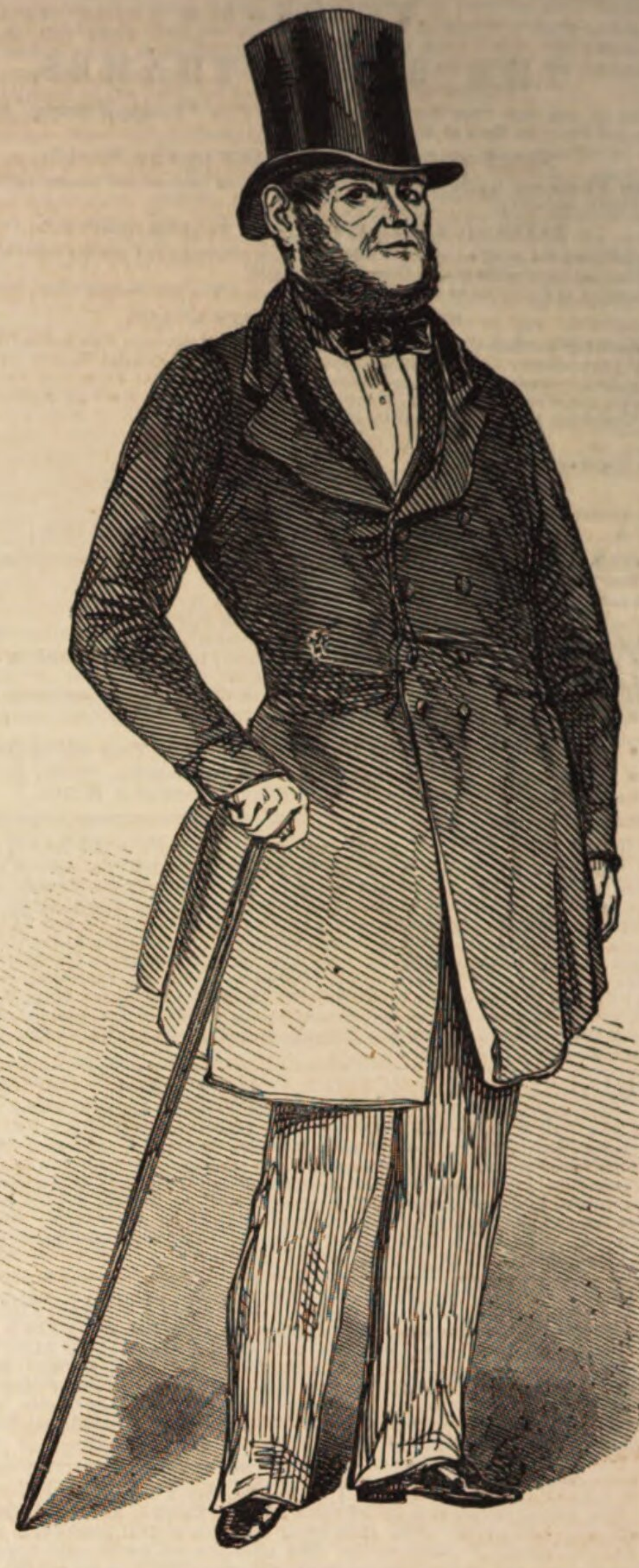
"This interesting relic of the feudal times, was found at a depth of six feet under a public edifice, in the *departement des Landes*, on the great road to Spain; the workmen who discovered it, disposed of it to a person who ceded it to me after having kept it for two years."

Mr. James, author of the "Life of Edward, the Black Prince," states that, "from the extraordinary pains he took to ascertain the accuracy of every statement before he made it, he was fully convinced at the time, and still is, that the ring is *indubitably genuine*;" and he adds, that "he has not even heard it questioned."

General Ainslie, in a letter dated "Douai, March 20th, 1827," says:—

"I think I said that the Royal Societies of Antiquaries of France and Normandy had spontaneously elected me a member of their academies, since which I have got the like honour from two more—the Academie de Science d'Agen, and the Sociéte d'Emulation de Cambrai; the latter in consequence of a dissertation of mine, on 'My Ring,' which appeared in a periodical published in Paris, devoted to antiquarian researches, in which I *have proved (hitherto uncontradicted)* that the ring belonged to Edward the First, King of England, before his succession to the throne, and that it must have been given to him by Alphonso IX., King of Castile, when he married the sister of that Prince, in 1252.


DANIEL FORRESTER, AGED 45.


JOHN FORRESTER, AGED 50.

THE LATE ROBBERY AT THE BANK OF MESSRS. ROGERS AND CO.

The most contradictory reports have been circulated this week upon the subject of the above robbery. It was said that some of the stolen notes had been traced, and various other statements have been made, the whole of which, however, are mere inventions. We can state from the best authority, that hitherto no clue whatever has been ascertained.

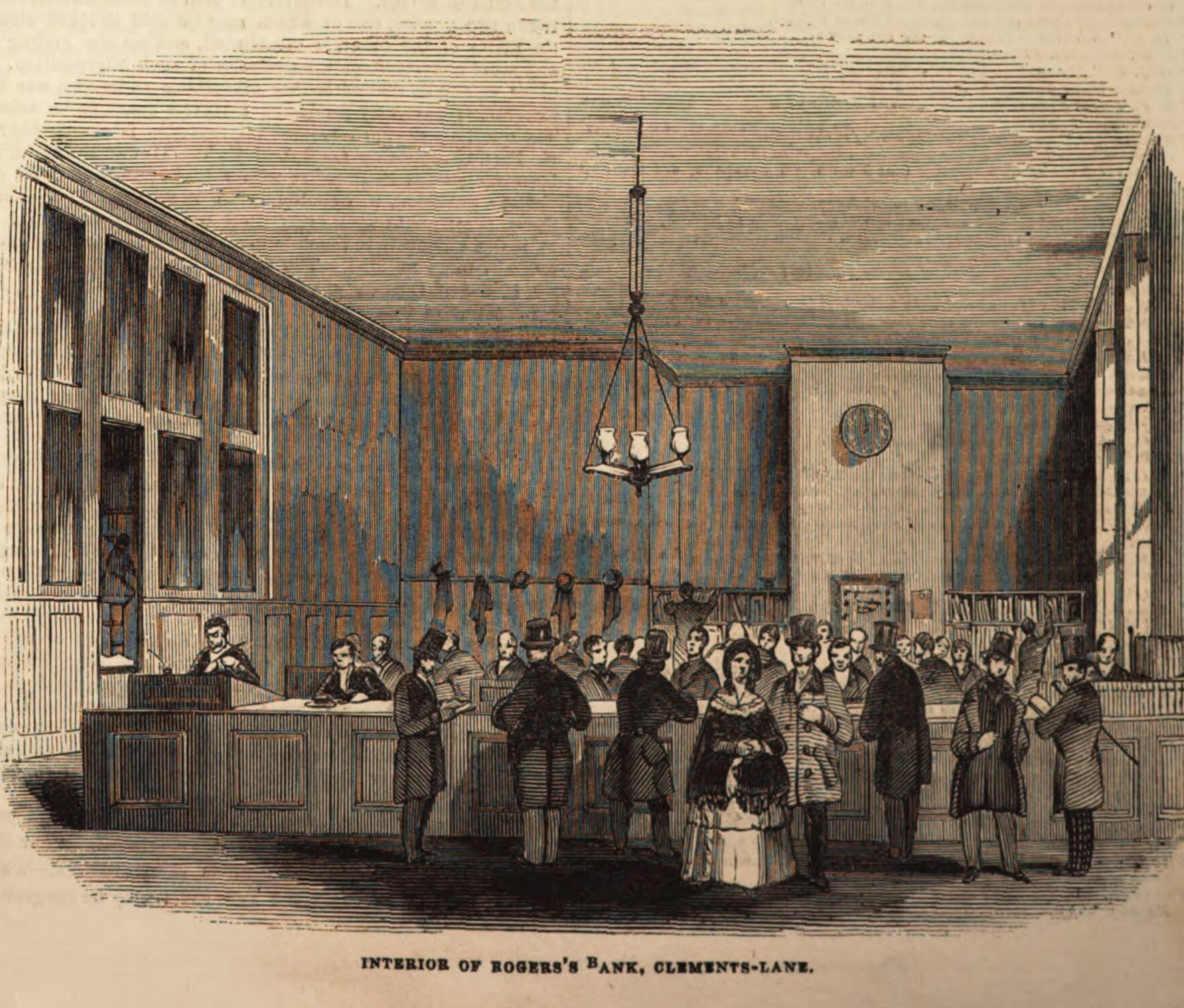
We annex an engraving of the banking-house of Messrs. Rogers, Olding, and Co., No. 29, on the east side of Clement's-lane, a thoroughfare exclusive rather than extensive. The banking-house is entered by a small lobby, and there are three apartments opening into each other: the banking-room, the parlour, and the strong-room.

The portraits of the two very active officers, Messrs. John and Daniel Forrester, are from sketches taken three days since.

The public is familiar with the great exertions used by these officers for the detection of offenders. Upon the recent apprehension of Burgess in America, John exhibited his accustomed dexterity and vigilance. It appears that when Burgess escaped from the hotel at Nahant, a small peninsula joined to the main land by a neck of land about four miles in length, he rowed in the dark for a considerable time, and at length, after having been tossed about, he landed, and made the best of his way to a small cottage in which a poor Irishman and his wife and three children resided. From thence he sent to the waiter of the hotel at Nahant his keys, with directions to take possession of the money contained in his bags, and convey it to him. John Forrester, who managed the whole business, with the ready assistance of the officers granted by the authorities, with consummate skill, took care to cut off the means of retreat or escape.

The most complete measures had been, we have been told, adopted by the Bank to render this first experiment upon the convention between England and America successful. A gentleman of considerable experience belonging to the establishment was sent over to manage one portion of the business, while John Forrester contrived and carried into execution the other.

One of the communications from America speaks thus of John Forrester:—"The utmost credit is due to Forrester for his untiring perseverance, his devotedness, and his efficiency. Sleepless in his efforts, and straightforward in his demeanour, he secured friends wherever he went, who were ready and anxious to stand by him, and also at once enlisted their goodwill in his behalf. No one could have discharged the responsible duties committed to him with more integrity, zeal, or success.


INTERIOR OF ROGERS'S BANK, CLEMENTS-LANE.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

WE have great pleasure in announcing the completion of the SPLENDID ENGRAVING of the

PANORAMA
OF
THE RIVER THAMES,

showing at one view "the Royal-towered Thame;" its "Forests of Masts;" its crowded Docks and Port; its Fleet of Steamers; its

NOBLE BRIDGES, UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD;

its busy Wharfs and Quays; and the various objects of interest and beauty upon its immediate banks, including

GREENWICH, AND ITS SUPERB PALACE-HOSPITAL;

and exhibiting the winding of the "Silver Thames" through the mighty mass of buildings that form the metropolis of the Commercial World.

Showing as distinctly as in a Map, yet with beautifully picturesque effect, the several

STREETS OF THE METROPOLIS;

with the many hundred Churches, Palaces, Columns, and Arches; Government Offices, and Public Institutions; Club Houses, Noble Mansions, and Palatial Homes; embellished Street Architecture, Terraces, and Villas; Theatres; Railways; Parks and Public Walks; Factories and Warehouses; and, in short, a perfect Picture of the Vast Extent, Architectural Character, and Most Recent Improvement, of the

BANKS OF THIS NOBLE RIVER.

To be Engraved in the

FIRST STYLE OF THE ART,

From a most Elaborate Drawing made expressly for the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS;

And which has occupied the Artists for several months, so that the strictest reliance may be placed on its accuracy.

The entire length of the PRINT will be

UPWARDS OF EIGHT FEET!

but it is impossible to enumerate one-tenth of the objects.

The PRINT will certainly be issued early in January next. It is printed on a beautiful tinted paper, manufactured expressly for the purpose.

Persons desirous of possessing this Great Work of Art, must immediately enter their names, as Subscribers, at their respective News-agents.

*** NEW TYPE.—Our first Number for the New Year will be printed with a new and improved Type, cast expressly for this Journal, which, it is hoped, will be a further attraction in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

BRILLIANT HIT and NIGHTLY OVERFLOWS to the New National Spectacle of the ROYAL FOX HUNT, at ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—Monday, December 9 and during the Week, at Seven o'clock (25th time), the Splendid Spectacle of THE FOX HUNT; or, THE RACE-HORSE, and LIFE'S COURSE of MAN and STEED, introducing a real Fox-chase on the Stage and in the Circle, by Living Fox and complete Pack of Hounds. Epsom Races, and other sporting features. New Scenes of the Circle, and entire Change in the Feats of Horsemanship. Concluding with the successful Farce of the WEAVER of LYONS; or, the THREE CONSCRIPTS.—Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. BROADFOOT.—Box Office open from Eleven till Five.—On Tuesday next, on account of the Funeral of her late Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda, this Theatre will be closed.

CHINESE COLLECTION, Hyde Park Corner. — On Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings during this week will be produced, in a style of appropriate splendour, THE IMPERIAL DRAGON FETE! another remarkable Chinese Festival, which, from centuries prior to the Christian Era, has been continued to the present time, and is, at particular seasons, participated in by all classes of the Three Hundred Million Inhabitants of the Celestial Empire. The gorgeous decorations apparent, in the celebration of this Brilliant Fete, far surpass all the varied splendour of European pageantry. A Full Military Band will be in attendance every Evening. The Chinese Collection is Open Daily from Ten till Dusk, and in the Evening, Brilliantly Illuminated, from Seven till Ten.—Admission, 1s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The PROTEOSCOPE, a new apparatus for exhibiting OPAQUE OBJECTS in Nature and Art, showing continued novelties. The PHYSIOSCOPE, HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, DIVING-BELL and DIVER, DISSOLVING VIEWS, &c. &c. Dr. RYAN'S LECTURE daily, and in the Evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Professor Bachhoffner's varied Lectures abound in interesting experiments.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, half-price.—A new edition of the CATALOGUE, containing 300 additional Works of Art, &c. since the last revisal, is just published, price 1s.

SMITHFIELD CLUB PRIZE CATTLE SHOW—1844.—The Annual Exhibition of PRIZE CATTLE, SEEDS, ROOTS, IMPLEMENTS, &c., will take place on the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th of DECEMBER, at the HORSE BAZAAR, King-street, Portman-square. The arrangements for this year comprise a great addition of space and several improvements, adding materially to the comfort and convenience of visitors. The space and accommodation is so ample, that ladies may now safely visit this National Exhibition. Open from Daylight till Nine in the Evening: Lighted up after Three in the Afternoon. Admittance, One Shilling.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 8.—Second Sunday in Advent.
MONDAY, 9.—Milton born, 1608.
TUESDAY, 10.—Grouse shooting ends.
WEDNESDAY, 11.—Charles XII. killed, 1718.
THURSDAY, 12.—Cromwell made Protector, 1653.
FRIDAY, 13.—Dr. Johnson died, 1781.
SATURDAY, 14.—Washington died, 1799.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending Dec. 14

Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m
0 51	1 18	1 42	2 10	2 36	3 1	3 26	3 50	4 14	4 38	5 2	5 28

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Y.," of Liverpool, speaking of our account of the Time Ball at Greenwich, asks, "Why the hour of its descent is fixed at one o'clock, while noon is the all-important nautical hour?" We answer, that although noon may be deemed an important time in nautical affairs, yet it makes no real difference the hour being one. But without going into detail, it will be sufficient to state, that one o'clock is a more convenient time than twelve, at the observatory. The sun passes the meridian every day between about a quarter to twelve and about a quarter after twelve mean time, and, weather permitting, he is always observed at those times with the transit instrument to obtain his right ascension, and with the mural circle to obtain his north polar distance, and from that his declination; the observations thus taken can be used for obtaining the time, and the convenience, so obtained, furnishes one of the reasons for dropping the ball at one o'clock.

"Reura."—We have already engraved Burns's Tomb.

"H. L.," Norwich.—Thanks for the two prints.

"J. W. S."—Mr. Phelps.

"H. J. P." Plymouth.—Sir John Campbell was Attorney-General, and Sir Thomas Wilde was Solicitor-General in the last Whig Administration.

"G. F.," near Newcastle-on-Tyne.—The Saracen's Head Inn, Snow-hill, still flourishes.

"A Subscriber," Countinilick.—The mails for the Ionian Islands, viâ Falmouth, are made up in London on the Saturday nearest to the 15th of each month, and the last day of each month. Closed mails, viâ Marseilles, are made up on the 4th of each month.

"S.," Tyemouth.—The firm is still in existence.

"Miss B.," Brighton.—No almanack can be stamped to go free by post.

"M.," Little Friday street.—The suggestion shall be attended to.

"E. B.," Soho, is thanked.

"Miss N.," Bath.—The original prints may be purchased of any foreign printseller.

"J. Y. E."—The wife can claim the letter if it be addressed to her.

"Grantham."—The letter on the Belvoir Hunt has been referred to our Sporting Correspondent.

"T. M.," Birmingham.—We do not know the person named by our correspondent.

"A Subscriber," Wigan.—We have no recollection of the document referred to

"Anticipator."—We do not know.

"Belfustiensis" is thanked.

"R. C.," Llanwrst, should apply to a solicitor.

"J. P."—The charge is legal.

"R. D.," Bury.—The Duke of Wellington is in his 76th year.

"A Subscriber from the Commencement."—The shooting will be legal.

"J. B.," Brighton.—A man cannot legally marry his deceased wife's sister.

"J. O.," Cambridge.—The Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha has a small military force.

"F. A. Y."—The first Lord Exmouth's father was commander of a Falmouth packet. The family name is Pellew. Bosca is the ancient name of the locality.

"W. C. S. N."—Messrs. Dollond, St. Paul's Churchyard; or Messrs. Watkins and Hill, Charing-cross.

"G. M.," Royston.—We have not room.

"John Jones."—Three rooms.

"Lieut., late B. A. L.," Dublin.—We fear there is little chance at present. We believe the marriage to be legal.

"J. G.," Exeter, should specify the title.

"A Constant Reader," New Ross.—Our journal may be had of any news-agent in Liverpool.

"C. B.," Steyning.—To the second question: Yes.

"F. F."—There is a School of Design in Somerset House; apply to the Secretary.

"W. F. O.," Banbury, had better apply to Messrs. Smith, Lisle-street, Leicester-square.

"F. G. R."—Yes. The Queen has a half-brother and a half-sister living.

THE LARGE PRINT.—*Correspondents respecting the publication of the Panorama of the Thames are referred to the present No.*

ERRATUM.—*St. Michael's Church, Stamford, was* built *by Mr. Brown, of Norwich, and not "altered and modernized" by him, as stated in our No. 341.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1844.

ON Monday last the first meeting of the "Society for the Protection and Employment of the Distressed Needlewomen, and for Clothing the Poor," was held. Lord Ashley was in the chair, and made a statement of what the Association has done, and of what it intends to do. Though it may fall, in effect, far short of its intention, yet even then it will have done much good. It contemplates operating on that received opinion among the employing and purchasing part of the public, that the miserable pittance now given for doing needlework is a necessity of the age; the employer is a trader, whose object is to make money; if he did not, he would soon cease to be a trader at all; he therefore gets his work done at the lowest possible figure. Others besides shirt manufacturers do the same thing, so the Society will have to remember that it is fighting against a general principle—one that is more rigidly acted on in England than in any other nation. It fights the battle, too, on behalf of those the least of all able to defend themselves against oppression—on behalf of those who are always weak, mostly ignorant, and universally poor. Heartily do we wish the band of champions success; but let not the benevolence of their task blind them to its difficulty. They have many a warm wish in their favour, though the spirit of modern commerce and the maxims of political economy, each the reverse of warm, are almost wholly against them; for the question of work and wages is one on which there is much to be said.

That "the labourer is worthy of his hire," is a truth of the highest importance; toil is the destiny of mankind, and though it is part of the primal curse, man is not "all unhappy," as long as he can labour; it is only when he cannot work, or, working, cannot make his wages suffice for living, that the full bitterness of his lot falls upon him. In both respects it is the vice of modern society that the difficulty should be almost universally increased. The competition of numbers reduces both the quantity of work to be done by each, and the amount of wages for that work that is paid to all. The liberal spirit that gave to the labourers taken into the vineyard at the eleventh hour the same payment as that bestowed on those who had borne "the burden and the heat of the day," actuates men no more. We have gone to the other extreme; we are not Utopian enough to expect men to be more than generous, but we may well blame them for being less than just; and from this reproach scarcely any employers of human skill, in any branch of human industry, can be pronounced wholly free. The wages of any kind of skill are calculated as much from the number and the necessities of those ready to perform it, as from the value of the work itself when done. The political economists say that this is the only true measure of value; and that if a certain quantity of labour can be purchased for a certain amount of money, it is really worth no more. If one will not do it, there are plenty who will; and so the one who is inclined to shrink from the prospect of living on sixpence a day, or even less, is driven to accept that, or the alternative of total starvation. And hence spring the "woes unnumbered," which meet us on every side—woes, sung by no "Heavenly Goddess" but recorded by the daily journals in the plainest and most mournful of prose; hence the pangs and sufferings of all those numerous classes whose labour is of that kind that the skill it demands is within the reach of nearly all, and whose universal penury joined to their numbers make them underbid each other, each individual ready to do more and take less than another for the sake of getting something to do at all. The capitalist who takes advantage of his own command of money and the general want of it, adds to his fortune, wealth increases, large houses flourish, we make a great name in commerce, we are a rich and powerful nation—but what is there beneath the surface? It is becoming evident that an abstract principle may be pushed too far, and that the relations between the employer and the employed, when the latter are wholly defenceless, require some degree of control; the opinion that such an interference can be made with safety, if judiciously managed, is gaining ground. We were driven to interfere in the case of the women and children employed in the coal mines, and if we may judge from recent accounts, not only no harm has arisen from it (as plentifully predicted there would be), but much positive good. Other instances of what is called interference between the employers and the employed are not wanting; there have have been numerous factory acts all compelling the capitalist to employ some portion of his money at all events in providing the means of increased safety to the health and lives of his labourers. The Legislature has not indeed ventured to fix the rate of wages, but it has done the next thing to it—limited to some extent the hours of labour. The principle then of some interference between two parties, one of whom may be said to stand almost at the mercy of the other, is established, and we are getting more and more convinced of the necessity of such interposition. The other principle, that of letting everything go its own way to any extreme, is obviously producing evils too great to be tolerated. The question next arises, what interposition is practicable? Sir R. Peel, in opposing Lord Ashley's Ten Hours' Bill, said, if the Government was to interfere with a limitation in the case of the Factory workmen, why should it not be called on to inquire into the evils attendant upon every trade and calling whatever? And as it was obviously impossible to do everything, the only alternative was to do nothing. The argument told exceedingly well in the House of Commons, but there is a fallacy lurking under it; carried out in another direction the same principle would put a stop to all charity and benevolent exertion, on the ground that as we cannot relieve all, it is useless to relieve any. Something it may be possible to do, even in a field where it is far beyond hope that all can ever be accomplished; and that something may, perhaps, be done, too, by other means than by calling for the interference of the Legislature.

An attempt of this kind is intended to be made by this society; looking at the vast amount of misery to be found in the labour market of this kind of industry in London alone, we confess we despair of its effecting a general change; it cannot make itself the channel through which all the work is to find all the workers, and competition will continue to keep down the rate of wages to the lowest point. But it may withdraw a few from the throng of applicants, and leave a little more room for the rest; it may accustom people to a scale of payment for this kind of toil calculated somewhat more liberally than that of the mere trader, and it may direct a large amount of private employment on some kind of system, where at present there is none at all. It may in fact be most useful as a charity, though it may not effect any great commercial reform in this direction; it will relieve a vast amount of distress, even if it should not go far to remove the causes of it.

THE arrival of the Overland Mail has not broken the political quietude of the week; the intelligence it brings from our Eastern Empire is quite destitute of what is called interest—a state of things on which both England and India may be congratulated. Scinde is tranquil, but the troops stationed there are still sickly. There have been some military operations in the native state of Kholapore, the Government of which has managed to drive the people to insurrection, and the East India Company, being bound by treaty to assist the ruling powers, have been obliged to interfere. The rising has not been against British interests or influence. The news from China is commercial only, and it speaks of the appearance of the markets there as somewhat overstocked with British goods.

THE Inquests held on the bodies of the two individuals killed by the collision on the Midland Counties Railway have terminated. In one case a verdict of manslaughter was returned against one of the officers of the Company; in the other, a deodand of £1000 placed on the engine, throws both the blame and the penalty on the Company itself. The last is the true mode of working a beneficial change. The imprisonment of a servant would be borne by a Board of Directors, with the utmost calmness and indifference; a money penalty must come out of their pockets, and makes itself felt in the part most sensible to such teaching. Undoubtedly, the subordinates were highly blameable; but the discussion that has been carried on in the newspapers has elicited a fact or two that tend to throw the far greater share of the culpability on the Management.

It seems that some time ago the staff of persons employed on the line was very considerably reduced in number, and those who remained suffered a diminution of salary. The consequences, as far as the public were interested in the arrangement, were most mischievous. They are well described in the language of a correspondent of the *Times*:—

> At the time of the change being first made, the result was an almost universal strike. The best engineers and the best servants—those whose experience qualified them for the higher rates established on other lines—all left the employ of the Company. But not only was this terrible mischief and danger the result. Ever since the two railways in question have been in the hands of a set of men who came there to learn their business. They are mere lines of apprenticeship, in which no man will remain longer than is necessary to obtain a knowledge of his business. It is unnecessary to point out the extreme peril to the public of such a state of things. Trains at the stations are frequently not "set" at the time appointed for their actual starting, and "half an hour after time" is the rule, not the exception.

Thus the public have been entrusted to the care of inexperienced and underpaid men, no one of whom, even if he were ever so skilful, could do the work of two. Haste, hurry, and uncertainty have been inevitable, and the result is a public catastrophe. May the deodand have the effect of opening the eyes of the Company to the fact that there is such a thing as saving without economy.

IF anything could make the civilised world wish to see Spain blotted from the list of nations it is the butchery and bloodshed that have disgraced it during the last twelve months. Every day brings over its tale of horror. When those in power cannot seize those whom they are pleased to call rebels, their relations are caught and shot; Zurbano's movements were accompanied by his son and his brother-in-law, but what share they had in them seems hardly known. Zurbano has for the present eluded pursuit, but the son and brother-in-law have been taken and shot, without even the form of a trial. We know of only one case more atrocious—that of the shooting of Cabrera's mother by General Nogueras. Even Oribe, the commandant of Logrono, a man not at all remarkable for scruples in such matters, hesitated and suspended the execution till the result of an application for mercy should be known. The moment Narvaez heard that the wife and mother of young Zurbano were on their way to Madrid, he ordered the immediate execution of his victims and dismissed Oribe from his post for having exhibited this small indication of humanity! A people that can permit such butchers to govern them deserve to be enslaved, and, from every present indication, will soon be reduced to that condition.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Saturday last the Queen and the Royal Family did not leave the precincts of the Castle, owing to the reception of the melancholy news of the demise of her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—This morning her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Royal visitors, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. Charles Leslie Courtenay officiated. Lord Charles Wellesley (Clerk Marshal) has relieved Colonel Arbuthnot in the duty of Equerry in Waiting on the Queen, and Major-General Sir Edward Bowater has relieved Colonel Wylde in the duty of Equerry in Waiting on Prince Albert.

MONDAY.—The Chapter of the Order of the Garter, fixed for the 12th instant, at Windsor Castle, will be held on that day; but the intended banquet in St. George's Hall, in the evening, will not be given, in consequence of the decease of her late Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda. The Queen and the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha walked for some time within the precincts of the Castle grounds this morning.

TUESDAY.—The Queen, Prince Albert, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, and Duke Ernest of Wurtemburg, walked on the Castle terrace and in the pleasure grounds for some time this morning. At noon their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, and the Duke Ernest of Wurtemberg, attended by the Baron de Alvensleben and Baroness de Wangenheim, left the Castle to pay a visit of condolence to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, at Kew.

WEDNESDAY.—The Queen walked some time this morning on the terrace, and in the private grounds about the Castle. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty and the Duchess of Saxe Coburg and Gotha this afternoon.

THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, and the Duke of Wurtemburg, promenaded this morning in the private grounds in the Home Park. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice took equestrian exercises on their Shetland ponies in the slopes. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent attended by Lady Fanny Howard, visited her Majesty this morning. The Queen and Prince Albert took equestrian exercise this afternoon in the new riding school, attended by Lord Charles Wellesley and Major-General Sir Edward Bowater. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent dined in private this evening with her Majesty and her royal and illustrious relatives on a visit to the Queen.

DEPARTURE OF THE COURT FOR CLAREMONT.—WINDSOR, Thursday.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Reigning Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, and the Duke Ernest of Wurtemberg, will take their departure from the Castle on Saturday for Claremont, where the Court will remain until after the funeral of her late Royal Highness the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, which will take place on Tuesday next. According to present arrangements, the Court will leave Claremont for Windsor on Wednesday.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—We have reason to believe that the Queen and her illustrious Consort intend shortly to honour the Duke of Wellington with a visit, at the noble and gallant duke's seat, Strathfieldsaye, Hants. The precise day is not yet named. The Duke of Wellington, on Saturday morning, went to Strathfieldsaye, from town, expressly to give instructions for alterations requisite for the reception of his august visitors. The Duke returned to Apsley House in the evening. It is said that all the necessary preparations are to be completed by the close of next week.

The Earl of Hardwicke has arrived at the Castle, and has relieved Lord Rivers, from his duty as Lord in Waiting on the Queen. Colonel Berkeley Drummond has relieved Mr. R. Ormsby Gore, as the Groom in Waiting on her Majesty. The Queen will hold a Privy Council on Friday, the 13th instant, at Windsor Castle.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—Alexander Dundas Ross Wishart Baillie Cochrane, Esq., M.P. for Bridport, was on Wednesday married at Fawley Church, Hants, to Annabella Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Andrew R. and Lady Elizabeth Drummond, of Cadlands Park, and granddaughter of his Grace the Duke of Rutland. The youthful bride is in her 21st year.—The marriage of his Excellency Baron de Nieumann, the Austrian Minister, with Lady Augusta Somerset, daughter of his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, took place on Thursday morning, in St. George's Church, Hanover-square. The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, the Ladies Somerset, Lord and Lady Fitzroy Somerset, and a numerous party of relations and friends of the noble family, including the Duke of Wellington, together with a number of the *corps diplomatique*, witnessed the solemnity. The Duke of Beaufort gave a grand entertainment in honour of the event, at his residence in Arlington-street.

Earl Grey.—We are glad to hear that this distinguished nobleman has so far recovered from the severe illness under which he laboured as to enjoy the society of his family as usual, and to take, weather permitting, an occasional drive round his domains.

Viscount Melbourne is passing the winter at Brocket Hall, Herts, and is in improved health. Lord and Lady Beauvale are still on a visit to his lordship.

Deaths of Two Members of Parliament.—We regret to have to announce the deaths of two members of Parliament—the Hon. Robert Otway Cave, M.P for Tipperary; and Sir John Seale, Bart., the member for Dartmouth. Mr. Cave died, after a short illness, yesterday (Friday) week, at Bath, where the hon. gentleman had repaired, with Mrs. Otway Cave, for the benefit of his health. The deceased was eldest and only surviving son of the late Mr. Henry Otway, brother of Admiral Sir Robert Otway, Bart, K.C.B., and Sarah (now Baroness Braye), only daughter of Sir Thomas Cave, Bart., whose grandmother was eventually heiress of the first Lord Braye. He was, consequently, heir apparent to the barony of Braye. The hon. deceased married, the 19th of October, 1833, Miss Sophia Burdett, eldest daughter of the late Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. Sir John Seale died at his residence in London. He was descended from a good family, which has been long settled in Devonshire, where it has considerable property and influence, and some church patronage. He was colonel of the South Devon Militia, and was created a baronet under Lord Melbourne's Administration in 1838. In 1804 he married the daughter of Sir Paul Joddrel, and has left behind him a numerous family. At the time of his decease he was in his 60th year, and is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, born in 1806. These deaths, of course, cause vacancies for two places.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces, that the death of Sir John Henry Seale, Bart., M.P. for Dartmouth, having been duly certified to the Speaker in writing, he shall issue his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a new writ for the election of a member for the said borough, at the end of fourteen days after the insertion of the notice.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Rev. Dr. Cramer, Principal of New Inn Hall, and Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford, is appointed by her Majesty to be Dean of Carlisle.

The Divisions in the Church.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has replied to the memorial addressed to him recently, urging upon his grace the expediency of convening a meeting of the bishops, to consult upon the proper steps to be taken in the present divided state of the church. The memorial was signed by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, and was noticed in our paper last week. The Archbishop's reply consists of a simple acknowledgment of the receipt of the memorial, and is couched in terms of great courtesy and kindness.

The Hon. and Rev. H. W. Bertie, son of the Earl of Abingdon, and Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, has been presented to the living of Great Ilford, Essex.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Baths and Wash-houses for the Labouring Classes.—On Wednesday a meeting of the inhabitants of St. Pancras took place at the vestry-rooms in Gordon-square, for the purpose of concerting measures to establish baths and wash-houses in that district for the accommodation of the labouring classes. Mr. Harris was in the chair. Mr. Douglas, who acted as honorary secretary, stated that the meeting had been convened in consequence of a communication received by the vestry from the parent institution, calling upon the parish to aid the society as much as possible in the establishment of a bath and wash-house for the labouring classes in that populous locality, and the vestry deeming the principle a good one, although they had no power to place the parochial funds to such a purpose, felt it their duty to form amongst themselves a committee, and call upon the parishioners generally to aid in so beneficial an object for the poor. Mr. T. H. Smith moved a resolution in support of the object in view, which, after some discussion, was unanimously agreed to. Mr. James Howarth, one of the churchwardens, was then unanimously elected treasurer, and a numerous committee were subsequently appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting. Subscriptions were then entered into, the chairman heading the list with £5, and a considerable sum was collected.

Evil Effects of the Wood Pavement.—The frosty weather of the last few days has exhibited the dangerous character of the wood paving in a striking point of view. On Thursday the road opposite St. Clement's church was in such a slippery state that horses were falling down continually, and it required very great care to prevent serious accidents. Surely the authorities ought to do something in such weather to prevent the ill consequences arising from wood pavement. Blackfriars-bridge is strewed with gravel in frosty weather, and as some such precaution is equally, if not more necessary on the wood pavement, it is to be hoped that the hint will not be lost upon those whom it may concern.

Mortality in the Metropolis.—Deaths, from all causes in the week ended Nov. 30—males 514, females 561; total 1075. Weekly average, 946.

The Weather.—The weather during the week has been excessively cold, but dry and pleasant, and the usual prognostics are rife of a severe winter. The thermometer was lower on Wednesday night than it has been this season, having fallen to 26.

Waterloo Bridge.—Thursday the half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of the above-mentioned bridge was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern. The Rev. Mr. Bush presided. From the report it appeared that the receipts for the last half year amounted to £8438 2s. 3d., being £424 9s. 6d. more than in the corresponding period of last year. The committee was consequently enabled to pay the interest of £5 per cent. on the company's bonds, and also pay a dividend of 12s. 8d. on the annuities. There remained a balance of £1651 17s. 6d. The report further stated that the tolls were proportionately improving, and also alluded to the several projected railways on the south side of the river having their termini in the vicinity of the bridge. The report was unanimously agreed to.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Dinner to Sir Robert Sale at Southampton.—On Monday a dinner was given to Sir Robert Sale at the Audit House, Southampton, on the occasion of his embarkation from that port for India. The room was prettily decorated with union jacks, flags, and other devices, interspersed with laurel. Immediately over Sir Robert was a banner with the words "Welcome, Sale," "Jellalabad," "Rancoon." On the right of the chairman sat Sir Robert, his nephew, Captain Barwell, Sir Henry Richardson. Peter Dickson, Esq., Captain Keele, &c. On the left, Colonel Hutt, Captain Doherty, S. Price Edwards, Esq. (collector), Major Farhill, Major James, &c. About eighty (the largest number the room could accommodate) sat down to the entertainment, the Mayor in the chair; who, after the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were disposed of, proposed the toast of the evening—"The health of General Sir Robert Sale," which was received with one tremendous burst of applause. Sir Robert, in rising to return thanks, observed that it had been twice his good fortune to receive a similar compliment at Liverpool to that he had now received at Southampton. It was his intention on approaching the shores of England, on his return from India, to have landed at that port, but fate had decreed otherwise. He only hoped that God would protect the town in the way in which it deserved. It had its railway, steam companies, and docks, and he trusted that on his return five years hence he should see the endeavours of the town crowned with success. The principal part of the company shortly afterwards left and proceeded to the theatre, which was filled to an overflow; and here again Sir Robert and his lady (who had previously arrived) were received with an enthusiasm that must have been highly gratifying to their feelings. They sat in the centre box of the dress tier, at the back of which was a neat transparency, with the words "Honour the Brave." The house was otherwise gaily decorated with flags, laurels, &c. Sir Robert and his heroic Lady sailed for India on Wednesday.

Health of General Nott.—Letters from Wales state that during the past week the general has continued to gain strength, and he is now much better than he has been since his arrival in England. So satisfactory, indeed, is the state of the gallant general's health, that he may be said to be fast approaching to convalescence. Lady Nott has taken carriage airings, and it is gratifying to learn that her ladyship's health is improved.

Attempt to Poison a Whole Family.—On Thursday week, John Wall, of Oadby, Leicestershire, framework-knitter, aged 25, was examined before I. Hodgson, Esq., on a charge of attempting to kill his sister, mother, and brother, by mixing a quantity of arsenic in sugar, and administering some to them. The prisoner's brother and sister are partially recovered, but his mother still remains in a dangerous state. The only motive that can be assigned for the perpetration of so diabolical an offence is, that the prisoner wished to get possession of a sum of money to which he and his brother and sister were entitled on the death of their mother. He was remanded.

Death of a Rich Banker at Liverpool.—Mr. Richard Leyland expired at his seat, Walton-hall, on Sunday last. His health had been sinking rapidly for some time, and for several days before his death all hopes of his recovery had been gone. As a banker Mr. Leyland had been eminently successful, and his own accumulations, added to the large fortune which he inherited from the gentleman whose name he took, had rendered him one of the richest men, if not the richest man, in Liverpool. He died childless, and it is generally believed that the greater part of his immense property will pass into the hands of his nephews.

Another Mine Accident.—Another of those deplorable and lamentable occurrences which too frequently accompany mining operations, happened at Beaufort Iron works, Monmouthshire, in one of the mine quarries, or patches, on Tuesday afternoon, by which the lives of four persons were sacrificed. The unfortunate party were at that time engaged in pushing up the rubbish tram, for the purpose of clearing the remains of a "fall," when a piece of ground from the strata, lying eight yards above, unexpectedly gave way, and fell directly on them, literally crushing nearly every bone in their bodies, and in a moment depriving them of life. It appears there is not the slightest blame attributable to the watchman, but that the occurrence has been the result of pure accident. The ground was apparently safe, and there was not the slightest indication of danger. The names of the deceased are Isaac James, aged eighteen; Cecilia James, eighteen (brother and sister); Charles Pensham, twenty-one, and Margaret Davies, eighteen.

Fatal Accident at Winchester.—A very melancholy accident occurred at Winchester on Wednesday. Mr. Kindersley, brother of Mr. Kindersley, of Lincoln's-inn, was out with the hounds in the morning, and in attempting to jump over something in his road, was thrown from his horse, and before medical assistance could arrive was a corpse.

The Barking Fishermen.—These mariners have almost all returned to their fishing smacks, and proceeded to sea, the employers having consented to their returning home every voyage, instead of stopping at Gravesend to unload their fish, and then going out to sea again without seeing their wives and families for six or nine months together. As regards extra wages, no concession, we understand, has been made, the men finding that their most grievous complaint respecting the voyages was attended to, having foregone their demand and returned to their employment.

The Alleged Manslaughter at Worcester.—The County Assize Grand Jury have ignored the bill against Mr. Hassall, of Stourbridge, charging him with manslaughter, in having accelerated the death of his wife.

A Rich Vagrant.—Mary Jones, with her son, a lad of about 10 years of age, have been committed to the Carmarthen county gaol for vagrancy, to one month's hard labour. The woman is a native of Pembrokeshire, and was sent to gaol for begging. On her person were found the sum of £6 1s. 10d. in cash, and promissory notes from the Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire Bank, and from several tradesmen in Newport, Monmouthshire, and elsewhere, to the amount of upwards of £200. Besides this large sum of money, she had in six or seven bags, 11 shirts, 10 caps, 3 cotton gowns, 15 handkerchiefs, 3 pairs of stockings, and 20 other articles of clothing. The promissory notes were sewed into the lining of her bonnet, but the cash was in her pocket.

IRELAND.

The Repeal Association.—At the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday, Mr. O'Connell proposed a resolution to the effect, that the Repeal wardens be called upon in every district to exert themselves to procure the registry of those Liberals who were entitled to register. This was agreed to, and Mr. O'Connell next moved the adoption of the report of the committee, containing a series of rules and regulations for the establishment of Repeal reading-rooms throughout the country, as a powerful auxiliary for diffusing amongst the people early intelligence, especially on the subject of Repeal. This proposal having also been adopted, the honourable and learned gentleman favoured the meeting with a very long rambling speech, embracing a vast variety of topics. The most remarkable part of it was an exhibition of inconsistency in regard to Federalism. It will be recollected that Mr. O'Connell has hitherto spoken of Federalism as useful to the cause of Repeal. Upon this occasion he completely threw it overboard. He said, "He was the apostle of peaceful exertion, and the preacher of moral combination. As such he had invited the Federalists to join them; but instead of joining them they had deceived them. They were good-natured people enough, but they were not genuine Irishmen, for they thought that Irishmen ought not to govern themselves, and the love of fatherland did not burn brightly in their bosoms. He now declared that he expected no aid from them." Mr. O'Connell then commented at great length upon the ten propositions noticed in our Irish news last week. On referring to the tenth, that the Union enormously augmented the disastrous effects of absenteeism, he observed, that if they had a Parliament of their own, they would be able to tax absentees to the extent of 75 per cent., or even 80, in order to compel them to reside in Ireland, and that for the principle of taxing absenteeism they had a precedent in the income-tax of Sir Robert Peel, who hunted out the Irish absentees residing in England, and made them pay that tax. (Cheers and laughter.) The hon. and learned gentleman concluded the enunciation of his oft-repeated opinions upon his ten resolutions, by moving that they be referred to a committee to prepare an address upon them to the people of England. The motion being agreed to, the rent for the week was announced by Mr. O'Connell to be £493 5s. 6d.

Brutal Murder of Two Brothers.—A letter from Tullamore, dated Dec. 1, gives the following fearful account of the shocking murder of two human beings, brothers, named Thomas and William Sheppard, on the lands of Coolfin, barony of Ballyboy, in that county, about two miles on the mountain side of Frankford. The particulars of the sad circumstance, as gathered from the evidence of a surviving brother, at the inquest held upon the scene of the catastrophe, are in substance as follow:—A family named Daly heretofore held a small farm, about twenty-four acres, on the lands of Coolfin, but, getting into arrear, they were ejected for non-payment of rent, when Ambrose, Thomas, and William Sheppard (three brothers) got into treaty with the sub-agent, Mr. Fawcett, near Tullamore, for the farm. The negociation getting publicity, a threatening notice was served at their then residence, Derrycooly, near Rahan. The Sheppards, no way daunted, got into the occupation in the latter end of August last, when another notice was also served at said place, vowing death and destruction to them should they still persevere. They still treated these notices with indifference, at the same time using, as they thought, all due caution, having the house on the lands on which they then lived at Coolfin well fortified against danger, having plenty of fire-arms, with a supply of ammunition, and a fireproof room erected therein, in which they nightly lay. Things latterly seeming to wear a friendly aspect, Ambrose weakened the garrison by quitting the place a few days ago for Derrycooly, to bring up his wife, family, and furniture; and on his return on Friday evening last, seeing their horse walking about the place with his tackling on him, and neither of his brothers appearing, he was much astonished, and going to the door he found it partly shut; he pushed in the door and called his brothers, from neither of whom he received an answer. He immediately ran into Frankford to alarm the police, who quickly repaired to the spot with him, and on searching the house inside they found Thomas dead, with his head broken into pieces, and the brain escaping. They then made a search about the place for William, but it proved a fruitless one owing to the darkness of the night. They stopped there till morning, and when the daylight appeared they found William lying in a field, near the house, with his head equally broken and the brain also escaping. No other evidence calculated to throw light on the dreadful occurrence was obtained. It is supposed that the unfortunate men were murdered while at their work on Friday morning, as, from the caution they observed at night, it could not have occurred then without loss of lives to the assailants; besides, the horse being tackled, is another proof of the deed having been done in the day; and it is supposed that Thomas, on the attack, ran towards the house for the arms, and that William's retreat was cut off from it. No alarm was made until the brother's return, and the farm, too, is in an elevated position.

THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE *MIDLAND* COUNTIES RAILWAY.

CONCLUSION OF THE INQUEST ON MR. DEAN.

In part of our impression last week, we gave the following conclusion of the inquest on Mr. Dean. To this we now also add the remainder of the proceedings at the inquest upon Mr. Varnalls.

The Coroner and jury remained in deliberation three hours; and at twenty minutes past twelve on Saturday morning, the court was again thrown open.

The Coroner said, that the jury, having given a full and patient attention to the evidence adduced before them, in reference to the circumstances attending the death of Mr. John Dean, felt compelled, however painful to their own feelings, to return a verdict of **Manslaughter against Robert Lightfoot.** The Coroner proceeded to remark that the Jury had instructed him to say, that they could not separate without expressing their opinion, that, notwithstanding the arrangements generally prevailing on railroads, much might yet be done and ought to be done to render railway travelling more secure, especially in regard to second class carriages, which, though they may not be made as *comfortable*, may be made as *safe*, as those of the first class. The jury considered that passengers ought on no occasion to be taken on the wrong line of rails, without their previous knowledge or consent. They also suggested to railway directors that much greater safety might be secured by the general introduction of electric telegraphs upon the various lines. The jury also expressed their conviction that greater care should be taken by the company to instruct their servants in the nature of their respective duties, and that they should be perfectly and intimately acquainted with the rules in practice.

The verdict was *not* an unanimous one; but a sufficient number of jurors having agreed, the Coroner recorded the same.

THE ADJOURNED INQUEST ON MR. VARNALLS.

This inquiry was resumed on Monday morning in the Grand Jury room of the County Hall at Nottingham.

Mr. Hutchison, Mr. Youle, and Mr. Ellice, directors, were present; also Mr. Clarke, general superintendent; and Mr. Kirtley, superintendent of the locomotive department.

Messrs. Wadsworth and Patchitt, solicitors, attended on behalf of the railway company; and Mr. Cursham, solicitor, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of Mr. Lightfoot.

John Longden, the guard of the up train, and who was so much injured by the collision, was the first witness examined.

Henry Youle, Esq., a director at Nottingham end, was next examined; George Mitchell, an assistant guard and ticket collector, and Joseph England, a passenger, also gave evidence; but most of those persons were examined on the other inquest, and there was nothing in their statements.

The evidence of John Chadbourn, of Pinxton, a passenger at the time of the collision, was next taken.

Thomas Curran, fireman; Mr. Joseph Pettifer, clerk at the Nottingham station; Mr. M. Kirtley, superintendent of the locomotive department, and residing at Derby; and Mr. Peter Clarke, general superintendent, were then examined.

At half-past eight o'clock, it was agreed to again adjourn till Tuesday morning. The first witness examined on that day was—

Alfred J. Richardson, parcel-clerk at the Nottingham railway station, but from whom nothing material was elicited which has not been before given in evidence.

W. Hannay, Esq., a magistrate of the town of Nottingham, and late a director of the railway for six years, spoke, as before the town inquest, in favour of Mr. Lightfoot, and expressed his conviction that Mr. Lightfoot having left no instructions at the station, the persons there ought not to have sent off the train, and that they were to blame for not carrying out the instructions in the ninth rule, and he ascribed the cause of the accident to such neglect.

Mr. Campbell made an ingenious defence for Mr. Lightfoot.

The Coroner summed up at great length, commenting upon the various discrepancies in the evidence, and left it to the jury to decide whether they considered it proved that Mr. Lightfoot had been guilty of gross negligence; if he had not, he was not guilty of manslaughter.

At twenty minutes after three o'clock the jury retired to consider their verdict.

The jury did not return their verdict until a quarter to twelve o'clock at night, after being locked up for eight hours and a half. On their return, the names of the jury having been called over, Mr. Coroner Swann, addressing the foreman, said—"Gentlemen of the jury, are you agreed upon your verdict?"

The Foreman.—We are.

The Coroner.—Have the goodness to deliver it.

The Foreman then gave in the following as the unanimous verdict of the jury:—"We find a verdict of 'Accidental death;' and we impose a deodand of £1000 on the engines, tenders, and carriages, being the property of the Midland Railway Company. The jury are convinced the collision took place in consequence of mismanagement, and the want of a clear understanding on the part of some of the company's servants of the directions which were given; but, owing to conflicting evidence, we are not able to decide who are the parties individually implicated. We are also of opinion that much improvement may be made in the general management of the Midland Railway, particularly at the Nottingham station, which would tend materially to secure the public safety. We think it important that the servants, especially the enginemen and guards, should be properly instructed in, and duly impressed with the importance of, the printed rules, which should as much as possible be observed to the letter. We are also of opinion that Jonathan Raven, the Beeston station-master, has given evidence before this inquest which the jury can place no reliance upon, and that he ought to forfeit the confidence of the Railway Company, and be no longer retained as a public servant."

This verdict is said to have given in Nottingham very general satisfaction, the prevalent impression being that a most reprehensible system of management has, since the amalgamation of the lines, prevailed on the Midland Counties Railway, which the safety of the public and the interests of the company itself demand should be improved in a prompt and liberal manner.

Much sympathy is felt for Mr. Lightfoot. An address to the directors, calling on them to continue their confidence in him, has been very extensively signed, and by many of the leading people of the town; but Mr. Campbell, the legal adviser of that gentleman, has urged its withdrawal until the result of the trial.

Mr. Lightfoot on Tuesday afternoon surrendered himself to the authorities.

POSTSCRIPT.

The Late Princess Sophia Matilda.—The Lying in State.—A change has taken place in the intention respecting the lying in state of the remains of her late Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda. We understand that the ceremony will now take place at the Ranger's house, at Blackheath, on Monday next, the 9th instant, from twelve to four o'clock.

New Minister at Constantinople.—A report has been in circulation to-day (Friday), that Sir Henry Pottinger, G.C.B., will very soon be called upon to replace our present Minister at Constantinople, the Right Hon. Sir Stratford Canning, G.C.B., on the retirement of the latter.

Representation of Tipperary.—Several gentlemen are spoken of already as likely to be called on to fill the vacancy in the representation of Tipperary, caused by the death of Mr. Otway Cave. Among others are Daniel O'Connell, jun., and the Hon. G. Hely Hutchinson.

The Weather.—Last night the frost again was very intense, the thermometer during the greatest cold having fallen to ten degrees below freezing, a very rare occurrence so early in December.

Mr. Henry Wallack, the actor and late lessee of Covent Garden Theatre, appeared at the Bankruptcy Court on Thursday, and obtained his interim order; his debts and liabilities, which were stated to have arisen from theatrical speculations, amounting to upwards of £3,000. The assets are little or nothing, and his present salary at the Princess' Theatre so limited that it will not admit of his allowing any part of it for the benefit of his creditors. He, however, promises that should he receive an increase he will immediately make some apportionment to liquidate their claims.

Sudden Death.—Mr. Francis Soutter, who for many years carried on the business of a bill and exchange broker in Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, died on Sunday last. The unfortunate gentleman, who was seen by one or two of his friends in the City on the preceding day, apparently in excellent health and spirits, entered the shop of a druggist in or near Holborn on Sunday morning (no doubt feeling ill at the time), where he almost immediately fell down dead! The immediate cause of this shocking catastrophe is at present unknown, but it is presumed that a legal inquiry will be instituted into the circumstances, although Mr. Soutter's death was, in all probability, a perfectly natural one. The deceased gentleman, whose eccentric manner and habits rendered him well known throughout the City, and who was much respected in the various mercantile and monetary circles, was a native of Switzerland.

Accident at Birmingham.—An inquest was held on Thursday, at the station of the Grand Junction Railway, at Birmingham, on the body of a young man named William Graystone, an engine cleaner, who was killed on the previous day in the station-yard, while attending to his usual occupation, in moving the engines from one point to another. He was cautioned that he had placed himself in a dangerous situation, but he said all was right; he, however, became confused, and fell in attempting to get out of the way, when he was caught by the ash-pan, and instantly killed. His left eye was forced out, and his head smashed. Verdict of "*Accidental death,*" *with a deodand of 1s. upon the engine.*

Fire and Loss of Life.—On Thursday morning a fire broke out in West-place, Holywell-lane, Shoreditch. A poor woman of the name of Herring, occupying apartments in the above place, had occasion to go out for some food, leaving her three children locked up in the room. An inhabitant shortly afterwards observing smoke coming from the windows, broke open the door, when he saw a fine little boy, about five years of age, burned to death; and in one corner of the room were two little children crouched together, crying bitterly. It is supposed that, it being a very cold day, the poor little fellow went too near the fire to warm himself, and set his clothes on fire.

Fire at the Newcastle Grand Stand.—A fire broke out at the Newcastle Grand Stand on Tuesday evening. The roof and upper staircase were in flames, but from the timely arrival of an engine, and a supply of water being at hand, the fire was speedily subdued, with but trifling damage. It is supposed to have originated from the ignition of the timber in the flues. The stand is occupied by Mr. Fenwick, and the plate and other valuables were removed to the house of Mr. Brandling.

Attempt to Set Fire to the Eton Union Workhouse.—At the Eton Petty Sessions, yesterday, five men, named Parker, Taylor, Smith, Harrison, and Smith, who had been admitted into the Eton Union workhouse, as casual paupers for the night, were charged with having attempted to set fire to the Eton Union workhouse, on the evening of Friday last. It appeared, from the evidence of two other paupers who were in the vagrant ward with the prisoners, that after they had been locked up for the night, Parker ignited a lucifer match, and set fire to the straw placed for them to sleep upon, from the fumes of which the whole were nearly suffocated. Upon Hitchcock, the porter of the union, being aroused by their cries for help, he immediately proceeded to the ward, when he found a considerable quantity of the wood flooring consumed; and with some difficulty, water being fortunately at hand, the fire was put out. The whole of the prisoners were fully committed to Aylesbury gaol to take their trial for felony.

The Late Bank Robbery.—We understand that in consequence of a letter addressed to the banking-house of Messrs. Rogers and Co. by their solicitor, Mr. Hobler, suggesting a mode of cancelling all the Bank of England notes which have been recently stolen from that firm, and thus rendering the property taken valueless to the robbers and their confederates, some of the partners of the banking-house have had an interview with the Secretary of State upon the plan, and the matter is now under consideration with Sir James Graham.

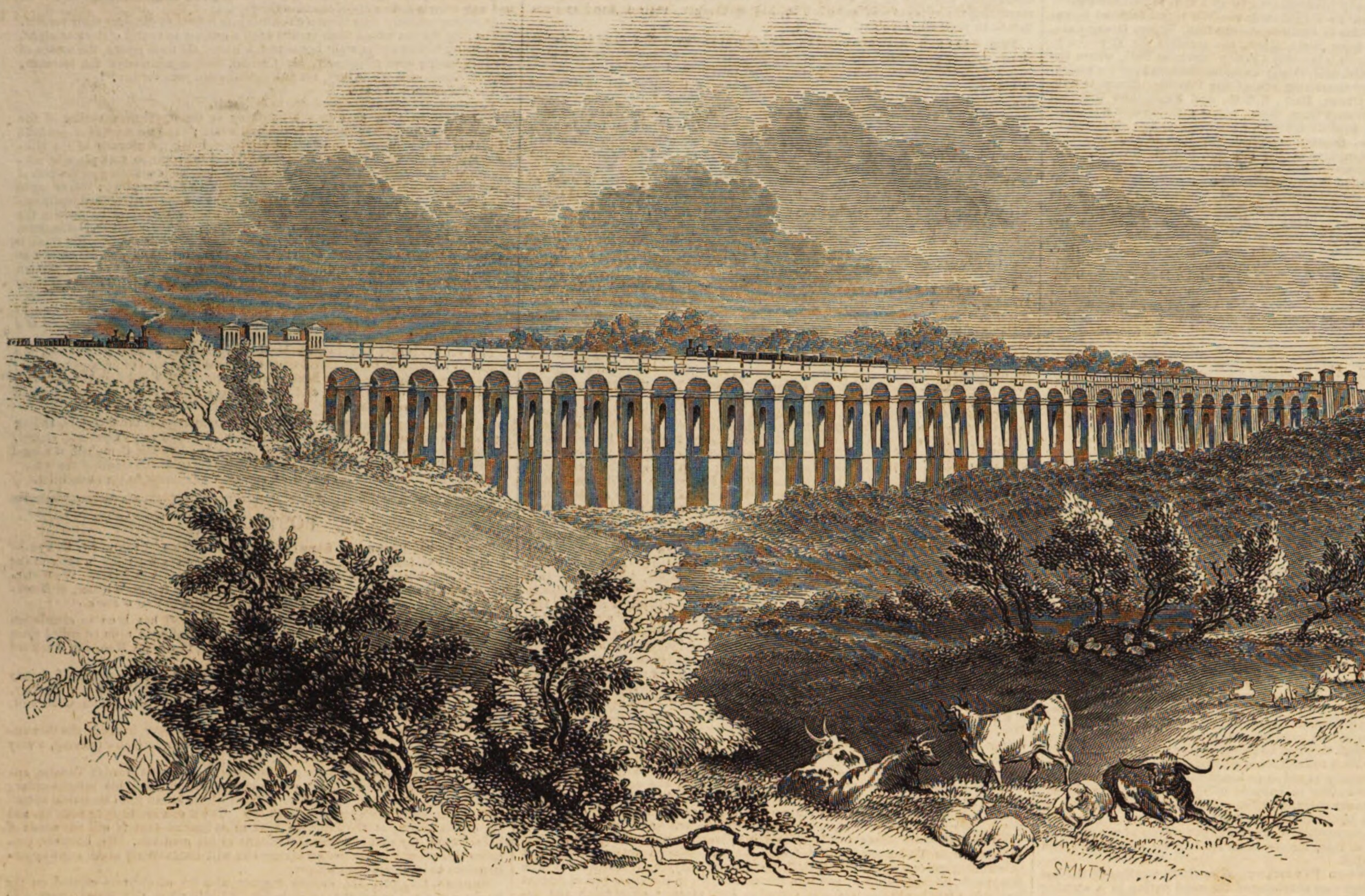
Burglary in the Waterloo-road.—At Union-hall police-office, yesterday (Friday), *Alexander Wilson*, a notorious thief, was charged with breaking into the house of Mr. Josephs, watchmaker and jeweller, Alfred-place, Waterloo-road, and stealing a gold watch. Sergeant Fenton, No. 16 L, stated that shortly after four in the morning, as he was passing Mr. Josephs' shop, he heard a rumbling noise inside. He then listened for a few minutes, when he heard some person inside endeavouring to unfasten the shop door, which a few minutes afterwards was partly opened. He immediately called to his assistance 72 L, and rushed into the shop; the prisoner ran into the back parlour, and attempted to make his escape. Witness seized him, when they had a severe struggle until the constable came to his assistance, when he was secured. In the struggle with the Sergeant 72 L, perceived the prisoner take the watch from his pocket and throw it away. It was picked up by 111 L. On searching him two chisels used in forcing drawers, a box of matches, and part of a candle, were found in his pockets. The prisoner had been several times summarily convicted for being found concealed in shops for an unlawful purpose.—Mr. Josephs said that the watch was safe on the mantel-piece in the back kitchen at three o'clock in the morning. At four he was aroused by hearing the scuffle in the shop. He went down, and saw the prisoner in the back parlour struggling with the officer. The watch produced was his property. The entrance was effected by climbing the chapel wall at the rear of his house, and forcing open the back kitchen door.—The prisoner owned being found on the premises, but he denied stealing the watch. He had endeavoured to get an honest living, but was unable to do so, which drove him to desperation.—Mr. Traill committed him for trial.

FOREIGN.

Spain.—Accounts from Madrid of the 28th ult. state that the Government had received official intelligence of the execution at Logrono of the son and brother-in-law of Zurbano. The news had caused a great sensation at Madrid. The *Heraldo* endeavours to justify the Ministry. A number of officers of high rank had been banished from Madrid. Among these are General Ferrez, formerly Inspector-General of cavalry, who has been banished to Talavera, General Tena to Cuenca, General Camba (formerly Minister of War) to Navarre, General Van Halen to Valencia, General Chacon (formerly Captain-General of Madrid) to Old Castile, General Olloqui to Seville, General Vallapadierna to New Castile, General Isidro to Gallicia, and General Lebrun to Aragon. Several persons of rank had also been banished from Seville, and orders had been issued by the Political Chief that all persons having in their possession fowling-pieces shall give them up within five days, under pain of confiscation, a fine of 100 ducats, and being placed under the surveillance of the police as suspected.

SPECULATIONS ON THE RAILWAY.

(ILLUSTRATED BY KENNY MEADOWS.)

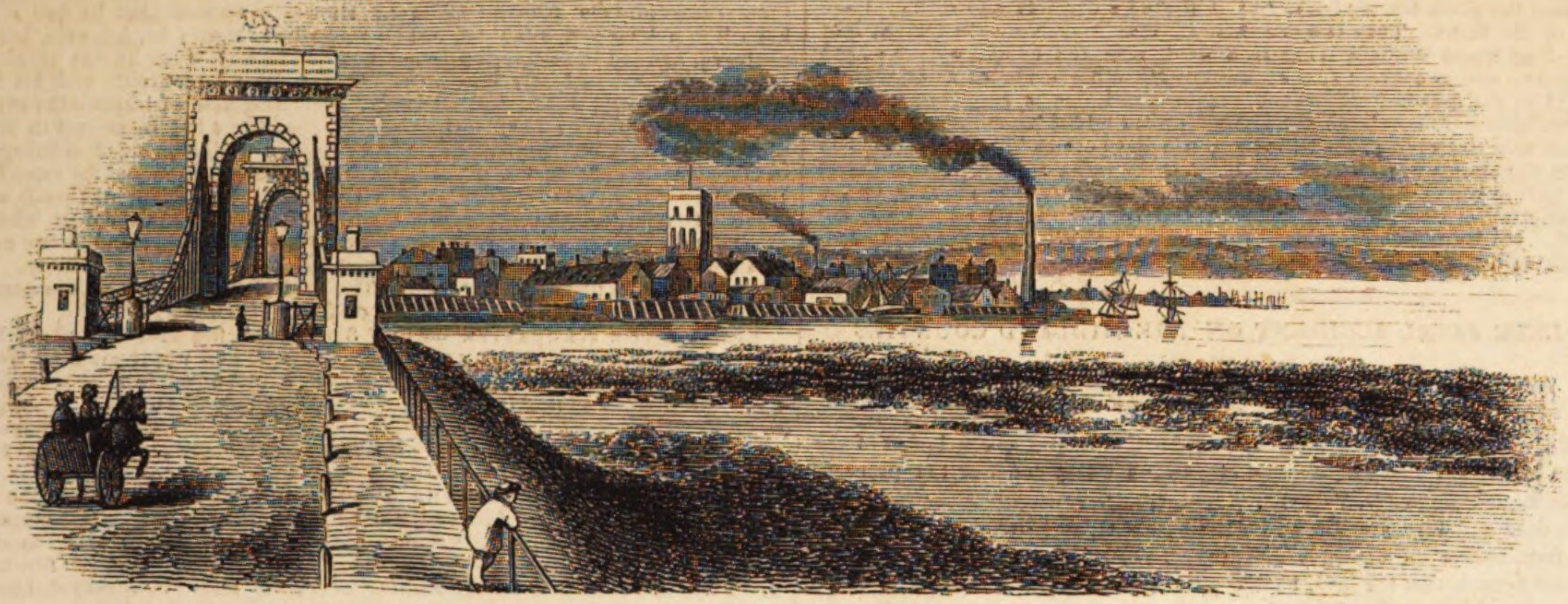


LONDON AND BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—THE GREAT OUSE VIADUCT.

There are few of us who do not look back with pleasure to the time when we lost ourselves in the *wonders of the* "Arabian Nights' Entertainments." Even now, we think we could enter as intensely as formerly into their gorgeous imageries—their glowing scenes of lights, genii, and music—

> After the *fashion of* the time,
> And humour of the golden prime
> Of good Haroun Alraschid,

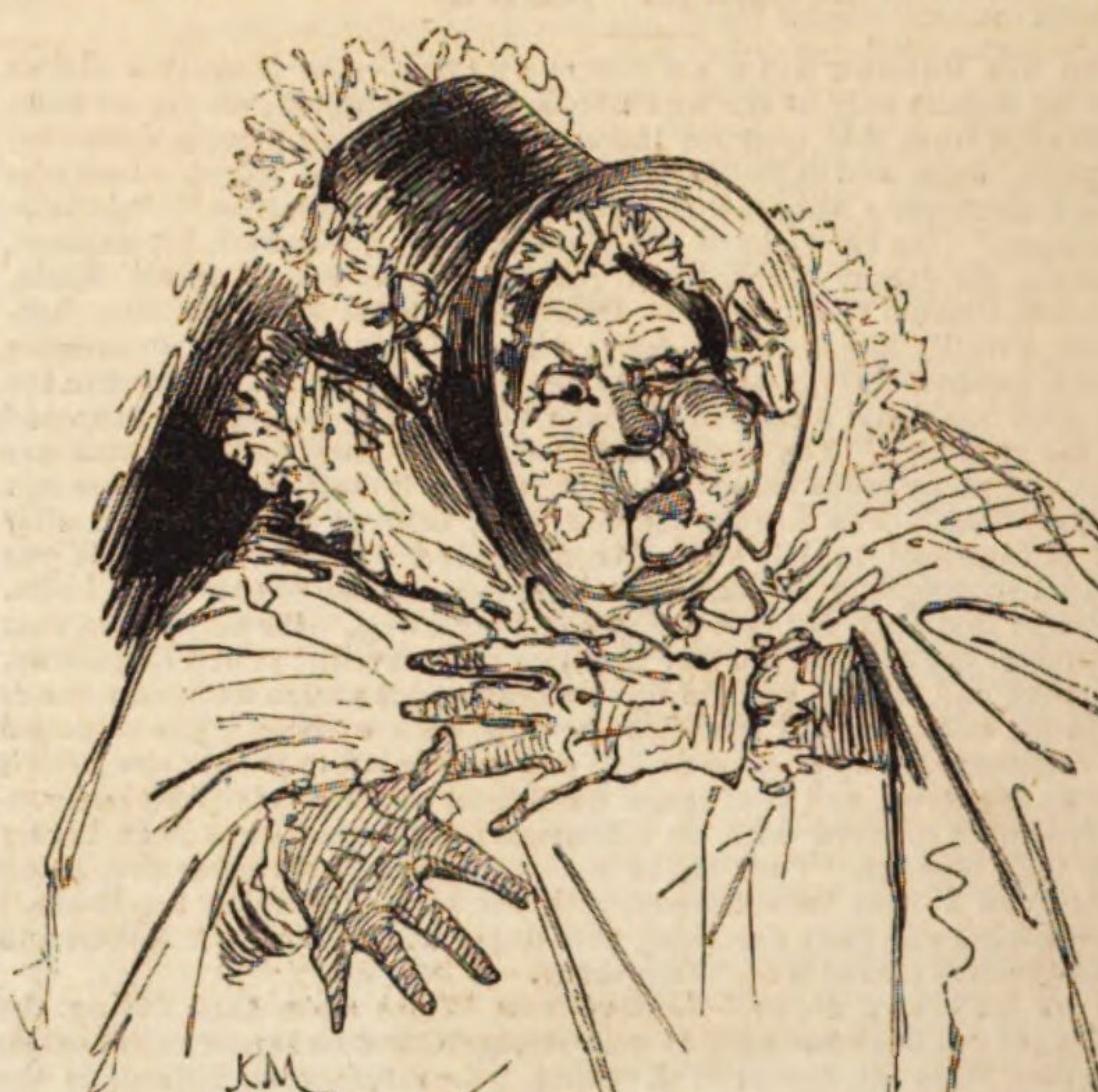
as Mr. Tennyson hath written in his book of *sweet poetry*. One story we especially remember—we forget the name, but it was towards the end, and treated of the efforts made by certain princes to restore some dear one, who was on the point of death. One had an apple which bore life in its very *odour*; another possessed a telescope that carried the sight to any spot that might be desirable; and the other owned a carpet which transported through the air any persons seated on it wherever they chose; and these wondrous things were all put in action on the emergency in question. Perhaps this is the only part of the "Entertainments" at which we should not marvel so much now-a-days. Science is a sad destroyer of romance; and modern inventions have made the magic treasures just spoken of less wonderful. Mesmerism, if we are to believe what we read, leaves the powers of the apple far behind; and telescopes, already advertised by cunning opticians "to see about eight miles," we doubt not, will be so improved ere long as *to* see anywhere, especially when they can combine the polarization of light with electro-magnetism.



SHOREHAM.

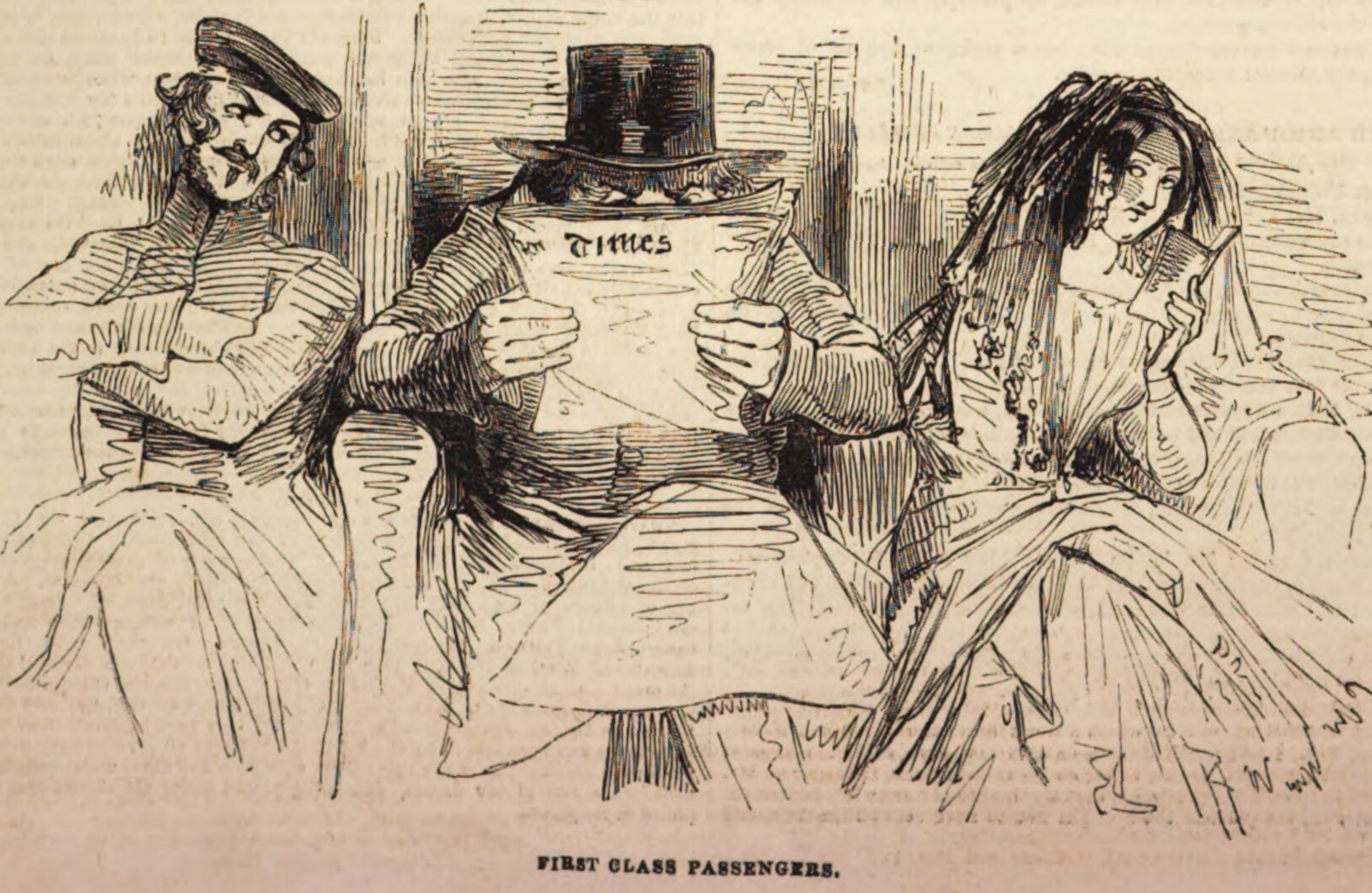
And then the transporting carpet—we always looked upon that as the most surprising possession—and it occupied our mind the deepest. There was a slip of stair carpet used as a nursery rug, which we always were convinced was the pattern, as firmly as a child's associations only allow; and we used to sit upon it and *wish it would* take us off—somewhere—anywhere—so long as we went. Alack! balloons and aerial ships have sadly reduced its importance, and railways, above all, leave us little cause to regret, that after all, there never might have been such a thing, except flying through the brain of the astonishing Scheherazade.

And wonderful is the railway transport of the present day! We are not of those who regret "the good old coaching times," and "the roadside *inns*;" the "*four* sparkling tits" and the other conventional things to be lamented. Nor had that much coveted position, "the box seat," any extraordinary charms for us. Beyond what was connected with the horses they were driving, and the public-houses they passed, we generally found the coachmen mighty dull and heavy men. A *few* miles, outside, in sunny summer weather, were all very well; but the cheerless umbrella-covered drag of a whole day, and night too, had in it nothing to regret. Now the chances are, we are comfortably housed at Brighton, before, under the *ancien regime*, our vehicle would have clattered up to the Greyhound at Croydon. The Brighton Railway is our especial favourite. The transit is rapid, and the contrast striking: you are not obliged to wander to out-of-the-way parts of London to get to the terminus and, above all, the scenery upon the line is unusually diversified and *champaigny*—if we may use the term.

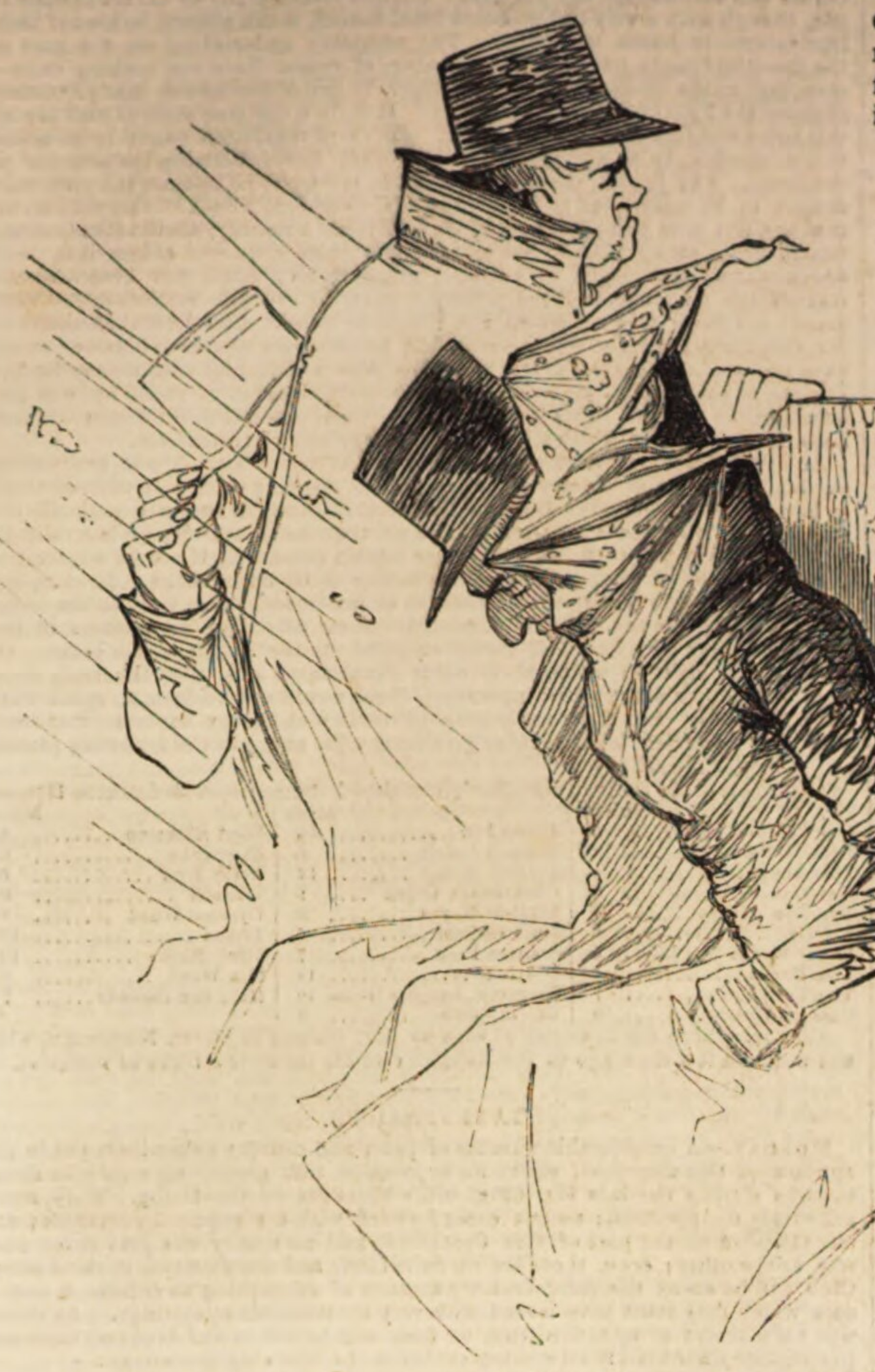


TRAIN PASSING.

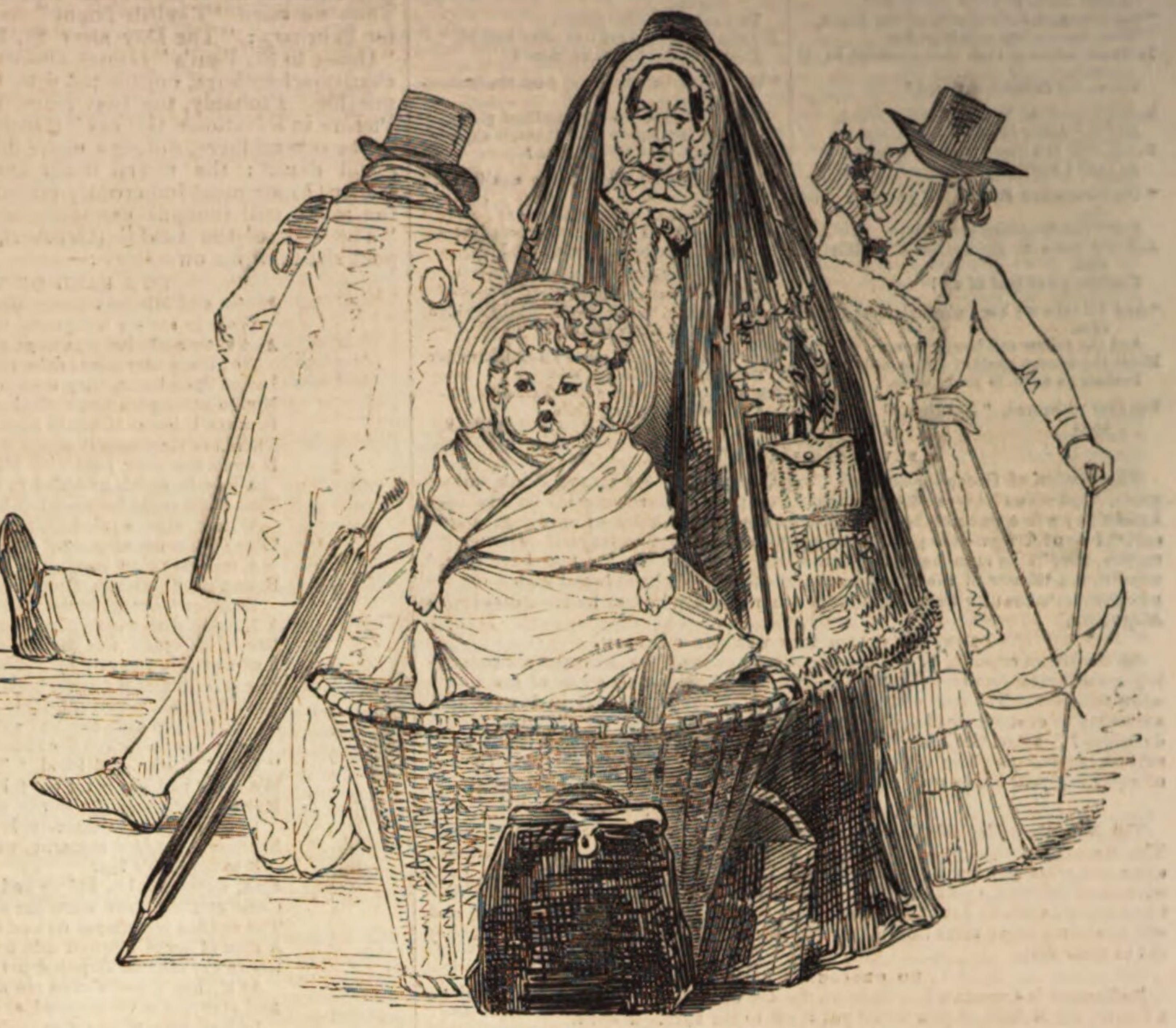
Who for one instant would compare the trouble and extortion of the old coachyard to the comfort of the station? We are snugly under cover, and have leisure to look about us, and make out our own histories of the people around. Carriages are revolving on the turnabouts, to be added to the train; luggage-barrows are rumbling down the platform, and porters are burying themselves in the lockers, head first, like bees in bell-flowers; some passengers are arriving; others are waiting for those who have not yet done so. Right before us is a widow lady—she must be the grandmother—guarding a fine chubby little baby, seated on a hamper, and crowing at the train; kicking, too, as far as the marvellous swaddling of shawls in which he is enveloped will admit of. He cannot be going to Brighton for health—his cheeks are bursting with it. London is not such an unwholesome place after all, then; in spite of all the squalid pictures of



FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS.



THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS.



WAITING FOR THE TRAIN.

the virtuous-indignation gentlemen, it is wonderful to see the plump little fellows who roll out of doors and into the gutters, even in the Rookery. In this case, the father and mother, we wager, are already at Brighton; but they cannot get on well without baby, and grandmamma—she lives in the house—is entrusted with the charge. The pretty girl in the Polka mantle is conversing earnestly with the young gentleman whilst her valetudinarian papa is twaddling with one of the hangers-on. Be sure she has reminded him, for the hundredth time, to write to-morrow; and she is not without faint hopes of taking his arm on the Chain-Pier on Sunday.

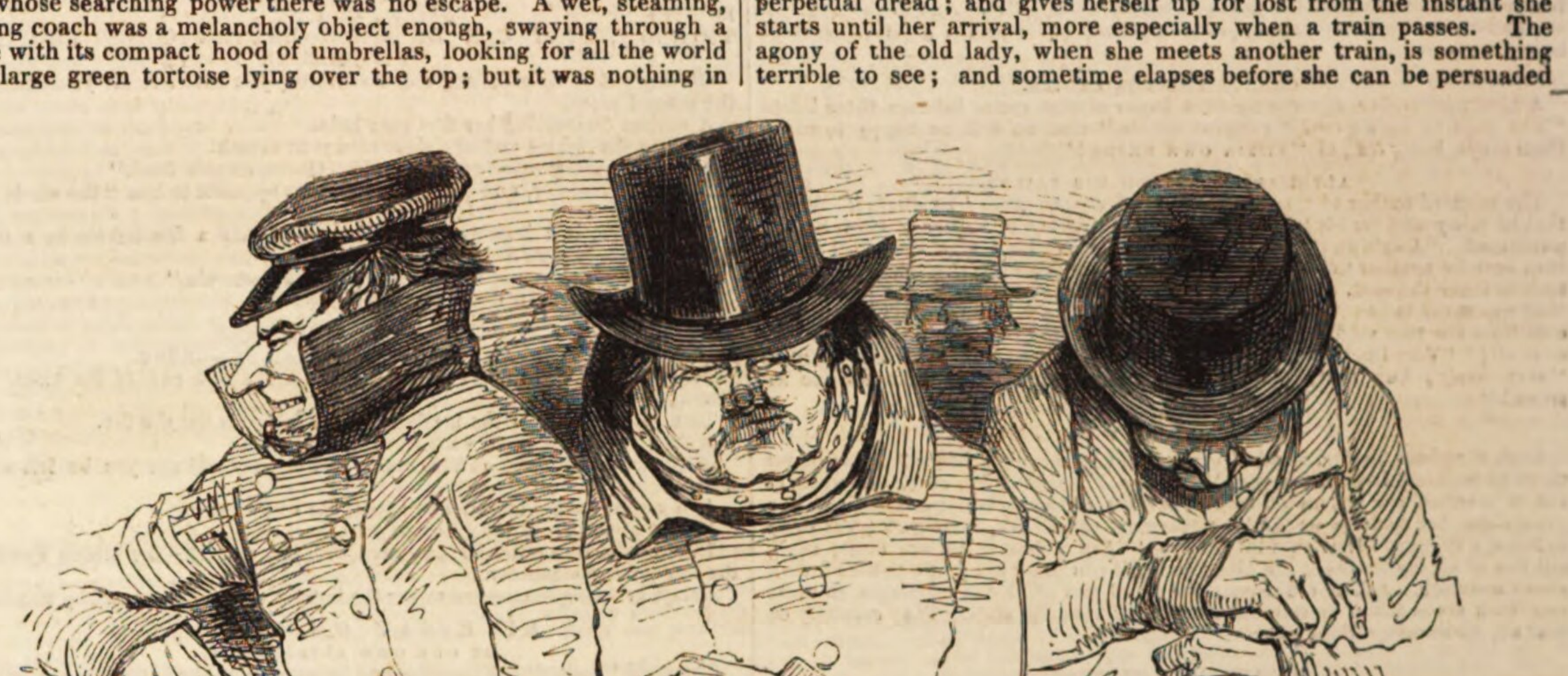
The bell rings, the door slams, the last newspaper is sold, and the train is off. The gentleman walks by the side of the carriage containing the Polka mantle, smiling and nodding alternately, to the end of the platform; the cars move out of sight, and ere long, another set of passengers are waiting as before.

Although comfortable enough, there is little sociability in a first-class carriage on a railway; everybody seems to have an idea that he is the only one who is really entitled, by payment and position, to a seat therein, and so is afraid of compromising his dignity by speaking. There is, consequently, no conversation: the heads of the four corner occupants are usually looking out of the windows, and the centre ones looking at each other. By the same rule, however, that you rarely see a pretty woman in an omnibus, so you scarcely meet with ordinary ones in a first-class carriage. Look at the group opposite to us. The old gentleman in the centre is deeply absorbed, looking neither to the right nor left; the young soldier finds, most unaccountably, that the view from the window on the other side, is far more attractive than on his own, and consequently keeps his gaze fixed in that direction; and the young lady must be putting mesmeric influence into action, and reading with her fingers, for her eyes are anywhere but on the page, and she has not turned over a leaf for five minutes: what can she be thinking about?

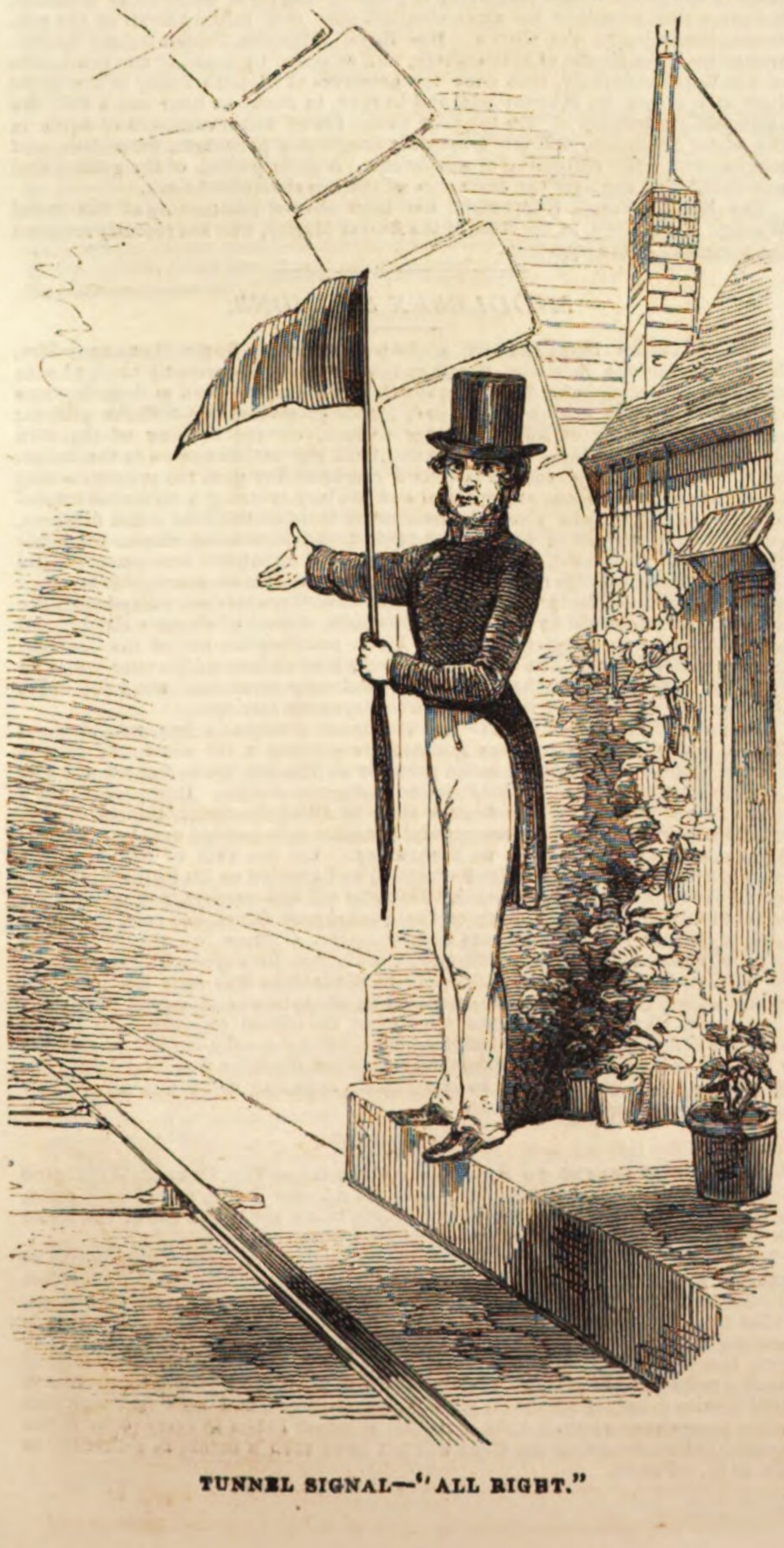
Your regular second-class travellers are deep fellows. They come early to get a back seat—or at all events, to sit with their backs to the engine. They watch the weathercocks, too, and make their selection of place according to the wind; and if it be warm weather, are chatty and communicative, especially as many of them are in the habit of meeting every day in the train. The chances are, that they will joke about the engine, calling it a horse, alluding to "a feed of coke," saying "poor creature!" when it whistles, and indulging in other facete observations: except on Monday afternoon, when the talk is purely agricultural, and about the state of the fields on the side of the line, being carried on by the farmers returning from Mark-lane. But in cold weather the second-class travellers talk but little. They wrap up the minute they get into the train, preparing for the worst; and after a few exchanged courtesies—lending an umbrella to the outsider, or spreading a cloak over two or three pairs of knees—you hear their voices no more.

The rattling pig-pens upon wheels, misnamed third-class *carriages* (before the late alterations), were despicable affairs, with the wonderful property of always meeting the rain in whatever quarter the wind might be blowing. They were a species of horizontal shower-bath, from whose searching power there was no escape. A wet, steaming, dripping coach was a melancholy object enough, swaying through a village with its compact hood of umbrellas, looking for all the world like a large green tortoise lying over the top; but it was nothing in forlorn appearance to an open car. There was no escaping the rain. If you turned your back to it, it filled the nape of your neck; if you faced it, you had overflowing pockets, with an additional cataract from the front rim of your hat, which before long was as limp as wet brown paper. Some rash people covered their heads with their handkerchiefs, but it came all the same, it was only prolonging the misery, as you did not know next where to put the handkerchief when you removed it. Everything was ruined from your health downwards, and these were called "cheap excursions."

Ten to one, but in the second class carriages you will find "the old lady." We particularise her thus, for she is nearly always there. You first find her in great distress about her box—which is a box unlike any ever seen before—at the omnibus. Then it is a source of the deepest trouble when she arrives at the terminus, because it will not go into any locker or under any seat; and is finally put in a remote van, where the old lady would like to go too, if she were not nervous. Her ideas of steam-power are limited; she looks upon the engine as something between clockwork and gunpowder, which keeps her in perpetual dread; and gives herself up for lost from the instant she starts until her arrival, more especially when a train passes. The agony of the old lady, when she meets another train, is something terrible to see; and sometime elapses before she can be persuaded that a dreadful accident has not happened and everybody is crushed. But she becomes somewhat tranquillised by the time she reaches the next station; and at every stoppage inquires of the local policeman and attendant time-keeper if her box is safe—they knowing nothing in the world about it—or looks sharply after every passenger who gets out, for fear he or she should walk off with it. Besides her box the old lady has usually a supplementary parcel of miscellaneous purchases, half crammed into an odd basket half tied up in a pocket handkerchief.



SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS.



TUNNEL SIGNAL—"ALL RIGHT."

Not the least source of wonder to us, on the railroad, are the various signals along the line. The mast-like bear-poles, with the letter O's and broad arrows at the top: the huge fans, and coloured bulls-eyes, like broken up chemist's windows, wandering along the line; the flags, and switches, and telegraphs are intensely mysterious. We have never been able to form the most remote or wildest notion as to their use or meaning, for nothing ever seems altered from the usual mode of progression in whatever state they are, and when we see the policeman, with upheld flag and extended arm pointing in the direction we are going, we rather incline to the belief that it is a sign of politeness on his part to welcome us into the tunnel, rather than any masonic understanding between the engineer, stoker, guards, and himself.

THE LONDON AND BRIGHTON RAILWAY.

Having glanced at the living characteristics of this very popular railway, let us introduce to our readers the details of the principal works upon the line.

Immediately upon the announcement of a railway to connect Brighton with the metropolis, there sprung up a very active competition, which must be fresh in the memory of many readers, with its lavish expense, its numerous pamphlets, reports, and counter-reports: one party for avoiding tunnels at the expense of favourable direction; another fearlessly adopting them for the sake of obtaining the shortest line and the easiest gradients. The Parliamentary contest lasted two sessions, and cost, for a considerable time, £1000 per diem!

The line selected by the Government engineer was that laid out by Sir John Rennie, which was known also as the *direct* line. Shortly after the passing of the act, it was greatly improved, in consequence of a minute survey by Mr. Rastrick, to whom its construction was intrusted, aided by other engineers. Owing to these preliminaries, the works were not actually commenced until July 12th, 1838; and, exactly three years after that date, the greater part of the line was opened, although many of the works are almost unrivalled for magnitude.

The entire railway is fifty miles and a half in length, thus bringing the Daphne of the metropolis (as Brighton has been classically termed) within the length of the shortest coach-road. The line traverses a considerable portion of the counties of Surrey and Sussex, and affords the passenger some charming prospects of Kent: so that in attractions for pleasure-trips it is scarcely equalled by either of the other metropolitan railways.

We will start from the quadruple terminus lately erected in a recess leading out of Tooley-street, near London-bridge. The structure is strikingly handsome, and has been engraved in our journal. We call this a quadruple terminus, because it serves for four railways—the Greenwich, the Dover, the Croydon, and the Brighton; the entrance to the latter being at the furthest corner of the building.

The remarkable connection of the four lines must be first briefly explained. Thus, for a short distance, there is but one line; then, the Croydon diverges to the right, forming to Croydon, also, the Brighton and Dover lines; from Croydon the last two depart, in undivided companionship, as far as Redhill, about 21 miles from London, where they separate, each to seek alone its respective destination.

Well—the train being fairly started, we bestow a parting glance at the Grammar School of St. Olave, a good specimen of Old English architecture, but most disadvantageously placed—and thus we leave the noble pile of offices reared on arches formed of upwards of 8,000,000 bricks. To the left, we look down upon one of the most singular districts in the vast capital of England—densely crowded with inhabitants, and buildings allotted to tanners and parchment-makers; there too are rope-makers' walks, and glue-makers' sheds; lofty chimneys, pointed gables, and flat smoky roofs; the whole scene diversified with plots of well-stocked garden-ground. Next we reach the timber viaduct leading to the Bricklayers' Arms terminus of the South Eastern Railway. To the left

(Continued on page 364.)

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

EVENING MELODIES.—THE SERMON OF THE WOODS.

"Hark! how it broods o'er hill and brook,
That first autumnal blast;
Look on our charms once more! thou 'lt look
In vain when thou hear'st the last.

"Our bloom, that with early spring began,
With the coming gale must flee.
Is there nothing that thou shouldst do, O man,
Ere we bid farewell to thee?"

So murmured the leaf on the noble oak,
And the flower on the fragile stem;
But in wild and careless tones I spoke,
As thus I answered them:—

"Oh, leaves and flowers! if ye needs must die,
I will deeply mourn your fall;
And I'll press to my lips, with a plaintive sigh,
The last green leaf of all!

"And I'll take my harp where the rose grows dim,
And the yellow oak-bough waves:
Midst the solemn swell of a funeral hymn,
Ye shall go down to your graves."

But they whispered, "Not thus, O man, not thus
Should thy farewell visit be:
The passing wind can make moan for us—
There are other thoughts for thee.

"Hast thou asked thy heart if thy mind is hushed
To a calmer, holier frame;
If passion's tears have less often gushed,
Than they did before we came?

"When thou turn'dst away from the freshening sod,
And the haunts of the woodland glen,
Hast thou felt more humbled before thy God,
More kind to thy fellow-men?

"There was ONE whose voice was in each lone grove,
In the hush of each quiet scene;
And HE spoke of a deep, calm, holy love—
Oh what has thine answer been!

"Of a love untainted, unconfined—
Of a love that should be giv'n
To the flowers, to the woods, to all mankind,
But most of all to Heav'n?"

Then thought I how, when all earth was fair,
This heart was far too wild
For aught like this to enter there;—
And I wept as a very child.

R. R. S.

A NOVEL SPECIES OF PLEDGE.

The passion of George Frederick Cooke, the actor, for strong drink was so great, that when he was without money, or means of raising it, he has been known to go to a pawnbroker's, where he was in the habit of applying, and to say, "I want five guineas; but I have nothing to pledge but myself—give me the money, they'll be sure to redeem me when they want me." And having sent word to the theatre of his situation, he has frequently been found seated on the pawnbroker's counter with a duplicate pinned to his button-hole.—*Ainsworth's Magazine.*

ABERNETHY AND THE YANKEE CAPTAIN.

An American captain, on being one morning shown into Abernethy's consulting room, immediately, in Yankee fashion, emptied the contents of his mouth upon the floor. The man of medicine stared, keeping his hands in his pockets, according to custom, until the patient should explain. "What shall I do for my dyspepsy?" asked the American Captain. "Pay me your fee, and I'll tell you," replied the doctor. The money was produced, and this advice given, "Instead of squirting your saliva over my carpet, keep it to masticate your food with."

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

The *New York Herald* gives the following odd account of the Siamese Twins:—The Siamese Twins, who married two sisters in Wilkes county, North Carolina, some two years ago, have now each a daughter. They contemplate, with their wives and children, making a tour through this country in a year or two. The twins enjoy excellent health, are very lively, talkative, and apparnetly happy, and will doubtless prove more interesting and attractive in their second tour than they did in their first.

DO OBLIGE US FOR ONCE.

Parliament is announced to open on the 4th of February. Really, it would be a favour, Sir Robert, if you would put it off to the 29th.—*Punch.*

A STRANGE MARRIAGE.

Married at Moate Farrell (Ireland), last week, Polly M'Glynn, widow of the late Patrick White, James Gray, and John Hanley, at the early age of 89 years, to William Tuite, pig doctor in ordinary and dancing master extraordinary, at the youthful age of 84 years, after burying his fifth wife. Their combined ages make a total of 173 years, and ten marriages.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S MEMORY.

The late Allan Cunningham spoke very partially of Scott, who was a great friend of his. I asked him if he credited the power of Scott's memory in reciting the whole of Campbell's "Pleasures of Hope" after a slight perusal of the manuscript. He doubted the truth, as Campbell and Scott were not intimate, being opposite in political opinions. He, however, fully believed in Scott's ability to do so. His friend, James Hogg, he said, told him, that when reciting one of his own ballads to Sir Walter Scott he stuck fast and could not proceed. Scott said to him, "I'll try, Jamie, if I can recollect it." With this he went through the whole of the ballad, though it was three years since he heard it.—*Tweddels's Yorkshire Miscellany.*

WARMTH OF THE INTERIOR OF THE EARTH.

The increase of the temperature observed in mines is about one degree Fahrenheit for every fifteen yards of descent; and, should the increase go on in the same ratio, water will boil at the depth of 2,430 yards. Lead would melt at the depth of 8,400 yards. Everything would be red hot at the depth of seven miles. Gold would melt at the depth of twenty-one miles; cast iron, at the depth of seventy-four miles; soft iron, at the depth of ninety-seven miles. And at the depth of one hundred miles there must be a temperature equal to the greatest artificial heat yet observed.

CHANCE FOR THE LADIES.

A Liverpool furrier, advertising in a paper of that town, informs those ladies "who wish to have a *really genuine* article," that he will be happy to make them muffs, boas, &c., of "THEIR OWN SKINS!"

ALPHONSE KARR AND HIS TAILOR.

The talented author of "Les guèpes" and various other *jeux d'esprit*—relates that he lately sent for his tailor to make him a coat out of a piece of cloth he had purchased. "Can't do it," said the tailor; "there isn't stuff enough." Karr then sent for another tailor, wh,o after carefully measuring the material, undertook to make the coat. In due time the garment was delivered, and Karr's first visit was to the tailor. "*Me voila malheureux!*" said he; "behold me in the coat from the very stuff you said was insufficient! you see there was stuff enough after all!" "Very likely," said the man of measures, with imperturbable *sang froid*, "very likely; but *the son of the tailor who made it is* NOT SO BIG AS MINE!"

SKETCH OF THE WOMEN.

Ain't it curious, squire, wedd n' is never out of women's heads? They never think of nothin' else. A young gal is always thinkin' of her own. As soon as she is married, she is a match-makin' for her companions; and when she is a grain older, her darter's weddin' is uppermost agin. Oh, it takes a great study to know a woman. How cunnin' they are! Ask a young gal the news, she'll tell you of all the deaths in the place, to make you think she don't trouble herself about marriage. Ask an old woman she'll tell you of all the marriages, to make you think she is takin' an interest in the world that she ain't. They certainly do beat all, do women.—*Sam Slick.*

AN AMERICAN PROPHECY.

The American papers were some time since prodigiously occupied with what they term Millerism, (not Joe Millerism), but a prophecy of a second advent, which was to precede the end of the world, which was to take place in October. The following is a copy of a placard pasted on the door of a tailor's shop in Fifth street, Philadelphia—"This shop is closed in honour of the King of Kings, who will appear about the 22d of this October." In another paragraph the writer says—"Get ready, friends, to crown him Lord of All." The destruction spoken of was to occur through the agency of a hail-storm, the stones to be about sixty-three pounds in weight.

CARROTS A SUBSTITUTE FOR EGGS IN PUDDINGS.

It is not generally known, and will not, perhaps be credited, that boiled carrots, when properly prepared, form an admirable succedanenm for eggs in the making of puddings. They must, for this purpose, be well boiled and mashed, and afterwards passed through a coarse cloth, or horsehair sieve. A pudding composed partly of the above material will be found to be considerably lighter than if the same had been made with eggs, and will impart a far more grateful and agreeable flavour.

A DEATH BED.

Louis IX., in his dying moments, caused himself to be removed from his couch, and placed upon ashes. In this situation he expired.—*Crowe's France.*

COMMERCIAL CURIOSITY.

A gentleman, near Aylesbury, has in his possession a Bank of England note for *sixpence*, issued in the year 1700, of which the following is an exact copy:—

No. 165.

I promise to pay to T. Caddel, or bearer, on demand, the summe of sixpence.—London, 8th day of May, 1700.

For the Governor and Company of the
Bank of England.

——6d. JOHN WAGE.

The sum of fifty guineas has been offered for this curiosity.

SWEDISH CUSTOM.

The old Swedish custom of announcing each hour with a trumpet from the church steeple, and singing a song, to assure the people that no conflagration is to be observed, is still kept up at Upsala, and in all the ancient towns of Sweden.—*James's Tour.*

THE ROMAN ARENA.

The place where the gladiators fought in the Coliseum was called Arena, because it was covered with sand or sawdust, to prevent the combatants from sliding, and to absorb the blood.

VOLTAIRE IN ENGLAND.

Voltaire, during his sojourn amongst us from 1726 to 1729, published his Essays on the Civil Wars in France, and on Epic poetry, subjects connected with his "Henriade," as well as the dedication of that poem in English, his knowledge of which, then little cultivated in France, he perverted into an engine of detraction against our stage. In 1773, in his eightieth year, on receiving from the late Joseph Craddock, a copy of the tragedy of "Zobeide," partly derived from "Les Scythes," one of the feeble productions of the patriarch's old age, the homage was thus acknowledged, embodied in a complimentary letter not at present in Voltaire's published correspondence:—

"Thanks to your muse, a foreign copper shines,
Turned into gold and coined in sterling lines."

LITERATURE.

THE COMIC ALMANACK FOR 1845.

Cruikshank's plates to this very lively *brochure* are, as heretofore, its paramount attraction. The subjects chosen by this prince of graphic humourists are germane to the month; and, to the extent of our recollection, as novel as they were in the first year of this Almanack. Thus we have "Twelfth Night" for January; "Valentine's Day" for February; "The Day after St. Patrick's Day" for March, &c. "Going to St. Paul's" (June), affords the artist a treat—for, his spare charity-schoolboys, contrasted with the well-fed authorities, are admirable. Probably, the best plate, however, is "Boxing Night—A Picture in a National Gallery" (December): the variety of expression in the several faces, during a *melée* fight, are such as only Cruikshank could depict: the mixed fright and pugnacity of the holiday audience (?) are most ludicrously pourtrayed; in this class of subjects the artist still remains unapproached. Another excellent plate is "The Fall of the Leaf" (October), a dinner-table upset; but the poet shall tell his own story:—

THE FALL OF THE LEAF.

Mister and Mistress Henry Brown
Were in society but young beginners;
And their ambition was to gain renown,
By giving very nice *récherché* dinners.
It was their boast, they used to say,
Not to attempt a great display;
In a small house it would have been misplaced,
Therefore they merely aimed at perfect taste.
It was a standing joke with Mister Brown—
A joke in which he hated to be foiled—
That there could be no other house in town
Where taste so ruled that roast—ay, and the boiled.
'Twas the commencement of the autumn season,
After some time in his own mind reviewing it,
Brown gave a dinner, simply for the reason
That few—except himself—would think of doing it.
A London dinner-party in September,
Brown did opine, was something out of the common line;
A sort of thing to talk of and remember.
The arrangements having been completed,
The guests are round the table seated;
Of turtle-soup each one had got a plate—
Some one remarked the summer had been brief—
"Yes!" Brown exclaimed, "'tis in the season late,
We must be looking for the fall of the leaf."
He'd scarcely said the words, when, with a crash,
Down came the dinner-table flap,
Sending some iced sauterne, with sudden splash,
Into his lady's lap.
Fish, water-bottles, knives and forks, *épergnes*,
Came rattling down upon her all in turns:
The sudden movement no one could control—
A slice of bread went off into a roll.
Decanters seemed disposed to fall,
As if they'd had a drop too much;
And stoppers never stopped at all—
In fact, refused to act as such.
'Twas a mishap, and yet, the truth to tell,
Mister and Mistress Brown both had their wish;
They hoped the dinner would go off all well,
And so it did go off—ay, every dish!

From among the miscellanies, we quote a few specimens, which is very pleasant quizzing of some of the hobbies of the day: they are truly piquant:—

GARDENING FOR LADIES.

THE MAMMA'S CALENDAR FOR JULY.

Your daughters now demand your serious attention. Dress and plant them in rows for evening parties. Weed poor relations. Sift Debrett's peerage well through, and do your best to nail the oldest branches. Lay traps for bets at races, and hoe young gentlemen for gloves. Calculate the advantages of foreign, as compared with English husbandry, and cultivate whichever promises to turn out best. Remove younger daughters to the nursery, and towards the 30th transplant young sprigs to narrow beds at preparatory schools. Cut your box at the opera, and look forward to Spa watering for the autumn. Trim your old man well, if he does not come out handsomely: if the trimming should fail, forcing must be resorted to. Put your frames in muslin bags, and cart away loose furniture to the Pantechnicon. Graft slips on window-panes, labelled "To Let," and harrow your servants with board wages. Clear out your husband's purse, or, if he is rather backward this year, transplant him to back kitchen; and, screening yourselves from exposure, drill policemen to say, "The family have gone out of town."

THINGS WHICH CAN BE MUCH BETTER CONCEIVED THAN DESCRIBED.

Getting out of an omnibus, and discovering you have left all your money on the mantel-piece.

A woman discovering her first grey hair.

Putting the lighted end of a cigar into your mouth.

A person's indignation on being told "Queen Anne's dead."

Meeting a creditor, and being obliged to sit opposite to him "the whole way" in an omnibus.

Being asked, in a drawing-room of ladies, to take a few tickets in a raffle—"the ticket only a guinea!"

Breaking your strap in the *pas seul* in "La Pastorale."

The wine at a public dinner.

CHINESE PROVERBS.

DRAWN FROM BO-HE AND SUE-CHONG.

Never do anything hastily: remember it is the last cup of tea which is the strongest.

Be not too prodigal: the kettle when too full puts out the fire.

A little scandal is to tea what an olive is to wine.

Butter not your bread on both sides, lest in your old age you be left without bread to butter.

It is a wise washerwoman who knows her own twankay.

Measure your green according to your black.

Happy is he who can take the rough with the smooth—the strong hyson with the fine pearl gunpowder.

Delays are dangerous—remember the hottest toast will get cold by standing.

AN ESSAY ON COMETS.

BY OUR OWN ASTRONOMER.

The word "comet" has been derived by some from the Latin *coma*, a tail; but the better derivation is *comma*, because it never can come to a full stop.

Every comet has a tail, or train, which may be compared to some of those monster trains which are occasionally the subjects of newspaper paragraphs.

What a comet is we do not exactly know. It is certainly an eccentric body, but there are so many eccentric bodies in these days, that this hypothesis affords us no assistance.

A comet has a curious propensity to cut and come again, at very long intervals.

Astronomers talk of the mean distance of a comet from the earth, but as no comet ever came nearer than several thousands of miles, which is anything but a mean distance, we should be glad to know the meaning the astronomers attach to the word alluded to.

The comet of 1770 has very shamefully broken its appointments with the astronomers, and shown a degree of unpunctuality, which is no less perplexing than it is unbusiness-like. The comet ought to have entered an appearance, according to the law of comets, every five years and a-half; but the eccentric body has been *non inventus* ever since, and we should be glad to see it regularly outlawed from the solar system.

Comets are generally called periodical bodies because their tails are so exceedingly lengthy, like those which are continued from month to month in some of the periodicals. They differ, however, in one respect, the former being very luminous, and the latter utterly destitute of brilliancy.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

If this weather should last, "a hunting we will go" must cease for a time to be the chorus of your lover of woodcraft. Already we have had a succession of dry days that would alone jeopardy the chase; but added to these we now have frost—and the ground rings under the hoof like bell-metal. The late Lord Forester used to say, "as soon as I awake at Melton, I listen, and if I hear the sound of pattens, I jump out of bed, and into my boots, for I know it's a hunting morning." A friend of ours cannot look on while the streets are being watered without a shudder—it is too painfully prophetic of drought—

"The fallows dusty, and the furrows dry—
That sight ungrateful to a sportsman's eye.

Still, albeit for the present the prospects of the fox-hunter are not genial, we will not close our article without putting before him an antidote to blue devils and frost of the cerulean nose—a stretch of the whereabouts of a pack, we beseech him, for Diana's sake, to taste the quality of the first open day.

During the week, there were several coursing meetings—the only one of account being the Champion meeting at Newmarket. The Allington Hill afforded plenty of racing, but no very superior sport, in consequence of the hares being bad. All the leading coursers of the south sent their dogs to this favourite rendezvous, as also a few of the northern magnates of the leash. Lord Stradbroke was the Napoleon of the long tails. The chief sporting issue of the last six days, however, was the tryst on Monday, at Tattersall's, by command of the Jockey Club, for the settlement of the late Mr. Crockford's Derby book; the terms being, that on the giving of a guarantee to pay the late St James's-street millionaire's bets, by the representatives, that they should be entitled to receive, and that all those, his debtors, who should neglect such order, would be pronounced defaulters, and dealt with as such. Now it's no joke for your legs or professional gentlemen of the ring to have the bread—which means the turtle and punch, the venison and champagne—taken out of their mouths, which would inevitably be the result of closing the subscription rooms at Hyde-park Corner and Newmarket against them. For this reason many of them attended to pay, though with a very bad grace—which, indeed, is the general fashion of their liquidation—in losses of honour. The necessary undertaking on the part of the Crockford party not being forthcoming, of course there was nothing done—save that smiles lit up certain grim visages, in lieu of the frowns that previously shut out the light of their countenances. It is time the true state of turf law on this point was laid down in the books. An extra regulation ought to be added to the existing rules and orders of the Jockey Club, declaring the practice to the letter. The justice, the spirit of such a law must be against the precedent sought to be established in the case of Mr. Crockford's book. The winners on that account were without a remedy—are without a remedy, should the representatives of his estate think fit not to recognize their claims—a course they may adopt without any breach of personal honour, which would not have been the state of the question, had the principal survived over the settling day. Why should one party have an option and the other none? Clearly, if the balance of Mr. Crockford's book be on the wrong side, his residuary legatee or legatees, would have cause of action against the executors who might part with money for the purpose of paying non-liabilities—clearly nobody ought to be called upon to pay irresponsible persons. This is our view of the matter—but as Sir James Graham isays, it is an affair in which all people must take care of themselves.

And now a word of advice in anticipation of the thaw. There are among our readers youths of enterprise, and adults of sporting spirit; to such of these as may never have seen the Duke of Beaufort in the field we write with all the emphasis of type and steam-press—lose no time to do so. There is a railroad that will convey you to Badminton, after a town breakfast, if you be a metropolitan—hot water to fetch you from Timbuctoo to Gloucestershire. If antiquity or descent should regulate the precedence of fox-hounds, then none in the world should rank before the Badminton kennel. Some of their performances in the field have never been excelled, rarely equalled in the annals of the chase. Of the princely style in which their noble owner turns out, and the truly regal fashion of all his sporting arrangements, there would not be room to speak were there necessity. But these are household words with the fox-hunters—that their truth may be tested, let the reader give them tryst at any of the following places, and judge for himself.

The meets of the Duke of Beaufort's hounds—distances from Badminton House.

	Miles		Miles		Miles
Cross Hands	3	Tiltup Inn	9	West Kingston	4
Bath Lodge	1	Boxwell Lodge	6	Dodington	4½
Foss Lodge	4	Trouble House	12	Giddy Hall	8½
Hawkesbury Upton	4	Cheavenage Green	9	Wraxall	6
Nan Tow's Jump	4	Shipton Moyne	8	Dyrham Wood	8
Alderly	6	Hullavington	6	Tiston	12
Lower Woods	5	Stanton Park	7	Wick Rocks	10
Yate Rocks	6	Draycot	11	Silk Wood	6
Yate Turnpike	7	Kingston. Langley Green	10	Hare and Hounds......	7
Coal-pit Heath	10	Castle Combe..........	5		

Alice Hawthorn has been parted with by Mr. Plumer to Baron Nieumann, who was united a few days ago to the daughter of his Grace the Duke of Beaufort.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A considerable number of town and country subscribers put in an appearance this afternoon, under an impression that something would be done towards closing the late Mr. Crockford's accounts on the Derby. They were grievously disappointed; no one came forward with the required guarantee; no one attended on the part of Mrs. Crockford, and no money was paid either one way or the other; *ergo*, there are no defaulters, and the Stewards of the Jockey Club will be saved the disagreeable necessity of attempting to enforce a mandate which they must have issued with very considerable misgivings. As there was no attempt at agitation (this, we fear, will be left to the lawyers) business proceeded rather briskly on coming events at the following quotations:—

CHESTER CUP—(NAME OR NOT).

40 to 1 agst Winesour (t)
40 to 1 —— Foigh-a-Ballagh (t)
40 to 1 agst Alice Hawthorn (t)
40 to 1 agst Morpeth (t)
50 to 1 —— Agriculturist (t)

DERBY.

15 to 1 agst Forth's lot
11 to 1 —— Alarm (t)
16 to 1 —— Cobweb colt
18 to 1 —— Kedger
22 to 1 —— Young Eclipse (t)
22 to 1 —— Pam
23 to 1 —— Idas
25 to 1 agst Anti-Repealer
30 to 1 —— Rebecca colt
33 to 1 —— Weatherbit
40 to 1 —— Connaught Ranger
40 to 1 —— Collier
45 to 1 —— Miss Whip c (t)
50 to 1 agst Lycurgus
50 to 1 —— Lady Berner's colt (t)
66 to 1 —— Jinglepot (t)
1000 to 10 —— Christina colt (t)
1000 to 10 —— Manasseh (t)

THURSDAY.—A reasonably good attendance for the season, and more business done than we have usually noted on the winter Thursdays. Nothing new turned up, but it may be remarked, that Idas, Young Eclipse (is he Lord George Bentinck's after all? it is so suspected!), Pam, and Anti-Repealer, the lions of Monday's betting, were again in considerable estimation, but without any change of position; the outside betting was also in keeping with the previous quotations. Final averages:—

CHESTER CUP—(NAME OR NOT).

50 to 1 agst Ratan
50 to 1 —— Alice Hawthorn
50 to 1 —— Foigh a-Ballagh
50 to 1 —— Extempore
50 to 1 —— Croton Oil
50 to 1 agst Pastoral
50 to 1 —— Agriculturist
50 to 1 —— c by Gladiator (alias Running Rein)
50 to 1 agst Morpeth
50 to 1 —— Portobello
1000 to 15 against The Dean (t)

DERBY.

15 to 1 agst Forth's lot
11 to 1 —— Alarm
17 to 1 —— Cobweb c.
18 to 1 —— Kedger
22 to 1 —— Idas (t)
22 to 1 agst Young Eclipse (t)
22 to 1 —— Pam (t)
25 to 1 —— Anti Repealer
30 to 1 —— Rebecca c.
33 to 1 —— Weatherbit
40 to 1 agst Connaught Ranger
45 to 1 —— Miss Whip c (t)
66 to 1 —— Calypso's d (t)
50 to 1 —— Lady Berner's c

1000 even between Idas and Anti-Repealer.
1000 even between Idas and Young Eclipse.

MR. CROCKFORD'S ACCOUNT.—We understand that a gentleman of long standing on the turf will produce the requisite guarantee on Monday next, and that the following Monday will be fixed for the settlement of the account. You may "Call spirits from the vasty deep," &c., &c., says Shakspeare, but will they come?——*nous verrons.*

EXTRAORDINARY SPORT IN THE ROYAL PRESERVES, AT WINDSOR.—In consequence of the great care which has been bestowed, during several months past, in the breeding and preserving of game in the royal domains at Windsor, the game this season is far more plentiful than ever before known on the preserves belonging to the Crown. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by Duke Ernest of Wirtemberg, and attended by some of the gentlemen of the Royal household, shot over the preserves at Flemish Farm, in the Great Park at Windsor, on Monday last, and bagged, in about an hour and a half, the extraordinary number of 210 head of game, 110 of which consisted of hares in the finest condition, and the remainder comprising pheasants, partridges, and rabbits, with a fair sprinkling of woodcocks. A great portion of the game killed was distributed amongst the domestics of the Royal establishment.

The Earl of Mount Edgecumbe has been elected commodore of the Royal Western Yacht Club, in the room of the Earl of Morley, who has recently resigned the command of the squadron.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

THE ALLEGED ROBBERY BY A LADY, AT THE SOHO BAZAAR.—Mrs. *Jane Tyrwhit*, the lady who, it will be remembered, was recently charged with stealing a telescope, value 2s. 6d., at the Soho Bazaar, was tried at these Sessions on Thursday. The charge on the part of the prosecutor was that the prisoner entered the Bazaar at half-past four o'clock, on the evening of the 25th ult., and after purchasing a thermometer, took the article named in the indictment. Numbers of persons of rank and respectability gave the prisoner a very high character for honour and probity, and the jury returned a verdict of acquittal. Mrs. Tyrwhit, who generally manifested through the trial much firmness, became deeply affected at hearing the verdict, and in a voice, almost inaudible from emotion, she said, "Before God I declare my entire innocence."—The Learned Assistant-Judge: Any protestation of innocence on your part is uncalled for. The jury have declared you innocent. Mrs. Tyrwhit then walked from the dock, and was received by a number of friends, several of whom walked down from the bench to congratulate her. Upon reaching the hall of the Court on her way to her carriage, she was received with loud cheers, which were taken up by those outside on Clerkenwell-green, and were continued until she drove away, accompanied by her friends in their respective carriages.

ANOTHER LEGAL SUBTLETY.—At the same sessions, a boy named *John Bamin*, aged thirteen years, was indicted for stealing a till containing various moneys, which were described as the property of Thomas Wells and others. The circumstances of the case were of rather a singular nature. It appeared that a person named Sweetman, who kept a shop in Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, became bankrupt, when his property and premises were handed over to the keeping of one of the messengers in bankruptcy. On the 28th of November the prisoner entered the shop of Mr. Sweetman, and crawled on his hands and knees behind the counter, from whence he took the till and moneys, and tried to get out of the shop. The messenger of the Bankruptcy Court, however, heard the noise, and took the prisoner into custody.—Mr. O'Brien, on the part of the prisoner, contended that the indictment could not be supported, inasmuch as the property was described as belonging to Wells, who was only the trade assignee, whilst, in point of law, the moment an assignee was appointed to a bankrupt's estate all the property became vested in the official assignee, who, in this case, was Mr. Groome. The learned counsel having quoted several authorities in support of his position, the Court held that the objection was fatal to the indictment, and directed the jury to bring in an acquittal, which was accordingly done, and the prisoner left the bar.

FRIENDLY WARNING TO REBELLIOUS JERSEY.—The Duke of Wellington is in a terrible passion with the Jerseyans. He declares if they do not keep quiet, he will send them a dozen pioneers with orders to dig the island out of the ocean an bring the earth up to London to fill flower-pots.—*Punch.*

THE WOODEN WALLS OF ENGLAND.—A newspaper paragraph informs us that "if an acorn be left for some weeks suspended by a string over the surface of some water contained in a hyacinth-glass, it will throw down long roots, whilst its stem will rise upwards, and become decorated with leaves." This is cheering to know, as the British navy need never be in want of timber as long as there is a hyacinth-glass and a bit of twine left in the kingdom. The idea of growing oaks in a second-pair-back is so rich to us, that we intend to-morrow to plant four-and-twenty acorns on all our mantel-pieces, and have no doubt that in less than a year we shall have a perfect Windsor Forest in every room in the house. Let us hope that the Oaks will not be of such a nature as eventually to take us in.—*Punch.*

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

Fatal Coach Accident.—On Saturday an accident, attended with fatal consequences, occurred near to the entrance of the town of Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, to the Prince of Wales Oxford coach. The coach left the Bull Inn, Holborn, at eight o'clock on Saturday morning, driven by Mr. William Taplin, one of the proprietors. At Uxbridge the horses were changed, and the coach proceeded on towards Beaconsfield, having at that time only two passengers outside, an aged couple, who had a few days previously come up from Oxford. Just as the coach was ascending the hill at the entrance of Beaconsfield, the leader shied at a short white post at the side of a ditch, and at the same instant the reins broke, by which Mr. Taplin lost all command over the horses; they drew the coach up a bank, and it was overturned. Mr. Taplin and both passengers were thrown to the ground with great force, and, when picked up, the two passengers were found to be in a state of insensibility. Mr. Taplin had three of his fingers broken, and his nose and face were most seriously cut and bruised. The male passenger had sustained serious injuries of the head, and his wife had her collar bone fractured, injury of the ribs, &c. The male passenger lingered until between 12 and 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, when he died. Mr. Taplin is recovering from his injuries.

The Suicide of the Two Lovers.—It having been reported that the bodies of the unfortunate couple would be interred in one grave, on Sunday afternoon, in Beaumont Cemetery, Stepney, a large concourse of persons of both sexes assembled to witness the sad, though novel, ceremony. They, however, were somewhat disappointed, as the relatives of the ill-fated young woman objected, notwithstanding her dying wish, to laying her remains with those of her deceased suitor. The parochial officers expressed a hope that the bodies should not be buried together, as such a proceeding might be calculated to give a kind of countenance to such tragedies. Accordingly the body of the female was, on Saturday afternoon, consigned to its final resting-place in Globe-fields burial-ground, Globe-road, Mile-end. The funeral was kept strictly private. On Sunday afternoon the body of the young man was privately interred in Beaumont's Cemetery. It has not been noticed that a box belonging to the young man was broken open, and all the letters which the poor girl had sent to him were found secured in an envelope, with the following superscription:—"Anguish and sorrow. The inclosed letters were given to me by my dear Elizabeth. Let them be a living monument of my cruelties, and as a memento of grief—(signed)—C. A. D."

Two Lives Lost on the South Eastern Railway.—A great sensation was caused at Dover on Wednesday night, by a report that two lives had been lost in one of the tunnels between Dover and Folkstone. Upon enquiry it was found to be too true: the sufferers were George Coveney and Edward Jackson; both have left wives, and, it is believed, families. The deceased were employed as labourers on the South Eastern Railway, near the Warren, and when the accident happened, were on their way home from work. They were in the Abbots Cliff Tunnel, and probably were walking on the rails. The up-train which leaves Dover 40 minutes past 5, passed them; and it is supposed that from the noise and smoke they neither saw nor heard the down-train, which should reach Dover at 26 minutes past 5, enter the tunnel; in consequence of which they were knocked down by the engine, and the train passed over the bodies and killed them. The scalp of Jackson's head was dreadfully torn, and was lying on his breast; indeed, both bodies were severely lacerated. The bodies have been brought into Dover, and notice given to the coroner.

Fatal Accident on the Blackburn and Preston Railway.—On Tuesday afternoon an accident occurred at King's Bank, Hoghton-bottoms, on the new line of railway now constructing between Blackburn and Preston, by which one man was killed, another so seriously injured that he is not expected to recover, and a third much hurt, though not to a dangerous extent. It appears that the line at King's Bank goes through a pretty deep cutting at the side of a hill, and the deceased, with the two others, were engaged in making the cutting, and were at the time of the accident at work between the hill side and a waggon. They were just about to leave work for the day, when a large portion of the upper part of the hill, it is calculated to the extent of nine or ten tons, gave way, falling upon and burying the men beneath. Assistance was immediately procured, and when the unfortunate men had been extricated from their position, it was found that one of them must have been crushed to death against the waggon instantaneously. The second was injured to a very dangerous extent, and his life is despaired of. The third, we are happy to state, was much less hurt, and it is hoped that he will speedily recover from the effects of the accident. Every possible assistance was rendered to the survivors. As a proof of the narrow escape the third man must have had, we may mention that a snuff-box, which was in one of his pockets, was completely crushed. The deceased was about eighteen or nineteen years of age. This is the second accident which has happened at this place.

Fire in the New Road.—Early on Wednesday morning a fire broke out upon the premises of Mr. Treeby, builder, Milton-street, New-road. In a short time there were in attendance six engines. The fire burned most brilliantly, the glare being distinctly seen from the bridges. Abundance of water being at hand, the engines were soon got to work, but not a vestige of stock or building, except the walls, could be saved. The occupier is insured in the Phœnix. The cause of the fire is not known, no one being in the house at the time of the outbreak.

Shocking Death.—Last week two women had occasion to go up Llangattock mountain (Breconshire), and one of them took her little girl with her, who, by some means or other, unfortunately got separated from her mother, and on account of the density of the fog, the night passed without any trace of her being discovered. On the following morning, however, she was found in a sitting posture, with her hands crossed over her bosom, quite dead.

Army Movements.—The following removals of troops are ordered to take place:—The 56th Foot from Ireland to England, the depôt of the 14th Foot from Ireland to England, and the 67th Foot from England to Ireland. The 72nd Foot embarked at Cork for Gibraltar, on the 27th ult.

A Few Questions on Cricket.—Q. What is a "long stop?" A. Alderman Gibbs's accounts.—Q. What do you call a "good run?" A. At the Victoria Theatre, a piece that goes twelve nights.—Q. What is "fielding?" A. The author of *Tom Jones*.—Q. How do you stop a ball? A. By putting out the lights.—Q. When does a party change sides? A. When he's in bed, and got the fidgets.—Q. What do you call "a long slip?" A. A hundred songs for a halfpenny.—Q. How much is game? A. It depends whether it's in season. —*Punch*.

Extensive Sale of Acorns.—Curiosity has been rife in Godalming during the last few weeks to account for the very extensive demand which has taken place for acorns. One individual, it is said, has been commissioned to buy up no less than 2000 bushels at 1s. per bushel, and so great is the competition for the article, that pig-keepers are quite unable to keep pace with the rise in price. Some suppose that they are wanted as a substitute for bark in tanning leather, while others, no less wise, hint that they are to be used for adulterating coffee. Be this as it may, they are all sent off as quickly as purchased, to London, there to be made some use of.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On Tuesday week was caught in a net in the Thames, between Pangbourn and Mapledurham, by Mr. Ford's fishermen, a fine jack, in capital condition, and weighing nearly 30lb. This same fish has often afforded sport to the angler, many marks of the hook being apparent in his mouth, and one eye is destroyed.

The King of Sweden whilst waiting for the legislative modification of the criminal code, has issued an ordonnance ameliorating the application of corporal punishment as far as the army is concerned. His Majesty abolishes altogether the punishment of the stick, which was both cruel and brutalising, and substitutes for it a few blows on the back with the flat part of the sword, rather by way of degradation than otherwise, or in certain cases a number of stripes with a rod, never to exceed 25.

The law officers of the Crown have given their opinion that the words of the Mutiny Act exempt, as they were intended to exempt, all military officers in uniform dress or undress, and their horses, from the payment of toll when passing through turnpike-gates or bridges erected by the authority of Parliament.

On Monday night, about eight o'clock, the northern lights, which are looked upon as the prognostics of a severe winter, were visible for a considerable time in the neighbourhood of Islington, Kingsland, Hackney, &c. A deep red glare was first observed at the west, and then slowly moved toward the east.

The Senate and College of the Ancients of Hamburg have declared in favour of emancipating the Jews. What principally decided the two highest bodies in the state to consent to this act of justice was the consideration of the immense sacrifices which the Jews of Hamburg have made to succour the numerous victims of the fire of 1842, and the spirit of patriotism and charity with which that body has been animated for a long series of years. The emancipation of the Jews will be, it is said, complete, except that they cannot form part of the Senate.

According to the *Mannheim Journal* it is almost certain that Austria, next year, will make some important changes in its tariff, and reduce considerably some of the duties, particularly on raw materials from foreign countries. The same journal adds that the duties on certain articles will be entirely removed.

The last American papers announce the loss on the 4th of October, of the American ship Elizabeth, Captain Paton, with, it is much apprehended, the sacrifice of twenty-two persons, including the commander, the chief mate, several of the crew, and many passengers. She was on her passage from Liverpool to New Orleans, having on board for that port sixteen passengers, of whom there were a number of ladies.

It appears by letters from the South of France, that Lord Brougham and Mr. Leader, the member for Westminster, are at their beautiful seat at Cannes in the South of France, and that many English families are about to have residences built there, so that a sort of English colony will be founded. It is added that Lord Brougham is busily engaged in the correction of the proof sheets of his great work on the French Revolution. This work is very extensive apparently, and will be published on the return of the Noble Lord to London. He will leave his country seat in Provence so as to be present at the opening of Parliament. Mr. Leader is engaged with his magnificent building, the foundations of which are laid.

According to a letter from the banks of the Danube, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, the engineers appointed to survey that river, and report on the practicability of improving it, so as to facilitate navigation, have declared that there are no obstacles which cannot be overcome at a moderate outlay.

A letter from Alexandria of the 20th ult., states that the Pacha of Egypt has announced his intention of making a railroad on his own account to Suez. The writer of the letter states that the distance is 84 English miles, and that the estimated expense is only £3000 sterling per mile. Mehemet Ali continued to turn a deaf ear to the suggestions made to him by the East India Company, for an amelioration of the means of transport of the Overland Mail.

Letters from Berne mention the death of the celebrated Fellenberg, at Hofwyl, on the 21st ult. Emmanuel von Fellenberg was born in 1771, of a patrician family of Berne. He was educated at Tubingen for the bar, but later took to the profession of teaching. He was professor at Pfeffel, near Colmar. He founded his agricultural school at Hofwyl in 1801.

The King of Hanover returned on the 26th ult., to Hanover, from his Majesty's hunting party at Rotherkirchen.

Accounts from Berlin say that the Emperor of Russia has refused to allow Prussian officers to take part in the war in the Caucasus. We likewise learn that Russia will not extend the advantages granted to Prussia to the Zollverein, which it does not recognize as a power.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday night contains a Treasury warrant, fixing geneaally at 4d. the rate on all East India and colonial letters of not more than half an ounce weight.

The Lighthouse on the Goodwin Sands progresses well, upwards of 20 feet of the iron shaft or column having been constructed in Mr. Bush's caisson, so that it is now above high water mark, and may be expected to be illuminated by the 1st January next. The light is to be a pale blue, to distinguish it from any other in the same locality.

A subsidy of 24,000 francs has been granted to the Liege Theatre by the civic authorities.

Last Monday week a dreadful murder was perpetrated at Helder (Holland) by a mechanic, who, on his unexpected return from Amsterdam, found within his house a former acquaintance with whom he had long been at enmity. Urged by feelings of jealousy, on finding that his wife had received this individual during his absence, he took up a knife and plunged it into her heart. The poor woman died in a few seconds. After an attempt at suicide, the assassin was arrested and conveyed to prison.

The Duke of Norfolk is about to present fifty acres of land to the people of Sheffield for public pleasure-grounds.

Lieutenant Selby, of the Indian navy, has recently ascended the River Kuran, in Southern Persia, in the steamer Assyria, to a much higher point than ever had been visited before by Europeans. He reached as far as Shusteer, a Persian town, containing a population of 8000 souls, and the Dizful, one of its tributary streams, to within 13 miles of the town of Dizful, and about the same distance of the ruins of Susa, one of the ancient capitals of Persia, and the Shushan of the Book of Daniel. This discovery throws open the richest provinces of Persia, which have hitherto been impenetrable, from want of roads, to English trade and commerce.

A dinner is to be given on Wednesday next, by the merchants of London, to Sir Henry Pottinger, at the Merchant Tailors' hall, and the merchants and manufacturers of Manchester have invited him to a banquet in that town on the 20th inst.

M. Duncker, director of the police of Berlin, has discovered the authors of the recent robbery on the Blucher family. They are four in number. The stolen articles have been recovered, but many of them are much injured. Amongst these articles were a valuable sword, presented to Blucher by the Prince Regent of England, and which had cost nearly £10,000 sterling; the golden box enclosing the letters of the city freedom, conferred on the field marshal by the city of Berlin, and which was worth 4000 thalers (about £550); sixteen golden snuff-boxes decorated with precious stones, valued at 11,000 thalers. The whole of the stolen articles are valued at about 300,000 thalers (£40,300).

In answer to a letter from the Secretary of the Short-time Committee of Lancashire, Lord Ashley has written to say that he will endeavour to bring on the subject of the Ten Hours Bill on the first night of the session, so that a day may be fixed for its discussion.

SCOTLAND.

Attempted Assassination at Kelso.—Yesterday week an atrocious attempt at assassination took place at Kelso. The victim is James Cockburn, a farm-servant at Quixwood, in the parish of Abbey St. Bathan's, who was on that night to have been married to Jean Steele, or Rankin, widow, residing at Lintlaw, in the adjoining parish of Buncle. The bride and bridegroom were to have met at Dunse in the evening, in order to have had their nuptials celebrated. The bridegroom, with an acquaintance of the name of James Youl, was proceeding to the place of meeting in Dunse, and when at a place called Preston Cleugh, about half a mile to the north of Preston, at about half-past five o'clock in the afternoon, was fired at with a gun or a pistol from the plantation adjoining the east side of the road. The shot took effect in the back. Youl also received some of the shots in his arm; and being stunned by the murderous attack, and seeing Cockburn fall, he fled to Preston for assistance and protection to himself and Cockburn—having procured which, and returning immediately to the spot, Cockburn was found as he fell, but there was no trace of the murderer. On the examination of Cockburn's wounds, he was found to have received about 160 slug and round shot in the back, which was dreadfully lacerated. On recovering sensation, he was heard to say "that it was a poor revenge," and when asked if he suspected any one to have done the deed, he said that he thought it was John Johnston, who resides at present with Jean Rankin, as hind for her, the bride to whom he was to have been married. Johnston at that time was in the room, and was then apprehended, and, having undergone an examiaation, has been committed for trial. The poor woman was much distressed at hearing what had befallen her intended husband, who is in a very dangerous condition, and not expected to survive.

Railway Accident.—A lamentable accident took place last week in the drift-way, or guide mine, of the tunnel at present forming under the New Town, Edinburgh, in connection with the Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton Railway, which proved fatal to no fewer than four of the workmen. How the accident occurred is not known, as all who were in the tunnel at the moment have perished; but it is supposed that the water, which had accumulated in the upper mine, had suddenly broken in upon them, and swept them all away in the torrent.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Friday).—We had a fair average quantity of English wheat on sale here to-day. As was the case on Monday, the best parcels were in steady request: but all other kinds were a mere drug. The show of foreign wheat was not large, yet the inquiry for it was heavy, at previous figures. Our supplies of barley, both English and foreign, are large, which caused the barley trade to be excessively heavy, and prices to have a downward tendency. Malt was in slow request, but not cheaper. Oats, beans and peas were steady, at full prices.

Arrivals.—English: wheat, 6950; barley, 9640; oats, 2630 quarters. Irish: wheat, —barley, —; oats, 14,670 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 1180; barley, 15,240; oats, 6800, quarters. Flour, 4710 sacks. Malt, 4760 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 39s to 47s; white ditto, 44s to 54s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s to 43s; ditto, white, 40s to 47s; rye, 37s to 38s; grinding barley, 27s to 32s; distilling, 28s to 32s; malting ditto, 35s to 38s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 61s to 62s; brown ditto, 57s to 60s; Kingston and Ware, 63s to 64s; Chevalier, 65s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 22s to 23s; potatoe ditto, 24s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, black, 21s to 22s; ditto, white, 22s to 23s; tick beans, new, 36s to 37s; ditto, old, 40s to 42s; grey peas, 36s to 37s; maple, 35s to 37s; white, 36s to 38s; boilers, 38s to 40s, per quarter. Town made flour, 45s to —; Suffolk, Stockton, and Yorkshire, 33s to 35s, per 28 lbs. *Foreign.*—Fine wheat, 38s to 54s; Dantzig, red, 40s to 47s; white, 42s to 49s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 27s to 29s; oats, 17s to 18s; ditto, feed, 15s to 17s; beans, 24s to 29s; peas, 28s to 32s, per quarter. Flour, Canadian, 21s to —; Baltic, 20s to —, per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Linseed cakes are in active request, at fully the late improvement in the quotations. In all other kinds of seeds, comparatively little is doing at late rates.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed cakes, English, £12 to £13; ditto, foreign, £7 12s to £8 10s, per 1000.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5½d to 6½d, per 4lbs. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 45s 4d; barley, 35s 1d; oats, 21s 8d; rye, 32s 2d; beans, 38s 0d; peas, 35s 11d.

Six Weeks Average that governs Duty.—Wheat, 45s 11d; barley, 35s 5d; oats, 21s 5d; rye, 34s 8d; beans, 37s 9d; peas, 35s 3d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 3s; oats, 6s; rye, 8s. 6d; beans, 5s 6d; peas, 7s 6d.

Tea.—In this market, a very large business has been transacted, during the week, yet we have no further advance to notice in the quotations. The stock is now 29,016,000lbs against 30,030,000 do, at the same time in 1843.

Sugar.—All descriptions of sugar have been in somewhat inactive inquiry, since our last report. Holders have been firm, but buyers have mostly held off in anticipation of lower prices.

Coffee.—This article still continues to have a quiet appearance. The supplies in warehouse are small, if we except those of Ceylon, which are unusually large. The good ordinary qualities of the latter are selling at 53s per cwt.

Fruit.—Currants are in brisk request, at higher prices. The quantity cleared for home consumption during the past seven weeks, has been about 2700 tons. Valencia raisins are brisk, at 50s per cwt.

Rice.—There is only a moderate business doing in rice, yet the quotations are supported.

Provisions.—The arrivals of Irish butter still continue small, owing to which, the demand is active, at fully the late advance in the quotations. Clonmel has sold at 90s to 102s; Cork, 94s to 98s; Carrick, 96s to 98s; Waterford, 70s to 98s. The supply of foreign butter is on the increase, yet sales proceed steadily at 100s to 108s for Kiel, and 100s to 106s for Friesland. The bacon market is steady, at 46s to 48s for prime sizeable Waterford, and 44s for heavy. Lard is in brisk request, at 60s to 68s for Waterford bladdered, 60s to 64s for Belfast: 56s to 60s for kegs, and 52s to 54s for firkins. Other kinds of provisions are quite as dear.

Oils.—Most kinds of oil continue to be taken off steadily, at fully last week's quotations.

Tallow.—For P.Y.C. there is only a limited demand, at 40s 6d to 40s 9d on the spot, and 41s to 41s 6d for the three first months of next year. Odessa Y.C. is selling at 40s, and Siberia at 40s 3d, per cwt. Town tallow is in good supply, at 41s to 41s 6d nett cash.

Hay and Straw.—Coarse meadow hay, £3 10s to £4 15s; useful ditto, £4 16s to £5 4s; fine upland ditto, £5 5s to £5 12s; clover hay, £4 10s to £6 0s; oat straw, £1 10s to £1 13s; wheat straw, £1 14s to £1 16s, per load.

Wool.—There is more inquiry for selected qualities of foreign and colonial wools, at full prices. English parcels are a mere drug.

Potatoes.—The supplies of potatoes are on the increase, in consequence of which, the trade is heavy, at from £2 10s to £3 10s per ton.

Hops (Friday).—Comparatively speaking, very little business has been transacted this week, in new pockets, yet prices are steadily supported. Bags, the supply of which is on the increase, command full rates of currency. Sussex pockets, £7 0s to £8 0s; Wealds, £6 18s to £8 0s; Mid Kent, £8 0s to £10 10s; East Kent, £7 7s to £8 5s; Choice ditto, £10 0s to £12 0s; Farnhams, £10 0s to £10 15s.

Coals (Friday).—Adairs, 17s 0d; Chester Main, 19s 9d; Townley, 17s 6d; Belmont, 21s 9d; Hylton, 21s; Lambton, 22s 6d; Adelaide, 21s 3d, per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—The supply of beasts here to day was somewhat extensive, but of very middling quality. For the primest Scots the demand was steady, at full prices, but otherwise the beef trade ruled very dull. We had on offer 70 oxen and cows, together with 180 sheep, from Rotterdam, in good condition; while the arrivals from Scotland comprised 90 Scots. The numbers of sheep were small, yet the sale for that description of stock was inactive, at barely Monday's quotations. Calves were in limited supply, and sluggish inquiry, at late rates. In pigs, very little was doing. Milch cows sold at from £16 to £19 each.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; second quality do. 2s 10d to 3s 6d; prime large oxen, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 0d to 4s 4d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 8d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime Southdown ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; large coarse calves 3s 0d to 3s 6d; prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; sucking calves, 18s to 32s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 20s each. Beasts, 916; cows, 180; sheep, 4510; calves, 132; pigs, 379.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—There was a fair average amount of business doing here to-day, at full prices:—Per 8lbs by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; ditto small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large pork, 2s 6d to 3s 4d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; small pork, 3s 6d to 4s 0d.

Robert Herbert.

Bradford Piece Market, Thursday, Dec. 5.—There is a full average attendance of merchants here to-day, and their operations a little more extensive, which, we expect, will be continued for some weeks, in order to enable them to get a supply of goods ready to meet the next fair at Leipzig in January. The change in the weather during the week is also looked favourably upon by the home trade houses, whose business has not been so extensive as was looked for. In prices no marked difference is notable.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(*From our City Correspondent.*)

The intention of the Bank of England to reduce the interest upon the usual quarterly loans to the same rate as that adopted for discount (viz., two and a half per cent.) has not at present had the effect of depressing the value of money to the extent anticipated. The Share Market, however, at the beginning of the week was very buoyant, from the belief that money would be procurable at an easy rate for some time to come. But as the week advanced the spirit of speculation became less active, it appearing that the leading capitalists were inclined to await the effect of the new French and Canadian loans upon the Money Market before they operated. This supposition is in a manner confirmed by the still declining state of Exchequer Bills, which have gradually receded in value during the week. Consols have, on the contrary, been very firm, from the number of investments that are usually made just previous to the shutting giving them at one period a considerable advance upon the relative value of the heavier stocks. On Tuesday, which was the last day for transfer previous to the closing of the books for the dividends, Consols yielded a fraction, the Bank broker having sold largely, and re-purchased in Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents. Nothing has occurred since to vary prices. Consols now quote, without the January dividend, and the closing price is, for the Opening, 99⅞; Reduced closes at 100¼ to ⅜; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 102⅜ ½; Bank Stock, 208; Exchequer Bills, 55 to 53; India Bonds, 73 to 78.

At the opening of the week in the Foreign Market there appeared to be some disposition for speculation in the Foreign House. Spanish Actives quoted 24⅝ ¾; Three per Cents., 36⅝ ¾; and Mexican was 36⅝. But although prices have been tolerably well maintained, there has not been an advance in any of the stocks worthy of recording. An appearance of a rise in Spanish or Mexican, or any of the low priced Stocks, always brings realisers into the market, which is not now sufficiently supported to maintain quotations, much less to rise upon, even small sales. Portuguese quotes an advance, the news continuing favourable, and closes at 57⅞ to 56. Spanish Actives are 24⅞ to 25; Three per Cents, 36⅝; Venezuela, 43; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents, 63¼; Four per Cents ditto, 96⅞; Belgian, 102½; Brazilian, 88½; Mexican, 30½; Peruvian, 27.

The buoyancy of the Share Market at the commencement of the week has not been fully maintained. The French Lines are rather flatter, and with the exception of Birmingham Stock and Great Western, shares in general are a trifle lower. The closing quotations stand as follows:—Birmingham and Gloucester, 96½; Bristol and Exeter, 71; Caledonian 4⅝; Chester and Holyhead, 5⅞; Direct Northern, 2¼; London and York, 3⅜; Great Western, 145; Birmingham (Stock), 220; Brighton, 48½; Croydon, 17; Manchester and Leeds, 117; Manchester and Birmingham, 52½; Midland, 108; Newcastle and Darlington, 58; Norwich and Brandon, 12⅛; Rugby, 1⅛; South Eastern and Dover, 38; Trent Valley, 8; Yarmouth and Norwich, 25; Sheffield and Lincoln, 1½; South Western, 80; York and North Midland, 104; Boulogne and Amiens, 5½; Orleans and Vurzon, 11½; Orleans, Tours, and Bordeaux, 7½; Paris and Orleans, 41¼; Rouen and Havre, 23.

Saturday Morning.—The Consol Market was firm yesterday, and the closing price was 100 ex div. for the Opening. There was nothing of importance in the Foreign Market; and the Share Market was steady, but without any great increase of business. Edinburgh and Glasgow have been done at 61, and Rouen and Havre at 22⅜.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, Dec. 3.

[This *Gazette* announces that the death of Sir John Henry Seale, Bart., M.P. for Dartmouth, having been duly certified to the Speaker of the House of Commons in writing, he will issue his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a new writ for the electing of a Member to serve in this present Parliament for the said borough of Dartmouth, in the room of the said deceased.]

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—J. SPENCER, jun., Liverpool, builder.

BANKRUPTS.—J. LADSON, Ramsgate, carver. J. FINLAYSON, Ranelagh-street, Pimlico, grocer. M. WALTER, Fleet-lane, Farringdon-street, wholesale hardwareman. C. DOTESIO, Slough, Buckinghamshire, hotelkeeper. W. H. BARTON, Bedford-place, Commercial-road East, Church-lane, Whitechapel, Chelmsford, and Gravesend, boot and shoe maker. W. K. ROBERTS, Abingdon, grocer. W. NOTMAN, John-street, Tottenham-court-road, pianoforte-maker. G. E. WHITE, Reading, tailor. W. KEEVIL, Cornwall-place, Holloway, grocer. J. PEARCE, Praed-street, Paddington, carman. J. WALKER and C. WHITE, Jewry-street, Aldgate, builders. W. BURCHETT, Whitechapel-road, chemist. J. WILLER, Windsor, licensed victualler. W. PERKINS, Portsea, upholsterer. H. ROBINSON, Devonport, brewer. T. WILLIAMS, sen., Cardiff, ironfounder. J. WALLINGTON, Bristol, printer. I. KETCHUM, Liverpool, merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—A. DOCTOR, St. Andrew's, weaver. A. TURNBULL, Edinburgh, furniture broker. D. and W. TAYLOR, Dundee and Ruthven, machine-makers. D. M'INTYRE, Nairn, plasterer. J. MATHER and J. ALLAN, Montrose, grocers.

Friday, Dec. 6.

WAR-OFFICE, Dec. 6.—10th Light Dragoons: Lieut. Lord G. A. Beauclerk to be Captain, vice Bridgeman; Cornet T. T. S. Carlyon to be Lieutenant, vice Lord G. A. Beauclerk; E. Shelley to be Cornet, vice Carlyon.

Scots Fusilier Guards: Brevet-Col. W. T. Knollys to be Major, vice W. Drummond; Lieut. and Capt. E. W. F. Walker to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Knollys; Ensign and Lieut. T. H. Powell to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Walker; J. F. Peel to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Powell.

11th Foot: Capt. J. J. Grant to be Captain, vice Story; Ensign H. M. Ball to be Lieutenant, vice Jauncey; R. W. Cardiff to be Ensign, vice Ball. 18th: Lieut. G. Swaby to be Lieut., vice Cazalet; Assist.-Surg. G. Stewart to be Surgeon, vice Stevenson. 31st: H. H. Massey to be Assist.-Surg., vice Jenkins. 33rd: Lieut. G. H. Cazalet to be Lieut. vice Swaby. 35th: C. M. Layton to be Ensign, vice Wilson. 38th: Capt. V. F. Story to be Captain, vice Grant. 42nd: Lieut. A. C. Campbell to be Captain, vice Macdonald; Ensign J. O. Barnett to be Lieutenant, vice Campbell; J. W. P. Orde to be Ensign, vice Barnett. 44th: Assistant-Surgeon E. J. Pratt to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Bartlett. 46th: Cadet A. Nicholas to be Ensign, vice Jackson. 49th: Major C. Cotton to be Major, vice Dennis. 54th: Lieut. J. B. Chalk to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major William Cox; Ensign W. F. Brett to be Lieutenant, vice Chalk; Cadet W. E. F. O'Brien to be Ensign, vice Brett. 57th: W. L. F. Sheaffe to be Ensign, vice Croker. 59th: Major-Gen. Sir J. Harvey, K.C.B., to be Colonel, vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. L. Dundas, K.C.B. 63rd: Assist.-Surg. W. Stuart, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Pratt. 65th: Capt. J. Jameson to be Captain, vice P. D. Stokes; Lieut. St. Leger Barry to be Captain, vice Jameson; Ensign T. Barnard to be Lieutenant, vice Barry; F. P. Drought to be Ensign, vice Barnard; Cadet C. J. Ewen to be Ensign, vice Hurford. 68th: Staff Surg. of the Second Class T. Hunter, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Atkinson. 88th: Capt. A. M. Douglas to be Captain, vice J. D. Le Wend; Lieut. G. V. Maxwell to be Captain, vice Douglas; Ensign E. Corbett to be Lieutenant, vice Maxwell; L. S. Stereere to be Ensign, vice Corbett. 91st: W. Munro, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Stuart. 92nd: Ensign D. M'Queen to be Quartermaster, vice J. Forbes; Cadet A. W. Cameron to be Ensign, vice M'Queen. 94th: Major J. L. Dennis to be Major, vice Cotton. 96th: W. M'Andrew, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Stewart.

1st West India Regiment.—Lieut. R. H. Minty to be Captain, vice J. Griffith; Ensign W. J. Chamberlayne to be Lieutenant, vice Minty; Ensign J. T. Hurford to be Ensign, vice Chamberlayne.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment.—Second Lieut. H. Agar to be First Lieutenant, vice Suckling; Second Lieut. J. Dwyer to be First Lieutenant, vice Kersteman; to be Second Lieutenants: W. Pownall, vice Agar; J. S. Tulk, vice Dwyer.

Brevet.—Captain J. Jameson to be Major in the Army; Captain A. M. Douglas to be Major in the Army.

Unattached.—Lieut. W. Lacy to be Captain.

Staff.—Lieut. J. B. Hamilton to be Adjutant, vice J. O. Burridge.

Hospital Staff.—Surgeon T. Atkinson, M.D., to be Staff Surgeon, vice Hunter.

BANKRUPTS.—J. W. ROBSON and J. BARROW, St. Ann's-place, Limehouse, patent pump manufacturers. S. BUCKNALL, Hendon, carman. J. SAWYER, Egham, Surrey, butcher. C. CARTER, Saddington, Leicestershire, miller. J. MACKAY, Liverpool, merchant.

BIRTHS.

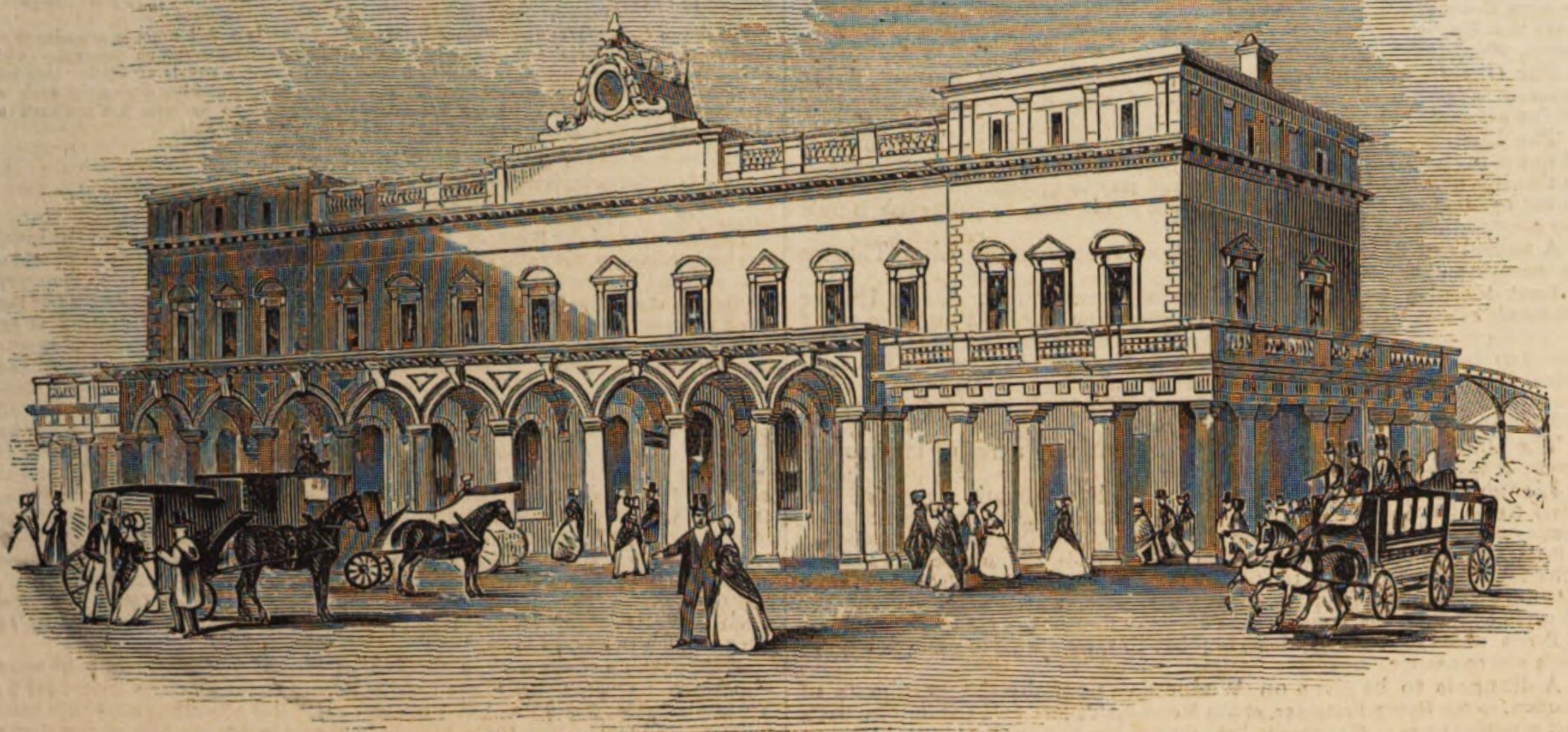
At Hackthorne, the lady of the Rev. Edwin Jarvis, of a son.——In Old Burlington-street, the lady of Dr. J. H. E. Stubbs, of a son.——At Grove Park, near Warwick, Lady Dormer, of a son.——At the Vicarage, Kirby-le-Soken, Essex, the wife of the Rev. W. L. Coxhead, of a daughter.——In Grosvenor-street, Lady Sarah Hay Williams, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Tattingstone, Suffolk, John Bruce Pryce, Esq., of Duffryn, Glamorganshire, High Sheriff for that county, to Alicia Grant, second daughter of the late William Bushby, Esq.——At Brighton, Thomas Plews, Esq., to Mary Ann Slee, elder daughter of Mr. Samuel Ridley, of Brighton.——At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Iltid Thomas, to Elizabeth, widow of Colonel Rathbone, of Kensington.——At Withybrook, Warwickshire, Thomas Chavasse, Esq., to Miriam Sarah, daughter of the late James Wyld, Esq.——At St. Mary's Church, Bryanston-square, Henry Taylor, Esq., to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Charles Snoad, jun., Esq.

DEATHS.

At St. Bernard's Monastery, Leicestershire, John Daniels, aged 23. It is supposed he fell a sacrifice to the change of habits and living in that establishment. It is to be hoped that this will prove a sufficient warning to all persons against these absurd institutions. It is far nobler to have the courage to battle with the world than to steal away like a coward from its duties and anxieties.——Mr. William Williams, son of the late Mr. Thomas Williams, author of "The Cottage Bible," &c., aged 56.——John Crichton, Esq., of Bush-lane, Cannon-street, in his 82d year.——At Teddington, Mary Anne, the wife of Rear-Admiral Collard.——At Staverton Court, Gloucester, aged 91, Augusta, relict of the late William St. Clair, Esq.——In Queen-street, Westminster, William John Kaye, Esq., many years one of her Majesty's foreign service messengers.——At Lartington Hall, Yorkshire, Henry Witham, Esq., High Sheriff of the county of Durham.——Edward Solly, Esq., of Bedford-row, in the 70th year of his age.——The Rev. Charles Payton, aged 35, Minister of Lendal Chapel, York.——At Croydon, in the 70th year of his age, Henry Courtney, Esq., brother of the Rev. John Courtney, rector of Sanderstead, Surrey.



LONDON AND BRIGHTON RA ILWAY.—BRIGHTON TERMINUS.

(Continued from page 361.)

branches off the Greenwich line; and at its extremity, the eye dwells with interest on Blackheath, the domes of Greenwich Hospital, the Observatory on the hill, and the charming country stretching from those edifices. There is a steep gradient here of one foot in every 100, which continues rising from the New Cross Station (in part destroyed by fire a few weeks since) to the Dartmouth Arms, 5¼ miles from town.

Speedily, the New Cross Locomotive Establishment is reached. "On the right, a delightful cluster of villages appears, inviting all to whom they are accessible, and they are easily so to multitudes, to many a delightful ramble. Camberwell, Peckham with its Rye Common, and its noble Forest Hill, Dulwich with its interesting gallery of pictures, Sydenham Common, and Norwood with its Beulah Spa, are all there. Nor is the left without great interest. There is Eltham with its old palace; Bromley, deriving its name most probably from the broom growing so plenteously around; the little church and the almshouses of the Licensed Victuallers, on Penge Common; the spire of Beckenham Church, backed by the beautiful woods of Gwyder House; and the Addiscombe Downs, knee deep in lichens and heather."—*Illustrated Guide to the London and Dover Railway.*

The actual commencement of the railway is at about nine and a quarter miles from London Bridge, the trains running for that distance, over the rails of the Greenwich and Croydon Railway Companies.

A mile onward, we reach the first of the great localities along the road—the Croydon station, where are four distinct lines of rails, an arrangement which ensures the safety of passengers at the stations; the main line being left free for the passage of any special train, and the current train being turned off into what are technically termed the "sidings." Croydon is a place of considerable interest, with its spacious collegiate church; and the Archiepiscopal Palace, and Addiscombe House in the vicinity.

We pass eastward of the town, with the Sanderstead Hills and Banstead Downs on the left, as we emerge from a short cutting, and advance upon an embankment about two miles in length.

Next we reach the Godstone-road station (13½ miles), leaving the coach-road to the right, along which, perhaps, a snail-paced waggon may be creeping, as if in contrast with the almost electrical speed on the iron road; and, perchance, reminding us that near this very spot, some one and forty years since, was laid down an iron tramroad—though, for horse-power instead of steam. Nevertheless, this was one of the earliest germs of the grand railway system.

About a mile and a half onward is the Station with the genuine rustic appellation of Stoat's Nest. From the junction with the Croydon line, the railway rises with this slope for about eight miles, to the high ground at Merstham, where a cutting of great depth keeps the railway far below the natural level of the country, being 120 feet deep in its greatest perpendicular descent; by which we enter the Merstham Tunnel, the first on the line, about 1780 yards in length, and the construction of which occupied three and a half years.

Regaining day-light as abruptly as we left it, by a slight inclination of the head, we perceived the interesting Norman church of Merstham, with its shingled spire immediately to the right. Next, upon an elevated ridge, flanked with noble trees, is the mansion of Galton Park, formerly the seat of Sir Mark Wood, Bart., next of Lord Monson, and now the property of the Countess of Warwick. Adjoining the house is a small stone church in the pointed style, built a few years since by Lord Monson.

By an embankment, 20 feet high, we reach the Reigate Station (21¼ miles), where the Dover line branches off to Tunbridge. Reigate lies about two miles to the left, and is noticeable for its fine church, in the early English style; and its sand-rock caves, in which the Barons are reported to have held their meetings antecedent to the signing of Magna Charta. Immediately above is the site o the castle of the powerful Earls of Warren and Surrey, the entrance to the fortified ground being denoted by a modern gateway.

We next cross the beautiful tract called, from its geological structure, Red Hill, where is another station, and a few poles to the right, the *new* coach-road to Brighton, and its red-brick inn.

Crossing the embankment at Earlswood Common, we gain a fine view of Leith Hill, the highest point in this part of England—nearly 1000 feet above the sea level. Thence the eye crosses a picturesque country to the wood-crowned range in which is the famed Box Hill, nearly over against Dorking.

At 25½ miles, we reach the Horley Station, at a short distance from the village, with its pretty church spire. Here the line begins to rise, and the view continues uninterrupted.

At 29½ miles, is the Three Bridges and Crawley Station, which is the nearest point to Crawley and Horsham. The line here passes over a long embankment, and now commences a descent of 1 in 264 feet. After passing through several cuttings, we enter the Balcombe Tunnel, 1122 yards long, the construction of which was, indeed, a triumph of engineering skill. We soon reach the Balcombe Station, 33½ miles; and in the valley beneath, may be traced the sinuous river Ouse.

This romantic valley is crossed by a beautiful viaduct, consisting of 37 brick arches, of 30 feet span: its total length is 1437 feet, or rather more than a quarter of a mile; and the height varies from 40 feet at the abutments, to 96 feet at the point where it crosses the river. This is the noblest work on the line: it is of Italian design, by Mr. J. U. Rastrick, F.R.S., F.S.A.; resident engineer, Mr. E. J. Maude. The entire structure is shown in the large engraving at page 360. The prospect from the road line is an unbounded scene of beauty, stretching across the Wealds of Sussex, Kent, and Surrey—a lovely succession of hill and dale, woodland and pasture, dotted with farmsteads, cottages, and churches—those matchless charms of an English landscape.

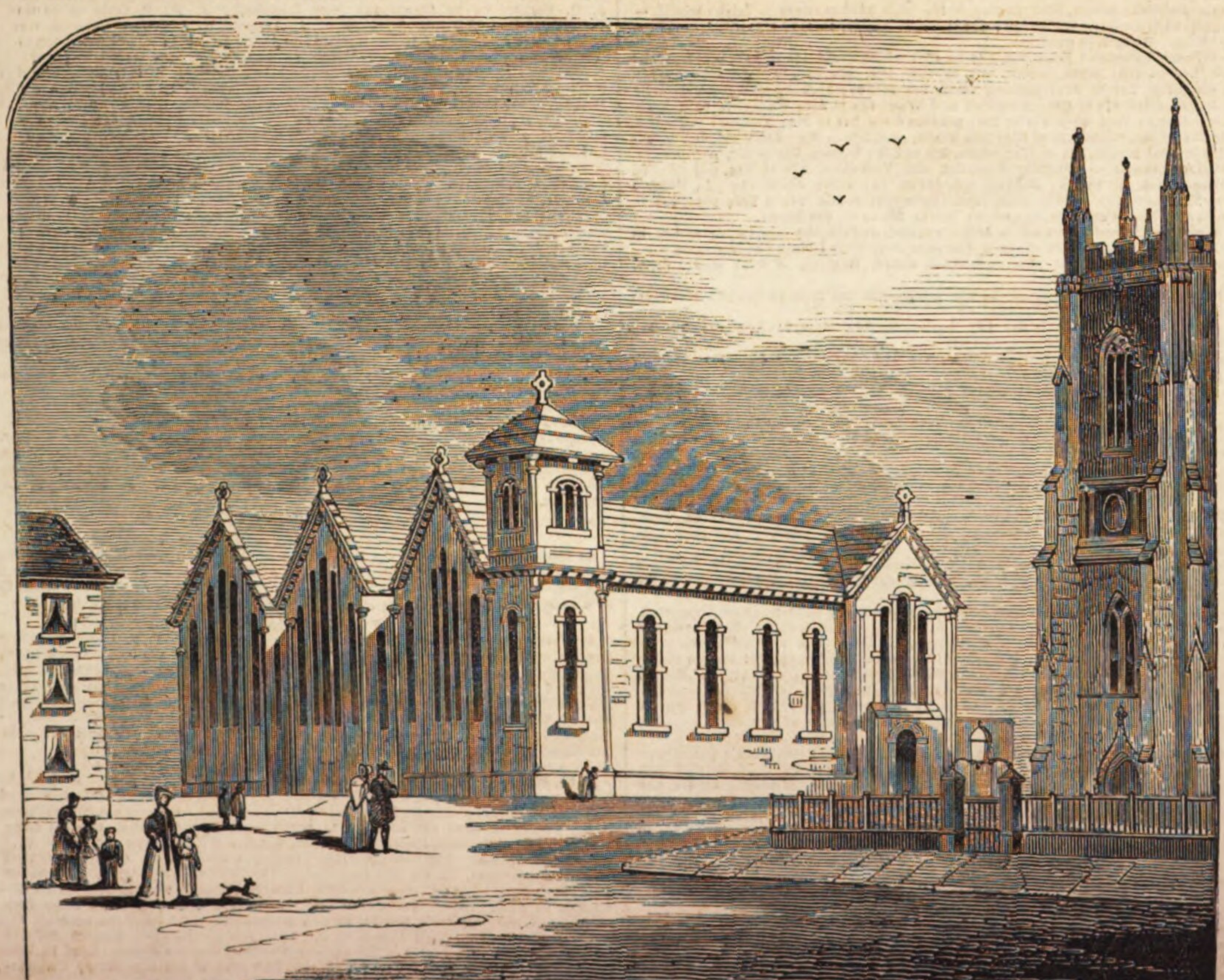
Passing through a somewhat monotonous cutting, we reach Hayward's Heath Station (thirty-eight miles), one mile from Cuckfield, the turnpike road to which we pass beneath, immediately on quitting the station, through a short tunnel of 700 feet. Alack for Cuckfield, Crawley, and Reigate, once the pride of the Brighton road—now occasionally re-echoing with the crack of a solitary whip!

A cutting of nearly two miles leads us to an embankment across St. John's Common, covered with furze and flaunting gorse. A minor station—Burgess Hill—is next passed, and we reach Hassock's Gate Station, seven miles from Brighton, and forty-three miles and a half from London. Around this station lie Ditchling, celebrated in olden time for its itinerant singers (probably a relic of mumming), and Hurst-pier-point, near which is Denny, a fine massive brick mansion, of the year 1595; and in the adjacent parish is a moated farm-house, of Caen stone, with indications of a portcullis, and other feudal appurtenances. The most interesting objects to the right of this portion of the line are a few half-timbered farmsteads, with massive brick chimneys, apparently of considerable antiquity.

Returning to the railway, we soon reach the Gothic entrance to the Clayton Tunnel, which, like that at Merstham, is cut through chalk, and is about a mile and a quarter long; a shaft of this tunnel crowns the highest point of the hill, and may be seen for many miles round.

Immediately beyond Clayton Tunnel is an immense open cutting through chalk, and then we reach Patcham Tunnel, 1440 feet in length.

A succession of chalky precipices now indicates the approach seaward, and we soon reach the fiftieth milestone, and arrive at the Brighton terminus, engraved at page 364; an elegant structure in the Roman style, with a commodious portico, &c.



ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOLS, SHEFFIELD.

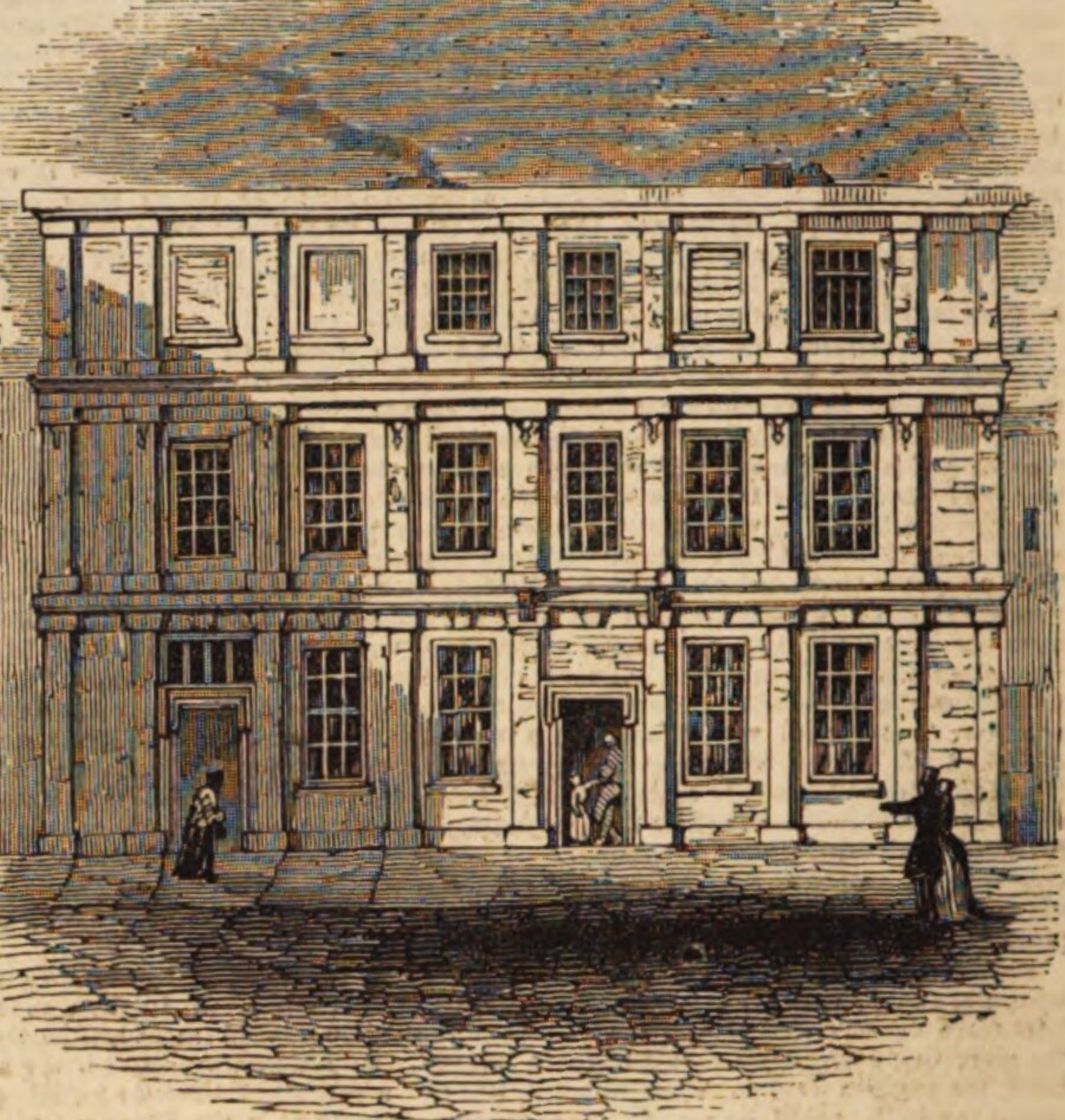
From this point is a branch line to Shoreham, a passage of ten minutes. After passing through a tunnel, we burst upon the sea-side, with the village of Hove and its little Saxon church; the walls of Aldrington church; and the villages of Portslade, Southwick, and Kingston; till by a continuous embankment, we arrive at Shoreham, near to its fine large Anglo-Norman church. The scene shown in the engraving is the most picturesque view of the town, with the handsome suspension bridge across the Adur, built by Mr. Clark, at the expense of the Duke of Norfolk, in 1833.

We find the cost of the London and Brighton Railway, stated at £2,634,058; cost per mile, £57,262; passengers per week, 11,317; receipts per week, £3,073.

The Royal Exchange.—The arrangements have now all been completed for giving possession of the various parts of this great work. All the shops and offices are let, and the agreements have been signed by the tenants, many of whom are in possession, and are fitting them up with considerable taste and effect. In Lloyd's subscribers'-room there will be mahogany seats and tables for the subscribers, 800 or 900 in number; and in the commercial or club-room, similar seats and tables are to be placed for the accommodation of 300 or 400 persons. Round the room and in appropriate stands will be laid the journals and newspapers from all parts of the world. In the merchants' area the tessellated pavement has been entirely removed, and the surface is now covered with an exceedingly hard and smooth coating of the asphalte of Seyssel of a uniform and pleasing colour. The merchants' area will, it is confidently reported, be given up to the merchants on the 1st of January, and complete access will be given to all public portions of the building a week or ten days previously.

ANCIENT HOUSE IN GRAVEL-LANE.

This fine old mansion, in Old Gravel-lane, Ratcliffe-highway, has just been taken down: it was originally handsome and spacious, and appeared to be of the age of Elizabeth. The mansion has enjoyed considerable celebrity for years past, from a tradition of its having been the residence of the Count Gondomar, Ambassador from the Court of Spain to this country, in the reign of James I. To the intrigues of this nobleman is attributed the execution of the long-pending sentence on Sir Walter Raleigh; it being the object of James I. to secure the favour of the Court of Spain, to bring about the marriage of the Infanta with his son Charles I. The above mansion is mentioned in Pennant's "London;" and, being a fragment of Old London, is worthy of record by illustration.



ANCIENT MANSION, GRAVEL-LANE.

ST. GEORGE'S NEW SCHOOLS, SHEFFIELD.

Considerable interest has been attached to the laying of the first stone of the above schools, on the 14th ult., by the Right Hon. the Lord Wharncliffe, Lord President of her Majesty's Council. His lordship on his arrival was received by the committee and clergy of Sheffield and its neighbourhood. Soon afterwards, the procession was formed (the children, about 800 in number, belonging to St. George's Schools passing the Grammar School, where his lordship and the clergy were assembled), and proceeded from Charlotte-street, up Portobello, and along St. George's-terrace, to the site of the schools, at the top of Beet-street. The ceremony was commenced by the singing of the 100th psalm, after which several portions of Scripture were read by the Rev. W. Mercer. Prayer was then offered up by Mr. Mercer, and a glass bottle, containing a number of documents and coins, afterwards deposited by Lord Wharncliffe into the receptacle prepared for it under the foundation-stone. Some passages of Scripture were next read by Mr. Mercer, prior to the stone being lowered to its appointed place.

The stone was then laid by Lord Wharncliffe in the usual form. The handsome silver trowel used by his lordship on this occasion was kindly presented by Mrs. Hatfield, the lady of Mr. Hatfield, of the firm of Waterhouse, Hatfield, and Sansom.

Two verses of a hymn were next sung, after which

Lord Wharncliffe, standing upon the stone, thus addressed the assembly—"Now, my friends, we have this day begun a building for the benefit of the inhabitants of this neighbourhood. It is not necessary for me to say anything in these days of the advantages of education, nor is it necessary for me to impress upon you that no education is worth the having which is not founded upon religion. The inhabitants of this district will now possess the means of having their children educated in connection with the Established Church of this country, whose doctrines, I firmly believe, are the purest that exist; and if we follow those doctrines out, they must lead to our eternal salvation. I, therefore, earnestly hope that the work of this day will be blessed by God, and that you, the inhabitants of this district, will cause your children to benefit by the opportunity now afforded you, and that hereafter they will thank you and thank us for the work of this day. I have only to add that it gives me pleasure that, in my official situation, I have been able materially to assist in the completion of this work: but I should not do the inhabitants of this district justice if I did not say that it is their liberality which has enabled us to show ours also. We have proceeded upon this principle;—we do not think it is prudent, neither does the Legislature desire us, to do all that is to be done in the way of education, but that it is necessary to assist those persons who really show an interest, by means of their subscriptions, in the work which they are anxious to promote. I am glad of this opportunity of addressing you on this occasion, and I trust that God will bless the work."

A psalm was then sung, and the Rev. Mr. Mercer having addressed the assembly, the proceedings terminated.

These buildings, of which the first stone has been so auspiciously laid, are to consist of three separate schools, with suitable class rooms. The Girls' School, fronting St. George's Church, 60 feet by 40 feet; the Infants' School, forming the centre division, and fronting Beet-street and Siddal-street, 60 feet by 40 feet. These dimensions do not, of course, include the class rooms. There will also be comfortable dwelling houses for the master and mistress; the basement of the building being occupied by library, soup kitchen, play-grounds, &c. The estimated cost, without fittings, is nearly £4000, which sum includes £1200 for the site alone. To meet this, about £1200 has been raised by subscription, £1393 granted by the Privy Council, and £649 by the National Society, and £509 from other available sources. The design of the building has been furnished, and the work will be carried out under the able superintendence of Messrs. Worth and Frith, architects.

After the conclusion of the ceremony of laying the stone, Lord Wharncliffe, the Clergy, and Committee of the Schools, proceeded to the Cutlers' Hall, where luncheon was provided. About a hundred and thirty ladies and gentlemen sat down, between one and two o'clock, to the repast. The Rev. W. Mercer presided. Lord Wharncliffe, in returning thanks for his health being drunk by the company, said, "I believe that mankind, in this country at least, are convinced that unless persons are educated—unless they receive not merely a secular education, but one founded upon religion—you cannot make them good men or good citizens. In all efforts for this object I beg of you all to bear in mind that the education which I firmly believe the Legislature and Government of this country will be willing to encourage, is an education founded upon religion, and connected, if possible, with the Established Church. But I say so without any disparagement of the efforts of other classes of religionists. They, undoubtedly, are the parties that have exerted themselves in this cause; and I am not quite sure, to speak fairly upon this subject, whether their efforts have not been the means of exciting yours in this work. Still we, I say, who belong to the Establishment, and who have adopted its creed, cannot but feel the advantage to the people of this country of an Established Church, and desirous to inculcate the doctrines of that church in the minds of their children."

We have abridged these details from the very interesting report in the *Sheffield Mercury.*

GREAT ANNUAL MIGRATION OF THE RUSSIAN TARTARS.

Recent letters from the Crimea are occupied with accounts of the descent of the nomadic tribes of that country from their summer residences in the *flat* hill tops to their winter dwelling places in the warmer temperature of the plains. The spectacle of a whole people in the act of migration—following, with hardly more intelligence than "the stork in the heavens, who knoweth its time," the impulses of the changing seasons—is one of serious and universal interest; and as these wandering Tartars themselves embrace at the present time a large share of European attention, we have felt the opportunity to be a favourable one for introducing a family of them to our readers. The cut represents a Tartar household pursuing their precipitous way down the side of a torrent valley, on their march to Christmas quarters in the genial neighbourhood of Balaklava.

Few more picturesque sights could be imagined than those which the incidents of such a journey would furnish. The bivouac of a party of the *travellers* at night, is said to present a picture of barbarous interest. They are described as crouching in wild groups round wood fires, busily engaged in cooking their kukurutz, and, ever and anon, breaking the general silence by loud vociferations of joy, vengeance, or disaster. In the English edition of Professor Pallas's "Travels through the Southern Provinces of the Russian Empire," published in 1802, a very interesting plate is given of one of these Tartar encampments, in which the Professor, notwithstanding the rudeness of his company, passed a very pleasant evening. The wealthy elders of the tribe had each formed their own little settlement, and the line of demarcation was distinctly drawn between their families, who occupied little knots of tents, round which their own herds were straying.

In one of the earliest works we have upon Russian Tartary, published in Holland, in 1600, we find their habits of life described as essentially those of a shepherd, dwelling like Jacob, in tents, "the drought consuming him by day, and the cold by night." And strongly indeed is this picture corroborated by their mode of life to the present day. We still find the same ancient and pastoral style of existence corresponding with that of the patriarchal princes; their wealth entirely consisting in their flocks, with which they wander from pasture to pasture, as their will leads them, having no fixed habitation or positive house *property*, but bearing their tents here or there, whenever it may suit them to make a settlement.

Sober and frugal in their habits, they are content with the spontaneous produce of the earth, and rarely crave more than the natural wealth they possess, as the shepherd princes of the land; living almost wholly upon bread and milk, even animal flesh is a rarity to them, for they spare the herds they own in consideration of the wool and milk, until unforeseen accident or natural death puts their flesh at their disposal. They possess little moveable property besides the utensils of cookery, tents, and horse furniture; being, in truth, as near savage independence as a man can well be who *is not* a savage. It has been conjectured, that to this severe mode of life, the absence of petty thefts amongst them is to be attributed.

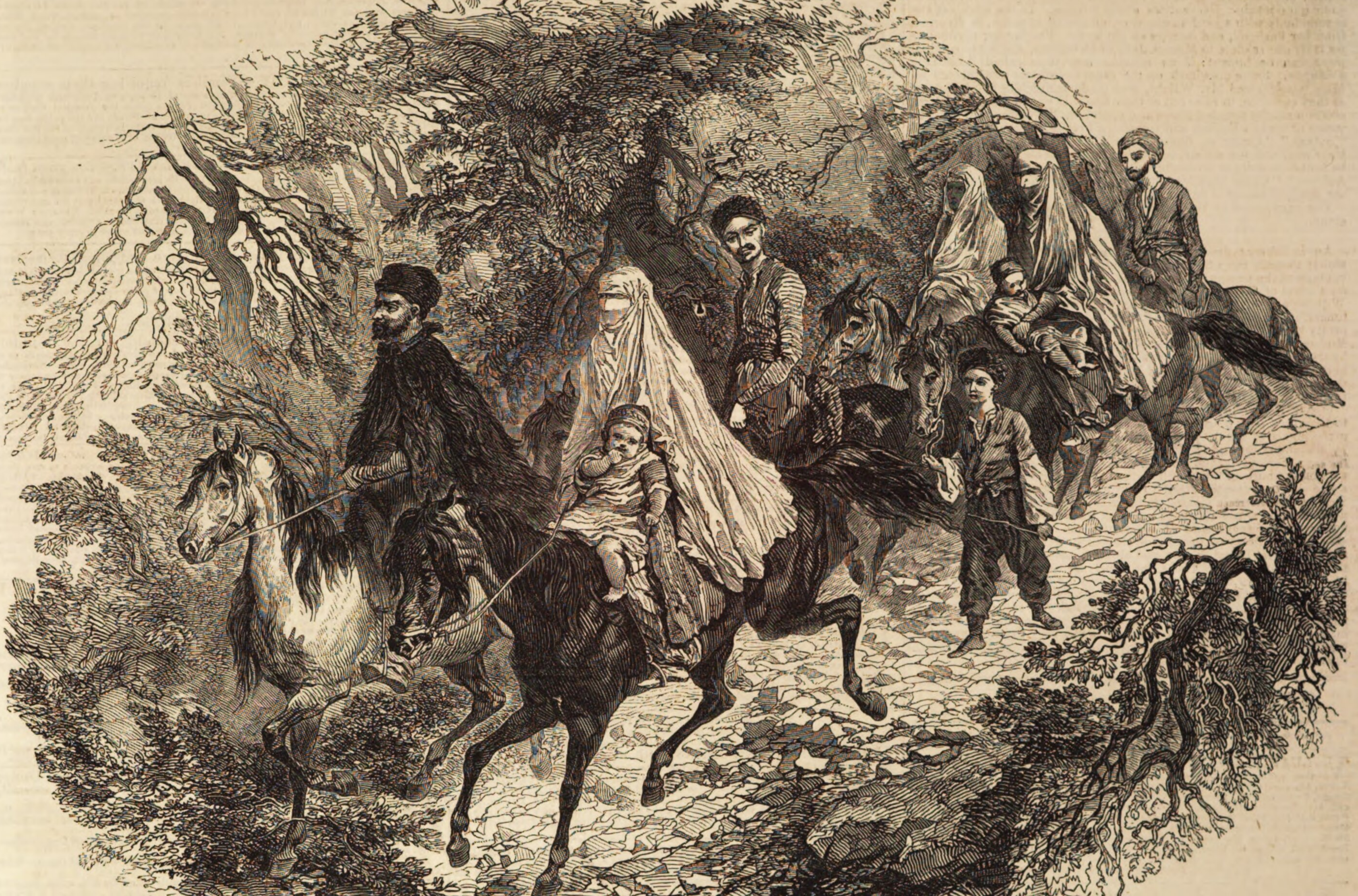
Mr. Spencer, in his "Travels in Tartary and the Caucasus," says, "I have ever found them to be a peaceable, inoffensive, hospitable people, and their employment being pastoral, it is very rarely that any act of cruelty or violence is recorded against them; and I always preferred the shelter of their humble huts to the dwellings of the foreign colonists, many of whom are deserters and vagabonds from every part of Europe: the Christian population of the Crimea being a complete menagerie." It would seem, therefore, that Russia is not to be believed, when she circulates, as she has done extensively, reports prejudicial to the Tartar reputation. The object, indeed, of the oppressor of the Caucasian races appears to have been to frighten travellers, and particularly the monied English, from penetrating into *those* abodes of freedom, the mountain homes of Krim Tartary, by terrific bugbears of the dangers to be apprehended in purse and person from the natives.

The manner of travelling most commonly in vogue with the Tartar tribes is on the horse—of which they have several very hardy and sure-footed varieties; but the camel is very often used for connveying their wives and females. They also make use of the madjar, a long narrow vehicle, covered with dried sheepskins, and *supported* by wooden wheels; the whole of this carriage is constructed without the use of iron, the bark of the linden tree being used instead of nails, and box-wood wherever the vehicle is subject to friction. This vehicle, however, is, notwithstanding its frailty, used in carrying astonishing loads. Owing to the fact that the Tartars never grease their wheels, the traveller has very frequently the pleasure of a serenade of one of the most detestable sorts of music that can well be imagined.

The tribes are not only rich in flocks of sheep, but are abundantly possessed of every variety of black cattle. These they use in drawing their chariots and luggage-carts, when camels are not plenty enough to supply their need; for this laborious animal is one of the best calculated to endure the climate and to do the toil required in the Crimea.

The costume of the tribe is moderately gay, but very inelegant—the inelegance principally arising from their *injudicious* mixture of colours. Silk, corals, and pearls are are not scarce amongst the wealthier Tartars, and they are generally (more particularly the females) provided with what they consider amulets and safeguards.

Russia *is determined* on subjecting the free spirit of the Tartar to its own servile admeasurement of political obedience. When this has been accomplished, the shepherd will make his last migration from the hills; his flocks and his herds will be sold to the highest bidder, and he himself will become the victim of "civilisation" (?). To this end, we are told, that since the Crimea has been more nearly connected with Russian settlers, the influx of *foreigners* has been greater, and the number of those "wandering" has imperceptibly diminished, and the people have become more keenly sensible to the charms of a settled life. But for all this, and in spite of its Christian professions, we may entertain a not very reserved opinion that Russia feels but little interest in the religious, moral, or political welfare of its Tartar subjects. She wishes them under her thumb, and desires to use them in the subjugation of others—that's all.



ANNUAL MIGRATION OF A TARTAR FAMILY.

THE THEATRES.

COVENT GARDEN.

M. Jullien is most fortunately gifted with the art of hitting the public, and suiting his productions to the popular taste. High-school musicians may deride his musical knowledge, and affect to despise his compositions as evanescent trash: but M. Jullien puts forward a Polka, or a national set of quadrilles, thousands go to applaud, and keep time to their inspiriting measure with heads, heels, sticks, and umbrellas; they are reiterated at public balls and evening parties, and the fortunate arranger finds the reward of his tact and ingenuity accordingly. Since last season the house has been entirely redecorated, and its appearance even surpasses that of last year. The buffet at the extremity of the promenade has a very striking effect from the front of the house, and all the ornamental arrangements are made in the best taste. On Tuesday evening M. Baumann, the bassoon-player, took his benefit; and, to judge from the look of the house, it must have been a very excellent one. The *beneficiare* executed, with his usual expression, the cavatina, "Una voce poco fa" from "Il Barbière," and elicited a most rapturous encore, which, however, he did not take.

The Welsh Quadrilles formed the conclusion of the first part of the programme, composed by M. Jullien, as a companion to the English, Irish and Scotch ones—although certainly not equal to them. There was an addition to the orchestra of nine harps, the leading one being played by Mr. Ellis Roberts, the gentleman to whom was awarded the first prize at the late congress of Bards and Minstrels; and who had the honour of performing before her Majesty at Burghley House. But the great attraction of the evening was the Distin family, who have been for the last six months in Paris and Germany, during which time they have lost no opportunity of improving themselves or their instruments. The latter, now used by them, are of silver, and were presented to them by Louis Philippe, in consequence of the pleasure he received from their performance during the late *Exposition*. Their instruments, termed "Sax Horns," were originally invented by M. Sax, of Paris, but have been greatly improved by the Distins, who performed, on Tuesday, the magnificent "Robert, toi que j'aune," and Donizetti's touching "Fra Poco"—the finale to "Lucia di Lammermoor," in both of which they were most enthusiastically encored. We really advise all who have not heard them to take an early opportunity of so doing.

M. Jullien advertises another grand Bal Masqué on the 16th inst. The amusement is scarcely germane to English notions: but certainly the last was the most brilliant and well-conducted affair, up to an hour, when it behoved all to leave, that we had ever seen in London.

HAYMARKET.

"Young England," was the popular title of a farce produced here on Saturday evening with success, from the pen of Mr. Morton; and derives its name, not from any political characters of this "new generation" introduced into it, but from a little baby of a few months old, upon whom the plot turns. *Mr. Parley* (Buckstone) is left at the railway terminus, at Southampton, with an infant placed in his arms by accident; and his terrible perplexities arising therefrom, added to his personation of somebody else from motives of pure good temper, plunge him into all sorts of equivoques and dilemmas, in which Buckstone's absurd terror can be readily imagined. There was nothing very novel in the situations, but they were brought in with tact, and although wonderfully improbable, kept the audience in continuous laughter. It was announced for repetition amidst unmixed applause.

A second successful piece was brought out on Wednesday evening, called "Somebody Else"—an adaptation of Madame Albert's favourite piece of "Georgette"—we understand, from the pen of Mr. Planché. There is not much plot in it; but it is of that light class of pieces which formerly found such favour at the Olympic, in its palmy days, under the Vestris management—very intelligible, very elegant, and, what is more, very safe. "The Swiss Cottage," from Adolph Adams's opera, "Le Chalet," is a good specimen of this style. A young Swiss wheelwright has fallen in love with a young girl confided to his care by her brother, who is from home. But he is engaged to another—a lively, mischief-loving lass; and at this time the brother returns, bringing with him a suitor for his sister. The coquettish *Minne* (Madame Vestris) pretends to be the sister, marries the new comer, and leaves the young wheelwright free to follow his own choice, after giving rise to an amusing equivoque.

It will be seen that there is not much in all this, but it went smoothly enough, telling well with the audience. There was a very pretty scene; and a very pretty song, sung by Madame Vestris, and encored. The lady was also called before the curtain at the end of the vaudeville, which was announced for repetition amidst general applause.

ADELPHI.

What the management of this hitherto excellently conducted theatre could be thinking about, when it presented its audience with so unmitigated a piece of trash as "Sidonia di"—something or another—we forget what—we cannot imagine. If the manager thinks he can make the Adelphi Theatre the rubbish-basket of the Haymarket, he is much mistaken, and will find it out considerably to his cost. It is true the class of pieces which the Adelphi requires is not of the highest or most refined order; but of that class they should be good; and there is as much art requisite in amusing this audience as that of a higher theatre, although, of course, it is of an inferior grade. The food may be coarse and roughly seasoned with which they are fed, but still it must be, procuring some sort of excitation of the palate, and not such a water-gruel phantom as the vapid translation which was dished up on Monday night. There was a sleepy, heavy mediocrity about it, which laid hold of the mind, already mystified by the entire unintelligibility of what it saw and heard, and steeped it into a lethargy; and not until the nightmare had disappeared, did a few strong constitutions show that they had sufficient vitality left to hiss. There is something healthy in a vivid and peremptory condemnation; and the rubbish thus explosively got rid of is forgotten; whilst such receptions as that of "Sidonia," linger on the public mind, and are of infinite injury to the house. We shall not follow the example of our daily contemporaries, and commit ourselves by attempting to describe that which the piece does not possess—a plot. Let it suffice to say, that Madame Celeste plays the heroine, a milliner, and is married, in the first act, to a Duke, who is then immediately arrested by the Archduke of Austria, the time being the war of succession in Spain. In the second act she appears as a Franciscan Monk, which gives rise to some questionable pleasantries about religion. In the third act she is somebody with a hard name, very influential at court, is divorced from her husband, and marries an old lover. For further particulars we refer our readers to Messrs. Jeffs or Delaporte, where the original piece can be bought: if we mistake not, it is called "Le Duc d'Olonne. Some drawback on the general badness was effected by Miss Woolgar and Mr. Wright, who made as much of two bad parts as they could do, in *rôles* out of their line. It was announced for repetition amidst mingled hisses and applause. We confess we begin to weary of broken English and translated French. "Bankers' Clerks," "Satans," "Cæsar de Bazans," "Sidonias," may be very well in their way, and for a time, but they soon nauseate. Can no author be found to write a domestic English drama, such as the "Wreck Ashore," "Grace Huntley," or any others of that class for which the Adelphi was once so famed.

The pantomime at this house will be from the pen of Mr. Buckstone.

LYCEUM.

An indifferent drama, produced on Thursday week, has crept slowly through the intervening evenings, but we fear with little advantage to the treasury. It is called "Home Again," and is founded on a novel of Captain Chamier's, termed "Ben Bradshaw, the Man Without a Head." As it will not probably make its appearance much longer, it is unnecessary to analyze it; we will merely mention a very pretty ballad sung by Mrs. Keeley in the last act, composed by Mr. Rodwell. Beyond this, it was all "slow," although capitally played by the ladies and gentlemen concerned in it. The Christmas piece here will be a burlesque in the style of "Aladdin," and founded on the old tale of "Valentine and Orson"—Mr. and Mrs. Keeley taking the characters of the savage man and his knightly brother.

One of the drollest "unrehearsed stage effects" we ever remember to have seen took place at this house on Wednesday night, during the performance of the "Seven Castles." The curtain had been lowered by mistake at the end of the first act, instead of the drop; and when the men discovered their error, they pulled it up again, after an interval of a minute or two, still without letting down the drop. The scene which presented itself to the audience was as follows:—Mr. Keeley was leisurely picking up some head-dresses which were lying upon the stage, previously to carrying them off. Mrs. Keeley was giving some directions to an elderly female in plain private attire, who had an immense bundle of clothes in her arms. Two of the scene-shifters, in paper caps and blouses, were sitting quietly on the throne of the palace of Pride, apparently waiting to remove it, whilst Miss Farebrother, whose potent wand had wrought the change in the last tableaux, was flying before a scene, which some men were hurrying, like a huge covered clothes-horse, across the stage. The effect upon the audience was very ludicrous. First, they took their seats, imagining that it was part of the play; next, they tittered, and then burst out into a roar of laughter and burlesque applause, amidst which the real act-drop descended.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Eight o'clock on Thursday Evening.

VALUABLE QUARTO LATIN CLASSICS, in Good Condition, and at very Reduced Prices:—Aulus Gellius, Gronovii, calf, 9s; Aurelius Victor, Arntzenii, calf, 10s: Claudianus, Burmanni, vellum, fine copy, 16s; Horatius, edidit Combe, 2 vols., calf, 25s; Juvenalis et Persius, Casauboni, calf, 10s 6d; Lucanus, Burmanni, calf, 15s; Lucretius, Havercampi, 2 vols., fine copy, calf, 45s; Phædrus, Hoogstratani, fine plates, calf, 12s; Plinii Panegyricus, Arntzenii, calf, 7s; Propertius, Brouckhusii, calf, 5s; Quintus Curtius, Snakenburgii, 2 vols, 15s; Sallustius, Havercampi, 2 vols., fine copy, calf, 31s 6d; Statii Sylvæ, Markland, calf, 8s; Suetonius, Pitisci, 2 vols., calf, 14s: Tibullus, Brouckhusii, vellum, 6s; Valerius Maximus, Torrenii, calf, 12s 6d; Virgilius, Burmanni, 4 vols., fine copy, calf 42s. A detailed Catalogue will be forwarded, postage free.

R. Saywell, Featherstone-buildings, Bedford-row.

Just Published, with 20 Engravings, Foolscap 8vo., price 7s., Cloth, 10s. 6d. Morocco,

POINTS and PICKINGS of Information about CHINA and the CHINESE. By the author of "Soldiers and Sailors," &c. "A work at once amusing and important, full of graphic descriptions and striking sketches. The illustrations are spiritedly drawn and well engraved."—Pictorial Times.

SOLDIERS and SAILORS; or, Anecdotes, Details, and Recollections of Naval and Military Life, as related to his nephews, by an OLD OFFICER. With 50 beautiful Woodcuts. Foolscap 8vo., 7s Cloth, 10s. 6d. Morocco. "It is the best book of its class we have yet read."—United Service Gazette.

THE STAR OF THE COURT; or, the Maid of Honour and Queen of England, Anne Boleyn. By MISS BUNBURY. With a portrait, after Holbein, and an Illuminated Title. Foolscap 8vo., price 5s. Cloth, gilt edges. "A more appropriate book, at this season, could not be chosen. The work is beautifully got up."—Blackwood's Ladies' Magazine. London: Grant and Griffith (Successors to J. Harris), St. Paul's Churchyard.

JULLIEN'S MUSICAL NOVELTIES.—M. Jullien has the honour to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry, as well as the Musicsellers of the kingdom, that he has just published the following New Pieces of Music, which are now being performed at his Annual Series of Concerts, at the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden, London; and nightly receiving the enthusiastic plaudits of the most crowded audiences ever assembled within the walls of a theatre, viz.:—

The Welsh Quadrille, composed as a companion to the Irish, English, and Scotch Quadrilles.

The Original Mazurka and the Cellarius Valse, with a complete choregraphical description by MM. Cellarius, Delaborde, and Coulon.

A new edition of La Valse a Deux Temps, with a splendid illustration of the position by Brandard, and a correct description by E. Coulon.

The Post Horn Galop, composed and performed by Herr Kœnig.

Jullien's complete collection of Polkas, consisting of nine sets, in which are fifteen different Polkas; many of which are now published for the first time, including the Queen and Prince Albert Polka, with magnificently illustrated portraits.

The above may be had also in one collection, most beautifully bound and embellished, with splendid illustrations by Brandard. In this form they will be found most useful at Soirées Dansantes, and, from the great elegance and novelty of the volumes, are excellently suited for presents of a recherché character.

Ask for Jullien's Album, for 1845. Only at the respectable musicsellers; and M. Jullien's, 3, Maddox-street, Bond-street.

CHAPMAN AND HALL'S MONTHLY SERIES.

A COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL WORKS OF FICTION AND BIOGRAPHY.

This Series will be found to differ in some very important respects from every other hitherto presented to the public.

I. It will consist exclusively of new and original works, chiefly of the class of Novels and Romances.

II. The price of each work will be less than one-half the sum charged for an equal amount of matter in the ordinary system of publication.

III. The means by which the saving of cost will be effected will involve no sacrifice of literary or typographical excellence.

IV. The quantity of matter given in each Part will be found to obviate a very general objection made to Serial Works, on the ground of a too frequent suspension of the interest.

The Novel will be published in Four Monthly Parts, of the post octavo form. Each Part will contain one hundred and sixty handsomely printed pages, and be sold for Three Shillings. Unless special exceptions are made, and it is expedient to issue a story in a single volume, it is intended that while every Novel in the Series shall contain the ordinary amount at present included in Three Volumes, it shall be completed in Two, and sold for Twelve Shillings.

The Biographies will never exceed Two Parts, or One Volume.

The first Novel will be MOUNT SOREL; OR, THE HEIRESS OF THE DE VERES. By the Author of the "Two Old Men's Tales."

The First Part will be published on the First of January.

London: Chapman and Hall, 186, Strand.

BY COMMAND.
UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

THE SPORTING REVIEW for DECEMBER, 1844, is beautifully Embellished with TWO SPLENDID STEEL ENGRAVINGS, viz.:

HOG-HUNTING.
Engraved by E. Hacker, from an Original Painting by J. Bateman.
"AH! HOW D'YE DO?"
Engraved by T. Westley, from a Painting by G. Armfield.

Contents:

The Houghton Meeting. By Craven
Notitia Venatica. By R. T. Vyner, Esq.
Nimrod's Analysis of "The Diary of a Huntsman." By Thomas Smith, Esq., late Master of the Craven
Irish Gentlemen Horse Dealers. (A Tale of Jerry Mullane's). No 1. By N. S.
Fragments from the Diary of a Sexagenarian
Sports of the World, Ancient and Modern. By Lord William Lennox
On the Habits of the Grayling
The Past Racing Season. By Castor
Hog-Hunting. By Master Harry
On Training the Race Horse. By Cotherstone
Snipe Shooting. By J. W. Grylls
Epitome of the St. Leger
The Annuals for the year 1845
Public Amusements of the Metropolis
Monthly Miscellany
State of the Odds
Turf Register, &c. &c. price 2s. 6d.

London: Sporting Review Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand. May be had of all Booksellers.

HEADS OF SUBJECTS TREATED IN

THE MARK-LANE EXPRESS, the leading Commercial and Agricultural Journal. Published in London, every Monday Evening, in time for post. An extensive Weekly Review of the Corn Trade, Home and Foreign.

Foreign and Colonial Markets (Corn)
The Leading Home Markets (Corn and Cattle)
General Corn Averages
London Weekly Averages
Imports of Foreign Grain and Seeds
Seed Market
Monthly Reviews of the Corn Trade
Reports of Mark-lane on Monday to the Close of the Market
Imperial Averages
Comparative Prices of Grain, and of Meat in Smithfield, with the Corresponding Period in the Previous Year
List of Vessels Laden with Grain, Seeds, Cake, &c., and Bound for Great Britain, which have passed the Sound
Report from the Gazette of Foreign Grain Imported into the Principal Ports
Provision Trade
Smithfield, Leadenhall, and Newgate Meat Markets
Review of the Money Market, and State of the Funds (Home and Foreign) during the Week, and to a late hour on Monday
Country Cattle Markets
Fairs
Wool Markets
Reports of Sales of Foreign and Colonial Wool
State of the Woolen Trade and Manufactures
Quantity of Wool Imported Weekly
Prices of Cotton, Spirits, Hops, Tallow, Oils and Metals
Mining Intelligence
Prices of Railway, Mining, Canal, Insurance Company, and other Shares
List of Bankrupts, Dividends, Dissolutions of Partnership, and Certificates Granted from the Gazette
Foreign and Colonial News
Parliamentary Intelligence
Reports of Proceedings at the Weekly Meetings of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society
Reports of Proceedings of Local Agricultural Societies and Farmers' Clubs
Monthly Report of the Wool Trade
Monthly Agricultural Reports, General and Local
Notices of Acts of Parliament having especial Reference to Agriculture
Original Correspondence
Agricultural Queries and Answers
The Turf, Races, Runs of different Hunts
Miscellaneous Intelligence
Facts, Anecdotes, &c. &c.
Horticulture
Cattle and Sheep Sales, and Tup Lettings of the Best Bred Herds and Flocks—Shorthorn, Hereford, and Devon Cattle; Leicester, Southdown, and Cotswold Sheep
Notices of New Works on Agriculture, and the Sciences connected with it.

Annual Subscription, £1 10s. 4d., if paid in advance.

N.B. An invaluable medium for Commercial and Agricultural Advertisements. Terms—Not exceeding eight lines, 6s., and 6d. per line afterwards.

Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand, London.

FOR NOTHING.—A PAMPHLET on NERVOUSNESS, with Testimonials.—The Nervous are respectfully invited to send to the Rev. Dr. WILLIS MOSELEY, 9, Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, for the small pamphlet just published, on his most successful TREATMENT OF NERVOUS or MIND COMPLAINTS, by which he cures these diseases as certainly as water quenches thirst, which he will return, if a stamp is sent, free of charge.

JUVENILE BOOKS.—CHRISTMAS PRESENTS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.—An extensive collection of Books, comprising Histories, Voyages Travels, Biography, Poetry, Fiction, Religion, Juvenile Works, Annuals, &c. &c., at Field's Book and Stationery Warehouse, 65, Quadrant, corner of Air-street. Now ready, price 5s. each, Peter Parley's Annual for 1845; and the New Christmas Annual. Glimpses of the Wonderful. Also, Balfe's New Songs in the "Daughter of St. Mark."

TO FLUTE PLAYERS.—The Flutonicon for December, No. 133, contains 18 excellent Polkas. No. 132 contains the Opera of Anna Bolena; 127, Puritani; 125, Zampa; 122, Jullien's English Quadrilles, with variations; 117, Rossini's Stabat Mater; 110, Masaniello; 97, Norma; 96, Auber's Diamonds; 95, Sonnambula; 94, Jullien's Irish Quadrilles, with variations. Every number contains an opera, or equivalent, for 8d. Sent post free for 12 stamps, addressed to the editor, 23, Paternoster-row. Sherwoods; Turner, 19, Poultry.

AN AMUSING PRESENT FOR CHRISTMAS AND THE NEW YEAR.
This day is published, in small 8vo, price 10s. 6d., elegantly bound, gilt edges, with a Portrait of the Author, and an Illustration by Phiz,

THE COMIC MISCELLANY,
For 1845.
By JOHN POOLE, ESQ.
Author of "Paul Pry," &c.
Henry Colburn, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street.
Orders received by all booksellers.

THE ORIGINAL MELODIES FOR ALL INSTRUMENTS.

THE MUSICAL BEE for DECEMBER, No. 29, contains the Melody of Jullien's "Mazurka," now playing at Covent Garden Theatre, and three other Mazurkas. Also the whole set of The Welsh Quadrilles, and 12 other Melodies, for 4d. Sent, post-free, for 6 stamps, addressed to the Editor, 23, Paternoster-row. Nos. 1 to 24 of THE BEE may be had in 4 neat vols., 2s. 6d. each. Also, "THE PIANO BIJOU" (as light music for Piano), in 18 Nos., price 4d. each. Also, "MY DUETT BOOK," in 18 Nos., price 4d. each.—Sherwoods; Strange; Turner, 19, Poultry.

"Come, oh, come, and dance the Polka,
"Come, oh, come, and polk with me."
Popular Song in Pianista, No. 48.

FOURTEEN NEW POLKAS, with new song, "Invitation to Dance the Polka," are now ready, in the December number of the the PIANISTA, No. 48, price 2s.; or sent, post free, by enclosing 30 stamps to the Editor, 23, Paternoster-row. These fourteen polkas (danced at the Mansion-house and at Burleigh) are even more beautiful than the six Royal polkas, in No. 45. Sherwoods; Turner, 19, Poultry. The 12th edition of the Pianista, No 45, containing the six Royal Polkas, with instructions for dancing them, price 1s., now ready. No. 46, contains Musard's two sets of Polka Quadrilles for 1s.

WHITTAKER'S POPULAR LIBRARY EDITION OF MONS. THIERS' HISTORIES OF THE REVOLUTION, THE CONSULATE, AND EMPIRE.

On the 1st of December was published, to be continued monthly, large 8vo., price 2s. 6d. sewed, Part I. (comprising upwards of 400 pages of the original edition) of

HISTORY of the FRENCH REVOLUTION. By Mons. THIERS. Translated from the last Paris edition (the twelfth in 10 vols. 8vo.), containing the author's latest emendations and corrections, and the entire appendixes "Pièces Justicatifes," &c. To which will be added, for the first time, a copious index of persons and events. It is expected the entire translation will not exceed eight parts, at 2s. 6d. each. Also,

In order to perfect the foregoing, the continuation and completion of the work under the following title, will be issued immediately it is published in Paris, uniform in parts, at 2s. 6d. each,

THE HISTORY of the CONSULATE and EMPIRE of NAPOLEON.

*** A detailed prospectus of these works and of the whole of WHITTAKER'S POPULAR LIBRARY can be had GRATIS of any booksellers in town and country, by application.

Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria-lane, London.

One Vol., 12mo., price 4s., cloth, lettered,

MORAL STRENGTH; or, the Nature and Conquest of Evil Habits considered. By WILLIAM MOUSLEY, M.A., Vicar of Cold Ashby; late of Queen's College, Cambridge; Author of Plain Sermons on some of the leading Truths of the Gospel.—"This is an excellent subject, and much that is useful will be found in the treatment of it. This is very well arranged; and a glance over the table of contents raised great expectations of the book, which many passages in it satisfied. There is much good and practical advice given."—British Magazine. "We are glad to have placed in our hands so acceptable and useful a volume as this on Christian duties. Mr. Mousley, though he points out many useful courses and plans for the conquest of evil habits, insists above and before all on the renewing of the heart, and the sanctification of the life. It is a very good volume."—Church and State Gazette. "The attention of the excellent writer is directed towards those evil habits which result from our corrupt nature. We can most warmly recommend this work. It puts every thing upon its right basis, and instructs us in virtue in the only effectual mode in which virtue can be taught."—Bell's Weekly Messenger. "Mr. Mousley's directions in his earnest and convincing little book on Moral Strength are practical, plain, and enforced with that sincerity and earnestness that seldom fails to make an impression upon the mind. The work displays a close acquaintance with the workings of the heart and mind, and the temptations of the world, and is pervaded with a spirit of fervent and amiable piety."—*The Britannia.* "The author writes in a pleasing way on the happiness arising from a gradual increase of moral strength. It is a book containing many practical truths, and of great value to every family circle."—Northampton Herald.

London: Published by Messrs. Hatchard and Son, 187, Piccadilly.

13, Great Marlborough-street, Dec. 6.

MR. COLBURN'S NEW PUBLICATIONS,
Now Ready.

I.

MY ADVENTURES. By Col. MONTGOMERY MAXWELL, K.H., commanding the 36th Regt. Two Vols., small 8vo., with Portraits, price 21s bound.

II.

THE PALAIS ROYAL; an Historical Romance. By the Author of "Henri Quatre; or, the Days of the League," Three Vols.

III.

HILLINGDON HALL; a Tale of Country Life. By the Author of "Handley Cross," &c., 3 vols.—"The Author of Handley Cross is a writer of no common promise. He has a world of knowledge of life and manners, beyond what most of those now in vogue can pretend to."—Quarterly Review.

The following are Just Ready:—

IV.

STRATHERN; or, Life at Home and Abroad. A Story of the Present Day. By the COUNTESS of BLESSINGTON.

V.

A CHEAP EDITION of Mr. LEVER'S NEW WORK—"ARTHUR O'LEARY; His Wanderings and Ponderings in Many Lands. Edited by his Friend, Harry Lorrequer, and Illustrated by George Cruikshank." Printed uniformly with the Author's other Works, in one volume 8vo., price 12s., handsomely bound.

Henry Colburn, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street

WORKS SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS, PRIZES, &c., AT REDUCED PRICES.

Published at 14s.; Reduced to 7s.

ROBINSON CRUSOE (ADVENTURES OF), embellished with upwards of 300 engravings, 8vo., beautifully bound in red morocco cloth.

Published at 12s.; Reduced to 4s 6d.,

FRIENDSHIP'S OFFERING; Five Different Volumes. Each Volume complete, and illustrated with 10 beautiful engravings, bound in cloth, gilt edges.

Published at 12s; Reduced to 7s. 6d.

COMIC ALBUM FOR EVERY TABLE. By the Contributors to "Punch" With upwards of 150 engravings by Leech, &c. &c. 4to., beautifully bound in arabesque patterns of colours and gold.

London: George Routledge, 36, Soho-square; and, by order, of all Booksellers in the Kingdom.

PIANOFORTE.—A Six-and-a-Half Octave COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, in handsome carved Rosewood Case, quite new, to be SOLD for 32 Guineas.—Apply at No. 3, King Edward-street, Liverpool-road, Islington, from twelve to four o'clock.

BOARD and LODGING WANTED, by a SURGEON, with a respectable private family, residing in a country town or neighbourhood, presenting a good opening for practice.—Address, with full particulars, to X. X., at Mr. Biggs', Bookseller, 53, Parliament-street, Westminster.

ROYAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—This Bank grants LETTERS of CREDIT and Bills at Three or Thirty Days' Sight on its Bankers at Sydney, Port Phillip, Hobart Town, and Launceston; the terms for which may be had on application at the Office, No. 2, Moorgate-street.

By Order of the Board, G. H. WRAY, Manager.

LESSONS IN MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.—Mrs. HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, sole Inventress of Teaching the art of Dressmaking in a series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and executing in the most finished style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers Wanted.

DESIGNS FOR TAPESTRY.—GIBBINS, 7, King-street, St. James's-square, respectfully informs the public he has just returned from the Continent with the NEWEST PAPER PATTERNS—patterns on canvass, wools, silks, and canvasses from Berlin and Vienna, which, from the low Continental prices, he can offer for sale at a great reduction in prices. An assortment of 10,000 designs for sale, and some beautifully finished specimens of needlework, calculated for elegant presents.—7, King-street, St. James's.

SUPERIOR BRANDY.—Families requiring their supplies of Brandy at this season, are respectfully solicited to apply to THOMAS GREENHOW, Distiller, 16, St. John street, Clerkenwell (for ten years the practical distiller of Messrs. J. T. Betts and Co., Smithfield Bars), who assures his friends and the public that he will furnish them with an article equal to anything in the trade, in quantities not less than Two Gallons, pale or coloured, at Sixteen Shillings per Gallon, of the highest legal strength for cash on delivery.—A liberal consideration to dealers.

PATENT PARAGON CAMPHINE LAMPS.—The great fault which was last year found with the Vesta, from its great smoke and emission of black smuts, is happily entirely obviated in the Paragon—which surpasses in brilliancy and whiteness of light, anything hitherto seen—giving the light of 16 wax candles at the cost of one halfpenny per hour. The largest stock in London to select from at C. Watson's Warehouses, 41 and 42 Barbican, and 16, Norton Folgate. The Spirit, analysed and recommended by Dr. Ure, is delivered by C. Watson's cards, at 4s. per gallon in screw cans.

BELT AND DRAWERS.—Gentlemen providing themselves with their winter underclothing, would do well to make a trial of SANDLAND and CRANE'S BELT BAND DRAWERS. They will be found greatly contributable to health and comfort, both to thin as well as stout persons; but of really essential service to those of or inclined to the latter habit. Patterns of materials, prices, and instructions to measure, forwarded, post-free, to gentlemen in the country.

Sandland and Crane, 55, Quadrant.

FESTIVITIES.—The Season approaching for the re-union of families and friends around the social board and sprightly dance reminds us of the good old custom of an interchange of Christmas and New Year's Gifts. Having for many past seasons been fortunate in recommending appropriate Presents, I now have to offer to givers' notice Lace Dress Skirts, a most economical Ball or Evening Costume, at 36s. and 45s. each (worth double those sums); also a matchless collection of the latest Parisian shapes, in Capes, Berthes, Canezous, Pelerines, Fichus, *Chemisettes*, Collars, &c. &c. From which extensive choice the most fastidious cannot fail to select. In Cambric Pocket-handkerchiefs I stand without a rival, for quality and cheapness.—HENRY DIXON, No. 2[illegible]7, Regent st., the corner of Princes-st., Principal Lace-man to her Majesty the Queen.

WINTER OVER COATS, WRAPPERS, &c.—Messrs. BURCH and LUCAS (late J. Albert), respectfully invite gentlemen to view their new and fashionable assortment of PATENT and BEAUFORT BEAVERS, FANCY VESTINGS, TROUSERINGS, &c. for the approaching season; the style and cut of every garment are guaranteed equal to any of the first houses at the West-end, at prices in unison with the economy of the times, feeling confident that gentlemen who may do them the honour will be perfectly satisfied with any garment that leaves their establishment. A large assortment of *Great Coats* kept ready made in all the different and most approved forms agreeable to the prevailing taste; being made under the superintendence *of the proprietors*, they are enabled to speak confidently as to their superiority over all garments of a slop description, the which are entirely excluded from this establishment.—52, King William-street, London-bridge, opposite the Statue.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.
Established 1823. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV.
Chairman—The Right Hon. THOMAS FRANKLAND LEWIS.
Deputy Chairman—HENRY FREDERICK STEPHENSON, Esq.

The following are among the advantages offered by this Society:—

Lower Rates of Premium than those of any other Office which entitle the assured to participate in the profits, and considerably lower than those of any other Mutual Assurance Society.

No Proprietary participate in the *profits*, the whole being divided among the Assured.

The first Bonus, in 1834, averaged £16 per cent. on the Premiums paid.
The second ditto, 1839, ditto £31 ditto since the 1st division.
The third ditto, 1844, ditto £36 ditto since the 2nd division.

In addition to which, all policies entitled to the absolute bonus, will receive a contingent prospective bonus of £1 per cent. per annum on becoming claims before 1849.

Assurances effected on the equal scale of premiums in the year 1844, will participate in the Bonus to be declared in 1849. CAMPBELL JAMES DOWNER, Secretary.

ROWLAND'S UNIQUE PREPARATIONS.—(Under the Patronage of the several Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, and universally preferred.)

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, for the Growth, Preservation, and for Beautifying the Human Hair.—Price, 3s. 6d.; 7s.; Family Bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s. per bottle.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, for Improving and Beautifying the Skin and Complexion.—Price, 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE, for the Teeth and Gums.—Price, 2s. 9d. per box, duty included.

Caution.—SPURIOUS COMPOUNDS are frequently offered for sale, under the same names (some under the implied sanction of Royalty), it is therefore imperative on purchasers to see that the word "ROWLAND'S" is on the wrapper of each Article. For the protection of the public from fraud and imposition, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have directed the Proprietors' Signature to be engraved on the Government Stamp, thus—"A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-Garden," which is affixed on the KALYDOR and ODONTO.—Sold by the Proprietors, and by Chemists and Perfumers.—*** All others are Fraudulent Counterfeits ! ! !

SILVER SUPERSEDED, and those corrosive and injurious Metals, called Nickel and German Silver, supplanted, by the introduction of a new and perfectly matchless ALBATA PLATE.—C. WATSON, 41 and 42, Barbican, and 16, Norton-folgate, aided by a person of Science in the amalgamation of Metals, has succeeded in bringing to public notice the most beautiful article ever yet offered; possessing all the richness of Silver in appearance, with all its durability and hardness—with its perfect sweetness in use, undergoing as it does, a chemical process, by which, all that is nauseous in mixed metals is entirely extracted; resisting all acids; may be cleaned as silver; and is manufactured into every article for the table and sideboard.

	Plain Fiddle.	Threaded Fiddle.	King's Pattern.	Albert Pattern.
Table Spoons per doz.	16s. 6d.	30s.	35s.	42s.
Dessert do. do.	12s. 6d.	25s.	28s.	32s.
Tea do. do.	5s. 6d.	13s. 6d.	13s. 6d.	17s. 6d.
Table Forks do.	16s. 6d.	30s.	35s.	42s.
Dessert do do.	12s 6d.	25s.	28s.	32s.

C. WATSON begs the Public will understand that this Metal is peculiarly his own, and that silver is not more different from gold, than his metal is from all others; on its intrinsic merits alone he wishes it to be tested; and from the daily increasing eulogiums he receives, he is convinced that nothing can prevent its becoming an article of universal wear.

C. WATSON'S handsomely Illustrated Catalogue and Price Current is just published; and Families who regard economy and elegance, should possess themselves of this useful Book, which may be had gratis, and post-free, from the above address.

ALLIANCE BRITISH and FOREIGN LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 1, Bartholomew-lane, London. Established by Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL—£5,000,000 STERLING.

PRESIDENTS.

John Irving, Esq., M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq.
Sir Moses Montefiore, F.R.S

DIRECTORS.

G. H. Barnett, Esq.
E. N. Buxton, Esq.
Sir R. Campbell, Bart.
Hon. W. Cowper, M.P.
Rt Hon. George R. Dawson
Edward Fletcher, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.
Charles Gibbes, Esq.
Louis Lucas, Esq.
John Irving, Jun., Esq.
Thos. Masterman, Esq.
Thos. Richardson, Esq.
L. N. De Rothschild, Esq.
A. N. De Rothschild, Esq.
Oswald Smith, Esq.
Melvil Wilson, Esq.

Auditors.—Sir George Carroll.—James Cook, Esq.—Samuel Gurney, Jun., Esq.
Bankers.—Messrs. Barnett, Hoares and Co.
Actuary.—Benjamin Gompertz, Esq., F.R.S.
Secretary.—Andrew Hamilton, Esq.
Physician.—John R. Hume, M.D., Curzon-street.
Solicitor.—John M. Pearce, Esq.
Surveyor.—Thomas Allason, Esq.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

The Premiums of the Company for Younger Lives are lower than those charged by most of the old-established offices.

Assurances are undertaken Abroad as well as at Home.

The Assured Participate in the Profits, which are divided at the expiration of every successive period of five years.

The Assured may proceed to any part of Europe without previously communicating with the Directors, or the payment of an additional Premium. No entrance money or fee is charged.

The large capital, and nearly one thousand shareholders composing the Company, render the security it offers to the public undoubted.

FIRE ASSURANCE.

Fire Assurances are accepted at Home at the usual rates. The Company prosecute both Fire and Life Assurances Abroad on reasonable terms.

A. HAMILTON, Secretary.

Nov. 30, 1844.

THE GO-A-HEAD, No. 4, for DECEMBER, is now ready. It contains articles of great interest, it has more fun than all other publications put together, and the illustrations cannot be surpassed. Published every Month. Price 2d. Office, 17, Warwick-lane, Paternoster row.

Just Published, in royal 16mo., price 2s. 6d., cloth, gilt edges,

RHYMES FOR A ROYAL NURSERY.—Published for the Author by GRANT and GRIFFITH, Successors to J. Harris, Corner of St. Paul's Churchyard.

ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION.—Just Published, price 1s.; by post, 1s. 4d.—FACTS, illustrating the CURE of ASTHMA and the Prevention of CONSUMPTION. By Dr. SILVER, 70, Great Russell street, Bloomsbury.—London: SHERWOOD and Co., 137, Strand; OLLIVIER, 59, Pall mall; and all Booksellers.

, Gratuitous advice to the poor, by Dr. S., at his residence every morning before ten.

Just published, price 6d.,

HOW TO ACQUIRE AND RETAIN A CLEAR AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION. *,* Forwarded to the country post-free on receiving a remittance of Sixpence, or six postage labels.

London: HUGH CUNNINGHAM, 193, Strand.

Just published, Fifth Edition,

HOW TO DANCE THE POLKA, and all the Quadrilles, German Waltzes, Highland Reels, &c. After the method of M Coulon.

, Forwarded to the country post-free, on receiving a remittance of Eightpence, or eight postage labels.—London: HUGH CUNNINGHAM, 193, Strand.

MR. DICKENS'S NEW CHRISTMAS BOOK.

On the 16th inst., in foolscap 8vo., price 5s.,

THE CHIMES: A GOBLIN STORY of Some Bells that Rang an Old Year Out and a New Year In. By CHARLES DICKENS. The Illustrations by Daniel Maclise, R.A.; Clarkson Stanfield, R.A.; John Leech; and Richard Doyle. London: CHAPMAN and HALL, 186, Strand.

Now Ready, Mitchell's Authentic Edition, price only One Shilling,

ECONOMY for the SINGLE and MARRIED; or, Young Wife and Bachelor's Guide to Expenditure, from £50 to £500 per Annum. The Single, the Married, will find this book, next to a LONG PURSE, one of the very best things they can possess.—London: C. MITCHELL, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street. May be had of any Bookseller, or by post, upon enclosing 1s., or 12 stamps to the Publisher.

GUIDE to ENGLISH ETIQUETTE, with the Rules of Polite Society for Ladies and Gentlemen in all the Relations of Life.—"This work applies to every situation in life, and solves every difficulty of Etiquette, so that after reading it, no person need be at any loss whatever company they may be in—Price 2s., elegantly bound. To be had of all Booksellers, or of the publisher, C. MITCHELL, Red Lion court, Fleet-street, who sends the work post free on the receipt of 2s., or 24 stamps.

HOW TO LIVE.—Price 1s.; by post, 1s. 6d.,

WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, and AVOID; addressed to the Nervous and Dyspeptic.

By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D., M.R.C.S. &c.

SHERWOOD, 23, Paternoster row; CARVALLIO, 147, Fleet-street; HANNAY, 63, Oxford-street; MANN, 39, Cornhill; and the Author, 21, Arundel-street, Strand.

IN MONTHLY NUMBERS, PRICE ONE SHILLING.

This day is published, with Illustrations on Steel, by PHIZ.

FANNY, THE LITTLE MILLINER: or, THE RICH AND THE POOR. By CHARLES ROWCROFT, Esq. Author of "Tales of the Colonies, or the Adventures of an Emigrant;" "The Man without a Profession," &c.

London: JOHN MORTIMER, Publisher, Adelaide-street.

NEW SONG.—"ART THOU IN TEARS!"—Written by E. J Gill, composed by F. N. Crouch. Mr. CROUCH, the *gifted composer* of "Kathleen Mavourneen," "Dermot Astore," &c., has again delighted us with a charming Ballad, "Art thou in tears!" Is of a plaintive and touching character, admirably calculated to display to advantage baritone or contralto voices.—" Vide Musical Review."

DUFF and HODGSON, 65, *Oxford*-street.

NEW VOCAL DUET—"LET US ROVE," Sung by Miss Lucombe and Miss Dolby, Composed by E. J. Loder, price 2s.—"This is a charming morceau, and *cannot fail to become* as popular as Horn's "I know a bank." The melody is very pretty and catching, while the solos given to each voice heighten the effect. The repetition of the leading subject tells well. We strongly recommend this Duet to all soprano and contralto singers."—Vide Sunday Times.

DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford street.

Price 3s. 6d., with Illustrations from Designs by Gilbert,

HAPPY HOURS; or, THE HOME STORY BOOK.

By MARY CHERWELL.

"A pretty invention of juvenile stories, which will inculcate many amiable qualities upon the sensitive minds of children. We are sure that happy hours may be passed not only in reading it, but in *consequence of having read it*."—*Literary Gazette.*

London: BOWDERY and KERBY, 190, Oxford-street.

Just published, price 1s. 6d., by post 2s.,

THE BOOK OF FASHIONABLE LIFE. By a MEMBER of the ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.—"This little Brochure contains a great deal of information, and treats upon a subject interesting to all classes, and peculiarly calculated to assist many in this country who rise from inferior grades of society into great affluence, and even to the dignity of titles"—Court Journal.

London: HUGH CUNNINGHAM, 193, Strand, and all Booksellers.

Just published, large 8vo., price 3s. 6d. sewed,

MICHELET'S HISTORY of FRANCE Translated by G. H. SMITH, F.G.S., with Notes, &c. Part I. Comprising the RACES and the PROVINCES of FRANCE. "Michelet's great work is peculiarly adapted for publication in parts, being classified into distinct portions, and the present part may be considered as a complete work in itself."—Introduction.

This work is printed uniform with and forms a portion of

WHITTAKER'S POPULAR LIBRARY of Modern and Standard Authors, an explanatory and critical prospectus of which can be had gratis, by application to any bookseller. WHITTAKER and Co., Ave Maria-lane, London.

On the 1st of January will be Published, to be continued in Weekly Numbers, price Three halfpence, and in Monthly Parts, price Sevenpence, stitched in a Wrapper, handsomely printed in large 8vo., double columns, with a clear type, No. I. of

THE EDINBURGH TALES,

Conducted by Mrs. JOHNSTONE,

Author of "Clan Albyn," "Elizabeth de Bruce," "Nights of the Round Table," &c.

Under this title will be published a series of Stories and Novelettes, illustrative of English, Irish, and Scottish Character, Domestic Manners, and Social Duties, by Mrs Johnstone, and other well-known writers of fiction, whose works have obtained a large share of public approbation.

WILLIAM TAIT, Edinburgh; CHAPMAN and HALL, 186, Strand, London.

Nearly Ready, in foolscap 8vo., price 6s. 6d., the SECOND and Concluding SERIES of

THE SABBATH COMPANION; being Essays on First Principles of Christian Faith and Practice. Designed especially for the use of Young Persons. By the Rev. THOMAS DALE, M.A., Canon of St. Paul's, and Vicar of St. Bride's, London.

By the same Author, recently published in foolscap 8vo., price 6s. 6d.,

THE SABBATH COMPANION (FIRST SERIES): being Essays on First Principles of Christian Faith and Practice.—"They are full of truth and beauty, and so may God speed them."—Church of England Quarterly Review.

BOWDERY and KERBY, 190, Oxford street, and all *Booksellers.*

MR. HARRISON CURTIS'S INFORMATION FOR ALL CLASSES.

This day is published, price 1s. each.

I.

ADVICE on the CARE of the HEALTH, with the Causes and *Prevention of Disease,* and on Air, Exercise, Diet, Bathing, &c.

II.

ADVICE on the CARE of the EYES, with the causes and prevention of Ophthalmic Diseases, and on Spectacles, Reading Glasses, &c.

III.

ADVICE to the DEAF, with the causes and prevention of Deafness, *and on* Ear Trumpets, Cornets, &c.

London: WHITTAKER and Co. Paris: GALIGNANI and Co.

On the first of January, 1845, with the Magazines, containing 64 pages, *double* columns, imperial 8vo., in a wrapper, equal to one ordinary novel volume, price One Shilling, instead of Half-a Guinea, Part 1 of

THE NOVEL TIMES; consisting of Original Works of Fiction by the first writers of the day, and translations, by approved English Authors, of popular foreign Novels, Tales, and Romances. Contributors:—Mrs Mary Howitt, G. P. R. James, Esq.; Captain Marryat, R.N.; The Hon. Mrs. Norton; Miss Pardoe; The Author of "The Subaltern;" the Author of "Caleb Stukely," and *other* distinguished writers, whose names or titles will be announced as their works appear.

Published also in Weekly Numbers, in a wrapper, price Threepence, of which Nos. 1 and 2 are now ready, containing Chaps. 1 to 5 of "*Things* Old and New," by the Author of "The Subaltern;" Letters 1 to 3 of "Letters from the Orient," by the Countess Hahn Hahn, translated from the German by the Author of "Caleb Stukely."

Office, 12, Wellington-street North, Strand. Sold by all Booksellers and Newsmen.

Just published, in stiff covers, 1s. 6d.; cloth, 1s. 9d.,

SYNTAX MADE EASY; or, How to Speak and Write French Correctly: consisting of Six *progressive* Lessons, in which the difficulties of the French language are elucidated by explicit rules, and exemplified by useful phrases. Adapted for the use of Schools and Private Students. By D. M. AIRD, Author of "The Student's Self Instructing *French* Grammar."

"My dear Friend,—My dedicating this little Work *to you,* you will take as an earnest of my good wishes; in return for which, perhaps, should you hear, at any time, any *one* say, as you did, 'I wonder there is not a book written, that tells us, by referring to the index, when *en* is used, and when *dans*; when *à* is used before a verb, and when *de;* you will refer him to SYNTAX MADE EASY, by your old Preceptor. Should he find any difficulty in making use of any particular word, let it be an article, adjective, pronoun or verb, all that *he has* to do, is to refer to *the* Index, look to the given page, and there he will find a short rule in point, with useful phrases exemplifying it.'"—Author's Dedication.

London: HUGH CUNNINGHAM, 193, Strand; SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co.; HAMILTON, ADAMS, and Co., and all Booksellers.

Just published, Second Edition, price 2s.,

THE STUDENT'S SELF-INSTRUCTING FRENCH GRAMMAR, consisting of twelve progressive lessons, wherein the parts of speech are exemplified in conversational *phrases.* By D. M. AIRD, TEACHER OF FRENCH. "We have no elementary work so complete. The author's mode of imparting a perfect knowledge of the French language is simple and effective!"—Bell's Life. "We have never seen an elementary work of this nature, better worth its name."—The Atlas. "The Student's Self-Instructing French Grammar is a *practical* and comprehensive elementary work."—Court Journal. "We have not perused a grammar so free from useless rules, so clear, so comprehensive, as the valuable little work now before us."—Monthly Magazine. "This modest, but masterly, *little* volume renders the study of French an attractive affair."—Devonshire Courier. "This is certainly a *useful* elementary work: its principal feature is simplicity, the rules being within the comprehension of the merest boy."—Conservative Journal. "Mr. Aird's grammar is on a comprehensive principle, and withal very simple."—Glasgow Constitutional. *London:* HUGH CUNNINGHAM, 193, Strand; SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co.; HAMILTON, ADAMS, and Co.; and all Booksellers.

HEAL and SON'S LIST of BEDDING:—Containing a full description of weights, sizes, and prices, by which purchasers are enabled to judge the articles that are [illegible] suited to make a good set of Bedding, sent free by post. HEAL and SON, Feather Dressers and Bedding Manufacturers, 196, Tottenham-court-road.

STOOPING of the SHOULDERS and CONTRACTION of the CHEST effectually prevented, in Youth, and Ladies and Gentlemen of all ages, by the PATENT ST. JAMES'S CHEST EXPANDER, which is light, simple, easily fitted; and can be forwarded per post, by Mr. ALFRED BINYON, Wholesale Depôt, 40, Tavistock-street, Strand: or full particulars, on *receipt* of a postage stamp.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They *comprise* every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

FOR 21s.—CHRISTMAS or NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.—To those who *appreciate* superior TEA, and are anxious to make acceptable Christmas *or* New Year's Gifts.—JOHN TAYLOR, 44, Poultry, corner of Old Jewry, has a large supply of original Chinese Catties of Tea, containing 1 lb. each, four *of* which are enclosed—three black and one green—in a neat case, and *will* be forwarded, on the receipt of the above sum, to any *part of* the Kingdom.

FOR 20s.—SPLENDID CHRISTMAS or NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.—J. TAYLOR, 44, Poultry Cheapside will, on receipt of Twenty Shillings, forward to any *part of* the kingdom, a Handsome Basket of Crystalized Fruits, Paris Confectionery, Bonbons, and Flowers, also a splendid Carton, Bordeaux Imperials, one box Bonbons decorated, six boxes Crystalised Fruits, and six batons of *Eating* Chocolate, a la Vanille.

LESSONS in the MAZOURKA, MAZOURKA VALSE, POLKA, and VALSE A DEUX TEMPS (as taught by Cellarius), by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. *Private Lessons* at all hours to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age, wishing privacy and expedition. An Evening Class on Mondays and Fridays. A Juvenile Class on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Terms may be had on application as above. The Rooms may be engaged by private parties.

CUSTARDS WITHOUT TROUBLE. — ORRIDGE'S ROYAL POWDER produces a Custard of surpassing richness without a moment's trouble, neither Eggs nor Flavouring being required. This is the *preparation* made by HER MAJESTY'S CHEMIST. To *avoid inferior* articles, be particular in obtaining "Orridge's." *Sold* in boxes, 1s. and 2s. each, at the Manufactory, Broadway, Deptford; also by Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard, or through any Grocer, Italian Warehouseman, or Confectioner.

CATTLE SHOW.—SALE OF CANVASS.—The COVERING of the SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHED, which was made new for the occasion, and is of superior quality, will be SOLD as Second-hand. Suitable for Rick Cloths, Wagon Cloths, &c.; *and,* at the price, is a decided bargain. Apply to BENJAMIN EDGINGTON, Marquee, Tent, Flag, and Rick Cloth Manufacturer, at his Stand, in the Implement Loft; or at No. 2, Duke-street, Southwark.—N.B. Sacks, Ropes, Mats, &c.—A Warehouse, 208, Piccadilly.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—Thirty Years experience have proved the infallibility of these Lozenges in the cure of Winter Cough, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, and other *Pulmonary Maladies.* The patronage of his Majesty, *the* King of Prussia, has been bestowed on them; as also has that of the Nobility and Clergy of the United Kingdom; and, above all, the approval of the Faculty.

Prepared and sold in Boxes 1s. 1½d., and Tins 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., No. 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

ELECTRO-PLATING SUPERSEDED.—The POTOSIAN LIQUID SILVER, 1s. and 3s. per bottle, re-plates, in one instant, with *pure* silver only, the most worn or *damaged* plated articles, rendering them quite equal to new, at a cost of from one farthing to a few pence, for the permanent restoration of a valuable article—one-fiftieth of the price of the patent process. SMITH and Co., 281, Strand, opposite Norfolk-street. Wholesale Agents: Sutton, Bow Churchyard; Bell, Silversmith, *York*; *Bird,* Chemist, *Liverpool*; *Woolfield,* jeweller, Glasgow.—Notice, "Potosian Liquid Silver."

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are apprised that *Agents continue* to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEAS (Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate street). They are packed in showy leaden canisters, from an ounce to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is *occasioned by the sale*; the license is only 11s. per annum, and many, during the last nineteen years, have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without 1s. let or loss. Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) as above.

GOWLAND'S LOTION.—This well-known and highly-appreciated appendage of the British toilet has for nearly a century past maintained unrivalled reputation as a perfect remedy for all impurities of the Skin, together with the valuable properties as a *Preserver* and *Sustainer* of the Complexion of the most congenial nature, removing every trace of Sallowness and Discoloration, and promoting the Transparency and Brightness of the Skin which constitute the peculiar graces of a fine complexion.—"ROBT. SHAW, London" is in white letters on the Government Stamp, without which none is *genuine. Price,* 2s. 9d., 5s. 6d.; quarts, 8s. 6d. Sold by all *Perfumers* and Chemists.

WINTER WATERPROOF WRAPPERS, GREAT COATS, OUTSIDE GARMENTS, and WINTER CLOTHING of all kinds, SHOOTING JACKETS, BERDOE'S well known FROCK, for all seasons, &c.—An extensive and superior variety of first-rate Garments of the above description, in new and greatly improved materials, adapted to every purpose, and guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever, now ready, of which an inspection is confidently invited: more than six years' extensive trial of the Advertiser's VENTILATING WATERPROOF having, beyond all contradiction, established its complete success in rendering any garment thoroughly impervious to the rain.—W. BERDOE, Tailor, Waterproofer, &c., 69, Cornhill (north side).

NELSON'S PATENT OPAQUE GELATINE, Half the Price of Isinglass.—CAUTION: From the increasing demands for NELSON'S OPAQUE GELATINE, many spurious articles are imposed on the Public; to guard against which, and for a protection to purchasers, it is sold in packets only, by most respectable chemists, grocers, and oilmen, in town and country, at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and 15s. each packet, bearing the Patentee's signature. Extract from Dr Ure's testimonial, June 6, 1840:—"I find Mr. G. Nelson's Patent Opaque Gelatine to be at least equal in strength and purity, if not superior, to the best isinglass, for every culinary purpose; it is entirely free from any impregnation of acid, such as I have found to exist in other kinds of Gelatine in the London market." The Opaque Gelatine is an article well adapted for hotels, taverns, cabin use and ship stores, and a safe and profitable commodity for exportation.—Emscote Mills, Warwick; and 14, Bucklersbury.

FURS.—RUSSIAN and CANADIAN FUR COMPANY, 244, Regent-street.—*The Proprietors respectfully* inform the nobility, gentry, and public in general, that their Stock for the ensuing season is now complete, and consists of several novelties, both continental and of their own introduction, which have met with the approbation of the highest patrons of fashion, the élite of the aristocracy. They particularly call attention to their Stock of *RUSSIAN TABLE* and *ERMINE*, which have procured for them such high reputation, and which are not to be equalled, for quality and price, by any other house in the world. Every kind of Fur, from the American and European Continents, may be procured at this Establishment, or, at the Manufactory, 19, Lambs-conduit street, in immense variety, twenty *per cent.* lower than is usually charged.—E. C. BOURNE, Managing Proprietor, Russian and Canadian Fur Company, 244, Regent-street.—N. B. Furs cleaned, altered, repaired, or exchanged. Prices of cleaning Furs, Muffs, and Boas, 2s.; Cardinals, 3s.

MOURNING—Court, Family, and Complimentary.—The Proprietors of the London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249, Regent-street, beg respectfully to remind *families requiring* mourning attire, that every article (of the very best description) requisite for a complete outfit of mourning may be procured from this establishment at a moment's notice. Widows' and Family Mourning is always kept made up, and a note particularizing the mourning required, will insure immediate attention either in town or country. Ladies requiring *Silks or Velvets* for Dresses, Mantles, Cloaks, &c., are particularly invited to a trial of the new Corbeau Silks and Velvets introduced at this house. They will be found not only more durable, but the colour very superior, unaffected by the strongest acid or even sea-water. Black and Grey and Fancy Mourning Silks, Cashmeres, Plaids and Merinos of *every description.* The Show Rooms are replete with every novelty for mourning, in millinery, flowers, Tulle and Nett Sleeves, Collars Berthes, Head-dresses, trimmings, &c., &c. W. C. JAY and Co.

COD LIVER OIL.—Another extraordinary case of Cure, with additional Testimony of the extraordinary value of this natural remedy in the CURE *of* GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, DISEASED JOINTS, SPINAL and GLANDULAR AFFECTIONS, *LUMBAGO,* SCROFULOUS ULCERS, and other external Diseases:—

OPINION OF DR. BREFELD, WITH REMARKABLE CASE OF CURE.

The Oil is *of the greatest* benefit in cases where the Gout or Rheumatism appear to have seized upon the whole system, and when, as the result *of long* suffering, the body is wasted, the process of nutrition very slow, there is want of sleep, loss of the vital powers, languid expression of the countenance, contraction of the muscles, &c. &c. Mrs. Mearman, 30 years old, had been confined *to her bed,* or room, and only in the warm summer months experienced a slight alleviation of her sufferings. Nearly the *whole body* was attacked, but principally the inferior extremities, back, and shoulders. Walking was entirely prevented by *the* insupportable pains, stiffness, and swelling of the joints. This patient was wasted, of a bleachy whiteness, and *had* lost all hope of relief, although originally of a strong and robust constitution. The use of the Oil daily was soon *followed* by a beneficial result, and, after some time, she was restored to a perfect state of health. This person was, three years *from* the time he first saw her, perfectly healthy, well nourished, blooming, and of robust appearance.

Sold in bottles, at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each, by JONES and Co., 201, Strand: SANGER, Oxford-street; HOOPER, chemist, Pall-mall; JOHNSTONE, Cornhill; and all respectable Medicine-vendors in Town and Country.

CAUTION—*Observe the seal* and address of JONES and CO., 201, STRAND, on the wrapper.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 26, Cornhill, London.—Capital £500,000.—Empowered by Act of Parliament.

DIVISION OF PROFITS:—

The steady success and increasing prosperity of the Society, has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a second Bonus, averaging 60 per cent., on the amounts invested on each policy effected on the Profit scale.

Age.	Sum.	Premium.	Year.	Bonus added.	Bonus in cash.	Permament reduction of Premium.	Sum the Assured may Borrow on Policy.
	£	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
60	1000	74 3 4	1837	170 9 3	77 5 1	12 3 9	346 2 3
			1838	144 2 2	64 5 6	9 16 4	295 13 4
			1839	116 16 0	51 5 11	7 11 9	247 4 5

The division of Profits is annual, and the next will be *made* in December of the present year.

This institution *offers* many important and substantial advantages with respect to both Life Assurances and Deferred Annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the Policy, two thirds of the premium paid (see *table*); also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or *necessity.* Assurances for terms of years are granted on the lowest possible rates. F. FERGUSON CAMROUX, Secretary.

ALE! ALE! ALE!—Best, Brightest, Purest, and most in esteem by connoisseurs, to be had in Eighteen or Nine Gallon Casks, at 1s.!!! per Gallon, by addressing to the John Bull Brewery Office, 20, Philpot-lane, City. Sent to any part of London carriage-free.

SIX POUNDS of TEA, whether Black or Green, for 17s.; and small bright Gunpowder, in 12lb. boxes, at 4s. 6d. per lb.; 6lbs. of Coffee for 5s.—EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY'S OFFICES, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopgate-street.

VELVET BONNETS.—At BRIGHT'S, 12, Ludgate-street, four doors from St. Paul's Churchyard. Ladies purchasing their Winter Bonnets will do well to inspect the elegant Parisian Stock of Bonnets, Caps, &c. Full trimmed Silk Velvet Bonnet and Cap, 21s.; every other *style* proportionately cheap. Dresses made and Wedding Orders executed in the most fashionable style, with the strictest regard to *economy.*

EDWARDS' PATENT FIREWOOD—the cheapest invention for *lighting Fires.* Requires only one-fourth the time. No shavings, no paper, no watching. EVERY FAMILY SHOULD USE IT. DIRECTIONS:—Put some coals at the bottom of the grate, then the Patent Firewood; *cover* with coals and *cinders, and* light it.—Sold by all respectable Oilmen and Grocers at *four for* one penny. Licenses granted for provincial towns.—18, Wharf *road, City-road.*

DR. GRANDISON'S CHARITY PILLS.—Testimonial: The extraordinary Cure of Mrs. Griffin, of New Basford, near Nottingham, who, after above four years of dreadful *nervous* suffering, which Dr. Blake affirmed would end in insanity, was perfectly restored by this Medicine, after every known remedy had been resorted to in vain, can be attested, either personally or by letter, by Mr. R. SUTTON, Bookseller, Nottingham.

EAU DE COLOGNE, 10s. per Case of Six, or 2s. singly, which, since its first preparation, in 1709, has maintained an undisturbed supremacy over all other Distilled Compounds, can be had genuine as prepared *from the* original recipe, by application to H. BREIDENBACH, 38, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, and Manufacturer at Cologne. *This* Eau de Cologne is no spurious imitation of Farina's, but the genuine article itself; and, as such, defies all competition.

HOME FOR LITTLE BOYS.—After the Christmas Vacation *there* will be VACANCIES for FOUR PUPILS in a Select and Old-Established PREPARATORY SCHOOL, in the vicinity of Blackheath, where Young Gentlemen are received from 3 to 12 Years of Age, and are thoroughly grounded in French, Latin, and every useful branch of Education. The Terms *Inclusive* are 40 Guineas per annum. The most *satisfactory* References given. For Cards, address X. Y. Z., care of the Rev. H. Nicolson, 6, John-street, Adelphi.

PRICE'S PATENT CANDLES burn without snuffing, like the finest wax, and *are* cheaper in proportion to the light given than the commonest tallow ones. They are sold by respectable Dealers throughout the country at or under One Shilling per lb., and Wholesale to the Trade by EDWARD PRICE and CO., Belmont, Vauxhall, and PALMER and CO., Sutton-street, Clerkenwell. Purchasers must insist upon being supplied *in the shops* with "PRICE'S PATENT CANDLES," or they are very likely to get some of the imitations, on account of the greater profit afforded to the dealer by these latter.

COPPERY PLATE RE-SILVERED AND *GILDING* REVIVED.

UPTON'S PARISIAN SILVER-PLATING LIQUID, 1s. per bottle, restores the silver covering of old and much worn plated articles, by depositing a coat of pure silver on the coppery parts; and their Gold *Detergent,* 2s. 6d. per bottle, instantly revives Gilding, bringing it at once to its original splendour, at the expense of only a few pence for a large gilt frame. Bronze and Lacquer Detergent, 1s. 6d. per bottle. UPTON and Co., sole proprietors of the Parisian Detergent, Lamp, Oil, and Camphine Dealers, 33, George-street, Hanover square, and 66, Basinghall-street, City.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS. The approaching season is hallowed by one of the most delightful offices of friendship and affection; the interchange of gifts, as remembrances of the donors, and tokens of their esteem for the receivers. While large sums *are expended* upon the most costly baubles and elegant trifles, it may be requisite to remark, that parents cannot make more appropriate presents than ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL for the Hair, ROWLAND'S KALYDOR for the Skin and Complexion, and their much-admired ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE, for the Teeth, which infallibly tend to the *augmentation* of that imposing exterior, which Lord Chesterfield justly observes is "a card of recommendation."

, Beware of SPURIOUS IMITATIONS! Ask for "ROWLAND'S" articles.

EXPRESSLY for INDIA.—THRESHER'S INDIA GAUZE WAISTCOATS, manufactured expressly for India, possess every advantage, without any of the inconveniences, of flannel waistcoats; the texture is exceedingly light, soft, and delicate, and, as an absorbent, it is superior to the finest flannels, and perfectly free from every irritating or disagreeable quality. They are *manufactured* by THRESHER and GLENNY, and can only be procured at their East India Outfitting Establishment, 152, Strand, London. It is very important to notice, that every article is marked "Thresher's India Gauze," as no other material possesses the same absorbent qualities.—N.B. Cadets and Assistant-Surgeons perfectly equipped, and lists of particulars may be had, *on application at 152, Strand.*

CHANDELIERS.—APSLEY PELLATT (late Pellatt and Green), Glass Manufacturer to her Majesty, Falcon Glass Works, Holland-street, Blackfriars, *begs respectfully to announce that he has recently enlarged his* Manufactory, and added a new Saloon to his former suite of SHOW ROOMS for the EXHIBITION of CHANDELIERS of an entirely new character, likewise engraved and cut table glass, such as he recently executed for her Majesty at the opening of the Royal Exchange; also China, Ironstone, and *Earthenware, in tea, table, dessert, and ornamental goods, as* well as an extensive and choice collection of Bohemian, Hungarian, and French vases, the latter selected by Mr. Pellatt at the recent French Exposition. On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the glass-blowing and steam-cutting works may be viewed. No connexion with any house in the City.

BETTS'S PATENT BRANDY CAPSULED.—Consumers of Brandy are respectfully informed that J. T. BETTS, Jun., and Co. will not be responsible for any BOTTLED BRANDY that is not protected against fraudulent substitution by the Patent Metallic Capsules, embossed with the words, "Betts's Patent Brandy, 7, Smithfield-bars." Sold by the most respectable wine and spirit merchants in town and country, at 3s. 6d. per bottle, the bottle included. Betts's Patent Brandy is used, in preference to foreign, at Guy's, St. George's, and the other principal Hospitals, &c., throughout the Kingdom. Attention is especially requested to the security afforded by the Patent Metallic Capsules. Country dealers are advertised in the provincial journals and lists of London dealers may be obtained at the Distillery, where quantities of not less than two gallons may be supplied, in bulk at 18s. per gallon, and in bottles, the case and bottles included, at 20s per gallon.—7, Smithfield bars.

COX'S PATENT SPARKLING GELATINE FOR MAKING JELLIES, BLANCMANGE, &c., stronger than Isinglass, at one-third the price, is particularly economical and convenient *for the use of Families,* Hotel-keepers, Invalids, and others, and a profitable article for Exportation.—Sold, in packets only, by the principal Druggists, Grocers, and Oilmen in the United Kingdom, at 9d., 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s., and 7s.; each packet bearing the Patentee's signature.—Extract from Dr. Ure's Testimonial:—"London, 9th February, 1844.—*I have much pleasure in certifying* that the Patent Sparkling Gelatine of Messrs. J. and G. Cox is prepared by an excellent process, which, while it preserves entire all the virtues of this alimentary substance, renders it equally pure and beautiful. Examined by chemical tests, it is found perfectly free from acid, and fully stronger than the best *isinglass* in the *London* market, and affords a Jelly (in a few minutes) equal in all respects to, if not richer and more crystalline than, that prepared from calves'-feet."—Agent in London, Mr. HENRY WATSON, No. 11, Old Fish-street, City.—Patent Gelatine Works, Gorgie Mills, Edinburgh.

WOLLASTON'S PATENT GELATINE, for immediately making Jellies or Blanc-mange, being quickly dissolved in boiling water. It is of equal strength with the finest Russian Isinglass, and perfectly free from any unpleasant taste or smell, requiring *less flavouring* than any other preparation of Gelatine or Isinglass, being a perfectly pure, colourless, and soluble substance. For *Jellies,* it *will not be found* necessary to use eggs, as passing through a flannel bag is sufficient. Invalids will find this a very nourishing and valuable restorative, from the great facility and readiness with which it is used, and *not being* liable to become sour so soon as isinglass.—Manufactured by EDWARD L. WOLLASTON, Dover. Sold wholesale by Messrs. *Barclay and* Sons, Farringdon-street; Messrs. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; Messrs. Evans and Lercher, Bartholomew-close; Messrs. Baiss and Co., 125, Lower Thames-street; Mr. Snelling, 30, Fenchurch-street; and *retailed* by Mr. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Messrs. Ball, 81, New Bond-street; Messrs. Fortnum and Mason, 182, Piccadilly; and by all respectable Patent Medicine Vendors, Druggists, and Italian Warehousemen, in packets, at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s.

SELF-MEASUREMENT—GREAT ACCOMMODATION.

No longer let those who are dwellers afar,
Themselves from the Warehouse of MOSES debar.
By adopting our plan, which has never a failure,
Ev'ry gentleman now may become his own tailor!

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT! The public are *specially* informed, that after Monday, Dec. 9th, the entrance 86, Aldgate, will be closed, preparatory to the pulling down and re-erection of that portion of the premises, until the completion of which the public will be admitted at the *entrance* 154, Minories.

E. MOSES and SON are desirous of directing especial attention to their plan of "Self-Measurement." The extreme simplicity, and the minute exactness, of this *admirable plan,* are such as cannot fail to answer the purpose designed. No failure in point of fit can arise from its use; *or, should* anything of the kind occur, the proprietors will hold themselves responsible. Thousands are thus enabled to avail themselves of the choice Clothing of MOSES and SON, without any inconvenience arising from distance, &c.

A new work, entitled "The Commercial Phenomenon," with full directions for Self-Measurement, *on* application, will be forwarded, free of postage.

Residents in the country cannot do better *than* avail themselves of so favourable an opportunity of purchasing at the greatest Tailoring Establishment in the Kingdom.

READY-MADE.	£	s.	d.
Beaver Taglionis .. from	0	8	6
Ditto Chesterfields	0	10	6
Ditto Codringtons	0	13	6
Ditto Pembrokes, Athols, Peltoes, and every *description* of Winter Coat, handsomely trimmed ..	1	5	0
Boys' Winter Coats, in every style	0	8	6
Warm Winter Trousers, lined ..	0	4	6
Ditto Doeskin	0	10	0
Dress Coats, edged, &c. ..	1	0	0
Frock ditto, ditto	1	3	9
Rolling Collar Vest	0	1	9
Double-breasted ditto	0	2	6
Boys' Hussar Suits	0	17	6
Ditto Tunic, neatly braided ..	0	18	6

MADE TO MEASURE.	£	s.	d.
Saxe Gotha Coats, velvet collar and cuffs .. .. from	1	18	0
Winter Coats, in every style and shape, handsomely trimmed ..	1	5	0
Milled Tweed Wrappers ..	0	17	6
Ditto, ditto, Trousers	0	8	6
Buckskin ditto	0	12	6
Doeskin ditto, any pattern ..	0	12	0
Best, or Dress Trousers ..	1	6	0
Cashmere Vest	0	7	0
Winter ditto, in *endless* pattern ..	0	8	6
Dress Coat	1	12	0
Ditto, ditto, best manufactured ..	2	15	0
Frock Coat	1	15	0
Ditto, the best manufactured ..	3	3	0
Boys' Hussar Suit	1	7	0
Ditto Tunic	1	8	0

Mourning, to any extent, can be had at five minutes' notice, at the following prices:—

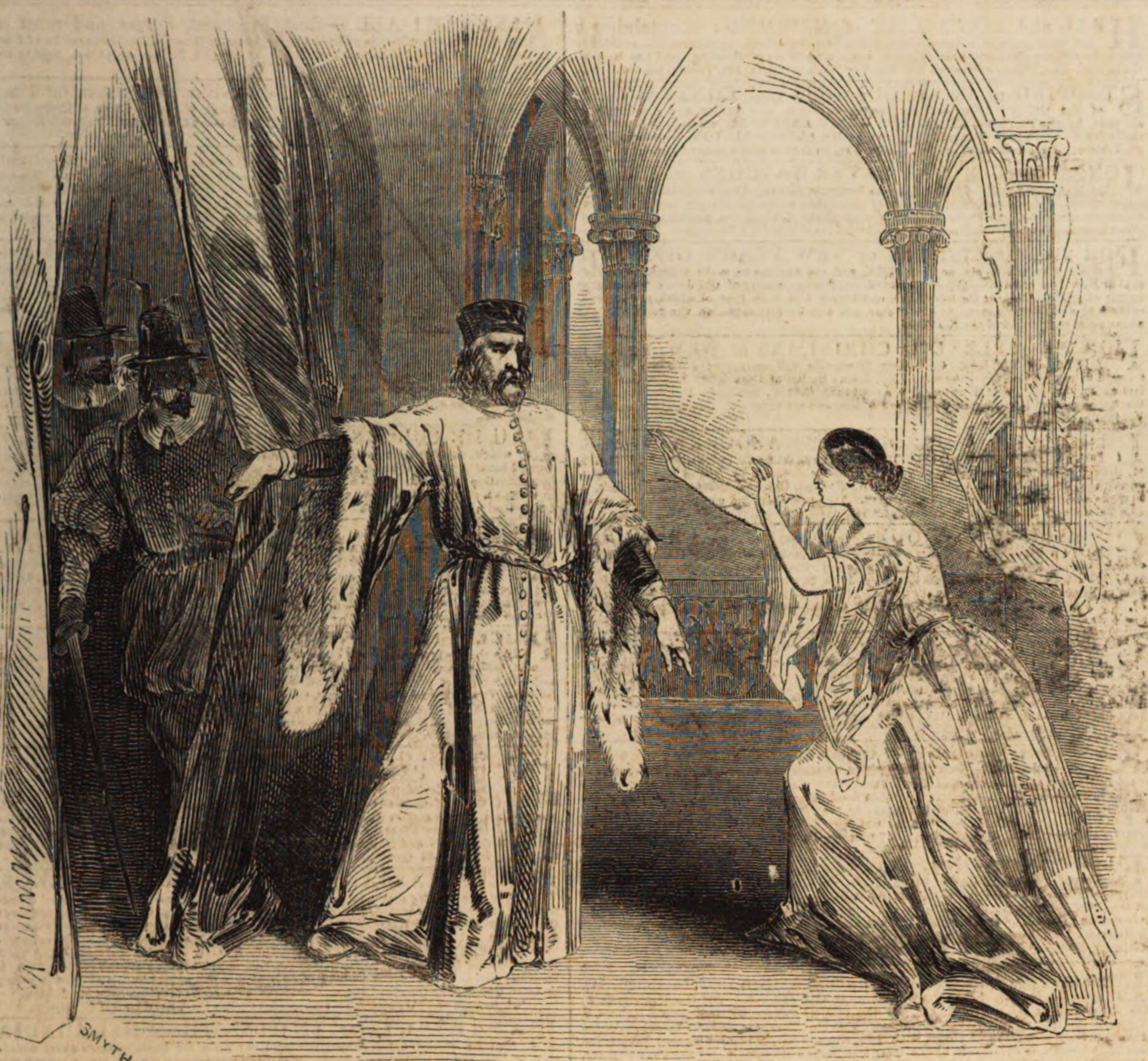
Men's Suits, dress coat, vest, and trousers .. *from* £1 16s. 0d.
Ditto, jacket, vest, and trousers .. .. from £0 18s. 0d.

IMPORTANT.—Any *article* purchased or *ordered,* if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned.

OBSERVE.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Woollen Drapers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen, 154, Minories, and 86, Aldgate, City, opposite the Church.

CAUTION.—E. MOSES and SON are *obliged* to guard the public against imposition, having learned that the untradesman-like falsehood of being *connected* with them, or it's the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connexion *whatever* with any other establishment; and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing, should (to prevent *disappointment,* &c.) call or send to 154, Minories, or 86, Aldgate, opposite the Church.

N.B.—No business transacted at this Establishment from sunset on *Friday till* sunset on Saturday, when *business* is resumed till twelve o'clock.



SCENE FROM BALFE'S NEW OPERA OF "THE DAUGHTER OF ST. MARK," AT DRURY LANE THEATRE.

SCENE FROM "THE DAUGHTER OF ST. MARK."

Our illustration represents the first scene of the second act of Mr. Balfe's already popular opera, entitled "The Daughter of St. Mark," performing at Drury-lane Theatre. The scene is the oratory of *Catarina*, with a vaulted stone roof: it is divided into two compartments; in the inner one is a large centre window, opening on a balcony, and looking over the Grand Canal, with a moonlight view of Venice. A lamp suspended from the ceiling throws a dim light over the room, and the scenic effect is altogether remarkably successful.

The action is at the close of the scene, at the moment that the curtain of a secret chamber on the left is undrawn, and the *Assassins* enter, preceded by *Moncenigo*:—

Mon. (*Exultingly*)
A kingdom and a crown those tears will dry—
Catarina!—
[*Pointing to the body of* Catarina, *then addressing the* Assassins.
With her to Cyprus hie.
[*The* Assassins *go up the stage, as* Moncenigo *exit at the secret chamber door, and the scene closes them in.*

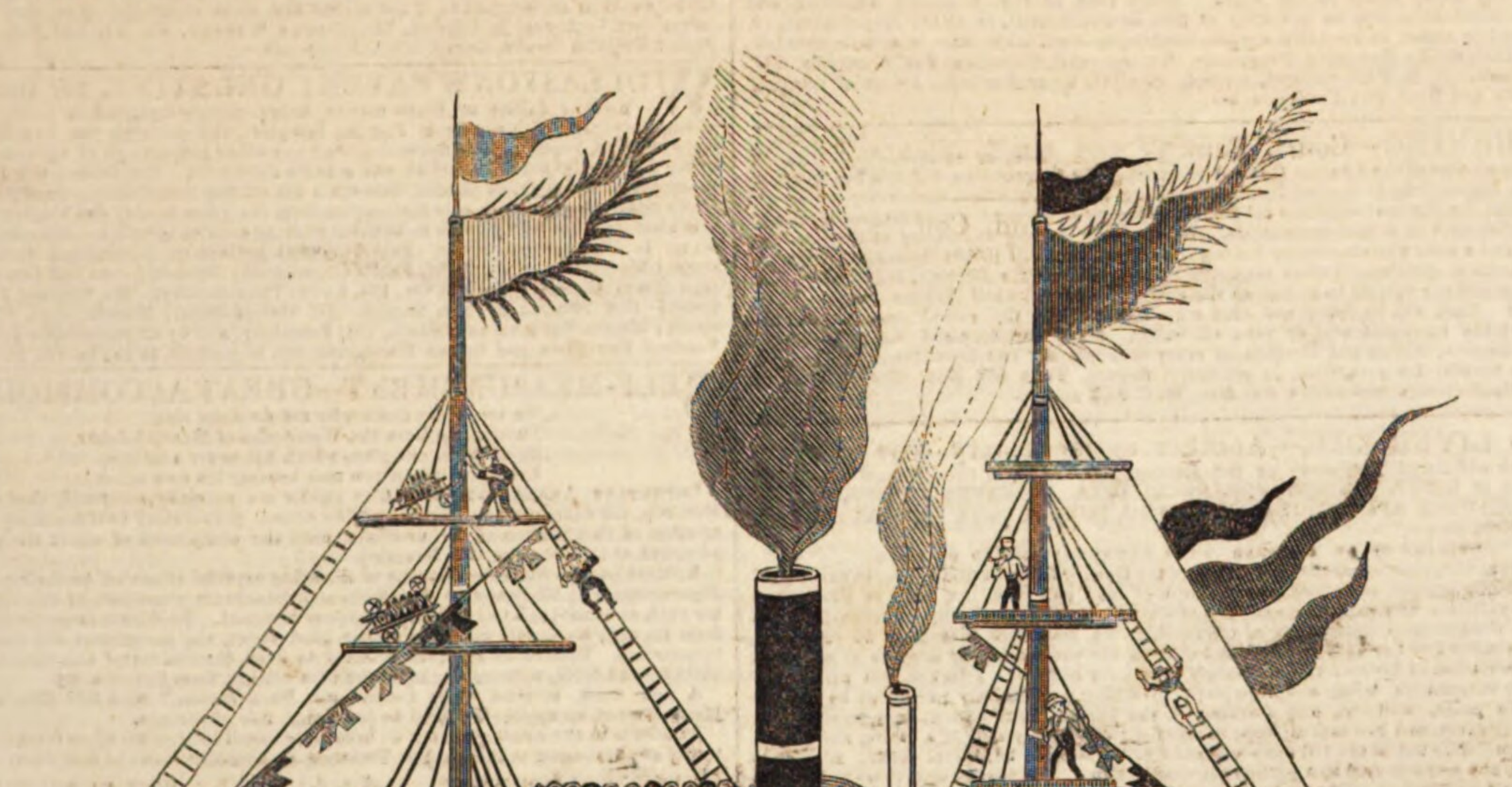
VICTORIA PARK.—A great many hands are now employed in the commencement of operations, and should the weather continue favourable for working, a very considerable progress will be made by the Spring. On Monday the workmen commenced laying down the oak posts and park railings on the boundary adjacent to the Grove-road. The line of road has been struck out for the new iron ornamental bridge which is to cross the Regent's Canal at Bonner's Hall; and a circle has also been marked out for a handsome carriage drive to the chief entrance from Bethnal-green. The improvements on the Old Ford-road, which partly runs through the site of the park, have been nearly completed. The plantations of the park will form an Arboretum on strictly scientific principles.

ROYAL VISIT TO STOWE.—We are enabled to announce that her Majesty has signified her intention of honouring by an early visit his Grace the Duke of Buckingham, at his princely mansion in Buckinghamshire. The precise day is not yet fixed, but we believe we may state that the Court will leave Windsor for Stowe either during the week before, or the week after, Christmas.

CHINESE DRAWING OF AN ENGLISH WAR-STEAMER.

Among our communications received by the Overland Mail, on Wednesday last, is a curious drawing of an English War-Steamer, executed by a Chinese artist, soon after its arrival at Hong-Kong. If we remember rightly, the term applied to one of our steamers, when first seen by the Chinese, was the uncomplimentary cognomen of "Fire-Devil."

The reader must make allowance for the low state of the art of drawing in China, in looking at our engraving; the colours of the drawing itself are, however, very superb. In drawings where perspective is not very strictly required, as in representations of birds, insects, fruit, and flowers, the Chinese artists are very successful; and Viscount Jocelyn assures us that the best pictures of Chinese life are to be found upon the porcelain tea-services manufactured in China.



CURIOUS CHINESE DRAWING OF AN ENGLISH WAR-STEAMER.

THE DISTRESSED NEEDLEWOMEN OF THE METROPOLIS.

A meeting of the Society for the Protection and Employment of the Distressed Needlewomen, and for Clothing the Poor, at which Lord Ashley presided, was held at Willis's Rooms on Monday.

The Report gave a pleasing account of the success which had attended the exertions of the Society to provide work for this class of females at a fair price, and stated the gratifying fact, that no instance had occurred of work being detained by the persons employed. It also appeared that the number of day workers recommended from the Institution, and engaged at wages of not less than nine shillings per week, was 975. The circumstance, that so large a number of females of good character have been recommended by the Institution since its establishment, affords a strong proof of the useful nature of such an establishment. It is satisfactory to add, that benevolent individuals had rendered such assistance to the Society, that there was a balance of nearly £400 after paying all the necessary expenses.

Lord Ashley, after dwelling upon the melancholy statements which have been made public, of the destitute condition of that industrious class of women to which the Society direct their especial attention, made a forcible appeal in their favour, and said the Institution had been founded for the purpose of carrying out that good and unquestionable truth, that "the labourer was worthy of his hire." The noble lord impressed upon the meeting, that in all the charities they instituted, in all the money they bestowed, and in all the advice they took upon themselves to give, they should do all they could to encourage that mainstay of our social system, that institution of God himself, the domestic system—the system under which the mother should be kept at home, there to learn and to exercise the high and holy calling of a wife and mother. After alluding to the privations to which poor girls were subjected, Lord Ashley, with equal benevolence and eloquence, proceeded to say:—

How was it that they heard of Needlewomen rising early, and late taking rest, or perhaps no rest at all? He knew one instance of a poor woman having toiled consecutively, day after day, for 20 hours without intermission, and she desisted only because nature would hold out no longer. (Hear.) But what had ground them down to the lowest point of remuneration, if such a term could be applied to such a wretched pittance? First of all, look at the workhouses. In those establishments work was taken by parties maintained at the public expense, who were occupied in making goods for warehouses in the neighbourhood at as low a price as a penny a shirt, and sometimes only at one half-penny. Thus the public funds were used to bring persons into that very house which was held up as a terror to them, for that very house was made the instrument of their ruin and destitution. (Hear, hear.) That was the first thing to be remedied. The Noble Lord then announced that her Majesty had contributed £50, the Queen Dowager a second donation of £10, and Prince Albert £25, to the funds of the Society. Lord Ashley concluded in these terms:—

"When Napoleon asked Madame Campan what he should do for the benefit of France, that excellent woman replied, 'Train up for us a race of mothers.' (Hear, hear.) That was true as holy writ, because it was derived from it; and he hoped they would that day do something effectual towards that great consummation, not being content with saying, 'Be ye warmed and filled;" but, if a brother or a sister be suffering from want and nakedness, at once to acknowledge the relationship, and prove that all are the children of one common Father."

Resolutions pledging the meeting to use exertions to promote the prosperity and efficiency of the Society were agreed to. For ourselves, we may add that an institution which has for its object to succour and protect industry and virtue, deserves the most extended patronage, and if Lord Ashley had not already obtained the respect and gratitude of all who admire unaffected benevolence, his exertions in behalf of this institution must have insured them.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—*Communications have been received from* "*G. M. G.*," "*W. H. B.*," "*Clericus*," "*C. Wood*," *and* "*A. T. B.*"

"*Mr. Frost.*"—*Both the problem and solution are quite correct.*

"*A Rugby Subscriber*," *and* "*R. Eyre*," *Dublin.—The King cannot capture any piece, if it be defended; the question of the defending piece being* en prise, *or unable to move, does not alter this absolute law.*

"*H. T——r*," *Sunderland.—His problem is received, and thanks for his offer of assistance. If our space will allow of it next week, the match between the Sunderland and Durham Chess Clubs shall be inserted.*

"*R. Gardner.*"—*If he will look at the solution, he will find that if King moves to Kt's square, white can play K R P, and afterwards checkmate by taking the Queen with K B P.*

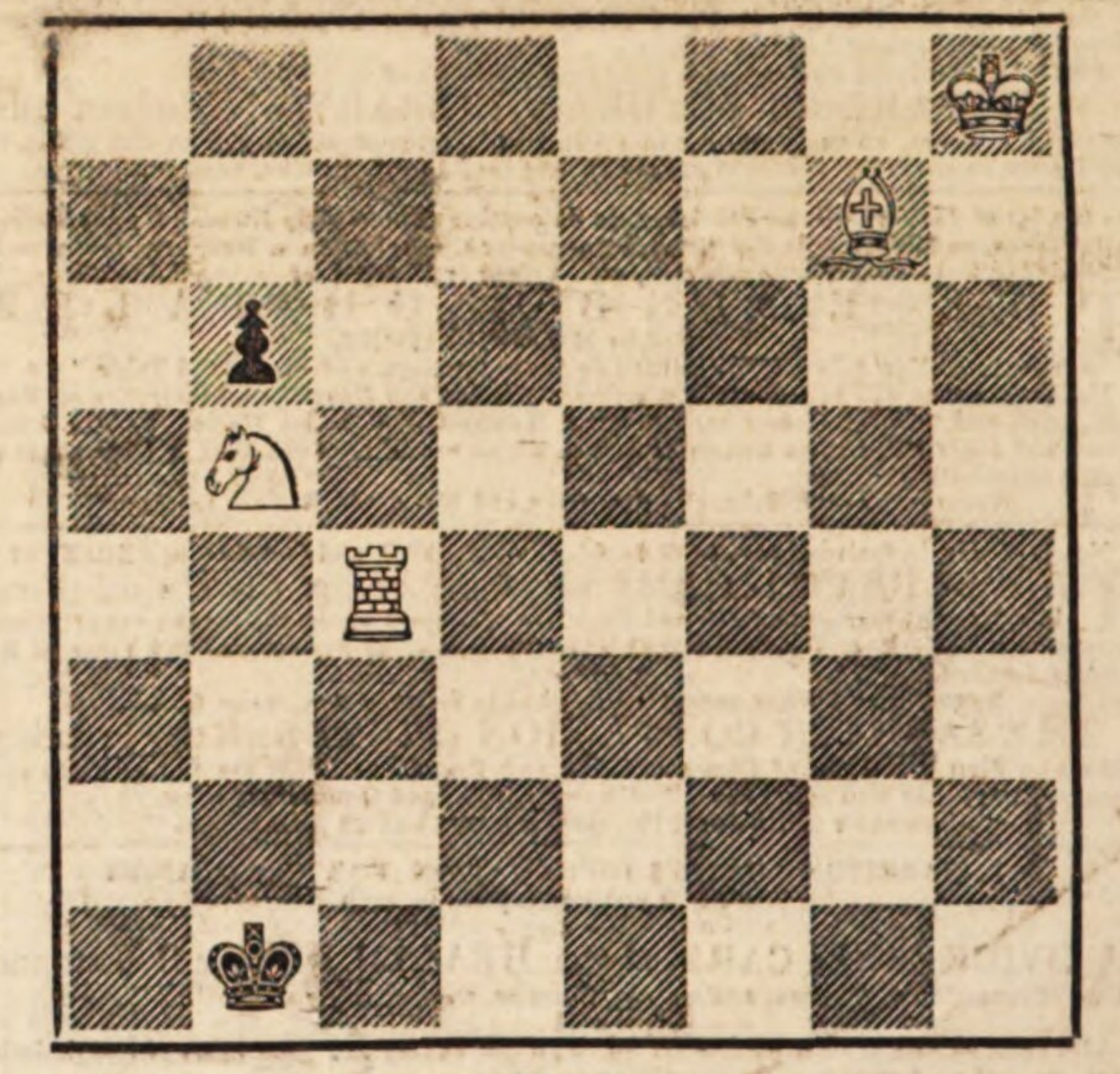
Solution to our last.

	WHITE.	BLACK.
1.	Rook checks at adv. K R sq	Kt covers
2.	Bishop checks at Q Kt 2nd	Kt covers
3.	K B P 1 sq	K to his R 4th
4.	Rook takes Kt and mates	

PROBLEM by J. KLING, Esq.

White to move and mate in five moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

The Solution in our next.

THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—The various new lines of street which have been suggested in the west and east ends of the metropolis, to effect which above 600 houses have been disposed of and taken down, are now nearly ready for the erection of the houses. At the east end the line is completely marked out from Spitalfields Church to the London Docks, the vaults for the buildings on either side, between High-street, Whitechapel, and Spitalfields Church, being erected. In Cranbourne-street, formerly Cranbourne-alley, several first-rate edifices are being erected, which will be finished in a few months, and south of Sidney-alley, where the opening will be, to form the line from Coventry-street, the houses are also nearly finished. Along the line between Oxford-street and Holborn the gas-pipes are all laid down, and the water-pipes are being now placed in the ground, so that there only requires the order of the commissioners to receive contracts for the houses. Many applications have already been made for plots of ground. At the lower end of Plumtree-street three large houses are being built in the Elizabethan style, with red bricks and stone, under the direction of Mr. Pennethorn, the government architect, as designs after which others are to be erected in that neighbourhood. Nearly adjoining these, a French Protestant church, with school attached, will be raised. During the last few days about a dozen houses have been cleared away to form the line into Broad-street from Great St. Andrew's street, which has much improved that locality. In Belton-street, Christ Church, which is in the parish of St. Giles, and which is formed of Kentish rags and bricks, is completed, and presents a handsome appearance.

CONVERSION OF A WHOLE CONGREGATION OF DISSENTERS.—The Bishop of Chester consecrated a new church at Bolton, on Sunday morning, under somewhat peculiar circumstances. The building was erected twenty-two years ago for the use of the Methodist new connection, and was always well attended, on account of the learning and eloquence of the preacher. About four years ago the minister and congregation held several meetings, the result of which was that they determined on conforming to the Established Church. Since that period the building has been occupied as a chapel of ease to the parish church. A district has been assigned to it under the provisions of the 6th and 7th Victoria, c. 89, and on its consecration it became a parish church, under the name of Christ Church. The building is a plain brick structure, accommodating 80 persons, and is situated in the poorest and most spiritually destitute part of the town. The bishop licensed the Rev. Thomas Berry to the incumbency of the new parish.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1844.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

ANDREW BEST ET LELOIR. SC. A PARIS.

No. 137.—Vol. V.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1844. [Sixpence.

HEALTH OF TOWNS.

THE increasing attention paid to social questions by those who have leisure to think and power to act, is one of the most satisfactory symptoms that meet the observer of men and things in the present epoch. Political disputes and party contests we have still, loud and bitter enough, and shall continue to have them. But along with all these men are beginning to feel that there is much to be done that may be effected by other means than changes of ministries and the conflicts of hustings and polling booths. The time was when nearly all our energies were thrown into the field where party battled with party, and where the many, fighting for the few, forgot that the same amount of strength and activity, differently directed, would have wrought out ten times the quantity of real good for themselves and for those below, but not the less among, them. Of late, even the greatest question that agitates the political world is not so much one of constitutional change as of social policy; the largest and most completely organised association of the present day, is united solely by an opposition to the regulations that affect our trade and commerce, and includes within itself men of very opposite opinions on every other question, of very different parties in what are generally understood as politics. The agitating societies of former days were directed against the Church, against the power of the Crown, and sought for organic changes in the Constitution itself. The practical character of the present age is but little inclined to indulge in Utopian visions of impossibly perfect systems of Government. It looks at the actual condition of the world around us—inquires, examines, and elicits facts; and as more men will agree as to a fact than in an abstract opinion, when an evil is clearly pointed out, there is a greater chance of unanimity as to the remedy. There may be a difference of belief, even to the degree of violent hostility, on such a question as the extension of the franchise, but there cannot, among reasonable men, be two opinions as to the advantages of a good system of drainage, or an improvement of the habitations of the poor. It is the gradual operation of a feeling of this kind that is producing the discussions on the possibility of ameliorating the physical condition of the poor; the wealthy, the noble, and the influential, are beginning to perceive that all their duty is not discharged by the due payment of their poor rate, and hence we see societies for the Protection of Female Labour, associations for providing Baths and Washing Houses for the poor, and now the proposal of a society to procure and pro mote legislative and other measures for the Improvement of the Sanatory Condition of Towns.

This society was formed at a public meeting held at Exeter Hall, on Wednesday last, presided over by the Marquis of Normanby, who has paid great attention to the subject, and more than once brought it under the notice of the Legislature.

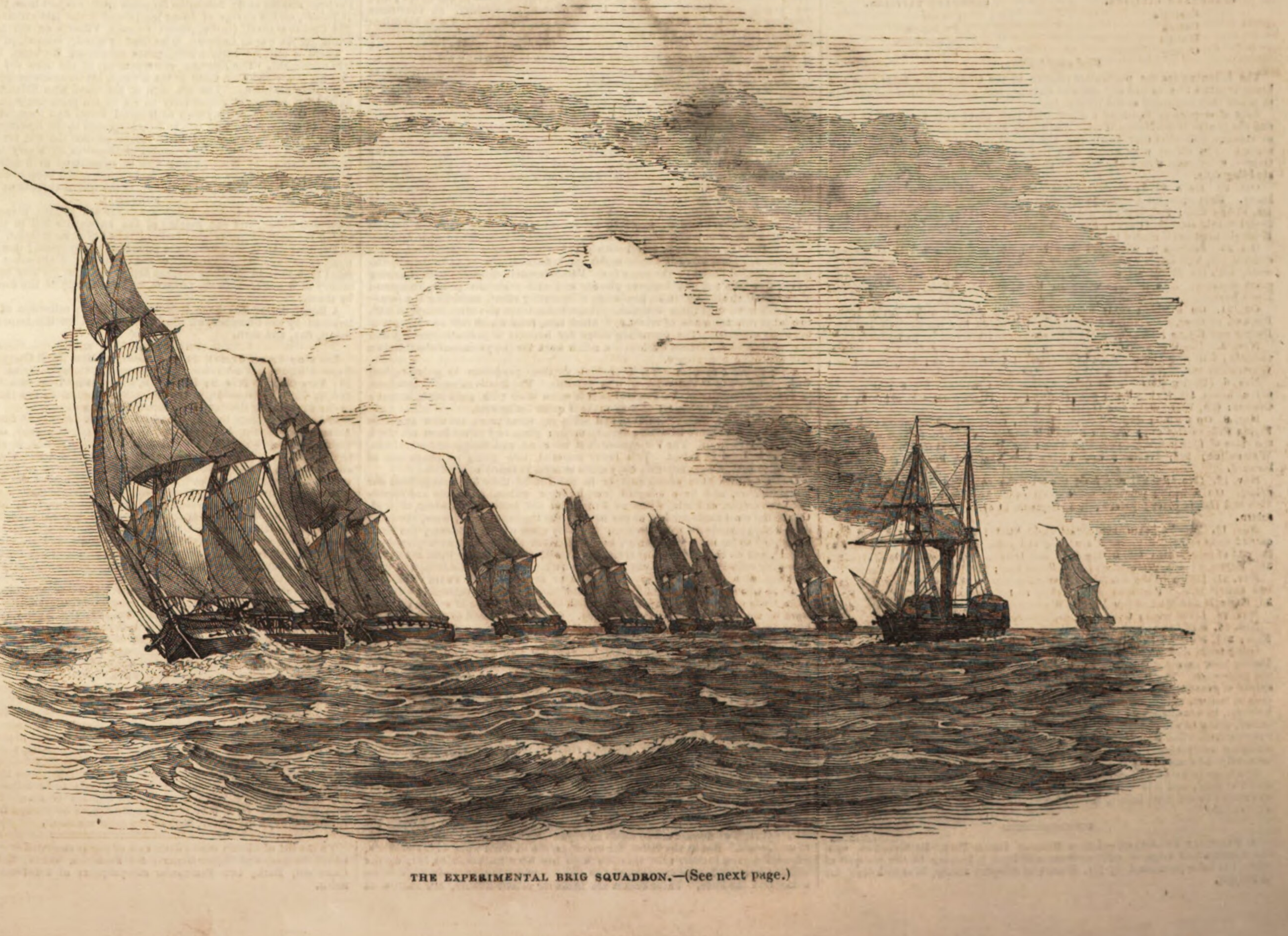
To one and all of these efforts we say God speed! Some may fail entirely, and others may not effect all the good they purpose; many men will say their objects are impracticable, if not impossible; but when conceived in the spirit of benevolence, and supported by zeal, who can say where is the limit of human exertion, or pronounce what will be its measure of success? Time and determination have ere now produced results little short of miraculous, and will do so again. It was a very few men who commenced the movement that terminated with the abolition of slavery, and who shall say that the evils that lie close around us cannot be conquered by effort guided by the same, or a kindred spirit?

With regard to the society just formed, it has such a wide field for exertion before it, and so many obstacles to overcome, that it would be rash to indulge in speculations as to its future progress. But its great object is one on which a few words may not be altogether useless.

We have heard the present age called "the age of great cities." In England, certainly, the effect of commerce and manufactures has been to congregate men together in immense masses; towns have grown up into cities, and villages have become towns; we have Liverpools, Manchesters, Birminghams, and a Metropolis that has expanded into a magnitude to which there is nothing in the world equal. This crowding of men together, and adding house to house, and street to street, till tracts that may be measured by miles become covered with bricks and mortar, has produced many evils which are too obvious to require pointing out. The districts inhabited by poverty are the seats of disease, occasioned by want, dirt, and bad ventilation, and drainage. The bills of mortality are sad indices of the extent to which these causes are operating, and lately both in London and the larger provincial towns the deaths have been above the average. There are localities in London which are never free from fever, as there are places in Constantinople where the plague may always be found striking down its single victims, ready for that conjuncture of causes which brings it forth to slay its thousands. It is these nests of contagion, where disease is bred and nourished, that should be watched, for there danger is always existing:—

> The pestilence that hangeth in the clouds,
> The bright sun soon disperseth it,—but when
> The rank infection in some dunghill lies,
> *There's work for bells and graves.*

The poor, who are compelled to dwell in these abodes o



THE EXPERIMENTAL BRIG SQUADRON.—(See next page.)

wretchedness, cannot struggle against the paralysing influence of all that surrounds them; the rich are, for the most part, wholly ignorant of the state of neighbourhoods which often lie at their very doors. And yet the rich, as being exposed to the same peril that so often makes desolate the family of the poor, are interested in removing the causes of contagion, even if from no better or higher motive than personal safety. But a removal from immediate contact with an evil, too frequently causes it to be forgotten. Anything, therefore, that tends to awake attention to the subject, is praiseworthy, and the first step towards improvement. We are not sanguine of an immediate change at all; nor even at a distant date can we expect a total one; there are too many evils inseparable from poverty and destitution that cannot be remedied while that destitution exists. Bet more, much more, may be done, than has hitherto been attempted. In the future additions that are to be made to our cities and towns, the errors of former builders may be repaired, and their omissions supplied; proper drainage to every new street may be made compulsory. The means of cleanliness may be placed within the reach of all, and the young of another generation accustomed to the habit of it; these are the objects which the societies we have alluded to may endeavour to obtain. In justice to the Government, we must add that the question of the sanatory condition of our towns is engaging its attention. A commission, specially appointed to inquire into it, has already made one report, and is still engaged in farther investigations. The new Society must avoid any appearance of opposition or rivalry with the Executive or the Legislature in a matter that so legitimately falls under their cognizance. Properly conducted, the Society may be the instrument through which the public, or at least the more influential part of it, can materially assist the ruling powers.

THE EXPERIMENTAL SQUADRON OF BRIGS.

Many complaints having arisen that the building of our ships of war was confided principally to the department of the Surveyor of the Navy, a School of Naval Architecture was established for the purpose of educating young men to fill the offices of Master Shipwright, &c., at our naval dock-yards, and the result has been some clever pupils, who now fill those important stations. The Government, willing to encourage science, granted permission to certain persons (the Architectural School included) to compete with the Surveyor of the Navy in building 12-gun brigs on their own plans and specifications. The Flying Fish was built at Pembroke, by Sir W. Symonds. The Espiegle at Chatham, by a committee of the School of Naval Architecture. The Daring at Portsmouth, by Mr. White, of Cowes. The Mutine at Chatham, by Mr. Fincham, Master Shipwright of that yard. The Osprey at Portsmouth, by Mr. Blake, the Master Shipwright there (and one is now on the stocks at the yard of Messrs. Ditchburn and Mare, Blackwall).

In the construction of these vessels there was considerable difference, except that the whole of the builders adopted much of the plan of Sir William Symonds, by giving great breadth of beam, and in other particulars. They were appointed to sail together on a trial excursion and for the purpose of testing them with some of the old vessels—the Cruiser, 16, built in 1828, at Chatham; the Pantaloon, 10, built at Portsmouth; and the Waterwitco, 10, built by Mr. White, of Cowes, for a yacht, and afterwards purchased into the service, were ordered to join them in their trial of sailing—the squadron to be under the directions of Capt. A. L. Corry, in the Firebrand steam-frigate. The whole were commissioned on the 9th September, and assembled at Spithead, from whence they took their departure October 22d, under the command of the following officers:—

The **FIREBRAND** steam-frigate, Capt. A. L. Corry, as Superintendent. He entered the service in 1805, and was posted July 22d, 1821.

The **FLYING FISH**, Commander R. Harris, who entered the service in 1817, and attained his present rank 8th June, 1841.

THE DARING, Commander H. J. Matson (who as Lieutenant commanded the Waterwitoh on the coast of Africa), entered the service in 1822, and was made commander 17th July, 1843.

The **ESPIEGLE**, Commander T. P. Thompson, entered 1822, and present rank 23d November, 1841.

The **MUTINE**, Commander R. B. Crawford, entered in 1814, and promoted to present rank 23d December, 1842.

The **OSPREY**, Commander F. Patten, entered in 1814, made commander 10th January, 1827.

The **CRUISER**, Commander E. G. Fanshawe, entered 1825, present rank 28th August, 1841.

The **WATERWITCH**, Commander T. F. Birch, entered in 1830, present rank 30th December, 1842.

The **PANTALOON**, Lieutenant E. Wilson, made 12th October, 1824.

The cruising ground in the first instance was about the latitude of 51 deg. north, and longitude 9 deg. 30 min. west; but the weather being at times extremely severe they were compelled occasionally to shift as far to the southward as 46 deg. north. At the commencement of the trials, for about three weeks, they experienced hard gales, squalls, and heavy seas, that kept them continually wet. When not engaged in trial evolutions, the order of sailing was,

STARBOARD DIVISION.	LARBOARD DIVISION.
Espiegle	Cruiser
Daring	Pantaloon
Mutine	Waterwitch
Osprey	Flying Fish

Firebrand leading.

The following are the particulars relative to the trials:—The brigs were not brought into a line, or had any order in starting, but made sail from the position in which they happened at the time to be.

Soon after quitting Spithead a slight trial took place with the wind at East, and the course West-North-West. The Flying Fish had rather the disadvantage at starting, but after four hours run she gained the lead, with the Pantaloon second. The others were nearly in a line abreast, with the exception of the Osprey, which was about one mile in the rear. The brigs carried royals and studding sails.

Oct. 29. On a wind; moderate weather; royals set; rate of sailing seven knots. Time occupied 2 hours 35 minutes. Position at time of shortening sail: 1st, Flying Fish; 2nd, Daring, not far from each other; 3rd, Pantaloon; 4th, (considerably astern), Osprey; 5th, Waterwitch: 6th, Cruiser. The Mutine and Espiegle were not included in the trial.

Oct. 30. Beating to windward in a fresh breeze; topsails (single reefed), courses, jib, and boom mainsail; heavy head-swell. The *Daring* got to windward, with the Pantaloon second and near to her, and the Flying Fish at no great distance. The weather came on thick, and the others not placed, but much beaten.

Oct. 31. On a wind; nasty swell; top-gallant breeze; about seven knots. Position at close, after three hours trial: Pantaloon and Waterwitch leading; Daring and Flying Fish at no great distance astern; the rest far to leeward.

Nov. 5. (Daring parted company in the night previous). On a wind; variable; four hours run. Position at close: 1st, *Flying* Fish; 2nd, Pantaloon; Waterwitch and Mutine equal, the rest astern and to leeward.

Nov. 6. (Daring joined company). Going free; pleasant breeze; at the end of four hours, 1st, Flying Fish; 2nd, Daring; 3rd, Pantaloon; 4th, Mutine; 5th, Cruiser: 6th, Waterwitch and Osprey; 7th, Espiegle.

Nov. 8. On a wind; double-reefed topsails; cross sea. After two hours start Flying Fish carried away her jib boom and struck her foretop-gallant mast. At the close of four hours the positions were: 1st, Daring, well to windward; 2nd, Waterwitch; 3rd, Mutine; 4th, Flying Fish (without her jib); the rest to leeward.

Nov. 18. (No trial till now from the 8th; the squadron scattered by strong gales). On a wind; pleasant breeze; all sail. Position at close: 1st, Flying Fish and Daring close together; 2nd, Espiegle at some distance; all the rest far astern.

Nov. 19. Wind a-beam, rate about eight knots; under all sail; Flying Fish carried away starboard topmast studding sail-yard, and shifted it. Position at the end of four hours: 1st, Flying Fish and Daring nearly equal; 2nd, Mutine; 3rd, Espiegle; 4th, Waterwitch; 5th, Pantaloon; 6th, Osprey; 7th, Cruiser.

Nov. 21. (Without the Pantaloon.) Wind a-beam; under royals; fine breeze; two hours' trial. Positions at the close:—1st, Daring; 2nd, Flying Fish; 3d, Espiegle and Mutine equal; 4th, Waterwitch; 5th, Cruiser; 6th, Osprey.

Nov. 22. Little wind; trial of no importance.

Nov. 25. Stiff breeze; on a wind. Position at close:—1st, Daring; 2nd, Flying Fish; 3rd, Mutine; the others well astern, and to leeward.

Other trials took place, but with much similar results. The Flying Fish and Daring have proved themselves fine sea-boats; in rough weather, the former has the preference. The Daring takes the lead upon the wind, but she has a greater spread of canvass than the Flying Fish, draws two feet more water, carries seventy tons of ballast, whereas the latter has only thirteen tons. The two vessels may, however, be considered as nearly equal—the Daring, from the reasons we have stated, going to windward when close at it; the Flying Fish beating her when running free. The former rolls very much when before the wind, and pitches to straining everything in a head sea upon a wind. Still the Daring is, most assuredly, a beautiful vessel.

The brigs returned into port at Plymouth yesterday week, where they are ordered to refit; and it is reported that the Mutine, Espiegle, and Cruiser, are to proceed to the East Indies, the others to the coast of Africa, to suppress the slave-trade.

A PRINCELY PURCHASE.—Luton Hoo, or Luton Park, Bedfordshire, with the mansion and estate of near 4000 acres of land, belonging to the Marquis of Bute, has been purchased by Mr. Warde, of Cloptan House, Warwickshire, for £160,000.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

At your very doors a marvellous change is preparing. When Louis Philippe was at Windsor, he said to a certain commercial deputation, "There is one infallible recipe for our our *entente cordiale*: join your money with ours; make railroads—peace and amity must follow upon community of interest, and that constant communication by steam which approaches nearest in rapidity to the interchange of thought." On the road to Boulogne this revolution is begun: in a year or two you may breakfast in London at eight, and dine at six in Paris. How incalculable the results!—how immense the change! From ten to twelve hours to Dover, from five to twenty-four across the Channel (when feasible), was the time in 1815. Even the *malle poste* took thirty-eight hours for the journey from Calais to Paris; twenty-seven hours in 1820, and seventeen now. But the great change is in the access to Boulogne; for two-thirds of the year western winds blow perpendicularly on Boulogne, rendering its approach most perilous, when even possible, for sailing vessels; whilst steamers readily defy the danger. The first steam-boat that entered Boulogne operated a great revolution in intercourse—brought London 35 kilometres (and those the worst part of the road) nearer Paris, and began the ruin of Calais. Even so recently as 1831, the passengers annually to Boulogne were only 11,131; to Calais, 38,566; total, 49,727. Now, already in 1843, to Boulogne the number of arrivals was 56,868; to Calais, only 19,079; and the total had augmented to 75,937; whilst the population of Boulogne has increased from 10 to 40 thousand! Calais, however, retains an enduring advantage from its past intercourse: a colony of 9000 artizans, manufacturers of tulle, has been established by the English in one of its suburbs.

Within a few days, the mechanics and artizans of the capital, clubbing their small savings together, have flocked to the Bourse in such numbers, that it is expected the Government must interfere, and prevent their becoming the victims of low and artful stock-jobbers. Two circumstances have created great excitement amongst the *litterateurs* in Paris. It appears decided that, against every assertion and expectation, the journal *La Presse*, availing itself of a slip of the pen in the treaty with the publisher who bought Chateaubriand's manuscripts, his "Memoirs Beyond the Grave" (*Memoires d'outre tombe*), are to be dealt out piecemeal in the *feuilletons* of the above newspaper. The two reviews, the most in vogue in France, "La Revue des Deux Mondes," and "La Revue de Paris," having enhanced upon the degradation of literature, through the instrumentality of the newspaper novel, "Roman-feuilleton," Alexandre Dumas, seconded by all the most celebrated novel writers in France, has begun a war of the most terrible aspect against M. Buloz, the proprietor of both the reviews above-mentioned, and who is also Commissary of the King for the supervision of the Theatre Français. Most extraordinary anecdotes, illustrative of the relations of authors and publishers have been revealed, and have created deep interest and astonishment.

Literary men, philosophers, and philanthropists,—the whole of the thinking world was convulsed by Voltaire, when he seized on the execution of the Protestant Calas, to demonstrate the persecution of Catholic bigots, and the judicial murders committed through their influence. A great sensation has been produced in Paris by M. Mary Lafond proving, in his "Histoire du Midi de la France," by undeniable documents, that Voltaire had drawn on his imagination for his facts. In bringing forward the documents which determined the sentence of the judges, M. Mary Lafond proved—firstly, that the Capitouls, the grand judges of Toulouse, and the counsellors of La Tournelle did no more than obey the dictates of their conscience, in the condemnation of Calas; and, secondly, that if Voltaire, incited as much by his hatred of every form of religion as by his love of justice, had not persuaded the Cardinal de Berius, the Count de St. Florentin, the Count de Choiseul, Nicolaï, Richelieu, Dumilaville, and even Mdme. de Pompadour, to exert all their influence in this affair, the memory of Calas would have remained stained with a fearful crime, instead of being canonized by the philosophers as an innocent martyr.

Other novelties have likewise produced sensation in the Paris literary world. Heine, the celebrated German author and poet, a converted Israelite, for many years residing in Paris, has produced a new poem, entitled "Germany," full of reckless wit, here and there somewhat free-thinking and obscene; it attacks the King of Prussia and his royal colleagues with the arms of withering ridicule. The political world look at this work with anxiety, for it is published close upon that of Freeligiath, another popular poet of Germany, who, like his celebrated colleague, Herwegh, now in Paris, returned with insult the pensions of the King of Prussia, and attacked him unsparingly—whilst the *Gazette d'Augsburg* has migrated from the Bavarian dominions, in order to be able to vindicate its liberal opinions without censorship and restriction. The other literary novelties, independent of the amusing illustrated new-year publications, like the "Etrangers à Paris," are not very remarkable.

A pretty boudoir novel, by Countess Dash, is redolent of the Louis XV. spirit and Pompadour perfume—"La Chine Ouverte"—"China Laid Open," by "Old Nick;" and the painter Bourgat has higher merit; whilst a *rechauffé* of a subject upon which a hundred authors have written, not excepting Ben Jonson, in English; Voltaire, in French; and the witty Abbate Casti, in Italian (who, by the by, turned the subject into an *opera buffa*, to please the philosophical Emperor Joseph II.) This new work, I repeat, is entitled "Catilina Romantique." It beats everything in its absurdity—as the Americans say—"to immortal smash." The literary wags of Paris are in expectation of a great treat. M. Saint Marc Girardin, the professor, deputy, and writer in the *Débats*; Sainte Beuve, the classical critic; and Merinée, the author of "Clara Gazul;" are the three new academicians elected. Now it happens that it falls to the lot of Victor Hugo to make the opening and responding speeches to the two first of these literary characters on their reception, and they have been the most unsparing enemies of the romantic school, of which he is the head. Amidst the long orations and unsparing compliments and eulogies customary on these occasions, a great deal of ill-concealed animus is expected to break out, and in the literary sparring nothing but "facers" will be given.

Parisian Society is deeply agitated by the remarkable number of sudden deaths that have followed each other, even amongst the fair sex. But three days since, Madame Turrelle, the wife of a banker, fell down dead in the street; and the young and lovely Madame La Comtesse *de* Bethisy, an illustrious daughter of the Duke de Rohan Chabot, whilst playing in her bed with her infant suddenly fell back, and when the nurse raised her she was dead. The Parisian resource, however, for all increase of sorrows, is to drown thought in a wilder vortex of pleasure. Masquerades and fancy balls are now to begin long before the ordinary period, and every means is employed to render these mad festivitives as attractive and as intoxicating as possible.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR WINTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Every change of weather or of season, every fresh circumstance, however trivial, or event however great, is seized upon by our Parisian élégantes as the occasion for new triumphs of toilette. What wonder then that the approach of the winter season should bring forth under new and charming forms all those becoming resources with which the fair coquettes shield themselves from its inclemency; at the same time that they enhance their charms. Fur, the symbol of rank, in the north, as gems and feathers in Oriental climes—fur is more than ever in the highest vogue. In all the carriages rolling along the Bois de Boulogne are seen ladies wrapped in Palatine mantles trimmed with Zibeline sables—Russian mantles in velvet with pelerine and boider of Gribe—or ample Vitchemas, which, when left open under the influence of a stray sunbeam, display a splendid lining of the same fur. Velvet bonnets, trimmed with creeping willows, or follettes, and feathers glacées and with mancinis inside, composed of roses half shaded by tulle, producing a charming effect, encircling the face—are much worn with these mantles. These bonnets are also often trimmed with two large rosettes made of velvet and black lace, from which fall two lappets of the same material. The prevailing shape for bonnets is perfectly straight and of a medium size. Heron feathers are much worn for the promennde and have a very distingué appearance.

Many of our élégantes wear, over high dresses, pardessus or paletots, half wadded, drawn in at the waist, with a pelerine. The disadvantage of this form of dress, distinguished and graceful as it is when worn with good taste, is that a little exaggeration or alteration may make it quite the reverse.

The douillettes, which have been laid aside for some years, are now again in vogue; but have more trimming than formerly: gimp and velvet laces are much used for this purpose. The Vicomtesse de B. wore one, with facings and cross folds, and a châtelaine in velvet. This latter material, now going so much out of fashion in male attire, becomes daily more general in feminine toilette.

Our élégantes have added another to the list of their borrowings from our grandmothers, and have adopted (not, however, without alteration and correction) the caraco, or kirtle, which we find in all the journals of fashion of 1786. One of the most distinguished of our lionnes, the Duchesse de C., wore, the other day, a dress made in this manner; the body close up to the throat; the kirtle descended so far below the waist, as to admit of two little pockets placed obliquely, one on each side. The sleeves of this dress were nearly tight at the top, enlarging sufficiently at the wrist to show a full under-sleeve beneath, and were trimmed with a small jockey. This form of dress, made in Pekin velonté, in poult de soie glacé, or silk shot with four different colours, is extremely elegant; when made of one colour, it is trimmed with three little bands of velvet, like that worn by the Comtesse de V. the other day. Lace is also used as a trimming for these dresses—in fact it is in universal request for every species of garniture, especially for satin or velvet bonnets.

Folds and bands of velvet on satin bonnets are very distingué. I will give you, as an example, a description of the elegant morning costume worn the other day by La Mdlle. P—— de T——; it was composed of a bonnet of deep blue satin, trimmed with mancinis of pink satin ribbon inside; a douilette of iron-grey satin, with gimp and velvet to match, and a sable pelerine. Velvet capotes, trimmed with the same material, are in very good taste, but great care is requisite in the arrangement of the trimming, to avoid a heavy look, which is to be feared in the employing of this material for half-dress.

Caps and turbans in general aim at an Oriental tournure; materials brocaded in gold are much used for this purpose. We have remarked at the Italiens, and at those few soirées which have anticipated the season, a cashmere turban of an entirely new form. It is composed of a maize-coloured scarf, with a border embroidered in silver and coloured silk, and an Arabian fringe. Another coiffure in great favour is made of dahlia-coloured velvet, with a bouquet of velvet flowers, in colours to match, on the right side, and a deep fringe of pearls on the left. Agrafes of flowers are so much in vogue that they are placed on bonnets as on dresses. But as the latter, for evenings, are so often worn with two skirts, something even prettier than these bunches has been imagined to loop up the outer skirt: the flowers are arranged in a chain, which is placed at each side on a line with the knee. These chains are made of mixed flowers, are narrow at the top and terminate with a large flower at the end. It is useless to say that the trimming of the body and sleeves is to match. The head-dress similar to the rest, encircles the head in the form of a crown, but on one side droops a graceful branch, also terminated by a flower larger than the rest. Another trimming equally pretty and new is composed of ten bunches of flowers, made of roses and other flowers of the colour of flamme de pouch, as this colour has a very good effect by candle light. These ten bunches loop up the dress all round at regular intervals; rows of cord symmetrically arranged forming en tablier in front.

It is impossible, however, to form an idea of effect from the description of detached portions of dress—two toilettes which I have lately seen worn by élégantes of the highest order will give your fair readers a far better notion of the ensemble. La Baronne T—— wore the other day, in the Champs Elysées, a black velvet bonnet trimmed with a single white marabout glacé black. Her dress was of garnet-coloured satin; the body made high, plain, and forming into a point in front; the sleeves rather loose at the top, and very large at the wrist—full under sleeves of muslin with very small cuffs. Agrafes of a lozenge form to match the dress, surrounded with lace, were placed down the front, gradually increasing in size towards the bottom. A trimming of a similar kind ornamented the jockeys which surrounded the opening of the sleeves; a handkerchief with an heraldic crest, and gloves à fermoir, completed this elegant costume. The Mddle. de B——, so celebrated for her exquisite taste, appeared in a bonnet of currant-coloured satin, trimmed round the front with lace, which also ornamented the crown, and was caught up under a bouquet of mixed flowers. Her dress à Caraco was chaméléon, and that with four different colours; the body high, opening in front, without a collar, the front à nervures. The line of the waist slightly sloped towards the middle, and the kirtle round and slightly cut away in front, like the fashionable coats of two or three years ago, gradually increasing in depth behind. The sleeves tight at top and rather loose, and turned up at the wrist.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers announce an outbreak in Switzerland, arising out of religious differences. The movement appears to have been of a serious character, but details are not given. It appears that the Radical party in the Canton of Lucerne had made an attempt to overthrow the Government, but failed. In seeking to obtain possession of four pieces of cannon they were defeated. One letter expresses fears that a universal outbreak "against the Jesuits" would take place in all the Protestant Cantons.

The Duke and Duchess d'Aumale have returned te France. They were received at Marseilles with much enthusiasm. The preparations to receive them were on a large scale. A triumphal arch had been erected near that part of the port which touches the Canebiese. On its summit were on either side blazoned the arms and initials of the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, and the sides and front were decorated with trophies representing the battles of Tangier, Mogador, the Smala, and Biscora. They landed at the triumphal arch. The Princes were on horseback, and the Princess and the ladies of honour were placed in an open carriage, and escorted by a squadron of hussars, a brigade of gendarmes, and hundreds of lighted torches. They traversed the Canebiese, the rue St. Feriol, to the Hotel d'Orient, in the rue Grignon, the air resounding with the firing of guns, the ringing of bells, and the voices of thousands of persons shouting "Vive le Duc d'Aumale," "Vive la Duchesse," "Vive le Prince de Joinville," "Vive le Roi," &c.

At ten o'clock the Royal party went to the theatre; their reception was most enthusiastic. The Princess is not regularly handsome, but her general appearance is dignified and agreeable. She is very pale and rather short in stature, her magnificent auburn hair hanging tastefully on her well rounded shoulders. Her dress was simple and elegant—white satin; on her neck she wore a necklace of topazes, a present from Prince de Joinville.

The *Journal des Débats* states that a letter from Vienna alludes to a report from Constantinople, of the dangerous illness of the Sultan, but it does not seem to attach credence to the report.

The chief domestic topic at Paris, as in London, is the weather. The cold is very severe in the former capital. On Monday morning, at six o'clock, the centrigrade thermometer marked 9. 4 degrees below zero (15 Fahrenheit). The last severe winter felt in Paris was in 1838, the thermometer of the Observatory being down to 19 degrees centrigrade (2 below zero of Fahrenheit).

It was believed that, should the temperature continue to fall for three days more, the Seine would be frozen over. All the accounts received from the provinces, from Germany, Belgium, Holland, and Italy, concurred in announcing the increasing rigour of the season.

On Monday, the loan of 200,000,000f. was adjudged to De Rothschild, Brothers, at 84f. 75c.; the united houses of Hottingeur and Co., and Durand and Co., of Paris, and Baring, Brothers, of London, bid 83f. 95c. The new loan rose 3 per cent. premium in the course of the day.

A fire broke out on Sunday last at the wine stores of M. Buhner, in the Rue Cadet, which occasioned loss of life as well as much damage to property. At nine o'clock, as one party of firemen, exhausted with fatigue, had been relieved by a party from the Rue Vieux Colombier, a fresh disaster added to the calamity. A wall fell out into the street and crushed several persons. The dead body of a fireman was withdrawn from the ruins, together with ten wounded, two of whom shortly afterwards expired. A Municipal Guard had his foot crushed, and several persons of the neighbourhood, who had exerted themselves most heroically, were more or less wounded. The parish priest of the church of Nôtre Dame de Lorette, who attended at the scene of desolation with one of his curates, shared the dangers of the humblest mechanic. The amount of property destroyed is said to be no less than £12,000.

SPAIN.

The letters from Spain bring accounts of more sanguinary atrocities. On the 30th ult., the second son of Zurbano, together with Don José Baltanas, a captain in the army, and Zurbano's secretary, and Don Francisco Hervias, a cloth manufacturer of Escaray, were shot at Logrono, at seven in the morning.

Don Feliciano Zurbano, the young man now shot, was a lieutenant in the army, and twenty-four years of age: his brother Don Benito, who was shot a day or two before, was eighteen. A great many arrests have taken place in the north, and amongst others Senor Gamboa, formerly Finance Minister, and who has been staying at St. Sebastian for some time, has just been thrown into prison at Toloso, on the charge of being implicated in the late unfortunate movement. The Carlist general, Iturbe, passed through Vittoria on the 1st instant, under arrest, on the way to Logrono, to be tried by a court martial, on the same charge.

There is still no certain intelligence respecting Zurbano, the leader of the late movement. The Logrono correspondent of the *Eco del Comercio* writes that his house had been razed to the ground, his furniture burned, and his horses and cattle destroyed. The ten men of his band who voluntarily surrendered have been sentenced respectively to six or ten years confinement in *presidios*. Colonel Ortega, Aide-de-Camp of General Prim, had been sent off under an escort to Cadiz, whence he was to be transported to the Havannah.

Our latest accounts from Madrid inform us that the Bill for the new Spanish Constitution has passed the Chamber of Deputies by a very large majority, so that the Cabinet of Narvaez may now be considered as firmly placed in power as it is possible for any majority to be in Spain under present circumstances. It is, however, a purely despotic Cabinet, as the recent executions prove.

PORTUGAL.

Our advices from Lisbon, which are to the 3rd instant, present nothing worth particular notice, and the passing of the Indemnity Bill in the Cortes, has divested the proceedings of that body of much of their interest. In the Chamber of Deputies, the Government have presented two projects; one for the establishment of savings' banks throughout the country, and the other for the establishment of a bank in the Corn Market department, for the sole purpose of lending money at 6 per cent. to the farmers, on the security of the corn there deposited by them.

A Royal decree has been issued ordering the collection of the new duties, imposed by the Chamber, on wine and salt, and on the importation of foreign hemp, flax, and corn.

THE WEST INDIA MAIL.

LOSS OF THE ACTÆON STEAMER.—The Royal Mail Company's ship, Avon, Captain Strutt, has arrived at Southampton with mails from Tampico, to Oct. 26; Vera Cruz, to Nov. 2; Havannah, to the 10th; Demerara, to the 3rd; Trinidad, to the 5th; Grenada, to the 10th; St. Thomas, to the 15th; and Bermuda to the 23rd, being the day of the Avon's departure.

We regret to state that this vessel brings an account of the total loss of the Actæon steam-ship, belonging to the Royal Mail Company, on the morning of the 20th of October. She was rounding the Punta Canoa, at eight in the morning, the Popa, or high land, within the city being S.S.E. The Actæon steering south, struck at 8.40, upon a sunken rock, supposed to be the Negrillo, but which, according to the chart, should have been nearer the land than the ship then was. Sail was made to force her on shore, or into shallow water. Precisely, however, at twenty minutes past eleven she went down in 6½ fathoms.

The captain, officers, and crew, on this trying occasion, behaved with the most praiseworthy courage. The captain was the last to leave the ill-fated vessel. All hands were safely got into the boats, and steered for Carthagena, from which they were about nine miles distant. They landed in safety, and were hospitably received by the authorities. There were only three passengers on board at the time of the disaster.

The Actæon makes the fourth vessel lost since the establishment of the Royal Mail Steam Company, being a quarter of the number of steam ships it has afloat. They are—the Medina, the Isis, the Solway (in which so many lives were sacrificed), and now this unfortunate ship completes the number. The Actæon, however, was the smallest of the four, being only 600 tons burthen. Her value, exclusive of stores, &c., was about £25,000. It is not known whether the Actæon was insured.

INDIA.

THE CAPTURE OF THE FORT OF SAMUNGHUR.—In our last we gave the details of the capture of the Fort of Samunghur, received by the overland mail. A correspondent, who was present at the engagement, has forwarded us some additional particulars, and also an accurate sketch of the fort. This interesting sketch is engraved, and will be presented to our readers next week, as the pressure of important subjects prevents us from doing so in the present number. Our correspondent states that the fort was defended by 5 or 600 men, 70 were killed in the fort, 150 prisoners taken, and the rest threw themselves over the walls, or escaped through one of the gates, only to be killed by a troop of the 5th Madras Cavalry, under the orders of Captain Græme. The colours of the 20th Regt. of M. N. I. were placed on the breach by Ensign Robson, assisted by Lieut. and Adjutant White, both of the same regiment.

To the list of officers whose daily rate of pay is twenty-five shillings, have been added the names of Major-General Sir Frederick Stovin, K.C.B., and Sir Guy Campbell, Bart., two Peninsular campaigners of considerable standing and merit.

IRELAND.

The Repeal Association.—The Repeal Association met on Monday. The Chairman was Mr. Henry Grattan, M.P., who indulged in a very long and rather violent speech. In the course of it he said the English must turn out the Tories, or be content to lose Ireland; for, in the words of Mr. Burke (whom he quoted extensively in the course of his remarks), they (the Tories) had violated the law, and proclaimed anarchy. Yes; thirteen of the best Judges of the land, and three of the law Lords had declared that they had violated the law by the the State prosecutions; and yet up started the Prime Minister in his place in the House of Commons, and announced that he was ready to vindicate his atrocity. (Cheers.) He (Mr. Grattan) came forward, therefore, to join in demanding inquiry into the late State prosecutions against O'Connell and his fellow-martyrs, in order to prevent that anarchy which was sure to follow in any country subject to such acts of gross injustice as the present Tory Ministry were inflicting on Ireland.—Mr. O'Connell followed in a speech in which much strange language occurred. The hon. and learned gentleman excused himself for not reporting on his ten propositions about the Union, according to promise. He then launched into some furious diatribes against the English press for accusing him of inconsistency. As a specimen of this effusion, we extract the epithets applied by Mr. O'Connell to a writer in a Whig London journal. The hon. and learned gentleman said, "The circumstance of his having given two characters of Lord J. Russell under different circumstances, was made the ground of an atrocious and insolent calumny against him by a writer, a miscreant who, whilst he (Mr. O'Connell) had been labouring for his country, was grovelling in a garret. He had brought his country under the notice of the whole civilized world—he had made known her wants, her sufferings, her fidelity, her religious perseverance, and all those high qualities which distinguish her people; and was this the recompense he was to receive from a nameless scoundrel scribbler in London? (Cheers.) He had already replied to him in the severest language, and what other could he have used towards a base calumniator of that kind? (Hear, hear.) He had called him a miscreant, a calumniator, and a foul *liar*. He repeated these epithets, for they were suitable ones, unless, indeed, the language could supply him with harsher, in which case he would admit that those terms were too mild. (A laugh.) Oh, the writer of that article was a base, a brutal, and, perhaps, a bribed wretch, for assailing him in that way. He did not care whether he was bribed or not. If he were a rascal for nothing he only proved himself the greater scoundrel. (A laugh.) He proclaimed every word of his accusation to be a falsehood." Appropriate language this, for Conciliation Hall. Mr. O'Connell announced the rent for the week to be £333 3s. 3d.

Frightful Parricide.—A murder of an atrocious kind was committed last week at Mullinahone. It appears that as William Shea, of Kilvemnon (within five miles of Callan, on the Fethard-road), was proceeding to spread a quantity of seed wheat for his son-law, named Egan, who is sick of a fever, he was hindered from the performance of his charitable office by his son, Michael Shea, who struck him on the head with a stone, and afterwards with a spade, and killed him on the spot. His skull is fractured in a most frightful manner. It appears that young Shea had been at variance with his sister's husband, the aforesaid Egan, and hence arose the altercation. The Mullinahone police were speedily in attendance, but the parricide had fled; he attempted to drown himself, but was prevented by two men, who happened to have seen him. An inquest was held, and a verdict returned according to the circumstances. The parricide is a pledge breaker. Had it not been for the timely interposition of a neighbour, he would, in all probability, have killed his wife also, with a stick or some weapon, on hearing her exclaim, "Oh, you murderer, why did you kill your poor father?"

Another Murder.—Mr Samuel M Kerrin, a respectable farmer, residing at Carrickbanaghan, county Sligo, about eight miles from the town of Sligo, was barbarously murdered on Tuesday night. He had just said his prayers in his bed-room, on a ground floor, and was stooping down to untie his shoes, when the assassin fired through the window a gun or blunderbuss, loaded with two balls, both of which entered his head, and he immediately died. There is no ground for believing that the crime proceeded from any motive of a religious, party, or political nature. The deceased was much liked by all classes, and of a most kind and charitable disposition; in fact, the universal feeling of the country is, that the awful deed originated in very different motives.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Fracas in the Sporting World.—On Tuesday, in the Court of Exchequer, an action was tried, Scott v. O'Brien, for an assault which took place on the 1st of July, when the famous Running Rein case was tried. The parties are well known in the sporting world, and the assault appeared to have originated out of some dispute connected with sporting transactions. The nature of it will be understood by the following evidence given by Captain Hugh Brabazon Higgins. He stated that he was outside Westminster Hall on the 1st of July. There were a great number of persons assembled connected with the turf. Witness was walking with Captain Garth when Mr. Scott joined them. It was about two o'clock in the afternoon when witness observed O'Brien approaching. He seemed so much excited that witness remarked to Captain Garth that he looked very warlike. As O'Brien passed witness, Captain Garth and Scott, he said, addressing Captain Garth, "How can you walk with that wretch?" Witness had no doubt the observation was meant for Scott. Scott immediately replied by saying, "What do you mean, you thief?" O'Brien then attempted to take a stick out of Captain Garth's hand, but did not succeed. He then rushed at Scott, struck him several blows, and knocked him down. Scott got up with an intention of defending himself, but was immediately knocked down again. In fact, he had no chance whatever. Witness observed O'Brien take plaintiff by the hair of the head, and inflict on him several blows whilst plaintiff was stretched at full length on the flagway. There was no further provocation for the assault than what witness had stated. Witness saw plaintiff in a day or two after, and his face still bore marks of the assault. Witness had heard there was a dispute between plaintiff and defendant, which was referred to Captain Rous, who had decided in Scott's favour. Witness also heard that defendant had given the plaintiff the guarantee of a most respectable gentleman for payment of his debt. Was not walking arm-in-arm with plaintiff when the assault took place. Knew plaintiff, but not intimately. Had dined with him once. Also knew defendant by meeting him at Tattersall's and elsewhere. Scott was at Tattersall's the evening of the day on which the assault was committed.—Mr. Travers, the eminent surgeon, was called to prove that he saw the plaintiff shortly after the accident, when his face exhibited some severe contusions.—After some other evidence respecting the transaction, Mr. Jervis then addressed the jury for the defendant. He said it was now quite clear that Mr. O'Brien believed that Mr. Scott had been propagating reports on the turf prejudicial to his honour, and that he had been anxious to obtain an explanation from him. Stung with these imputations, which were as slanderous as they were unfounded, and which went to charge Mr. O Brien with being a levanter, and desirous of escaping from his honourable engagements. Mr. O Brien, upon seeing Mr. Scott walking with Captain Garth and Captain Higgins did use the expression "wretch," as deposed to. Now "wretch" was an unmeaning word, it might mean anything; but the word "thief," which Mr. Scott used in reply, was far more offensive, especially when applied by him to Mr. O'Brien. The defendant could not receive a greater provocation, and he inflicted such chastisement on Mr. Scott, as any one, under such circumstances, might expect from a man whose temper was not under perfect control. The Lord Chief Baron thought that a gentleman who applied the word "wretch" to another must not be surprised if the word "thief" was retorted. There was no evidence that the plaintiff had previously done the defendant any injustice.—The jury, after a short consultation, returned with a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, £100.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

A WOMAN ACCUSED OF POISONING HER FATHER.

At the assizes at Chester, a young woman of twenty, named *Mary Gallop*, was tried on the charge of poisoning her father, Richard Gallop, at Monk's Coppenhall, on the 2nd of November, by the administration of arsenic.

The Attorney-General for the Principality, Mr. Temple, and Mr. Townsend, were counsel for the prosecution; and Mr. Trafford for the prisoner.

From the evidence adduced in support of the charge, it appeared that about eight months ago, the deceased, who was a joiner, and his family, removed to Crewe, in the township of Monk's Coppenhall, for the purpose of working at the extensive works belonging to the Grand Junction Railway Company. The deceased and his wife did not live happily together, and about six months ago the latter committed suicide by cutting her throat. After that the family consisted of the prisoner, her father, the daughter of his wife by a former husband, and a lodger named William Fraser. After the death of his wife, the prisoner's father treated her with considerable severity, and on one occasion, when she had roasted some potatoes too hard, he threatened to beat her with a strap. This she complained of to her half-sister, and said that as she had no comfort at home she would go to service. During the time the prisoner was residing in Liverpool she had become acquainted with a young man named Duval, and about the beginning of October, there being a cheap train from Crewe to Liverpool, the prisoner announced her intention of going by it, but her father was very angry with her, and refused to allow her to go, as he said it was only for the purpose of seeing her sweetheart, and he disapproved of the connection. Shortly after that the prisoner purchased a pennyworth of arsenic for the purpose, as she said, of destroying rats and mice. Subsequently she purchased a second pennyworth, and on the second of November she purchased two pennyworth. About three weeks before the last-mentioned day the father of the prisoner became ill, and so continued up to that day, when, after partaking of some arrow-root, he was seized with violent vomitting, which increased during the night, and early on the morning of the 3rd of November, he died. A surgeon attended him during the night and treated him for cholera. On the Sunday morning a constable named Kinty went to the house and saw the prisoner. He told her he had come for the purpose of making inquiry respecting the death of her father, and cautioned her. After this he proceeded to put a number of questions to her, which, together with her answers, he produced.

Mr. Trafford objected to this evidence being admissible, as it had been made by the prisoner under inducement, and he cited the case of the King and Drew, quoted in the 2nd vol. of Russell on Crime, p. 829.

The learned Judge overruled the objection.

It was proved by the evidence of Mr. Stevenson, a surgeon, that the body of the deceased, on *post-mortem* examination, presented all the appearances internally of having been acted on by some irritant poison, and both he and Mr. Rayner, of Stockport, were of opinion that death was caused by the effects of arsenic.

It was attempted to elicit, in behalf of the prisoner, that she was labouring under insanity, but the only facts deposed to by the witnesses on this point were that about six months ago, at the time her mother committed suicide, her conduct was rather strange, and that she did not sleep for a whole week, and that the mother of the prisoner had been insane, and several times attempted to destroy herself.

Mr. Trafford addressed the jury for the prisoner at some length, contending that the case was enveloped in so much doubt that the jury could not safely convict, that the probability was that the deceased had taken the arsenic by mistake, and that if administered by the prisoner at all, it was when she was labouring under the effects of insanity.

The learned Judge briefly summed up the case to the Jury, telling them that if they believed the prisoner had administered the arsenic, it was their duty to find her guilty. As to the plea of insanity, his lordship observed that there was no evidence to support it. That was a species of defence too much relied on of late years, to the danger of public security, and the great hindrance of justice.

The jury consulted together for about five minutes, and then pronounced a verdict of Guilty, but begged strongly to recommend the prisoner to mercy.

The Judge.—What, recommend a prisoner to mercy who has been guilty of the murder of a parent!

The learned Judge having placed the black cap on, proceeded to pass sentence on the prisoner. His lordship said—"Mary Gallop, after a long and patient trial, you have been found guilty by the jury, upon evidence which could leave no doubt, of the murder of your own father. That murder was committed by the most odious and detestable of all means—those of poison—an act of deliberation, evidently meditated some time before, carried into execution with perseverance, with great art and contrivance, and I wish I could see any symptoms in the conduct you afterwards exhibited of repentance, or any feelings of remorse for what you have done. It is impossible for me to show you any mercy. Prepare for that awful account to which you sent the author of your being with little or no preparation at all. Seek for the mercy of God; repent of this and all your sins; and by that means seek for that mercy hereafter which it is not in my power, consistently with my public duty, to show you here." His lordship then passed sentence of death upon her in the usual form, and the prisoner walked from the bar with a steadfast step, having manifested throughout the whole trial little or no consciousness of the situation in which she stood, beyond a wild and almost incessant roll of the eye, and an occasional flush of the countenance.

[The verdicts of juries have been much discussed of late. That given in the case of Belaney has been strongly censured, at least by implication; and in the recent case of alleged robbery at the Soho Bazaar, the decision has been impugned as if contrary to evidence, or from a supposed leaning towards a rich prisoner. Generally speaking, we think it a dangerous, or at least an unprofitable thing, to discuss the verdicts of juries. They hear the sworn testimony, and have to judge of various circumstances, some of which, perhaps, do not appear in the report, and credit should be given to them for coming to an honest and just decision. In the above case of parricide, however, there is a most strange circumstance. The French law, we are aware, admits of circumstances of extenuation in cases of murder, which reduce the punishment, but what extenuation there can be for parricide it would be very difficult to say. The Judge (Mr. Baron Gurney) might well express his astonishment. If the jury did not believe the girl guilty, they ought to have acquitted her, but it would indeed be a novel thing to make degrees in the crime of parricide. We think the Judge did some service, also, when he discouraged the practice which has of late been too much abused, of endeavouring to explain away guilt by pleas of insanity.]

The Murder of Mr. Inchbald.—At the assizes at York, on Tuesday, *William Kendrew*, aged 22, farm-labourer, and *John Kendrew*, 24, shoemaker, brothers, were charged, the former with the wilful murder of Mr. William Inchbald, at Dunsforth, in the parish of Aldborough, in the West Riding, and the latter with feloniously harbouring and maintaining William Kendrew, well knowing him to have committed a felony in shooting William Inchbald. The circumstances will, no doubt, be in the recollection of our readers. The deceased was shot on the evening of the 28th of September, on his return from Boroughbridge market, and was found dying in the road. The deceased was in the habit of carrying large sums of money about him, and exhibiting them in public houses. It did not appear that he had been robbed on this occasion. The evidence was entirely circumstantial, and the jury, after an absence of ten minutes, returned with a verdict of Guilty against William Kendrew, and of Acquittal as regarded John Kendrew. Mr. Justice Coleridge sentenced William Kendrew to death. The wretched man appeared wholly unmoved, and left the bar in the most careless manner, exclaiming, as he went, "Thank ye, if that be all."

POLICE.

The Forged Transfer at the Bank of England.—Committal of Burgess.—On Wednesday *Burgess* was finally examined at the Mansion-house, the evidence of two witnesses having completed the case.—Mr. Charles Chetham Lawrence, of No. 8, Lincoln-place, New North-road, Middlesex, stated that he was a cashier in the banking-house of Sir John Lubbock and Co., in Mansion-house-street. On Thursday, the 3rd of September, about 20 minutes before two o'clock in the afternoon, the check produced for the sum of £8000, drawn by Mr. Charles Keyser upon Sir John W. Lubbock and Co., was presented to him for payment by a person who was not known to him, but who was accompanied by, he verily believed, the prisoner Burgess. Witness inquired the name of the party presenting the check, upon which the person who accompanied the prisoner gave the name of Oxenford. Witness then inquired how they would have the amount of the check?—upon which one of them said, "in gold," or "part in gold," or words to that effect. Witness then stated, that as they wanted the money in gold, they had better get it at the Bank of England, and he would give them eight £1000 notes, and he accordingly gave the person who accompanied the prisoner the eight £1000 bank-notes produced.—The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Salomon, a solicitor on the part of the prisoner, but his evidence was not shaken. Mr. T. Ager, of No. 15, Edmond-terrace, a teller in the issue department of the Bank of England, stated that at about two o'clock on the 3rd of September, a person who was a stranger to him presented at the counter the eight bank notes for £1000 each produced, and required payment thereof in gold. Witness was short of money at the time, and determined to get £10,000 from the treasury, and accordingly went with Leonard Deane, one of the porters in the issue department of the Bank, to the treasury, which was in an adjoining department, to get the gold. They brought back ten bags, each containing £1000 in gold, and witness desired Deane to lay eight of the bags on the counter before the person who was then standing there, and who then produced two large canvass bags from a carpet bag, which he had with him, and put both the bags into the carpet bag and then attempted to lift it, but was unable to do so, and was ultimately assisted by two porters, who carried the two bags for him out of the Bank.—Cross-examined by Mr. Salomon: The bank-notes were presented by a stranger, not by the prisoner. The prisoner was not present at the time. Witness did not get the person to put his name and address upon the notes.—Mr. Salomon then contended that the evidence did not affect Burgess, as he had not presented the cheque or received the sovereigns. He said there was no proof whatever that the prisoner had performed any act calculated to show that he was aware that Elder, who had since destroyed himself, was any other than the Mr. Oxenford he represented himself to be.—The Lord Mayor said he believed the prisoner was a guilty participator, and decided upon committing him for trial.

Robberies at Linen-drapers' Shops.—At Bow-street, on Tuesday, *Leah Mary Roper*, the person who stood remanded on a charge of shop-lifting, was again examined before Mr. Jardine. Two more cases were made out against her, and it appeared that about £60 worth of duplicates for silks and satins, which the prisoner had pledged, were found at her lodgings, Michael's-place, Brompton. Several shopkeepers, who were present, recognised the prisoner as having frequented their shops; and in some cases identified pledged property which had been stolen from them. The prisoner, who said nothing in her defence, was again remanded, in order to make the evidence in some of the cases more complete against her. It was stated by the officer who searched her lodgings, that she had been in the habit of paying some of the persons with whom she dealt with the duplicates of stolen silks. The prisoner is a small, dark, and rather ill-favoured person, and is lame.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Incendiary Fire at Watton.—At Hertford, on Saturday, Thomas Wade, who was remanded on Friday, was fully committed for trial at the next assizes.

The Accident on the Midland Counties Railway.—Mr. James Bolestridge, landlord of the Three Horse Shoes public-house, Derby-road, who was a passenger in the up-train which met with so much damage at the time of the collision, died on Tuesday morning at his own house. Mr. Bolestridge was about 45 years of age, and a remarkably good-looking man. He was formerly butler to Thomas Thornewell, Esq., of Dove Cliff, Derbyshire, and held that situation for a great number of years. Shortly after the death of his master he commenced business as an inn-keeper in Nottingham; in this latter capacity he has been attended with an extraordinary amount of misfortune. In the early part of October last, three men took up their abode at his house for a night. On their departure the next morning it was discovered that they had found their way into Mr. Bolestridge's sleeping apartment, and stole from a drawer gold and notes to the amount of £200. Mr. Edward Roberts, the gentleman who has had his leg amputated, and who was in the same carriage with Mr. Bolestridge, is still in a very precarious state. The other sufferers are all doing well. An inquest has been commenced upon the body of Mr. Bolestridge. The evidence adduced is very similar to that given on the former inquiries. The jury have not yet given their verdict.

Singular Affair at Tong.—The Shrewsbury papers, in noticing the death of G. Durant, Esq., of Tong Castle, mention a singular occurrence which took place on the occasion. In the year 1820, Mr. Durant took legal proceedings against his first wife, and, in consequence of the jury having decided in his favour, he erected a monument on an eminence on his estate at Tong Knowle to commemorate the event. Immediately on his death being known to his family, two of his sons, accompanied by 29 labourers, went to the place, and commenced excavating round it to the depth of six feet; after which they made a hole in it, and placed 50 pounds of gunpowder in a cask, and 20 pounds in another package, under the monument, and at three o'clock on the morning of the 30th a fuse was fixed to it, and set fire to, and in a few minutes the monument was laid flat on the ground without any accident. The eldest son and heir to the estate died some years ago, and on his death-bed he requested the younger branches of the family that as soon as their father was dead they would cause the monument to be blown up, that it might cease to exist with the founder, and that the memory of the scandalous cause for which it was erected and he might perish together.

Representation of Dartmouth.—There are two candidates for the representation of Dartmouth, in the room of the late Lieut.-Colonel Seale—Mr. Joseph Soames, the extensive ship-owner, on the Conservative side, and Mr. Moffatt, a London merchant, on the Liberal interest.

Sudden Death of Martin Tupper, Esq.—A distressing event occurred at Southhill Park, the seat of the late Earl of Limerick, on Sunday morning. Martin Tupper, Esq., of New Burlington-street, had long been the medical attendant of the above noble family, and was at Southhill Park when the late Earl expired, on Saturday evening. Mr. Tupper retired to his apartment about twelve o'clock, in apparently perfect health, but when his servant went to call him in the morning, he was found dead in his bed.

Late Harvest in Wiltshire.—A correspondent at Malmesbury informs us that in the northern part of Wiltshire, within these few days, two fields of barley have been cut and carried—a very rare occurrence at this advanced season of the year.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE ON THE DOVER RAILWAY.

On Wednesday morning, about one o'clock, a frightful accident took place on the Dover Railway, near the Bricklayers' Arms station, Old Kent-road, by which one man, named Robert Buckley, an engine-driver, was killed on the spot, and Aaron Wilkinson, the stoker, received such extensive injuries that his recovery is utterly impossible. It appears that the train, which was exclusively a goods train, left the Bricklayers' Arms station for Dover at twenty minutes after twelve o'clock, the engine being driven by Robert Buckley, an experienced driver, attended by a fireman, or stoker, named Aaron Wilkinson. It consisted of eleven luggage waggons and a second class carriage, in which were deposited the packages for the foreign mail. There were in the break waggon the company's guards, as well as the servants of the carriers, in all five or six persons. This carriage was the last on the train, and escaped uninjured. The whole of the others, except the second class carriage, were more or less shattered by the force of the concussion. As the train advanced another engine followed in the rear, and it is stated had just reached the train, when a terrific explosion occurred. One of the guards stated that the first thing which alarmed him was a smart explosion, and the next instant it was followed by another explosion of far greater force than the preceding one, and which, with a subsequent tremendous crash, almost stunned him. The concussion threw him forward, and the carriage in which he was was so violently shaken that he thought it was falling to pieces.

As soon as the steam and smoke had cleared away, he discovered the line to be completely blocked up with waggons, which were spread across the two lines of rails, and piled, many of them, upon each other. He with the rest of the guards called to the engine driver and also to his companion, the stoker, but receiving no answer, they climbed over the pile of waggons in the direction they expected to find the engine. On arriving at the other end of the train they discovered that the engine had burst, and had gone over the viaduct, and was partially buried in the earth beneath, whilst the tender was hanging over the side of the viaduct, torn and folded up as if it had been made of mere paste board, its carriage having fallen to the ground about twenty yards from where the engine lay. In the meanwhile search was made for the engine driver, and the stoker and shortly the former, Robert Buckley, was found lying some twenty or thirty yards further up the line, where the engine went off, with one of the large waggons partly resting on his body. He was dead, and even then the body could not be extricated for upwards of an hour and a half. The stoker was found in the rear of the train, lying on the opposite rails, bleeding profusely, and apparently dead, with the whole of his jacket, except the cuffs, blown off his back. Immediately upon the arrival of assistance from the station, Mr. George, the secretary, who came with the engine, had the poor fellow wrapped in blankets, and conveyed to Guy's Hospital.

As soon as possible the line was cleared of all obstructions, so that the regular traffic might not be impeded, and at an early hour the directors, who had assembled on the spot, with Mr. Cubitt, the locomotive engineer, and Mr. Gregory, of the Croydon line, considered it necessary to forward immediate intelligence of what had happened to Colonel Pasley, the Inspector-General of Railways, and who arrived soon after nine o'clock, when a strict examination was gone into.

The result is said to be this:—The bursting of the locomotive being the supposed cause of the accident, their first object was to examine the engine as it lay embedded in the earth. After getting off the viaduct it had pitched head foremost into the earth a depth of four feet, and then turned over. They found the fire-box was blown out, as well as the whole of the fire-bars and the inner casing, between which and the outer casing the steam generated, were also torn away. The next point was to examine what effect the explosion had had upon the viaduct, and the probable cause of the engine getting off the same. They found that there had been two explosions: the first apparently took place about eighty feet from the spot where the engine was lying. The fire-bars at the bottom of the fire-box had been blown completely through the viaduct into arch No. 134, making a hole three or four feet square. The second explosion (the more severe of the two) not only blew the fire-box through the arch No. 133, but such was the force of the steam, that the engine "jumped," and descended partly on the rails and partly off, a distance of eight or ten yards, crushing the immense pieces of timber that supported the viaduct.

The stoker, Aaron Wilkinson, had his skull fractured, his left arm broken, and other parts of his person dreadfully scalded. His unfortunate companion was about thirty-two years of age; he was a single man, and resided at Ashford, near Dover, where his relatives live.

Murder and Highway Robbery in Wales.—On Friday week, between eleven and twelve o'clock, David Lewis, a butter carman, was robbed and murdered whilst on the road between Brecon and Trecastle, in the county of Brecon, North Wales. His death was caused by a pistol ball, shot through his head, and suspicion fell upon a man named Thomas Thomas, who resided with his father, at Maeseddw, in the parish of Llanfynydd, Carmarthenshire. He was the last person seen in the deceased's company, and has since been apprehended.

Another Fatal Railway Accident.—A fatal accident occurred on Saturday morning on the line of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, near Ryton station, about 7 miles from Newcastle. As the luggage-train, which left Newcastle at half-past six o'clock for Carlisle, was proceeding at the usual rate, it ran into a cow which was straying on the line, and the force of the concussion was so great as to throw the engine and tender over a low enbankment, the engine falling on its side, and the tender being crushed up beside it. The stoker was fortunate enough to jump off just before the collision took place, and escaped with only a few slight bruises. The engineer did not jump off, and he was crushed to death between the engine and the tender. Had the accident occurred 20 yards further along the line, where the railway runs close to the river Tyne, the whole train would have gone into the water. The trucks suffered no injury, and but little displacement. The engineer's name was Thomas Graham; he was a steady experienced driver, but the morning was very dark, and the animal was not discovered until the engine was close upon it.

Melancholy Catastrophe.—Five Men Drowned.—A few days ago Mr. De Lassaux, one of the coroners of Kent, held an inquest at Whitstable on the bodies of Edward Polhill, aged 34, William Polhill, aged 25, George Miles, aged 32, John Mason, aged 31, and Henry Pym, aged 33, the whole of whom had been unfortunately drowned on the evening of Wednesday last, while passing from Whitstable to the Isle of Sheppy. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidentally drowned," levying a small deodand on the boat.

Manslaughter by a Captain of one of the Watermen Steamers.—An inquest was held on Monday on the body of William Morgan, a seaman, who it will be recollected was, together with Edward Everest, an aged waterman, run down off the Thames Pier, Wapping, on the morning of the 25th of October, by the Waterman steam-packet No. 6, Captain Simms, and drowned, several others in the skiff having narrowly escaped a similar fate. The evidence was nearly a recapitulation of the testimony given at the former inquest held on the body of the unfortunate Everest. The jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Simms, the master of the steamer, who is now in Newgate, having been convicted of the manslaughter of Everest at the Central Criminal Court, and sentenced to four months imprisonment.

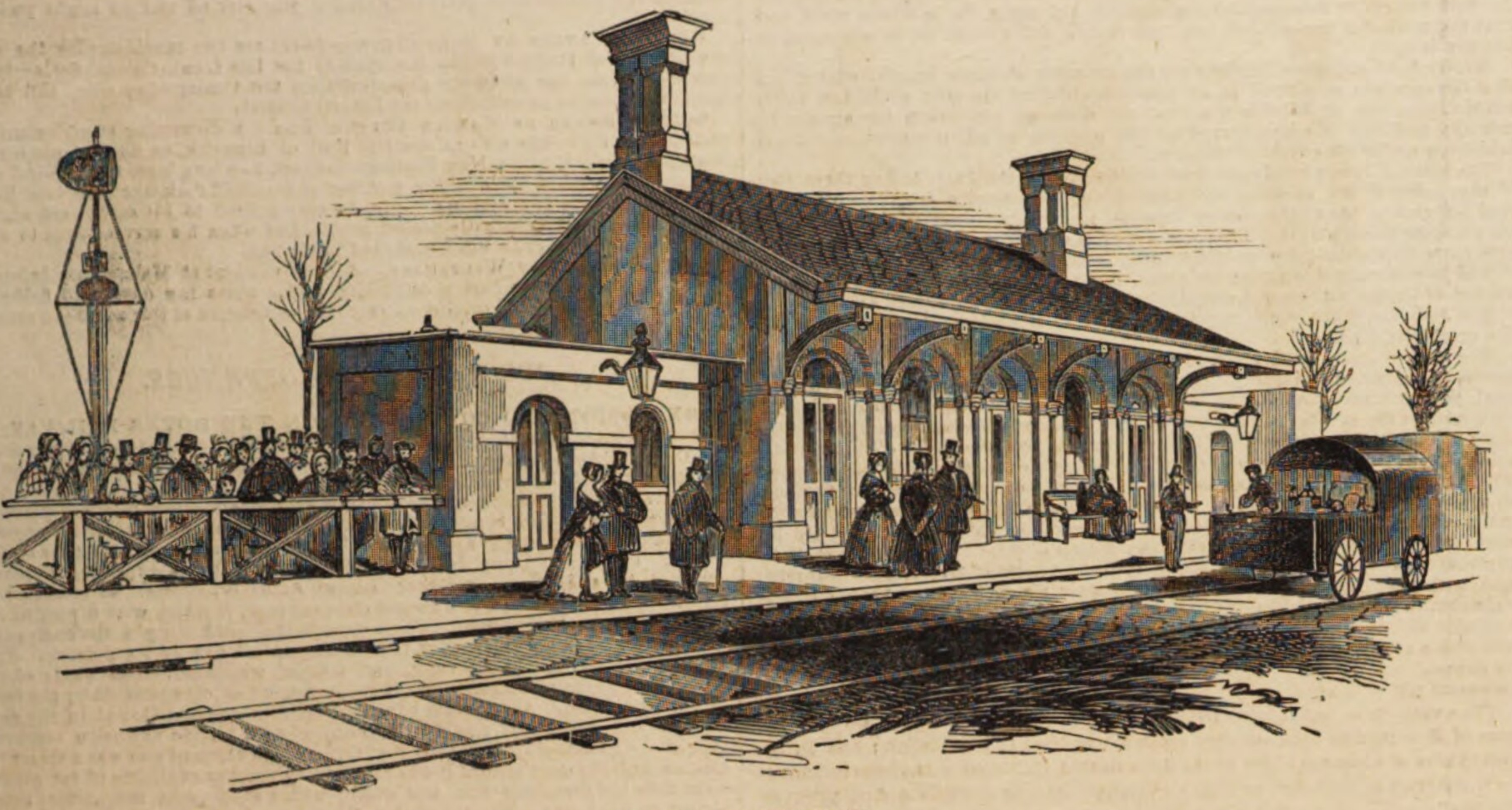
Death from Starvation.—On Monday afternoon a long investigation was entered into before Mr. Higgs, at the Golden Lion, Lower Edmonton, on the remains of a man, name unknown, aged 52, whose death was occasioned by the want of food and exposure to the inclemency of the weather. It appeared from the evidence of Richard Pugh, with whom the deceased had lodged, that he had for some weeks been out of work. He had during that period obtained a scanty pittance by vending congreve matches, balls of cotton, &c. The police interfered with him and threatened to apprehend him as a vagrant, saying that his offering things for sale was merely an excuse for begging. Deceased was, in consequence, very frightened, and did not go out with his basket again. He stopped at witness's house till the following Tuesday, when he absented himself, having till then from the day the police spoke to him lived upon stale crusts, which he got from other lodgers in exchange for congreves, and the dregs of the teapot when others had done with it. On Saturday night last, about half-past ten o'clock, witness was returning home, when he saw the deceased sitting on the ground in the street crouched up in a corner. He asked him why he did not come to his house, when he replied, because he had no money, adding that he was very cold and thirsty and had a pain in his side. Witness assisted him home, where he made him some gruel, putting into it half a pint of ale, which deceased swallowed ravenously. Deceased was then put to bed, and he died on Sunday morning. Since the Tuesday he had slept in hovels and open sheds, and had had scarcely a particle of food. The Jury returned a verdict "That the deceased died from want of the common necessaries of life and exposure to the cold."

Drayton Manor.—In consequence of the lamented demise of the Dowager Lady Floyd, Sir Robert and Lady Peel will be prevented from receiving company at the manor this winter.

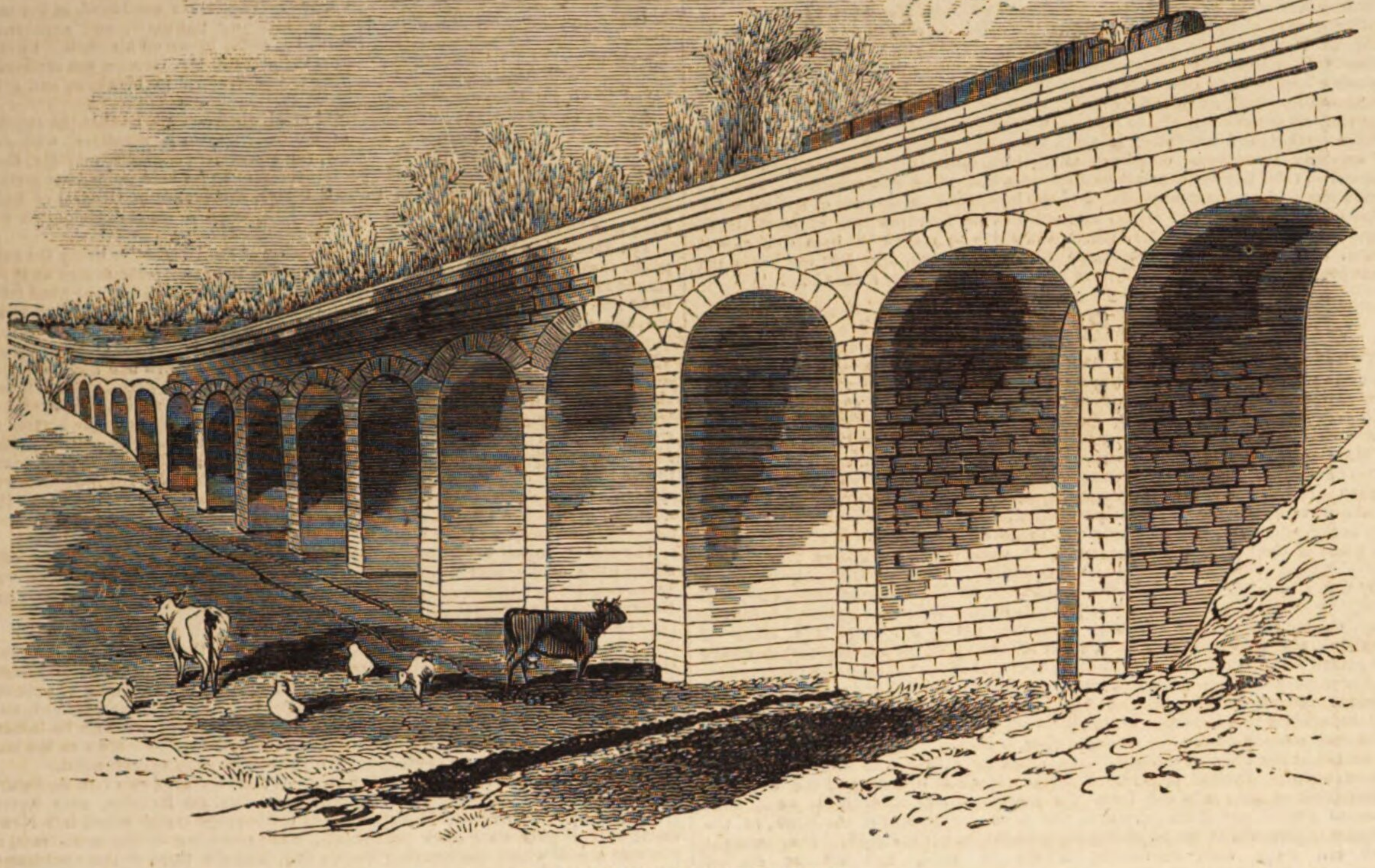
Sir Robert Peel's fourth son, Mr. John Floyd Peel, has just entered the Scots Fusilier Guards as ensign and lieutenant.

London Elocution Society.—On Tuesday evening, the first public meeting of this institution was held at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street. The programme included sixteen specimens of senatorial and forensic eloquence, and sublime poetry, relieved by one or two scenes of exquisite humour from Mr. Dickens's works, all of which were delivered with good effect. Mr. Albert Smith presided, and was much applauded on taking the chair, and on quitting the room at the close of an evening most rationally passed. The room was crowded throughout the performances.

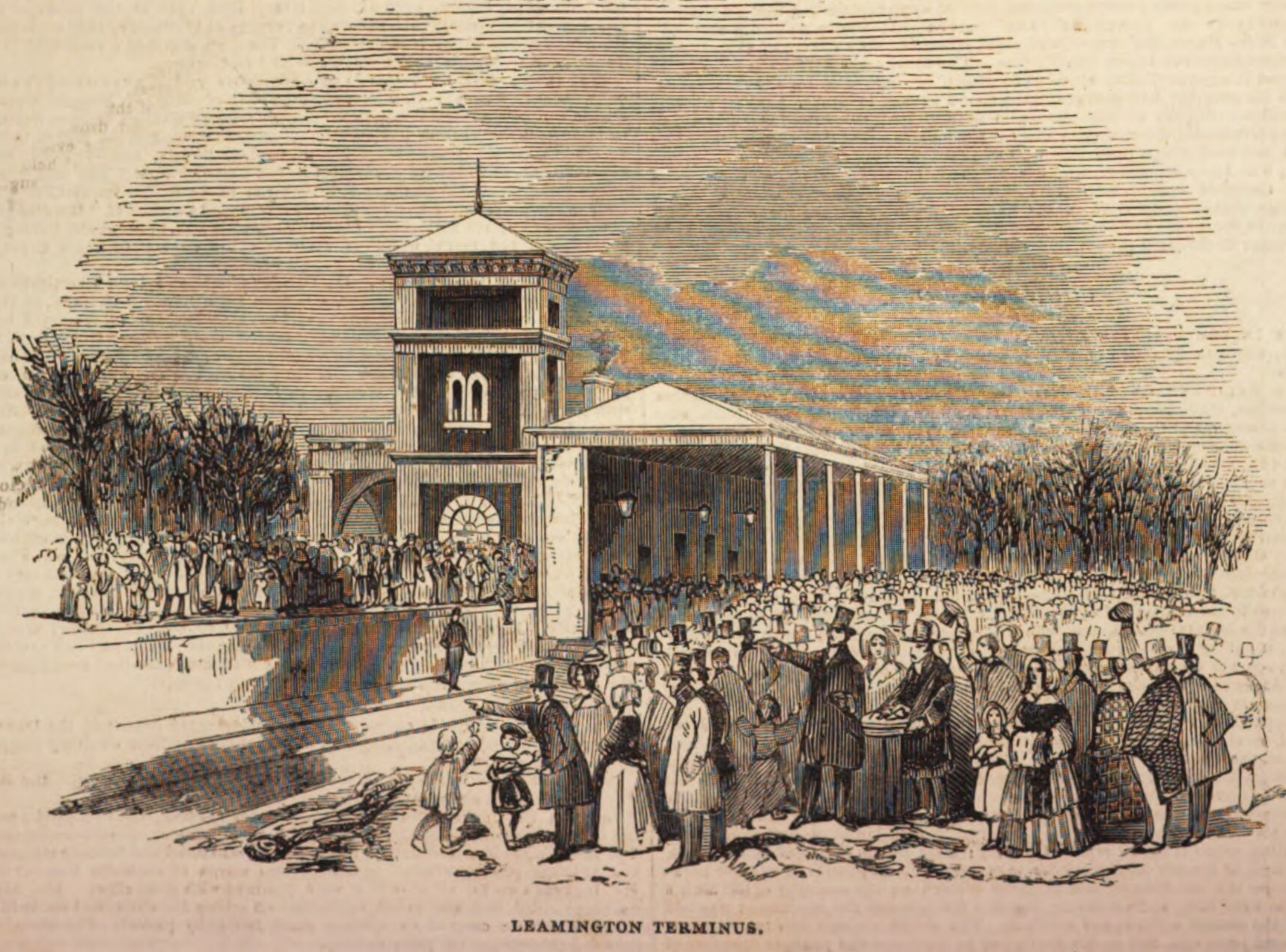
OPENING OF THE LEAMINGTON AND WARWICK RAILWAY



KENILWORTH STATION.



MELBOURNE GRANGE VIADUCT.



LEAMINGTON TERMINUS.

The "opening train," unadorned, and in simple business guise—according to the custom of the London and Birmingham Company, who seem to have a natural horror of flags and bands of music—left Coventry a little after nine o'clock in the morning; and although the weather was far from propitious, its departure was witnessed and cheered by a vast multitude of well-dressed spectators. In its course past the numerous bridges, which give a character to the rail, and at other good points of observation, the same testimonies of respect were paid to the "courageous" inmates of the snug "first classes" on this, their gallant venture. At Kenilworth, many ladies graced the triumph with their presence, and some danger was incurred by their very close proximity to the rails. At Leamington an immense assemblage of respectable persons, together with the *élite* of the neighbourhood, received the train, which was hereafter to put them within three hours and a half of the metropolis, with every mark of intelligent gratulation. The day then became a universal holiday. Business was every where suspended, festivities of all sorts were interchanged by the delighted people, and at night a grand dinner given to the directors and friends of the railway, came off in grand style at the Regent's Hotel, and crowned the "opening day." To those who would wish for particulars, we may say that the dinner was served at six o'clock, and that upwards of fifty first-rate gentlemen sat down to it. Capt. Musgrave (in place of Dr. Jephson) took the chair, supported by the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Somerville, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Stracey, Mr. Drinkwater, and other gentlemen connected with the county. The dinner, consisting of all the delicacies of the season, was served with their usual skill and precision by Messrs. Breach and Jeffereys. A deputation from the Nuneaton and Bedworth Railway Company, headed by Mr. Wilkinson, chairman, was present, and added greatly to the good fellowship of the meeting.

The tract of country through which the railway passes is picturesque in the extreme: well wooded hills, luxuriant meadows, and fertile vallies, alternate with romantic villages, and sites of abiding historic interest. The remains of Stoneleigh Abbey, Kenilworth Castle and Abbey, Warwick Castle in the immediate neighbourhood, may be cited in illustration.

The distinguishing feature of the line (which for the present consists only of a single pair of rails) is found in the undulatory character of its gradients. The entire length rises and falls like the surface of a gently rolling ocean taken at any one moment of time, and these "ups and downs," or dips, as they are called, are so contrived that the impetus acquired in running down one incline is contrived exactly to compensate for the retardation of the succeeding ascent. An obvious example of this mode of construction occurs in the Melbourne valley, as shown in the accompanying engraving. The valley is of considerable depth, and in the formation of a permanent way across it, it was held expedient to build, not a horizontal, but a *curved* viaduct, the lowest point being near the centre, a mode of procedure which has produced a great saving of material, and a considerable gain in the working speed. It is built of brick and stone and consists of seventeen elliptical arches, each thirty feet span.

The stations are remarkable for convenience of arrangement, and simplicity of design. The one at Kenilworth is an elegant and very light structure, fitted with spacious booking-offices, comfortable waiting-rooms, &c.; and stands within a quarter of a mile of the village, with excellent approaches, and covered reception arcade, for carriages and passengers. We give a view of it, as a model of its kind.

The Leamington Terminus, about midway between, and immediately adjoining the turnpike road from Warwick to Leamington, near the Birmingham and Warwick Canal, contains all necessary accommodation for the usual routine of railway business; but, throughout, of a greatly superior character. The waiting-rooms are replete with every modern accommodation, and are elegantly furnished with ottomans, couches, &c. The booking-offices are fitted with care for the prompt dispatch of business. At the north end is an Italian tower, intended for the reception of a forcing-pump and reservoir of water, so that a jet of water, in case of fire, may be instantly obtained.

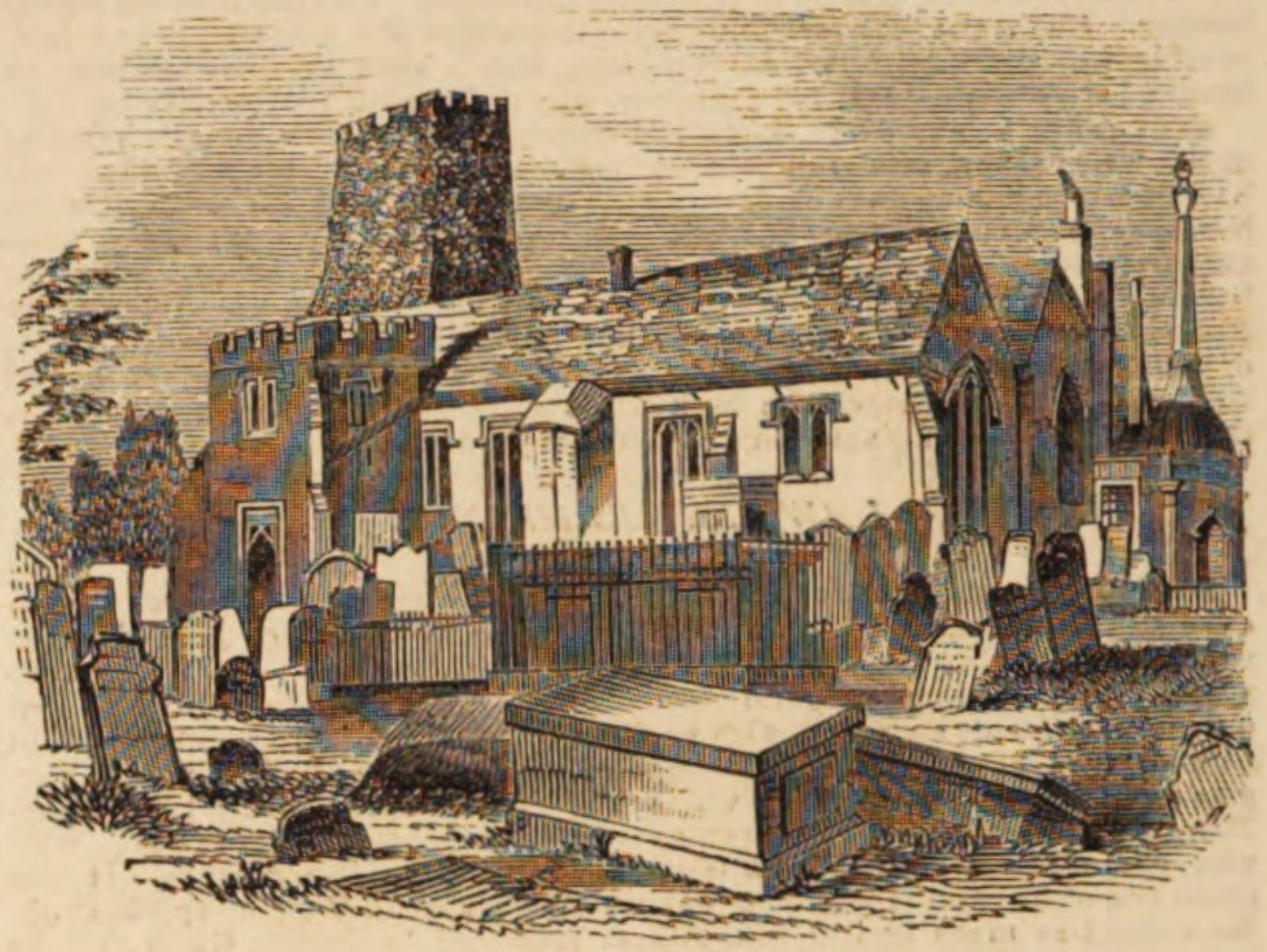
The stations, and all the works on the line, as well as the formation of the permanent way, have been designed and carried out by Robert B. Dockray, Esq, the resident engineer to the London and Birmingham Railway Company.

The length of the line is nearly nine miles; and the sum expended in its construction amounts to nearly £175,000 a very large sum, the excess having been incurred in the purchase of expensive lands.

THE TOTTENHAM CHURCHES.

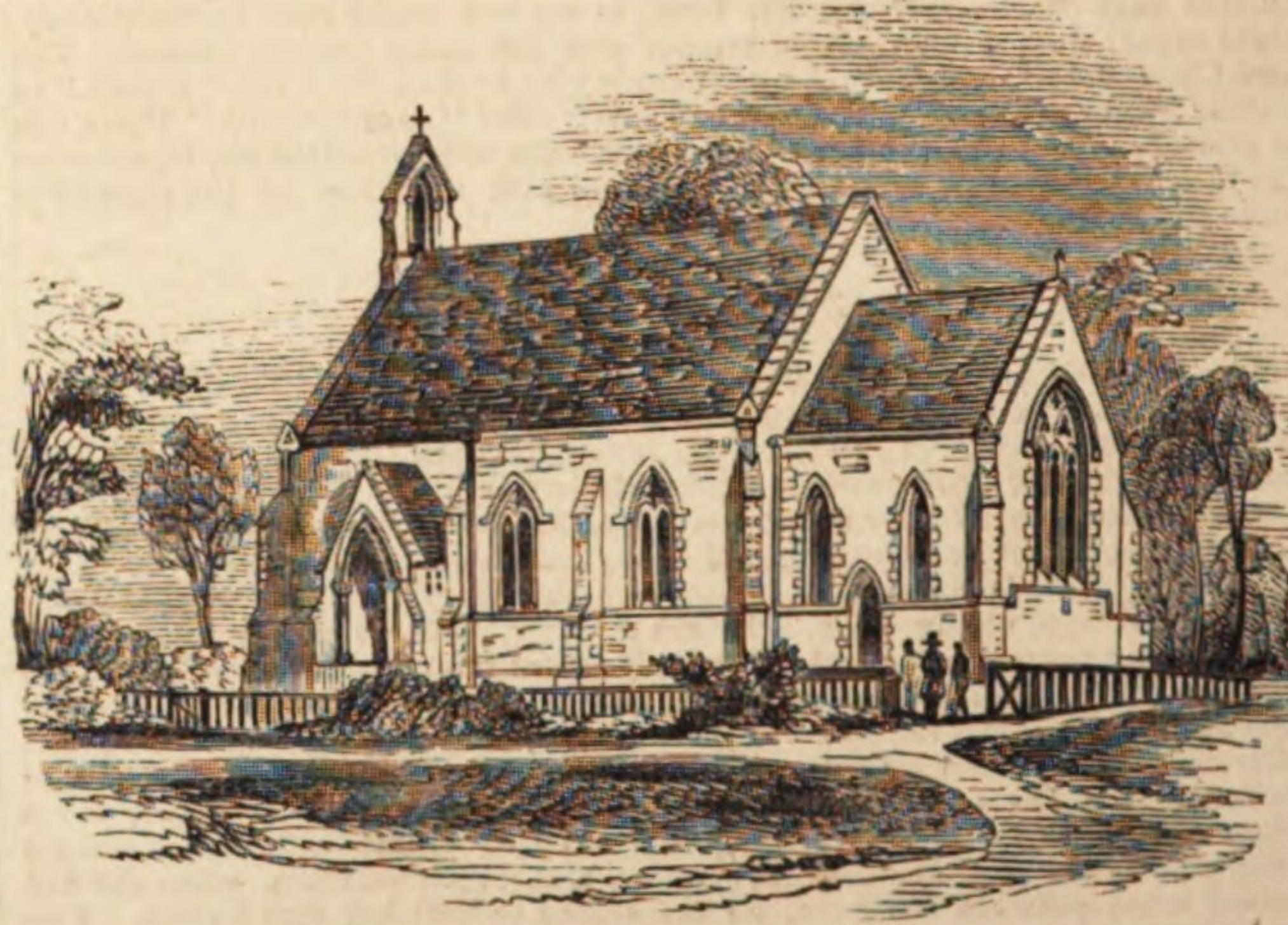
These churches have, of late, in connexion with certain rubrical observances, been the subject of much discussion; so that a brief outline of their structural character may be especially interesting at the present moment.

The village of Tottenham lies four miles east of the metropolis, at the verge of Middlesex upon Essex. The parish church, the subject of the first engraving, dedicated to Allhallows, is a vicarage in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral. It is situated upon an eminence, almost surrounded by the Mose, a rivulet which rises on Muswell Hill. The church is built of hewn stone, flint, and rubble; its architecture is of various periods, though, probably, none older than the thirteenth century. It must have undergone considerable repair about the reign of Henry the Seventh. There is a curious old porch, with an oratory, and priests' room above it, containing the ear lukes of a confessional, perfect, and places for holy water, &c. The font is elaborately sculptured, and is much admired; and there are several fine brasses about the church. The vestry attached to the east end of the north aisle, is a modern addition, in bad taste: it was built in 1696, at the expense of Harry Lord Coleraine, and beneath it is the burial place of his family. The staircases and other traces of the rood-loft remain. The parish registers contain information as far back as the reign of Elizabeth. At the east end is a painted glass window, the gift of John Wilmot, Esq., in 1807. We must not let pass, without censure, the unsightly vestry, the ugly wooden porch outside the chancel door, and the sad defacement with plaster of some fine sculpture inside the old porch. The church will hold from 1200 to 1300 persons.



TOTTENHAM OLD CHURCH.

The second, or new church, is a gratifying result of the very beneficial exertions for "church extension." It is situated in the district of Tottenham, known as Wood Green, a hamlet containing a population of about 400, and the church affords accommodation for about half that number. The building has attracted attention and elicited much admiration from its strict architectural propriety, and from the order and neatness of its internal arrangement. The style adopted by the architects, Messrs. Scott and Moffat, is the earlier variety of the Decorated, or that of the close of the thirteenth century. It is entirely of stone, Kentish rag and Broomhill stone. The plain portions of the exterior are of Kentish rag, hammer-dressed; and the quoins, window, and other dressings, are of a sandstone from the neighbourhood of Speldhurst, in Kent: it is of a pleasing colour, and forms an agreeable variety with the Kentish rag.



TOTTENHAM NEW CHURCH, WOOD GREEN.

The church consists of a chancel, internally about 14 feet by 22 feet; a nave, about 50 feet by 20 feet; a south porch, and a vestry adjoining the north side of the chancel. The pulpit and font are elegantly sculptured in Painswick stone, by Mr. Cox, of Oxford. The service for the holy communion, which is of silver, has been made after the fashion of that which was lately presented to the new church at Malta. The roof is open; the seats are also open, so that this church adds another testimony to the daily increase of a disposition to restore the poor to their privileges in the house of God.

The history of the building of this little church may afford a useful lesson to committees engaged in any similar undertaking. For some time it had been contemplated to make provision for the spiritual of Wood-green; but the resources of the hamlet were evidently not equal to the expense of building a church. An appeal, however, was made to the parish generally: contributions flowed in, many of them anonymously; and these, aided by a grant by the Incorporated Society, has enabled the committee to meet the cost of the church, about £1700. The church was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London, on the 3rd of October last, when the bishop preached, and a collection was made at the offertory, in aid of the building fund, to the amount of £101 3s. 4d. The festival of the consecration was celebrated with much joy, and, at the same time, with the strictest order and propriety.

Our readers may recollect that in noticing the elegant reprint of Drexelieus's "Reflections on Eternity," a few weeks since, we stated that the profits from the sale of the work are to be liberally contributed to the building fund of the church at Wood-green, by the pious editor of the above work, the Rev. H. P. Dunster curate of Tottenham.

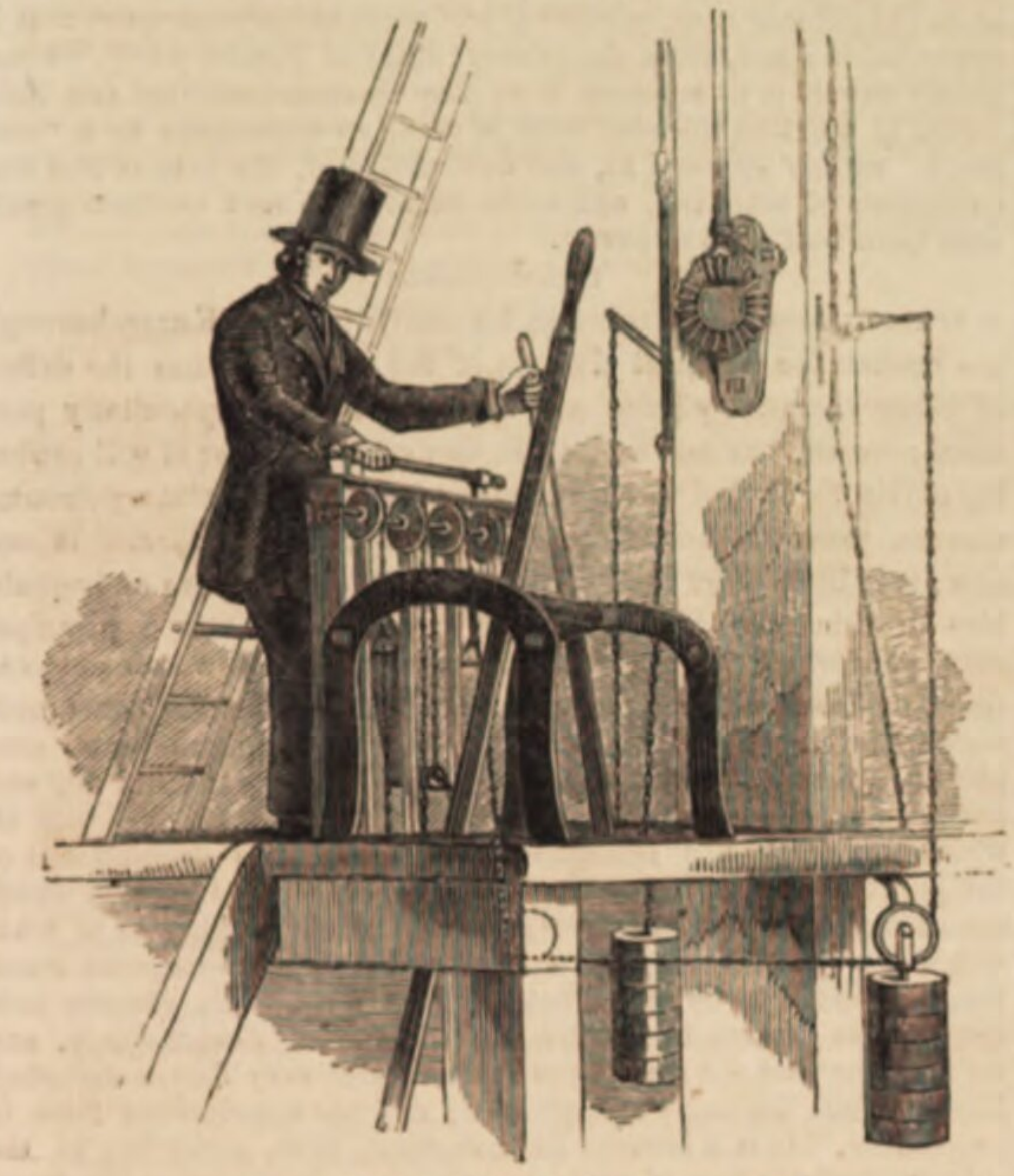
RAILWAY SIGNALS.

Obedience to the "signals" used on a railway is indispensable to the safe passage of a train. A moment's inattention to any one of their significant monitions may be followed by the instant death of heedless unsuspecting multitudes, while, on the other hand, a due observance of them at all times, in all seasons, by night as well as by day, divests the speed of even the fastest pleasure train of danger. It is, of course, most important that the servants of a line should become practically familiar with the things signified by the symbols used in their several establishments, but we also deem it to be of much consequence that the public itself should be acquainted with them, for, were such the case, we should cease to hear of the difficulty of obtaining evidence against negligent servants, which on occasions of accident has ordinarily prevailed. Every traveller would then be an observer and a judge of the means used for his preservation, and in proportion to the vigilance of his survey would be the attention of servants entrusted with duties so important to the lives and limbs of passengers.

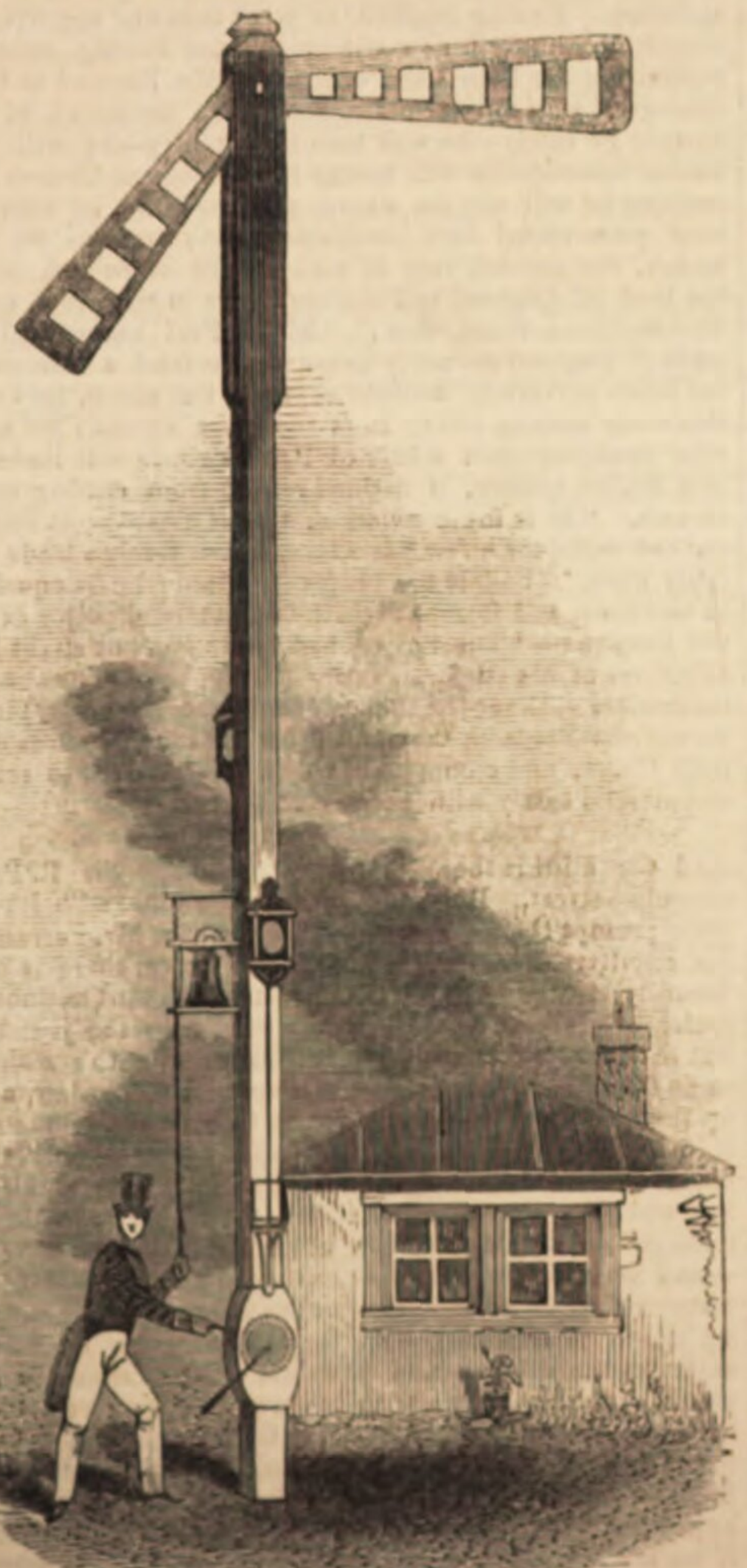
The signals used on railways are of great variety. Most of the lines have systems peculiar to themselves; and, in consequence, no uniform observance prevails between them, which is a practice much to be regretted, as it tends to confuse the observation of men engaged on different lines, and of engineers who change one service for another. It cannot, however, be expected that so complicated an operation, and one, too, which has grown up under the management of independent companies, should speedily reach perfection. For the present, the signals are necessarily different on different lines; but we hope to see the day, when the set, which experience has proved the best, shall be universally and compulsorily adopted. We shall now describe the signals used on the more important lines.

Those observed on the London and Birmingham Railway demand the first attention. They consist of Police Signals—Signals shown at Intermediate Stations and the Long Tunnels; and the Engine Signals.

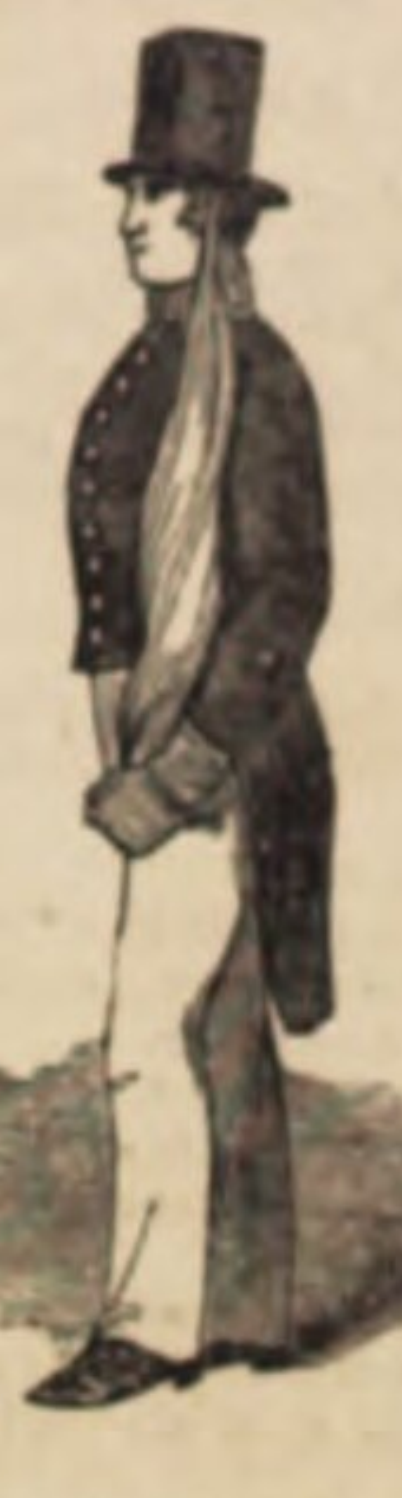
1. POLICE SIGNALS.—When the line is clear, and no obstruction in the way of the onward course of the train is either seen or *suspected*, the policeman stands erect, with his flags in his hand, but showing no signal. See Fig. 1. If it be required that the engine should slacken speed, and proceed with caution, from another engine having passed on the same line within five minutes, a Green Flag is held up in the manner shown in Fig. 2. If it be desired that the engine should slacken speed, and proceed with caution, from any defect in the rails, the Green flag is lowered, and held as shown in Fig. 3. But if it be necessary that the engine should stop altogether at any given point, a Red Flag is shown, and waved backwards and forwards, the policeman facing towards the coming engine. At night the same signals are given, by means of coloured lamps. A White Light denotes the line clear: a Green Light requires the use of caution; and when the engine is required to stop, a Red Light is shown, but in place of being held steady, it is waved backwards and forwards. The engine-drivers and guards are, however, warned, that any signal, either by day or night, *violently waved*, denotes danger, and a necessity of stopping.



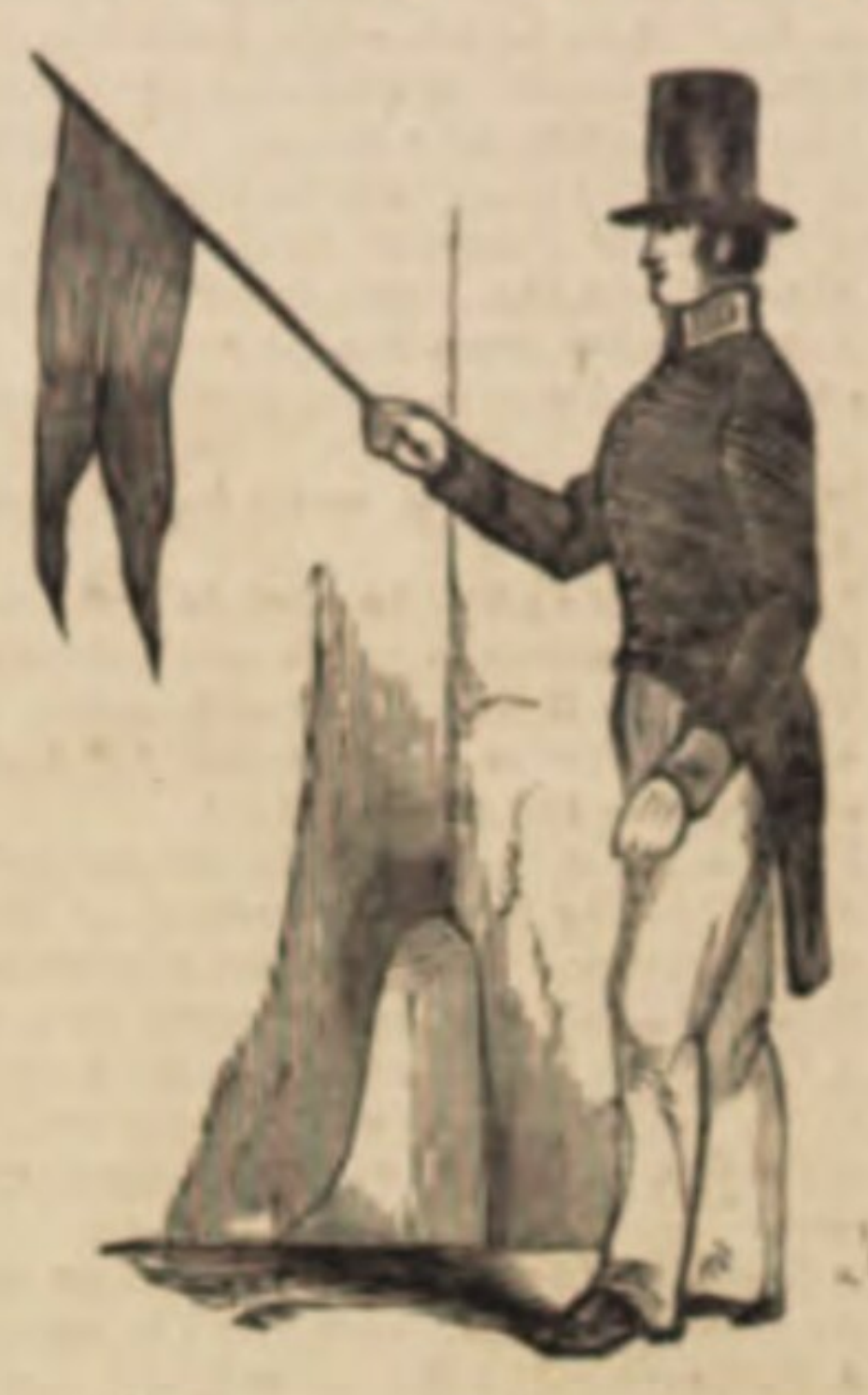
JUNCTION SIGNAL-MAN AT WORK.



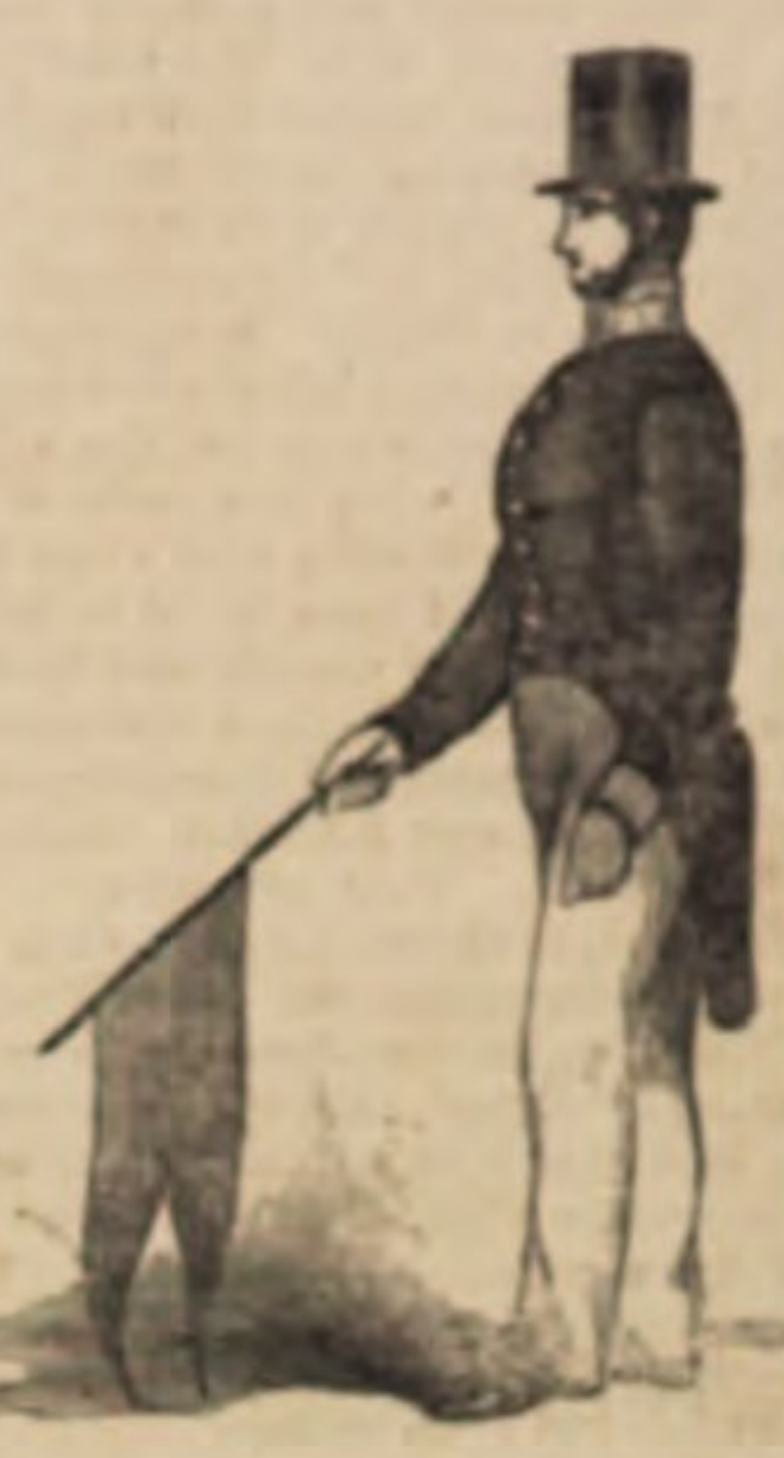
STATION POST SIGNAL—"CAUTION AND DANGER."



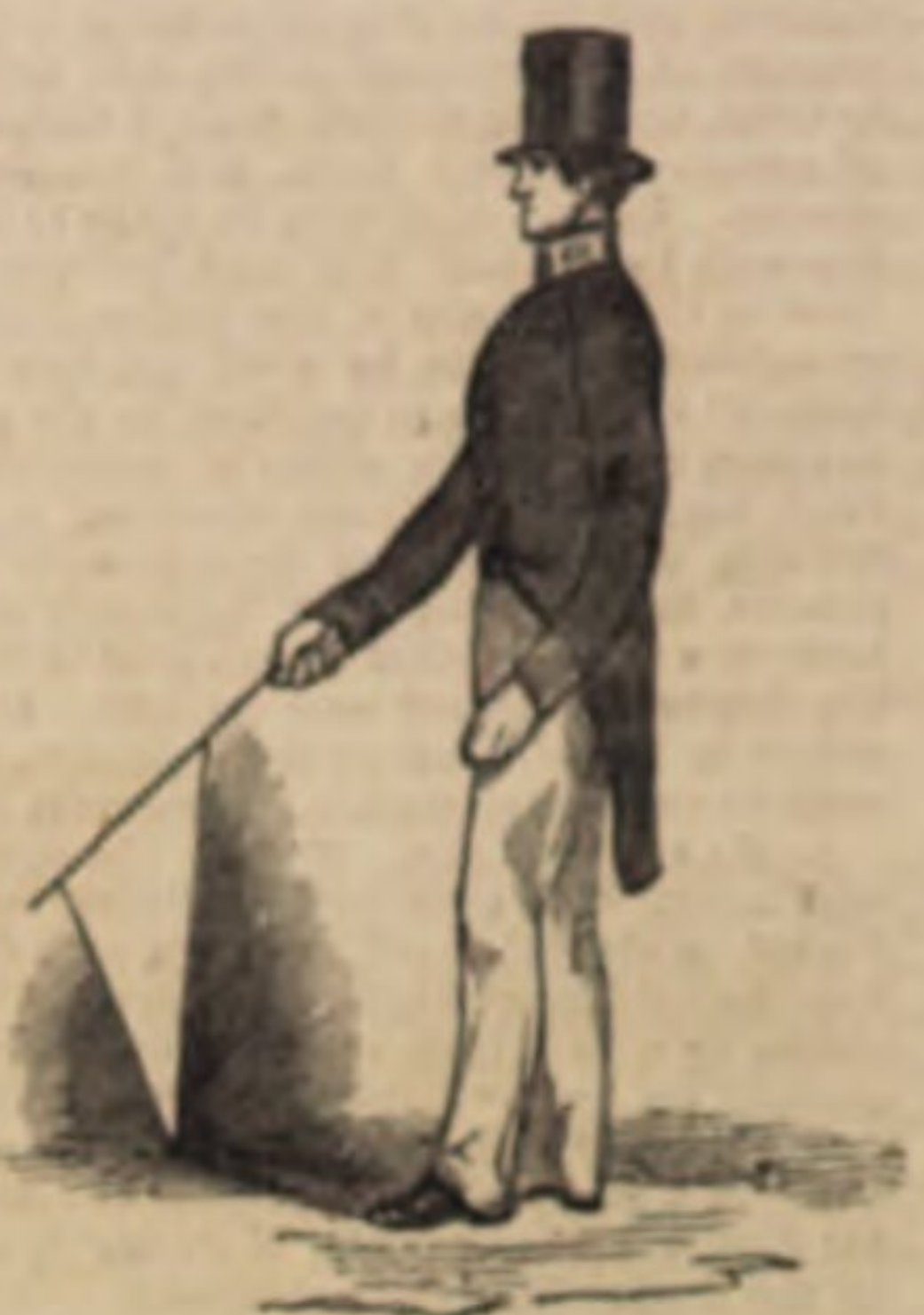
BIRMINGHAM—"ALL CLEAR."



"SLACKEN SPEED—ENGINE."

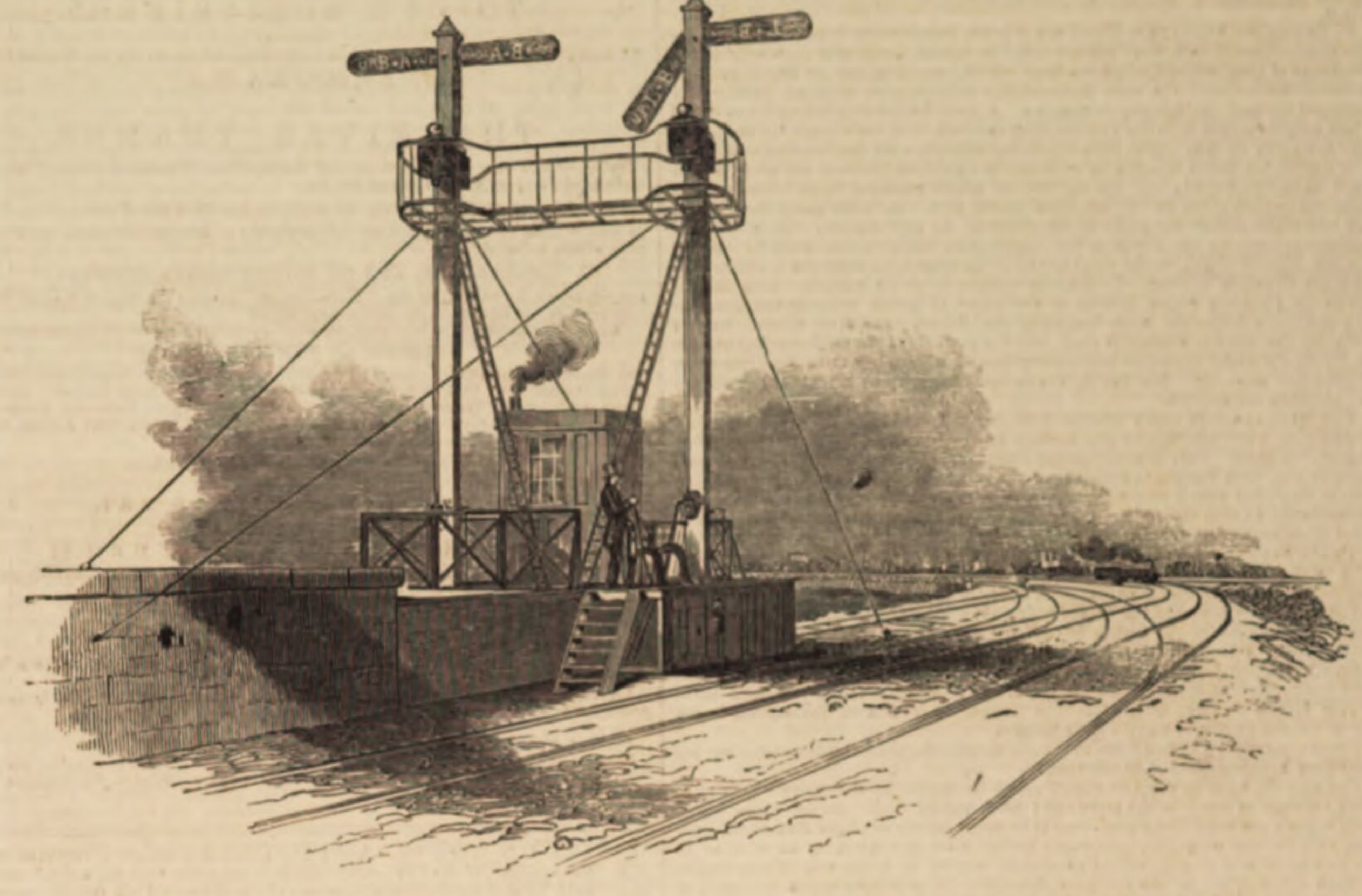


"CAUTION—RAILS."



DOVER—CAUTION—RAILS.

2. SIGNALS SHOWN AT INTERMEDIATE STATIONS AND THE LONG TUNNELS.—Signal posts are erected on the "up" and "down" lines at the Intermediate Stations, and at the entrance of Primrose-hill, Watford, and Kilsby Tunnels, showing a Red Board of a large size, and a Green Board of a smaller size, as day signals. A Green or Red Light is substituted as night signals. On a train or engine *passing* an intermediate station, the Green signal is exhibited for the space of *ten* minutes, to denote that a train on the same line has passed within that period, and therefore due caution must be observed on the part of the drivers and guards. On a train *stopping* at an intermediate station, the Red Signal is shown, and continued for five minutes after its departure, when the Green Signal is turned on, to complete the ten minutes' precautionary signal. On a train entering one of the tunnels, the Red signal is shown for the space of ten minutes, to prevent another engine entering within that time; unless the policeman can previously see through that the line is clear, when the Red Signal will be turned off, and the Green shown, to complete the ten minutes' signal. Should the Red Signal be shown an engine passing on that line is ordered invariably to stop on coming up to it.

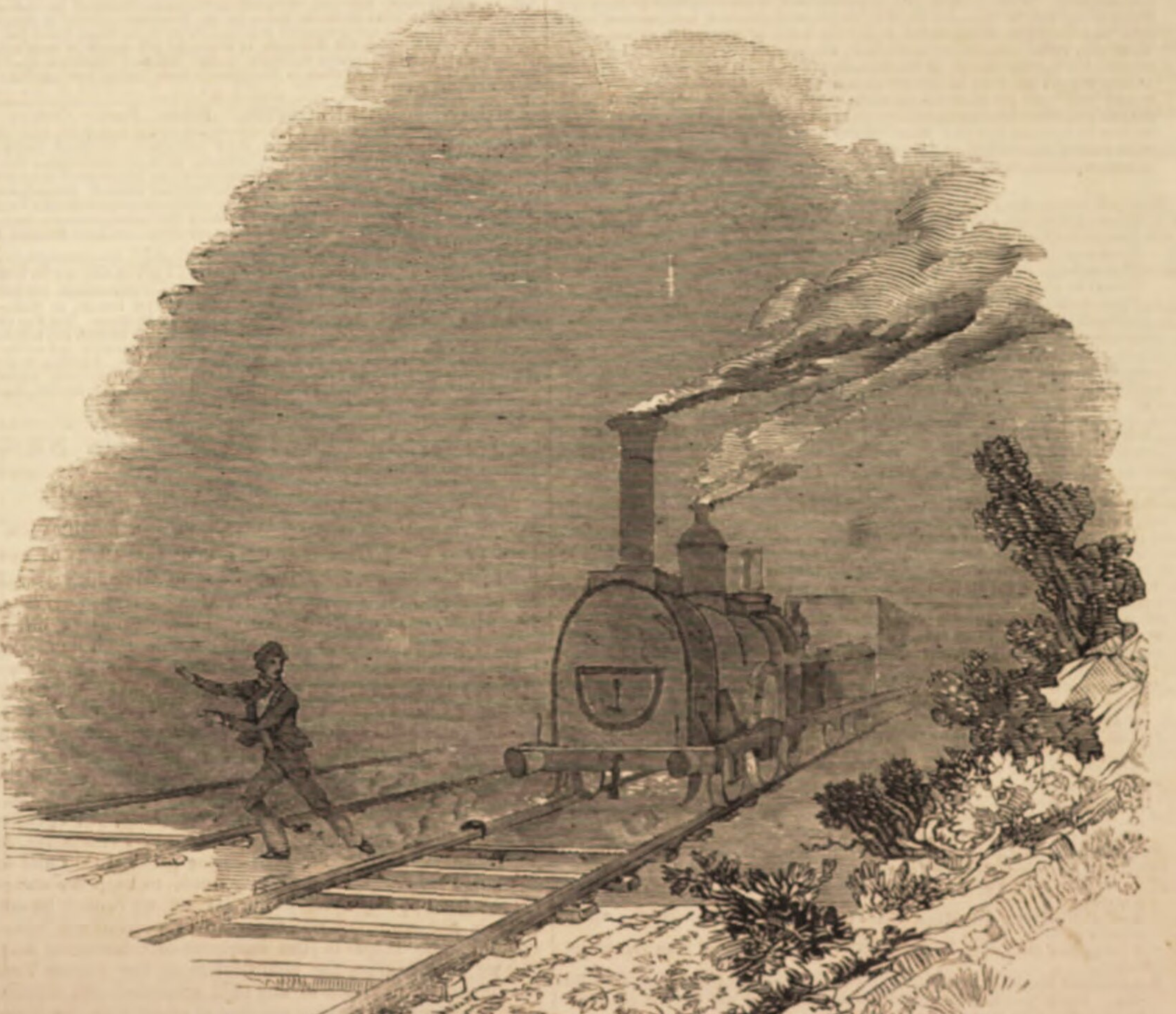


DOVER JUNCTION: DANGER: UP AND DOWN LINES, BRICKLAYER'S ARMS. CAUTION, UP LINE; DANGER, DOWN LINE, LONDON BRIDGE.

3. ENGINE SIGNALS.—These consist of white and coloured boards by day, and white and coloured lamps by night, placed before and behind the train, to announce its character, whether it be on passenger, luggage, or special, service. The whistle is an important adjunct to the system, as it serves to give an almost irresistible warning, to all parties within reach of its shrill and earnest notes.

In giving orders for the use of these signals, the most imperative obedience is enjoined on all parties concerned; but, at the same time, they are told not to rely on the signals being given at all times, but to exercise due and proper diligence, and on no account to be running before their proper time, or beyond their regular speed. The engine driver is also charged to stand by his "head gear," and to "keep a good look out."

In addition to these arrangements, a code of standing orders is issued, for precautions to be observed on the unexpected stoppage of an engine on the line and during fogs. For example:—Should any accident occur to cause the stop-



PLACING A FOG SIGNAL.

page of an engine or train on the line, the under-guard, or breaksman, is instantly sent back *at the least* 600 *yards*, with a Red Signal, to warn any engine that may be following on the same line.

It will be seen that these arrangements are very simple, and, so far, well adapted to the intelligence of the ordinary working men to whom they are addressed, and for the requirements of a comparatively limited and uniform traffic. Signals of greater intelligence, will, however, be required when the great lines become, according to their original designation, *trunk* lines, loaded with the traffic of numerous branch lines, and innosculating with various junctions in their course. Engine must then be made to talk with engine, station with station, and line with line. And, that such facilities of communication will be obtained, our trust in the ingenuity of the national mind forbids us to doubt. Sounds as well as sights have yet to be used, symbols have to be multiplied till the "parts of speech" are no longer confined to the grammar book, and, above all, the subtle agencies of electricity admit of combinations which will bring the ends of the earth together. We have, therefore, much pleasure in noticing that every new railway, and every new arrangement of business on old ones, is, in most instances, accompanied with improved signals, and that the general and instantaneous correspondence of one part of the line with another, is, in a corresponding degree, facilitated and secured. One of the most recent of these improvements is to be found on the Brighton, Croydon, and Dover Railways, where an entirely new set of signals has recently been introduced. They consist of

1. **HAND SIGNALS.** Day :—The signal, All Right, is shown by extending the arm horizontally so as to be distinctly seen by the engine-driver. The Caution Signal, to slacken speed, is shown by a Green Flag; or (in the absence of a green flag) by holding one arm straight up. The Danger Signal, always to stop, is shown by a Red Flag, or (in the absence of a Red Flag) by holding both arms straight up, or waving with violence a hat, or any other object.

Night :—The signal, All Right, is shown by a steady White Light. The Caution Signal, to slacken speed, is shown by a steady Green Light. The Danger Signal, always to stop, is shown by a Red Light; or, in cases of emergency, by waving any light with violence.

2. **POST SIGNALS.**—These are placed at all the stations. Our cut represents the first from London. These Signal Posts are furnished with two arms, one moving out on one side to give signals to trains on the down line of rails, and another moving out on the other side of the Signal Post, to give signals on the up line of rails. The signal, All Right, is shown by the left hand side of the Signal Post, as seen by an approaching engine-driver, being clear. The Caution Signal, to slacken speed, is shown by the arm on the left hand side being raised half-way to the horizontal position. The Danger Signal, always to stop, is shown by the arm on the left hand side being raised to the horizontal position. The position of the arm on the right hand side, has reference to the right hand line, and is consequently a signal to trains running in the contrary direction. At night, the arrangements are as follows:—Each Signal Post is furnished with lamps, showing three colours, in both directions by night as follows:—The signal, All Right, is shown by the White Light. The Caution Signal to slacken speed, is shown by the Green Light. The Danger Signal, always to stop, is shown by the Red Light.

3. **JUNCTION SIGNALS.**—These are of great importance, demanding from the servants entrusted with their management an almost automatic regularity in the discharge of their solemn duties—a trust which, we are happy to say, they have hitherto fulfilled with the most praiseworthy diligence, no accident having ever occurred through inattention or mistake. A junction is furnished with two signal posts corresponding with the two meeting railways, and the signals for each railway are given on that signal post which corresponds with that particular railway. The signals for trains running to or from the right-hand railway are given on the right-hand signal post; and the signals for trains running to or from the left-hand railway are given on the left-hand signal post. At both posts the regular day and night signals are given as described in the post signals. On a train or engine approaching any junction, the engine-man holds out his hand by day, or a white light by night, to the right or left of his engine, to point out to the switchman the direction in which the train or engine is to be passed. The cut (6) shows the Junction Signal Station at the point of union between the Croydon line and the Bricklayers' Arms branch of the Dover, near New Cross. In the distance, the wooden viaduct is seen, and the position of the train marks the spot on which the awful explosion and destruction of a luggage train took place on Wednesday morning. The cut (5) shows the machinery by which the signals and the switches are worked.

FOG SIGNALS.—In foggy weather both day and night signals are given; but in addition, when accident or any sudden emergency requires, "Cowper's Fog Signal" is used. This is a detonating compound, packed in the shape of a small circular box, with flanges to fasten it to the rail, and which, on a train passing over it, explodes with a tremendous noise. The signal thus given is the warning *immediately* to stop the train. Our engraving shows a policeman placing one in front of an advancing train.

TRAIN SIGNALS.—Each train, after sunset or in foggy weather, is provided with White Engine and Red Tail Lights. The Brighton trains carry Two White Lights on the engine buffer beam. The Croydon trains, One White Light on the top of the smoke box, and the Dover trains, One White Light on the buffer beam, and one on the top of the smoke box. Every train carries two Tail Lights placed horizontally. A Red Tail Board by day, or a Third Red Tail Light by night, indicates that a special, or extra train, will follow. Express engines or trains, which have the preference of all others, carry a White Board in front by day, and three White Lights in front by night. The tremulous sound of the whistle is the signal for the guards to put on their breaks.

For the management and combination of the signals, the following very clear instructions have been issued to the men:—

The signals, both by day and night, are to be shown by the signal-man, until every carriage or truck in the train shall have passed him. In all cases where hand signals are used, the signal-man is to stand on the opposite side of the railway, that he may be quite conspicuous to the driver and fireman, as well as to the conductor and guards, taking great care not to be in the way of any engine or train approaching in the opposite direction. The Danger Signal is always to be made immediately after an engine or carriage of any description has passed along the line, and is to be continued for *five minutes;* it is also to be made whenever there is any obstruction on the line, or any danger of obstruction; and at a tunnel, whenever the state of the atmosphere, or the smoke, or any other cause, shall make it at all doubtful whether the line within the tunnel is quite free, even though more than five minutes may have elapsed since the entrance of the last engine or carriage. The Caution Signal is always to follow the Danger Signal, and to be continued five minutes; it is also to be made whenever the state of the road or other circumstances, though not such as to require the Danger Signal, make it desirable that the speed should be reduced. The All Right Signal is only to be made when the signal-man has satisfied himself that the line is clear and unobstructed, and that there is no danger to the free passage of the engine or carriage. In case of a fog, the day and night signals must be used simultaneously. When Cowper's Fog Signal is used, it must be fixed to the upper flange of the rail, by means of the lead clip, and, if possible, not less than half a mile from the place of obstruction. In the event of any accident occurring, which may cause obstruction, or of a train stopping on the main line (except at a station), the signal-man, or, in his absence, the guard, is instantly to display the Danger Signal, and send or himself hasten in the proper direction to stop any engine that may be approaching, until he has proceeded half a mile from the obstruction, when he must remain with the Danger Signal shown, until *he knows* the line to be again perfectly clear. Every signal-man is immediately to report to his nearest superior officer any instance of disobedience of the signals given.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 15.—Third Sunday in Advent.
MONDAY, 16.—Linnæus died, 1778.
TUESDAY, 17.—Bonaparte's Milan decree, 1807.
WEDNESDAY, 18.—Rubens born, 1577.
THURSDAY, 19.—Sycho Brache born, 1546.
FRIDAY, 20.—Saxony made a kingdom, 1806.
SATURDAY, 21.—St. Thomas; shortest day.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending Dec. 21.

Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
6 40	7 3	7 30	7 58	8 29	9 4	9 37	10 9	10 44	11 19	11 51	0 0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"F. W. H."—There is a clock in the Palace at Hampton Court, which goes 12 months with once winding up. The method of lengthening the time of going is to add to the number of spur-wheels, and increase the weight. A clock, to go eight days, will require about 8lbs.; but, if wheels be added to make it go 12 months, the weight would, probably, be 35lbs.

"A Protestant of the Church of England."—The two-fold designation was not intentional.

"———," Stockwell.—Unanswerable.

"J. G.," Clapham Rise, is thanked for the correction—(see page 364)—where for Almshouses for Licensed Victuallers, read Almshouses for Decayed Watermen and Lightermen, and their Widows.

"A Subscriber and Constant Reader."—Russia leather or cedar-wood shavings will drive away moths from furs, &c.; but the best plan is to take them out of the drawer and shake them occasionally.

"J. B.," Southampton.—The subject sent is not characteristic.

"A Constant Subscriber, and a Resident at Herne Hill."—The points of the New Church shall be explained in our account of the consecration.

"Alpha," Dublin.—A small treatise on the Daguerreotype may be purchased of any maker of philosophical instruments.

"H. W.," Moulton, is thanked for the sketch of the Poor's Box; which, however, we have not room to engrave.

"A New Subscriber," Hammersmith.—We cannot entertain the suggestion.

"C. N.," Norfolk-crescent.—The play of "The Stranger" is by Kotzebue.

"R. H. B.," Long Sutton.—Perhaps, our correspondent will favour us with a sketch.

"B. G.," Glasgow.—Unclaimed letters are returned by the Post-office within about a month.

"A Lady, and Subscriber from No. I."—"The Church of England Magazine."

"A Constant Reader," Lancaster.—We cannot decipher the characters on the ring. Any person may bear arms, provided he pay the tax for the same. Inquiry should be made at Herald's College.

"H. B. F."—A deacon may be nominated chaplain to a nobleman.

"Cambridge."—Sweeny is not a man of colour.

"Norfolkensis."—A letter addressed Messrs. Baring and Co., New York, will be sufficient.

"Dramaticus."—The subject is not eligible for illustration.

"Z. O.," Axminster.—The question can only be decided by a magistrate.

"Civil Engineer" is thanked for his suggestion.

"The Man without a Name."—"Philip Quarll" is a fiction.

"J. S."—The illustrations shall appear shortly.

"A Country Admirer."—George I. presented £1500 to the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields towards the purchase of an organ.

"A Subscriber from the Beginning," Dublin.—When the Sheffield and Manchester Railway is opened throughout, we shall, probably, illustrate it.

"A Constant Subscriber," Dorking.—On the third finger of the right hand.

"Bethgelert" should write to the gentleman named in the description of the Almshouses.

"L. K."—We shall be glad to receive the block.

"H. J.," Hurworth.—We are not aware.

"T. S. A."—Received the engraving, which shall appear as soon as possible.

"W. K.," Forres.—The paper for Oct. 28 was duly sent. Our correspondent will receive the Large Print.

"Philomonsos."—Apply to the publishers of the work.

"F. R."—The Lord Lieutenant of Shropshire is the Duke of Sutherland.

"A Subscriber."—We believe the statue was altered in the manner stated.

"Ton-y-Velin" had better apply to a respectable solicitor.

"A Constant Reader."—A magistrate in such a case could convict.

"C. B."—The Duke of Wellington challenged the Earl of Winchilsea; the difference arose from the conduct of the Government on the Catholic Question.

"A Country Squire."—We know no work of the kind that can be depended on.

"An Original Subscriber."—The contribution was omitted for want of room.

"A Subscriber."—Mr. Crockford died a few days after the last Derby day.

"J. B.," Alton.—Ineligible.

"A. F. H."—Mr. Betty has never played in London. It is reported that Franconi will perform here during the next season.

"F. C."—There ought to have been a fresh deal.

"Clericus," Burslem, should refer to Michael Angelo Titmarsh's clever account of the second funeral of Napoleon.

"Grantham."—If the writer of the letter on the Duke of Rutland and the Belvoir Hounds will send us his name, his observations shall have a reply.

THE LARGE PRINT.—*A Loyal Subject; J. D. P., Holme; B. B., Loughborough; J. N. A.; Cæsaromagus; T. W. S——e; R. R. S., Goole; L. L., Anglesey; G. S.; A. B., Dursley; W. H. B.; H. R. H.; A., Exeter; H., Mullingar; B. G., Glasgow; will be entitled to the Large Print.*

_ Our Chess department is unavoidably omitted this week.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

WE have great pleasure in announcing the completion of the SPLENDID ENGRAVING of the

PANORAMA
OF
THE RIVER THAMES,

showing at one view "the Royal-towered Thame;" its "Forests of Masts;" its crowded Docks and Port; its Fleet of Steamers; its

NOBLE BRIDGES, UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD;

its busy Wharfs and Quays; and the various objects of interest and beauty upon its immediate banks, including

GREENWICH, AND ITS SUPERB PALACE-HOSPITAL;

and exhibiting the winding of the "Silver Thames" through the mighty mass of buildings that form the metropolis of the Commercial World.

Showing as distinctly as in a Map, yet with beautifully picturesque effect, the several

STREETS OF THE METROPOLIS;

with the many hundred Churches, Palaces, Columns, and Arches; Government Offices, and Public Institutions; Club Houses, Noble Mansions, and Palatial Homes; embellished Street Architecture, Terraces, and Villas; Theatres; Railways; Parks and Public Walks; Factories and Warehouses; and, in short, a perfect Picture of the Vast Extent, Architectural Character, and Most Recent Improvement, of the

BANKS OF THIS NOBLE RIVER.

To be Engraved in the

FIRST STYLE OF THE ART,

From a most Elaborate Drawing made expressly for the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS;

And which has occupied the Artists for several months, so that the strictest reliance may be placed on its accuracy.

The entire length of the PRINT will be

UPWARDS OF EIGHT FEET!

but it is impossible to enumerate one-tenth of the objects.

The PRINT will certainly be issued early in January next. It is printed on a beautiful tinted paper, manufactured expressly for the purpose.

Persons desirous of possessing this Great Work of Art, must immediately enter their names, as Subscribers, at their respective News-agents.

Specimens will be issued to the Newsmen next week.

The Public are CAUTIONED against several disreputable Persons, using the name of the above Print, for the purpose of substituting trumpery Imitative-Publications, instead of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Dec. 14, 1844.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr W. BATTY.—On MONDAY, December 16th, and five following Evenings.—Sixth Week of the Successful Spectacle of the ROYAL FOX HUNT; or, the Race Horse: with Real Fox Chase on the Stage and in the Circle, by living Fox and complete pack of Hounds.—Unequalled Feats of Horsemanship.—Box-office open from 11 till 5.—On BOXING-DAY, December 26th, will be produced a Grand Comic Equestrian CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME, in conjunction with other Brilliant Productions.—Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. BROADFOOT.—Mr. BATTY begs to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and his Patrons, that in compliance with numerous requests from the Country, and by special desire, he has formed arrangements to present, during the Christmas Holidays, a Series of Equestrian Morning Fêtes and Fashionable Day Performances consisting of BATTY'S Splendid Scenes of Equitation, Gorgeous Pageant, and Novel Acts of Horsemanship in the Circle.—The Amphitheatre will be brilliantly Illuminated on each Fête.—First three Morning Performances will take place on MONDAY, December 30th; and the following WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

GENERAL TOM THUMB.—The AMERICAN MAN in MINIATURE will return to London, and hold his PUBLIC LEVEES at the Gallery in Suffolk-street, Pall-mall, commencing Monday, December 23, and continuing through the Week, after which he leaves for the Continent.—Whilst in Edinburgh, the General was presented with a beautiful Highland Dress, of the Royal Stuart Tartan, manufactured by Messrs. Meyer and Mortimer, in which he will appear at each exhibition, in addition to his Citizen, Napoleon, and Court Dress. Hours of Exhibition from Eleven to One, Three to Five, and from Seven to Nine; Doors Open half-an-hour previous. Admission (regardless of age), 1s.

CHINESE COLLECTION, Hyde Park Corner. — On Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings during this week will be produced, in a style of appropriate splendour, THE IMPERIAL DRAGON FETE! another remarkable Chinese Festival, which, from centuries prior to the Christian Era, has been continued to the present time, and is, at particular seasons, participated in by all classes of the Three Hundred Million Inhabitants of the Celestial Empire. The gorgeous decorations apparent, in the celebration of this Brilliant Fete, far surpass all the varied splendour of European pageantry. A Full Military Band will be in attendance every Evening. The Chinese Collection is Open Daily from Ten till Dusk, and in the Evening, Brilliantly Illuminated, from Seven till Ten.—Admission, 1s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. — MUSIC of DIFFERENT NATIONS.—Mr. C. E. HORN will recommence his LECTURES on the above subject, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 17th Instant, at Half-past Eight o'clock, and will continue them on Tuesday and Thursday Evenings. The first subject will be the MUSIC of ENGLAND, with VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL ILLUSTRATIONS. Dr. RYAN'S LECTURES are delivered at a Quarter past Three daily, and on the Evenings of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at a Quarter to Nine. Professor BACHHOFFNER'S LECTURES daily. The PROTEOSCOPE, PHYSIOSCOPE, DISSOLVING VIEWS, DIVING-BELL and DIVER, &c., &c.—Admission, 1s. Schools, Half-price.—A New Edition of the Catalogue is just published, price 1s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1844.

THE French Government has published a modification of its Tariff; any thing relating to the commercial affairs of one of the great powers of Europe is important to England, especially at a period when a great portion of the Continent, in pursuance of its own policy, or as a consequence of ours, exhibits a but too decided inclination to exclude us, if possible, from its markets. In France this inclination has been made more strikingly visible than anywhere else; national antipathies have sharpened commercial rivalries; the manufacturing interest of that country shares the general feeling that is often so ludicrously, sometimes also so painfully, visible in their public journals, of dislike of England and everything belonging to her; but among the commercial classes it is intensified, if we may use the term, and to them, we fear, we not only seem competitors, but enemies. To this feeling the French Ministry are of course compelled, in some degree, to yield; if it required all the political skill and sagacity of Louis Philippe and Guizot combined, to keep the war party of France from openly flying at our throats, we cannot be surprised at their not venturing on any plan of commercial reform that would expose them to the suspicion of "favouring England." And we must confess the modification of the French Tariff just promulgated is not open to any such suspicion; the Ministry may meet the Chambers without any fear of attack from the Opposition, on the ground of a prejudice in favour of England. In the whole scale of duties there is no change that can be called more than nominal; it is a change that alters nothing, and a concession that concedes as little as possible. The reductions are made on articles that no one uses, or they are so slight in amount as to be of little visible advantage. In fact, the whole scheme is open to the same charge that was so often made against the Tariff of Sir R. Peel; it deals with numberless small articles, and does not touch the great staples of commerce; the life of nations, the well-being of a people as far as they are dependent on food and clothing, are very slightly affected by remissions of duty on mother of pearl, croton oil, and rattans. If France would admit English woollens and hardware, and if England would admit French wines, both nations would gain something in wealth and comfort. But here occurs the difficulty as to who is to make the great relaxation first; and we must confess, that as we are not free from reproach on the same matter, we cannot with much justice blame our neighbours.

The Governments of both nations will probably arrive at commercial wisdom by degrees; and, in the meantime, no small consolation may be derived from this fact, that the energies of the people of each nation are gradually breaking through the barriers that confine and embarass, but cannot altogether restrain them. In no one article which England exports on a great scale, has France relaxed her tariff; on the contrary, on some she has increased the duties. Yet, in spite of this, superior skill and our natural advantages will prevail, and much as French Ministries and French manufacturers may wish to see the commerce of England crippled, the first are compelled to see it flourish, and the latter are obliged to buy. In the last ten years the imports of France from England have increased sevenfold! And, we believe, we take from France goods to a greater amount than they take from us; except the United States, we are the best customers the French possess in the markets of the world. But what we are to each other is as nothing to what we might and should become, did not hostile tariffs, that seem constructed on the principle of retaliating injury for injury, interpose; they are, from time to time, as in the present case, modified, but with no improvement that is appreciable; and, from the present state of French party, we can hardly expect it to emanate from any Government that can hold power in a nation afflicted with a thing so monstrous as a "war party," utterly opposed to, and destructive of, the intercourse and commerce of mankind, and more anxious to seek national greatness from battles than barter.

A SPEECH from Mr. Ferrand to his constituents at Knaresborough has broken the political flatness of the week. It has the defect of being excessively long, and the merit of being peculiarly personal; we call the last a merit in this case, because it will probably obtain for it that which its bulk would, under ordinary circumstances, prevent—a reading. The matter of the speech is not new; it is little more than a re-statement of the scenes and squabbles in which the Member for Knaresborough was a principal party concerned, during the last session—in all which implications, explications, and replications, valuable time was consumed, which the country thought might have been much better employed. Besides re-statements of what Mr. Ferrand did do, and did not do, and dared the House of Commons to do—with all which the public are familiar—there are various descriptions of the political characters of Sir R. Peel and Sir J. Graham, which are quite the reverse of flattering, and some prophecies of what will occur to this doomed nation and people, if they are much longer suffered to be at the head of its affairs. His glances into futurity are of very Cassandra-like gloom and despondency, and we must be excused for receiving them with very Trojan disbelief. His premises are sadly exaggerated; and his conclusions false in proportion. It is a curious phenomenon, that, according to the solemn declarations of violent party-men, it is always the worst and most worthless men in the country that are trusted with the ruling it. Thus, Sir R. Peel, according to Mr. Ferrand, is "a lunatic or a traitor:"—a lunatic on the score of his Canada Corn Bill, and a traitor, because, having got O'Connell safely caged in Richmond Penitentiary, he did not put him on the prison dietary—a bread and gruel regimen, in the opinion of the Member for Knaresborough, being the best possible quencher of political agitation. Having omitted to seize that one opportunity of distinguishing himself as a statesman, and having, over and above supporting the Poor Law, compared Mr. Ferrand to the "bottle conjurer," who did *not* perform what he promised, in Sir R. Peel there is no safety—he will ruin the country—he will beggar the landed interest—he will betray the Protestant Church! There is nothing he will not do, except perhaps good, of which Mr. Ferrand pronounced him incapable. "As sure as we stand here to-day, the present race of farmers will be ruined, and one-half the land of England will change hands in ten years, unless Sir R. Peel is driven from office;" "Sir R. Peel has ruined the home trade:" England certainly never had so fatal a Minister, and yet the funds perversely indicate anything but alarm, for Consols have this week been at 100! It is the same abroad; we are going to ruin headlong; not a bale of British goods will leave Liverpool in a British bottom, if nations refrain from cutting each other's throats. "It is my conviction, that if peace continues throughout the world for a few years longer, our foreign trade will be entirely gone." Sad is the prospect indeed; he is equally decisive as to China, and foreshadows the commercial policy of the Celestial Empire:—"The Emperor of China has but slight hold of the affections of his subjects, and when the poor of that country find themselves without the means of existence, by the trade forced on them from England, they will drive the manufactures of England from China, and compel their own Government to rescind their commercial treaty with England."

Were ne'er prophetic sounds so full of woe.

And for all this there is but one remedy—Sir R. Peel out of Downing-street. But, like many other men, who let their passions prompt them rather than their reason, Mr. Ferrand overdoes his enmity. People will ask if, perchance, there is no personal hostility at the bottom of all this raving about national ruin and social destruction? "All seems yellow to the jaundiced eye;" but there is no persuading the healthy one to see things in the same colour. We are no champions of the Poor-law, and we give up the cold heartlessness of much that occurs in the working of it to Mr. Ferrand's zealous detestation, wishing only that he had discretion and knowledge enough to make his enmity effective. But when he denounces as rotten the whole gigantic system of modern trade—which he has not taken the trouble to understand—and makes the most reckless accusations against a minister whose policy he cannot comprehend, he must be content to be set down as speaking from that unreasoning bitterness, which animates the disappointed partisan, angered with the position of others and dissatisfied with his own. He spares the people as little as the Premier, and declares that England has degenerated into "a nation of humbugs." Looking at the whole of the Hon. Member's public carreer, we fancy he speaks more from an intimate knowledge of himself than acquaintance with his countrymen; but if we are so fallen, he may stand as the type of the whole.

Behold a nation in a man expressed.

The French police is falling into disgrace with the Parisians. It has been so long and so successfully used as a political instrument, that it has ceased to be effective for the prevention and detection of crime, or rather its constitution and management did not so well fit it for that purpose as for the other. As far as person and property are concerned, the good people of Paris are left pretty much to take care of themselves; against the dangers of political meetings and the immorality of the outward expression of free opinions, there is not a better watched and guarded people in Europe. But the number of robberies and murders in the streets of the capital have so increased, that serious alarm has been created, especially as the police appears utterly unable to check these crimes, or even to discover them.

A trial which has recently taken place has brought to light the existence of a gang of regularly organised assassins and robbers, who have existed for eight years, and who have during the whole of that period been carrying on their nefarious trade without being discovered by the police. Fifteen have now been convicted and sentenced to different degrees of punishment, which will relieve society of their presence for a good many years; but this result has been obtained, not by the exertions and intelligence of the police, but by a quarrel among themselves, which induced one of them to give a clue to the authorities of the practices and haunts of his companions. This is the fourth gang of the same kind that has been discovered within the last few months, and, curiously enough, the police had not the merit of bringing one of them to justice. In every case one of the rogues (generally the greatest) turned King's evidence, and betrayed his companions.

Paris is, in fact, in the state London was a century and a half ago, when to walk the streets by night was an actual danger. The whole patrol system, of a guard passing round at a stated time, is even worse than that of our old and inefficient watchmen, that was broken up by Sir R. Peel for the introduction of the present police; the continual vigilance that is thus kept up in the streets, in conjunction with our generally-well supplied gas-lights, renders outrages almost impossible; the quiet and safety of our metropolis at all hours, make the dreadful crimes detailed by the Paris papers appear almost incredible. But it is the natural effect of perverting a system of police from its true purpose, and making it a political instrument, for watching opinion rather than actions. A conspiracy in Paris could scarcely escape detection; a citizen may be strangled and robbed in the streets with something approaching impunity. The facts given in the above quotation have awakened the Parisians to a perception of their true interest in the matter, and it has been seriously proposed to establish a police similar to our own. Remembering how loudly the superior skill of the French police has been vaunted, and the great opposition and dislike shown by the people to our force when first formed, this result is a great proof how well the plan was calculated to secure that great object—public safety.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert took their departure for Claremont on Saturday last. On Sunday they attended divine service accompanied by the Dukes of Saxe Gotha and Wurtemberg. Archdeacon Wilberforce officiated. On Monday the Queen and Prince Albert took their usual walks in the gardens. The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Royal children and the illustrious visitors, returned to Windsor on Wednesday afternoon. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Fanny Howard, and the Countess Wratislaw, joined the Royal circle at the Castle at dinner in the evening.

Windsor, Thursday Evening.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the reigning Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg, and the Duke Ernest of Wurtemberg, and attended by members of their respective household, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore, this morning. Their Royal Highnessess Prince Albert and the Dukes of Saxe Coburg and Wurtemberg skated on the lake, in front of the mansion; the illustrious party returning to the Castle to an early luncheon. A chapter of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, at which nearly the whole of the Knights Companions were present, was held in the Throne room, this afternoon, at half-past two o'clock. The Queen being seated in the chair of state, the Knights Companions took their respective seats at the table; the Prelate standing on the right hand of her Majesty, and the Chancellor of the Order on the left. The Registrar and Black Rod stood at the bottom of the table. His Royal Highness the Duke Ernest of Saxe Coburg and Gotha was, by her Majesty's command, conducted from an adjoining apartment, between the two senior Knights Companions present, to the Chapter-room, where his Royal Highness was received by the Queen and the Knights Companions, standing. The Queen then announced to the Reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha that his Royal Highness had been elected a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. His Royal Highness was then invested with the insignia of the order, with the usual formalities, the Chancellor pronouncing the admonition. Her Majesty then gave the accolade to the newly-elected Knight; and his Royal Highness received the congratulations of each of the Knights Companions present, passing round the table, and shaking hands with each. The Marquis of Abercorn, the Earl De Grey, the Earl of Powis, and the Earl Talbot, were afterwards elected Knights Companions of the Order, and introduced and invested with the customary ceremony. The Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms and the Yeomen of the Guard were on duty at the Castle. A Guard of Honour from the Scots' Fusilier Guards, with the band of the Regiment, were stationed in the Quadrangle; the band performing select pieces of music during the imposing ceremony. It was the intention of her Majesty to have given a grand banquet this evening, in St. George's Hall, in honour of the occasion, but the recent demise of her late Royal Highness the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, caused this arrangement to be abandoned. Dinner was served this evening in the grand dining-room, covers being laid for twenty-eight. The infant Royal Family were taken out for their accustomed airing this day at noon in the private plantations in the Home Park.

Benevolence of her late Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda of Gloucester.—On all occasions of a public nature, whether a church was to be built or a school founded, her Royal Highness was always first to contribute her subscription on a most liberal scale. She was an annual subscriber to every charity in the parish. A year before her demise her Royal Highness placed in the hands of the vicar (the Rev. W. A. Soames) £100, to be invested for the Jubilee Almshouses, and £100 for the Blue-coat Girls School; but her liberality was chiefly felt in acts of private charity, which were dispensed with a most judicious discrimination.

Death of the Earl of Limerick.—We are sorry to have to announce the death of the venerable the Earl of Limerick, which took place at his lordship's seat, South Hill Park, near Bracknell, Berkshire. The deceased nobleman, Edmund Henry Pery, Earl and Viscount Limerick, and Baron Glentworth, in the peerage of Ireland; Baron Foxford, of Stackpole Court, in the county of Clare, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, was born on the 8th of January, 1758, consequently had nearly completed his 87th year. He succeeded to the barony of Glentworth on the demise of his father, 4th of July, 1794, was elected a representative peer for Ireland by the Act of Union, created Earl and Viscount Limerick, 11th of February, 1803, and enrolled amongst the peers of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Foxford, 11th of August, 1815; married, 29th of January, 1783, Alice Mary, only daughter and heiress of Henry Ormsby, Esq., of Clognan, county of Mayo, by Mary, his wife, sister of Sir Henry Hartstonge, Bart. His lordship is succeeded in his titles and estates by his grandson, the Hon. William Tennison Pery, now Earl of Limerick, who is at present in Australia. We understand that the Earl of Rosse is likely to be the new representative peer of Ireland, in the room of the late earl.

Death of the Dowager Lady Floyd.—We regret to hear of the sudden death of the Dowager Lady Floyd, mother of Lady Peel. Her ladyship, who was at the banquet given at the Royal Exchange in honour of the Queen's visit, in the enjoyment of excellent health, a fortnight back left this country for Italy, with the intention of sojourning a short time at Nice. On reaching Paris, however, the deceased lady was seized with symptoms of indisposition, which in two days terminated in her death. The deceased was relict of the late General Sir John Floyd, Bart., whom she had survived twenty-six years. By that gallant general her ladyship leaves issue Lady Fuller, widow of the late Lieutenant-General Sir J. Fuller, who died in October, 1841, and Lady Peel, wife of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel.

Marriage in High Life.—On Wednesday the marriage of Count de Jarnac, eldest son of Viscount de Chabot, K.C.H., and nephew of the Duke of Leinster, premier secretary to the French Embassy, and the Hon. Geraldine Augusta Foley, second daughter of the late and sister of the present Lord Foley, was solemnised at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, in the presence of a large circle of relatives.

The Royal Visit to Strathfieldsaye.—We understand that the Duke of Wellington has received an intimation from the Queen, that the day intended for the visit of her Majesty and her Royal Consort to the ducal seat in Hampshire (which was to have taken place in the course of the ensuing week) must be postponed until after Christmas. We also learn that her Majesty's visit to the Duke and Duchess of Buckingham, at Stowe, has been deferred until after Christmas.

Covent Garden Theatre.—This theatre is likely to open with *éclat*. Shakspeare, who has been lately banished from the national stage, will again be introduced to it. Henry Betty, who has acquired considerable renown in the provinces, is to play *Hamlet* on the 28th instant, and will also, we hear, appear in *Macbeth* soon afterwards. M. Laurent is an enterprising manager; and, if report speak true, he has in preparation various novelties of an enticing character.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

> A lusty winter,
> Frosty but kindly.—Shakspeare.

With the present week frost commenced its reign of rural monopoly—seizing on earth and water with ruthless vigour, and scattering the sylvan pleasures before the petrifying breath of its nostrils. No longer is the merry horn heard within the covert, nor the jocund fowler seen in the field: rural sports have ceased, and men and youths have but one excuse for deserting the chimney corner—the ice—the bonny ice! What a passion for skating exists in this country! The most timid rush upon a gelid death as fearless as Curtius into his chasm, and cockneys make oblations to the Serpentine as desperately as Hindoos to Juggernaut. Notwithstanding this universal taste, the use of the skate is probably the only art or science without a professor in this metropolis. Some time ago, indeed, a gentleman announced that he was prepared to lay down surfaces in drawing-rooms, and the like, on which the pastime of skating might be pursued; but the novelty had a short life: either it died a natural death, or was assassinated by the Polka. In this dearth and difficulty of instruction, and as there is every indication of a long visit from the elementary despot, we cannot do better than volunteer such hints for the aspirer after the honours of the ice as experience of the slippery subject enables us to furnish.

The first thing to be done is to procure the tools. Let the skate be plain—by no means *fluted*—a poor invention. Having procured his skates, the novice may learn how to affix them—as also to walk with them when attached—in doors. This is the first lesson in the balance. Next as to costume. Skirts should be eschewed, as they get foul of the legs; a dress coat is good, but a sailor's jacket best. Let the trousers fit close, and the boots lace; this will be found a great support to the ancles. Now he may take his way towards the water he has selected for his *debût*. We would not recommend the learner to begin on the ornamental waters of the parks—but penetrate a few miles into the suburbs, if a Londoner; the inhabitant of the rural districts will have no trouble on this head. If the ice be a little rough, so much the better; and, donning the iron, let him make his essay. At the first step—which, like all of its class, is the most trying—let him avail himself of a friend's hand, holding his feet not far apart. Losing this support, he will scramble about for a space, but, presently finding his legs, he will be able to attempt a tolerable perpendicular. Now he may strike out, keeping the leg which is on the ice straight, or bringing it into that form as soon after making his stroke as he can. Let him incline his person slightly forward, but not, like the foolish fellow in "The Pilgrims and the Peas"—

> "Hobbling with outstretched b—— and bended knees."

His whole bearing must be free from constraint or rigidity; the secret of the art is *balance*. Having learnt to stand and slide on the inside edge, which the inclination of the foot opposes to the surface, by pressing that edge against the ice, a means of propulsion is obtained. Then he should place the foot used in propelling, in advance, and repeating this, he will soon be enabled to shove himself onward alternately with both feet, and the first step is accomplished. He will soon, as it were instinctively, commence inclining towards the outer edge, on which all graceful skating is performed. To make the first essay easy, he should throw forward the left shoulder the instant he has impelled himself on the right foot, bring his right arm back, and look over his right shoulder, inclining his whole person decidedly and confidently towards that side. He must be in no fear of his foot-hold forsaking him, but lean over bodily: "one trial will prove its efficacy." Reversing the order, he should then give his other leg a lesson, and so on till he has vanquished all uncertainty of stroke, and accomplished "the outside edge"—the degree of A B in the science of skating. Having attained this amount of knowledge he will go on in the embellishments of his art, and according to the extent of his boldness and agility: in one season the most perfect command of the skates may be acquired by any one who combines courage with manly activity. In case of accidents, the following maxims should be borne in mind. *Lose no time.* Avoid all rough treatment. Never hold up the body by the feet. Strip, and rub it dry, wrap it in hot blankets, and lay it in a warm room, with the head somewhat elevated. If possible, place the patient in a hot bath; at all events, rub him briskly with the hand. Should he appear lifeless from intense cold, rub the body with snow, and restore animation by slow degrees: afterwards treat it as above; but the immediate application of heat in this latter case is full of danger.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

It is currently reported and generally believed, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer intends proposing the reduction of the Three per Cents., on the meeting of the ensuing Parliament, having met with such great encouragement in the reduction of the Three-and-a-Half per Cents., which is the cause of the continued rise of the New Three-and-a-Quarter.

Dinner to Sir Henry Pottinger.—A splendid entertainment was given to Sir Henry Pottinger by the principal merchants in London, in Merchant Tailors' Hall, on Wednesday. The Chairman, John Abel Smith, Esq., M.P., in proposing the health of the guest, dwelt on the advantages which would be derived from the commercial treaty concluded under his auspices. Sir Henry Pottinger, in returning thanks, explained the results to which that treaty would lead. He said he believed the treaty included every thing that was favourable to England and to other nations. After the time that had elapsed since the ratification, he was still of opinion that, in all the main features of the treaty, no amendment could be made. Everything had been so arranged as to be mutually beneficial to the Chinese and English. An erroneous impression had gone abroad as to the value of Hong-kong, compared with other islands that we might have claimed. Among these the island of Chusan was named, but, taking into consideration the population, and other circumstances, he was still of opinion that Hong-kong was the more suitable for the purposes of a British settlement. The meeting had nothing of a political character in it. Indeed both Lord Aberdeen and Lord Palmerston were present, and Lord Aberdeen congratulated the latter noble lord on having been the means of obtaining for this country the eminent services of Sir Henry Pottinger.

The Anti-Corn Law League.—The Anti-Corn Law League resumed their meetings at Covent Garden Theatre, on Wednesday. Nothing remarkable, however, occurred. The theatre, as usual, was excessively crowded, and there were long speeches from Mr. Villiers, Mr. Cobden, and Mr. Bright. Scarcely a new argument was brought forward. The Chairman, Mr. Wilson, however, asserted that the exertions made by the League, at the Registrations, would produce a difference in favour of the League of sixty-four votes (or thirty-two members) on Mr. Villiers's annual motion in behalf of free trade. Mr. Wilson also detailed at great length the exertions which the League were making in creating new votes for counties by purchasing freeholds. In this respect, Mr Wilson stated the League had met with great success, and they believed they had already created a sufficient number of votes to secure the representation of South Lancashire, North Cheshire, York West Riding, and other counties.

Metropolitan Pauperism and Destitution.—By Returns sent to the Rev. W. Tuckett, M.A., St. George's in the East, it appears that on November 27th, 1844, there was a decrease, compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, of paupers in the various unions and workhouses of the Metropolis and its suburbs, to the amount of 888, and in mendicants, vagrants, and destitute persons, to the amount of 445; and by comparing the two years together, it will be perceived that when the Houses of Refuge were not open, the unions and workhouses were more frequented, and the vagrants, &c., were more scattered amongst the different parishes; but as soon as the refuges are open, no doubt, fresh arrivals will flock into the Metropolis, and take up their abodes in these places; and by supposing the refuges to be full as last year, and consequently less in the workhouses, &c., the numbers are not the tens of thousands, as generally supposed, but in round numbers the average number of these nightly wanderers is about one thousand.

Mortality in the Metropolis.—Deaths from all causes, in the week ended Saturday, Dec. 7:—Males, 518; females, 470; total, 988.—Weekly average: Males, 483; females, 463; total, 946.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A letter from Bilboa, dated the 4th inst., states that a Spanish vessel had just arrived, in thirty-two days, from the island of Cuba, with the intelligence that the Havannah had been nearly swept away by a terrible earthquake. No further details are given respecting this dreadful convulsion.

It may be mentioned as an instance of the improvement in commercial affairs, that the Customs' revenue of Liverpool for the past year is likely to yield upwards of £4,500,000 sterling, a sum greater by very nearly £500,000 than the amount contributed last year.

A letter from St. Petersburgh states that the Emperor of Russia, considering the expenses necessary in 1845 for the construction of the railroad between Petersburg and Moscow, orders that a loan of twelve millions of silver roubles shall be opened abroad, on the same basis as that of the 3d 4 per cent. loan. The inscriptions of 500 silver roubles each are to be divided in 184 equal sections, and to bear interest from the 1st of August this year.

According to a private letter from Oran, the colonel of the 2nd Regiment of Hussars, who was detached with his regiment, to Sebdon, having gone to shoot game with the surgeon and some privates of his regiment, was surrounded by a number of Arabs, who carried off the entire party. It is supposed that this feat was performed by some of Abd-el-Kader's troops, who are encamped on the frontiers of Algeria.

Daniel and John Forrester, the celebrated Police officers, are natives of Carmarthenshire. They were born at Nantycaws, three miles from Carmarthen, their father having kept the public-house now occupied by a man named Levi Llewellyn. Another brother was accidentally shot near Nantycaws.

Advices from Ichaboe to Oct. 3, state that there were at that date upwards of three hundred vessels lying at Ichaboe, and that four or five vessels were loading with guano at each pit, and vessels were arriving daily. A previous letter, dated Sept. 20, states that there was sufficient guano on the island to load all the vessels that could be loaded for the next six months at the then rate.

Mdlle. Brohan, an actress of the Theatre Français, some time back was knocked against in the street by a man carrying a heavy package. The blow struck her on the bosom, and caused acute pain. For two months she suffered constantly, the part affected being exceedingly swollen and inflamed. Recently, an eminent surgeon gave it as his opinion that some substance had got into the flesh, and caused the pain. He prescribed certain remedies, and two or three days after a needle worked its way out. It is supposed that having been accidentally placed in Mdlle. Brohan's dress, it was forced into the flesh by the blow. The lady is now doing well.

A letter from Brussels of the 7th inst., states that the mercury in the centigrade thermometer had fallen to 11 deg. (8 deg and a half Reaumur) below zero. The navigation in the canals from Brussels to Willebrook and Charleroy was completely stopped, and also the canal of Louvain. The ice was already several inches thick. The rivers Dyle and Senne were beginning to freeze.

The High Court of Appeal has reformed the sentence against Tschech (the intended murderer of the King of Prussia), inasmuch as he is to be beheaded, instead of being executed by the wheel. It may be expected that this sentence will again be transmuted into detention or transportation. The behaviour of Tschech was, without a moment's weakness, unchangeably firm and resolute. He insisted upon having acted by motives of general well-being, without being instigated by any accomplices. Nevertheless it is the general belief at Berlin that Tschech has acted under the influence of a conspiracy.

A letter from Tahiti, June 2, states that the chiefs of Wallis's Islands and of the Island of Fontana are henceforward under the protectorate of France, this step, which was applied for several months back, being consented to by the French Government. The Governor of Tahiti has, in consequence, dispatched a vessel to these islands to notify that they were to be occupied. The protectorate of the Gambier Islands has also been notified.

POSTSCRIPT.

Smithfield Club Dinner.—Yesterday (Friday), the annual dinner of the members of the club took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. The Right Hon. the Earl Spencer presided, and there were present the Duke of Richmond and several very influential agriculturists. The secretary, Mr. Gibbs, and the officers connected with the society, were congratulated on the manner in which the three days of the show had passed off. Dinner was on the table at half-past four o'clock.

Smithfield Club Cattle Show.—The visitors, yesterday (Friday), were quite as numerous as on Wednesday and Thursday. The room containing the farming implements, &c., attracted considerable attention. A general meeting of the club took place at one o'clock, which was attended by the Earl Spencer, President, the Duke of Richmond, and other distinguished individuals. Some business connected with the distribution of the prizes was gone through.

Agricultural Protection Society of Great Britain.—Yesterday (Friday) the first general meeting of the members of this society was held at the office, 17, Old Bond-street. The Duke of Richmond presided, and was supported by the Duke of Cleveland, Mr. Pusey, M.P., Mr. Blackstone, M.P., Mr. Miles, M.P., and several other members of Parliament. A long report of the proceedings of the society was read by Mr. Byron, the secretary. The question of the introduction of Canadian corn was entered into very fully. The noble chairman said he would move for certain papers on the matter on the meeting of Parliament. The report was adopted. The annual dinner is fixed for the 2nd of February.

Important Railway Meetings.—Two important railway meetings have been held at Liverpool this week—first, for the purpose of submitting the conditional agreement entered into by the Liverpool and Manchester Company with the North Union Company, for the amalgamation of the lines, and other minor matters; and, secondly, to obtain the sanction of the proprietors of the Grand Junction Company to the consolidation of the Manchester line with theirs. The latter proposal was agreed to.

The Weather.—The weather continued to be excessively cold yesterday. Last night there was a cutting N.E. wind, and the thermometer was three degrees below freezing point. During the day the skaters continued to amuse themselves in the parks, although the ice is not yet by any means secure.

Another Steam-Boiler Explosion.—We regret to learn that a steam-boiler explosion occurred on Monday, at Messrs. Lloyd and Foster's colliery, near Wednesbury, by which the engineer was killed.

The Explosion on the Dover Railway.—This unfortunate occurrence has attracted the serious attention of the officers and directors belonging to the line, as well as of the other metropolitan railway officials, several of whom inspected the spot yesterday for the purpose of collecting information, for it has not previously occurred that the boiler of a locomotive, while running, has exploded. On further search being made by Mr. Cubitt (the engineer of the line), Mr. George, and other gentlemen, it was discovered that the safety valve was hard down, from which it was inferred that the explosion arose solely from the circumstance of the engine-driver having neglected to open it. The steam then, having no means of escape, had caused the casing to collapse, and the explosion that followed. The engine was quite new, and had only been shipped on to the line a few days since from Liverpool. The inquest was expected to have taken place yesterday, but it being doubtful whether the body was lying in Mr. Payne's district or that of Mr. Carter, some time was lost before information was sent to the right coroner, and the warrant for impannelling the jury has not been received. The body of the engine-driver, which lies at the Bricklayers' Arms-station, is that of a fine young man upwards of six feet in height, and from the appearances it is probable that death was instantaneous. The neck was broken, and also the left arm where the waggon wheel passed over. The damage done to the viaduct, engine, tender, and waggons, was roughly estimated at £5000. The stoker, Aaron Wilkinson, died last night. During the time that the men were employed in removing the waggons off the line, another accident occurred, which nearly cost an excavator his life. He, with several other men, were clearing the line, when a waggon slipped from the top of another one, and to save himself he ran forward and fell through one of the holes to the bottom of the viaduct. When picked up he was perfectly insensible.

More Incendiary Fires in Hertfordshire.—On Monday night a fire broke out on the Parsonage Farm at King's Walden, near Stevenage, occupied by Mr. G. Roberts, an eminent agriculturist. The whole of the buildings, with the exception of one barn, a cow-house, and the farm-house, which stood at a distance from the barns, were reduced to ashes. The loss is estimated at £2000. Suspicion has fallen on two labouring men. On the following night (Tuesday) another fire occurred in a wheat stack on the Bedford-road, about a mile from Hitchin. Near the stack in which the fire originated were three other stacks, and the flames extended to these with great rapidity, ending with their total destruction. The loss is estimated at £700. These fires are believed to have been the work of incendiaries.

The Late Bank Robbery.—The intention of the Bank of England to call in all the £1000 notes dated 13th May last has been officially noted to all the banks by Mr. Hobler, with the view of adopting some measures for cancelling those stolen from Messrs. Rogers.

A Lad Shot by his Relatives.—A youth, named Birch, was yesterday shot, while out in Chiswick fields shooting birds. The parties charged are the brother and cousin of the deceased, who were yesterday examined at Hammersmith Police-court, and remanded, but admitted to bail. It appeared from the evidence of a witness that he was with deceased and the two prisoners and others that morning, about eleven o'clock, in the Home Fields, Chiswick. They had for some time been engaged in shooting birds. The prisoner Wakeman (the cousin), had the gun which belonged to the prisoner Birch, and was going to shoot a bird, when the prisoner Birch went up and laid hold of the gun to take it away from him. A scuffle then took place between the two prisoners as to which of them should have and fire the gun, which was loaded with shot, when the gun exploded, and the charge entered the body of the deceased, who was standing within a yard of witness, and about two or three yards from where the two prisoners were struggling about the gun.

THE FROST.

The severe weather has continued; the thermometer at seven o'clock on Sunday morning, at the Receiving-house, Hyde Park, was 29 degrees (three degrees of frost); and during the day it varied only from 29 to 30 degrees, and at six o'clock the mercury was at 29 degrees, with a dense and cloudy sky. The parks and Kensington-gardens were throughout the day thronged by respectably-dressed persons.

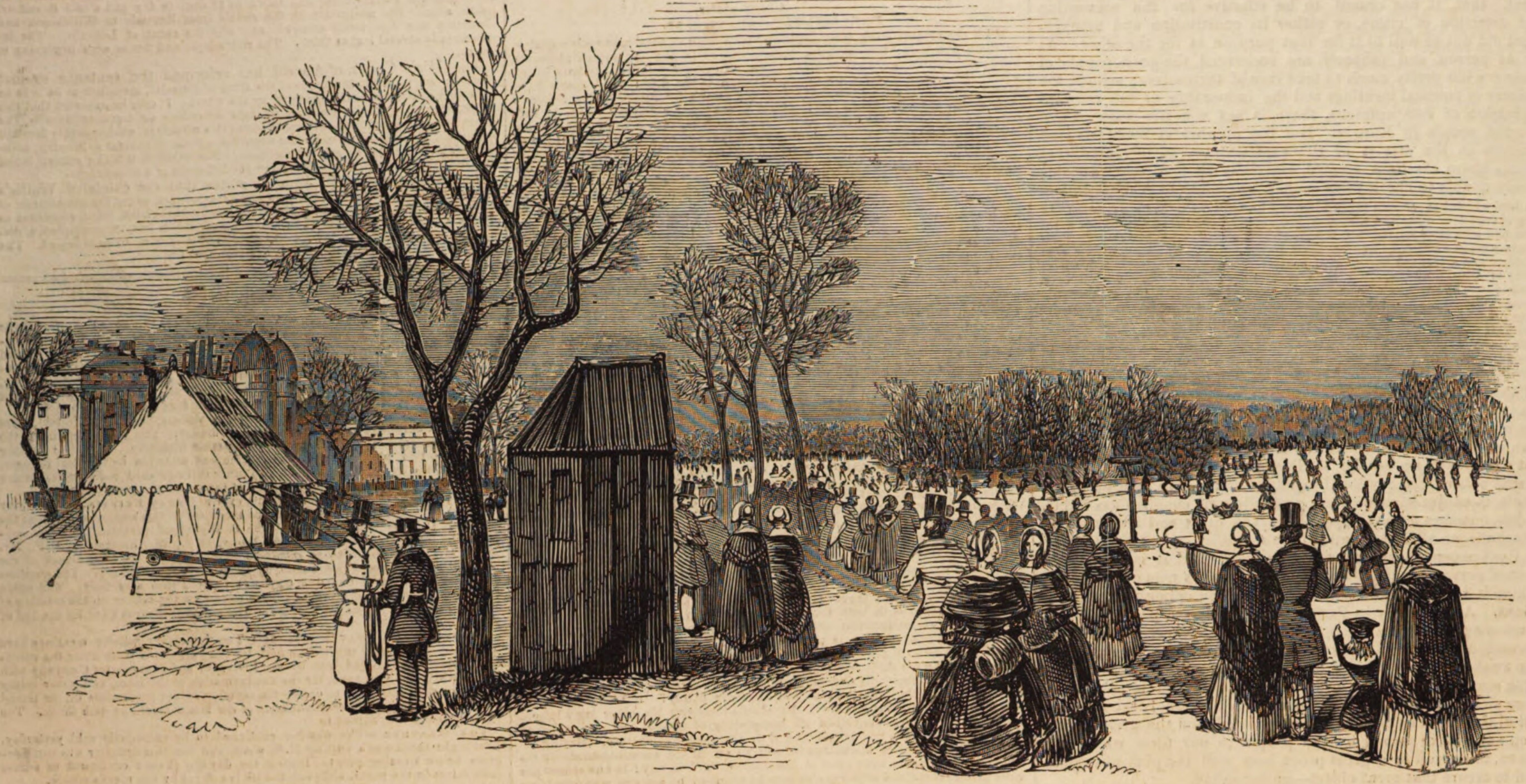
The Serpentine River, in Hyde Park, was entirely frozen over; the ice was however, not more than an inch and a half thick, and was, therefore, dangerous. During the day full 5000 persons ventured, at the risk of their lives, upon the ice, notwithstanding the repeated cautions they received from the icemen of the Royal Humane Society. Shortly after four o'clock an accident occurred, which had nigh proved fatal to no less than ten persons. The first that became immersed was a young man, named Charles Fane, residing at No. 3, Harris's-place, Oxford-street. The ice gave way in the centre, between the Receiving-house and the bridge, where there were six feet of water. Sparks and Hughes, two of the icemen, instantly hastened to his assistance, but on approaching the edge of the breakage, the ice gave way, and they also were immersed, the sinking man clinging to them. At that juncture several of the icemen and other persons came to their aid, when a third breakage took place, through which seven more persons were immersed. A sailor courageously jumped into the hole, and got out three, while the others were got out by the icemen. One of the men got out by him, named Martin Connell, living at No. 3, Barrett's-court, Oxford-street, was in a very faint state, and both he and Fane were instantly conveyed to the Receiving-house, where they received proper attention, and after a hot bath, &c., were able to proceed home. On the Round-pond in Kensington-gardens, the ice round the edges was thin and insecure, although in the centre it was very firm. About 1500 persons were on it during the day without accident. On the Long-water, that portion of the ice between the islands and the Bayswater end, was most secure. About 2500 persons, during the day, were on the upper part.

On the lake, in St. James's Park, there were also a great number of person on the ice.

About four o'clock when some thousands of persons were engaged in sliding and skating, the ice gave way on the north side of the island, at the east end, and seven or eight men and boys were instantly immersed in fourteen feet of water.

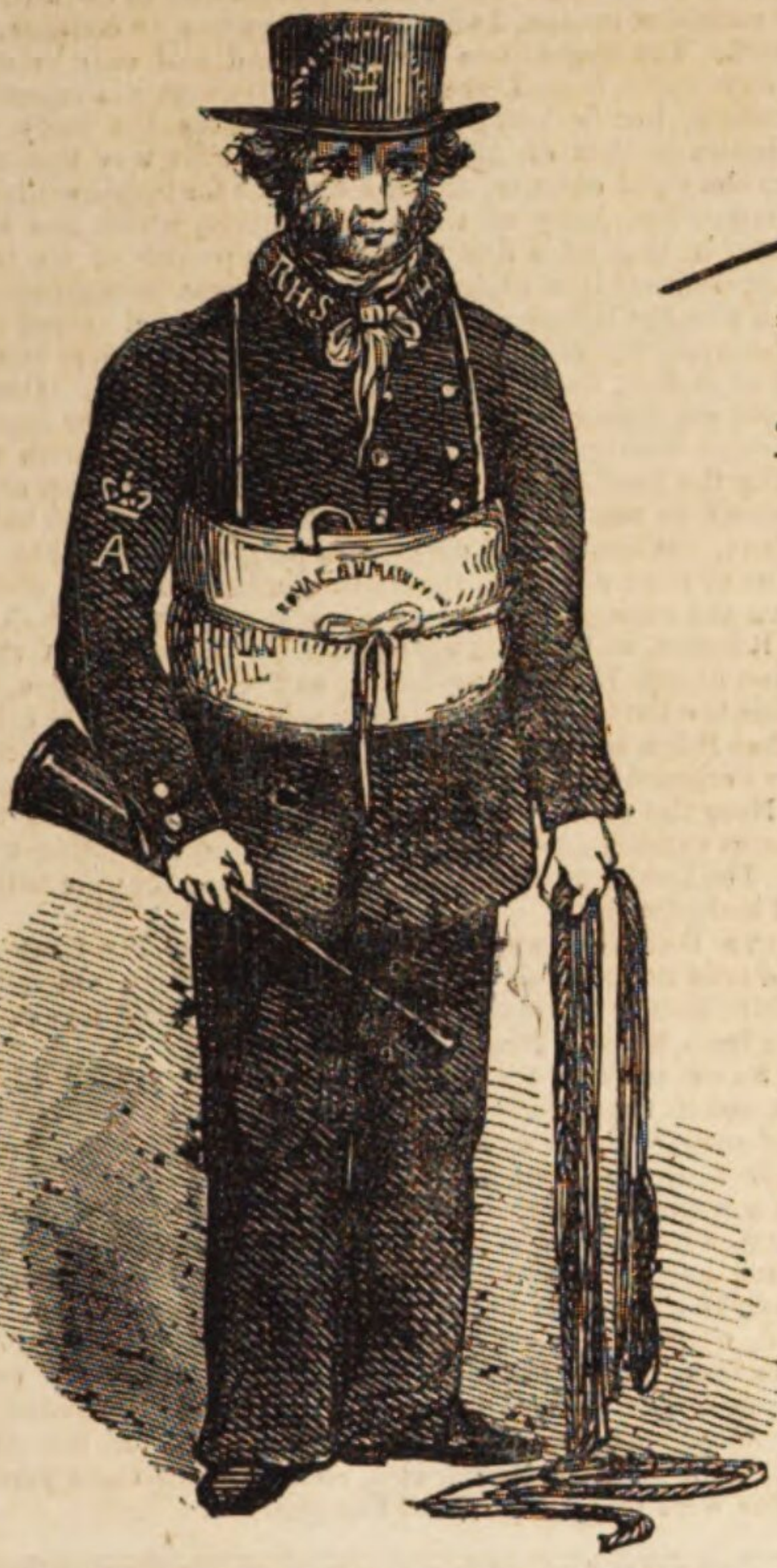
Iceman Joseph Clapstone repaired to their assistance, with ladders, &c., but then, from the rottenness of the ice, giving way, he fearlessly sprang into the water, and, with the aid of one of the park-keepers and bystanders, succeeded in extricating five.

Some of the daily papers gave accounts, evidently furnished by the same reporter who every winter describes in inflated terms, and indeed in the same phraseology, under the same head, "The Weather and the Parks," the various "moving accidents" upon the ice. Some persons having fallen into the water, the attempt is made to invest the account with a certain sort of interest, by stating that a hat or handkerchief was found upon the ice, and that men have been employed in dragging, "as it is feared some persons have met a watery grave." We have watched these statements from day to day, and are happy to find that here is no confirmation of the supposition. On Thursday, the alarming state-



SKATING IN THE REGENT'S PARK.

ment of this reporter dwindled down to the fact that an owner had been ound for the property, which the writer describes in these terms in one of the morning papers:—"The hat and the blue handkerchief, and also the white handkerchief marked 'E. H., 5,' which were found on the previous day while dragging for the bodies supposed to be under the ice, were yesterday identified, and claimed by T. Lane, of 85, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square." As statements like those to which we allude sometimes create pain and unnecessary alarm, we think it right to give this explanation respecting them.



HUMANE SOCIETY'S ICEMAN.

An unpleasant accident took place at the west end of the lake, near Buckingham Palace, where the ice broke completely across from the northern to the southern shore, and about fifteen persons were suddenly thrown into ten feet of water.

The whole of these persons were, however, extricated and restored, and were enabled to proceed homeward.

The first snow storm of the season occurred on Sunday night, between seven and eight o'clock. Within one hour it fell rapidly, and in the outskirts of the metropolis, more particularly at Islington, Dalston, and the northern districts, the ground was speedily covered.

At seven o'clock on Monday morning, the mercury stood as low as 24, eight degrees below the freezing point.

The Parks were from an early hour again thronged.

It is computed that from 8000 to 10,000 persons were on the Serpentine during the day.

In the Regent's Park, the ice was visited by several thousand persons.

The number of persons on the lake of St. James's Park was limited, in consequence of the extreme insecurity of the ice in many places.

The frost during Tuesday was considerably diminished in severity, but there was by no means any appearance of a thaw.

The ice on the Long-water and Round-pond in Kensington-gardens was very strong and in good condition, and on them during the day the number of skaters was upwards of 2000. On the north bank of the Long-water, the Skating Club had their marquee erected, and several of the members skated on the ice during the afternoon. No accidents, we are happy to say, occurred.

On Tuesday about 2500 skaters ventured on the Serpentine, and the banks were thronged by respectably and fashionably-dressed persons. One accident only occurred during the day, and that took place about ten minutes to three o'clock, when a man named William Somers, who was engaged on the north bank of the Serpentine at the east end in cutting the ice for removal to the ice-wells of Buckingham Palace for the use of her Majesty, became immersed in ten feet water, but was speedily extricated.

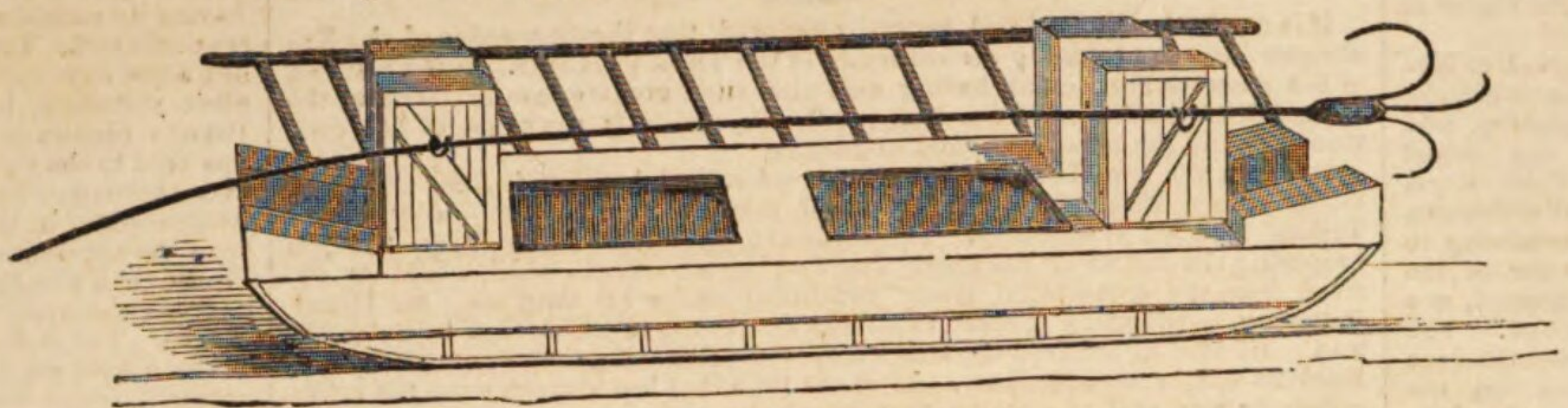
The ice on the lake in St. James's-park was on Tuesday about two inches in thickness, and rather less dangerous than on the preceding day, but by no means safe. During the day there were several thousand skaters, but no accident whatever.

During Wednesday the number of persons on the Serpentine exceeded 5000, but no accidents occurred. On the Long Water the ice is very good, and the number of skaters there was about 3000. Amongst them were several of the members of the Skating Club, whose admirable skating attracted the attention of the large and fashionable assemblage who witnessed it. The ice on the Round-pond was also very good, and about 2000 persons skated there. No accidents of any description occurred in the gardens during the day.

On the ornamental lake in St. James's Park the ice was very dangerous, owing to so much of it having been broken, but the number of skaters on the more secure parts was nearly 8000. About a quarter to three o'clock P.M. a man named George Wilson, residing at No. 1, Ebury-street, Pimlico, broke through into seven feet of water, but immediately succeeded in extricating himself, and went home. No other accident occured during the day.

On Thursday last, the skating was continued on that part of the water in St. James's Park next the Palace. The ice was much broken on the water next the Horse Guards, and no persons were in consequence allowed to approach it. Skating was also resumed in Hyde Park, Regent's Park, and the Surrey Zoological Gardens.

Up to the time of our going to press the frost continued, and the weather was intensely cold. It has been very foggy at intervals during the week. On Wednesday, a dense fog hung over the greater part of London all the morning, particularly in those parts of the metropolis adjacent to the course of the river Thames. It hung over the town like a dull, opaque, dirty brown pall; candles and gas were in requisition in all these districts throughout nearly the whole day. In some of the northern districts the day was cloudy, but the fog only slightly obtsructed business. The river navigation was nearly suspended.



BOAT FOR SAVING PERSONS FROM DROWNING.

In the Regent's-park the ice was about three inches in thickness, and the number of skaters 6000. No accidents occurred.

Our Engraving represents the spirited scene, with some of the most distinguished members of the Skating Club; a sketch of one of the "Icemen" of the Humane Society; and a Double Boat, constructed this season, for the rescue of persons from drowning. It is of cast-iron, zinked, and consists of two boats, connected by cross planks, placed at such a distance, that in cases of submersion by the ice breaking, the boats being brought to the spot, and the space between the planks being just over the aperture in the ice, the iceman may, with greater facility, extricate the person in danger; the boat is also provided with a ladder, hook, and other implements.

We have received from a Correspondent the following

LINES,

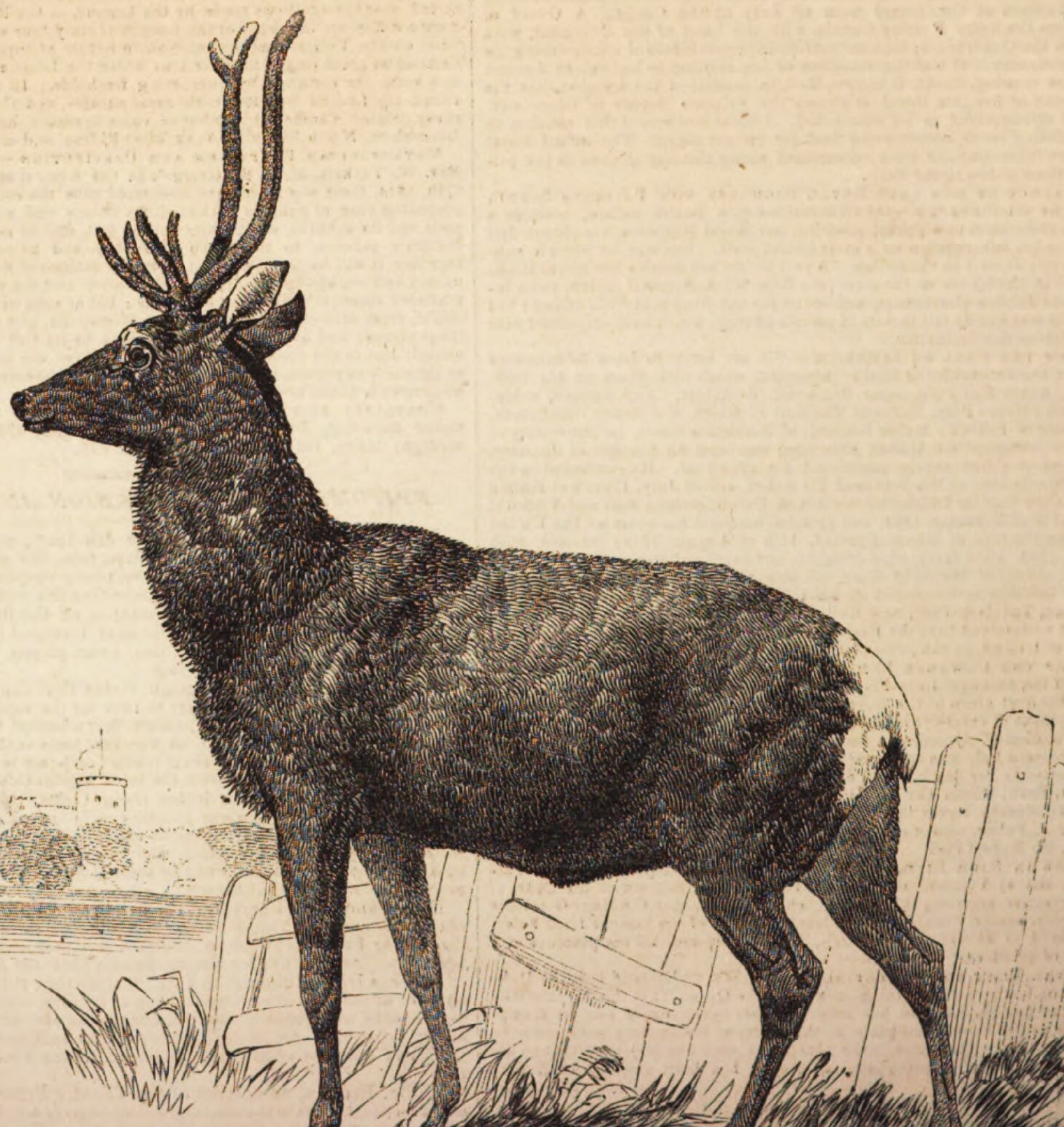
WRITTEN UPON SEEING THE SKATING CLUB IN REGENT'S PARK.

Oh! slipp'ry sport, that oft brings heads and heels
In closer contact than quite pleasant feels
To bodies corporate, or even slender
(An icy fall 's not over nice or tender),
Thou'st here, at last, attained thy true perfection,
Under the gallant Skating Club's protection!
Such whirls and darts—such swallow skims and turns—
With nose and fingers cold, our bosom burns,
In emulation warm, as hundred feet
Before our weeping eyes, like visions fleet!
Hail, noble art! etherial science, hail!
A double power is on thy freezing gale;
The young, the gay, the rich, may all endure
Its icy wing; but oh, the houseless poor!

THE CATTLE SHOW OF THE SMITHFIELD CLUB.

The annual exhibition of prize cattle, extra stock, and agricultural implements, collected under the auspices of the Smithfield Club, was, on Wednesday, for the fifth year, opened to the public at the Horse Bazaar, King-street, Portman-square, and from an early hour in the morning up to a late hour in the evening, the vicinity of Baker-street and the surrounding locality was one continued scene of bustle and excitement, and it is computed that upwards of 10,000 persons visited the building.

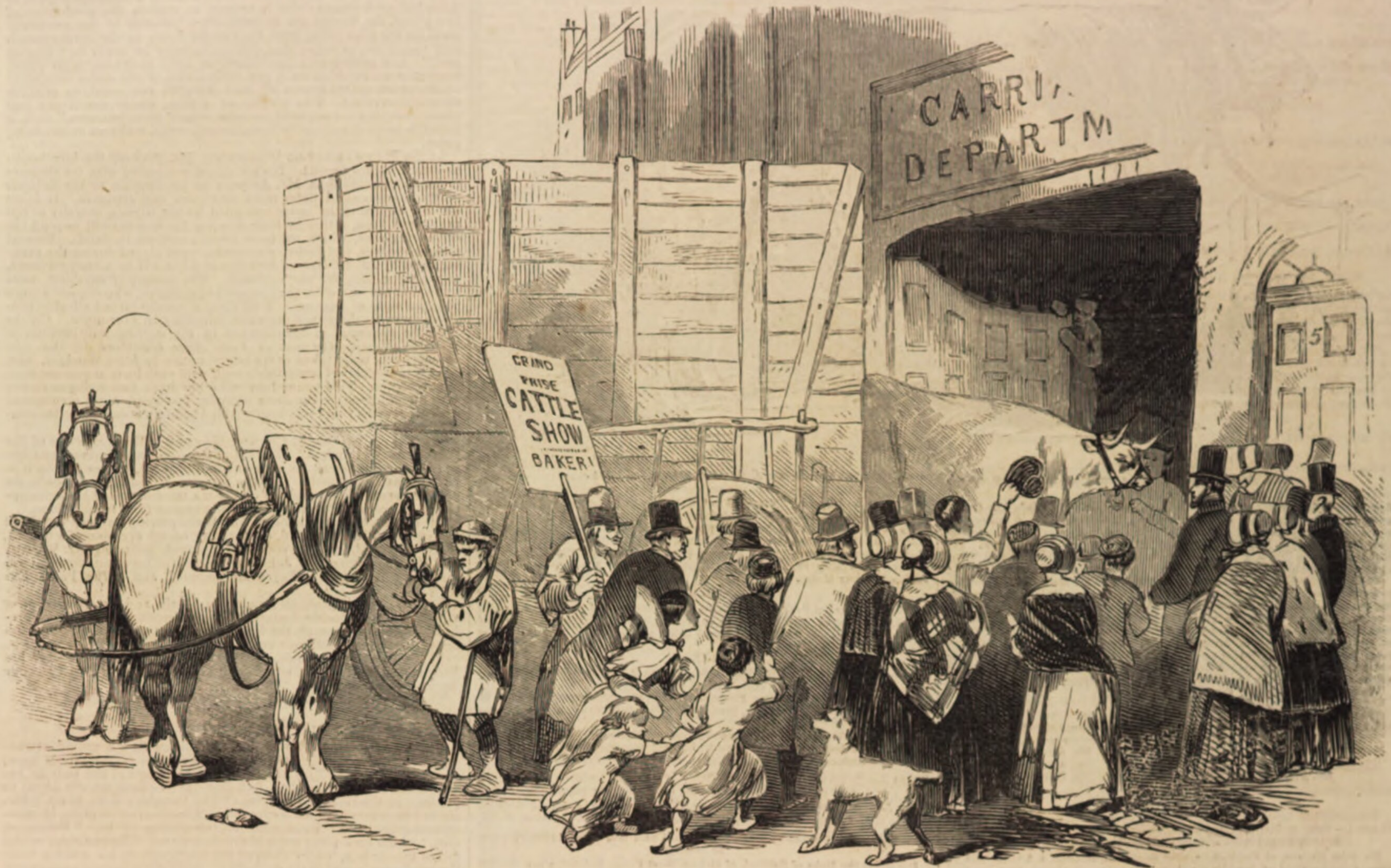
At eleven o'clock in the forenoon the annual meeting of the Smithfield Cattle



SMITHFIELD CATTLE-SHOW.—RED STOCK DEER FROM WINDSOR.

NEWSPAPER

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CHRISTMAS CATTLE SHOW.



ARRIVAL OF PRIZE CATTLE AT THE BAZAAR, BAKER-STREET.

Club took place in one of the rooms of the Bazaar, Earl Spencer, the President, in the chair. The meeting was very fully attended by the members, and amongst a large number of distinguished agriculturists present, were his Grace the Duke of Richmond, his Grace the Duke of Bedford, the Hon. Captain Spencer, Mr. Pusey, M.P., Earl Radnor, Mr. E. J. Barnard, M.P., &c. The report as to the state of the affairs of the club was read by the secretary, Mr. B. T. Brandreth Gibbs, and was unanimously approved and adopted. The award of the judges, with respect to the cattle, stock, &c., exhibited this year, was then read and confirmed, and several gentlemen congratulated the Club on the general excellence of the animals produced for competition as compared with former years.

The club then proceeded to the settlement of various questions in dispute concerning the improper entries of cattle, &c., and Earl Spencer having been unanimously re-elected president of the club for the ensuing year, and the Dukes of Richmond and Bedford, and several noblemen and gentlemen, vice-presidents, Mr. B. T. Brandreth Gibbs was unanimously re-elected to the office of secretary. After a vote of thanks to the noble chairman, the meeting broke up, and the members of the club proceeded to view the various specimens of cattle, at which they expressed themselves generally much gratified.

Soon after the opening of the bazaar to the public, considerable competition was exhibited among the butchers and salesmen to obtain possession of those animals which had secured to their owners the highest prizes.

Prince Albert's beautiful polled ox, of the Scotch breed, bred by his Royal Highness at the Flemish Farm, Windsor, was purchased by Mr. Bannister, of Threadneedle-streeet, butcher to her Majesty, for the sum of 60 guineas. The ox which obtained the first prize of £20 and the silver medal, bred by Mr. R. Smith, of Burley-on-the-Hill, near Oakham, Rutland, was purchased by Mr. Minton, of Windsor, purveyor to her Majesty, at the enormous price of 70 guineas. In class 2, the 4 years and 8 months old Hereford ox, belonging to Mr. J. T. Senior, of Broughton-house, near Aylesbury, and bred by Mr. James Nash, of Aconbury, near Hereford, which obtained the second-class prize of £20, was sold to Mr. Joseph Armfield, of Brook-street, Bond-street, for £60. The prices of the other prize oxen sold varied between 40 and 60 guineas.

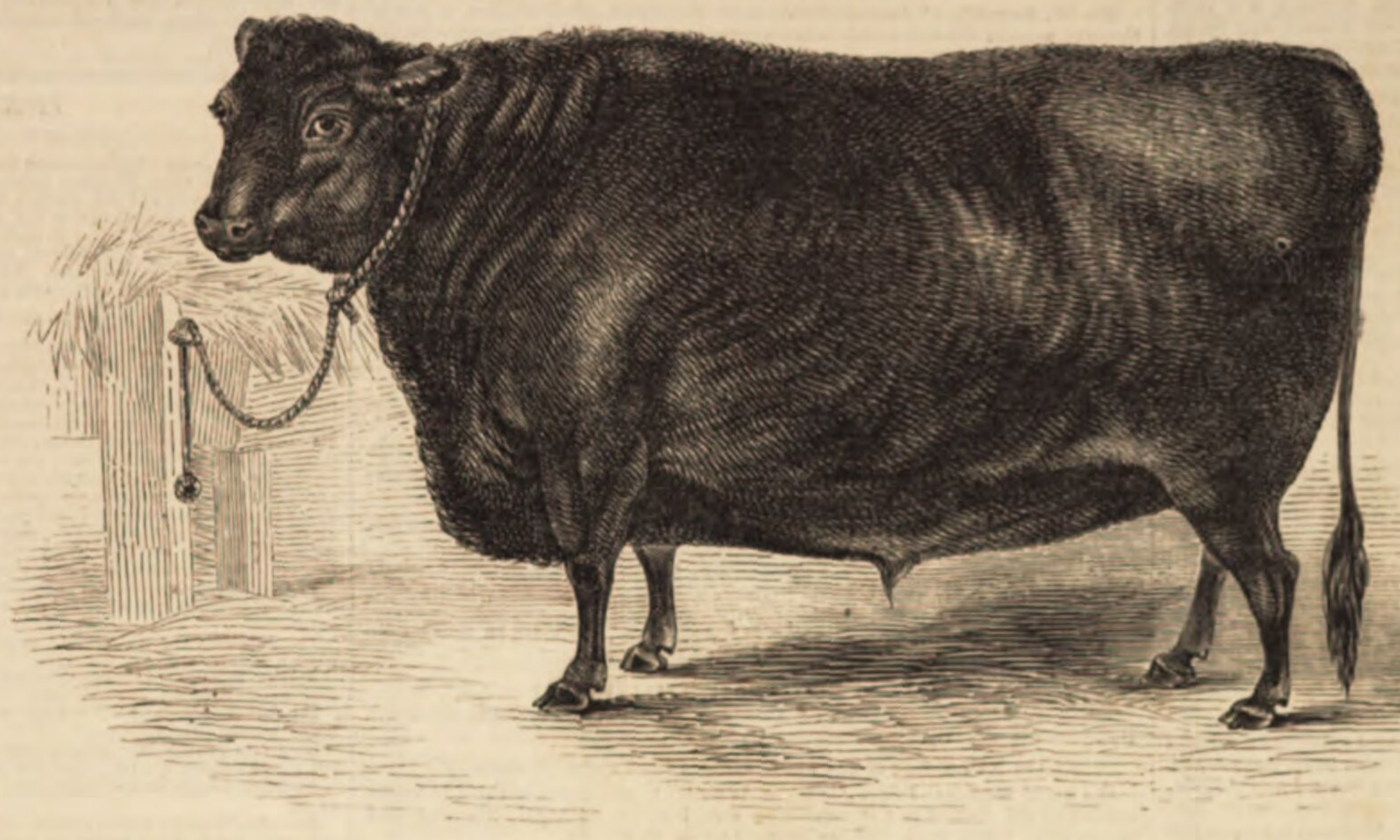
In class 6, the short-horned cow bred by Earl Spencer, and which obtained the prize of £10, was sold to Mr. Ryder, of Southampton; and in class 7, his lordship's heifer, which obtained the £20 prize, was purchased by Mr. Bannister, of Windsor. The first prize in class 17, for pigs, of £10, bred by Mr. J. Buckley, of Normanton-hill, near Loughborough, was sold to Mr. J. Garland, of Oxford-market; and in class 16, Prince Albert's pen of pigs, which obtained the 2nd prize of £5, was purchased by Mr. Smelter, of Knightsbridge. The purchasers of the South-down and other sheep, bred by the Dukes of Richmond and Bedford, for which prizes were obtained, have not yet transpired.

Those animals which had obtained the highest prizes appeared throughout the day to attract the earnest attention of the visitors, but the most prominent objects of interest appeared to be the Scotch ox belonging to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the splendid deer brought up by Mr. Pook, of Windsor, and bred in the Windsor Great Park.

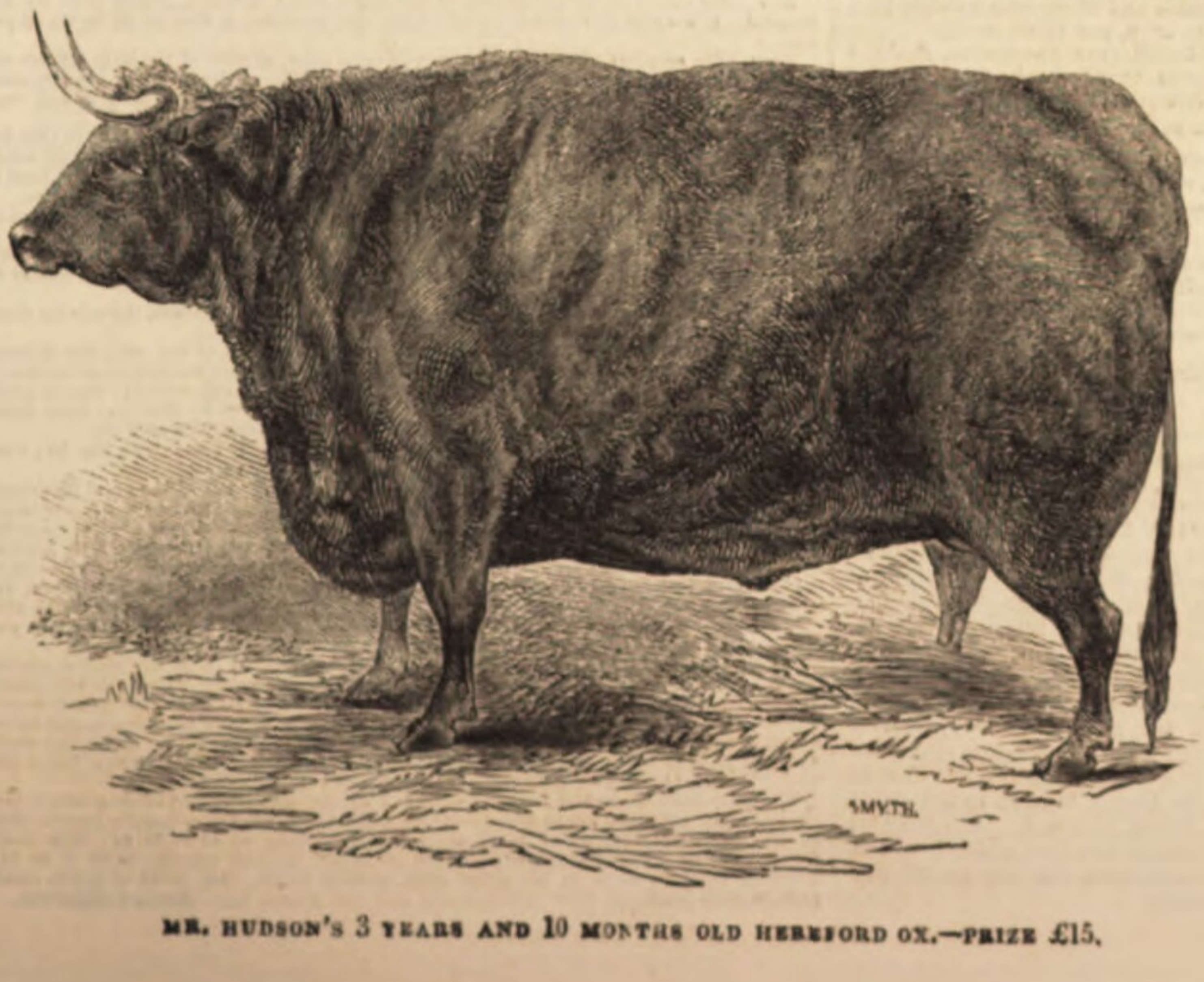
The whole of the arrangements for the accommodation of the public, both with respect to the cattle department and that in which the implements of agriculture are exhibited, were excellent in the extreme.

The show this year surpasses both in numbers and the quality of the things exhibited any former years. The Leicester sheep and the Southdown sheepare of the first quality, and the oxen and cows are many of them very superb specimens. The pigs are also good. It will be seen that his Royal Highness Prince Albert has obtained the second prize for pigs. Lord Spencer has not been so successful as in some former years, though he has obtained a prize. The Duke of Bedford has obtained several prizes, and the Duke of Richmond is also amongst the winners. The implements of husbandry and the other things connected with husbandry are more than usually numerous.

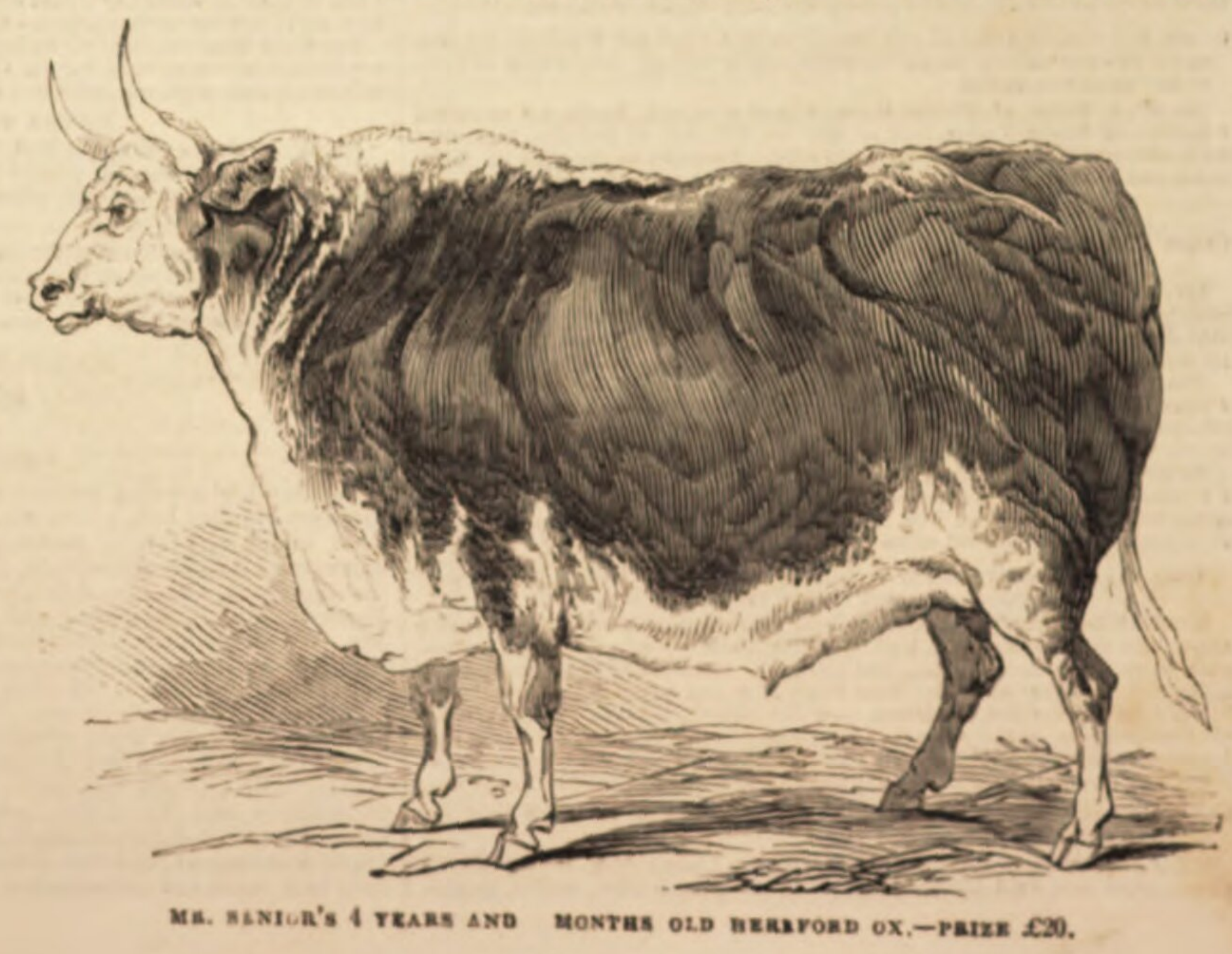
On Thursday the attendance was much greater than on the preceding days. Several purchases of sheep and cattle from the Extra Stock were made by gentlemen who attended from various parts of England for the purpose. The butchers in London and its vicinity were also very prominent amongst the buyers. The council issued a notice to the effect that a silver medal will be awarded to the butcher that shall lay out the largest sum in the purchase of cattle, not, however, including the Extra Stock. His Royal Highness Prince Albert's stock was the subject of much interest amongst all the visitors. Some sheep of the south



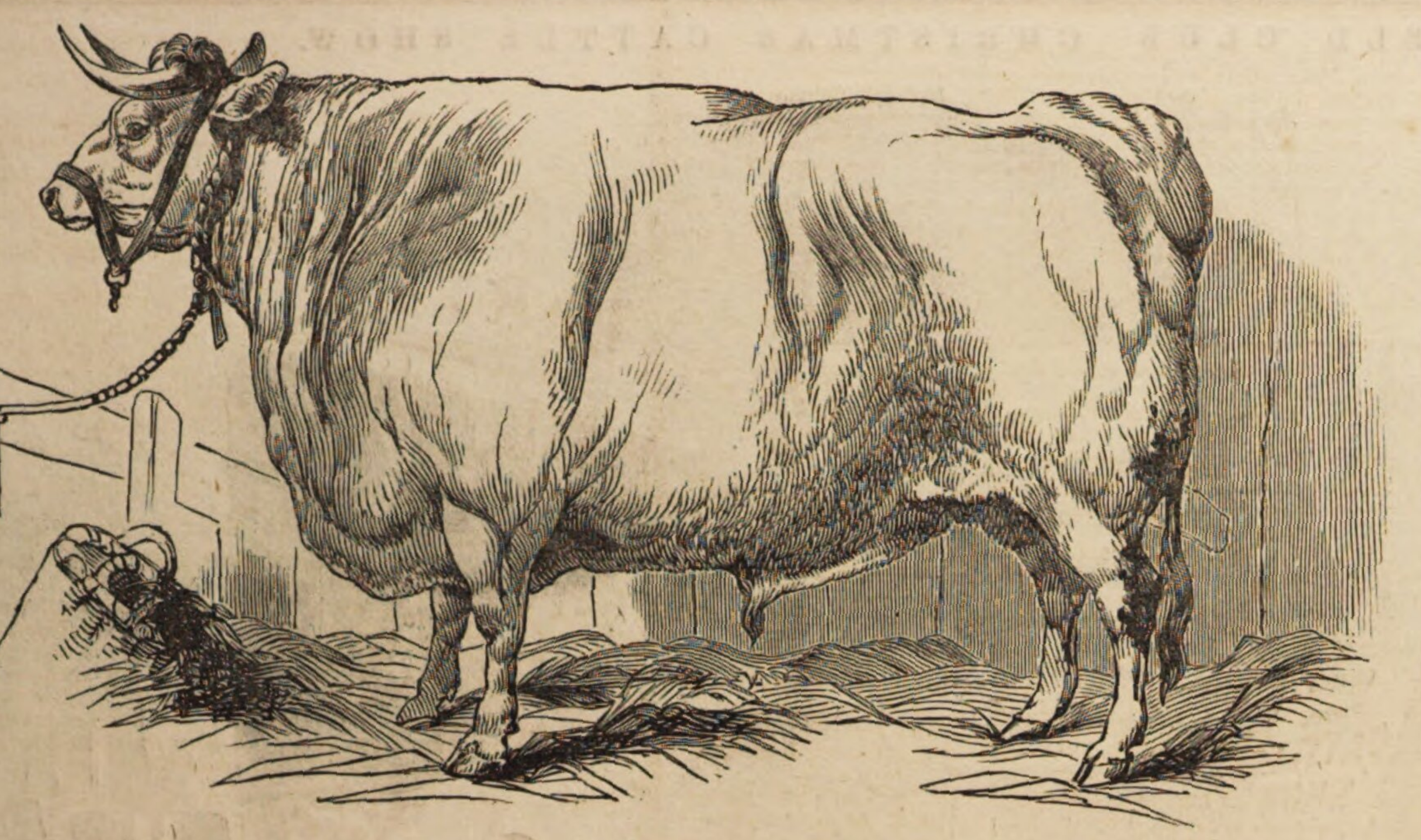
PRINCE ALBERT'S ANGUS POLLED OX.



MR. HUDSON'S 3 YEARS AND 10 MONTHS OLD HEREFORD OX.—PRIZE £15.



MR. SENIOR'S 4 YEARS AND MONTHS OLD HEREFORD OX.—PRIZE £20.



MR. SMITH'S 3 YEARS AND ¾ MONTHS OLD SHORT-HORNED STEER.—PRIZE £20, AND SILVER MEDAL.

down breed, fed by his grace the Duke of Manchester, at Kimbolton Castle, were much admired. They were sold to Mr. Ramsey, of Bath. A prize of £5 was awarded to his grace the Duke of Richmond in the sheep class. In that class Mr. Barclay, M.P., and Mr. Barnard, M.P., had some very fine stock. The Red Deer bred in Windsor Park, and the property of Mr. Pook, of that town, excited considerable interest: the age of this animal is sixty months.

The agricultural implements were exhibited in a large room over the yard; the collection was much greater than those of former years, including manufacturing carriages, ploughs, and harrows. Mr. Webster, of Hounsdown, near Southampton, exhibited one of his newly-invented levels, the design of which had been approved of by the Agricultural Society of England. Amongst the other articles exposed for view in this room were specimens of sheep and lamb clipping, composition potatoes for planting, grass seeds, mixtures for irrigation or water meadows, and for upland sheep walks, turnips, carrots, parsnips, mangold wurtzels, cabbages, with hundreds of others too numerous for detail.

We subjoin an account of the award of the prizes.

JUDGES.

BEASTS AND LONG-WOOLLED SHEEP.	SHORT-WOOLLED SHEEP AND PIGS.
Mr. Worthington	Mr. Morris
Mr. Ladds	Mr. Farncomb
Mr. Franklin.	Mr. Crisp.

AWARD OF PRIZES.

OXEN.

Class I.—Oxen or Steers, of any breed, under 5 years old, without restrictions as to feeding, yet the kind or kinds of food must be certified.

Mr. John Hudson, of Castle-Acre, near Swaffham, Norfolk, a 3 years and 10 months old Hereford ox, bred by Mr. John Longmore, of Orlton, near Leominster, and fed on grass, hay, swedes, linseed cake, and mangold-wurtzel. Travelled to the show by van 100 miles.—Second Prize, £15.

Mr. T. L. Meire, of Cound Arbor, near Shrewsbury, Shropshire, a 3 years and 11 months old Hereford ox, bred by himself, and fed on cake, pea and barley-meal, boiled barley, grains, grass, hay, turnips, and mangold-wurtzel. Travelled to the show on foot 2 miles, by van 7 miles, by canal-boat 50 miles, and by railway 100 miles.—Third Prize, £10.

Mr. Robert Smith, of Burley-on-the-Hill, near Oakham, Rutland, a 3 years and 11¾ months old, improved short-horned steer, bred by himself, and fed on oil-cake, barley and bean-meal, vegetables, and hay. Travelled to the show by van 20 miles, and by railway 100 miles.—First Prize, £20 and a Silver Medal.

Class II.—Oxen or Steers of any breed, under 6 years old, weight 90 stone and upwards, that shall not have had cake, corn, meal, seeds, grains, or distillers' wash, during 12 months previous to the 1st of August, 1844.

Mr. James Bult, of Kingston, near Taunton, Somerset, a 4 years and 10 months old short-horned steer, bred by himself, and fed on hay, grass, swede turnips, 300lb. of flaxseed, 5 bushels of peas, 11 bushels of barley, and 9 bushels of beans. Travelled to the show on foot 5 miles, and by railway 163 miles—First Prize, £30, and Silver Medal.

Sir John Henry Palmer, Bart., of Carlton, near Rockingham, Northampton, a 4 years and 2 months old Durham ox, bred by himself, and fed on grass, hay, turnips, carrots, mangold-wurtzel, cabbage, 1545lb of oil-cake, and 435lb of bean meal. Travelled to the show by van 25 miles, and by railway 60 miles—Third Prize £10.

Mr. J. T. Senior, of Broughton House, near Aylesbury, a 4 years and 8 months old Hereford ox, bred by Mr. James Nash of Aconbury, near Hereford, and fed on grass, hay, and 960lb. of oil-cake. Travelled to the show on foot 4 miles, and by railway 43 miles—Second Prize, £20.

Class III.—Oxen or Steers of any breed, under 5 years old, under 100 stone and above 70 stone weight, that shall not have had cake, corn, meal, seeds, grains, or distillers' wash, during 12 months previous to the 1st of August, 1844.

His Grace the Duke of Bedford, of Park Farm, near Woburn, Beds., a 4 years old Hereford ox, bred by his grace, and fed on grass, green tares, hay, turnips, 500lb. of lent-seed meal, and 500lb. of barley meal. Travelled to the show by van 42 miles—First Prize, £15 and Silver Medal.

Mr. Henry Chamberlain, of Desford, near Leicester, a 4 years and 10 months old Hereford ox, bred by himself, and fed on grass, hay, green vetches, turnips, 180lb. of cake, and 625lb of pea-meal. Travelled to the show on foot 10 miles, and by railway 102 miles—Second Prize, £10.

Class IV.—Oxen or Steers, of any breed, not exceeding 4 years and 3 months old, and under 80 stone weight, that shall not have had cake, corn, meal, seeds, grains, or distillers' wash during twelve months previous to the 1st of August, 1844.

His Grace the Duke of Bedford, of Park Farm, near Woburn, a 3 years and 9 months old Hereford ox, bred by his grace, and fed on grass, green tares, hay, turnips, 500lb. of barley-meal, and 500lb. of linseed-meal. Travelled to the show on foot 3 miles, by van 6 miles, and by railway 41 miles—First Prize, £10, and Silver Medal.

Mr. John Manning, of Harpole, near Northampton, a 3 years and 10 months old Hereford ox, bred by Mr. James Williams, of Culmington, near Ludlow, and fed on grass, hay, 850lb. of cake, and 4 bushels of bean-meal. Travelled to the show on foot 7 miles, and by railway 69¾ miles—Second Prize, £5.

Class V.—Oxen or Steers of any breed, under 4 years and 6 months old, and under 80 stone weight, without restrictions as to feeding, yet the kind or kinds of food must be specified.

Mr. W. J. Bailey, of Shenley House, Stoney Stratford, Bucks, a 3 years and 8 months old Hereford steer, bred by Mr. W. Wheeler, of Ivington Park, near Leominster, and fed on grass, hay, and cake. Travelled to the show on foot 5 miles, and by railway 50 miles—First Prize, £10, and Silver Medal.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Class VI.—Fattened Cows or Heifers, under 5 years old. Freemartins and spayed Heifers are not qualified.

Mr. Henry Brown, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, a 4 years and 6 months old Durham heifer, bred by himself, and fed on oil-cake, barley, grass, cabbage, swedish turnip, and hay. Travelled to the show by van 25 miles, and by railway 96 miles—First Prize, £20, and Gold and Silver Medals.

The Right Hon. Earl Spencer, of Wiseton, near Bawtry, Nottinghamshire, a 4 years and 5 months old short-horned cow, bred by his lordship, and fed on hay, turnips, cabbages, pea-meal, barley-meal, and oil-cake. Travelled to the show by van 20 miles, and by railway 172 miles—Second Prize, £10.

Sir Thomas Whichcote, Bart., of Aswarby Park, near Folkingham, Lincolnshire, a 4 years and 5 months old Durham heifer, bred by himself, and fed on linseed-cakes, bean-meal, oat-meal, hay, and vegetables. Travelled to the show by van 38 miles, and by railway 107 miles—Third Prize, £5.

Class VII.—Fattened Cows or Heifers, of 5 years old and upwards, Freemartins and spayed Heifers are not qualified.

Mr. John Beasley, of Chapel Brampton, near Northampton, a 5 years and 4 months old short-horned cow, bred by himself, and fed on grass, turnips, mangold-wurtzel, hay, linseed-cake, and oat-meal Travelled to the show by van 9 miles, and by railway 60 miles—First Prize, £20, and Silver Medal.

Mr. John Carwardine, of Marsh, near Leominster, a 5 years and 11 months old Hereford cow, bred by the late Mr. John Morris, of Stratford Bury, near Leominster, and fed on grass and oil-cake. Travelled to the show on foot 48 miles, and by railway 113 miles; has had 1 calf—Second Prize £5.

Class VIII.—Fattened Cows, of 5 years old and upwards, that shall have had at least 2 live Calves at separate births.

Major Brown, of Welbourn, near Grantham, Lincolnshire, a 13 years old short-horned cow, bred by himself, and fed on linseed-cakes, swedes, turnips, hay, clover, and lucerne. Travelled to the show by van 49 miles, and by railway 100 miles—has had 6 calves—Second Prize, £5.

Mr. J. S. Burgess, of Holme Pierrepont, near Nottingham, a 7 years and 5 months old short-horned cow, bred by Mr. Robert Burgess, of Cotsgrove-place, Nottingham, and fed on cake, beans, vegetables, and hay. Travelled to the show by van 5 miles, and by railway 136 miles—has had 3 calves—First Prize, £15, and Silver Medal.

EXTRA STOCK.—CATTLE.

Mr. R. Morton, of Peakill, near Spalding, Lincolnshire, a 4 years and 8 months old short-horned ox, bred by himself, and fed on linseed, turnips, cabbages, and carrots. Travelled to the show by van 55 miles, and by railway 70 miles—Silver Medal.

SHEEP.

Class IX.—Long-woolled fat Wether Sheep, 1 year old, that have never had cake, corn, meal, seeds, or pulse.

Mr. J. S. Burgess, of Holme Pierrepont, Nottinghamshire, a pen of three 20 months old long-woolled wethers, bred by himself—First Prize, £20, and Silver Medal.

Mr. Thomas Twitchell, of Wellington, near St. Neots, Beds, a pen of three 20 months old Leicester wethers, bred by himself, from rams hired of Mr. Samuel Bennet, of Bickerings Park, near Woburn, Beds—Second Prize, £5.

Class X.—Long-woolled fat Wether Sheep, 1 year old, under 8 stone weight, that have never had cake, corn, meal, seeds, or pulse.

Mr. J. S. Burgess, of Holme Pierrepont, Nottinghamshire, a pen of three 20 months old long-woolled wethers, bred by himself—Prize £10, and Silver Medal.

Class XI.—Long-woolled fat Wether Sheep, 1 year old, without restrictions as to feeding.

His Grace the Duke of Bedford, of Oakley West Farm, Bedford, a pen of three 20 months old New Leicester wethers, bred by his grace—First Prize, £20, and Gold and Silver Medal.

Mr. John Painter, of Burley, near Oakham, Rutland, a pen of three 21 months old Leicester wethers, bred by himself, from a ram hired of Mr. Thorpe, of Clifton, Nottinghamshire—Second Prize, £5.

Clsas XII.—Long and Short-woolled cross-bred fat Wether Sheep, 1 year old, without restrictions as to feeding.

Mr. W. Bennett, of Lewsey-Farm, near Dunstable, Bedfordshire, a pen of three 21 months old Down and Leicester cross wethers, bred by himself—Second Prize, £5.

Mr. C. Tomson, of Sundon, near Luton, Beds., a pen of three 21 months old South Down and Gloucester cross wethers, bred by himself—First Prize, £10, and Silver Medal.

EXTRA STOCK.—LONG-WOOLLED SHEEP.

Mr. Charles Large, of Broadwell, Oxfordshire, a 56 months old new Oxfordshire ewe, bred by himself—Silver Medal.

Class XIII.—Short-woolled fat Wether Sheep, 1 year old, without restrictions as to feeding.

His Grace the Duke of Richmond, of Goodwood, near Chichester, Sussex, a pen of three 20 months old South Down wethers, bred by his Grace. Second Prize, £5.

Mr. Samuel Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a pen of three 20 months old South Down wethers, bred by Mr. J. Webb, of Babraham—First Prize, £20, and Silver Medal.

Class XIV.—Short-woolled fat Wether Sheep, 1 year old, under 8 stone weight, without restrictions as to feeding.

Mr. Henry Upton, of Oving, near Chichester, Sussex, a pen of three 20 months old South Down Wethers, bred by Mr. A. Pinnix—Prize £10, and Gold Medal and Silver Medal.

Class XV.—Short-woolled fat Wether Sheep, 2 years old, without restrictions as to feeding.

Mr. E. G. Barnard, M.P., of Gosfield Hall, near Halstead, Essex, a pen of three 32 months old South Down wethers, bred by himself—First Prize, £20, and Silver Medal.

Mr. Stephen Grantham, of Stoneham, Sussex, a pen of three 32 months old South Down wethers, bred by himself—Second Prize, £5.

EXTRA STOCK.—SHORT-WOOLLED SHEEP.

Mr. John Harris, of Hinton, near Abingdon, Berkshire, a 21 months old South Down wether, bred by himself—Silver Medal.

Class XVI.—Pigs of any breed, above 13 and under 26 weeks old.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, of Windsor Castle, a pen of three 25 weeks and 4 days old Suffolk and Bedfordshire pigs, bred by his Royal Highness, and fed on milk, barley-meal, and pea-meal—Second Prize, £5.

Mr. W. F. Hobbs, of Marks Hall, near Kelvedon, Essex, a pen of three 25 weeks and 4 days old improved Essex pigs, bred by himself, and fed on oats, peas, meal, potatoes, mangold-wurtzel, and milk—First Prize, £10, and Silver Medal.

Class XVII.—Pigs of any breed, above 26 and under 52 weeks old.

Mr. J. Buckley, of Normanton Hill, near Loughborough, Nottinghamshire, a pen of three 27 weeks and 2 days old Neapolitan and Warwickshire pigs, bred by himself, and fed on barley-flour—First Prize, £10, and Silver Medal.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Radnor, of Coleshill, near Farringdon, Berks, a pen of three 44 weeks and 1 day old Coleshill pigs, bred by his lordship, and fed on whey, barley-meal, and potatoes—Second Prize, £5.

EXTRA STOCK.—PIGS.

Mr. W. F. Hobbs, of Marks Hall, near Kelvedon, Essex, a 25 weeks and 4 days old improved Essex pig, bred by himself, and fed on oats, peas, meal, potatoes, mangold wurtzel, and milk—Silver Medal.

The Red Deer has been in the possession of Mr. W. Pook, of the Star and Garter Inn, Windsor, since October, 1841. It cast its antlers on the 9th of November, 1841; again in May, 1842; in November, 1842; and, lastly, about the 4th of November, 1843. The deer is 5½ years old, 12 hands high, and weighs 40 stone.

MUSIC.

GREENWICH.

An excellent evening concert was given in the Lecture Hall of this town on Monday last, which was completely filled upon the occasion by a highly respectable audience. The programme contained the names of Madame Albertazzi, Miss Dolby, Miss Davies—a pupil of the Academy, and Mr. John Parry, as vocalists; with Miss Dinah Farmer, Mr. Richardson, and Mr. Blagrove, as instrumentalists. Mr. W. H. Holmes conducted with his usual ability. We were happy to find our countrywoman, Madame Albertazzi, looking much better in health than at the close of last season. She was in brilliant voice, and in Benedict's aria, "Prendi per me," was rapturously applauded. It was, if we mistake not, her first appearance since her return from Milan, where she has been staying during the autumn to recover from a severe indisposition. Miss Dolby was, as usual, most successful; and Mr. John Parry was twice encored. A series of these attractive entertainments is announced for the winter, at the above institution; and the programme contains the names of our very best vocal and instrumental performers

THE THEATRES.

The approach of Christmas brings with it a temporary quiet in theatrical proceedings; that is to say, as regards the production of new pieces, for, behind the curtain, every member of the establishment for the time being, from the authors down to the carpenters, is fully employed, in order that everything may be ready by "Boxing Day." And getting up a pantomime or fairy burlesque is no joke: those who assemble to see it are little aware of the many intelligent heads, whose united brains all work towards one point, to produce the simplest effect. The history of a play, where machinery and transformations are required, or where the "stage business," as it is called, is more than usually complicated, would make an entertaining paper.

At the Haymarket on Wednesday, Mr. Archer, the box book-keeper, took his benefit. No individual connected with the theatres is more respected than Mr. Archer; for his conduct to the *habitués* of the house is at all times most courteous and attentive. It is no wonder then, that the house was filled by his friends, literally as full as it could hold, although little was put forth in the bill beyond the ordinary pieces, which we have already noticed in detail. Several pleasant polkas, and Jullien's mazurka, were played during the evening; and Mr. J. L. Hatton accompanied himself in a song, written, as we were told, for the occasion. The points, if anything, were somewhat too broad for the Haymarket audience, who require a more polished style of humour. With them a neatly-turned allusion produces more laughter than the most palpable pun ever made. On the Saturday previous, in consequence of the sudden indisposition of Madame Vestris, the part of *Lady Alice Hawthorn* in the new comedy, was undertaken at six hours' notice by Miss Woolgar, and, what is more, played remarkably well, with very little assistance from the prompter. This young lady, who has been fast rising in favour with the public since she came to town, last year, acted throughout with great spirit; and was loudly called before the curtain at the conclusion of the comedy.

What is to be done at Covent Garden still remains one of the "Mysteries of London." The list of the company at present put forward is certainly weak for such an establishment, but we believe it to be all that is available. In the interim M. Jullien's concerts are crowded every night; and the nearer the termination of his series approaches, the more eager do the public appear to be to visit them.

At the Adelphi, Victorine has been playing to very excellent houses as a first piece; and, on Monday, on the occasion of a benefit, several of the Haymarket company appeared, including Mr. Webster and Mr. Buckstone. Mr. John Parry also lent his assistance, and was loudly applauded in "Fayre Rosamonde" and "The Polka Explained."

The Lyceum is going on steadily and well, and the *divertissement* still forms an agreeable feature of the entertainments. Miss Farebrother dashes through the Polka with great spirit, and Mesdemoiselles Adele and Louise are equally effective.

At the Princess', Balfe's opera of "The Castle of Aymon," has been played every night, with "The Rent Day," or "Don Cæsar de Bazan," as an afterpiece.

The houses have been, for the period, very well attended.

DRURY LANE.

Drury Lane continues to be well attended, with the united attractions of opera and ballet. On Saturday night, the performances were, in a two-fold sense "for the benefit of Mr. Balfe;" not only as regards the treasury receipts, but also the incident we are about to relate. At the close of the opera ("The Daughter of St. Mark") Mr. Balfe was presented with a superb breakfast service of plate, in commemoration of the hundredth representation of his "Bohemian Girl," which took place some short time since. The audience at the fall of the curtain, loudly cheered the composer, on his retiring from the conductor's seat in the orchestra. After the principal performers had responded to the call of the audience, and received the customary ovation of applause, Mr. Balfe, led on by Mr. Bunn, the lessee of the theatre, advanced to the foot lights. The curtain then rose, displaying, on a table, the superb "Testimonial," tastefully arranged. Mr. Bunn retired, bowing to the audience; Mr. Balfe then spoke in acknowledgment of the high honour accorded to him, in which he was frequently encouraged by the cheers of the audience; the composer then retired amidst a tumult of approbation, and the curtain fell.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Friday).—Very few fresh arrivals of English wheat have taken place for our market since Monday; hence the supply of that article here, to-day, was small. Owing to the severity of the weather, the millers were rather anxious buyers, and a clearance was readily effected, at very full prices. In fine foreign wheat rather an extensive business was transacted, but at no more money. Bonded grain was held firmly. The barley trade was much in the same state as last advised. The supply of English was only moderate, but that of foreign was large. No change whatever was noticed in the demand for, or prices of, malt. The large brewers are holding off for an improvement in quality. Oats, beans, and peas, were stationary.

Arrivals.—English: wheat, 2870; barley, 1960; oats, 10 quarters. Irish: wheat, —barley, —; oats, — quarters. Foreign: wheat, —; barley, 2840; oats, 2700, quarters. Flour, 4140 sacks. Malt, 1760 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 39s to 47s; white ditto, 44s to 54s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s to 43s; ditto, white, 40s to 47s; rye, 37s to 38s; grinding barley, 27s to 32s; distilling, 28s to 32s; malting ditto, 35s to 38s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 61s to 62s; brown ditto, 57s to 60s; Kingston and Ware, 63s to 64s; Chevalier, 65s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 22s to 23s; potatoe ditto, 24s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, black, 21s to 22s; ditto, white, 22s to 23s; tick beans, new, 36s to 37s; ditto, old, 40s to 42s; grey peas, 36s to 37s; maple, 35s to 37s; white, 36s to 38s; boilers, 38s to 40s, per quarter. Town made flour, 45s to —; Suffolk, Stockton, and Yorkshire, 33s to 35s, per 28 lbs. *Foreign.*—Fine wheat, 38s to 54s; Dantzig, red, 40s to 47s; white, 42s to 49s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 27s to 29s; oats, 17s to 18s; ditto, feed, 15s to 17s; beans, 24s to 29s; peas, 28s to 32s, per quarter. Flour, Canadian, 21s to —; Baltic, 20s to —, per barrel.

The Seed Market.—With the exception of linseed and rapeseed, as well as cakes, selling freely, at fully the late advance, the seed trade is heavy, and previous rates are barely supported.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed cakes, English, £12 to £13; ditto, foreign, £7 12s to £8 10s, per 1000.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5½d to 6½d, per 4lbs. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 45s 2d; barley, 34s 9d; oats, 21s 10d; rye, 31s 2d; beans, 37s 5d; peas, 36s 4d.

Six Weeks Average that governs Duty.—Wheat, 45s 10d; barley, 35s 5d; oats, 21s 7d; rye, 33s 4d; beans, 37s 10d; peas, 35s 7d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 3s; oats, 6s; rye, 9s. 6d; beans, 5s 6d; peas, 7s 6d.

Tea.—On Thursday public sales of 16,000 packages took place. The biddings were firm, and a fair portion found buyers, at very full prices. By private contract, a good business is doing in all descriptions, and the rates are well supported.

Sugar. As is almost invariably the case at this period of the year, exceedingly little is doing in this market. However, the finest parcels have supported previous rates; but all other kinds are quite 6d per cwt. lower. Standard lumps are selling at 72s 6d to 73s; and brown ditto, 71s 6d to 72s, per cwt.

Coffee.—All descriptions of coffee continue in slow request, and, to effect sales to any extent, town rates must be accepted. Good ordinary Ceylon may be had at 52s 6d per cwt.

Rice.—The supply of Bengal offering is very small, owing to which, higher rates are demanded. Low white is fetching 11s to 11s 3d; and middling to fine, 11s 6d to 12s 6d per cwt.

Fruit.—For currants, the market has now become quiet, as most of the large grocers are well in stock. High rates are demanded for Chisme raisins. Sultanas are in good request, at 60s. The value of all other kinds of fruit, though the supplies are good, is well supported.

Provisions.—In Dutch butter a very steady business has been doing, at 110s to 112s for Friesland; 106s to 108s for Kiel; and 104s to 108s for Holstein. The market for all kinds of Irish butter is steady, at fully the late advances. Bacon is in increased inquiry. Lard is firm, at 58s to 61s, for kegs landed. Other kinds of provisions support previous figures.

Tallow.—Rather more business is doing in this article. P.Y.C., on the spot, is quoted at 40s 3d to 40s 9d; and for delivery, 40s to 40s 3d per cwt. Town tallow, 41s, net cash.

Hay and Straw.—Coarse meadow hay, £3 15s to £4 15s; useful ditto, £4 16s to £5 4s; fine upland ditto, £5 5s to £5 10s; clover hay, £4 10s to £6 0s; oat straw, £1 12s to £1 14s; wheat straw, £1 15s to £1 18s, per load.

Potatoes.—The supplies of potatoes being considerably on the increase, the sale for them is inactive, at from 40s to 70s per ton.

Hops (Friday).—As is almost invariably the case at this period of the year, the demand for all kinds of hops is in a very sluggish state. In prices, however, we have no alteration to notice, yet holders are looking forward to an improvement in them:—1844's: Sussex pockets, £7 to £8 5s; Wealds, £6 18s to £8 0s; Mid Kent, £8 0s to £10 15s; East Kent, £7 7s to £8 0s; Choice ditto, £10 0s to £12 0s; Farnhams, £10 0s to £10 10s.

Coals.—Townley, 20s 3d; East Hetton, 23s 6d; Hetton, 25s 3d; Stewart's, 25s 3d; Cassop, 24s 6d; Carodoc, 24s 6d; Lambton, 25s 3d; Tees, 24s 6d, per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—As might be expected on the near approach of the great Christmas market—which will be held on Monday next—the supply of beasts on sale to-day was large, and, generally speaking, of superior quality. The primest Scots, &c. sold readily, at an advance of 2d per 8lb.; but all other kinds were heavy, at previous currencies. Only 8 beasts from Rotterdam were brought forward; but from Aberdeen we received 170 Scots—25 of which unfortunately died on the passage. The numbers of sheep were only moderate, yet the mutton trade was inactive, at barely Monday's quotations. Prime small calves sold freely, at more money; but all other kinds of veal were dull. In pigs a good business was doing. Milch cows moved off slowly, at from £16 to £19 each.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; second quality do. 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime large oxen, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 4d to 4s 6d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime Southdown ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large coarse calves 3s 4d to 4s 0d; prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; sucking calves, 18s to 30s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 20s each. Beasts, 1429; cows, 169; sheep, 4530; calves, 147; pigs, 379.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—We had a large supply of meat offering here to day, yet the trade was brisk, at our quotations:—Per 8lbs by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; middling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime large ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; ditto small ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; large pork, 2s 8d to 3s 4d; inferior mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 2d; middling ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 2d to 4s 2d; small pork, 3s 6d to 4s 0d.

Robert Herbert.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The principal topic of conversation at the Stock Exchange during the week, has been the delay in announcing the name of the successful competitor for the Canadian Loan. Friday, the 6th of December, was the day appointed for the opening of the tenders, since which nothing has transpired till within the last day or two, either with regard to the names or prices of the respective biddings. It appears that all the tenders, with the exception of one, made by Messrs. Hammond, Scott, and Co., were below the limit fixed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. This left two courses open to him, one to declare the limit, and afford a chance to those below it; the other to propose to the parties whose offer had exceeded it to take the remainder on the terms of such offer. The latter course was adopted, but Messrs. Hammond, Scott, and Co. did not accept of more than their original offer, amounting to £120 000 at 112. This will compel the Chancellor to declare his *minimum*, and should Messrs. Hammond, Scott and Co. decline, Mr. Maubert will be entitled to the option. A few days must necessarily elapse, before the result can be known, but in the meantime a keen controversy has arisen among the members of the Stock Exchange, as to whether the Chancellor, upon the declaration of Messrs. Hammond and Co. to take the £120,000, should not have at once declared his minimum, and thus have afforded the opportunity of those below it advancing to that price. Consols, however, have not been affected by it, and on Tuesday the closing quotation was 100⅜. Some large sales in Reduced, on the following day, caused a flat market, and the price receded to 100¼. There have been no fluctuations of any consequence since, the Exchequer Bill Market alone betraying some slight symptoms of reaction. The closing quotations of the week are, Bank Stock, 208; Reduced Three per Cents, 100½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 103⅞; Exchequer Bills, 58 to 56; Consols for the Opening, ex. div. 100¼.

The financial *exposé* of the Portuguese revenue has produced a favourable impression in the Foreign Market, and Portuguese has advanced in consequence. From a detailed statement it appears possible that forty contos may be relied on as a balance of the year's revenue after meeting all current expenses. It must be remembered, however, that the proportion of converted bonds that has hitherto remained a passive security, will come into operation as a Three per Cent Stock from January next. The closing quotation of the week for the existing stock is 56¾ to 57¼. The new French Three per Cent Scrip made its first appearance here on Tuesday, and some bargains were done in it at 2½ prem., it afterwards improving to 2¾. Spanish has also evinced an increase of activity, having improved from 24⅝ to ⅞, to 25⅛ for the Five per Cents; the Three per Cents, 37¼. The latter have only maintained their price, although the dividend upon them is advertised, closing at 37¼ to 38, but the former have receded to 24⅞ to 25. Brazilian continues about 89½. Mexican, on Thursday, made an advance and closed at 37¼. Dutch Four per Cents have also improved to 97⅞ to 98. The Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 63⅞ to 64; Belgian New Scrip is 1¼ prem.; Columbian, 14⅜; and Belgian, 101½ to 102½.

The Share Market has maintained tolerable firmness, although business has not been quite so brisk during the past week. Considerable speculations still exist in the French lines, which continue to have an upward tendency. It must be, however, remembered that this is rather the result of purchases made on account of the Paris Bourse (where extraordinary speculation is now indulged in), than from any increased estimation in this country. A reaction in Paris would, therefore, have a most depressing influence on the English Share Market, and is a circumstance by no means improbable. The closing prices of the French lines are:—Paris and Lyons, 3½; Paris and Rouen, 39¾; Boulogne and Amiens, 5 to ⅛; Orleans and Bordeaux, 7 to 6⅞; Orleans and Vurzon, 10⅞ to 11⅛; Rouen and Havre, 22¾ to 23¼. The English lines close as follows:—Bristol and Gloucester, 37 to ½; Caledonian, 4½; Cambridge and Lincoln, 1⅞ to 2; Churnet Valley, 3½; Eastern Counties, 13⅞ to 14; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 62; Great Western, 147; Birmingham Stock, 221 to 222½; Blackwall, 6⅞; Brighton, 50; Greenwich, 9⅝; South Western, 83½; London and York, 4⅛; Lynn and Ely, 2½; Glasgow and Dumfries, 24s.; Lincoln and Sheffield, 23s. to 21s.; Manchester and Leeds, 118; Midland, 109½; Newcastle and Darlington 60½; Norwich and Brandon, 12½; Dovers, 38½; Trent Valley, 8¾; Sheffield and Manchester, 97¾ to 98¼.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The result of the negociation for the Canada Loan transpired yesterday. The Chancellor of the Exchequer declared his *minimum* to be 111½, at which price, Messrs. Hammond and Co. have taken the remaining £80 000. Mr. Maubert, it appears, bid for the whole amount, at 111⅝, and had Messrs. Hammond, and Co. rejected the last offer, he would have been entitled to the next preference. Both the English and Foreign Markets were flat yesterday. Consols closed at 100⅛ to ¼ for the Opening. The Railway Market was also less animated, with a small amount of transactions.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, Dec. 10.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.—WILLIAM OWEN, Shelton, Staffordshire, plasterer.

BANKRUPTS.—T. ROSE, of Nursling, Hampshire, brick burner. J. T. GIBBONS, of Eaton, Buckinghamshire grocer. J. BRETT, of Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, currier. J. AYLING, of Leeds, cabinet maker. S. BUCKNELL, of Hendon, Middlesex. J. MARTIN, of 229, High-street, St. Leonard, Shoreditch, tallow chandler. C. MAIDSTONE, of Cambridge, milliner. W. S. DRURY, of Chester, ironmonger. E. NEEDHAM, jun., of Little Houghton, Lancashire, clogger. J. BEALE, of Cadoxton, Glamorganshire, grocer. W. S. RENDLE, of Penzance, Cornwall, tea dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. WALLACE, of Catrine, Ayrshire, grocer. R. BROWN, of Gartferry and Milbrae, lime merchant.

FRIDAY, DEC. 13.

WAR-OFFICE, Dec. 13.—15th Light Drags. - Sergt.-Major W. Doyle to be Cornet, vice Hoare.

9th Foot: Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Arbuthnot, K.C.B., to be Colonel, vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Cameron, K.C.B. 48th: Assist. Staff-Surg. D. Dyce to be Surgeon, vice Edward M'Iver. 52nd: Major-Gen. Sir E. Gibbs, K.C.B., to be Colonel, vice Sir T. Arbuthnot; the Hon. E. G. Curzon to be Ensign, vice Read. 5th: Lieut. H. H. Warren to be Paymaster, vice Daniell. 68th: Major-General C. Nicol to be Colonel, vice Sir E. Gibbs. 72nd: M. Irwin, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon. 73rd: Ensign the Hon. W. J. G. Chetwynd to be Lieutenant, vice Davis; R. M. Hickson to be Ensign, vice Chetwynd. 74th: Lieut. D. Godley to be Lieutenant, vice J. Inman. 80th: Lieut. W. Cookson to be Captain, vice Marsh; Ensign W. W. O. St. John to be Lieutenant, vice Cookson; H. W. J. A. Brahan to be Ensign, vice St. John.

3rd West India Regiment.—Lieut. P. Bolton to be Lieutenant, vice Godley.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment: E. E. H. O'Brien, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Powell: H. F. Dakers to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Swettenham.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Staff Assist.-Surg. J. M'Gregor to be be Staff Surgeon of the Second Class, vice D. M'Gregor; Assist.-Surg. G. W. Powell, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice M'Gregor; Assist.-Surg. W. K. Swettenham, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Dice.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.—H. HIGGINS, Leeds, cloth merchant.

BANKRUPTS.—C. SNEEZUM, Wynyatt-street, victualler. W. ATTWATER, Devonshire-street, Queen-square, dyer. S. LIBBIS, Stratton Saint Mary, Norfolk, innkeeper. R. STOCKLEY, Ramsgate, upholsterer. J. FORSTER, Leeds, cloth manufacturer. B. CREIGH and T. R. CREIGH, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, cartwrights. H. BENTLEY, Liverpool, commission agent. A. FRANCIS, Halkin, Flintshire, ironfounder. G. HARROLD, Birmingham, merchant. T. BERESFORD, Lincoln, boat owner. S. PARSONS, Manchester, paper-hanger.

BIRTHS.

At Farnham, Surrey, the lady of the Rev. H. R. Julius, of a daughter.——The lady of Henry Adams, Esq., of Somerset-street, Hyde-park, of a son.——At Haughend, Yorkshire, the lady of Courtney Kenny Clarke, Esq., of a daughter.——At Omega-terrace, Regent's-park, the lady of Richard Thomas Swinnerton Dyer, Esq., of a daughter.——At Barnsbury-park, Islington, the lady of the Rev. Daniel Wilson, of a son.——At the Cottage, Romford, Essex, the lady of W. H. Clifton, Esq., of a daughter.——In Great Marlborough-street, the lady of Charles Marshall, Esq., of a daughter.——In West-street, Finsbury-circus, the lady of the Rev. Henry Brown, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Barnbarroch, Wigtonshire, Edmund Richard Jeffreys, Esq., to Mary, daughter of the late Colonel Vans Agnew, C.B., of Barnbarroch and Shenchan.——At St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Mr. Francis Trevithick, of Crewe, Cheshire, to Mary, daughter of Mr. Francis Ewart, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.——At Rockbeare, Francis D. Daly, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 4th (Queen's Own) Light Dragoons, to Sarah Anne, only daughter of H. F. Bidgood, Esq., of Rockbeare Court, Devon.——At Langley Marsh, Bucks, Benjamin Lancaster Jemmett, Esq., M.D., to Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Kingsley, Esq.

DEATHS.

At Rome, Frances Mary Thompson, sister of the late George Lowther Thompson, Esq.——At Brentford, aged 78, Juliana Lydia, daughter of the late Mrs. Trimmer.——At Torquay, Henry Dunbar, Esq., at the residence of his brother, Major-General Dunbar.——Edward Wood, Esq., of Northumberland-street, Strand.——At Phillimore-place, Christiana, wife of Major Lutyens.——At Norwood, Surrey, Miss Ann Mabley, aged 87.——At Burton-crescent, Mrs. Hamilton.——At 20, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir John Nicholl.——At Bognor, Sussex, Sir Isaac Wilson, Knight, F.R.S.——At South-hill-park, Martin Tupper, Esq., F.R.S.——At Clapham New-park, Major W. Henry Grote.——At Doddington-grove, Kennington, Eliza Vale.

LYING IN STATE AND FUNERAL OF THE LATE PRINCESS SOPHIA MATILDA.

Meek Spirit of as noble charity
As ever grac'd the hand of royalty,
How many welcomes must have met thy flight
As Thou wert upwards borne to realms of light
On angel pinions—many a soul in Heav'n
To which on Earth thy pious hand had giv'n
Relief in sad and lone extremity,
Will clap its wings against the crystal sky
And shout with joy to see thee soar above
Into the mansions of Eternal love!
Pity and Mercy were thy Handmaids here—
With Memory they'll often weep a tear
Upon thy honoured grave, and sighing say:
A gentler Spirit never pass'd away!

THE LYING IN STATE.

It having been publicly announced that the remains of her late Royal Highness would, according to the usual custom on the death of any member of the Royal Family, lie in state on Monday at the Ranger's House, Blackheath, there was a considerable influx of visitors to Greenwich from the metropolis during the morning. In the course of Saturday the necessary arrangements were made for the melancholy ceremonial, and the entrance-hall, staircases, and different apartments through which the public were to pass were hung with black cloth, and illuminated with wax lights, daylight being completely excluded from all the apartments.

The route laid down for the spectators was marked out by barriers erected through the entire range of apartments thrown open to the public.

Very long previous to the hours appointed for the admission of the public, a vast number of highly respectable persons assembled in the vicinity of the Ranger's House, anxious to be among the earliest visitants when the doors should be thrown open. The great majority of those present were of the fair sex, and there was scarcely one who did not pay a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased Princess by appearing in mourning.

A guard of honour of the Coldstream Guards was on duty at the principal entrance, the colours of the regiment covered with crape, the officers wearing black silk scarves with crape fittings, and the drums muffled. The troops lined the corridor leading to the hall, which was entirely covered with black cloth.

The Earl Delawarr, Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's household, arrived in the forenoon at the Ranger's House from town.

The dining-room was appropriated for the mournful solemnity. At twelve o'clock the Lady Alicia Gordon, Lady in Waiting on her late Royal Highness, entered the apartment, conducted by the Lord Chamberlain. Her Ladyship, who was attired in the deepest mourning, took her seat as chief mourner at the head of the Royal corpse, supported by Miss Cotes and the Hon. Mrs. Cust, Bedchamber Women to the late Princess, also attired in deep mourning. Pages of her Royal Highness stood at the feet of the corpse.

The ceiling, sides, and floor of the room were completely covered with black cloth. Over the Royal corpse was a large canopy, the interior fluted and gathered to the centre, formed by a white rosette.

The corniche of the canopy was silvered, and the drapery black, with white fringe.

The body was covered with a very large pall of black velvet, having a deep border of white satin, each side of the pall having three escocheons, containing the arms of the Princess in a lozenge, and her Royal Highness's coronet above. The pall was removed at the feet of the body, displaying the coffin of crimson velvet with silver ornaments.

The whole of the arrangements connected with the funeral were under the superintendence of Mr. Banting, of St. James's-street, the Royal undertaker, to whom much praise is due, for the very efficient manner in which the whole ceremonial was conducted. The lying in state, and fitting out of the apartments at the Ranger's House, Blackheath, gave much satisfaction to the Lord Chamberlain, and the ladies and gentlemen who had composed the household of her late Royal Highness. The following is an accurate description of

THE COFFIN.

The outside coffin is very similar to that which contained the remains of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. It may be necessary to add, that the corpse is also enclosed in a leaden coffin, according to the usual custom. The outside case is made of stout mahogany, and is covered with crimson Genoa silk velvet, of a very costly description, which is finished by a margin of silver studs most appropriately wrought. There are ornamental engraved plates at the angles, with the coronet on each encompassed by lines of studs. The sides, top, and foot are panelled in three compartments by triple rows of studs also. Very massive panels adjoin each of the handles, which are composed of solid silver. The lid, which is panelled to correspond, contains a raised silver coronet, denoting that her royal highness was a junior princess. The centre panel bears the inscription plate, &c. At the foot of the coffin is a raised ornamental device of a flambeau reversed, encircled by a serpent, which signifies the end of time. The inside of the coffin is lined with white satin, trimmed. The entire length is about six feet four inches, and the breadth two feet four inches. The case was constructed at the establishment of Messrs. Taplin and Holland, but the remainder of the work, including the ornamental portion, was executed at Mr. Banting's establishment. The pall, which bore the escutcheon, was of rich black satin.

The inscription on the coffin follows:—

DEPOSITUM
ILLUSTRISSIMÆ PRINCIPISSÆ
SOPHIÆ MATHILDÆ
FILIÆ ILLUSTRISSIMI PRINCIPIS
GULIELMI HENRICI
DE BRUNSWICK LUNENBURG
DUCIS GLOCESTRIÆ ET EDINBURGI
COMITIS CONNACIÆ
ET NOBLISSIMI ORDINIS PERISCELIDIS
EQUITIS DEFUNCTI
OBIIT VICESIMO NONO DIE NOVEMBRIS
ANNO DOMINI MDCCCXLIV.
ÆTATIS SUÆ LXXII.

On the coffin rested the coronet of her Royal Highness, as a junior Princess of the Royal family, having a cross paté with strawberry leaves, instead of the *fleur de lis*.

Above the chief mourner, at the back, was a large and handsome escocheon of the Royal arms with supporters, surrounded by a number of silver sconces with wax tapers.

On each side of the coffin were massive silver candlesticks with large wax burners, placed on circular pedestals covered with black cloth.

The room was lighted by silver sconces, each sconce containing two wax candles, and at the sides of the room, between the rows of sconces, were inserted small escocheons of the arms of her late Royal Highness in a lozenge surmounted by a coronet.

The chief mourner and her attendants being seated, the public were admitted to witness the ceremony by the grand entrance, passing thence into the hall, the ceiling, sides, and floor of which were entirely covered with black cloth, sconces with wax tapers lighting the apartment.

From the hall the public entered the dining-room, and, after viewing the lying in state, quitted the mansion by a different entrance, through an ante-room, which was covered with black drapery.

At two o'clock the Hon. Mrs. Legge relieved the Hon. Mrs. Cust. The pages of the late Princess were relieved every hour.

A succession of spectators continued to pass through the rooms without any intermission, from the commencement of the ceremony until its close, preserving throughout the greatest order.

The fittings up of the different rooms and arrangements for the ceremony were executed by Mr. Banting within a very limited period, under the direction of the Lord Chamberlain.

A party of the metropolitan police was on duty during the day, under the command of Mr. Mallalieu, and maintained the greatest facility of ingress and egress.

The domestic household of her late Royal Highness passed through the rooms a short time previous to the public being admitted to the ceremony.

The demeanour of the public was extremely creditable, all persons observing a solemn silence during their progress through the apartments, and evincing their sympathy and respect for the amiable Princess, who had been a kind and liberal benefactor to the poor of the town and its vicinity. During the day the bells of the several churches were tolled at intervals, and the flags of the steamers and shipping in the river were hoisted half mast high, and so continued until after the funeral ceremony.

THE FUNERAL.

On Tuesday the ceremony of the interment took place, and great numbers of persons assembled at an early hour, near the Ranger's House, Blackheath, to witness the funeral obsequies of one so generally respected, and, locally, so much endeared by acts of private benificence.

Shortly after eleven A.M. a company of the Coldstream Guards took possession of the ground in front of the Ranger's Mansion, and a party of Life Guards, under the command of Lieutenant the Hon. Mr. Cotton, attended as a guard of honour.

About half-past twelve o'clock the vicar, curates, churchwardens, and a number of the most respectable inhabitants of Greenwich, who had previously assembled in the vestry-room of St. Alphage Church, arrived, along with the governors, overseers, and children (two hundred boys and girls) of the parochial charity-schools, Chesterfield-walk, and were immediately marshalled in the procession.

Precisely at one o'clock, the coffin, containing the body of her late Royal Highness, was borne on the shoulders of ten gentlemen, and placed in the hearse, the troops presenting arms, and the gentlemen around taking off their hats.

The procession having been formed, it moved slowly down Blackheath-hill in the following order:—

Four of the Metropolitan Patrol Police.
The Knight Marshal's Men, in uniform, with crape on their caps, and wearing black silk scarves.
Charity School Children, headed by Inspector Field and Mr. Fisher, High Constable of Greenwich, each wearing black silk scarves with crape fittings.
Eight poor Widows, who lived upon the bounty of the late Princess.
Thirty Greenwich Watermen, dressed in blue jackets and trousers, wearing crape in their hats.
Governors of the Parish of Greenwich.
The Parish Beadle in full dress.
Overseers of the Poor of Greenwich.
Churchwardens.
Curates of Greenwich.
Vicar of Greenwich.
Tradesmen of Greenwich, all in deep mourning.
A Mourning Coach drawn by four horses, in which were the Pages and Dressers of her late Royal Highness.
The Carriage of her late Royal Highness, drawn by six horses, in which was the Coronet of her late Royal Highness, on a crimson velvet cushion,
Attended by Sir Archibald Murray, Bart.
Four Mutes on horseback, bearing mourning emblems.
Three Life Guardsmen.
THE HEARSE,
Containing the Body, drawn by eight horses, decorated with Escocheons of her late Royal Highness's Arms.
A Mourning Coach, drawn by six horses, conveying the Executors and Executrixes named in the will of her late Royal Highness.
A Detachment of the First Life Guards.
A Mourning Coach, drawn by six horses, conveying the Chaplain and Medi Attendant of her late Royal Highness.
A Mourning Coach, drawn by six horses, containing the Lord Chamberlain's Officers.
The Carriage of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, drawn by six horses.
A Detachment of the Second Battalion of the Coldstream Guards.

The procession moved over Blackheath-hill, through Deptford, New-cross, Peckham, Camberwell, Camberwell New-road, Kennington-oval, over Vauxhall-bridge, up Grosvenor-place, through Hyde-park, and along the Edgeware-road to the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railway, which was reached at five o'clock P.M.

The hearse was then transferred to a truck, and with the mourning coaches, conveyed by special train to Slough. The journey was performed with great rapidity, except that the speed was slackened between Ealing and Hanwell, where the down trains have to pass on the up line, on account of repairs to the down line.

PROGRESS OF THE PROCESSION FROM SLOUGH STATION TO WINDSOR.

The military appointed to receive her Royal Highness's remains at Slough marched from Windsor shortly after five o'clock.

The troops consisted of a company of the 2d Battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards, and a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue). The former, under the command of Capt. Hamilton, were stationed along the platform as a guard of honour, at the point where the hearse was transferred from the railway; and the latter, under the command of Captain Corbet, who were also drawn up in line within the station-yard, formed the escort to conduct the procession from Slough to Windsor.

The cavalry each bore a lighted flambeaux, and every third man of the infantry did the same.

The train conveying the hearse and mourning coaches drew up at the Slough Station, precisely at twenty minutes to seven o'clock. The same activity in removing the carriages from the trucks prevailed here as at Paddington, and notwithstanding there were upwards of thirty horses to remove from the boxes and reattach to their respective carriages, at a quarter past seven the procession was reformed, and being here considerably increased by the addition of the equipages of the various members of the Royal Family, in a very few moments it moved towards Windsor in the following order:—

Knight Marshal's Men.
Footmen and Grooms of the Royal Family, in state liveries, with silk hatbands and gloves, bearing flambeaux.
Footmen and Grooms of her late Royal Highness, in deep mourning, bearing flambeaux.
The Mourning Coaches, the Carriage of her late Royal Highness, and
THE HEARSE,
In the same order in which they proceeded from Blackheath
The Carriages of
THE QUEEN,
The Queen Dowager,
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge,
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester,
Her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia,
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

The road between Slough and Windsor was kept by the Royal Horse Guards, two privates of that regiment being stationed at short intervals throughout the whole distance from the railway station to the Castle-yard.

The cavalcade, as it emerged from the Slough station, and proceeded towards Eton, had a very striking effect, and the darkness of the night, not a star being visible in the firmament, contributed to increase the interesting character of the scene.

The shops in Windsor and Eton, which had been partially shut during the whole day, out of respect to her Royal Highness's memory, were wholly closed before six o'clock.

The mournful cavalcade passed through Eton shortly after eight o'clock, and crossed Windsor bridge as the clock chimed the quarter past that hour. Both in Eton and Windsor the inhabitants were for the most part assembled at their doors, and as the procession passed in solemn silence through the streets, nothing could possibly exceed the decorum observed by the whole of the spectators assembled.

ARRIVAL AT WINDSOR.

The necessary preparations for the interment of the deceased Princess in the choir of St. George's Chapel were completed at an early hour in the morning, and during the afternoon, by permission of the authorities, the public were admitted to view them. There was nothing in the arrangements beyond those invariably made upon all similar occasions. A platform, covered with black cloth, extended along the entire length of the centre aisle of the nave, from the west door to the entrance of the choir. A temporary porch was erected in the Castle yard, at the south door, where the procession entered the chapel, and this as well as every other portion of the fittings was hung with black cloth.

In the north aisle of the nave a gallery was erected capable of accommodating about five hundred persons, and here those of the public who were fortunate enough to obtain tickets of admission took up their stations before seven o'clock.

The nave was lighted by wax candles, placed in candelabra, which were arranged at short distances on either side the raised platform.

The only ornament in the choir which was hung with black cloth, in character with the other portions of the sacred edifice, was a Royal escocheon in front of the pulpit.

This portion of the chapel was lighted by six magnificent gilt chandeliers suspended from the roof, and containing wax candles.

A company of the second battalion of the Scotch Fusilier Guards, under Colonel Moncrieffe, were drawn up within the Castle yard, in double lines, extending from Henry the Eighth's gateway, to the entrance of the chapel, every third man bearing a lighted flambeau.

The procession entered the Castle yard at twenty minutes past eight o'clock, its approach being announced by the military band playing the Dead March in Saul.

THE FUNERAL CEREMONY AT ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

The Earl Delawarr, Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household, and Sir Charles Young, Garter King of Arms, received the Royal corpse at the entrance of the chapel, where also a number of the ladies and gentlemen who formed part of the procession, and the Dean and Canons of Windsor were assembled.

The procession moved down the south aisle, the choir singing, "I am the resurrection and the life saith the Lord" (Croft), and the procession moved down the south aisle and up the nave into the choir in the following order:—

Pages of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester.
Pages of her late Royal Highness.
Medical Attendant upon her late Royal Highness.
Chaplain to her late Royal Highness.

Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.	Equerry in Waiting to the Queen.
Groom of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.	Groom in Waiting to the Queen.
Lord of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.	Lord in Waiting to the Queen.

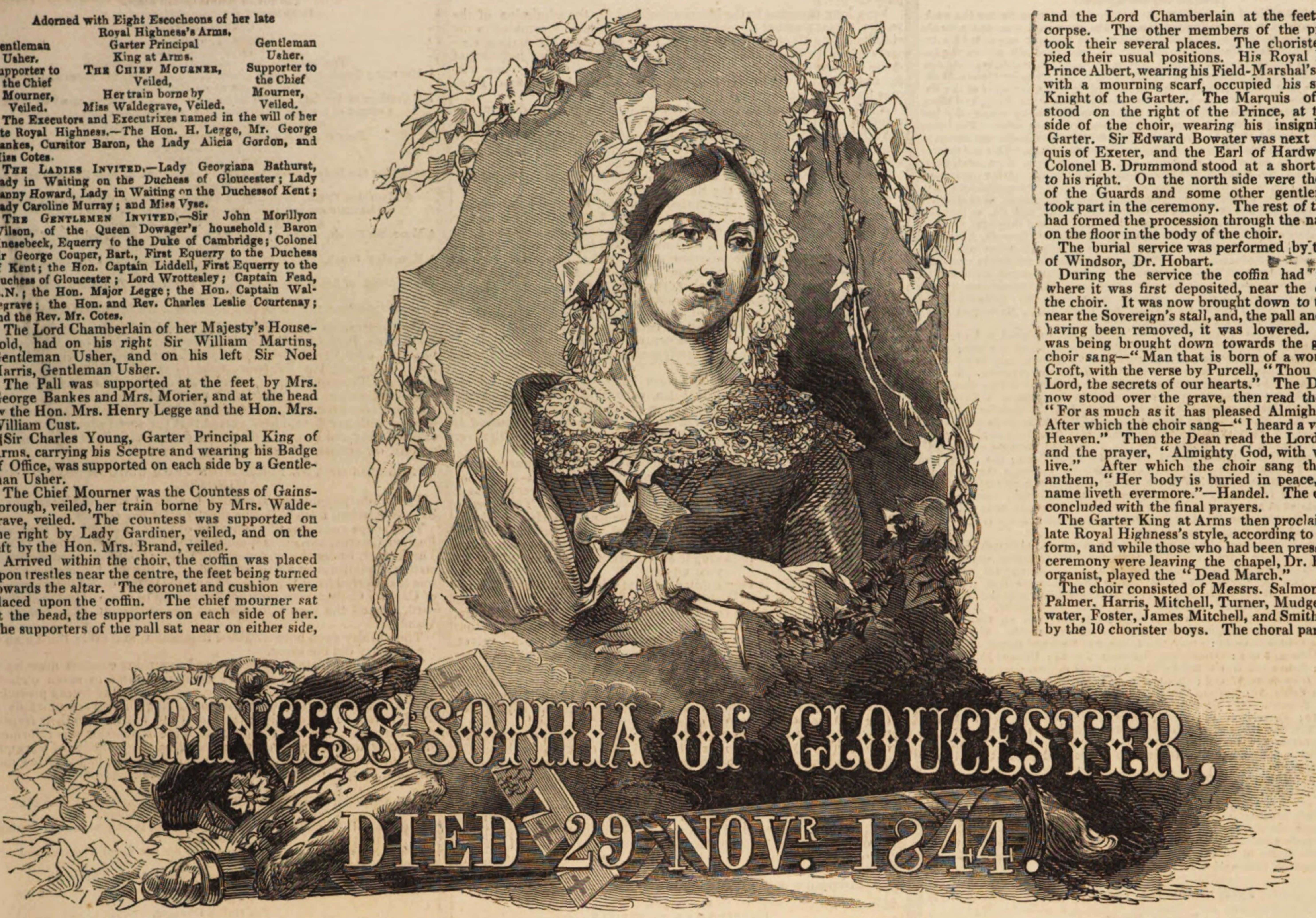
Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.
The Choir of Windsor.
The Canons of Windsor.
The Dean of Windsor.

One of her Majesty's Gentlemen Ushers.	One of her Majesty's Gentlemen Ushers.

The Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household.
The Coronet of her late Royal Highness, upon a black velvet cushion, borne by Sir Archibald Murray, Bart.

Supporter of the Pall.	THE BODY,	Supporter of the Pall.
Supporter of the Pall.		Supporter of the Pall.

Covered with a Black Velvet Pall,



PRINCESS SOPHIA OF GLOUCESTER, DIED 29 NOV^{R}. 1844.

Adorned with Eight Escocheons of her late Royal Highness's Arms.

Gentleman Usher.	Garter Principal King at Arms.	Gentleman Usher.
Supporter to the Chief Mourner, Veiled.	THE CHIEF MOURNER, Veiled, Her train borne by Miss Waldegrave, Veiled.	Supporter to the Chief Mourner, Veiled.

The Executors and Executrixes named in the will of her late Royal Highness.—The Hon. H. Legge, Mr. George Bankes, Cursitor Baron, the Lady Alicia Gordon, and Miss Cotes.

THE LADIES INVITED.—Lady Georgiana Bathurst, Lady in Waiting on the Duchess of Gloucester; Lady Fanny Howard, Lady in Waiting on the Duchess of Kent; Lady Caroline Murray; and Miss Vyse.

THE GENTLEMEN INVITED.—Sir John Morillyon Wilson, of the Queen Dowager's household; Baron Knesebeck, Equerry to the Duke of Cambridge; Colonel Sir George Couper, Bart., First Equerry to the Duchess of Kent; the Hon. Captain Liddell, First Equerry to the Duchess of Gloucester; Lord Wrottesley; Captain Fead, R.N.; the Hon. Major Legge; the Hon. Captain Waldegrave; the Hon. and Rev. Charles Leslie Courtenay; and the Rev. Mr. Cotes.

The Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household, had on his right Sir William Martins, Gentleman Usher, and on his left Sir Noel Harris, Gentleman Usher.

The Pall was supported at the feet by Mrs. George Bankes and Mrs. Morier, and at the head by the Hon. Mrs. Henry Legge and the Hon. Mrs. William Cust.

(Sir Charles Young, Garter Principal King of Arms, carrying his Sceptre and wearing his Badge of Office, was supported on each side by a Gentleman Usher.

The Chief Mourner was the Countess of Gainsborough, veiled, her train borne by Mrs. Waldegrave, veiled. The countess was supported on the right by Lady Gardiner, veiled, and on the left by the Hon. Mrs. Brand, veiled.

Arrived within the choir, the coffin was placed upon trestles near the centre, the feet being turned towards the altar. The coronet and cushion were placed upon the coffin. The chief mourner sat at the head, the supporters on each side of her. The supporters of the pall sat near on either side, and the Lord Chamberlain at the feet of th corpse. The other members of the procession took their several places. The choristers occupied their usual positions. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, wearing his Field-Marshal's uniform, with a mourning scarf, occupied his stall as a Knight of the Garter. The Marquis of Exeter stood on the right of the Prince, at the south side of the choir, wearing his insignia of the Garter. Sir Edward Bowater was next the Marquis of Exeter, and the Earl of Hardwicke and Colonel B. Drummond stood at a short distance to his right. On the north side were the officers of the Guards and some other gentlemen who took part in the ceremony. The rest of those who had formed the procession through the nave stood on the floor in the body of the choir.

The burial service was performed by the Dean of Windsor, Dr. Hobart.

During the service the coffin had remained where it was first deposited, near the centre of the choir. It was now brought down to the grave, near the Sovereign's stall, and, the pall and coronet having been removed, it was lowered. While it was being brought down towards the grave the choir sang—"Man that is born of a woman," by Croft, with the verse by Purcell, "Thou knowest, Lord, the secrets of our hearts." The Dean, who now stood over the grave, then read the prayer, "For as much as it has pleased Almighty God." After which the choir sang—"I heard a voice from Heaven." Then the Dean read the Lord's Prayer and the prayer, "Almighty God, with whom do live." After which the choir sang the second anthem, "Her body is buried in peace, but her name liveth evermore."—Handel. The ceremony concluded with the final prayers.

The Garter King at Arms then proclaimed her late Royal Highness's style, according to the usual form, and while those who had been present at the ceremony were leaving the chapel, Dr. Elvey, the organist, played the "Dead March."

The choir consisted of Messrs. Salmon, French, Palmer, Harris, Mitchell, Turner, Mudge, Bridgewater, Foster, James Mitchell, and Smith, assisted by the 10 chorister boys. The choral parts of the service were chanted in a manner fully bearing out the high character of this choir. The whole of the musical arrangements were under the direction of Dr. Elvey, the organist of St. George's Chapel.

The whole ceremonial was as private as it could be, consistently with custom and the rank of the deceased.

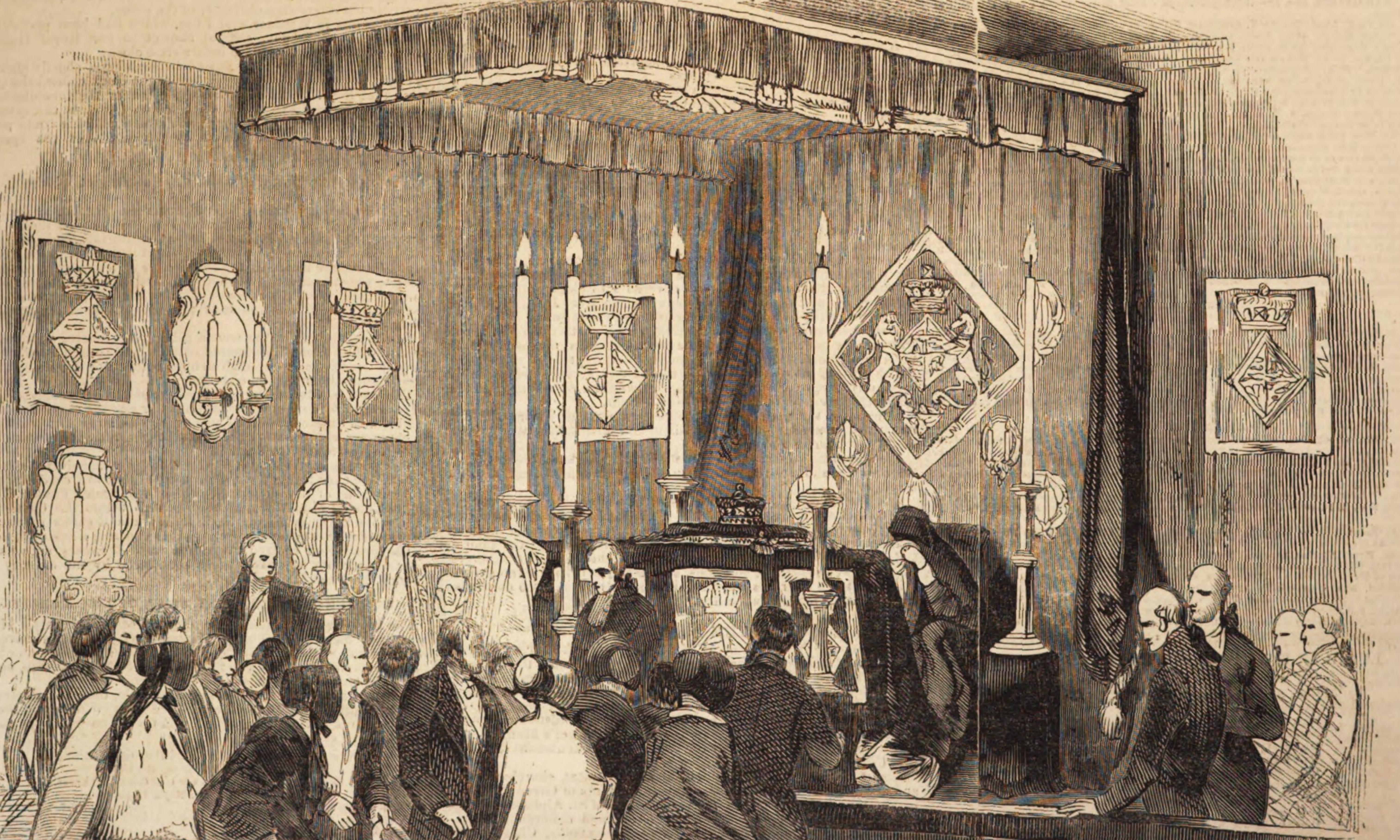
The attendance of the military within the chapel was on this occasion dispensed with.

The musical service, which was very beautifully performed, was chiefly selected from the score written expressly for the funeral of Queen Caroline in 1737.

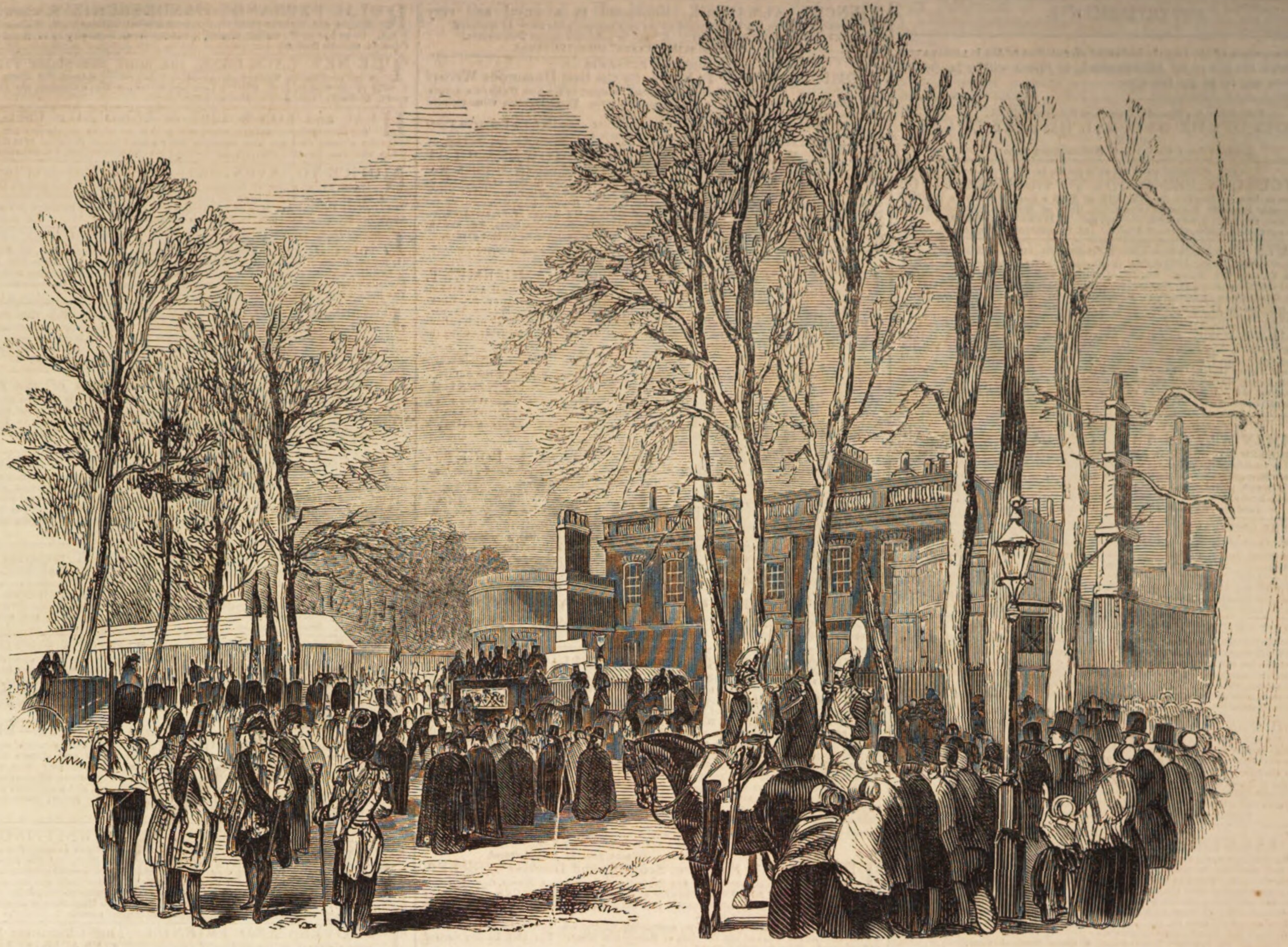
At the conclusion of the service the public, previously admitted by tickets to the nave, were permitted to enter the choir and view the coffin as it rested, which remained stationary a few feet below the surface of the ground.

The body was deposited in the vault of the Gloucester branch of the Royal Family, which is situated near the Sovereign's stall, on the right, upon entering the choir. The ceremony was concluded at half-past nine o'clock.

The tomb in which the remains of her late Royal Highness were deposited is at the south-western extremity of the choir, and close to the stall of the Sovereign of the Order of the Garter. At the eastern end of the vault, which is between seven and eight feet square, are eight catacombs to contain that number of coffins—two tiers for three in each, and the upper tier to contain two. In the lower tier are de-



CEREMONY OF LYING IN STATE AT THE RANGER'S HOUSE, ON MONDAY LAST.

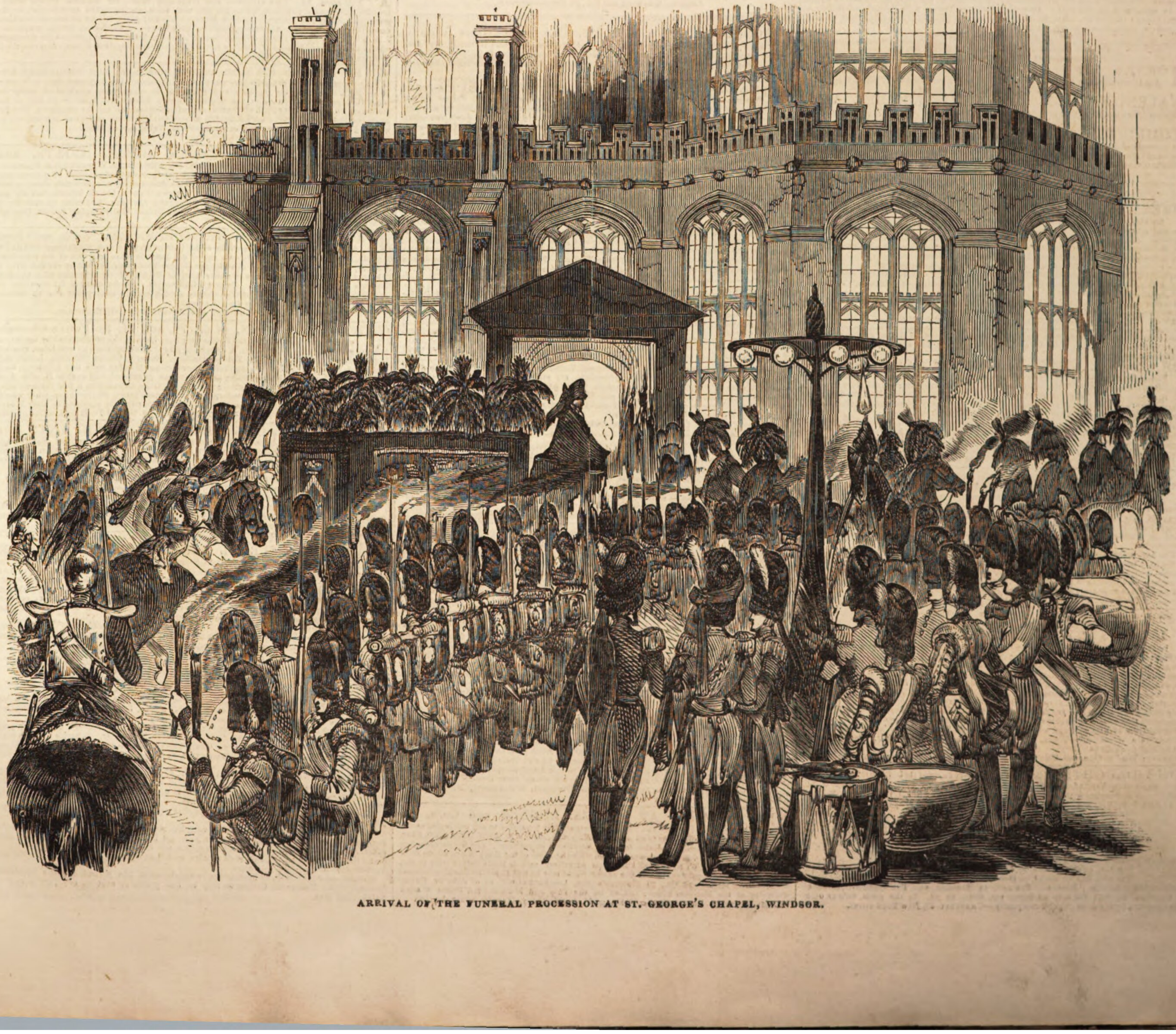


DEPARTURE OF THE FUNERAL PROCESSION, ON TUESDAY.

posited the bodies of the following members of the Royal Family; we give the names as they are emblazoned on the stones in front of the respective catacombs:—

William, Duke of Gloucester, 1805.
Maria, Duchess of Gloucester, 1807.
William Frederick, Duke of Gloucester, 1834.

The remains of the Princess Caroline Augusta Maria of Glouceste the sister of her late Royal Highness, who died in infancy, in 1775, are deposited on the left hand of the second tier.



ARRIVAL OF THE FUNERAL PROCESSION AT ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

⁂ In consequence of the largely increased circulation of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, *the charge for Advertisements, in future, will be 7s. for the first four lines, and 1s. 3d. per line after.*

Next Week, the Second Edition, post 8vo., cloth, 7s 6d.,

VESTIGES OF THE NATURAL HISTORY OF CREATION.

London: JOHN CHURCHILL, Princes-street, Soho.

Just Published, price 1s., or post-free, 1s. 2d.,

THE YOUNG WIFE'S GUIDE TO HOUSEKEEPING; or, How to Live in Comfort on £60, £80, or £100 a-year. Contains a Practical system of Domestic Economy, Tables of Expenditure, Hints on Benefit Clubs, on the Employment of Time, Domestic Needlework, Cookery, &c. By MARTHA CAREFUL.

W. STRANGE, 21, Paternoster-row, London; and, by order, of all Booksellers.

TO FLUTE PLAYERS.—The Flutonicon for December, No. 133, contains 13 excellent Polkas. No. 132 contains the Opera of Anna Bolena; 127, Puritani; 125, Zampa; 122, Jullien's English Quadrilles, with variations; 117, Rossini's Stabat Mater; 110, Masaniello; 97, Norma; 96, Auber's Diamonds; 95, Sonnambula; 94, Jullien's Irish Quadrilles, with variations. Every number contains an opera, or equivalent, for 8d. Sent post free for 12 stamps, addressed to the editor, 23, Paternoster-row. SHERWOODS; TURNER, 19, Poultry.

JUVENILE BOOKS, CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.—An extensive collection of Books, comprising Histories, Voyages, Travels, Biography, Poetry, Fiction, Religion, Juvenile Books, Illustrated Works, Annuals, &c., in plain and elegant binding, adapted for presents, at FIELD'S Book and Stationery Warehouse, 65, Regent Quadrant, corner of Air street. Now ready, Price 5s. each. Peter Parley's Annual for 1845, Uncle Pippin's Tales, and the New Christmas Annual Glimpses of the Wonderful.

Just published, in crown 4to, price 7s. 6d. cloth,

A COMMENTARY ON THE ETON LATIN GRAMMAR, by RICHARD HAYNES, *Olim Alumo., Trin. Col., Dublin.*—"This is a sensible performance; it elucidates the principles upon which Grammar has been formed, and explains many of those points which the student complains of as difficulties."—Polytechnic Magazine. "It is with pleasure that we recommend it to public notice; so far as we know, the book is of its kind unique and of undoubted ingenuity."—Britannia.

London: KERR and Co. (late Lloyd), Harley-street.

THE ORIGINAL MELODIES FOR ALL INSTRUMENTS.

THE MUSICAL BEE for DECEMBER, No. 29, contains the Melody of Jullien's "Mazurka," now playing at Covent Garden Theatre, and three other Mazurkas. Also the whole set of The Welsh Quadrilles, and 12 other Melodies, for 4d. Sent, post-free, for 6 stamps, addressed to the Editor, 23, Paternoster-row. Nos. 1 to 24 of THE BEE may be had in 4 neat vols., 2s. 6d. each. Also, "THE PIANO BIJOU" (a slight music for Piano), in 18 Nos., price 4d. each. Also, "MY DUETT BOOK," in 18 Nos., price 4d. each.—SHERWOODS; STRANGE; TURNER, 19, Poultry.

LONDON NEWSPAPERS.—T. MUDIE and SONS, 15, Coventry-street, Haymarket, agents for the supply of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, respectfully inform the Public that they supply all the London Newspapers (of which a list will be forwarded on application) with the utmost regularity. To ensure their regular receipt, T. M. and Sons print the address of their customers on the covers of the papers, when ordered for six months or longer. Orders for occasional papers, enclosing the amount in postage stamps, will be duly attended to.—Newspaper Office, 15, Coventry-street, Haymarket.

WELSH QUADRILLES.—*This popular Set will be found in* the PIANO, DECEMBER, Second Edition. Contains also Tolbecque's favourite Planet Waltzes—the set of six; the celebrated Weisbaden and Ems Polkas, by Hunter, now played at Vienna; those beautiful Irish Polkas—the Tipperary, the Waterford, and the Kilkenny Polka: the admired Song, "In the Grove near the River," as sung by Mr. Allen. Nineteen pieces of Music for 1s., or 1s. 4d. post-free. No. 53 of the PIANO contains, among much other beautiful Music, the only four Polkas that are really popular. No. 54 contains the popular Court Polka Quadrilles, as danced at the Palace.

Published by DUNCOMBE, 10, Middle-row, Holborn.

NEW PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

FOURTEEN NEW POLKAS, by CAMILLE SCHUBERT (2nd Edition), are again ready, in the December number of the PIANISTA, No. 48, price 2s.; or sent, post free, by enclosing 30 stamps to the Editor, at Messrs. Sherwood's, No. 23, Paternoster-row. These 14 Polkas (danced at the Mansion House and at Burghley) are even more beautiful than the six Royal Polkas in No. 45. The 12th Edition of the Pianista, No. 45, containing the Six Royal Polkas, with instructions for dancing them, price 1s., again ready. No. 46, contains Musard's two sets of Polka Quadrilles for 1s. Supplements to Nos. 45 and 46, each 2s. (or, post free, 30 stamps), contains 31 Scotch Songs, making Mr. Wilson's two Entertainments complete.

TURNER, 19, Poultry; TEMPLEMAN, 6, Great Portland-street.

On the First of January, 1845, will be published, Octavo, One Shilling, (to be continued Monthly,)

PARKER'S LONDON MAGAZINE; wherein Events *will be chronicled; Men and Manners discussed; Books and other Sources of Knowledge* considered; and divers matters duly set forth, to the edification and entertainment of the reader. A Prospectus will be forwarded (post free), on application to the Publisher, to whom it is requested that Books for Review, and Communications for the Editor may be forwarded. This new work will immediately succeed the SATURDAY MAGAZINE, which will be completed on the 31st of December, with the Twenty-fifth Volume, containing a copious Index to the whole. But the Saturday Magazine will continue permanently on sale in Numbers, Parts, Volumes, and perfect Sets.

London: JOHN W. PARKER, West Strand.

BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, &c. &c.

Published at £2 2s., Reduced to £1 5s.,

HORNE'S LIFE OF NAPOLEON. With upwards of 500 Illustrations by *Raffet and Horace Vernet. 2 vols. royal 8vo. Cloth Elegant.*

Published at £1 1s., Reduced to 10s. 6d.,

VALENTINE VOX THE VENTRILOQUIST. With 60 Illustrations on steel by Onwhyn. 8vo. Cloth Gilt.

Published at 12s., Reduced to 7s. 6d.,

COMIC ALBUM. By the Contributors to PUNCH. With upwards of 200 Illustrations by Leech, &c. &c. 4to., bound in splendid Arabesque patterns of Colours and Gold.

London: GEORGE ROUTLEDGE, 36, Soho-square, and by order of all Booksellers in the Kingdom.

FREEMASONRY.

Just Published, price 3s. *in tuck case, or in silk cover,*

FREEMASONS' CALENDAR AND POCKET BOOK for 1845, with a complete List of all the Lodges and R. A. Chapters to the present time, and other Masonic information; containing also Lists of the House of Lords and Commons, Knights of the different Orders, Governors of British Settlements, Courts of Law, &c., corrected to the present time, by authority. This contains also a Memoranda and Cash Accounts. Russia and Morocco wallets kept for the above.

Just out, Part 1 to 4, price 3s. each, with Illustrations, of

THE HISTORICAL LANDMARKS, and other Evidences of Freemasonry, explained in a Series of Lectures, by Rev. Dr. Oliver, Author of "The History of Initiation," and other Masonic Works.

Also just out, THREE MASONIC SERMONS, by Rev. W. J. PERCY, 3s. MASONIC SERMON by Rev. H. GRYLLS, 1s.

RICHARD SPENCER, Masonic Bookseller, 314, High Holborn.

On the first of January, 1845, with the Magazines, containing 64 pages, double columns, imperial 8vo., in a wrapper, price ONE SHILLING, equal to one ordinary novel volume, at Half-a Guinea, Part 1 of

THE NOVEL TIMES; consisting of Original Works of Fiction by the first writers of the day, and translations, by approved English Authors, of popular foreign Novels, Tales, and Romances. Contributors:—Mrs. Mary Howitt, G. P. R. James, Esq.; Captain Marryat, R.N.; The Hon. Mrs. Norton; Miss Pardoe; The Author of "The Subaltern;" the Author of "Caleb Stukely," and other distinguished writers, whose names or titles will be announced as their works appear.

Published also in Weekly Numbers, in a wrapper, price Threepence, of which Nos. 1 and 2 are now ready, containing Chaps. 1 to 5 of "Things Old and New," by the Author of "The Subaltern;" Letters 1 to 3 of "Letters from the Orient," by the Countess Hahn Hahn, translated from the German by the Author of "Caleb Stukely."

Office, 12, Wellington-street North, Strand. Sold by all Booksellers and Newsmen.

Recently published, in 3 large vols. royal 8vo., price £4 10s.,

THE BOOK OF THE FARM. Being a Systematic Work on Practical Agriculture, detailing the Labours of the Farmer, Farm-steward, Ploughman, Shepherd, Hedger, Cattle-man, Field-worker, and Dairymaid. By HENRY STEPHENS, F.R.S.E. Illustrated with Portraits of Animals painted from the life; and upwards of 600 Woodcuts and 70 Plates of Agricultural Implements, so particularised as to enable country mechanics to construct them from the *descriptions.*

"The best practical book I have ever met with."—Professor Johnson, of Durham.

"We have thoroughly examined these volumes, but to give a full notice of their varied and valuable contents would occupy a longer space than we can conveniently devote to their discussion; we therefore in general terms commend them to the careful study of every young man who wishes to become a good practical farmer."—Times, December 2, 1844.

W. BLACKWOOD and SONS, Edinburgh, and 22, Pall-mall, London.

On the 1st of January, 1845, will be RE-ISSUED, in Weekly Numbers, price 6d.; and in Monthly Parts, price 2s. 6d. (to be completed in 1846), THE

ILLUSTRATED SHAKSPERE revised from the best Authorities; with Annotations and Introductory Remarks on the Plays by distinguished Writers: and a Memoir of SHAKSPERE, and an Essay on his Genius, by BARRY CORNWALL: *embellished with a Series of* NEW ILLUSTRATIVE ETCHINGS ON STEEL, forming splendid Frontispieces to the whole of the Plays, of Imperial 8vo. size, and One Thousand Engravings on Wood, designed by KENNY MEADOWS. The work printed by VIZETELLY, BROTHERS, and Co.—"Mr. Meadows has shown great felicity in seizing on the bearing and purport of Shakspere with reference to his own pictorial art. The richness of humour and justness of conception cannot be commended too highly. We recommend this edition of Shakspere, as suited to those who can appreciate sports of fancy and exuberance of humour; and we advise a perusal of Barry Cornwall's Essay, for his fine estimate of a dramatist."—Times. ⁂ The Original Edition, in 3 Vols., Imp. 8vo., may still be had, price £3 3s.

London: WM. S. ORR and Co.: Edinburgh: MENZIES; Dublin: CURRY and Co.

THE DAUGHTER of ST. MARK.—Just published, the whole of the VOCAL MUSIC in *BALFE'S Grand Opera,* THE DAUGHTER of ST. MARK. As performing with immense success at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. Written By ALFRED BUNN, Esq. The following are the most popular songs:—

We may be happy yet, sung by Mr. Harrison	2s
The Gondolier, sung by Miss Rainforth	2s
When all around our path is dreary, sung by Mr. Borrani ..	2s
My bark, which o'er the tide, sung by Mr. Harrison	2s
There's sunlight in heaven, sung by Mr. Harrison	2s

Also the following Pianoforte Arrangements:—

The Airs, in Four Books, by J. F. Burrowes, each	4s
The Airs, in Two Books, as Duets, by W. Watts, each ..	5s

The overture, single, 3s; Duet, 4s.; Fantasia, by Benedict, 4s.; The Gondolier, arranged by Chaulieu, 2s. 6d.; We may be happy yet, ditto, 2s. 6d. In the press, various other Arrangements by the most pupular composers.—CHAPPELL, 50, New Bond-street.

PUNCH'S ALMANACK, illustrated in a novel and very striking manner, will be published on the 24th instant, price 3d, or 4d Stamped. The SEVENTH VOLUME *of* "PUNCH" will be published on the 28th instant.

London: Published at the "PUNCH" Office, 194, Strand.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

COMIC NURSERY TALES.—By the best Humorous Writers of the day. Illustrated with several hundred Designs, by the best Humorous Artists. New editions, splendidly bound in the illuminated style. Three separate volumes, each complete in itself, and containing Four Tales. Price 5s.

⁂ Any Tale may be had separately, in handsome cover, and with from Twenty to Thirty Illustrations, price 1s. 6d. WM. S. ORR and Co., Paternoster-row.

WINDOW DUTIES.—HEALTH OF TOWNS.—"THE BUILDER" of this week contains three beautiful Illustrations of the Font in West Drayton Church, Middlesex, with Description—Paper on the Construction of Handrails, by Mr. George Ridley, with six Engravings—Duties on Light and Ventilation—Art of Brick-making—Important Decision in the Court of Queen's Bench—Improvements of the Dwellings of the Working Classes—Resistance of Stone to the Action of Frost—Architectural Competition—Timber—Mineralogy—Notices of Contracts, Timber Sales, &c., and the usual Architectural News of the week.—Price 3d. Office, 2, York-street, Covent-garden.

Just published, price 3s. 6d.; extra per post, 1s. 4d.,

EVERY FAMILY'S BOOK OF AMUSEMENT. Comprising all the Games of Skill and Chance, as well as Intellectual and Athletic Amusements, viz.:—Cribbage, Whist, Ecarte, Piquet, Speculation, Vingt-un, &c., Chess, Billiards, Draughts, Backgammon, Tennis, Cricket, Archery, Legerdemain, Riddles, &c., with all the Rules and necessary Instructions for playing each Game, interspersed with curious and amusing Anecdotes.—"A timely publication that will be found acceptable during the long winter evenings."—Spectator.

W. STRANGE, 21, Paternoster-row, and all Booksellers.

Price 3s., handsomely bound, with Thirty-four Illustrations, and Portrait of the Author,

THE FEMALE BLUEBEARD. By EUGENE SUE, Author of "The Mysteries of Paris," "Wandering Jew," &c.—"We must say, this is the most perplexing, mysterious, exciting, and curious of all Sue's many extraordinary romances."—Sunday Times.—"This is by far the most curious and exciting work from the pen of Eugene Sue."—Brighton Guardian.

Complete for 6d.; sent post free, 6d. extra,

THE GOVERNESS; or, THE FRENCH POCKET-HANDKERCHIEF. By J. F. COOPER, Author of "The Pilot," "Spy," "Red Rover," &c.

W. STRANGE, 21, Paternoster-row, and all Booksellers.

19, Holles-street.

NEW SYSTEM AT BULL'S LIBRARY.—The very general satisfaction that has resulted from the New System planned and adopted by Mr. Bull, Librarian, for several years past, renders it desirable more extensively to make known the advantages which it secures to Subscribers at this Library EXCLUSIVELY, one of which may be here particularized—namely, that the New Publications being so abundantly supplied for perusal, are in the course of the year shared GRATIS among the Subscribers, to the extent that every year a Subscriber can have Two Guineas' worth of any of the New Works TO KEEP.

Terms, gratis and post free, on application to Mr. Bull, 19, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, London.

Also, BULL'S NEW LIST OF DUPLICATES, withdrawn from the Library, at very reduced prices.

THE ONLY ILLUSTRATED TRANSLATION OF THE CONSULATE AND THE EMPIRE.—By ADOLPHE THIERS, Member of the Acad. Fran. Formerly Minister of State, &c., &c., &c. Immediately after the publication of the Paris Edition will be published, to be completed in Eighty Weekly Numbers, at Sixpence each Number, consisting of sixteen pages Imperial 8vo, printed on beautiful paper, hot-pressed. Besides Vignettes, Head and Tail Pieces, each Number will be accompanied with a superb separate Engraving, printed on the finest plate paper, and supplied to Subscribers in a neat and appropriate cover. The Engravings will be in the finest style of art, after the designs of Horace Vernet, Raffet, &c., and the most celebrated paintings in the Palace of Versailles. Forty Portraits of illustrious personages will be given in the course of the Work, in addition to the Vignettes.

N.B.—Should the Work extend to more than Eighty Numbers, all above Eighty will be supplied to Subscribers GRATIS. A Prospectus will be ready for delivery on Saturday, the 21st inst. LONDON: HUGH CUNNINGHAM, Publisher, 193, Strand; FELIX HERBERT, 20, Sherrard-street, Golden-square; and all Booksellers.

TO FARMERS AND LANDOWNERS.

Lately published in a thick 12mo. Volume, price 7s., cloth lettered,

THE HISTORY, Structure, Economy and Diseases of SHEEP, in three parts, illustrated with fine Portraits of the different Breeds, from Harvey's Drawings. By W. C. SPOONER, Member of the Royal Veterinary College, &c. This original work contains every fact connected with the improvement made in the breed of this valuable animal to the present period.

Clater's Every Man His Own Farrier; containing the Causes, Symptoms, and most improved Methods of Cure of the Diseases of Horses and Dogs. The 28th Edition, revised and enlarged. Price 6s. cloth lettered.

Clater's Every Man His Own Cattle Doctor: containing the Causes, Symptoms, and Treatment of all the Diseases incident to Oxen, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, and Rabbits. The 10th Edition enlarged. Price 6s. cloth lettered.

Clater's Works have long been known and estimated for their valuable receipts; they have now undergone a thorough revision, and have been nearly re-written by the able author of "The Horse," "Cattle," &c., with the assistance of Mr. Spooner, the popular author of the "Diseases of the Foot and Leg of the Horse," &c.; and it may be honestly said that they embody the sentiments and practice of the best veterinary surgeons of the present day.

London: CRADOCK and Co., 48, Paternoster-row.

CROSBY HALL VAULTS, 35, Bishopsgate-street Within. OLD BOTTLED WINES:—Port, 36s and 42s; Do., six years in bottle, 48s; Do., superior draught, 28s and 33s; Sherries, pale and brown, 36s and 42s; Bucellas, 32s; Sherry (an excellent dinner wine), 28s; Marsala, 24s per dozen. Bottles, 2s 6d per dozen; hampers 1s per dozen. ⁂ Marsala, per Quarter Pipe, £11 11s.

BAKER'S PHEASANTRY, Beaufort-street, King's-road, Chelsea. By especial appointment, to the Queen and H.R.H. Prince Albert. Gold, Silver, and Common tame bred Pheasants; any quantity can be supplied for stocking Preserves. Useful and ornamental Poultry. A great variety of Water Fowl, including Black Swans, Labrador and Carolina Ducks, &c. Some pure Cochin-China Fowl, &c., and at No. 3, Half-moon-passage, Gracechurch-street. Pure China Pigs, &c.

CAPTAIN WHITE'S SELIM'S TRUE INDIA CURRIES.—All competent judges admit that SELIM'S PASTE and POWDER make the best Curry ever tasted in England. The Paste requires no additions, is easy and unerring in use, affording a Fish Curry in Ten Minutes, a Fowl, &c., in Twenty.—Sold in Jars, 1s. 6d. and 3s.—*SELIM'S CURRY POWDER, 5s. a Pound, 1s. 6d, the Packets.*—To be had at all Italian Warehouses.—Depôt, 116, Fleet street.

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING.—MRS. HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, sole inventress of teaching the art of Dressmaking in a series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of cutting, fitting, and executing in the most finished style, in Six Lessons, for one Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to pupils. Apprentices and Improvers Wanted.

DANCING.—MRS. FREDERICK FINNEY (late Miss Kenward) respectfully informs the Nobility and Gentry that her Academy for Dancing and Improvement of the Figure, is now open, at *the Hanover-square Rooms, on Mondays* and Thursdays, at Two o'Clock: and at her own house on Wednesdays. Schools and Families attended, and Ladies prepared for Presentation at Court. For terms, address MRS. FREDERICK FINNEY, Tottenham green.

FURS.—SQUIRREL VICTORINES, 2s. 11½d.—BAILEY and CO. beg to announce to the Ladies and Visitors of St. Paul's Cathedral, they will offer to the public for sale, To-morrow (Monday), 157 real Racoon Victorines, 4s. 11½d., lined with silk; 82 French sable Victorines, 8s. 9d., lined and trimmed; 54 sable mink Victorines, 8s. 4½d., lined and trimmed; 25 real Siberian squirrel Victorines, 5s. 11½d., lined and trimmed. With an endless variety of muffs, flat boas, cardinals, cuffs, victorines, &c. Every article warranted at the price quoted.

Observe! BAILEY and CO., Albion House, 77, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

CHEMICAL APPARATUS.—Complete Sets.—1. For Teaching Agricultural Chemistry, 31s 6d.—2. For the Analysis of Soils and Manures, £35.—3. For the Analysis of Nitre, Guano, &c.—4. For Performing Chemical Experiments, £2 2s.—5. For a Course of Lectures or Lessons, £12 to £50.—6. For Analysis by the Blowpipe, £2 12s. 6d.—7. For the Analysis of Ores and Minerals, £10 to £20.—8. Any other kinds fitted up to order.—⁂ Illustrated Catalogues of Chemical Apparatus may be had through any Bookseller.

RICHARD GRIFFIN and Co., Chemical Museum, Glasgow.

In Boxes, 2s. 6d. per Gross, 25 for 6d.

FOSTER'S SCHOOL PENS: Broad, Medium, and Fine Points, are manufactured expressly for SOUTER and LAW, and possess, in a high degree, the essential qualities of elasticity, smoothness, and durability.

Nearly ready, oblong foolscap, 4d. each,

FOSTER'S ELEMENTARY COPY-BOOKS. Nos. 13 to 18, designed for the more advanced Pupils in Schools and Families. Nos. 1 to 12, constantly on sale. The Post size, with marble covers, 12 Parts, 9d. each.—London: SOUTER and LAW, 131, Fleet street.

H. WALKER'S NEEDLES (by authority the "QUEEN'S OWN,") with the new large eyes, are easily threaded, (even by blind persons), and work with great ease having improved points, temper, and finish: they are made of every length or substance, and for every purpose: the labels are correct likenesses of Her Majesty, and H. R. H. Prince Albert in *relief on coloured grounds. They can be sent free by post,* by any respectable dealer, on receipt of thirteen penny stamps for every shilling value. H. Walker's Hooks and Eyes, Fish-hooks, Steel Pens, &c. are recommended. H. Walker, Manufacturer to the Queen, Maiden-lane, (now called Gresham-street), New Post Office, London.

STANNAH'S ORIGINAL DOUBLE DIAMOND GIN. This superior article, celebrated for many years past as being the purest and finest flavoured Gin manufactured, is supplied in quantities of not less than Two Gallons, at the Distillery, White-street, Little Moorfields, Finsbury, in stone jars, at 14s. per gallon, exclusive of the jar, and in glass bottles at 16s. per gallon, bottles included. STANNAH and Co. particularly solicit the attention of consumers to this excellent spirit, as it will be found to possess those unrivalled and superior qualities for which their Double Diamond Gin stands so pre-eminent. Orders directed to their Distillery, White-street, Moorfields, are duly forwarded.

THE ROBBERY AT MESSRS. ROGERS and Co.'s, the Bankers.—CAUTION.—The Public are respectfully requested to pay particular attention to the Numbers and Dates of all £5, £10, £20, £30, £40, £50, £100, £200, £300, £500, and £1000 Bank of England Notes that may be offered in payment; and before changing them to examine the same and compare them with the Lists of the Bank Notes stolen from Messrs. Rogers and Co., and which have been advertised several times successively in the, Daily and Weekly Papers.—Lists of the Stolen Notes may be had at all the Banking-houses, or of Messrs. Rogers and Co., 29, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street; or of John or Daniel Forrester, at the Mansion-house; and at all the City and Metropolitan Police Station houses: and of Mr. Francis Hobler, Solicitor, 26, Bucklersbury, Mansion-house, London.

ROYAL EXCHANGE HANDKERCHIEFS, showing the Eastern end, with the Clock Tower, from a beautiful Drawing by William Tite, Esq. F.R.S. To be had of W. TENT, Hosier, 1, Birchin-lane. Removing to 21, Royal Exchange. Price, 5s. 6d.; by Post, 6s.

THE NEW LACE CAPE, the most acceptable Present to a Lady.—Country Visitors are particularly invited to inspect the above, and every Novelty of the Season, at G. PITT'S Lace and Moravian Establishment, No. 11, Ludgate street, St. Paul's, next door to Messrs. Everington's.

HEAL and SON'S LIST of BEDDING:—Containing a full description of weights, sizes, and prices, by which purchasers are enabled to judge the articles that are best suited to make a good set of Bedding, sent free by post. HEAL and SON, Feather Dressers and Bedding Manufacturers, 196, Tottenham court-road.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.—Office for Patents of Inventions and Registrations of Designs, 14, Lincoln's-inn-fields. The printed Instructions gratis, and every information upon the subject of Protection for Inventions, either by Letters Patent or the Designs Act, may be had by applying personally, or by letter, pre-paid, to Mr. Alexander Prince, at the office, 14, Lincoln's inn-fields.

LESSONS in the MAZOURKA, MAZOURKA VALSE, POLKA, and VALSE A DEUX TEMPS (as taught by Cellarius), by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons at all hours to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age, wishing privacy and expedition. An Evening Class on Mondays and Fridays. A Juvenile Class on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Terms may be had on application as above. The Rooms may be engaged by private parties.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

SALE OF CANVASS.—The COVERING of the SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHED, which was made new for the occasion, and of superior quality, is now to be SOLD as Second-hand. Suitable for Rick Cloths, Wagon Cloths, &c.; and, at the price, is a decided bargain. Apply to BENJAMIN EDGINGTON, Marquee, Tent, Flag, and Rick Cloth Manufacturer, 2, Duke-street, Southwark.—N.B. Sacks, Ropes, Mats, &c.

DESIGNS FOR TAPESTRY.—GIBBINS, 7, King-street, St. James's square, respectfully informs the public he has just returned from the Continent with the NEWEST PAPER PATTERNS—patterns on canvass, wools, silks, and canvasses from Berlin and Vienna, which, from the low Continental prices, he can offer for sale at a great reduction in prices. An assortment of 10,000 designs for sale, and some beautifully finished specimens of needlework, calculated for elegant presents.—7, King-street, St. James's.

BOND'S PERMANENT MARKING INK, requiring no preparation, for Writing Initials, Names, or Ciphers upon Linen, &c., for the purpose of identity, and security against loss, fraud, or mistake. This original production is allowed to be the only article similarly used, the mark of which does not run in the wash, and which has given general satisfaction for its fixity and neatness of impression. Prepared by the Inventor, JOHN BOND, Chemist, 28, Long-lane, West Smithfield, and sold by most Stationers, &c. Price 1s. a bottle.

THE FINEST WAX and SPERMACETI CANDLES.—Those who burn these are respectfully recommended to make one trial whether "PRICE'S PATENT CANDLES," at one third of the cost, do not burn better.—They may be had of respectable Dealers throughout the kingdom, if care be taken to prevent any imitations being passed off as the Patent Candles: and the Trade may obtain them wholesale from EDWARD PRICE and Co., Belmont, Vauxhall; and PALMER and Co., Sutton-street, Clerkenwell.

COPPERY PLATE RE-SILVERED AT HOME.—UPTON'S PARISIAN SILVER PLATING LIQUID at once restores much worn plated articles to their original beauty, by depositing a highly-polished coat of pure silver on the coppery parts. Nothing more is required than rubbing the liquid over them with a piece of flannel. Price 1s. per bottle.—UPTON and CO., 33, George street, Hanover-square; and 66, Basinghall-street, City, Lamp, Camphine, and Oil Dealers, and proprietors of the much celebrated PARISIAN DETERGENTS, viz., Gold, 2s. 6d. per bottle; Silver Lacquer and Bronze, 1s. half-pint bottles.

SHADED WOOLS FOR CROCHET, KNITTING, NETTING, &c.—A superb assortment of Wools of all kinds, in every size and colour, *plain, chiné and shaded,* including the four-thread or Berlin Wool, and the Imperial eight-thread or double Berlin, in a great variety of rich and fanciful combinations of colour. All these Wools, spun expressly for this house, are remarkable for their quality, and present, beyond all comparison, the largest and best assorted stock in the kingdom. Berlin Patterns, and every other Article, whether of British or Foreign Manufacture, used in Decorative Needle-work. WILKS'S Wool Warehouse, 186, Regent street.

TO LOVERS AND FRIENDS.—The Christmas present most gratifying to the feelings of both, is DAWSON'S AUXILIAR for the Hair, which improves to fascination that personal ornament. It produces a graceful and durable curl, a beautiful gloss, eradicates dandriff, and restores thin, bald, or grey hair, to its youthful state; entirely superseding every other article for the purpose. Sold at 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., and 21s. per bottle, by Barclay, Farringdon street; Sanger, 150 Oxford-street; Prout, 229, Strand; *Butler, St. Paul's; and most Chemists, Perfumers, &c. Caution.*—Particularly ask for Dawson's, and observe the signature, "R. Dawson," on the envelope.

FULTON'S CELEBRATED ASSAM SAUCE. Pints, 1s. half-pints, 8d.—This excellent and recherché Sauce, for Hashes, Stews, Steaks, Gravies, and general purposes, which has met with such distinguished approbation by the principal nobility and gentry, is sold in pints at 1s., half-pints, 8d., by all respectable Grocers, Druggists, and Oilmen throughout the Kingdom; and wholesale, by the proprietor, J. A. FULTON, Patent Pepper Works, South Lambeth, London, without whose signature on the label none is Genuine. Dealers in the Country, not supplied direct, may obtain it through their London Correspondents.

MRS. JAMES RAE, in consequence of her numerous engagements, is compelled for the present to postpone her projected Tour to Vienna. MRS. RAE'S Academy for Dancing and Exercises, so many years established under the most distinguished patronage at the Hanover-square Rooms, will in future be held at her residence, 16, MANCHESTER-SQUARE, and will recommence for the Season on Monday next, the 16th inst. MRS. JAMES RAE'S Soireés and Matineés will also immediately be resumed. Private Lessons on Parties for the Polka, Valse, &c., as usual.

16, Manchester-square.

FOR WINTER WRAPPERS, GREAT COATS, and OUTSIDE GARMENTS, of all kinds, see BERDOE'S WATERPROOF CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, 69, Cornhill, where an inspection is confidently invited, of a large and Superior Stock of first rate garments of the above description, at reasonable charges, and *really Waterproof;* also, of BERDOE'S WELL KNOWN FROCK, for all Seasons (which has completely superseded the "Macintosh"), SHOOTING JACKETS, &c., made to measure at the same charges, in a few hours.—W. BERDOE, Tailor, Waterproofer, &c., 69, Cornhill (North Side).

BRETT'S SAMPLE HAMPERS, 20s. each.—These favourite little packages contain eight bottles of pure and wholesome SPIRITS, namely, three of choice British Geneva, one of old Jamaica Rum, and two of our Improved Cognac, with two pint bottles of the Liqueur Ginger Brandy, prescribed by the faculty. A hamper containing half a dozen of either kind of BRANDY (or a portion of each) may likewise be had for a Sovereign. Imperial Gallon, 18s.; Flasks, secured for travelling to any distance, 1s. per gallon.—Country Orders should specify conveyance and be accompanied by a Post-office remittance for the amount.

HENRY BRETT and Co., *Old Furnival's Inn, Holborn-bars.*

HALL and ALLAN, of 69, 70, and 71, St. Paul's Church-yard, respectfully inform the Public they have become the purchasers (by tender) of the entire Stock of Mr. R. Fulcher, 5, Brighton-place, Hackney-road, an insolvent, consisting of Silks, Velvets, Shawls, De Laines, Drapery, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, &c., and which they purpose offering for their inspection on Monday next and following days. The large discount at which the above stock has been purchased, will enable H. and A. to dispose of it at nearly half the original cost, and yet leave themselves a fair remunerating profit. To prevent confusion or interruption to the retail trade, Milliners and other wholesale buyers are respectfully informed that they cannot possibly be attended to after Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon.—Observe! Waterloo House, 69, 70, and 71, St. Paul's Churchyard.

HARD'S FARINACEOUS FOOD for INFANTS and INVALIDS.—"I have carefully examined and repeatedly prescribed Hard's Farinaceous Food, which is prepared from the most nutritious of the cereal grains. It combines both nitrogenized and non-nitrogenized alimentary principles, and forms a very valuable food for Children and Invalids.

"JON. PEREIRA, M.D.F.R.S. (Assistant Physician to the London Hospital.)

"47, Finsbury-square, July 1, 1843."

⁂ See also Pereira's "Treatise on Food and Diet," pages 309 and 473, &c.

Sold by all respectable druggists, in 1s. and 2s. packets, also in tin cases 7s. 6d. each; and as a caution against fraudulent imitations, please to observe none are genuine unless signed "Jas. Hards," and manufactured at the Royal Victoria Mill, Dartford, Kent.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES FURNISHING.

A BRONZED SCROLL FENDER, with STEEL SPEAR, 10s.—RICHARD and JOHN SLACK are now offering the most extensive and elegant assortment of Fenders in London, embracing the newest designs, at prices 30 per cent. under any other house. Ornamental iron fenders, 3 feet long, 4s 6d; 3 feet 6 inches, 5s 3d; 4 feet, 6s; ditto bronzed, from 6s. Bed room fenders, from 2s 6d; rich scroll fenders, with steel spear, any size, from 10s. Chamber fire-irons, 1s 9d per set; parlour ditto, 3s 6d; superior ditto, with cut head and bright pans, from 6s 6d; new pattern, with bronzed head, 11s; ditto, with ormulu and china heads, at proportionate prices.

ELECTRO PLATE SUPERSEDED by Richard and John Slack's pure Nickel Silver. This incomparable metal possesses all the richness of silver in appearance, with all its durability and hardness, and is warranted to stand the test of aquafortis.

	Fiddle Pattern.	Thread Pattern.	King's Pattern.
Table spoons and forks per dozen	12s	28s	30s
Dessert ditto and ditto	10s	21s	26s
Tea ditto	5s	11s	13s

R. and J. S. beg to caution the Public against several spurious imitations of their articles. The genuine are to be had only at their establishment, 336, Strand, opposite Somerset House, where no inferior goods are kept.

IVORY TABLE KNIVES, 10s per dozen; dessert ditto, 9s; carvers, 3s 6d per pair. White bone table knives, 6s; dessert ditto, 4s; carvers, 2s per pair. Superior kitchen table knives and forks, from 6s 6d per dozen. Table knives, with handles of pure Nickel Silver, tables 22s per dozen; dessert ditto, 18s; carvers, 6s 6d per pair; all marked "Richard and John Slack," and warranted.

A SET of THREE FULL SIZE TEA TRAYS, 6s 6d; superior japan Gothic ditto, 13s 6d; Gothic paper ditto, 33s. Patent dish covers, set of six for 17s. Roasting jack, complete, 7s 6d; brass ditto, 9s 6d. Coal scuttles, from 1s 6d; and every description of furnishing ironmongery 30 per cent. under any other house.

Richard and John Slack, in submitting the above prices, beg it to be understood it is for articles of the best quality only.

The extensive patronage their establishment has received during a period of nearly thirty years (1818), will be some proof the public have not been deceived; but as a further guarantee, they will continue to exchange any article not approved of, or return the money, it being their intention to sell only such articles as will do them credit, and give satisfaction by their durability.

Richard and John Slack, Coppersmiths by appointment, 336, Strand, opposite Somerset-House. Their Illustrated Catalogue may be had gratis, or sent to any part post-free. Established 1818.

KERR and CO. (late Lloyd), Harley-street, Cavendish-square, Booksellers, Publishers, and Stationers.—Bibles, Prayer Books, and Church Service in great variety.—Newspapers supplied in Town and Country.

, A Reading Room supplied with all the Morning and Evening Papers.

Just published, price 6d.,

HOW TO ACQUIRE AND RETAIN A CLEAR AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION. *,* Forwarded to the country post-free on receiving a remittance of Sixpence, or six postage labels.

London: Hugh Cunningham, 193, Strand.

Just published, Fifth Edition,

HOW TO DANCE THE POLKA, and all the Quadrilles, German Waltzes, Highland Reels, &c. After the method of M. Coulon.

, Forwarded to the country post-free, on receiving a remittance of Eightpence, or eight postage labels.—London: Hugh Cunningham, 193, Strand.

ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION.—Just Published, price 1s.; by post, 1s. 4d.—FACTS, illustrating the CURE of ASTHMA and the Prevention of CONSUMPTION. By Dr. SILVER, 70, Great Russell street, Bloomsbury.—London: Sherwood and Co., 137, Strand; Ollivier, 59, Pall mall; and all Booksellers.

, Gratuitous advice to the poor, by Dr. S., at his residence every morning before ten.

ENTERTAINING CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

THE RECREATIONS for 1845.—A Gift Book for Youth: embracing the more striking Enterprises and Adventures of Modern Travellers, with engravings, cloth, gilt, price 5s.—"Varied and interesting."—Spectator. "An excellent volume for a young party over a blazing fire at Christmas."—Atlas.

London: W. S. Orr and Co.; Edinburgh: John Menzies.

NOW Publishing, a Standard Edition of HANDEL'S WORKS (Large Paper); as Performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society, Exeter Hall. Arranged for the Organ or Pianoforte (with Vocal Score), by Dr. JOHN CLARKE, of Cambridge, and Mr. G. PERRY. Price to Subscribers (only), £1 1s. for two Oratorios; bound in cloth, £1 5s. The MESSIAH and DEBORAH are now ready for delivery. Subscribers' names are received by Mr. Surman, 9, Exeter Hall.

MR. DICKENS'S NEW CHRISTMAS BOOK.

On the 16th inst., in foolscap 8vo., price 5s.,

THE CHIMES: A GOBLIN STORY of Some Bells that Rang an Old Year Out and a New Year In. By CHARLES DICKENS. The Illustrations by Daniel Maclise, R.A.; Clarkson Stanfield, R.A.; John Leech; and Richard Doyle. London: Chapman and Hall, 186, Strand.

NEW SONG.—"ART THOU IN TEARS!"—Written by E. J. Gill, composed by F. N. Crouch. Mr. CROUCH, the gifted composer of "Kathleen Mavourneen," "Dermot Astore," &c., has again delighted us with a charming Ballad, "Art thou in tears!" Is of a plaintive and touching character, admirably calculated to display to advantage baritone or contralto voices.—"Vide Musical Review."

Duff and Hodgson, 65, Oxford-street.

THE ARTIZAN, for 1845, is now ready, containing critical descriptions of all the new inventions of interest within the year. Treatises on Carpentry, Mason-work, The Steam Engine, Ship building, Architecture, Earthworks, Railways, &c., and Dissertations on the Arts of Design as applicable to Decoration and Manufacture. Quarto, 32 plates and 124 engravings on wood. 15s. bound.

Simpkin, Marshall and Co.

NEW VOCAL DUET—"LET US ROVE," Sung by Miss Lucombe and Miss Dolby, Composed by E. J. Loder, price 2s.—"This is a charming morceau and cannot fail to become as popular as Horn's "I know a bank." The melody is very pretty and catching, while the solos given to each voice heighten the effect. The repetition of the leading subject tells well. We strongly recommend this Duet to all soprano and contralto singers."—Vide Sunday Times.

Duff and Hodgson, 65, Oxford street.

THE PEERAGE, CORRECTED BY THE NOBILITY.

Now Ready, with the arms, bound and gilt,

MR. LODGE'S PEERAGE AND BARONETAGE for 1845, Corrected throughout to the date of publication from the personal communication of the Nobility.—Saunders and Otley, Publishers, Conduit-street; sold also by the Booksellers; or sent, carriage-free, to any part of the Kingdom, on receipt of a Post-office order for 25s., addressed to the Publishers.

Just published, price 1s. 6d., by post 2s.,

THE BOOK OF FASHIONABLE LIFE. By a MEMBER of the ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.—"This little Brochure contains a great deal of information, and treats upon a subject interesting to all classes, and peculiarly calculated to assist many in this country who rise from inferior grades of society into great affluence, and even to the dignity of titles."—Court Journal.

London: Hugh Cunningham, 193, Strand, and all Booksellers.

BOOK SOCIETIES.—The great increase of Reading, and the difficulty experienced in obtaining the New Publications for Perusal, without purchase, have led to the very general formation of Reading Societies throughout the country. The commencement of the New Year being a favourable period for the establishment of such Societies, members will be materially assisted in their formation by a little Pamphlet entitled HINTS FOR READING SOCIETIES, which may be had, Gratis, on application to Messrs. SAUNDERS and OTLEY, British and Foreign Library, Conduit-street, Hanover-square.

Just published, in Two Thousand Pages, royal octavo, price 30s., the

POST OFFICE LONDON DIRECTORY for 1845. Principal divisions of the work:—Official Directory; Street Directory; Commercial Directory; Trades' Directory; Law Directory; Court Directory; Parliamentary Directory; Postal Directory; City Directory; Conveyance Directory; Banking Directory; Assurance Directory;—with a very great amount of general information. For Reviews of the work, which is now the only London Directory published, see Chronicle, 15th ult.; Herald, 19th ult.; Post, 16th ult.; Advertiser, 15th ult.; Sun, 14th ult.; Globe, 16th ult.; Dispatch, 17th ult.; John Bull, 23rd ult.; Britannia, 16th ult.; Spectator, 16th ult.; Herapath's Journal, 16th ult.; Illustrated London News, 16th ult.; and the Times of the 4th inst.

Wm. Kelly and Co., Old Boswell-court; and all Booksellers.

AMUSEMENT BLENDED WITH INSTRUCTION.

BUTTER'S TANGIBLE ARITHMETIC and GEOMETRY FOR CHILDREN; an easy and effectual method of teaching Addition, Subtraction, &c., and Fractions; also the formation of Squares, Cubes, Prisms, Pyramids, &c., and an endless variety of Buildings; with numerous illustrative Cuts, admirably adapted for Preparatory Schools and Families. Second Edition, revised and improved. Price 1s.; or, with a box of 96 Cubes, 5s.; with 144 ditto, 6s. 6d.; or, with 144 larger mahogany Cubes, 10s.—"A very ingenious and amusing manual, worthy the attention of all who are engaged in domestic or infantile education."—Wesleyan Methodist Magazine.—Sold by all Booksellers, Stationers, Toymen &c. Agents: J. Trimen, 11, Portugal-street, Lincoln's inn; Taylor and Walton, 28, Upper Gower-street; Payne and Son, 16 and 17, High Holborn; T. Edlin, 37, New Bond-street, London.

PROFESSOR JOHNSTON'S WORKS.

I.

LECTURES on AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY and GEOLOGY. With an Appendix, containing Suggestions for Experiments in Practical Agriculture. Price 24s.

II.

ELEMENTS of AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY and GEOLOGY. The Fourth Edition, greatly enlarged. Price 5s.

III.

A CATECHISM of AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY and GEOLOGY. Seventh Edition. Price 10d.

The Publishers make a deduction when a quantity is taken for Schools, or for Distribution.

William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London.

BOOKS APPROPRIATE FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS, &c.,
Handsomely Illustrated and done up.

THE BETROTHED LOVERS; being the first complete translation in English of Manzoni's remarkable work, "I Promessi Sposi." Two handsome fcap. Volumes, fancy boards, with Sixty Engravings, price Half-a-Guinea.——2. LAYS and BALLADS, chiefly from Old English History. Fcp. 8vo.——3. NURSERY RHYMES, TALES, and JINGLES; a new and carefully edited Selection; printed in a unique style, with numerous vignettes, and with an ornamental design, and a border round every page of the book. Price 7s. An Illuminated Edition of the same, price 10s. 6d. (Dedicated to the Prince of Wales, and the Princesses Royal).——4. TALES and ROMANCES, by De la Motte Fouque, author of "Undine," "Sintram," &c. Three Vols. 7s. each, with numerous Illustrations. (Each Vol. is complete and sold by itself).——5. THE VIRGIN MARTYR; a celebrated piece by Philip Massenger, with Six Pictures, designed by F. R. Pickersgill, Esq. 4to. 5s.——6. EASTERN ROMANCE; Tales from the Arabian, Persian, &c. Newly edited and revised. Thirty-eight Engravings. 7s. 6d.——7. THE BOOK of POPULAR TALES and LEGENDS. 7s. 6d.——8. SELECT PIECES from the Poems of Wordsworth, with Ornaments. 7s. 6d. (Kept also in various elegant bindings).——9. SCENES from FOUQUE'S SINTRAM, with Illustrative Pictures. 4to. 6s.——10. FIVE TALES of OLD TIME, with Seven Pictures. Small 4to. 6s.——11. FOLLOW ME: an Allegory from the German, with Picture from Overbeck. 4to. 1s.——12. TALES from the German of Christoph. Schmid, &c. Square demy, with engravings. 4s. 6d.——13. SONGS and HYMNS for the NURSERY. The Airs by the Author of the "Fairy Bower." The Words of the Songs from "The Daisy," &c. In Two Parts, price 2s. 6d. each, or the whole bound in handsome cloth, price 5s. 6d.

, A complete Catalogue may be had gratis on application.

London: James Burns, 17, Portman-street.

FRUITS and FLOWERS.—MAUND'S BOTANIC GARDEN.—On the 1st of January, 1845, this work will contain the commencement of The Fruitist, a treatise on useful fruits, with Engravings. Persons desirous of possessing the work should order it of their bookseller from the above date—the commencement of the new volume. Price:—Large, 1s. 6d.; Small, 1s.; Monthly. The "Botanic Garden," as originally issued, contained figures of hardy ornamental flowering plants, drawn and coloured from nature, with popular descriptions and information, useful and interesting to every possessor of a garden. Independently of this, there will hereafter be given in each monthly number as follows:—

1. A portion of the Auctarium, containing miscellaneous information connected with the cultivation of the Flower, Fruit, and Vegetable Garden.

2. A portion of the Floral Register, with neatly-executed Miniature Engravings, and detailed descriptions of New Flowers, chiefly founded on the works of leading Botanists.

3. A portion of The Fruitist, a Treatise on Garden and Orchard Fruits; being descriptions of the best sorts of apples, pears, and other fruits, with Engravings of each sort: their qualities will be compared, and management made easy to the most inexperienced cultivator.

4. A portion of a Dictionary, in which are explained words chiefly used in Botany and Agriculture, illustrated with Cuts. Written by the Rev. Professor Henslow.

These several portions form distinct works.

Of the "Botanic Garden" there are published ten quarto vols., besides two vols. of "Floral Register and Auctarium," to which the purchaser of any six vols. is entitled gratis. For typographical arrangement and execution, and the correctness and beauty of Engravings, it may with confidence be asserted, it is not excelled by any similar publication. Each volume is in itself quite complete, and may be purchased separately, and others may at any future time be had, precisely to correspond in binding. They are bound in handsome emblematically gilt cloth boards, and gilt edges, at £2 each; and the small paper, with less elaborately coloured plates, 25s. each. For the accommodation of Gardeners and small Cultivators wishing to obtain a knowledge of Flowers and Gardening, the more fully to enjoy its advantages, a reprint of the early part of the work has been issued, called the "Gardener's Edition of the Botanic Garden." The plates are partially coloured, and the price but 6d. Monthly. Of this, two Parts, of twelve numbers each, are completed, price, in gilt cloth, 7s. 6d. each.—R. Groombridge, London.

THE MALT TAX.—The MARK LANE EXPRESS and AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL, with a Supplement gratis, will contain a full Report of the proceedings at the Meeting to be held on Thursday, the 12th instant.

Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand, London.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE SHOW.—A Supplement, gratis, with the fullest Report of the Smithfield Meeting, will appear in the MARK LANE EXPRESS and AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL, on Monday next, together with the Report of the Malt Tax Meeting.

Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand, London.

FARMERS OF ENGLAND.—The MARK LANE EXPRESS and AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL, the largest Farmer's paper in the world, will, on Monday next, contain the Reports of the Meeting in London on the Malt Tax, the Royal Agricultural Society's Meetings in Hanover-square, the proceedings at the Smithfield Cattle Show, and the Speeches at the Annual Dinners of the Smithfield and the Farmers' Clubs.

Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand, London.

AGRICULTURISTS.—Order the MARK LANE EXPRESS and AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL, the largest paper in London devoted to the Farming interest, which, on Monday next, will have a Supplement gratis, and the fullest Reports of the Smithfield Club, the Malt Tax Meeting, the proceedings of the Royal Agricultural Society, at their Rooms in Hanover-square, and the Speeches at the Dinners of the Smithfield and the Farmers' Clubs. No Farmer in Britain, having a "stake in the hedge," ought to be without it.

Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand, London.

32mo., Cloth, 3s. 6d.; Morocco, 5s. The Twenty-fifth Edition,

THE CHRISTIAN YEAR.—Thoughts in Verse for the Sundays and Holidays throughout the Year.—Second Edition, 32mo., Cloth, 3s. 6d., Morocco, 5s., THE BAPTISTERY, or, the Way of Eternal Life. By the Author of "The Cathedral."—Fourth Edition, small 8vo., Cloth, 7s. 6d., Morocco, 10s. 6d., Illustrated by Engravings, THE CATHEDRAL, or, the Catholic and Apostolic Church in England: Thoughts in Verse on Ecclesiastical Subjects, selected and arranged to correspond with the different parts of a Gothic Cathedral.—Oxford: Parker; London: Rivingtons.

WITH 100 PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

This day is published, price 15s., handsomely bound in cloth,

THE GARDENER AND PRACTICAL FLORIST, Vol. III., containing several Hundred Original Papers and Treatises on Floricultural subjects, together with the Garden Practice for the entire year. A few copies of Vol. I., price 7s. 6d., and Vol. II., price 10s. 6d., may still be had; the three volumes comprising the best miscellany of gardening ever published.

London: R. Groombridge, 5, Paternoster-row.

THE BEST COLLECTION OF ENGLISH, IRISH, AND SCOTCH SONGS.

Now ready, price 2s. 6d., Third Edition of

DIPROSE'S ROYAL SONG BOOK, elegantly bound and beautifully printed, containing 416 pages, and nearly 500 New and Popular Songs, with directions where to obtain the music. Also, just published, price 1s.,

DIPROSE'S MODERN SONG BOOK, in which will be found 250 of the most admired Songs of the Day. N.B. An appropriate companion to the above.

London: J. Diprose, 312, Strand, and all Booksellers in the Kingdom.

BOOKS FOR PRESENTS.

I.

THE COURSE of TIME. A Poem in Ten Books. By ROBERT POLLOK, M.A. A new Edition, with Vignette Title, and Portrait. In small Octavo. Price 7s. 6d.

II.

THE WORKS of MRS. HEMANS, with Memoir. In 7 vols., small octavo. With Portrait and Vignette Titles. Price 35s. bound in cloth, or elegantly bound in morocco, price £3 3s.

III.

THE POEMS and BALLADS of SCHILLER. Translated by Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, Bart., with a brief sketch of Schiller's Life. 2 vols. crown octavo. Price 21s.

IV.

THE FOREST SANCTUARY; De Chatillon, or the Crusaders, with other Poems. By Mrs. HEMANS. Small octavo. Price 5s.

V.

RECORDS of WOMAN, Vespers of Palermo, and other Poems. By Mrs. HEMANS. Small octavo. Price 5s.

VI.

TALES and HISTORIC SCENES, with Poems and Translations. By Mrs. HEMANS. Small octavo. Price 5s.

VII.

THE SIEGE of VALENCIA, the Sceptic and other Poems. By Mrs. HEMANS. Small octavo. Price 5s.

VIII.

SONGS of the AFFECTIONS, National Lyrics, and Miscellaneous Poems. By Mrs. HEMANS. Small octavo. Price 5s.

IX.

SONGS and LYRICS, Scenes, and Hymns, with other Poems. By Mrs. HEMANS. Small octavo. Price 5s.

X.

MEMOIR of the LIFE and WRITINGS of Mrs. HEMANS. By her Sister. With Portrait. Small octavo. Price 5s.

XI.

VALERIUS; a Roman Story. A new edition, complete in one volume, with Frontispiece. Small octavo. Price 6s.

XII.

PASSAGES from the DIARY of a LATE PHYSICIAN. A new edition. In Two vols. small octavo. Price 2s.

XIII.

CHAPTERS on CHURCHYARDS. By Mrs. SOUTHEY. A new edition. Complete in one volume, with Frontispiece. Small octavo. Price 7s. 6d.

XIV.

POEMS by the LADY FLORA HASTINGS. With a Portrait engraved in line by Horsburgh. Second edition. In small octavo. Price 7s. 6d.

XV.

PROFESSOR WILSON'S POEMS, containing the Isle of Palms, the City of the Plague, and Miscellaneous Poems. Two vols. post octavo. Price 21s.

XVI.

DOMESTIC VERSES. By DELTA. In small octavo. Price 5s.

XVII.

LEGENDS, LYRICS, and other Poems. By B. SIMMONS. In small octavo. Price 7s. 6d.

XVIII.

RECREATIONS of CHRISTOPHER NORTH. Three vols. post octavo. Price £1 11s. 6d.

XIX.

THE BIRTH-DAY. A Poem. To which are added Occasional Verses. By Mrs. SOUTHEY. In small octavo. Price 5s.

XX.

SOLITARY HOURS. By Mrs. SOUTHEY. Second Edition. Small octavo. Price 5s.

XXI.

LIGHTS and SHADOWS of SCOTTISH LIFE. A new edition. Small octavo. Price 2s. 6d.; or handsomely bound in cloth, gilt edges, 3s. 6d.; in morocco, elegant, 6s. 64.

William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London.

INTERESTING WORKS, SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS, PUBLISHED BY
SMITH, ELDER & CO., CORNHILL.

I.

Just Published in Post 8vo., price 10s. 6d., handsomely bound in a new kind of Cloth, silver gilt; or 9s. boards,

IMAGINATION AND FANCY; or Selections from the Best English Poets, Illustrative of those First Requisites of their Art; with Markings of the best Passages, Critical Notices of the Writers, and an Essay in Answer to the Question "What is Poetry?" By LEIGH HUNT.

"This volume is handsomely printed, and beautifully bound in a new style of exquisite delicacy and richness. To institute a comparison with the contents of the Annuals would be absurd, at any degree of distance,—there is no more relation between them than between a street lamp and a fixed star; but in external beauty 'Imagination and Fancy' equals any gift-books that have appeared; and it will form a more enduring memorial than any other volume that might be selected as a gift for the coming season."—Spectator.

II.

Just published, sixth Edition in 3 vols. fcap 8vo. beautifully illustrated, price 7s. 6d. each, in a handsome and uniform cloth binding, or 10s. 6d. Morocco, PICTURES OF PRIVATE LIFE, by MRS. ELLIS, Author of the "Women of England," &c. &c. &c.

CONTENTS:

Vol. I. "Observations on Fictitious Narrative."—"The Hall and the Cottage."—"Ellen Eskdale."—"The Curate's Widow,"—and "Marriage as it may be."

Vol. II. "Misanthropy," and "The Pains of Pleasing."

Vol. III. "Pretension; or, the Fallacies of Female Education."

Each volume is complete in itself and may be purchased separately.

III.

Just published, Fifth Edition, post 8vo. in a new and very elegant style of binding, silver gilt, and beautifully illustrated, price 10s. 6d., LEGENDS AND RECORDS, CHIEFLY HISTORICAL. By the Rev. C. B. TAYLER, M.A., Author of "Records of a Good Man's Life," &c.

CONTENTS:—

Lucy—Lorenzo, or a Vision of Conscience—The Lady Lisle—Fulgentius and Meta—Anne of Cleves, or Katherine Howard—George the Third—The Lady Russell—Guyon of Marseilles—The Earl of Strafford—Dona Francesca—Joan of Kent—The Lady Anne Carr—The Son and Heir—Leonora.

IV.

RECTORY of VALEHEAD; or, RECORDS of a HOLY HOME. By the Rev. R. W. EVANS, M.A. Twelfth Edition, with Plate. Price 6s. cloth.

V.

THE LIFE BOOK of a LABOURER. By the Author of "The Bishop's Daughter." Fcap. 8vo., cloth. Price 7s.

VI.

THE RELIGIOUS HISTORY of MAN. By D. MORISON. Second Edition. Fcap. 8vo. Price 6s. cloth.

VII.

THE LAST of the PLANTAGENETS: An Historical Narrative. Third Edition. Fcap. 8vo. Price 7s. 6d. cloth.

VIII.

THE LIFE of MARGARET BEAUFORT; Countess of Richmond and Derby, and Mother of Henry VII. By CAROLINE A. HALSTED. 1 Vol. demy 8vo., with Portrait. Price 12s. cloth.

IX.

OBLIGATIONS of LITERATURE to the Mothers of England. By CAROLINE A. HALSTED. Post 8vo. Price 5s. cloth.

X.

THE PROGRESS OF CREATION considered with reference to the PRESENT CONDITION of the EARTH. An interesting and useful work for Young People. By MARY ROBARTS, Author of "Annals of My Village," &c., &c. Fcap. 8vo., beautifully illustrated, price 7s. in fancy cloth.

XI.

INVESTIGATION; or, TRAVELS in the BOUDOIR. By CAROLINE A. HALSTED, Author of 'The Life of Margaret Beaufort," &c., &c. Fcap. 8vo., beautifully illustrated, price 7s. in fancy cloth.

WORKS BY THE REV. C. B. TAYLOR, M.A., Author of "May You Like It."

I.

RECORDS of a GOOD MAN'S LIFE. Seventh Edition, Fcap. 8vo., price 7s. cloth.

II.

MONTAGUE; or, is this RELIGION? A Page from the Book of the World. New Edition, Fcap. 8vo., with Plate, price 6s. cloth.

III.

SOCIAL EVILS, and their Remedy. A Series of Narratives. In Eight Numbers, Price 1s. 6d. each, sewed, or in 4 Vols. Price 4s. each, half-bound. The following are the contents of the different numbers:—

I. The Mechanic.
II. The Lady and the Lady's Maid.
III. The Pastor of Dronfells.
IV. The Labourer and his Wife.
V. The Country Town.
VI. Live and Let Live; or, the Manchester Weavers.
VII. The Soldier.
VIII. The Leaside Farm.

Most of the above Books may be had, handsomely bound in morocco, at an addition of about 3s. per Volume to the Price.

, A Catalogue of Smith, Elder & Co's Publications of General Literature, and of Oriental and Emigration Works, may be obtained gratis.

SIX POUNDS of TEA, whether Black or Green, for 17s.; and small bright Gunpowder, in 12lb. boxes, at 4s. 6d. per lb.; 6lbs. of Coffee for 5s.—EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY'S OFFICES, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street.

STOOPING of the SHOULDERS and CONTRACTION of the CHEST effectually prevented, in Youth, and Ladies and Gentlemen of all ages, by the PATENT ST. JAMES'S CHEST EXPANDER, which is light, simple, easily fitted; and can be forwarded per post, by Mr. ALFRED BINYON, Wholesale Depôt, 40, Tavistock-street, Strand; or full particulars, on receipt of a postage stamp.

VELVET BONNETS.—At BRIGHT'S, 12, Ludgate-street, four doors from St. Paul's Churchyard. Ladies purchasing their Winter Bonnets will do well to inspect the elegant Parisian Stock of Bonnets, Caps, &c. Full trimmed Silk Velvet Bonnet and Cap, 21s.; every other style proportionately cheap. Dresses made and Wedding Orders executed in the most fashionable style, with the strictest regard to economy.

DR. GRANDISON'S CHARITY PILLS.—Testimonial: The extraordinary Cure of Mrs. Griffin, of New Basford, near Nottingham, who, after above four years of dreadful nervous suffering, which Dr. Blake affirmed would end in insanity, was perfectly restored by this Medicine, after every known remedy had been resorted to in vain, can be attested, either personally or by letter, by Mr. R. Sutton, Bookseller, Nottingham.

PLATE SUITED for PRESENTATION.—Committees or private individuals requiring splendid or simple articles of PLATE for presentation, may, by addressing a paid letter, have drawings sent for their approval. A number of large articles, as Epergnes, Cups, Waiters, &c., are always in stock, second-hand; a list of them, with price, can be furnished.—T. COX SAVORY, Silversmith, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

COLD FEET.

POPE and PLANTE, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, manufacture the improved ELASTIC WINTER GAITERS for Ladies, which are drawn on without lacing or buttoning; and afford comfort and neatness without pressure. They are made in Silk and Woollens suitable for home, the carriage, or promenade, and can be forwarded in a letter. Also every description of the best WINTER HOSIERY. Merino Wool, Australian, real Cashmere, and other choice Wools, in Socks, Hose, and under clothing.

HOME FOR LITTLE BOYS.—After the Christmas Vacation there will be VACANCIES for FOUR PUPILS in a Select and Old-Established PREPARATORY SCHOOL, in the vicinity of Blackheath, where Young Gentlemen are received from 3 to 12 Years of Age, and are thoroughly grounded in French, Latin, and every useful branch of Education. The Terms Inclusive are 40 Guineas per annum. The most satisfactory References given. For Cards, address X. Y. Z., care of the Rev. H. Nicolson, 6, John-street, Adelphi.

EAU DE COLOGNE, 10s. per Case of Six, or 2s. singly, which, since its first preparation, in 1709, has maintained an undisturbed supremacy over all other Distilled Compounds, can be had genuine as prepared from the original recipe, by application to H. BREIDENBACH, 38, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, and Manufacturer at Cologne. This Eau de Cologne is no spurious imitation of Farina's, but the genuine article itself; and, as such, defies all competition.

SUPERIOR BRANDY.—Families requiring their supplies of Brandy at this season, are respectfully solicited to apply to THOMAS GREENHOW, Distiller, 16, St. John street, Clerkenwell (for ten years the practical distiller of Messrs. J. T. Betts and Co., Smithfield Bars), who assures his friends and the public that he will furnish them with an article equal to anything in the trade, in quantities not less than Two Gallons, pale or coloured, at Sixteen Shillings per Gallon, of the highest legal strength, for cash on delivery.—A liberal consideration to dealers.

REAL GLENLIVAT WHISKY.—This celebrated WHISKY, produced in Glenlivat, upon the estate of his Grace the Duke of Richmond, in the Northern Highlands, is now publicly introduced into London, under the patronage of his Grace. ANDREW USHER and Co., of Edinburgh, established there for 25 years, the sole consignees, announce that they have established at 1, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET, STRAND, a depôt for the sale of the above unequalled Whisky in its native purity and strength. By his Grace's permission the ducal arms on the seal and label will distinguish the real Glenlivat from all others. Price 21s. per gallon.

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are apprised that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEAS (Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate street). They are packed in showy leaden canisters, from an ounce to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale; the licence is only 11s. per annum, and many, during the last nineteen years, have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without 1s. let or loss. Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) as above.

PRICE'S PATENT CANDLES burn without snuffing, like the finest wax, and are cheaper in proportion to the light given than the commonest tallow ones. They are sold by respectable Dealers throughout the country at or under One Shilling per lb., and Wholesale to the Trade by EDWARD PRICE and CO., Belmont, Vauxhall, and PALMER and CO., Sutton-street, Clerkenwell. Purchasers must insist upon being supplied in the shops with "PRICE'S PATENT CANDLES," or they are very likely to get some of the imitations, on account of the greater profit afforded to the dealer by these latter.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS. The approaching season is hallowed by one of the most delightful offices of friendship and affection; the interchange of gifts, as remembrances of the donors, and tokens of their esteem for the receivers. While large sums are expended upon the most costly baubles and elegant trifles, it may be requisite to remark, that parents cannot make more appropriate presents than ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL for the Hair, ROWLAND'S KALYDOR for the Skin and Complexion, and their much-admired ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE, for the Teeth, which infallibly tend to the augmentation of that imposing exterior, which Lord Chesterfield justly observes is "a card of recommendation."

, Beware of SPURIOUS IMITATIONS! Ask for "ROWLAND'S" articles.

BETTS'S PATENT BRANDY CAPSULED.—Consumers of Brandy are respectfully informed that J. T. BETTS, Jun., and Co. will not be responsible for any BOTTLED BRANDY that is not protected against fraudulent substitution by the Patent Metallic Capsules, embossed with the words, "Betts's Patent Brandy, 7, Smithfield-bars." Sold by the most respectable wine and spirit merchants in town and country, at 3s. 6d. per bottle, the bottle included. Betts's Patent Brandy is used, in preference to foreign, at Guy's, St. George's, and the other principal Hospitals, &c., throughout the Kingdom. Attention is especially requested to the security afforded by the Patent Metallic Capsules. Country dealers are advertised in the provincial journals and lists of London dealers may be obtained at the Distillery, where quantities of not less than two gallons may be supplied, in bulk at 18s. per gallon, and in bottles, the case and bottles included, at 20s. per gallon.—7, Smithfield bars.

FURS.—RUSSIAN and CANADIAN FUR COMPANY, 244, Regent-street.—The Proprietors respectfully inform the nobility, gentry, and public in general, that their Stock for the ensuing season is now complete, and consists of several novelties, both continental and of their own introduction, which have met with the approbation of the highest patrons of fashion, the élite of the aristocracy. They particularly call attention to their Stock of RUSSIAN TABLE and ERMINE, which have procured for them such high reputation, and which are not to be equalled, for quality and price, by any other house in the world. Every kind of Fur, from the American and European Continents, may be procured at this Establishment, or, at the Manufactory, 19, Lambs-conduit street, in immense variety, twenty per cent. lower than is usually charged.—E. C. BOURNE, Managing Proprietor, Russian and Canadian Fur Company, 244, Regent-street.—N. B. Furs cleaned, altered, repaired, or exchanged. Prices of cleaning Furs, Muffs, and Boas, 2s.; Cardinals, 3s.

WATCHES by WEBSTER and SON, Chronometer-makers to the Lords of the Admiralty.—W. and Son's establishment for the manufacture of Watches and Clocks is the oldest in London, having continued in Cornhill 134 years. An extensive stock for selection, finished with the utmost care, at the lowest prices consistent with security for the finest manufacture and the maintenance of that reputation for superior workmanship which has distinguished their house for so many years. Compensated duplex and lever Watches, to counteract the variations of temperature, upon the principle of their chronometers, to which Government awarded the prizes three years in succession; small elegant lever and horizontal Watches in gold cases, engraved or engine-turned for ladies or gentlemen: small flat silver detached lever and horizontal watches, for youths, at very moderate prices; marine and pocket Chronometers, new and second-hand; ornamental and every description of Clocks; Regulators upon the most approved principles. Superior workmen are employed upon the premises in the repairing department, for English and foreign work. The utmost value allowed for old Watches in exchange. Webster and Son's publication, with their equation table for the present year, will be sent free on the receipt of two postage stamps.—74, Cornhill.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.
Established 1823. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV.
Chairman—The Right Hon. THOMAS FRANKLAND LEWIS.
Deputy Chairman—HENRY FREDERICK STEPHENSON, Esq.

The following are among the advantages offered by this Society:—

Lower Rates of Premium than those of any other Office which entitle the assured to participate in the profits, and considerably lower than those of any other Mutual Assurance Society.

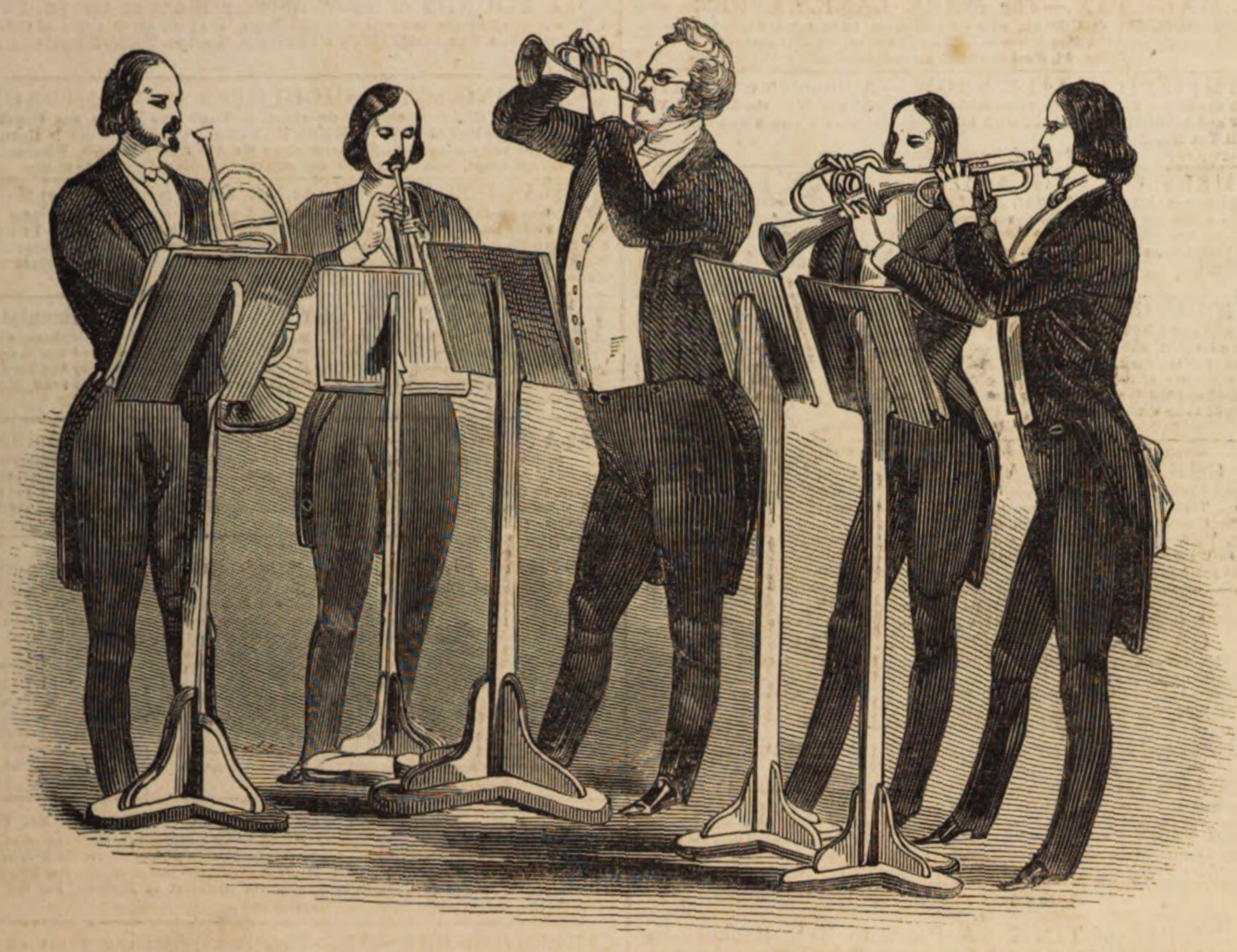
No Proprietary participate in the profits, the whole being divided among the Assured.

The first Bonus, in 1834, averaged £16 per cent. on the Premiums paid.
The second ditto, 1839, ditto £31 ditto since the 1st division.
The third ditto, 1844, ditto £36 ditto since the 2nd division.

In addition to which, all policies entitled to the absolute bonus, will receive a contingent prospective bonus of £1 per cent. per annum on becoming claims before 1849.

Assurances effected on the equal scale of premiums in the year 1844, will participate in the Bonus to be declared in 1849. CAMPBELL JAMES DOWNER, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL TRAINING SCHOOL, Hoddesdon, Herts, Established for General and Scientific Education, including every branch of Agriculture. Resident Head Master, Mr. Haselwood.—Agriculture: Professors Austin, Gough, &c. &c.—Botany: Professor Cooper, F.L.S., author of "Botany of Sussex," &c.—Chemistry: Professor Holmes, five years Lecturer at St. Edmund's College.—Mineralogy, &c.: Professor Ricardson, F.G.S., of the British Museum, author of "Geology for Beginners," &c.—Management and Diseases of Cattle: Professor Youatt, M.A.S., author of "The Horse, Sheep, Cattle," &c. &c.—Practical Surveying and Levelling: Mr. Haselwood.—The Course embraces the Classics, Mathematics, Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy, Geology, Land Surveying, Drawing, the French Language, Practical Agriculture, and Lectures on the Breeds, Management, and Diseases of Cattle. The School Session is divided into two terms, viz.—from the 14th January to Midsummer, and from 30th July to Christmas. A library, museum, and laboratory, are attached to the School, and the charge for board, lodging, washing, lectures, &c., is so arranged by the Committee of Management as to include every expense, except for books, at Twenty Guineas the Half-year. A Separate Class will be formed of those pupils who are not sufficiently advanced to attend the Lectures, the charge for which will be Sixteen Guineas the Half year. The Introductory Lectures of the several Professors will be public, of which due notice will be given. Prospectuses in detail are ready, and applications for admission to be addressed to "The Head Master, Agricultural Training School, Hoddesdon, Herts," of whom every information may be obtained.



THE DISTIN FAMILY.

THE DISTIN FAMILY.

The first appearance of these highly-gifted gentlemen at M. Jullien's Concerts, was noticed in our journal of last week. They have repeated their performances, with increased effect, during the past week.

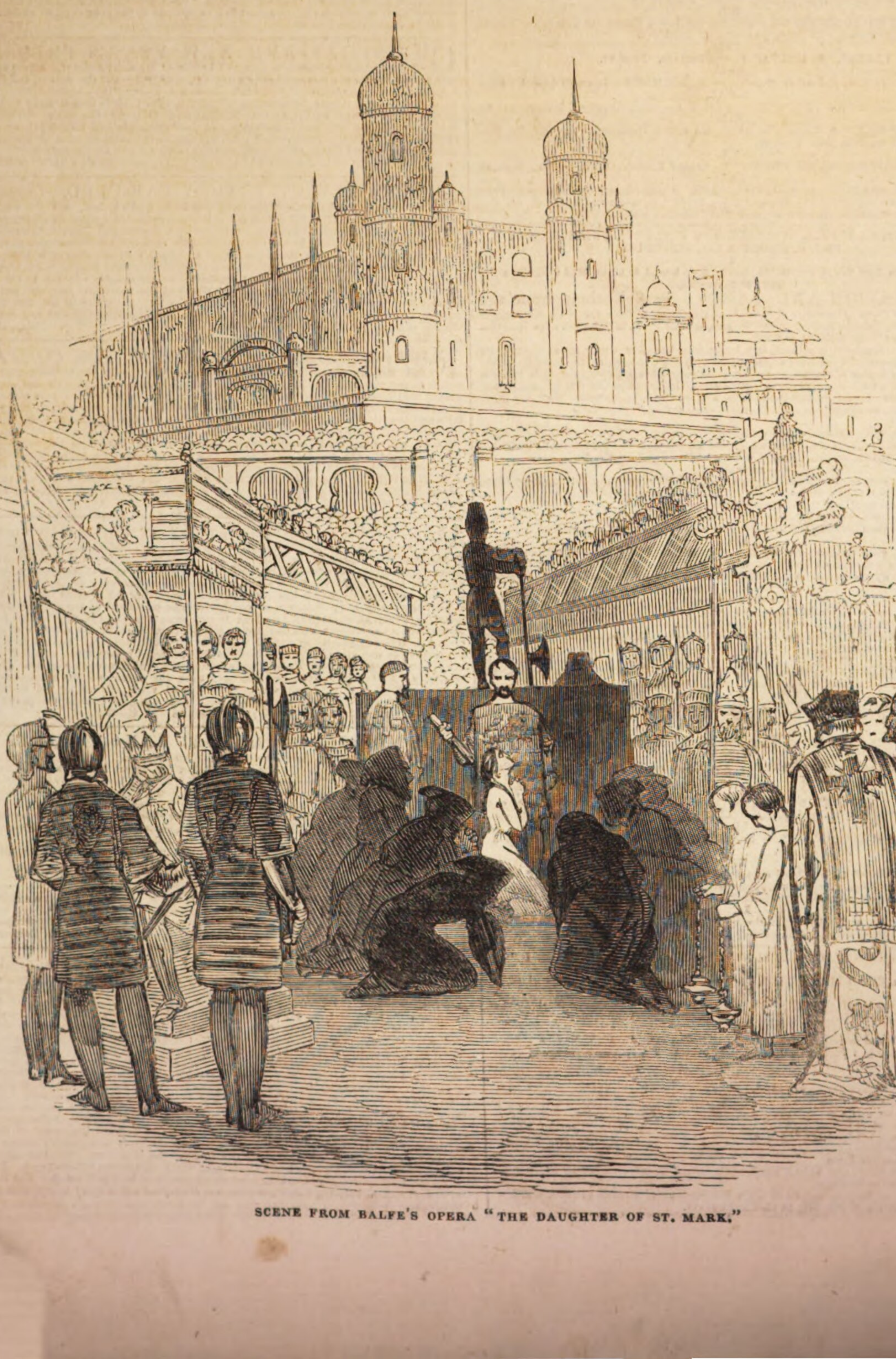
Mr. Distin and his four sons have been for several years before the public. Mr. Distin, sen., for more than nine years, was principal trumpet in the private band of King George IV.

The Distin Family have visited various parts of Scotland, Ireland, and England, and have given upwards of seven hundred concerts. In December, 1843, they proceeded to the continent, and were invited to make a trial of some newly-invented instruments, manufactured by M. Adolphe Sax, in Paris. Upon the introduction of the Distin's improved Sax Horns in Paris, they at once ensured success.

Invariably receiving the most enthusiastic applause, Mr. Distin was requested by M. Habeneck, the Director of the "Conservatoire Royale de Musique," to perform some of Sebastian Bach's and Handel's compositions—(the former, in particular, having very difficult passages for the trumpet)—which he did, and also the obligato to Handel's "Let the Bright Seraphim."—This composition had not been played in Paris for many years, as no French trumpet-player would attempt it.

Mr. Distin's reception was a most brilliant one, the audience and orchestra manifesting their delight by the most enthusiastic plaudits. The directors then presented him with a handsome silver medal, accompanied with a very flattering letter and address (an honour unprecedented for an English artist in Paris). Mr. Distin and his four sons were also presented with a splendid silver medal by the Committee of the "Societé libre des Beaux Arts," with a very complimentary address, for their performance at their great concert at the Hotel de Ville.

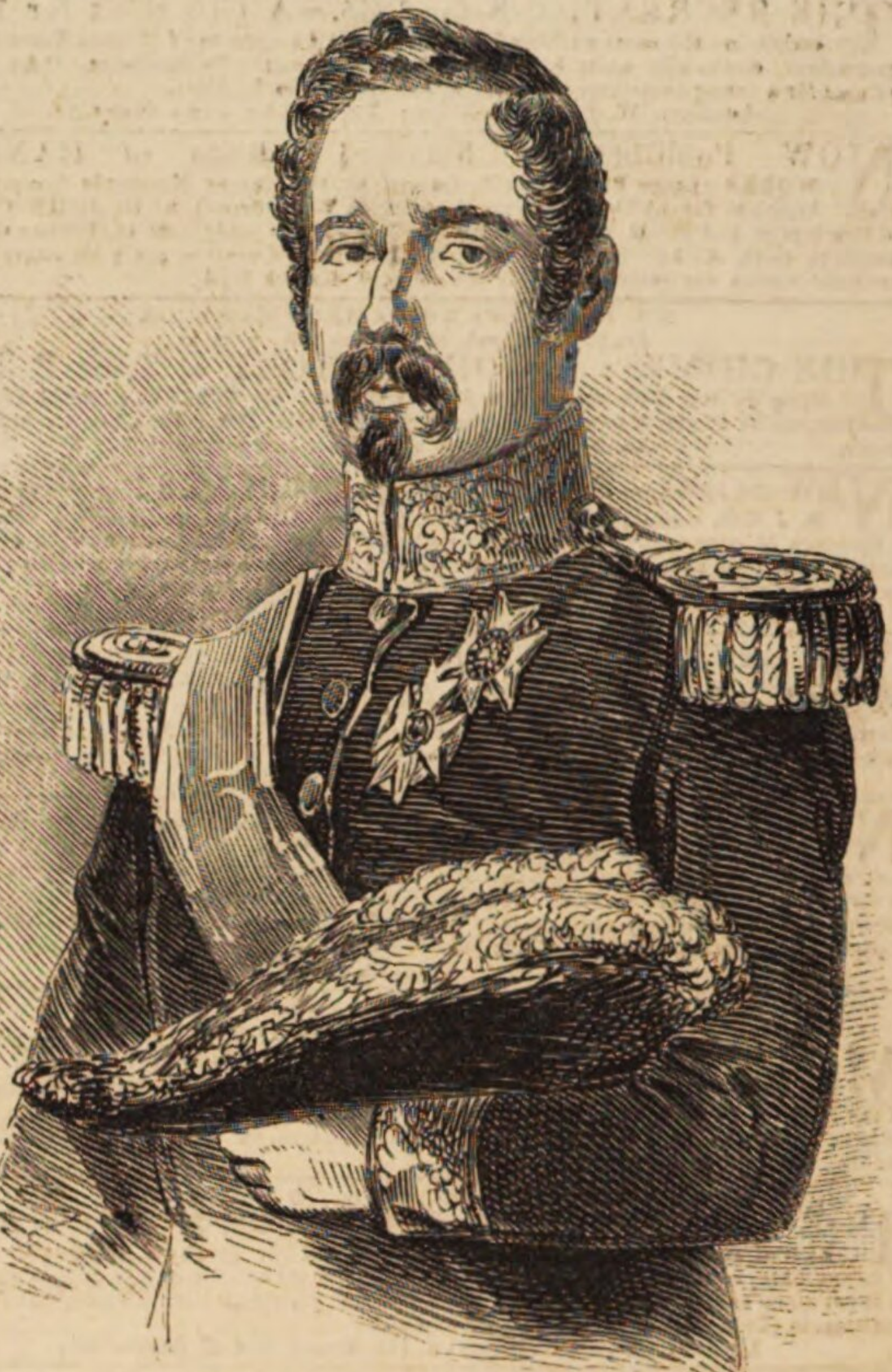
The Distins are at present the only performers on the Sax Horn, which unites the powers of the French horn and those of the cornet-à-piston, but is infinitely superior to both, for it combines the mellowness and sweetness of the former, with all the brilliancy and power of the latter. The pieces which the Distins perform are of their own arrangement, and do credit to their musical skill.



SCENE FROM BALFE'S OPERA "THE DAUGHTER OF ST. MARK."

GENERAL NARVAEZ.

Raimon Maria Narvaez is the Minister at War and President of the Council in the present Ministry of Spain; he is, in fact, the Dictator of that country, having had talent and energy enough to seize the reins that fell from the hands of Espartero. He has been unscrupulous in the means he has employed to attain his position, and to keep it appears to be perfectly ruthless, shedding blood with a frightful indifference. At this moment the attempt at revolt, headed by Zurbano, having failed, that position is firmer than ever, though his policy is universally condemned, and is now censured even by the organs of that French party by whom he was at first supported. Narvaez is the son of a farmer of the province of Arragon, who, to the business of a cultivator of the earth, added the more profitable calling of a contrabandista or smuggler. His son entered the army, and during the convulsions of the long civil war has been thrown upwards to the higher ranks of his profession, and through his military influence has now reached the highest rank in the state. Such a career has not been without its perils, and to judge by the number of conspiracies that have been discovered, or said to have been discovered, during his administration, the excessive precautions he takes to secure personal safety are not unnecessary. On the 6th of November, 1843, he was fired at while proceeding in his carriage to the theatre; the assassins missed their aim, but the general was covered with the blood of his aide-de-camp, who was mortally wounded beside him. He has restored Queen Christina, subjugated her daughter, and is now abolishing the Constitution, thus re-establishing in Spain as perfect a despotism as ever existed there.



NARVAEZ.

As the political state of Spain is daily assuming a more interesting complexion, we have despatched one of our artists to Madrid, for the purpose of sketching the principal scenes and events, which we shall shortly present to our readers.

Presentation of Prizes at the Royal Academy of Arts.—On Tuesday, being the anniversary of the foundation of this national institution, the usual meeting was held in the evening for the purpose of distributing the premiums to the students for the works performed by them within the walls of the academy during the past year. The present is the distribution for what is called "the intermediate year," the grand distribution, which includes premiums for original composition, being "biennial." About nine o'clock the President, Sir M. A. Shee, accompanied by the principal members of the Royal Academy, entered the large exhibition room; having assumed the chair, he, in a few prefatory remarks, complimented the students generally on the exertions they had made and the ability they had evinced in the competition. The prizes having been distributed, the president again addressed the students, urging them to endeavour to make progress in their art.

Leamington Spa.—The winter season of this favourite resort of the *haut ton* has commenced with its usual gaieties, and, to judge from the number of houses taken and the rank and fashion already arrived, it may fairly be anticipated that it will be one of the most splendid seasons this fashionable watering place has ever seen. The first subscription ball at the Upper Assembly-rooms took place last week, and was most numerously and fashionably attended. And, considering the early period of the season, the hunting gentlemen have mustered in good numbers. The hounds are in excellent condition, and have already had some good runs.

Sudden Death in Holborn.—Mr. Wakley has held an inquest on the body of Mr. Francis Soutter, aged fifty-eight, a Swiss Jew, and formerly a bill and exchange broker, well known in the City, whose sudden death we mentioned last week. It appeared that on Sunday week deceased came stumbling into the shop of Mr. Jones, chemist, 171, High Holborn. He afterwards fell on the floor, and whilst Mr. Jones was administering a cordial he breathed his last. Mr. C. Ravenhill, stockbroker, of Old Broad-street, said he knew deceased, who was a bill and exchange broker of many years' standing. He was much reduced in circumstances. His lodging was unknown, and so were his relatives, if he had any. Mr. Bennett, surgeon, opened the body, and said the cause of death was apoplexy. Verdict, "Natural death."

THE LAST SCENE OF "THE DAUGHTER OF ST. MARK" AT DRURY LANE THEATRE.

This extraordinary scene is, in the language of the libretto, a "Public Place in Nicosia," the capital of Cyprus. In the centre is an elevated stage, or scaffold, hung with black cloth, upon which stands the headsman; and an avenue of soldiers extends from thence to the front of the stage. On either side are erected superb pavilions for the King, Court, Archbishop, and Clergy. In the square formed by the soldiery, Black and Grey Penitents are kneeling. Immediately beneath the headsman stands a herald; and before him kneels the suppliant *Catarina*. The populace crowd on all sides, up to the extreme extent of the scene; the King conceals his face in his hands; *Moncenigo* stands by his side; a deep bell tolls, and muffled drums are beating.

Chorus of Penitents.

Pray for the soul's repose,
Pray for the peace of those
Whose thoughts on Heaven are bent.
Cat. That Heaven knows
I am innocent.

Chorus of Women.

Pray for a sister's woes,
Whose erring days now close.
May Heaven forgive a life mis-spent!
Cat. "That Heaven knows
I am innocent!"
Herald. For treason to the State,
Deem'd fatal in the Council's eyes,
For dishonour to the King,
Catarina Cornaro dies!
[*Addressing* CATARINA.
Wherefore the law should stop its dread intent,
What canst thou plead?—
Cat. —That I am innocent.
Herald (aloud). Who can allege a reason why
The guilty should not perish?—
And. (*rushing frantically through the Soldiers.*)
—I!!

This is altogether one of the most effective *tableaux* ever placed upon the stage; and is, to our thinking, superior to the stupendous staircase scene, with Famagosta in the distance, in the previous act of the opera. In the scene here engraved, the painters have succeeded admirably in depicting the vast crowd of spectators; in the distance is the church of St. Sophia, a fine Gothic building, converted into a mosque—excellently painted.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, of 198 Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, December 14, 1844.

THE ILLUSTRATED
LONDON NEWS

ANDREW BEST ET LELOIR.SC.A PARIS.

No. 138.—Vol. V.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1844. [Sixpence.

CHRISTMAS.

PUBLIC men, public measures, and public opinion, so far as all of them are merely political, are, at no period of the year so completely forgotten and overlooked as during the preparations for Christmas, and the festivities of the season itself. Nor is it to be regretted; the evil spirit too often evoked by the conflicts of men and parties should sometimes be exorcised and laid to rest; and at what season could this be more fitly done than at this, when the thoughts are recalled by sacred associations to things holy and solemn, and by social usage to those kindly and cheering observances that have given—and we hope long will retain—to Christmas the adjunct of "Merry." It was a beautiful belief—one we can scarcely bring ourselves to call a superstition—which disarmed, at this season, the malignant beings of the popular imagination of all power to harm mankind at the epoch of the birth of man's Redeemer.

> Some say that ever 'gainst that season comes,
> Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,
> The Bird of Dawning singeth all night long,
> And then, they say, no spirit dares stir abroad.
> The nights are wholesome: then no planets strike—
> No fairy takes—no witch has power to charm
> So hallowed and so gracious is the time.

But there are other spirits than these, and unhappily they are almost ever present, who are our worst tormentors; the most potent enemies of man are his own bad passions, his strifes, uncharitableness, and envyings that "suffer not to rest."

That there should be one period of the year, then, when these can be, even in part, forgotten or suspended, is a thing to rejoice over. One of the great sources of public bitterness being politics, it is pleasant to see all that belongs to them put for a short time in abeyance, and as far as we are able we will heartily assist in doing so, turning with pleasure to the many other associations which the recurrence of Christmas brings.

Some of them are too sacred to be dwelt on here; the feeling of reverence that should surround the cradle of the Divine Founder of our faith, cannot permit that they should be brought into conjunction with lighter and trivial things; they may be alluded to, inasmuch as they cannot but be remembered; but more than an allusion would be out of place. Remembering, then, the humble roof in the village of Bethlehem, which was once the shrine to which came the star-guided steps of the Eastern Kings, with offerings of gold and incense, foreshadowing the homage the nations and monarchs of the world were yet to pay to the Christian faith, let us pass over all the mighty space of time between that hour and this, and noticing not the wondrous changes it has effected, let us come at once to our own day and time, to the period in which our own lot is appointed.

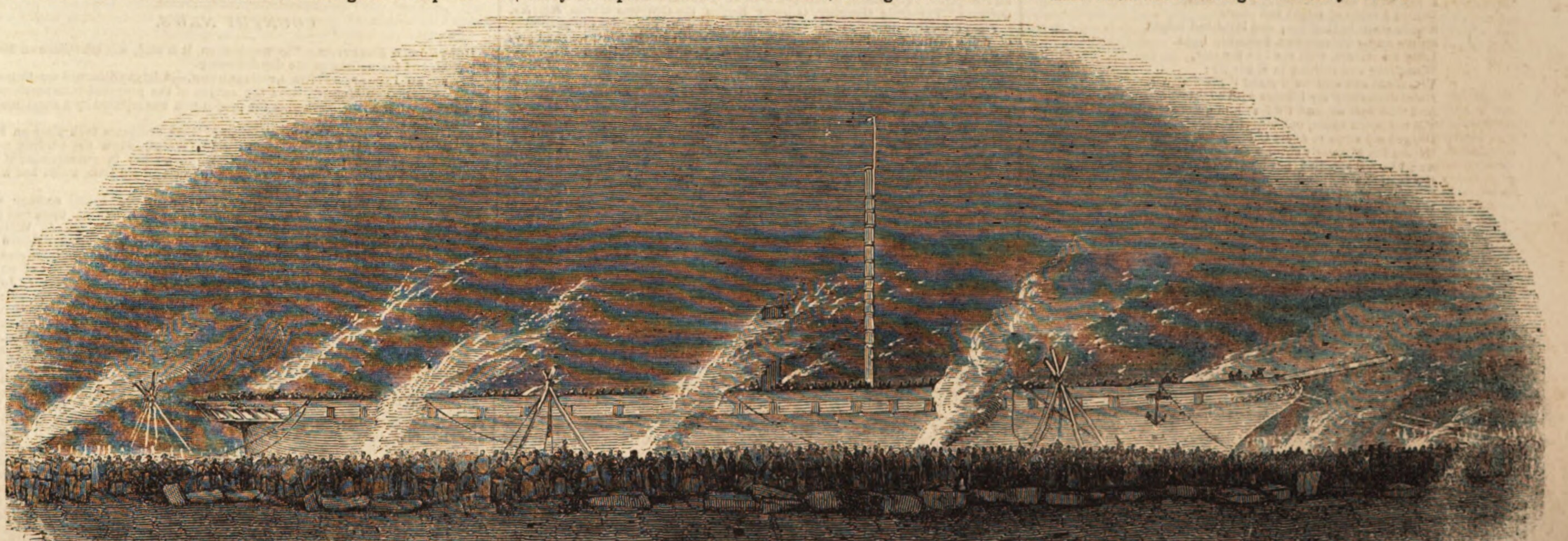
How did last Christmas leave us? How will this Christmas find us? In two things there is a certainty that will apply to all; we are older in time and richer in experience; in all else what variety of change; which, however, great as it is, does not diminish the heartiness of the welcome we all give to Christmas!

Why should it do so? It is a good, old, and hearty English festival, that has received much of its spirit from the character of the nation, and national peculiarities are the last things that ever alter. The Frenchman of to-day is the same as his ancestor was described by Cæsar, and the Englishman is now what he was in the days of Crescy and Agincourt. Steam and Railways, and the modern manufacturing system, have not changed his spirit; they have merely given his energies a new direction. Nay, is it not his energies that have produced them? Why then should Christmas be less welcomed than of yore? We have more than our forefathers means of celebrating it worthily; let not the only thing lacking, be the heartiness and goodwill with which our predecessors went about it. "Old England" did its part in this respect, and it is one of the best points as yet visible among the peculiarities of "Young England," that it is disposed to observe more freely the spirit of our Festivals. It wishes even to restore those which have died away—a thing we take to be impossible. But if it will turn its attention to the very few—we might almost say the solitary one—yet spared us, it may effect some good. Mayday is gone, nothing but a miserable mockery of it remaining; but there is body, life, and spirit in Old Christmas still; it is one of things we hope the world will "not willingly let die." So far from it we trust to see it flourishing yet in all its pristine vigour. Our hope is founded on many indications of better influences at work among us than society has as yet received credit for. Christmas was once famous above all things for its carols and songs; this was when we were a musical nation, ere mirth and music too perished under the sway of the fanaticism of the Commonwealth. Are we not becoming a musical people again? Do not teachers of the art count their pupils, and not unskilful ones, by thousands? Is not Exeter Hall vocal with the choruses of Handel, and does not Crosby Hall give a fainter, but still a kindred response; while both are, beyond a doubt, gradually, but surely, forming the taste of the many? The old social essentials of Christmas were good cheer, song, and charity; that we are not deficient in the first let our shops and markets testify; they look as if a horn of plenty had verily been poured out in each of them; the sight of them shakes for the moment our belief in the possibility of hunger and want till it is too quickly restored by the sight of some famishing creature gazing on the abundance like Lazarus on the table of Dives. And the sight immediately recalls the necessity of that third great essential, Charity, with all the force of contrast. Now much is said of the hard, utilitarian, commercial character of the age, nor do we mean here to dispute that in many things "the world is too much with us." But at the same time we should not underrate the extent of what the age does for the poor and destitute, with all its utilitarianism. To say that England raises a greater amount of money every year for the poor, will not be perhaps admitted as a proof of the prevalence of charity as a national feeling; it will be said the fund is greater than that raised by any other nation, because more than in any other nation it is needed; and it is besides a compulsory one. But is not the amount given as alms by private benevolence vast also, to say nothing of our countless institutions which have the relief of suffering and destitution of various kinds for their object? Much of the misery we see, exists because those who could relieve it, are ignorant of it; but when brought to their knowledge, we do not see any culpable reluctance to give the relief required. Were not thousands of pounds raised last winter directly it was known that human beings were herding in the Parks by night without shelter or food? Is not every case of more than usual distress exposed at the police-office, followed by abundant contributions, even though some of them prove to be impositions? That the ignorance in the upper ranks of much that exists below them, is great, we admit, but that benevolence has diminished, we deny.

And Christmas is the season at which a still more active exercise of it is called for; it is one of the best acknowledgments of individual and national blessings. Our country is at peace:—

> No war nor battle's sound
> Is heard the world around:
> The idle spear and shield are high uphung;

and no alloy of national hate diminishes that "goodwill towards men," which was the first blessing that heralded the coming of the Prince of Peace. The people are busy and labour is employed. An abundant harvest crowned the year with increase—and the people are fed. For all these blessings thanks at this season of joyfulness are due. But let us not forget the while, that in these blessings, all are not partakers. There is the workless hand, the cold hearth, the shivering frame, the hunger-wasted countenance. These we have with us always, the dark contrast to the bright side of the social picture. To say to these be ye warmed, and be ye filled, is not enough. We must act as well as feel; relieve as well as commiserate; and one of the best companions to the cheerful hearth and plenteous board which welcome Christmas in thousands of happy English Homes, is the thought that Charity has shed a reflex of their light in some dark retreat where that light was sorely needed.



"THE GREAT BRITAIN" STEAM-SHIP LEAVING CUMBERLAND BASIN, BRISTOL.

"THE GREAT BRITAIN," STEAM-SHIP.

At length this Leviathan of Steam Navigation has been released from her long imprisonment, in Cumberland basin, Bristol. The scene was, indeed, a spectacle in every stage; and merits minute detail and illustration. The mighty vessel itself, our readers will remember, has already been described in Nos 63, 64, and 65, of our journal; with several engravings.

The morning of Wednesday, the 11th, about seven o'clock, being the highest tide in December, was appointed for the passage of the Great Britain through the lock of Cumberland basin, the last barrier to her free egress to the sea. To allow this, the bridge which crossed the lock, and a portion of its masonry, had been removed; and, all things being thus prepared, at the above early hour, notwithstanding the severity of the frost, and the cutting of a bleak easterly wind, tens of thousands had assembled to witness the great labour. They were, however, doomed to disappointment; for the tide not having risen as high as was expected, on the first moment of its being evident that there was not likely to be sufficient water, the great vessel was hauled back. No sooner had the water fallen than large gangs of masons were set to work, under the scientific and practised eye of Mr. Brunel, to open the space for her passage on the evening's tide; and everything was done to render the vessel's draught of water as light as possible.

As in the morning, so at night, Captain Hoskin was obliged to make a dash at the lock, at the very last moment of the tide's rising, which it did to thirty-three feet, and no more. The following details of the mighty spectacle, and of the trial trip, on Thursday morning, are from the *Bristol Mirror*:—

"We cannot attempt to describe in appropriate language the splendid appearance of the Great Britain as she entered the lock, and passed as it were through the crowds of people assembled on the occasion. On either side of the lock blazed barrels of tar, with very short intervals between them, to the distance of more than 200 yards, the illumination from which, on the giant ship, the water, and the faces of the multitude, is not to be described. She passed through at a rapid pace, touching nothing but the rail of one of the bridges, which was hooked by the anchor and carried away like a thread. She was moored by the side of the wing wall outside the lock for the night, to be ready for her passage down in the morning.

At about seven o'clock in the morning, vehicles began to arrive from the country, and by eight o'clock every possible place where there was standing room seemed as on the night before to be occupied by anxious gazers. At about ten minutes past eight, the Sampson steam-tug, of sixty horses power, in which was Captain Claxton, R N., was seen to take her in tow, and very soon after the word was given to turn ahead. Slowly and majestically, she left the entrance amidst the cheers of thousands, which were re-echoed by those on board. It was extraordinary to see with what ease she appeared to gather way, and to steer, even before two other steamers were attached, one on either side to her quarters, although the flood tide, which was against her, had not done running.

After passing the Hotwell-house, the steamers alluded to added their powers to those of the Sampson, and the crowds of people who accompanied her by the side of the river were very soon brought to a run. She passed Round Point with the greatest ease, and all the other points of the river, and reached Kingroad, a distance of nearly seven miles, in an hour and eight minutes, three-fourths of the way without any tide in her favour. Considering that she was towed by steam-boats whose united power did not exceed one hundred and twenty horses, it is to be assumed that she is adapted for gliding through the water upon the most approved principles.

Having arrived at Kingroad, preparations were made for putting her engines in motion. They were pronounced to be ready between eleven and twelve, and the steam tugs, which up to that time had been holding her against the wind and tide, were ordered to let go, and the word given to turn a-head. It was not deemed prudent to put the engines at first to the test of a severe trial, and for some time they were kept going at about seven revolutions, which were allowed gradually to increase up to the time of her arrival at the Holms, when they had reached between eleven and twelve, the speed of the ship being in the proper proportion to the progress of the screw, at this time it having reached about eight knots. Long before she arrived at the Holms she had left behind one of the steam tugs; the other, well known to be the fastest steam paddle-boat out of the port, more than held her own up to this time. Near the Holms this gallant ship was twice turned round, and she came round in much less time, and in a much smaller circle, than, from her extreme length, and the strong breeze blowing against her could have been anticipated.

A snow storm threatening, it was deemed prudent to put her head homewards, with the view of arriving at her anchorage before dark. She returned at about the same speed until she came near Blackmore, about four miles from Kingroad. The fast Sampson was at this time, about half-past four, alongside of her. The engines were then allowed rather to exceed sixteen revolutions, which is equal to forty-nine of the screw; the speed of the ship suddenly increasing to better than fifteen knots, when she left her little competitor rapidly behind. She came to an anchor about five o'clock; and we understood, on board, from the scientific gentlemen concerned, that no doubt remains on their minds as to her being able to accomplish from twelve to fifteen knots, without the aid of her canvass, none of which was bent on the trial. The slip, or loss of the screw, was eight per cent.; the loss, we were told, of paddle-wheels in sea-going steamers under similar circumstances would have been 20 per cent. The steam was cut off at a foot, and six of the fires were not lighted at all, so that even at twenty revolutions or upwards, there is no doubt there will be plenty of speed. The driving chains and the shaft of the screw made no noise whatever. In the fore-cabin nobody would have known that an engine was at work, and in the after part it was necessary to feel the pillars with the hand to ascertain whether there was really any vibration.

It may be as well to state, as an answer to the objections that have been made to the navigation of our port, that a vessel of such vast dimensions as the Great Britain went down on a spring tide, and came up at dead low water; having gone on the last of the ebb, and came back on the first of the flood.

With all our hearts we congratulate the Directors and the Company upon the result of this great undertaking. Like many others interested, we may have felt doubts upon many points; but it is now our conviction that this ship is destined not only to work a great revolution in naval architecture, but, in conjunction with our well-tried Great Western, to remunerate the Company for the risks they have incurred, and the anxiety they have gone through."

At three o'clock on Thursday, a large party sat down, in the saloon of the ship, to an excellent cold collation, which being despatched, several toasts were drunk; including the health of Mrs. Miles, who had christened the Great Western and the Great Britain; of the Directors, of Mr. Guppy, Captain Hoskin, and Mr. Smith (the patentee of the screw), and last, though not least, "the health of Captain Claxton, R.N.," was received with overwhelming cheers. "He was," says the *Bristol Mirror*, "the life of the meeting, as he has been the very soul of the undertaking, and most sincerely do we rejoice with him on the magnificent result of his unwearied exertions." Shortly after the meeting broke up.

The ship having arrived in Kingroad, the visitors landed at about seven o'clock.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Wednesday.

"Germany," the poem of which I spoke to you before, as a satirical witty work, by Heine, residing here, creates a great sensation in Paris, where one translation has already been published, and others are handed about in society. The following, translated from the original German, is a sample of the more innocuous parts of the poem:—

Paganini had a familiar spirit—
A little red man would Napoleon visit,
Upon th'eve of events and great occasion—
A battle, perhaps, or a foreign invasion.
Socrates, too, had an imp they say,
To do his biddings night and day.
I, too, when writing at night's lone hour,
Behold a spirit of might and pow'r
Stands silent behind me; and lurid and bright
Shines under his mantle a flickering light.
Lofty his stature, with eye like the star,
Wand'ring aud shifting in Ether far;
Yet, silent and still, he'd stand i' the distance,
Ne'er disturbing my labours with slightest resistance.
And time past on, and I'd lost him quite,
Till the Spirit again, one moonlight night,
Dogged my steps to sweet Cologne,
'Neath the Minster's shadow cold and lone,
And I turned appalled, nor longer could bear
His marble aspect and eyes' cold glare.
"Speak! what art thou! tell me, pray!
Why, when to loftiest moods a prey,
And lightning thoughts my mind obey,
Thou standest, strange being, ever behind?
Why 'neath thy mantle terribly shines
That light, like the sparkle of ruby mines?"
And the Spirit it answered, crabbed and sour,
"Pray don't be pathetic, for this is mine hour.
Of the Past no phantom or popinjay I,
But calm and practical, silent and dry;
Your mind's meditations, your every thought,
By me to fruition is ultimate brought.
I execute slowly, but surely act I:
Thou art the Judge—Executioner, *I*.
At Rome, as you wot, in days of yore,
An axe was carried the Consul before.
Thou, too, hast thy lictor, but he follows behind
With the axe of the headsman.

* * * * *

Then linger not longer; hence! forward! haste!
Thou man of strange thoughts!"

One need not be a conjuror to be able to predict that the Paris season which formerly dovetailed so exactly with our own, will soon run neck and neck with it, to the injury of both. The pleasures in private society have not yet begun; the diplomacy alone are a-field, giving *réunions*. The houses, the most reputed for such pleasures, are those of Lady Cowley, Countess d'Appony, Countess Brignolé, and the Prince de Ligne. The Countess d'Appony is the most renowned for her *fêtes*. She it was that first introduced in Paris, morning balls, where the whole *élite* of the city thronged, although daylight is cruelly trying for the skins of our Parisian beauties. These morning balls soon became the rage, but being imitated by all classes on account of the economy of illumination, they have now lost all fashion, and even the accomplished Countess would not revive them at her county seat at Auteuil, near Paris, the season before last.

The inclement weather victimising the crowds thronging at this season to Paris, the present is a glorious time for the triumphs of empiricism. Homœpathy, Hydropathy, and Mesmerism, have now outlived the liking of the Parisian *gobêmouches*. Now the system in vigour is that of the well-known Raspail, a great natural philosopher, and a still greater radical, and carrying the most singular eccentricity in all his opinions. He avers that the diseases of the body depend upon the two great affluence of parasytic animals preying upon our organs, and, although invisible, as demonstrably present as the monsters you behold in a drop of water, at your Polytechnic. His universal panacea and antidote is camphor, which destroys these invisible enemies, and the camphor must be inhaled. You therefore see, in all directions in the streets of Paris, persons moving about, having quills in their mouths: in these quills are bits of camphor, which they inhale with the air they breathe. Thousands of persons flock to consult Raspail, and all his advice is gratuitous, which renders it probable he will have no disciples amongst the doctors.

Mesmerism affords, at Paris, as elsewhere, a fertile subject of discussion, and the incredulous, who everywhere form a larger portion of the community, are now triumphing in the failure of a recent experiment, made by two zealous believers. They presented themselves a short time ago before the Academie de Sciences, affirming that it was possible by the mere influence of will, to imbue a piece of iron with a large quantity of magnetic fluid. M. Arago was delegated by that learned body to examine into this phenomenon. The experiment failed, but these gentlemen attributed its non-success wholly to the influence of the determined scepticism of M. Arago. A French Abbé, M. Lorebert, has recently published a book on the so-called science, defending it from the attacks of disbelievers, on the one hand, and the disapprobation of the church on the other.

I told you in a former letter, how much the number of sudden deaths, which have lately taken place in high society, had affected every one. Another is now added to the number. The Duc de Lorges, who, as you remember, lost his amiable wife shortly after her return from England, where she had, with her daughter, graced the salons of the Duke de Bordeaux, has now sustained another heavy affliction. The Countess du San D'Allemans, his sister, died at the château de Font Perthius, after an illness of three days, in the arms of her mother, the Dowager Duchess de Lorges. Her funeral was attended by crowds of weeping peasants. By this event, the great ligitimist families of La Rochejacquelin and Civrac are placed in mourning.

Another death has contributed to cast a gloom over Parisian society, especially that of the faubourg St. Germain. It is that of the young and talented Prince Elim Tchersky, the author of a collection of French poetry, as yet unedited, and of a tragedy destined to the genius of Mdlle. Rachel. He has been carried off by an inflammation of the chest. One of the most distinguished and witty of our poets, M. Emile Deschamps, has undertaken the editorship of these works of this youthful and lamented author.

The faubourg St. Germain has another cause for agitation. Prince Robecq de Montmorency, who bears one of the proudest and most illustrious names in France, has been brought before the Police Correctionelle, and sentenced to a month of imprisonment, and a fine of a thousand francs. You heard of the late trial of this nobleman, for endeavouring to cause sedition among the people. He was then acquitted; but the French Government, unwilling to lose hold of him, have now accused him of a delinquency which falls under the cognisance of the police—that of distributing, without a licence, a quantity of busts of the Duc de Bordeaux, which had been already placed under the ban of Government. These busts had been executed by the elegant and handsome Lion of Paris, Count Emilien de Neiwkerkerque, a successful sculptor, although a rich man. His principal performance is the statue of William of Nassau, in one of the principal squares of the Hague.

The danger to which one of our *elégantes* has been lately exposed, and her rescue by a *préux chevalier*, afford another topic of conversation in Parisian society. This lady, taking an excursion with a friend, in her carriage, which was harnessed *à la Daimmont*, and drawn by two horses—the one on which the postilion rode, was frightened by the horse of a cabriolet which was passing, and after throwing his rider, set off at a furious pace, dragging his fellow horse along with him. The danger was extreme; the carriage threatened every moment to be shattered to pieces, when a young and fashionably-attired gentleman who was passing, rushed forwards, seized the horses' heads, and although the frightful rapidity with which they were going caused him to be dragged forwards some yards, to the imminent risk of his life, he managed at last to master and to stop them. After having calmed the horses, and given them back to the care of the young postilion, who was more frightened than hurt, he did not wait to receive the thanks of the grateful and terrified ladies, but disappeared immediately. It has been since ascertained that this courageous individual is a young and noble Spaniard, the Marquis de St. Jago.

According to one of our newspapers, M. Guizot has been attacked by an affection of the larynx, so severe that his doctors do not answer for his cure should he persist in sustaining his official duties this session.

The Marquis Joachim Napoleon Pepolé, grandson of Murat, the King of Naples, and brother-in-law of Napoleon, has lately married the Princess Frida de Hohenzollern Sigmaringen, daughter of the reigning Prince. The young couple inhabit Bologna.

The Parisians amuse themselves with punning on a late threatened collision of two Royal personages:—The King of Hanover and the Duke of Brunswick, both travelling on the same railway in Germany, in two trains going in different directions, an accident like the late deplorable one detailed by your newspapers appeared inevitable, but the carriages were most fortunately stopped in time to avoid the danger.

The Royal Family are now all assembled, including the King and Queen of the Belgians, but the arrival of the youthful Duchess d'Aumale amongst them must have appeared to her somewhat inauspicious. I told you last week of the disasters of her passage: the weather continued unpropitious to the end; and on the morning after her arrival at Paris, the eyes of the young bride—accustomed to the cloudless skies and eternal sunshine of her own land—were greeted with a fog so dense, that it would have emulated your *brouillard de Londres*, and a white sheeting of snow, which had not even respected the dwelling of Royalty, or the Temple of Hymen. Her reception, besides, lacked its intended gaiety, in consequence of the sudden postponement of the *fêtes* at Fontainebleau. It was certainly remarkable that three Royal marriages, whose honeymoon had been there celebrated—those of the Duchess de Berry; the Princess Marie of Wurtemburg, a daughter of Louis Philippe, who died early; and the Duchess of Orleans—should have all terminated so unhappily.

ENGLISH THEATRICALS IN PARIS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

On Monday evening the Salle Ventadour was crowded to excess to witness the performance of "Othello." The selection of this tragedy for the *début* of Macready before the critical world of Paris, was in bad taste; if it were necessary to open the season with a work of Shakspeare's, it should not have been one in which the fiat of the London public had declared the actor's incapacity. The result proved our anticipations to be well founded. The applause which greeted the performance was solely due to the genius of the author, and in compliment to the spirit of the *entrepreneur*, excepting, indeed, the last acts, which were played by Miss Helen Faucit, with a simple energy and a purity, which made the climax of the tragedy her own. Her appealing oath in the fourth act in the scene of *Othello's* rage, was the only great and involuntary burst of cheering fairly won throughout the performance. The great improvement in Miss Faucit since Mr. Macready's departure from America is incredible. In juvenile tragedy, indeed, she now stands pre-eminently alone. The great impression of the evening was, unquestionably, made by her graceful and interesting impersonation of the gentle *Desdemona*. The performances did not commence till eight, and it was half past eleven before they had concluded. Amongst the *élite* of literature and art who studded the brilliantly fashionable audience, we recognised Jules Janin, Alexandre Dumas, Duprez, Lablache, Anna Thillon, Girardin, Theophile Gauthier, Osborne, Berlioz, the Countess Merlin, &c. &c.

The despatch with which this correspondence is sent precludes the possibility of doing justice to an illustration of the performance; in our next, we shall give a criticism of the performances up to Wednesday, with illustrations.

FRANCE.

Our intelligence from France comprises several articles of interest. The insurrectionary movement at Lucerne has been suppressed, but considerable excitement prevails there and in several other cantons. The Duke d'Aumale, with his newly-married bride, had arrived in Paris. When they reached the Tuileries, the King and the Queen of the French descended to the foot of the grand staircase to receive their new daughter-in-law. All the members of the Royal Family were assembled at the Palace. According to the *Commerce*, about the 15th of January, the Prince and Princess de Joinville will, owing to the delicate state of the health of the latter, quit Paris, and repair for the winter to a country-house hired for them at Hyéres. The *Nouvelliste* of Marseilles gives the following portrait of the young Duchess d'Aumale:—"The *Duchess* d'Aumale is a *blonde* and rather fragile young woman, with a lively countenance and a Bourben nose. All who are admitted to her presence speak in the highest terms of her excellent disposition and her high mental qualifications. Her toilet is charmingly simple; over a white dress her Royal Highness wears a white scarf variegated with pink, and a blushing rose adorns her beautiful hair." The King and Queen of the Belgians are also now on a visit in Paris.

The *Moniteur* publishes the terms of the treaty between France and Morocco, but it is not necessary to recapitulate them, as the main points were mentioned at the time of the conclusion of the treaty.

The *Journal des Débats* of Monday contains a sort of official disclaimer of the *Oceanie Francaise*, the newspaper established at Tahiti by Captain Bruat, and condemns the tone adopted in that publication towards the English. It is reasonable to suppose that the French Ministry are annoyed at the insults heaped by this journal on the English, to which, probably, they give no sanction whatever; but of the fact that the paper was established by Captain Bruat, and is under his controul, there can be no doubt.

The celebrated church of St. Eustache, at Paris, narrowly escaped total destruction by fire on Monday evening, owing to the carelessness of a workman, who left a lighted candle in the organ-loft. The fire commenced in that part of the building; it destroyed the organ, one of the most celebrated in Europe, but the pictures and other valuable property were saved, owing to the great exertions of the fire-brigade and the authorities.

The *Constitutionnel* says, that the marriage of Queen Isabella II. with the Count of Trapani is finally determined on; and that the affair has been definitively arranged by the Prince de Joinville and the Duke d'Aumale during the recent visit to Naples. The *Constitutionnel* thinks that this marriage, instead of pacifying Spain, will be the signal for a renewal of the civil war, by destroying the hopes of the Carlists, and rendering them desperate. It also disapproves of the marriage, as likely to lead France into further difficulties, while it cannot be expected to obtain the sanction of the northern powers.

Another accident occurred on the left bank of the Versailles Railway between Chaville and Sèvres on Monday, in consequence of the pin breaking which connected the bar of the luggage-waggons with that of the passengers' carriages. The train was thrown off the rails. The engineer was killed on the spot and five passengers were more or less wounded. The accident did not cause any interruption to the traffic.

The *Journal des Débats* of Tuesday contains an article upon the prospects of the ensuing Session, which may be considered as an official manifestation of the confidence of Ministers that their opponents will not be able to defeat them. The *Débats* contends that M. Dupin ought to be re-elected President of the Chambers, instead of M. Sauzet, but, at the same time, it does not consider the question as altogether a Ministerial one. It says:—"It is evident that it is not upon the Presidency that this question will be tried. The Ministry will no more be saved if the Chamber elect M. Sauzet, than it will be lost if M. Dupin be elected. The votes are perfectly free, and one reason alone remains to be weighed—that of capacity. We are far from saying that M. Sauzet is an incapable President—we only consider M. Dupin to be more capable; and as it is important that the Chamber should be presided over by the greatest capability, we think that the majority should give its votes in preference to M. Dupin. We mean no more."

The thaw still continued in Paris, and throughout France. The ice which had formed in the rivers Seine and Marne had broken up, unaccompanied by any unpleasant incident.

SPAIN.

We are glad to find by our accounts from Madrid that the Govenrment is now disposed to adopt a more lenient course in reference to the late insurrectionary movements. Colonel Rengifo, Captain Pedro Garcia, and Surgeon Manuel Arrilla, who after the sentence of the court-martial held at Madrid, had been placed *en capilla* previous to their execution, were, after a meeting of the Cabinet Council, pardoned by the Queen.

A letter from Figueras of the 13th inst., states that the partisans of Espartero were assembling on the neighbouring frontier to enter Lampurdan, and that General Seoane appeared to be their principal chief. The latter was assisted by an aide-de-camp of Espartero, who had hitherto eluded the surveillance of the French police. On the same day a battalion of the regiment of Saragossa entered the town. The inhabitants of the country were animated with the best possible spirit, and were only awaiting orders to rise *en masse* against the rebels.

On the 8th the news reached Madrid of a popular movement having taken place at Carthagena. It is stated to have been checked without bloodshed.

No intelligence whatever has been obtained respecting Zurbano.

A letter from Bayonne says:—"Twenty inhabitants of the lately revolted districts of Echo, Anso, and Siresa, Upper Arragon, arrived at the French frontier town of Bedous on the 6th, and presented themselves before the Police Commissary. They looked the very picture of famine, cold, and despair, having passed several days in the mountains almost without food, and exposed to all the rigours of the present season. Twelve of the inhabitants of Echo and Anso, who took a part in the insurrection of these places, have been shot by the order of the Captain-General of Arragon."

PORTUGAL.

We have accounts from Lisbon to the 10th inst. The discussions in the Chamber of Peers have lost their interest for the present; but the Chamber of Deputies has been engaged with some propositions on local matters, which excited some attention.

A sumptuous entertainment was given a few days ago by her Majesty, at the Palace of Belem, to celebrate the birthday of her brother, the Emperor of Brazil. All the Ministers of State were present, as well as the corps *diplomatique*, together with many of the nobility and persons of distinction: a good deal of pomp was mixed up with the festivity of the occasion. The Queen and Royal family continued to inhabit the palace above mentioned, owing to the alterations at the Necessidades not yet being completed, and it is expected that it will be their residence during the winter.

TURKEY.

A private letter from Constantinople dated Nov. 27, has reached us, which states that considerable sensation had been caused by the sudden departure of the English Ambassador, Sir Stratford Canning. There had latterly been several discussions between our Ambassador and the Grand Vizier upon points respecting which there was some difference; for instance, the recent conduct of the Pacha of Trebizond towards the British Consul there, and the alarmists of the capital spread a report of an important rupture. On the other hand, it is stated that the Ambassador had merely departed on a shooting excursion to the Dardanelles, and had availed himself of the departure of an English vessel which had sailed to obtain a supply of stores and provisions.

UNITED STATES.

Arrival of the Britannia.—The Britannia steamer has reached Liverpool with New York papers to the 30th ult. Their news, however, is unimportant. The message of the Acting President was expected at New York on the 3rd inst., and will probably reach England by the next vessel, as it generally arrives about this time of year.

New Orleans papers contain later dates from Texas. The *Clarksville* (Texas) *Northern Standard* of October 16, contains a paragraph from another Texan paper, in which it is said that President Houston has received another communication from Santa Anna, of a pacific character. It is further stated that the contemplated invasion of Texas by Mexico is abandoned, and it is settled that England and France have offered to obtain an acknowledgment of Texas independence, on condition that Mexico shall have the right to renew the war whenever Texas offers herself to the United States.

There was little alteration in stocks at New York. The cotton market was dull.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Army Movements.—The following removals of troops have just taken place, namely, the 6th Foot from Chester, *en route* to Ireland; the 8th Foot from Bolton to Chester, to succeed the 6th Foot; the 16th Foot from Dublin to Cork; and the 56th Foot has arrived at Liverpool, from Dublin.

Death of Rear-Admiral Edward Boger.—Intelligence has been received of the death of the above gallant flag officer, after a protracted illness. He died at Lipson, near Plymouth, last week, at the age of 69 years. The deceased admiral had been in the naval service of his country above fifty years.

Death of Sir John Jamison, Kt.—Intelligence has been received of the demise of the above venerable knight, well known some years backs as an eminent physician in the navy, and one of the inspectors of hospitals and fleets. He died at his villa, near Sydney, on the 29th of June last.

It is rumoured in the naval circles that Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, Bart., is likely to succeed Admiral Sir David Milne, G.C.B., as Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth.

The Expected Brevet.—It is confidently said that the long-expected brevet will take place at the commencement of the new year. This has been long due to the army, and we are sure that it will be gratefully received.

Portsmouth.—The Royal yacht Victoria and Albert is complete, all but her ventilating apparatus, which is being fitted under the superintendence of Dr. Reid. It is expected she will leave the dock and make trial of her speed after her alterations in a few days. The St. Vincent, 120, progresses rapidly in her refit in dock. It is expected she will be able to leave in about two months.

Portsmouuth, Tuesday.—A court martial was held to-day upon Mr. Bellis, mate of the Excellent, charged by Captain Sir Thomas Hastings, with dereliction of duty in absenting himself from his watch on the 7th inst. Evidence was given, and the court pronounced the prisoner guilty. He was ordered to be severely reprimanded, and to remain on the mates' list two years more than the ordinary term before advancement in his profession.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Dartmouth Election.—The nomination, it is said, will take place on Monday next, and the polling on the day following.

Proposed Incorporation of Brighton.—A large adjourned meeting was held at Brighton on Monday, upon the subject of the proposed incorporation of Brighton. After a long discussion the proposition was rejected by a considerable majority.

Explosion of Fire-Damp.—Another of these accidents took place on Friday last, at the Edwards Colliery, Pontypridd (Wales), when five persons were severely burnt. It appears that the explosion took place in consequence of Simon Davies (the manager) and his son going into an old stall, which had been discontinued working, with a naked candle.

Murder of a Police Officer at Liverpool.—A brutal outrage was committed at an early hour on Sunday morning last at Liverpool, upon two police officers named Fairclough and Price, by a young man, named William Jones. Jones had been dreadfully abusing his sister in a house situated in Whitfield-street, Toxteth-park, in that town. The two officers interfered to restore peace, and they prevailed upon them to re-enter the house, out of which Jones had violently driven his sister. Immediately afterwards, however, Jones came out with a poker in his hand, and suddenly struck both the officers over the head. Serious injuries were the consequence, from which Fairclough died on Monday afternoon, and Price was disabled. Tuesday the prisoner was remanded by the magistrate to abide the issue of the coroner's inquest.

A Murder Committed Two Years Ago.—A man named James Crowley has been apprehended at Chester, charged with the murder of William Tilsey, on the 25th of Dec., 1842. From the statement made before the magistrates, it appeared that Crowley's father, having reason to dread some fatal act of violence on the part of his son, had one of his farm-servants, named William Tilsley, sworn in as a special constable for his (the father's) protection; and on Christmas Day, 1842, the family and a party of friends having just taken their seats at the dinner-table, the prisoner's mother suddenly started up, and said to her husband, "For God's sake go up-stairs; there's James coming across the field with his gun to shoot some of us." The old man accordingly hurried from the apartment, and the prisoner, who had been seen by his mother through the window advancing in the way she described, went round to the back of the house, and thrust the muzzle of his gun through a pane of glass. In the meantime Tilsley went out to expostulate with the prisoner, who, on seeing him, retreated a few paces exclaiming, "It's you, is it?" and at the same time fired at the unfortunate man, and shot him dead upon the spot. He then shouldered the gun, and was heard to say as he walked away, "I've another charge for somebody else." Crowley was heard of no more until a few days since. He has, it appears, been in the United States in the interim, but has resided ever since March last in Chester. A woman with whom he has recently lived, in a fit of jealousy betrayed him. The prisoner admitted that he shot Tilsley. He was ordered to be taken to Warwick, where he will undergo further examination.

Suffocation of Three Persons by Charcoal.—On Saturday night last, three husbandmen in the employ of John Oakley, Esq., farmer, at Darling, near Chatham, were found dead in their bed-room. It appears that the men, whose names are John Stedman, aged 25 years, Thomas Webb, 18, and George

Wright, 17, lodged at the bailiff's cottage, on the opposite side of the road to the farm-house, and in consequence of the severity of the cold, they had begged the bailiff's wife to warm their room. On Saturday last, the night being very cold, she allowed them to do so, and as the bed-room had not a fire-place, she procured a stable lantern, filled it with charcoal, and placed it in the centre of the room. About eight o'clock on Saturday night Stedman retired to rest, and he was followed about an hour afterwards by the other two, Webb and Wright. Nothing was heard of them until next morning. Not coming down stairs at the usual hour, about seven o'clock, *the bailiff went up stairs to rouse them*. Wright was found lying on the floor behind the door; he had evidently dropped down dead the instant he entered the room, which must at the time have been filled with carbonic gas. Webb was lying on his back on the bed, with his hand to his handkerchief, as if he had been seized by death in the act of untying it. Stedman had his jacket off, and had partly removed his trousers from his person, and had fallen back on the bed. At the inquest, which was held on Monday, the jury returned a verdict—that the deaths of the young men were accidental, caused by suffocation by charcoal being burnt in the bed-room.

IRELAND.

Repeal Demonstration at Waterford.—What is called a Repeal demonstration has taken place at Waterford, in the shape of a banquet, over which Thomas Meagher, Esq., the mayor of that town, presided; but it was rather a sorry affair. There was very little in Mr. O'Connell's speech worth notice. The honourable and learned gentleman spoke very confidently about procuring Repeal. He said he was as certain of it as of his own existence. Various circumstances might lead to it at once: but he harped principally upon the idea of its being brought on by the threat of danger to England. He said:—"There is no event menacing England—there is no event menacing the public peace of the world that will not give us Repeal more readily than I can pronounce the word. (Cheers.) England would then want the people of Ireland, and the people of Ireland she can have by buying them, for they want a price for their services, and that price is Repeal. (Loud cheers.) It cannot be remote when we consider the accumulating strength of such a nation as the Irish, amounting, I may say from the first authority, to 900,000 grown up men—not including the boys of from eleven to fourteen, who are rather handy. (Laughter.) Yes, circumstanced as Ireland is, with the physical force she contains—with the determination she is evincing—with the combination that is rapidly accumulating into an entirety—with those facts before us and with the state of Europe in our contemplation, I say it is impossible that the Union should not soon be repealed." (Cheers.) Mr. O'Connell next touched upon the old grievances, and mooted a new and very singular one—the apathy of the English people and the indifference of the English press to the affairs of Ireland. "The English press will not report the real state of the country, nor put forward our grievances. They would do so if the English people felt an interest in the subject, for then their own interests would be affected if they did not do so, but their interests are not affected by their neglect, which proves the foregone apathy of the English people. (Hear.) It is all the same to them, for they have us fettered and handcuffed, as they think, in the chains of the Union, and that we are not able or willing to break them. They were never more mistaken since the world began. (Loud cheers.) We are both able and willing to break them—(cheers); and with the blessing of heaven we will break them into fragments. (Cheers.) The Irish shall not continue in chains. (Cheers.) The hour of thraldom is going by, and it is the duty of those who require security for the integrity of the empire and its continued consolidation under the same crown, to look to our complaints, and endeavour to mitigate them by doing us justice." This is really very rich. The English press has been literally swamped with "Ireland and the Irish," and yet O'Connell has the face to complain that the press neglects Irish interests. So far from not reporting "Irish grievances," the columns of the English papers have been choked with them, very often, no doubt, to the annoyance of their readers.

The Repeal Association.—At the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday, Mr. O'Connell made a speech of considerable length, but of little novelty or interest. Much of it was devoted to attacks upon the English press. The impudence and insolence of one writer, he said, was only equalled by his ignorance. Mr. O'Connell said he was again unprepared with the report from the committee on his ten propositions. The learned gentleman of course again alluded to his trial. He said:—By the Clontarf proclamation the Government had challenged the people of Ireland to war, but finding that they would not fight, they went to law with them. From October to May the litigation had been going on, and would he could turn his back on those who caused that litigation, and he defied them to state any crime of which he had been guilty. There were crimes committed, but not by Repealers. They had the satisfaction of keeping him in gaol for 100 days, when they had no right to detain him for the hundredth part of a minute. Mr. O'Connell, in conclusion, called on the people to rally as if they were only really beginning to agitate for Repeal (cheers), and as if all they had hitherto done were as nothing. 1843 was the year for monster meetings; 1844 for peace, patience, and for legal triumph; 1845 should be marked by the weekly collection of the Repeal rent." (Cheers.) Surely Mr. O'Connell has something better to promise for 1845 than the weekly collection of the Repeal rent. This the people have been well accustomed to in former years. Mr. O'Connell announced the rent for the week to be £179 12s. 2d.

Shipwrecks off Kingstown.—A letter from Dublin, dated Dec. 16, states that there has been some boisterous weather, which has produced the most disastrous effects. The shore at Seapoint, a mile and a half on the Dublin side of Kingstown, is strewn with butter barrels and the wreck of a vessel of very considerable size. It is supposed she was bound from Cork for London, with a cargo of butter. Several other serious injuries have been done to the shipping both in Kingstown and in Dublin harbours.

Murder in the County of Clare.—Another murder has been committed in Clare, where the magistracy had assembled last week to devise measures for bringing to justice the persons concerned in the assassination of Mr. Arthur Gloster, a magistrate. Yesterday week Thomas Heffernan, a farmer, residing near Ennis, the assize town of the county, was fired at by some miscreants who lay in wait, and died instantly. The murder was committed about three o'clock, and it is stated that some of the neighbours of the victim were quite near at the time. This murder, like almost all the crimes perpetrated in the south, was connected with disputes about land. It appears that Heffernan was proceeding by ejectment against his mother and brother-in-law. The latter, whose name is Clancy, has been apprehended on suspicion of being accessory to the murder.

More Murders.—On Friday week a murder of a most atrocious nature was committed on a female respectably dressed, but whose name could not be discovered. On the following day an inquest was held, and adjourned till next day, in order to ascertain, if possible, some clue to the perpetrator of the foul deed. But the police were unsuccessful in their pursuit of the murderer. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased and the supposed murderer were travelling on the road from Tramore to Annstown, at one o'clock on the Friday; and at two o'clock on the same day the poor woman was found on the road, about one hundred yards from a cabin, into which the murderer went to light a pipe, with her head completely smashed, and it appeared from the appearance of the body that death must have been instantaneous, as no signs of struggling or protracted death appeared on her person. The *Tipperary Vindicator* gives the following account of another murder:—"It affords us the deepest pain to record another of those crying murders which have brought down on our county a notoriety so unenviable. In this case the parties were nearly related. An uncle was the victim, two brothers the alleged perpetrators of the awful deed which has deprived him of life! Britt is the name of the persons; the scene of the dreadful deed near Inch, Borrisoleigh; the cause of quarrel some dispute about land, or the right of passage through a green lane. For a long time these persons have been squabbling and litigating at the Borrisoleigh Petty Sessions. On Tuesday, it would appear, they all met in the green lane, the cause of their contention—a violent altercation commenced—blows ensued—and the uncle, overpowered, fell a sacrifice."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Opening of the Royal Exchange.—On Wednesday the public were allowed free access to the Merchants' Area, which was much crowded during the day. This interesting circumstance took place at eleven o'clock, and the building remained open till dusk. This will now occur every day, and on the 1st of January it will be given up to the merchants for their use. The Gresham Committee have adopted this arrangement, for the purpose of allowing a natural curiosity to be gratified, without the interruption which it would have caused to the merchants, if the free access of the public and the removal of the merchants from the temporary Exchange had occurred at the same time. The avenue to the eastward remains closed, in order to facilitate the finishing and furnishing of Lloyd's apartments, which are entered from the eastern area, and which are in a great state of forwardness.

Association for Promoting Relief of Destitution in the Metropolis.—Thursday last the first annual meeting of this association was held at the Hanover-square Rooms. The Bishop of London presided; and there were present, Lord Sandon, Sir Robert Inglis, M.P., Hon. Mr. Cowper, M.P., and several other clergymen and gentlemen. The Lord Bishop addressed the meeting at some length, and entered into details respecting the destitute condition of the poor. The secretary, Mr. Healy, then read a report, which referred to the state of the poor in London, in 1843, the moral evils resulting, remedial measures proposed, &c. The report stated, that at the commencement of the winter of 1843, public attention was drawn to the condition of the poorer classes of the population, and that at a meeting, presided over by the Bishop of London, the association was formed. With reference to funds, the report stated that they were diminishing. The total funds were £12,428, of which, there had been expended £9127. The report was unanimously adopted.

Testimonial to Father Mathew.—On Thursday evening a public meeting was held at Exeter Hall, for the purpose of considering the best means of relieving Father Mathew from the pecuniary embarrassments in which his labours and sacrifices in the cause of Temperance have involved him. The body of the Hall was crowded, the platform was not quite so well filled, and there was an unusually small proportion of females present. Many persons in the meeting wore the Temperance medal. Lord John Russell presided. In his opening address he highly eulogised the zealous labours of Father Mathew, and the moral reformation of which he had been the instrument in Ireland. Resolutions approving the objects of the meeting were moved and seconded by the following gentlemen:—Sir E. Codrington, J. S. Buckingham, Esq., W. Ewart, Esq., M.P., Mr. S. C. Hall, and the Rev. Mr. Sherman. In the course of the evening, it was stated that Father Mathew's present liabilities incurred in the Temperance cause amount to £7000. A collection was made, and a subscription commenced, to which Lord John Russell gives £25. The committee of the Temperance Society is empowered to carry out the object of the meeting.

Meeting of Paper Manufacturers.—An important meeting of paper manufacturers took place at the London Coffee-house on Thursday, Mr. John Dickinson in the chair, at which various statements were made to show the injurious operation of the duty on paper, and resolutions were agreed to with a view to the adoption of the best steps for procuring its repeal.

King William's Statue in the City.—The colossal statue of King William IV. has been placed on the pedestal in King William-street, fronting London-bridge. The figure is fifteen feet three inches in height, and weighs 20 tons. It was cut out of two enormous blocks of granite, and the work has occupied the artist (Mr. Nixon) nearly three years. The dress of the statue appears to be that of an Admiral's uniform, a cloak hanging gracefully over the shoulders. The right hand bears a scroll.

The Weather.—Last Saturday afternoon the frost gave way, and there was a gradual thaw in the night. During the early part of Sunday morning, however, the ice on the Serpentine was quite dry, and from between seven and eight o'clock until about nine the skaters enjoyed some excellent sport; but their number having then become much increased, and the cracks in the ice having been affected by the thaw, some water oozed through, and eventually the whole surface became covered, in some parts to the depth of full an inch. Throughout the middle of the day and the afternoon the number of spectators was very great, but the number of skaters during the day did not exceed 4000. Towards evening the ice became very dangerous. About three o'clock much amusement was occasioned by a lady, accompanied by a respectably dressed man, appearing with skates on the ice. For about an hour she performed various evolutions with much ability, but she then had a fall, and immediately left the ice. On the Round-pond in Kensington-gardens the number of skaters, on Saturday, was 3000, and on the Long-water 4000, without any accidents. On Sunday, on the latter piece of ice, the number of skaters was nearly the same. In the Regent's-park, on Sunday, the ice was sloppy and dangerous, but during the day there were upwards of 9000 skaters and sliders. The pickpockets mustered very strongly in all the parks, particularly in St. James's, where, from the absence of the police, it is supposed they made a rich harvest. It has been foggy during the week in London, and on some occasions lights have been necessary in the day-time. The temperature was much warmer during the early part of the week, but on Thursday there was a very cold wind, and symptoms of a return of frost.

Fire in the Commercial-road.—On Tuesday forenoon a fire broke out in the marine signal light manufactory in the occupation of Messrs. Robeson and Highams, the patentees, in the Commercial-road, East, near the Regent's Canal. The progress of the fire was unusually rapid, and in the course of a few minutes the building became one complete flaming mass. The firemen were unable to extinguish the fire before the stock in trade and the building were nearly destroyed. The Messrs. Robeson and Highams are uninsured.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

The Condemned Parricide.—The wretched convict, Mary Gallop, now under sentence of death in Chester Castle, for poisoning her father at Crewe, has since her condemnation manifested a great change of temper and disposition. She has made a full confession of her guilt. It appears that she would be twenty-one years of age next March. She has lived with her parents at Warrington, Runcorn, Liverpool, Windsor near Liverpool, and lastly at Crewe. During her residence in Liverpool, she formed an acquaintance with a youth, who is still in his apprenticeship; on leaving that town, she corresponded with him, and a warm attachment was the result. She was in the habit of showing the letters to her mother, but her father resolutely forbad all intercourse between the lovers. About half a year ago, the mother committed suicide; and so determined was the unhappy convict to maintain her intimacy with the object of her affections, that she contemplated taking a servant's situation in Liverpool, for the purpose of obtaining interviews with him. The father persisted in refusing his assent; and one day, as her sister was relating an instance of some woman having poisoned her husband by mixing arsenic in a pudding, the dreadful thought took possession of Mary Gallop's mind, that if she could so kill her father, there would be no hindrance to the indulgence of her desires. Accordingly she mixed some arsenic with the dough of which she made some tea-cakes; and subsequently put a portion of the deadly poison into some arrow-root, which she administered to her father in his illness. The fatal sickness and death of her parent followed as the sad consequence of her wickedness. She now manifests the deepest contrition for her crime. The execution of the miserable girl is fixed for Saturday next, Dec. 28.—[This is the character whom a jury recommended to mercy.]

The Explosion on the Dover Railway.—Since our last an inquest has been held to inquire into the cause of the death of Aaron Wilkinson, fireman, belonging to the "Forester" locomotive engine, which exploded, and so injured him that he died, as already stated. The evidence was given principally by the same parties as in the case of Robert Buckley. The only new feature presented itself in the deposition of Mr. Berry, of the firm of Berry, Curtis, and Kennedy, the makers of the engine, who deposed that he could only account for the explosion by the excessive pressure of the steam, and that most decidedly there would not have been any explosion had the safety-valve been open—that is, had there been sufficient water in the tubes. He did think it was purely accidental. After a few minutes' consultation, the following verdict was returned:—"That the deceased came by his death by the accidental explosion of a locomotive steam-engine."

Dreadful Wreck near Harwich.—During the heavy north-easterly gales on last week, a vessel was lost on Languard East Beach, near Harwich, accompanied with shocking loss of life. The vessel was the *Hero* (a schooner of 180 tons), belonging to Amsterdam, Mr. South, master, to which port she was bound from London. The crew, seven in number, including the master, took to the rigging for safety, but the excessive darkness of the night prevented them being seen until the ship had almost broken up. The principal officer of the Scout revenue cutter endeavoured to save them by a line, which he had contrived to throw over the wreck by the aid of a common rocket; however, the poor fellows were so benumbed with cold, that they were completely powerless, and sunk into the boiling surf and perished.

Death from a Nail.—On Tuesday Mr. Baker held an inquest at the Cumberland Head, City-road, on the body of Emma Farr, aged seventeen months, the daughter of a shoemaker. It appeared that deceased was at play with her brother, and during their frolics she fell off the bed on which she was at the time, upon the heel of a shoe, on which was a nail sticking up. The nail penetrated the back part of the head to the depth of half an inch. Mr. Wright, a surgeon, was in attendance upon deceased, and extracted the nail; she, however, lingered for a few days, and died on Sunday night last. That gentleman said deceased had died from the effects of the injuries she had sustained. Verdict, "Accidental death."

Deaths of Children from Fire.—On Monday Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest in the Middlesex Hospital, on the body of Anne Dobson, a child, eight years old, who was burnt to death during her parents' temporary absence from home. Mr. Wakley observed that the loss of life by fire amongst children was truly awful. During the past few days he held inquests on thirteen who perished by fire. Mr. Deputy Coroner Mills said that very lately a score of children were burnt. A juror attributed the lamentable loss of life to the parents being obliged to go out in search of their daily bread, whilst they left their children in their rooms by themselves, not having the means either to pay a person to watch them, or to send them to school. Mr. Wakley remarked that the trifling outlay of a shilling in the purchase of a fire-guard would prevent such tragical occurrences.

Fatal Accident.—On Tuesday evening, an errand-cart belonging to Mr. Maynard, of Barking, was upset by a heap of paving-stones, opposite the Hall of Commerce. A man named Dean was passing with a truck at the moment, and was so injured by the van that he died before reaching St. Bartholomew's Hospital. A boy, who had been sitting with the driver of the van, was also severely injured.—[Sargood, the driver of the errand-cart, was examined before the Lord Mayor on Wednesday, on the charge of having been instrumental in Dean's death: and a witness named Kyte, who said he had placed the stones in the street, and that they had projected into the carriage-way, and thus caused the accident, was ordered into custody. Sargood was held to bail.]

Sudden Death in a Catholic Chapel.—On Tuesday night an inquest was held at the Three Swedish Crowns, Old Gravel-lane, before Mr. Baker, on the remains of Mary Roach, a pauper, belonging to the parish of St. George's in the East, aged 72 years. From the evidence it appeared, that on Sunday morning last the deceased was at the nine o'clock mass, in Virginia-street Chapel, and while engaged in prayer suddenly fell against a young woman, named Ann Bryant, who was kneeling alongside her. Mr. Henry, a medical gentleman, who was one of the congregation, was in immediate attendance on the poor woman, but all earthly assistance was of no avail, and the poor woman was instantly a corpse. Mr. Henry gave it as his opinion that apoplexy was the immediate cause of death, and the jury returned a verdict to that effect.

Steam-boat Collision off Ostend.—The Princess Mary and the Princess Alice came into collision on Tuesday, as the former, in a dense fog, was leaving Ostend with the mail, and the latter entering. No lives have been lost, but much damage has been done to the vessels, the Princess Mary suffering the most; a week or two will, however, put her right. The mail was landed. A vessel will be immediately put upon the station to fill the Princess Mary's place until she is able to resume her post.

Suicide on a Railway.—On Sunday night shortly before the train which leaves Manchester for Birmingham at a quarter-past six o'clock, had reached Wilmslow station, it passed over something on the rails, which afterwards proved to be the body of a young woman, about twenty-eight years of age. It appears that her name was Elizabeth Frith; that she had left her home at Audley, in Staffordshire, a day or two before, and had since been wandering about. Just before the passing of the train, she had placed herself across the rails, being in a state of insanity; but nothing was known of it till after the accident took place. An inquest was held on the body at Wilmslow on Monday night, when the jury returned a verdict to the effect, that she had placed herself across the rails while in a state of insanity, and was then and there killed. She was struck by the buffer, and one of her legs was nearly taken off. She died almost immediately.

A Mother-in-Law Killed by a Policeman.—On Wednesday afternoon the following fatal occurrence took place at the lodgings of James Clark, police-constable No. 55, of the C division. It appears that Clark having returned home after attending as a witness at Marlborough-street Police Court, had a violent altercation with his wife respecting some family disagreements, during which the wife's mother interfered, taking part with her daughter, when Clark took her by the shoulders and gave her a violent push, from the effects of which she reeled backwards, and fell headlong down the stairs from the first-floor landing, and sustained such injury that she shortly after expired. In the course of the evening Clark surrendered himself at the station-house of the C division in Vine-street, Piccadilly.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

EVENING MELODIES.—II. THE POET DREAMT OF HEAVEN!

The poet dreamt of Heaven!
He strayed, a little child, amidst the glen
Where in his boyhood he'd been wont to stray;
He heard the very sounds he loved so then
And knew the very forms. 'Twas in this way
The Poet dreamt of Heaven!

The Mother dreamt of Heaven!
She saw her children decked in gems and flowers;
And one, whose health had always been amiss,
Was blooming now as those celestial bowers
He laughed to roam among. And, dreaming this,
The Mother dreamt of Heaven!

Her Children dreamt of Heaven!
Oh! 'twas a glorious land, where daisies grew,
And hidden music round it sounded low;
And playtime lasted *there* the whole year through,
And angels came and joined with them. 'Twas so
Her Children dreamt of Heaven!

The Trav'ler dreamt of Heaven!
The sun one morn with trebled splendour rose,
And showed his wearied eyes a place at last,
Where all was taintless joy, and calm repose,
And quiet thinking of the dangerous past.
They said its name was Heaven!

The Mourner dreamt of Heaven!
Before his eyes, so long with sorrow dim,
A glorious sheen, like lengthened lightning blazed;
And from the clouds *one face* looked down on him,
Whose beauty thrilled his veins. And as he gazed,
He knew he gazed on Heaven!

And let them all dream on!
Heav'n's for the pure, the just, the undefiled;
And so our lives, by holy faith, are such.
Our dreams may be erroneous, varying, wild;
But oh! we *cannot* think and hope too much:
So let them all dream on!

R. R. S.

A CLASSICAL ACCOUNT OF THE ORIGIN OF KISSING.

Pliny, in his Natural History, says that Cato was of opinion that the use of kissing first began between kinsmen and kinswomen, however nearly allied or far off, only to know, by kissing, whether their wives, daughters, or nieces, had tasted any wine.

A NEW INVENTION FOR STEERING A SHIP.

A useful invention is now in the act of being applied to one of our men of war. It is called a "manœuvrer;" it is the proposition of R. Foulerton, Esq., and consists of an Archimedean screw, fitted through the deadwood of the ship at right angles with the keel, and set in motion by the capstan, for the purpose of turning the ship round when, from calm weather, the helm has no effect on the vessel.

THE SHORTEST DAY.

Why, how is this! past nine o'clock!
I fear I'm very late;
I really thought—it is so dark—
That it was only eight.
I shall be scolded terribly,
And nothing can I say
Except, what everybody knows,
It is the shortest day!

It's very dark! I cannot see
At all what I'm about:
Ay, *there*—I knew it would be so—
My stocking's wrong-side out.
It is not worth while getting up;
I care not what you say;
But really we should stay in bed
All through the shortest day.

I cannot see to dress myself;
I shall be such a fright;
But to be sure it matters not,
The day is more like night.
The air is thick as thick pea-soup,
You scarce can see your way;
I'm half afraid to grope about
Upon the shortest day.

I wonder what blind people do,
Of optics quite bereft—
I've made a blunder in my shoe,
My right foot's in my left!
Misfortunes never single come,
I've heard old sages say,
And thus I'm bother'd on all hands
Upon the shortest day.

I wish the sun would show *his* face:
Alas! I must show *mine*—
He's shrouded quite in murkiness,
And won't come forth to shine.
He's really very stingy now,
And won't bestow a ray,
To save our noses from lamp-posts
Upon the shortest day.

The men who make the almanacks
Are very waggish folks,
But there's no reason why the world
Should suffer for *their* jokes;
For though it's *dull*, it's very clear,
No matter what they say,
That there is not a day at all
Upon their shortest day.

The morning star won't lend his light
To lead me to the latch,
I must find my own lucifer—
Give me a patent match!
But were I fairly in the street,
A waggon or a dray
Might pulverise me in the fog,
And end my shortest day.

And thus all thro' this doleful time
We risk both life and limb,
One cannot stir an inch in peace
When all is dark and dim.
There is no antidote against
Such sorrows in array,
Except that nothing can last *long*
Upon the *shortest* day.

A FRENCH BULL.

A Paris paper states that, in consequence of the scenes of disorder which have sometimes arisen at the churches during *midnight* mass, that ceremony will this year be performed at eight o'clock in the morning. This reminds us of a change once made in the meetings of a provincial club in Ireland, which was thus announced:—"Notice is hereby given, that the *quarterly* meetings of this society will in future be held *every six* weeks, and not *every two* months, as formerly."

AN ECCENTRIC CENTENARIAN.

A Chester paper mentions the death of Mrs. Walker, of Chorlton, near Nantwich, who lived to more than 103 years. She had a peculiar fondness for the feline race; she has been known to have as many as 15 cats at one time, and though she was never known to sell one, she once exchanged four for a bushel of wheat.

ANECDOTE OF BUNYAN.

One day, when Bunyan had preached with peculiar warmth and enlargement, some of his friends came to shake hands with him after the service, and observed to him what "a sweet sermon" he had delivered. "Ay!" he replied, "you need not remind me of that; for the devil told me of it before I was out of the pulpit."—*Southey's Life of Bunyan.*

PRECEPT AND EXAMPLE.

Thomson, the author of "The Seasons," wrote in bed his beautiful rhapsody on early rising, commencing "Falsely luxurious! will not man awake?"

A NEW DEFINITION OF LIGHT.

"What is light?" asked a schoolmaster of the booby of a class. "A sovereign that isn't full weight is light," was the prompt reply.

WIT OF LOUIS XVIII.

At a masked ball at the Opera in Paris, the Count de Provence, afterwards Louis XVIII., who was enormously fat, went in disguise, where Madame de Stael, who, although well-looking, was celebrated for her immense feet, accosted him rudely, "I know you, *beau masque*, by your burly figure." "And I you by your *piedestal*" (*pied de Stael*), retorted the witty Prince.

THE POLK FAMILY.

The new President of the United States is of Scottish lineage, and his curious looking name an abridgment of a good old Scotch one. Mr. Polk's father or grandfather is said to have been a Lanarkshire man, of the name of Pollock. In the somewhat peculiar dialect of the upper ward of that county the name is pronounced *Poke*, and hence, probably, the orthography adopted by the Transatlantic branch of the family.

STATISTICS OF THE COLD IN PARIS.

In 1067, 1210, 1305, 1354, 1408, and 1420, the Parisians had very severe winters, and in 1408 the soldiers' rations of wine were cut with an axe. In 1433 the frost set in on the last day of the year, and lasted three months. The winters of 1460, 1480, 1493, 1508, and 1522, are recorded as excessively cold. In 1514 wine was cut with an axe throughout France, in the casks. In 1662 and 1663 the frost continued in Paris from Dec. 5 to March 8. In 1676 and 1677 the Seine was frozen over for 35 days consecutively. The average cold of a great number of years at Paris is about 10 or 11 degrees centigrade above zero. At 9 degrees centigrade the Seine freezes. The severest cold hitherto known at Paris was in 1795, when the thermometer fell to 23 5 10.

STATISTICS OF DRUNKENNESS.

A very curious document has been lately drawn up on *the origin, causes, results, metaphysics, philosophy, and physiology of drunkenness.* One of the most curious chapters is that which contains a table of the various circumstances to which inebriety may be attributed. The report divides intoxication into several heads, including the muzzy, which is a sort of minor branch. Among the muzzy, six cases out of ten may be traced to spasms, and that one-nineteenth arises from birthdays; that among confidential clerks inebriety is rare, but when it occurs, pickled salmon, or the arrival of a friend from the country, are found to be the most usual causes of the malady. Drunkenness has also been known to arise, in some instances, from taking up a bill; but as the latter is an operation which persons given to intoxication seldom perform, the number of cases to be attributed to this source is very insignificant. A wife's birthday has often been known to lead to a total prostration of the husband; but it is a remarkable fact, that the day is frequently mistaken in these instances; and, such is the power of imagination, that a man has been known to drop down into the gutter eight or nine times in a year, through having fancied that the birthday of his wife occurred repeatedly in the course of a twelvemonth.—*Punch.*

THE HEALTH OF THE METROPOLIS.

The industrious fleas were so indisposed last week, that they were confined for three days to their Witney blanket. Napoleon is still laid up with chilblains, owing to the severity of the weather. His charger, also, is suffering from weakness in the knees, in consequence of the slipperiness of the wood pavement of the Pembroke table. They are not expected to perform again with their usual animation before the return of the spring.—*Punch.*

A STRANGE CERTIFICATE.

The following original medical certificate was presented to the magistrates at Hammersmith a short time ago:—

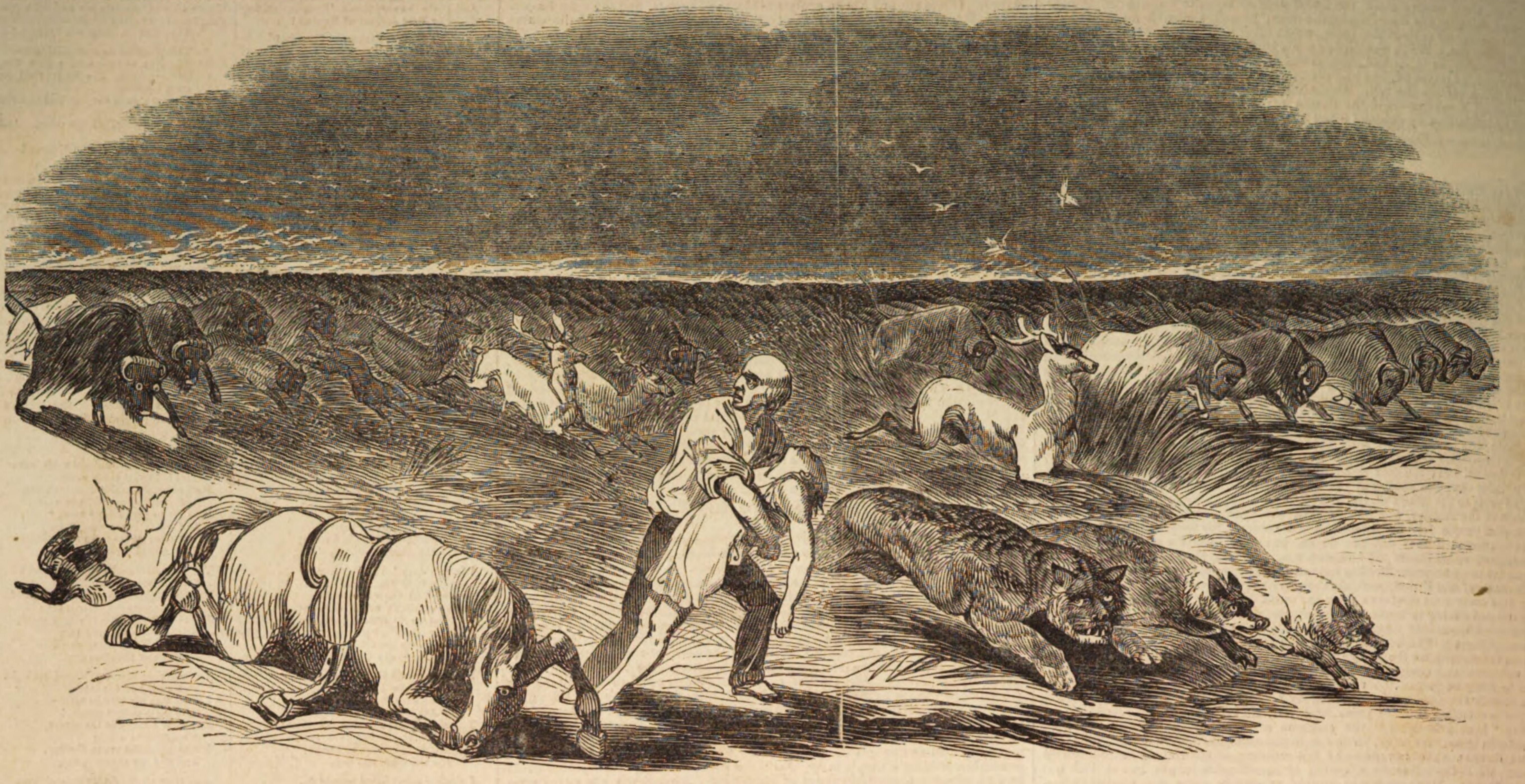
"*With Dr. Collier's compliments,*

"I certify that the within-named Mr. George Seaman is confined to his house with gout in both feet, and totally unable to comply with any summons, except it come from the other world, as is not improbable from day to day.

"Geo. Fred. Collier, M.D.,
"Member of the Royal College of Physicians, &c."

LITERATURE IN BELGIUM.

The activity of the newspapers of Brussels has been excited of late to an incredible point. Two of the principal journals announce that they will give (gratis) to their yearly subscribers "The History of the Consulate and of the Empire," by M. Thiers, which will be published in Paris, in next January, besides a weekly distribution of the best French romance. A bookseller of Brussels has paid to the editor of the history of M. Thiers 50,000f., to be at liberty to publish that work at Brussels the same day as it will appear in the French capital.



AMERICAN PRAIRIE ON FIRE.

AMERICAN PRAIRIE ON FIRE.

Conflagrations of prairies, of vast extent, have been of late, by no means unfrequent in "the far West." Thus, in a recent New York paper, date November 16th, we find the following paragraph :—

"A fire broke out in the Monticello Prairie, a few miles back of Alton Ill, on Thursday week, which destroyed many buildings and a considerable amount of personal property. The citizens of Alton turned out *en masse*, to render assistance in saving property and arresting the progress of the fire, which is said to have raged with great fury."

Our correspondent adds: "Several bodies have been found; and among them, a father with his son in his arms, burnt to death."

The terrific catastrophe of a prairie on fire, such as our artist, in New York, has depicted, has been nowhere more vividly described than in the very attractive "Adventures of Mons. Violet," edited by Captain Marryat:

The breeze freshened, and I heard the distant and muffled noise which in the west announces either an earthquake or an "estampede" of herds of wild cattle and other animals. Our horses, too, were aware of some danger, for now they were positively mad, struggling to break the lassoes and escape.

"Up," I cried, "up Gabriel, Roche! up, up, strangers! quick! saddle your beasts! run for your lives; the prairie is on fire, and the buffaloes are upon us."

They all started upon their feet, but not a word was exchanged; each felt the danger of his position; speed was our only resource, if it was not already too late. In a minute our horses were saddled, in another we were madly galloping across the prairie, the bridles upon the necks of our steeds, allowing them to follow their instinct.

For an hour we dashed on with undiminished speed, when we felt the earth trembling behind us, and soon afterward the distant bellowing, mixed up with the roaring and sharper cries of other animals, was borne down unto our ears. The atmosphere grew oppressive and heavy, while the flames, swifter than the wind, appeared raging upon the horizon. The fleeter game of all kinds now shot past us like arrows; deer were bounding over the ground, in company with wolves and panthers; droves of elks and antelopes passed swifter than a dream; then a solitary horse or huge buffalo bull.

The atmosphere rapidly became more dense, the heat more oppressive, the roars sounded louder and louder in our ears; now and then they were mingled with terrific howls and shrill sounds, so unearthly, that even our horses would stop their mad career and tremble, as if they considered them supernatural; but it was only for a second, and they dashed on.

A noble stag passed close to us, his strength was exhausted; three minutes afterwards we passed him—dead. But soon, with the rushing noise of a whirlwind, the mass of heavier and less speedy animals were close upon us; buffaloes and wild horses, all mixed together—an immense dark body, miles in front, miles in depth: on they came, trampling and dashing through every obstacle. This phalanx was but two miles from us.

* * * * * *

It was an awful sight! a sea of fire, roaring in its fury, with its heaving waves and unearthly hisses, approaching nearer and nearer, rushing on swifter than the sharp morning breeze.

Away we dashed, over hills and down declivities; for now the ground had become more broken. The fire was gaining fast upon us, when we perceived that, a mile ahead, the immense herds before us had entered a deep, broad chasm, into which they dashed, thousands upon thousands, tumbling headlong into the abyss. But now the fire rushing quicker, blazing fiercer, than before, as if determined not to lose its prey, curled its waves above our heads, smothering us with its heat and lurid smoke.

A few seconds more we spurred in agony; speed was life; the chasm was to be our preservation or our tomb. Down we darted, actually borne upon the backs of the descending mass, and landed, without sense or motion, more than a hundred feet below. As soon as we recovered from the shock, we found that we had been most mercifully preserved: strange to say, neither horse nor rider had received any serious injury. We heard, above our heads, the hissing and cracking of the fire; we contemplated with awe the flames, which were roaring along the edge of the precipice—now rising, now lowering, just as if they would leap over the space and annihilate all life in these western solitudes.

We were preserved; our fall had been broken by the animals, who had taken the leap a second before us, and by the thousands of bodies which were heaped up as a hetacomb, and received us as a cushion below. With difficulty we extricated ourselves and horses, and descending the mass of carcasses, we at last succeeded in reaching a few acres of clear ground.

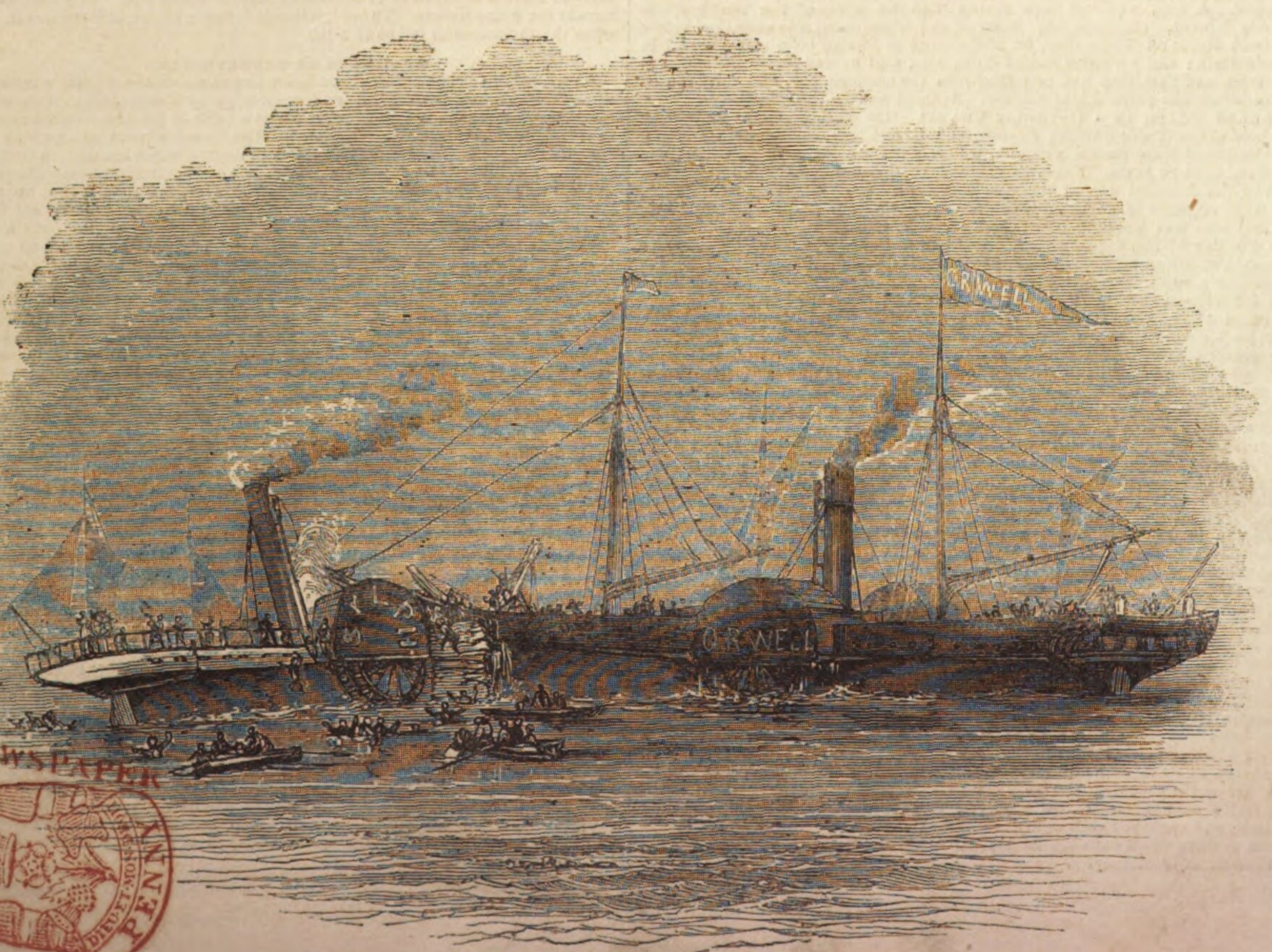
ALARMING STEAM-BOAT COLLISION.

A steam-boat collision, involving fatal results, took place on Tuesday afternoon, about half-past two o'clock.

As the Sylph, belonging to the Old Woolwich Steam-packet Company, was proceeding on her down-passage to Woolwich, having just left the Greenwich stone pier, and when off the east end of the Royal Hospital, she was run down by the Orwell (Ipswich steamer), proceeding to London-bridge-wharf. A dense fog prevailed at the time, and the shrieks of the passengers on board both vessels were heart-rending in the extreme. In an instant nearly thirty watermen put off in their boats, and arrived just in time to save several persons from the ill-fated Sylph, before she sank in deep water.

It appears that the Orwell struck the Sylph on her starboard-bow, and cut her nearly in two. Immediately on the Orwell receding from the Sylph, three of the cabin passengers were carried to the surface by the rush of water thus created. They were picked up, and taken ashore by the boats in attendance, as well as the crew of the Sylph, and numerous deck passengers who had been washed overboard. One of the officers of the Orwell rushed on board the sinking vessel, with an axe in his hand, and rescued two persons who were wedged in between the broken timbers and the vessel's side. These were also taken on shore. Some children were picked up, and taken on board the Orwell. One person, whose name is Sheppard, was taken to the Union public-house, East Greenwich, with his skull frightfully fractured, one eye knocked out, and a leg and arm broken: he is since dead. The Orwell remained with the Sylph till the last, when the Witch steam-boat, belonging also to the Old Woolwich Company, arrived, and towed, or rather dragged, the Sylph towards the south shore.

The passengers belonging to the Orwell were landed at Greenwich, and were forwarded by railway and omnibus to their respective destinations. The Orwell was much behind time, having been two days on her passage from Ipswich.

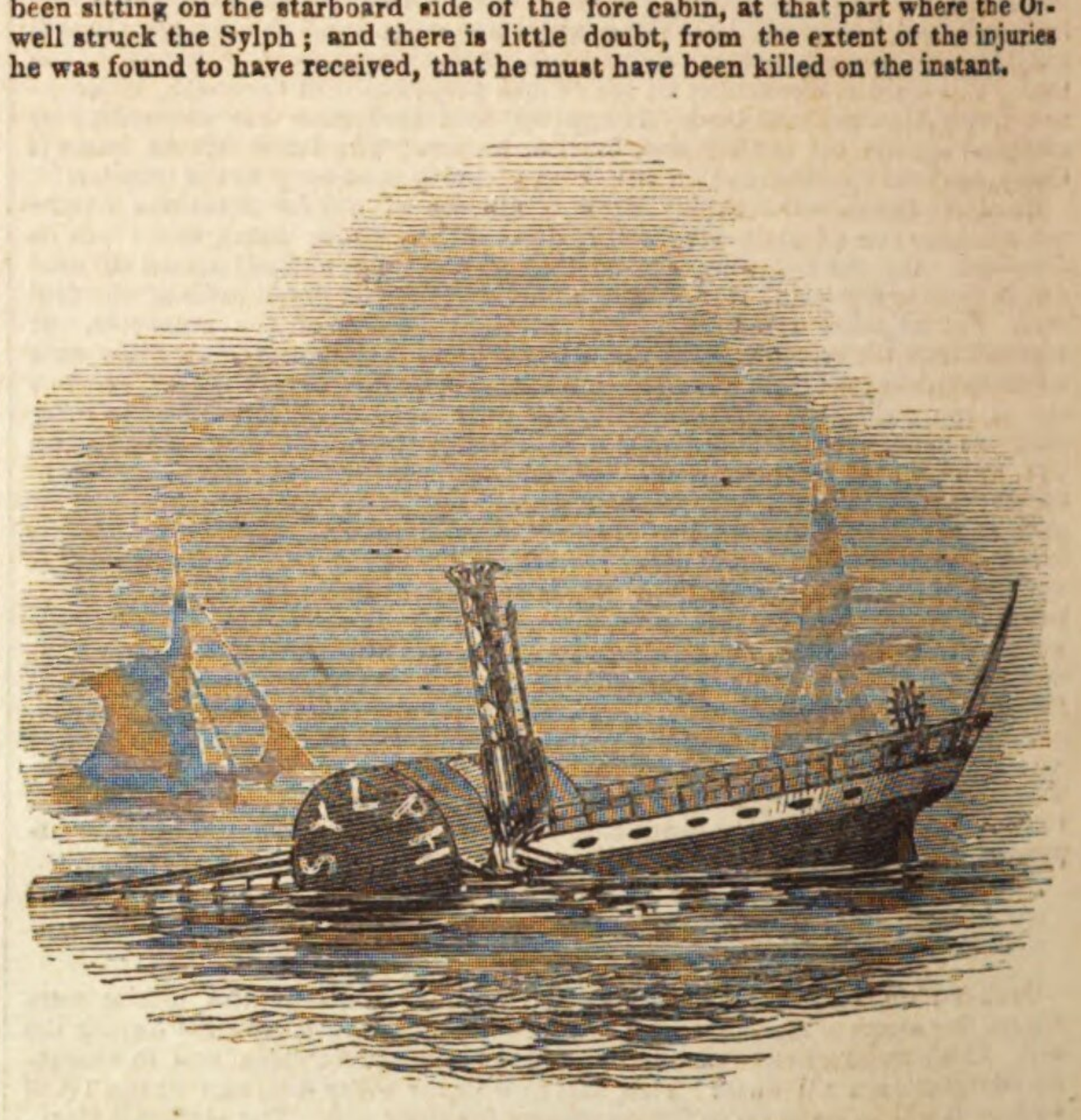


COLLISION BETWEEN "THE ORWELL" AND "SYLPH" STEAMERS, OFF GREENWICH.

NEWSPAPER
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

The statement of Captain S. Rackham, the commander of the Orwell, all connected with this melancholy event, is to the following effect:—The Orwell was due at five o'clock on Monday evening, but on coming up the river, and when on the other side of Gravesend, the fog was so heavy that it was found necessary to cast anchor. About nine o'clock next morning she heaved her anchor, but in consequence of the continuance of the fog she came up the river at a very slow rate. Between one and two o'clock she was off Woolwich, and was two hours making the distance from that point to Greenwich. When off the latter place the Sylph was making for the pier, and, it being high tide, she was under the necessity of going at her full speed. In crossing from the north to the south shore the Orwell came in sight of the Sylph, when the pilot, whose name is Wiggens, being at the wheel of the Orwell, seeing the danger which the smaller boat was in, called out, "Stop her; ease her," and the Orwell was backed three turns astern. Unfortunately, the Sylph was not able to clear herself; for, although the backing took place, she was struck in the fore-sponson, or in front of the paddle-box on the larboard side, and instantly filled, the figure-head of the Orwell coming across the deck of the Sylph. The cries and shrieks of the unfortunate passengers were truly alarming; but before any aid could be rendered, the Sylph pitched head downwards. The crew and passengers of the Orwell rendered every assistance, and dragged several of the ill-fated passengers through the aperture that had been made; but for this, the loss of human life must have been much greater.

From the difficulty of obtaining accurate particulars, some exaggerated accounts of the number of persons drowned obtained circulation, but from subsequent search it appears that the loss of life is confined to the two men brought ashore. Sheppard is a man well known in Greenwich and Woolwich as a carrier between the two towns. It is evident that this unfortunate man must have been sitting on the starboard side of the fore cabin, at that part where the Orwell struck the Sylph; and there is little doubt, from the extent of the injuries he was found to have received, that he must have been killed on the instant.



WRECK OF THE "SYLPH."

The other unfortunate man was a seller of oranges on board the Greenwich and Woolwich steam-boats. When taken from the wreck the poor fellow was alive, and although the greatest despatch was used in conveying him to the Dreadnought hospital-ship, he died before reaching it.

It cannot be ascertained how many persons were on board the Sylph at the time of the accident, but it is almost certain that the two abovementioned are the only sufferers.

As to the cause of the collision, there is but one opinion among those connected with the river. It is on all hands acknowledged to be the result of accident; but then some of the old pilots say, that they would not have ventured to take a vessel in such hazy weather. The Orwell, which at the time of the collision was in the charge of Mr Wiggens, pilot, received no damage whatever.

The ill-fated vessel the Sylph was only built last spring, and was an iron boat, being built on the newest principle; she was divided into three compartments—the forepart, including the fore-cabin, the engine-house, and afterpart; each of these is completely water-tight, and although one portion may be struck and knocked in, yet the other portions cannot be affected by the water; and from this circumstance alone is to be attributed the saving of some of the passengers; for the instant she filled the stern rose out of the water, and to that part all the passengers on deck rushed, where they clung hold of the seats, sides, &c., until rescued from their perilous situation. The Sylph was of about 50 tons burden, while the Orwell is of 150 tons, having two engines of 40-horse power, and has been under the command of the present captain (who, for skill and attention, bears a very high character) for about three years.

The damage done to the Sylph is very great. She is nearly cut in two just before the paddle-box, the fore part being only held on by the keel. She is a complete wreck, and it will cost a great sum to put her again afloat. Her machinery has received no further injury than what would arise from immersion.

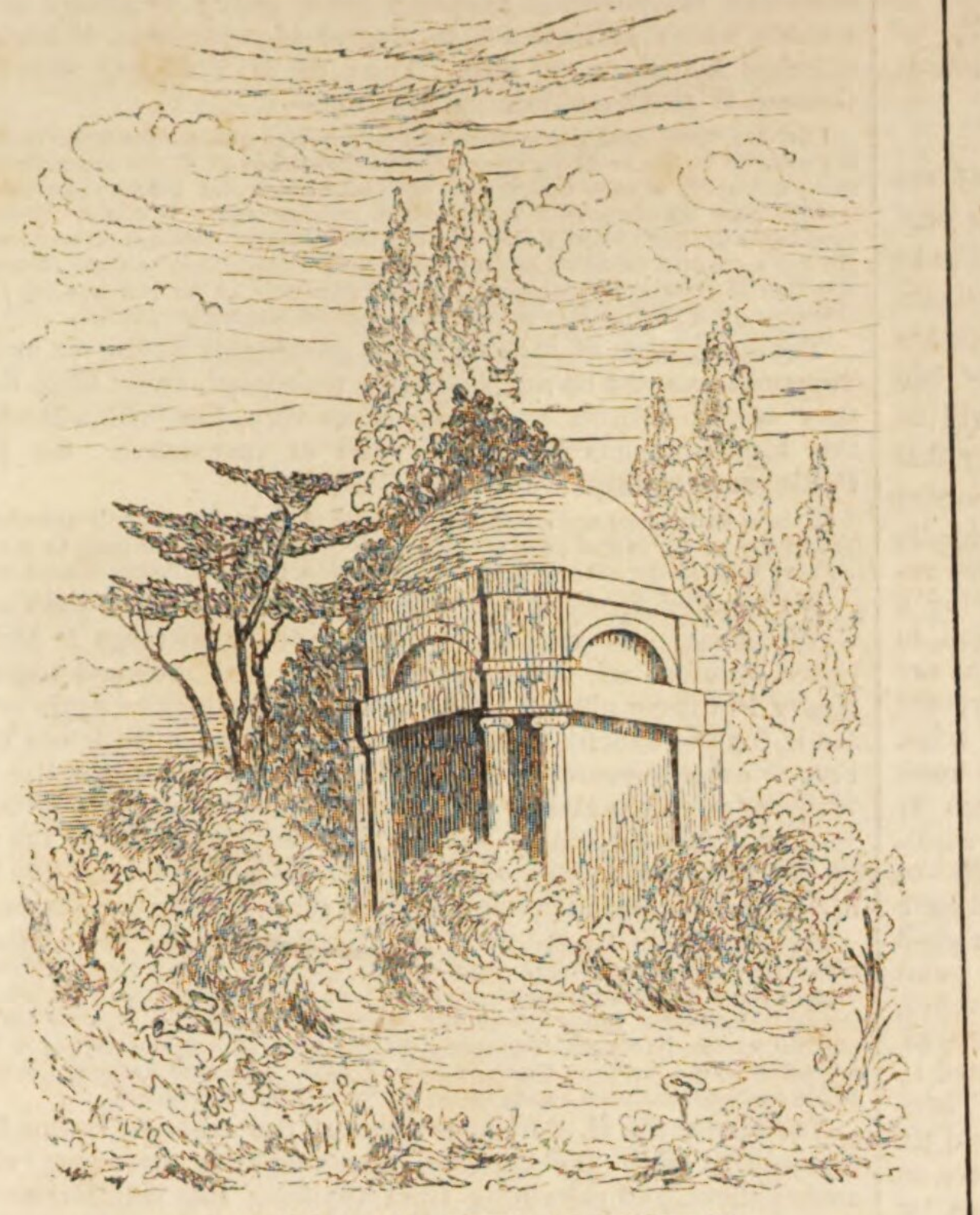
According to another version of the accident, the poor creatures in the water were struggling to keep afloat, and clutched at everything they fancied within reach. Four women who thus floated out of the cabin were secured. One of them had an infant in her arms, and holding the infant, and at the same time grasping the splinters of the wreck in the greatest possible human agony, turned to the people with the most piteous supplication, saying, "For God's sake save me." Her appeal was not made in vain, for she *was* saved and her child too. In the meanwhile, the crew, who had returned to the Sylph, with the assistance of the crew of the Orwell and the watermen, picked up two or three other females, one of whom was hauled out of the cabin by the steersman; and two children floating on the water were also saved and taken on board the Orwell. Just as the Orwell was coming on board, a woman was sitting on the cabin skylight, and most probably owed her life to one of the crew calling to her "For God's sake to go aft."

The others were all females. Miss Williams, of Woolwich, Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. Morris, and Mrs. Rennell, were supported to the Golden Anchor public-house, where they fainted on arriving. They were put to bed, and restoratives having been applied, they soon recovered. On board the Dreadnought three females were conveyed, named Maria Green, Rachel Tustin, and Esther Sullivan. They were put to bed, and the two latter left the ship as soon as their clothes were dry. Mrs. Green, up to two hours after the accident, had bewailed the loss of her infant, but, to her great joy, it was restored to her in safety. This poor woman received a blow on her face, but she was well enough to quit the Dreadnought on Tuesday night.

Prince Albert's Polled Ox.—On Monday, in pursuance of the desire of her Majesty, when viewing the black polled ox of the Scotch breed bred by his Royal Highness Prince Albert at Norfolk Farm, at the Smithfield Club Cattle Show on Saturday, that animal, instead of being removed to the residence of Mr. Bannister, butcher, who had purchased it for sixty guineas, was conveyed to Windsor Park, where it will in future be kept. The moment Mr. Bannister was made acquainted with the wishes of her Majesty, he intimated his desire to relinquish all claim; and, indeed, expressed a hope that her Majesty would permit him to make it a present. This, however, was declined.

BURNS' MAUSOLEUM.

In the eastern corner of St. Michael's churchyard, at Dumfries, stands a small Doric Temple, known by the name of Burns' Mausoleum, in which the remains of the poet Burns and his two children are interred. They were originally interred in the opposite corner of the churchyard, but in the year 1814, a meeting, consisting of noblemen, gentlemen, clergymen, and some of the principal citizens of Dumfries having been called, it was determined that "a Mausoleum ought to be reared over the grave of Burns." The situation in which the remains of Burns had been interred being rather low and confined in an angle of the churchyard it was found necessary to erect it in the opposite corner.



BURNS'S MAUSOLEUM, AT DUMFRIES.

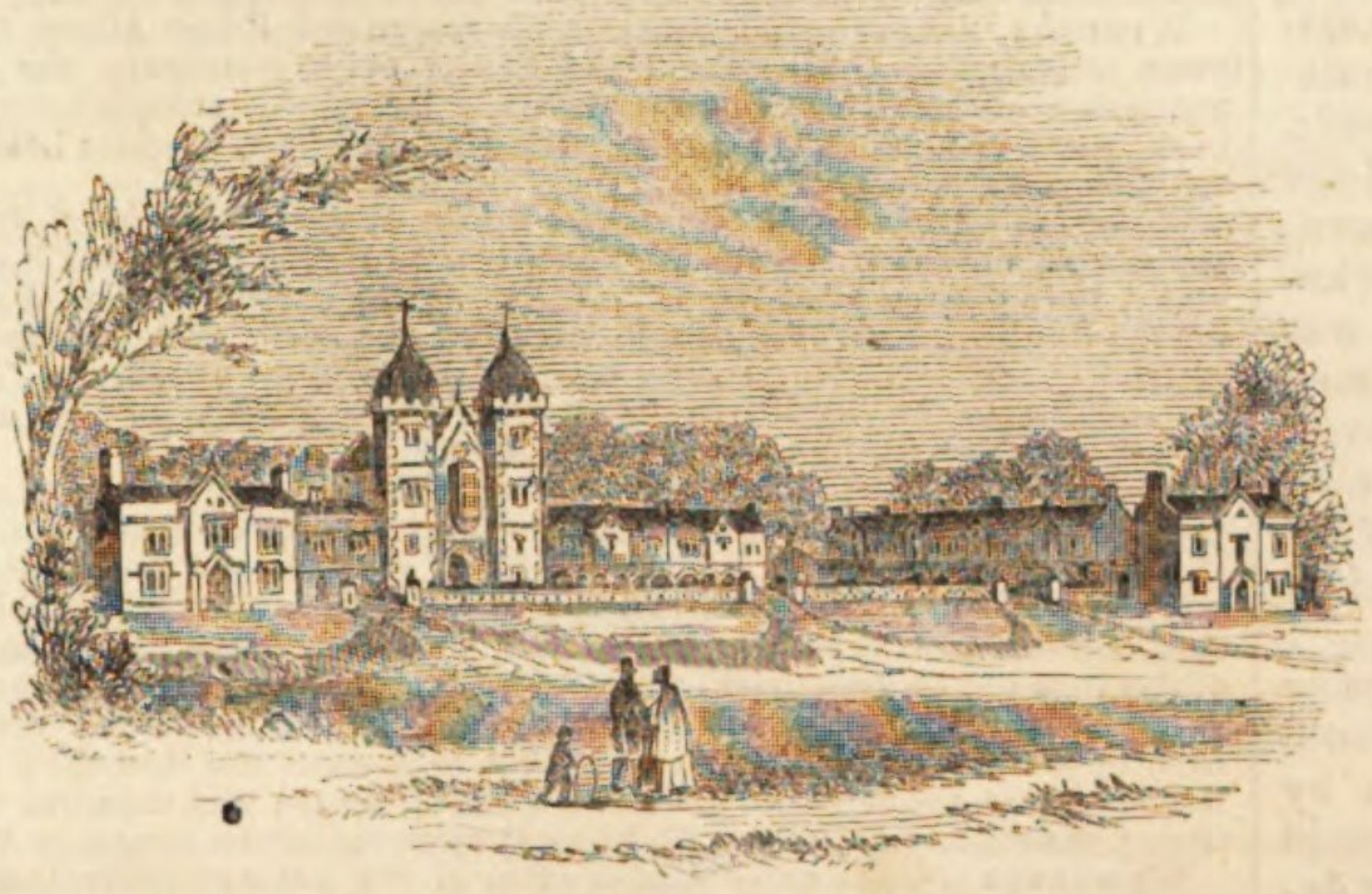
Allan Cunningham, in his "Life of Robert Burns," speaks rather sarcastically of this erection. He says:—"The body of Burns was not, however, to remain long in its place. To suit the plan of a rather showy mausoleum, his remains were removed into a more commodious spot of the same kirk-yard, on the 5th of June, 1815. The coffin was partly dissolved away; but the dark, curling locks of the poet were as glossy, and seemed as fresh, as on the day of his death. In the interior of the structure stands a marble monument, embodying with little skill or grace, that well known passage in the dedication to the Caledonian Hunt:—'The poetic genius of my country found me, as the prophetic bard Elijah did Elisha—at the plough; and threw her inspiring mantle over me.' Nor is the indifferent sculpture redeemed by the inscription. The merits of him who wrote 'Tam O'Shanter,' and 'The Cottar's Saturday Night,' are concealed in Latin. Here, as to a shrine, flock annually vast numbers of pilgrims; many, very many, are from America; not a few from France and Germany; and the list-book contains the names of the most eminent men of England, Scotland, and Ireland."

The architect was Mr. T. F. Hunt, of London.

ALMSHOUSES ON PENGE COMMON.

In our journal of last week, we corrected an error in our description of the goodly prospect from the London and Brighton Railway; the Almshouses there seen having been built for Poor, Aged, Decayed, and Maimed Free Watermen and Lightermen of the river Thames, and their Wives and Widows, and not for the Licensed Victuallers, as we stated.

The Almshouses are pleasantly situated upon Penge Common, on a piece of ground given to the Watermen's Company for the purpose, by Mr. John Dudin Brown, of Sydenham, who has also been a very liberal contributor to the asylum. The houses are intended for the reception of a portion of a large body of men who did great service to their country during the late war; and who have been thrown out of employment by the great changes that have taken place on the river Thames by the introduction of steam navigation, the building of bridges, docks, &c. Upwards of 4000 members of this body served in the Royal Navy, whilst others enrolled themselves in the various corps of River Fencibles, ready to defend their country against any sudden invasion; and, at the present time, in case of war, such a number of Free Watermen and Lightermen, as the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty shall have occasion for, are compelled to serve in the Royal Navy.

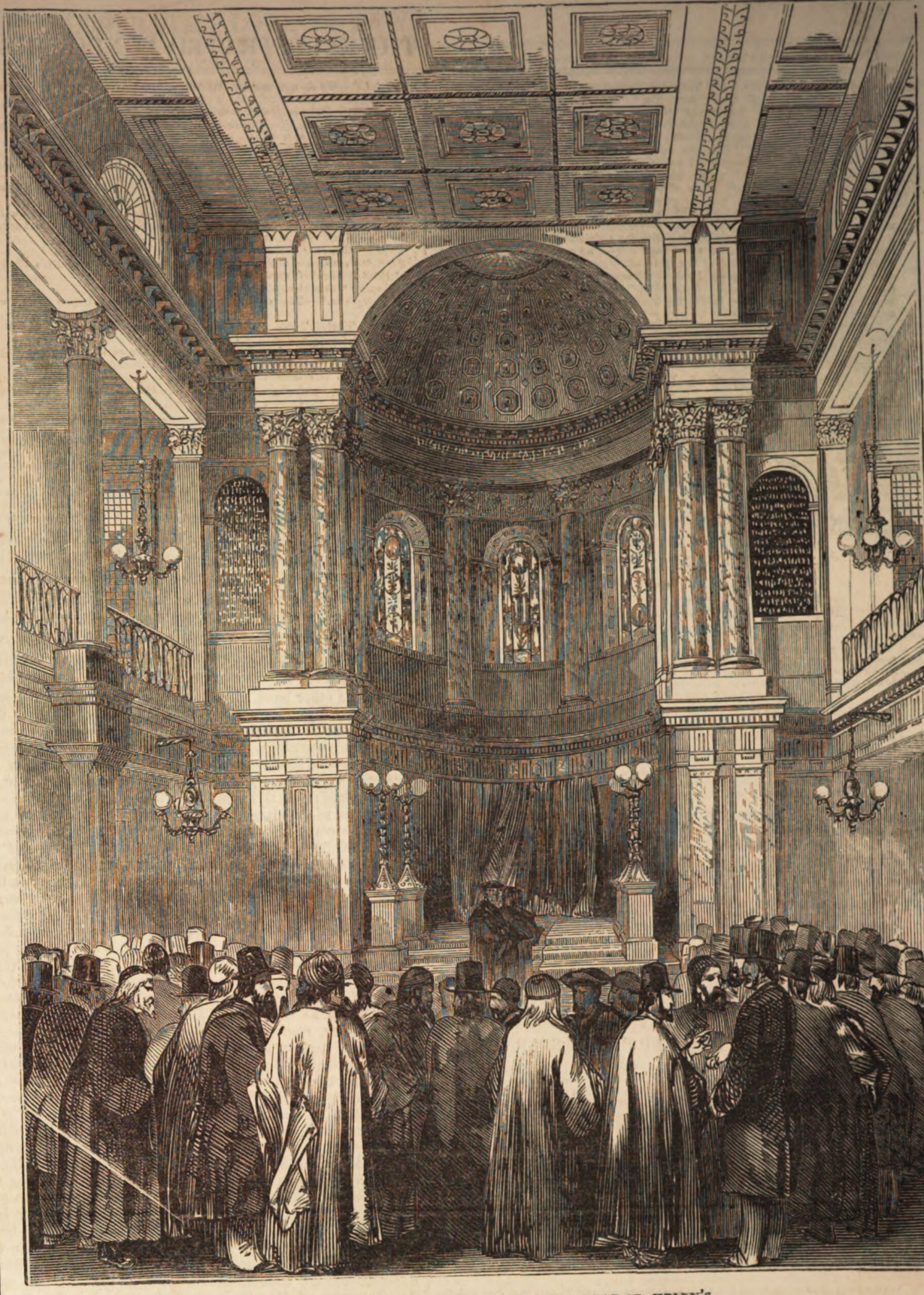


ALMS HOUSES FOR FREE WATERMEN AND LIGHTERMEN, PENGE, SURREY.

Another claim which this body has upon the consideration of the public is, that the funds arising from the Sunday ferries, which are exclusively applicable to the relief of the poor aged and decayed Watermen and Lightermen, and their Widows, and on which nearly seven hundred and fifty pensioners are now depending for support, are rapidly diminishing.

The charity is under the patronage of her Majesty the Queen Dowager; and the presidency of Mr. Alderman Lucas.

The almshouses are built in the old English style, from the designs of Mr. George Porter, architect to the Institution; and they are among the best erections of their class in the suburbs.



ELECTION OF RABBI, AT THE SYNAGOGUE, GREAT ST. HELEN'S.

ELECTION OF CHIEF RABBI OF THE JEWS.

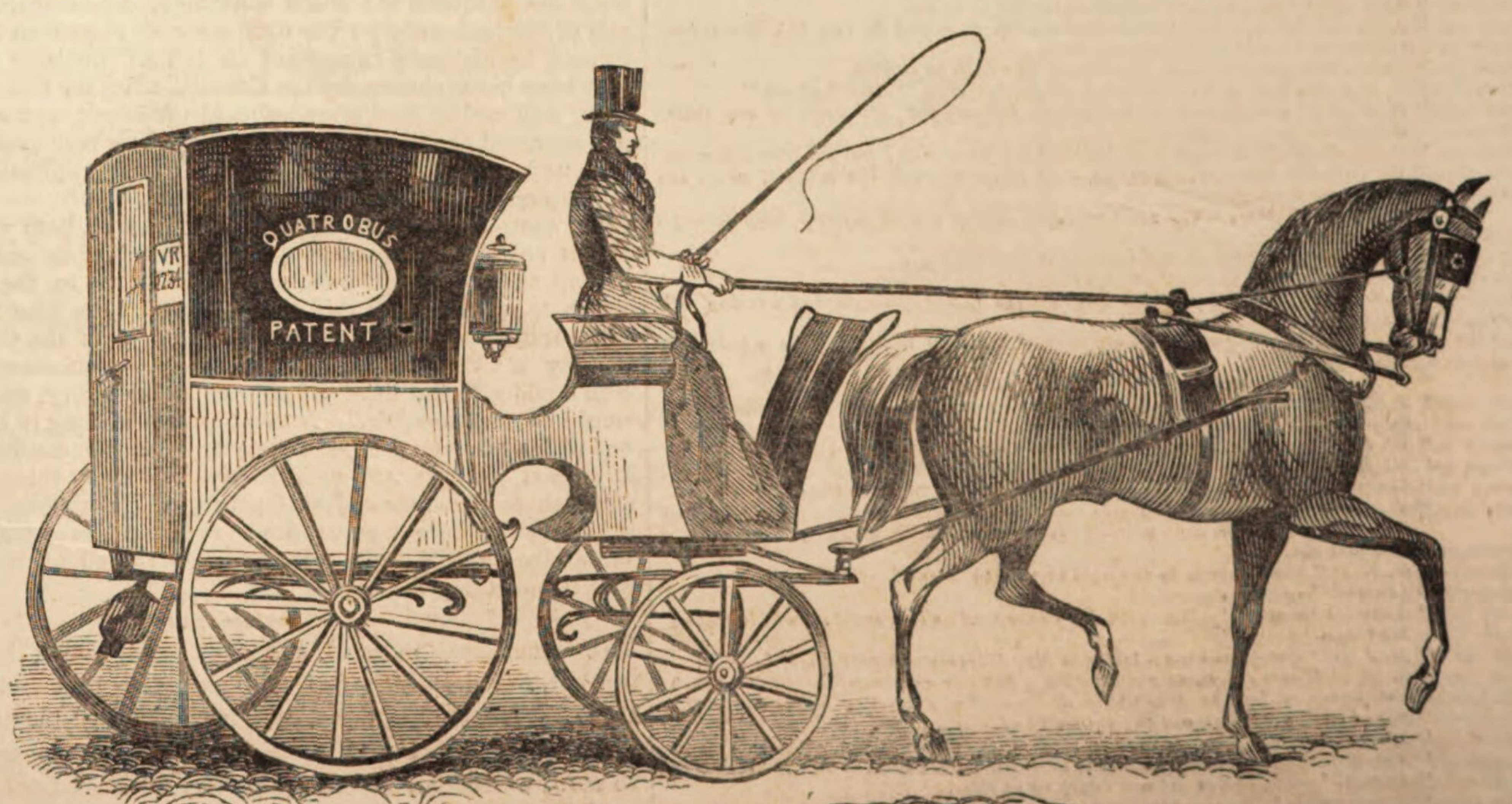
An event has just occurred of great importance to the Jewish nation. In the absence of a High Priest, the post of Chief Rabbi of the English Jews is regarded as one of the greatest sarcedotal importance. The religious destinies of the "scattered people" may be influenced, or even consummated by his councils; he is their mediator with Heaven, the shadow of their former priests and kings, and may one day "lead them forth as sheep" to reoccupy the now desolate land of their fathers. His principles are as important as his position. A Christian bias, or even a liberal tendency in favour of a due regard to our "evidences," would expose both himself and his flocks to the displeasure of foreign synagogues, and to the certain abhorrence of the lower and less educated orders. On them, then, and on many other equally important grounds, his election is regarded with feelings of the utmost concern. The Jew can perform no more solemn official acts than in giving his vote for Chief Rabbi. It was not, therefore, without feelings of considerable interest, we went last Saturday to the synagogue of St. Helen's-place, to hear the termination of the contest announced, which ended in the elevation of the Reverend Doctor Nathan Marcus Adler to the supreme authority. A multitude was present. A din of strange sounds saluted our ear, as we visited in succession the little knots which separate religious interests had brought together. A strong eastern character was stamped on every countenance. Every man was recognised as a foreigner, and felt to be a Jew. The election was over, and the fate of the several parties sealed. Each one would, of course, have had his own man elected; but yet every one spoke of Dr. Adler in terms of kindness. He was said to be a learned man, strongly given to philosophic inquiry, and more deeply affected with the spirituality of religious observances than is usual with the Jews. A revival and a change was therefore looked for, and in that hope we left the company, but not without fear, when, in parting, we learned that the new Rabbi, who lives at Hanover, is under the special patronage of King Ernest.

The synagogue, which is the most beautiful in the metropolis, was well seen on the occasion. Our cut conveys an accurate idea of it.

NEW CAB.

Perhaps a greater change has not taken place in anything which comes under the immediate observation of the public, than in the various metamorphoses the street cabs have undergone during the last few years.

Vehicles of all kinds have been started as candidates for public favour, some of which have survived the ordeal of public opinion, and others condemned to return from whence they came, and from thence to no one knows where, for they



THE NEW PATENT "QUARTOBUS" CAB.

have not been visible since. We have had Broughams, which are *now* the most numerous; then came the "*pill box*" cab, which seemed to have been constructed for no other purpose than allowing the "fare" cheat the driver with impunity by quietly letting himself out—while the unconscious cabman proceeded to his destination vainly anticipating being paid for "the job." This was fatal to the existence of the "pill box," and it was consequently consigned to an early tomb. This was succeeded by "Hanson's Patent Safety," which may be called the aristocratic cab, for no first-rate man on town would think of stepping into any other: they are also great favourites with the public generally, being always first off "the stand." We have since had the "Tribus," which, though compact and handsome, does not possess any great advantages over the Brougham—yet its appearance will always carry the day with the uninitiated. The last improvement which has appeared is that which our engraving represents; it is the invention of Mr. Okey, landlord of the Hero of Waterloo, in the Waterloo-road who is also the builder and proprietor. It is constructed to carry four inside, and is, consequently, to be called a "Quartobus." Its appearance is very compact and elegant; and to a person seated inside, has an unusually light and pleasing appearance.

The great improvement consists in the front and hind wheels being not more than a foot apart, the draught being consequently much easier than in the old cabs, the wheels of which are nearly five feet asunder.

SPLENDID PRESENT
FOR THE SUBSCRIBERS
TO
THE ILLUSTRATED
LONDON NEWS,

The PROPRIETORS have great pleasure in announcing that on January 11th, 1845, wil be published,

A SUPERB
PANORAMIC PICTURE
OF
THE RIVER THAMES,
UPWARDS OF EIGHT FEET IN LENGTH

Exhibiting, as distinctly as in a map, yet with beautifully picturesque effect, the "Royal towered Thame," its "Forest of Masts;" its crowded Docks and Port; its *Fleet of Steamers*; its Noble Bridges; its busy Wharves and Quays; and the various objects of interest and beauty upon its immediate banks, including ;—

GREENWICH, AND ITS SUPERB PALACE-HOSPITAL;

and showing the windings of the "Silver Thames" through the mighty mass of buildings that form the

METROPOLIS OF THE WORLD:—

Including the Streets, Squares, Terraces, and Crescents; the many hundred Churches, (with their forest of Steeples) Palaces, Columns, Arches, and Noble Mansions; Government Offices and Public Institutions; Club Houses and Theatres; embellished Street Architecture; Factories and Warehouses; Railways, Parks, and Public Walks: in short, a perfect Tableau of the vast extent, Architectural Character, and most recent Improvements of the

BANKS OF THIS NOBLE RIVER;

The entire Prospect being

EIGHT MILES IN LENGTH,

and embracing an Infinity of Objects of Art, Luxury, and High Civilization spread over a

CIRCUIT OF THIRTY MILES.

This magnificent Print is engraved in the First Style of the Art, from a most elaborate Drawing made expressly for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. The engraving has occupied the Artists for several months, so that the strictest reliance may be placed on its accuracy. It will be printed upon a beautifully tinted paper, manufactured expressly for the purpose.

With the Print will be published an engraved OUTLINE KEY, containing the principal objects in the View, with

250 REFERENCES.

ALSO AN

ORIGINAL DESCRIPTIVE SURVEY;

EMBRACING THE

Situation, Extent, and Population; Geology, Climate, and Social Economy; Historical *Account of the Metropolis: and its Rise and Progress, from the British and Roman Period* to the present time. With the history of the Thames, its Picturesque and Commercial character; its Pageants and Holiday Scenes.

Among the descriptive details of this Colossal Print will be found a concise History of every Public Building of importance in the Metropolis and its Environs; with the height of the principal Church Towers and Spires, the names of the Architects, &c.; besides an immense variety of original information, never before in print, and extending to upwards of

TWENTY-FOUR COLUMNS

closely printed, and forming altogether

A NEW PICTURE OF LONDON AND THE THAMES;

from the best and latest authorities; *written expressly* for "The Illustrated London News."

⁂ Persons desirous of possessing this great Work of Art, must immediately enter their names as Subscribers, at their respective News-agents

☞ *Every Copy* of the Large Print will be Stamped, and may be sent Post Free with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Published at the Office of "The Illustrated London News," 198, Strand.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 22.—Fourth Sunday in Advent.
MONDAY, 23.—James II fled, 1688.
TUESDAY, 24.—Robin Hood died, 1247.
WEDNESDAY, 25.—Christmas-day; Sir I. Newton born, 1542.
THURSDAY, 26.—St. Stephen.
FRIDAY, 27.—St. John the Evangelist.
SATURDAY, 28.—Innocents.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending Dec. 28.

Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday.		Saturday	
M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.
1 4	1 25	1 46	2 6	2 23	2 42	3 1	3 17	3 34	3 50	4 6	4 28

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Continual Subscriber,*" *Limerick.—The accent is on the last syllable.*
"*Spes.*"*—All letters of introduction should be sealed.*
"*J. R.*," *Wigton.—Every railway company is bound to run third-class carriages, at 1d. per mile, once per diem.*
"*Spes*" *should apply to the magistrate in which he resides.*
"*J. D.*," *Goring, is recommended to avoid foreign "Distributions."*
"*E. D. B.*," *Banff, may obtain proper varnish for drawings of any fancy stationer.*
"*H. K. F. W.*," *Newcastle, is thanked for his sketch; but we have not room.*
"*W. Q.*" *will, perhaps, favour us with particulars of the schools, when the engraving shall appear.*
"*A New Subscriber,*" *Shere.—The Lord Mayor's title extends only through his year of office.*
"*Y. Z.*," *near Derby, should insure the buildings.*
"*A Subscriber*" *is thanked for his sketch of the steamer.*
"*A. O. P.*," *Dublin.—A sketch and memoir of the distinguished Persian will oblige.*
"*C. C.*"*—The recognition on the part of the lady would not be a breach of etiquette.*
"*F. N. E.*"*—The servant can only claim for one month.*
"*J. S.*," *near Bath.—We are nearly of the same opinion as one of the parties to whom our correspondent has applied.*
"*W. L.*," *near Nantwich.—The letter has been forwarded to Mr. Sholl.*
"*H. A. B.*," *Calais.—The view is not of sufficient interest.*
"*Lines on the Landing of Louis Philippe*" *is long past the time.*
"*Y.*," *Helston.—Presentations to Christ's Hospital can only be obtained of the persons in whom such privilege is vested; and of whom a list appeared in a late No.*
"*G. E. P.*" *should write to the publishers, 140, Strand.*
"*Léboeuf.*"*—Certainly.*
"*A Bad Orthoepist.*"*—Isleworth is pronounced as it is spelt; and Montague, Montagu.*
"*M. J. B.*" *should address a letter to Mr. Alderman Farebrother, London.*
"*G. W.*," *Upper Seymour-street.—York Minster was burnt in 1829 and 1840.*
"*Southampton.*"*—The Archbishop of Canterbury cannot, by right, call a Synod of Bishops without the authority of Parliament.*
"*J. N. A.*" *should apply to Messrs. Rogers and Co., bankers.*
"*Bevan,*" *Blomfield-street.—Count D'Orsay is, we believe, on the Continent.*
"*Aliquis.*"*—The sketch did not reach us in time.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Bishop Stortford.—Mr. Rowland Hill has not received any gratuity from Government for his admirable postage scheme.*
"*Methusaleh*" *should read Burns's beautiful poem.*
"*E. B. B.*"*—The coin is of no great value; but any coin-dealer will decide.*
"*J. G.*," *White Hart, Exeter.—The Bacchanalian Song will be found in No. 26 of our Journal.*
"*Youkel,*" *Dublin.—We do not know.*
"*Capt. Manby,*" *Yarmouth, is thanked for his communication, for which, however, we have not room.*
"*Bristol.*"*—We do not answer impertinent questions respecting an illustrious personage.*
"*E. H. H.*," *Dover.—Under consideration.*
"*A Constant Reader.*"*—The Indentures are cancelled by the Bankruptcy of a master.*
"*M. G. L.*," *Lambeth.—Taylor's Short-hand, simplified by Harding.*
"*W. S.*," *Regent's Park.—We have not room for the account of the Guitarist.*
"*Prudence*" *should apply to any Patent Agent.*
"*P. H.*," *Dawlish.—The Almanacks are correct as to Easter Day next year.*
"*An Annual Subscriber.*"*—Right.*
"*An Engineer,*" *Plymouth.—Plates of Locomotive Engines are published in the "Artizan," "Civil Engineer," and by Weale, Holborn, and other booksellers*
"*C. B.*," *Windsor.—Too late.*
"*J. G.*," *Swansea.—Soldiers are only stationed at her Majesty's Theatre.*
"*A Well-Wisher*" *is thanked.*
"*A Junior*" *should apply to any maker of Accordions.*
"*Harleygrove.*"*—The money lent under the circumstances stated, would be lost.*
"*C. J.*," *Birstal:*" "*Z. P. M.*"*—According to canon law, first cousins cannot marry.*
THE LARGE PRINT.—*In answer to several letters received respecting the Large Print, the writer of each will be entitled to an impression.*
ERRATA.—*In our account of the Brighton Railway, Sanderstead and Banstead Downs, and Reigate are placed to the left, instead of the right; for Galton, read Gatton.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1844.

THE quarrel between the Ministry and the Directors of the East India Company, was apparently concluded by the concurrence of both parties in the appointment of Sir H. Hardinge as the successor of Lord Ellenborough; but if forgiven, we doubt if the display of independence on the part of the Directors has been forgotten. The approaching Session will, it is more than probable, prove that it is not. The conduct of the Board will be exposed to a scrutiny that we hope will clear up the mystery that has shrouded the matter ever since it occurred; and the Ministry will, on the other hand, be put on its defence, for so decidedly accusing a body of men generally believed to be rather the reverse of rash or flighty, of "gross indiscretion," in removing a servant whose writings, sayings, and doings, they had reason to think somewhat dangerous. If a restriction of the power of the Directors is not actually attempted, it will at least be canvassed and discussed: this is inevitable. The question will then arise, if a transfer of their authority is made to the Government at once, either by vesting it in the Board of Control, or the Foreign or Colonial Offices, will the affairs of India be better administered, either for this country, or for the interests of the Indian Empire itself? On this point, the Directors will have a strong case, not founded perhaps so much on their own good policy, as from the errors and mismanagement they can point out in the conduct of the Ministers of the Crown in past times, with something of a tendency to the same failings in the present. A great deal is said of the necessity of having all power vested in Ministers duly appointed by, and responsible to, the Crown. There is a good deal in a phrase, and much may be done with its aid till it comes to be examined. The responsibility of Ministers, in modern times, resolves itself, for the most part, into this:—After a tolerably long course of what their own party call successful policy, and their opponents stigmatise as blundering, and when they can no longer command a "working majority," they resign, leaving a legacy of financial and other difficulties to their successors. With a majority, a Minister has no fear of what is called responsibility, and without one, no man will ever be in the position that incurs it. What security has responsibility been against Governments pursuing the most mischievous courses? The responsible Ministers of the Crown were those who, by ignorance and obstinacy, lost the American Colonies. We had a responsible Ministry not many years ago that suffered Canada to break out into open rebellion before it could be driven to proper activity. And, to come down to the present time, have we not had the bitterest complaints from our Colonies of the conduct of Downing-street? At this moment the Governor of New Zealand is said to be deluging the Colony with paper money: the denouncers of the last regulation of the Currency should emigrate immediately. All sorts of things are done in Colonies that are never heard of here, and if they do turn up awkwardly in Parliament, the Minister for the time being has the "office" to fall back on, and by clever special pleading and piles of documents, generally has the best of it; if more than usually hard pressed, he can assert his "responsibility," and farther than this the attack cannot be pressed. The fact is, our Colonies have outgrown the possibility of being governed by one man, and he wholly unacquainted with them, placed at some thousands of miles distance, and tossed in and out at every change of political influence. Our Colonial-office is the growth of ages,—in some shape or other is as old as the Corporation of the East India House. That quiet, permanent body of merchants, holding no seals of office, and not mixing in political intrigues as the means of gaining political power, have built up and established an empire that has no equal in the present, and has scarcely had an equal in the past. Their government has produced the ablest statesmen, diplomatists, and generals of the last century: the conqueror of Napoleon himself was formed by his early campaigns in India. Looking at the men that have been chosen by the Colonial-office for Colonial Governors, and seeing how often political influence, and nothing else, has procured their nomination, it would be a rash assertion to say that under the same system we should have established as great an empire as we now govern in the East.

On comparing results, a calm judgment on both would decide that if any change is required, it should rather be one that would assimilate the Government of the Colonies to the system by which the affairs of India are managed, than one that should place India under the unchecked authority of the Crown by delivering it over to a "department," with a minister at its head who could give but little security as to his policy, except that he would be "responsible." A great system is long in breaking up, but with a governing head, engaged in all the conflicts of party, at a great distance, and compelled to see every thing through an atmosphere of routine and red-tapeism, our Indian empire would not hold together for one generation. It is well, then, that the public should look a little at results, and be prepared for the discussion that is inevitably at hand.

THE dinner given to Sir H. Pottinger at Liverpool, has far more interest than the banquet given to the same distinguished negotiator in London. At the latter there was little but the usual fluent compliments that come so naturally and are forgotten so soon, a little mutual official flattery between Lord Palmerston and the Earl of Aberdeen, and a short address from the guest of the evening that might as fitly have been spoken anywhere else or another occasion, being little more than one of those "neat and appropriate" addresses incumbent on every man to deliver in reply to the personal honour of a toast. But at Liverpool there has been a great improvement on this; the speeches are more characteristic, and take a wider range; they go beyond the threadbare congratulations of the concord that led two Ministries of opposite politics to agree in pursuing one line of policy in relation to China; and contain some remarks on that great empire and its inhabitants themselves, which contain information or opinions of value and weight. The speech of Sir H. Pottinger, for instance, gives some account of the spirit in which he conducted the negotiations, from which it appears that he acted more as a mediator for adjusting differences between the two parties, than as the agent of England demanding terms and enforcing conditions of peace. He also furnishes some particulars of the Chinese authorities with whom he had to deal, and they give a favourable idea of the Chinese character, at least as it is displayed by the rulers of the people. We have heard much of the craft, cunning, and double-dealing of the Chinese, and among the common mass in ordinary affairs, there is doubtless more than enough of it; an undue love of gain, and an overreaching spirit, are the vices of commerce, and of them the Chinese have not the exclusive possession. But among their negotiators and governors are to be found men of sound and clear views, great knowledge of business, and the power of adapting their policy to altered circumstances, which indicate a high degree of cultivation, though of a different kind from our own. Thus Sir H. Pottinger says of the Chinese High Commissioner, Ke-Ing:—

> I believe, there does not exist an individual with more statesmanlike views in any country in the world—a man by feeling conscious of all the amenities of life, and particularly alive to that feeling which actuated and influenced those negotiations and characterised his conduct throughout. I could, if it were admissible in such a society and on such an occasion, relate to you instances of Ke-Ing's conduct as would astonish you; and I trust, that on some future occasion, her Majesty's Government will—if it were only to do him and the Chinese character generally justice—make his despatches and letters public.

The suggestion of making these documents public we strongly hope will be acted on; if faithfully translated, the "Blue Book" they would furnish would be what very few "Blue Books" of this kind are—entertaining as well as instructive. Sir Henry Pottinger again says:—

> If those despatches and letters were published, it would not only astonish you, but all the world, to find such sentiments as they contain, expressed by one whom we have been in the habit of considering a self-secluded Chinese Mandarin.

We have evidently rather underrated the talents of the Chinese Government, and we only require more knowledge to arrive at juster opinions of them. But, leaving this personal topic, Sir Henry Pottinger alludes to the treaty itself, which he again repeats (as if for the benefit of the wilfully ignorant conductors of the French press), secures to all the nations of the world the same advantages as England. It is no exclusive compact with this country; it was made by England, indeed, but it was in the name of the whole civilised world, and not for her own exclusive benefit. This was an advantage quickly perceived by the Chinese:—

> The moment that I explained to the High Commissioner, Ke-Ing, the great advantages which must *follow* from such a provision in the treaty which I had the honour of conducting—advantages to China and to all other nations affected by it—he immediately concurred in my views and co-operated with my exertions, and did me the honour of requesting that, in case of any unforeseen difficulty arising in future, between China and those other European nations, I might act as the mediator between them, as the representative of England.

The advice Sir H. Pottinger gives of the necessity in our future intercourse with the Chinese, of conciliating the lower classes among them, and refraining from anything like interference with their political affairs, is valuable; and his opinion of the "incredible" and "unlimited" demand there is likely to be in that empire for our manufactures will be most satisfactory to those on whom the assertions of the market there being already overstocked, may have made some impression. Lord Stanley enlarged more freely on the questions involved in the proceedings than his colleague, the Earl of Aberdeen, on the occasion before alluded to. He enforced the necessity of the strictest observance of honour and good faith in all our transactions with the Chinese, and gave the following testimony, decisive from a Ministry, and referring no doubt to the punctual payment of the instalments of the ransom.

> We have heard the Chinese spoken of as a tricky and over-reaching people, and that there may be such persons amongst them, particularly amongst the inferior dealers, I have no doubt; but I do not believe that such is the general character of the Chinese nation. On the contrary, so far as our later experience has gone, it has led me to believe that there is no nation which more highly values public faith in others than the Chinese; and, up to the present moment, I must say that there never was a government or a nation which more strictly and literally fulfilled the engagements into which it has entered.

He concluded by an impressive warning, that the Government, by arms and negotiations, had done its part, and that the issue was now intrusted to the merchants of England; and to them it may safely be left. It is a great credit to the men of Liverpool that they should have given so high a tone and so interesting a character to the proceedings of their complimentary dinner to Sir H. Pottinger. What was London about that its banquet was so commonplace in comparison with it?

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Saturday last the Queen and Prince Albert came to town to see the cattle show. Her Majesty and the *Prince* returned to Windsor to dinner.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—This morning the Queen and Prince Albert, the Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, the Duke Ernest of Wurtemburg, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. Charles Leslie Courtenay officiated.

MONDAY.—Their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and the Duke Ernest of Wurtemburg, attended by the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Charles Wellesley, Mr. G. E. Anson, and Baron de Wangenheim, left the Castle on horseback this morning to shoot in the neighbourhood of Cumberland Lodge. The Royal party returned early in the afternoon. The Queen, attended by the Marchioness of Douro, rode out in a pony phaeton at noon, attended on horseback by Major-General Sir Edward Bowater.

TUESDAY.—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Cobourg and Gotha, and the Duke Ernest of Wurtemberg, left the Castle this morning, at a quarter before eleven o'clock, *via* Great Western and Dover Railways, *en route* to Ostend. The Queen and Prince Albert came to the door of the principal entrance to take leave of their Royal relatives. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback, attended by Major-General Sir Edward Bowater. The Countess of Charlemont has succeeded the Marchioness of Douro as the Lady in Waiting on the Queen. Viscount Hawarden has succeeded the Earl of Hardwicke as the Lord in Waiting on her Majesty; and Admiral Sir Robert Otway has succeeded Colonel Berkeley Drummond as the Groom in Waiting.

WEDNESDAY.—The unfavourable state of the weather prevented the Queen and the Royal family from leaving the Castle to-day. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback in the morning, attended by Major-General Sir Edward Bowater.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—In consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather during the whole of the day, her Majesty has been prevented from taking her usual airing. The infant Royal Family have also, from the same cause, been confined within the Royal residence. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Major General Sir Edward Bowater, took equestrian exercise in the New Riding-school. In consequence of her Majesty being slightly indisposed yesterday evening, the military band and her Majesty's private band were countermanded. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Fanny Howard and the Countess of Wratislaw, had the honour of dining at the Castle this evening.

DEATH OF LADY ANNE SMITH.—Lady Anne Culling Smith, daughter of the Earl of Mornington, died at Hampton Court Palace on Monday. This highly respected lady was sister of the late Marquis Wellesley, of the present Earl of Mornington, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Cowley, and of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Wellesley.

LEAMINGTON SPA, Dec. 16.—Among the latest arrivals are Lord and Lady Montagu, the Baron Philipp Waldenorff, Sir George and Lady Scovell, the Countess Alexander Dembinska, and the Duke of Sutherland's family. The second subscription-ball of the season, which took place at the Upper Assembly Rooms on Wednesday last, was attended by a most numerous and brilliant company; among whom were the patron and patroness of the evening, Lady Georgiana Cathcart and R. Earl, Esq., Lord and Lady Somerville, Hon. Col. Cathcart, Lady Duberly, the Hon. J. Creighton, the Hon. Miss Yelverton, Col. Gooch, &c.

THE LATE PRINCESS SOPHIA.—A stone has just been affixed to the entrance to the catacomb containing the remains of her late Royal Highness the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, bearing the following inscription, "Princess Sophia Matilda, 1844."

THE LATE EARL OF LIMERICK.—The remains of the late Earl of Limerick lay in state on Sunday last, at South-hill Park. The hall and two of the principal apartments were prepared for this solemn occasion, and ingress was freely given to all who presented themselves between the hours of two and four o'clock. At ten o'clock on Tuesday morning the mournful cavalcade left South-hill Park for Ireland.

THE EARL OF ELLENBOROUGH.—The Earl of Ellenborough, who has been visiting the Marquis of Salisbury at Hatfield House, has returned to Southam, where he intends to remain until after the Christmas recess.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has sustained some injury in his foot, which is so severe as to prevent the Noble Marquis from quitting Bowood for the present.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Archbishop of York has presented the Rev. Stephen Creyke, M.A., his Grace's examining chaplain, to the valuable rectory of Beeford, Yorkshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. William Tiffin, Rural Dean.

CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 14.—The Crosse Scholarship has just been adjudged to Mr. Jones, of Jesus College.

There will be congregations on the following days of the ensuing Lent term:—Saturday, Jan. 18 (B.A. commencement), at ten; Wednesday, Jan. 22, at eleven; Wednesday, Feb. 5, at eleven (Ash Wednesday); Wednesday, Feb. 19, at eleven; Friday, March 7 (M.A. Inceptors), at ten; Friday, March 14 (end of term), at ten.

OXFORD, Dec. 15.—Wm. H. Lucas, of Merton College; Edward H. Plumptre, scholar of University College; and George F. Bowen, scholar of Trinity College, have been elected fellows of Brasenose College. The unsuccessful candidates were twelve.

The parish of St. Martin, Exeter, assembled in the vestry on Saturday last, and resolved, "That any innovation or change in the service of our church appears to us to be uncalled for."

OXFORD, Dec. 17.—In a Convocation held this day, the Rev. Richard Croly, M.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, was admitted *ad eundem*. In a Congregation held at the same time, the following degrees were conferred:—Bachelors in Divinity: The Rev. William Thompson, Principal of St. Edmund Hall; the Rev. John Hill, Vice-Principal of St. Edmund Hall; the Rev. James Alexander Emerton, Magdalen Hall; the Rev. John Fisher, Fellow of Magdalen College.—Masters of Arts: Edward Warner, Wadham, Grand Compounder; Rev. Charles John Smith, Christ Church; Rev. Anthony Hart Smith, St. Edmund Hall.—Bachelors of Arts: Clement Moody, Magdalen Hall; James Gordon, St. Mary Hall; William Grassett Clarke, Oriel; Robert Ogle, Brasenose; George Scaife, Lincoln. Yesterday Mr. Cadwallader Coker, from St. Mary Winton, was admitted an actual Fellow of New College, being of kin to the founder.

HERNE-HILL CHURCH.—The consecration of this beautiful structure will take place this day.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

"An unaccustomed spirit
Lifts me above the ground with cheerful thoughts."—SHAKSPEARE.

All hail to the "southerly wind" which has blown us, once more, open weather! Being Metropolitans, we cannot be expected to offer an equally cordial greeting to the "cloudy sky." The hounds are again up and at it; the cover rings with the music of the tin tube, more tuneable than all the silver Saxhorns that ever were inflated, and hunters on two legs and on four "are lifted above the ground with cheerful thoughts." O, youth of spirit! thou hast been afield? If not, we conjure thee by the shade of Diana to cultivate a day with the Quorn. Even ask thy *governor's permission*: unless his heart be colder than congelation he wont refuse. The thing's as "easy as lying"—four hours by rail, and there you are up to the eyes in the cream of Leicestershire! The preparation is quite as simple, remember *simple*, that's the *English* for gentlemanly. Anything "spicy" in cattle or costume is wilful murder on propriety. Anderson should furnish you animals—he has always a select assortment fit to go at a moment's notice at that jewel of a box of his, Old Oak Farm. We need not add another word about your stud. Then the personal turn out. Of course, you will case in complete pink—it's as old as Henry the (—— ?), and very becoming *to boot*. *Apropos des bottes* dont patronize the pack; let them be orthodox tops, well got up, though not to the extent of liquid constructed of champagne and apricot jam. The most important article of your toilet, however, will be the "ineffables"—of these, the secret is that the supply be unlimited; order your buckskin builder, in short, in the words of the immortal Brummel, to "keep everlastingly sending leather breeches." Thus, in a short-nap beaver, that has seen some service, spurs, not too long in the neck, but still spurs, which are the rudders of unruly steeds, and a Malacca crop, *with a lash* you may go forth to a meet at Barkby or Widmerpool like a finished gentleman from top to toe.

The farrier of Melton, as the metropolis of the chase, is known to every man with a soul above buttons—no scandal meant as regards tailors. Though it boasts not so remote an origin as some of its contemporaries, the Quorn Hunt is no *parvenu*. It was founded towards the middle of the last century, by that Nestor of Sportsmen Hugo Meynell, and has since enjoyed the patronage of a series of hunting sages. In 1800, Mr. Meynell sold his hounds and horses to the late Lord Sefton, who carried on a princely career at Melton. Then came Thomas Asheton Smith—Tom Smith, No. 1—and if he wasn't the broth of a boy in the field, then is Captain Barclay a milksop. Lord Foley succeeded Tom, and then came the squire—that Crichton of British Sportsmen—George Osbaldeston. To this day Leicestershire had reached its zenith; its hounds could fly, and so could its horses—and as for its riders, they *were* the sort to get across a country—men that when they came to a *felo de se* place, used to send their hearts over first, and then follow them. After Mr. Osbaldeston Lord Southampton took the country—then the lamented Sir Harry Goodricke—then Mr. Rowland Errington—Lord Suffield—Mr. Thomas Hodgson, and last, not least, Mr. Greene, of Rollestone, who has earned as well merited a popularity as ever was bestowed upon any Master of the Quorn. As Leicester is a railway station, and a most convenient place as a residence for those who desire to hunt with this distinguished pack, the following meets are given, with their distance from that town.

MEETS OF THE QUORN HOUNDS.

Distances from Leicester.	Miles.	Distances from Leicester.	Miles.	Distances from Leicester.	Miles.
Scraploft ..	.. 4	Roecliff House	.. 6½	Keythorpe ..	.. 12
Wigstone ..	.. 4	Bunny Park ..	.. 17	Staunton Wyville	.. 10
Oadby Toll-bar	.. 3	Widmerpool ..	.. 16	Gumley ..	.. 12
Barkby Hall ..	.. 4½	Six Hills ..	.. 11½	Shearsby ..	.. 9
Bradgate Park	.. 5½	Wartnaby Stone Pits	.. 15½	Wimeswould ..	.. 13½
Rathby Burrows	.. 5½	Bean Manor ..	.. 9½	Great Dalby ..	.. 13
Enderby ..	.. 5	Kirby Gate ..	.. 12½	Quenby ..	.. 8½
Houghton-on-the-Hill..	.. 6	Brooksby Gate	.. 9	Billesdon ..	.. 9
Ingarsby ..	.. 6	Bardon Hall ..	.. 9½	Shankton Holt	.. 8
Kilby-bridge ..	.. 6	Loseby ..	.. 9	John O'Gaunt	.. 9
Steward's Hay	.. 6	Rollestone ..	.. 10	Holwell ..	.. 19

TATTERSALL'S.—MONDAY.

The Derby betting was more animated than usual, leading to various fluctuations, and holding out no slight encouragement to the round betters. The most decided favourites were Idas, Pam, Calypso's dam, Old England, and the Rebecca colt, the odds respectively averaging 18 to 1, 22 to 1, 33 to 1, 33 to 1, and 35 to 1, all taken with avidity except the latter. The Cobweb colt, Anti-Repealer, and Young Eclipse were on the totter. The other favourites maintained the previous quotations. The question in regard to the qualification of Iron Master is before the stewards, and will be decided after Christmas. Mr. Crockford's account was proceeded with to a considerable extent, and on the surface all was remarkably placid, but we hear that two or three are contumacious and that the power of the Jockey Club is very likely to be tested.

CHESTER CUP—(ENTER OR NOT).

40 to 1 agst Morpeth (t)
40 to 1 —— Rowena (t)

50 to 1 agst Faugh-a-Ballagh (t)

50 to 1 agst Aristides (t)
66 to 1 —— Orlando (t)

DERBY.

10 to 1 agst Idas and Anti-Repealer (t)
11 to 1 —— Alarm
18 to 1 —— Idas (t)
18 to 1 —— Cobweb colt
18 to 1 —— Kedger
22 to 1 —— Pam (t)

25 to 1 agst Anti-Repealer (t)
25 to 1 —— Young Eclipse
25 to 1 —— Newsmonger
33 to 1 —— Colt out of Calypso's dam (t)
33 to 1 —— Old England (t)

35 to 1 agst Laird o' Cockpen
35 to 1 —— Rebecca colt (t)
40 to 1 —— Pantasa (t)
66 to 1 —— Cabin Boy (t)
66 to 1 —— Clear-the-Way (t)
100 to 1 — Fusbos

OAKS.

8 to 1 agst Lancashire Witch.

THURSDAY.—A very thin muster, and so little done, that anything in the shape of comment on the few bets made in the course of the afternoon would be superfluous.

CHESTER CUP (NAME OR NOT).

50 to 1 agst Pagan (t)
50 to 1 —— Rowena (t)

50 to 1 agst Aristides (t)
50 to 1 —— Coranna (t)

DERBY.

17 to 1 agst Idas
20 to 1 —— Pam
30 to 1 —— Calypso's dam

33 to 1 agst Old England (t)
35 to 1 —— Laird o' Cockpen

40 to 1 agst Fitz Allen
50 to 1 —— Cabin Boy

1500 even betting between Anti-Repealer and the colt out of Calypso's dam; and 2000 to 60 agst Iron Master, with a qualification.

BOAT RACE BETWEEN CLASPER AND COOMBES, AT NEWCASTLE.—This long-expected match between the champions of the north and south waters came off on Wednesday; the distance being from Tyne-bridge to Lemington Point, for £180—Coombes staking £100 to Clasper's £80. At the appointed signal they started, Coombes gradually drawing a-head; when off Skinner Burn, Clasper unfortunately run into a keel—an accident which his opponent did not take advantage of as he might have done, but kept leading him by about five or six boats' length; when, however, he had got this distance, he ceased to exert himself as powerfully as he had done, apparently reserving his strength for any push which Clasper might make. At this time £40 to £10 was offered upon Coombes, and accepted. At the Curds and Cream House Clasper made a desperate effort, and decreased the distance between them to about 80 yards, and, that space apart, they rowed beautifully evenly to the winning-point, neither of them gaining or losing scarcely an inch in the whole distance, which was done in 34½ minutes. The race was good throughout, and has added to the fame of both the men. A dispute took place in consequence of an alleged infringement of the articles of agreement, and the matter was submitted to a referee. A letter has since been received stating that the referee has ordered that the stakes shall be paid to Coombes.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

ATROCIOUS MURDER BY A WOMAN AT BURY ST. EDMUND'S.—*Mary Sherring*, aged 51, was tried for the murder of John Sherring, by arsenic, on the 30th of July last. From the evidence adduced in the progress of this painful case, it appeared that the prisoner resided at the village of Martlesham, near Woodbridge, Suffolk, with her husband, an honest, hardworking labourer, their family consisting of a daughter, Elizabeth, aged 14, and two boys, respectively 10 and 3 years; besides these children, however, this couple had two other daughters, Matilda, who lived out at service in the neighbourhood, and Caroline, who was also in service at Lowestoft. This latter girl had, about three years ago, given birth to an illegitimate boy, who had been thrown on her parents for support and protection. After that unfortunate occurrence, his mother again had another son, whose untimely death was the subject of the present inquiry. He also, together with his frail mother, became an inmate of the prisoner's roof about three weeks after Whitsuntide, he being then only four or five weeks old. Soon after the deceased and his mother came home, the prisoner was frequently heard to complain of their situation, and of the fact that no allowance had been made to her by the father of John. In the course of a conversation with Mrs. Brett, a neighbour, she said one day, about a fortnight before the death of the child, that, "If no allowance was made something must be done; if they got no assistance to the union-house they must all go," appearing, at the same time, to be in great distress of mind. In about a week afterwards, at a time when the deceased was in perfect health, she went to the village coffin-maker, and said that "John Sherring was very bad, and that there would soon be a job for a coffin;" and on the evening of Tuesday, the 30th of July, about 8 o'clock, she went hurriedly to Mrs. Brett, requesting her presence and aid, as her daughter Caroline was at Woodbridge, and "her child was overwhelmed with sickness." On going into the cottage Mrs. Brett found the poor thing lying in Elizabeth Sherring's lap, retching and straining violently, his eyes ready to start from their sockets, and his mouth covered with foam. In the absence of anything else, the neighbour suggested an emetic, but the prisoner said, "No, that will do him no good; he will not be here many hours." "Dear me," said Mrs. Brett, "why, what have you been giving him?" when the prisoner answered, "nothing but pap." No doctor was sent for, and in the night the sufferer died. Although no indecent haste was observed in the funeral, rumour soon began to busy herself about the cause of the death, and one day the prisoner went angrily to Mrs. Brett, and, accusing her of talking about the child, threatened to "make her jump for it" if she repeated her scandal. In spite of this, however, the neighbours still talked, and it being about that time ascertained that the prisoner had bought some arsenic a fortnight before the death, "to poison rats," as she said (when she had received a solemn caution as to its use and danger), it was determined by the authorities that the body should be exhumed, and subjected to chemical analysis, when the presence of arsenic was detected. The prisoner was taken into custody. The evidence proved, among other things, that she had actually registered the death of her grandson long before he died, and just at the time she bought the arsenic, and had assigned to the registrar the very causes of death, viz., "convulsions and retchings," which did afterwards mark his *exit* from life. When called on for her defence, she varied her previous statement as to the disposition of the arsenic, and endeavoured *to screen herself* at the expense of her daughters, Elizabeth and Matilda, one of whom she said had found, or shown to her in a drawer the paper in which she had originally put away the arsenic in a shed, while she insinuated that she had on one occasion missed about one-third part of the poison soon after she had bought it. The jury found her guilty, and Mr. Justice Williams sentenced her to be hanged.

SENTENCE OF DEATH FOR MURDER.—At the Liverpool Assizes, *George Evans*, a young man aged twenty, was tried before Mr. Baron Gurney, on a charge of the wilful murder of Jane Millen, at Manchester, on the 14th of August last. He was charged with doing it, in the first count, by inflicting a wound on the forehead with an iron bar; in the second, by a blow on the back of the head; in the third, by strangulation; and in the fourth, by both means—those of strangulation and the blows. The jury found him "Guilty," and the Judge sentenced him to death, without hope of mercy. The report adds, "the prisoner bowed respectfully to the Bench, and walked steadily from the dock."

THE ACCIDENT ON THE MIDLAND COUNTIES RAILWAY.—ACQUITTAL OF MR. LIGHTFOOT AND MR. RAVEN.—At Nottingham, on Monday, *Robert Lightfoot*, station-master at Nottingham, was arraigned on the coroner's inquisition for the manslaughter of John Dean. The prisoner, in a firm and distinct voice, pleaded not guilty. *Robert Lightfoot*, and *Jonathan Raven*, station-master at Beeston, were then arraigned on the coroner's inquisition for manslaughter, the former as causing the death of James Bolestridge, the latter as being present, aiding and assisting therein. Mr. Wildman, on the part of the prosecution, stated that as the Grand Jury had thrown out the bill, it was not usual, unless there were some peculiarities about a case, to proceed with the same inquiry. Certainly he (Mr. Wildman) did not find any circumstances in the present case that would justify him in departing from the usual course. He (the learned counsel), on looking at the evidence, could not but feel in that case, although the prisoner Lightfoot might have been guilty of an error of judgment, still it was an error of judgment in which his own life was as much risked as that of any other person, for it appeared that so far from wishing to neglect his duty, he left the place where he might have continued, and exposed his own person in order to prevent the possibility of a disaster occurring, which it was no part of his duty to prevent. As no evidence was offered in support of the coroner's inquisition, the jury of course returned a verdict of acquittal. Mr. Justice Patteson said, "I am very glad this inquiry has taken place. I am quite sure what the learned counsel for the prosecution has stated is correct, and, judging from the circumstances that have actually occurred, looking at everything that has taken place, it is impossible to say there was anything greater than an error in judgment; certainly there is no ground for saying there was that culpable and gross negligence which would authorise a conviction for manslaughter. I cannot pretend to say there was not an error of judgment on your part, but it is clear everything that was done by you was done to prevent the mischief taking place which did occur, owing probably to a misunderstanding between you and another person. As I understand, it was no part of your duty to have left the Nottingham station at all. That was an error in the first instance; and the second error, if there was any, seems to be this, that, although feeling persuaded, and as far as I can judge with very good reason, that the train coming from Nottingham would come on its proper line, and that that line would be free, still you did not wait to make it quite certain at the Beeston station—it would have been better to have waited, as it appears the train coming from Nottingham, whichever line it came on, was overdue at Beeston station, therefore it would have been better had you waited a few minutes; but to say because a man certainly erred in judgment in a situation of great difficulty, he is guilty of manslaughter when death occurs, is not correct." Mr. Lightfoot then stepped frm the dock, and immediately left the court.

MURDER OF A WOMAN AT SALFORD.—At Liverpool on Monday *Thomas Stew* was tried by Mr. Baron Gurney, for the murder of Alice Nolan, at Salford. The facts of the case are these:—The deceased worked at a flax mill in Salford, and about ten o'clock on the night of Sunday, the 7th of July, she was seen to put her hand to her throat in Brig-street, in that town, apparently in great pain, and on reaching Harrington-street she fell. On examination it was found that her throat had been cut almost from ear to ear. In order to show that the prisoner was connected with the transaction, it appeared that the deceased and himself had been acquainted with each other for some time; that he kept her company with the view of marrying her, and that he had applied to her to know whether she would become his wife. On Sunday, the 7th July, they passed the whole day together, and about six o'clock on that evening they went to the house of a Mrs. Sarah Shepherd, in Cook-street, Salford, where some few words, not of an amicable nature, passed between them. Presently, however, they made up their differences, and were as good friends as ever; and then the prisoner rushed out, and borrowed a razor and shaving-brush at the house of a neighbour named Hugh Broadhurst, with the intention, as he said, of shaving himself. He then returned to Shepherd's, and about nine o'clock the same night deceased and himself left together, and after that time the young woman was never seen alive by her friends. What became of them from nine to ten o'clock was not exactly known, but about ten a man and a woman were seen at the corner of a street, and one main inquiry in the case appeared to be whether the persons then standing together were the prisoner and the deceased. There was no doubt that the female was the deceased, and the description of the man exactly answered that of the prisoner. The conversation that passed between them was partly overheard. The man called her by the name of Alice, and she addressed him by the name of Tom, and those were the usual terms of familiarity with which they called each other. The subject of conversation had reference to their marriage. She said she would not marry him for six months at least, and this answer appeared to have disappointed the prisoner. Very shortly after, the deceased was seen to put her hand to her throat and to fall in the street, and at the same moment the prisoner was observed to run in the direction of Shepherd's house. About ten minutes after ten o'clock, he passed up Shepherd's entry, singing and dancing, "Jim along Joe," and then rushed into Shepherd's house, crying out, "Here goes it—here I'll die." Immediately after he said this he made a sort of a stumble forwards, and inflicted a deadly wound on his throat with the razor he had borrowed from Broadhurst. The wound, though not fatal, was nevertheless a very dangerous one, and it was only lately that he had recovered from the effects.—The jury convicted the prisoner, and Mr. Baron Gurney passed sentence of death upon him.—Towards the close of his lordship's address the unhappy man sank back, apparently partially insensible, in the arms of the turnkeys. At the close of the sentence he seemed to wake, as it were, from a dream, and clinging to the front of the dock endeavoured to address the court, but a few hoarse unintelligible whispers were all that could be heard, his tongue refused its office, and he was led half fainting from the dock.

MURDER OF A POLICE CONSTABLE AT BURY ST. EDMUND'S.—On Saturday last, *William Howell*, 28, *Walter Howell*, 21, and *Israel Shirley*, 38, labourers, living at Mutford, were tried for having, on the 30th of July last, feloniously and maliciously murdered James M'Fadden, a police constable, by shooting him with a gun. It will be recollected that the murder of M'Fadden took place under circumstances connected with a robbery of a barn, in the parish of Gislingham. M'Fadden being set to watch the premises was shot by one of the parties engaged in the plunder. The examination of witnesses occupied the whole of Saturday, and the trial was not brought to a close until one o'clock on Monday, when a verdict of Guilty was pronouced against the three prisoners. The Judge (Mr. Justice Williams) then, in the most solemn manner, proceeded to pass the sentence of death upon all the prisoners. As the prisoners were about to be removed, Walter Howell exclaimed "So you think, my lord, you have done justice: all the witnesses are perjured."

THE MURDER OF SIR THOMAS BOUGHEY'S GAMEKEEPER.—At the assizes at Stafford on Monday, two young men named Paul Downing and Charles Powys were tried for the wilful murder of Mr. William Cooper, head gamekeeper to Sir Thomas Boughey, at Audley, Staffordshire, in the month of August last. The case was one of the usual kind connected with poaching. It was stated that the neighbourhood was infested with poachers, and the prisoners had before been convicted of that offence. But as far as the murder was concerned, the testimony was entirely circumstantial. After a very long trial, and after the jury had retired for some time, the foreman said—"As far as circumstantial evidence enables us we find the prisoners guilty."—The Judge: You must say, gentlemen, whether they are guilty or not guilty.—Foreman: We find them guilty. We believe that one fired the gun, and the other aided and abetted.—Mr. Huddlestone: I submit, my lord, that the jury must decide on which count they find their verdict.—Mr. Yardley shortly argued contra.—Mr. Huddlestone: You will take a note of my objection, my lord.—The Judge: I have done so.—Mr. Bellamy again put the question to the jury, and they returned a verdict of "Guilty," with a strong recommendation to mercy.—Mr. Justice Coltman then passed sentence of death upon the prisoners, telling them that he would forward the recommendation of the jury to her Majesty's Ministers.—Downing, with an oath, protested his innocence, and was removed from the bar uttering the most dreadful imprecations against the judge and jury.

CONVICTION FOR INCENDIARISM.—At the Exeter Assizes on Tuesday, *John Bendle*, a miserably clad and lame man, was charged with having, on the night of the 27th of September last, set fire to a rick of oats, the property of John Land. It was proved that Mr. Land was a farmer, residing at West Buckland, Devonshire, where the prisoner existed as a pauper. Two or three days before the fire, the prisoner was met by a witness, who asked him if he was going home. [The witness stated that at this time the prisoner was living in a linhay or cow-shed, but had before been in the union.] The prisoner replied that he was, on which the witness said that he ought to go into the union. Prisoner answered that he would never go into the union again, but he would do something before Sunday that would prevent that. He had no animosity, he added, against any one in the parish except the prosecutor, and he hated him because he had used him so badly when they lived together at Mrs. Dean's. He then went on to say that before Sunday he would burn down his house or his barn. On the evening of the fire it was proved that the prisoner had bought a box of lucifer matches. The prisoner, by another witness, was seen near about the time that the fire took place, within a quarter of a mile of the spot on which the rick stood. On the same evening, another witness stated that he saw the prisoner, who told him that he set fire to Mr. Land's rick. The jury immediately returned a verdict of Guilty, and Mr. Baron Alderson sentenced him to be transported for life.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

THE FORGED TRANSFER AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

William Burgess, the Bank clerk, accused of uttering two forged transfers for £8200 Three per Cent. Consols, was tried on Thursday at the Central Criminal Court, by Mr. Baron Rolfe. The prisoner was described in the calendar as 23 years of age, and the indictment charged him with feloniously aiding and assisting a person unknown to personate an owner of a certain share of and in a public stock, value £8200, with intent to defraud William Oxenford thereof.

The Hon. J. S. Wortley, Q.C., Mr. Adolphus, and Mr. Clarkson appeared as counsel for the prosecution.

Mr. Bodkin and Mr. Charnock defended the prisoner.

The evidence in support of the case was given at great length, but all the material facts have been so recently published, that it would be useless repetition to report the trial.

The jury found the prisoner "Guilty," and he was sentenced to transportation for life.

MEETING OF MANCHESTER MERCHANTS.—An important meeting of merchants took place in Manchester, on Tuesday, for the purpose of adopting measures to procure the repeal of the duty on cotton wool. Resolutions in favour of that object were agreed to.

INCENDIARY FIRES.—Accounts have been received of more incendiary fires. Last Sunday night at Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire, no less than seven houses were consumed, with the furniture. There has also been an incendiary fire on Highfield Farm, Hemel Hempstead, Herts, but it was fortunately confined to the straw rick on which it originated.

THE LATE RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR NOTTINGHAM.—We are glad to hear that Mr. Roberts is considered to be out of danger. Mr. Neap, of Retford, who was dangerously injured, is doing well. He has received 20 guineas as compensation. James Howitt is still at the hospital, but going on well. The other sufferers are progressing slowly. Mrs. Bolestridge is extremely ill from mental suffering and anxiety, caused by her husband's injuries, and her subsequent bereavement.

POSTSCRIPT.

CHAIRMAN OF THE MIDDLESEX MAGISTRATES.—The Middlesex Magistrates met yesterday at the Court-house, Clerkenwell-green, to choose a chairman. Mr. Pownall and Mr. Rotch were proposed. The former was elected: the numbers being for Mr. Pownall, 70; for Mr. Rotch, 25.

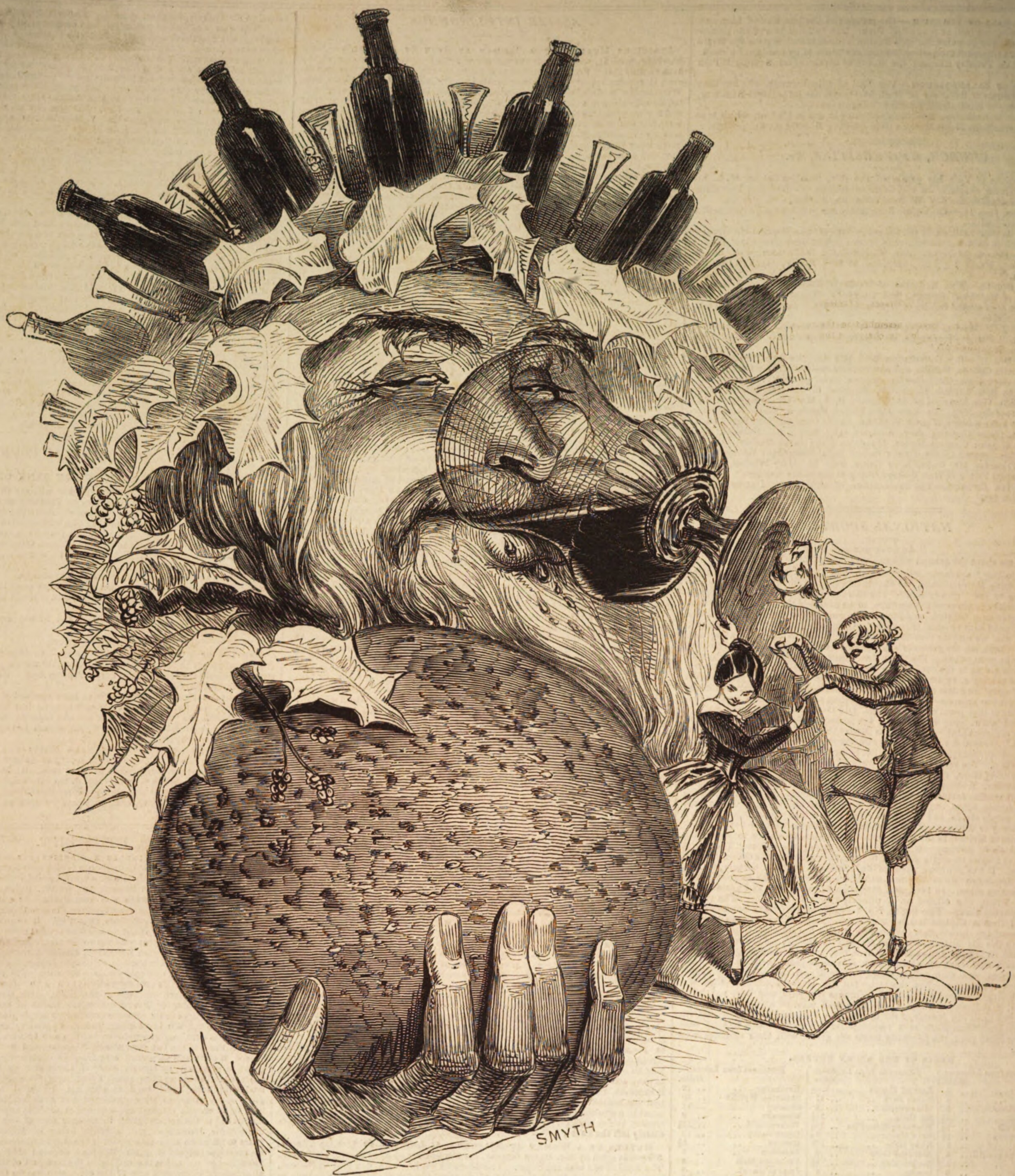
BATHS AND WASHHOUSES FOR THE POOR.—At a meeting of the Common Council, on Thursday, the report of the Finance Committee concerning baths and washhouses for the poor was presented. It recommended that £500 be granted out of the City funds to aid the establishment of baths. On the motion "That the Court agree with the committee," Mr. Lawrence moved that the report lie on the table. On a division, after discussion, the original motion was carried by 49 to 41. A motion to reduce the proposed grant to £200 was, however, subsequently agreed to by a large majority. The court then adjourned.

THE COLLISION BETWEEN THE SYLPH AND ORWELL STEAMERS.—On Thursday an inquest was held at the Eight Bells, Greenwich, before Mr. J. Carttar, the coroner for West Kent, on the bodies of the two unfortunate men who lost their lives in the collision between the Sylph steamer, Swaisland master, belonging to the Woolwich Steam-packet Company, and the Orwell steamer, Rackham master, running between London and Ipswich. The bodies were identified as those of the two men named Sheppard and Sullivan. Sheppard, it appeared, used to run an errand cart from Woolwich to Greenwich; but having fallen into poverty, he latterly came to Greenwich by the boat. Sullivan, the other unfortunate sufferer, was about forty years of age. He was a poor labouring man, and used to earn his livelihood by selling apples. —A great many witnesses were examined, but their evidence did not throw any new light on the transaction, nor did it disclose any fact in addition to those mentioned in the account given in another part of our paper. The evidence of one witness, James Rowland, a tailor, living in Albion-street, Hyde-park, appears to afford an accurate account of the way in which the accident occurred, and we therefore subjoin it. Mr. Rowland deposed that he was a passenger on board the Sylph, and was standing on the fore part of the vessel, on deck. Just after leaving Greenwich one of the crew, who was on the look out, called "The Witch," and "A barge," and the captain nodded his head in acknowledgment, and the Sylph passed them, and took a slanting direction. He saw the Orwell coming up the river, about twenty or thirty yards distant, and perceiving that a collision was inevitable, he ran aft. If he had remained where he was he would have been injured. The fog was so dense that it was impossible to see beyond thirty yards. He had no alarm at the rate of speed at which the Sylph was going. Heard the orders "Stop her," &c., and thought that both steamers were stopped at the time of the collision. Heard some one from the Orwell call out. The captain of the Sylph was on the paddle-box all the way down. If they had been going at a more moderate speed, the collision might have been avoided; but there was not sufficient time. The fog increased from Hungerford; he thought it required caution in the management of the boat to come down the river at such a time. Every assistance was rendered by all parties. If the vessels had gone more slowly he thought it possible the accident would have been avoided if the helms had been turned. He should say the Sylph was rather nearer the north than the south side. Could not say at what rate the Orwell was going; he heard some one calling on board the Orwell, and presumed that it was with the intention of preventing collision. The Orwell might have been stationary for aught he knew. He thought he might safely say the Orwell had headway at the time of the collision, but he could not judge of the speed. It was soon after the Witch passed the Sylph that the accident occurred. The Witch passed tolerably close. Could not say that the fog increased after they left Greenwich. There was no time for observation. The inquiry was adjourned till Monday next.

SUICIDE.—On Thursday afternoon, shortly after four o'clock, Mr. Wood, jun., son of the proprietor of Wood's Hotel, Lincoln's-inn-fields, entered the shop of Mr. Rusk, boot-maker, of High Holborn, and requested permission to go up stairs; and, being a customer, it was immediately granted. Having remained for a considerable time, Mr. Rusk became surprised, and upon going up stairs, to his horror discovered the unfortunate young man quite dead, having cut his throat with a razor, which was lying on the ground. No cause for the rash act has been assigned.

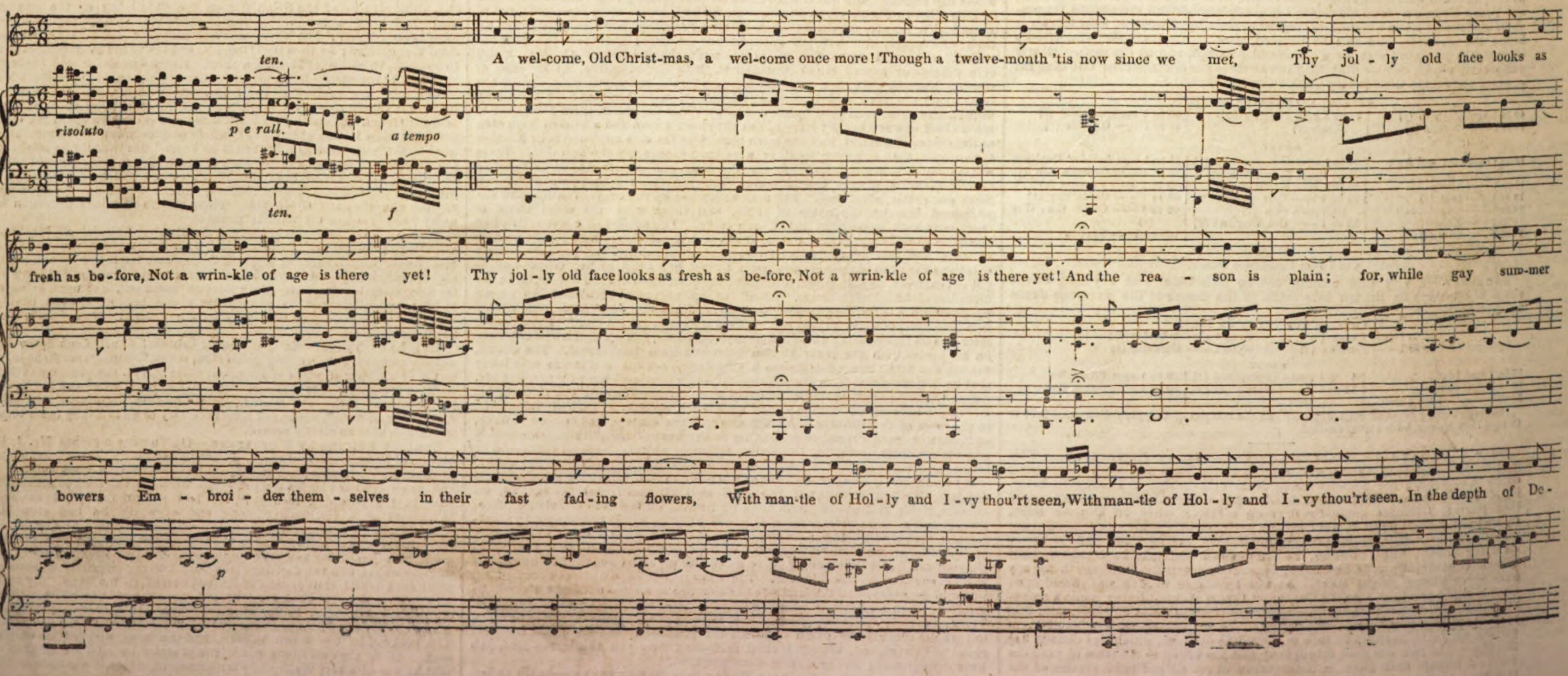
THE LADY THIEF.—At the Central Criminal Court, *Leah Mary Roper*, the woman charged with stealing goods from several linen-drapers' shops, was convicted of stealing 48 yards of satinette, value £6 6s. the property of Mr. Hardwicke, a linen-draper in Holborn. Mr. Baron Rolfe sentenced her to one year's imprisonment with hard labour, remarking that there were two other cases against her, although it was not then necessary to go into any more than the one which had been so clearly proved.

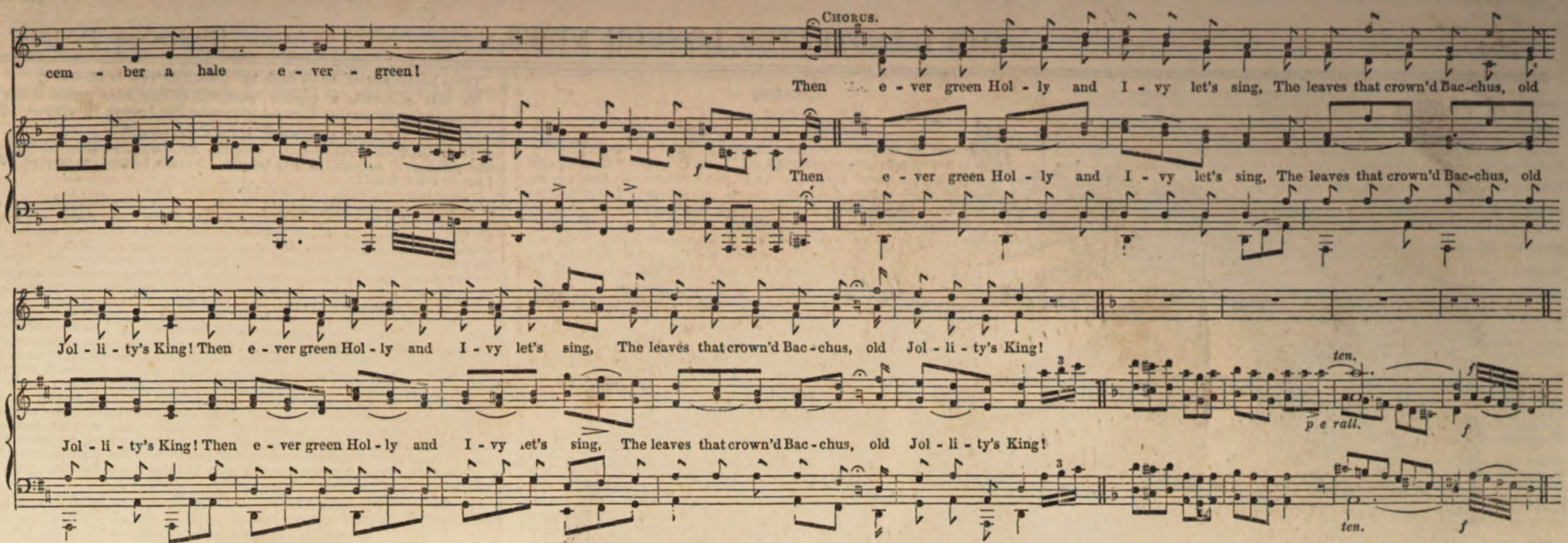
CURIOUS SUICIDE AT WORCESTER.—On Tuesday morning Mr. J. Hanbury, glover, of Worcester, second son of Mr. T. Hanbury, one of the serjeants-at-mace of the Worcester Corporation, hanged himself in a most singular manner, and was found dead by his mother. The unhappy suicide had effected his purpose in the following manner:—He had procured a piece of small rope (a portion of a clothes-line), one end of which he had secured to the brass handle of a door communicating between the parlour and kitchen, and the other end, being thrown over the top of the door, he had tied round his neck. He then made two running loops in his silk neckerchief, in which he tied his wrists, and two flat-irons (used for ironing linen) were secured to the same neckerchief, thus adding additional weight to his body. By these means he succeeded in strangling himself, and when found was quite dead and cold. At the inquest, Mrs. Paine, a neighbour of the deceased, produced the silk neckerchief and two flat irons which were found fastened to the deceased's wrists. The neckerchief was much twisted, and the irons weighed about six pounds each. As to the deceased's mind, it was stated by all the witnesses examined that he was of a very melancholy temperament, which it was thought arose from constitutional debility. The jury found that the deceased destroyed himself while labouring under temporary insanity.



JOLLY OLD CHRISTMAS.

WRITTEN AND COMPOSED BY J. AUGUSTINE WADE.


ten.
risoluto
p e rall.
a tempo
ten.
f
A wel-come, Old Christ-mas, a wel-come once more! Though a twelve-month 'tis now since we met, Thy jol - ly old face looks as
fresh as be-fore, Not a wrin-kle of age is there yet! Thy jol - ly old face looks as fresh as be-fore, Not a wrin-kle of age is there yet! And the rea - son is plain; for, while gay sum-mer
bowers Em - broi - der them - selves in their fast fad-ing flowers, With man-tle of Hol - ly and I - vy thou'rt seen, With man-tle of Hol - ly and I - vy thou'rt seen, In the depth of De-
f
p


cem - ber a hale e - ver - green!
Chorus.
Then e - ver green Hol - ly and I - vy let's sing, The leaves that crown'd Bac-chus, old
Then e - ver green Hol - ly and I - vy let's sing, The leaves that crown'd Bac-chus, old
Jol - li - ty's King! Then e - ver green Hol - ly and I - vy let's sing, The leaves that crown'd Bac - chus, old Jol - li - ty's King!
Jol - li - ty's King! Then e - ver green Hol - ly and I - vy let's sing, The leaves that crown'd Bac - chus, old Jol - li - ty's King!
ten.
p e rall.
f
ten.
f

II.

A welcome, old Christmas, a welcome once more—
Though thy head be all frosty and chill,
Thy heart is as warm with its good kindly store
Of Affections and Fondnesses still
As ev'n in the days of our earlier years,
When our smiles were more often—less frequent our tears,
We greeted thy coming, and happy were we
Thy evergreen Holly and Ivy to see!

Chorus.

Then evergreen Holly and Ivy let's sing,
The leaves that crown'd Bacchus old Jollity's King!

III.

What, tho' the sweet summer months have all sped,
And silence is in their lone bow'rs—
What, tho' the roses are wither'd or fled,
Still the Holly and Ivy are ours!

Oh! thus in the winter of life may we feel,
An enjoyment that even cold Time cannot steal—
A still blooming thought of some joy that is gone,
That will light us and warm us by Memory's sun!

Chorus.

The evergreen Holly and Ivy let's sing,
Then leaves that crown'd Bacchus, old Jollity's King!

FINE ARTS.

The Beauties of the Opera. Parts VIII. and IX. La Sylphide and Don Juan. Bogue, Fleet-street.

This elegant work maintains its attraction: the portraits of Taglioni and Sontag are complimentary (but we suppose gallantly so) to the two ladies. The expression of that of Taglioni, however, wants etherialism: as *La Sylphide* she is *en caractère*—we do not want a ball-room likeness of the fair *danseuse;* we should have preferred to have seen her portrayed as one of those beautiful personifications of a Muse or Grace in which she has so often proved how much poetry there may be in motion. The letter-press portion continues to be a little inflated;—but it seems to be written by an enthusiast, and we therefore excuse its occasional "bombast," and even think "it a style." The incidental illustrative cuts are exquisite, and in the highest degree characteristic. We have already lavished all our praise upon the getting up of this very elegant work—we can only repeat ourselves ,and say our former meaning in other words, that it will be found an ornament to every literary table.

NEW MUSIC.

The Musical Bijou, an Album of Poetry and Music for 1845. D'Almaine, and Co., Soho-square.

This work does credit to the artists, in every department, who have been engaged upon it: the illustrations are beautiful in the extreme. We are informed that, "The whole have been copied, with slight alterations, by permission of the trustees, from manuscripts preserved in the British Museum; and executed in colours by J. Brandard;" and most beautifully we must say. The illuminated frontispiece and border are from the poems of the Duke of Orleans (father of Louis XII.), taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt; the copy executed for Elizabeth of York, Queen of Henry VII. (Royal Col. 16, F. ii.) The illuminated title is from the same MS.—the presentation plate from various authorities—the table of contents from the Calendar prefixed to a fine missal (Sloane, 2605), and the covers; the front from a small, but rare missal (Harleian, 2936), the back composed. So much for the decorative part of the work, which, we regret to say, is the predominant excellence of the book, although many things in the vocal and instrumental departments deserve our heartiest commendation. *Ubi plura nitent*, we shall not be offended with the *paucis maculis* which may be found throughout. Amongst the latter we must mention a mutilation of Bellini's duet from "Norma," which we cannot help thinking a musical sacrilege! But, altogether, the Bijou is a most elegant work—attractive in the *ensemble*, if not *en detail.* That enemy to true music, quadrille, occupies many pages which might have been more usefully applied—but "*c'est la mode*;" and a man or musician might as well be out of the world as out of the fashion.

FROST FAIR ON THE THAMES.

The recent frost has called up many recollections of similar visitations in this country; though, fortunately, that which has scarcely passed away, did not reach the severity of the event depicted in our engraving.

This represents a scene from "Frost Fair" on the Thames, in 1814; sketched by Luke Clennell, with all the skill of his truthful pencil. The locality is the immediate neighbourhood of London-bridge.

Of the event we find the following interesting notice in Mr. Cruden's valuable "History of Gravesend and the Port of London," lately published:—

"1814. The winter of this year was universally severe. On the eve of Epiphany, a frost commenced, that continued for several weeks; and during a great part of that time the Thames was frozen, to the indescribable distress of many industrious classes. On the 20th of January, a great fall of snow rendered the highway between Gravesend and Rochester impassable, until it was removed by the laborious exertions of the military stationed at Chatham. The intercourse by the water highway between Gravesend and London, was obstructed, but from this there could be no release by human aid; and those, whose means of earning a subsistence was suspended, awaited, with anxiety, the relief that was to be expected only from natural causes, and they hailed with gladness the day when the thaw commenced, that opened the avenues to the resumption of productive labour."

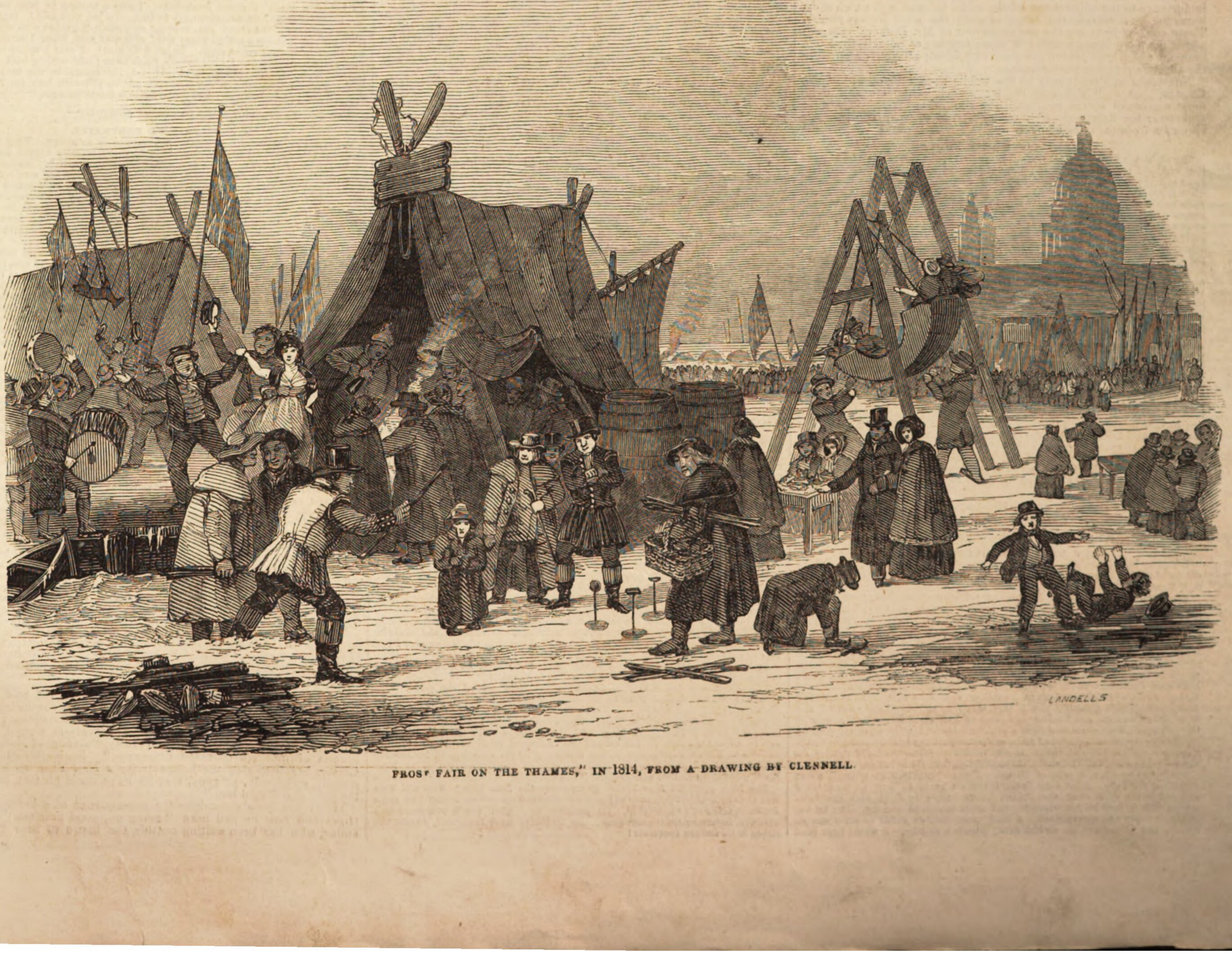
A sort of rude fair was held upon the ice; and printing-presses were set up there, at which were printed a memorial of the duration of this calamitous visitation—the following being a fac simile:—

FROST FAIR.

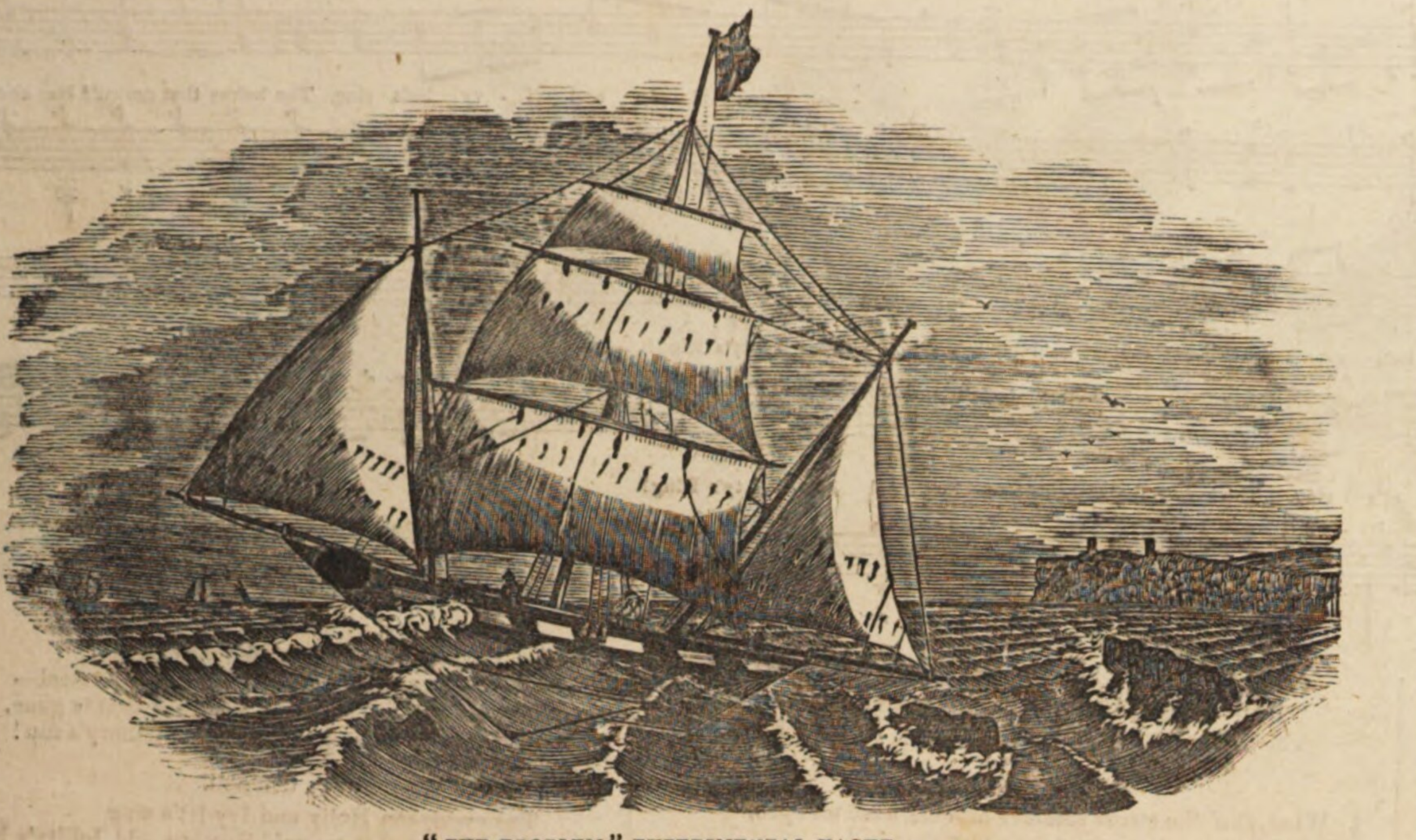
Amidst the Arts which on the Thames appear,
To tell the wonders of this *icy* year,
Printing claims prior place, which at one view,
Erects a monument of That and You.

Printed on the River Thames, February 4, in the 54th year of the reign of King George the III. Anno Domini, 1814.

The frost soon afterwards terminated, and the Thames was again the scene of trade and industry.



"FROST FAIR ON THE THAMES," IN 1814, FROM A DRAWING BY CLENNELL.



"THE PROBLEM" EXPERIMENTAL YACHT.

"THE PROBLEM" EXPERIMENTAL YACHT.

This little bark has been fitted out on a new principle, by Mr. Dempster, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. She is built of iron; the stem and stern posts meet at an angle below the centre of the vessel, where it is made strong; the angular keel is formed by the plates riveted through the stem and stern posts, and lower ends of the floor timbers. From the floor down to the angle in the keel is run full of lead, which acts powerfully as ballast, strengthens the keel, and prevents corrosion. The keel being narrow, makes little resistance to the fluid! and its strength is a safeguard to the main body of the vessel.

The extraordinary facility with which this vessel can be controlled in a gale of wind, or on a rough sea, has excited considerable interest among practical men on the Tyne, where the vessel has manœuvred with great success, according to the Newcastle journals. She has one centre or main mast with square sails, and a triangular sail, fore and aft, worked with several movements; and it is in the dexterous use of the latter sails, that the great advantages of the New Rig are exemplified. Mr. Dempster has repeatedly experimented on the Tyne with this vessel. His principal experiment is the revolving manœuvre, useful or vessels of war.

The Life-boat manœuvre is serviceable in case of a man falling overboard, by going back to pick him up, or for backing a vessel clear of dangers suddenly observed ahead. Buoys being hove overboard, and the vessel backed astern to pick them up, sufficiently showed how this manœuvre was effected. Mr. Dempster manages the vessel without assistance from any one; and her movements on the water, under his guidance, are described in the *Newcastle Journal* as truly surprising.

The vessel is shaped alike at each end, so that she can be propelled either way, through the water. In the manœuvre shown in the engraving, she is running at the rate of seven knots, and is about to take a rock narrow at the top, where there is one foot and a half less water than her draught; and this she passed over without injury.

This Experimental Vessel was built by subscription in Scotland; and Mr. Dempster is now in London, for the purpose of bringing his invention under the notice of the Lords of the Admiralty. "It is considered," says the *Newcastle Journal*, "that a vessel rigged upon this principle would form an excellent school of discipline for young men intended for the naval service, and instructing them in the nice art of manœuvring a vessel."

LITERATURE.

The Chimes: a Goblin Story of some Bells that Rang an Old Year out and a New Year in. By Charles Dickens. Chapman and Hall.

As this elegant contribution to our seasonable literature has appeared almost simultaneously on the library-table and the stage, it has, doubtless, already been perused and witnessed with delight, by thousands of the reading and play-going public. A volume of some 170 pages, like the present, and that by one of the master-spirits of the age, must be hailed by a legion of readers; and, however highly expectation may have been raised by the author's exquisite "Carol," we predict that, making allowance for "The Chimes," being the second of its class, it will enjoy a comparative share of popularity. Probably, the "Goblin" of to-day is less jocund than the "Ghost" of last year; it may not equal its predecessor in construction of plot, slight as that was acknowledged to be; nor is there the same breath of humour and rich fancy flowing through its pages: but, in what may be regarded as the higher end and aim of Mr. Dickens' writings—the reform of social abuse, and the uprooting of deeply-rooted popular error—the present work must be hailed as a well-timed production, likely to realise the most beneficial results in society; while it is replete with refined sentiments upon questions of paramount importance to the adjustment of the social balance, and which must humanise and elevate the heart of even the most listless reader. These noble objects are the under-current of Mr. Dickens' volume; whilst the work is not wanting in those touches of homely truth and humour which have proved the most extensively attractive charms of the author's previous productions.

Numerous as already may be the public acquaintance with "The Chimes," we shall glance at the framework of the story, and its most successful scenic touches. The volume is divided into *Four Quarters:* the first is chiefly introductory of *dram. pers.:* here is a specimen from the opening pages :—

A NIGHT SCENE IN A CHURCH.

The night-wind has a dismal trick of wandering round and round a building of that sort, and moaning as it goes; and of trying, with its unseen hand, the windows and the doors; and seeking out some crevices by which to enter. And when it has got in; as one not finding what it seeks, whatever that may be; it wails and howls to issue forth again: and not content with stalking through the aisles, and gliding round and round the pillars, and tempting the deep organ, soars up to the roof, and strives to rend the rafters; then flings itself despairingly upon the stones below, and passes, muttering, into the vaults. Anon, it comes out stealthily, and creeps along the walls; seeming to read, in whispers, the Inscriptions sacred to the Dead. At some of these, it breaks out shrilly, as with laughter; and at others, moans and cries as if it were lamenting. It has a ghostly sound too, lingering within the altar; where it seems to chaunt, in its wild way, of Wrong and Murder done, and false Gods worshipped; in defiance of the Tables of the Law, which look so fair and smooth, but are so flawed and broken. Ugh! Heaven preserve us, sitting snugly round the fire! It has an awful voice, that wind at Midnight, singing in a church!

But high up in the steeple! There the foul blast roars and whistles! High up in the steeple, where it is free to come and go through many an airy arch and loophole, and to twist and twine itself about the giddy stair, and twirl the groaning weathercock, and make the very tower shake and shiver! High up in the steeple, where the belfry is; and iron rails are ragged with rust; and sheets of lead and copper, shrivelled by the changing weather, crackle and heave beneath the unaccustomed tread; and birds stuff shabby nests into corners of old oaken joists and beams; and dust grows old and grey; and speckled spiders, indolent and fat with long security, swing idly to and fro in the vibration of the bells, and never lose their hold upon their thread-spun castles in the air, or climb up sailor-like in quick alarm, or drop upon the ground and ply a score of nimble legs to save a life! High up in the steeple of an old church, far above the light and murmur of the town and far below the flying clouds that shadow it, is the wild and dreary place at night: and high up in the steeple of an old church, dwelt the Chimes I tell of.

Passing over the bells of the Chimes, who had their Godfathers and Godmothers, and their silver mugs—the latter melted down by Henry VIII.—we come to the first character :—

TOBY VECK, THE TICKET-PORTER.

Whatever Toby Veck said, I say. I take my stand by Toby Veck, although he *did* stand all day long (and weary work it was) just outside the church-door. In fact, he was a ticket-porter, Toby Veck, and waited there for jobs.

And a breezy, goose-skinned, blue-nosed, red-eyed, stony-toed, tooth-chattering place it was to wait in, in the winter-time, as Toby Veck well knew. The wind came tearing round the corner—especially the east wind—as if it had sallied forth, express, from the confines of the earth, to have a blow at Toby. And oftentimes it seemed to come upon him sooner than it had expected, for, bouncing round the corner, and passing Toby, it would suddenly wheel round again, as if it cried, "Why, here he is!" Incontinently his little white apron would be caught up over his head like a naughty boy's garments, and his feeble little cane would be seen to wrestle and struggle unavailingly in his hand, and his legs would undergo tremendous agitation, and Toby himself all aslant, and facing now in this direction, now in that, would be so banged and buffeted, and touzled, and worried, and hustled, and lifted off his feet, as to render it a state of things but one degree removed from a positive miracle, that he wasn't carried up bodily into the air as a colony of frogs or snails or other portable creatures sometimes are, and rained down again, to the great astonishment of the natives, on some strange corner of the world where ticket-porters are unknown.

But windy weather, in spite of its using him so roughly, was, after all, a sort of holiday for Toby. That's the fact. He didn't seem to wait so long for a sixpence in the wind, as at other times; for the having to fight with that boisterous element took off his attention, and quite freshened him up, when he was getting hungry and low-spirited. A hard frost, too, or a fall of snow was an Event; and it seemed to do him good, somehow or other—it would have been hard to say in what respect though, Toby! So wind and frost and snow, and perhaps a good stiff storm of hail, were Toby Veck's red-letter days.

Wet weather was the worst: the cold, damp, clammy wet, that wrapped him up like a moist great-coat: the only kind of great-coat Toby owned, or could have added to his comfort by dispensing with. Wet days, when the rain came slowly, thickly, obstinately down; when the street's throat, like his own, was choked with mist; when smoking umbrellas passed and repassed spinning round and round like so many teetotums, as they knocked against each other on the crowded footway, throwing off a little whirpool of uncomfortable sprinklings; when gutters brawled, and water-spouts were full and noisy; when the wet from the projecting stones and ledges of the church fell drip, drip, drip, on Toby, making the wisp of straw on which he stood mere mud in no time; those were the days that tried him. Then, indeed, you might see Toby looking anxiously out from his shelter in an angle of the church wall—such a meagre shelter, that in a summer time it never cast a shadow thicker than a good-sized walking-stick upon the sunny pavement—with a disconsolate and lengthened face. But coming out, a minute afterwards, to warm himself by exercise: and trotting up and down some dozen times: he would brighten even then, and go back more brightly to his niche.

They called him Trotty from his pace, which meant speed if it didn't make it. He could have Walked faster perhaps; most likely; but rob him of his trot, and Toby would have taken to his bed and died. It bespattered him with mud in dirty weather; it cost him a world of trouble; he could have walked with infinitely greater ease; but that was one reason for his clinging to it so tenaciously. A weak, small, spare old man, he was a very Hercules, this Toby, in his good intentions. He loved to earn his money. He delighted to believe—Toby was very poor, and couldn't well afford to part with a delight—that he was worth his salt. With a shilling or an eighteenpenny message or small parcel in hand, his courage, always high, rose higher. As he trotted on, he would call out to fast Postmen ahead of him, to get out of the way: devoutly believing that in the natural course of things he must inevitably overtake and run them down; and he had perfect faith—not often tested—in his being able to carry anything that man could lift.

Thus, even when he came out of his nook to warm himself on a wet day, Toby trotted. Making, with his leaky shoes, a crooked line of slushy footprints in the mire; and blowing on his chilly hands and rubbing them against each other, poorly defended from the searching cold by threadbare mufflers of grey worsted, with a private apartment only for the thumb and a common room or tap for the rest of the fingers; Toby, with his knees bent and his cane beneath his arm, still trotted.

A character of another "order" will, doubtless, be identified among our civic neighbours: it is that of one, who, by "putting down," in the story before us, contrives to perpetrate much mischief, as in the following scene of

TOBY'S DAUGHTER AND ALDERMAN CUTE.

"Now I'm going to give you a word or two of good advice, my girl," said the Alderman, in his nice easy way. "It's my place to give advice, you know, because I'm a Justice. You know I'm a Justice, don't you?"

Meg timidly said, "Yes." But every body knew Alderman Cute was a Justice! Oh dear, so active a Justice always! Who such a mote of brightness in the public eye as Cute!

"You are going to be married, you say," pursued the Alderman. "Very unbecoming and indelicate in one of your sex! But never mind that. After you are married, you'll quarrel with your husband, and come to be a distressed wife. You may think not: but you will, because I tell you so. Now I give you fair warning, that I have made up my mind to Put distressed wives Down. So don't be brought before me. You'll have children—boys. Those boys will grow up bad of course, and run wild in the streets, without shoes and stockings. Mind, my young friend! I'll convict 'em summarily, every one, for I am determined to Put boys without shoes and stockings, Down. Perhaps your husband will die young (most likely) and leave you with a baby. Then you'll be turned out of doors, and wander up and down the streets. Now don't wander near me, my dear, for I am resolved to Put all wandering mothers Down. All young mothers, of all sorts and kinds, it's my determination to Put Down. Don't think to plead illness as an excuse with me; or babies as an excuse with me: for all sick persons and young children (I hope you know the church-service but I'm afraid not) I am determined to Put Down. And if you attempt, desperately, and ungratefully, and impiously, and fraudulently attempt to drown yourself, or hang yourself, I'll have no pity on you, for I have made up my mind to Put all suicide Down. If there is one thing," said the Alderman, with his self-satisfied smile, "on which I can be said to have made up my mind more than on another, it is to Put suicide Down. So don't try it on. That's the phrase, is n't it! Ha, ha! now we understand each other."

In the next Quarter is this exquisite snatch on

THE OLD YEAR AND THE NEW.

The Year was Old that day. The patient Year had lived through the reproaches and misuses of its slanderers, and faithfully performed its work. Spring, summer, autumn, winter. It had laboured through the destined round, and now laid down its weary head to die. Shut out from hope, high impulse, active happiness, itself, but messenger of many joys to others, it made appeal in its decline to have its toiling days and patient hours remembered, and to die in peace. Trotty might have read a poor man's allegory in the fading year; but he was past that now.

And only he? Or has the like appeal been ever made, by seventy years at once upon an English labourer's head, and made in vain!

The streets were full of motion, and the shops were decked out gaily. The New Year, like an Infant Heir to the whole world, was waited for, with welcomes, presents, and rejoicings. There were books and toys for the New Year, glittering trinkets for the New Year, dresses for the New Year, schemes of fortune for the New Year; new inventions to beguile it. Its life was parcelled out in almanacks and pocket-books; the coming of its moons, and stars, and tides, was known beforehand to the moment; all the workings of its seasons in their days and nights, were calculated with as much precision as Mr. Filer could work sums in men and women.

The New Year, the New Year. Everywhere the New Year! The Old Year was already looked upon as dead; and its effects were selling cheap like some drowned mariner's aboardship. Its patterns were Last Year's and going at a sacrifice, before its breath was gone. Its treasures were mere dirt, beside the riches of its unborn successor! Trotty had no portion, to his thinking, in the New Year or the Old.

To this succeeds a capital portrait of one who would shine in a Society for Bettering Every-body—one Sir Joseph Bowley—

"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND."

"I *am* the Poor Man's Friend,' observed Sir Joseph, glancing at the poor man present. "As such I may be taunted. As such I have been taunted. But I ask no other title."

"Bless him for a noble gentleman!" thought Trotty.

"I don't agree with Cute here, for instance," said Sir Joseph, holding out the letter. "I don't agree with the Filer party. I don't agree with any party. My friend the Poor Man, has no business with anything of that sort, and nothing of that sort has any business with him. My friend the Poor Man, in my district, is my business. No man or body of men has any right to interfere between my friend and me. That is the ground I take. I assume a—a paternal character towards my friend. I say, 'My good fellow, I will treat you paternally.'"

Toby listened with great gravity, and began to feel more comfortable.

"Your only business, my good fellow," pursued Sir Joseph," looking abstractedly at Toby; "your only business in life is with me. You needn't trouble yourself to think about anything. I will think for you: I know what is good for you; I am your perpetual parent. Such is the dispensation of an allwise Providence! Now, the design of your creation is: not that you should swill and guzzle, and associate your enjoyments, brutally, with food"—Toby thought remorsefully of the tripe—"but that you should feel the Dignity of Labour; go forth erect into the cheerful morning air, and—and stop there. Live hard and temperately, be respectful, exercise your self-denial, bring up your family on next to nothing, pay your rent as regularly as the clock strikes, be punctual in your dealings (I set you a good example; you will find Mr. Fish, my confidential secretary, with a cash box before him at all times); and you may trust me to be your Friend and Father.'

In the next passages, Toby's delight at finding a hungry guest, is inimitably depicted: it is a piece of

HEARTFELT HOSPITALITY.

Toby withdrew to purchase the viands he had spoken of, for ready money, at Mrs. Chickenstalker's; and presently came back, pretending that he had not been able to find them, at first, in the dark.

"But here they are at last," said Trotty, setting out the tea things, "all correct! I was pretty sure it was tea, and a rasher. So it is. Meg, my Pet, if you'll just make the tea while your unworthy father toasts the bacon, we shall be ready, immediate. It's a curious circumstance," said Trotty, proceeding in his cookery, with the assistance of the toasting-fork, "curious, but well known to my friends, that I never care, myself, for rashes, nor for tea. I like to see other people enjoy 'em," said Trotty, speaking very loud to impress the fact upon his guest, "but to me, as food, they're disagreeable."

Yet Trotty sniffed the savour of the hissing bacon—ah!—as if he liked it; and when he poured the boiling water in the tea-pot, looked lovingly down into the depths of that snug cauldron, and suffered the fragrant steam to curl about his nose, and wreathe his head and face in a thick cloud. However, for all this, he neither ate nor drank except, at the very beginning, a mere morsel for form's sake, which he appeared to eat with infinite relish, but declared was perfectly uninteresting to him.

We purposely abstain from detailing the entire plot of the story, but must not omit to mention the incident of Toby groping his way up into the chime-loft of a venerable Tudor church; and the Goblin Sight—the tower, swarming with dwarfs, phantoms, spirits, elfin creatures of the Bells, whom he saw leaping, flying, dropping, and pouncing forth—is a truly poetic scene.

The Third Quarter carries on the satire of the tale upon what we take to be one of the phases of Young Englandism. There is a rustic *fête* to celebrate the birthday of Lady Bowley (an excellent sketch of a woman of fashionable charity), one of the scenes in which is the following

SPORT FOR RICH AND POOR.

The skittle playing came off with immense success. Sir Joseph knocked the pins about quite skilfully; Master Bowley took an innings at a shorter distance also; and everybody said that now, when a Baronet and the Son of a Baronet played at skittles, the country was coming round again, as fast as it could come.

At its proper time, the Banquet was served up. Trotty involuntarily repaired to the Hall with the rest, for he felt himself conducted thither by some stronger impulse than his own free will. The sight was gay in the extreme; the ladies were very handsome; the visitors delighted, cheerful, and good-tempered. When the lower doors were opened, and the people flocked in, in their rustic dresses, the beauty of the spectacle was at its height; but Trotty only murmured more and more, "Where is Richard! He should help and comfort her! I can't see Richard!"

There had been some speeches made; and Lady Bowley's health had been proposed; and Sir Joseph Bowley had returned thanks; and made his great speech, showing by various pieces of evidence that he was the born Friend and Father, and so forth; and had given as a Toast, his Friends and Children, and the Dignity of Labour; when a slight disturbance at the bottom of the hall attracted Toby's notice. After some confusion, noise, and opposition, one man broke through the rest, and stood forward by himself.

The labourer who thus gains admittance proves a very unwelcome addition to the party, by talking to the great folks in a spirit by no means relished. Here is a hard-hitting specimen :—

"JAIL, JAIL, JAIL."

"Now, gentlemen," said Will Fern, holding out his hands, and flushing for an instant in his haggard face. "See how your laws are made to trap and hunt us when we're brought to this. I tries to live elsewhere. And I'm a vagabond. To jail with him! I comes back here. I goes a nutting in your woods, and breaks—who don't?—a limber branch or two. To jail with him! One of your keepers sees me in the broad day, near my own patch of garden with a gun. To jail with him! I has a nat'ral angry word with that man, when I'm free again. To jail with him! I cuts a stick. To jail with him! I eats a rotten apple or a turnip. To jail with him! It's twenty miles away; and coming back, I begs a trifle on the road. To jail with him! At last, the constable, the keeper—anybody—finds me anywhere, a doing anything. To jail with him, for he's a vagrant, and a jail-bird known; and jail's the only home he's got."

The Fourth Quarter shifts to livelier company—

A COSY PAIR OF PORTRAITS.

Fat company, rosy-cheeked company, comfortable company. They were but two, but they were red enough for ten. They sat before a bright fire, with a small low table between them: and unless the fragrance of hot tea and muffins lingered longer in that room than in most others, the table had seen service very lately. But all the cups and saucers being clean, and in their proper places in the corner cupboard; and the brass toasting-fork hanging in its usual nook and spreading its four idle fingers out, as if it wanted to be measured for a glove; there remained no other visible tokens of the meal just finished, than such as purred and washed their whiskers in the person of the basking cat, and glistened in the gracious, not to say the greasy, faces of her patrons.

This cosy couple (married, evidently) had made a fair division of the fire between them, and sat looking at the glowing sparks that dropped into the grate; now nodding off into a doze; now waking up again when some hot fragment, larger than the rest, came rattling down, as if the fire were coming with it.

It was in no danger of sudden extinction, however; for it gleamed not only in the little room, and on the panes of window-glass in the door, and on the curtain half drawn across them, but in the little shop beyond. A little shop, quite crammed and choked with the abundance of its stock; a perfectly voracious little shop, with a maw as accommodating and full as any shark's. Cheese, butter, firewood, soap, pickles, matches, bacon, table-beer, peg-tops, sweetmeats, boys' kites, bird-seed, cold ham, birch brooms, hearth-stones, salt, vinegar, blacking, red-herrings, stationery, lard, mushroom-ketchup, staylaces, loaves of bread, shuttlecocks, eggs, and slate-pencil: everything was fish that came to the net of this greedy little shop, and all these articles were in its net. How many other kinds of petty merchandise were there, it would be difficult to say; but balls of packthread, ropes of onions, pounds of candles, cabbage-nets, and brushes, hung in bunches from the ceiling, like extraordinary fruit; while various odd canisters emitting aromatic smells, established the veracity of the inscription over the outer door, which informed the public that the keeper of this little shop was a licensed dealer in tea, coffee, tobacco, pepper, and snuff.

Glancing at such of these items as were visible in the shining of the blaze, and the less cheerful radiance of two smoky lamps which burnt but dimly in the shop itself, as though its plethora sat heavy on their lungs; and glancing, then, at one of the two faces by the parlour-fire; Trotty had small difficulty in recognising in the stout old lady, Mrs. Chickenstalker: always inclined to corpulency, even in the days when he had known her as established in the general line, and having a small balance against him in her books.

The features of her companion were less easy to him. The great broad chin, with creases in it large enough to hide a finger in; the astonished eyes, that seemed to expostulate with themselves for sinking deeper and deeper into the yielding fat of the soft face: the nose afflicted with that disordered action of its functions which is generally termed The Snuffles; the short thick throat and labouring chest, with other beauties of the like description; though calculated to impress the memory, Trotty could at first allot to nobody he had ever known: and yet he had some recollection of them too. At length, in Mrs. Chickenstalker's partner in the general line, and in the crooked and eccentric line of life, he recognised the former porter of Sir Joseph Bowley; an apoplectic innocent, who had connected himself in Trotty's mind with Mrs. Chickenstalker years ago, by giving him admission to the mansion.

The thickening of the misery and suffering of the pair who are frightened out of marriage "by the gentlemen" is exquisitely told in finely blended pathos, relieved by humorous interruption; and the tale, or rather the dream—for such it proves—is wound up with a touching reproof of the old man's (Trotty) "slander of Nature in the breasts of mothers rendered desperate." Soon after which "the Chimes began to ring the joy-peals for a New Year, so lustily, so merrily, so happily, so gaily, that he leapt upon his feet, and broke the spell that bound him."

Trotty has been dreaming—the consequence of a hearty meal of tripe—and how he had been "going on, good gracious!" Meg's suitor, who has been waiting outside the house to hear the Bells, rushes in to claim the first kiss in the New Year, and there is a capital sketch of

TROTTY'S JOY.

You never in all your life saw anything like Trotty after this. I don't care where you have lived or what you have seen; you never in your li'e saw anything at all approaching him! He sat down in his chair and beat his knees and cried; he sat down in his chair and beat his knees and laughed; he sat down in his chair and beat his knees and laughed and cried together; he got out of his chair and hugged Meg; he got out of his chair and hugged Richard; he got out of his chair and hugged them both at once; he kept running up to Meg, and squeezing her fresh face between his hands and kissing it, going from her backwards not to lose sight of it, and running up again like a figure in a magic lantern; and whatever he did, he was constantly sitting himself down in this chair, and never stopping in it for one single moment; being—that's the truth—beside himself with joy.

The preparations for the wedding follow, and the volume concludes with this eloquent moral:—

Had Trotty dreamed? Or are his joys and sorrows, and the actors in them, but a dream; himself a dream: the teller of this tale a dreamer, waking but now? If it be so, oh Listener, dear to him in all his visions, try to bear in mind the stern realities from which these shadows come: and in your sphere—none is too wide, and none too limited for such an end—endeavour to correct, improve, and soften them. So may the New Year be a Happy one to You, Happy to many more whose Happiness depends on You! So may each Year be happier than the last, and not the meanest of our brethren or sisterhood debarred their rightful share, in what our Great Creator formed them to enjoy.

The illustrations are an emblematic frontispiece, designed by Maclise, and engraved on steel; and nine wood-cuts, drawn by Leech and Doyle; besides two scenic vignettes by Stanfield. We miss the humour of the pencil of Phiz, so successfully introduced to the public in some of Mr. Dickens's previous works.

THE THEATRES.

COVENT GARDEN.

M. Jullien's bal masqué, which has been for some time advertised, came off on Monday evening—or rather Tuesday morning, for it was midnight before all the company had arrived—with great effect. Not only was the area of the theatre crowded even to discomfort, rendering every kind of dance a process requiring much resolution and bodily strength to accomplish; but every nook of the audience-part of the house had an occupant, literally to the ceiling. To Jullien, certainly, belongs the credit of effecting a reform in this species of entertainment, in London. Nothing could be more dreary or debased than the masquerades hitherto held here: nowhere were such scenes of unmeaning uproar and unmitigated blackguardism to be found. Every arrangement was, however, made on Monday to ensure decorum as far as it was practicable in such a large assembly; and, up to a comparatively late hour, everything was as orderly as could be expected. The band was, as might be supposed, first-rate; and the arrangements for supper far better, and more comfortable than we remember to have seen before. Some of the dresses were really elegant, and all were above the style of tawdry worn-out theatrical costumes, usually met with at these resorts; but they lost much of their effect in the dense crowd. This also militated against the exciting whirl of the "*galoppe monstre*" which would otherwise have rivalled that of the carnival balls at the Academie Royale A few turbulent spirits might, perhaps, have been conveyed over the way to the Bow-street station house with great advantage to the rest; but, upon the whole, there was not much to complain of, except want of room for those who really went to dance, and this was the primary cause of most of the disturbances that now and then broke forth. A few of the costumes were very effective. There was a Puss in Boots, cleverly made up; and a Thatched Man, taken from a wood-cut which appeared some time ago in 'Punch." Some Chinese and Ojibbeways also deserve mention; and the *Debardeurs* and Postilions came out especially. There were a Pierrot, a few Brigands, and the usual complement of Greeks and other conventional masquerade foreigners; and, very properly, all the low rabble of Clowns, Pantaloons, Tinkers, &c. were excluded. At one time of the evening the appearance of the house was truly splendid; and having seen this, we did not care to wait for what might possibly have taken place at a more advanced period of the night.

ADELPHI.

He must be an early dramatic author now-a-days who would outstrip his competitors. The rapidity with which the translations of French pieces are brought out in London has lately been so remarkable—and to this style of productions have the labours of these writers been principally confined of late—that we are almost tempted to indulge in a species of Jonathanism, and anticipate the representation of some attractive "adaptation" in London even before it has been written in Paris. Messrs. Lemon and à Beckett have made a step towards this consummation, at least in dramatising a native story, by producing a version of Mr. Dickens's new work, "The Chimes" (which was only given forth to the eager world on Monday), at this theatre on Wednesday evening.

Doubtless long ere this the book itself has been in the hands of thousands of our readers; to those, however, who have not seen it, a few words respecting it, before noticing the piece founded on it, may not be unacceptable. It sets forth, as its title expresses, "A Goblin Story of Some Bells that Rang an Old Year Out and a New Year In." This is accomplished in a vision, dreamed by one Toby Veck, a simple-hearted ticket-porter, after eating too heartily of tripe. In this dream he is called to the belfry of the church beside whose walls he is accustomed to have his stand, and with whose chimes he has formed a species of acquaintanceship. Certain scenes are then represented to him by the spirits of the bells, tending to correct an opinion he has formed—that, as a poor man, he has no business upon earth, and, in fact, is only an intruder. The grievances of the agricultural labourers form, perhaps, the chief subject of these visions. At last he awakes, on the morning of the New Year, having learned "that we must trust and hope, and neither doubt ourselves, nor doubt the good in one another."

On the present occasion the labour of the dramatists has been a light one, the scenes being transferred, nearly word for word, from the book, the four quarters of whose Chimes form the four acts. But as a whole—although possibly a deeper object was aimed at than in the last year's Christmas offering—it is certainly inferior to the "Carol," in pathos, humour, and interest. There were none of those touches of nature which went home to the hearts of all with such force: we missed all the characters that we looked forward to for engrossing all our sympathies, as honest Bob Cratchit, good-hearted Mr. and Mrs. Fezzewig, and poor Tiny Tim, had done twelve months since.

The dialogue was forcible, but there appeared to us to be less kindliness in its intent than we have been accustomed to admire in Mr. Dickens's works: and however admirable it may be to read, there was much of it which "hung" considerably in its dramatic form. This might be from the absence of all sustaining interest, no one appearing to feel particularly concerned about the fate of any of the characters; and it might also have proceeded from its length. A good half hour may be saved out of the piece, by judicious curtailment, with advantage; and this was evidently the opinion of everybody near us.

The acting was, in every respect, excellent. Mr. O. Smith, as *Toby Veck*, entirely carried out the intentions of the author. His performance was marked with the greatest care, and an eye to the most artistic effect in every word and action. Mr. Hudson, as *Will Fern*, an English labourer, was also fully entitled to the applause he received; and Mr. Selby played the young blacksmith, *Richard*, very truthfully. There were characters for nearly all the other members of the company, but they were not of sufficient consequence to call for any particular remark, beyond that of being generally well sustained. Miss Fortescue enacted *Meggy Veck*, *Toby's* daughter, in a graceful and natural manner, the part being exactly suited to her; and a young lady who played *Lilian*, but whose name we did not see in the bill, deserves more than ordinary commendation. Her performance in the third scene of the third act—the garret of the sempstress—was one of the best bits of acting in the drama.

The piece has been brought out with great attention. The title-page in the book, drawn by Mr. Maclise, forms an appropriate drop-scene; and, whenever the opportunity was given, the *tableaux* have been followed. We would suggest, however, that another background be found for the *fête* scene at Bowley Hall. Trees are not accustomed to be in full leafy summer luxuriance upon New Year's Day, nor are tables laid in the open air at such a season. The applause at the fall of the curtain was loud and general, and the actors were called for to appear again and receive the renewed approbation of the audience. The drama was announced for repetition every evening without a dissentient voice, and may be considered as completely successful. We may mention a prologue, spoken carefully by Miss Ellen Chaplin, as a Spirit of the Chimes.

MUSIC.

CROSBY HALL CONCERTS.

On Wednesday evening last the second concert of Sacred Music was given at Crosby Hall. The attendance was numerous and highly respectable, as might have been expected from the attractive and well-selected programme, which included pieces from the works of Purcell, Spohr, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Crotch, Mozart, Hummel, Bach, Neukomm, and Handel. The solos were sung by Madame Caradori Allan, Miss Steele, and Mr. Hobbes, supported by an able and efficient chorus. The "Gratias Agimus" was beautifully given by Madame Caradori Allan, who was also encored in "Angels ever bright and fair." A carol by Sebastian Bach, "The Hymn of the Angels" was given with a feeling and effect we have rarely heard equalled; but the grandest piece for the evening was the chorus from "Israel in Egypt," with which the concert concluded—"Sing ye to the Lord for he hath triumphed gloriously." From the taste that rules the selections, and the skill and proficiency exhibited in the performance of the music of these sacred concerts, they may be pronounced among the best of the kind in London.

MADAME GRADINI'S SOIREE MUSICALE.

On Tuesday evening a concert was given at the Concert Room of the Princess' Theatre, by Madame Gradini, a lady better known to the musical and theatrical circles by her former name, Miss Graddon, who made a favourable impression on the public some years ago both by her talents as an actress, and her voice as a singer. On the present occasion she gave Rossini's "Di Piazer," and "Una Voce Poco Fa," with great ease and execution. The room was well attended, and several efficient vocalists rendered their assistance. Mr. Machin sung "O Ruddier than the Cherry" in excellent style; and Mr. J. Parry was encored in Albert Smith's "Fayre Rosamonde," and the "Polka Explained," as enthusiastically as if they had not been the favourites of almost every concert of the London season. Madame Gradini will be an acquisition to the list of our concert singers.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A well-known actor in the Reign of Terror, died at Paris a few days ago aged 79. His name was Perruchon, but he had been nicknamed La Lanterne. This appellation he received from having been, during the first Revolution, one of the public executioners, who summarily hanged such persons as incurred suspicion to the first lamp-post. He latterly followed the occupation of a *chiffonnier* or "picker up of unconsidered trifles." Whenever he had money he got drunk, and yet he was never sick. He wore a long white beard, and was very tall. He scarcely ever spoke, and if by chance any one addressed him, he looked as if he could stab him.

A letter from Sigmaringen, of the 5th instant, announces the marriage there, on that day, of the Marquis Joachim Napoleon Pepoli, grandson of Murat, with her Serene Highness Princess Frida de Hohenzollern Sigmaringen, youngest daughter of the reigning Prince.

A vacancy occurs in the Customs Board by the decease of the Hon. Heneage Legge, one of the Commissioners, who died near Richmond last week.

The *Presse* states that there has been discovered near Bonn the carcass of an enormous crocodile, which, by the nature and the conformation of its scales, differs entirely from all species of that animal hitherto known. These animals are divided into different species, according to the countries they inhabit. It would appear by the recent discovery, that before the Deluge the Rhine possessed a peculiar species of crocodile.

According to a letter from Warsaw of the 27th ult., a section of the railroad, which is to run from that capital to Cracow, is opened as far as Pruszkou, a distance of about five French leagues. The train that conveyed Prince Paskewitsch, the Governor-general of Poland, who honoured the opening with his presence, together with 25 members of the railroad committee, and several high military and civil functionaries, made the passage in 26 minutes.

On Friday week, a boat containing five individuals, proceeding to the Dædalus, lying in Plymouth Sound, was accidentally upset, and all were drowned.

Letters from the Cape of Good Hope announce the loss of an East Indian trader the Saint Mungo, on the 20th of Sept. on the point of Cape L'Agullus, on her passage from Calcutta to Newcastle-upon Tyne. Unhappily ten of the crew were drowned. The ship was built at Glasgow in the year 1839, and, with the cargo, was valued at £60,000.

The celebrated Prussian fabulist Kriloff died lately at Saint Petersburg at the age of 77. His funeral was attended by the Emperor Nicholas in person, a rare mark of honour, which naturally attracted a multitudinous assemblage.

A pauper in the Liverpool workhouse, named Robert Bickersteth, aged 85, died suddenly on Monday afternoon. The cause of death arose from excessive eating. [It must be a rare if not an unprecedented case for a man to die in a workhouse from excessive eating. There must be some mistake.]

A fire broke out on the 17th ult., at Balikessa, in Asia Minor, which consumed about 100 houses, including shops and buildings; and another fire occurred at Constantinople, which reduced to ashes about 100 houses.

An alarming fire broke out at Ehingen (Wurtemberg) on the night of the 8th inst., which destroyed forty eight houses.

The *Sud* of Marseilles states that on the 8th there was the heaviest fall of snow in that city that has been recorded for a hundred years. The snow was nearly 50 centimètres (about 20 inches English) in depth.

We are glad to find, from letters received from Trebizond of the 16th of November, that Dr. Woolff has arrived in safety at Teheran, on his way to Tabreez and Erzeroum, for England.

The new Opera House at Berlin was opened with great splendour on the 7th instant, the old one having been burnt down about a year and a half ago. There were present, on the invitation of the King of Prussia, the Dukes of Saxe-Weimar, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Brunswick, and Anhalt-Dessau, and their families, besides the diplomatic corps, the ministers of state, and many other distinguished persons.

A letter from Berlin, dated Dec. 11, says it was reported on 'Change to-day, on the authority of a traveller who came from Hamburgh, that Mr. Solomon Heine was dead. It was likewise said that one of the bank notes lately stolen in London had made its appearance in Hamburgh, and that the person, in attempting to pass it, had been immediately arrested by the police of that city.

A letter from Constantinople, of the 27th ult., speaks of the severe cold which has been felt in Turkey. The north wind had set in, and cold and rain had succeeded the mild temperature enjoyed at Constantinople until the middle of November. The most frightful weather prevailed in the Black Sea, and the last Turkish steamer from Trebizond had had two men frozen on board.

At the quarterly meeting of the Court of Proprietors, held at the India House, on Wednesday, Captain Sheppard, the chairman, stated that the vote which had been come to by the general court for granting an annuity of £1000 per annum to Major-General Sir W. Nott, had received the approval of the Board of Control.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The supply of English wheat here to-day was very limited, owing to which, and the fair attendance of dealers, the demand for that article was steady, at fully Monday's quotations. Foreign wheat, free of duty, was in good request, and previous rates were steadily supported. The quantity of English barley was not large, yet the trade was dull, without any variation in price. Foreign barley was plentiful, and the distillers supplied themselves with the best sorts at previous rates. The best tender malt was in request, but other qualities were dull. Owing to the contrary winds, the arrivals of oats are small: yet buyers held back, in anticipation of good arrivals. Other grain as on Monday.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 1690; barley, 1650; oats, 50 quarters. Irish: wheat, — barley, —; oats, 3160 quarters. Foreign: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, —, quarters. Flour, 2540 sacks. Malt, 1270 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 39s to 47s; white ditto, 44s to 54s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s to 43s; ditto, white, 40s to 47s; rye, 37s to 38s; grinding barley, 27s to 32s; distilling, 28s to 32s; malting ditto, 35s to 38s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 61s to 62s; brown ditto, 57s to 60s; Kingston and Ware, 63s to 64s; Chevalier, 65s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 22s to 23s; potatoe ditto, 24s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, black, 21s to 22s; ditto, white, 22s to 23s; tick beans, new, 36s to 37s; ditto, old, 40s to 42s; grey peas, 36s to 37s; maple, 35s to 37s; white, 36s to 38s; boilers, 38s to 40s, per quarter. Town made flour, 45s to —; Suffolk, Stockton, and Yorkshire, 33s to 35s, per 28 lbs. *Foreign.*—Fine wheat, 38s to 54s; Dantzig, red, 40s to 47s; white, 42s to 49s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 27s to 29s; oats, 17s to 18s; ditto, feed, 15s to 17s; beans, 24s to 29s; peas, 28s to 32s, per quarter. Flour, Canadian, 21s to —; Baltic, 20s to —, per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Linseed and rape-cakes continue in good request, at fully the late improved value. Other kinds of seeds are rather dull.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed cakes, English, £12 to £13; ditto, foreign, £7 12s to £8 10s, per 1000.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5½d to 6½d, per 4lbs. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 45s 1d; barley, 34s 6d; oats, 21s 11d; rye, 32s 0d; beans, 36s 9d; peas, 36s 1d.

Six Weeks Average that governs Duty.—Wheat, 45s 8d; barley, 35s 2d; oats, 21s 9d; rye, 32s 6d; beans, 37s 10d; peas, 35s 9d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 3s; oats, 6s; rye, 10s. 6d; beans, 5s 6d; peas, 7s 6d.

Tea.—Since our last, the demand for all kinds of tea has ruled very steady, and previous rates are freely supported. Common sound Congou is quoted at 10½d to 11d; and yellow leaf Twankay 1s 2½d to 1s 3d per lb cash.

Sugar.—Notwithstanding the present period of the year, most kinds of raw sugar are in fair request, at full currencies; indeed, in some instances, the best kinds of Barbadoes have sold at rather more money. The refined market is also firm, at 72s 6d to 73s for standard lumps.

Coffee.—The market having been abundantly supplied with Ceylon coffee, that article must be quoted quite 1s per cwt. lower—good ordinary having sold at 51s to 51s 6d per cwt. Nearly the whole of the parcels offered at auction have been withdrawn.

Cocoa.—West India is in good request, and full prices are paid.

Fruit.—As most of the grocers are well supplied, the fruit market has become inactive, and in some cases rather lower rates have been accepted by the holders.

Rice.—This article continues in fair request, at last week's quotations.

Indigo.—The market has a dull appearance. About 300 chests have sold at a decline on the last sale's rates of 3d to 4d per lb

Oils.—For most kinds of oils we have a fair demand at late rates.

Provisions.—Dutch butter is still selling freely at more money—116s to 120s having been paid for the best Friesland, 106s to 114s for Kiel, and 104s to 112s for Holstein. Irish butter has supported the late advance: sales of Carlow, landed, 92s to 104s; Cork, 94s to 100s; Limerick, 97s to 98s; Waterford, 90s to 96s; Carrick, 95s to 100s per cwt. The arrivals of bacon having been very small, that article is in request at 1s per cwt. more money. For forward delivery there is more disposition to purchase. Lard and all other kinds of provisions are quite as dear.

Tallow.—P. Y. C. has met a better demand. Several parcels on the spot have sold at 40s 3d to 40s 9d; and to arrive, 41s to 41s 3d per cwt. The stock is still good.

Hay and Straw.—Coarse meadow hay, £3 10s to £4 15s; useful ditto, £4 16s to £5 4s; fine upland ditto, £5 5s to £5 10s; clover hay, £4 10s to £6 0s; oat straw, £1 12s to £1 14s; wheat straw, £1 14s to £1 16s, per load.

Wool.—Both English and foreign qualities are commanding a steady inquiry, and prices are well supported.

Potatoes.—The supplies of potatoes having fallen off, the demand for them is active, at higher rates: they were ruling from £3 to £4 per ton.

Coals (Friday.)—Scarcely a single cargo of coals has appeared on offer this week, hence we have no prices to report.

Hops (Friday).—The supply of hops on offer in this market is but limited, yet the demand is in a sluggish state, at last week's quotations. Holders generally are looking forward to higher rates. Sussex pockets, £7 to £8 5s; Wealds, £6 18s to £8 0s; Mid Kent, £8 0s to £10 15s; East Kent, £7 7s to £8 0s; Choice ditto, £10 0s to £12 0s; Farnhams, £10 0s to £10 10s.

Smithfield (Friday).—For the time of year, we had a fair average supply of beasts on sale this morning, both as respects number and quality, while the beef trade was firm, and Monday's prices were steadily supported. Scarcely a single head of foreign stock was offering, while the receipts from Scotland were small. Sheep—the supply of which was good—met a sluggish demand, yet we can notice no alteration in prices. In calves very little was doing, yet the rates remained stationary. Pigs were a dull sale, but not cheaper. Milch cows sold heavily, at from £16 to £19 each.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; second quality do., 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime large oxen, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 4d to 4s 6d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; second quality ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime Southdown ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large coarse calves, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; sucking calves, 18s to 30s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 20s each. Beasts, 1209; cows, 180; sheep, 5130; calves, 145; pigs, 384.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—There was a large supply of meat here, to-day, yet the demand was steady, at full prices:—Per 8lbs by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; middling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime large ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; ditto small ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; large pork, 2s 8d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; middling ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 0d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

There has been little worthy of recording occur in the English market during the week. Consols opened on Monday at 100½ to ¼ for the account, after the dividends, and at the close of the week remain at the same quotation. New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, which had previously been below the relative value of Consols, advanced on Wednesday to 103½, and have since rather improved on the quotation. It has been for some time past a matter of surprise that there should exist so striking a difference in the value of Consols and New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents. By many it has been attributed, and with some reason, to the fact that the stock paying the lowest dividend is usually chosen for investment by trustees and executors, with the known approval of the Court of Chancery. This of course creates a daily demand for Consols and Reduced, while the great proportion of those who invest in the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents are private individuals. The latter changing their stock comparatively rarely, leaves the quotation for some time nominal, until a large purchase or sale places it at its true market value. The closing price of New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents is 103½ to ¼. Bank Stock has ranged and continues to quote 208 to 209. Exchequer Bills are flat at 57 to 59. India Stock closes at 286; the India Bonds about 73 to 75 premium; and Consols are 100¼ to ⅛ for the opening, with rather a flat market.

The Foreign Market has been rather more animated during the week, and some variation in prices has been the result. A failure on Tuesday, the half-monthly settling-day, caused a momentary alarm when it first became known, but it was ultimately found to be of much less importance than was supposed. Money, however, fetched from 5 to 7 per cent., according to the character of the borrower. Mexican receded on Monday to 36 to ½, from a belief that, including the last arrival of dollars, the funds in hand applicable to the October dividend are still very small. It closes at 36¼ to ½, having rallied a point on Thursday. Spanish has remained since Monday at 25½ for the Actives, but the Three per Cents. have advanced from 37½ to ⅝ to 37⅞ to ⅝, at which price they close. Portuguese has maintained its price at 57½ to 58½. French Scrip, on the contrary, has declined since last week, quoting only 1½ premium; and Belgian has also receded to ⅞ premium. Dutch Stock was rather flatter towards the close of the week, quoting 97⅞ ⅝ for the Four per Cent. Certificates, and the Two-and-a-Half per Cents. 61¼. Belgian closes at 102 to ½; Brazilian, 85; Chilian, 99 to 100; ditto Deferred, 53; Venezuela Two per Cents., 44.

The Share Market has been rather dull since Tuesday, on which day the settlement took place. It was unusually heavy, and one defaulter was declared. The extensive fluctuation in Dover Railway shares is understood to be the cause. The account generally was, however, settled tolerably well, money being easy, at moderate prices. The closing quotations of the lines most in request are—Bristol and Exeter, 36½: Cambridge and Lincoln, 2⅞; London and Birmingham Stock, 227; Eastern Counties, 14⅞; Brighton, 51½; South Western, 76½; Midland, 113; Birmingham and Derby, 83½; Newcastle and Darlington, 61½; Newcastle and Berwick, 7½; Richmond and West-end Junction, 2½; Trent Valley, 8⅞; Orleans and Bordeaux, 7⅞; Strasbourg and Bale, 12½; York and North Midland (Extension), 12; Rouen and Havre, 22⅞; Sheffield and Lincoln, 18s.

SATURDAY MORNING.—No fluctuations of importance occurred in either the English or Foreign House yesterday, and prices remained at previous quotations. In the Share Market some activity prevailed: the closing price of Edinburgh and Glasgow is 61½ ex new; Sheffield and Manchester, 97½; Sheffield and Lincoln Junction, 30s.; Glasgow and Dumfries, 18s. 6d.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, DEC. 17.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—W. C. BUTTRESS, Sewardstone, Essex, silk throwster.

BANKRUPTS.—L. WATSON, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire, smith. W. A. WORTH, Hampstead, victualler. H. C. Balne, Poole, grocer. J. THORLEY, Northampton, glass and china man. R. BLOCKLEY, Crewe, Cheshire, linen-draper. F. FOTHERGILL and J. M'INNES, Bell's-close, near Scotswood, Northumberland, lamp black, coal tar, and ammonia manufacturers. S. PEACH, Nottingham, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—G. MOON, Russelmill, Fifeshire, millspinner. D. SCOTT, Dundee, grocer. J. M'FARLANE, Glasgow, dyer. E. GLASS, Edinburgh printer.

FRIDAY, DEC. 20.

WAR-OFFICE.—4th Light Dragoons: C. Montgomery to be Cornet, vice Edgell. 6th: Cornet W. Doyle to be Cornet, vice Powell. 15th: E. K. Keene to be Cornet, vice Doyle. 16th: Lieut E. J. Pratt to be Captain, vice Mansel; Cornet D. Maycock to be Lieutenant, vice Pratt; Sergeant Major R. Hodgson to be Cornet, vice Maycock.

4th Foot: Ensign H. FitzGerald to be Lieutenant, vice Morgan; Cadet C. W. Aylmer to be Ensign, vice FitzGerald. 7th: Cornet G. K. Edgell to be Lieutenant, vice Grogan. 17th: Capt. J. Forbes to be Captain, vice J. Goold; Capt. R. Webster to be Captain, vice J. Forbes; 19th: Brevet Lieut.-Col. P. M'Pherson to be Major, vice Deshon; Lieut F. A. Wetherall to be Captain, vice M'Pherson; Ensign W. H. H. Ellison to be Lieutenant, vice Wetherall; Ensign R. Dudgeon to be Lieutenant, vice Ellison; Cadet E. J. Gardiner to be Ensign, vice Dudgeon. 26th: Capt. F. Stupart to be Captain, vice Cain; Lieut. H. Edgar, to be Captain, vice Shum; Lieut J. W. Johnstone to be Captain, vice Stupart; Ensign C. J. S. Wallace to be Lieutenant, vice Johnstone; Hon. A. E. G. Sinclair to be Ensign, vice Wallace; Cadet C. E. Blackett to be Ensign. 29th: Ensign H. T. Metge to be Lieutenant, vice Hope; Cadet J. S. Richards to be Ensign, vice Metge. 50th: Ensign C. E. Young to be Lieutenant, vice Bernard; Ensign W. P. Elgee to be Lieutenant, vice Joyce; Cadet C. H. Slessor to be Ensign, vice Young; C. A. P. James to be Ensign, vice Elgee. 60th: Major Hon G. A. Spencer to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Cockburn; Capt. E. C. Giffard to be Major, vice Spencer; Lieut. Hon. A. Hope to be Captain, vice Giffard; Second-Lieut. W. F. L. Meason to be First-Lieutenant, vice Hope; H. E. Galton to be Second-Lieutenant, vice Meason. 63rd: Ensign R. Taylor to be Lieutenant, vice Considine; Cadet T. W. J. Lloyd to be Ensign, vice Taylor; 67th: F. Pratt to be Ensign. 70th: Cadet J. M. Buchanan to be Ensign, vice Humfrey. 87th: Second Lieut. H. F. Williams to be First Lieutenant, vice the Hon. R. W. D. Shirley; E. W. J. Fulcher to be Second Lieutenant, vice Williams.

BREVET.—Capt. F. Stupart to be Major in the Army.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Staff-Surgeon J. Kinnis, M.D., to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, with local rank in China, vice Barclay.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—S. HIGGINGBOTTOM, Dukinfield, Chester, shopkeeper.

BANKRUPTS.—H. C. BALNE, Poole, grocer. S. KING, Newgate-street, City, grocer. J. MOUTRIE, Bristol, music-seller. J. OLDHAM, Wood-street, City, silk warehouseman. J. P. BELLEY, Brompton-row, Brompton, plumber. H. D. WATKINS and J. INNES, Manchester, lead merchants. T. HODGSON, Manchester, calico printer. G. SHERATON, Hartlepool, Durham, corn merchant. H. H. FOOTHEAD, Fore-street, Cripplegate, London, wholesale milliner.

BIRTHS.

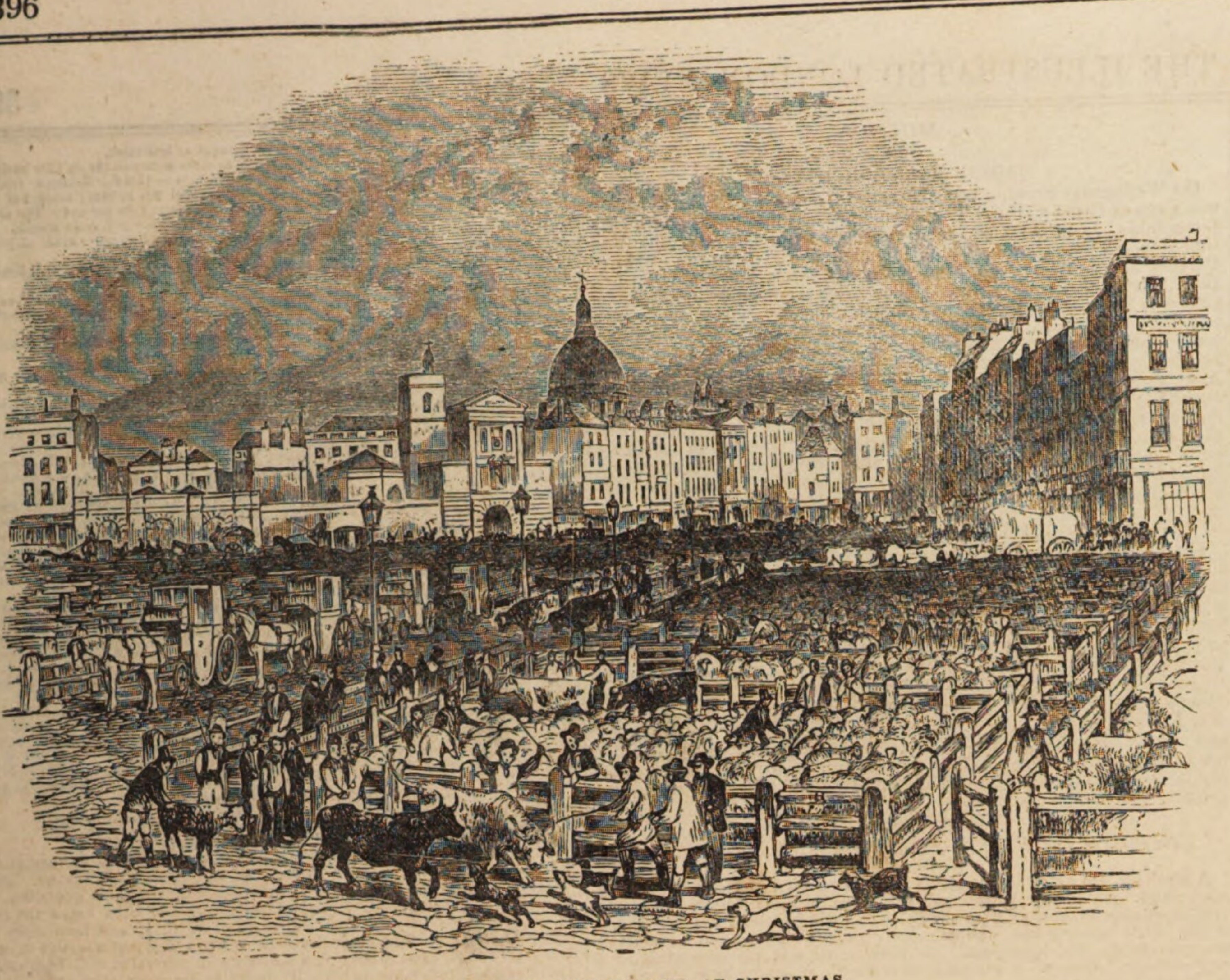
The Lady of A. H. Kindermann, Esq., Liverpool, of a daughter.—At Connaught-place, Lady Mildred Hope, of a daughter.——At Edmondthorpe, Leicestershire, the Hon. Mrs. Edwardes, of a son.——At Greenwich Hospital, Lady Isabella Hope, of a daughter.——At Mount street, Park-lane, the Countess of Enniskillen, of a son.——The wife of the Rev. John T. White, Christ's Hospital, of a son.——At Duke-street, Westminster, the wife of J. P. Kay Shuttleworth, Esq., of a son.——At the Cottage, Romford, Essex, the lady of William H. Clifton, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Thomas Hood, Esq., to Miss Field, Albany-street, Regent's park.——At Burnham, Norfolk, Horatio Girdlestone, Esq., great nephew of the late Viscount Nelson, to Ellen Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Sir William Bolton, Captain, R.N.——Sir Francis Hastings Doyle, Bart., to Sidney, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. C. W. Williams Wynn, M.P.—At Lisbon, Richard Tonson Evanson, M.D., to Lady William Montagu, daughter of James Du Pre, Esq.——At St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, the Rev. Edward Godfrey, son of the Rev. D. R. Godfrey, D.D., to Emily Clare, eldest daughter of the late Captain Rene Payne, Deputy Commissary-General of the Bombay Army.

DEATHS.

At Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Mrs. Koch, the wife of her Britannic Majesty's Consul to that free city.——At Guernsey, Elisha, son of the late Peter Dobree, Esq., of the Beauregard, in that island.——At Albury, near Guildford, Lionel Place, Esq., late Captain in her Majesty's 4th Dragoon Guards.——At Edinburgh, the Dowager Lady Ramsay, widow of the late Sir Alexander Ramsay, Bart., in the county of Kincardine.——At Woolwich, Major John Mann, son of the late General Gother Mann, Inspector General of Fortifications.——Mary Jacintha, the wife of Henry Hase, Esq.——In Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor square, Sir George Farrant.——In Union-place, Lambeth, Mrs. Laman Blanchard.——At Hastings, Jemima, the eldest daughter of Sir Charles Wager Watson, Bart., of Wratting-park, Cambridgeshire.——At Bath, Dame Catherine, relict of the late Sir George Glyn, Bart., of Ewell, Surrey.—Mary, widow of the late Sir S. Egerton Brydges, Bart., aged 75.——Of consumption, Miss Fletcher, only daughter of Mr. W. Fletcher, of Ellenborough Port, near Chester.



SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, AT CHRISTMAS.

THE CHRISTMAS CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

The "Christmas Cattle Market" at Smithfield has this year excited considerable attention. As might be expected from the fine frosts experienced for some time past, and the consequent favourable state of the weather for slaughtering, the graziers were tolerably certain of realising more remunerating prices for the stock, especially the beasts, than we have reported for a lengthened period. In this expectation they were, however, in a great measure disappointed; for the atmosphere having suddenly become mild, many of the butchers in attendance, the number of which was exceedingly great, refused to purchase at anything like the asking quotations, some of which were high in the extreme. Hence the beef trade was, the time of year considered, in a very sluggish state, with the exception of a few of the finest animals producing high rates. The highest general figure did not exceed 4s. 6d. per 8lb.

In noticing the "prodigies" of the show of beasts, we have to refer to the thirteen most wonderful Durhams and short horns sent by Sir C. Knightley, which for symmetry and weight were never excelled by any stock brought together for competition in any cattle yard in England. These extraordinary beasts, the whole of which were under five years old, were the admiration of all beholders, while there was only one of them under 200 stones (8lb.)

The next in importance, as to quality, were the thirty Herefords and Sussex beasts, the property of Mr. Senior, of Broughton House, near Aylesbury. Many of them weighed upwards of 250 stones, and were sold at from £50 to £60 per head. Mr. Senior was a successful exhibitor at the club's show.

We have also to mention the 43 Herefords offered by Mr. Rowland, of Crislow. This stock, considering the number shown by one gentleman as his own property, was decidedly the best in the market, though we consider that one of the Herefords sold by Mr. Senior was superior to anything we almost ever saw. Mr. Rowland exhibited an animal which carried off one of the prizes at a local show a few weeks since.

Mr. Guerrier had the celebrated short-horn which carried off the £30 prize, as awarded by the Smithfield Club. This, and three others—viz., a short-horn and two Herefords—were greatly and deservedly admired.

Mr. Morgan had the largest, and perhaps the most astonishing show of beasts of any salesman in the market, consisting of shorthorns, Devons, Herefords, &c.

Mr. Vorley's stand was filled with many extremely good animals, which were sold at high prices.

On the whole, the Herefords stood at the top of the poll, both in weight and semmetry. The next in importance in these particulars, were the Devons, the next the Durhams, the next the short horns, and the next the Scots. In speaking of the latter breed, it is placed beyond a doubt, that the show was the very best ever noticed.

In the Sheep, a very great improvement was noticed, indeed scarcely so fine a collection of half-breds was ever known on such an occasion as the present. Mr. Wesll had on offer forty wonderful Downs and ten Gloucesters, the property of E. F. Wittingstall, Esq., of Langley Bury, Herts; the former, which weighed on an average about 20 stones (8lbs.), and produced £5 per head, were almost unrivalled; while the latter exceeded in weight 30 stones (8lbs.), and found buyers at £6 each.

Very few foreign beasts or sheep were on sale, and there was scarcely any inquiry for them. The imports for the United Kingdom, since the previous Monday, amounted to 180 oxen and cows, and 200 sheep, in, for the most part, good condition.

The comparative supplies for this and last year were as follow:—

	Dec. 11, 1843.	Dec. 16, 1844.
Beasts	4,510	5,713
Sheep and Lambs	26,560	36,970
Calves	93	111
Pigs	421	362

At the close of the market nearly the whole of the stock was disposed of.

ELECTION OF THE COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.

St. Thomas's Day (Dec. 21), although the shortest day in the year, is, as regards the business of the Civic Government of the Metropolis, the longest, or, at least, the most important; for, upon this day, takes place, annually, the election of the members of the Court of Common Council. The wits and wags, who have sport of the citizens since the boon days of Charles II., have termed this council "the City Parliament:" it is, however, the great legislative body of the Corporation; and a more appropriate opportunity of introducing its constitution to our readers, could not be chosen than this day, the anniversary of the election.

"The fluctuations in the constitution of the Common Council," say the Corporation Commissioners, "are not always to be accurately traced. In the earliest times, the words *Commune Concilium*, appear to have been applied sometimes to the whole body of citizens, sometimes to the magistracy (that is, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen), or the magistracy and sheriffs. In the reign of Henry III. a *folkenote* seems to have been summoned to meet the magiatracy three or four times in the year, and on special occasions. In the Saxon time, the *folkenote*, as the meeting of the entire body of people in the open air was called, or the husting or common hall, when within doors, exercised the most important functions of local government; and, although these rights were placed in abeyance during the first shock of the Conquest, they were again claimed, and made the subject of frequent struggles, as reviving peace and prosperity afforded opportunities.

In the time of Edward I. and Edward II., a body analogous to the Common Council was formed by representatives from the different Wards of the City. From thence to the time of Richard II., the Companies or Mysteries returned representatives.

In the Mayoralty of Nicolas Prembre (7 and 8 Rich. II.), ordinances were made, establishing the election by Wardmotes.

The Common Council has increased its own number, and has altered the disposition of the different numbers among the several Wards, under the power which it claims of internal legislation. In the great Quo Warranto case, in the reign of Charles II., the City pleaded the custom as follows:—"That within the said City there has been, time out of mind, a Common Council assembled as often as necessary, consisting of the Mayor, Aldermen, and certain of the Citizens, not exceeding 250 persons thereunto annually elected, called the Commons of the City."

The number has never exceeded 240; but the real state of the custom is the subject of much doubt among those best acquainted with the Corporation.

We find the numbers to have been as follow:—In 1384 (7 Rich. II.), 96 members; July 31, 1384, 207; 1549, 197; Stowe's Survey, 1717, 231; Stowe, 1736 and 1755, 214; 1837, 240; reduced in 1840 to 206.

From 1660 to 1676, several attempts were made by the Aldermen to limit the choice of the Wardmote to citizens of the higher classes; but no permanent regulation was the result.

In 1831, a Committee reported that persons convictedof defrauding in weights and measures, or having compounded with their creditors, or of having been bankrupt without paying 20s. in the pound, were ineligible as Common Councilmen, according to a supposed analogy to a standing order excluding them from Committees of that body.

The Court of Common Council consists, first, of the Aldermen (including the Lord Mayor), and secondly, of the Commons, or Common Councilmen, in all 206. They are elected by the 26 wards, excluding Bridge Without. The election, as we have already intimated, takes place every year, on St. Thomas's Day, 21st of December; the candidate must be a householder of the ward for which he declares; he must also be a freeman. The Alderman of the ward is the presiding officer at the election; and the return of the persons elected is made on Monday next after the Epiphany, *i. e.*, Plough Monday.

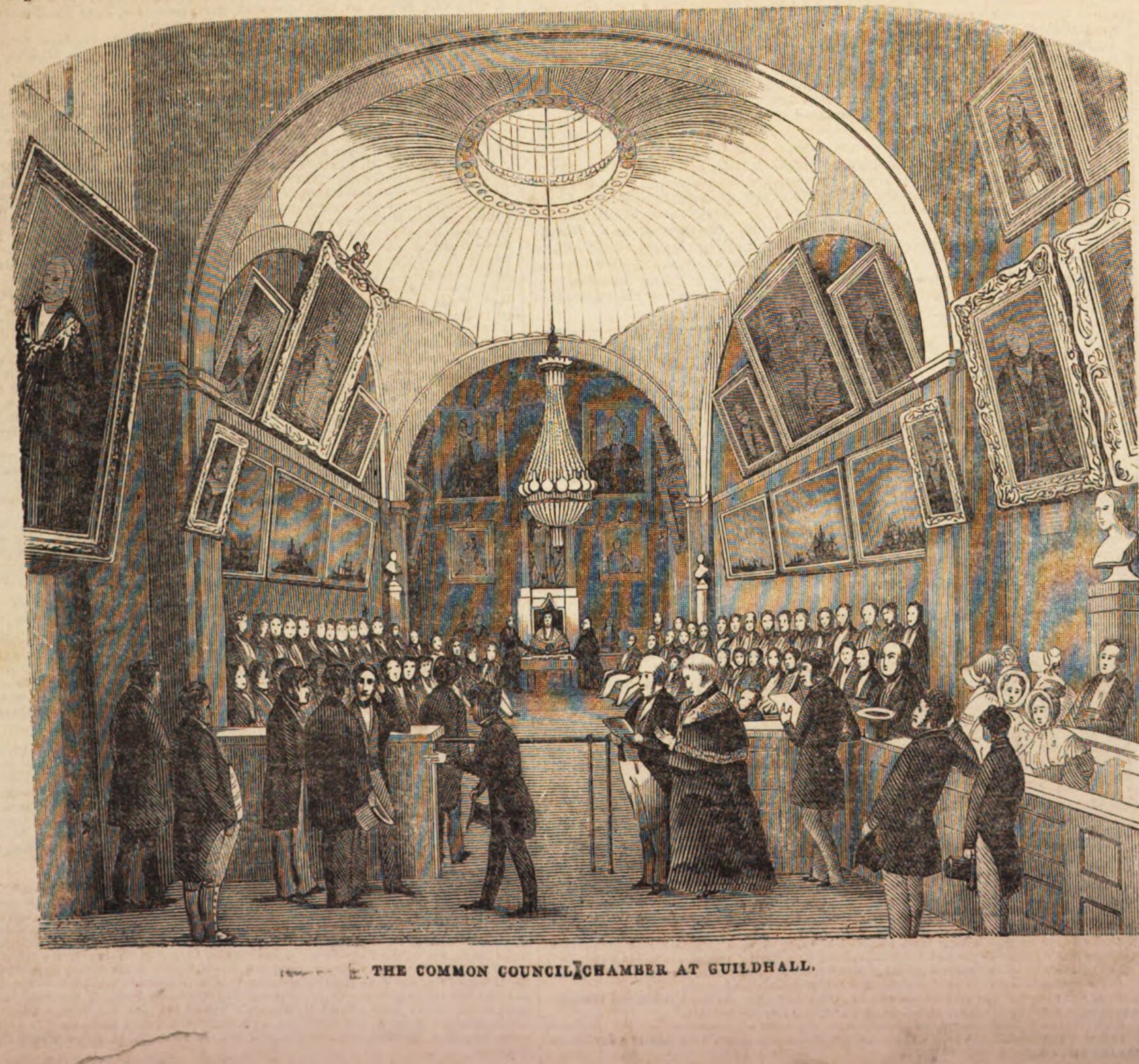
Of the functions of the Council, it will be only necessary to observe, that it is the legislative body of the corporation, and in that capacity enjoys an unusual degree of power, such as that of making important alterations in the constitution of the latter; that it dispenses the funds, manages the landed property, has the care of the bridges, and of the Thames navigation, with many other powers and trusts.

The Court also elects the Common Sergeant, the City Solicitor, the Town Clerk, the Remembrancer, the Judges of the Sheriffs' Court, the City Tradesmen, about one-half the Commissioners of Sewers; and several subordinate officers, as the Sergeant-Carver, Sergeants of the Channel, Yeomen of the Waterside, Sword-bearer, and Sword-bearer's Young Man.

A great defect in the constitution of the Court is the inequality of the wards, and the number of representatives returned for each ward bearing no just and uniform relation to the property of the ward, the number of inhabitants, or even of resident freemen. The Ward of Bridge, for example, returns eight Common Councilmen (formerly sixteen), while the large Ward of Farringdon Without, with a population fifteen times as numerous, returns only twice the number; so that one householder in the Ward of Bridge has the same influence as nearly eight householders in the Ward of Farringdon Without; and the same disproportion prevails in many other wards.

Each Common Councilman wears a robe of Mazarine blue, trimmed with badger's fur—a costume, probably, of the reign of Edward VI. The chamber in which the meetings of the Court are held, with the presentation of a petition at the bar, is shown in our engraving. The Council-chamber is a very tasteful room, erected by the late George Dance, Esq., R. A., and is approached from the northern side of the Guildhall (i.e., the Great or Common Hall), by an elegant corridor. Within the chamber are assembled some of the chief artistical treasures of the Corporation. In a marble niche, at the west end, behind the President's chair, is a marble statue of King George III., executed by Chantrey, for the Corporation, at an expense of £3089 9s. 5d.: on the pedestal is an inscription written by Mr. Alderman Birch, who, in the year of its erection, 1815, was Lord Mayor. Here, too, are busts of Admiral Lord Nelson, the Duke of Wellington, Granville Sharp, and Thomas Clarkson. The walls are hung with pictures, among which are a portrait of her present Majesty: portraits of Queen Caroline and the Princess Charlotte, by Lonsdale; of Lords Rodney, Nelson, Duncan, St. Vincent, Howe, Hood, Cornwallis, &c.: and some pictures of battles, civic ceremonies, &c.; the collection being, altogether, a very interesting one. Among the latest additions is Mrs. Carpenter's excellent portrait of Lord Denman.

The office of Common Councilman may be regarded as the stepping-stone to the highest civic honour. Generally speaking, the Aldermen consist of Common Councilmen, who have won the good opinions of their fellow-citizens, and who are presumed to be fitted for the higher offices to which, as Aldermen, they are liable—the Shrievalty and the Mayoralty.



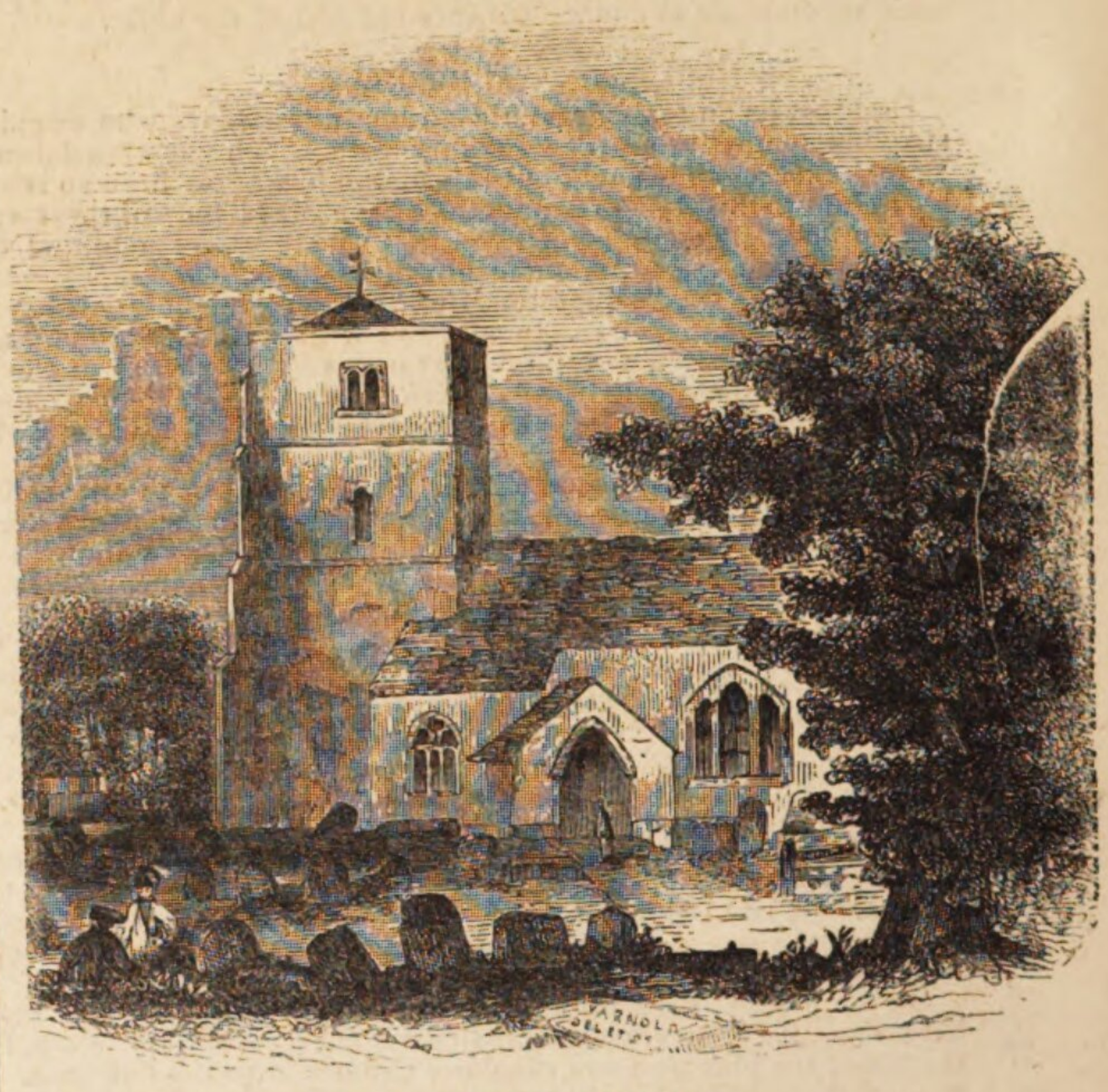
THE COMMON COUNCIL CHAMBER AT GUILDHALL.

CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. L.

BEDDINGTON CHURCH.

The reader is aware that this series of illustrations occasionally extends beyond the metropolis; and on this occasion, we must crave the same license.

Beddington is one of the most rural villages in the picturesque environs o London. It lies in the hundred of Wellington, in Surrey, adjoining the parishes of Mitcham, Croydon, and Carshalton. The village is rich in Roman remains and the ancient Stane-street, in all probability, crossed the parish.



BEDDINGTON CHURCH.

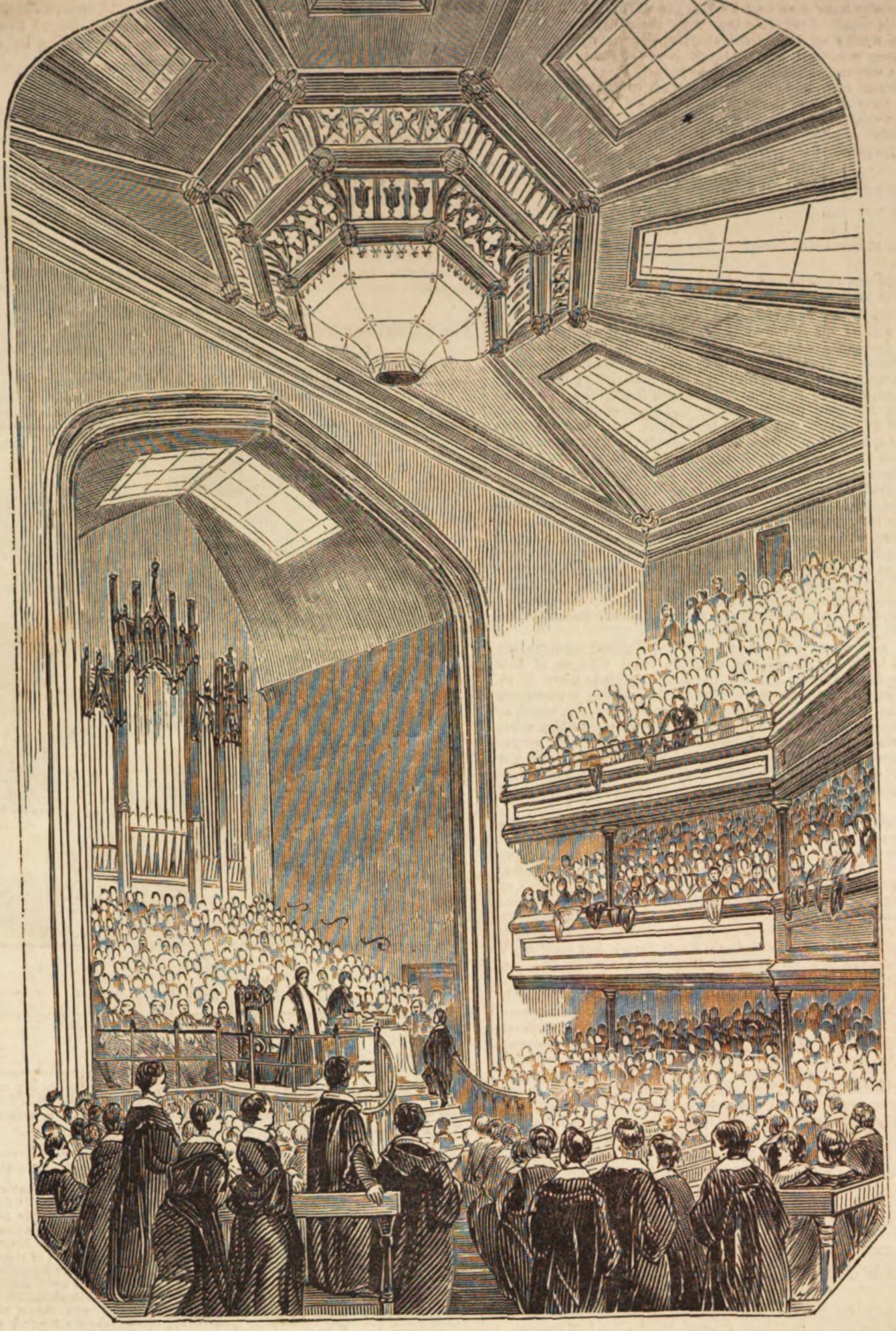
The church of Beddington, we gather from Brayley's laboriously compiled "History of Surrey," is mentioned in the Domesday Book; but no part of the present structure can be referred to the remote era of that record. It would seem, indeed, from the style of the architecture, to have been erected during the reign of Richard II.; a surmise receiving corroboration from a bequest made by Nicolas de Carreu, in 1390, of £20 "to the building of the church." The edifice is dedicated to St. Mary, and consists of a nave and aisles, a chancel, and, at the west end, a massive tower; together with a large south porch, and a monumental chapel for the Carew family attached to the chancel. The tower, which is supported by strong buttresses at the angles, was partly rebuilt on the old plan, about the year 1829.

The entrance doorway to the tower is formed by a high-pointed arch, over which is a very large and handsome window, comprising three tiers of trefoiled lights, progressively rising to the apex. The entrance from the porch is by a pointed arch, with deep cavettos in the mouldings, and quatrefoils in the spandrils.

The interior fittings are mostly modern: there is an ancient dipping-font; and in the singers' gallery, are four wooden stalls, or miseries, ornamented with foliage shields, a female head in a reticulated head-dress, and other carvings; these stalls having been, in all probability, provided for the "four fit chaplains" which Sir Nicolas de Carreu, in his will, dated 1387, directed "should be found, one of them for ever, and the others for five years, to pray for his soul, and all Christian souls, in the church of Beddington." The church abounds with costly monuments of the Carew family; besides mural tablets, brasses, and other sepulchral memorials of persons of distinction; all which are elaborately detailed in Mr. Brayley's work.

The churchyard, too, abounds with these mementos of mortality: the aisles the church are partly shrouded with ivy; and some noble elms, and a wide-spreading yew-tree, overshadow the graves in the inclosure.

EXTENSION OF THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—The South-Western Railway proprietors, at their meeting on Saturday last, empowered the directors to proceed with the usual forms necessary for extending the line from the present Nine Elms terminus to the vicinity of Hungerford and Waterloo bridges, and to the Thames; and from Wimbledon to Epsom; from Weybridge to Staines and Windsor; from Woking-common, by Guildford, Godalming, and Chichester, to Portsmouth and Farnham, including the purchase of the Guildford Junction Railway; from Hook-pit, for a main line of railway to Mottisfont, on the Salisbury branch; and from Salisbury to Sherborne; and Yeovil to Dorchester and Weymouth; and from Basingstoke to the Great Western at Didcot and Swindon.



CHRISTMAS DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE LIVERPOOL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION.

CHRISTMAS DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE LIVERPOOL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION.

The half-yearly Distribution of Prizes, at this well-conducted establishment, took place on Friday, the 13th inst., in the Lecture Hall of the College. The middle and upper galleries, which were appropriated to the parents and other relatives of the pupils, were crowded with ladies and gentlemen, comprising many of the first families in Liverpool. The body of the hall was devoted to the students, and the music-gallery, or stage, was completely filled. The whole number present must have considerably exceeded 3000. Our engraving, from a sketch by a clever Liverpool artist, represents this interesting scene. Before the proceedings of the day commenced, the vast assembly were gratified and entertained by an admirable selection of sacred music, performed by Mr Browne, professor of music to the institution, upon the powerful and fine-toned organ belonging to the Philharmonic Society.

Shortly after eleven o'clock, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chester appeared on the platform, and took the chair, amidst loud acclamations. On the right of his lordship were James Lawrence, Esq., Mayor of Liverpool, the Rev. Rector Brooks, the Rev. H. M'Neale, the Rev. Dr. Tattershall, Thomas Sands, Esq., the Rev. T. Nolan, the Rev. W. Hampton, G. Kendall, Esq., the Rev. J. H. Stewart, &c. On his lordship's left were the Rev. W. J. Conybeare, M.A., principal of the institution, the Rev. Dr. Booth and the Rev. J. H. Brown, M.A., vice principals, the Masters of the different classes in the institution, Rd. Harbord, Esq., A. Tinne, Esq., Lords Bangor and Molyneux, Josiah Booker, Esq., &c. &c. The proceedings were opened by the scholars raising the chant, "Jam lucis orto sidere."

The Lord Bishop then came forward, and addressed the meeting on the principles of the Institution, and concluded in these emphatic words:—"One of the advantages of the present generation is, that religion is now made an essential part of education—that young people are not now taught everything but that which it behoves them most to know, as their fathers and grandfathers too often were. You, my young friends, may not understand this now; but you may believe that which the experience of your older friends will tell you, that the principles of religion in which you are instructed in your youth will become of more and more value to you as the value of everything else becomes less and less, and that they will stand you in stead when the time comes that everything else shall be of no value at all." (Applause).

The distribution of the prizes was then proceeded with, by the Reverend Principal introducing the Prizemen, the Lord Bishop presenting the prizes, and addressing the recipients.

The Lord Bishop expressed the great satisfaction he felt in giving the prizes. The prizemen were greeted with loud applause on leaving the platform; and the Principal then directed the scholars to sing "Jubilate Deo," which was accordingly done—the whole assembly joining in the psalm.

The Right Reverend Prelate having addressed the scholars, they sang, in beautiful style, the National Anthem, the company joining in chorus.

The Rev. Rector Brooks, Chairman of the Board of Directors, then proposed a vote of thanks to the Lord Bishop, which was seconded by his Worship the Mayor; and the Right Rev. Prelate having thanked the company, left the chair amidst loud applause, and the meeting separated.

Of the Liverpool Collegiate Institution, an Engraving and Description, with the details of the opening of the Establishment, will be found in No. 37 of our Journal. There are already upwards of 1000 pupils on its books, and, judging from the enthusiasm manifested on Friday, there is no reason to suppose that it has attained its maximum of success. We regret that we have not room for a list of the Prizes, which fill more than half of a column of the *Liverpool Mail*.

The Lecture-hall, in which the Prizes were delivered on Friday, is a handsome, well-ventilated apartment, 50 feet high, from the floor to the ceiling, with two Galleries, containing accommodation for 2700 persons; a spacious Music-room, with rising seats for 300 persons, opens from the Lecturer's Platform, through a lofty arch, the whole width of the wall of the Lecture-hall, in which a powerful organ is erected.

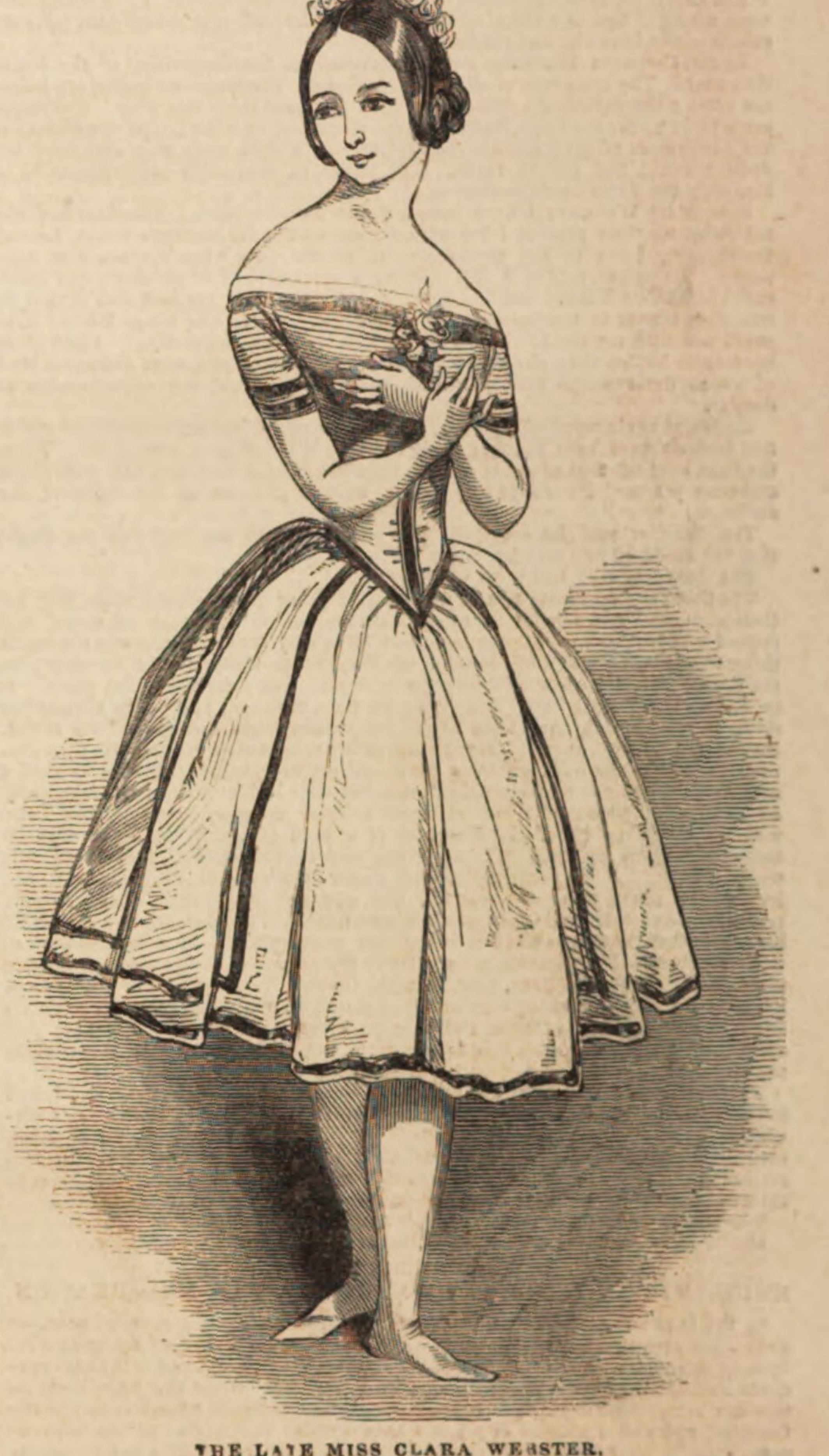
The Lecture Hall is a fine structure, comprising five sides of an octagon. It is lighted from the roof by a large octagonal window, richly groined, gracefully dropping from the centre; and by five lozenge shaped flat lights placed around it. The body and galleries are so constructed that all can distinctly see and hear the speakers. In this hall lectures are delivered on Tuesday and Friday evenings, to the members of the Institution. Mr. Charles Kemble has delivered his readings in it during the past season, and this gentleman, with Sir H. Bishop, Dr. Reinbault, Professors Taylor and Cowper, and other eminent lecturers, are announced to appear during the ensuing season. The Lecture Hall is illuminated in the evening by a powerful concentrated light, of a novel design, placed in the centre pendant, as well as by lights placed beneath each gallery, which were lighted on the occasion of the prize delivery.

FATAL AND DISTRESSING ACCIDENT TO MISS CLARA WEBSTER.

Last Saturday night a very lamentable accident took place at Drury-lane Theatre, during the performance of "The Revolt of the Harem," which has proved fatal to Miss Clara Webster, the dancer. In the second act of the ballet, the ladies of the Harem are discovered bathing, among whom Zulica, the royal slave (Miss Webster), is one. During the scene, the gas placed at the bottom of the stage, or under the sunken portion of it, where the water pieces, or waves, are placed, caught the light drapery of Miss Webster's dress, and in an instant her whole person was enveloped in flames.

This frightful event, taking place on the stage, in sight of the audience, the whole house was in a state of consternation, and screams issued from the ladies in front of the boxes and pit, who were the first to perceive the appalling accident.

The whole *corps de ballet*, who were on the stage with her, closed round her, to extinguish the flames, but, terrified at the appearance which presented itself, they retreated, and she rushed forward alone towards the front of the stage. Mrs. Plunkett alone endeavoured to extinguish the flames, and in so doing was herself nearly falling a victim to her intrepidity and good feelings. At this moment a carpenter belonging to the theatre sprang from the wing of the stage, and throwing himself upon the young lady, extinguished the fire by rolling upon her. In doing so, however, he severely cut her upper lip, and received some slight injury himself from the burning clothes. Miss Webster was immediately taken into the green-room, and placed upon a sofa. Her clothes were nearly all consumed, at least all her external garments. Fortunately, Dr. Marsden was in the theatre, and his assistance was rendered without delay. The usual applications of spirits of wine and water, flour, &c., were had recourse to, and every assistance was rendered. Miss Webster's face was much blistered, and in some parts scorched, the eye-lashes and eye brows burnt off; but the hair of the head was untouched. The lower extremities were much scorched, and the flesh of the hips was also much burnt. The hands also suffered dreadfully. Miss Webster never lost her recollection, but exhibited, notwithstanding the dreadful agony under which she laboured, great physical power, and extraordinary moral fortitude. She was conveyed to her home, in Upper Norton-street, in a carriage, attended by Dr. Marsden, who administered fresh applications, and who was afterwards unceasing in his attendance. Mr. Liston, the eminent surgeon, and other medical gentlemen, were called in, but they concurred in all that Dr. Marsden had done, and his mode of treatment was adhered to.

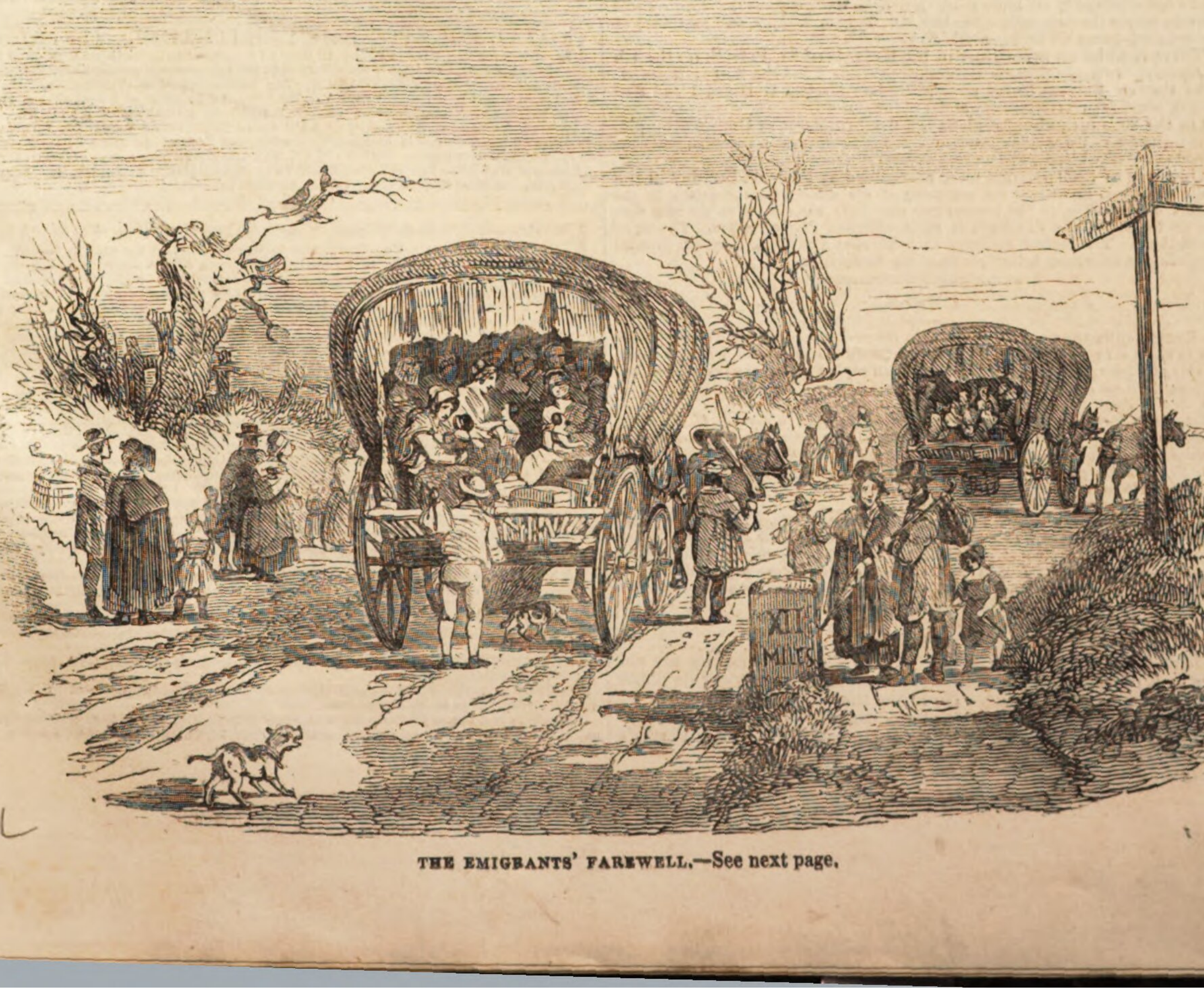


THE LATE MISS CLARA WEBSTER.

On Monday there were some favourable symptoms, and it was hoped the unfortunate young lady would recover. We sincerely regret to state, however, that Miss Webster died at half-past three o'clock on Tuesday morning, from the effects of the injuries she received. Her medical attendant, Dr. Marsden, was with her from ten to twelve on Monday night, at which time she was much worse than in the early part of the day, and symptoms of the most alarming nature continued to show themselves—namely, frequent vomitings and occasional faintings. Having communicated to her family and friends that nothing more could be done, and that there were no hopes of saving the patient's life, Dr. Marsden took his departure, and returned again at four o'clock on Tuesday morning, when he found that she had breathed her last about half an hour previously. She died very tranquilly; indeed, she went off as if merely sinking into a gentle slumber. She bore her sufferings with great fortitude, and did not appear to shrink from the prospect of death, which, it was intimated during the evening, awaited her.

Mr. Liston was present when she died. He had not been in the room more than a few minutes when Miss Webster ceased to breathe. Miss Webster's mother had but a short time left the room, for the purpose of taking a little rest, and when the melancholy intelligence of her daughter's death was made known to her she became almost distracted.

It is stated that even up to six o'clock on Monday evening every symptom ap-



THE EMIGRANTS' FAREWELL.—See next page.

peared favourable, that shortly before that period she drank some tea, and partook of a small portion of roll, expressing herself thankful that she could enjoy that repast.

Miss Webster was in the 21st year of her age. Mr. Webster, of the Haymarket Theatre, is a brother, by a former marriage, of the late Mr. Webster, the father, who, we understand, was married three times, and had families by each wife. The deceased was the issue of the last marriage.

We perceive that a benefit is to take place at Drury-lane Theatre on Monday next for the benefit of Miss Webster's family, and we direct attention to it in the hope of being instrumental in affording some slight alleviation under the painful circumstances.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

An inquest was held on the body of the unfortunate young lady on Thursday morning, at the Green Man public-house, New-road.

The jury, having been sworn, proceeded to view the body at the house where she died, 54, Upper Norton-street. It lay in the back bed-room on the first floor, and had been placed in a shell. The face, neck, and arms, were discoloured and blistered, from the effects of the burning. The face wore a calm, but sorrowful expression; it was bedecked with artificial flowers.

The first witness called was

Mrs. A. B. Taylor, the landlady of the house in which deceased lodged. She stated: I knew deceased, who, I believe, was 21 years of age. She died in my house, at 54, Upper Norton-street, at ten minutes past three o'clock on Tuesday morning, in the presence of Mr. Liston, the surgeon, and the nurse. Mr. Liston first told me she was dead. I was at home when she was brought home in a coach, accompanied by Mr. Marsden and another gentleman, after the accident; she had received some severe injuries from the burning, but was quite sensible. She was immediately put to bed, and Dr. Marsden dressed her wounds with flour and wadding, and afterwards washed them with spirits of wine and water. The first application of spirits of wine was made at the theatre. Mr. Liston arrived shortly afterwards. Had continued to attend her until the nurse came. Had thought her better on Monday morning, but towards evening she became worse. I was with her on Monday evening till the time of her death, with the exception of a short interval.

The Coroner: Had she any difficulty in breathing?

Witness: Yes; she had great difficulty in breathing, which I first noticed about seven o'clock. I think she was insensible from that time until her death. She became delirious about that time, and gradually sunk until she died.

The Coroner: Did she make any complaint against any one, or blame any person for what had happened?

Witness: No, Sir; none whatever.

The Coroner: Do you blame any one, Mrs. Webster?

Mrs. Webster (sorrowfully): No, indeed, Sir.

The Coroner: You have no complaint to make against any person in authority at the theatre?

Mrs. Webster: No, Sir.

Mr. Robert Liston, the surgeon, of Clifford-street, Bond-street, was next called. He stated—At twelve o'clock on Saturday night I first commenced my attendance on the deceased; found her very severely injured, more especially about the upper parts of the body—the face, neck, and arms. I saw her within an hour after the accident had happened. The whole of the back and shoulders were also much injured. I found that flour and wadding had been applied. I heard that spirits of wine and water had also been applied. No alteration in treatment was made by me. Saline medicines were given, and wine, as a stimulus. She was not so much in pain as depressed in spirits. I saw her again on Sunday and Monday, and on Tuesday morning I entered the room just as she was expiring.

By the Coroner: She died from the injuries she received by the burning. She was washed with spirits of wine and water, in the proportion of two spoonfuls of spirits of wine to a pint of water. There was never any hope of her recovery from the effects of the injuries she received. I have no hesitation in saying that these injuries were the cause of death.

Daniel Coyle was next called. He said: I am a stone-mason, residing at 29, Crown-street, St. James's, but am regularly employed at Drury-lane Theatre as a carpenter. It was a bath scene in which she was performing, and her clothes caught fire in the bath, but I believe no person saw them ignite.

Mrs. Webster said she did not believe that any person saw them catch fire.

Daniel Coyle (resumed): The bottom part of her dress was on fire when I first perceived her. She ran along out of the bath and up the steps leading on to the stage. The more she ran the more her clothes burnt. I ran after her, caught her in my arms, threw her down, and rolled over her.

The Coroner: Did that extinguish the flames?

Witness: Not quite; but some of the other men then came up and helped. I had nearly brushed the flames out with my arms and hands. [The poor fellow wore his right arm in a sling, and appeared to be suffering severe pain from the effects of the burns he had received.]

By the Coroner: There was nothing unusual in the disposition of the lamps that night. The lamps are of oil, and with glasses. There are two baths, one before the other; the performers stand in an opening about three feet wide. The lamps are a little under the stage, but under the stage and over the lamps the dresses of the performers might insinuate themselves. If a wire work were over these the dresses could not get to them. The ladies in that scene are supposed to be throwing the water over themselves.

Mrs. Mary Webster: I have been a widow for nine years. The deceased was my daughter. At present I live with my son at 32, St. Martin's-street, Leicester-square. I was in the dressing-room at the time when the accident happened. I was not told of it, but hearing a screaming, I came down and found that she had been taken into the green-room. I said to her how was it that no one came sooner to your assistance? If I had been in the wings I could have saved you with my cloak. She replied "Yes, mamma, you could." I had often been there before when she performed in the same part, and wore the same kind of gauze dress which she then had on. I never had any apprehension of danger.

Coyle was again recalled, and said there was a pump just underneath the stairs, and buckets were kept hanging along the side of the stage in case of fire. From the time he had first seen her to the time he caught her, she had run about eighteen yards. He caught her just as she got out of the sight of the audience.

The Coroner said he supposed the gentlemen of the jury had no doubt that the deceased had met her death accidentally.

The Jury said they had none whatever.

The Coroner said it was a most unfortunate thing that persons when they set their clothes on fire, almost in every instance lost all presence of mind, and rushed into passages or into the open air. The very act of moving was the worst thing they could do, and by standing up they made themselves a burning pile, the flames of which came up round the head and neck—the most vital parts. If in such cases people could but deliberate for a moment, and throw themselves down on the ground, the flames might be extinguished and their lives saved. But by standing up, or running, the most fatal consequences ensued. He then proceeded to make some observations on a process of preparing dresses in such a manner as to prevent their being inflammable. He had written to Dr. Gardener, an eminent chemist, and had received a letter in reply, stating that there was an invention by a Mr. Hodgson of a kind of starch prepared with an infusion of alum, or muriate of ammonia, and that muslins stiffened with this would not ignite. He produced several pieces of muslin so prepared and subjected them to the flame of a candle, but although the texture would become perfectly red hot, it would not produce any flame. The Coroner also expressed his regret that the lamps alluded to had not been guarded by a lattice-work of wire, which would prevent the possibility of the dresses of the performers coming in contact with them. (Hear, hear, from the jurors.) The number of deaths from burning and scalding which continually occurred in the metropolis was perfectly surprising; and most of them resulting from the want of the commonest precautions. He had one such case the previous day at the Royal Free Hospital, in the Gray's Inn-road, and another in the parish of Kensington.

Mr. Wall, the foreman of the jury, concurred in the observations which had fallen from the Coroner, and expressed the opinion of the jury that greater precautions than those at present adopted were necessary at our public theatres, considering the dangers to which the female *artistes* were exposed. In this melancholy case there was not a bucket of water at hand, or an asbestos dress to throw over the burning clothes of the deceased.

The jury then recorded a verdict of "Accidental death."

Mr. Wakley condoled with Mrs. Webster on the distressing calamity.

EMIGRANTS ON THEIR WAY TO THE PLACE OF EMBARKATION.

In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of April 13, in the present year, we gave a full account, with picturesque views, of the embarkation of Emigrants for Sydney, together with an engraving of the ship St. Vincent, a scene in the between-decks, and plans of the accommodations on board, &c. Since that time Emigration has been progressively going on, not only to the South Seas, but also to the Canadas, and vast numbers of persons have availed themselves of the Government grant to quit their native shores for the purpose of seeking a better subsistence in the land of the stranger; and when we look at the existing condition of a considerable portion of our agricultural and manufacturing population, it excites but little wonder that a feverish restlessness should arise for change, though, unfortunately, it but too frequently happens, that a removal from one locality causes very trifling improvement, if any at all, in another. Like disease, we may change the place of our abode, but still keep the pain.

By a vote of the House of Commons a large sum was appropriated to enable families, and single men and women, to emigrate, free of expense—the men to consist of agricultural labourers, shepherds, bricklayers, and masons, wheelwrights, smiths, carpenters, &c.; and the single women and single men not to be less than eighteen years of age, and under thirty. A form of application is sent up to the agents, stating the place to which the applicant wishes to emigrate, their name written by themselves (if they can write), whether in the receipt of parish relief, and if so, for how long? their present place of residence, and other minor particulars, together with the trade or calling of each, age at the last birth day, and certificate of baptism. The applicants are likewise required to make a declaration that they have read the regulations for the selection of emigrants; have neither by themselves nor any other person paid, or authorized to be paid, any sum of money beyond the Government bounty, excepting £1 for bedding, box, and utensils, and they must pledge themselves to conform to the rules for the management and welfare of all on board, and not leave the ship until she reaches her destination. With these documents must be forwarded certificates, signed by two respectable householders, not being publicans, or dealers in beer or spirits (why this latter exclusion should be made we really cannot see), that they have known the applicants (for the time mentioned) working at their occupation, and that they believe them to be honest, industrious, sober—of general good character, and not likely to become a burthen to the Colony. The next requisites are the certificates of a physician or a surgeon, as to bodily health; of a magistrate, Protestant Clergyman, or Catholic Priest, that the signatures to the other certificates are genuine. These forms are invariably used in all cases of unmarried men and women, and those for married people with families are much the same, except that the plural is used instead of the singular.

It has been generally supposed that the free emigrants are all paupers, glad to escape from the thraldom and confinement of a union workhouse; but this is a great mistake. There may be, and no doubt are, many of this character, but the chief portion are cottagers, most of whom have never received parish relief—families struggling with numerous difficulties to gain a precarious livelihood, and enduring severe privations and hardships in the inclement season of winter; and some few are persons who have been better off in the world, but, reduced by unforeseen events, are desirous of speculating with their little remnant of property, under a hope of retrieving their circumstances, and amongst these may be found individuals whose wounded pride cannot bear the thoughts of their old associates and friends witnessing their descent to poverty.

The general age of married men and women who wish to take advantage of the grant must be under forty at the time of embarkation, and parents who are still hale and capable of work, between forty and fifty years old, with grown-up children, are taken, provided some of the latter are above ten years of age, according to the following proportions:—

If the age of the father or mother, or both, be above.....	40	and under	42	they must have	1 child	above 10	
	42	..	44	..	2 children	..	
	44	..	46	..	3	..	..
	46	..	48	..	4	..	..
	48	..	50	..	5	..	..

and there have been, even at this latter period of life, many who have braved the perils of the ocean—

> "Hope and enterprise filling the sails
> With their eager breath"—

in order to locate themselves in an Eldorado of the imagination—unmindful of "Home, sweet Home," amidst the soil that is sanctified by the ashes of their forefathers; and, let the descendants be in what part of the habitable globe they may, they will still look towards England, and give no other place the name of "HOME." It is no difficult matter to quit the land of our nativity; but whilst the pulses of existence continue to throb in the human frame, the link which binds us to the spot where our eyes first opened to the light of Heaven, as we hung upon the bosom of a mother, can never be broken. We have known settlers in various parts of the world who have been residents there thirty, ay, even forty years, and though on the verge of eternity, still their hearts best, dearest affections, have been bound up with England, Ireland, or Scotland, and they have longed to lay their perishing remains by the side of kindred dust.

Beside the free emigrants, are what are denominated steerage passengers—that is, those who pay for their voyage out according to a fixed scale, and generally consist of young men willing to push their fortunes, or having colonial appointments—eccentric talent and genius, longing to rifle the treasures of a new world—cautious speculators in human wants and human miseries—debtors who have lived too freely in England, and consequently wish to cut the acquaintance of their creditors with a long list of etceteras. Some have prospered exceedingly: more have returned back, much worse than they set out, whilst in numerical superiority the greater part lie buried in the silent grave.

Yet all this is going on apparently without exciting the slightest observation from those who remain behind. Thousands quit the rural villages of this country to embark for far distant lands, and yet but little notice is taken of it. The political quack doctors of the times assert, that as phlebotomy is necessary to allow of an unrestrained action of the heart, so is running off the blood of kindred requisite to preserve a healthy state of society; otherwise, as the veins get clogged with the overflux of the stream of life, so is a superabundant population calculated to produce an unnatural and diseased condition amongst the community in general. It perhaps would be well if these empirics, with those who manufacture the nostrums, were shipped in bulk to experience the effects of their own prescriptions.

It has hitherto proved manifest that emigrants have not been lacking. Hundreds go out every month, and, from what we have seen of the men, women, and children, they are certainly some of the finest specimens of the sons and daughters of Old England. We had frequently remarked this on former occasions, whilst witnessing their embarkation, and last week we had an opportunity of seeing an intermediate stage, between their acceptance as emigrants and departure from the endearing haunts of childhood, and the arrival at the depôt near the Royal Dockyard at Deptford—which, to do the agents justice, is fitted up very comfortably for their reception. This intermediate stage forms the subject of our illustration. There were two covered or tilted farmer's hay-waggons—one from a parish in Buckinghamshire, and the other (we believe) from the neighbourhood of Northampton: they had joined company on the road. The women and children, with but few exceptions, occupied the conveyances, which were loaded with packages, bundles, and boxes; a few of the more elderly females walked on the pathway by the side of their husbands and sons; the younger men trudging it with seeming glee, and carrying various articles we conjecture for immediate use. It was indeed a most picturesque spectacle, and well worthy the pencil of the artist. The leafless trees and hedges—the miry road, with its long serpentine wheel tracks; the yellow waggons, with their inanimate and living freight, covered with light canvass; the women habited in blue or red cloaks; the men in their frocks blending in colour with the many hues of the bundles; and, above all, the object of their journey was well calculated to excite human sympathy. Yet no one appeared sad or sorrowful—on the contrary, all seemed to be cheerful; and their clean and decent appearance bore witness to the propriety o their general habits: the whole looked remarkably healthy, especially the children. By this time they are on their way to other regions: may prosperity and happiness attend them!

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COMMISSION OF LUNACY.—On Tuesday a commission of lunacy was opened before Mr. Commissioner Winslow, at the Swan Tavern, Bridge-road, Battersea, to investigate as to the state of mind of Mr. John Smith, aged 69, formerly a wine merchant, described in the commission as "late of King-street, Golden-square, but now of Culmstock-place, Bridge-road, Battersea." Among other evidence of lunacy the following facts were stated:—About three years since he went out, and on being met by his second son in Red Lion-square, and asked where he was going? he said he was going to Newgate for the purpose of being hung, as he had robbed the country, and was also a murderer. On a subsequent occasion the son followed him when he went out. On this occasion Mr. Smith went to Newgate, and rang the bell at Mr. Cope's (the governor's) door, and was answered by a female. On being asked what he wanted, he said he wanted to see Mr. Cope, as he wished to be hung for having robbed the country. The jury returned a verdict, "That Mr. John Smith was of unsound mind, and had been so since the 1st of January, 1840."

THE LORD MAYOR AND ST. STEPHEN'S, WALBROOK.—In the Court of Common Pleas on Thursday, the case of Gibbs and another *v.* Flight and another, which involved the most vexed questions respecting the accounts of the parish of St. Stephen, Walbrook, was brought forward and excited much interest in court. It was an action of trover brought by Mr. Ald. Gibbs (the present Lord Mayor) as perpetual churchwarden of the parish of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, nominally to recover possession of certain parish books, now in the possession of the defendant, but actually to try the legality of the select vestry existing in the parish. After a mass of documentary evidence had been read, counsel on both sides agreed that a nominal verdict for the plaintiff should be entered, subject to a special case for the consideration of the court above. Verdict entered for the plaintiff accordingly.

Mr. Edward King, residing at 2, Kensington-gardens, Brighton, died a few days ago in his 100th year. Mr. King was a clerk in the Middle-street Brewery before the time even of the late Mr. William Wigney, and continued in the counting-house till he was nearly 80 years old.

There is to be an investiture of the Knights of St. Patrick on the 4th of January. It is said that the Marquis of Waterford and the Earl of Rosse are to be the new Knights, in the place of the late Marquis of Donegal and Earl Talbot, who has just received the Order of the Garter.

On the 20th ult., about mid-day, a fire broke out at Constantinople, in the quarter called Aladjia Haman, a short distance from the port, and consumed about fifty houses, and a great number of shops.

Upwards of 3000 persons were assembled at Paris on Sunday in the Halleaux Draps, to witness the ceremony of the distribution of prizes, by the Prefect of the Seine, to the journeymen who have attended with the best success the lectures of the Professors at the Association Polytechnique. The scene was striking. The Prefect delivered an impressive address, and several musical compositions were sung by the pupils of the Association.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"*B. S. J.*"—*In the problem alluded to, the difficulty is to mate with a Pawn and not with the Queen. In the stratagems of chess, those problems employing, what are termed* capt *Pawns, are the most ingenious. To his second question: Yes.*

"*A. M.*"—*Yes.*

"*Velocipede.*"—*It is not stalemate if B has any pieces to move. If the King cannot move, A can oblige him to move his pieces. Stalemate is now recognized as a drawn game. The third question is unintelligible.*

"*A. B.,*" *Pocklington.—Try to find it out: it is so very easy.*

Communications are thankfully acknowledged from "S. R. C.," and "E. Burbidge" (whose problem is too simple).

"*T. P.*"—*Under the circumstances, the King can castle. The second question is answered above.* 50 *moves are allowed to mate your adversary's King at the end of the game; if you cannot checkmate after trying so long, you do not deserve to win. It must be then dismissed as a drawn game.*

"*R. H. B.*"—*When the King castles on his Queen's side, he moves only two squares, the Rook occupying the Queen's square.*

"*D. D.*"—*Two Queens are allowable.*

There has been no time within our recollection, and we are old sinners at chess, so replete with excitement to the lovers of this noble game as this present period. No fewer than five or six matches by correspondence are in progress—chess dinners—fêtes &c., are continually being given. That excellent periodical "The Chess Player's Chronicle," promises an increased fund of amusement during the ensuing year; and the "Palamede" for November, just come to hand, presents us with a chess vaudeville. What next. Eight pages too of correspondence relative to the forthcoming match between England and France. When will this said match commence? The unfortunate check given to Mr. Staunton by that malicious player *fever* has made him *castle* whether he would or no; this, together with the difficulty of deciding the number of games to each *defi*, and the mode of opening several of the games, places this interesting fight in a peculiarly perplexing predicament. We hope, for the sake of our readers, the games will shortly begin; if they do not, we shall feel obliged to challenge the "Palamede" or "Chess Player's Chronicle" to play a match with our illustrious selves. Sorry should we be, to be driven to so dreadful an alternative, as exciting to ourselves as it would be, we fear, tedious to our readers.

Solution to our last.

The solution sent by J. C. is correct and good. We however, prefer the following:—

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Bp to Q R's sq	King takes Bishop (best)
2. Rook to Q Kt 4th	King moves
3. King moves anywhere	King to adv. R sq
4. Kt to Q B 3d	Pawn moves
5. Rook mates at Q Kt sq	

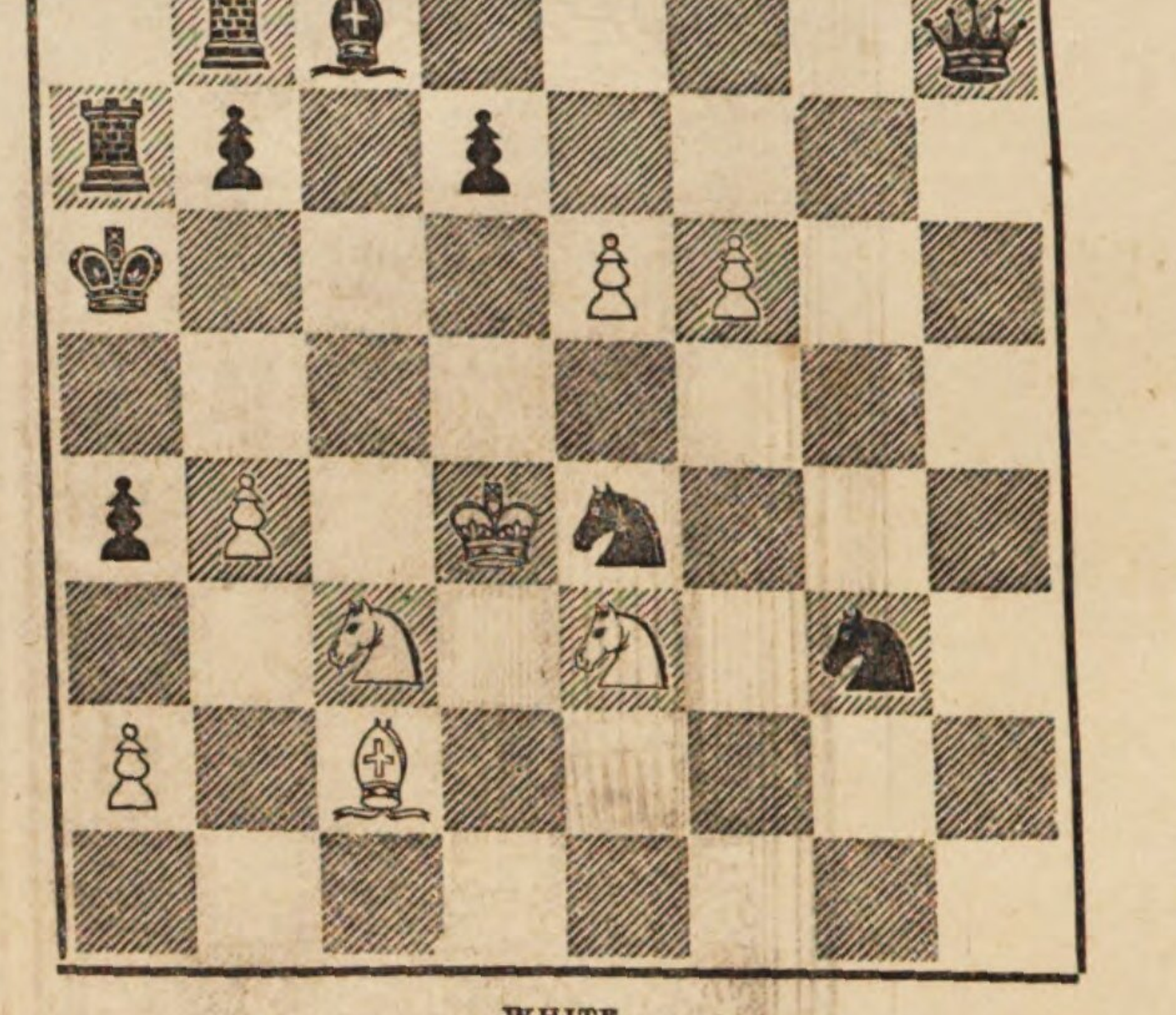
Erratum. In our last Solution, for B checks at Q Kt 2nd, read B checks at his square.

PROBLEM. No. 53.

The following excellent example of a conclusion of a game, is taken from "La Palamede," Nov. 15, *just received*

White to move and mate in seven moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

The Solution in our next.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

**** In consequence of the largely increased circulation of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, *the charge for Advertisements, in future, will be 7s. for the first four lines, and 1s. 3d per line after.*

SPLENDID CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENTS.—Double Spectacle and Unequalled Scenes of the Circle, at ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—THURSDAY (Boxing day), Dec. 26, and following Evenings, at a quarter to Seven, the 36th Night of the successful National Spectacle of the ROYAL FOX HUNT, or Life's Course of Man and Steed, introducing a real Fox-chase on the Stage and in the Circle, by Living Fox and complete Pack of Hounds. Succeeded by Entire Change in the Scenes of the Circle and Feats of Horsemanship, with First Night of the Grand Comic Christmas Equestrian Pantomime, with novel effects, entitled HARLEQUIN and JOHNNY GILPIN'S RIDE, or the Black Witch of Edmonton. Harlequin, Mr. Howard Lewis. Columbine, Mrs. J. W. Collyer. Clown, Mr. T. Barry. Pantaloon, Mr. Bradbury. Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot. Box-office open daily, from Eleven till Five.—Mr. BATTY begs to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and his patrons, that, in compliance with numerous requests from the country, and by special desire, he has formed arrangements to present, during the Christmas Holidays, a series of EQUESTRIAN MORNING FETES and Fashionable DAY PERFORMANCES, to commence at half-past One, and terminate at half-past Three: consisting of Batty's splendid Scenes of Equitation in the Circle. The first three Morning Performances will take place on Monday, Dec. 31; Wednesday, Jan. 2; Friday, Jan. 4.

THE IMPERIAL DRAGON FETE at the CHINESE COLLECTION, Hyde Park Corner, which has already gained the highest popularity, and attracted the Commendatory Notices of the Public Press, will be REPEATED EVERY EVENING DURING THE NEXT WEEK. The gorgeous decorations displayed in the celebration of this brilliant Fête, far surpasses all the varied splendours of European pageantry. A full Military Band will be in attendance every evening. The Chinese Collection is open daily from Ten till Four, and from Seven till Ten. Admission One Shilling.

NEW CHRISTMAS GROUP.—MADAME TUSSAUD and SONS' Greatest Effort, which may challenge Europe. The House of Brunswick at One View:—George I., George II., George III., George IV.; Queen Charlotte, Queen Caroline; Princess Charlotte; the Dukes of York, Kent, Cambridge, Sussex; the Robes of George IV. restored; The British Orders of the Garter, Bath, Thistle, and St. Patrick; the National Group; Mr. Cobden and Tom Thumb.—"This is one of the very best sights in the Metropolis."—The Times.—Open from 11 till 4, and from 7 till 10. Napoleon Rooms, 6d. Bazaar, Baker-street.

GENERAL TOM THUMB.—The AMERICAN MAN in MINIATURE will return to London, and hold his PUBLIC LEVEES at the Gallery in Suffolk-street, Pall-mall, commencing Monday, December 23, and continuing through the Week, after which he leaves for the Continent.—Whilst in Edinburgh, the General was presented with a beautiful Highland Dress, of the Royal Stuart Tartan, manufactured by Messrs. Meyer and Mortimer, in which he will appear at each exhibition, in addition to his Citizen, Napoleon, and Court Dress. Hours of Exhibition from Eleven to One, Three to Five, and from Seven to Nine; Doors Open half-an-hour previous. Admission (regardless of age), 1s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The arrangements for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS commence on MONDAY, the 23rd Inst. One of the brilliant Novelties is the CHROMATROPE, to which may be added subjects in Nature and Art for the PROTEOSCOPE. The PHYSIOSCOPE. The first Exhibition of a Series of beautiful DISSOLVING VIEWS. On the Evenings of Tuesdays and Thursdays, Mr. C. E. HORN lectures on the MUSIC of DIFFERENT NATIONS. Dr. RYAN'S and Professor BACHHOFFNER'S varied LECTURES daily. Dr. RYAN also Lectures on the Evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. All these Lectures abound in interesting Experiments. SUBMARINE EXPERIMENTS by means of the DIVING-BELL and DIVER. The HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE.—Admission, 1s. Schools, Half-price.—A New Edition of the Catalogue, price 1s.

FURS.—RUSSIAN and CANADIAN FUR COMPANY, 244, Regent-street.—The Proprietors respectfully inform the nobility, gentry, and public in general, that their Stock for the ensuing season is now complete, and consists of several novelties, both continental and of their own introduction, which have met with the approbation of the highest patrons of fashion, the élite of the aristocracy. They particularly call attention to their Stock of RUSSIAN TABLE and ERMINE, which have procured for them such high reputation, and which are not to be equalled, for quality and price, by any other house in the world. Every kind of Fur, from the American and European Continents, may be procured at this Establishment, or, at the Manufactory, 19, Lambs-conduit-street, in immense variety, twenty per cent. lower than is usually charged.—E. C. BOURNE, Managing Proprietor, Russian and Canadian Fur Company, 244, Regent-street.—N. B. Furs cleaned, altered, repaired, or exchanged. Prices of cleaning Furs, Muffs, and Boas, 2s.; Cardinals, 3s.

MUTUAL INSURANCE BENEFIT INSTITUTION, 51, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON. Under the Patronage of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, &c. &c. Established 1820.—Empowered and Enrolled by Act of Parliament.

This Institution places within the reach of all, advantages similar to those hitherto attainable only from Annuity and Life Assurance Companies, upon easy terms, payable Monthly or Quarterly, and in Amounts suited to the circumstances of each individual.

The funds of this Institution are invested in Government Securities bearing a high rate of interest: its stability is thus insured.

ANNUITIES, OR ANNUAL INCOMES FOR LIFE, commencing immediately, or, at a future period,—obtainable by a sum of money paid down, or by easy Monthly or Quarterly payments.

ENDOWMENTS, OR SUMS OF MONEY FOR CHILDREN, or FOR PERSONS OF ANY AGE, from £10 to £200.—Payable at 14, 21, or any other age, or after any number of Years.

PROVISION FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS, by Sums of Money, from £10 to £50, payable at the Death of the Insurer.

WEEKLY ALLOWANCES, with Medical Attendance and Medicines, during SICKNESS or ACCIDENT, from 8s. to £1 per week.

Prospectus and Tables of Payment, with every information, may be had, gratuitously, any of the Agents, or Medical Officers, or at the Office, 51, Threadneedle-street, London.

THE ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE for JANUARY, on comparison, will be found better than any other Magazine published. The Illustrations are not surpassed by any publication of the day, and the Literary department is much improved.

CONTENTS FOR JANUARY, 1845,
(Which will be published on the 31st instant.)

- FATHERLAND. By CRAVEN. Illustrated by PHIZ and Sargeant.
- The Story of Jasper Brooke. By Charles Whitehead. Illustrated by Kenny Meadows.
- Past, Present, and Future. By a Wizard of the West.
- A Legend for Christmas Times. By Angus B. Reach. Illustrated by Kenny Meadows.
- Travel and Talk. By Luke Roden, M.D. Illustrated by Hine and Brown
- Our Dream. With a beautiful Illustration by PHIZ.
- Broad Lea Farm. By James Smith. Illustrated by Prior.
- Passages in the Life of a Cosmopolite.
- Royal Funerals. With an Illustration.
- Song of the Imprisoned Count, or The Knight of the Flowers. By Lewis Filmore.
- The Lover's Leap: a Romance.
- The Orphan Girl. By James Bruton, &c. &c.

Published at the Office, 111, Fleet-street, Price 1s. 6d., and Sold by all Booksellers.

☞ Vols. I., II., III., are ready, bound in scarlet, cloth gilt, and form the most handsome present of the season.

KERR AND CO. (late Lloyd), HARLEY-STREET, CAVENDISH-SQUARE, BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, and STATIONERS. An extensive collection of Modern Works in every department of literature, Bibles, Prayer Books, Church Services, and Books suitable for Presents, in great variety. Engraving and Printing of every description. Newspapers supplied in Town and Country.—A Reading Room supplied with all the Morning and Evening Papers.

Just Published, in crown 4to., price 7s. 6d. cloth,

A COMMENTARY on the ETON LATIN GRAMMAR. By RICHARD HAYNES, Esq., Olim Alumo., Trin. Coll., Dublin.—"It makes clear what, without its explanations, must to the youthful and unpractised mind appear obscure and unintelligible. It gives a why for every wherefore. It is with pleasure that we recommend it to public notice. So far as we know, the book is of its kind unique, and of undoubted ingenuity."—Britannia.

London: KERR and Co. (late Lloyd), Harley-street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—H. RODRIGUES, 21, Piccadilly, respectfully begs to call public attention to his elegant Selection of Books, peculiarly adapted for Christmas and New Year's Gifts. Also, his assortment of Church Services, Bibles, and Prayer Books, in splendid velvet and morocco bindings. Albums, Scrap and Drawing Books, Annuals and Pocket Books, &c. Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Travelling Envelope and Blotting Cases, cheaper and better than any house in London. Observe—To be had at H. RODRIGUES's, 21, Piccadilly.

REDUNDANT COPIES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.
Now Ready, Gratis, a Priced Catalogue of

THE REDUNDANT COPIES of NEW WORKS in HISTORY, TRAVELS, MEMOIRS, NOVELS, &c., withdrawn from the British and Foreign Library, Conduit-street, Hanover-square, Delivered Gratis (or Post-free, on receipt of two stamps), on application to SAUNDERS and OTLEY, Library, Conduit-street, Hanover-square.

BOOK SOCIETIES.—The great increase of Reading, and the difficulty experienced in obtaining the New Publications for Perusal, without purchase, have led to the very general formation of Reading Societies throughout the country. The commencement of the New Year being a favourable period for the establishment of such Societies, members will be materially assisted in their formation by a little Pamphlet entitled HINTS FOR READING SOCIETIES, which may be had, Gratis, on application to Messrs. SAUNDERS and OTLEY, British and Foreign Library, Conduit-street, Hanover-square.

On the 1st of January will be published, to be continued in Weekly Numbers, Price Three-halfpence, and in Monthly Parts, Price Sevenpence, stitched in a Wrapper, handsomely printed in large 8vo., double columns, with a clear type, No I. of

THE EDINBURGH TALES,
Conducted by Mrs. JOHNSTONE,
Author of "Clan Albyn," "Elizabeth de Bruce," "Nights of the Round Table," &c. &c.

Under this title will be published a Series of Stories and Novelettes, illustrative of English, Irish, and Scottish Character, Domestic Manners, and Social Duties, by Mrs. JOHNSTONE, and other well-known Writers of Fiction, whose works have obtained a large share of public approbation.

WILLIAM TAIT, Edinburgh; CHAPMAN and HALL, 186, Strand, London.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED WORKS, SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS, &c., AT REDUCED PRICES.
Published at £3 3s., reduced to £1,

GALLERY OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOUR. Engraved by the First Artists of the Day. Imperial folio, cloth, lettered. Published at £1 1s., reduced to 10s. 6d.,

AMERICA (POETS OF). Illustrated by one of her Painters. Many Embellishments, crown 8vo., cloth gilt. Published at 7s. 6d., reduced to 3s. 6d.,

WAVERLEY ANECDOTES; Illustrating the Principal Scenes in the Waverley Novels. With Eighteen Illustrations. 12s., extra cloth gilt.

London: GEORGE ROUTLEDGE, 36, Soho-square: and of all Booksellers.

Just Published, price 1s. 6d., by post 2s.,

THE BOOK OF FASHIONABLE LIFE By a Member of the Royal Household.—"This little Book will be found an useful and Safe Guide in all that relates to etiquette. The rules which fashion has prescribed, and custom ratified, for the Drawing-room, the Dining-room, and the Ball-room, are supplied by the Writer, who seems well qualified for affording the instruction he undertakes to supply. The minute description which is given of the Ceremonial of the Queen's Drawing-room and Levees will be valuable to those who have not yet been presented; and interesting to persons who do not expect to be thus honoured by an introduction to the presence of the Sovereign. We may add that the little Book is beautifully printed, and its Ornamental Cover well fits it for a place in the Drawing room or Boudoir."—Globe, 6th December.

HUGH CUNNINGHAM, 193 Strand, and all Booksellers.

PUNCH'S ALMANACK for 1845 will be introduced to the Public on the 24th Instant. One of the most prominent features of the ALMANACK will be A PICTORIAL CHRONOLOGY for 1844, Illustrative of

- The Irish State Trials
- The Progress of the Dog Bill
- The Introduction of the Polka
- Art Union and Fine Art Distribution
- The Running Rein Fraud
- Visit of the Emperor of Russia
- The War in Morocco
- Agricultural Association
- The Writ of Error
- The Visit of Louis Philippe
- Completion of Royal Exchange
- The Triumphs of Punch

In addition to these Artistic wonders, PUNCH has also depicted the following BUBBLES OF THE YEAR:—

- The O'Connell Rent
- "Shaving the Ladies"
- Cheap Clothing
- Tom Thumb at the Palace
- Testimonials to Managers
- Patent Life Pills
- Cheap Furniture
- The Agricultural Prize Labourer
- British and Foreign Destitute
- Young England's Soirée
- The Great Unaccountable
- Fashionable Proprietary Chapels

This arrangement will ensure merriment to everybody's Christmas, for something less than the cost of an ordinary Mince Pie, viz.—3d., or 4d. Stamped.

Office for Publication, 194, Strand.

13, Great Marlborough-street, Dec. 21.

MR. COLBURN'S NEW PUBLICATIONS,
Now Ready:—

I.

STRATHERN; or, Life at Home and Abroad. A Story of the Present Day. By the Countess of BLESSINGTON.

II.

ADVENTURES OF AN OFFICER IN THE SERVICE OF RUNJEET SINGH. By Major H. M. L. LAWRENCE, Bengal Artillery, British Resident at the Court of Nepaul. 2 vols., small 8vo., with Illustrations, 21s., bound.

III.

THE COMIC MISCELLANY FOR 1845. By JOHN POOLE, Esq., Author of "Paul Pry," &c. Small 8vo., with Portrait, &c., 10s. 6d., elegantly bound.

IV.

MY ADVENTURES. By COL. MONTGOMERY MAXWELL, K.H., commanding the 36th Regiment. 2 Vols., small 8vo., with Portraits. 21s. bound.

V.

A Cheap Edition of Mr. LEVER'S NEW WORK—ARTHUR O'LEARY. Edited by HARRY LORREQUER, and Illustrated by George Cruikshank. Printed uniformly with the Author's other works in One Volume, 8vo., price 12s. handsomely bound. (Just ready.)

HENRY COLBURN, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

MOST ELEGANT CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

JULLIEN'S ALBUM for 1845.—M. JULLIEN, in the wish to render his muic suitable for Christmas Presents, New Year's Gifts, and other Friendly Souvenirs of the season, has arranged some of the newest portions of his works in collections, beautifully bound, and ornamented with Illustrations by Brandard.

This Album contains:—

I. JULLIEN'S complete collection of POLKAS, consisting of Fifteen Numbers in Nine Sets, many of which are entirely new, and now published for the first time.

II. The new MAZURKA and CELLARIUS VALSE.

III. The new WELSH QUADRILLE, which lately attracted such crowded audiences at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden.

IV. The VASE A DEUX TEMS, and several other Musical Novelties, by Jullien, Kœnig, &c.

Added to the Music, these Volumes contain full descriptions of the figures of each Dance by M.M. Coulon, Laborde, Cellarius, and Coralli; also highly-finished Illustrations of the different attitudes and positions. The whole forming a superb cadôt, most excellently suited for New Year's Gifts, &c.

These collections will be found exceedingly useful to those who are in the habit of giving soirées dansantes. Price Fifteen Shillings.

Published and Sold by the Author, at 3, Maddox street, Bond-street, London; and to be had at all the respectable Music sellers in the Kingdom.

☞ Ask for JULLIEN'S ALBUM for 1845.

THE NAVAL AND MILITARY SKETCH BOOK.
On the 4th of January will be published, a New Work of intense interest, entitled the

NAVAL and MILITARY SKETCH BOOK, and History of Adventure by Flood and Field. Elaborately Illustrated by J. GILBERT and E. LANDELLS.—It has long been a matter of astonishment that, in other countries a spirit of admiration for great and glorious achievements, by the publication of Historical and Biographical Works, has ever been encouraged—whilst, in England, celebrated for its Naval and Military deeds—the country of Nelson, the invincible son of Neptune; of Wellington, the conqueror of the great Napoleon—no authentic records, graphically embellished, have been produced in a cheap and popular form. To remedy this neglect, the projectors of the Naval and Military Sketch Book have made arrangements with gentlemen of acknowledged literary talents, some of whom were participators in these soul-stirring events, and have also secured the services of J. Gilbert and E. Landells, assisted by the most celebrated artists of the day—thus combining a correct and vivid portraiture by pen and pencil. The Work will comprise:—An Authentic History of every British Regiment; Narratives; Personal Adventures; Battles; the Military and Naval Systems of Nations generally; Ancient and Modern Warfare; Scientific Improvements; Projectiles; Steam Ships; Walks through Barracks, Arsenals, and Dock Yards; Tales of Flood and Field, &c., &c.

As a marked feature of the work, a Biography will be given of those distinguished personages who are daily passing away from the scene of their triumphs, accompanied with a Portrait, executed in the highest style of art. It will be the endeavour of the Proprietors to render this work a complete organ for watching over the interests and developing the views of the United Services; and also to make it a source of great and continuous entertainment, as well as an instructive record.

The Work will be issued in Weekly Numbers, price Twopence; and in Monthly Parts, price Tenpence.

The Naval and Military Sketch Book, embellished with numerous engravings, will be printed on beautiful paper. Each Weekly Number will contain 16 pages of demy 8vo.

London: Published by HUGH CUNNINGHAM, 193, Strand; to whom all Communications for the Editor are to be addressed. Sold by all Booksellers.

NEW SONGS JUST PUBLISHED.—"My own Land," and "The Chosen Few;" sung by Miss Emma Lucombe, written by G. Linley, and composed by L. Lavenu.—Price 2s. each. To be had of Messrs. ADDISON and HODSON, 210, Regent-street, and all the principal Music-sellers.

Just published, price 6d.,

HOW TO ACQUIRE AND RETAIN A CLEAR AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION. *** Forwarded to the country post-free on receiving a remittance of Sixpence, or six postage labels.

London: HUGH CUNNINGHAM, 193, Strand.

Just published, Fifth Edition,

HOW TO DANCE THE POLKA, and all the Quadrilles, German Waltzes, Highland Reels, &c. After the method of M. Coulon.

*** Forwarded to the country post-free, on receiving a remittance of Eightpence, or eight postage labels.—London: HUGH CUNNINGHAM, 193, Strand.

GUIDE to ENGLISH ETIQUETTE, with the Rules of Polite Society for Ladies and Gentlemen in all the Relations of Life.—"This work applies to every situation in life, and solves every difficulty of Etiquette, so that after reading it, no person need be at any loss whatever company they may be in."—Price 2s., elegantly bound. To be had of all booksellers, or of the publisher, C. MITCHELL, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, who sends the work post free on the receipt of 2s., or 24 stamps.

GUIDE to the BALL ROOM; or Polka Lesson Book.— In addition to a complete Cours de Polka, with beautiful representations and correct instructions how to execute the various figures, this work contains the figures of all the quadrilles, galopades, mazourkas, polenaises, polkas, valse à deux temps, and all those dances adopted at Court. Order Mitchell's edition, price 1s., of any bookseller, or the publisher, C. MITCHELL, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, who sends the work, post free, on receipt of 1s. or 12 stamps.

CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, and DISEASES of the HEART.—The Publisher of Dr. MADDOCK'S Popular Treatise on a Successful Mode of Treating Diseases of the Lungs, Air Passages, and Heart, beg to announce that a Second Edition will be ready for delivery on the 24th inst., price 5s. 6d., Illustrated with Cases and Coloured Plates.—London: SIMPKIN and MARSHALL, 5, Stationers'-hall-court; BAILLIERE, 219, Regent-street.

MR. LEWIS'S NEW WORK ON CHESS.
Price 18s., just published,

A TREATISE on the GAME of CHESS, containing the most Approved Methods of Beginning the Game, with several New Modes of Attack and Defence, to which are added Twenty-five New Chess Problems in Diagrams.—By W. LEWIS. A. H. BAILY and Co., 'Change-alley.

THE BEST BOOK FOR A PRESENT.

THE BOY'S OWN BOOK; Descriptive of the Sports and Amusements of Youth, and embellished with upwards of Six Hundred Engravings. Price 6s.—The best criterion of the popularity of the above Work is the fact, that nearly One Hundred Thousand copies have been sold since its first appearance.

LONGMAN, BROWN, and Co., Paternoster-row.

TO FLUTE PLAYERS.—The Flutonicon for December, No. 133, contains 13 excellent Polkas. No. 132 contains the Opera of Anna Bolena; 124, Puritani; 125, Zampa; 122, Jullien's English Quadrilles, with variations; 117, Rossini's Stabat Mater; 110, Masaniello; 97, Norma; 96, Auber's Diamonds; 95, Sonnambula; 97, Jullien's Irish Quadrilles, with variations. Every number contains an opera, or equivalent for 8d. Sent post free for 12 stamps, addressed to the editor, 23, Paternoster-row. SHERWOODS; TURNER, 19, Poultry.

CHRISTMAS PRESENT.
Beautifully Illustrated, from Drawings by the First Artists,

THE PROSE WORKS of Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, Bart., in Twelve 6s. Volumes, bound and gilt, containing "Rienzi," "Maltravers," "Godolphin," "Pilgrims of the Rhine," "Student," "England and the English," "Paul Clifford," "Eugene Aram," "Last Days of Pompeii," "Pelham," "Devereux," and "The Disowned." The Volumes which were out of print having been reprinted, the Series can now be had complete, or any Volumes separately.

Also, by the Same Author, Third Edition, price 5s.,

EVA—THE ILL-OMENED MARRIAGE, and other Poems.—"Full of a fine spirit of thought and sympathy."—Atlas.

THE LAST OF THE BARONS. 3 Vols.—"The most splendid Romance Sir E. B. Lytton has ever penned; the very best book to which he has given his name."—Dublin Evening Mail. SAUNDERS and OTLEY, Publishers, Conduit-street.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

EAST INDIA APPOINTMENTS.—Cadets and Assistant Surgeons appointed to India may receive, on application to Messrs. THRESHER and GLENNY, 152, Strand, a detailed list of the necessary OUTFIT for INDIA, with full particulars of shipping, passage, the overland route, &c. N.B. Thresher's India gauze waistcoats, the most essential article of India clothing, can only be procured at this establishment, 152, Strand.

BAKER'S PHEASANTRY, Beaufort-street, King's-road, Chelsea. By especial appointment, to the Queen and H.R.H. Prince Albert. Gold, Silver, and Common tame bred Pheasants; any quantity can be supplied for stocking Preserves. Useful and ornamental Poultry. A great variety of Water Fowl, including Black Swans, Labrador and Carolina Ducks, &c. Some pure Cochin-China Fowl, &c., and at No. 3, Half-moon-passage, Gracechurch-street. Pure China Pigs, &c.

FUR TRAVELLING DRESSES.—Argyll Rooms, 246, Regent-street.—The Proprietors of the HUDSON'S BAY FUR ESTABLISHMENT have manufactured a variety of FUR TRAVELLING DRESSES particularly adapted for the present season, consisting of fur cloaks, fur linings, fur boots, fur gloves, fur caps, fur boas, cravats, and scarfs, fur wrappers and envelopes, foot muffs and carriage baskets, fur mats and rugs. Furs sent on approval to all parts of the kingdom.—Hudson's Bay Fur Establishment, Argyll Rooms, 246, Regent-street.—CHARLES COOK, Acting Proprietor.

FOR WINTER WRAPPERS, GREAT COATS, and OUTSIDE GARMENTS, of all kinds, see BERDOE'S WATERPROOF CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, 69, Cornhill, where an inspection is confidently invited, of a large and Superior Stock of first rate garments of the above description, at reasonable charges, and really Waterproof; also, of BERDOE'S WELL KNOWN FROCK, for all Seasons (which has completely superseded the "Macintosh"), SHOOTING JACKETS, &c. The above made to measure at the same charges, in a few hours.—W. BERDOE, Tailor, Waterproofer, &c., 69, Cornhill (North Side).

CULTIVATION of the HAIR.—This is admitted on all hands to be a department of the toilet of peculiar importance in reference to personal appearance, and in order effectually to bring the Hair under controul, innumerable have been the preparations offered for this purpose. The palm may, however, justly be awarded to OLDRIDGE'S BALM of COLUMBIA, which produces eyebrows, prevents the hair from turning gray, and the first application causes it to curl beautifully, frees it from scurf, and stops it from falling off. Price 3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. per bottle. No other prices are genuine. Oldridge's Balm, 1, Wellington-street, the second house from the Strand.

FLAT PATENT LEVER WATCHES, London-made, with the late improvement of placing the balance level with the other wheels of the watch, so as to render it flat for the waistcoat pocket, with the detached escapement, capped and jewelled in four holes, hand to mark the seconds, hard enamel dial, maintaining power to continue the action of the watch while winding, are offered in silver engine-turned cases, price six guineas each, or hunting cases six guineas and a half. An undertaking is given, with fixed terms on which the watches will always receive attention. T. COX SAVORY, Watchmaker, Jeweller, &c., 47 Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London. N.B.—Second-hand watches purchased in exchange.

GIBBINS' CREAM OF ROSES AND ROSEMARY.— This esteemed and elegant Article is most respectfully offered to the Public, by GIBBINS, Court Hairdresser and Perfumer (from Paris), 7, King-street, St. James's-square, as the most delicate and effectual Preservative of the Hair. Being a pomade, it will be successfully applied in promoting its growth and luxuriance.

GIBBINS' EXTRACT OF ROSES AND ROSEMARY is a liquid made from the above-named plants, and when applied in washing the Hair, renders it soft and glossy; or, after illness, its astringent properties prevent the Hair from falling off.

No 7, King-street, St. James's-square, London.

SIR GEORGE MONOUX'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL, WALTHAMSTOW, ESSEX: (Founded 1527). Conducted by Mr. R. WATKINS In union with the Essex Branch of the London Diocesan Board of Education, under whose direction the School is periodically inspected. Number of Boarders limited to Twelve Terms including all charges for Stationery (except printed Books), Washing, Mending Linen, and use of a separate Bed, 25 Guineas. Pupils under eight years of age, 22 Guineas. Reference can be made to the Rev. W. Wilson, B.D., Vicar, and A. Evans, Esq., Surgeon, Walthamstow; A. Barrie, Esq., 4, Bernard-street, Russell-square; and Mr. Elliott, Messrs. Bayford's, Great Knight Rider-street, Doctors' Commons.

GROSSMITH'S ESTABLISHMENT, 135, Strand, Con-ducted by Mr. CHARLES GROSSMITH, Jun.—Another Chest of the NEW COMPO SCENT, from the choicest flowers of Europe, 1s. per bottle, will be opened this day, Saturday; and also the third chest of the Razor Strop Perfecter, 6d., which produces a fine keen edge to the dullest cast off razor. These new productions will be found to accord in excellence with Grossmith's Reading Shaving Soap, 1s.; Hair Nourisher, 1s.; Preserver for the Lips and Hands, 1s.; Tooth Powder, 9d.; Wash Cakes, to soften the skin, 6d.; Family ditto, 3d., or five a 1s. All of which are too well known to require comment; they stand upon the recommendation of the thousands who use them constantly.—Observe! No other House in London.

DRAWING GALLERY, 18½, Maddox-street, Regent-street.—Early in January, this Gallery will be re-opened for the study of Model Drawing and Practical Perspective, the Human Figure and Anatomy. The Evening Classes, for the study of the Human Figure and Anatomy, will be conducted by Mr. T. Hogford. The Evening Classes, for the study of Model Drawing and Practical Perspective, and the Elementary Drawing of the Human Figure on the method of M. Dupuis, by Mr. A. Deacon. The Elementary Classes will have the advantages of M. Dupuis' system of Model Drawing (so extensively adopted by the various Governments of Europe), combined with Mr. Deacon's simplified method of instruction.—Further particulars will be announced.

W. ROBT. DICKINSON, Secretary.

Information respecting the Classes will be afforded on application at Messrs. DICKINSON'S Lithographic Establishment, 114, New Bond-street.

FURS.—IMPORTANT NOTICE to PURCHASERS.— The Proprietors of the HUDSON'S BAY FUR WAREHOUSE, Argyll Rooms, 246, Regent-street consider it necessary, for the protection of the public, to state explicitly that they have no other ESTABLISHMENT, or BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT in this country, and that they cannot be answerable for the quality of any Furs purchased elsewhere. But they would suggest to buyers the propriety of their calling at the ARGYLL ROOMS before they complete their purchases, where any information as to the quality or value of furs will be readily afforded. The Proprietors would direct attention to a varied collection of of splendid and magnificent novelties, which they have just introduced, under the highest patronage, among which "The CZARINA," "The POLKA PELISSE," "The MARQUISE PELERINE MUFF, and FLOUNCE," and the "SPANISH MANTILLA" especially deserve the consideration of the fashionable world.

Argyll Rooms, 246, Regent-street. CHARLES COOK, Acting Propietor.

HEAL and SON'S LIST of BEDDING:—Containing full description of weights, sizes, and prices, by which purchasers are enabled to judge the articles that are best suited to make a good set of Bedding, sent free by post. HEAL and SON, Feather Dressers and Bedding Manufacturers, 196, Tottenham-court-road.

FRENCH CUSTARD POWDER.—The only Genuine article for making Custards in a few minutes, sold Wholesale by BARTLETT, King's-road, Chelsea; Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Soho-square, London, and all Druggists and Grocers. Price 1s.

MR. BLAIKLEY, PORTRAIT PAINTER, begs respect-fully to intimate that he has removed to No. 6, Percy-street, Rathbone place, where Specimens of his Chalk and Crayon Drawings, and Portraits in Oil, may always be seen. Mr. BLAIKLEY continues to give Instruction in Drawing and Painting privately, or at his own Rooms.—Just Published, Six Studies of Heads, tinted, price 2s. each.

FOR CHAPPED HANDS.—SELWAY'S CAMPHOR BALLS, prepared only by SIMKIN, 2, New Cavendish street, Portland-place; and sold by him, and SANGER, 150, Oxford-street; WINSTANLEY and SON, 7, Poultry; WILLOUGHBY and Co., 61, Bishopsgate-street-without; and all respectable Patent Medicine Vendors. In jars at 1s. and 2s. each.

PAPIER MACHE PICTURE FRAMES.—C. F. BIELE-FELD invites Artists, Printsellers, &c., to inspect his stock of frames for Paintings, Prints, &c. They will be found perfect fac-similes of the finest carvings at prices not exceeding those of the ordinary frames. An Illustrated Tariff forwarded by post on receipt of 8 Post-office stamps. Works, 15, Wellington street North, Strand.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.—Office for Patents of Inventions and Registrations of Designs, 14, Lincoln's-inn fields. The printed Instructions gratis, and every information upon the subject of Protection for Inventions, either by Letters Patent or the Designs Act, may be had by applying personally, or by letter, pre-paid, to Mr. Alexander Prince, at the office, 14, Lincoln's inn-fields.

ORNAMENTS in ALABASTER, MARBLE, BRONZE, &c.—J. TENNANT, 149, Strand, has just received an elegant Assortment of Vases, Figures, Groups, Candlesticks, Inkstands, Tables, Paper-weights, &c., for the Drawing-room, Library, and Dining-room.—He also arranges Elementary Collections of Minerals and Fossils, to facilitate the Study of Mineralogy and Geology.

FASHIONABLE DANCING.—MR. LLOYD (and Female Assistants) instruct persons of all ages (privately and incognito), and in a few Easy Lessons prepare them for Evening Parties.—N.B. Polka, Mazurka, and Valse Soirées, and Select Juvenile and Adult Classes for Music, Exercises, Fencing, Dancing, &c., at the St. James's Institution, 97, Quadrant, Regent-street; with private and carriage entrance in Swallow-street.

FORTNUM, MASON, and Co., beg to announce their Annual Selections of BONBONS, BONBONNIERS, and other Novelties, from FRANCE and GERMANY; also, Preserved and Dried Fruits for Desserts and Culinary purposes; Perigord, Strasbourg, and Yorkshire Pies, Boars' Heads, and a variety of savoury condiments for the breakfast, luncheon, dinner, and supper table.

Foreign Warehouse, 182, Piccadilly.

WORTHY OF NOTICE TO EVERYBODY.—H. ROD-RIGUES, 21, Piccadilly, supplies Envelopes 6d per 100; Bath Post 4d. per quire, 6s. 6d. per ream; Note 3d. per quire, 4s. 6d. per ream; Foolscap 10d. per quire, 15s. per ream; Quills 2s. per 100; Best Sealing Wax, ten sticks for 1s., 4s. 6d. per lb.; and every description of Stationery cheaper and better than any house in London. Compare the prices. Name Plate elegantly engraved, and 100 superfine cards, 4s. 6d.

Observe—H. RODRIGUES', 21, Piccadilly.

THE CHEAPEST TALLOW CANDLES.—Those who burn these are recommended to make one trial whether PRICE'S PATENT CANDLES do not give so much more light as to be in reality cheaper. They may be had of respectable Dealers throughout the Kingdom, if care be taken to prevent any imitations being passed off as the Patent Candles; and the Trade may obtain them wholesale from EDWARD PRICE and Co., Belmont, Vauxhall; and PALMER and Co., Sutton-street, Clerkenwell.

NEEDLEWORK DRAWINGS of HERALDRY, and. Emblematic Patterns for Ladies of Nobility and Gentry to Embroider therefrom, Warranted to be accurately coloured, from descriptions. Engravings on Seals, Coronets Crests, Mottos, &c., 3s. 6d each. Single Coats of Arms, 7s. each, upon checked paper, four inches square, of 6400 stitches. Family Arms found, and Emblazoned on Vellum, Silk, Glass, &c., by Messrs. HARRISON and SONS, Genealogists and Professors of Heraldry, 23, Great Portland-street, Portland-place.—N. B. Arabesque Designs, from Continental Studies.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.—SKATING SEASON.— The Committee of this Institution earnestly request that no gratuity whatever be given to the icemen in the Parks. If the public will support the institution, the Committee will be enabled to continue its efficient measures.—Donations and subscriptions will be thankfully received at the Receiving House in Hyde Park; the Marquees in the other Parks; and at BARNARD and Co.'s, 50, Cornhill; DRUMMOND and Co.'s, Charing cross; by BENJAMIN HAWES, Esq., Treasurer, 36, Brunswick-square; or at the Society's Office, 3 Trafalgar square, Charing cross, by

Dec. 11, 1844. J. CHARLIER, Sec.

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, CHILBLAINS, &c.—MR. CABBURN has been honoured with a letter from a nobleman of distinction near Limerick, Ireland, expressive of the great benefit and almost instantaneous relief experienced from the use of his oil in a very severe attack of rheumatism in the back and shoulders, which communication, together with many others from persons of distinction, may be seen at his Dispensary, King's-cross, London where the Oil may be had in bottles at 2s 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and of all principal vendors in the kingdom. It is positively under the sanction and recommendation of the Nobility and Faculty, as may be seen in Bradshaw's Railway Guide. Ask for Cabburn's Oil for the Cure of Rheumatism, likewise a Sovereign Remedy for Chilblains.

COGAN and GILLO'S NOVARGENT, or SILVER SOLUTION, re-silvers worn out Plated Articles, by instantly depositing a Coating of Pure Silver, and Preserves and Cleanses Silver, Plated Ware, and German Silver. It is used with less trouble than cleaning, and is warranted not to contain Mercury or anything injurious. It has been highly approved of by Dr. Ryan, Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Polytechnic Institution, and other eminent Chemists and Silversmiths. Sold by BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-st., London; and by JOSEPH RODGERS and SONS, 6, Norfolk-st., Sheffield; in bottles, with full directions, at 1s and 3s. each, and to be had of all respectable Chemists, Silversmiths, and Furnishing Ironmongers in the Kingdom. Beware of Imitations: the Genuine are all signed on the wrapper, by I. D. COGAN and R. GILLO.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—COSTLY SILKS are still being Sold at 1s. 7½d. per Yard, in a great variety of styles, which has caused much excitement in St Paul's Churchyard during the last week.—HALL and ALLAN having purchased, by tender, the entire STOCK of Mr. R. Fulcher, 5, Brighton place, Hackney-road (an Insolvent), consisting of general Drapery, Haberdashery, &c., are selling some very decided Bargains in real Sable Muffs and Boas, very appropriate for Presents at this season. There is still remaining a variety of Polka Cloaks, Paisley Shawls, and Cashmere Dresses, which are really very cheap. H. and A. beg to inform those Ladies who were obliged to leave before getting attended to, that they purpose making their Wholesale Warehouses available, for the accommodation of retail customers during this week.

Waterloo House, 69, 70, and 71, St. Paul's Churchyard.

WINTER OVER COATS, WRAPPERS, &c.—Messrs. BURCH and LUCAS (late J. Albert) respectfully invite gentlemen to view their new and fashionable assortment of PATENT and BEAUFORT BEAVERS, FANCY VESTINGS, TROUSERINGS, &c., for the approaching season. The style and cut of every garment are guaranteed equal to any of the first houses at the West-end, at prices in unison with the economy of the times, feeling confident that gentlemen who may do them the honour will be perfectly satisfied with any garment that leaves their establishment. A large assortment of Great Coats kept ready made in all the different and most approved forms agreeable to the prevailing taste; being made under the superintendence of the proprietors, they are enabled to speak confidently as to their superiority over all garments of a slop description, the which are entirely excluded from this establishment.—52, King William-street, London-bridge, opposite the Statue.

WATCHES by WEBSTER and SON, Chronometer-makers to the Lords of the Admiralty.—W. and Son's establishment for the manufacture of Watches and Clocks is the oldest in London, having continued in Cornhill 134 years. An extensive stock for selection, finished with the utmost care, at the lowest prices consistent with security for the finest maufacture and the maintenance of that reputation for superior workmanship which has distinguished their house for so many years. Compensated duplex and lever Watches, to counteract the variations of temperature, upon the principle of their chronometers, to which Government awarded the prizes three years in succession; small elegant lever and horizontal Watches in gold cases, engraved or engine-turned for ladies or gentlemen: small flat silver detached lever and horizontal watches, for youths, at very moderate prices; marine and pocket Chronometers, new and second-hand; ornamental and every description of Clocks; Regulators upon the most approved principles. Superior workmen are employed upon the premises in the repairing department, for English and foreign work. The utmost value allowed for old Watches in exchange. Webster and Son's publication, with their equation table for the present year, will be sent free on the receipt of two postage stamps.—74, Cornhill.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.—At this peculiar season of festivity and mirth, when friends and lovers assemble at the social board, or whirl in the giddy mazes of the dance, both sexes are more than usually desirous of shining in personal attraction, and devote a greater share of attention to the toilet; it is, at this particular season, that the Virtues and Singularly Happy Properties of those Auxiliaries of Personal Beauty, ROWLAND'S UNIQUE PREPARATIONS shine pre-eminent in their power; while the rich luxuriant tress, the white and swan-like neck, and the pearly set of teeth, form admirable trophies of their Inestimable Qualities! The August Patronage conceded by our Gracious Queen, and the several Sovereigns of Europe, together with the Beauties which adorn the circles of Princely and Regal magnificence; and the confirmation by experience of the infallible efficacy of these creative renovating Specifics, have characterized them with perfection, and given them a celebrity unparalleled. They have proved the theme of the poet; they are celebrated in the periodical literature of the whole civilized world; the lays of Byron; and the voice of the universal press, have proclaimed the incomparable virtues of the "Oil Macassar," and of its accompanying preparations. As presents for both sexes, none can be more recommendatory, or more now in general use.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, is a Delightfully Fragrant and Transparent Preparation for the Hair! and as an invigorator and beautifier, is beyond all precedent: it bestows the most brilliant gloss, together with a strong tendency to curl.—Price, 3s. 6d.; 7s.; Family Bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s. per bottle.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, is an Odoriferous Creamy Liquid—the only safe and efficacious preparation for dissipating every Imperfection of the Skin:—the radiant bloom it imparts to the Cheek, and the softness and delicacy it induces on the Hands, Arms, and Neck, render it indispensable to every toilet.—Price, 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE, a White Powder, compounded of the rarest and most fragrant exotics.—It bestows on the Teeth a Pearl-like Whiteness, frees them from Tartar, and imparts to the Gums a healthy firmness, and to the Breath a grateful sweetness and perfume.—Price, 2s. 9d. per box, duty included.

CAUTION.—Unprincipled Shopkeepers, for the sake of gaining a trifle more profit, vend the most Spurious Compounds under the same names (some under the implied sanction of Royalty). It is therefore imperative on purchasers to see that the word "ROWLAND'S" is on the wrapper of each Article. For the protection of the public from fraud and imposition, the Hon. Commissioners of her Majesty's Stamps have authorized the Proprietors' Signature to be engraved on the Government Stamp, thus—

"A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, HATTON-GARDEN," which is affixed on the KALYDOR and ODONTO.—Sold by them and by Chemists and Perfumers.—*** All others are FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS!!!

ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION.—Just Published, price 1s. by post, 1s. 4d.—FACTS, illustrating the CURE of ASTHMA and the Prevention of CONSUMPTION. By Dr. SILVER, 70, Great Russell street, Bloomsbury.—London: SHERWOOD and Co., 137, Strand; OLLIVIER, 59, Pall-mall; and all Booksellers.

*** Gratuitous advice to the poor, by Dr. S., at his residence every morning before ten.

THE PETIT COURIER des DAMES, or JOURNAL of FRENCH FASHION.—S and J. FULLER respectfully inform the Nobility and Gentry, that the above Journal of Fashion, so much admired for its elegant Female Costumes, is now enlarged and more beautifully Illustrated with Coloured Figures, and other departments of fashionable dress. Arrives from Paris every week, and delivered to the Subscribers at 12s. 6d. the Quarter, and £2 8s. the Year, and postage free to all parts of the kingdom at 16s. 6d. the Quarter, or £3 3s the Year. N.B.—The Journal des Demoiselles appears on the 15th of each month, price 10s the Year's subscription.

Temple of Fancy, 34, Rathbone-place.

THE MUSICAL BIJOU FOR 1845, Price 15s., is now ready. Unique in the splendour of its embellishments, this magnificent Volume forms the most appropriate Christmas, New Year, or Birth-day Cadeau, containing upwards of one hundred contributions by the most popular Authors and Composers, including Songs, Ballads, Vocal Duets, Quadrilles, Polkas, Waltzes, &c. The Illustrations, in the illuminated style, from originals in the British Museum, are executed in a manner which may be fairly denominated the triumph of decorative art.

London: D'ALMAINE and Co., 20, Soho-square.

THE NEW

MONTHLY BELLE ASSEMBLEE for DECEMBER, a Fashionable and Literary Magazine under the immediate Patronage of her Royal Highness

THE DUCHESS OF KENT,
Is beautifully Illustrated with Highly-finished
PORTRAITS OF THE NOBILITY,
AND CONTAINS
AN EXQUISITE ENGRAVING OF LORD BYRON'S LAURA,
AND
TWO COLOURED PLATES OF THE FASHIONS,
Finished in the First Style, as they arrive from Paris.

CONTENTS:—

Florence; or, Woman's Friendship. By Grace Aguilar
The Poet's Dream. By W. Robson
Serenade. By Georgina C. Munro
Christmas Festivities. By W. G. J. Barker, Esq
Mystery. By David Lester Richardson
The Poet's Complaint. By C. H. Hitchings
The Suicide's Grave
Little Letty. By Elizabeth Youatt: Author of the "Blind Man and his Guide"
The Poor Man's Prayer. By Rose Acton
My Picture Gallery; No XII. By Calder Campbell
Pretenders and Possessors. By the late Miss Jewsbury
The Painter. By William Henry Fisk
The Monomaniac. By Miss M. A. Youatt
The Mighty Dead. By Camilla Toulmin
Rosa Leyton, the Protégée. By P. P. C.
The Blind Man to his Child. By Miss M. H. Acton
Sonnet. By Mrs. F. B. Scott
Conceit Can Kill—Conceit Can Cure
Hope
Blighted Love. By William Henry Fisk
Stanzas
Lucy Jessering
To My Gentle Friend
Affectation. By Mrs. Caroline H. Butler
Arcade's Compliment to Ulisse
Answers to Mrs. Abdy's Charade
Literature
Amusements of the Month
Fashions for December
Description of the Plates
To Correspondents
&c &c.

Price 1s. 6d.—May be had, by order, of all Booksellers.—Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand London.

THE FARMERS' MAGAZINE, for DECEMBER, 1844, is embellished with,

PLATE I.—PORTRAIT of MR. STEPHEN GRANTHAM.
PLATE II.—A DEVON BULL.

CONTENTS:—

Memoir of Mr. Stephen Grantham
Some Observations upon Insects which prey upon Wheat, during its Growth, and in the Granary. By Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart.
The Allotment System and the Game Laws. By a Tenant Farmer
The Earl of Euston and the Game Laws
College of Chemistry
Professor Liebig at Glasgow
The Highland and Agricultural Society's Show of Seed-wheat, and Meeting of the Agricultural Chemistry Association.
Isle of Sheppy Agricultural Association to promote Industry and reward Merit
Remarks on the Agriculture of Ireland
Farmers' Club House
Repeal of the Malt Tax
Death of the Right Hon. Lord Western
Review.—Lectures to Farmers on Agricultural Chemistry. By Alexander Petzholdt
Agricultural Suggestions
On the Advantages of Bone Manure to the Agriculture of Cheshire. By a Lancashire Agriculturist
Loughborough Agricultural Association
Drainage in Norfolk
Llandovery Agricultural Society
On Stifle Burning
An Essay on the Agriculture of the neighbourhood of Axminster
Thin Sowing and Mr. Campbell's Steep. By R. Barclay Allardyce
Horncastle Agricultural Society
Stewponey Farmers' Club
Liverpool Agricultural Society
Wingerworth Farmers' Club
Britain able to Fertilize Herself
Directions to make Cider and Perry
Gypsum and Salt for fixing Ammonia. By J. Prideaux
Milk and Butter versus Beef
Beneficial Results from Trenching Land
Dairy Management
On Ploughing old Pasture Lands. By Thos. Underwood
Norton Farmers' Club.—Lecture on Agricultural Chemistry
Ballinasloe Fair
Cuckfield and Weald of Sussex Agricultural Association
Draycot Parochial Agricultural Society
The Colonial Wool Trade of the United Kingdom of Great Britain
Royal Agricultural Society of England
Utility of Banks
Gurneism
Agricultural Queries
Answers to Agricultural Queries
Hop Duty
Meteorological Diary
Agricultural Report
Calendar of Horticulture
Review of the Corn Trade
Prices of Grain, Seeds, Hops, Potatoes, Provisions, Wool, Manures, &c.
Prices of Shares

THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE, Vol. IX., containing Twelve beautifully executed Steel Engravings, price 13s. 6d., is now ready.

OFFICE, 24, NORFOLK-STREET, STRAND; and may be had of all Booksellers.

THE LEADING MEDICAL JOURNAL.

On January 4th, 1845, will be published the First Number (for the New Year) of

THE MEDICAL TIMES, offering an eligible opportunity for New Subscribers.—To those who know the MEDICAL TIMES no word is necessary to explain the causes which, in so short a time, have placed it at the head of British Medical Periodicals, and involved in such extraordinary mutations journals at one time thought the most securely established. The conductors (a Physician, a General Practitioner, and a Barrister), when rescuing it from the management of its former proprietors and editors, determined at once, careless of expense, to make it such a journal as the Profession in no part of Europe, had yet seen, a journal pari passu with the present advanced state of Medical Science. Dissevering it forthwith from from the controul or influence of booksellers and publishers, they gave it a distinct office of its own (that occupied by the "Lancet" before its retirement to bookseller's care), and rested their whole success, not on the old aids of individual influence or patronage, but on an independent, upright, and fearless discharge of their duties as journalists. Personally identified with no clique or party in the Profession, and wedded to no opinions which time has made a crotchet, or experience proved a folly, they claim to look at the Profession with the eye of unprejudiced censors, and while speaking out frankly and fearlessly their judgment of what concerns the general good, never to lose sight of the great aim of the true Medical Journalist—upholding in the public eye, and on solid grounds, the honour and dignity of the Profession. In one word, the MEDICAL TIMES is a gentlemanly, but just censor of men and manners,—an honourable arbiter in medico-political strifes,—a faithful exponent of professional improvements, and secure aid in the difficulties of Medical Practice.

For the Year 1845, the MEDICAL TIMES will contain:—

1. About TWENTY LECTURES, by the celebrated PINEL, on "The Phenomena Connected with Mental Hallucinations," &c., translated, with Notes, by Dr. Costello, Editor of the "Cyclopædia of Surgery," &c.

*** These Lectures contain views on the Functions of the Brain never before published, and of a scientific interest that cannot be too highly spoken of.

2. A SERIES of LECTURES, by G. J. GUTHRIE, Esq., F.R.S. (late President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England), on "Some Extremely Interesting Points of Surgery."

3. TWENTY PRACTICAL LECTURES, by Dr. C. J. B. WILLIAMS, F.R.S., Professor of Medicine to University College, Physician to the North London Hospital, on "The Treatment of Some Important Diseases"

4. SIXTEEN LECTURES, by Dr. CORRIGAN, of Dublin, on "Some Select Points of Medical Practice."

The Proprietors also pledge themselves, that no Fact of Consequence in any of the Continental, American, or British journals, shall escape, during the year, full mention in the MEDICAL TIMES. To this end, every arrangement is now complete. A German Physician, Dr. Sutro (pupil of the first Professors at Heidelburg and Munich), gives weekly Reports of German Scientific Progress; Dr. de Beaumont (Physician to the Spanish Embassy, Paris), furnishes a complete weekly Summary of the Sayings and Doings of French Medical Men; and an English Medical Practitioner, Mr. John Foote, M.R.C.S., Hon. Secretary to the Royal Medico-Botanical Society, &c., has the exclusive duty of abridging every communication of value appearing in all the English Medical journals.

During the present year, a vast number of select
ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS

from some of the most distinguished Physicians and Surgeons, at home and abroad, will be published. Among others (by Dr. Hodgkin, Mr. Fergusson, Mr. B. Phillips, &c.), a series of papers of eminent scientific value, and great practical importance, will be given, on the Diseases of Women, by Dr. Rigby; a Series by Dr. Wright, on the Pathology and Physiology of Expectoration; a Series by Dr. Jobert de Lamballe; a Series by Mr. Braid, of Manchester, on Physiological Explanations of Mesmeric Phenomena; a Series by Dr. Costello, on Lithotrity and Lithotomy; a Series by Dr. Clay, on Midwifery, &c. &c.; and, as an indication of what may be expected in this department, the Proprietors have the honour of announcing that among a vast number of eminent contributors during the present year will be found:—G. J. Guthrie, F.R.S.; Professor Tiedemann, Dr. Copland, Dr. Rigby, Dr. Hodgkin, G. W. Tuson, Esq., F.R.S.; Dr. Guy, of King's College; Robert Rigg, F.R.S.; Professor Cruveilhier, &c &c.

There will also be given a Fortnightly List of all Books Published in England, adding the names of every scientific book published on the Continent or in America. This feature, it is presumed, will be of especial interest to all Subscribers, Reading Rooms, and Literary Institutions.

The MEDICAL TIMES thus containing nearly an octavo volume in every number, the following will be the TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

For a Single Number............Plain 0s. 5d. ....Stamped.. 0s. 6d.
Per Quarter, free by post .... 6 6 .... Half-year 13 0

To facilitate the reception of the MEDICAL TIMES in remote country places, &c., the Publisher will keep open for a month, "A Roll of Subscribers," in which gentlemen sending their names, with a post office order, or an order on a house in town, for £1 1s., will receive the Journal by post, free, every Saturday morning for twelve months. THIS LARGE REDUCTION is offered to avoid the trouble and uncertainty of book debts, and as affording facilities to gentlemen in the country of getting the Journal early every Saturday morning.

Orders received by all Booksellers, or a post-office order, or order on some party in London, may be sent to Mr. J. A. CARFRAE, MEDICAL TIMES OFFICE (late "Lancet" Office), Essex-street, Strand, London.

The PHARMACEUTICAL NUMBER of the MEDICAL TIMES is published on the 1st of every month, and contains nearly an 8vo. volume of matter useful to the Chemist and Pharmaceutist. Price 5d., or 6d. Stamped, or (free by post) 6s. per Annum, in advance.

THE MEDICAL TIMES ALMANACK FOR 1845, will be ready on Tuesday next, and contain an immensity of valuable information. Price 5d.; Stamped, 6d.

In Boxes, 2s. 6d. per Gross, 25 for 6d.

FOSTER'S SCHOOL PENS: Broad, Medium, and Fine Points, are manufactured expressly for SOUTER and LAW, and possess, in a high degree, the essential qualities of elasticity, smoothness, and durability.

Nearly ready, oblong foolscap, 4d. each,

FOSTER'S ELEMENTARY COPY-BOOKS. Nos. 13 to 18, designed for the more advanced Pupils in Schools and Families. Nos. 1 to 12, constantly on sale. The Post size, with marble covers, 12 Parts, 9d. each.—London: SOUTER and LAW, 131, Fleet-street.

THE BEST ALMANACK FOR 1845.
Now publishing, 64 pages, handsome quarto, gilt edges (no Advertisements), with
EIGHTY ENGRAVINGS!
Price One Shilling, the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK
and PICTURESQUE CALENDAR FOR 1845.

It contains a greater variety of Information and seasonable entertainment than is to be found in any other Almanack. The Wrapper is beautifully printed in colours; and the artistical execution of the entire Almanack entitles it to a place upon every drawing-room table in the empire.

The Press is universal in praise of this beautiful Alamanack.

EXTRACTS FROM OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"This is certainly one of the cheapest shilling's-worth that we have seen, even in this age of cheap publication. It contains some of the best Illustrations, for any common observer, of astronomical phenomena that have appeared for some years. From past recollections, we are satisfied that a few years ago a similar publication to this would not have remunerated its producers, even if sold at ten times its price."—Morning Chronicle.

"One of its features is an accurate representation of the principal astronomical phenomena of each month, accompanied with an intelligible description. The pages of the calendar are illustrated with highly fanciful designs of the signs of the zodiac, by Mr. Kenny Meadows; there are also scenes of the sports of each month, birds, and other illustrations. The literary matter is quite as good as the pictorial, and the quarto pages on which the Almanack is printed afford more room for explanation than can be obtained in the ordinary forms. One shilling for such a mass of information and amusement is wonderfully cheap."—Morning Post, Nov. 20.

"This is a new annual, the purpose of which is to blend illustrations with the customary information contained in an almanack. Its letter-press contents are as copious and varied as any of its contemporaries, and the illustrations, which are from the rich fancy of Mr. Kenny Meadows's pencil, comprise allegorical compositions applicable to each month, scenes of the sports of the month, &c. It is, upon the whole, not only a useful, but a most pleasing work."—Morning Advertiser, Nov. 15.

"A cheap year-book of astronomical phenomena and natural history, country sports and town amusements, chronology, and legislation. Of the numerous engravings those representing the telescopic appearances of the planets as they will be visible in the ensuing year are the most interesting, and are peculiar to this almanack."—Examiner.

"Is exceedingly well done, and full of information and good wood-cut adornments and illustrations. Its intrinsic merits, as well as its extrinsic attractions, are sufficient to insure for it a very general demand."—Literary Gazette, Nov. 17.

"It unites with calendarial information, astronomical observations, and recreations incident to each month, embracing as well, notes on natural history, and a mass of miscellanies as useful as it is entertaining. We repeat that this 'Illustrated Almanack' is a happy idea, beautifully executed, and preferring its claims to purchase even by a modern 'Elwes' in economy."—Era, Nov. 24.

"This is one of the many attempts to substitute something rational for the foolish almanacks of times that are passing away—and, we may add, one of the most successful. It is filled with illustrations, some of which, representing the signs of the Zodiac, are executed with considerable artistical taste. As it is chiefly devoted to the natural history of the months, it is just what the readers of the 'Gardeners' Chronicle' are most likely to find useful. It is difficult to imagine anything cheaper."—Gardeners' Chronicle.

"This is, beyond all doubt, the most extraordinary production of the British press. The illustrations are very beautiful. Kenny Meadows revels in the exuberance of his rich fancy, and Linton has done him ample justice in the engraving."—Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper.

☞ For a detailed List of Contents of the Almanack, see the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, November 16.

Published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand.

☞ Country Booksellers supplied through a London Agent only.

MR. GEORGE YATES has recommenced for the Winter, his Lectures and Instructions in PERSONAL DEPORTMENT; also the present mode of dancing. A class of eight formed in a private family attended on school terms.

Letters addressed to St. Peter's Hammersmith, or at Mr. GREEN'S, 33, Soho-square.

KINAHAN'S CELEBRATED LL. WHISKY (seven years old), the purest, most delicious, and wholesome Spirit imported, 20s. per gallon. Sealed Bottles, 3s. 6d. each, may be obtained from most respectable Wine and Spirit Merchants. Kinahan and Co., Stores, 25, King William street, Strand, London.

ROYAL EXCHANGE HANDKERCHIEFS, showing the Eastern end, with the Clock Tower, from a beautiful Drawing by William Tite, Esq F.R.S. To be had of W. TENT, Hosier, 1, Birchin-lane. Removing to 21, Royal Exchange. Price, 5s. 6d.; by Post, 6s.

CROSBY HALL VAULTS, 35, Bishopsgate-street Within. OLD BOTTLED WINES:—Port, 36s and 42s; Do., six years in bottle, 48s; Do., superior draught, 28s and 33s; Sherries, pale and brown, 36s and 42s; Bucellas, 32s; Sherry (an excellent dinner wine), 28s; Marsala, 24s per dozen. Bottles, 2s 6d per dozen; hampers 1s per dozen. *** Marsala, per Quarter Pipe, £11 11s.

EAU DE COLOGNE, 10s. per Case of Six, or 2s. singly, which, since its first preparation, in 1709, has maintained an undisturbed supremacy over all other Distilled Compounds, can be had genuine as prepared from the original recipe, by application to H BREIDENBACH, 38, Park-street, Grosvenor square, and Manufacturer at Cologne. This Eau de Cologne is no spurious imitation of Farina's, but the genuine article itself; and, as such, defies all competition.

PRICE'S PATENT CANDLES burn without snuffing, like the finest wax, and are cheaper in proportion to the light given than the commonest tallow ones. They are sold by respectable Dealers throughout the country at or under One Shilling per lb., and Wholesale to the Trade by EDWARD PRICE and CO., Belmont, Vauxhall, and PALMER and CO., Sutton-street, Clerkenwell. Purchasers must insist upon being supplied in the shops with "PRICE'S PATENT CANDLES," or they are very likely to get some of the imitations, on account of the greater profit afforded to the dealer by these latter.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.—Mrs. C. B. WILSON, in the "Illustrated Belle Assemblée," judiciously recommends her readers to present their admirers with an ALBERT, or PATENT ELASTIC CRAVAT, in return for Bouquets, Gloves, &c.; and we, with "Punch," advise every Gentleman to make himself a present of one, as he will have reason in the forthcoming year to congratulate himself on his self generosity. Reader, if you or your friends have not yet tried this simple, but inimitable invention, go directly to the Manufactory (see that you are well fitted), and your neck is comfortable for life. F. HUGHES and Company, Patentees, 247, High Holborn.

THE SEA.—To PARENTS and GUARDIANS. WANTED, TWO YOUTHS of respectability, to be APPRENTICED in a fine First-class Ship, for four years, the Commander of which, from many years experience in maritime affairs, is capable of accelerating the studies of Youth under his command. Youths willing to study the interest of the Owners will find this an opportunity of rising quickly to command. For particulars as to premium, &c, apply to Captain Pickman, at Mr. W. G. Fynn's, Provision Agent, opposite the Custom-house, London.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 26, Cornhill, London.—Capital £500,000.—Empowered by Act of Parliament.

DIVISION OF PROFITS:—

The steady success and increasing prosperity of the Society, has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a second Bonus, averaging 60 per cent., on the amounts invested on each policy effected on the Profit scale.

Age.	Sum	Premium.	Year.	Bonus added.	Bonus in cash.	Permament reduction of Premium.	Sum the Assured may Borrow on Policy.
	£	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
60	1000	74 3 4	1837	170 9 3	77 5 1	12 3 9	346 2 3
			1838	144 2 2	64 5 6	9 16 4	296 13 4
			1839	116 16 0	51 5 11	7 11 9	247 4 5

The division of Profits is annual, and the next will be made in December of the present year.

This institution offers many important and substantial advantages with respect to both Life Assurances and Deferred Annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the Policy, two thirds of the premium paid (see table); also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity. Assurances for terms of years are granted on the lowest possible rates.

F. FERGUSON CAMROUX Secretary.

SELF-MEASUREMENT—GREAT ACCOMMODATION.

No longer let those who are dwellers afar,
Themselves from the Warehouse of MOSES debar.
By adopting our plan, which has never a failure,
Ev'ry gentleman now may become his own tailor!

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT! The public are specially informed, that during the re-erection of E. MOSES and SON'S premises in Aldgate, the entrance to their Establishment is only at 154, Minories.

E. MOSES and SON are desirous of directing especial attention to their plan of "Self-Measurement." The extreme simplicity, and the minute exactness, of this admirable plan, are such as cannot fail to answer the purpose designed. No failure in point of fit can arise from its use; or, should anything of the kind occur, the proprietors will hold themselves responsible. Thousands are thus enabled to avail themselves of the choice Clothing of MOSES and SON, without any inconvenience arising from distance, &c.

A new work, entitled "The Commercial Phenomenon," with full directions for Self-Measurement, on application, will be forwarded, free of postage.

Residents in the country cannot do better than avail themselves of so favourable an opportunity of purchasing at the greatest Tailoring Establishment in the Kingdom.

READY-MADE.	£ s. d
Beaver Taglionis .. from	0 8 6
Ditto Chesterfields	0 10 6
Ditto Codringtons	0 13 6
Ditto Pembrokes, Athols, Peltoes, and every description of Winter Coat, handsomely trimmed ..	1 5 0
Boys' Winter Coats, in every style	0 8 6
Warm Winter Trousers, lined ..	0 4 6
Ditto Doeskin	0 10 0
Dress Coats, edged, &c. ..	1 0 0
Frock ditto, ditto	1 3 9
Rolling Collar Vest	0 1 9
Double-breasted ditto	0 2 6
Boys' Hussar Suits	0 17 6
Ditto Tunic and Hussar Suits neatly braided	0 18 6

MADE TO MEASURE.	£ s. 6
Saxe Gotha Coats, velvet collar and cuffs .. .. from	1 18 0
Winter Coats, in every style and shape, handsomely trimmed ..	1 5 6
Milled Tweed Wrappers ..	0 17 6
Ditto, ditto Trousers	0 8 0
Buckskin ditto	0 12 0
Doeskin ditto, any pattern ..	0 12 6
Best, or Dress Trousers ..	1 6 0
Cashmere Vest	0 7 0
Winter ditto, in endless pattern ..	0 8 6
Dress Coat	1 12 0
Ditto, ditto, best manufactured ..	2 15 0
Frock Coat	1 15 0
Ditto, the best manufactured ..	3 3 0
Boys' Hussar and Tunic Suits ..	1 7 0

Mourning, to any extent, can be had at five minutes' notice, at the following prices:—

Men's Suits, dress coat, vest, and trousers .. from £1 16s. 0d.
Ditto, jacket, vest, and trousers .. .. from £0 18s. 0d.

IMPORTANT.—Any article purchased or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned.

OBSERVE.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Woollen Drapers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen, 154, Minories, and 86, Aldgate, City, opposite the Church.

CAUTION.—E. MOSES and SON are obliged to guard the public against imposition, having learned that the untradesman-like falsehood of being connected with them, or it's the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connexion whatever with any other establishment; and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing, should (to prevent disappointment, &c.) call or send to 154, Minories, or 86, Aldgate, opposite the Church.

N.B.—No business transacted at this Establishment from sunset on Friday till sunset on Saturday, when business is resumed till twelve o'clock.

SIX POUNDS of TEA, whether Black or Green, for 17s.; and small bright Gunpowder, in 12lb. boxes, at 4s. 6d. per lb.; 6lbs. of Coffee for 5s. —EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY'S OFFICES, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street.

ALE! ALE! ALE!—Best, Brightest, Purest, and most in esteem by connoisseurs, to be had in Eighteen or Nine Gallon Casks, at 1s.!!! per Gallon, by addressing to the John Bull Brewery Office, 20, Philpot-lane, City. Sent to any part of London carriage-free.

HARPS and PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.—A large STOCK of Semigrand, Square, Cottage, and Piccolo, PIANOFORTES, by BROADWOOD, COLLARD, TOMKISON, WORNUM, &c.; and of HARPS, by ERARD, for Sale or Hire, at CHAPPELL'S Musical Circulating Library, 50, New Bond-street,—N.B. Terms of Subscription to the Library, Two and Three Guineas per Annum.

MIRTH FOR CHRISTMAS.—THE ROYAL RACE COURSE, A MERRY ROUND GAME, in Case, with pyramids, counters, &c., price 6s., or on board, price 10s. 6d.—*** This very popular Game has all the excitement of a Race without any of its objectionable qualities. It will be found particularly desirable to promote amusement in parties at the present festive season of the year.—London: Published by D. OGILVY, 7, Southampton-row, Russell-square, and sold at all Toy-shops, &c., in the Kingdom.

AMUSING GAMES.—The following Entertaining and Amusing Games are made and sold by S. and J. FULLER at their Temple of Fancy, 34, Rathbone-place, and may be had of all the Booksellers and Toymen in Town and Country:—THE TOURNAMENT, or the Combat of the Knights; price 18s. ROUND HAZARD, or the Devil among the Tailors; price 30s. THE HEIRESS AND HER SUITORS, a Round Game for the play of Eight Persons, wherein much amusement and speculation is produced, fitted up in a Box; price 10s.

TURTLE FOR THE MILLION.—GUNTER'S Real TURTLE SOUP, from Honduras, in air-tight Cases, at 14s. each, containing sufficient for sixteen persons, comprising the callipatch, callipee, and other prime parts of the Turtle. It will keep good for years, and is infinitely better, cheaper, and more convenient to the consumer, with printed directions that any cook can follow.—To be procured at the Agents, HEDGES and BUTLER, Italian Warehousemen, 155, Regent street, London.

SUPERIOR BRANDY.—Families requiring their supplies of Brandy at this season, are respectfully solicited to apply to THOMAS GREENHOW, Distiller, 16, St. John street, Clerkenwell (for ten years the practical distiller of Messrs. J. T. Betts and Co., Smithfield Bars), who assures his friends and the public that he will furnish them with an article equal to anything in the trade, in quantities not less than Two Gallons, pale or coloured, at Sixteen Shillings per Gallon, of the highest legal strength, for cash on delivery.—A liberal consideration to dealers.

LOGIER'S ACADEMY for Instruction on the PIANO-FORTE, CONCERT-PLAYING, and HARMONY.—Established at Mr. GREEN'S, 33, Soho-square (Publisher of all the Works), will NOT be Closed during the recess. Each class attends twice a week, two hours each lesson. Private Lessons or Lectures on the Theory alone, to Teachers and Governesses.—Terms and Prospectuses on application.—N.B. Part VI. of the New Edition of LOGIER'S SYSTEM of the Science is now ready, price 2s. 6d.

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are apprised that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEAS (Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate street). They are packed in showy leaden canisters, from an ounce to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale; the license is only 11s. per annum, and many, during the last nineteen years, have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without 1s. let or loss. Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) as above.

EDWARD DODD, MANUFACTURER to H.R.H. Duke of Cambridge of his ANGLO-ROMAN STRINGS for VIOLIN, VIOLONCELLO, and HARP, which strings, for power of tone and durability, are equal to the best Italian strings, at 50 per cent. less, and far superior to those in general use. They have a peculiar property of resisting the ill-effects of heated rooms. Testimonials from Messrs. Blagrove, Tolbecque, Willey, Loder, Cramer, &c. &c. To be had of the Music-shops, and at the Manufactory, 112, Vauxhall-walk, Lambeth. Each bundle wrapped with a blue band, with E. Dodd's Anglo Roman strings.—Please ask for E Dodd's Anglo-Roman strings. Also improved SILVER STRINGS, warranted not to turn green.

STANNAH'S ORIGINAL DOUBLE DIAMOND GIN. This superior article, celebrated for many years past as being the purest and finest flavoured Gin manufactured, is supplied in quantities of not less than Two Gallons, at the Distillery, White-street, Little Moorfields, Finsbury, in stone jars, at 14s. per gallon, exclusive of the jar, and in glass bottles at 16s. per gallon, bottles included. STANNAH and Co. particularly solicit the attention of consumers to this excellent spirit, as it will be found to possess those unrivalled and superior qualities for which their Double Diamond Gin stands so pre-eminent. Orders directed to their Distillery, White-street, Moorfields, are duly forwarded.

H. WALKER'S NEEDLES (by authority the "QUEEN'S OWN,") with the new large eyes, are easily threaded, (even by blind persons), and work with great ease having improved points, temper, and finish: they are made of every length or substance, and for every purpose: the labels are correct likenesses of Her Majesty and H. R. H. Prince Albert in relief on coloured grounds. They can be sent free by post, by any respectable dealer, on receipt of thirteen penny stamps for every shilling value. H. Walker's Hooks and Eyes, Fish-hooks, Steel Pens, &c. are recommended. H. Walker, Manufacturer to the Queen, Maiden-lane, (now called Gresham-street); New Post Office, London.

BRETT'S SAMPLE HAMPERS, 20s. each.—These favourite little packages contain eight bottles of pure and wholesome SPIRITS, namely, three of choice British Geneva, one of old Jamaica Rum, and two of our Improved Cognac, with two pint bottles of the Liqueur Ginger Brandy, prescribed by the faculty. A Hamper containing half a dozen of either kind of BRANDY (or a portion of each) may likewise be had for a Sovereign. Imperial Gallon, 18s.; Flasks, secured for travelling to any distance, 1s. per gallon.—Country Orders should specify conveyance and be accompanied by a Post-office remittance for the amount.

HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Furnival's Inn, Holborn bars.

BETTS'S PATENT BRANDY CAPSULED.—Consumers of Brandy are respectfully informed that J. T. BETTS, Jun., and Co. will not be responsible for any BOTTLED BRANDY that is not protected against fraudulent substitution by the Patent Metallic Capsules, embossed with the words, "Betts's Patent Brandy, 7, Smithfield-bars." Sold by the most respectable wine and spirit merchants in town and country, at 3s. 6d. per bottle, the bottle included. Betts's Patent Brandy is used, in preference to foreign, at Guy's, St. George's, and the other principal Hospitals, &c., throughout the Kingdom. Attention is especially requested to the security afforded by the Patent Metallic Capsules. Country dealers are advertised in the provincial journals and lists of London dealers may be obtained at the Distillery, where quantities of not less than two gallons may be supplied, in bulk at 18s. per gallon, and in bottles, the case and bottles included, at 20s per gallon.—7, Smithfield bars.

MOURNING—Court, Family, and Complimentary.—The Proprietors of the London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249, Regent-street, beg respectfully to remind families requiring mourning attire, that every article (of the very best description) requisite for a complete outfit of mourning may be procured from this establishment at a moment's notice. Widows' and Family Mourning is always kept made up, and a note particularizing the mourning required, will insure immediate attention either in town or country. Ladies requiring Silks or Velvets for Dresses, Mantles, Cloaks, &c., are particularly invited to a trial of the new Corbeau Silks and Velvets introduced at this house. They will be found not only more durable, but the colour very superior, unaffected by the strongest acid or even sea-water. Black and Grey and Fancy Mourning Silks, Cashmeres, Plaids and Merinos of every description. The Show Rooms are replete with every novelty for mourning, in millinery, flowers, Tulle and Nett Sleeves, Collars, Berthes, Head-dresses, trimmings, &c., &c. W. C. JAY and Co.

NELSON'S PATENT OPAQUE GELATINE, Half the Price of Isinglass.—CAUTION: From the increasing demands for NELSON'S OPAQUE GELATINE, many spurious articles are imposed on the Public; to guard against which, and for a protection to purchasers, it is sold in packets only, by most respectable chemists, grocers, and oilmen, in town and country, at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and 15s. each packet, bearing the Patentee's signature. Extract from Dr. Ure's testimonial, June 6, 1840:—"I find Mr. G. Nelson's Patent Opaque Gelatine to be at least equal in strength and purity, if not superior, to the best isinglass, for every culinary purpose; it is entirely free from any impregnation of acid, such as I have found to exist in other kinds of Gelatine in the London market." The Opaque Gelatine is an article well adapted for hotels, taverns, cabin use and ship stores, and a safe and profitable commodity for exportation.—Emscote Mills, Warwick; and 14, Bucklersbury.

WOLLASTON'S PATENT GELATINE, for immediately making Jellies or Blanc-mange, being quickly dissolved in boiling water. It is of equal strength with the finest Russian Isinglass, and perfectly free from any unpleasant taste or smell, requiring less flavouring than any other preparation of Gelatine or Isinglass, being a perfectly pure, colourless, and soluble substance. For Jellies, it will not be found necessary to use eggs, as passing through a flannel bag is sufficient. Invalids will find this a very nourishing and valuable restorative, from the great facility and readiness with which it is used, and not being liable to become sour so soon as isinglass.—Manufactured by EDWARD L. WOLLASTON, Dover. Sold wholesale by Messrs. Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Messrs. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; Messrs. Evans and Lercher, Bartholomew-close; Messrs. Baiss and Co., 125, Lower Thames-street; Mr. Snelling, 30, Fenchurch-street; and retailed by Mr. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Messrs. Ball, 81, New Bond-street; Messrs. Fortnum and Mason, 182, Piccadilly; and by all respectable Patent Medicine Vendors, Druggists, and Italian Warehousemen, in packets, at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s.

COD LIVER OIL.—Every day brings fresh testimony of the extraordinary value of this NATURAL REMEDY in the CURE of GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, DISEASED JOINTS, SPINAL and GLANDULAR AFFECTIONS, LUMBAGO, SCROFULOUS ULCERS, and other external diseases. READ THE FOLLOWING CURES.

RECENT CURE OF GOUT.—Henry W. Pitman, Moore's Picture Gallery, St. Martin's-lane, London. Cured after a few applications of the Oil.

CURE OF DISEASED LEGS.—Ann Midgley, 331, Strand. Cured with only one bottle, after leaving St. Thomas's Hospital as incurable.

RESTORATION TO HEALTH.—After confinement for several years without the power of using a limb. Mrs. Mearman, aged 30, restored to perfect health, under the attention of Dr. Brefeld, who prescribed the Oil in this truly miraculous case.

WEAKNESS OF THE LIMBS AND DISEASED JOINTS. Dr. Percival, of the Manchester Infirmary, says, "I have contrasted by experiment the value of Cod Liver Oil with other remedies; these trials always terminated in favour of the Oil, and patients under other treatment, by conferring with their fellow sufferers, were so sensible of making a slower progress towards recovery as to require a change of one remedy for the other."

Prospectuses, containing additional evidence of the value of Cod Liver Oil in other diseases, with general remarks on its Natural and Commercial History, its Physical and Chemical Properties, Action on the Human Economy, &c.; also particular directions for its proper application, are given with each genuine bottle of the remedy, and bear the signature of the only MERCANTILE AGENTS, JONES & CO., 201, Strand. Sold in bottles, at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each, by all respectable Medicine Vendors.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, of 198 Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1844.

THE ILLUSTRATED
LONDON NEWS.

ANDREW BEST ET LELOIR.SC.A PARIS.

No. 139.—Vol. V.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1844. [Sixpence.

OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

THE opening of the French Chambers, which took place on Thursday last, gives the first impulse to that revival of activity in political affairs which is followed up by the commencement of our own Session. The policy pursued by the Cabinets of England and France is of the utmost importance to the whole of Europe; they are the active powers of the western world; their Governments are, to a certain extent, the creations of the will of the people, and the popular opinion has a powerful influence over them. The state of parties in either of them has, therefore, a continual interest to the people of both.

The necessity—or rather the custom—of making Royal speeches to elective assemblies as vague and general as possible, renders the address of the King of the French, which is no exception to the practice, of less value than it might be, as an indication of the probable course of affairs. But if what it does say is rather indistinct, something may still be inferred from what it does *not* say; the omission of certain topics and allusions is frequently as expressive as any words could be. First of all, then, we may gather from his Majesty's address, the certainty that the war fever has abated, and that there is a return, on the part of the French journals and their readers, to the condition of reason and common sense. The King speaks of peace, and sincerely do we rejoice that he does so; but he can do more than this; he can venture to make a distinct allusion to the satisfactory relations between the two countries, and the removal of all pretext for a misunderstanding between them. This is the result to which time and events have long been tending. Such a dispute as that which sprung out of the Protectorate of Otaheite, never could be permitted by so astute a monarch as Louis Philippe, and two such clear-headed Ministers as Peel and Guizot, to come to hostilities. The French themselves have found out, what the English press long ago told them, that a petty island in a distant sea could not be worth taking by either power. Poor Queen Pomare's "cocoa-nut empire" could afford nothing to a conqueror—not even the empty vanity of glory. To fancy that they were striking a blow at England by the occupation of such a place, was one of the wildest notions that could enter the rather flighty head of "Young France." The public has awakened to the true state of the case at last; the "Protectorate" is disavowed; Dupetit Thouars has returned home; and the war party, instead of finding him indignant at seeing his work undone, hear him agreeing that his Government have a perfect right to do as it pleases—that, in fact, he rather approves their censure of him; and finally, that all the "Haters of Albion" and "Friends of Liberty," who subscribed their half francs, and sous, and centimes to purchase him a "sword of honour," might as well have kept their money, for the sword he positively will not accept. The Admiral is not going to make himself a martyr to a popular delusion, and has too much good sense to indulge his vanity by an acceptance of a gift which would be followed by the certain loss of his commission. Thus M. Thiers and the French Opposition are made bankrupt of all the "political capital" which they had hoped to find in the Tahiti question. It is worn threadbare; it is old, which in France is fatal to its efficacy; and, more fatal still, it has been turned into ridicule. Queen Pomare and Mr. Pritchard succeeded the parasol of the Emperor of Morocco. Tahiti is no longer so much a grievance as a jest.

Another topic introduced into the speech of the King has an especial interest for us; he refers to the reception he met with from the Queen of England, and the hospitality of which he was the object. He expresses the gratification he feels not only on his own account but on that of France also; considering that to draw closer the relations between the two countries is the best guarantee for a general peace. The open and frank allusion made to this visit is another proof that the ravings of the war party have been utterly futile. Its organs asserted that the visit was a humiliation to France, a triumph to England, a weakness in Louis Philippe, and that its consequences would shake the Orleans dynasty. Had it but one-tenth of the importance they attributed to it, the Ministry would never have ventured to put it into the King's speech. There never was, perhaps, an instance of a party making so much noise with so little reason for it. The result is the very natural one of its not finding any real sympathy from those who are the real strength of the nation. We long hope to see a good understanding between the Tuileries and Windsor; not that the personal intercourse between the monarchs of England and France could create the same friendly feeling between the respective people, but because it may be taken as a certain indication that this mutual good feeling exists.

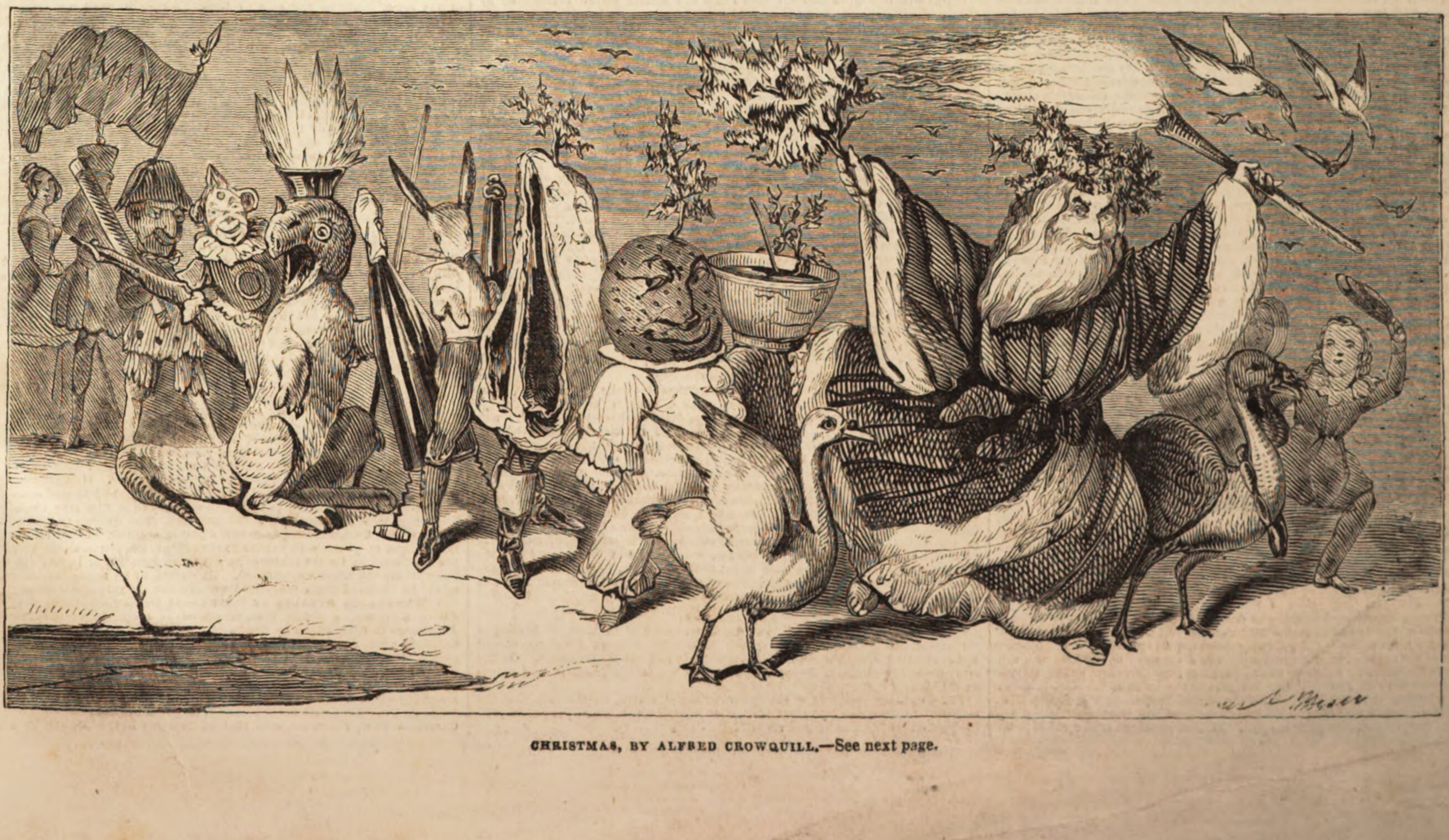
On the part of the speech relating to the "triumphs of the French arms in Africa," we shall not dwell. In Algiers the French have created for themselves a great difficulty; it is a conquest with no gain and but little glory. The victors of Austerlitz and Jena needed not the only laurels they could gather on such a field as that of Islay; and the little military renown that has been won is more than outweighed by the folly and absurdity that has made the civil government of the colony a curse to it. The last accounts state the blunders and mismanagement of the civil officers to have been so outrageous, that "there is not a French proprietor in Algeria who does not wish that the English would come and change places with their French masters." It is to cover all this, and give the people something in return for the enormous sums Algiers costs them, that the flourish about the triumphs of the French arms is made. If the French will take phrases for facts, and be content with empty glory, and scarcely that, as the return for wasted means and squandered wealth, it is their own concern, not ours.

Having thus run over the chief topics of the King's speech, we may briefly allude to its omissions, which, too, are not without their significance.

The part that France has taken in the affairs of Spain, and the disastrous issue of that interference, might have been mentioned, and would have been so, had not the subject been inconvenient. More than two hundred persons shot without trial in the course of twelve months for political opinions, a Constitution destroyed, and all power lodged in the hands of a bloody-minded soldier and a profligate Queen, could hardly be presented to any people in any manner that would not cause disgust and abhorrence. Spain is the blot on the Ministry of M. Guizot. It is one of those things on which silence is prudence.

The Right of Search question is not alluded to, so it may be taken for granted that nothing has been concluded upon it. And his Majesty does not press on the Chambers his demand for an allowance to the Duke of Nemours as future Regent. The demand would give a dangerous weapon to the Opposition; it is therefore postponed, but not, we fancy, abandoned.

The opening of the Chambers finds the present French Ministry strong enough to defy the attacks of an Opposition not well united and not furnished by events with facts that would enable them to prove the incapacity of the Government. The war-cry has failed, the Tahiti question is worn out, the Right of Search is pending, the Revenue is in a tolerably sound condition, and as far as peace is secured by the continuance of M. Guizot in power, we may congratulate both nations that his position at present seems so well secured.



CHRISTMAS, BY ALFRED CROWQUILL.—See next page.

A SONG TO CHRISTMAS.

Hail to thee, Father Christmas! a blessing on your brow!
These sixty years you never seemed so worshipful as now.
Of late I've felt dying, and wearisome and low,
I joy to see your reverend face, once more before I go.
Aye! you are come right welcome to brighten up my soul,
And to spice the last sweet drop that clings to life's enchanting bowl.
When you appear again, this hand will be in the cold ground,
And other ears than mine will hear the bells' rejoicing sound.

You come to tap old barrels, and to spread the dainty cheer,
To sing old Christian Carols to the sad declining year;
And with ivy and with holly, your wand is bright and green,
And like a sheet of moonlight stars your whitened beard is seen:
The trees have lost their lively birds, the earth is wild below,
And the dark-eyed robin redbreast sings its ditty in the snow;
But a blessing from the "manger-side" dispels the winter storm,
And in spite of wind and icicles, the human heart grows warm.

How linked with goodness are the songs that hum from door to door,
As blessed are the tripping chimes that sweetly rang of yore
Above the tombs of saintly men whose charity was pure,
And who feasted with their bondsmen and frolicked with the poor.
We read the Holy Word of God, and hold its precepts dear,
But Christmas always teaches us to practise what we hear,
To overflow with kindliness, to emulate the "child"
Who was so poor in Bethlehem—and hold us pure and mild.

Oh! what delight it is to think of childhood's generous days!
The banquet of our parents dear, the "youl log's" flick'ring blaze;
Our brothers and our sisters—the laugh, the dance, the song,
And brave old servants, clustering near all in a faithful throng,
With little lively children, the darlings of the scene,
Like faries frisking to the sound of harp and tambourine;
The wassail bowl, parading round, also the silver cup
That ended with the kitchen folks that all might have their sup!

Right Reverend Father Christmas! my heart beats proud and high,
I'll drain the sole remaining flask, and wish the world good-bye!
We will say a prayer together, we will sing an ancient rhyme,
For the greatest good I ever did, was done at Christmas-time!
And we'll send a purse of charity to neighbours all around,
The honest and deserving, who destitute are found,
That I may have remembrance and blessings right sincere,
When I am underneath the snow, and you return next year.

I had five brothers goodly—a sister kind, as well,
We always met together, just as the season fell;
We made our parents happy upon the Holy Tide,
And trimmed their chairs with ivy leaves and mistletoe beside.
I am the only one of all—the last leaf in the year,
Yet Christmas always comforts me—I seldom shed a tear.
Their Christmas is a better one, with angels in the skies,
In my bright bubbling wine I trace their watchful loving eyes.

In my bright youth I travelled, and I traversed o'er the sea,
The billow and the avalanche, were cheerful things to me;
The firm array of battles—the conflict rude and wild—
Were just like playthings in my path, for I was but a child:
A charmed word like magic changed, my strong desire to roam;
A letter from my mother, and the darling ones at home.
It was dated from a festival; this was the mournful strain:
"From *England*—upon *Christmas Day!*" I soon returned again.

Let us assemble all our friends, the greatest and the least,
And bring to us good merriment—a gathering and a feast.
We'll hold fast hands together, and we'll send the goblet round,
For all the cream of earthly joys at Christmas time is found!
And we will trip it cheerfully before the ancient fire,
Which, just like us, gives out the flame, before it doth expire.
I feel as youthful as a boy, my silly head turns round,
God bless you! Father Christmas! and may your joys abound.

F. P. P.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

Since the Restoration, all Parisian fashions have taken an English *tournure*. Now, however, we seem to have gone still further north to seek for novelties of outward form. The Champs Elysées, this week, have presented a curious spectacle, and the beholders were irresistibly tempted to fancy themselves in the environs of St. Petersburg or of Moscow. A smooth, unbroken surface of snow was covered by a multitude of sledges; and, to complete the resemblance, both the coachmen and their masters were enveloped in immense mantles of fur, in true Russian fashion. Amongst the number of fashionables, we distinguished Prince Obreskoff, who, with several others of the most gallant of his countrymen at present visitors to our capital, must have fancied themselves again on the banks of the Neva. Most unluckily, the thaw has suddenly put a stop to all this agreeable excitement, and the Parisians are again condemned to the common-place of their ordinary equipages. This fashion, however, though enjoyed with all the zest of novelty, dates from before the Revolution; and the sledger that are seen to-day in Paris can bear but little comparison with the splendour of those in which the aristocratic *élégans* of that period—Count of Artois, the Duke de Chartres, the Marquis de Conflans, and the Duke de Lauzun—promenaded through Paris. Queen Marie Antoinette herself delighted in this amusement; often might she be seen in the avenues of Versailles, conducting herself her sledge, which was, as may be imagined, of peculiar elegance in form and decoration. Alas! it has undergone strange vicissitudes; the body of the sledge of Marie Antoinette is the identical carriage in which, in Auber's opera of "The Philtre," at the Grand Opera, Levasseur, as *Doctor Dulcamara*, arrives on the stage, and from which he dispenses his quack medicines to the villagers. What a falling off was there!

The Paris police, so admirably organised for the tracing and detection of crime or the punishment of political offenders, offers but little immediate protection to individuals. The streets are often the scenes of midnight robberies, or even murders; the cry of "Au Voleur!" creates far less attention than "Vive la République!" and men, whom business or pleasure calls into the more unfrequented parts of the town, no longer find the protection of a guard-stick and a fleet pair of legs sufficient The number of persons attacked, many murdered, some thrown into the canal or the river when despatched, and never again heard of—all these circumstances have spread general alarm in Paris The circumstance of their attempting to murder a young *élégant*, M. Le Hon, at the very moment he had parted with his carriage, at the door of an hotel filled by the votaries of pleasure, has brought these fears to their climax.

A somewhat ludicrous adventure happened to a young *beau* the other night. On leaving a house situated in one of the most retired faubourgs, he perceived at a short distance a man, who followed him from one street to another, most pertinaceously dogging his footsteps. The young man, considerably annoyed, and feeling no doubt that this suspicious individual only waited a favourable opportunity to attack him, at last turned round upon him, in an angry tone demanding his business. His anger was soon however changed into amusement. The other, in a trembling tone, exclaimed, "A thousand pardons, Sir, I am so afraid of being attacked, and I thought you would defend me!"

The diplomatic *réunions* continue to be the only parties given at this moment. Two brilliant routs at the Austrian Embassy, and the charming balls given by the Countess de Luxbourg, have alone enlivened the season. The Embassy of Bavaria, and our minister, M. Guizot, are disputing for the privilege of Wednesday, as a day of *reception*. One of the brightest stars of our fashionable world is the beautiful Lady D——, the granddaughter of Sheridan. Each winter some foreign land has yielded us a reigning star to preside over Parisian society —I need only mention Lady H. D'Orsay, the Marquise Pallavicini, the Princess Galitzin. The sceptre has now returned to one of your fair countrywomen. The English Ambassadress, Lady Cowley, had planned numerous *fêtes* for this winter; amongst others, a splendid fancy ball, and even British dramatic *réunions*. Magnificent dresses had been ordered, professors of English secured to understand the theatricals. All these projects of pleasure are, however, overthrown by the tidings of the death of Lady Anne Culling Smith, sister of Lady Cowley.

The enthusiasm excited here by the English actors has reached its climax. No part of their performance is passed unnoticed; even the costume of Miss Faucit as *Desdemona*, has not only escaped the usual artillery of *raillerie* bestowed by the *Parisiennes* on their fair foreign neighbours, but is pronounced a model of taste, splendour and historical accuracy. The white satin dress embroidered in gold, with square boddice, and venetian sleeves—even to the pink and silver scarf surrounding the waist, are made the subjects of the highest encomium.

A sad event, illustrating the mercantile and money-loving spirit of the times, which reached even the domains of art, has lately occurred. You have heard of M. Jesi, the celebrated Florentine engraver. This gentleman a short time since finished a splendid engraving from Raphael's portrait of Leo X. This *chef d'œuvre* had engaged the artist's whole attention for several years, and was an object of the deepest interest to him. On the strength of its merits he had been named member of the Legion of Honour, and corresponding member of the institute. There was but one opinion amongst all the connoisseurs, assembled to pronounce upon it, as to the excellence of the performance: it was instantly adjudged by them as one of the highest efforts of the art. M. Jesi had been for some time in correspondence with a well-known print-seller of Liege, who desired to purchase the greater number of the proofs of this beautiful production, and held out to the artist a prospect of most advantageous terms. The publisher, however, on arriving at Paris in order to conclude the negotiation advantageously, was desirous of cheapening as much as possible the terms on which he was to purchase; he therefore began on his first interview with M. Jesi, to depreciate greatly the value of his performance: according to him, the work had been totally spoiled in drawing the proofs. M. Jesi made no answer to these unfeeling remarks, and the publisher retired, rejoicing in the prospect of a good bargain. M. Jesi remained shut up in his own room the whole day, and the next morning he was found by his friends in a state of complete mental alienation; he had even during the night attempted suicide, by dashing his head against a marble table. The unfortunate artist is now in a *maison de santé*; but hopes are entertained that if they succeed in making him comprehend the object of the Liegois publisher's detraction, he may recover his faculties: he may then indeed exclaim with his countryman, Metastasio:—

"O, mente Umana, Cieca e superba!"

FRANCE.

OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

The King of the French opened the Session of the two Chambers on Thursday. At one o'clock his Majesty left the Tuileries, and, upon arriving at the Chamber of Deputies, ascended the throne, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Duc de Nemours, Prince de Joinville, Duc d'Aumale, and Duc de Montpensier. The Queen and Princesses occupied the usual places. His Majesty having taken his seat, delivered the following speech:—

"Messieurs the Peers and Deputies,

"At the close of last session, complications, which might have become grave, were the objects of my solicitude. The necessity of securing our possessions in Africa against hostile and repeated incursions obliged us to carry war into the empire of Morocco. Our brave armies of land and sea, worthily commanded, attained with glory, and in a short time, the object marked out to their valour. Peace promptly followed victory, and Algiers, where three of my sons had this year the honour to serve their country, has recorded a double pledge of security, for we have proved at once our power and our moderation.

"My Government was engaged with that of the Queen of Great Britain in discussions which might have given reason to fear that the relations of the two States might have been affected; a spirit of goodwill and equity has maintained between France and England this happy accord, which guarantees the peace of the world.

"During the visit which I paid the Queen of Great Britain to testify to her the price that I attach to the amity which unites us, and to that reciprocal friendship of which she has given me so many marks, I have been surrounded by manifestations the most satisfactory for France and for myself. I have gathered, in the sentiments that have been expressed to me, additional guarantees for the long duration of that generous peace, which assures to our country abroad a dignified and strong position, and at home an eternally increasing prosperity, with the enjoyment of her constitutional liberties.

"My relations with all foreign powers continue to be friendly and amicable.

"You are, Messieurs, yourselves witnesses of the prosperous state of France. You see manifested upon all parts of our territory our national activity, protected by wise laws, and reaping in the bosom of order the fruits of its labours. The rise of public credit, and the equilibrium established between our annual receipts and expenditure, attest the happy influence of this situation upon the general affairs of the State for the well-being of all.

"Financial laws will be immediately presented to you. Projects of laws for the amelioration of our roads, of our ports, and of our internal navigation, for the completion of our railways, and for different objects of general utility, will be equally submitted to your deliberation.

"In the midst of the general prosperity of the country, Heaven has blessed my family. It has increased the number of my children; and the marriage of one of my well-beloved sons, the Duc d'Aumale, with a Princess, who already was related to us by so many ties, has been for me and mine a lively satisfaction.

"Messieurs, Providence has imposed upon me many labours, and painful trials. I have accepted the burden. I have devoted myself—I have devoted my family to the service of my country. To lay a lasting foundation of union and happiness has for fourteen years been the object of our constant efforts. I feel confident that with your loyal aid you will enable me to attain it, and that the gratitude of France, free and happy, will be the reward of our common devotedness, and be, too, the honour of my reign."

Cries of "Vive le Roi!" interrupted some of the foregoing speech, and were renewed at the close. A heavy fog enveloped Paris all the morning.

The French Opposition press, ever ready to catch at straws, and to magnify events trifling in themselves into circumstances of importance, have seized with avidity upon a circumstance, which, we admit, is likely to cause some embarrassment to the Ministry; we allude to the expected return of Admiral Dupetit Thouars from Tahiti to France. The Admiral is expected at Cherbourg, where the restless spirits connected with republicanism and anarchy propose to receive him with great honours, as a reward for his supposed enmity towards the English. It is said that the National Guards are to be drawn up on his landing, and that they intend to present him with a wreath of laurels, by way of preparation for the sword of honour with which he was invested. We believe that the French Government, with the same prudence as it evinced on a former occasion, will not permit this incentive to anarchy. According to the regulations of the French service, no officer can accept of any decoration or other mark of distinction, unless he chooses to give up his commission.

The banquets given to Sir Henry Pottinger have excited considerable attention among the journalists of Paris. His explanations respecting the treaty with China have completely falsified the insinuations which they some time since made respecting a supposed surreptitious introduction made in that treaty, and some of the journals are exceedingly displeased at the upright and truly statesmanlike tone assumed by our Representative, and they affect to think that the letters expected from M. Lagrenée the French Minister, will give a different account of the feelings of the Chinese towards the English.

SPAIN.

We learn from Madrid that the Committee of the Senate appointed to report on the Reform Bill had communicated to both Chambers the result of its labour, and recommended its adoption.

The letters of the 18th inst. from Madrid say the Chamber of Deputies commenced on that day the discussion on the bill to authorise the conversion of the debt proceeding from contracts into Three per Cent. Stock.

Some sensation had been excited at Madrid by the resignation of M. Donozo Cortes, the Queen's Secretary. There were various reports upon the subject, but the general opinion was that it arose out of a praiseworthy determination to compel Narvaez to exercise clemency in the case of Colonel Rengifo and his co-accused. It appears that Narvaez was fully determined to have the unfortunate men executed forthwith, when M. Donozo Cortes remonstrated strongly, and pointed out the immense injury the execution of a sentence, declared by two superior courts to be illegal, would have throughout Europe. Narvaez replied in such insulting terms, that M. Donozo Cortes thought it becoming to tender his resignation immediately, which he did accordingly. This unexpected proceeding alarmed Narvaez, and he gave way. Colonel Rengifo's punishment was commuted to banishment for life, and all possible means are now being used to induce M. Donozo Cortes to withdraw his resignation.

Accounts from Vittoria mention the death of General Jauregui (El Pastor) in that town. El Pastor rendered essential service to the national cause during the war of independence.

PORTUGAL.

Our letters from Lisbon of the 17th inst. contain an account of the ceremonies which took place upon the closing of the Cortes. The Queen was present and dismissed the assembly with a brief speech in these terms:—

"Illustrious Peers of the realm, and Deputies of the Portuguese nation,

"It is with unfeigned pleasure that I this day behold myself surrounded by the representatives of the nation. I congratulate you, conjointly with myself, on the fruitful result of your parliamentary labours. The measures resorted to by the legislative body, for the purpose of establishing upon a solid basis the public tranquillity, which has been unfortunately interrupted in various parts of the kingdom, have produced the desired effect; and those which have since been approved of, present the well founded hope that the throne and constitutional institutions will not be offended anew. The plans which have been adopted by you for the improvement of the public revenue finances will most powerfully tend to the attainment of that so generally desired object, viz., the complete organization of this important point. Public confidence, so generally manifested, together with the progressive augmentation of the general credit, furnish an undeniable testimony to the importance and utility of those measures. The affairs which have been submitted to your deliberation have been of the most weighty nature, and it behoves me to say that the views taken of the same, and resolutions adopted by you, have proved you to be worthy of the nation's confidence as well as of my most especial benevolence. The session is closed."

There was no political news of interest. There had been some very tempestuous weather on the coast for several days previously. On Saturday the 14th inst., during a heavy gale from south-west, the Portuguese brig Liberal, from Rio Janeiro, on attempting to enter the port of Lisbon, was driven on the bar, where she soon went to pieces. The master and seven seamen were drowned; the mate and three others were saved. In the course of the same day a Spanish schooner went on shore nearly at the same place. All the crew escaped, but four passengers perished.

Mr. Tozer, the British subject who was arrested in April last at Coimbra, on charges of a political nature, was tried at Oporto on the 11th inst., and acquitted.

GERMANY.

The *Journal des Débats* states that the interment of the mortal remains of the illustrious Carl Maria von Weber took place at Dresden, on the 14th instant. The coffin, covered with black velvet, embroidered with crowns of silver and green silk, arrived at Dresden from Magdeburgh by the railroad. At eight o'clock in the evening it was transported in a boat to the right bank of the Elbe, where 500 infantry of the Royal Guard, with torches in their hands, were waiting to receive it. In the interior of a circle formed by the troops were placed the members of the King's musical band, those of the two theatres, and several other amateurs, by whom the coffin was removed from the boat. A funeral hymn, composed by Wagener, a pupil of Meyerbeer, was then chanted by 450 singers, with the necessary instrumental accompaniment. The coffin was then carried to the Catholic chapel of the principal cemetery of Dresden, and, after a funeral service was celebrated in that temple, the remains of Weber were interred beside those of his son, who died about five years since. All the houses in the streets through which the funeral procession passed were illuminated with wax candles, placed in the windows. An immense crowd followed.

SWITZERLAND.

The news from Switzerland is that the Government of Lucerne, on hearing of the resolutions adopted by the popular assemblies held at Fraubrunnen and Zofingue had ordered the military commission to call out the landwehr. On the other hand, the canton of Schwytz marched troops to the frontiers of Lucerne on the 16th.

The Swiss correspondent of the *Constitutionnel* writes, on the 19th, that the events of Lucerne were the mere prelude of a crisis which might yet put in peril the present constitution of Switzerland.

TURKEY.

Accounts from Constantinople to the 4th instant state that Sir Stratford Canning has returned, from his excursion to the Dardanelles, to his country house at Bujukdere.

It was said that Abdallah, late Pacha of Trebisond, alarmed by the order of the Porte to justify himself, had offered a large pecuniary indemnification to the ill-used Greek. The Pacha is said to be also threatened with an address of the chief Turks of Trebisond to the Porte, representing the tyranny which makes him hated by all classes, and earnestly desires that he may be removed. Dr. J. Wolff writes from Teheran that he is chiefly indebted to the support of the Persian Ambassador for his deliverance from the claws of the rapacious and murderous Bocharists; it was under his protection that he succeeded in returning safe to Teheran.

Several Turkish passengers were frozen to death in the last steam boat for Trebisond. The thermometer was at zero (Reaumur) and the roofs were covered with snow.

The apprehensions of a breach between Sir S. Canning and the Turkish Ministry are happily not confirmed. Sir Stratford acts with great moderation, and seems to be quite confident that all his demands will be granted. In his late excursion he visited the coast of Troy.

WEST INDIES.

The Thames has arrived at Southampton with the West India mails. She left Jamaica on the 23rd of November, Carthagena the 18th, Demerara the 18th, Trinidad the 20th, Barbadoes the 25th, Grenada the 26th, St. Thomas Dec. 1, and Fayal the 14th.

The papers state that the whole of the West India Islands were generally in a very healthy condition. The Governors of the Trinidad and the Windward Islands were about to proceed to Jamaica, to consult with Lord Elgin on the expediency of forming a final settlement for the West India colonies. There is every prospect of good crops throughout the islands generally. The weather has not been so propitious for many years.

The House of Assembly was sitting at Jamaica, but no business of importance has been under consideration.

SOUTH AMERICA.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM PERU.—Accounts have arrived from Arica, stating that an outrage had been committed on the British Consul there by the authorities of the town. The outrage is mentioned as being of the grossest description. The British squadron engaged in the blockade of Islay had information of the outrage communicated by Mr. Wilson, the insulted consul, and her Majesty's ship Talbot was immediately despatched to Arica. It is said that water was refused this vessel. Our Peruvian Minister, Mr. Adams, happened to be on board the Talbot, and considered the circumstances of the case so flagrant as to demand an immediate apology, which was required in the name of the British Government by the commander of the Talbot. The apology being refused, the Talbot opened fire on the governor's residence; several shells were thrown in, and this was represented as being only a beginning, and that the town would be bombarded. This prompt mode of dealing brought the authorities to better behaviour—an ample apology was given, and tranquillity at once restored.

VALPARAISO, Aug 5.—You will, perhaps, have heard of a schooner, the O. C. Raymand, having left China with a large amount of silver on board: she was supposed to have been lost, but she arrived here in September last, and the captain consigned himself to a most respectable firm in this place, stating that he had been, for two years past, trading amongst the islands in the Indian seas, and on the coast of China; that he originally sailed from the Sag harbour, with an assorted cargo, valued at 31,000 dollars; and that the vessel and cargo were the joint concern of himself, the mate, and parties in the United States. He brought a quantity of sycee silver, which he caused to be melted into bars, that produced him in gold ounces 48,000 dollars. He then transferred his vessel before the American Consul to the mate, and left this place for the coast. Since his departure, we have heard that he had received the specie on board as freight from one port of China to another. The last heard of the captain was, that he had, with two bags of gold ounces, taken his passage from Chagres in a vessel for New York. The mate also left this place in a vessel bound for New York. It is, therefore, probable that both the captain and mate may be secured.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

REFUSAL OF PROTECTION TO AN INSOLVENT UNDER THE NEW ACT.—In the Court of Bankruptcy, on Monday, the case of J. Mynde Cooke was decided upon. The particulars of it have been mentioned several times. The insolvent is an attorney, and was stated to have been deeply engaged in gambling transactions with persons well known in the play world. He now came up in custody from the Queen's Prison, his further examination having been adjourned, upon application for his final order.—After a good deal of argument, and the hearing of some evidence, the learned Commissioner said that this application was made to the Court under the 28th section of the act, which prayed that the insolvent might obtain his protection. The opposition to the insolvent he considered to be perfectly legitimate, although no trade creditors, as such, were now said to oppose him. There were three charges made against the insolvent—first, his obtaining money from Mr. Flight upon bills, by means of false representations; second, his retaining £1200 out of £3800 in an improper manner; and third, his reckless expenditure. Now, as to the discount of the bills by Mr. Flight, he (the learned commissioner) believed the statement of Eicke and of Cox, who both said that the money was to be raised for Stratford, who had considerable expectations, and was then about to marry the daughter of a baronet, with a considerable fortune. Besides, the insolvent was all that time acting in the character of Stratford's solicitor, and no doubt it was only from the expectation of large gains that Flight discounted the bills. The transactions with Page were certainly left in doubt, for Evans, the wine-merchant, had not been called; but yet, taking the whole of the evidence upon that point, it was most decidedly against the insolvent. As to the transactions between him and his broker, they appeared to be a complete juggle; and, under all the circumstances of this case, which was full of fraud and culpable neglect, he (the learned commissioner) had no hesitation in saying that the Insolvent Act was not intended to protect such persons as the insolvent, but only honest debtors, who by misfortune were unable to pay their debts. The application is discharged altogether.—Mr. Cooke: By the act, the insolvent must be protected after twelve months.—His Honour: I have nothing to do with that, it must go before another tribunal.—The insolvent was removed in custody.

ADVERSE DECISIONS AGAINST INSOLVENTS.—In the Court of Bankruptcy on Tuesday, the Rev. Dr. Kenny, Rector of St. Saviour's, Southwark, appeared before Mr. Commissioner Evans for his final order. His debts and liabilities amounted to about £12,000, and the insolvent had offered to set aside £350 out of his income of £650 per annum for the benefit of his creditors. Mr. Sturgeon opposed the granting of the final order on behalf of several creditors, upon the ground that the insolvent had contracted debts without any reasonable prospect of being able to pay them. Mr. Commissioner Evans: From the beginning I could see that there was no reasonable ground for his coming here, and I shall dismiss his petition. A solicitor, who appeared for the insolvent, said that he thought the terms offered would be advantageous to the creditors, and he expected they would have accepted them. Mr. Commissioner Evans: I can listen to no such proposition. I am sworn to do justice, and my decided opinion is, that the insolvent had not the slightest means of meeting the bills which he accepted, or paying the debts which he has contracted.—A decision was also given in the same Court in the case of Lewis Jackson Randall, which shows, that in spite of the obloquy heaped on those who desire to extend a little mercy towards honest debtors, there are ample means of punishing dishonest ones. The insolvent, a furniture broker, in Bethnal-green, was opposed by Mr. Cooke for a creditor named Riches, and supported by Mr. Woodruffe. The complaint was a breach of trust. The parties had been connected in business together, the creditor advancing money and receiving his capital on the sale of furniture, as also one-third of the profits. In July, 1843, the insolvent claimed the furniture as his own, and Mr. Riches brought an action for £100, but only recovered £50. The law costs amounted to £93. The insolvent contradicted the opposing creditor. The furniture was his own. He vouched his books to corroborate his statement. Some books were now exhibited, and the opposing creditor pointed out a number of items which had been falsified. The Chief Commissioner, after remarking on the conduct of the insolvent, remanded him for fourteen calendar months for falsifying and concealing his books.

POLICE.

CHARGE OF HOUSEBREAKING.—At Union Hall on Monday, *Joseph Astelford*, a man dressed as a mechanic, was charged with breaking into the dwelling-house of Mr. Court, at Meeting-house-lane, Peckham, and stealing three suits of clothes and other apparel.—A brother of the prosecutor stated that at eight on Saturday morning he left the property safe in the bedroom of a small house attached to his father's residence in Meeting-house-lane, where he and his brother slept. The front door was left on the latch and could be opened with a common latch key. At the rear of the premises, which had connection with his father's house, a large dog was kept, which would not only make a noise but attack a stranger. At eight in the evening he entered by the back door, and proceeded into the bedroom, when he found that the drawers had been broken open and robbed of their contents. He also found the front door ajar, and he had every reason to think that the entrance was effected by that door, as it was seldom opened by any one.—Constable 47 M stated that about ten minutes past eight o'clock he was on duty in the Kent-road, when he saw the prisoner with a bundle under each arm. He asked where he got them? He replied he was employed to carry them by a man he never saw before. He afterwards contradicted himself by saying he had found them. After he had said so he dropped the bundles and ran away, but he pursued and took him into custody.—The prosecutor identified the whole of the property. The drawers and desk had been forced with some brass compasses and a pair of snuffers, which were lying about and broken to pieces.—In answer to the charge, the prisoner said he picked up the bundles. As for the robbery, he was quite innocent of it, and did not even know where the house was situated. He wished to be remanded, as some clue might be obtained of the real offenders. To this the magistrate assented.

A WHOLESALE STEALER OF BOOKS.—At Bow-street on Monday, *Ebezier Paron Kingston*, a young man employed as prosector to the Professor of Physiology in King's College, Somerset House, was brought up for re-examination before Mr. Jardine, charged with stealing a coat, a pocket book, a cigar-case, several letters, an ink-stand, and a key, value £4 and upwards, the property of Mr. John Farmer, a medical student.—Several coffee-shop keepers, who had known the prisoner for a considerable time, were in attendance to identify a number of books that had been stolen from their premises, and which were found by the officer, with other property, on searching the prisoner's lodgings.—Constable West, F division, said that on Saturday last, while searching the prisoner's lodgings, 25, Harwood-street, Hampstead-road, he found in a front room, occupied by the prisoner, three diagrams produced, which were used in anatomical lectures, "Jones's Animal Kingdom," "*Owen's Odentography*," a pocket compass, a small vice, a spirit measure, and part of a dog's skull.—John Forrest, curator at the museum, King's College, identified the diagrams as belonging to the corporation of the College. The "Animal Kingdom" was stolen from the library, and the other book, which belonged to Professor Thomas Rymer Jones, was taken from a drawer. The compass and measure were also stolen from the College. The vice was the property of witness.—The proprietor of the Star coffee-house, in Long-acre, said that ten books which were found in the lodgings of the prisoner had been stolen from his rooms, which the prisoner was in the habit of frequenting.—The prisoner was remanded.

A MAN CHARGED WITH FORGERY UPON HIS BROTHER.—At Clerkenwell Police-court, on Tuesday, Mr. *James Carr* was charged with a forgery upon his brother. It appeared from the evidence that about fourteen years ago the prosecutor, James William Carr, the prisoner's brother, was transported for seven years. He was entitled to the reversionary interest of freehold property in houses and lands in Sharp's-alley, Cow-cross, worth £500. The property not having been forfeited to the Crown, he, upon his return to this country, about four months ago, negociated with a Mr. Venables for the sale of his reversionary interest in it. The negociation was near its conclusion, when it was discovered that the prisoner had made a deed of assignment, conveying the property to a man named Price, who had been since transported, and the very day after the above instrument was executed was a party to a mortgage deed, in which Price was the mortgagor, and a flannel-merchant, named Williams, residing in Llanidloes, in Wales, the mortgagee. The consideration in the deed of assignment, which was dated 12th August, 1842, was £250. In another, which was dated the 13th of the same month and year, £220.—The prosecutor deposed that his name signed to both instruments was in the prisoner's handwriting, and that he had never authorised the prisoner to execute them. The reversionary interest in the property was his and his only.—Mr. Combe asked if Mr. Williams had paid over the £220.—Mr. Kearns, an attorney, residing in Red-lion-square, in whose office both deeds were executed, said that Mr. Williams had, through his agent, paid over about £50 of the mortgage money.—Police-constable 40 M said the prisoner had, when apprehended, confessed his guilt.—Prisoner: I put my brother's name to it, but I never received a farthing. Price received about £30. I thought the prosecutor was dead.—Mr. Combe: That would not make the forgery of his name the less culpable.—Mr. Combe decided upon committing the prisoner for trial to the Old Bailey, but, as some further evidence was necessary, he remanded the prisoner.

EXTRAORDINARY RESISTANCE BY A COINER AND HIS CHILD.—On Tuesday, at Worship-street Police-office, *James Green*, a well-dressed middle-aged man, of most determined aspect, and *Anne Green*, his daughter, a little girl eleven years of age, were charged with having been found engaged in the manufacture of a large quantity of spurious money; and also with having committed a murderous assault upon two of the officers of the G division of police.—It appeared from the evidence of Sergeant Brannan, who was in such a state of suffering as to be scarcely capable of giving his evidence, that having received information the prisoner was closely connected with an extensive gang of coiners who had recently put into circulation a large amount of spurious money, he proceeded, between nine and ten o'clock on the previous evening, accompanied by Cole, a constable on the same division, to the house of the prisoner in Bath-court, City-road. On knocking, the door was opened by the younger prisoner, who, the instant she saw the officers, called loudly to her father; on which the male prisoner suddenly made his appearance at the top of a flight of stairs communicating with a room into which the street-door opened. Witness rushed up the stairs in the hope of seizing the man, and had reached within three steps of the landing, when the prisoner exclaimed, "You've not got me yet, Brannan, you thief," and, springing at him, struck him such a violent blow in the chest with his feet, that he was instantly hurled from the top of the stairs to the room below, where his spine came in contact with the edge of a chair, and the prisoner, who was unable to check his own impetus, fell with his whole weight upon the officer. Cole then seized the prisoner, and a severe struggle ensued between them, in the course of which, the witness, who had partially recovered from the shock of his fall, saw the younger prisoner in the act of concealing something in her bosom; this he forced from her, and found to be a parcel containing twenty-two counterfeit half-crowns, finished for circulation. The girl, a determined little vixen, then broke from his grasp, and hastened up stairs, followed by the witness, who found her engaged in picking up a great number of base coins which were strewn about the table. While the witness was securing this spurious money the male prisoner, followed by Cole, burst into the room, and, seizing a large glass bottle filled with vitriol, dashed it at the officers, and a large quantity of the burning liquid was in consequence flung over their hands, faces, and the upper parts of their persons. While the officers were in this condition, the male prisoner pulled from under his apron a bag filled with counterfeit coin and handed it to the girl, desiring her to get rid of it: but the witness Brannan succeeded in getting it from her and securing the other false coin on the table, the whole together amounting to more than a hundred shillings and half-crown pieces. The witness and Cole then searched the room, which was fitted up like a regular workshop, with work-bench and every description of tools, among which were two very curiously-manufactured implements, consisting each of a bright double metal plate, 6 inches by 3, and furnished with screws and nuts, for the purpose of securing the coin tightly during the application to it of plating liquids and acids, several bottles of which were also found in the apartment. The prisoner, it appeared, never cast the coins himself, but received them in a roughly-manufactured state from other members of the gang, by whom he was employed in finishing and completing them for circulation. Brannan said, that the injuries he had received in his struggle with the prisoner were of such a nature that he was apprehensive he should feel the effects of them as long as he lived. Cole, the other officer, whose hands and wrists appeared severely scorched and swollen, corroborated the sergeant's evidence, and stated, that while he was engaged in the struggle with the prisoner, the latter set a bull-dog upon him, which bit and clung to him with such pertinacity that he had the greatest difficulty in beating it off. Both the officers described the resistance offered by the male prisoner as being the most desperate they ever encountered, and said that he was most actively aided in it by his daughter, who exhibited a degree of violence scarcely credible for a child of such tender years.—The male prisoner, in defence, declared that the whole of the articles found by the police had been left at his house only an hour previously by a man who had promised to call for them in a short time afterwards, and that he was wholly innocent of any guilty use of them.—Sergeant Brannan intimated to the magistrate that he was satisfied the prisoner had been carrying on this system of fraud for a long time past, and that about a year ago the prisoner's youngest child, a little girl about two years old, had lost its life in consequence of drinking some of the burning liquids used by the prisoner in the process of manufacturing the base coin, the prisoner at the coroner's inquest accounting for the little creature's death by a statement precisely similar to that he now made.—Mr. Bingham expressed great regret at the injuries the officers had sustained, and ordered both prisoners to be remanded for a week, that the Solicitor to the Mint might attend and prosecute the case against them.

COMMITTAL OF A POSTMASTER FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.—On Tuesday, at Bow-street, *Robert Hobson*, the Post-office keeper of Walthamstow, who had been before examined on a charge of embezzling 1s. 10d., the postage of a letter addressed to Calcutta, was again placed at the bar to answer further charges of detaining newspapers.—Mr. Peacock attended for the prosecution, and Mr. J. C. Evans, a barrister, conducted the defence. Peake, a constable, having produced several numbers of the *Times*, of recent dates, which he had found with other newspapers in the prisoner's house when searching it, under the direction of Mr. W. R. Sculthorpe, on Tuesday week.—Mr. R. Lloyd Pinching, a surgeon, residing in Walthamstow, identified five copies of the *Times*, dated October 29, November 4, November 5, December 3, and December 12, the direction on each of which was in his own handwriting. They were addressed to his sister, to Dr. Ross, and other parties resident in Ireland, to whom he was in the habit of sending his papers. Some of them had been posted by himself, but a lad in his service generally took them to the post-office, at the prisoner's shop. To the best of his (witness's) belief, the papers produced were directed and sent at different periods.—William East, a servant to Mr. Pinching, deposed to having posted the *Times* newspaper, by his master's directions, at the prisoner's shop. He had generally put them in the letter-box, but had, on some occasions, a few months back, taken them into the shop when they had been too bulky to go through the aperture outside. They were always at those times delivered to the prisoner or one of his sons or daughters.—The constable said, that when the prisoner was requested to account for the possession of the papers, he replied, that he had lately purchased a quantity of waste paper, and supposed they must have come with it.—Another case of a similar nature was proved by the evidence of a young woman named Eliza Antony, a servant at Walthamstow, who identified a paper which she had directed to a sister in Monmouthshire, and the envelope of which was found in the prisoner's bed-room.—Mr. Jardine, after hearing the prisoner's counsel, determined on committing him for trial, both for the embezzlement and the misdemeanour.—Mr. J. C. Evans hoped that bail would be taken, in consideration of the respectability of the prisoner, whose wife and large family were dependent on his exertions in business.—The Rev. J. Freeman, of Walthamstow, with other parties of equal respectability, would, he said, be his sureties to any reasonable extent.—Mr. Jardine said he could not make any distinction in the case, and must therefore refuse the application so far as it related to the embezzlement.—The prisoner was then removed from the bar.—[We think the magistrate exercised a sound discretion in not allowing the respectability of the prisoner to have any weight in inducing him to take bail. The sooner the distinctions made in regard to offenders are done away with the better. While they continue, people will not believe that rich and poor are governed by the same law.]

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

THE COLLISION BETWEEN THE SYLPH AND ORWELL STEAMERS.

The inquiry into the circumstances attending the late fatal collision between the Orwell and Sylph steam-boats was resumed on Monday, before Mr. Carttar, at the Eight Bells, Greenwich. The first witness called was

Dr. Mitchell, of Greenwich, who proved, from a *post mortem* examination, that Sullivan died from suffocation in the water, and Sheppard from the severe injuries he had sustained about the head and body.

Commander Henry Smith, of her Majesty's steam-frigate Rattler, said:—I was a passenger on board the Sylph, on the afternoon of Tuesday week, and was standing abaft the engine-room when that vessel left the Greenwich pier on her way towards Blackwall. The weather was so thick at that time that I was induced to remain on deck. There was a man in the bows looking out forward. After proceeding a short distance, I heard the noise of a steamer approaching us. I looked out forward, but saw nothing. Immediately afterwards the man on the look out said something to the captain, when he called out, "Stop her, go astern." I then saw a large steamer bearing down upon us, at about twenty-five yards distance. At that time a collision was inevitable, and when the captain saw the large vessel so close to him, he folded his arms and said, "By G—d, it is all over with us!" I could not see the shore on either side at that time. When the collision took place, the motion of the Sylph was quite stopped, and if a boat had been under her bows we should not have injured her. I am of opinion that the speed was on the Orwell when the collision occurred. She must have been going at a good speed, because she cut quite through the deck of the Sylph; and, from the position in which the latter was, it was impossible that she could have contributed much force to the collision. I am decidedly of opinion that the Sylph was motionless when the collision took place. Had the Orwell put her helm a-starboard as the Sylph did, no accident would have occurred. I think the Sylph was going down the river much quicker than a prudent captain would have brought her, considering the fog which prevailed; and I am of the same opinion as to the speed at which the Orwell was coming up. In such a state of the weather there should be some regulation to prevent vessels from proceeding at more than half speed. My impression was, that we were travelling much quicker than we ought to have been, and I kept on deck in consequence, fearing the possibility of an accident. After the collision I remained on the quarter-deck of the Sylph until all the deck passengers were got off, when I went on board the Orwell. I then called out to the man in charge to back astern, and get the two vessels clear, as I saw that the people were prevented from getting out of the cabin of the Sylph while the vessels hung together.

By Mr. Wilkinson: The engines of the Sylph were eased before I saw the Orwell. It was the fact of her being eased that attracted my attention, and I then looked out forward and saw the Orwell's bows close upon us. I judge of the speed of the Orwell by the nature of the injuries inflicted on the Sylph. I think she must have been going eight miles an hour at least.

Mr. George Edwards, of Sutton, Suffolk, said: I am a mariner, and was on board the Orwell when the accident occurred. I was standing near the paddle-box on the starboard side, when I saw a steam-boat ahead about one hundred yards. This vessel appeared to be across the river, with her bow a little downwards. I heard Captain Wrackham give the order to stop her, and back her astern. The collision took place directly after. I do not know what speed either vessel had upon her when the accident occurred, but the Sylph, when I first saw her, seemed to have headway. Captain Wrackham was forward at the time.

Robert Fuller, mariner of Ipswich, said: I am a seaman on board the Orwell, and was upon the look-out in the larboard bow on the afternoon of Thursday week. I first saw the Sylph when she was within fifty yards of the Orwell. I called out, "Stop her—go astern;" but in less than a minute she struck us. I think when I first saw her she was going at full speed. The paddles were going a-head just before she struck. The Orwell had very little speed on her, and as soon as those on the look-out called out, the master in charge (Wiggins) stopped the engines. He called out, "Stop her—go astern." The Orwell had been eased previously, and was going "quite easily" at the time. She had been eased all the way from Woolwich, and had come that distance about five or six miles an hour. We were about twenty yards from the north shore, and could see the edge of the bank very plainly. I do not think it was possible to have avoided the collision, owing to the speed at which the Sylph was proceeding.

William Pullifer, another of the crew of the Orwell, gave similar evidence.

William Linney, of Ipswich, another seaman on board the Orwell, said: I think that if the Sylph's helm had been ported instead of being put a starboard, the collision might have been avoided. Very few seconds elapsed between our first seeing her and the collision taking place.

Henry Rogers (the call-boy on board the Orwell) proved having given the engineer orders to go "Quite easy," after leaving Blackwall, and to "Stop," just before the collision took plaae.

Joseph Sutcliffe, the engineer in charge, deposed that on the passage up from Blackwall the engine had made about seven revolutions per minute, her full speed being from twenty-eight to thirty. He was standing by, as usual in foggy weather, between the engines when he heard the order given to "Stop her," and "Go astern." He did so, and after the engines had made two revolutions astern the collision took place, and he then shut the steam off and came on deck. It occupied about fifteen seconds to stop the engine and make the two revolutions astern.

James Wiggins, a brother of the master in charge, and supercargo on board the Orwell, was next examined. He was at the wheel when the collision took place, and his evidence differed in no respect from that of the other parties on board the Orwell.

The Coroner commenced summing up, and the jury after an absence of half an hour, returned the following unanimous verdict—"We consider that the deceased met his death accidentally; but we are of opinion that the captain of the Sylph was highly to blame for the speed at which he had previously been going; we believe the Orwell to have been the moving power to the death of the deceased, but consider that the parties on board that vessel used due caution, and did all they could to avoid the accident, and the jury are unanimously of opinion that Captain Sweisland should be severely reprimanded by the Coroner.

The verdict appeared to give general satisfaction, and Captain Sweisland was suitably admonished by Mr. Carttar.

An inquest on the body of the man Sheppard was then opened *pro forma*, and after the examination of a single witness, the same verdict was recorded.

ANOTHER COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—Soon after the workmen entered the Pentrefelin Colliery, the property of the Swansea Coal Company, situated near Morriston, on Monday week, they were alarmed by an explosion of foul air in one of the headings, ignited by a collier named Thomas James, who was most severely burnt. The workmen immediately proceeded from all parts of the pit to the scene of the lamentable occurrence, where they found the three lifeless bodies of John Hopkins, aged twenty, Matthew Fisher, aged twenty, both of whom were unmarried, and Thomas Morgan, a boy, ten years of age, who had been most shockingly disfigured—his head having been detached from the body by the violent concussion of air consequent on the explosion. In the course of the inquiry it was proved that the fan for ventilating the mines had not been worked either on Sunday night, Monday, or Monday night. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," with an opinion, "that had the fan been worked during Sunday night, or early on Monday morning, the explosion would not have occurred—that there is blame attached to the overman for not having seen that the pit was properly cleared, and for not having employed a person sufficiently strong to work at the fan."

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN ST. JAMES'S PARK.—On Monday afternoon, a young female (whose name could not be ascertained) made an attempt to commit suicide by throwing herself into the ornamental water in St. James's Park. Several persons who had observed her loitering about, directed the attention of one of the park-keepers, but before he could reach the place she plunged into the water. An alarm was instantly raised, when a crowd of persons rushed to the spot, and succeeded in rescuing her from a watery grave. She was conveyed, in an insensible state, to the nearest lodge, where she partly recovered, after considerable difficulty. She was subsequently removed to her residence in Princes-street, Queen-square, followed by a crowd of persons. She was very respectably attired, and seemed to be convulsed with grief.

LAMENTABLE AFFAIR.—On Wednesday, the 11th instant, Thomas Pritchard, a mason, in the employ of C, H. Leigh, Esq., was working upon the roof of the forge called the Glynu, at Blaenaxon, Herefordshire, when, by some mishap, he lost his balance, and fell through the roof, directly upon the fly-wheel, which turns round with a resistless velocity. The work of death was soon completed; he was so mangled, crushed, and torn, that an endeavour to recognise him would have been vain, had not his dress been identified. The day after the funeral his jaw bone was found. An inquest was held upon the body, and a verdict of "Accidental death" returned. The poor fellow has left behind him a wife and two children.

SUICIDE OF A LADY AT BROMPTON.—On Monday, Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest at the Fulham-bridge Tavern, on the body of Mrs. Mary Bingley, about 50 years of age, the widow of a solicitor residing at No. 2, Queen's-buildings, Brompton, who committed suicide by cutting her throat on Friday morning. In the course of the evidence it appeared that the husband of the deceased lady died in August, 1843. For some time after his death she had been much disturbed in mind, and imagined that she was going to be sent to prison and that she would come to be hung, and on that account became in quite a despondng state. Within the last six months, however, she had been much better, and appeared to perfectly sane until the present occurrence. Her husband died owing considerable debts, and the property was in Chancery, but only for the purpose of the affairs being settled, and not on any disputed point, as, after settling all claims, there will be a handsome property for the family, which consists of five children; the eldest (a girl) is 17 years of age.—Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

ACCIDENT TO THE SON OF CAPTAIN ROWLEY.—A melancholy accident happened last week on board the St. Vincent, at Portsmouth, to a son of Captain R. F. Rowley, a youth about twelve years of age, who fell from the lower deck of that ship into the hold, a depth of nearly eighteen feet. The unfortunate youth was taken up almost insensible, and remains in a very precarious state.

FATAL GUN ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held on Saturday before Mr. Higgs, at Enfield-highway, on Richard Moses, aged 18, who died from the effects of a gun shot wound. The deceased was in the service of Mrs. Bergen, a market-gardener. On Tuesday week he was shooting snipes. A witness looked at his gun, which was a very good one, and returned it. Witness said here comes your mistress, and deceased hid the gun amongst some rubbish, consisting of twigs, stopping up a gap in the hedge. Mrs. Bergen did not come towards them. As soon as she was out of sight deceased took hold of the muzzle of the gun, and drew it towards him, when it went off. Witness saw smoke come from the trousers of deceased, who exclaimed he was shot. He was then taken to a surgeon's, and subsequently removed to his father's at Enfield. He went on favourably at first, but erysipelas supervened. On Wednesday lock-jaw came on, which caused his death the same night. Verdict, "Died from lock-jaw, produced by a gun shot wound accidentally received."

MELANCHOLY FIRE AT THE EARL OF HARRINGTON'S.—On Monday some alarm was caused at the mansion of the Earl of Harrington, in Whitehall Gardens, by the discovery of a fire which appears to have been smouldering for a considerable time, and had broken out in the drawing-room of his lordship on the second floor. The fire originated under the hearth of the dressing-room, passed along by the joists of the flooring, which at that time were all on fire. An immediate attempt to extinguish the flames was made by the servants; but finding they were unable to do so, a messenger was despatched to the stations of the fire brigade, engines from which speedily arrived. A plug in the garden was drawn, but the supply of water was scanty, and buckets filled from the cisterns around the edifice were used in staying the flames; but the fire was burning in so large a body under the flooring that it was found necessary to cut away the floor quite into the ball-room beneath, a considerable portion of the ceiling of which is destroyed. In the dressing-room also much damage is done. The recess is nearly burned out; the couch is destroyed; a great number of classical figures, beautifully overlaid with gold, are broken, and a variety of articles of *vertu* are spoiled, as is much of the furniture and elaborate appointments, both by fire, water, and removal. The ball-room is a beautiful specimen of modern architectural finish. It is elegantly fitted up, and has a deep medallion pattern cornice around the summit of the side wall.

EXTENSIVE BURGLARY IN THE CITY.—An extensive robbery of plate and jewellery took place at the house of Mr. Muddell, No 6, Little St. Thomas Apostle, Queen-street, Cheapside, a few nights ago, the house having been broken into during the absence of the family. A reward of £30 is offered for the apprehension of the thieves.

FIRE IN GUILDFORD-STREET, AND LOSS OF FOUR LIVES.—In our late impression, last week, we gave an account of a fire, attended with the loss of four lives, which took place last Saturday morning, at the residence of Mr. John Fayrer, civil engineer, No. 67, Guildford-street, Russell-square. The police effected an entrance at the stables in rear of the house, in Colonnade Mews, and succeeded in assisting the escape of the coachman, William Dillon, his wife, and two children. Several constables, headed by Mr. Grimwood and Inspector Dudley, obtained access to the roof of Mr. Fayrer's house by entering Mrs. Auste's residence, which is adjoining. They here found that the cook, Mary Hall; Sarah Wall, the parlour maid; Maria Tanner, the housemaid; and Wm. Hall, the son of the cook; who slept in the back room of the third floor and in the attics, had escaped in their night-dresses, by a door leading on to the leads. They were immediately assisted into Mrs. Auste's house. As the flames were much increased by the wind, great fear was entertained that Mr. John Fayrer and his wife, who slept in the second floor, and Mr. Edward Fayrer, their son, who slept in the front room third floor, would perish. In a few minutes, however, before the whole of the upper floorings gave way, they succeeded in gaining the door on the leads, and were conducted by the police to Mrs. Auste's; and, after dressing themselves, were taken to a friend of the family, Mrs. Martineau, who resides at No. 55, opposite. By seven o'clock the fire was subdued, the houses on each side not being much damaged. Shortly afterwards the body of police-constable E 132 (named Birkmyre), was taken out; the poor fellow groaned once or twice, but died immediately afterwards. A second police-constable E 128 (named Wright), also perished in the ruins. Both the constables, it would appear, lost their lives in endeavouring to assist Jenkins, the groom, in the removal of the servants' property from the lower part of the house. The other inmates of the house were William Robinson, a lad aged 15, employed in Mr. Fayrer's office, and Charles Jenkins, the groom. The former slept with young Hall in the attic, who returned no less than three times into the room, after having been aroused, to awake his bed-fellow, but he failed to make him sensible of the danger to which he was exposed, and the poor fellow was buried beneath the ruins. The other victim, Jenkins, resided in the immediate neighbourhood. On hearing of the fire he got up to render what assistance he could. He went in and out several times, and at length fell a victim to his intrepidity—for he had scarcely entered the last time when the house fell in upon him. Like most other fires, the origin of it cannot be distinctly ascertained, but it is supposed to have been quite accidental. On Tuesday afternoon an inquest was held on the remains of the sufferers at the Angel Inn, High-street, St. Giles's, before Mr. Wakley. The jury having been sworn, proceeded to view the bodies, all of which are lying at St. Giles's Workhouse. The names of the sufferers as above stated are—William Robinson, aged 15, assistant-clerk to Mr. Fayrer, the occupier of the house destroyed; he was burnt to death in the attic, and his body presented a shocking spectacle, being burnt almost to a cinder. Robert Birkmyre, aged 20, policeman, who was crushed by the falling timber, but taken out alive, on the morning of the fire. Charles Jenkins, the groom, aged 29; and John Wright, policeman, aged 29, recovered from the ruins on Tuesday, crushed to death. On the return of the jury, the Coroner inquired if anything was known as to the cause of the fire?—Mr. Fayrer, who was present, and appeared very ill, said that nothing was known of it. The conjecture was that the fire came out of the chimney flue.—Some further conversation took place; and, at the request of the jury, the inquest was adjourned till Monday next, in order that the premises might be examined and the cause of the calamity, if possible, discovered.

SUDDEN DEATH IN A CAB.—On Tuesday afternoon an inquest was held at the Crown Tavern, Westminster-road, before Mr. W. Carter, on the body of an elderly man named Woods, a retired newsvender, who died suddenly in a cab. The deceased had resided near the Temple, and was on his way to the house of his daughter, who lived in Belvidere-road, Lambeth, on Friday night, when the cabman, on opening the door, found him quite dead. Medical assistance was procured by the daughter, but of course was of no avail. Verdict, "Died by the visitation of God."

DEATH FROM A TRIFLING CUT.—On Tuesday a young man of the name of Dawson, living in Church-street, Millbank, died in Westminster Hospital under very singular and melancholy circumstances. It appeared that a few days before he was chopping a piece of meat, in doing which he slightly cut his thumb; he took no notice of it at the time, but finding it afterwards got worse, he had some application made to it, which had no effect. He was then admitted into the hospital, but mortification quickly ensued, from the effects of which he died. He was a young man in the prime of life.

THE WEATHER AT HOME AND ABROAD.

ENGLAND.

The weather during the first part of the week was exceedingly cold, and there was a cutting easterly wind. The thermometer at the Receiving-house, Hyde-park, was during Monday night down to 31 degrees, but at seven o'clock on Tuesday morning the mercury had risen to 33½ degrees, and by twelve o'clock (noon) to 34 degrees. In the early part of the morning the wind shifted N.E. to nearly S., but in the course of the afternoon, it veered back again to E. At seven o'clock in the evening the thermometer had again fallen to 32½ degrees; and the time of the full moon (29 minutes past seven, P.M.), there was a sleet driving with the wind, which was still East. The lovers of skating disported themselves in considerable numbers in the various parks during the day. No accidents occurred, except in the Regent's-park, where two or three gentlemen got into the water, but were speedily released by the officers of the Humane Society.

On Tuesday the surface of the Thames at flood and ebb tide was partially covered with floating ice, but not such as to cause any material obstruction to the navigation. The docks are still clear of ice, but the canals are partly frozen. Owing to the prevailing easterly winds, which have now lasted upwards of three weeks, there are no fewer than 120 sail of vessels, outward bound, detained in various parts of the river.

On Wednesday morning, the thermometer was at 37 degrees, but towards evening it fell to 33 degrees. The wind during the day blew chiefly from the east, and was occasionally very cold and piercing. The atmosphere, however, was rather hazy, and apparently humid, giving indication of a thaw. It being a holiday, and the weather rather fine and dry for the season, a considerable number of persons from an early hour congregated in the vicinity of the ornamental waters of the parks. On the round pond and long water in Kensington-gardens there were during the day between 3,000 and 4,000 skaters and sliders. In the Regent's-park there were about 5,000, though the ice was only about two-and-a-half inches thick, and in a very dangerous condition. On Thursday night the tendency was to a thaw, but it was still very cold.

FRANCE.

The late severe weather had the effect of forcing the wolves in several parts of France to leave their lurking-places, and come nearer than usual to human habitations in search of food. Close to Marseilles, two persons who lived at La Plaine found their passage barred by an enormous wolf. They at once fled towards the Boulevard Chave, and escaped. The animal remained all night in the neighbourhood, prowling about a stable of cows and goats, but without being able to commit any depredation. It was fired at twice in the morning without effect. Near Crepy the postman was followed for some time by four or five wolves, who seemed half afraid to approach nearer. At last, when they appeared emboldened to form a more intimate acquaintance with him, he thought it best to throw down before them a little dog which he was carrying under his arm. He by that means got safe away. In the wood of Mountpinson (Calvados) Marshal de Grouchy's gamekeeper killed not less than three wolves in two days. The number which he saw during that period amounted to eight.

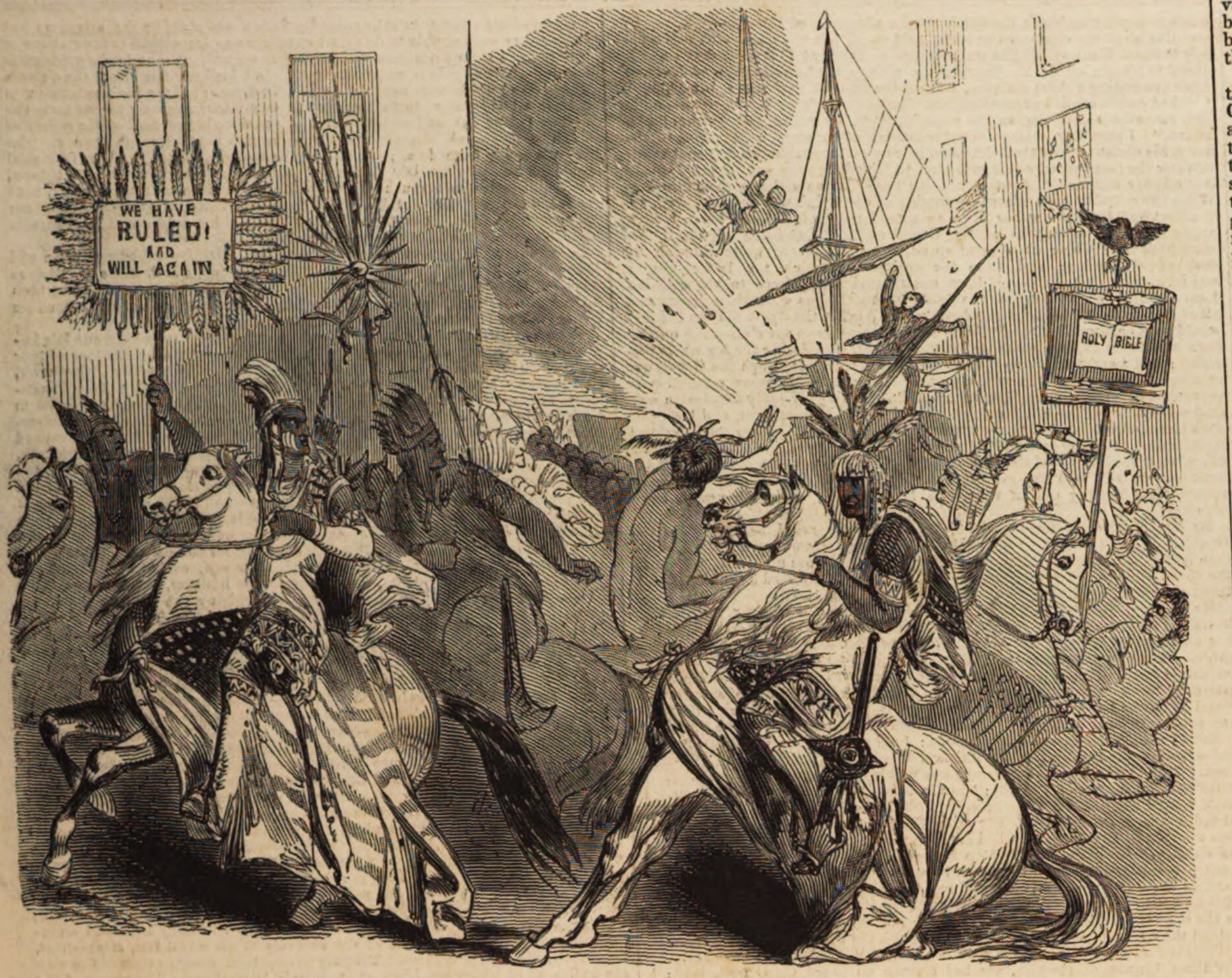
The *Journal du Var* states that during the early part of last week a greater quantity of snow had fallen in the department than was remembered by any one living. All communications were intercepted for several days. The mail from Aix to Draguignan, which generally is taken in ten hours by three horses, was twenty-eight hours in passing over the same distance with eight horses. Several travellers were obliged to leave their vehicles on the open road near Escragnoles and take refuge in the nearest houses. At Carcassonne, the cold was so intense that one man was frozen to death in the Montagne Noire, and the body of another was found buried in the snow on the road between Quillan and Narbonne. In the mountains of the Upper Lozere, at a place called the Palais du Roi, the lifeless body of a priest was found wrapped in his cloak.

ITALY.

A letter from Piedmont, of the 16th, states that a great quantity of snow at that date covered the valley of the Po. At Turin, it fell to the depth of three feet, and so great a weight of it covered the roofs of the houses, that men were employed to shove it off, fear being entertained of the wood-work giving way. At Alexandria, Asti, and some other parts of Piedmont, the snow was nearly four feet deep, and when the last accounts left everything foreboded a most severe winter.

HOLLAND.

On the 19th, at eleven, P.M., the barometer at Amsterdam stood at 767, and the thermometer at 28 deg.; on the 20th, at seven, P.M., at 771 and 26 deg.; and on the 21st, at one, P.M., 773 and 27 deg. During the 20th and 21st the wind was north-east. On the 19th the ice on the river at Zwolle was strong enough for foot passengers, but carriages were conveyed across by the ferry boat. On the 20th the ice at Nimmegen began to drift, an event which was announced to the inhabitants by the firing of cannon. The latest accounts state that the ice before the town and the immediate neighbourhood had completely broken up. Passengers and carriages, with the exception of diligences, were conveyed across the Old Rhine, at Utrecht, by the ferry boats. A few days previously the ice was crossed on foot.



GREAT NATIVE PROCESSION, IN NEW YORK.

EXPLOSION OF A MAGAZINE IN A NATIVE PROCESSION AT NEW YORK.

We have just received from our artist at New York, the sketch of the annexed spirited representation of a procession of the the Native American Party, at New York, on Friday, the 16th ult. The muster took place at half past one o'clock; and at about ten minutes before two o'clock, the head of the column *en route* passed by the City Hall, up Broadway. It was preceded by a respectable number of marshals with cocked hats, badges, and devices of their party. Immediately after them rode six or eight men attired fantastically as Indian warriors, all mounted. Then came their banners and some flags, which were somewhat remarkable. The Bible appeared in some fifty different shapes and flags in the whole line, thus—"The Bible—it was bequeathed by our pilgrim fathers, we will protect and defend it." Again, "The Bible, without note or comment; it must be used in our public schools, William H. Seward and Bishop Hughes to the contrary notwithstanding." Again, a large flag, with "No Union of Church and State." Some of the wards had large cars drawn by six and eight horses, filled with children, all alluding to the Bible or public schools—such as thus: The cars were covered with flags with the following mottos: "Our public schools, with the Bible as the natives will have them." Again, "Our schools must be governed by Americans and not foreigners." "Beware of foreign influence." One large car had a flag with, "Beware of Popery and foreign influence; it has deprived 33 of our public schools of the Bible." And a number with, "Americans must rule America," appeared in nearly every ward association. A large flag, with the inscription, "History and experience show the baneful effects of foreign influence;" and under this were some dozen flags with smaller devices. The watchmen figured largely with their flags and devices; among them there were several flags, such as "We watch for all;" "The Bible, the basis of education; those who burn it, would burn us if they had the power." One car from the twelfth ward was highly decorated with flags, &c. On one was, "American Republicans, up, pure spirit, up." On another, "Our American Archer."

Some dozen of flags had the inscription, "Beware of Foreign Influence;" but among the most notable were two having an eagle flying with a dead coon and a cock in his talons, with the inscription, "Ah! my lads, I have ye both."

The seventh ward had a large and conspicuous banner, with, "21 Years' Residence—The Ballot Box, a Rich Legacy, Americans Defend It;" another, "Oppression to None, Justice to Ourselves." In a word, nearly all the banners, flags, and devices had some allusion to the public schools, the Bible, resistance to foreign influence, and twenty-one years' residence as a qualification for citizenship.

The procession was orderly and decorous in their march; but when the procession had reached Second-street, near avenue A, and the gunner was in the act of firing a salute from the Miniature Ship, carried among the banners, &c., the powder-magazine exploded, carried away a large piece out of the side of the vessel, and shattered several windows in the vicinity. We regret to learn that two or three boys were severely hurt by the catastrophe.

The weather being fine, the procession extended their march as far as was contemplated, through the principal streets of our city, and the different associations were dismissed about thirty minutes past four, P.M.

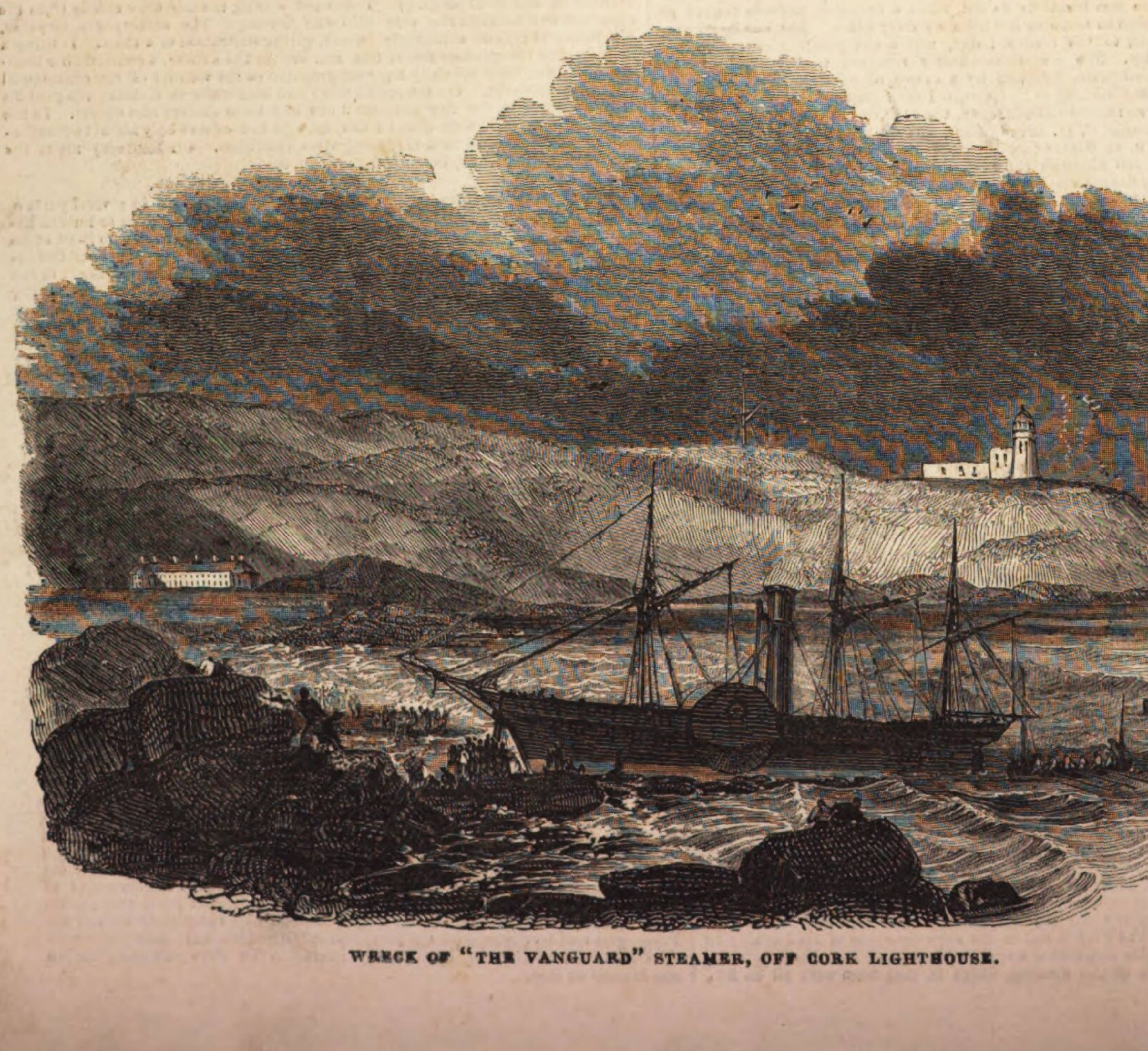
We are of opinion that the entire force of the procession may have been about 4000.

WRECK OF THE VANGUARD STEAM-SHIP.

We are indebted to a correspondent for the annexed sketch of the wreck of the Vanguard steam-ship, as she lay, a few days since, on the rocks inside the entrance to Cork harbour. We gather from the *Cork Reporter* of the 14th inst., the following particulars of the accident from a passenger:—

"On Thursday, at eleven o'clock, the Vanguard, iron-built steamer, the property of the Dublin and Glasgow Steam Company, left Dublin, with about 40 passengers, and a large cargo, the wind at the time blowing desperately hard, accompanied with rain and sleet. The vessel, however, made a splendid run to the Light-house, near Cove, when the accident took place, at about half-past three A.M. When the Vanguard was nearing the above place, the captain was standing at the wheel, this being about half-past three o'clock this morning. The moment the captain saw he was abreast of the light, he moved forward to get on the paddle-box, but three or four minutes elapsed before he made his way. He then called to the man at the helm to put the helm a-starboard, and before he had time to repeat his commands, the vessel struck upon a rock, a little inside the Light-house, and almost opposite the Water-guard Station. At this moment, the most awful consternation prevailed on board, while the vessel itself was wrapped in a mist, which made it almost impossible to discern the light, though the vessel was abreast of it. There was a tremendous swell rolling at the time, which was drifting the vessel furiously up the rock. The captain endeavoured to back the vessel off, but in vain. Two guns were then fired, and lights were shown on the shore, but no person attempted to come off. Within a few hours the cabin began to fill with water, and all the passengers came on deck, where the furniture of the vessel had been also removed.

"At seven o'clock a boat of the Water-guards came alongside, when the writer, at the request of the captain, came off with two men into Cove, where he made known the occurrence to the different agents, and got all the large boats in the place to go out to the assistance of the steamer, and by this means all the persons on board, between thirty and forty in number, were conveyed ashore in the Ocean steamer. No blame whatever is to be attached to the captain, who, to do him justice, left nothing undone to save the vessel and passengers, not only by his own presence of mind, but by the prompt and ready directions which he issued from time to time. The captain reported that the situation of the vessel was most critical; the after-hold was full of water. There were several horses and carriages on board, which did not suffer, and the passengers' luggage was saved."



WRECK OF "THE VANGUARD" STEAMER, OFF CORK LIGHTHOUSE.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE SYDNEY OAK, AT PENSHURST.

About six miles north of Tunbridge Wells, lies Penshurst Place, an embattled mansion of the time of Edward II., and the seat of the Sydneys from the time of Edward VI. The passenger by the South Eastern Railway may be reminded of the association of the Sydneys and Penshurst, upon his arrival at the Tunbridge station, though he will have little time for retrospection upon the glories of this olden place. It may be sufficient, however, to remind him, that at Penshurst, was born, on Nov. 29, 1554, Sir Philip Sydney, "whose spirit was too high for the court, and his integrity too stubborn for the cabinet." To commemorate the event of Sir Philip's birth, the oak represented in the engraving, is said to have been planted. Its bole measures about 28 feet in circumference. Waller thus refers to the planting of the tree:—

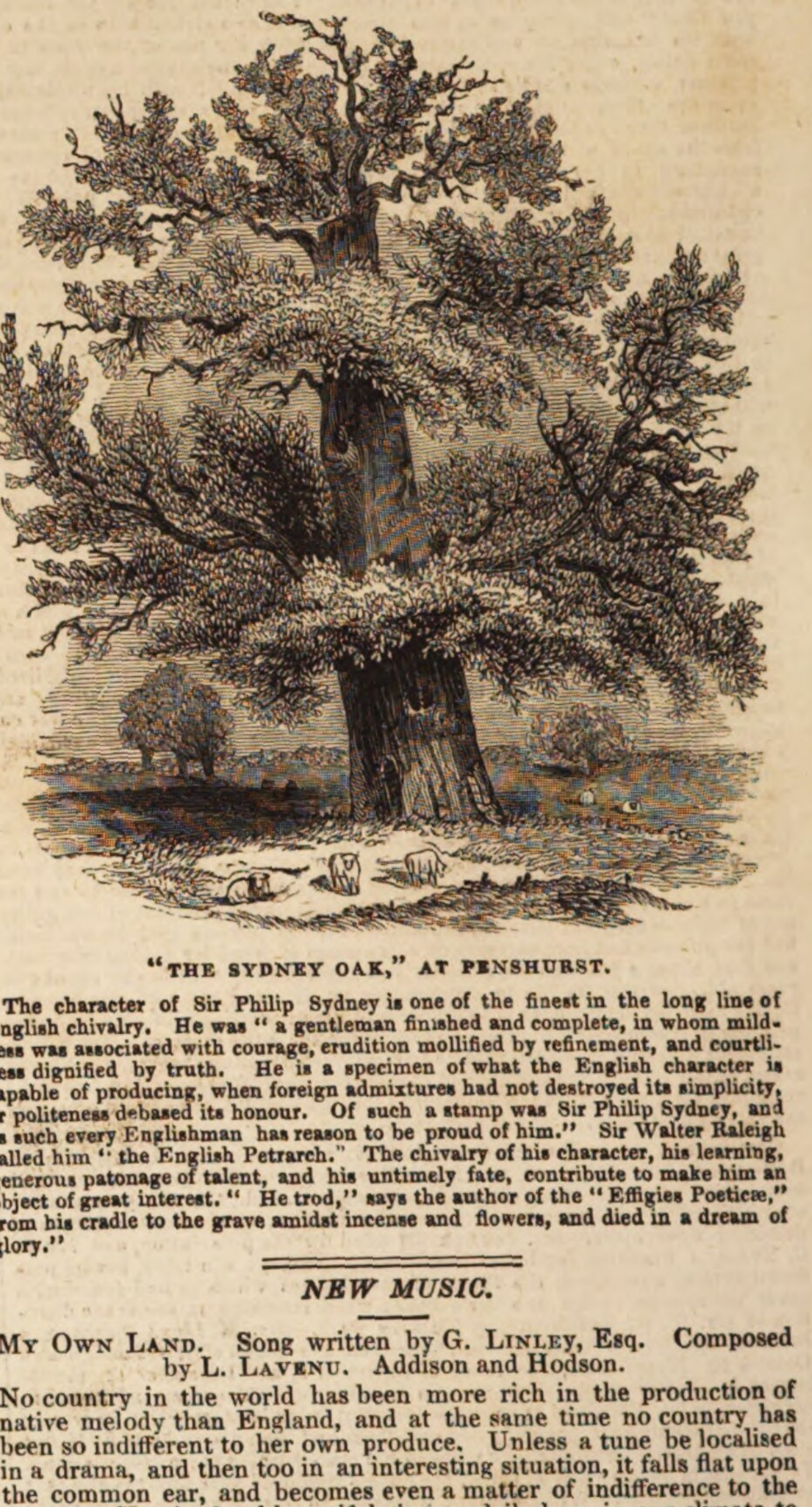
"Go, boy, and carve this passion on the bark
Of yonder tree, which stands the sacred mark
Of noble Sydney's birth; when such benign—
Such more than mortal-making stars did shine,
That there it cannot but for ever prove
The monument and pledge of humble love."

Ben Jonson thus alludes to this tree, in his "Forest:"—

"Thou hast thy walks for health as well as sport,
Thy mount to which the Driads do resort,
When Pan and Bacchus their high feasts have made
Beneath the broad beech and the chestnut shade.
That tall tree, too, which of a nut was set,
At his great birth, where all the Muses met."

In a poem, by E. Coventry, are these lines:—

"What genius points to yonder oak!
What raptures does thy soul invoke!
There let me hang a garland high,
There let my muse her accents try:
Be there my earliest homage paid,
Be there my latest vigils made;
For thou wast planted in the earth
The day that shone on Sydney's birth."



"THE SYDNEY OAK," AT PENSHURST.

The character of Sir Philip Sydney is one of the finest in the long line of English chivalry. He was "a gentleman finished and complete, in whom mildness was associated with courage, erudition mollified by refinement, and courtliness dignified by truth. He is a specimen of what the English character is capable of producing, when foreign admixtures had not destroyed its simplicity, or politeness debased its honour. Of such a stamp was Sir Philip Sydney, and as such every Englishman has reason to be proud of him." Sir Walter Raleigh called him "the English Petrarch." The chivalry of his character, his learning, generous patonage of talent, and his untimely fate, contribute to make him an object of great interest. "He trod," says the author of the "Effigies Poeticæ," from his cradle to the grave amidst incense and flowers, and died in a dream of glory."

NEW MUSIC.

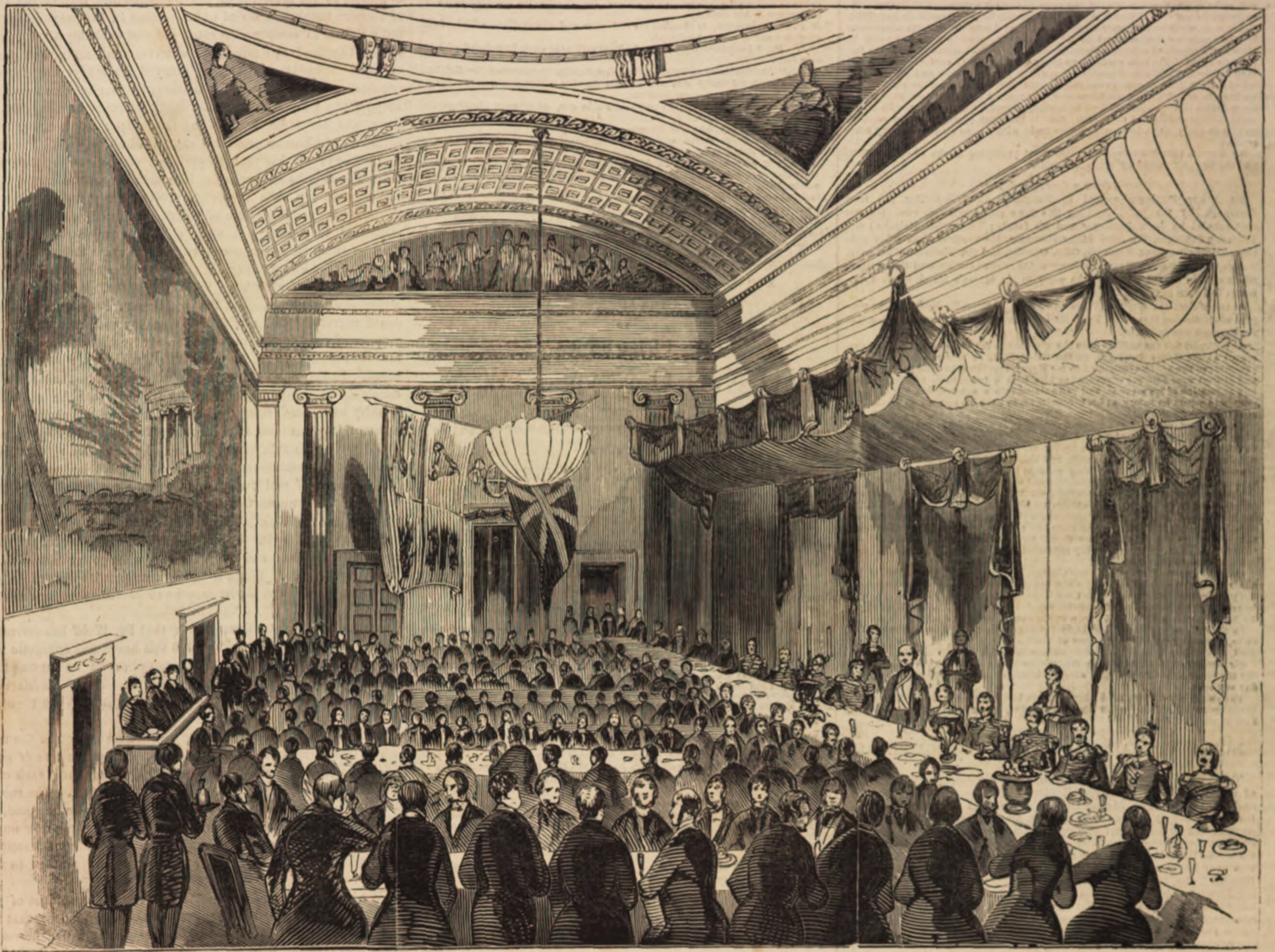
My Own Land. Song written by G. Linley, Esq. Composed by L. Lavenu. Addison and Hodson.

No country in the world has been more rich in the production of native melody than England, and at the same time no country has been so indifferent to her own produce. Unless a tune be localised in a drama, and then too in an interesting situation, it falls flat upon the common ear, and becomes even a matter of indifference to the elegant. Hundreds of beautiful airs are daily born in our climate to an ephemeral existence, while their inferiors, imported from the continent, manage to live for more than a season or two. Mr. Lavenu is a young composer; no fault, for Mozart was so once, and is possessed of considerable inventive faculty, skill, and taste. The composition before us is replete with beauty—full of simple and graceful melody floating upon quaint and original harmonies. It is a most charming ballad, and though it can speak for itself, yet heard through the eloquent interpretation of Miss E. Lucombe, it cannot fail to delight all auditors.

The Daughter of St. Mark. Opera. The music by M. W. Balfe. Chappell, New Bond-street.

Of the general merit of this music we have already given an opinion in our notice on its first production. We shall now enter into a few details. "The Gondolier" (ballad sung by Miss Rainforth) is a pretty melody, easy of performance, and effective even in mediocre hands. The song, "When all around our Path is Dreary," is as dolorous a composition as could be written for Borrani's style of lugubrious chant. The canon (which should have been termed canone or round), "If True his Tale," wants the *ars celandi artem*—its construction is too apparent from the commencement. Moreover, the stuttering subdivisions of the verbal as well as vocal phrases and syllables, are intolerable. The ballad, "We may be Happy Yet," is pretty, and further deponent sayeth not. The trombone symphony is quite preposterous. Mr. Burrowes' arrangements, in four books of the airs, &c., for the pianoforte, with an *ad libitum* accompaniment for the flute, are in his usual correct and graceful manner.

Miss Clara Webster.—Unfortunately, the death of this accomplished dancer has not been the only evil attendant upon the late sad accident at Drury-lane Theatre. A nurse of the name of Hudd, supplied on the urgency of the case from the Middlesex Hospital to attend upon Miss Webster, fell down the stairs, and upon being conveyed back to the hospital was found to have sustained a serious fracture of the knee. She is now lying in the accident ward, whilst a sickly husband and three young children are deprived of the support they obtained from her labour.



GRAND BANQUET TO SIR H. POTTINGER, AT MANCHESTER.

BANQUET TO SIR HENRY POTTINGER AT MANCHESTER.

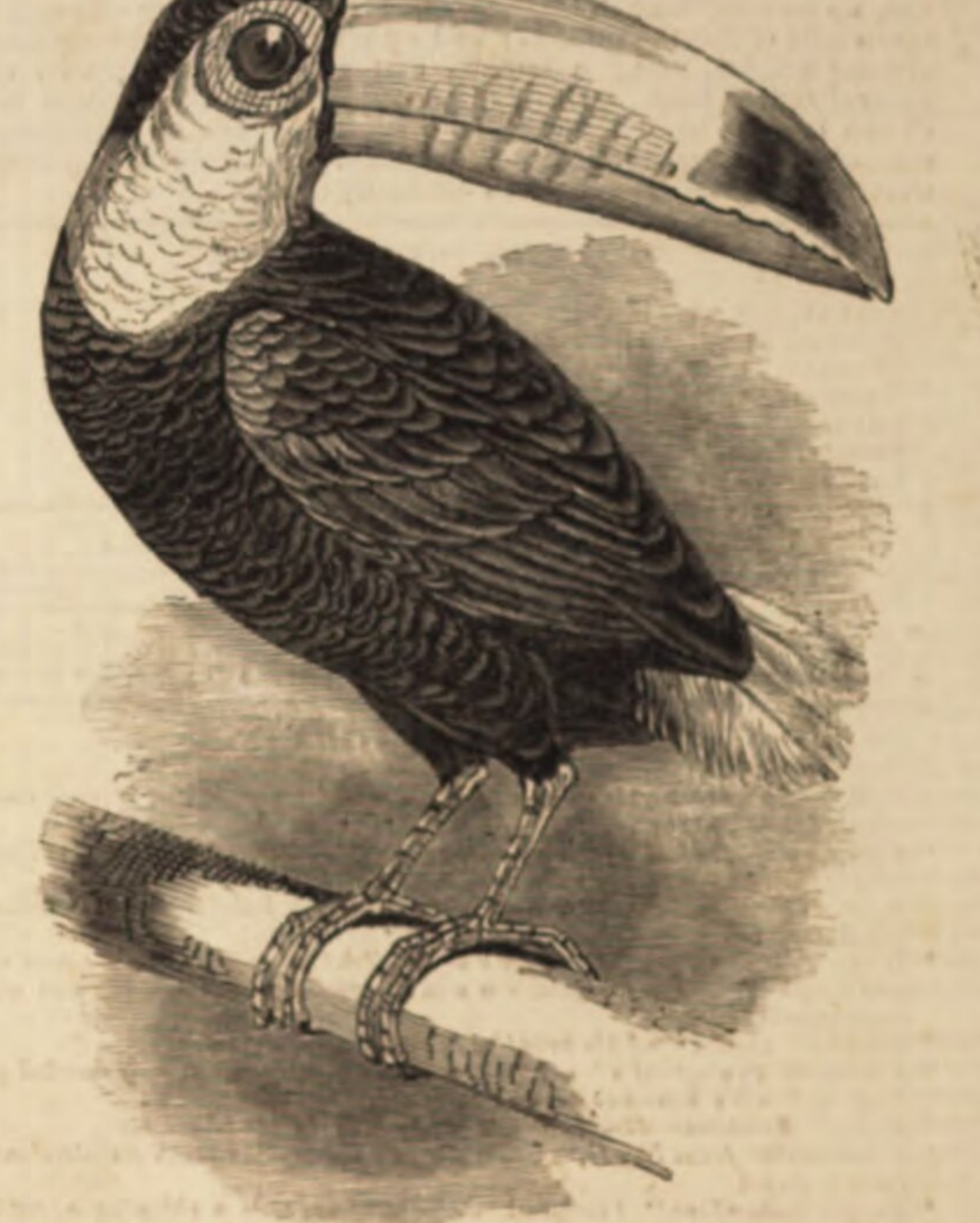
Yesterday (Friday) week a banquet was given at Manchester to Sir Henry Pottinger, at which the distinguished guest was received with as much enthusiasm as at Liverpool.

The entertainment was of a most sumptuous description, nothing being wanted that could contribute to the comfort of the guests.

The banquet took place in the Town Hall, which was magnificently fitted up for the occasion. *Above 200 gentlemen* sat down to dinner. The chair was occupied by the Mayor. On his right sat the Right Hon. Sir Henry Pottinger, Major General Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, Sir George Larpent (chairman of the London East India and China Association), J. W. Patten, Esq., M.P., Samuel Gregory, Esq., Colonel Malcolm, D. L. Burn, Esq., Dr. Woosnam, J. Macvicar, Esq., Archibald Hastie, Esq., M.P., *Major Pottinger*, R. *Burgess*, Esq., the Rev. Canon Parkinson, and Captain Eastwick. On the left were William Entwisle, Esq., M.P., J. M. M'Gregor, Esq., James Loch, Esq., M.P., Lieutenant-Colonel White, F. Pottinger, Esq., Colonel Brooke, W. Stewart, Esq., J. A. Turner, Esq., the Rev. C. D. Wray (sub-dean), Major Foster, Major Westenra, Dr. Bowring, M.P., *Robertson* Gladstone, Esq., &c. The principal vice-president was John Macvicar, Esq.

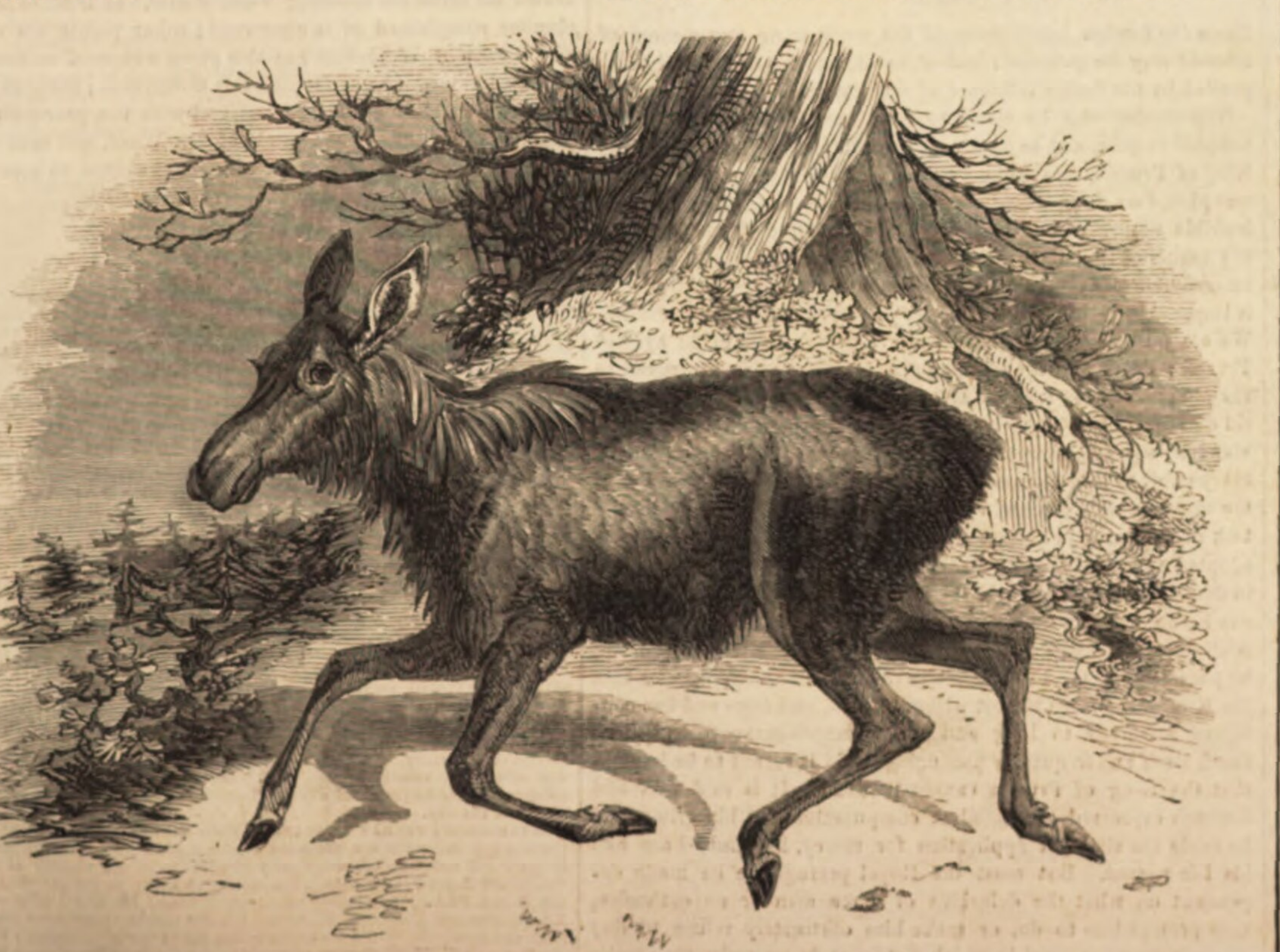
After the usual toasts, the Mayor proposed the health of Sir Henry Pottinger, eulogising in the strongest language his character, and *his great services* in bringing about the treaty with China, which promised to be of such immense benefit to Great Britain.

Sir Henry Pottinger, in his reply, went over some of the topics introduced into his speech at *Liverpool*, but in the course *of his remarks he gave some very* interesting information relative to China. Sir Henry said, "When I was first appointed to go to China, it was, I am proud to say, totally unsolicited. I had been in India from the time that I was a boy of thirteen years of age. *I* came home to England; and I had very little intercourse with any of the leading men in both or either parties; in fact, I hardly knew any of them personally when I received an intimation from her Majesty's Ministers at the time, to the purpose that I should go out to China. Although my health was not quite established, I *was ready* and *forward to do any service* to my country, and I embarked for China with the full intention of doing all that I could, in a full and anxious exertion to carry out the instructions that I had received. Upon my arrival in China, gentlemen, I need hardly *tell* you, things were *in* a *very* unpleasant and awkward state; but through the valour of her Majesty's arms, and the distinguished services of her Majesty's navy, they soon came to have a better appearance. And as soon as that sort of persuasion induced the Chinese *Government* to listen to our terms, they were then more than ready to meet them more than *half-way*, and *to* show that moderation, which I am sure was best worthy of England, and which I am quite ceetain every person in this room would highly applaud.—(Hear, hear). With that feeling, gentlemen, I undertook and I commenced that negociation; and *I had the happiness* to meet, as already I have in another public situation stated, in consultation, my esteemed friend, the High Commissioner Ke-hing. The treaty was made as you have seen it, though afterwards there remained what were to me difficulties, and *most important* matters to be settled, in the commercial negociations. There, however, I met with assistance which I could hardly have promised myself. Some of the gentlemen attached to the *former* mission were quite competent to *give* me every information, and they did so. One of them, alas! now no more, was peculiarly a person likely to be of use to me upon the occasion: I speak of Mr. Morrison, gentlemen. The *other* is a gentleman with whom, *I dare say, some of you are* acquainted—if not from the first—Mr. Thom, a gentleman from Glasgow. (Hear.) To these two



TOUCAN, AT THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

gentlemen I am glad to have this public opportunity of saying I was greatly indebted for all the information upon which the tariff and the commercial part of the negotiations were regulated. For you will *all readily* understand that my habits and pursuits were not of that nature perfectly to give me a sufficient insight into this question *myself*. I, however, did not shrink from the responsibility; and I need not say that it rejoices and delights me to feel that I have not only your approbation, but I rejoice to see that I have the approbation, as it were, of all England. *I say* 'all England,' for when I see her Majesty's present and late Ministers each combining to say that they approve of what I have done—when I see the City of London, the great town of Liverpool, and the still greater town of Manchester—what am I to believe? I cannot believe that any of you have thought it necessary to meet, and come forward, and to speak wholly without *cause* for an humble individual like myself. I am not, however, the less thankful and grateful for your kindness. Believe me, that your good opinion and your approbation (and when I say yours I mean, that of all *my* fellow-countrymen) is the most cheering—the most heart-cheerin—reward that I can possibly have. I believe that the *treaty* combines all the advantages that a treaty with China ought to do. I have studied, I did study, in making it, to prevent any feeling of jealousy upon the part of the Chinese; they met me more than half way, and *I* thought it was my duty, and I felt that it accorded with the greatness and the feelings of England not to make it exclusive. I was *therefore* happy to recommend to the Chinese Government, with a full experience, to throw open the treaty with all the nations in the world.



MOOSE DEER, AT THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—See next page.

My own opinion of the treaty was, that it would take some time, at all events, to mature itself; and there are one or two questions as to what returns China will make to us, that are to us of the most important nature. But if that difficulty can be got over, I trust, as England can only benefit herself by benefiting China, and it will be in a great measure—I believe I may say that the advantages of the treaty to England and to all other manufacturing countries, will be almost unlimited. I calculate, from my own personal observation, that the immediate effect of the treaty will be to bring us into direct contact with not less than 120 to 150 millions of people. I speak of the seaboard; and my own firm belief is, that if we do not go too fast for the Chinese—if we allow them to see we have no object beyond kindness and commercial intercourse—that we have no exclusive feelings—do not look to anything beyond a mere mercantile settlement in their country—I do believe, that in the lapse of a very few years, they will be as ready, or perhaps more so, to trade with us, as we are with any other country."

Sir Henry's speech was received with most gratifying marks of approbation, and the banquet passed off with great *éclat*.

(From a Correspondent.)

Sir Henry Pottinger arrived in Manchester on Friday (Dec. 20), from Liverpool, by the train, reaching this town about half-past one. He was accompanied by Lady Pottinger and his family; Lieut.-Col. Malcolm; and Frederick Pottinger, Esq., and Major Pottinger, his brothers; and other gentlemen, including Capt. Eastwick, Capt. Ormsby, and Dr. Woolsen, of his suite.

A deputation met Sir Henry Pottinger at the railway station, and the carriages which were in waiting conveyed the party to the Queen's Hotel, where apartments had been engaged for them.

At two o'clock the Mayor and Town Clerk waited upon Sir Henry for the purpose of conducting him to the Town Hall, where the address from the Council of the borough was delivered.

At half-past five the address from the merchants, &c., of Manchester was presented to Sir Henry Pottinger, in the Town Hall, as above; after which the presenter of the address intimated to Sir Henry that the inhabitants of the town and district were desirous of presenting him with a testimonial of their esteem and estimation of his services, and had entered into a subscription for that purpose, and would be happy, at his convenience, to have his opinion as to the best mode of appropriating it.

The banquet, of which the annexed engraving is a faithful representation, took place in the large room of the Town Hall the same evening, which was most tastefully fitted up for the occasion by Mr. G. Doreston, of this town. The dinner was provided by Messrs. Maurigy and Co., of the Palatine Hotel, and was of the most *récherché* character, being quite in the Continental style; and all the arrangements were of the most complete and excellent description.

The Mayor presided; and at his right sat the distinguished guest of the evening, Sir Henry Pottinger. The officers of his suite, Major-General Sir T. Arbuthnot, K.C.B., Sir George Larpent, and a large number of distinguished individuals were also present, in addition to the merchants, &c., of Manchester and the neighbourhood, by whom the dinner was given. The whole went off with the greatest *éclat*, and the company separated, after a very agreeable evening, a few minutes after twelve o'clock.

On Saturday Sir Henry went on 'Change, where he was received with loud cheers by the assembled merchants and manufacturers. He also visited some of the principal manufactories of the town. About four o'clock the same afternoon he received an address from the operatives of this town, which had been signed by no less than 10,438 working men in the short space of 14 hours.

In the evening Sir Henry and Lady Pottinger, their family, and the general's suite, were present for a short time at Half-holiday Soirée, in the Free Trade Hall, where they were received most enthusiastically.

Sir Henry had intended leaving Manchester on Monday, but in consequence of the indisposition of his youngest son, the General's stay may be prolonged for a day or two.

The subscription mentioned above, which had been entered into towards the Manchester testimonial to Sir Henry Pottinger, amounted on Saturday to the sum of about £3000.

NOVEL ARRIVALS AT THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

Two very interesting additions have been made to the collection of rare animals in the Surrey Zoological Gardens—a *living* Toucan, and a *female* Elk, or Moose Deer. The bird is the most singular of the two, and it has, in consequence, already been visited by vast numbers of our eminent zoologists; but it is with the public it will become the greatest favourite. It is one of a class—the Ramphastidoe—so little known in this country, that only one living specimen was ever imported. Our bird is known to zoologists as the Ramphastos Toco, but by the marvel-loving sailor, he is called the Preaching Toucan, from the incessant "palaver" with which he cheers his native solitude—the virgin forest of South America. In his present confinement he has shown himself to be a docile, contented, and, in some respects, humorous, fellow—playing very strange pranks for the accommodation of his enormous bill, and using the most extraordinary care for the conservation of his stumpy tail. His plumage is of the gaudy and striking character which so strongly marks the region of his nativity, being made up of blue and white patches, edged here and there with yellow and little iridescent spots of lustrous beauty. In his instincts he is a very gluttonous bird, and longs to be chopping up large butterflys and humming-birds by the dozens. But, despite this unsocial peculiarity, we commend him to general notice, as a fine example of those extraordinary adaptations of structure, by which the exigencies of a creature's life are satisfied.

The Elk, *Alces Americanus*, is not less interesting than the Toucan, and likely, some think, to prove a more useful acquisition. It is a female, and of course destitute of horns. The male of the species has, we believe, been domesticated in some part of the extreme northern part of North America; and we are not without hopes that the present animal, being a female, may show the practibility of its naturalization here. During its residence in the gardens it has shown itself to be extremely timid, flying the face of strangers, and seeking the most undisturbed quietude. The cold of our extreme winter has apparently refreshed its hardy nature.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, Dec. 29.—First Sunday after Advent.
Monday, 30.—Royal Society instituted, 1660.
Tuesday, 31.—Flamstead died, 1710.
Wednesday, Jan. 1.—Irish Union, 1801.
Thursday, 2.—Six Members imprisoned, 1641.
Friday, 3.—
Saturday, 4.—

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending Jan. 4.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
5 16	5 35	5 54	6 15	6 37	6 59	7 24	7 51	8 21	8 57	9 34	10 13

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. Z."—An advertisement in a newspaper might, possibly, answer our correspondent's purpose.

"Pekin" will find a receipt for polishing shells in the 'Boy's Book of Sports."

"R. R. H."—Pictures are received for sale at the Polytechnic Institution, or the Adelaide Gallery.

"M. L. T."—Bootle's "Principles of English Composition" is a sound work; and Leigh Hunt's "Imagination and Fancy," (just published) will aid our correspondent.

"Ecliptic" should send his problem to some scientific work.

"A Musical Protestant's" suggestion would gratify but few, if carried out.

"X. Y. Z."—We have not room.

"A. B.," Swansea.—Mr. Moore is, we believe, in good health.

"A Subscriber from No. I.," Cheapside, should try the Bath Establishment in Oxford-street.

"An Old Subscriber," Liverpool, had better apply to a shipping-agent in his town. The emblematical engravings in the "Illustrated London Almanack" are the signs of the zodiac, drawn by Kenny Meadows.

"Pater," Ramsgate.—Devonshire is considered to be the cheapest and healthiest county in England.

"A. B.," Birmingham.—Mr. G. E. Anson is Private Secretary to Prince Albert.

"A Subscriber," Exeter.—Quartobus is the name of the new patent cab.

"N. O. D."—The best mode of proceeding to Holland is, by railway to Hull, and thence by steam-boat.

"J. B.," Salisbury.—The pair of prints of Mignon (engraved in our journal of Nov. 30,) may be purchased of Messrs. Ackermann, London.

"J. M. L." may obtain the "Illustrated London Almanack" of M'Pherson, Glasgow.

"A."—Johnson, Eden-quay, Dublin.

"Y. and Z."—We have not heard of steel bells, but of steel bars being substituted for church bells.

"E. M. C.," Nantwich.—We have not received the poem in question.

"J. B. T.," Margate.—By the strict game, the number not taken may be scored by the opponent.

"An Orphan" has a legal claim upon the executors.

"W. T. F."—A prairie is a vast extent of uncleared land in America.

"Algernon."—The Rev. W. Harrison is morning preacher at the Magdalen Hospital.

Herne Hill Church *is now called "St. Paul's," The other points of a letter from "A Resident at Herne Hill" are of minor importance.*

"No. 41" is thanked.

"A Correspondent" inquires if Government intend throwing open the licenses for inns and public-houses: we trust not, for already, the low beer-shops are a disgrace to the country.

"B. P. G.," Harwich, is thanked for the view and description, which, however, are not of present interest.

"W. F. P.," Loughborough.—Our journal will next week be printed with the new type.

"Perth," Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—The Eccaleobion (apparatus for hatching eggs by artificial heat,) was exhibited in London a few years since; but we are not aware of its present location.

"A Subscriber," City.—We are not aware who are, at present, the singers at the Foundling Hospital.

"W. J. D. W." is thanked for his communication.

"A Subscriber," St. Austin, will find the historical anecdote of the continence of Scipio in Polybius or Livy.

"A North British Reader."—In Mezzotinto engraving, the plate is rubbed with charcoal, black chalk, or black lead, and then the design is drawn with white chalk.

The tale commencing, "Yes, how pleasant is it," will not suit.

The Large Print.—*Fair Play, T. P. C., J. W., G. J., S. A. M., R. L. H., and J. C. (Com. Rd. E.) will be entitled to impressions.*

Ineligible.—The Sea Knell, by T. H. S.; Lines on the late Miss Webster, by S. A. D. and J. D. · Lines by a Novice.

SPLENDID PRESENT
FOR THE SUBSCRIBERS
TO
THE ILLUSTRATED
LONDON NEWS,

The PROPRIETORS have great pleasure in announcing that on January 11th, 1845, will be presented,

A SUPERB
PANORAMIC PICTURE
OF
THE RIVER THAMES,
UPWARDS OF EIGHT FEET IN LENGTH.

Exhibiting, as distinctly as in a map, yet with beautifully picturesque effect, the "Royal towered Thame," its "Forest of Masts;" its crowded Docks and Port; its Fleet of Steamers; its Noble Bridges; its busy Wharves and Quays; and the various objects of interest and beauty upon its immediate banks, including;—

GREENWICH, AND ITS SUPERB PALACE-HOSPITAL;

and showing the windings of the "Silver Thames" through the mighty mass of buildings that form the

METROPOLIS OF THE WORLD:—

Including the Streets, Squares, Terraces, and Crescents; the many hundred Churches, (with their forest of Steeples) Palaces, Columns, Arches, and Noble Mansions; Government Offices and Public Institutions; Club Houses and Theatres; embellished Street Architecture; Factories and Warehouses; Railways, Parks, and Public Walks: in short, a perfect Tableau of the vast extent, Architectural Character, and most recent Improvements of the

BANKS OF THIS NOBLE RIVER;

The entire Prospect being

EIGHT MILES IN LENGTH,

and embracing an Infinity of Objects of Art, Luxury, and High Civilization spread over a

CIRCUIT OF THIRTY MILES.

This magnificent Print is engraved in the First Style of the Art, from a most elaborate Drawing made expressly for the Illustrated London News. The engraving has occupied the Artists for several months, so that the strictest reliance may be placed on its accuracy. It will be printed upon a beautifully tinted paper, manufactured expressly for the purpose.

With the Print will be published an engraved OUTLINE KEY, containing the principal objects in the View, with

250 REFERENCES.

ALSO AN

ORIGINAL DESCRIPTIVE SURVEY;

EMBRACING THE

Situation, Extent, and Population; Geology, Climate, and Social Economy; Historical Account of the Metropolis: and its Rise and Progress, from the British and Roman Period to the present time. With the history of the Thames, its Picturesque and Commercial character; its Pageants and Holiday Scenes.

Among the descriptive details of this Colossal Print will be found a concise History of every Public Building of importance in the Metropolis and its Environs; with the height of the principal Church Towers and Spires, the names of the Architects, &c.; besides an immense variety of original information, never before in print, and extending to upwards of

TWENTY-FOUR COLUMNS

closely printed, and forming altogether

A NEW PICTURE OF LONDON AND THE THAMES;

from the best and latest authorities; written expressly for "The Illustrated London News."

*** Persons desirous of possessing this great Work of Art, must immediately enter thei names as Subscribers, at their respective News-agents.

☞ Every Copy of the Large Print will be Stamped, and may be sent Post Free with th Illustrated London News.

Published at the Office of "The Illustrated London News" 198, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1844.

From the foreign intelligence of the week some occurrences of interest may be gathered; but at home, politics are entirely suspended by the festive influence of the season.

The maniac—for he seems to have been little else—who attempted to take, and so nearly succeeded in taking, the life of the King of Prussia, has been executed. At the time the sentence was passed on him, some disgust was felt in England at the horrible nature of it. It seemed too bloody and too cruel for any nation calling itself Christian. A law or a punishment long unused becomes forgotten, and, when some accident revives it, it is impossible to inflict it—the age will not tolerate its barbarity. We are ourselves open to the same reproach then made against Prussia; Frost and his companions in crime were sentenced to the old punishment for high treason, in all its disgusting and horrid details, fully as repulsive as that which, according to the Prussian law, was passed upon Tschech. It is said that the King made every effort to save the man's life, proposing that the execution of the sentence should remain suspended till after his own death, the task of enforcing judgment to be left to his son. He would have adopted any means to avoid the necessity of putting the criminal to death, could the law and constitution have allowed him. We can hardly understand how, in a monarchy of which the executive is all powerful, like Prussia, the power of pardoning should not be possessed by the Crown to the fullest extent. We know that the King can punish almost without check, and does and has consigned hundreds to long and wasting imprisonments, as bad as death itself and frequently producing it. Is it meant to be implied that the King of Prussia cannot pardon? It is said that had Tschech expressed the smallest compunction for his crime, had he made the slightest application for mercy, he would have had his life spared. But must the Royal prerogative be made dependent on what the delusions of a madman or an enthusiast may prompt him to do, or make him obstinately refuse to do? We can conceive cases in which a stern state necessity may make it impossible for the Monarch to pardon a criminal, though averse, as a man, to the infliction of the punishment. But in the case of Tschech nothing is stated to have stood in the way of mercy but a refusal to comply with some old and probably absurd form required by the law, a refusal to observe some antiquated piece of legal etiquette. The King delayed for many months; the criminal was urged, prayed, and begged to relent, and save his Majesty the pain of signing his death warrant; he doggedly refuses, and his Majesty signs the fatal paper, faints away with agitation, and hurries from his capital till all is over. There is something in all this that Englishmen cannot understand; and though it may be uncharitable, it is difficult not to suspect the Government of a little hypocrisy. Nothing is more common in the most cruel and despotic of rulers. In Russia no man is ever sentenced to death; yet what criminals are to die is always known; they are sentenced to receive *more* than a hundred strokes of the knout; they are then dispatched after a few blows, by the executioner striking them on a vital part, death being almost instantaneous. But the Emperor of Russia never signs a death warrant! Oh, no; he is all mercy and clemency, in the manner of the Inquisition when it delivered over its victims to the civil power to be burned; the Church never shed human blood. In Russia, too, nothing is more common than for state criminals to disappear, and as no inquiries can be made in a country where such things cannot even be talked about, the occurrence happens and is forgotten. The King of Prussia is no doubt a very amiable man, and may have a great reluctance to inflict capital punishment. But much cannot be inferred from this in favour of real humanity—Nero wept when signing a warrant. If the Prussian Government really had such an intense desire to spare the life of this wretched man, it would have found the means of doing it. Forms and technicalities never yet stood between despotism and its will, and what power desires to do that power can do. When it loudly trumpets its wish to do, and does not, the avowed desire may be suspected as to its sincerity.

Letters from Constantinople state that Dr. Wolff has arrived at Tehran; every one will rejoice that this brave and energetic man has escaped uninjured from Bokhara, where it was at one time doubtful whether he would not share the fate of Stoddart and Conolly, the certainty of whose doom he has been the means of ascertaining.

It is pleasing to see nations borrow from each other the measures that have, where first originated, been productive of good. It is far better than the emulation by which they force each other to be cunning and skilful in the art of destruction. The success that has attended the low uniform rate of postage in England, has awakened attention to the subject in France, and it is now understood that the French Government have under consideration a general plan for lowering the rate of its inland postage to four sous.

We have so often had occasion to censure the conduct of part of the American people with regard to their public debt, that it is a pleasure to find an instance of honesty and justice prevailing over that "smart" dealing, so prevalent on the other side of the Atlantic. It is furnished by a statement of a case recently tried in the Circuit Court of the United States:—

> A person named Daniel Carpenter had, for some time past, manufactured and sold a certain description of cotton thread, which was marked as, and represented to be, the "Persian thread" manufactured at Leicester, in this country. The article manufactured by Messrs. T. and W. Taylor, of the town just mentioned, is of very superior quality; that of the defendant was not only inferior but deficient in quantity, so that the reputation and business of Messrs. Taylor had suffered injury. One of the pleas set up by the defendant was, that he was not accountable to an alien and foreigner for using in America the trade marks of such alien. The proceedings had been greatly protracted, but now the case was fully submitted for judgment. The Court granted to the complainants a perpetual injunction against the defendants, with costs. The result of this judgment is to show, that in the United States foreigners are fully protected against this species of injury.

The controversy that has been carried on about the practice of preaching in the surplice, has been this week brought to a sort of crisis. The Bishop of Exeter, yielding to the display of public feeling, called forth by his recent letter on the subject, has withdrawn his order for ensuring "uniformity," at least as far as the practice complained of is concerned; other points are reserved. The Bishop of Worcester has also given a reproof to the portion of the Clergy who have adopted this observance; these two events following so close on each, combined with the proceedings now pending at Oxford, on the book of Mr. Ward, will tend to check the manifestation of that spirit which has caused so much regret and concern in a large body of the Protestant laity.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Royal, walked on the terrace and in the grounds adjacent to the Castle in the morning. In the afternoon, her Majesty and Prince Albert promenaded in the walks in the park and the grounds around the Castle for some time. His Royal Highness Prince Albert went to shoot in the royal preserves in the morning, attended by Mr. Anson, and returned early in the afternoon.

Windsor, Sunday.—This morning the Queen and Prince Albert walked out for some time. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the afternoon in the private chapel of the Castle.

Monday. The Queen and Prince Albert went out for their early morning walk. On the return of her Majesty and his Royal Highness, the Prince left the Castle, to shoot in the royal preserves, attended by Mr. Anson and Sir Edward Bowater. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Fanny Howard, and the Countess Wratislaw, joined the royal circle at dinner. The Queen honoured Mr. Thorburn with a sitting to-day for her portrait.

Tuesday.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked early this morning in the grounds adjacent to the Castle, and visited the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore House. In the afternoon, her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the Countess of Charlemont, Lady Caroline Cocks, Hon. Miss Devereux, Viscount Hawarden, Lord Charles Wellesley, and Sir Edward Bowater, went to the small lake in Frogmore grounds. Some of the Royal party partook of the diversion of skating, the skaters being Prince Albert, Lord Charles Wellesley, Sir Edward Bowater, Mr. G. E. Anson, Captain Francis Seymour, and Dr. Prætorius.

Wednesday.—The Queen, Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service this morning, in the private chapel of the Castle. The holy communion was afterwards administered. The Hon. and Rev. Charles Leslie Courtenay officiated. Her Majesty and Prince Albert took their accustomed exercise in the course of the day.

Windsor, Thursday Evening.—(From our own Correspondent.)—In consequence of the fog which prevailed during a great portion of the morning, her Majesty did not take her usual early promenade in the vicinity of the Castle. The infant Royal Family were taken out for an airing in the private grounds, in the Home Park. This morning, at ten o'clock, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Mr. G. E. Anson, left the Castle in an open carriage and four, and proceeded to the preserves in the Royal domains, to enjoy the sport of shooting. The Prince Consort returned to the Castle at two o'clock to luncheon with her Majesty. The Royal dinner party, this evening, will include her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Countess of Wratislaw, and Lady Fanny Howard. Preparations are making for the departure of the Court, on the 7th proximo, for Stowe, to honour, with a visit, the Duke and Duchess of Buckingham. It is expected that the Queen and the Prince will proceed to Strathfieldsaye, about the 20th of next month.

HER MAJESTY'S AND THE PRINCE CONSORT'S NEW YEAR'S GIFTS TO THE POOR OF WINDSOR.—The distribution of the Queen's and his Royal Highness Prince Albert's annual gifts to the poor and needy families of Windsor, and of that part of the parish of Clewer, which is within the borough, which will be dispensed through the medium of the Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay (the Queen's domestic chaplain), agreeably to the recommendation of Mr. John Clode, jun., and the other churchwardens of the parish, will take place on New Year's-eve, in the Riding School, at the new Royal Mews, in the Home-park. It is expected that her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by the Royal Household, will be present to be witnesses of the gratifying scene. One hundred and eighty pairs of 10-quarter blankets will be given to that number of families, agreeably to the recommendation of the parochial authorities. Nearly two hundred families, averaging five children in each, will also be supplied (the quantity being regulated according to the number of children) at the same time, with beef, plum pudding, bread, potatoes, and ale; and also one hundred weight of coals to each family. The provisions only which will be presented to the recipients of the Royal bounty, will weigh upwards of three tons! Her Majesty's Domestic Chaplain, who takes the greatest interest in promoting the charitable and benevolent objects of her Majesty and the Prince Consort has been very actively engaged during the past few days, in superintending the necessary arrangements for the proper distribution.

THE STATE APARTMENTS AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—A portion of these apartments, which had been closed since the death of her late Royal Highness the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, are now open to the public, by command of her Majesty. This portion includes the Vandyck Room, the Audience Chamber, the Presence Chamber, the Guard Chamber, St. George's Hall, the Ball Room, and the Waterloo Gallery. The following State Rooms still remain closed:—The Throne Room, the small Vestibule, the Reubens Room, the Council Chamber, the King's Closet, the Queen's Closet, and the Zuccharelli Room. It is to be regretted that the most celebrated paintings and works of art are contained in those portions of the State Rooms which are not open to the public. While the Court is at Windsor the apartments will be closed on Tuesdays and Fridays.

THE LATE PRINCESS SOPHIA.—The establishment of the Princess Sophia Matilda at Blackheath, and also at her residence in Curzon-street, are to be broken up on the 6th of the ensuing month, until after which period the vacancy in the Rangership of Greenwich Park will, it is undersood, not be filled up. Lady Alicia Gordon and Miss Cotes, Ladies in Waiting on the late Princess, are still at Blackheath.

CHRISTMAS PARTIES AMONG THE ARISTOCRACY.—The Queen Dowager is surrounded by a select party at Witley Court, Worcestershire. Their Serene Highnesses Prince Ernest of Hesse Phillipsthal and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar have arrived there to pass the Christmas with their illustrious relative. The Duke of Rutland has a numerous circle assembled at Belvoir Castle, Leicestershire, participating in the pleasures of Christmas. The Archbishop of York is at Bishopsthorpe, near York, surrounded by a select family circle. The Marquis of Anglesey has a select family party met at Beaudesert; the Earl and Countess of Saudwich, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, Earl and Countess Cadogan, and Ladies Augusta and Honoria Cadogan; the Earl of Uxbridge and Ladies Paget; Lord Alfred Paget, Lord George Paget, &c. &c., have arrived there for the Christmas holidays. Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston's party, at Broadlands, assembled on Monday and Tuesday last. Lord and Lady Ashley have arrived there from the Earl of Shaftesbury's seat in Dorsetshire, and the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, Lady Holland, &c., have arrived from town. Sir Robert and Lady Peel have a select party at Drayton Manor. The circle is confined to the different connexions of their family. The Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster have the Earl and Countess of Grosvenor and family &c., passing the Christmas at Eaton Hall, Cheshire, that holiday being kept up at that splendid seat in the true old English style.

DEATH OF LADY BOWYER.—Lady Bowyer died on the 13th of December at Genoa. She was the daughter of the late Sir Andrew S. Douglas, Bart., a distinguished naval officer, who was captain of Earl Howe's ship in the glorious battle of the 1st of June, 1794. She was married in 1808 to Sir George Bowyer, Bart., of Radley Hall.

FUNERAL OF LADY CULLING SMITH.—The mortal remains of Lady Anne Culling Smith were, on Monday last, removed from Hampton Court Palace to Egham Church, to be deposited in the family vault. This mournful ceremony was attended by her afflicted husband, Mr. Culling Smith, as chief mourner; and also by his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Worcester, and Lord Robert Grosvenor.

THE PROJECTED ROYAL VISIT TO STRATHFIELDSAYE.—We believe that her Majesty's contemplated visit to the Duke of Wellington, at Strathfieldsaye, will be deferred for the present, owing to the death of his grace's sister, Lady Anne Culling Smith.

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY TO STOWE.—Soon after Christmas her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert will honour their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Buckingham with a visit at Stowe. The Court is expected to leave Windsor for Stowe on Tuesday, the 7th proximo, where the most extensive preparations are in progress for the reception of the Sovereign and her illustrious Consort. It has been arranged for the Court to proceed to the Wolverton station, on the Birmingham line of railway, *en route* to the seat of the Duke of Buckingham. At that station her Majesty will be received by the Bucks Yeomanry and Hussars, under the command of the Marquis of Chandos, which will form the military escort thence to the princely residence of the Duke. Her Majesty will likewise be met at the Wolverton station by the whole of his Grace's tenantry on horseback, bearing white wands, by whom her Majesty will also be escorted to Stowe.

NEW YEAR'S DAY IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—A singular, and, perhaps, unprecedented event, will take place on New Year's-day. The royal table at the Tuileries, and the royal table at Windsor Castle, will both be supplied with portions of the same prize ox, the first of the class at the late cattle show. Mr. Minton, purveyor to her Majesty, having become the purchaser, politely offered, through the French embassy, to present his Majesty Louis Philippe with a sirloin, a rump, and an aitch bone, for his festival on New Year's-day. The offer was graciously accepted, and the immense joint, or rather combination of joints, for it is in one piece, weighing 44 stone, or upwards of 350lbs., is to be sent to Paris, and it will form part of the dinner at the Tuileries on the *jour de l'an*, which is a great day in France.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CHRIST CHAPEL, ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—The incumbency of this chapel, vacant by the preferment of the Rev. Daniel Moore, M.A., to the ministry of Camden Chapel, Camberwell, has been conferred on the Rev. George Fisk, LL.B., vicar of Walsall. This benefice the Rev. gentleman will resign.

The Rev. J. B. Smith, D.D., Head Master of Horncastle Grammar School, has been appointed by the Duke of Newcastle, one of his grace's domestic chaplains.

PRESENTATION.—The Rev. Edward Johnston, M.A., has been presented by the Lord Chancellor to the Royal parish of Hampton, in the patronage of the Crown, void by the cession of the Rev. J. S. Goodenough, M.A.

THE DIFFERENCES IN THE CHURCH.—The Bishop of Exeter has published the following letter, with a view of putting an end to the differences of opinion lately prevailing in his diocese:—

"TO THE CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE OF EXETER.

"Bishopstowe, Dec. 23, 1844.

"Dear and Rev. Brethren,—It has been represented to me by many of you, in different parts of the diocese, that the use of the surplice in preaching is more repugnant to the feelings of the people than could have been reasonably anticipated. To those feelings, however erroneous, I deem it my duty to surrender what may be abandoned without the sacrifice of any principle. I therefore withdraw my order, as respects the surplice. That order was avowedly issued by me, not for the sake of enforcing an express rule of the Church, but in execution of the power given to me to 'appease a diversity,' in Divine worship, and so to remove a symbol of disunion amongst ourselves. If my object cannot be obtained in the way which I had pointed out, without leading to other evils of as grave a kind, let me, however, hope and entreat that in using your own discretion in this particular, you will so use it as shall least expose you to the reproach of cherishing party spirit. Wherever, therefore, the surplice is now used without offence, there, I hope, it will be continued in use. The enforcement of the rubrics rests on different ground. In them the Church has spoken clearly; and to the voice of the Church, when it gives not an uncertain sound, every true Churchman, and especially every faithful minister, will hearken with reverence and submission.—I am, reverend and dear brethren, your faithful friend and brother,

"H. EXETER.

ORDINATION AT WELLS.—At the ordination of the Bishop of Salisbury, held at Wells, on Sunday last, his lordship expressly charged the candidates to make no deviation whatever from the accustomed mode of performing Divine service in their respective churches, without first consulting with their diocesan.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE CITY ELECTIONS FOR COMMON COUNCILMEN.

In our latest impression, last week, we gave a notice of the elections for Common Councilmen of the different Wards of London.

Subjoined is a list of the numbers at the close of the polls where there was opposition.

BILLINGSGATE WARD.—Mr. Bower 135, Mr. W. Curling (deputy) 128, Mr. T. Old, jun., 117, Mr. J. Knill 109, Mr. Johnston 116, *Mr. R. Roberts, 87, *Mr. Phillips 93, Mr. J. Roberts 111, *Mr. Williams 88, Mr. Francis 105, Mr. Hossack 74, *Mr. Barnes 95.

FARRINGDON WARD WITHOUT.—Mr. Bedford (deputy) 455, Mr. Obbard (ditto) 383, Mr. Williams 416, Mr. R. Taylor 376, Mr. Burn 365, Mr. Edkins 355, Mr. Barnard 360, Mr. Stokes 325, Mr. Ramshaw 338, Mr. Hodgson 306, *Mr. Buckmaster 361, *Mr. Isherwood 330, Mr. Charles 298, *Mr. Prendergast 341, Mr. Anderton 300, Mr. Harding 328, Mr. Gresham 287, *Mr. Teversham 261, *Mr. Sharpe 263, *Mr. Lynch 276.—The first sixteen elected.

COLEMAN-STREET WARD.—Mr. T. H. Hall 92, Mr. D. Allas (deputy) 90, Mr. W. S. Hale 89, Mr. G. Phillips 89, Mr. Davies 87, Mr. G. Bracher 87, Mr. Perkins 81, Mr. Johnson 73, and *Mr. Single 38.

PORTSOKEN WARD.—Mr. Wright (deputy) 177, Mr. Kilby 170, Mr. Parker 155, Mr. Christie 163, Mr. J. H. Jutsum 152, Mr. M'Kenzie 138, Mr. Hayward 132, Mr. Dunford 125, *Mr. Scoones 85, and *Mr. Vile 44.

Those marked thus * are new candidates.

OPENING OF LLOYD'S, AT THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.—The business of the underwriting department of this establishment commenced at the New Royal Exchange for the first time on Thursday morning. The area for the transaction of public business is expected to be opened to merchants on the 1st of January.

VICTORIA PARK.—On Monday a sale by auction took place, by order of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, of the ancient residence formerly belonging to Bishop Bonner, called Bonner Hall, which is situated on a part of the site of Victoria Park. The portion remaining, which is stated to have been a part of one of the wings of the original palace, is about 120 feet long, and about 20 feet in width, the external walls being the same that were first erected. This building has, for several years past, been separated into five houses, one of which was a public-house.

THE IMPROVEMENTS IN WESTMINSTER.—The long-talked of improvements which are to be effected from Westminster Abbey to Buckingham Palace have been commenced, several men being employed to pull down the houses on one side of Little Tothill-street. It is intended to remove the Almonry, Orchard-street, Duck-lane—and to form one wide and spacious street from the west door of Westminster Abbey to the Buckingham Palace end of Pimlico. Orchard-street contains the remains of some of the oldest houses in Westminster, and a part of one of Oliver Cromwell's palaces still stands there.

THE METROPOLITAN PRISONS FOR DEBT.—The metropolitan prisons for debt presented a very different appearance on Christmas day last year to what they do on the present occasion. In Whitecross-street Prison there were this time last year upwards of 300 debtors, and now they do not exceed 130, notwithstanding a great influx within the last fortnight—no fewer than 70 persons having taken up their abode there in that period. The prisoners each received a piece of beef and some bread, and on New Year's-day a similar supply. In the Queen's Prison there are but comparatively few to the number of last year, and they were furnished with an allowance of food, besides other assistance. The Marshalsea prisoners are confined in the same prison, and in the act consolidating the prisoners, passed two years ago, provision was made in regard to the contributions to those particular prisoners. In Horsemonger-lane there are only twenty-seven debtors. The whole number of debtors confined in the three metropolitan prisons is at the present period under 300, which is about a third of the inmates of last year. The act of last session, abolishing execution on debts not exceeding £20, has certainly been the cause of the present appearance of debtors' prisons, both in London and the country—in the latter, the prisons are nearly deserted by debtors. Creditors complain that the act of last session regarded the convenience of debtors, and neglected the interest of creditors; the latter being left to the honesty of the former, and compelled to ask in "bondsman's key" for their money. By a return of last session it appears that there were in March last between 3000 and 4000 debtors, of which more than 1500 were confined for debt, exclusive of costs, under £10.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE CLARA WEBSTER.—The interment of the remains of this lamented young lady took place on Tuesday, in the catacombs beneath the chapel of the General Cemetery, Kensal-green. The funeral procession left the late residence of the deceased, in Upper Norton-street, Fitzroy-square, shortly after one o'clock. It consisted of a hearse, drawn by four horses, containing the body of the deceased, preceded by the usual mournful panoply, and in its turn succeeded by two mourning coaches, containing the chief mourners and other relatives of the family—two private carriages closing the cavalcade. The chief mourners were Mrs. Webster, the mother of the deceased; and Mr. Webster, jun., her son. There were also other members of Mrs. Webster's family among those who followed, and some gentlemen whose names did not transpire. The whole of the funeral equipments were white. The funeral reached Kensal-green about half-past two o'clock, and upon arriving at the chapel, the body was conveyed within that edifice, where the customary service for the burial of the dead was read in a very impressive manner by the Rev. Mr. Twigger, the chaplain in attendance. Among a group of some thirty persons previously assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, there were several of her late professional companions. Mrs. Cooper (the wife of the stage manager of Drury-lane Theatre) and Mrs. Charles Mathews (Madame Vestris) joined the procession at the entrance to the Cemetery, and were present at the service in the chapel. The body was contained in a leaden shell, encased in an outer coffin, which was covered with black cloth, and studded with silver plated nails, but otherwise nearly devoid of ornament. On the centre of the lid was a plate, bearing the following inscription:—"Clara Vestris Webster, obiit December 17, 1844, ætat 21." The ceremony, as may readily be imagined, was altogether of a peculiarly affecting character.

FIRE AT MILLBANK PENITENTIARY.—On Monday evening, at about half-past eleven, a fire broke out in the steward's room of the Millbank prison; by the prompt and judicious measures of the governor it was, however, extinguished before one o'clock in the morning.

A MATRIMONIAL CHRISTMAS.—On Christmas Day no less than thirty-six couple were united in the bonds of matrimony at St. John's Church, Waterloo-road. The happy couples were married in batches, and the ceremony occupied some time. Some laughter was created among some persons outside, on the arrival of a couple in a close cab. The bridegroom appeared to be about sixty years of age, and the bride not half his age; the former was assisted by the latter into the church.

CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR.—On Tuesday evening, about six o'clook, an attempt was made at No. 21, Walcot-square, Lambeth, which fortunately terminated in the capture of the burglar just as he had effected an entrance into the house. A gentleman residing next door was in the act of entering his house, when he perceived a man in the door-way of No. 21. He crossed the road unperceived, and watched the fellow's actions, when he saw the latter open the door, and just as the burglar was in the act of entering he ran over and pounced upon him. They had a most desperate struggle, in which the fellow beat his captor in a dreadful manner, but he did not, however, let him go until the arrival of the police, who secured him, and conveyed him to the station-house.

SINGULAR PRESENTIMENT OF DEATH.—On Monday an inquest was held before Mr. Baker, at the Ship Tavern, St. George's-in-the-East, on the body of John Smith, aged sixty-five years. It appeared by the evidence that on Sunday afternoon last deceased was walking along Whitechapel High-street with a friend, when he took notice of the number of deaths which were daily occurring, and of the several funerals which were then passing. He was then in perfect health, and observed that there were many at that moment who were as well in health as he was who would not be alive on Christmas Day, adding, that he thought he should be one of the number. On his return home he sat down by the fire to warm himself. A few minutes only had elapsed ere he suddenly fell from his chair insensible. Mr. Bingham, a surgeon, was sent for, who promptly attended, but his services were unavailing, life being quite extinct. Mr. Bingham said he could not speak positively as to the cause of death, but attributed it to natural causes. Verdict in accordance with the medical testimony.

IRELAND.

SIR HENRY POTTINGER.—This distinguished individual has accepted an invitation to dine with the merchants of Belfast, but the period has not yet been fixed.

THE CHARITABLE BEQUESTS ACT.—Archbishop Murray has issued a "Pastoral address to the Roman Catholic clergy and laity of Dublin," the object of which is to defend his acceptance of the commissionership under the Charitable Bequests Act. He says that conscience told him it "would be in him a gross dereliction of pastoral duty to fling away, through any human respect, the opportunity which this act, imperfect as it is, places within his reach of guarding in safety the treasury of the poor, and of securing for the services of the Church whatever property benevolent individuals may choose in the new board, to be permanently dedicated to that purpose." The Rev. Doctor then proceeds to review the Act, and, after going through this branch of the case, says—"Thus have you obtained, by this abused Act, important benefits, compared with which its defects are of little moment." This letter of Dr. Murray has excited considerable sensation and discussion in Ireland.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—Mr. O'Connell was not present at the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday, and the chief feature was the return of Mr. Smith O'Brien, who made a very long speech on many topics. He spoke very much and very confidently about Repeal. "If," he said, "the Irish people were now to draw back, after all the aspirations they had uttered—all the pledges they had given—they would be recorded as the most weak and inconstant of all people, and deserving of the contempt of every age; but if they persevered and used the means necessary to success, his conviction was that success would be ultimately attained. Circumstances might occur to retard it. Every removal of our causes of complaint—every grievance redressed diminishes our power by so much; but he was bound to proclaim to the English nation that the wounds inflicted on this country were too deep to be healed. (Hear, hear.) The '30th of May, 1844,' would never, never be forgotten. (Great cheering.) England, when in danger, may tender us a redress of grievances; but we will trust alone to ourselves, and in our own national institution." Mr. O'Brien proceeded to say, that "the Repealers did not want to change their Sovereign. They were perfectly satisfied with their Queen, but determined to have a domestic legislature. They sought no rebellion; they would have no more unsuccessful rebellions. He was not one of those, however, who thought that a people were not justifiable in resisting their Government in certain cases." He next advised that all the boards of Poor Law guardians should record their opinion in favour of Repeal. (Hear, hear, hear.) They should record that it would be for the interest of the poor to have a domestic legislature in Ireland. All our institutions should be thoroughly nationalised. Our literature and our music required it; even science itself might be intimately imbued with nationality—witness the scientific labours of Professor Kane. (Hear, hear, hear.) Poetry also should be called to the aid of Repeal. He was proud to say that in this respect much had been done, for the "Songs of the Nation" might vie with the noblest productions of human genius. (Cheers.) The fine arts also should be brought to their aid, and music and reading-rooms should all go hand in hand. To all these instrumentalities he would add the moral conduct of Repealers. Every Repealer ought to be a well-conducted moral man—respectable in his station of life, whatever it might be. (Hear, hear.) If any collision, after all this, should take place with England, the fault would be England's, and not that of Ireland. (Cheers.) Their course was now to wait for events and bide their time—to prepare themselves for freedom, and show themselves worthy of it. (Hear, hear.) The rent for the week was only £178 11s. 2d.

OUTRAGE TO THE MEMORY OF LORD LIMERICK.—The *Limerick Chronicle* alludes to a disgusting outrage which took place in that town. It states that when the remains of the late Earl passed that office, on Monday last, such disgraceful conduct took place as was never witnessed in a civilized country. The yelling of the mob was terrific, and the tenantry who attended to pay the last tribute of respect to their landlord were assaulted, and their scarfs torn to atoms. The relatives of the deceased, in their carriages, received similar treatment, having been pelted with stones, and compelled to take refuge in the houses adjoining the cathedral. Lord Monteagle and Sir A. De Vere were amongst those who were so treated. Lord Monteagle is son-in-law of the late Earl; Sir A. De Vere, nephew. The late Earl of Limerick, by his last will, bequeathed a sum of £500 to be distributed amongst the poor of Limerick, a fact which renders the outrage still more infamous.

POSTSCRIPT.

DARTMOUTH ELECTION.—The nomination took place on Thursday. Sir Henry Seale, Bart., son of the lately deceased member, proposed, and Mr. John Teage seconded the nomination of Mr. Moffat, the Whig candidate; the proposer and seconder of Mr. Somes, the Conservative, were Mr. Codner and Mr. Cutler. A notice of disqualification was served upon the mayor, stating that Mr. Somes was a government contractor within the meaning of the 22nd Geo. III., c. 45, and that the votes given for him would be lost. Mr. Somes denied that he was a government contractor in any sense of the word. On the show of hands being taken, about three-fourths of the meeting held up their hands in favour of Mr. Somes. A poll was then demanded on behalf of Mr. Moffatt by Sir Henry Seale; and the meeting separated. The polling was to commence to-day (Saturday).

MORTALITY OF LONDON.—The total number of deaths which took place in the metropolis during the week ending last Saturday as showm by the Registrar-General's returns is 1393, showing a very considerable increase of mortality, as compared with the numbers of several past weeks, and an excess over the weekly average for the past five years of no less than 447. This increase is attributable partly to the severity of the weather, and partly to an increased prevalence of epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases. The deaths from diseases of the brain, nerves, and senses in the past week, number 200; the weekly average of this class, for the past five years, is 157; old age 125, weekly average for the past five years, 71; diseases of the lungs and other organs of respiration, 511; weekly average for the past five years, 286.

THE RIOT AT THE FUNERAL OF THE EARL OF LIMERICK.—Some further particulars have been received of the riot at the funeral of the Earl of Limerick of which a notice is given under the head of Ireland. It appears that, it having, been rumoured throughout Limerick that the funeral would take place at twelve o'clock on Monday, the populace were on the *qui vive* from an early hour in the morning. The funeral left the palace at twelve o'clock, and moved on through George-street, Patrick-street, and Rutland-street. The carriages of the nobility and gentry of the surrounding district were in attendance. Among them were Earl Dunraven's, Lord Clarina's, Lord Monteagle's, Sir Aubrey De Vere's, Mr. William Monsell's, &c. About one thousand of the tenantry of his late lordship were dressed in scarfs and hatbands. Many gentlemen of the county and city wore crape bands and weepers. The crowds of idle persons in the streets and thoroughfares were very great, and as the procession moved along there was a good deal of shouting and groaning. When it arrived at the New Bridge it was completely stopped, and then a scene of indescribable confusion ensued. The tenantry were hustled and pulled about, and the linen was torn from their hats and shoulders. The crowd was so great on the Bridge and up Quay-lane, that there was no proceeding. A most disgraceful assault was made on the carriage of Lord Monteagle, who, on being recognised, was fiercely groaned and hooted. His lordship with much difficulty escaped, after some very rough treatment. Some say he was knocked down and trampled on—others that he was merely hustled. Mr. Samuel Dickson, likewise the mayor, and Mr. O'Neill, who interfered to protect him, received some ill usage. At length the excitement and violence became so great that it was feared the immense crowd would overturn the hearse and carriages and throw his lordship's remains into the river. A speedy order was given for the military, and two companies of the 15th Foot, and a troop of the 5th Dragoon Guards were almost immediately on the spot. In the meantime, Lord Monteagle, Sir Aubrey De Vere, and others, remained in durance till the military came to their rescue. The populace then slowly retired, laughing and jeering at the parade of soldiery, whose presence could have been well dispensed with were the police at hand, as they should have been, to do their duty.

SERIOUS AFFRAY.—On Thursday night, about twelve o'clock, a serious encounter took place between a party of Irishmen and Englishmen, in Sussex-street, Tottenham-court-road. It appeared that the quarrel originated in a dispute about some game they were playing in the British Queen public-house, in the above-named street. The Irishmen challenged their opponents to fight, and several of them immediately commenced an attack, armed with bludgeons. One of the parties, whose name is William Tomlinson, residing in Chenies-mews, Tottenham-court-road, received such injuries on the head as to cause him to be immediately taken to the London University Hospital, where he now lies without any hope of recovery. Several of the offending parties were immediately taken into custody.

SUICIDE BY STARVATION IN A LUNATIC ASYLUM.—On Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Baker held a lengthened investigation at the Five Bells Inn, Old Ford, Middlesex, respecting the death of Frances Wilson, aged 45, an inmate of Byle's private lunatic asylum, in the above parish, who died from voluntary starvation in that establishment. Ann Williams, a nurse in the asylum, deposed that the deceased was a married woman, and had been an inmate of the establishment since the 10th of last month. The deceased was a decided lunatic. The deceased had a disposition to abstain from food, and could not be persuaded to eat proper nourishment. What could be administered to her was generally done by some persons holding her head back whilst witness put the food into her mouth. She used to fancy that she was going to be poisoned. On Tuesday forenoon witness, assisted by a nurse named Jones, was engaged in feeding her with wine and arrow-root, and as the last teaspoonful was about being poured down her throat, her eyes became fixed as if death were coming upon her. She was instantly laid down on the bed, gave a deep gasp, and expired. Mr. Edward Palmer, resident surgeon at the asylum, said the deceased laboured under violent mania, raving almost constantly. Her delusions were various. She refused food, believing it was poison. He was in attendance upon her when she died. He thought that her death was caused by the weakened state of her system, arising from the circumstance of her having no disposition to take food. The jury returned a verdict "That the deceasee had died in consequence of her abstaining from proper nourishment to sustain life.

A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.—On Thursday morning, soon after three o'clock, a police-constable, named Ayliffe, No. 270 K, was on his beat in Green Man-lane, Poplar, when he heard the screams of a woman, and cries of "Murder, fire," proceed from the house No. 3, inhabited by a female named Ellen Walsh. He endeavoured to obtain admission, but was unable to do so until he broke open the door, when the poor unfortunate creature Walsh fell into his arms with her garments blazing around her. Ayliffe, with great presence of mind, threw his great coat about her, flung her on the ground, and rolled her over until he extinguished the flames. She was burnt in a most dreadful manner, and Ayliffe immediately called upon the assistant of Mr. Baillie, the divisional surgeon, to attend her. After the usual remedies had been applied, she was removed to the London Hospital. Her case appeared hopeless from the first, and death has since relieved her. The woman went home intoxicated on Christmas night at twelve o'clock, and left a candle burning on a chair by her bedside, and the light communicated to her clothes after she had laid down. In extinguishing the fire, the constable's hands were severely burned.

MORE DEATHS BY FIRE.—Mr. Baker on Thursday held no fewer than three inquests on the bodies of as many children, who had died from the effects of severe injuries from fire. The first took place at Poplar. A fine little Irish child, named Benjamin Hart, four years old, having, in his mother's absence, attempted to light a candle with a lucifer; in doing which one of the sparks from the match fell upon his dress and fired it. He was much burnt before the flames could be extinguished, and died on Tuesday night. The next case related to Bridget M'Gragh, aged ten years, the daughter of a poor Irish labourer. It happened on Tuesday night, her clothes having caught light by going too near the grate. She was most frightfully burnt, and expired shortly after her admission into the London Hospital. The third was a child of the name of Bamford, aged eighteen months, its parents living at Blackwall. The accident was caused by her brother, four years old, who, in lifting her out of a chair, let her fall against the spout of a kettle, whereby she was much scalded on her left side. The verdict in all the cases was "Accidental death."

DREADFUL MINING ACCIDENT.—On Monday morning a frightful accident, which caused the loss of eight lives, took place at the colliery of Messrs. Matthews and Dudley, at Bromley, near Kingswinford, (Worcestershire) in consequence of the breaking of some part of the machinery, by which means eight persons were precipitated down the pit, a distance of 200 yards, and were dashed nearly to atoms.

RESPITE OF WILLIAM POTTER.—On Wednesday morning, Mr. Noble, the governor of York Castle, received a respite from the sentence of death, in the case of Wm. Potter, convicted at the late Yorkshire assizes of arson, at Wistow, near Selby, "until the further signification of her Majesty's pleasure."

FOREIGN.

BUENOS AYRES AND MONTE VIDEO.—Extract of a letter dated Buenos Ayres, Oct. 2:—"Circumstances of an extraordinary nature took place at the Mount (Monte Video) on Sunday last, the 29th ult., being nothing less than the seizure by the American Commodore commanding the United States frigate Congress of the whole of the Argentine squadron. We recall to your recollection the fact, that since the departure of Commodore Purvis, the fishing-boats of Monte Video are seized by the Argentines whenever they can catch them. On Sunday one of these boats was pursued by an armed schooner bearing the Buenos Ayrean flag, and the latter having the best of the chase, the boat ran under the lee of an American bark for security, upon which the armed schooner, without hailing or other usual notice, fired shotted guns into the American bark, doing some damage, being at that time too, within range of the Congress's guns. The American commodore then sent an armed boat to take possession of the aggressive schooner, and then of the whole Argentine squadron in detail, lowering the flags of each vessel in succession. Commodore Grenfell, commanding the Brazilian naval force at Monte Video, sent a message to Captain Phippen, of the Argentine squadron, stating he considered the blockade to be void, as the blockading naval power had ceased to exist. Her Britannic Majesty's brig Philomel arrived here to-day, despatched by Mr. Turner, with letters to Mr. Mandeville; and there the affair stands for the present. We have detailed this affair to you because the consequences are likely to be serious."

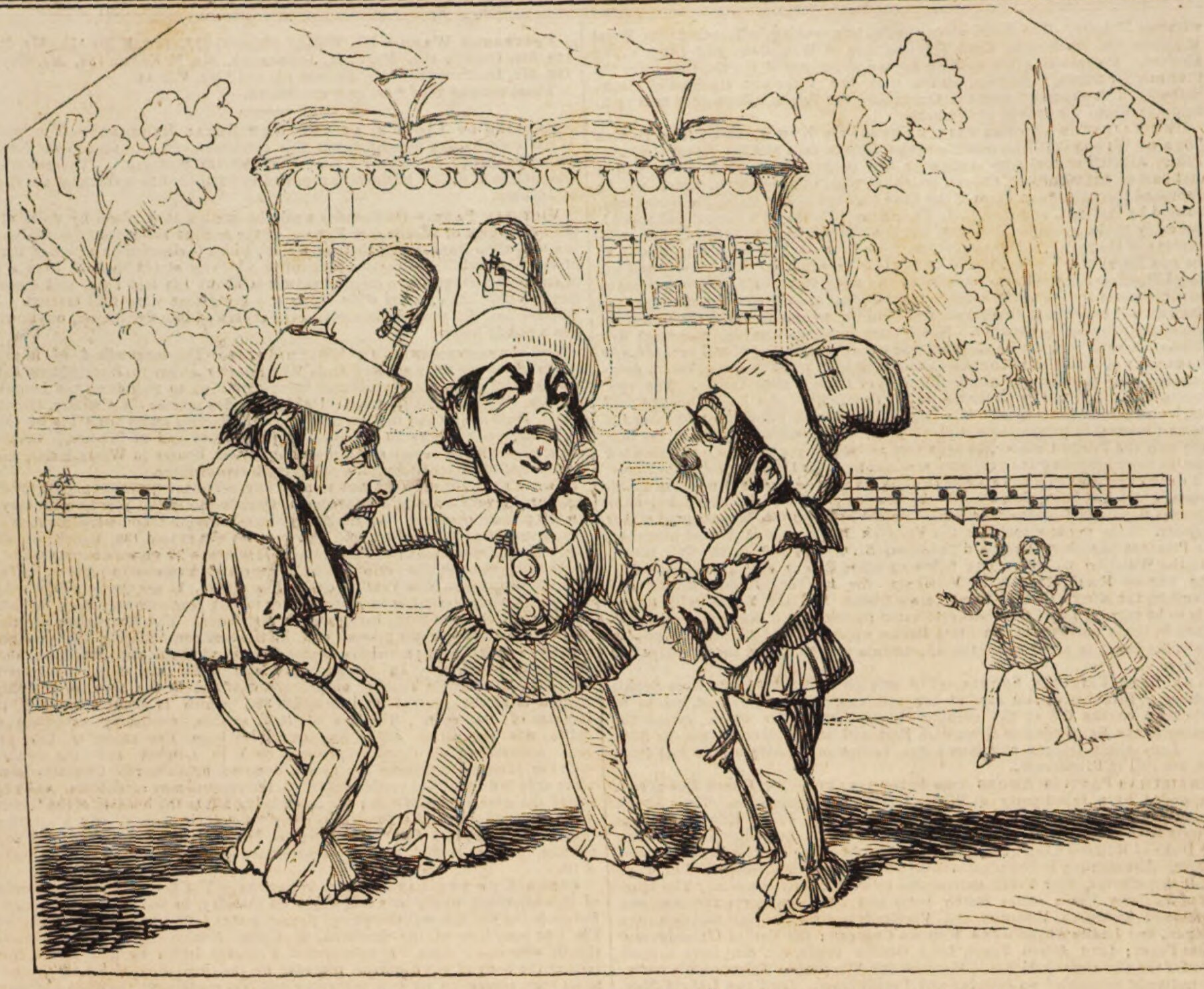
PANTOMIMES AND CHRISTMAS PIECES.

T FEW periods have the theatres displayed such general activity in preparing entertainments for the Christmas holiday-keepers as at the present time. There has also been a marked improvement in the style and nature of the pieces produced: there is a certain degree of meaning or allusion in every effect represented. Formerly, a rustic ballet-kind of opening to the pantomimes, with certain mechanical changes when the harlequinade commenced, was thought sufficient; but now the opening is in itself an elaborate story—the drollest whimsicalities are therein introduced, and it forms perhaps the most important part of the production: whilst in the pantomime, properly so called, all sorts of sly shafts are aimed at passing or past follies and events. The burlesque extravaganzas too, are productions increasing in popularity, and more and more adapted to the general taste, bid fair to supplant legitimate comedy in wit and satire. In fact, the present, the burlesque, and the introductory portion of a pantomime, are closely assimilated.

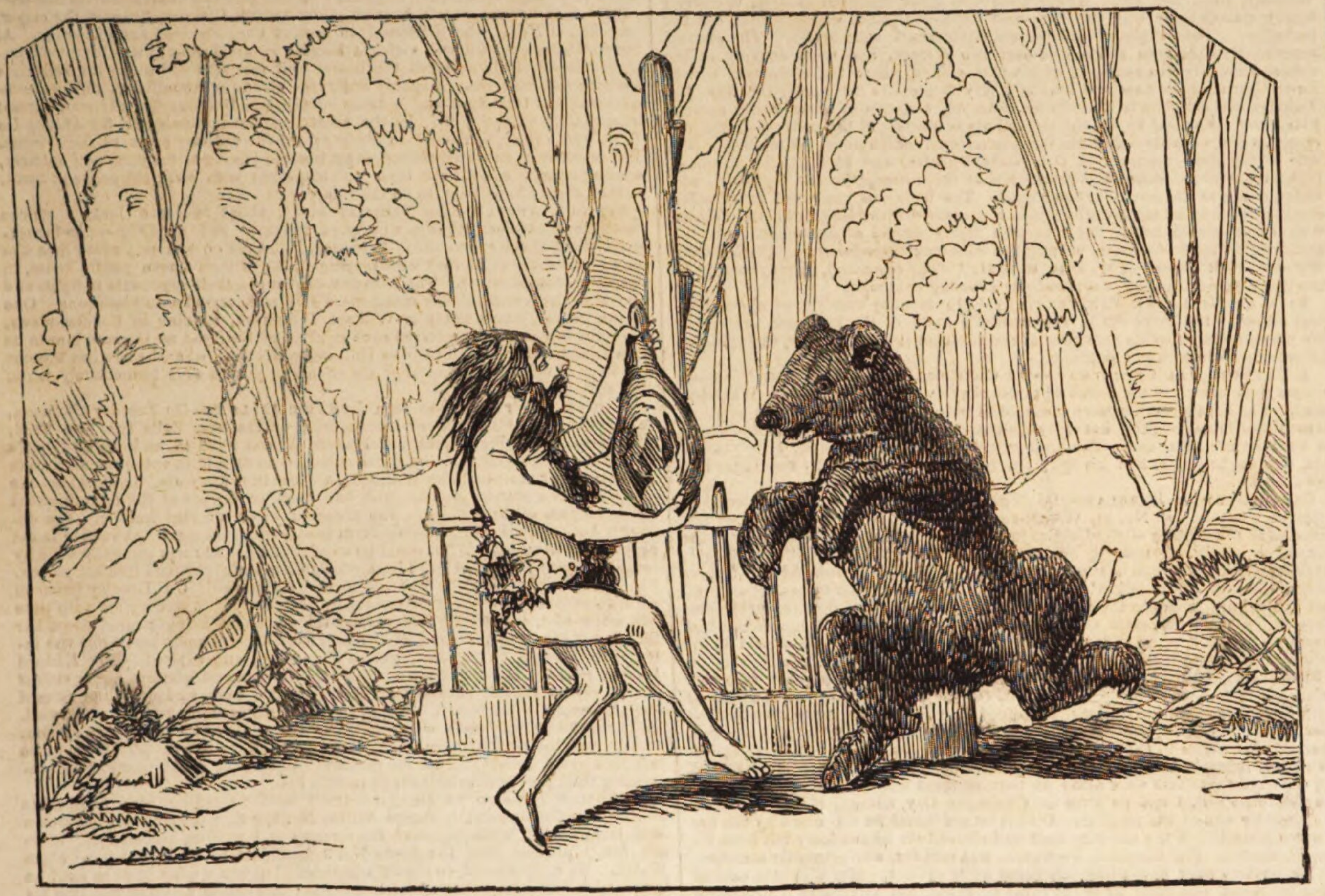
DRURY LANE.

To the industrious and successful pen of Mr. Madison Morton, we are indebted for the pantomime produced at this house, which is called "Puck's Pantomime; or, Harlequin and Robinson Crusoe." The subject has been before treated in various ways but this ought not to militate against the representation of a popular legend in another form, since every author takes a fresh view of its method of treatment.

In the first scene we are introduced to "An Attic Story," the abode of an author (Mr. Hance), who adopts the pen for his profession, and is consequently in distress. But he is in the greatest trouble, because he cannot find a subject for a pantomime. Hereat, *Puck* (Miss A. Payne)—a very clever little girl, by the way—comes to his aid, and after introducing a variety of well known friends of all, both old and young, at last produces "Robinson Crusoe," on which they decide. A view of the island is then shown, with the ship high and dry, the ocean slumbering in the back ground, and the crabs wide awake in the fore ground. Here *Crusoe* (Mr. W. H. Payne) is paying a visit to the wreck, and shows "his private opinion of the useful and the useless," by pitching overboard a chest containing "the legitimate drama." He is somewhat put out by a visit from the Carribee islanders, and determined to avenge himself. The next scene is the interior of the island, and we here make acquaintance with *Princess Tooraloora* (Mr. Johnson) and her ten graduated brothers, who comes to implore *Crusoe's* aid to rescue her lover, *Prince Paramatta* (Mr. Wieland), who has been confined by his rival and elder brother, *King Pariboo* (Mr. T. Mathews), a passionate monarch, in a cage, and is about to be boiled alive. *Crusoe* promises to assist her; and speedily after this the savages appear bearing the hapless *Paramatta*, who is so soon to find himself in hot water. The preparations are being made for this Carribee pic-nic, when *Crusoe* fires an infernal machine at them. The savages fly. *Pariboo* and his club-bearer, *Hankipanki*, (Mr. Howell) jump into the sea, and are swallowed by the celebrated shark, *San Domingo Billy*, rendered otherwise so famous by Mr. T. P. Cooke, in "Black Eyed Susan." *Crusoe* now adopts *Paramatta*, under the name of *Friday*, and they go fishing, when upon landing the aforesaid shark, he disgorges his "two insides," who again show fight, but are beaten by *Crusoe*, and "the Princess' little brothers." In the following scene, *Crusoe* is represented with his guests, in the happiness of domestic life, with his goat, his parrot, and all our old acquaintances of the story book about him, as well as the *Princess* and her relations. Here again the restless Carribees attack them, and an awful skirmish is about to take place, when *Puck* once more appears: the "house that *Crusoe* built" turns to a view of the sea shore, and his sea-chest into a steamer, which is to convey him to England. The characters are now changed. *Paramatta* becomes *Harlequin* (Mr. Wieland); *Pariboo* is changed to *Clown* (Mr. T. Mathews); *Hankipanki* "assumes the form" of *Pantaloon* (Mr. Howell); and the *Princess* is turned to *Columbine* (Miss Carson); and the harlequinade commences. The various topics of the by-gone year—the Morocco war, the Act for Insolvent Debtors; the baths and washhouses of the labouring classes—are introduced, and the pantomime concludes with a grand *tableau* of her Majesty christening the new Royal Exchange.



SCENE FROM "HARLEQUIN CROTCHET AND QUAVER," AT COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.



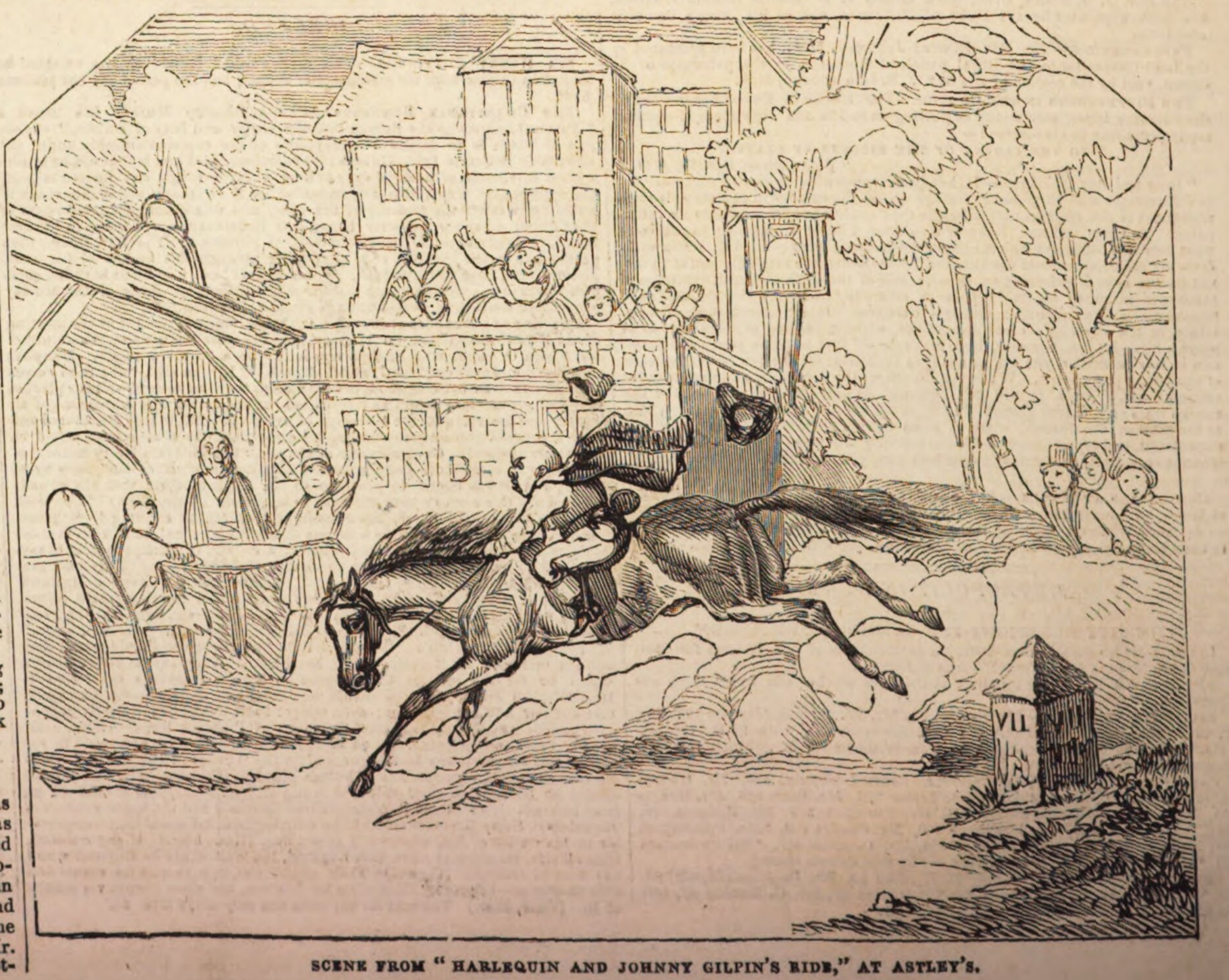
SCENE FROM "VALENTINE AND ORSON," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

Notwithstanding this attractive story, and a very good opening scene, the whole affair moved heavily from the first to the last scene; nor was the flagging of that description which repetition is likely to improve. Payne, as *Crusoe*, obtained the most applause: his attack on the ship was cleverly acted.

COVENT GARDEN.

The arrangements for the promenade concerts, and the decorations of the Bal Masqué having been cleared away by a transformation as wonderful as any in the Christmas piece, after the time-honoured "boxing-night" tragedy of "George Barnwell," a new comic pantomime by Mr. Nelson Lee was produced, called "Harlequin Crotchet and Quaver, or Music for the Million." The characters and plot are to the fullest extent musical. *Semiquaver* (Miss Massall) the music-seller to the Fairy Court is beloved by *Young Crotchet* (Mr. Smithers) and *Discord* (Mr. Charles Marsh) whilst residing in a cottage with her father, *Old Demisemiquaver* (Mr. Gouriet). *Crotchet* is favoured by *Melody* (Miss L. Lyons) whilst *Discord* is backed by his band, who rejoice in such names as *Noise*, *Racket*, *Crash*, *Screech*, &c. &c. These latter personages, resolved to stop the progress of music, determine to carry off the lovers, and having done so, *Discord* solicits *Semiquaver's* hand of her father, and tempting his avarice by a display of unbounded wealth, gains his consent. In "stave the fourth," the prisoners are seen chained to a bar and unable to frame a tune. The old man finding his daughter has already been carried off, is much enraged, and demands her restoration. The demon *Discord*, in a towering passion, orders them to be removed instantly to his Cave of *Noise* and *Racket*, when *Melody* changes the scene to the "Halls of Light in the Temple of *Apollo*." *Apollo* appears in the Star of *Concord*, and crushes the power of the guards of *Discord*, *Flat*, *Sharp*, and *Natural* (Messrs. Hann, Rogers, and Henry), represented in a pictorial manner on the play-bill, with the names very properly put beside them to show which is which, as without this guide it might be difficult to determine. *Discord* and her crew are defeated, and *Harmony* then causes to appear *Two Harlequins* (Messrs. Smithers and Spenser Forde); *Two Columbines* (Miss Massall and Miss Ryalls). *Discord* becomes *Clown* (Mr. Charles Marsh); *Demisemiquaver* with another, turn to *a Pair of Pantaloons* (Messrs Gouriet and T. Blanchard). A great deal is made in the pantomime of the late civic excitements, even to "A Full Moon" and "The Man in Brass." The baths and wash-houses also figure; and in the physical portion of the attractions there are feats upon the *corde volante*; the Mazourka by two clever dancers from the Lyceum, Mesdemoiselles Adele and Louise; a Nigger Polka by Messrs. Marshall and Forest; an Irish Tilt by Mr. Forest and Miss Frampton, together with several athletic exhibitions. Every thing is at last brought to a satisfactory wind-up in "Melody's Home, filled with Harmony, Unison, and Love," and the piece concludes with the triumph of *Melody* over the powers of *Discord*.

After "George Barnwell," the Pantomime went off capitally, but had the fault of being too long. It wants cutting sadly, which will no doubt be attended to; and there were not many of those jokes and allusions which the public are now accustomed to expect in a piece of this kind. The scenery "hitched" several times, but this is excusable on a first representation. The Clown, Mr. Charles Marsh, wants activity. Mr. T. Blanchard was very good; and Miss Massall is an attractive young lady, with a nice figure, and an excellent dancer. The scenery is beautifully painted; and a mazurka, which must become very popular, composed by M. Jules de Glimes, was played with great spirit and effect by the band.



SCENE FROM "HARLEQUIN AND JOHNNY GILPIN'S RIDE," AT ASTLEY'S.

HAYMARKET.

Mr. Planché, the originator of the elegant school of burlesque, which has since become so popular, and to whom we are indebted for such pleasant reminiscences of "Fortunio," "The Fair One with the Golden Locks," and all the costly extravaganzas during the Vestris dynasty at Covent Garden, has again drawn from the graceful stories of the Countess d'Anois, and produced a new dramatic nursery tale, entitled "Gracioso and Percinet." At the commencement, we have Mr. James Bland, the king of burlesque potentates, as *King Uxorious*, a widower unexpectedly bewitched, who, in consequence of his ceaseless weeping over the decease of his first wife, is recommended to go a hunting for another, under the care of his chief huntsman, *Lord Nimroddy* (Mr. Caulfield). In pursuing the sport, himself and train arrive at a castle, inhabited by a wicked fairy, disguised as the *Duchess Grognon* (Mrs. Stanley). The duchess has a capital cellar, and at last prevails upon the King, who is somewhat of a grasping disposition, to marry her. On her arriving at the palace she finds the King's daughter, *Gracioso* (Miss Julia Bennett), so beautiful and so popular, that she immediately conceives a violent hatred for her, and imposes a variety of strange tasks upon her, which it seems impossible that she can accomplish. *Percinet*, however, "a fairy prince, and the perfection of lovers," comes to her assistance, and aids her in getting through her labours; and in the end the pair are both made happy.

The dialogue is smart, and abounds with happy turns and allusions, and the *mise-en-scene* is unexceptionable, not perhaps presented with the brilliant effect which distinguished that of "The Fair One with the Golden Locks," and one or two others of the Christmas fairy productions of the same author, but still excellent and complete in its way. Several favourite arias, among them—"When other lips," from the "Bohemian Girl," were introduced, and those sung by Miss Horton drew forth repeated applause. The whole piece passed off most successfully, the curtain having fallen amidst enthusiastic plaudits.

LYCEUM.

The well-known story of "Valentine and Orson"—the foundling of the forest of Orleans—has been taken as the groundwork for a burlesque at this house. The construction of the melo-dramatic spectacle on the same subject played some years back, has been closely followed, with the exception of the opening scene: but the whole of the dialogue is filled with whimsical point and allusions, and written in burlesque verse. The first scene represents the annual dinner of the "Fairy Foundling Hospital," in the Field of the Forty Fungi, wherein *Oberon* (Mrs. Wigan) appoints *Pacolet* (Miss Turner) to look after the foundlings at Orleans. In the second scene, we find their mother, *Belisanta* (Mrs. Woolridge), formerly the Empress or Greece, reduced to keep a school. She explains her history to her
writing-master, *Blandiman* (Mr. Turner), and then prepares to take
her young ladies to see the Royal visit to the City. The next scene
is a view of Orleans, wherein *King Pippin* (Mr. F. Matthews) receives
Valentine (Mrs. Keeley) returning from the wars, with a brilliant
cortège and trophies. *Henry* and *Haufrey* (Messrs. Wigan and
Scotres) are jealous of *Valentine's* popularity; and knowing that there
is a wild man ravaging the forests near the city, they persuade *Valen-*
tine to try and capture him, hoping it will terminate in his death.
Valentine departs, carrying with him the love of the *Princess Eglan-*
tine (Miss Farebrother), and arrives at the forest with his squire,
Hugo (Mr. Meadows). Here he encounters *Orson* (Mr. Keeley) and
his nurse the bear, *Bruina* (Mr. Collier), who lives at the bottom of
a bear-pit, like those at the Zoological Gardens. The bear gets
tipsy, and ultimately dies: and *Valentine* leads *Orson* in triumph to
Orleans, in spite of the efforts made by an evil spirit, *Agramant*, to
oppose him. The second act commences with the arrival of the bro-
thers at the palace, where a grand banquet is given, at
which the wild man conducts himself in a most unseemly
manner. The *Duke of Aquitania* sends to request *King Pippin's* aid
to rescue his daughter, *Florimonda* (Miss L. Howard), who is
kept in captivity by the *Green Knight* (Mr. Emery). *Valentine* offers
to release her, and the jealousy of *Eglantine* being roused, she de-
termines to follow him, and for this purpose she arms the whole of
her maids of honour. *Henry* and *Haufrey*, his old enemies, waylay
him on the way, and try to kill him; but *Orson* comes to his brothers'
assistance, and they proceed together to the camp of *Agramant*,
where *Florimonda* is working a Turk in Berlin wool, to beguile her
captivity. *Eglantine* also arrives, and a general combat ensues,
when, during the *melée*, *Pacolet* appears and the sorcerer is van-
quished. The scene then changes to the Hall of the Brazen Head,
wherein the oracle gives out its replies, in the style of the "answers
to correspondents" in the Sunday newspapers, &c. The relationship
of the brothers is made known; *Valentine* marries *Eglantine*, *Orson*
takes the hand of *Florimonda*, the fairies are called to the weddings,
and all ends happily.
After an adaptation of "The Chimes," on Boxing Night, the bur-
lesque was produced, and was completely successful. Our limits,
and the late period of the week, will not allow us to do more than
mention the great splendour with which it has been produced, and
the general excellence of the performance. Mr. Keeley's *Orson* was
the acme of burlesque acting, and his talented little wife made an
admirable *Valentine*; whilst Mr. Wigan, by his singular imitation of
a leading tragedian, brought down loud applause. Miss Arden was
encored in a parody on "The Ivy Green;" and Miss Farebrother
came off with great *eclat* as the leader of the Amazons, whose evolu-
tions were loudly cheered. Mr. F. Mathews and Mr. Meadows were
also very droll in their respective parts. It is in every respect as suc-
cessful as "Aladdin." The house was densely crowded, and the
audience tolerably quiet.

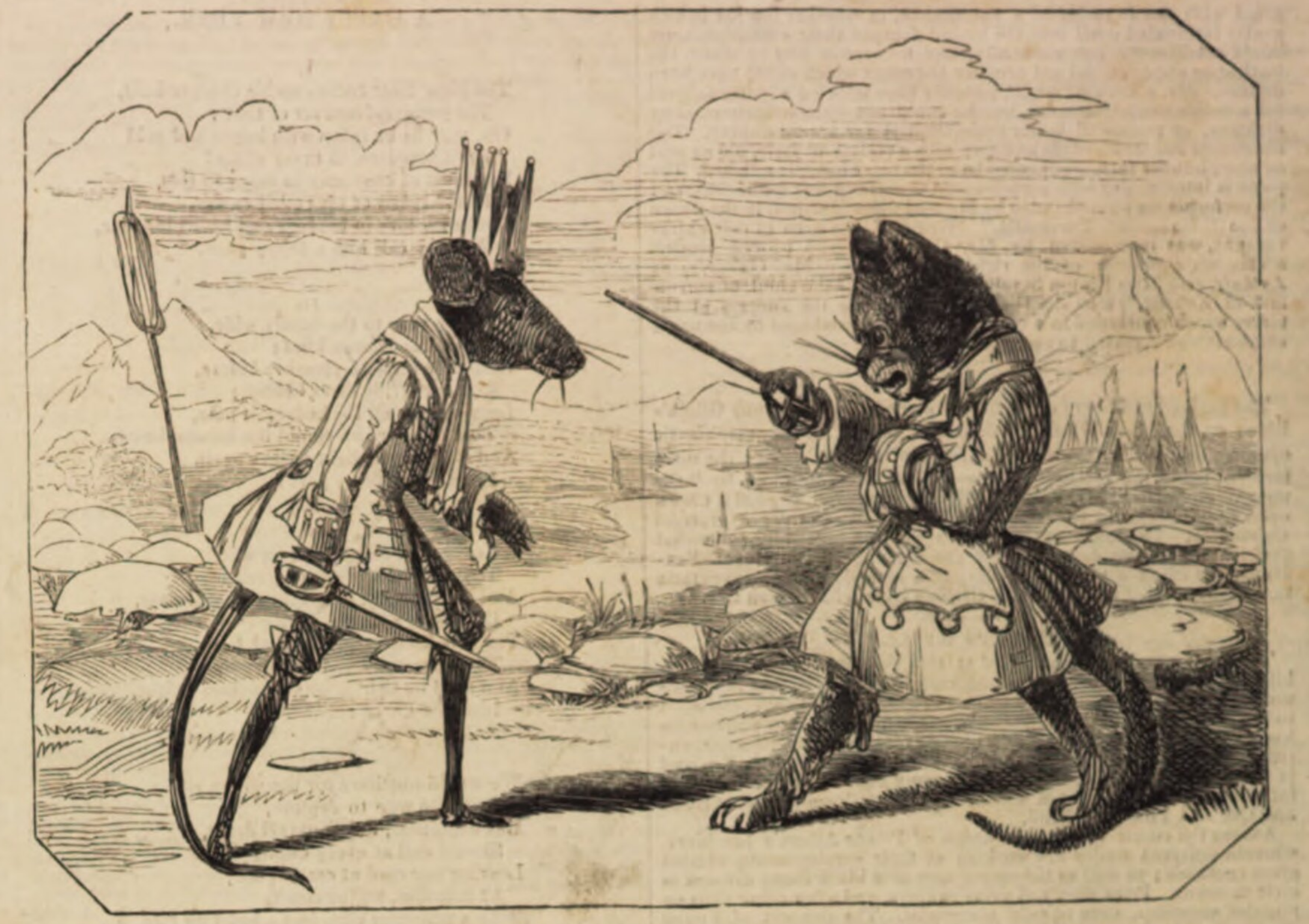
ADELPHI.

The Pantomime at this house is from the pen of Mr. Buckstone, and is called "Cats' Castle; or, Harlequin and the King of the Rats," and purports to be "founded upon a categorical and doggrel poem, written by a Laureate, who invoked the *Mews* of the middle ages." We can well remember an old lottery print upon the same subject, which was published by Messrs. Bowles and Carver, who formerly kept such an endless repository of entertaining pictures in St. Paul's Churchyard. The whole of the opening of this piece is taken up by the warlike preparations and battles of the contending parties. We find *Whiskers, King of the Rats* (Mr. C. J. Smith), and the *Princess Molrow* (Miss Lonsdale); there is also *Prince Tortoiseshell Tom* (Mr. T. Ireland), and *Kill Cat*, Generalissimo of the Rat Army (Mr. Sanders); while amongst the officers are such names, in the feline army, as *Marshal Pantiler*, *Colonel Purwell*, and *Major Fitz-spit*. The siege and blowing up of Cat's Castle is the signal for the appearance of the *Fairy Honeysuckle*, in a radiant star, who transforms *Tortoiseshell* and *Molrow* to *Harlequin* and *Columbine*, and *Whiskers* and *Kill Cat* to *Clown* and *Pantaloon*. A number of allusions to passing events are introduced in the Pantomime, as well as the topics of the past year. Hungerford Suspension Bridge and the Invisible Shell; the Running Rein Fraud and the Insolvent Debtors' Court; the Washhouses for the Million; General Tom Thumb—all leading up to a succession of *dioramic tableaux* associated with events retrospective of the year 1844, painted by Mr. Charles Marshall.

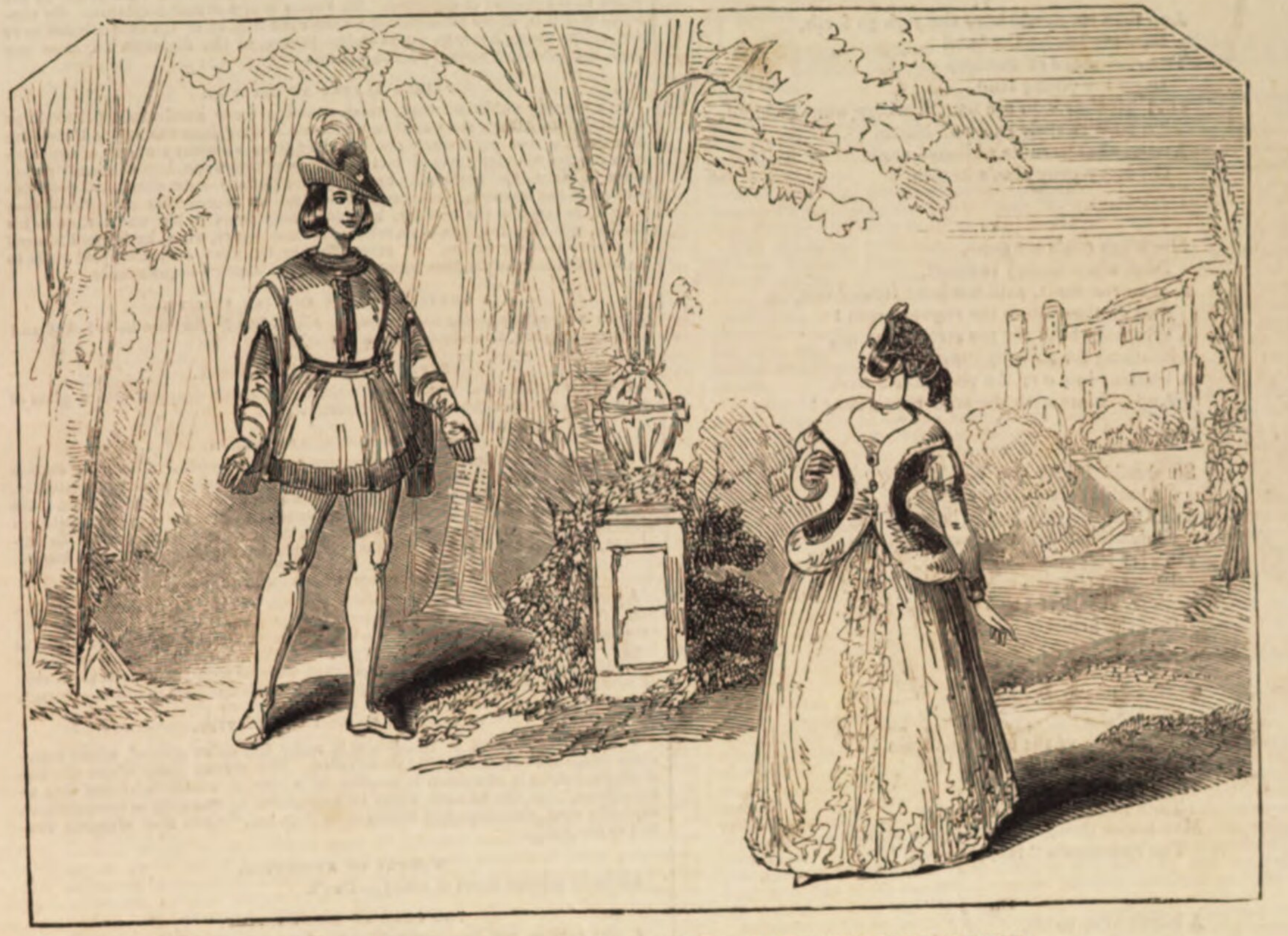
The business after the transformations proved somewhat dull; and even making allowance for a first representation, the machinery was very much at fault. The tricks were old, and scarcely brought a laugh; and the audience appeared as dull as if witnessing a tragedy. The feats of the Infant Lauri Family drew down considerable applause, and were really clever; one or two things here and there were pretty good, as the "Box of American stores," changing to Tom Thumb's carriage, from which a capital likeness of the "General" alighted, and bowed to the audience. There was, also, a cleverly painted scene of Dioramic Tableaux of the most attractive events of the past year.

PRINCESS'.

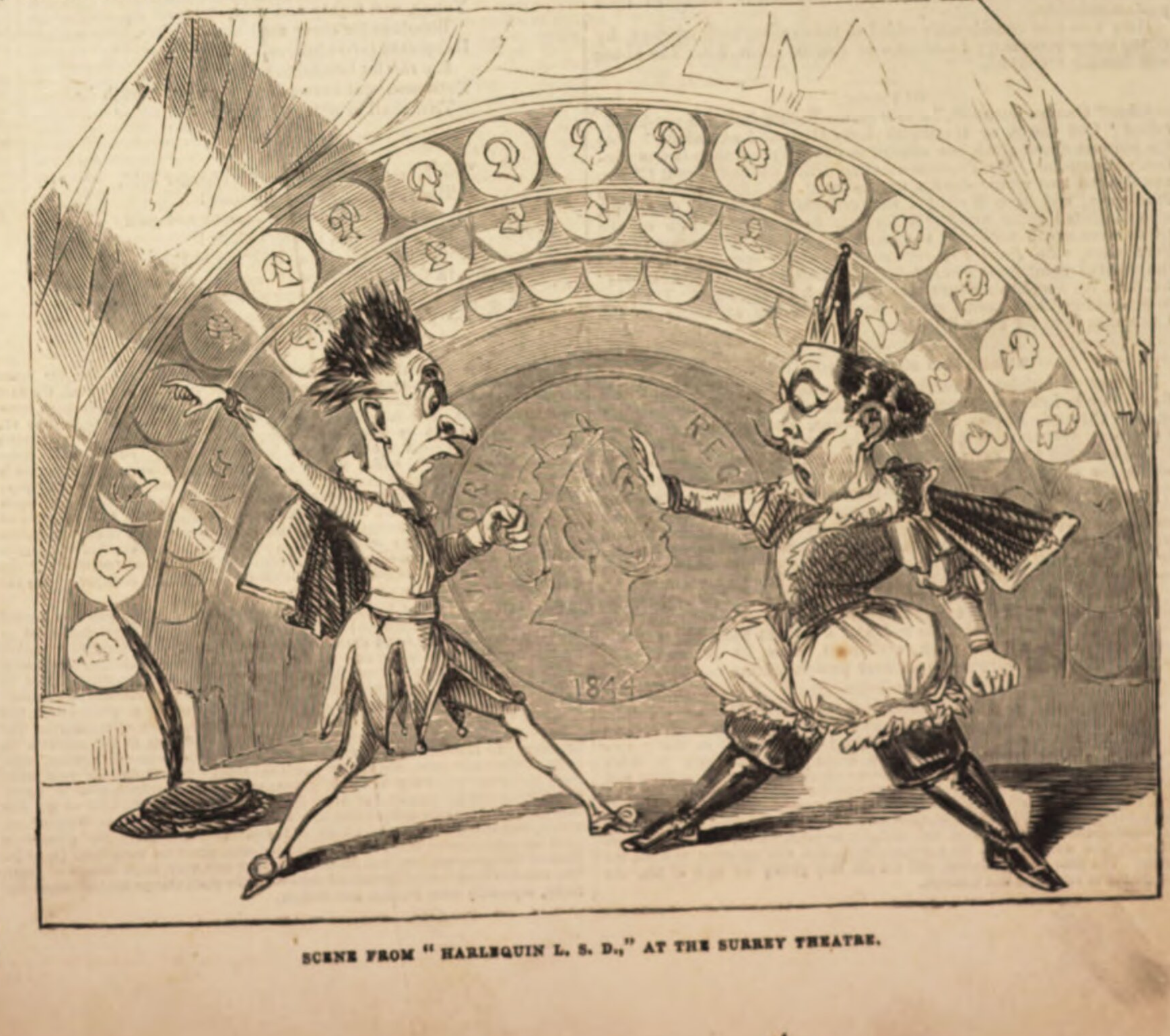
The old melodrama of the "Miller and his Men" has been entirely rewritten into a burlesque, by Mr. Gilbert à Beckett, whose "Open Sesame," "Wonderful Lamp in a New Light," &c., are fresh in our readers' recollections. It is here called "Joe Miller and his Men," and, as may be supposed, is crammed with jokes of the quaintest kind. It commences in the Celestial Court of Bankruptcy, and goes on through the scenes of the well-known drama, with a ludicrous spirit of travestie. We have "A Grand Prize Robber Show," and the laying of the train is called "Magazine Day in Bohemia." Whether the audience were disappointed at not being re-



SCENE FROM "CAT'S CASTLE," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.



SCENE FROM "GRACIOSO AND PERCINET," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.



SCENE FROM "HARLEQUIN L. S. D.," AT THE SURREY THEATRE.

galed with the luxuries of a pantomime, or whether the fog (which gently insinuated itself into the house) damped their enthusiasm, we could net discover, but unluckily, the numerous hits in which the burlesque abounds, did not produce the effect which could have been desired. Mr. à Beckett might, possibly have selected a better subject for a holiday entertainment, but he could not have written smarter dialogue, or presented better opportunities for scenic display. The illustrious Joe favoured his auditors with a variety of jests, old as well as new; but the former appeared to be the more heartily relished. The piece is interspersed with parodies, not numerous, but humorous, and the performance was enlivened by Mr. and Miss Marshall in the dance of the "Bohemian Tarantella." Grindoff, the hero of this extravaganza, was represented by Mr. Compton, who proved himself a staunch supporter of the rights of authors. Mr. Oxberry, as *Lothair*, and Miss Emma Stanley as *Claudine* ("the child of sorrow and of Kelmar,") also did their best to ensure the success of the piece, which concluded in a blaze of triumph; produced by the usual combustibles resorted to on such occasions.

ASTLEY'S.

The harlequinade here consisted of a version of "Johnny Gilpin's Ride; or, the Black Witch of Edmonton," with a sort of necromantic opening, followed by some comic scenes of average merit; the main incident being the celebrated Citizen's ride, the *rôle* filled by "the popular equestrian, Mr. Wells." Mr. Barry proved as good a *Clown* upon the stage as in the ring; and Mrs. J. W. Collyer a graceful *Columbine*. The effect of the pantomime was, probably, somewhat anticipated by the first piece of the evening—"The Royal Fox-Hunt," which is a veritable treat. and a cleverly managed spectacle throughout. Our illustration of Gilpin's Ride tells its own tale.

SADLER'S WELLS.

The "Stranger" was performed at this theatre to an audience exhilarated from the effects of a successful *boxing-day*, but the piece not being sufficiently exciting for the spirits of the audience, caused it to be pantomimic to those desirous of hearing what the performers had to say. The grand attraction of the evening, the Pantomime, entitled "Harlequin Robin Hood and Little John; or, Merrie England in the Olden Times," commenced to a more attentive audience. The introductory scenes were a somewhat odd *mélange* of Robin Hood and Old and Young England,

Among the comic business, a scene of Prince Albert's bee-hives, wherein different trades are working at their employments, elicited great applause; as well as the appearance of a black sheep dressed in civic uniform. Prize pigs, and prize paupers, and a few other skits on popular questions, were equally successful. The descent of Young England, with the word "Equality," in large letters, and a scale, above which was "the new balance for the future," with a dustman smoking his pipe in one scale, and a gentleman a cigar in the other, was heartily received. Mr. Stilt, as *Sprite*, displayed feats of balancing, and was greatly applauded.

SURREY.

This house opened with, as the bill says, a piece founded on Shakspeare's "Seven Ages of Man, or the End of Crime;" and, as far as we were able to judge from the usual confusion of a boxing-night, was tolerably successful; and the great feature of the evening, the pantomime, from the pen of the indefatigable Nelson Lee, who has christened it "£ s. d.," is very good, and will, no doubt, be as remunerating to the lessee as the one of last year.

It commences with the tomb of *Queen Anne*, in the land of mist. The sprite, *Counterfeit*, is taking his rest in quiet, when hearing that there is a dreadful commotion on earth with *Lawful Coin*, he is anxious for his liberty, and *Queen Anne*, who suddenly makes her appearance, banishes him from the place. On the clouds dispersing, the interior of an "Enchanted Copper Mine" is discovered. *Queen Anne* and *King Fourpenny* are delighted to meet each other, and hold a consultation as to the best means of increasing prosperity on the land by aid of *Harmless Mirth*. *A Penny* is the coin that is sent with a mission, in order that he may, by his industry, become *A Pound*. The *Sprites*, under the superintendence of their superiors, soon coin a charmed penny—"a perfect beauty." The *Save-all* is opened, which is found to contain four farthings. A bright penny piece appears; *Queen Anne* takes charge of him, in order to convey him to earth through Fairy Land, to gain the aid of *Commerce*. We next journey to the exterior of the Golden Palace of *King Sovereign*. The *Princess Five Shillings*, heiress to the Crown, is now introduced. The Golden Monarch returns with his captives, he is welcomed by his *Queen Half Sovereign*, and, on preparing for the Royal banquet, the scene is changed for the Land of Plenty, *Commerce* is joined by *Wealth*, a mustering of the Fairy Court takes place, and a festive ballet succeeds. *Queen Anne's* cavalcade arrives in Fairy Land, where the *Penny* is changed to silver, and goes to seek his fortune. He falls in love with *Princess Five Shillings*, and offers her his hand, being aided by *Commerce*. The offer is accepted and they seek her parents' consent, which leads them to the Golden Palace on the coast of Guinea. Two *Half-crowns* are in readiness to receive his *Majesty*, who arrives with his *Queen*. The loss of *The Princess* is suddenly discovered, but she at last comes forward, hand-in-hand, with *Penny-piece*. Royalty looks upon it as a disgrace, and *The Queen* is fearful of a race of *Farthings* inhabiting the land. The *King* orders the *Penny* to be boiled alive, which catastrophe is prevented by the interposition of the *Fairy Queen*, who changes *Silver Penny* into *Harlequin*, the *Princess Five Shillings* into *Columbine*, the *Queen Half Sovereign* into *Pantaloon*, and the *Golden Monarch* into *Clown*. The hits are happy—Walker's Needles and Moses' Clothes Mart, the Surrey Gardens, &c., are among the changes.

Mr. W. H. Harvey, as *Harlequin*, Mr. T. Ridgway, as *Clown*, Mr. H. Corri, as *Pantaloon*, Miss Slaiter, as *Columbine*, sustained their parts admirably.

Herr Von Joel considerably added to the evening's amusement, by giving his extraordinary Imitations of Beasts, Birds, &c. The house was literally crammed.

OLYMPIC.

After "George Barnwell," a new comic Pantomime was produced, called "Old Bogie, or Harlequin Lazy Dick of Leadenhall." For the reasons above given, we cannot say much more than it was perfectly successful. Mr. Flexmore was an active and intelligent *Clown*, and danced two comic dances with effect. Mr. Ellar was an agile *Harlequin*, and Miss Wright a very graceful *Columbine*. Mr. Stilt also exhibited some wonderful torsions as a *Sprite*. Few of the tricks were worth noticing; the chief one being the interior of the Post-office, with *Paul Pry* reviewing the letter-carriers, and giving the word of command, "heat poker!" "melt wax!" "open letters!" &c. &c. St. Stephen's vestry also came in for a few rubs. The pantomime altogether wants spirit, but may prove attractive to the Christmas folks for some little time.

BURFORD'S NEW PANORAMAS.

By way of holiday attraction, Mr. Burford has just added to his Exhibition in Leicester-square, a finely executed panoramic painting of the City of Naples and its environs, during an eruption of Vesuvius: the time is night, and the stars and misty moonlight are represented with extraordinary accuracy and atmospheric effect; whilst the volcano is just beginning to pale its fires. Indeed, the stars almost twinkle, so forcibly do they shine out from the deep blue sky. The city, with its architectural masses, piled one upon another, borrows some remarkably bright reliefs from the volcanic fire; and points of the picturesque craft in the bay and harbour are, as it were, tipped with vivid light. In short, the whole picture abounds with beautiful and novel effects; and is, altogether, admirably painted.

In the two lower circles, the views of Baden-Baden and Hong-Kong continue to attract hundreds of visitors. The first-named picture has, comparatively, the finish of a cabinet painting; and the scene of our newly-acquired settlement, with its recently built houses, and varied shipping, is a clever performance.

Curious Bequest.—The *Publicateur d'Arles* states that an old lady, who died lately near that place, and who had always expressed a dread of being interred alive, had left by will a legacy of 600f. to the person who should, immediately on her death being declared, begin to tickle her feet, and continue to do so for the 48 hours which elapse between death and burial, in order that no doubt could be entertained of her being really dead. The maid servant, who had been apprized of this legacy whilst her mistress was still living, began to tickle her feet the moment her death was declared; but after 18 hours of almost incessant application, was obliged to relinquish the task from exhaustion, and was followed by another person, the two agreeing to share the legacy. The time having expired, and the old lady giving no sign of life, she was placed in her coffin and interred.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

I.

The New Year comes on his charger bold,
The youngest courser of time;
Oh, may he be laden with hopes and gold
For Christians, in every clime!
But most of bliss may he bring to this,
In the speed of his young career,
That with love in his face and joy in his race,
We may call him a *happy year!*

II.

A happy year to the family wide,
Of all our human kind;
Galloping on with pleasure before,
And scattering cares behind;
Leaping o'er all the hedges of pain,
That have grown round the human heart,
And striking the light of love again
From every flinty part!

III.

A happy year for wanderers wild
That over the world may roam,
And the happiest year that ever was dear,
Bless every English home!
The city house and the rural farm,
The thronged and lonely spot,
And shed its light from the palace bright,
Into the lowly cot!

IV.

We would not have for the silken rich
One wild woe to deplore,
But happiness, in her gayest dress,
Should call at every door;
Leaving her card at castle yard,
At mansion, and at court,
With a generous glee, and a heart all free,
And a spirit winged for sport.

V.

And then we would have the rich go forth,
Leading her by the hand
To every place of Poverty
In all the pining land.
Oh! 'tis they who are bound, where want is found,
To go with their guest of Mirth,
And beg her to smile a blessed smile
On every poor man's hearth.

VI.

Fire when coals are gone,
Food when money is spent,
A garment stout, with the frost fenced out,
And clothes where the rags are rent!
A sympathy kind for the stricken mind,
Soothing for sorrows long!
A blessing low o'er the poor man's woe,
And a chime with the poor man's song!

VII.

So should Power and Wealth
Be harbingers of cheer,
And Charity's lure be the home of the poor,
At dawn of a Happy Year.
Then let Happiness go
Home at the rich man's call,
Back from relieved and brightened woe,
Into the princely hall!

VIII.

Then let her revel and dance,
Till all the blood flow free,
In every vein of the gorgeous train
That own nobility!
Then in the dazzling whirl,
Then in the maddening cheer,
May holier thoughts come in to calm
The rich man's "Happy Year!"

IX.

A happy year to all,
Old and stern and sage,
Young, and flighty and wild,
Blessings for every age!
Happiness *interchanged*,
For *this* let brotherhood strive,
Then men will have smiles for every month
That shall brighten FORTY-FIVE!

X.

The New Year comes on his charger bold,
The youngest courser of time!
Oh, may he be laden with hopes and gold
For Christians, in every clime!
But most of bliss may he bring to this,
In the speed of his young career,
That with love in his face and joy in his race,
We may call him a *happy year!*

The Act to Simplify the Transfer of Property.—There are fourteen short clauses in this act, which will take effect from Tuesday next, the 31st inst. In future, deeds not to "indented" at the top, as they have been from time immemorial The following is the provision on the subject:—Section 11. "That it shall not be necessary in any case to have a deed indented; and that any person not being a party to any deed, may take an immediate benefit under it, in the same manner as he might under a deed poll." By another clause, it is provided, "That the *bona fide* payment to and the receipt of any person to whom any money shall be payable upon any express or implied trust, or for any limited purpose, or of the survivors or survivor of two or more mortgagees, or holders, or the executors or administrators of such survivor, or their or his assigns, shall effectually discharge the person paying the same, from seeing to the application, or being answerable for the misapplication thereof, unless the contrary shall be expressly declared by the instrument creating the trust or security."

Christmas Fare in London.—So fine a show of poultry, game, and meat has not been seen at Christmas for many years as was on Monday exhibited in the markets and at the retail dealers. The supply of cattle at Smithfield market on Monday week was larger and finer than the salesmen had had for twenty years, but in consequence of the then "muggy" state of the weather, it was, in every sense, a very dull market. Between that and the next sale day, on Friday, the weather had entirely changed, and the beasts went off at good prices, the butchers being ready buyers for their Christmas stock. The appearance of the frost still continuing, led to a very large supply being sent to the markets on Monday. In Leadenhall market there was an excellent show of poultry, especially turkeys and geese, the former fetching from 7s. 6d. to 30s. for very large ones, and geese averaging 6s. to 8s. There were also a great number of hares. The meat generally appeared of fine quality, and sirloins were sold at 9d. and 10d. per lb. Newgate market was very well supplied, and so was Hungerford, where, perhaps, the prices were a shade lower. In Hungerford the geese were piled up outside some of the shops, and good ones could be bought for 6s. or 7s. Most of the principal butchers at the West-end had very large shows of meat. The coaches were loaded for several days with the good things for Christmas festivity, especially from Norfolk and Suffolk.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

EVENING MELODIES.—III.

Hush! 'tis an angel's name,
That word you almost breath'd!
Talk ye of those whom Fame
Hath deathless chaplets wreath'd:
Of the monarch, who hath made
Our love her brightest crown;
Of the conqueror, who hath laid
His sword in triumph down;
Of the statesman, sworn to seek,
In all, his country's bliss;
These were fit things to speak,
In a joyous hour like this!

But not of her laid low,
The fair one past away!
There is ONE name, we know,
We must not lightly say:
And in hours when mirth and song
Are every moment new,
Would it not come of wrong
To name HIS angels too?
They have no ills to lure,
No cares to dim their brow;
Hush! they are far too pure
For us to speak of now!

Yet when there's no one here,
When song and mirth are o'er,
And if Heaven's not more near,
We feel its nearness more;
When humble thoughts subdue,
And earthly hopes are still'd,
And we only wish to do,
And be what HE hath willed;
Ye may name her softly then!
And when your musings cease,
Go ye forth better men,
For that holy hour of peace!

R. R. S.

THE COLDEST DAY OF THE WINTER.

Mr. Murphy, the weather prophet, predicts that Wednesday, the 8th January, will be the coldest day of the season. He does not agree with M. Arago as to the probable severity and duration of the winter.

SIR ASTLEY COOPER'S CHILBLAIN LINAMENT.

Take of camphorated spirit of wine one ounce; solution of the subacetate of lead half an ounce. Mix, and apply in the usual way.

STRANGE EFFECTS OF COLD.

A young American, who is travelling in Europe, gravely announces, in a letter, that Professor Van Grusselbach, of Stockholm, has brought to a state of perfection the art of producing a torpor in the system by the application of cold, of degrees of intensity proceeding from less to greater, so as to cause the human body to become perfectly torpid, in which state it may remain for 100 or 1000 years, and then be awakened to a new existence.

A MONSTER ELECTRICAL MACHINE.

A hydro-electric machine of the most extraordinary and unprecedented power is now being constructed for the United States. It will be able to produce a spark of 36 inches, to coat 3500 feet of metallic surface, in a battery of 48 Leyden jars, of two feet high by 10 inches in diameter. This shock would kill 1000 men in an instant, if it were passed through such a chain! The name of this Leviathan machine is to be the "Benjamin Franklin." [Brother Jonathan is not easily alarmed, but such a machine as this seems calculated to give him a *shock*.]

THE FATTENING OF GEESE.

At the recent sitting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, M. Persoz made a communication upon some various experiments he had made for the fattening of geese. A hundred modes of fattening geese have been conceived, but most of those who have engaged in the speculation have been of opinion that it was necessary the food should contain the elements of fat to be eliminated by the goose in the process of digestion. M. Persoz is of a differrnt opinion. He contends that it is of no consequence whether the food be of the kind alluded to or not, as the goose, he says, forms in the process of the digestion fat from any food, if it contain a certain portion of azote.

PRINCE ALBERT AT COLLEGE.

In a recently published work, which contains some particulars of the college life of Prince Albert, the writer says that while the Prince was at the University of Bonn, he was particularly distinguished from all other students of the same rank for the salutary habit of early rising, one which he had uniformly persevered in from his boyhood. The Prince generally rose about half-past five o'clock in the morning, and never prolonged his repose after six. From that hour up to seven in the evening, he assiduously devoted his whole time to his studies, with the exception of an interval of three hours, which he allowed himself for dinner and recreation. At seven he usually went out, and paid visits to those individuals or families who were honoured with his acquaintance.

A QUESTION ABOUT POSTAGE STAMPS.

Why is a postage stamp like a naughty school-boy? Because he is licked and put in the corner, to make him stick to his letters.

EXPERIMENTS IN CHEMISTRY.

Potato is nothing but starch; but a piece of potatoe dropped into a glass of grog would not have the effect of stiffening it.

ON LIFE, SLEEP, AND DEATH.

M. Raphael de Zetof, of St. Petersburg, lately presented a memoir on this subject, in which he indicates a method to prevent burying a person prematurely. As soon as all hopes are lost, the corpse must be placed in a glass coffin; the cover being fixed on by a substance through which the air can penetrate, an opening must be made at each extremity, so as to permit galvanism to be employed, and it is only some time after doing this that the body ought to be buried

A VOICE FROM THE BAKEHOUSE.

A good baker should grow his own mutton. This is easily done by placing your customers' legs in a row, according to sizes. Having purchased the smallest leg you can find, change it for one of the bakings which is a little larger; that again should take the place of the next bulkier joint, and so on until you arrive at the largest. You can then walk off with your leg. A good crop of baked taters may be got by digging one out of each customer's dish.—*Punch*.

CHRISTMAS DAY.—THE NATIVITY.

The place of nativity at Bethlehem is many feet below ground, where massy silver lamps are kept constantly illuminated. The precise place where the Son of God appeared in obscurity is marked by a star of marble, encircled with an inscription, and the manger where he was cradled in obscurity is scooped in an adjoining rock, that originally belonged to "an inn."—*Dr. Rae Wilson's Travels in the East..*

WORTHY OF ATTENTION.

Advice to persons about to marry.—Don't.

THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

A very curious case has been published of an operation for the cure of consumption, by the perforation of the cavity of the lung through the walls of the chest. It consists in making an opening between the ribs into the cavity which forms in the lung during the latter stages of consumption. The immediate effects of the operation (which requires only a few seconds for its performance, and which causes but slight pain) in the case in question was the diminution of the frequency of the patient's pulse, which fell in 24 hours from 120 to 68; freedom of respiration, which had been a very distressing symptom; loss of cough and expectoration, both of which had been very severe. This operation, which has established the possibility of curing this hitherto fatal disease, appears to have been completely successful; the report of the condition of the patient a month after its performance being, that he was rapidly regaining his flesh and strength.

THE KINGDOM OF BOKHARA.

The Baron de Bode has recently translated the Russian work of Khanikoff, in which some interesting particulars are mentioned of Bokhara. The government of Bokhara is absolute, or only limited by the Koran and the commentaries upon it. The administration is in tha hands of the clergy. M. Khanikoff calculates that there are nearly 200 colleges for youth in the Khanat, attended by from 15,000 to 16,000 students. In all of them, however, the education is almost exclusively theological. The number of elementary schools, where children are taught to read and write, is said to be ten times as great, and to be attended by from 150,000 to 160,000 children, or nearly one-sixteenth of the whole population.

EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY.

There is at present a man at work on the Hungerford Bridge who, as a boy, witnessed the laying of its first stone. He is in possession of all his faculties.

A ROYAL BARON.

The baron of beef which was served at the Royal table, at Windsor, on Christmas Day, was a portion of an extraordinary Scotch ox, fed by the Archbishop of York, at Nuneham, Oxfordshire. It was of the enormous weight of 179 pounds, and measured 3 feet 6 inches in length, and 2 feet 11 inches in width.

HINT TO LOVERS OF FLOWERS.

A most beautiful and easily-attained show of evergreens in winter may be had by a very simple plan, which has been found to answer remarkably well on a small scale. If geranium leaves (branches?) are taken from healthy and luxuriant trees, just before the winter sets in, cut as for slips, and immersed in soap and water, they will, after drooping for a few days, shed their leaves, put forth fresh ones, and continue in the finest vigour all the winter. By placing a number of bottles thus filled in flower-baskets, with moss to conceal the bottles, a show of evergreens is easily ensured for a whole season. They require no fresh water.

LORD NELSON AS A POLITICAL ECONOMIST.

It will probably be news to some persons to know that Lord Nelson employed his leisure hours in statistics; but it appears from his Despatches and Letters that he once drew up an account of the earnings and expenses of a labourer in Norfolk with a wife and three children, supposing that he is not to be one day kept from labour in the whole year, and he proved that from the wages then paid the earnings were for food not quite twopence a-day for each person, "and to drink nothing but water, for beer our poor labourers never taste, unless they are tempted, which is too often the case, to go to the ale-house." The same kindly consideration for the working man, whether afloat or ashore, is discernible in Nelson's treatment of the Norfolk labourers, which beamed through his pithy warning to a newly-appointed purser—"Now, mind, sir, I will not have my poor fellows stinted."

COUNTRY NEWS.

A London Thief Captured at Aylesbury.—A man named William Evans, *alias* Charles Hensler, who is supposed to have been concerned in several extensive robberies in London, has been apprehended under singular circumstances by police-constable Cornaby, at Aylesbury. The prisoner, previously to being taken before the sitting magistrates, admitted to the constable that he had been a party to three burglaries in the metropolis, one at a silversmith's shop in Oxford-street, another at a watchmaker's, in Long-acre, and the third at Messrs. Hitchcock and Rogers's, linendrapers, in St. Paul's-churchyard. When taken before the magistrates he made the following statement, to which he affixed his name:—"I broke into a shop at the bottom of Oxford-street, and tied up a quantity of silver teapots, watches, and spoons, in a sheet or table-cloth. After we had tied them up, the police came from behind the screen. One got hold of my companion, and one hold of me. My companion took up a piece of iron, and knocked the policeman down. He then took a knife from a shelf and he swore he would murder him. I saw the policeman put his hand over his throat, and cut his knuckles two or three times. The policeman who had hold of me opened the shop door and called out for assistance. I then had a desperate struggle with him, and I made my escape by running down Oxford-street." The prisoner was remanded, in order that the necessary evidence might be forthcoming. It appeared from the testimony of the Policeman Cornaby, that the prisoner applied to him at the station-house, on the preceding evening, to procure him a lodging for the night at the workhouse; but from some suspicions on the part of the constable as to the real character of the applicant, the man was detained, and he then confessed that he had been engaged in several burglaries in London, and that he was anxious to tell the truth and give himself up to justice.

Lamentable Accident at the Windsor Theatre.—A most unfortunate accident took place at the Windsor Theatre on Monday evening to Mrs. Sarah Hume, 63 years of age, the wife of a journeyman cutler, residing at Eton, who met with her death by falling over the gallery into the pit. At the inquest, which was held on Tuesday at the Crown and Cushion, before John Parton, Esq., the following evidence was given relative to the accident. Mr. William Moss, surgeon, of Windsor, deposed as follows:—About seven o'clock last evening I was sent for to the theatre to see Mrs. Hume, who had fallen out of the gallery into the pit below. I found her on the stage, placed on a stretcher, and quite insensible. At that time she had a small, weak, tremulous pulse, and was barely alive. I ordered her to be conveyed to her home at Eton, whither I accompanied her, and on arriving there she was quite dead. Upon examining the body I found a most severe fracture of the spine; there was an entire separation of the bones of the vertebræ. The left leg was also fractured just above the ancle. The injury to the spine I consider to have been the cause of death. Her back had evidently been broken by the body falling across the benches in the pit. William Hume, husband of the deceased, stated that upon being met on the gallery stairs by his daughter, who told him of the accident, he rushed down into the pit, where he found his wife lying on her back across the benches. A board was brought to him, upon which the body was placed and taken on to the stage. The performances had not then begun. Mr. Moss was almost immediately afterwards in attendance. The deceased was perfectly sober and in good spirits. There was no person in the pit at the time the accident occurred.—Samuel Southgate, leader of the orchestra, stated that on going into the orchestra, to place the music, he heard the sound of somebody stumbling in the gallery, and a cry of "Oh!" and that on looking up he saw a female fall over. In her descent she turned once round, and fell on her back into the pit. Her back rested on one seat and her head and feet on two others. The pit was empty at the time.—The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death;" and stated that they wished Mr. Reeves, the lessee of the theatre, would cause a rail to be erected in front of the gallery, to prevent, for the future, similar fatal accidents."

Fire at a Cotton Factory near Manchester.—On Monday morning a fire took place at the factory occupied by Messrs. Waterhouse and Co., cotton-spinners, Temple-street, Chorlton-upon-Medlock. The flames were seen issuing from the windows of the second and third stories of a building containing the carding and blowing machinery; the building is four stories high, and runs parallel to a larger erection belonging to the same firm. Appearances for some time were very alarming; but water having been quickly obtained, the flames were in about an hour completely extinguished. The building, which belongs to the firm, is of fire-proof construction, and has not received any considerable damage. The principal damage was to the cotton on the premises, a considerable quantity of which was consumed, and other portions sustained damage from the water used in extinguishing the fire.

The Criminals Condemned at the Suffolk Assizes.—An order for the execution of Mary Sheming, the unfortunate woman who is under sentence of death in the county gaol, Ipswich, for poisoning her grandchild at Martlesham, arrived on Monday morning. It is to take place on Tuesday next, the 31st inst. We understand that an earnest petition was on Monday night forwarded from the competent authorities to Sir James Graham, praying that the execution of Mary Sheming may be stayed until the 25th of January, so that the town may be spared the pain of two executions; and there is, we believe, every reason to hope that the prayer of the petition will be vouchsafed by her most gracious Majesty. The judge, by the same post, sent a respite for William Howell, Walter Howell, and Israel Shipley, who are in the same place under sentence of death for the murder of M'Fadden, until the 25th of January.

Another Double Suicide.—The village of Ashford, a short distance from Staines, has been the scene of another double suicide. A man named William Oliver, and his wife and family, consisting of several children, occupied a miserable cottage by the road side near Ashford. The woman was in the habit of vending lucifer matches, and the children were sent out to beg. The family had been in great distress, and were receiving relief from the parish of Isleworth. On Tuesday morning, William Oliver, one of the sons, came to a neighbour's house in a state of alarm, and said that his father and mother were very ill, and the person to whom he applied immediately went for Mr. Richardson, the overseer, and accompanied him to the miserable hut occupied by the family, where a dreadful scene presented itself—the woman lying upon the bed quite dead, and her husband in the agonies of death by her side. Mr. Curtis, the medical officer of the union, soon attended, and did all that was possible to alleviate the sufferings of the man, but without avail, as he expired almost immediately. The wife was undressed and lying nearly on her face in bed. The man was partly dressed. The room presented an appearance of the most wretched poverty; all the covering for the wretched parents and their children was a few rags. There was not a chair in the apartment, and the only article in the room was an old saucepan that had apparently contained coke to warm the room. The cause of this double death is believed to have been poison. The constable who was called in found a piece of paper which contained some white powder, believed to be arsenic, which has been taken away for medical examination. On a further search, the constable found one penny and a small quantity of bread and bacon, which the little boy William said his father wished him to eat in the night, and awoke him for that purpose, but he would not do so. There is some reason to believe that there was an intention on the part of one or other of the unhappy deceased persons to destroy the whole family, for another child, Eliza, had evidently partaken of some noxious ingredient, as she was very ill when the surgeon was called in, and exhibited all the appearances of having taken poison, although she is now out of danger, and is, with her brother, in the union-house. It is supposed from the position in which the man was found, that he had got up and partly dressed himself, with the intention of leaving the room, but he had sunk down in the attempt. Both the deceased were dreadfully sick.

Burglary in Warwickshire.—A burglary of a very daring character was committed during the night of Tuesday last, in the residence of Miss Chambers, of Radway, near Kingston, on the borders of Warwickshire and Worcestershire. The villians, who were three in number, with blackened faces and armed with pistols, having made a forcible entrance into the house, two of them proceeded to Miss Chambers's apartment, whilst the third kept watch at the stair-foot door leading to the apartments of the servants, who were disturbed, and whose brains he threatened to blow out if they made any noise. The same threat was made to Miss Chambers by the two who entered the room; they then proceeded to rifle the house, and carried off cash, plate, and other property to a considerable amount.

SCOTLAND.

Fearful Accident.—The *Kelso Chronicle* states that a melancholy accident occurred on Tuesday week at Rowanburn, one of the Duke of Buccleuch's coal-pits, Canonbie. John Scott, hind at Deanburnhaugh, on the estate of Hoscoat, having occasion to go to the coals, he was accompanied, for the first time, by his son, a lad about fifteen years of age. On reaching the pit, a little before daybreak, the young lad leaped from the cart, and being cold, it is supposed he was making for a fire which was blazing a little distance from where the carts halted, and not being aware that the mouth of the pit intervened, he ran headlong into the fearful chasm. Some persons who observed the direction the youth was going, called out to take care, but it was too late, he was already on the verge of the abyss, and his motion was too quick to be suddenly restrained; another instant, and he was a mangled corpse.

The Fog at Glasgow.—Yesterday (Friday) week Glasgow was visited by one of the densest fogs known for many years. During the week the weather was rather broken, till the Thursday night, when the frost set in with great intensity, and on the day following the city was enveloped in a fog so dense that it was scarcely possible to see across some of the streets, and lights had to be used in all places of business. The traffic on the river was entirely suspended—only one steamer, the Invincible, Captain M'Kellar, was able to make way up, after a detention of nearly five hours. We regret to state that three men were drowned at Port Dundas during the fog.

Horrible Occurrence.—On Saturday week the wife of a person named David Monteath, one of the cottars on the farm of Ingleston, in the parish of Irongray, near Dumfries, went to the farm mansion, nearly a quarter of a mile distant, leaving within a child from three to four years of age, and an infant, two months old, in the cradle. During her absence a brood sow entered the dwelling, when the child left with the infant ran out. Its cries soon attracted the notice of the person to whom the sow belonged, who immediately made towards the scene; but she found the sow shaking and tearing the little innocent. No time was lost in rescuing the infant from the savage beast, but before this could be done, its cheeks, neck, and arms were sadly lacerated. A medical gentleman thought the little one would not long survive; but it is still living, though in a very precarious state.

The *Debats* mentions a report that a M. Turquin has bequeathed to the hospitals of Paris the whole of his property, amounting in value to nine millions of francs.

ABSENTEES.

In our Number of Saturday Nov. 30, we gave a Table, showing the number of Irish resident in the principal towns of Great Britain at the date of the last census; we now give a summary of the respective numbers of Irish, English, Scotch, and Foreigners, who had immigrated to other parts of Great Britain and Ireland, according to the latest official returns:—

Irish resident in England and Wales	289,404
„ „ in Scotland	126,321
„ „ in the Channel Islands	3,531
Total Irish absentees	419,256
Scotch resident in England and Wales	103,238
„ „ in Ireland	8,585*
„ „ in the Channel Islands	1,099
Total Scotch absentees	112,922
English and Welsh resident in Scotland	37,796
„ „ „ „ „ in Ireland	21,552†
„ „ „ „ „ in the Channel Islands	18,006
Total English and Welsh absentees	77,354
Foreigners resident in England and Wales	39,244
„ „ „ in Ireland	4,471
„ „ „ in Scotland	2,776
„ „ „ in the Channel Islands	2,760
Total Foreign absentees	49,251
Irish resident in London and Suburbs	73,133
Scotch „ in „ do.	25,658
Foreigners in „ do.	19,148

* Of the 8585 persons born in Scotland, but resident in Ireland, 1851 were children, and 2445 of unspecified occupations; 782 were agricultural labourers and 445 domestic servants.

† Of the 21,552 persons born in England and Wales, but resident in Ireland, more than 5000 were children, and 1891 domestic servants, of whom 1273 were females; 800 were agricultural labourers, and 7484 of unspecified occupations. The number having no specified occupation is large, and no doubt consists principally of the children of Irish parents, especially of the independent classes, born during a temporary residence of the latter in England or Scotland, which, if true, goes far to reduce the apparent numbers of English and Scotch living in Ireland.

⁂ For the full details of the recent Government Census, embracing the various occupations of the people, see our Supplements, price 6d. each, which may be had of all newsvenders in the United Kingdom.

The Belgian Chamber of Representatives passed the Zollverein treaty, on Saturday last, by a majority of 76 votes to 7, after a stormy debate of eleven days.

The ports of Calais and Boulogne are on the point of coming to a friendly understanding on the subject of the northern railroad. Calais, it says, is ready to concede to Boulogne what it has been demanding for five years, in exchange for the advantage which its competitor, now become its associate, solicits it to accept. Calais assents to the system sustained by Boulogne in 1842—the uniting of all the sea-ports, in consideration of the Amiens and Boulogne Company's continuing that line to Calais, and maintaining the same fares to and from Paris and Calais as to and from Boulogne and Paris.

The *Moniteur* publishes the returns of the direct trade of France with the Brazils in 1843, the sum total of which amounted to 40,866,000f. In 1842 it had been 38,442,000f. The imports into France, consisting of coffee, hides, cotton, sugars, cocoa, wood, &c., are estimated in those returns at 12,685,000f., and the exports to Brazil at 28,181,000f. The principal articles of export were cotton and silk stuffs, skins, wines, paper, woollen cloth, salt butter, jewellery, mercery, perfumery, linen, &c. The navigation between the two countries employed in 1843, 193 vessels, measuring 4092 tons, 107 of which were French.

A singular circumstance happened a few days ago at Verdun. A soldier of the 64th of the line, having fallen into a lethargy, was taken to the hospital. His death being reported, the adjutant of his company ordered a party of his comrades to go out and attend his funeral, rendering him the usual military honours; but when they arrived at the hospital they found him not only still living, but so far recovered as to be able very shortly to return into their ranks.

We learn by letters from Venice, that the cold there has been intense. The lagoons were frozen, and all communication by water was stopped.

The Berlin and Hamburg railroad, the works on which are already far advanced, will cross Prussia, Mecklenburg, and Denmark. Its great object is to gain for the Zollverein a sea port. Its extent will be about 48 miles English, of which about 33 miles of the embankments are finished.

The *Prague Gazette* of the 10th inst. contains an official report on the epizootic malady which rages at present in Bohemia, and inspires such lively alarm, not only amongst the agriculturists of Germany, but even of France. The epidemic in question was introduced into Bohemia by some oxen brought from Poland, and destined for the slaughter-house.

Dreadful Accident.—On Monday afternoon, between two and three o'clock, a man, having the appearance of a bricklayer, after ascending a ladder in front of the house No. 26, Chapel-street, Pentonville, for the purpose of doing some repairs upon the roof, and walking a few yards upon the parapet, either suddenly fell, or precipitated himself to the ground. The house is a three-story one. The unfortunate man fell upon his face, and, though not literally killed upon the spot, no hopes can be entertained of his recovery. He was taken up covered with blood, several of his limbs being fractured, and was conveyed to the North London Hospital, Gray's Inn-lane. The name of the man could not be ascertained, but he lived in Howard's-green, City-road. A woman who keeps a fruit stall opposite the house from which he fell, and who says she had her eye fixed upon him at the moment, expresses her firm belief that he threw himself off, but this must be considered doubtful.

Christmas Charity to the Poor.—We are happy to state that the claims of the poor and wretched have not been forgotten during this season. The daily papers contain accounts of the Christmas fare given to the inmates of the workhouses, from which it appears 40,000 persons at least were regaled on Christmas-day with old English fare. Eight hundred families in the neighbourhood of Hampton-court, Hampton, New Hampton, and Teddington, receive, by the kind charity of her Majesty the Queen Dowager, three pounds of beef and two quartern loaves each every Christmas. This welcome gift was distributed on Tuesday. Her Majesty's royal charities of five shillings each to upwards of nine hundred poor and aged persons, were distributed on Monday and Tuesday, under the orders of the Lord High Almoner, the Lord Archbishop of York, and of the Sub-Almoner, the Venerable Archdeacon S. Wilberforce. In consequence of the great severity of the cold, the distributions were extended to a greater number of persons than usual. The Royal-gate alms were distributed at the same time to one hundred and sixty-eight persons, who received thirteen shillings each. On Tuesday, in pursuance of the will of the late Major Wright, of the Tower Hamlets Volunteers, the trustees commenced the distribution of 200 four-pound loaves, and 100 eight-pound pieces of beef, at the parish church of St. George's-in-the-East, to the industrious and deserving poor of the parish, whose characters could bear investigation. Many instances are mentioned of donations to the poor in different parts of the country, by persons in affluence.

Destructive Fire.—On Wednesday (Christmas-day) morning, about half-past three o'clock, a fire was discovered by the police-constable on the beat, raging in the extensive workshops belonging to Mr. Michael Mahoney, cabinet-maker, 31, High-street, Hoxton Old Town. Information of the occurrence was without delay furnished to the several engine stations, and in a very short space of time five brigade engines and the West of England were on the spot. The one from Whitecross-street and another from Jeffery's-square, under the direction of Mr. Crookland, were speedily got to work; and an abundant supply of water from the mains of the New River Company being readily furnished, the fire was confined to the building in which it originated. Before it was extinguished, however, the whole of the workshops, forty feet long by sixteen broad, with the contents and roof, were destroyed. Fortunately, the building was detached, or the damage would have been still more serious, from the great body of fire in the building, and the great heat of the walls during the fire. The premises are insure in the West of England office. The origin of the fire is unknown.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Friday).—Owing to the thick weather and contrary winds, we continue to be very scantily supplied with all descriptions of grain, consequently, very little business is doing in any article. To-day scarcely any English wheat was on show, and the few sales effected in it were at prices fully equal to those obtained on Monday. In free foreign wheat a fair business was doing, at late rates. There were a few runs of barley on sale, by land-carriage samples, and which were held at full prices. The trade, however, was by no means brisk. Scarcely any oats at market; these, as well as beans and peas, were unaltered in value.

Arrivals.—English: wheat, 2470; barley, 1920; oats, 1490, quarters. Irish: wheat, ——; barley, ——; oats, —— quarters. Foreign: wheat, ——; barley, ——; oats, ——, quarters. Flour, 2360 sacks. Malt, 3520 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 39s to 47s; white ditto, 44s to 54s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s to 43s; ditto, white, 40s to 47s; rye, 37s to 38s; grinding barley, 27s to 32s; distilling, 28s to 32s; malting ditto, 35s to 38s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 61s to 62s; brown ditto, 57s to 60s; Kingston and Ware, 63s to 64s; Chevalier, 65s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 22s to 23s; potatoe ditto, 24s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, black, 21s to 22s; ditto, white, 22s to 23s; tick beans, new, 36s to 37s; ditto, old, 40s to 42s; grey peas 36s to 37s maple, 35s to 37s; white, 36s to 38s; boilers, 38s to 40s, per quarter Town made flour, 45s to —; Suffolk, Stockton, and Yorkshire, 33s to 35s, per 28 lbs *Foreign.*—Fine wheat, 38s to 54s; Dantzig, red, 40s to 47s; white, 42s to 49s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 27s to 29s; oats, 17s to 18s; ditto, feed, 15s to 17s; beans, 24s to 29s; peas, 28s to 32s, per quarter. Flour, Canadian, 21s to —; Baltic, 20s to —, per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Linseed cakes have commanded a very active inquiry, at fully the late advance in their quotations. In other kinds of seeds comparatively little has been doing. The following are the present rates:—Linseed cakes, English, £12 to £13; ditto, foreign, £7 12s to £8 10s, per 1000.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5½d to 6½d, per 4lbs. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 45s 3d; barley, 34s 2d; oats, 21s 10d; rye, 32s 0d beans, 35s 11d; peas, 35s 4d.

Six Weeks Average that governs Duty.—Wheat, 45s 6d; barley, 34s 11d; oats, 21s 9d; rye, 32s 1d; beans, 37s 6d; peas, 35s 11d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 4s; oats, 6s; rye, 10s. 6d; beans, 5s 6d; peas, 7s 6d.

Colonial Produce.—In consequence of the markets being closed for the holidays, we have no transactions to report in Colonial produce, such as tea, sugar, coffee, &c. Prices, therefore, must be considered nominal.

Wool.—The imports of both foreign and Colonial wool continue very trifling. In the absence of public sales, the best combing qualities are in request, and prices are supported in every instance.

Potatoes.—The supplies offering at the water-side are small, owing to which advanced rates have been paid for most qualities—they now range from 65s to 80s per ton.

Oils.—Linseed oil is in good request, at 6d to 9d per cwt. more money. In other kinds of oil comparatively little is doing, without any material alteration in value.

Provisions.—Both Irish and foreign butter, in consequence of the limited state of the arrivals, is in fair request, at full prices. Lard, hams, and bacon, are selling steadily, at late currencies. In other kinds of provisions very little is doing.

Tallow.—The stock of tallow still continues large, yet rather more business is doing in the article, and prices are supported in every instance.

Hay and Straw.—Coarse meadow hay, £3 10s to £4 15s; useful ditto, £4 16s to £5 4s fine upland ditto, £5 5s to £5 10s; clover hay, £4 10s to £6 0s; oat straw, £1 14s to £1 16s; wheat straw, £1 16s to £1 18s, per load.

Hops (Friday).—Notwithstanding the supply of hops on offer is but limited, the demand continues extremely inactive, at almost nominal figures. 1844's: Sussex pockets, £7 to £8 5s; Wealds, £6 18s to £8 0s; Mid Kent, £8 0s to £10 15s; East Kent, £7 7s to £8 0s; Choice ditto, £10 0s to £12 0s; Farnhams, £10 0s to £10 10s.

Coals (Friday.)—Carr's Hartley, 25s; Old Pontop, 21s; West Wylam, 25s; Bewicke and Co., 27s 6d; Eden Main, 26s; Lambton's Primrose, 25s; Caradoc, 26s per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—This being a holiday market, the supply of beasts offering this morning, was very limited, but fully equal to meet the wants of the butchers. In prices, we have no variation to notice from those obtained on Monday. The numbers of sheep were small, yet the sale for them was in a sluggish state, at unaltered figures. Prime smal calves sold freely, at very full prices; but in other kinds of veal, next to nothing was doing. The pork trade was firm, and the currencies were supported without difficulty. Milch cows sold slowly, at from £16 to £19 each.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; second quality do., 3s 0d to 3s 6d; prime large oxen, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 0d to 4s 4d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d: prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime Southdown ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large coarse calves, 3s 4d to 3s 10d; prime small ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; sucking calves, 18s to 30s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 20s each. Beasts, 492; cows, 141; sheep, 2100; calves, 54; pigs, 287.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—The supplies of meat on sale to-day were by no means large, yet the trade was in a very sluggish state, and prices were barely supported:—Per 8lbs by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime large ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; ditto small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large pork, 2s 8d to 3s 4d; inferior mutton, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; small pork, 3s 6d to 4s 0d. R. Herbert

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(*From our City Correspondent.*)

The amount of transactions in the English market, during the week, have been on rather an extensive scale, and the tendency to advance, that was perceptible on Monday, was confirmed as the week progressed. Consols have ranged from 100⅛ to ¼ (the closing price of Monday), to 100⅝ to ½, for the Opening, ex. dividend. Bank Stock also quotes an improvement, closing at 210½. The Exchequer market has again advanced, and the last quotation is 64 to 66; Three per Cent. Reduced, closes at 100⅝ to ⅞; New Three and a quarter per Cents., 103⅝; Long Annuities, 12½; India Bonds, 82.

A correspondence relative to Columbian Bonds has occupied the attention of many of the members of the Foreign House during the week. Mr. G. R. Robinson, the Chairman of the Committee of Spanish American Bondholders, wrote, on the 11th of October last, to the Earl of Aberdeen, relative to certain sums of money, set apart by the Government of New Grenada, and remitted here, from time to time, for the express purpose of paying the foreign debt. M. Mosquira the Chargé d'Affaires for New Grenada having declined to communicate to Mr. Robinson the amount of these sums he has on hand, it was hoped that he might be more communicative to the Earl of Aberdeen, and consequently that nobleman was urged to make the application. M. Mosquira, however, only replies to his lordship as he had replied to the request of the Chairman of the Spanish American bondholders, "refusing the request, because their committee took part with a commercial house in London in disposing arbitrarily of various sums of money which ought to have been handed over to him for the purpose of increasing the funds devoted to the extinction of the debt." To this the Committee rejoin that the affair has been misstated, but the chance of procuring the information appears to be as remote ae ever.

The Market has been unusually active in the course of the week. Spanish has advanced to 27⅞ for the Active. The Three per Cents., 38½. The purchases have, of course, been speculative, but have been generally made by influential principals. The other foreign bonds have been buoyant. Portuguese has, however, slightly yielded to sales for realising, but closes firmly at 60¾ to ½; Peruvian quotes, 29½ to 30, Venezuela Two per Cents. are 44¾; Dutch is a point worse, closing at 64½ for the Two-and-a-Half per Cents. Four per Cent Certificates, 97⅞.

The Share Market has in some measure partaken of the buoyancy of the other markets, and prices have in a few instances improved. Business, however, on the newly proposed lines has somewhat decreased. The closing quotations of the week are:—Birmingham and Gloucester, 97; Bristol and Gloucester, 40; Charnet Valley, 3¾; Edinbrugh and Glassgow, 61½; Great North of England, 130; Great Western, 150; Brightons', 51; Croydon, 17¾; Manchester and Leeds, 122; Manchester and Birmingham, 52¼; Midlands', 114; Dovers', 40; Trent Valley, 10¼; Yarmouth and Norwich, 27; York and North Midland, 103; Boulogne and Amiens, 5; Orleans and Bordeaux, 8; Rouen and Havre, 23; Sheffield and Manchester, 97; Sheffield and Lincoln, 18s.; Paris and Orleans, 43¾; Paris and Rouen, 41½.

Saturday Morning.—The Consols Market was firm yesterday, and the Speech of the King of the French gave a slight impetus to prices. Consols closed at 100½ ⅝ for the Opening Ex-Dividend. The Foreign Market was a shade worse in consequence of sales.—The Share Market was very active yesterday, Blackwall's advancing to 7⅝, and Bristol and Gloucester to 42. The new lines have not been much dealt in.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, December 24.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—J. HUMBLE, Osset, Yorkshire, manufacturing chemist. J. CRAVEN, J. HARDMAN, and G. CRAVEN, Holme, Yorkshire, dyers.

BANKRUPTS.—J. P. BIRLEY, Brompton-row, Brompton, plumber and glazier. J. CHRISTIE and J. RODGERS, Notting-hill, Middlesex, stone masons. E. BRENTNALL, Coldharbour-row, North Brixton, Surrey, builder. J. W. WOOD, Churton-street Vauxhall-bridge-road, wine merchant and quarryman. W. PRESTON, Monmouth-road, Westbourne-grove, Bayswater, builder. H. M. WALLER, Foulsham, Norfolk, merchant. H. HIGGINS, Leeds, merchant. M. GRAHAM, Darlington, Durham, attorney at law. N. T. HAWKE, Penzance, Cornwall, tea dealer. J. P. BURDETT, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire grocer. J. HARLEY, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, plumber.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—Sir A. L. HAY, Knight, Rannes, Aberdeenshire, banker J. CAMPBELL, Carbrook, Edinburgh, writer to the signet. D. DOBSON, Edinburgh, cabinet maker.

Friday, Dec. 27.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Dec. 26.—Corps of Royal Engineers: Second Capt. A. Gordon to be Captain, vice Rutherford; First Lieut. R. G. Hamilton to be Second Capt., vice Gordon; Second Lient. E. W. Ward to be First Lieut., vice Hamilton; First Lieut. H. W. Lugard to be Second Captain, vice Harness; Second Lieut. W. H. Jesse to be First Lieutenant, vice Lugard.

Royal Regt. of Artillery: Cadets to be Second Lientenants—J. F. E. Travers, vice Desborough; Hon. E. T. Gage, vice Russell; N. S. K. Bayly, vice Shaw; G. Barston, vice Lennox; G. Leslie, vice Henry: A. M. Archdall, vice Flint; C. Wright, vice Taylor; J. E. Thring, vice E. Swinton; W. M. King, vice Pipon; H L. F. Greville, vice Paterson; S. R. B. Swinny, vice Lucas; H. Bent, vice J. D. Shakespeare; F. R. Glanville, vice Hamley; H. J. W. Jervis, vice Field.

Corps of Royal Engineers—Cadets to be Lieutenants: J. G. Jervis, vice Galton; H. W. Tyler, vice Barlow; J. C. B. De Butts, vice Scott; W. S. Stace, vice Ross; G. S. Tilly, vice Tuglis: E. Stanton, vice Hope.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—J. CRAVEN and J. HARDMAN, Wakefield, Yorkshire, dyers.

BANKRUPTS.—L. I. THEMANS, Sidney-place, Commercial-road, Middlesex, tea dealer. A. SEED, Liverpool, licensed victualler. C. STRANGE and R. PARSONS, Baglan, Glamorganshire, merchants. C. WATSON, jun., Darlington, tea-dealer. J. R. KING, Bath, druggist.

BIRTHS.

At Upper Clapton, Mrs. James Thomas Hawes, of a son.——The lady of Commander Henry J. Matson, R.N., of her Majesty's ship Daring, of a daughter.——In Bruton-street the lady of Claude E. Scott, Esq., of a son.——The Lady of Dr. Costello, of a daughter.——At Valencia, Ireland, the lady of Bewicke Blackburn, Esq., of a son.——At Holyhead, the lady of Commander C. Fraser, R.N., of a daughter.——At North Villa, Regent's Park, the wife of Colonel W. Miles, of a daughter.

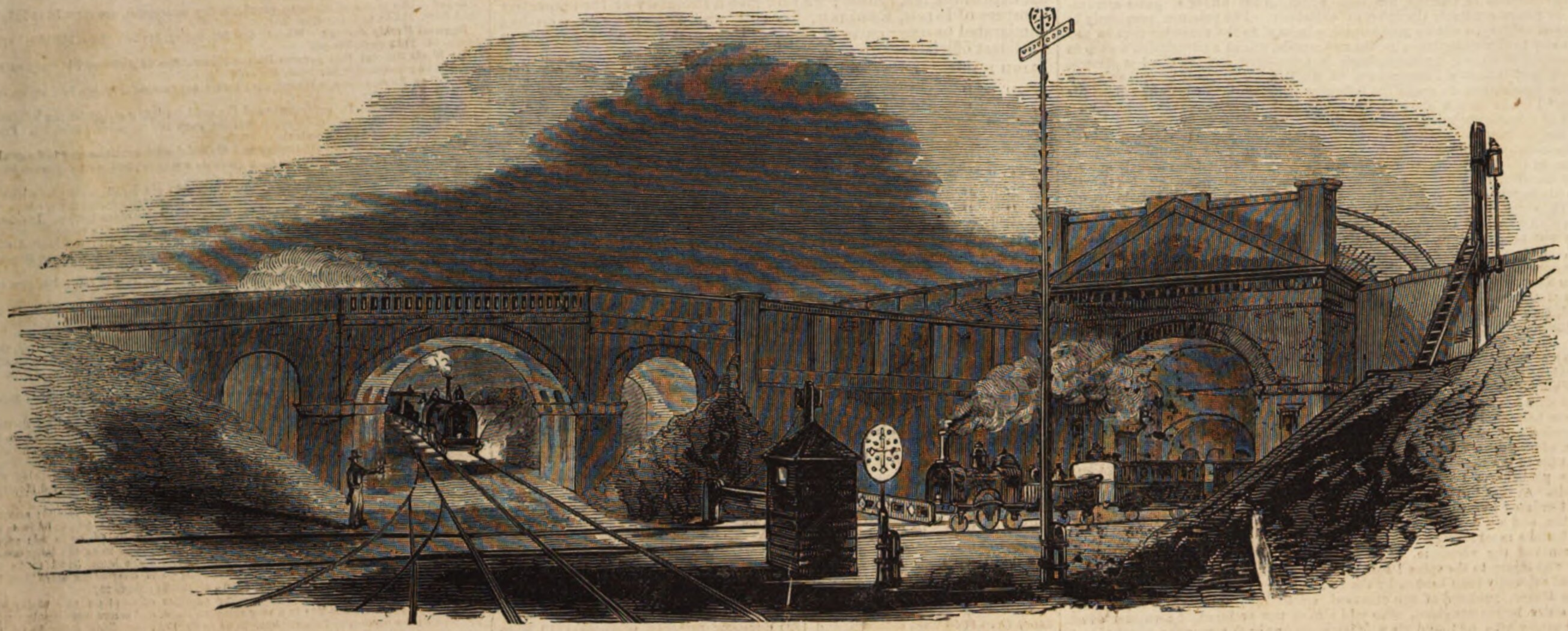
MARRIAGES.

At Richmond, John Berney Petre, Esq., to Caroline Susan, second daughter of the late Right Hon. James Alexander Stewart Mackenzie.——At Monkstown Church, in the county of Dublin, Carden Terry, Esq., to Emma Conolly, widow, only sister of Sir John Conroy, Bart.——In the Cathedral, Salisbury, Robert Joseph Phillimore, Esq., D.C.L., to Charlotte Anne, youngest sister of Evelyn Denison, Esq., M.P.——At Chollerton, Northumberland, John Hornby, Esq., M.P. for Blackburn, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the Rev. Christopher Bird.——At the Collegiate Church, Southwell, Notts, John Sutton, Esq., eldest son of Sir Richard Sutton, Bart, to Emma Helena, eldest daughter of Colonel Sherlock, K.H., of Southwell.

DEATHS.

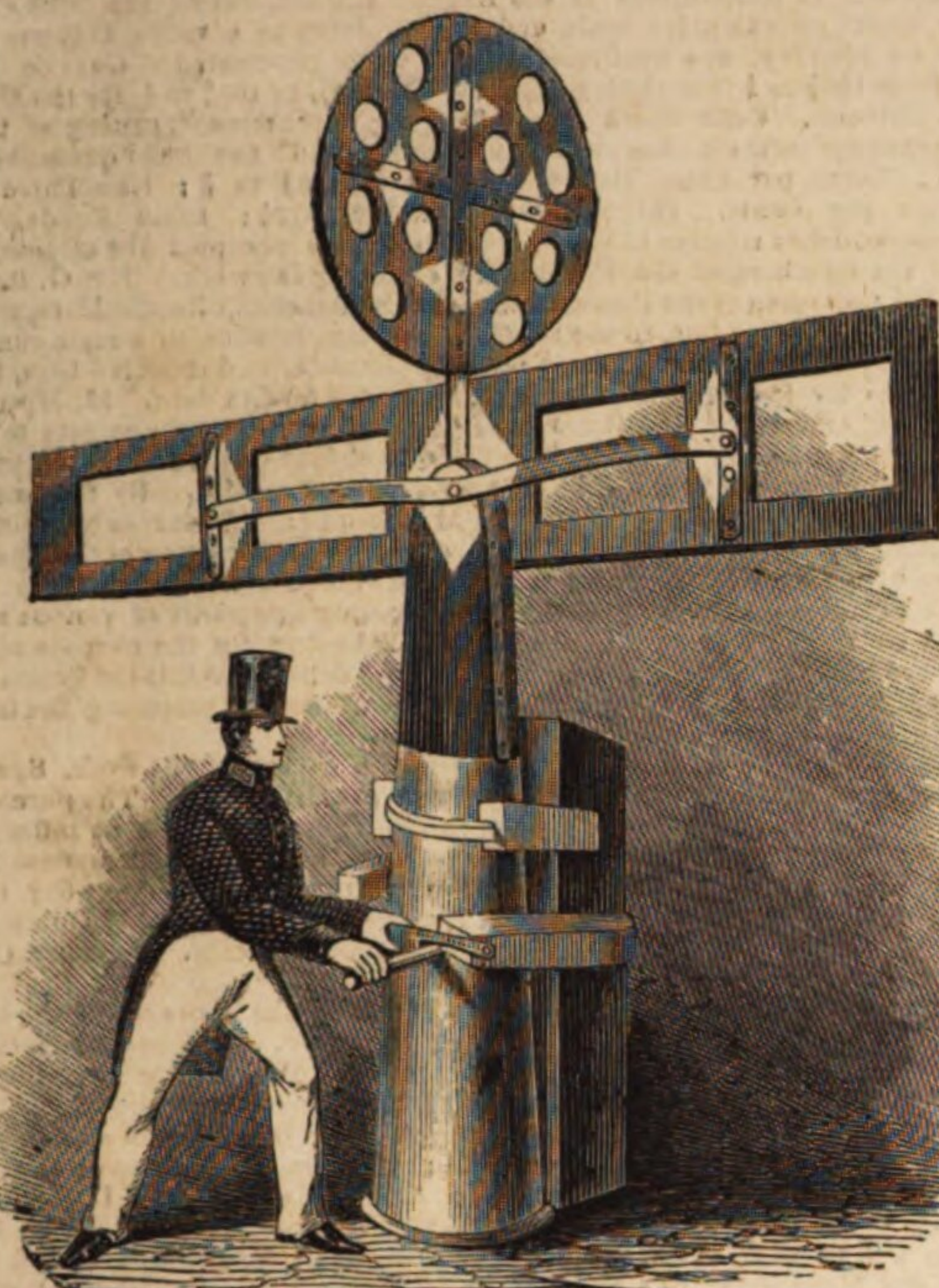
At Genoa, John Thomas Humphreys, Esq., a Deputy-Commissary-General of her Majesty's Forces.——At her residence, at Exmouth, Lady Urania Annabella Wallop, eldest daughter of the second and sister of the present Earl of Portsmouth aged 75.——At Fordel House, Dalgety, Lady HendersonDurham, wife of Admiral Sir Philip Henderson Calderwood Durham.——At Florence, Ann, widow of the late Peter Auber, Esq.——Major-General Joseph Nesbitt, of the Bengal Army, aged 65.——In Greenwich Hospital, in the 61st year of his age, Captain Thomas Huskisson, Royal Navy.——William Tyler, the second son of Dr. Tyler Smith.——At Effra Lodge, Brixton, Sarah, relict of the late Rev. John Manley Wood, in the 81st year of her age.——In Park street, Grosvenor-square, Anna Sophia, eldest daughter of Sir Charles William Blunt, aged 79.——In the 78th year of his age, George Woodfall, Esq., of Great Dean's-yard, Westminster.——Mrs. Elizabeth Martin, of Ilford, Essex, aged 70.——Lady Campbell, relict of Major-General Sir Neil Campbell.——At No. 6, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, aged 89, Sarah, widow of the Right Hon. John Philpot Curran, some time Master of the Rolls in Ireland.——At Blackheath, Edwin Howard, youngest son of Robert Ritherdon, Esq.

RAILWAY SIGNALS



JUNCTION OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY WITH THE LONDON

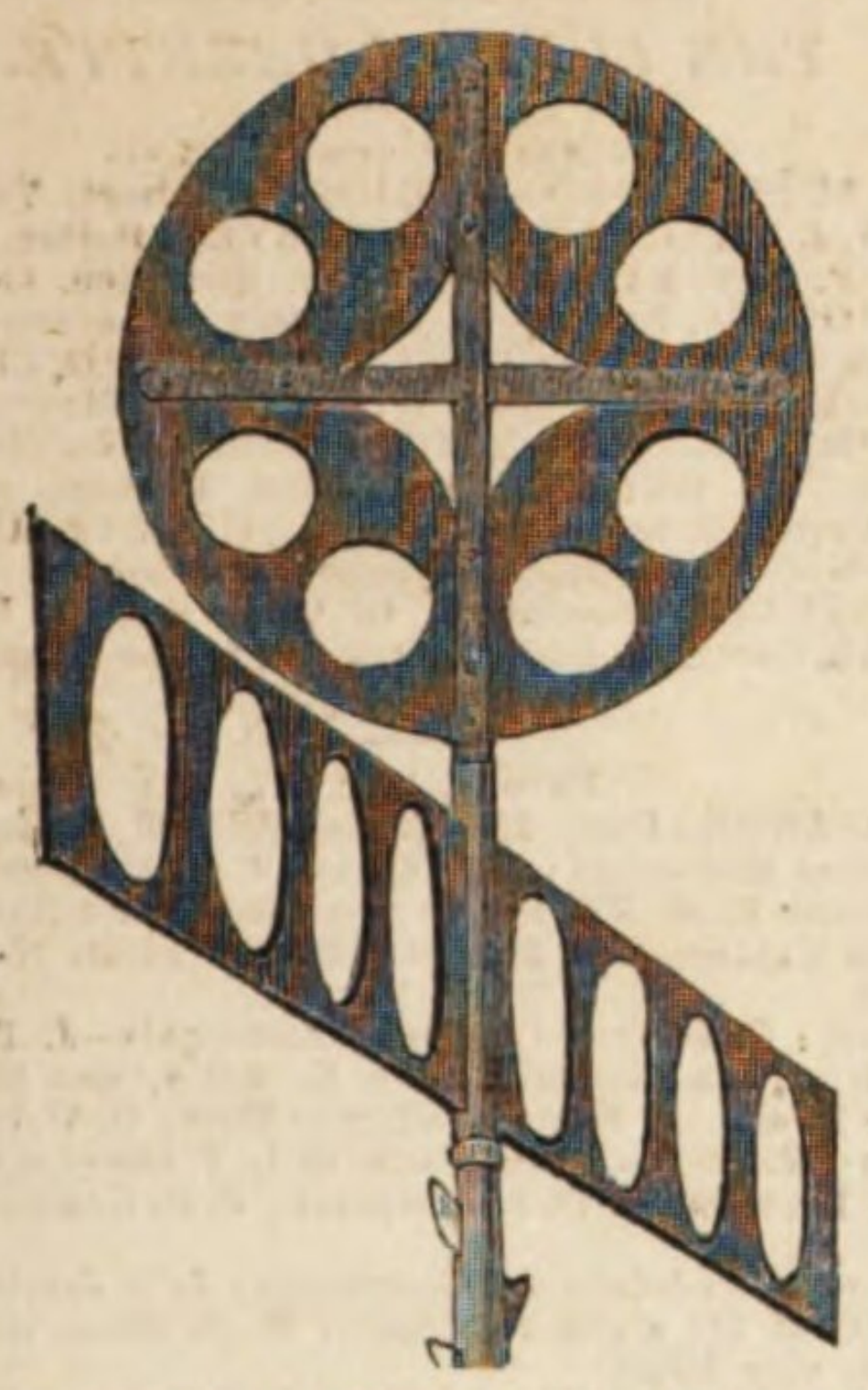
We resume the important subject of Railway Signals, by an exhibition of those in use on the Great Western Railway. They consist of—



JUNCTION SIGNAL POST.

I. Line signals. These are divided into day and night signals.

1. Day: The line signals, during day, are performed by the arms of the policemen or servants in attendance. The signal "All Right"



STATION SIGNAL "ALL RIGHT."

consists in holding the right arm in a horizontal position, pointing across the line of rails on which the train is proceeding. See our engraving. The Caution signal to "Slacken Speed" is shown by the policeman facing the approaching train: one arm being held straight up as high as he can. See cut. The Danger signal "to Stop" is shown by the policeman facing the approaching train, and holding both arms straight up as high as he can.

2. Night: The line signals during night are given by means of coloured lights. To make the announcement "All Right" to an approaching train, the white light of a lamp is held steadily facing it, and as it passes by, the lamp is moved round, so that the light may continue to fall upon the engine. Great care is taken to keep the light steady, in order that it may not be mistaken for any other signal. The Caution signal "to Slacken Speed," is indicated in a similar manner, by the green glass of the lamp being turned on and shown as before mentioned. The Danger signal "to Stop," is shown in the same way, by the red glass of the lamp being turned on. In the absence of a red light, the violent waving of a light horizontally indicates danger.

The carriages are provided with red and green lamps; the red ones are placed at the rear of the carriages, and can only be seen by persons standing behind the train. The green ones are placed in front: they consequently denote the approach of a train. Locomotive engines moving without a train show the same lights.

II. STATION, TUNNEL, AND GATE SIGNALS. 1. Day. The signal "All Right" is indicated by a round board, placed on the top of a high mast, and having its face turned to the line. The holes pierced in it are merely for the purpose of making it more clearly distinguishable at a distance. Our small cut, in the first column, shows its form. The "Caution" signal, "to Slacken Speed," is shown by a Green Painted Board, pointing from the rails on the left-hand side of the train. The tall cut, in the second column, shows it in operation. The signal "To Stop" is shown by a cross-bar, placed beneath the round board before mentioned, and at right angles with it, so that in working it, when the cross bar is visible, the round board having only its edge towards the driver, is invisible. The same signal is also made by a red painted board pointing *to* the rails.

2. Night: The signal "All Right" is shown by a White lamp fixed on a staff in some place sufficiently conspicuous to be easily seen by an approaching train. The "Caution" signal to "Slacken Speed," is indicated by a Green Lamp, shown in the same way. The "Danger" signal "To Stop," is indicated by a Red Lamp shown in the same way.

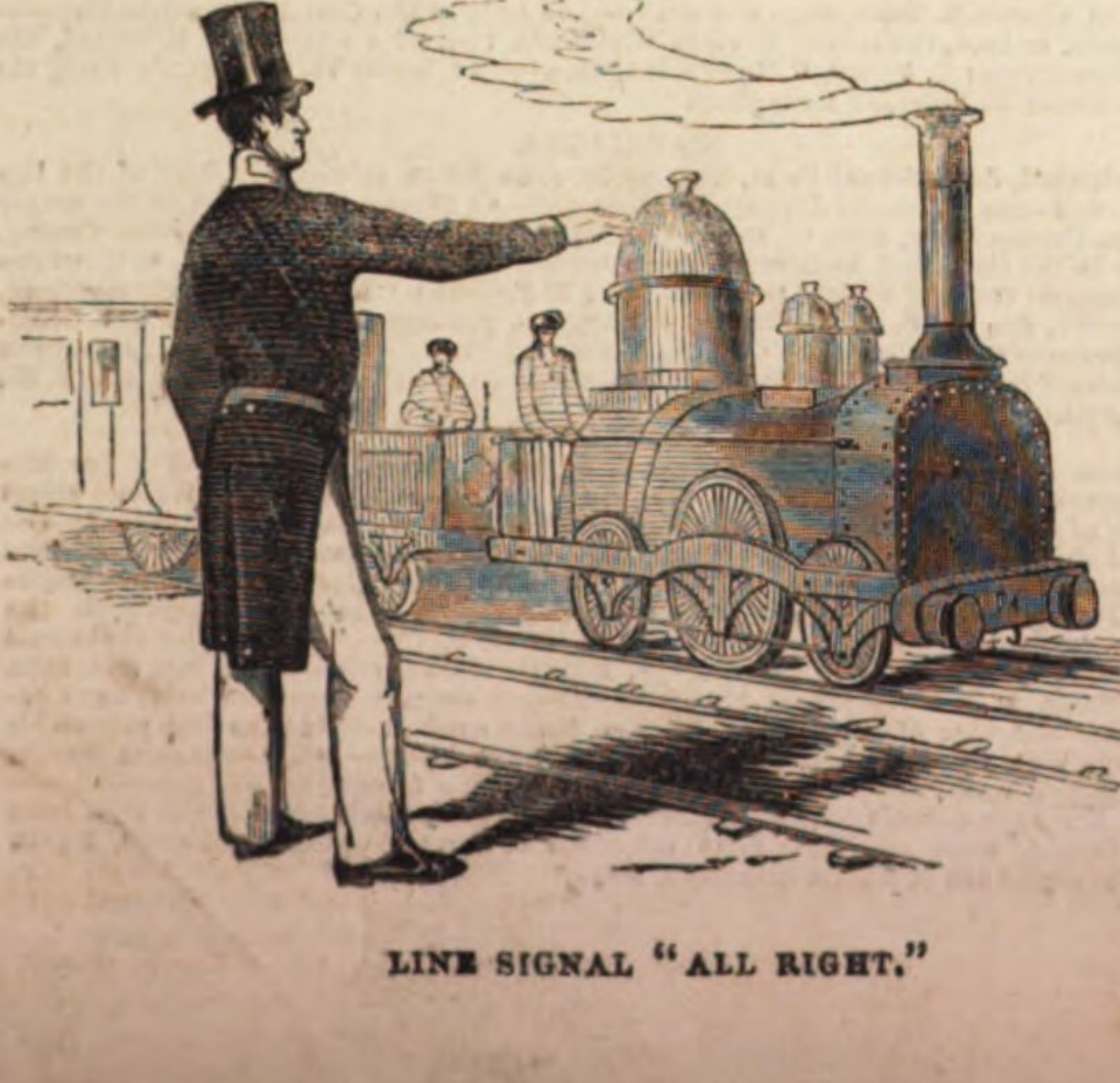
III. JUNCTION SIGNALS.—These are of immense importance. A moment's inattention to them, on the passage of a couple of trains, might involve them both in common ruin. Perhaps this fearful truth is nowhere more strongly exemplified than at the point on which the West London Branch crosses the Great Western Railway. The cut at the head of this article exhibits the junction of these two lines, and it will be seen that they meet at right angles, and in fact cross each other in "point blank" directions. To prevent collisions, the following signals have been contrived; and up to the present time they have, in spite of their very limited range, answered extremely well. Two signal-posts of great size, and conspicuous for their markings and colour, have been placed on the left of the up line, in the angle formed by the junction of the two lines. One of these posts—a very tall one—is devoted to the use of the Great Western Line; and the other—a short one—to the use of the West London. The mode of giving the signals is the same in principle as those already described, but, in their application, they are so arranged that the one is made to work relatively with the other. Thus, when the full face of the cross bar of the branch post is turned full on the line, giving warning "To Stop," the position of the round board above it gives signal of "All Clear" to the main line, and so on. Meantime the tall post makes its own signal of "All Clear" to the main line, and "Stop" to the branch one. At night these signals are made by lights.

In constructing a signal-post, it is of importance that it should be made of materials strong enough to be beyond the reach of ordinary accidents, and also, that its weight should not be so great as to impede its motion. These conditions are happily combined in the example under consideration. The taller ones are formed of sound pine masts, clamped in some places with iron, and shod with suitable materials to protect them against wet and damp. The turning apparatus consists either of a ball movement, or a swivel, and a simple handle, or compound lever, as the case may require. When a post has been turned to give a signal, it is held in its position by one of a series of hooks which lay hold of it in succession, as the several turns are completed. The notches on the sides of the post enable the policeman on duty to examine it from time to time, with a view to necessary repairs. The smaller posts are formed of slighter materials, but more gaudily painted than the larger ones.

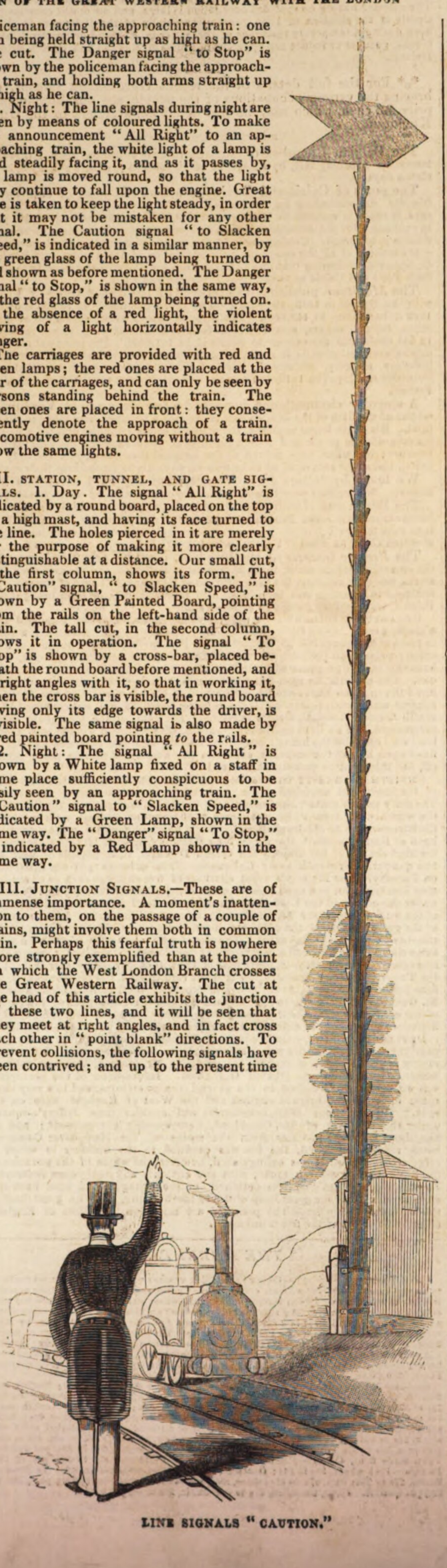
In the management of the signal-men, a strict discipline is observed. On entering the service, they give a bond to "observe and obey" the company's regulations; and in all cases of failure, prompt punishment or dismissal follows. Occasional rewards for extraordinary services might be given with advantage.

It will be seen that this system of signals is very simple, and so far to be commended; but the success which has attended its use we attribute rather to the monotonous character of the hitherto direct and uniform traffic of the Great Western, than to any great excellence in the signals themselves. We are not going to find fault, but we may prove the truth of our opinion by remarking, that the signals apply to the up and down lines simultaneously, and in no respect possess the power of speaking to the trains or engines of a single pair of rails; neither is any caution signal made at the West London Junction—an economy which we deem to be most unwise.

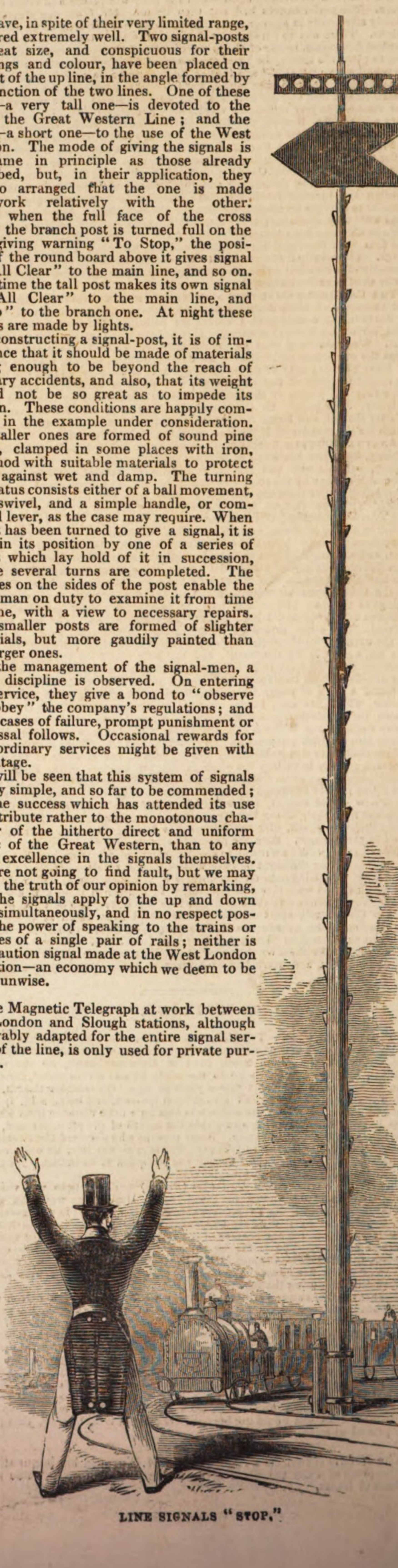
The Magnetic Telegraph at work between the London and Slough stations, although admirably adapted for the entire signal service of the line, is only used for private purposes.



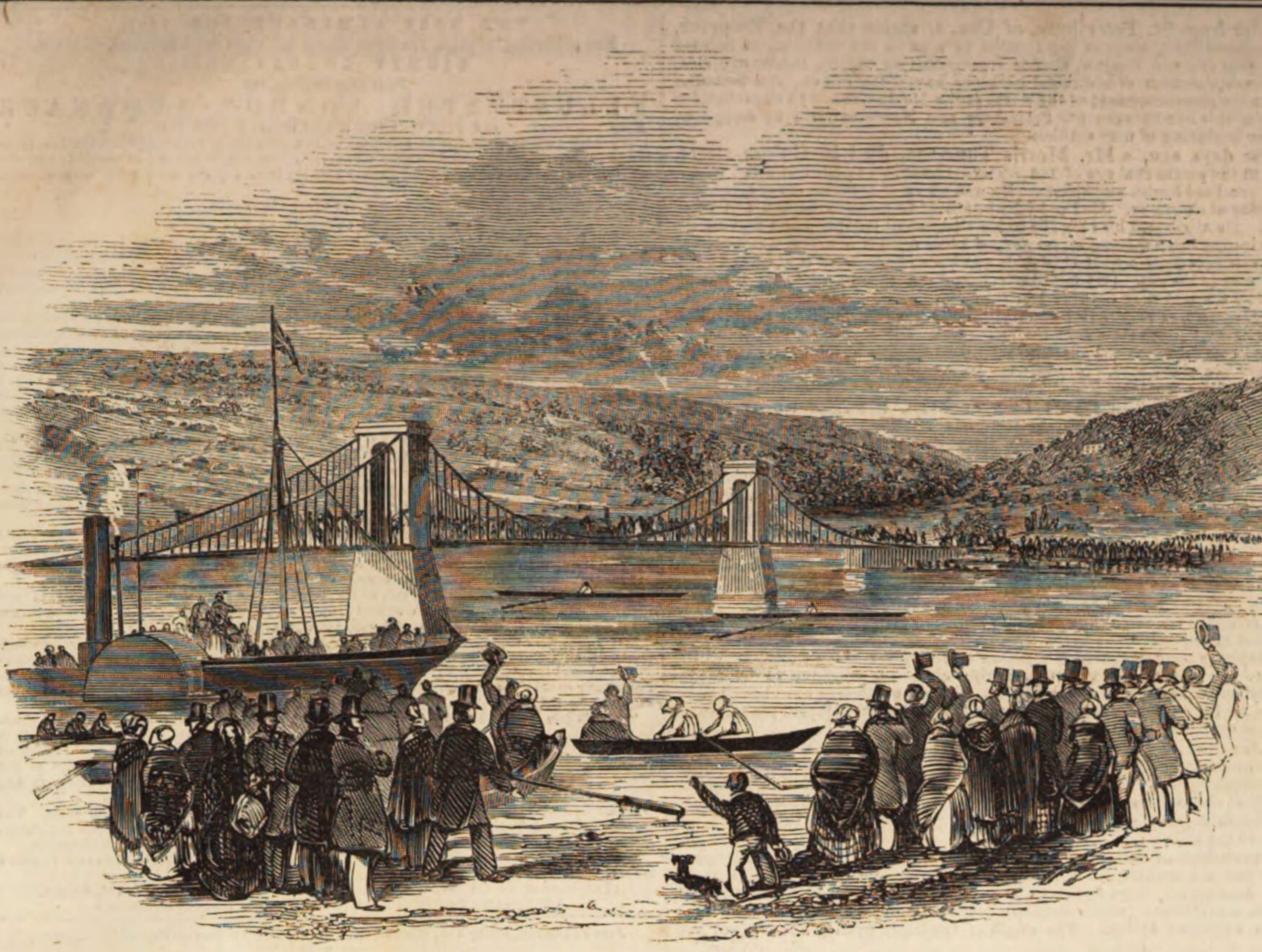
LINE SIGNAL "ALL RIGHT."



LINE SIGNALS "CAUTION."



LINE SIGNALS "STOP."



GREAT SKIFF RACE, AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES AND TYNE.

On Wednesday, the 18th, a grand skiff match for £180, was rowed between Coombes, the celebrated Thames waterman, and Henry Clasper, of Derwent Haugh, who enjoys equal celebrity among the watermen of the Tyne. As might be expected, from the amount of the stakes, and the importance of the race—the championship of the Thames and Tyne depending on it—the contest drew together a great concourse of spectators; and, as the time of starting drew near, every available place was occupied, the bridge and each side of the river as far as the eye could reach being densely crowded. The river, too, was unusually animated; craft of all descriptions rowed leisurely about, while a host of steamers filled with company were prepared to accompany the competitors, so that a portion of the spectators witnessed the race from the beginning to the end. The weather, though fair, was gloomy, and about half-past ten o'clock, Coombes entered his skiff, and soon after Clasper (who had been on board the Laurel steamer, which was engaged by the umpires, referees, &c.,) followed him, and was loudly cheered as he entered his boat.

Both men having made ready, rowed gently down the river and through the bridge, by which their neat and tiny skiffs, though each differing considerably in their structure, were seen to great advantage and excited general admiration: that of Coombes seemed to be of first-rate finish and modelled peculiar to those connected with the Thames; while Clasper's, formed the *beau ideal* of his four oared gig the Five Brothers. Both boats were built expressly for the occasion—the London one being constructed of white wood by Messrs. Cowndes and Wintzell, of Lambeth and weighed 43lbs.; and that of Newcastle, of mahogany, by Clasper himself, but was 6lb. heavier. The betting at starting was in favour of Coombes, and varied from 6 to 4 to 3 to 1; and in many instances was freely taken.

On the skiffs returning up the river, they kept together; and on passing the bridge, the channel being completely clear, away they went in excellent style, amidst the cheers of the immense multitude: but before they had proceeded many yards, Clasper fouled his oars, by which his opponent gained an advantage, and led by a full boat's length. Clasper, however, having speedily recovered himself, again "bent his oar to the stroke," but unfortunately on reaching the Skinners' Burn he ran foul of a keel, when Coombes, by the accident, shot several yards a head. After Clasper cleared, he again plied his oars, and from this point up to Redheugh seemed to gain upon his adversary until within four boats' length; but it soon became apparent that he could not win, for in making two or three attempts to reach his opponent, he failed, and Coombes ultimately came in a winner by six lengths or more.

After the race, a protest was made against Coombes receiving the stakes, in consequence of one of Coombes's friends crying out to him that he was pulling his skiff on shore, and waving at the same time with his hand to him the proper course to take. A meeting was held on the subject, and several witnesses were examined; after which the referee gave his decision the following morning, which was "that Coombes was entitled to the stakes," upon which they were immediately given up to him.

Throughout the race, Clasper's conduct was worthy of the highest commendation; not only did he produce, by his own skill and industry, a beautiful and well-designed skiff, which would do credit to any professioal boat builder, but throughout the race he contended manfully for the prize. It is stated in the *Newcastle Journal* (whence these details are abridged), that a match is talked of between Clasper and Newell, another London waterman.

ENGLISH THEATRICALS AT PARIS.—THE SALLE VENTADOR.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

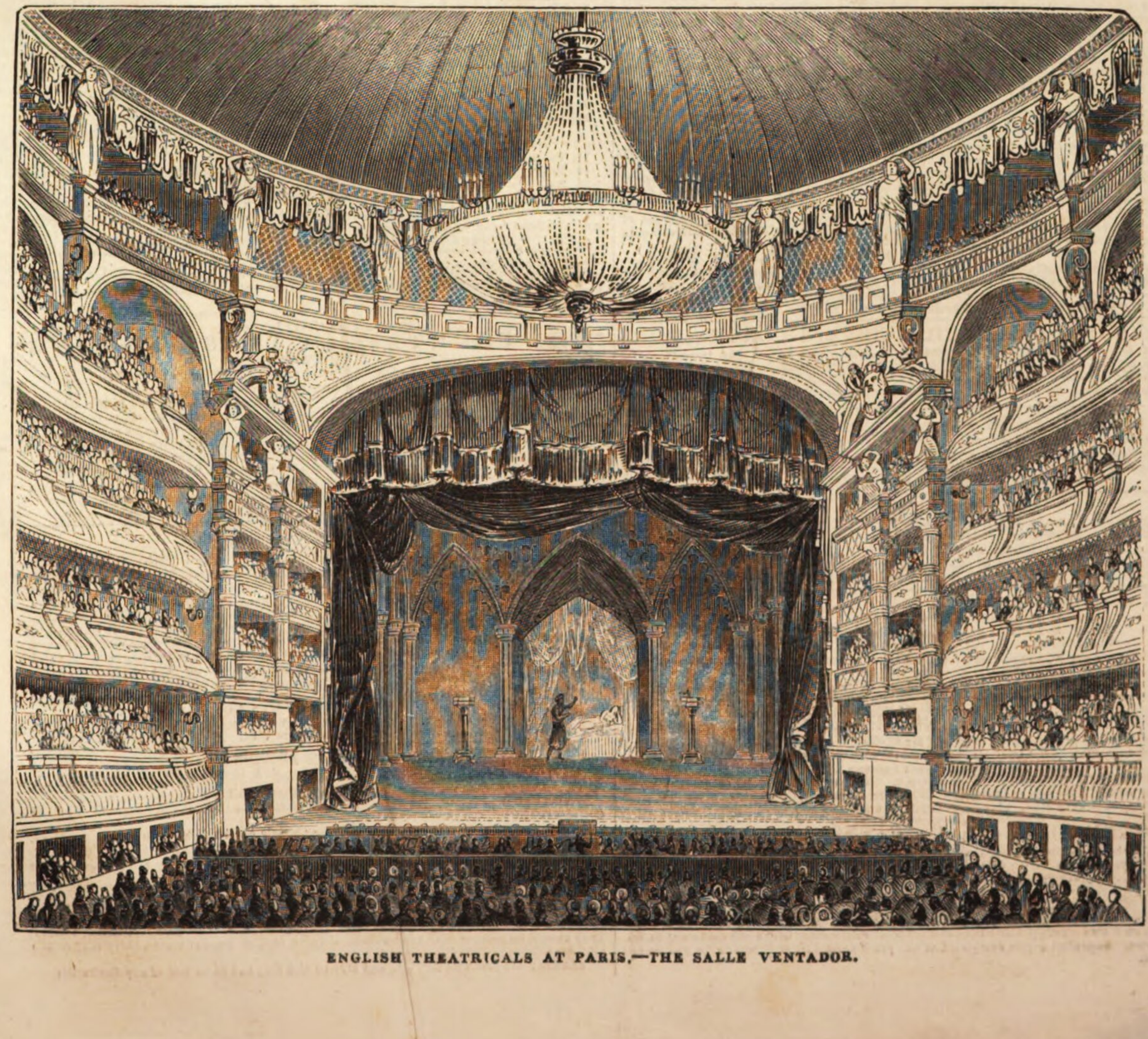
The English company has now played "Othello," "Hamlet," and "Virginius." The performers are well known to the London public, and to enter upon a critique of their acting would in this instance be particularly misplaced. Macready's *Hamlet*, *Othello*, and *Virginius* are little altered by the year he has spent in America; and all have been lauded by friends, assailed by foes, and appreciated by true critics, for many years past. Something of the same sort may be said of Miss Faucit's *Desdemona* and *Virginia*; her *Ophelia* is new to the London public as well as to the Parisian. It is a remarkable performance. Miss Faucit does not, of course, sing the music with the finish of a *prima donna*—Shakspeare never intended that it should be so sung. The snatches of tunes are the components of tragic and of lyric passion, and so Miss Faucit used rather than executed them. But her voice is sweet and plaintive, and fully serves her to do what she requires. For the acting, nothing more true or tender has been given on the stage since the highest triumphs of Miss O'Neill—accordingly, though many heartily applauded, more as heartily wept. A critic in the *Charivari* gives us the best account of her powers, in saying that it would be impossible to produce effect with less effort; and this is, beyond all doubt, the perfection of art.

A foreign audience in the mass are only judges of the right and wrong, the interest for the good and against the bad characters of a drama. The sufferings therefore which prompt the stern justice of *Othello*, the conscience which is the indecision of *Hamlet*, are beyond their appreciation. They take part against the Moor instead of sympathising with him; and they call Hamlet deficient in action, because they perceive the absence of physical events, and are not aware of the presence of mental ones. It is this blunder which makes Victor Hugo think his own melodramas imitations of Shakspeare. In all instances, therefore, in which the pantomimic story could excite them, the French audience responded freely and energetically; in many parts, they fairly took the actors' part in trust, and rewarded them generously. But in "Virginius" all is marked and clear. The right and wrong are there of a ballet, every accent being perfectly visible as well as audible. Here, therefore, the enthusiasm became enforced and spontaneous. The audience applauded to relieve themselves, and to please the actor or satisfy conviction. All was hearty from one end of the house to the other, and it may fairly be said, that every character in the piece earned his share of the respect shown to the performance. Inspirited by the effort, Macready acted in his very first style, and has renewed the remembrance of his former successes, and fixed them in the hearts of many of those best worth winning opinions from. Rachel, Alexandre Dumas, and many others of high rank in the world of art; the Dukes of Nemours and Montpensier, and others lofty in rank; have had pleasure in showing such feelings.

The Salle itself is perhaps the most beautiful in the world. The rich gilding upon a white ground, relieved by the deep crimson velvet, which gives the only colour used in the theatre, places the splendid audience in the richest possible framework, and the boxes receding as they grow higher, and free from all division, so as to show every person as in the section of an amphitheatre. After a *coup d'œil* of quite unequalled magnificence, nothing can give a greater contrast to the quiet, exclusive, parted-off style of the Italian Opera in London.

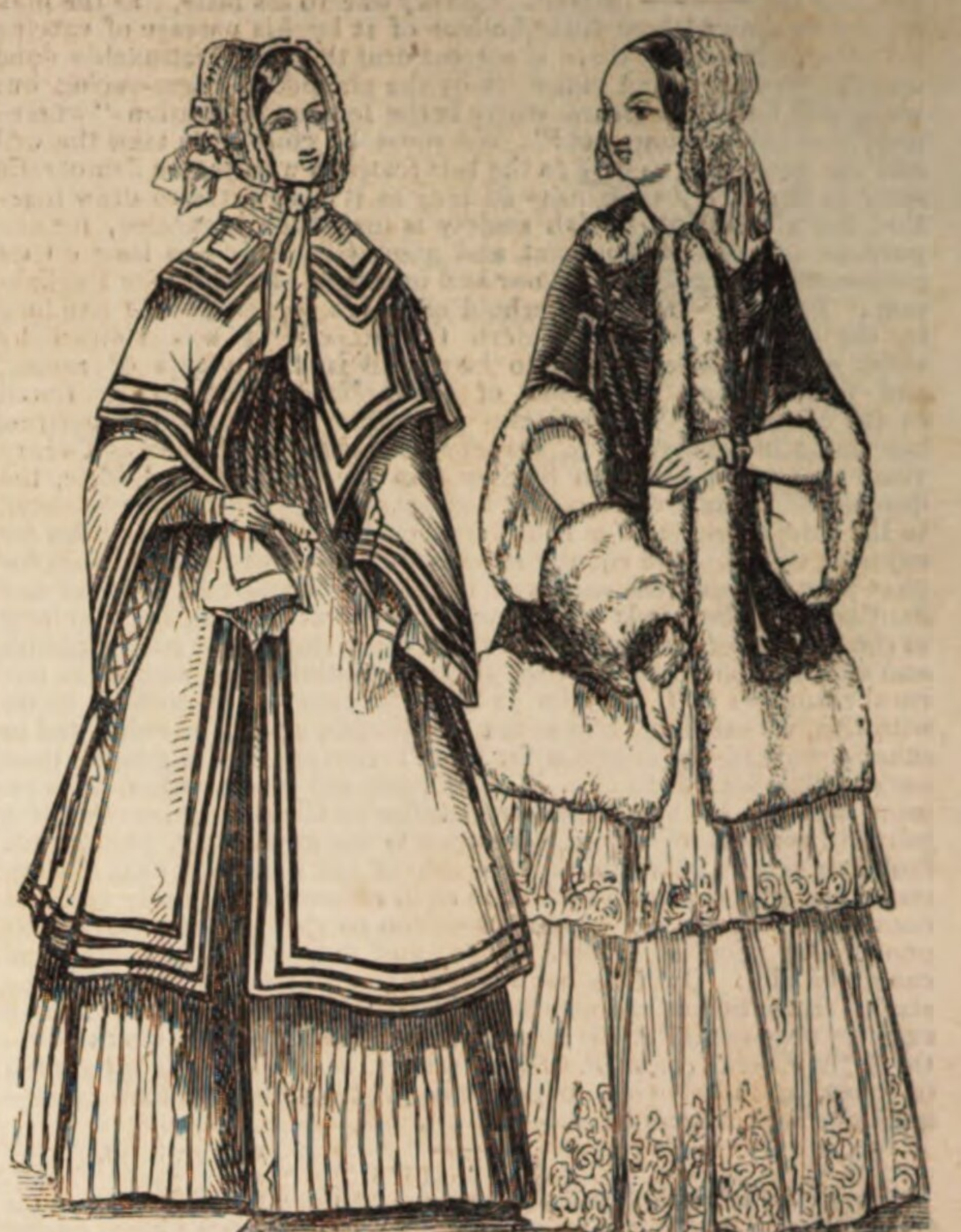
The subject of our illustration is the last scene of *Gthello*.

The public are all anxious for "Macbeth," with the splendid service which will, it is to be hoped, be effectually presented them. This play and "Werner" are the remaining dramas to be offered the subscription of twelve nights, a very little beyond which is likely to be allowed, from the active opposition of the manager of the Academie, M. Leon Pilet.



ENGLISH THEATRICALS AT PARIS.—THE SALLE VENTADOR.

FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.



FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES.

Right Hand Figure.—A lace cap. A velvet cloak, trimmed with swansdown. A lace dress.

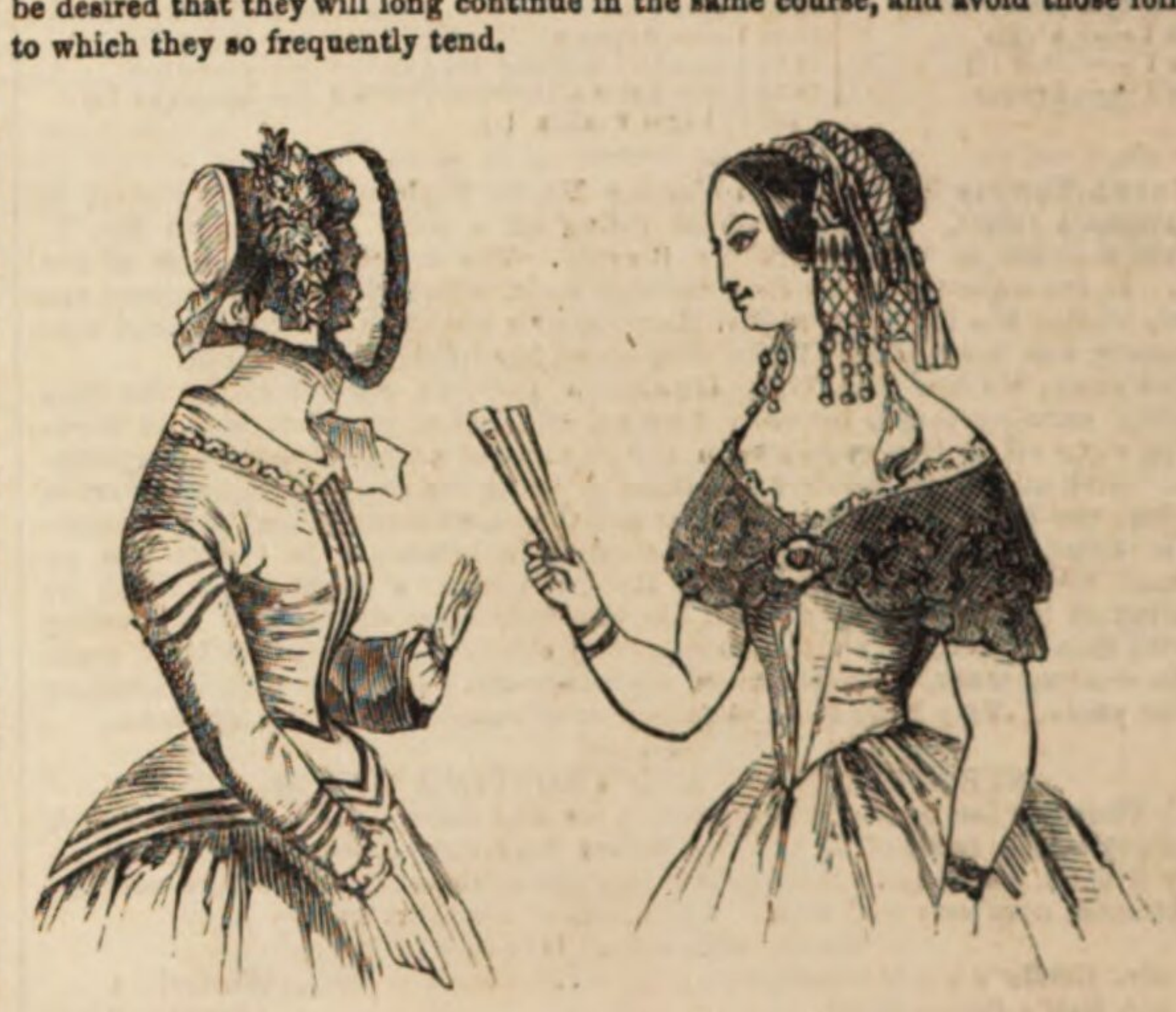
Left Hand Figure.—A satin hat. A satin cloak, trimmed with narrow velvet ribbon.

Right Hand Half-length Figure.—A coiffure, composed of gold ne and tassels. A satin dress trimmed with black lace, having two volans of the same round the skirt.

Left Hand Half-length Figure.—A satin hat, trimmed with black lace. A camelion silk dress, with spencer corsage.

MODES DE PARIS.

At no period have ladies' fashions been more graceful than at present; borrowing from the costumes adopted at the time of Louis XIII., XIV., and XV., whatever was elegant and commodious, and having established general forms, which are varied only by the accessories and ornaments; nothing can be more graceful or rational than the corsages, which display the full length of the bust; or the tight sleeves, that so well show off the arm; or the fulness and length of the skirts, which add to the natural grace of an élégante. It is therefore much to be desired that they will long continue in the same course, and avoid those follies to which they so frequently tend.



FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

In acquitting myself of the imposed task of furnishing to the readers of your journal some monthly description of Parisian fashions, I shall have no remarkable changes to point out in essentials, but only those of the accessories and ornaments, which are as changeable as the others are fixed.

Mantelets, Pelisses, Ball Dresses, &c., are remarked for the simplicity of the forms and the elegance of the ornaments.

Velvet is still much used for the ornament of promenade and visiting dresses; it is adapted for the skirts of dresses—three biaises of which are placed round, with a small space between each.

Pelisses are ornamented all down the front, with very narrow velvet ribbon, placed so as to imitate brandebourgs, fastened on each side with buttons, underneath which are concealed hooks and eyes, which serve to fasten the skirt. Pelisse-dresses, ornamented in this style, usually have doublet flaps of velvet, and also facings of velvet to the corsage. It is evident that velvet and passementerie are still the principal materials for the trimmings of dresses; but, as passementerie has of late been so universally introduced, it must be adopted with grea- circumspection.

Fringes are indiscriminately employed, both for morning and evening dresses, with this difference, those for the first are close and heavy, whilst the latter are light, and a little craped.

Some elegant **Mantilles** for evening wear are made of light coloured satin e they are beautifully embroidered with white roses slightly shaded with the same colour as the Mantille; they are trimmed with a handsome fringe. Deep volan, of black or white lace are considered quite in good taste this year; two thirds and frequently three fourths of the skirts of dresses are occupied with these elegant ornaments.

Ball dresses are still made with double skirts, the upper of crape or tulle, and the under of satin; they are usually looped up with bouquets of delicate flowers.

There is scarcely any alteration in the shape of **Hats**; they are low and close for *negligé*, and more open for a toilette more *recherché*.

Hats for morning wear are frequently made of black velvet covered with black lace; and for carriage, of coloured satin covered with white lace; they are ornamented inside the brims with a bow of ribbon or a flower surrounded with tulle.

Petit-Bords of velvet are very fashionable for full toilette; they are frequently ornamented with a row of white beads on the edge of the brim, and another on the inside next the forehead.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

It is by no means easy to do anything well—but a thousand times more difficult to do nothing in a becoming and convenient manner. Indeed, according to an old maxim of very considerable reputation, when people have nothing to do, they are sure to do mischief; and we are by no means confident we are not about to furnish a proof of the soundness of that doctrine. But, as the Frenchman says, "Que voulez vous?" Practical sporting is defunct for the nonce; all woodcraft is at an end, save the circumventing of a cosmopolite woodcock, or bombarding amphibious wild fowl from a punt. In this dilemma we are forced into theory—and where so likely to find it as on the turf. With the readers' leave, therefore (which is a polite way for an author to say, whether they will or not), we will, as a *finale* to the year, say something about racing seasons—past and prospective.

There are people who object to the turf, of course—there are people (probably) who don't buy the Illustrated London News, but take the ——— instead. "Every one to his taste," as the man said, who showed how little he had of it by his passage of vaccine gallantry. No doubt there is a great deal that is objectionable done upon race courses, and indirectly by the practice of horse-racing, but we should be glad to learn where is the human institution "whereunto foul things come not?" We must be content to take the evil and the good, and so long as the turf fosters a wholesome democratic spirit in our merry meetings—so long as it shall serve to draw together the classes into which society is too much separated, for one purpose of social enjoyment and good fellowship—so long do we pronounce it worthy the favour and fosterage of every true Englishman. The year—on the threshold of which we stand—will live long in the memory of the modern Olympian. It was stained by some of the foulest blots to be found in the annals of racing, and distinguished by some of the noblest sport to be found in its calendar. The progress that this most national pastime has made of late years is, perhaps, not generally known. Twenty years ago, when Sir John Shelley won the Derby with Cedric, the number of subscribers was 58; last season's nominations amounted to 155; the entrances for 1846 have reached 196! The facilities for enjoying it, too, have equally increased—the list of race meetings for next year contains the names of 129 places of sport in England and Scotland. If we needs must propitiate the utilitarian, let him look at the exports of thorough-bred stock made during the past summer and autumn, and say do they form a contemptible picture in our rural resources? If he tells us that the course has nothing to do with this, we ask him, why is not so valuable a produce cultivated in other countries—in climates far more favourable to its growth than ours? This we put to him, if some rusty old Smellfungus, with no more blood in his veins than the statue at Charing-cross—but if a jolly old gentleman, whose ignorance is his misfortune, and not his fault, we hereby offer him the near side of our buggy for next Epsom races, and pledge ourselves that he shall return to his family circle as convinced there is no human invention so glorious as a Derby—as one of our peculiar lobster salads, and four flasks of champagne can make him. Until we have some open weather, betting will be slack. Race horses are now not allowed to leave the yards, and any exercise they get is, "*in the straw*," which, indeed, is very characteristic of their being *confined*. Sweet reader, remember it is the season of jokes, and forgive us our pun—we promise not to offend again—until our next wassail bowl.

TATTERSALL'S.

Monday.—On the whole this was as busy an afternoon as we have seen on the eve of "Boxing Day" for many years, and not by any means without results. We may instance a decline in Anti-Repealer and Young Eclipse, and a strong disposition to back Pam, the Rebecca and Calypso colts, Pantasa, Fitz Allen, and Weatherbit. Repeated inquiries were also made about Cabin Boy and the Minikin colt, and both may be expected to see a better day. The principal favourites kept their places, but were not backed to any amount. Several large bets were laid on the Chester Cup, and a few, in small sums, on the Oaks, at the odds quoted:—

CHESTER CUP—(NAME OR NOT).

33 to 1 agst Winesour	50 to 1 agst Mid Lothian (t)	50 to 1 agst Coranna (t)
50 to 1 —— Ratan (t)	50 to 1 —— Wiseacre (t)	60 to 1 —— Peggy (t)
50 to 1 —— Extempore (t)	50 to 1 —— A-la-Mode (t)	100 to 1 —— Celeste (t)
50 to 1 —— Semiseria (t)		

DERBY.

11 to 1 agst Alarm	33 to 1 agst Calypso's dam (t)	40 to 1 agst Weatherbit (t)
16 to 1 —— Idas	33 to 1 —— Old England (t)	40 to 1 —— FitzAllen (t)
18 to 1 —— Kedger	35 to 1 —— Laird o' Cockpen	50 to 1 —— Cabin Boy (t)
18 to 1 —— Cobweb c.	35 to 1 —— Minikin c.	50 to 1 —— Jinglepot (t)
20 to 1 —— Pam (t)	40 to 1 —— Young Eclipse (t	50 to 1 —— Iron Master (all in) taken
28 to 1 —— Anti-Repealer (t)	40 to 1 —— Pantasa (t)	
30 to 1 —— Rebecca colt		

OAKS.

4 to 1 agst Kent's lot (t)	15 to 1 agst Rose of Cashmere (t)	12 to 1 agst Refraction
7 to 1 —— Lancashire Witch		33 to 1 —— Miss Elis (t)

Thursday.—Few of the subscribers had rallied sufficiently from the effects of Christmas fare to find their way through the fog; the attendance, therefore, was small, and the business slack. Nevertheless, we are enabled to supply a brief quotation of prices:—

CHESTER CUP.

33 to 1 against Winesour (t) | 50 to 1 against Era (t)

DERBY.

13 to 2 agst Scott's lot (t)	18 to 1 agst Pam	40 to 1 agst Pantasa (t)
11 to 1 —— Alarm	30 to 1 —— Rebecca	50 to 1 —— Cabin Boy (t)
16 to 1 —— Idas (t)	33 to 1 —— Old England (t)	50 to 1 —— Jinglepot
18 to 1 —— Kedger	35 to 1 —— Laird o'Cockpen	66 to 1 —— Lycurgus (t)

100 to 1 agst Fuzbos (t).

Novel Tennis Match.—On Monday Mr. C. Taylor undertook to play, at Tompkins's Court, Brighton, whilst riding on a pony belonging to Mr. B. Smith, a match at Tennis with Mr. Ricardo. The match was the best of five sets. In consequence of the disadvantage under which Mr. Taylor entered the court, betting was in favour of Mr. Ricardo, who got three sets to one, and consequently won the match. There were about 200 fashionables present.

Running Match for One Hundred Pounds.—On Tuesday the long pending running match betwnen Stewart, of London, and Robinson, of Newcastle, came off at Putney-heath, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. Both men have acquired the fame of being the most superior runners of the day, and from the amount of stakes and the heavy betting, the greatest interest prevailed. The distance was 160 yards. In betting, 5 to 4 were laid on Stewart, which were readily taken. Robinson took a slight lead, which he maintained for twenty yards, when his opponent came up, and an interesting contest then ensued, both men exerting every effort. When within thirty yards of the winning mark, Stewart passed his adversary, and ran in a gallant winner of four yards. Very large sums of money were transferred on this occasion.

STEEPLE CHASE AND TROTTING MATCH.

On Thursday last a steeple chase match for £50 a-side, and a trotting match for £100 a-side, came off at the East Surrey Race-course, attached to the Rosemary Branch, Peckham. Notwithstanding the extreme coldness of the weather, the grounds were very well filled. The result of the sport was:—

Match, £50 each. One mile.

Mr. Griffin's b g Moonraker .. .. (Winter) 1
Mr. Bell's Robin Hood.. .. .. (Paget) 2

The winner the favourite. There were five leaps, consisting of hurdles, about four feet high. At the second leap Robin Hood's rider fell and was much injured. Moonraker, who cleared all the fences easily, consequently had the race to himself.

Trotting match, £100 a-side. In harness.

Mr. Griffin's pony 1
Mr. Vanderstein's pony 2

Won by half a length after a beautifully contested match. Mr. Burke, of trotting celebrity, steered the winner, and Mr. Monk the loser. Both were driven in very light gigs.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

We learn by the last arrival from the island of Bourbon that the guillotine had just been used there for the first time, for the execution of three blacks, two for mutiny, and the other for the horrible crime of murdering a person and eating his flesh. It is twenty years since any one has been convicted of this latter offence.

Mr. Kemp, of Kemptown, died suddenly at Paris yesterday week. He was in the 61st year of his age.

The *Revue de Paris*, alluding to the report lately circulated of the King of Prussia having determined to give a constitution to his subjects, says that the report is perfectly well founded, but that the King has been prevailed on, by the remonstrances of the Russian and Austrian Cabinets, to postpone his intentions for the present.

An earthquake of some violence was felt in Savoy during the night of the 10th inst. At Rumille and Chautagne the furniture in the apartments was so shaken that the glasses and other articles left on tables were thrown down. At Chambery, however, it was so slight, that it was perceived by only a very few persons.

The Vienna journals represent the sport, during the present season, in the woods and forests belonging to the Imperial residences to have been unusually great. In one hunt, in the Park of Lainz, in which the Archdukes Charles and Louis, Prince Wasa, Princes Charles de Lichtenstein, de Schwartzenberg, and de Lobkowitz, and the Count de Hardegg took part, no fewer than 350 wild boars were killed.

The head of a colossal statue, to be called Bavaria, was lately cast at Munich. An idea may be formed of the enormous dimensions of this statue from the fact, that 25 persons were able to place themselves in the head.

A letter from St. Petersburg, of Dec. 4, states that the Emperor, having ordered the Misister of the Interior to urge on the works of the railroad between that city and Moscow, already commenced on the St. Petersburg side, a considerable number of additional workmen have been put on, and measures taken for the commencement of the works at the Moscow end. In all probability the part of this line between St. Petersburg and Novogorod will be completed about the beginning of next autumn.

A few days ago, a Mr. Morris Thurston, died in Guinea-street, Exeter, at the patriarchal age of 108. The deceased, up to the last seven weeks, enjoyed excellent health and spirits. He was a man of great vigour of mind, and eccentricity of character. He lived for upwards of 60 years in the house in which he died. He attributed his long life to his abstemious habits—never making use of intoxicating drinks, being an *unpledged* water drinker—taking, however, but on very rare occasions, a little cider. It was his pride to boast that he had never had a doctor in his life. [He would not have lived to such an age if the latter part of this account were not true.]

The Hague has recently been lighted by gas for the first time. The journals of that place state that the gas works, although on a very extensive scale, and combining all the most useful improvements which have been introduced into the manufacture of gas, were executed in the almost incredibly short space of five months, including the laying down of twenty-five miles of pipes.

A letter from Berlin states that Tschech, the man who recently made an attempt upon the life of the King of Prussia, was executed at Spandau, on the 14th inst. The execution took place very suddenly, and created much surprise, as it had been understood that the capital sentence would be remitted. The judgment, which condemned him to be drawn on a hurdle and broken on the wheel, had been commuted into simple decapitation. The culprit until the last moment relied upon being pardoned, and when the warrant was read to him, complained of having been deceived with false hopes. Nevertheless he ascended with great courage the mound on which he was to receive the fatal stroke, and himself laid his head upon the block. His last thoughts and words were devoted to the memory of his wife, who has been dead several years, and to his only daughter, nineteen years of age, whom he has left behind him.

The *Breslau Gazette* says that the Russian Government commission established at Peysem, a town situated on the Prussian frontier, has discovered a new conspiracy among the high Russian nobility, the ramifications of which extend to the Caucasus. A great number of arrests continue to be made, especially among the public functionaries. Several gentlemen have been placed in chains for being found in possession of prohibited books. Most of the prisoners are sent at once to the mines of Ural.

The *Journal de Lille* relates that, on the 11th inst., a child coming home from school in the evening imprudently applied his tongue and lips to the iron balustrade of the Pont St. Jacques, to which the cold made them adhere so tightly, that the unfortunate child could not disunite them without undergoing the most painful sufferings, and leaving part of the skin of both tongue and lips attached to the rail.

The premises of Messrs. De Vries, Robbe, and Beeke, extensive blacking and ink makers, on the Rustenburgerpad, in the parish of Nieuwer Amstel, Amsterdam, were destroyed by fire last week. This is the second time the above manufactory (which formerly belonged to Messrs. Chanul and Co.) has been destroyed by fire. The origin of the latter conflagration is not yet known.

A Vienna letter of the 12th instant states that the board of directors of the Prague railroad have given orders for 48 locomotives of six and eight wheels, and 39 tenders, showing a decided expectation that this road will be opened in the course of next year.

A letter from Valenciennes states that Prince Gustavus de Croy expired last week, from a cold caught when out shooting, which, being neglected, proved fatal. This young prince (aged only 21) was son of the Duke de Croy, of Dulmen, Germany, who died six years ago.

Letters from Turin state that a strong sensation had been created in that city by the violation of the Sardinian territory by a body of French gensdarmes, douaniers, and other armed soldiers who had been taken prisoners, and conveyed, under circumstances of unnecessary brutality, to Grenoble. The affair seems likely to produce a serious misunderstanding between the French and Sardinian governments.

The Paris journals announce that the Committee on Postal Reform have recommended that an uniform rate of postage of twenty centimes (twopence English) shall be adopted in France. The journals are unanimous in approving of this recommendation of the Committee.

A correspondent writes from Rome, that never before were there so many strangers in that city. There are said to be 4000 English families; but this must be an exaggeration. The rents of houses and apartments are up at an enormous height.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

** *In consequence of the largely increased circulation of the* Illustrated London News, *the charge for Advertisements, in future, will be* 7s. *for the first four lines, and* 1s. 3d. *per line after.*

UNIQUE EXHIBITION.—BATTLE OF WATERLOO. New Model, upon a very large Scale, representing the Splendid Charge in the earlier part of the Battle by the British Heavy Cavalry under the Marquess of Anglesey, and by the British Infantry under Sir Thomas Picton.——EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY. Open from Ten till Five; and in the Evening, brilliantly illuminated, from Seven till Ten. Admission, One Shilling.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—One of the brilliant Novelties is CHILD'S CHROMATROPE, to which may be added subjects in Nature and Art for the PROTEOSCOPE. The PHYSIOSCOPE. The first Exhibition of a Series of beautiful DISSOLVING VIEWS. On the Evenings of Tuesdays and Thursdays, Mr. C. E. HORN lectures on the MUSIC of DIFFERENT NATIONS. Dr. RYAN'S and Professor BACHHOFFNER'S varied LECTURES daily. Dr. RYAN also Lectures on the Evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. All these Lectures abound in interesting Experiments. SUBMARINE EXPERIMENTS by means of the DIVING-BELL and DIVER. The HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE.—Admission, 1s. Schools Half-price.—A New Edition of the Catalogue, price 1s.

DRAWING CLASSES, EXETER HALL.—On the method of DRAWING FROM MODELS, as sanctioned by the Committee of Council on Education.—A CLASS, under the direction of Mr. GANDEE, Teacher of Perspective, Drawing, &c., will be Opened at Six o'clock, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 7th, 1845, and will Meet EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from Six to Half-past Seven. A SECOND CLASS will be Opened on the same Evenings, and will Meet from Eight to Half-past Nine. A CLASS for GEOMETRICAL PERSPECTIVE will be Opened, at Eight o'Clock on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 9th, and will Meet EVERY THURSDAY at the same hour.—Terms: Forty Shillings for the course of Forty Lessons; but Teachers will be admitted on reduced terms. Tickets and further particulars may be obtained at the Hall.

DRAWING GALLERY, 18½ Maddox-street, Hanover-square.—On MONDAY, January 6th, this Gallery will be RE-OPENED for the Study of MODEL DRAWING and PRACTICAL PERSPECTIVE, the Human Figure and Anatomy. The Evening Classes, for the study of the Human Figure, will be conducted by Mr. T. MOGFORD. The Evening Classes for the study of Model Drawing and Practical Perspective, and the Elementary Drawing of the Human Figure, on the method of M. Dupuis, by Mr. A. DEACON. The Elementary Classes will have the advantages of M. Dupuis' system of Model Drawing (so extensively adopted by the various Governments of Europe), combined with Mr. Deacon's simplified method of instruction.

W. ROBERT DICKINSON, Secretary.

Class for Ladies, Tuesday and Friday Evenings, from Six to Half past Seven. Class for Gentlemen, Monday and Wednesday Evenings, from Six to Eight. Terms: 12s. per Month.—Further information respecting the Classes may be obtained by application at Messrs. Dickinson's Lithographic Establishment, 114, New Bond-street.

STOOPING of the SHOULDERS and CONTRACTION of the CHEST effecctually prevented, in Youth, and Ladies and Gentlemen of all ages, by the PATENT ST. JAMES'S CHEST EXPANDER, which is light, simple, easily fitted; and can be forwarded per post, by Mr. ALFRED BINYON, Wholesale Depôt, 40, Tavistock-street, Strand; or full particulars, on receipt of a postage stamp.

CARRIAGE FREE.—In consequence of facility of railroad conveyance, we have made arrangements with the principal carrying establishments to deliver free of expence—which arrangement extends only to those orders that exceed 6lb. weight of TEA.

MANSELL and Co., 2, Bucklersbury, Cheapside.

FINEST MOCHA COFFEE, 1s. 8d. per lb.
2, Bucklersbury, Cheapside.

GOOD USEFUL COFFEE, 10d. to 1s.; Fine, from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. Large consumers of COFFEE, HOTELS, and COFFEE HOUSES, will effect a considerable saving by purchasing at this establishment.

MANSELL and Co., 2, Bucklersbury, Cheapside

TEA.—WHOLESALE PRICES.—CASH.

Black	2s 8d	3s 0d	3s 4d	3s 8d	4s 0d	4s 4d	and 5s
Green	3s 4d	3s 8d	4s 0d	5s 0d	6s 0d	7s 0d	
Coffee	0s 9d	0s 10d	1s 0d.	1s 2d	1s 4d	1s 6d	1s 8d

The above are the Wholesale rates, from which no allowance can be made, however large the order.

MANSELL and Co., 2, Bucklersbury, Cheapside.

In Boxes, 2s. 6d. per Gross, 25 for 6d.

FOSTER'S SCHOOL PENS: Broad, Medium, and Fine Points, are manufactured expressly for SOUTER and LAW, and possess, in a high degree, the essential qualities of elasticity, smoothness, and durability.

Nearly ready, oblong foolscap, 4d. each,

FOSTER'S ELEMENTARY COPY-BOOKS. Nos. 13 to 18, designed for the more advanced Pupils in Schools and Families. Nos. 1 to 12, constantly on sale. The Post size, with marble covers, 12 Parts, 9d. each.—London: Souter and Law, 131, Fleet-street.

BOOKBINDING with the PATENT INDIA-RUBBER BACK, which furnishes a flexible hinge to every leaf of the book, causes it to lie flat and open freely without strain or breaking, as in the old binding. No paste, glue, or stitching. The Caoutchouc resists all insects, and is unaffected by mildew or Tropical heat. All kinds of binding, including Music, Maps, Engravings, Albums, Manuscripts (which can be bound in no other way), promptly executed by Messrs. ROWBOTHAM, 70, Castle-street East, Berners-street. The Liquid India Rubber sold at 2s. per lb.—N.B. The London Illustrated News strongly half-bound and lettered, with leather backs and corners at 5s. 6d. per volume. Imperfect copies completed at 6d. per No.—A List of Prices to be had on application.

THE BEST ALMANACK FOR 1845.
Now publishing, 64 pages, handsome quarto, gilt edges (no Advertisements), with
EIGHTY ENGRAVINGS!
Price One Shilling, the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK
and PICTURESQUE CALENDAR FOR 1845.

It contains a greater variety of Information and seasonable entertainment than is to be found in any other Almanack. The Wrapper is beautifully printed in colours; and the artistical execution of the entire Almanack entitles it to a place upon every drawing-room table in the empire.

The Press is universal in praise of this beautiful Alamanack.

EXTRACTS FROM OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"This is certainly one of the cheapest shilling's-worth that we have seen, even in this age of cheap publication. It contains some of the best Illustrations, for any common observer, of astronomical phenomena that have appeared for some years. From past recollections, we are satisfied that a few years ago a similar publication to this would not have remunerated its producers, even if sold at ten times its price."—Morning Chronicle.

"One of its features is an accurate representation of the principal astronomical phenomena of each month, accompanied with an intelligible description. The pages of the calendar are illustrated with highly fanciful designs of the signs of the zodiac, by Mr. Kenny Meadows; there are also scenes of the sports of each month, birds, and other illustrations. The literary matter is quite as good as the pictorial, and the quarto pages on which the Almanack is printed afford more room for explanation than can be obtained in the ordinary forms. One shilling for such a mass of information and amusement is wonderfully cheap."—Morning Post, Nov. 20.

"This is a new annual, the purpose of which is to blend illustrations with the customary information contained in an almanack. Its letter-press contents are as copious and varied as any of its contemporaries, and the illustrations, which are from the rich fancy of Mr. Kenny Meadows's pencil, comprise allegorical compositions applicable to each month, scenes of the sports of the month, &c. It is, upon the whole, not only a useful, but a most pleasing work."—Morning Advertiser, Nov. 15.

"A cheap year-book of astronomical phenomena and natural history, country sports and town amusements, chronology, and legislation. Of the numerous engravings those representing the telescopic appearances of the planets as they will be visible in the ensuing year are the most interesting, and are peculiar to this almanack."—Examiner.

"Is exceedingly well done, and full of information and good wood-cut adornments and illustrations. Its intrinsic merits, as well as its extrinsic attractions, are sufficient to insure for it a very general demand."—Literary Gazette, Nov. 17.

"It unites with calendarial information, astronomical observations, and recreations incident to each month, embracing as well, notes on natural history, and a mass of miscellanies as useful as it is entertaining. We repeat that this 'Illustrated Almanack' is a happy idea, beautifully executed, and preferring its claims to purchase even by a modern 'Elwes' in economy."—Era, Nov. 24.

"This is one of the many attempts to substitute something rational for the foolish almanacks of times that are passing away—and, we may add, one of the most successful. It is filled with illustrations, some of which, representing the signs of the Zodiac, are executed with considerable artistical taste. As it is chiefly devoted to the natural history of the months, it is just what the readers of the 'Gardeners' Chronicle' are most likely to find useful. It is difficult to imagine anything cheaper."—Gardeners' Chronicle.

"This is, beyond all doubt, the most extraordinary production of the British press. The illustrations are very beautiful. Kenny Meadows revels in the exuberance of his rich fancy, and Linton has done him ample justice in the engraving."—Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper.

☞ For a detailed List of Contents of the Almanack, see the Illustrated London News, November 16.

Published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand.
☞ Country Booksellers supplied through a London Agent only.

Just Published, Demy 4to., neatly bound in cloth, with Engravings and Diagrams, price 6s.,

THE HAND-BOOK TO THE PIANOFORTE, comprising an easy Rudimental Introduction to the study of that Instrument and Music in General; the Art of Fingering, according to the modes of the best Masters, exemplified in various Exercises, Scales, &c., in all the Major and Minor Keys; and interspersed by Relaxations from Study, consisting of Popular Melodies and Romances, and Selections from Pianoforte compositions of some of the most celebrated Masters. Also, a short and easy Introduction to Harmony or Counterpoint, and a New Vocabulary of Terms. By J. AUGUSTINE WADE, Author of "The Dwellings of Fancy;" "Songs of the Flowers;" "The Two Houses of Grenada," an Opera; "The Prophecy," an Oratorio, &c. &c.

"From the first 'example' to the last 'exercise,' everything is brought before the learner in the clearest manner, and the means of conquering each new difficulty as it arises literally placed at his fingers' ends. Indeed, after carefully digesting some sixty pages, and mastering the 'digital' and other exercises here given, he need not fear the thickest army of semi-demi-semis, or the most whimsically-noted passage of the most gifted manipulator of the key-board. The work comprises, in addition, a brief and excellent treatise on the elements of harmony, developing the laws of composition in a simple and sound manner; and we altogether warmly recommend the book to public favour."—Literary Gazette, October 19.

"The book now before us is the most admirable instance we have ever met with of a man acknowledged as a poet and composer condescending to construct a threshold to harmony. Mr. Wade has written the best first book we ever read."—Sunday Times.

"This is one of the best works of musical instruction which has been brought under our notice; the author unites an earnest love of music with sound knowledge of the art, and has, therefore, given a life and animation to his lessons, which relieve the dry and technical details of teaching."—The League, October 12.

"An ingenious and tasteful work, comprehending a large amount of information in a comparatively small space. The volume seems to us calculated to be very useful; and it is certainly ornamental also, being handsomely printed and bound, and embellished with a striking portrait of the celebrated pianist, Franz Liszt."—Watchman, October 9.

"We regard it, on the whole, as very able and useful, and recommend it to the attention of students of the Pianoforte."—John Bull, October 19.

London: Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria-lane

DOUGLAS JERROLD'S SHILLING MAGAZINE.—Contents of No. I. (January.)—The History of St. Giles and St. James. By the Editor. "Shadows" of "Coming Events." The Finery of War. Personal Recollections of the late William Hazlitt. The Black Bank Notes. A few Words on Early Shop-Shutting. Address to the Fountains in Trafalgar-square. The Hedgehog Letters. January. A History for Young England. Reviews of New Books. Illustrated by an Etching on Steel by Leech.

London: Published for the Proprietors of "Punch," at the Punch Office, 194, Strand.

On 1st of January, 1845, 8vo., 1s.,

PARKER'S LONDON MAGAZINE. Contents:—Introduction; Rich and Poor. Merry London in the Olden Time. Idealism; Dr. Arnold and Mr. Ward. Historical Ballads by Lord John Manners, M.P.; No. I. The Via Media. A Cornish Tour a Century Ago. Church Architecture; Church Restoration; Rev. F. Close. A Recollection of Rosas; by a Naval Officer. Ballad; by Rev. Henry Alford, M.A. Music at Home. Reviews: Eothen; Points and Pickings of the Chinese; Archdeacon R. I. Wilberforce's Charge; Bates's College Lectures; Can Woman Regenerate Society? &c. &c. An Essay on Fiction. The First Night of a New Year. Notes on the Month of January.

London: John W. Parker, West Strand.

THE FIRST NUMBER FOR THE NEW YEAR OF
COLBURN'S NEW MONTHLY
MAGAZINE AND HUMORIST,
Will contain the following interesting Articles:—

1. Discovery of the Island of Mesmeria.
2. Passages in the Lives of the Celebrated Statesmen of Europe: M. Le Comte de Sainte Aulaire.
3. A Discourse on Puppies in General, and Particularly on the Puppies of the Present Day.
4. Launcelot Corby. A Tale. By Agnes Strickland.
5. Æsop Illustrated. By the Author of "Peter Priggins."—The Cock and the Jewel.
6. Zurbano and Aviraneta. By One Who Has Known Them Both.
7. Speechmaking.
8. The Robertses on their Travels. By Mrs. Trollope. Chapters 22, 23, and 24.
9. The Man Who is Always Consistent.
10. Lights and Shades in the Life of a Gentleman on Half-Pay. By W. H. Maxwell, Esq., Author of "Stories of Waterloo." No. 7. Life in a Madhouse—Confessions of a Keeper.
11. Twelve Days at Tiflis. By the Hon. S. Saville.
12. Traits of Corsican and Sardinian Character. By George Burdett, Esq.
13. An Excursion up the Oronooko.

The New Year being a favourable opportunity for commencing a Periodical, those who may desire to take in "THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE," are requested to give their orders without delay, to their respective Booksellers.

Henry Colburn, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

BIBLES. Roan, Gilt Edges, 1s. each. Bibles, with Sixty Thousand References, Maps, and Notes, 7s. 6d. each.—Brooks Brothers, 87, New Bond-street, Corner of Oxford-street.

Now ready at all the Libraries,
THE COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON'S
NEW NOVEL,
"STRATHERN; OR, LIFE AT HOME AND ABROAD.
A STORY OF THE PRESENT DAY.

"'Strathern' is a brilliant series of sketches of fashionable life, and biting satirical attacks levelled at fashionable follies. Lady Blessington hits right and left, unmasking all the petty unworthy arts, the mean vices, the cold hypocrisy, which pervades the most artificial and the most elevated portion of the structure of society. To those who are interested in sketches of fashionable life, drawn by one who well knows what she brilliantly describes—who has brought to the task discrimination, acuteness, and fine literary taste—we can recommend 'Strathern' as a fiction worthy of the reputation of its author, and a delineation of society as acute as it is interesting."—Morning Chronicle.

Henry Colburn, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

MUSIC FOR YOUNG ENGLAND!

THE PIANISTA for JANUARY, No. 49, contains—The "Young England" Quadrilles, with Characters. No. 1. Coningsby. 2. Edith Millbank. 3. Lord Sidney. 4. Millbank. 5. Sidonia.—New Song: Home! dear Home!—The Queen's Royal Mazurka.—Russian Mazurka.—Polish Mazurka.—Punch's Grand Polka!—Puck's Pantomime Waltzes, with characters. No. 1. Robinson Crusoe. 2. Harlequin. 3. Columbine. 4. Pantaloon. 5. Clown.—The Cushion Dance!!! in which the Youth salutes the Maiden's hand. (Now for the first time presented to "Young England," with full instructions for dancing it.)—The Goblin Chimes, for playing the Old Year out, and New Year in!—The whole, Copyright, price 2s., or sent free by post, by inclosing 30 stamps to the Editor, at Messrs. Sherwood's, 23, Paternoster row.—Sherwoods; Turner, 19, Poultry.—** No. 45, PIANISTA (12th Edition), contains the Six Royal Polkas, 1s.; post-free, 1s. 4d. No. 46, Musard's Two Sets of Polka Quadrilles, for 1s. Supplements to 45 and 46, Mr. Wilson's two Entertainments, complete, 31 Songs, for 2s. No. 48 contains Fourteen Polkas by Camilla Schubert, 2s.; post-free, 30 stamps

THE AUTHOR'S EDITIONS.

OLLENDORFF'S METHOD of LEARNING to READ,
WRITE, and SPEAK a LANGUAGE in Six Months.

1. ADAPTED to the FRENCH. Written expressly for the English Student. By H. G OLLENDORFF. 8vo., price 16s., cloth.
2. ADAPTED to the GERMAN. Written expressly for the English Student. By H. G. OLLENDORFF. In Two Parts, price 16s. each, cloth. The Parts sold separately.
3. KEYS to both FRENCH and GERMAN SYSTEMS, prepared by the Author. Price 7s. each, cloth, lettered.

** It is necessary for those who desire to avail themselves of the present method to notice that these are the only English Editions sanctioned by Mr. Ollendorff, and he deems any other totally inadequate for the purposes of English instruction, and for the elucidation of the method so strongly recommended by Captain Basil Hall and other eminent writers. They should be ordered with the publishers' name, and, to prevent errors, every copy of the author's edition is signed by himself.

London: Whittaker and Co., and Dulau and Co., and to be had of any Bookseller.

JOLLY CHRISTMAS GOING-A-HEAD.—A Splendid ENGRAVING of OLD CHRISTMAS TRAVELLING on the BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY, will be found in the GO-A-HEAD JOURNAL, Just Published, price 2d. only.—Office, 17, Warwick lane.

THE GO-A-HEAD JOURNAL.

GO-A-HEAD!!

G reat is the influence of the moving principle
O ver the cities of the nations of the earth!
A mong them steam exerciseth its giant power,
H urrying them on in the path of advancement,
E vermore spreading the wings of science,
A nd aiding their journey thro' the realms of mind!
D ear is the motto that enjoineth
GO-A-HEAD!

The Number of the GO-A-HEAD for JANUARY will be published in a few days, price 2d. only. This excellent Publication is only 2s. per annum. May be had, by order, of all Booksellers.—Office, 17, Warwick lane.

NEW SONGS JUST PUBLISHED.—"My own Land," and "The Chosen Few;" sung by Miss Emma Lucombe, written by G. Linley, and composed by L. Lavenu.—Price 2s. each. To be had of Messrs. Addison and Hodson, 210, Regent-street, and all the principal Music-sellers.

ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION.—Just Published, price 1s. by post, 1s. 4d.—FACTS, illustrating the CURE of ASTHMA and the Prevention of CONSUMPTION. By Dr. SILVER, 70, Great Russell street, Bloomsbury.—London: Sherwood and Co., 137, Strand; Ollivier, 59, Pall-mall; and all Booksellers.
. Gratuitous advice to the poor, by Dr. S., at his residence, every morning before ten.

Second Edition, now ready, with Coloured Plates, price 5s. 6d.,

DR. MADDOCK'S POPULAR TREATISE on a Successful Mode of treating Consumption, Asthma, Bronchites, Nervous, and Spasmodic Cough and Affections of the Heart.—"We like to see such a work as this, it inspires hope in the afflicted, and in the destiny of man."—Herald.
Simpkin and Marshall, Stationers' hall-court; Balliere, 219, Regent street.

GUIDE to ENGLISH ETIQUETTE, with the Rules of Polite Society for Ladies and Gentlemen in all the Relations of Life.—"This work applies to every situation in life, and solves every difficulty of Etiquette, so that after reading it, no person need be at any loss whatever company they may be in."—Price 2s., elegantly bound. To be had of all booksellers, or of the publisher, C. Mitchell, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, who sends the work post free on the receipt of 2s., or 24 stamps.

POLKA LESSON BOOK; or, Guide to the Ball Room.—In addition to a complete Cours de Polka, with beautiful representations and correct instructions how to execute the various figures, this work contains the figures of all the quadrilles, galopades, mazourkas, polenaises, polkas, valse à deux temps, new Mazourka, Valse Cellarius, and all those dances adopted at Court. Order Mitchell's edition, price 1s., of any bookseller, or the publisher, C. Mitchell, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, who sends the work, post free, on receipt of 1s. or 12 stamps.

On the 1st of January will be published No. 2 of

FANNY, THE LITTLE MILLINER; or, the Rich and the Poor. By CHARLES ROWCROFT, Esq., Author of "The Tales of the Colonies, or the Adventures of an Emigrant," &c. &c. &c. With Illustrations on Steel by Phiz. To be Completed in about Twelve Monthly Parts.
London: John Mortimer, Publisher, Adelaide-street.

MR. SAUNDERS' LECTURES ON DENTAL SURGERY.

THE FORCEPS, 4d.; Stamped, 5d., of Saturday next, the 28th Instant, will contain the Fourth of these Lectures, being the first of two on Dentition, and the Development of the Teeth as a Test of Age.—Early applications for the stamped edition are requested to be made to the Editor, at the Office, 59, New Compton street, Soho.

HOW TO LIVE.—Price 1s.; by post, 1s. 6d.,

WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, and AVOID; addressed to the Nervous and Dyspeptic.
By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D., M.R.C.S., &c.
Sherwood, 23, Paternoster-row; Carvalho, 147, Fleet-street; Hannay, 63, Oxford-street; Mann, 39, Cornhill; and the Author, 21, Arundel-street, Strand.

JUVENILE BOOKS, CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.—An extensive Collection of Books, comprising Histories, Voyages, Travels, Biography, Poetry, Fiction, Religion, Juvenile Works, Annuals, &c., in Plain and Elegant Bindings, suitable for Christmas Presents and New Year's Gifts, at FIELD'S Book and Stationery Warehouse, 65, Regent's Quadrant, corner of Air street.—Now Ready, price 5s. each, "Peter Parley's Annual for 1845" and the "New Christmas Annual Glimpses of the Wonderful."

GEORGE CRUIKSHANK'S TABLE-BOOK.—Contents of No. I. (January.)—The Triumph of Cupid. Guy Greenhorn's Wanderings In and Out of London. Something about Almanacks. Christmas in the Olden Time. Washing-Houses for the Poor. The Philosophy of Cattle Shows. The Bubble of Life. Cutting Down an Article. Christmas Waits. Fashions for January.—Illustrated with a Splendid Etching on Steel—The Triumph of Cupid—and numerous Wood Engravings by G. Cruikshank.—London: Published at the Office of the "Table-Book," 194, Strand.

LONDON NEWSPAPERS.—T. MUDIE and SONS, 15, Coventry-street, Haymarket, agents for the supply of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, respectfully inform the Public that they supply all the London Newspapers (of which a list will be forwarded, on application) with the utmost regularity. To ensure their regular receipt, T. M. and Sons print the address of their customers on the covers of the papers, when ordered for six months or longer. Orders for occasional papers, enclosing the amount in postage stamps, will be duly attended to.—Newspaper Office, 15, Coventry-street, Haymarket.

AMUSING AND ILLUSTRATED WORKS AT REDUCED PRICES.

VALENTINE VOX, the Ventriloquist. 60 plates, 8vo., cloth gilt, reduced to	£0	10s.	6d.
COMMISSIONER. By G. P. R. JAMES. 28 plates by Phiz. 8vo., cloth....	0	7	6
GEORGE JULIAN. With 26 plates, 8vo., cloth gilt....	0	5	0
FLORISTON, the Lord of the Manor. 26 plates, 8vo., cloth gilt....	0	4	6
COMIC ALBUM. By Contributors to "Punch." 300 engravings, 4to., bound	0	7	6
JACK HINTON. By HARRY LORREQUER. 26 plates by Phiz. 8vo., cloth	0	10	6
NAPOLEON'S LIFE. By R. H. HORNE. With 500 engravings by Raffu and Horace Vernet. 2 vols., royal 8vo, cloth gilt....	1	5	0

London: George Routledge, 36, Soho-square; and all Booksellers.

In 16 Volumes, with 814 Engravings,

CUVIER'S ANIMAL KINGDOM.
Translated by E. GRIFFITH, F.A.S., and Others.
The small remaining stock reduced to the following prices:—

Demy 8vo....	formerly £26	8	0	cloth	now	12 guineas.
Royal 8vo., coloured	„	51	12	0 „	„	25 guineas.
Demy 4to., India proof....	„	52	16	0 „	„	24 pounds.

"This truly national Work contains nine thousand pages of letter press, eight hundred and fourteen engravings, is unique in its kind, and has undergone most satisfactorily a very severe ordeal of criticism."—Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria-lane.

On Wednesday, January 1st, will appear, price 4d., under the superintendence of the METROPOLITAN DRAPERS' ASSOCIATION, No. I. of

THE STUDENT, and YOUNG MEN'S ADVOCATE. A Monthly Magazine of Literature, Science, and Art, and devoted to the interests of Trade, containing thirty-two pages demy 8vo., with Illustrations. The Abridgment of the Late Hours of Business, and the Elevation of Young Men, is the grand purpose of this Magazine; it will, nevertheless, prove interesting to all, as the following outline may show:—Subjects: Original Essays—Papers on Science, Art, and Manufacture—Biographical Notices—Intelligence—Reviews of Books—Correspondence, &c.
Published by Aylott and Jones, 8, Paternoster row.

19, Holles-street.

BULL'S NEW BOOK CLASS.—A new and important feature in BULL'S NEW LIBRARY SYSTEM has just been introduced at the establishment in Holles street—that of a New Class for Subscribers, entitled, BULL'S NEW BOOK CLASS. This Class will accomplish what has so long been wanting, and hitherto considered unattainable—the delivery of every new work desired for perusal the moment it is applied for. This will be secured by the only certain and effective means—the constant purchase of new copies. The expense which will be thus incurred will of course, be very great; but the accommodation to subscribers will be such as no public establishment has ever before attempted to realize. The stipulations which form the basis of BULL'S NEW BOOK CLASS will be strictly and literally fulfilled, so as to render disappointment impossible.—Terms forwarded on application to Mr. Bull, English and Foreign Public Library, 19, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, London.

COLLIER'S NEW EDITION OF SHAKESPEARE'S WORKS.
Just published, in 8 vols. 8vo., cloth lettered, price £4 16s., with a Fac-simile of the Portrait of Shakespeare in the first folio,

THE WORKS OF SHAKESPEARE, comprising the Plays and Poems. The Text formed from an entirely New Collation of the Old Editions; with the various Readings, Notes, a Life of the Poet, and a History of the Early English Stage. By J. PAYNE COLLIER, Esq.

"Mr. Collier has formed his text from an entirely new collation of the old quartos, for which facilities, hitherto out of any commentator's reach, were supplied by the liberality of the Duke of Devonshire and Lord Francis Egerton."—Examiner. "Mr. Collier has just reason to feel proud at having given to the press what may justly be esteemed a classic edition of the immortal works."—Morning Herald.
Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria-lane, London.

WHITTAKER'S POPULAR LIBRARY.
COPYRIGHT WORKS.
MODERN AND STANDARD AUTHORS—ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

Arago's Lectures on Astronomy, 2s.
Bell's Life of Mary Queen of Scots, 3s. 6d.
Browning's History of the Huguenots, 6s.
Carrick's Life of Wallace, 3s.
Daubigne's History of the Reformation, Three Parts, each 3s. 6d.
Inglis's France, Switzerland, &c., 3s.
Inglis's Solitary Walks, 2s. 6d.
Inglis's Tales of Ardennes, 1s.
Koch's History of Europe, 6s.
Leigh Hunt's 100 Romances of Real Life, 3s. 6d.
Michelet's History of France, Part I., 3s. 6d.
Monastic and Social Life in the Twelfth Century, 2s.
Procter's History of Italy, 6s.
Ranke's History of the Popes,* &c., 12s,
Ranke's Ottoman Empire,* &c., 3s.
Smyth's Biographies of Westminster Abbey, 7s.
Smyth's Biographies of St. Paul's, 3s. 6d.
Stow's Survey of London, with Notes, &c., 5s. 6d.
The Favourite of Nature. Fourth Edition, 3s. 6d.
Thierry's History of the Norman Conquest, 7s.
Thierry's Merovingian Era, Essays, &c., 4s. 6d.
Tytler's Elements of Universal History, greatly enlarged, 4s. 6d.
Thiers' History of the French Revolution. In parts, each 2s. 6d.
Thiers' Consulate and Empire. (In the press.) In parts, each 2s. 6d.

* These two form the only complete English edition of Ranke's work.
Large 8vo., sewed, price 1s. extra each in cloth.

. These works are printed in a very clear type on the best paper, and a half-crown part contains as much as an ordinary 8vo. volume of 400 pages, usually charged 10s. and 12s. A more detailed prospectus can be had gratis of any retail bookseller.
Whittaker and Co., London: and to be had of all Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

KINAHAN'S CELEBRATED LL. WHISKY (seven years old), the purest, most delicious, and wholesome Spirit imported, 20s. per gallon. Sealed Bottles, 3s. 6d. each, may be obtained from most respectable Wine and Spirit Merchants. Kinahan and Co., Stores, 25, King William street, Strand, London.

SIX POUNDS of TEA, whether Black or Green, for 17s., and small bright Gunpowder, in 12lb. boxes, at 4s. 6d. per lb.; 6lbs. of Coffee for 5s—EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY'S OFFICES, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street.

ALE! ALE! ALE!—Best, Brightest, Purest, and most in esteem by connoisseurs, to be had in Eighteen or Nine Gallon Casks, at 1s.!!! per Gallon, by addressing to the John Bull Brewery Office, 20, Philpot-lane, City. Sent to any part of London carriage-free.

FRENCH CUSTARD POWDER.—The only Genuine article for making Custards in a few minutes, sold Wholesale by Bartlett, King's-road, Chelsea: Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell, Soho-square, London, and all Druggists and Grocers. Price 1s.

NUMBER ONE ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.—The best of everything is good enough for anybody—and the best of TEAS and COFFEES are at DAKIN and COMPANY'S, Tea Merchants, Number One, St. Paul's Churchyard.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.—Office for Patents of Inventions and Registrations of Designs, 14, Lincoln's-inn-fields. The printed Instructions gratis, and every information upon the subject of Protection for Inventions, either by Letters Patent or the Designs Act, may be had by applying personally, or by letter, pre-paid, to Mr. Alexander Prince, at the office, 14, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

CROSBY HALL VAULTS, 35, Bishopsgate-street Within. OLD BOTTLED WINES:—Port, 36s and 42s; Do., six years in bottle, 48s; Do., superior draught, 28s and 33s; Sherries, pale and brown, 36s and 42s; Bucellas, 32s; Sherry (an excellent dinner wine), 28s; Marsala, 24s per dozen. Bottles, 2s 6d per dozen; hampers 1s per dozen. *.* Marsala, per Quarter Pipe, £11 11s.

HOBY'S IMPERIAL BLACKING has no unpleasant smell; its lasting polish equals patent leather, prevents it breaking, and alleviates the pain of corns and tender feet. Bottles, 1s. 6d. and 1s.; paste at 6d. London: 48, St. James's-street; Beueltink and Jones, 81, Cheapside. Edinburgh: Duncan, 59, Princes-street. Dublin: Hodges, 16, Westmoreland-street. N.B. Especially recommended for cleaning and preserving Harness.

IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that persons effecting Insurances with this Company before the 31st of January next, will participate in the quinquennial division of profits to be declared in the year 1846, and that to secure their completion in due time, Proposals should be submitted forthwith. Forms of Proposal, and Prospectuses, may be had at the Offices, Cornhill and Pall Mall, London; or of the Agents. SAMUEL INGALL, Actuary.

EAU DE COLOGNE, 10s. per Case of Six, or 2s. singly, which, since its first preparation, in 1709, has maintained an undisturbed supremacy over all other Distilled Compounds, can be had genuine as prepared from the original recipe, by application to H. BREIDENBACH, 38, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, and Manufacturer at Cologne. This Eau de Cologne is no spurious imitation of Farina's, but the genuine article itself; and, as such, defies all competition.

JELLIES and BLANC MANGES, of the most delicious and nutritious kinds are prepared from ROPER'S CONCENTRATED JELLY and BLANC MANGE, which will far surpass any other made in the usual manner, in colour, brilliancy, flavour, and solidity.—N.B. Beware of Imitations. None are Genuine unless signed by the Proprietor. Prepared only by C. R. Roper, Hackney, and Sold, Wholesale, by Baiss, Brothers, 125, Lower Thames-street, and Retail, by all Grocers, Italian Warehousemen, and Druggists.

AIR GUNS and AIR CANES. — An entirely new and further-improved assortment of these portable and silently destructive weapons, warranted at from 55s. each. Improved six-barrel revolving pistols, in great variety, from 52s. 6d.; also, the most complete double pistol ever invented, with self-acting lock; models of ordnance, mortars, and shells &c., on a reduced scale; boys' cannons at from 3d.; and numerous useful and unique articles, suitable for presentation to scientific and sporting gentlemen.—Reilly, Gun Maker, 316, Holborn, near Chancery-lane.

PRICE'S PATENT CANDLES burn without snuffing, like the finest wax, and are cheaper in proportion to the light given than the commonest tallow ones. They are sold by respectable Dealers throughout the country at or under One Shilling per lb., and Wholesale to the Trade by EDWARD PRICE and CO., Belmont, Vauxhall, and PALMER and CO., Sutton-street, Clerkenwell. Purchasers must insist upon being supplied in the shops with "PRICE'S PATENT CANDLES," or they are very likely to get some of the imitations, on account of the greater profit afforded to the dealer by these latter.

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are apprised that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEAS (Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate street). They are packed in showy leaden canisters, from an ounce to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale; the license is only 11s. per annum, and many, during the last nineteen years, have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without 1s. let or loss. Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) as above.

FOR WINTER WRAPPERS, GREAT COATS, and OUTSIDE GARMENTS, of all kinds, see BERDOE'S Waterproof Clothing Establishment, 69, Cornhill, where an inspection is confidently invited, of a large and Superior Stock of first rate garments of the above description, at reasonable charges, and really Waterproof; also, of Berdoe's Well Known Frock, for all Seasons (which has stood the test of more than 6 years extensive trial, and completely superseded the "Macintosh"), Shooting Jackets, &c. The above made to measure at the same charges, in a few hours.—W. BERDOE, Tailor, Waterproofer, &c., (69, Cornhill North Side).

H. WALKER'S NEEDLES (by authority the "Queen's Own,") with the new large eyes, are easily threaded, (even by blind persons), and work with great ease having improved points, temper, and finish: they are made of every length or substance, and for every purpose; the labels are correct likenesses of Her Majesty, and H. R. H. Prince Albert in relief on coloured grounds. They can be sent free by post, by any respectable dealer, on receipt of thirteen penny stamps for every shilling value. H. Walker's Hooks and Eyes, Fish-hooks, Steel Pens, &c. are recommended. H. Walker, Manufacturer to the Queen, Maiden-lane, (now called Gresham-street), New Post Office London.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.—Mrs. C. B. WILSON, in the "Illustrated Belle Assemblée," judiciously recommends her readers to present their admirers with an ALBERT, or PATENT ELASTIC CRAVAT, in return for Bouquets, Gloves, &c.; and we, with "Punch," advise every Gentleman to make himself a present of one, as he will have reason in the forthcoming year to congratulate himself on his self generosity. Reader, if you or your friends have not yet tried this simple, but inimitable invention, go directly to the Manufactory (see that you are well fitted), and your neck is comfortable for life. F. HUGHES and Company, Patentees, 247, High Holborn. N.B.—F. H. and Co. will forward their Prince's Almanack and Circulars of Cravat to any part of the Country, on receipt of 7 post stamps for the plain edition; or 13, gold.

COGAN and GILLO'S NOVARGENT, or SILVER SOLUTION, re-silvers worn out Plated Articles, by instantly depositing a Coating of Pure Silver on the surface. It has been highly approved by Dr. Ryan, Professor of Chemistry, Chemistry to the Royal Polytechnic Institution. Sold wholesale by Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-st., London; and Joseph Rodgers and Sons, 6, Norfolk-st., Sheffield; and to be had in bottles, with full directions, at 1s. or four in one 3s. each, of all the principal Chemists Silversmiths, and Furnishing Ironmongers.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS;

The Genuine are all signed on the wrapper by the inventors, J D Cogan & R Gillo

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.
Established 1823. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV.
Chairman—The Right Hon. THOMAS FRANKLAND LEWIS.
Deputy Chairman—HENRY FREDERICK STEPHENSON, Esq.

The following are among the advantages offered by this Society:—

Lower Rates of Premium than those of any other Office which entitle the assured to participate in the profits, and considerably lower than those of any other Mutual Assurance Society.

No Proprietary participate in the profits, the whole being divided among the Assured.
The first Bonus, in 1834, averaged £16 per cent. on the Premiums paid.
The second ditto, 1839, ditto £31 ditto since the 1st division.
The third ditto, 1844, ditto £36 ditto since the 2nd division.

In addition to which, all policies entitled to the absolute bonus, will receive a contingent prospective bonus of £1 per cent. per annum on becoming claims before 1849.

Assurances effected on the equal scale of premiums in the year 1844, will participate in the Bonus to be declared in 1849. CAMPBELL JAMES DOWNER, Secretary.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.—At this peculiar season of festivity and mirth, when friends and lovers assemble at the social board, or whirl in the giddy mazes of the dance, both sexes are more than usually desirous of shining in personal attraction, and devote a greater share of attention to the toilet; it is, at this particular season, that the Virtues and Singularly Happy Properties of those Auxiliaries of Personal Beauty, ROWLAND'S UNIQUE PREPARATIONS shine pre-eminent in their power; while the rich luxuriant tress, the white and swan-like neck, and the pearly set of teeth, form admirable trophies of their Inestimable Qualities! The August Patronage conceded by our Gracious Queen, and the several Sovereigns of Europe, together with the Beauties which adorn the circles of Princely and Regal Magnificence; and the confirmation by experience of the infallible efficacy of these creative renovating Specifics, have characterized them with perfection, and given them a celebrity unparalleled. They have proved the theme of the poet; they are celebrated in the periodical literature of the whole civilized world; the lays of Byron; and the voice of the universal press, have proclaimed the incomparable virtues of the "Oil Macassar," and of its accompanying preparations. As presents for both sexes, none can be more recommendatory, or more now in general use.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, is a Delightfully Fragrant and Transparent Preparation for the Hair! and as an invigorator and beautifier, is beyond all precedent: it bestows the most brilliant gloss, together with a strong tendency to curl.—Price, 3s. 6d.; 7s.; Family Bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s. per bottle.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, is an Odoriferous Creamy Liquid—the only safe and efficacious preparation for dissipating every Imperfection of the Skin:—the radiant bloom it imparts to the Cheek, and the softness and delicacy it induces on the Hands, Arms, and Neck, render it indispensable to every toilet.—Price, 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE, a White Powder, compounded of the rarest and most fragrant exotics.—It bestows on the Teeth a Pearl-like Whiteness, frees them from Tartar, and imparts to the Gums a healthy firmness, and to the Breath a grateful sweetness and perfume.—Price, 2s. 9d. per box, duty included.

Caution.—Unprincipled Shopkeepers, for the sake of gaining a trifle more profit, vend the most Spurious Compounds under the same names (some under the implied sanction of Royalty). It is therefore imperative on purchasers to see that the word "ROWLAND'S" is on the wrapper of each Article. For the protection of the public from fraud and imposition, the Hon. Commissioners of her Majesty's Stamps have authorized the Proprietors' Signature to be engraved on the Government Stamp, thus—
"A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-Garden," which is affixed on the KALYDOR and ODONTO.—Sold by them and by Chemists and Perfumers.—*.* All others are FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS!!!

CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES.—PRIVATE BOXES at every Theatre in London, to be had on the most reasonable terms, at ANDREW'S LIBRARY, 167, New Bond-street, adjoining the Clarendon Hotel.
. A Private Box at Covent Garden Theatre, holding eight persons, "ONE GUINEA."

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

ORNAMENTS in ALABASTER, MARBLE, BRONZE, &c.—J. TENNANT, 149, Strand, has just received an elegant Assortment of Vases, Figures, Groups, Candlesticks, Inkstands, Tables, Paper-weights, &c., for the Drawing-room, Library, and Dining-room.—He also arranges Elementary Collections of Minerals and Fossils, to facilitate the Study of Mineralogy and Geology.

DANCING.—Lessons in the Mazurka, Mazurka Valse, Polka, and Valse à Deux Temps (as taught by Cellarius), by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private lessons at all hours to ladies and gentlemen of any age wishing privacy and expedition. An Evening Class on Mondays and Fridays. A Juvenile Class on Wednesdays and Saturdays.—Terms may be had on application as above. The Rooms may be engaged by private parties.

DESIGNS FOR TAPESTRY.—GIBBINS, 7, King-street, St. James's-square, respectfully informs the public he has just returned from the Continent with the NEWEST PAPER PATTERNS—patterns on canvass, wools, silks, and canvasses from Berlin and Vienna, which, from the low Continental prices, he can offer for sale at a great reduction in prices. An assortment of 10,000 designs for sale, and some beautifully finished specimens of needlework, calculated for elegant presents.—7, King-street, St. James's.

COLD FEET.—POPE and PLANTE, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, manufacture the improved ELASTIC WINTER GAITERS for ladies, which are drawn on without lacing or buttoning, and afford comfort and neatness without pressure. They are made in silk and woollen, suitable for home, the carriage, or promenade, and can be forwarded in a letter. Also every description of the best winter hosiery of merino wool; Australian, real Cashmere, and other choice wools in socks, hose, and under clothing.

BAKER'S PHEASANTRY, BEAUFORT-STREET, KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA.—By Special Appointment to the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert.—Live Pheasants can be supplied in any quantity for stocking preserves; also, Gold, Silver, and common Tame-bred Pheasants. Useful and Ornamental Poultry, &c. A great variety of Waterfowl, including Black Swans, Labrador and Carolina, or Summer Ducks, &c. &c. China and Cochin China Fowl, &c.—And at 3, Half-moon-passage, Gracechurch-street.—Some pure China Pigs.

EDUCATION.—A Married Clergyman, Graduate in Honours, and of considerable Experience in Tuition, who resides in a most excellent and commodious Parsonage within a moderate distance of London, and receives Ten Pupils, will have A FEW VACANCIES AFTER CHRISTMAS.—Terms: Sixty or Eighty Guineas, according to age. The most respectable and satisfactory references can be given. For further particulars, address Rev. M. A., care of Mr. Shaw, Bookseller, Southampton-row, Russell-square, London.

GOWLAND'S LOTION.—This well-known and highly-appreciated appendage of the British toilet has for nearly a century past maintained unrivalled reputation as a perfect remedy for all impurities of the Skin, together with the valuable properties as a Preserver and Sustainer of the Complexion of the most congenial nature, removing every trace of Sallowness and Discoloration, and promoting the Transparency and Brightness of the Skin which constitute the peculiar graces of a fine complexion.—"ROBT. SHAW, London," is in white letters on the Government Stamp, without which none is genuine. Price 2s. 9d., 5s. 6d.; quarts, 8s. 6d. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.

LOSS OF TEETH SUPPLIED, without Springs, Clasps, or Wires; Loose Teeth Fastened; and Filling Decayed Teeth with Mineral Marmoratum.—Mons. LE DRAY and SON, SURGEON DENTISTS, 42, Berners-street, Oxford-street, continue to restore Decayed Teeth with their celebrated Mineral Marmoratum, applied without pain, heat, or pressure, preventing and curing the Toothache, and rendering the operation of extraction unnecessary. They also Fasten Loose Teeth, whether arising from age, neglect, the use of calomel, or diseases of the gums. Incorrodible Artificial or Natural Teeth, of surpassing beauty, to match in colour and shape those left in the mouth, fixed, from one to a complete set, without extracting the roots, or giving any pain, at the following charges:—A single tooth, 10s.; a set, £5 5s. Arranged on the most approved principles, and restoring perfect articulation and mastication. At home from Ten till Six.—N.B. Removed from 60, Newman-street, to 42, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

COX'S PATENT SPARKLING GELATINE FOR MAKING JELLIES, BLANCMANGE, &c., stronger than Isinglass, at one-third the price, is particularly economical and convenient for the use of Families, Hotel-keepers, Invalids, and others, and a profitable article for Exportation.—Sold, in packets only, by the principal Druggists, Grocers, and Oilmen in the United Kingdom, at 9d., 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s., and 7s.; each packet bearing the Patentee's signature.—Extract from Dr. Ure's Testimonial:—"London, 9th February, 1844.—I have much pleasure in certifying that the Patent Sparkling Gelatine of Messrs. J. and G. Cox is prepared by an excellent process, which, while it preserves entire all the virtues of this alimentary substance, renders it equally pure and beautiful. Examined by chemical tests, it is found perfectly free from acid, and fully stronger than the best isinglass in the London market, and affords a jelly (in a few minutes) equal in all respects to, if not richer and more crystalline than, that prepared from calves'-feet."—Agent in London, Mr. Henry Watson, No. 11, Old Fish-street, City.—Patent Gelatine Works, Gorgie Mills, Edinburgh.

READ the following TESTIMONIAL in favour of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, which is sufficient to convince the most prejudiced person that they are all that is required to conquer disease, and consequently, prolong life.

To T. ROBERTS and Co.

Sirs,—I beg to hand you the following testimonial, which I have just received from Mr. Williams, Union-street, Nottingham. Yours, obediently,
G. BATTERS, Chapel-bar, Nottingham.

Sir,—Printing is a great blessing to mankind, for now I am enabled to make known, through you, a perfect Cure, by taking PARR' LIFE PILL, of extremely bad Indigestion, a Bilious disorder, and Sick Headache, which I have been subjected to for years; and money enough has been paid to physicians and surgeons, which now would have been a little fortune to me. I wish every fellow-creature clearly to understand that I was wonderfully relieved by taking one box of PARR'S LIFE PILLS. Accident threw a testimonial in my way of a miraculous cure of a bilious attack and sick headache. The second box enabled me to go about my business with spirit and alacrity; and by taking two or three more boxes, I am happy to add my humble testimony of a perfect cure of that dreadful disorder—bilious and sick headache, which rendered me, before I took PARR'S LIFE PILLS, unfit for business. Considering the loss of time and pain, persons would find that one box of PARR'S LIFE PILLS is worth, instead of 1s. 1½d., as many guineas. May all persons make trial of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, is the sincere wish of
Yours, thankfully, M. WILLIAMS, Union-street, Nottingham.
To Mr. G. Batters.

PARR'S LIFE PILLS are sold by all respectable Medicine Vendors. See the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS," in White Letters on a Red Ground, on the Government Stamp.

A FAREWELL ODE TO 1844.

Farewell to 'Fourty Four! Another year
Has very nearly finish'd its career;
And lo! the term whose sands are well-nigh spent,
Is signaliz'd by many a great event,
Which Father Time, like some historian sage,
Has noted down, to fill another page.

Farewell to 'Fourty Four! With grateful hearts
We bid adieu, while thus the year departs.
To this important era we may date
Success in glorious streams, and triumphs great;
Prosperity has crown'd us more and more—
A memorable year was 'Fourty Four!

Farewell to 'Fourty Four! But not farewell
To that success of which we gladly tell.
For when the present season shall have past
MOSES and SON'S success we trust will last,
And then their mighty mart shall be display'd
The most astounding monument of trade.

Farewell to 'Fourty Four! And many thanks
To public friends who form such numerous ranks.
Moses and Son with heartfelt warmth express
Their inward gratitude for vast success;
And, in return for this, they promise more
Than what the public had in 'Fourty Four!

A WELCOME TO 1845.

Welcome to 'Fourty Five! May this be found
The happiest year that ever ran its round!
May young and old throughout the coming year
In glad prosperity alike appear!
May trade and commerce happily revive
And gloriously distinguish 'Fourty Five!

Welcome to Fourty Five! Throughout this term
MOSES and SON will signalize their firm:
Inventions and improvements shall appear,
Such as will rival each preceding year;
And vast advantages shall ALL derive,
Throughout the coming year of 'Fourty Five!

Welcome to 'Fourty Five! May we be crown'd
With brightening prospects, while it hastens round;
May show'rs of patronage incessant pour,
And quite eclipse the trade of 'Fourty Four;
And may the glorious house of MOSES stand
A universal wonder in the land.

Welcome to 'Fourty Five! Let all who hear,
Unite in joyful welcomes to the year:
Let rich and poor combine in one loud chorus
To welcome in the year that smiles before us.
For much it will unfold—and, when it closes
You'll gladly give three hearty cheers for MOSES.

Important Announcement! The public are specially informed, that during the re-erection of E. MOSES and SON'S premises in Aldgate, the entrance to their Establishment is only at 154, Minories.

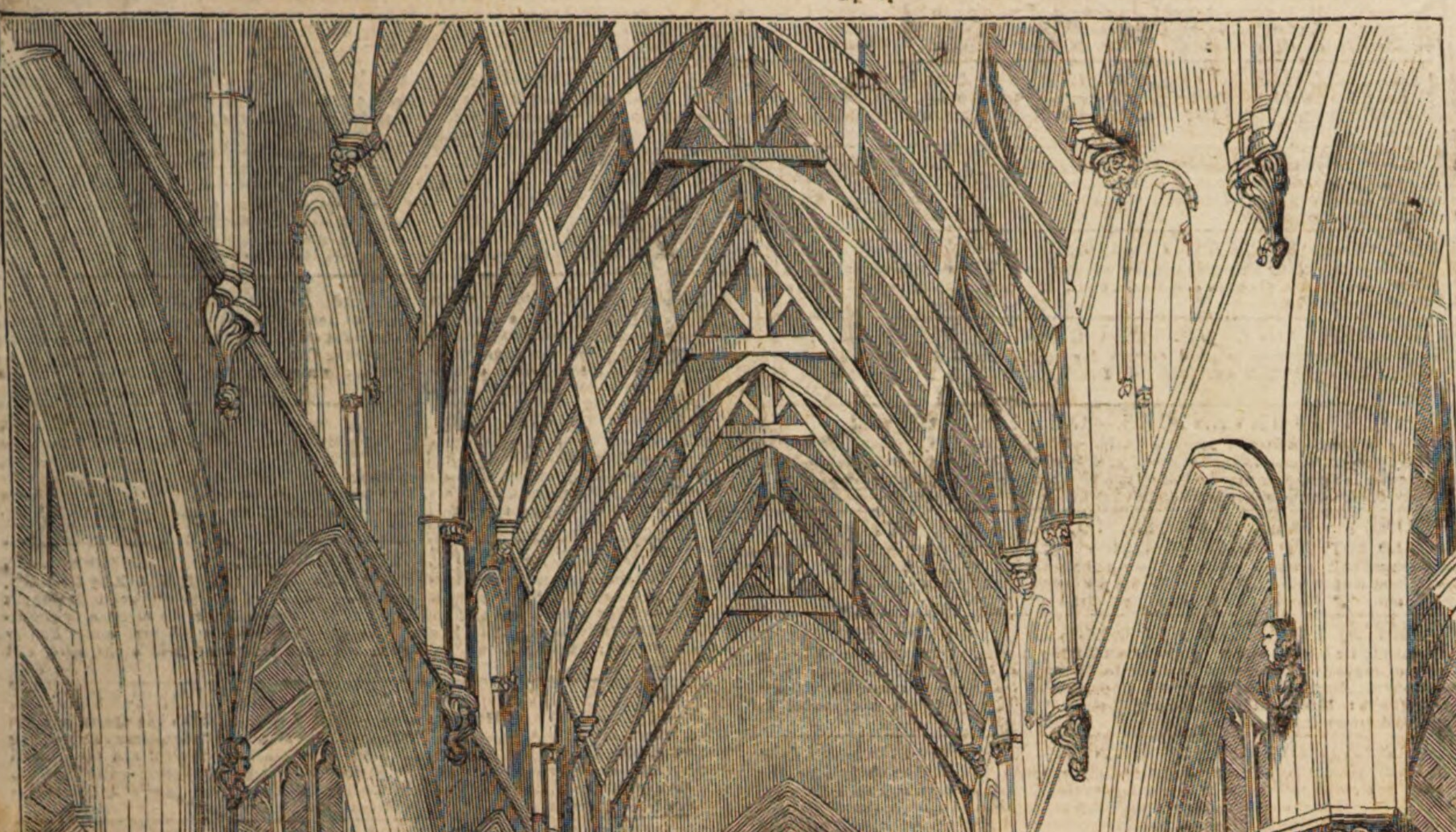
A new work, entitled "The Commercial Phenomenon," with full directions for Self-Measurement, on application, will be forwarded, free of postage.

Important.—Any article purchased or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned.

Observe.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Woollen Drapers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen, 154, Minories, and 86, Aldgate, City, opposite the Church.

Caution.—E. MOSES and SON are obliged to guard the public against imposition, having learned that the untradesman-like falsehood of being connected with them, or it's the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connexion whatever with any other establishment; and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing, should (to prevent disappointment, &c.) call or send to 154, Minories, or 86, Aldgate, opposite the Church.

N.B.—No business transacted at this Establishment from sunset on Friday till sunset on Saturday, when business is resumed till twelve o'clock.



INTERIOR OF ST. GILES'S CHURCH, CAMBERWELL.

INTERIOR OF ST. GILES'S CHURCH, CAMBERWELL.

We have already illustrated this magnificent specimen of church building, in Numbers 90 and 135 of our journal. In the latter is described the ceremony of the consecration of the church, on the 21st ult., with some details of the interior, more especially of the east end of the structure. The present engraving represents nearly the whole of the interior, from the west end, showing the open timber roof, the general arrangement of the choir, nave, and aisles; the latter disfigured by the introduction of galleries. The sculptural embellishments, as the capitals of the columns, &c., are in strict conformity with the style of the edifice—the Decorated. The octagonal font, in the foreground of our view, is very beautiful; the moulding and emblematic embellishment are much admired.

In the account in No. 135 is an error of description, which we are anxious to rectify. It is there stated that "the carvings" were executed by Mr. Pratt's patent machine; whereas, the work done by this admirable mechanism was the ornamental panelling and *fleur-de-lis* terminations of the stall ends, boldly delineated by our artist. Mr. Pratt's machine was also used in working the arches, tracery, and other corresponding parts in the organ-case, the pulpit, reading-desk, and altar-rail chairs. Thus far the tracery. The carving was executed by hand; the designs for both being furnished by the architects, Messrs. Scott and Moffatt. In our engraving of the Consecration, the altar-table is shown without the rich velvet embroidered cloth with which it is usually covered, and which hangs as drapery, after the ancient manner. We also omitted to mention that the organ, which is extremely powerful, was built by Bishop.

We have already intimated the remarkably fine execution of the windows, the work of Messrs. Ward and Nixon. They, perhaps, present the finest specimen of glass-painting and scriptural design lately executed in this country, where the art is no longer a "lost" one. The details of these masterly performances may, therefore, be acceptable.

The window occupying the east end of the chancel contains a rich and elaborate specimen of painted glass, presented by the gentlemen of the parish. As its position over the altar has been thought to require that it should be executed in the highest, and therefore most costly, style of art, and as the sums hitherto contributed are inadequate to the completion of the whole in that manner, it has been judged best to confine the undertaking for the present to the tracery lights in the head of the window, and the principal of the five lights below, leaving the four remaining, or lateral lights, filled merely with white glass, until the requisite funds be obtained. Even the principal of the lower lights was unfortunately not finished at the time of the Consecration, though likely, it is hoped, to be completed in a few weeks; and its imperfect and fragmentary appearance detracted considerably from the effect of the whole. It is intended to contain five circles in a perpendicular series, united by a Mosaic ground, and including representations of the Nativity, Temptation, Crucifixion, Resurrection, and Ascension, of Christ, with several minor subjects, partly historical and partly allegorical, in illustration of these principel ones. The Ascension, which is in the highest of the circles, was the only one not then put up. In the head of the window are five cinquefoils, the two lowest of which are respectively appropriated to the two Sacraments, with five subordinate subjects in the foliations around each, typical or otherwise illustrative of them. The three remaining cinquefoils, which are comprised, with three spandrels, in one great circle, contain representations of the Last Judgment, and several of the prophetic visions of the Apocalypse, connected in meaning with that event. The whole is designed in the style of the thirteenth century, (of which the windows of the Temple Church furnish a familiar modern example), and exhibits much of the symbolism which characterises the religious art of that period. From the extreme minuteness, however, of all the subjects, it is almost impossible to distinguish their details, except from the chancel, a part of the church from which the congregation will generally be removed. This peculiarity has been adopted upon principle by the designers, who, we understand, are two unprofessional gentlemen connected with the parish. Their aim has been not to obtrude upon observation a conspicuous glass picture, which might be found by some distracting to the attention during public worship; but, primarily, to cover an important entrance of light with a rich and brilliant coloured screen, thereby soothing the eye, and aiding solemnity of feeling, without disturbing the mind; and then, as a secondary object, to fill each part with elaborate meaning, which, by a closer inspection on a suitable occasion those who desire may unravel and study as a theological composition. The glass has been supplied by Messrs. Ward and Nixon, at a cost of about £200.

The window at the west-end of the nave was presented by the Vicar, and bears his own and his wife's arms blazoned in the three principal lights. It consists chiefly of ancient glass imported from Cologne, with considerable additions by Messrs. Ward and Nixon, who have arranged and fitted up the whole.

The principal window of the south transept, presented by the ladies of the parish, contains two figures of St. Peter and St. Paul, with a few sacred symbols. Both this and the preceding are what the French term "Grisailles," i.e. windows with a white ground relieved by a running decoration pattern in positive colours, as distinguished from "mosaiques" (such as the chancel window) when the ground is of the same quality with the figures.

On the east side of this transept is a window in a later style of art, containing figures of Moses and Christ, under two canopies, with the donor's arms above, and an inscription below, recording its erection by a gentleman of the parish (Augustine Robinson, Esq.), as a monument to one of his family. These two windows in the transept are the original work of Messrs. Ward and Nixon.

The church contains about 1500 sittings, there being no pews. The entire cost of the structure and fittings is stated at £18,000, raised by rate and voluntary subscription. It is altogether a remarkably fine church; and "a fitting place of worship for the inhabitants of a large and enlightened district."

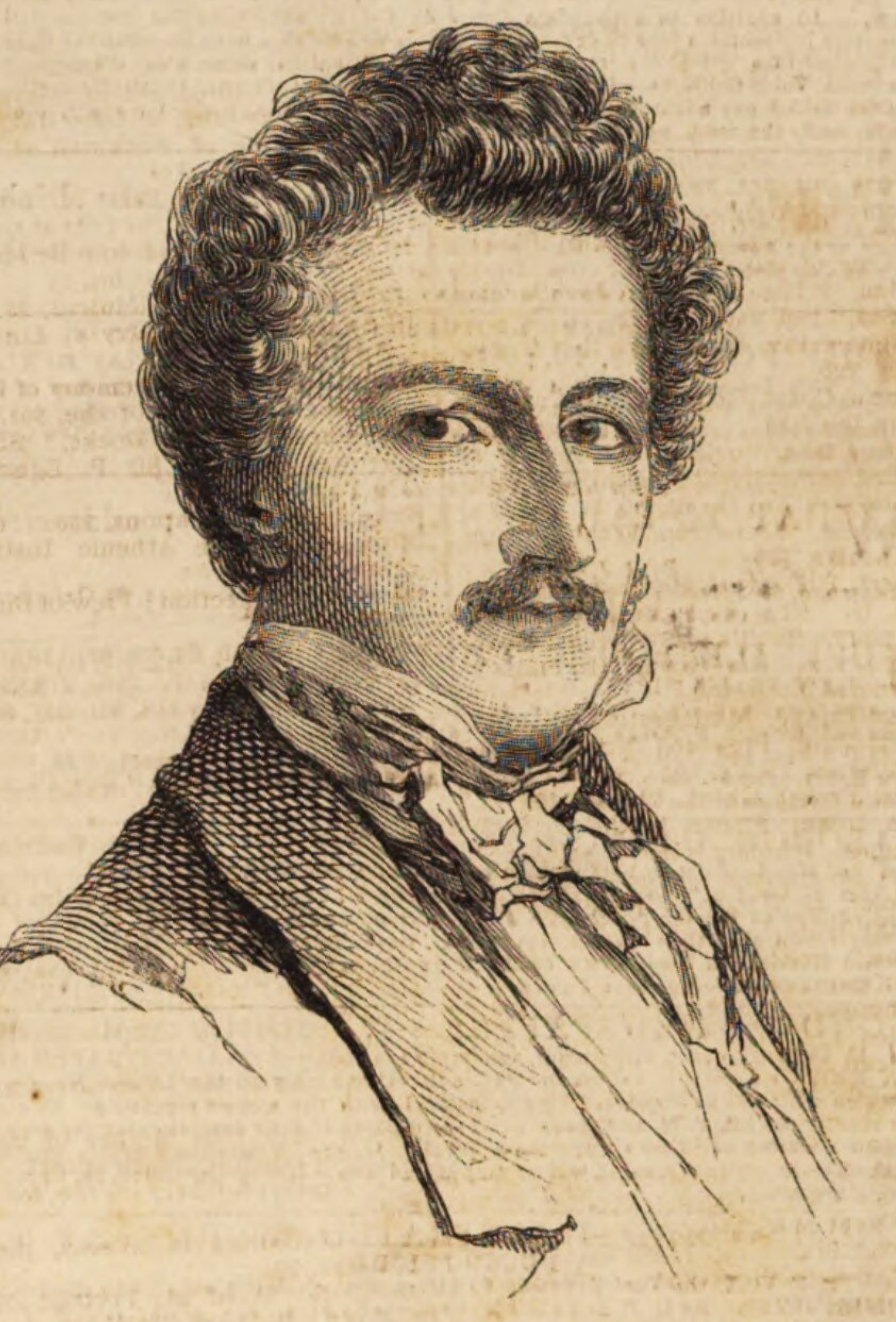
Cost of the Improvements in the Metropolis.—The Commissioners of Woods and Forests, in their 21st report, state, with regard to the improvements in the metropolis, in the several lines of those improvements authorised by the Acts 3 and 4 Victoria, cap. 12, they have, since the dates of those acts, completed purchases to the amount, in the whole, of £457,844 15s. 10d., and have contracted for further purchases to the amount, in the whole, of £121,617 15s. 10d.; and besides these, the purchases now remaining to be made, in order to clear the whole of the ground required for completing the several lines of improvement, it is estimated will cost the further sum of £54,256 5s., or thereabouts, viz.:—In the line from Oxford-street to Holborn they have completed purchases to the amount of £211,684 14s. 10d., and have contracted for further purchases to the amount of £56,969 3s. 4d.; and besides these, there remain to be made purchases estimated to cost the sum of £14,571 15s. Thus this new line of street will have cost, in purchases of property alone, nearly £290,000. Secondly—In the line from Bow-street to Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, they have completed purchases to the amount of £70,958 18s. 3d., and have contracted for further purchases to the amount of £3009 11s. 9d.; and besides these, there remain to be made purchases estimated to cost the sum of £17,595, or thereabouts. 3rdly—In the line from the London Docks to Spitalfields church, they have completed purchases to the amount of £96,742 16s. 11d., and have contracted for further purchases to the amount of £30,236 8s. 7d.; and besides these there remain to be made purchases estimated to cost the sum of £6740, or thereabouts. Fourthly—In the line from Coventry-street to Long-acre, the Commissioners have completed purchases to the amount of £77,078 5s. 10d., and they have contracted for further purchases to the amount of £89,202 12s. 2d.; and besides these, there remain to be made purchases estimated to cost the sum of £8097 10s., or thereabouts. And fifthly—In the line from East Smithfield to Rosemary lane, they have completed purchases to the amount of £1420, and have contracted for further purchases to the amount of £12,200; and besides these, there remain to be made purchases estimated to cost the sum of £7252, or thereabouts. It appears that of the sum of £500,000 mentioned in the Commissioners' 19th report, to have been borrowed of the Equitable Assurance Company, for the purposes of these improvements, upon the security of certain portions of the land revenue of the Crown in Middlesex, and of moneys arising from interest on Exchequer Bills, and profit on the sale and purchase of those bills, in which part of that loan was temporarily invested—from the sale of old materials, and from rents of property purchased for the purposes of these improvements, there remained a balance of £1420 6s. 6½d. These funds being nearly expended, the Commissioners are taking measures for obtaining a further loan of £250,000, which they find "it will be necessary to raise for the purpose of making the several remaining purchases requisite for the completion of these improvements."

ST. AMANT.

The subject of our engraving—the first of a series of portraits of eminent chess-players—may safely be pronounced the most brilliant player of the present day.

Mons. St. Amant, when young, filled a situation as Clerk to the Colonies, in which he remained a few years. Finding such occupation monotonous, he returned to Paris, joined the theatrical profession, and appeared at the Theatre Français as a comedian. After two or three *first appearances* he abandoned this line of life, and subsequently became, and is now, a wine-merchant. It was not until after he had fretted his hour on the stage that he applied himself studiously to chess.

It must have been between the years 1834 and 1835 that he first gained celebrity in a match with Mons. Mouret, the gentleman who for some considerable time directed the moves of the Automaton. This match he lost by one or two games only. In a severe contest (in 1837) with that excellent man, Mons. Boncourt, he equally distinguished himself. This match took place at the house of Mons. Alexandre, the founder of the Chess Club in Paris. It was in some of the games then played that St. Amant first used the Evans Gambit. This strong attacking opening, then but little known in Paris, completely paralysed all the efforts of Mons. Boncourt to win a game, for some little time. Mons. St. Amant had, however, lost too many games in the commencement of the match to enable him to regain a sufficient number to claim the victory. His games with all the first players—Le Petit Juif, De la Bourdonnais (who gave him a pawn and two moves), &c. gave promise of his future excellence. In the year 1836, and again we believe, in 1839, St. Amant visited London, played with our best players, and returned to his home crowned with victories. Content with the honours he had so well earned, he discontinued chess for two years, and it was not until he commenced to edit "La Palamede," in 1842, that we find him gathering fresh laurels.



ST. AMANT.

He is at present in the prime of life—aged about forty-five. His play is of the brilliant school: some of the games won by him in the late match, presenting to the chess student, examples of the most imaginative combinations.

His uniform kindness to all members of the Cercle des Echecs has deservedly secured him many friends; and his gentlemanly and hospitable behaviour to all strangers who have the good fortune to visit that celebrated club, entitle him to our greatest respect.

CHESS.

To Correspondents.—*"J. S." and "J. G."—Their problems have been received.*

"C. A. P."—His solution is incorrect. Two.

Solution to Problem No. 53.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q Kt P 1 ch	King to Q Kt 3rd *
2. K Kt to Q B 4th ch	King to Q B 2nd
3. Q Kt to Q 5th ch	King to Q sq
4. K P 1 ch	King to his sq
5. K Kt to Q 6th ch	Kt takes Kt
6. B checks at K Kt 6th ch	Kt covers
7. Kt mates at Q B 7th	

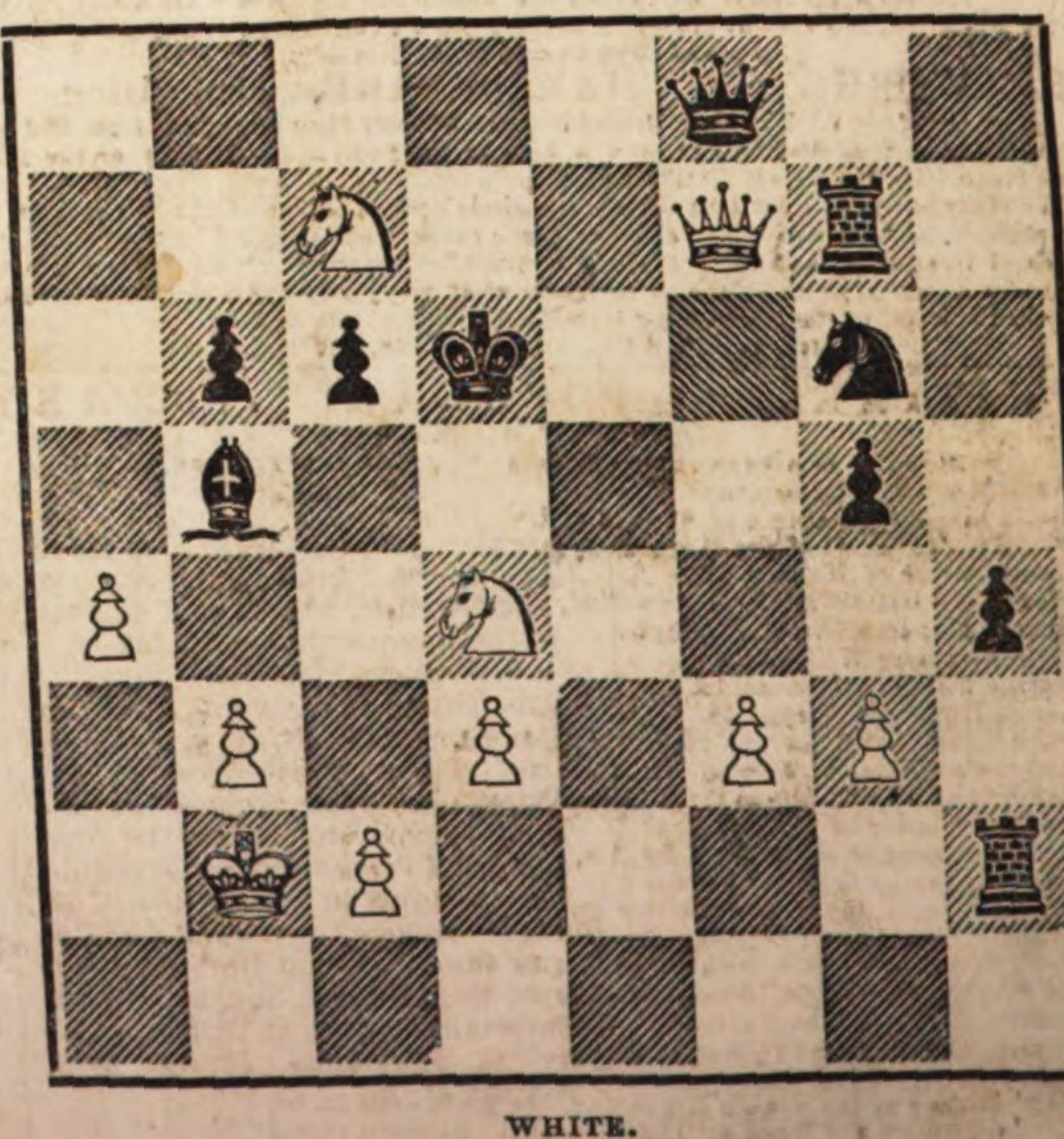
* If Black moves to Q R 4th, White mates in two moves.

Problem. No. 54.

By H. Turner, Esq.

White to move and mate in three moves.

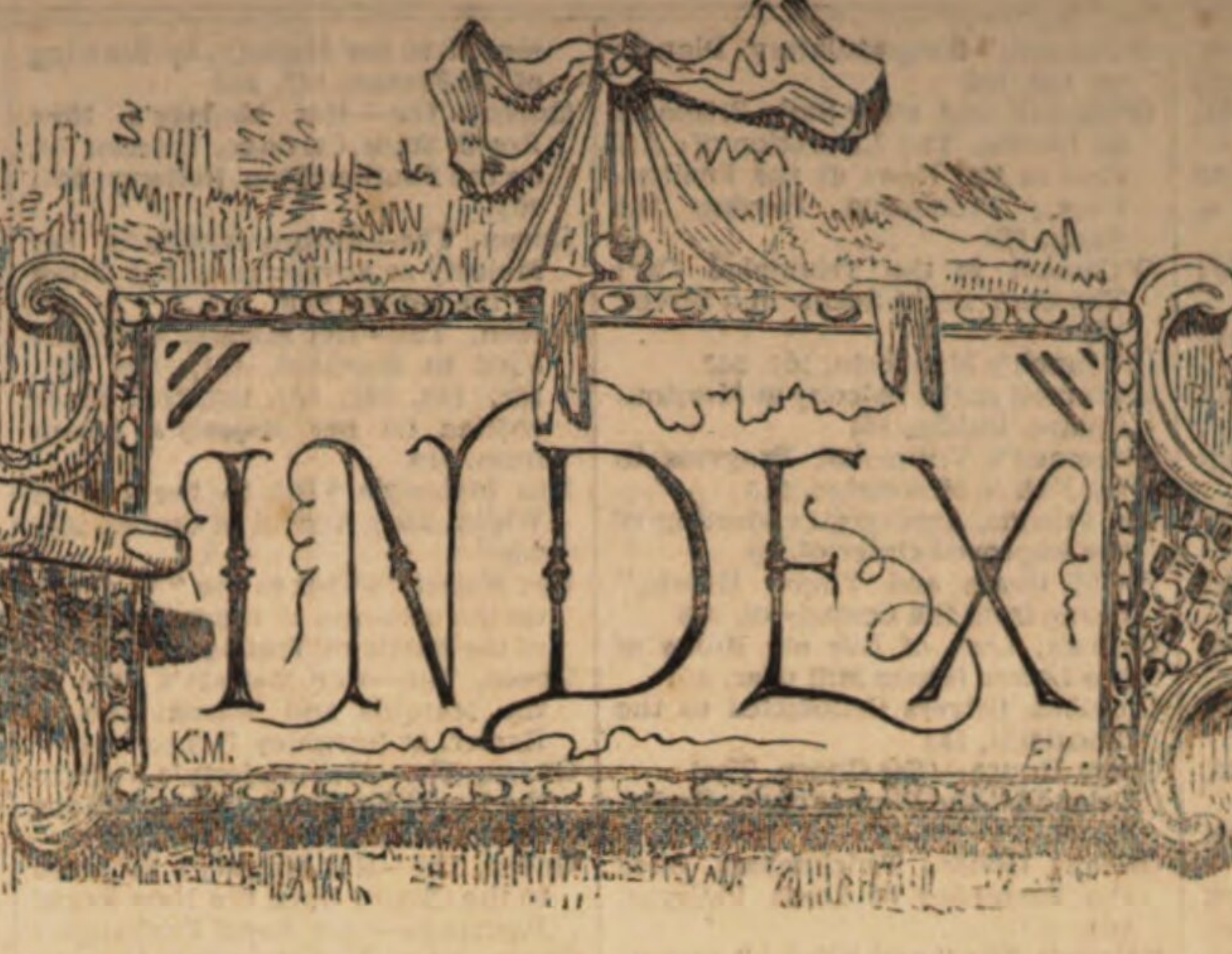
BLACK.



WHITE.

The Solution in our next.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, of 198 Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, December 28, 1844.



ABD-EL-KADER and his Moorish Allies, 153
Abduction and Suicide, The late case of, 315
Abercrombie Dr., Death of, 323
Absentees: Table of Irish, Scotch, English, Welsh, and Foreign, 411
Accidents and Offences, 3, 27, 43, 51, 71, 103, 122, 139, 151, 163, 186, 195, 211, 227, 242, 259, 279, 291, 306, 331, 339, 363, 371, 387, 403
Acorns, Extensive Sale of, 363
Actæon, West India Steam Packet, Loss of the, 370
Aden, "The Gibraltar of the Red Sea," 289, 290
Affghanistan, Dinner to the Heroes of, 106
African Coast, Extraordinary Cruelties on the, 130
Agricultural Society, The Royal, of England.—Great Meeting at Southampton, &c, 41, 42, 56, 57, 76, 77
"Aladdin," Scene from, at the Lyceum Theatre, 109
Albert, His Royal Highness Prince, K. G. &c., &c., Birthday, 131; Apiary—Sholl's New Bee Hive, &c., 128; His Royal Highness's Prize at Eton, 250
Albert Bridge, Manchester, 269, 270
Albert Park, Proposed New Park in Battersea Fields, 199
Alfred Ernest Albert, Christening of the Infant Prince in the Private Chapel, Windsor Castle, 167, 168, 177; Magnificent Silver Gilt Wine Cooler, at Windsor Castle—Scene in the Waterloo Gallery, 177
"Alma," Cerito in the Ballet of, at the Opera, 112
Almshouses, at Penge Common, 389
America, the Riots in, 65
American Aloe in Bloom 341
American Gouging System, Case of, 231
American Great State Fair and Cattle Show; The Great Poughkeepsie Cattle Show; Interior of the Great Marquee, 260
American Prairie on Fire, 388
American Prejudices against Persons of Colour, 167
American Presidency, Observations Respecting the, and Portraits of the Candidates, 321
American President, Approaching Election of the, 322
American President, Election of, 339, 342, 356; Torch Light Procession in New York; Balloting for President, 340; Exterior of a Polling Booth, New York, 356
American Principle, 406
Andrews, Suicide of Mr. Sergeant, 306
"Anna Bolena," Scene from the Opera of, 48
Anti-Graham Wafers (From Punch), 12
Antiquities found near the General Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, 300
Anti Rent Insurrection in Albany; Outrage on the Sheriff, 211, 212
Antwerp, Bourse at, 272
Archery Meeting at York, &c., 96
Argyle-square, New Church of the Swedenborgians, 144
Ascot Races, The late; The Colt Bloodstone, 83
Ashantee, The King of, Silver Chest for, 266

BADEN-BADEN, Arms of the Grand Duchy of, 157
Baden-Baden, Curious Tree at, 196
Baily, Mr. Francis, F.R.S., President of the Royal Astronomical Society, Death of, 155
Balloon Ascent of Mr. Hampton, 128
Banbury Race Course, Murder on, 131
Bank Charter, The, 12
Bank of England, Forged Transfer at the; Case of Burgess, 355. See "Burgess, William."
Bankrupt Remanded for Alleged Fraud, 226
Bankruptcy Court, 323, 355, 402
Bankruptcy, Extraordinary Fracas in the Court of, 246
Bannister's Bankruptcy, 315
Barber and Fletcher, The Convicts, 7, 27
Barking Fishermen, Strike of the, 348
Barking Fishing Boats, 348
Barking Fishermen, The Case of the, 359
Barrister Indicted for Perjury, 51
Barry, The Clown, in a Washing Tub on the Thames, 193
"Barton House," Isle of Wight—"Wilke's Cottage," Isle of Wight, 269
Batata, or, Sweet Potato, 36
Bath, The Order of the, Historical Account of the Origin and Progress of, 347; Installation of a Knight of the Order, 348
Baths and Washing Houses for the Poor; Remarks on Meeting respecting, 246
Baths for the Labouring Classes; Public Meeting at the Mansion house, the Lord Mayor in the Chair, 256
Beddington Church, 396
Bees, Extraordinary Freak of, 141
Belaney, James Cockburn, Trial of, at the Old Bailey, for Poisoning his Wife, 114; Attack upon him by the mob, in the North, and proceedings taken thereon, &c., 183, 195, 230, 243, 267
Belgium and England, Reduction of Postage between, 352
Beresford, K.C.B., and G.C.H., Admiral Sir John Poo, Death of, 231
Berkshire (United States), Great Jubilee; Pavilion; Jubilee Hill, 181
Berlin, Strike of Workmen at, 132; View of, 132
Besborough, The Earl of, Serious Accident to, 274
Bill Brokers, Right of, to raise Money on Collateral Securities, 19
Bill Discounters, Fraudulent, 35
Bill Transactions (Parry v. Lord C. Fitzroy), 83
Birkenhead Docks, Ceremony of Laying the First Stone of the, 301, 302
Birkenhead New Docks, Silver Trowel used by Sir P. Egerton, M.P., 261
Birkenhead Speculations, 290
Birmingham, The Athenic Institution, 150
Birmingham Election; View of Birmingham, 37
Births, 15, 27, 46, 62, 78, 91, 110, 126, 142, 158, 174, 186, 206, 219, 227, 254, 270, 283, 299, 318, 331, 347, 363, 379, 395, 411
Bishop's Bridge, Norwich, 133
Bishopsthorpe, The Seat of the Archbishop of York, 221
Blackburn and Preston Railway, Fatal Accident on the, 363
Blackfriars-bridge, Lamentable Occurrence at, 51, 55
Blackwall, Fire at, 246
Blackwall, Nine Lives Lost off, by the Bursting of a Steam Pipe; Inquest; Sections of the Machinery, 307
Blackwell Churchyard, Yew Trees in, 357
Blomfield, Mrs., The Mother of the Bishop of London, Death of, 343
Blucher Family, Robbery on the, &c., 363
Bodmin—Execution of Weeks, the Murderer, 99
Bokhara, Dr. Wolff at; Portrait of Dr. Wolff; Bokhara Chief, 117
Bolton, Dreadful Accident at, 7
Bolton, Murder at, 99
"Bonner's Hall," Hackney, 301
Books, Wholesale Stealer of, 402
Borough, Fire in the, 87
Boroughbridge, Murder at, 231
Boughey's, Sir Thomas, Gamekeeper, Murder of, 391
Bow, Meeting at Pradoe, near Oswestry, 155, 156; Ladies' Bracelet Prize; Gentlemen's Prize Plate, 156
Braganza Steamer, and the Kestrel Yacht, Launch of the, 3, 4
Brandling Junction Railway, Accident on the, 231
Brazilian Tariff, 23
Brazilian Tariff, The New, Remarks on, 230
Brazilian Treaty, 247
Bridegroom, Mysterious Disappearance of, 306
Bridegroom, The lost one, found, 327
Brighton—Grand Cricket Match, 125
Brighton, Incorporation of, 260
Brighton Railway, Accident on the, 279
Brighton Railway, Another Accident on the, 291
Brighton Railway—(*See* London and Brighton Railway.)
Bristol and Gloucester Railway, Accident on the, 87
British Archæological Association, 191
British Archæological, Medal of the, Association, 192
British Association for the Advancement of Science, Meeting of, at York—Sketch of the General View of the Pyramids of Gizeh, &c. &c., 197
British Association for the Advancement of Science at York, and View of York, 220
Brocksopp, sen., Wm., Case of, Prosecuted by his Son, 259
Brown, Mr. Alderman, Chamberlain of London, Portrait of, 176
Buckingham Palace, The Yellow Drawing-room, 5
Bullock's, Captain, Beacon on the Goodwin Sands, 208
Burgess, William, Case of, Forged Transfer at the Bank of England, 355, 357, 371, 391
Burghley House, 294; The North Front, 305; Inner Court at, 317, The Kitchen, 329; Buffet of Plate in the Banquetting Hall, 332
(*See* also Queen, The)
Burns, Grand Festival in Commemoration of, 59, 74, 81, 88, 92, 104, 106
Burns' Three Sons—View of the Monument, 104; Archers' Procession, Uncovering before the Sons of Burns, Procession of Shepherds, 105; Banquet in the Pavilion, 108
Burns' ("Quaich") Drinking Cup, 108
Burns' Mausoleum at Dumfries, 389
Burns, Esq., Robert, Son of the Poet, Entertainment to, at Belfast, 163
Bury St. Edmund's, Murder by a Woman at, 391

CAB, The New, "The Quartobus," 389
Calais, Murder of Mr. Thorne at, 231
Calcott, R.A., Sir A. W., Death of, 343
Calcutta—Arrival of the New Governor-General of India, 209
Calcutta, Town Hall, Banquet in, to Lord Ellenborough, and Grand Staircase, 236
Camberwell, New Church, (St. Giles) Altar of, and Ceremony of Consecration, 337
Campbell, The Poet, Funeral of, in Westminster Abbey, 1, 2
Campbell, the Poet, Commission of Lunacy on the Son of, 195
Candy and Dean, Case of Attorney-General v., in the Court of Exchequer, 347
Cannibalism in New Zealand, 25
Canterbury, Views of Ruins of the Augustine Monastery; Staircase of the Conventional Buildings; St. Martin's Church near, 192
Carter's Lion Chariot Feat, 141
Carter's Tiger Feat at Astley's, 141
Cary, Lines on the Death of, translator of Dante, 160
Cassillis Castle, 205
"Cats' Castle," Scene from, at the Adelphi Theatre, 409
Cats' Meat and Horses' Tongues, Statistics of, 103
Census—Population Returns, 150
Central Criminal Court, 114, 183, 259, 347, 355, 391
Cerito in the Ballet of "Alma," 112
Cerito, Mdlle., Crown presented to, at Rome, 112
Chamberlain of London, Death of the, 131
Chamberlain of London, Return of Mr. Alderman Brown, 170
Chamberlain, the, of London, Portrait of Mr. Alderman Brown, 176
Chamberlain's Office, Guildhall, 176
Chamberlain of London's Sceptre and Seal, 176
Championship of the Thames and Tyne, 413
Chancery, Court of, 315, 346
Chandos, Celebration of the Birthday of the Marquis of, at Stowe, Stowe House, Procession of the Ox, Roasting the Ox at Buckingham, 173
Char-a-Banc, The, presented to her Majesty by the King of the French, 257, 258
Chatsworth, The Grand Conservatory, 135, 136
Chatsworth, Fountains and Improvements at, 341
Chess, 14, 20, 59, 74, 206, 320, 336, 352, 368, 398, 416
Chester Assizes, Trial and Conviction of Mary Gallop, 371
Children, Disgusting Cases of Cruelty to, Cases of, 186
Chimes, The (by Boz), 394
China, 10
China and India, 67
Chinese Drawing of an English War-steamer, 368
Chinese Water Brave, 12
Christmas, 410, 411; Our Remarks on, 385; Christmas, Lines on, and Illustration, 401, 402; Christmas, Jolly Old, Song by A. Wade, and Illustration, 392
Church, Divisions in the, Observations thereon, 353
Church-rates, St. Saviour's, Southwark, 87
Church, Universities, &c., 39, 55, 70, 87, 103, 122, 134, 147, 167, 195, 230, 307, 326, 339, 359, 391, 407
Chuzzlewit, Scene from New Drama of, at the Lyceum, 32
"City of London" Iron Steam ship, 60
"City Madam, The," Scene from, at Sadler's Well's Theatre, 333
Clay, Mr., Candidate for the Presidency of America, Portrait of, &c., 321, 322
Clerkenwell; Old House in—Interior of, &c., 101
Coal Miners in Lancashire and Cheshire, Strike of the, 356
Coast Railways, 133
Cobham Park, near Gravesend, Heronry at, 160
Col de Geant, The Passage of the, by an Englishman, 122
Colliery Explosion at Haswell—95 lives lost, 223, 224
Colliery Explosion at Pentreftlin, 403
Collision and Loss of Life in the Irish Channel (The "Iron Duke" and the "Parana") 163
Comet, the newly-discovered, 192
Comet, the New, Address to, &c., 49
Comic Almanack, The, 362
Commerce and Money, 15, 27—(*See* also Monetary Transactions)
Common Council, Election of the—and the Common Council Chamber at Guildhall, &c., 396, 407
"Confederacy, The," Scene from the Comedy of, at the Haymarket Theatre, 256
Conquest and Commerce, 289
Consistory Court, 323
Conversion of a whole Congregation of Dissenters, 368
"Corrado di Altamura," Scene from Ricci's New Opera of, 112
Correspondents, Notices to, 6, 22, 38, 54, 70, 86, 102, 118, 134, 150, 166, 182, 198, 214, 230, 246, 262, 279, 294, 310, 326, 342, 358, 374, 390, 406
"Corsair, The," Mdlle. Dumilâtre, in the New Ballet of, 216
Cotton, Esq., William, Governor of the Bank of England, 20
Court, The, and Haut Ton, 6, 22, 38, 55, 70, 87, 102, 119, 131, 150, 167, 182, 183, 198, 215, 230, 246, 262, 267, 279, 294, 315, 326, 342, 358, 375, 390, 406
Crime and Distress, Cases of, 231
Crouch End Academy, Hornsey, 31
Culinary Legerdemain at Slough, 147

DADD, The Parricide, Examination of, at Rochester, 71
Dadd, Richard, the Parricide, Committal of, &c., 87, 343
Dalmas the Murderer, 43, 87
Dalton, the late Dr., 123; Portrait of the late Dr., 69; Lying in State and Funeral of—and Statute of, 101
Dando Eclipsed, 259
Darlington and Newcastle Railway, Timber Viaduct on at Sherburn, 44
Dartmouth, Representation of, and Election for, 371, 407
"Daughter of St. Mark, The," Scenes from the Opera of, 368, 384
Deaths, 27, 46, 62, 78, 91, 110, 126, 142, 158, 174, 186, 206, 219, 227, 254, 270, 283, 299, 318, 331, 347, 363, 379, 395, 411
Deeds of Gifts and Wills (Court of Queen's Bench), 355
Denman, Lord Chief Justice, Portrait of, &c., 5
Design, The Government School of, 19
Design—The Government School of, Mr. Rice's and Mr. Fussell's Arabesques, Mr. Strudwick's Glass Chandelier, Mr. Wallace's Design for Dinner Service, 80
D'Este's, Colonel, Claim to the Dukedom of Sussex, 19
Distin Family, The, 384
Dogs—Heads of the Scotch Terrier, Old English Hound, Bull Dog, Shepherd's, Wolf, Iceland, Greyhound, Newfoundland, Dalmatian Dogs, 221
Dog Stealing, The Dog Bill Committee, 64
"Don Carlos," The Libretto of (the New Opera), 30
"Don Cæsar de Bazan," Scene from the Drama of, at the Princess' Theatre, 256
Doncaster Races—Mansion-house, Doncaster; Races, the St. Leger, the Salutation Inn, Doncaster, 189
Doncaster Cup, The, 190
Doon, The Auld Brig of, 80
Dove-Cot Tower, Codnor Castle, Derbyshire, 36
Dover, The Murder of a Policeman, at, 186
Dover Railway, Explosion and Loss of Life on the, 371
Dramatic and Musical Chit Chat, 75, 123, 139, 154, 187, 203, 218, 331
Dublin Corporation and the Irish Parliament, 199
Duckett and Williams, Case of Suicide of, 339
Dudley Election, 82
Dumilatre, Madlle., in the New Opera of "The Corsair," 216
Duncombe, Esq., M.P., Thomas S., Portrait, &c. of, 5
Durham, The late Earl of, Monument to, 99, 131
Durham Monument, The, Ceremony of Laying the Foundation Stone of, 149
"Dwarf," Her Majesty's Steam-vessel, 266
Dysart, The Earl of, v. the Countess of Dysart, 323

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY, Accident on, 242
East India Company, the Directors, &c., 390
Eday, Loss of Nine Lives near the Isle of, 323
Edward the Black Prince's Ring, 357
Egypt, The Pacha of, 134
Egyptian Treaty, Observations on, 177
Ellenborough, Lord, Farewell Dinner to, at Calcutta, 235; Town Hall, Calcutta; Banquet in the Hall; Grand Staircase, 236
Ellenborough, Earl, Observations on arrival of, and his being created an Earl, 246
Ellsler, Fanny, Impromptu to, on her dancing the "Saragossa," &c., 32
Emigrants' Farewell, The, 397, 398
English Reporters at Fault in Scotland, 211
English Theatricals in Paris, 386
Epitome of News, Foreign and Domestic, 11, 27, 46, 59, 74, 90, 106, 126, 142, 158, 170, 179, 203, 210, 231, 246, 270, 279, 290, 315, 327, 343, 363, 375, 395, 414
Erle, Mr., Appointment of, to the Bench, 294
Essex-street Pier, Riot and Assault at, 75
Ethelbert's Gate, Kent, 1 6
Eton College, His Royal Highness Prince Albert's Prize at, 250
Every Body's Column, 51, 74, 91, 112, 122, 139, 155, 163, 179, 195, 219, 227, 243, 314, 327, 346, 362, 387, 410
Exchequer, Court of, 10, 347, 371
Exeter, the Bishop of, and Preaching in the Surplice, 406
Exeter 'Change, The New, 60
Experimental Brigs, Squadron of Brigs under sail, 369, 370
Explosive Shell, Alarming Accident from an, 306
Exposure to the Weather, Death from, 87

FASHIONS, The, 11, 61, 141, 202, 258, 291, 348, 413
Fashions (Paris), 345, 370, 413
Female Sailor, Another Case of a, 99
Ferrand, M.P., Proceedings of Mr., at Knaresborough, &c., 374
Ferret, A Child Killed by a, 291
Field Gardens Bill, Observations on, 22
Fine Arts, 329
Fine Arts, The Government and the, 25
Fine Arts, The Beauties of the Opera, 123, 141
Fine Arts, 344, 393
Fine Arts—The Mignon of Scheffer—"Mignon regretting her country," 344. "Mignon aspiring to Heaven," 345
Fine Arts—The Exhibition at the National Gallery—"Jewish Rabbi," by Rembrandt, 40
Fine Arts—Royal Academy Exhibition—"The Whistonian Controversy," 12. "Love Triumphant," by Mr. M'Dowell, 37. "The Wise and Foolish Virgins, by Lauder, 40. E. Landseer's "Coming Events, &c.," 24. Ditto, "Otter Speared, 25
Fine Arts—Westminster Hall, Exhibition at—"Caractacus," "Burial of the Princes in the Tower," "Ajax," "Loyalty," "A Falconer," 21
Fire, The Discovery of, 203
Fire, Deaths by, 407
Fire, Deaths of Children from, 387
"Fitz-Stephen," by the "Old Sailor," 29, 61, 77, 109
Floyd, The Dowager Lady, Death of, 375
Fog in the Metropolis—Scene near Temple Bar, during the, 336
"Foigh-a-Ballagh," the Winner of the Great St. Leger, 217
Foreign Intelligence, 2, 18, 34, 50, 55, 66, 71, 82, 87, 98, 114, 130, 147, 162, 178, 183, 194, 199, 210, 215, 226, 242, 258, 274, 279, 290, 295, 306, 322, 338, 354, 359, 370, 386, 402, 407.
Forgery upon the Bank of England, 171, 371, 391
Forrester, Daniel, Portrait of, 357
Forrester, John, Portrait of, 357
Fortune's Frolics, 133
Fraudulent Bill Discounters, 35
Fraudulent Insolvent, Punishment of a, 83
France and Morocco, Termination of the War between, 182
France, Tahiti, and Morocco, Remarks thereon, 97, 152
Frankfort Lord and the Italian Organ-players again, 115
Freemasonry—Installation of Earl Howe as Provincial Grand Master of Warwickshire, 345
French Chambers, Opening of the, 401
French Presumption, 26
French Tariff, Modification of the, 374
French Squadron at Portsea, Dinner given to the Officers of the, 250
French War Party, Observations on the, 262
Frost, The, 375
Frost Fair on the Thames, 393

GALLOP, MARY, The Parricide, 371, 387
Gambling-house Cases, 226
Garter, The Ceremony of the Investiture of the Order of the; Inauguration of Louis Philippe, &c., 237, 238, 248, 249, 268
Gazette, The, 15, 27, 46, 62, 78, 91, 110 126, 142, 158, 174, 186, 206, 219, 227, 254, 270, 283, 299, 318, 331, 347, 363, 379, 395, 411
Gibbs, Alderman, and the Parish Accounts, 19
Gibbs, Mr. Alderman, and the Parish of St. Stephen, Walbrook, 183, 398
Gibbs, Mr. Alderman, Installation of as Lord Mayor, 294
Gibbs, Lord Mayor, Portrait of, 297
Gibbs, Mr. Alderman, and the Opening of the Royal Exchange, 294
Gibbs, James, Case of, in the Bankruptcy Court (Extraordinary Bill Transactions), 355
Gibraltar, The British Fleet off, 65, 66; Fatal Accident at, 345
"Gipsy Queen," Calamity on board of the, 307, 311
"Gladiator" War-steamer, Launch of the, 246
Glasgow, Election of Lord Rector of, 323
Glasgow, Inauguration of the Wellington Statue, 269
Gloucester College School, View and Description of, 349
Gloucester Musical Festival, 211, 212
Goethe, Statue of, at Frankfort, 341
Goodwin Sands, Captain Bullock's Safety Beacon on the, 208
Goodwood Races, 72, 73; Goodwood House, Road through the Park, Mr. G. Payne, the Steward, 72; Weighing in, Prize Plate and Cup, Gipsies in the Park, &c., 73.
Grace Darling, Monument to, 188
"Gracioso and Percinet," Scene from, at the Haymarket Theatre, 409
Grafton, Death of the Duke of, 212
Grand Junction Railway, Fatal Occurrence at, 258
Gravel Lane, Ancient House in, 36
Gravesend, Great Fire near, 87
Gravesend, Serious Fire near, 231
Gravesend, Suicide of a Clergyman at, 71
Gray, Lieutenant (R.M.), Court Martial on, at the instigation of the French Government, 71
"Great Britain," The, Steam Ship, leaving Cumberland Basin, Bristol, 385
Great Western Railway, Accidents on the, 283, 327
Great Western Railway, Electro Magnetic Telegraph at Slough, 85
Greece, The present state and condition of, 214
Greece, Her Majesty the Queen of, 133; Portrait of, 133
Gregory, Mr. Barnard, and the *Satirist*, 346
Grenelle, The Artesian Wells at, 140
Greenwich Royal Observatory—The Time Ball, and the Apparatus for raising it, &c., 304
Greenwich Pensioners Dinner, 71
Guano, Immense Shipments of, to Great Britain, 160
Guano Island, A new, 25
Guernsey, Great Public Meeting to Address her Majesty, 29
Guildford Street, Fire and Loss of Life in, 403
Guizot, Monsieur, Portrait of, 251

HAMPTON'S, Mr., Balloon, 128
Harborough, Lord, and the Midland Railway Company, 323
Hardy, Monument to Sir Thomas Masterman, on Blagdon Hill, Dorsetshire, 341
"Harlequin Crotchet and Quaver," Scene from, at Covent Garden Theatre, 408
"Harlequin and Johnny Gilpin's Ride," Scene from, at Astley's, 408
"Harlequin L. S. D.," Scene from, at the Surrey Theatre, 409
Harrington's, The Fire at the House of the Earl of, 403
Harvest, The, Thoughts on, 113
Haswell Colliery, Explosion at, 223, 224, 242, 263; Scene of Explosion—Burial of the Dead, 224
Havannah, Town and Harbour of, 320
Hayman's Patent Safety Omnibus, 142
Health of Towns, Remarks on; Proceedings of the Society, 369
"Hellespont, The," Sloop from Bermudas, 12
Henderson, Death of Professor, 339
Heytesbury, Lady, Funeral of, 246
Heytesbury, Lord, 59; Portrait of, 60
Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, 99
High Life in New York, by Jonathan Slick (Extracts), 202
Hobson, Robert, the Postmaster at Walthamstow, Committal of, for Embezzlement, 403
Hudson, the late Mr., the Comic Singer, 59; Portrait of, 60
Humane Society, The Royal—Iceman—Boat for Saving Persons from Drowning, 376
Hungerford and Lambeth Suspension Bridge, 151, 183
Huntingtower's Bankruptcy, Lord, 323

ICHABOE, The Island of; Mode of Shipping the Guano, 196
Ichaboe, Mutiny at, 179
"Illuminated Magazine," Illustration from, 320
Illustrated Journal, The Value of an, 315
"Illustrated London News," Tribute in Verse to the Ubiquity and Variety of the, 203
Imprisonment for Debt, Abolition of Lord Brougham's Explanation, 119
Incendiarism, Incendiary Fires, Trials for Incendiarism in Suffolk, &c., 17, 19, 50, 59, 71, 75, 83, 131, 147, 151, 163, 186, 195, 203, 226, 242, 290, 315, 323, 327, 355, 371, 391
Inchbald, Murder of Mr., 371
India and China, 10, 162, 210, 274, 290, 306, 354, 358, 370
India, Criminal Trial in; Vakeel, a Native Barrister—European Judge—The Omlah—The Accused—Burkundauz, or Native Policeman—The Witness, 180
India Mail, The Overland, 8, 9, 10—(*See* also Overland Indian Mail).
India, Trophy from, Monster Gun at the Tower, 133
Infanticide at Wolverhampton, 323, 339
Insolvent Debtors' Court, 402
Insolvent Debtors' New Act, &c.; Remarks thereon, 70
Inundations on the Continent, 311
Iowa Indians, 64, 91, 93
Iowa Indians, Encampment of, Lord's Cricket Ground; The "Welcome" Speech, 129
Ireland—Appointment of the New Lord Lieutenant, 7
Ireland—The Repeal Association, State Trials, &c, 19, 39, 51, 71, 83, 103, 115, 135, 147, 187, 199, 215, 230, 231, 247, 259, 274, 295, 315, 334, 346, 359, 371, 387, 407
Ireland, Abduction, Outrageous case of, 346

Ireland, Brutal Murder of two Brothers in, 359
Ireland—Royal Agricultural Society, 115
Ireland, Her Majesty's Visit to, 135
Ireland—Dublin Corporation and the Irish Parliament, 199
Ireland—Death of Lady Heytesbury, 230
Ireland—Fracas at the Dublin Theatre, 187
Ireland—Diabolical attempt at Murder &c. in, 83
Ireland—Case of Murder during the Honeymoon, 71
Ireland—Murder in Clare County, 368
Ireland—Murders in Cork, Kilkenny, and Tipperary, 247
Ireland—Three more Murders in, 311
Ireland—Other Murders in, 315
Ireland—Execution of Two Women at Roscommon, 103
Ireland—Another Murder—Frightful Parricide, 371
Ireland—The Rent Day, 334
Irish Politics, Remarks on "Lull" in, 294
Irish Residents in Great Britain and in the Principal Towns, 345
Irish State Trials, Writ of Error—House of Lords, 11, 19, 22
Iron Church for Jamaica, 208
Iron Duke and the Parana, Collision of, 163
Isabella Queen of Spain, Marriage of, 263
Isle of Wight, Views of "Barton House" and "Wilkes's Cottage," 269
Isle of Wight—(*See* Wight, Isle of, and Queen, The)
Isle of Wight, Her Majesty's Visit to, 267—(*See* Queen, The)
Islington, A New Street to, 70
Isly, The Battle of, 135
Isly, The Battle of, Fight for the Standard, 152

JAMAICA, Iron Church for, 208
Jersey, The Royal Court of, and the Court of Queen's Bench, 323, 326
Jews' Synagogue, Great St. Helen's, Election of Rabbi at, 389
Joinville, The Prince de, and the French Navy, 208
July, Sonnet to, 48

KEANE, Lord, Death of, 138
Kensall Green, New Church at, 96
Kentish Town, St. Pancras, Temporary Church at, 156
Kestrel Yacht and the Braganza Steamer, Launch of the, 3, 4
Kilmarnock, Strange Double Suicide at, 274, 290
Kynaston, Esq., R., Portrait of, 125

LAMARTINE, Portrait of M. de, 340
Lambeth, Extraordinary occurrence at St. Mary's Chapel, 215
Lambton Castle, 149
Lancaster Sands, Fatal Accident on, 242
Landseer, Edwin, Esq., R.A., Accident to, 122
Lauteraar, The Great Glacier of, 220
Law Intelligence, 286, 299, 346, 355, 371
Lawyers outwitted, 315
Leaden Coffin, Curious, 333
Leamington and Warwick Railway, Opening of the; Kenilworth Station; Melbourne Grange Viaduct; Leamington Terminus, 372
Leeds, The Duke of, v. Amhurst, Case of, "Expensive Litigation," 346
Legal Subtlety, Another Case of, 362
Legal Wranglers, Costs and Sharp Practice, 259
Leicester, Monument to the late Earl of, in Longford Church, Derbyshire, 356
Limerick, The Earl of, Death of, 375; Riot at the Funeral of, 407
Lincoln, Execution of Eliza Joyce at, 87
Linendrapery Trade, Ingenious Frauds in the, 50, 114
Literature, The Magazines, &c., 26, 45, 90, 106, 138, 154, 157, 170, 202, 234, 298, 320, 330, 362, 394
Liverpool, Brutal Murder at, 71
Liverpool Collegiate Institution, Christmas Distribution of Prizes at, 397
Liverpool, Trial for Murder at, 130
London Art-Union, Drawing of the Prizes, 106
London Bridge Steam Wharfs, 20
London, Increased Value of Property in, 294
London and Brighton Railway, 360, 361, 364
London-road, Fall of Two Houses in the, 306
London Thief Captured at Aylesbury, 411
Longford Church, Derbyshire, Monument to the late Earl of Leicester in, 356
Lord Mayor, Election of Mr. Alderman Gibbs for, 199
Lord Mayor, The, Portrait of (The Right Hon. Michael Gibbs), 297
Lord Mayor's Day, &c.:—Procession, Banquet, &c., 295, 296, 297, 298
Lords, House of, Dispatch of Business in—the Bishop of Exeter's Opposition to the New Poor-law, 86
Louis Philippe, Reported Poverty of, 6
Louis Philippe, Strange Application Against, 99
Louis Philippe, The Claimant Against, 323
Louis Philippe, the King of the French, Visit of his Majesty to the Queen, at Windsor, Observations on, &c., 225, 228, 229, 230, 232, 233, 237, 241, 242, 244, 245, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 257, 258, 268
Lunacy and Lunatic Asylums (Article No. 1), 346
Lunar Rainbow, 208
Lunatic Thief, Case of a, 226
Luton Hoo, Princely Purchase of, 370
Lypiatt Park, 300

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH, 25
Maidenhead Station, Destructive Fire at, 115
Maidstone Branch Railway, Opening of from the Dover Line, 205
"Manchester," The Loss of the, 25
Manchester, Albert Bridge, 269, 270
Manchester, Burning of Irwell Buildings at, 96
Manchester and Birmingham, Public Walks, &c., 167
Manchester and Leeds Railway, Fatal Accident on the, 260
Manchester and Salford Regatta, 125
Margate, 90
Markets, The, 14, 27, 46, 62, 78, 91, 110, 126, 142, 158, 174, 186, 206, 219, 227, 270, 283, 299, 318, 331, 347, 363, 379, 395, 411
Marriages, 15, 27, 46, 62, 78, 91, 110, 126, 142, 158, 174, 186, 206, 219, 227, 254, 270, 283, 299, 318, 331, 347, 363, 379, 395, 411
"Martin Chuzzlewit," Scene from, 32
Masquerade, Fatal Occurrence at a, 347
Mathew, Father, Difficulties of, 259; Testimonial to, 387
Mediterranean, The late Proceedings in, Remarks on, 134
Mediterranean, Remarks on the Proceedings of the French in, 38
Mediterranean, English and Foreign Ships in the, 66
Mehemet Ali, Abdication of, 97, 102
Mehemet Ali, Portrait of, 97
Melancholy Story of Margaret Healey, 211
Metropolis, Churches of the, 4, 116, 176, 270, 396
Metropolis Improvements, 43, 116, 131, 368
Metropolis, Mortality in the, 71, 103, 263, 274, 375
Metropolis, Sanatory State of the, 304
Metropolitan News, 6, 23, 43, 55, 70, 87, 103, 119, 131, 151, 170, 183, 198, 215, 230, 246, 262, 274, 294, 306, 326, 343, 359, 375, 387, 407.
Metropolitan Prisons, Debtors in, 306
Middlesex Sessions, 362
Midland Counties Railway, Fatal and Melancholy Accident on the, 327, 343, 358, 359, 371, 391
"Mignon," The, of Scheffer, 344, 345
Mill Hill Grammar School, 160
Mine Accident, 359
Minnesingers' Serenade, with the Music and Illustration, 352
Miser at Brighton, Death of a, 274
Mogadore, and View of, 113; The Island of, 152; The Arsenal at, 154; Description of, 138
Monetary Transactions, 46, 62, 78, 91, 110, 126, 142, 158, 174, 186, 206, 219, 227, 254, 270, 283, 299, 318, 331, 347, 363, 378, 395, 411—(*See* also Commerce and Money)
"Monster City, The," Frontispiece to the "Illuminated Magazine," 157
Montpensier, His Royal Highness the Duke de—Visit of to Woolwich, 250; Portrait of his Royal Highness, 251
Moon, Total Eclipse of the—Illustrations, &c., 336, 345
Moose Deer at the Surrey Zoological Gardens, 405
Morocco, The Empire of, 99; View of Morocco, 100
Morocco and France, 152
Morocco, The Emperor of, giving Audience, 17, 18
Morocco, Recent Pencillings in—Lady of the Harem, Peasant of Morocco, Singing Woman of the Harem, Women of Morocco, Morocco Jewess, Slave of the Harem, 116
Morocco, Review of Troops at, 153
Morocco War, Trophies of the—Sidi Mohammed's Tent, The State Parasol, Top of Ditto, Interior of the Tent, 240
Morocco, The War in, Arab and Moorish Cavalry, 2
Morocco, France, and Tahiti, 97
Mount Edgecumbe, Grand Fête at, 137; Bazaar and Italian Gardens, 137
Murder, Confessed Cases of, at the Norfolk Assizes, 50
Murder of a Wife and Three Children, 75
Music, New, &c., 14, 20, 32, 43, 75, 123, 154, 191, 203, 235, 300, 330, 333, 378, 393, 395, 404
"Mysterious Stranger," Scene from the, 300
Mystery, A Tale of, 155

NAPOLEON OF PEACE, The, 209
Narvaez, General, Portrait, &c., of, 384
Nasmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, 160
National Sports, 11, 26, 39, 58, 74, 90, 110, 123, 138, 154, 170, 206, 219, 235, 254, 267, 283, 302, 314, 334, 346, 362, 375, 391, 414
Naval and Military Intelligence, 7, 39, 59, 83, 103, 126, 138, 155, 174, 190, 206, 318, 386
Naval, Royal, School at New Cross, Opening of the, 116
Navestock, Essex, Murder at, 323
Needlewomen of the Metropolis, The Distressed, Proceedings of Society for Relief of, 358, 368
Nelson Testimonial, The, 183
Nesselrode, Count, Portrait of, &c., 117
Netherlands, Forgery of Coupons on the Government of the, 75
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, New Roman Catholic Church at, 160
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Great Skiff-race at, 413
New Cross Railway Station, Great Fire at the; Arrival of the King of the French during the Fire; Ruins of the Octagon Building, 253
Newman, The Rev., 45
Newport, Isle of Wight, Free Grammar School, 28
Newton, Case of Mr., Alleged Trespass, 114
New Year," "A Happy, Verses on, 410
New York, Burning of the Washington Hotel at, 85
New York, Celebration of American Independence at, 85
New York, Great Whig Procession at, 321, 322
New York, Great Native Procession in, 404
New Zealand, Cannibalism in, 25
Nightshade, Case of Poisoning by the Deadly, 208
Nooks and Corners of Old England, 28, 36, 124, 133, 160, 196, 269, 300, 301, 333, 357, 404
Nooks and Corners of Auld Scotland, 80, 205
Norbury, The Late Lord, Trial of Peter Dolan for the Murder of, 51
Norfolk Circuit, 35
Northfleet, New Almshouses at, 272
Norton's Shell, Captain, 70
Notices to Correspondents—(*See* Correspondents, Notices to)
Nott, General Sir William, Alarming Illness of, 323, 359
Nottingham, Consecration of St. Barnabas Roman Catholic Church, 123
Nottingham, Execution of a Murderer at, and Dreadful Accident, 85
Nottingham Races, 215
November Fog in London, 336
Nuisance, Law of, 150

OBSERVATORY, The Royal—(*See* Greenwich)
O'Connell, Congratulatory Dinners to, 183, 199
O'Connell and other State Prisoners at Dublin, The Liberation of; Arrival of the News at the Penitentiary; Procession Passing the Bank, 164
O'Connell in the Triumphal Car; The Car; Night Scene in a Street, 165
O'Connell's Manifesto, 161, 247
O'Connell at the Balcony at Merrion-square, Dublin, 161
O'Connell's Triumphal Progress to his Native Mountains, 215
Old Friends, Anniversary Meeting of the Improved Order of, 29
"Old Heads and Young Hearts," Scene from the Comedy of, 333
Oldham, Loss of Life at; Ruins of the Lower House Mill near, 301
Omnibus Drivers Committed to the Treadmill, 155
Opera House—(*See* Queen, The)
"Orlando," the Winner of the Derby, 27, 28
Orleans House, Twickenham, once the Residence of Louis Philippe, 261
"Orwell, The," and "Sylph" Steamboats, Collision between, off Greenwich, 388, 391, 403
Oswestry, New Church at Llanymneck, near, 188
"Otello," Scene from the Opera of, at Her Majesty's Theatre, 32
Overland Inland Mail—Mail Packet off Alexandria; Telegraphic Abstract of Indian Mail; Abstract Express from Paris; Boulogne—Embarkation of Mail, 8
Overland Indian Mail—Signals at Folkestone; Landing Abstract Express; Arrival of Mail at Folkestone; Express Train with Mail Signals, 9; Arrival of the, 67
Oxford, Election of Vice-Chancellor of, 230

PANTOMIMES AND CHRISTMAS PIECES, 408
Paris, English Plays in, 250; English Theatricals at the Salle Ventador, 413
Parks for the People at Manchester and Salford, 163
Parliament, The New Houses of, 3, 38, 64, 103
Parliament, Proceedings in, 2, 18, 42, 50, 54, 67, 82, 98, 147, 150, 226; Prorogation of, 147, 150
Parliamentary Portraits, 5, 181
Parricide—Case of Mary Gallop, 371, 387
Peel, Sir Robert, and the Clothworkers' Company, 103
Penge Common, Almshouses at, 389
Perjury, A Barrister Indicted for, 51
Peterborough Bridge Fair, 217
Pile Driving Steam-engine, American Patent, 44
Pimlico, St. Michael's New Church at, 269, 270
Pine Apples, Great Sale of 35, 36,
Pipers, Triennial Competition of, at Edinburgh, 48
Pitmen, in Northumberland and Durham, Encamped, &c., 69
Pitmen, Strike of the, 71
Pitmen's Strike, Close of the, 115
Plate, Alleged Robbery of, by an Officer, and acquittal of the accused, 215
Plymouth, Fire and Loss of Life at, 295
Plymouth, Five persons Drowned at, 211
Plymouth, Seven lives lost at, in a boat, 231
Poet's Grave, The, 25
Police Courts, The New, 343
Police Offices, Cases at:—19, 26, 35, 51, 75, 83, 99, 115, 130, 155, 171, 186, 194, 211, 231, 247, 259, 274, 299, 323, 347, 355, 371, 402
Polk, Mr., Candidate for the Presidency, Portrait of, &c., 321, 322
Polytechnic School at Paris, Pupils of, 132
Poor Law Bill, Remarks upon the, 38, 54
Poor Laws, The Three, 305
Poor's Boxes in Churches, 37
Population Statistics, 158
Portland, Proposed Breakwater at, 4
Portsmouth, Explosion of the King's Bastion at, 241, 242
Portsoken, Election of an Alderman for the Ward of, 198
Portsoken Ward, Official Declaration of the Poll, 215; Second Election of Aldermen for the Ward of, 246
Election of Alderman, 262
Postage in France, 406
Postage between England and Belgium, Reduction of, 352
Postmaster at Walthamstow, Committal of, for Embezzlement, 403
Post Office, Extraordinary Parcel by the (Frogs), 188
Post Office Espionage, 25, 91, 119, 131
Post Office Inquiry, Remarks on the, 6
Post Office Inquiry, Reports of Committees on, Remarks thereon, 86
Postscripts, 7, 23, 39, 55, 71, 87, 135, 151, 183, 199, 215, 231, 247, 263, 279, 295, 310, 327, 343, 359, 375, 391, 407
Pottinger, Sir Henry, Proposed Dinner to, at Liverpool, 345; Dinner to, at Liverpool, 398; Dinner to, at Merchant Tailors' Hall, London, 375; Banquet to, at Manchester, 405
Poughkeepsie Cattle Show, and Interior of the Great Marquee, 260
Powder Mill Explosion, 131
Pritchard, Mr., Treatment of, at Tahiti, 67, 68
Privileges of the House of Commons—Howard v. Gossett, 323
Prize Fighters, Charge of Murder against, 71
"Problem," The Experimental Yacht, 394
Prosperity, Returning Indications of, 160
Prussia, the King of, Attempt to Assassinate his Majesty, 67, 71; Execution of the Assassin Tschech, 406
Prussia, The Prince Royal of, 119
Prussia, Accident to the Prince of, 247
Prussia, The Mines of, 103
Purdon, Thomas, the Governor of the Richmond Penitentiary, Dublin, Portrait of, 156

QUARTOBUS, The New Cab, the, 389
Queen, The—Her Most Gracious Majesty Alexandrina Victoria the First, &c., &c., &c.—Accouchement of her Majesty and Birth of a Prince, &c., 86
Queen, The—The Char-a-Banc presented to her Majesty, by the King of the French, 257, 258
Queen, The—Her Majesty's New Royal State Carriage, Interior of, on the Southampton Railway, 261, 262
Queen, The—Enthronization of her Majesty as Sovereign of the Order of the Garter, 248
Queen, The—Her Majesty's Second Visit to Scotland, 151, 169, 171, 182, 183, 187, 193, 199, 213, Lines written on her Majesty's return from, 218
Her Majesty's Visit to the Isle of Wight, 250; Arrival at Cowes, 267, 268
Her Majesty's Visit to the "Victory" on the occasion of the anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar, 262
Queen, The—Her Majesty's Visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, at Burghley House, 294
Queen, The—Her Majesty's Visit to the Royal Exchange, Observations on the Intended Visit, 247, 257
Queen, The—Her Majesty's Progress to the City to Open the New Royal Exchange—(*See* Royal Exchange.)
Queen, The—Her Majesty's Visit to Burghley House, 307, 310, 311, 312, 316, 317, 324, 328, 332
Queen's Bench, Court of, 323, 346, 355
Queen, The—Her Majesty's Theatre, 7, 14, 26, 48
Qui Tam Actions (Russell v. Lord G. Bentinck), 83

RACE-HORSE VAN, 69
Railway Department—Notice of Board of Trade, &c., respecting Railway Schemes, 347
Railway Mismanagement, Remarks on, 337
Railways and Railway Directors, 326
Railway Signals, 373, 412
Railways, Number of, to Complete, &c., 315
Reading, Regatta and Races, 140
Regent-street, Affray in, 247
Registration Courts, Observations on the, 198
Religious Enthusiast, Appalling Murder by a, 83
Repeal Meeting in Washington Hall, 36
Revenue, The, 6
Revenue Cruisers, Inspection of, in Kingstown Harbour, Dublin, 133
Revenue, Frauds on the, 347
Revenue, Improvement in the, 230
Review, Grand, in Hyde Park, 45
Rheingau, Map of the, 324
Rhine, The—The Rheingau, and its Wines, 324
Rhode Island, Great Mass Meeting at Providence, 224
Richmond, Conflagration at, 116
Richmond Penitentiary, Dublin, Portrait of the Governor of, 156
Roberts, Mr., The Welsh Harper, 48
Rogers and Co., Robbery from Banking House of Messrs., 339, 342, 357, 359; Interior of the Bank of, 357
Roman Lamp, 44
Roman London, 44
Roman Temple, Supposed Foundations of a, 119
Roman Wall, Bread Street Hill, 44
Romford Bank, Insolvency of the, 98
Ross, Death of Mr., the Comedian, 193
Rosse's, Lord, Telescope, A Rival to, 25
Rowland Hill, The Centenary of the Birth of the late Rev., 131
Rowley Regis, Calamitous Explosion at, 263
Royal Academy of Music, 12
Royal Agricultural Society of England—(*See* Agricultural Society)
Royal Exchange, 119
Royal Exchange, The, Cost of the building the, 290
Royal Exchange, Her Majesty's Visit to the, 247
Royal Exchange, The; Sir Thomas Gresham's Wedding Ring—Holt School—Seals used by Sir Thomas Gresham—Gresham House, afterwards Gresham College—Interior of the First Exchange, 1569—Royal Exchange and Tun in 1640, 263
Royal Exchange, The First in 1569; The Second in 1660; Royal Exchange in 1838, 264
Royal Exchange and Bank Buildings, in 1780, and the New Royal Exchange, 120
Royal Exchange, The New, 103, 198, 288, 291, 364
Royal Exchange Medal, Wyon's, 329
Royal Humane Society, Receiving-house and Ward of Ditto, Hyde-Park, 144
Royal Observatory at Greenwich—(*See* Greenwich, &c.)
Royal Visits, Observations on, 129
Running Rein Case, The, in the Court of Exchequer, 10
Russian Frigate at Gravesend, 103
Russian Tartars, The Great Annual Migration of the—Migration of a Tartar Family, 365

ST. AMANT, Portrait and Biographical Sketch of, 416
St. Barnabas, Roman Catholic Church at Nottingham, 132
St. Benet's Abbey, 333
St. Dunstan's in the East, Church of, 116
St. Giles's New Church, 176
St. Giles, Camberwell, New Church, Ceremony of Consecration, 337, 338; Interior of, 416
St. Giles in the Fields, Church of, 4
St. James's, The Chapel Royal at, 28
St. Leger, Foigh-a-Ballagh, the Winner of the Great, 217
St. Mary's New Church, Herne Hill, Dulwich, and Interior of, 353, 354
St. Michael's New Church at Pimlico, 269, 270
St. Wilfred's Feast and Races, Ripon, Yorkshire, 123, 124
Sale, Sir Robert, Banquet given to him by the Directors of the East India Company, at the London Tavern, 102; Banquet to him at Londonderry, 166; Dinner to, at Southampton, 359
Sale, Sir Robert, and Lady, Entertainment to, at the Mansion-house, 135; Banquet to, at Liverpool, 199
Salford, Bursting of a Steam Boiler at, 211; Murder of a Woman at, 391
Sanatory State of the Metropolis and the Provinces, 304
Savoy, Hatred to Executions in, 123
Saxony, The King of, in a Dilemma, 61
Screw Steam Collier (Iron), "Q. E. D.," 205
Scotland, Colliery Accident at Rowanburn, 411; Child nearly Destroyed by a Sow, 411
Scotland, Nooks and Corners of, 80, 205
Scott v. O'Brien (Court of Exchequer), 371
Sessional Symptoms, Remarks thereon, 1
"Seven Passions," Scene from "The Castle of the," 300
Severn, Twelve Men Drowned in the, 87
Shakspeare, Homage to, 116
Shakspeare's Jug and Cane, and the Case in which the Jug is Kept, 332
Sheffield, St. George's Schools at, 364
Sheriffs of London, Presentation of the New, at Westminster; and the Ceremony of Chopping Sticks, &c., in the Exchequer Court, 216
Siddons, Death of Mrs. Henry, 283
Silver Chest for the King of Ashantee, 266
Silver Trowel used by Sir P. Egerton, M.P., at Birkenhead, 261
Skating in the Regent's Park, 376
Slave Trade, the, Observations on, 33, 38
Slave Trading Case, The Augusta, 347
Slough, Serious Fire at, 35
Smith, M.P., Mr. John Abel, Incendiary Fire on the Farm of, at Watton, 355
Smith, Joe, the Mormon Prophet, Portrait of, &c., 133
Smithfield Cattle Market at Christmas, 396
Smithfield Prize Cattle Show, 376, 377, 378
Smugglers and Contrabandists, 258
Soho Bazaar, Alleged Robbery by a Lady at the, 362
Sombre, Mr. Dyce, Case of, 35, 83
Sophia Matilda of Gloucester, Death of Her Royal Highness the Princess, 352, 356; Lying in State, and Funeral of, 379, 380, 381
Sopochles in France, 160
Southampton, Rapid Conveyance of Goods from, 320
Southampton, View of the Town and Port of, 41
Southampton, Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, 76, 77
Southampton Railway, State Carriage, Interior of the New Royal, 261, 262
South Eastern Railway, London and Dover, 295
South Eastern Railway, Two Lives Lost on the, 363, 371
South Western Railway, Extension of the, 396.
South Winfield Manor House, 124
Soyer, The late Madame, Monument of, 160
Spain, Political Aspect of, 294, 310, 358
Spain, Belgium, and Russia, Political Condition of, 262
Spanish Constitution, Remarks upon, 273
Spencer, Mr. Brent, Commission of Lunacy on, 119
Sphynx Boat Club; Prize Sculls, 156
Spontaneous Combustion, Case of, 71
Spontaneous Combustion of Pictures, 140
Sporting World, Fracas in the, Scott v. O'Brien, 371
Stafford, Execution at, of William Beard, 115
Staffordshire, Murder in, and Singular Circumstantial Evidence, 99
Stanley, Lord, Portrait of 181
Starlight, Steamer, Accident to the, 66
State of the Country, Remarks on the, 102
State Trials—Results likely to Ensue, &c., Observations on, 198
State Trials: The Judgment Reversed, 145; The Lord Chancellor Pronouncing Judgment, (The Queen v. O'Connell), 145
State Trials: Decision of the Judges in the Case of O'Connell and others; the Judgment Reversed, 146
State Trials: Remarks on the late Reversal of the Judgment, 182
Steam-boat Regulations for the River Thames, 119
Steam-boat Collision (The Orwell and the Sylph), 388, 391
Steam Boiler Explosions, 131
Steamers and Piers, Observations Respecting, 49
Steam Miniature Engine, 35
Steam Navigation on the Thames, 20
Steam Pile Driving Engine, Patent American, 44
Steam Pipe, Nine Lives Lost by the Bursting of a, at Blackwall, 307
Stepney, Poisoning Case at, (Belaney), 114
Stockport, Inundation and Loss of Life at, 163
Stockport, Lamentable Accident at, 290
Stradbroke's, The Earl of, Gamekeepers, Suicide of two of, 151
Strange Story, 131
Strathaven, Alarming Conflagration at, 290
Suffocation of Three Persons by Charcoal, 386
Suffolk Fires, Remarks on, 17
Suicide in Epping Forest, 327
Suicide, a double one, Case of Mr. Duckett and Miss Williams, 339, 363
Suicide, another double one, at Ashford, 411
Suicide, Extraordinary, in Whitechapel, 288
Suicide, from Scandal, Case of, 195
Suicide from False Pride, 122
Suicide, from Starvation, in a Lunatic Asylum, 407
Suicide Mania, A Check upon the, 194
Suicide of a Clergyman at Gravesend, 71
Sultan Abdul Medschild's Watch, 157
Sun's Disc, Spots on the, 170, 171, 182
Surrey Zoological Gardens, Moose Deer and Toucan at the, 405, 406
Sussex, Statue of his late Royal Highness the Duke of, 61
"Swan-Upping" on the Thames, 33, 34
Swiss Freedom, Grand Centenary, Celebration of, 74
"Sydney Oak," The, at Penshurst, 404
"Sylph," The Steam-boat, Wreck, &c., of, 388, 391, 403
Syntax, Dr., Death of, 119

TAHITI, 66, 67, 68, 82, 84, 162, 183, 226, 338
Tahitian and Morocco Agitations, Remarks on the, 166
Tahiti, France, and Morocco, 97
Tangier, The Bombardment and View of, 121; Remarks on, 118; The Siege of, and View of, 100; Gate of; Flight of the Population, 152
"Tartar Soldier in Hyde Park, 137
Taunton, Execution of Joel Fisher at, 151
Taylor, Esq., C., Portrait of, 125
Taylor Institute, The, Oxford, 3, 4
Technicalities of the Law, 115
Telephone, The, 117, 118
Thames, The Proposed Embankment of the, 103
Thames, Frost Fair on the, in 1814, 393
Thames, the Navigation of the River, 70
Thames, Novel Feat of Mr. Barry on, 193
Thames and Tyne, Championship of the Rivers, 413
Theatres, The, &c., 14, 26, 43, 50, 58, 75, 90, 106, 123, 140, 141, 218, 235, 243, 256, 267, 283, 299, 314, 330, 344, 365, 378, 395
Theatricals in Paris, English, 386
Theatrical Season, Remarks on, 218
"Thou art There," Tribute to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 203
Thunder Storm, Damage done by, 163
Tight Lacing, Another Death from, 103
Tippoo Saib's Peacock, 228
Tom Thumb's, "General," Equipage, 141
Tom Thumb, Narrow Escape of, General, 115
Tong, Singular Affair at, 371
Tottenham Park, the Royal Visit to, 288
Tottenham Churches, the Old Church and the New Church, at Wood Green, 372
Toucan at the Surrey Zoological Gardens, 405
Touchet, Case of the Hon. W. [Ross, 19, 23; Trial of, at the Old Bailey, for the Attempted Murder of Mr. Smith, of Holborn, 259
Tower, Improvement in the, 195
Trafalgar, Anniversary of the Battle of, and her Majesty's Visit to the "Victory," 262
Trafalgar Square, Artesian Wells in, 119
Transfer of Property, Act to simplify the, 410
Twinhout, Dreadful Accident at, 322
Twickenham, Orleans House, 261

VAGRANT—A Rich one, 359
"Valentine and Orson," Scene from, at the Lyceum, 408
"Vanguard" Steam-ship, The Wreck of the, 404
Vaughan v. Thellusson (in Chancery) 315
Vauxhall Gardens, 178
Victoria Park, 407
Victoria, Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen—(*See* Queen, The)

WALES (North), Murder and Highway Robbery in, 371
Walls, New Method of Painting on, 133
Warfare, Novel Experiments in—Shower of Hand Rockets, Non recoil Gun, Hut Destroyed by a Shell, 272
Warner's, Captain, New Destructive Power, Experiment at Brighton. 52, 53, 54, 71
Warner's, Captain, New Invention, Remarks on, &c., 70, 122
Warner's Miniature Steam Engine, 35
Washington Hall, Great Repeal Meeting in, 36
Waterloo-road, The Ingenious Robbery in, 171
"Waterman" Steamer, No. 6, Verdict of Manslaughter against the Master of the, 291; Conviction &c., of the Captain of, for Manslaughter, 355, 371
Watermen, Free, and Lightermen's Almshouses, at Penge Common, 389
Waterton, Esq., Charles, 124
Waverley Ball, The, 23, 24
Wealth and Waste—Observations on the Royal Visit, 241
Weather, The, at Home and Abroad, 403
Webster, Miss Clara, Portrait of, and Fatal and Distressing Accident to her, 397, 404, 407
Wednesbury, The Murder, 83
Wellington Barracks, St. James's Park, 45
Wellington Statue at Glasgow, Inauguration of the, 269
Wells, Murder of a Wife by her Husband at, 99
Welsh Harp, The, 128
Welsh Harper, The, Mr. Roberts, 48
Western, Lord, Death of, 294
West India Mail—Loss of the "Actæon," 370
Westminster Hall, Exhibition at—(*See* Fine Arts)
Westminster Loan and Discount Society, 315
West-street, Smithfield, The Ancient House in, 119
Whitechapel, Improvements in, 103
Wife, The Sale of a, 99
Wigan, Fatal Coal-pit Explosion near, 323
Wigan, Steam-boiler Explosion at, 99
Wight, The Isle of—Norris Castle, 148; Her Majesty's Marine Residence, 149
Will Forgery Case, The late, 23
William the Fourth, The Statue of, 103; Statue of his late Majesty, in the City, 250
Windfall, A Good one, 345
Windsor Castle, The Magnificent Silver-gilt Wine-cooler at; Scene from the Waterloo Gallery, at the Royal Christening, 177, 178
Windsor Castle—(*See* Louis Philippe the King of the French, Visit of his Majesty to Queen Victoria at, also Alfred's, Prince, Christening, also, Garter, Order of the)
"Windsor Castle" Steamer, Wreck of the, 240
Windsor Park, The Statues and Columns of the Ruins in, Damaged, 6
Windsor Theatre, Lamentable Accident at the, 411
Winterbottom, The Charge of Forgery against Mr., 186
Wolff, Dr., Arrival of at Teheran, 406
Wolverhampton Races, 109
Wood, The Will of the late Mr., 186
Wreck near Harwich, 387

YARMOUTH, Atrocious Murder at, 323
York, View of, 220
York Minister, Re-opening of, 23
"You See the Slender Spire that Peers," Ballad, (with the Music), 18

INDEX TO ENGRAVINGS IN VOL. V.

ABD EL-KADER, and his Moorish Allies, 153
Abdul Meschid's, Sultan, Watch, 157
Aden, "The Gibraltar of the Red Sea," 289
  Harvestal Society, The Royal Meet-Cattle S, at Southampton:
  Porerait of Earl Spencer, 56
  Harvest Home, 56
  Cattle Show Portswood, 57
  Victoria Archery Rooms, 57
  The Council Dinner, 57
  Mr. W. Fould's Short-horned Bull, 76
  Mr. J. Cooper's ditto 76
  Mr. G. Turner's Devon Bull, 76
  Mr. W. Brine's Long-horned Bull, 76
  Mr. W. Perry's Hereford Bull, 76
  Mr. W. F. Hobbe's Improved Essex Boar, 76
  Mr. J. House's Dorsetshire Sow, 76
  Mr. T. M. Goodlake's Wadley Boar 77
  Mr. J. Linton's Lincoln and Leicester Ewe, 77
  Mr. E. Hardy's Improved Cotswold Ram, 77
  Mr. T. Hutton's Hampshire Down Ram, 77
  Pipe Tile Machine, 77
"Aladdin," Scene from the Burlesque of, at the Lyceum, 109
Albert Bridge, Manchester, 269
Albert's, His Royal Highness Prince, Apiary, Sholl's New Behive, 128
Alfred, His Royal Highness the Prince: 168
  Christening of, in the Private Chapel Windsor Castle, 168
  Magnificent Silver Gilt Wine-Cooler, at Windsor Castle, 177
  Scene in the Waterloo Gallery, 177
"Alma," Madlle Cerito in the Ballet of, 112
Almshouses for Free Watermen and Lighterman at Penge, Surrey, 389
American Aloe in Bloom, near Amesbury, Wilts, 341
American Prairie on Fire, 388
American Presidency, Candidates for the, Portraits of Mr. Polk and Mr. Clay, 321
American President, Approaching Election of the · 321
  Great Whig Procession, at New York, 321
  Election of the, 340
  Torch Light Procession in New York, 340
  Ballotting for the President, 340
Exterior of a Polling Booth at New York, 356
"Anna Bolena," Scene from, at Her Majesty's Theatre, 48
Antiquities found near the General Post-office, St. Martins-le-Grand, 300
Anti Rent Insurrection, Attack on the Sheriff of Albany, 212
Antwerp, Bourse at, 272
Archæological Association, The British, Medal of the, 192
Archery, Grand Meeting at York, and Archer in Uniform, 96
Argyle square, New Church in, 144

BADEN BADEN, Arms of the Grand Duchy of, 157
Baden-Baden, Curious Oak Tree at, 196
Barking Fishing Boats, 348
Barry, the Clown, in a Washing Tub, on the Thames, 193
Batata, or Sweet Potato, 36
Bath, the Order of the, Installation of a Knight of, 348
Baths for the Labouring Classes—Public Meeting at the Mansion House, the Lord Mayor in the Chair, 256
Beddington Church, 396
Berkshire Festival, United States:
  The Pavilion, 181
  The Jubilee Hill, 181
Berlin, View of, 132
Birkenhead Docks:
  Ceremony of Laying the First Stone of the, 301
  Silver Trowel used by Sir P. Egerton, M.P., 261
Birmingham, View of, 37
Bishop's Bridge, Norwich, 133
Bishopsthorpe, the Seat of the Archbishop of York, 221
Blackwell Churchyard, Yews in, 357
Bokhara Chief, 117
"Bonner's Hall," Hackney, 301
Bow Meeting at Pradoe, near Oswestry:
  Ladies' Bracelet Prize, 156
  Gentlemen's Prize Plate, 156
"Braganza" Steamer, Launch of the, at Cowes, 4
Brighton Grand Cricket Match, 125
British Association for the Advancement of Science:
  View of Part of York, 197
  Mode of Building the Pyramids, 197
  General View of the Pyramids of Jizeh, 197
Brown, Mr. Alderman, Chamberlain of London, Portrait of, 176
Buckingham Palace — The Yellow Drawing-room, 5
Bullock's, Captain, Safety Beacon on the Goodwin Sands, 208
Burghley House:
  North Front, 305
  The Inner Court, 317
  The Kitchen, 329
  Buffet of Plate, Banquetting Hall, 332
    (*See* also Queen, The.)
Burns, The Festival of:
  The Auld Brig of Doon, 80
  The Brigs of Ayr, 81
  Portrait and Statue of Burns, his Cottage, &c., 88
  The Room in which Burns was Born, 89
  View of Ayr, his Birthplace, 89
  The Muckle Stane (Tam O'Shanter), 89
  Professor Wilson, Vice Chairman, 89
  Arch on the Old Brig of Doon, 89
  Arch near Burns's Cottage, 89
  Ditto on the New Brig of Doon, 89
  The Earl of Eglintoun, 92
  Isabella, Sister of Burns, 92
  Alloway Kirk (Tam O'Shanter), 92
  Tam O'Shanter Arch, 92
  Arch on the New Brig of Ayr, 92
  View of the Grand Procession, 93
  The Pavilion, 94
  Ground Plan of the Pavilion, 94
  Burns's Three Sons, 104
  Principal View of the Monument, 104
  Procession of Archers, 105
  Uncovering Before Burns's Sons, 105
  Procession of Shepherds, 105
  Autographs of Burns, 107
  Banquet in the Pavilion, 108
  Interior of a Favourite Resort of Burns, 108
  Burns's "Quaich" (Drinking Cup), 108
  Burns's Mausoleum at Dumfries, 389

CALCUTTA:
  Arrival of the New Governor-General, 209
  The Town Hall, 236
  The Grand Staircase, 236
  Banquet in the Hall to Lord Ellenborough, 236
Camberwell New Church (St. Giles), Altar of, and Ceremony of Consecration, 337
Campbell, the Poet, Funeral of, in Westminster Abbey, 1
Canterbury:
  Ruins of the Augustine Monastery, 192
  Staircase in the Conventional Buildings, 192
  St. Martin's Church, near Canterbury, 192
Carter's Tiger Feat, and Lion Chariot Feat, 141
Cassillis Castle, View of, 205
"Cats' Castle," at the Adelphi Theatre, 409
Cerito, Madlle, in the Ballet of "Alma;" Crown presented to, at Rome, 112
Chamberlain of London:
  Portrait of Mr. Alderman Brown, 176
  Chamberlain's Office, Guildhall, 176
  Chamberlain's Sceptre and Seal, 176
Chandos, Celebration of the Birthday of the Marquis of, at Stowe:
  Stowe House Park Front, 173
  Procession of the Ox at Buckingham, 173
  Roasting the Ox at Buckingham, 173
Chatsworth—The Great Conservatory:
  The Exterior and the Interior of, 136
Chess, 74, 320, 336, 352, 368, 398, 416
Chinese Curious Drawing of an English War-steamer, 368
Chinese Water Brave, 12
Christmas, Illustration of, by Crowquill, 401
Christmas, Jolly Old, Song and Illustration to, 392
"Chuzzlewit," Scene from, at the Lyceum Theatre, 32
"City Madam, The," Scene from the play of, as performed at Sadler's Wells Theatre, 333
"City of London," The Aberdeen Iron Steam-ship, 60
Clay, Mr., Candidate for the American Presidency, Portrait of, 321
Clerkenwell, Old House in—Interior of ditto, 101
Cobham Park, Gravesend, Heronry at, 160
Comet, The New, discovered on 15th Sept., 1844, 192
Comet, The New, Drawn at the Greenwich Royal Observatory, 49
Common Council Chamber at Guildhall, 396
"Confederacy, The," Scene from the Comedy of, at the Haymarket Theatre, 256
"Corrado di Altamura," Scene from Ricci's New Opera of, 112
"Corsair, The," Madlle. Dumilâtre, in the New Ballet of, 216
Crouch End Academy, Hornsey, 31

DALTON, The late Dr., Portrait of, 69
  Statue of, 101
  Lying in State, 101
  Funeral Procession, 101
Darlington and Newcastle Railway, Timber Viaduct on, at Sherburn, 44
"Daughter of St. Mark, The," Scenes from the Opera of, 368, 384
Denman, Lord Chief Justice, Portrait of, 5
Design, The Government School of, Engravings of Prizes, 19
Design, The Government School of:
  Mr. Rice's Arabesque Painting in Fresco, 80
  Mr. Fussell's ditto in oil, 80
  Mr. Wallace's Design for a Porcelain Dinner Service, ditto, 80
  Mr. Strudwick's Design for a Glass Chandelier, 80
Distin Family, The, 384
Dog Bill Committee, Drawn by T. Landseer, 64
Dogs—Heads of the following Dogs: Scotch Terrier, Old English Hound, Bull, Shepherd's, Wolf, Iceland, Greyhound, Newfoundland, and Dalmatian Dogs, 221
"Don Cæsar de Bazan," Scene from the Drama of, at the Haymarket Theatre, 256
Doncaster Races:
  Mansion House, Doncaster, 189
  The St. Leger Race, 189
  The Salutation Hotel, 189
  The Doncaster Cup, 190
"Doon," The Auld Brig of, 80
Dove-Cot Tower, Codnor Castle, Derbyshire, 36
Dumilâtre, Madlle., in the New Ballet of "The Corsair," 216
Duncombe, Esq., M.P., Portrait of Thomas S., 5
Durham Monument, The, and Ceremony of Laying the "Foundation Stone" of, on Pensher Hill, 149

EDWARD the Black Prince's Ring, &c., 357
Ellenborough, Lord—(*See* Calcutta).
Elssler, Fanny, dancing "The Saragossa," 32
Emigrants' Farewell, The, 397
English Theatricals at Paris—the Salle Ventador, 413
Ethelbert's Gate, Kent, 196
Eton College, Visit of her Majesty and the King of the French to, 252
Exeter 'Change, The New, 60
Experimental Brig Squadron under Sail, 369

FARNBOROUGH RAILWAY STATION, Arrival of the King of the French at the, 252
Fashions, The, 61, 141, 202, 291, 348, 413
Fashions in Paris, 413
Fine Arts:
  "Mignon," The, of Scheffer.
  Mignon Regretting her Country, 344
  Mignon Aspiring to Heaven, 345
Exhibition at the National Gallery:
  A Jewish Rabbi, after Rembrandt, 40
The Royal Academy Exhibition:
  The Whistonian Controversy, from Mulready's Picture, 12
  Coming Events Cast their Shadows Before Them, by E. Landseer, 24
  The Otter Speared, by ditto, 25
  The Wise and Foolish Virgins, by Lauder, 40
Exhibition at Westminster Hall:
  Caractacus before Claudius Cæsar, 21
  The Burial of the Prisoners in the Tower, 21
  The Last Prayer of Ajax, 21
  Loyalty: Catherine Douglas Barring the Door, at Scone, 21
  A Falconer, 21
Fitzstephen; by "The Old Sailor," Illustrations to, 29, 61, 77, 109
Fog in the Metropolis, A Scene near Temple-bar during, 336
Foigh-a-Ballagh, the Winner of the St. Leger, Portrait of, 217
Forrester, Daniel, Portrait of, 357
Forrester, John, Portrait of, 357
Frost Fair on the Thames in 1814, 393

GARTER, The Ceremony of the Investiture of the Order of the, 237
  The Garter, 238
  The Surcoat, 238
  The Hood, 238
  The Great George, 238
  The Lesser George, 238
  The Cap, 238
  Enthronization of her Majesty as Sovereign of the Order, 248
  Chapter of the Order, 248
  Investiture of the King of the French, 248
  Approach to the Garter Banquet, 249
  The Banquet, 249
Grand Buffet, St. George's Hall, Windsor Castle, used at the Banquet given to Louis Philippe, 268
General Post Office, Antiquities found near, 300
Gibraltar, The British Fleet off, 65
"Gipsy Queen," The, Sections of parts of Machinery, showing the cause of the Accident on board of this steamer, 307
Glasgow, Inauguration of the Wellington Statue at, 272
Gloucester College School, View of, 349
Gloucester Musical Festival, 212
Goethe, Statue of, at Frankfort, 341
Goodwin Sands, Captain Bullock's Safety Beacon on the, 208
Goodwood Races (1844):
  Goodwood House, Scene in the Park, 72
  Road through Goodwood Park, 72
  Portrait of Mr. Geo. Payne, Steward, 72
  Weighing in, 73
  Prize Plates—"The Cup," 73
  Gipsies in the Park, 73
  The Road, Waggons, &c., 73
Gosport Railway Station, Arch erected at the, in honour of the Arrival of the King of the French, 252
Grace Darling, Monument to, 188
"Gracioso and Percinet," Scene from, at the Haymarket Theatre, 409
Grafton, The late Duke of, 212
Gravel-lane, Ancient House in, 364
"Great Britain," The Steam-ship, leaving Cumberland Basin, Bristol, 385
Great Western Railway Electric Telegraphic Station at Slough, 85
Greece, Amelia, Queen of, Portrait of, 133
Greenwich Royal Observatory—Time Ball and Seven Illustrations of the Machinery, 304
Gresham, Sir Thomas, Portrait of, from the Painting in Mercers' Hall, 276.
Guernsey, Great Meeting at the New Ground, 29
Guizot, Monsieur, Portrait of, 251

HAMPTON'S MR., Balloon, 128
Hardy, Admiral Sir Thomas Masterman, Monument to, on Blagdon Hill, Dorsetshire, 341
Haswell Colliery:
  Scene of the late Awful Explosion; Burial of the Dead, 224
Havannah, View of the Town and Harbour of, 320
"Harlequin, Crotchet, and Quaver," Scene from, at Covent Garden Theatre, 408
"Harlequin and Johnny Gilpin's Ride" at Astley's, 408
"Harlequin L. S. D.," at the Surrey, 409
"Hellespont," The Sloop from Bermudas, 12
Heytesbury, Lord, The newly-appointed Lieutenant of Ireland, Portrait of, 60
Hudson, Portrait of the late Mr., 60
Humane Society, the Royal—Iceman—Boat for Saving Persons from Drowning, 376
Hyde-park, Grand Review in, 45

ICHABOE, Views of the Island of, and of the Mode of Shipping the Guano, 196
Illuminated Magazine, Illustration from, by Phiz, 320
India, Criminal Trial in—Vakeel, a Native Barrister—European Judge—The Omlah—The Accused—Burkundauz, or Native Policeman—The Witness, 180
India, Trophy from Monster Gun at the Tower, 133
Indian Overland Mail.—(*See* Overland Indian Mail)
Iowa Indians at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, 93
Iowa Indians, Encampment of, at Lord's Cricket Ground, 129
Iron Church for Jamaica, 208
Isle of Wight:
  Barton House, 269
  Wilkes's Cattage, 269

JAMAICA, Iron Church for, 208
Jews' Synagogue, Great St. Helen's, Election of Rabbi at, 389

KENSAL GREEN, The New Church at, 96
Kentish Town, Temporary Church, 156
Kynaston, R., Esq., Portrait of, 125

LAMARTINE, Portrait of M. de, 340
Lambton Castle, 149
Lauteraar, The Great Glacier of, 220
Leaden Coffin found at Bow, 333
Leamington and Warwick Railway:
  Opening of the, 372
  Kenilworth Station, 372
  Melbourne Grange Viaduct, 372
  Leamington Terminus, 372
Leger, Winner of the, "Foigh-a-Ballagh," Portrait of, 217
Leicester, Monument to the Late Earl of, in Longford Church, Derbyshire, 356
Liverpool Collegiate Institution, Christmas Distribution of Prizes at the, 397
London and Brighton Railway:
  Great Ouse Viaduct, 360
  Shoreham, Train Passing, 360
  First Class Passengers, 360
  Second Class Passengers, 361
  Third Class Passengers, 361
  Waiting for the Train, 361
  Tunnel Signal "All Right," 361
  Brighton Terminus, 364
London-bridge Steam-wharf, 20
Lord Mayor, The Right Hon. Michael Gibbs, Portrait of, 297
Lord Mayor's Day and Show, &c.:
  The Man in Brass, 296
  Ancient Knights, 296
  Ceremony of Swearing in the Lord Mayor, 296
  Ceremony of Inducting the New Lord Mayor into his Office, 297
  The Lord Mayor's Blue and Scarlet Robes, 298
  Portion of the Lord Mayor's Collar of SS., 298
  The Lord Mayor's Jewel, 298
  The Mace, 298
  The Pearl Sword, 298
Louis Philippe, the King of the French, Visit of his Majesty, to her Majesty Queen Victoria, at Windsor Castle:
  Arrival of the King of the French at Portsmouth, 225
  The "Gomer" Steamer Coming into Portsmouth Harbour, 228
  The Debarkation, 229
  His Majesty Entering the Railway Station, 229
  Portrait of his Majesty, 228
  Tippoo Saib's Peacock (Part of her Majesty's State Plate), 228
  The Nautilus Cup (Ditto), 229
  Grand Staircase, Windsor Castle, Her Majesty Receiving her Royal Guests, 232
  The Crimson Drawing-room—Introduction of Louis Philippe to the Infant Royal Family, 233
  The Grand Corridor—the Queen and the Royal Visitors Passing to the Banquet, 233
  Investiture of his Majesty as a Knight of the Order of the Garter, 237
  Explosion at the King's Bastion, Portsmouth, 241
  West Front of Windsor Castle—the Queen and the Royal Visitors Proceeding to St. George's Chapel, 244
  The Grand Lawn and Drive in Front of Victoria Gate, 244
  The Slopes, Windsor Castle, 244
  The King's Closet, 245
  The King's Bed-chamber, 245
  Enthronization of her Majesty as Sovereign of the Order of the Garter, 248
  Chapter of the Order of the Garter with Investiture of his Majesty, 248
  Approach to the Garter Banquet, 249
  The Banquet, 249
  Visit of his Majesty and Queen Victoria to Eton College, 252
  Buffet in St. George's Hall at the Garter Banquet, 268
  Royal Arrival at the Farnborough Railway Station, 252
  Arch at the Railway Station, Gosport, 252
  Arrival of his Majesty at the New Cross Station during the Conflagration there, 253
  Char-à-Banc Presented to her Majesty by the King of the French, 257
Lunar Rainbow, 208
Lypiatt Park, Gloucestershire, 300

MAIDSTONE, Branch Railway, Opening of the, 205
Manchester, Albert Bridge, 269
Manchester, Burning of Irwell Buildings at, 96
Manchester Regatta, 125
Margate, View of, 20
Mehemet Ali, Portrait of, Pacha of Egypt, 97
"Mignon," The, of Scheffer, 344, 345
Minnesingers', The, Serenade, Music and Illustration to, 352
Mogadore, The Island of: 152
  Arsenal at, 154
  View and Bombardment of, 113
"Monster City, The," (Title page to the "Illuminated Magazine,") 157
Montpensier, His Royal Highness the Duke de, Portrait of, 251
Moon, Total Eclipse of the, Diagrams Explanatory of the Various Appearances of, 336
Moose Deer at the Surrey Zoological Gardens, 405
Morocco, View of, 100
Morocco, Recent Pencillings in:
  Lady of the Harem at her Toilet, 116
  Peasant of Morocco, 116
  Singing Woman of the Harem, 116
  Women of Morocco, 116
  Morocco Jewess with the Veil, 116
  Slave of the Harem, 116
Morocco, Review of Troops at, 153
Morocco, War in:
  Arab and Moorish Cavalry, 2
  The Emperor of Morocco giving Audience, 17
  Trophies of the—Sidi Mohammed's Tent, Captured by the French; The State Parasol, Top of the Parasol, The Interior of the Tent, 240
Mount Edgecumbe—The Bazaar and The Italian Gardens, 137
"Mysterious Stranger," Scene from the Drama of, 300

NARVAEZ, GENERAL, Portrait of, 384
Nasmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, 160
Nautilus Cup, The, 229
Nesselrode, Count, Portrait of, 117
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, New Catholic Church at, 160
  Great Skiff Match at, 413
New Cross Railway Station:
  Great Fire at the, 253
  Arrival of the King of the French during the Conflagration, 253
  Ruins of the Octagon Building, 253
Newman, The Rev. Mr., 45
Newport Free Grammar School, 28
New York:
  Burning of the Washington Hotel at, 85
  Commemoration of Independence at, 85
  Scene in the Park, 85
  Great Native Procession in, 404
  Great Whig Procession at, 321
Nightshade, The Deadly (Atropa Belladonna), 208
Northfleet, New Almshouses at, 272
Nottingham, Dreadful Accident at, at the Execution of a Murderer, 85

OBSERVATORY AT GREENWICH—(*See* Greenwich)
O'Connell at the Balcony in Merrion-square, Dublin, 161
O'Connell and the Other State Prisoners at Dublin, The Liberation of:
  Arrival of the News at the Penitentiary, Dublin, 164
  The Procession Passing the Bank, 164
  Mr. O'Connell in his Triumphal Car, 165
  The Car, 165
  Night Scene in a Dublin Street, 165
Old Friends, Meeting of the Improved Order of, in Finsbury-square, 29
Oldham, Ruins of the Lower House Mill near, 301
"Old Heads and Young Hearts," Scene from the New Comedy of, at the Haymarket Theatre, 333
Orlando (Col. Peel's), the Winner of the Derby Stakes, 28
Orleans House, Twickenham, once the Residence of Louis Philippe 261
"Orwell," The, and "Sylph" Steamboats, Collision between, 388
Oswestry, New Church at Llanymyneck, 188
"Otello," Scene from the Opera o at her Majesty's Theatre, 32
Overland Indian Mail:
  The Mail Packet from Alexandria off Marseilles, with the Indian Mail on Board, 8
  Telegraphing the Abstract of the Indian Mail from Marseilles to Paris, 8
  Abstract Express from Paris to Boulogne, 8
  Boulogne, the Embarkation of the Indian Mail, 8
  Indian Mail Signals at Folkestone, Landing the Abstract Express at Low Water, 9
  Folkestone, Arrival of the Indian Mail, 9
  Express Omnibus Proceeding to Receive it, 9
  Express Train, with the Mail Signals, 9
Oxford, The Taylor Institution at, 4

PARIS, English Theatricals at—The Salle Ventador, 413
Peterborough Bridge Fair, 217
Pile Driving Steam Engine, Patent American, 44
Pine Apples, Sale of West India, 36
Pine Apple from Eleuthera, 36
Pipers—The Great Highland Bagpipe Competition at the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, 48
Pitmen in Northumberland and Durham, Encampment of the, 69
Poet's Grave, The, 25
Polk, Mr., Candidate for the American Presidency, Portrait of, 321
Polytechnic School at Paris, Pupils of the, 132
Poor's Boxes in Churches, 37
Portland, The proposed Breakwater at, 4
Portsmouth, The Explosion at the King's Bastion, 241
Pottinger, Sir Henry, Banquet to, at Manchester, 405
Poughkeepsie Great Cattle Show, and Interior of the Great Marquee, 260
"Problem," The Experimental Yacht, 394

"QUARTOBUS," The New Cab, The, 389
Queen, The, Her Most Gracious Majesty, Alexandrina Victoria:
  Her Majesty's Second Visit to Scotland, 169
  Embarkation of her Majesty at Woolwich, 169
  Royal Yacht Drawing Room, 169
  The Royal Yacht Dining Room, 172
  The Flag Ship, "Ocean," saluting the Royal Squadron at the Nore, 172
  Her Majesty and Prince Albert Disembarking at Dundee, 184
  The Royal Party at King William Dock, Dundee, 184
  The Royal Party passing the Triumphal Arch, High Street, Dundee, 184
  The Queen and Lady Glenlyon visiting the Falls of the Fenders, 185
  Her Majesty and Prince Albert viewing the Pass of Killicrankie, 185
  Blair Athol Castle from Ben-y-Glo, 185
  Her Majesty and Prince Albert alighting at Blair Athol Church, 185
  The Royal Entry into Blair Athol, 188
  Cottages at Blair Athol, 200
  Prince Albert and Lord Glenlyon Deer-stalking at Athol, 200
  Glen Tilt, 200
  Lower Falls of the Bruar, 201
  Blair Castle and Glen Tilt, from the top of Tulloch, 201
  The Queen and Prince Albert fording the Garry, 204
  The Falls of the Tummell, 204
  The Queen and Prince Albert on Tulloch Hill, 204
  Entrance to Coupar Angus, 213
  Arches at Coupar Angus, 213
  Blair Athol, 213
  Her Majesty leaving Blair Athol Church, 213
  Highland Guardsman at Blair Athol, 213
  Her Majesty's Visit to the Isle of Wight, &c., 268
  Arrival of Her Majesty at Cowes, 268
  Her Majesty's Visit to Burghley House, 305
  Burghley House North Front, 305
  Triumphal Arch at Great Weldon, 308
  Arches at Kettering, Weekley, Wolthorpe, and Deanthorpe, 308
  Arches at Easton, Bulwick, Duddington, near Stamford, 309
  Entry into Stamford, 309

- Arrival of Her Majesty and Prince Albert at Burghley, 312
- The Lodges at Burghley, 312
- The Banquet in the Great Hall, ditto, 313
- Curious Staircase at Burghley, 316
- Queen Elizabeth's State Bed, 316
- Her Majesty's State Bed, 316
- Arch at West Bridge, 324
- Her Majesty passing the Market Place, Northampton, 324
- Her Majesty passing "The Castle," Northampton, 325
- Her Majesty's Return to the Weedon Station, 325
- Arch at Broughton, 325
- The Procession, St. Mary's Hill, Stamford, 328
- Ruins at Wothorpe, 328
- Procession passing St. Michael's Church, Stamford, 328
- The Kitchen at Burghley, 329
- The Christening in the Chapel, 329
- The Burghley Christening Cake, 332
- Buffet of Plate, Banquetting Hall, 332
- The Char-à-Banc presented to her Majesty by Louis Philippe, leaving Windsor Castle, 257
- Interior of her Majesty's Railway State Carriage on the Southampton Railway, 261
- Her Majesty's Visit, with the King of the French, to Eton College, 252
- (*See* also Royal Exchange, Opening of the, by her Majesty)

RACE HORSE VAN, 60
- Railway Signals:
  - Birmingham: "All clear," 373
    - "Slacken Speed—Engine," 373
    - "Caution—Rails," 373
  - Dover: "Caution—Rails," 373
    - Junction Signal-man at Work, 373
    - Station Post Signal, "Caution and Danger," 373
  - Dover Junction: "Danger—Up and Down Lines, Bricklayer's Arms; Caution—Up Line; Danger—Down Line, London-bridge," 373
  - Placing a Fog Signal, 373
  - Junction of the Great Western Railway with the London, 412
    - Junction Signal Post, 412
    - Station Signal, "All Right," 412
    - Line Signals, "All Right," 412
    - "Caution," 412
    - "Stop," 412
- Reading Regatta, 140
- Reading Races, 140
- Repeal Meeting in Washington Hall, 36
- Revenue Cruisers, Inspection of, in Kingstown Harbour, Dublin, 133
- Review in Hyde Park, 45
- Rheingau, Map of the, 324
- Rhode Island, Great Meeting in, 224
- Richmond, Fire at, 116
- Richmond Penitentiary, Dublin, Portrait of the Governor of, 156
- Roberts, Mr., the Welsh Harper, 48
- Rogers's Bank in Clement's-lane, Interior of, 357
- Roman London — Roman Wall, Bread-street-hill — Roman Lamp, 44
- Royal Academy Exhibition—(*See* Fine Arts)
- Royal Christening—(*See* Alfred, Prince)
- Royal Exchange, The, &c.
  - Sir Thomas Gresham's Wedding-ring, 263
  - Holt School, formerly the Residence of the Gresham Family, 263
  - Seals used by Sir Thomas Gresham, 263
  - Gresham House, afterwards Gresham College, 263
  - Medallion to Commemorate the Opening of the Royal Exchange by Queen Elizabeth, 263
  - Interior of the First Exchange in 1569, 263
  - The Royal Exchange and the Tun in Cornhill, in 1640, 263
  - First Royal Exchange in 1569, 264
  - Royal Exchange, 1660, 264
  - The Royal Exchange, 1838, 264
  - Royal Exchange and Bank Buildings in 1780, 120
  - The New Royal Exchange, 120
  - The New East and South Fronts, 264
  - North Entrance, 265
  - South Entrance, 265
  - Bells for the Hours and Chimes, 288
  - Lever Apparatus for Striking the Chimes, 288
  - Barrel for Playing the Chimes, 288
  - Venetian Window, 288
  - West Front, 288
  - Monogram of the Architect (W.T.), 288
- Royal Exchange, The New, Opening of the, by her Most Gracious Majesty, and the Procession thereto:
  - Delivery of the City Sword at Temple Bar, 273
  - The Procession Passing the Mansion House, 276
  - Her Majesty Crossing the Great West Portico, 277
  - The Procession in the North Ambulatory, 277
  - Sketch from the Procession by a Correspondent, 278
  - Procession of her Majesty to Open the New Royal Exchange (Giving a Coup-d'œil of), 280, 281
  - The Procession Crossing the Merchants' Area, 284
  - Ceremony of Naming and Proclaiming The Royal Exchange, 284
  - Presentation of the Address in the Reception-room, 285
  - The Grand Vestibule, 285
  - Departure of her Majesty, 285
  - Lloyd's Subscription Room, as it Appeared at the Entrance of her Majesty, 292
  - Royal Exchange Ball at the Mansion House, 293
  - Lloyd's Commercial Room—Admission of the Public, 293
  - The Queen's Drawing-room, her Majesty Inspecting Mr. Tite's Models of the New Royal Exchange, 292
  - Perspective View of the Great Clock of, 349
  - Drawings of Various Parts of the Machinery of the Clock, 349, 350
- Royal Exchange Medal (Wyon's), Obverse and Reverse of the, 329
- Royal Humane Society's Receiving House and Ward of Ditto, Hyde Park, 144
- Royal Observatory—(*See* Greenwich)
- Russian Tartar Family, Annual Migration of a, 365

ST. AMANT, the French Chess Player, Portrait of, 416
- St. Barnabas Roman Catholic Church at Nottingham, 132
- St. Bene't's Abbey, 333
- St. Dunstan's in the East, The Church of, 116
- St. Giles's New Church, 176
- St. Giles, Camberwell, New Church—
  - The Altar of, and the Ceremony of Consecration of, 337
  - Interior of, 416
- St. Giles in the Fields, Church of, 4
- St. James's Chapel Royal, 28
- St. Mary's New Church, Herne Hill, Dulwich, and Interior of ditto, 353
- St. Michael's New Church, Pimlico, 269
- St. Wilfred Festival, Ripon, 124
  - St. Wilfred Races, Ripon, 124
- Seven Passions," "The Castles of the," Scene from the Drama of, 300
- Shakspeare's Jug, Cane, and the Case in which the Jug is kept, 332
- Sheffield, St. George's Schools, 364
- Sheriffs, The New; Ancient Ceremony of Chopping Sticks, and Counting Horse Shoes and Hob nails, in the Court of Exchequer, 216
- Sholl's New Beehive, &c., 128
- Silver Trowel used by Sir P. Egerton at the Birkenhead Docks, 261
- Skating in the Regent's-park, 376
- "Smith, Joe," The Mormon Prophet, Portrait of, 133
- Smithfield Cattle Market at Christmas, 396
- Smithfield Prize Cattle Show:
  - Red Stock Deer from Windsor, 376
  - Arrival of the Prize Cattle at the Bazaar, Baker-street, 377
  - Prince Albert's Angus Polled Ox, 377
  - Mr. Hudson's and Mr. Senior's Old Herefordshire Oxen, 377
  - Mr. Smith's Old Short Horned Steer, 378
- Sophia Matilda of Gloucester:
  - Her late Royal Highness the Princess, Portrait of, 380
  - Ceremony of Lying in State at the Ranger's House, 380
  - Departure of the Funeral Procession, 381
  - Arrival of the Funeral Procession at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, 381
- Southampton, View of the Town and Port of, 41, 42
- Southampton Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England—(*See* Agricultural Society)
- South Winfield Manor House, 124
- Soyer, the late Madame, Monument to, in Kensal-green Cemetery, 160
- Sphynx Cutter Club, Prize Sculls, 156
- Stanley, Lord, Portrait of, 181
- State Trials, House of Lords—the Lord Chancellor Pronouncing Judgment in the Case of the Queen v O'Connell, 145
- State Trials, Dublin (*See* also O'Connell).
- Steam Pile-driving Engine, American Patent, 44
- Steam Screw—Iron Collier, "Q.E.D.," 205
- Sun's Disc, Representation of the Spots on the, 171
- Sussex, Statue of his late Royal Highness the Duke of, 61
- Swan Upping on the Thames, from Brentford Ait, 33
- Sydney Oak, The, at Penshurst, 404
- "Sylph" and "Orwell" Steam-boats, Collision between; Wreck of the "Sylph," 388

TAHITI:
- Arrest of Mr. Pritchard, the Consul at, by the Soldiers of the French Protectorate, 68
- The French Block-house in which he was confined, 68
- Imprisonment of Mr. Pritchard, 68
- The British Force off Tahiti—her Majesty's Ketch "Basilisk," 84
- The French Blockade of, 84
- "Uranie," French Frigate, 84
- French Forts, 84
- French Prison, 84
- British Consulate, 84
- Her Majesty's Tahitian Consul, Mr. Pritchard, in his Official Dress, receiving the Petition of a Native Chief, 84

- Tangier, View of, 100
  - The French Fleet off, 121
  - Bombardment of, 121
  - The Gate of, 152
  - Flight of the Population, 152
  - Isly, the Battle of—Fight for the Standard, 152
- Tartar Soldier, The, in Hyde Park, 137
- Taylor, C., Esq., Portrait of, 125
- Taylor Institution at Oxford, 4
- Telephone, The, 117, 118
- Tippoo Saib's Peacock, 228
- Tom Thumb's, General, Equipage, 141
- Tottenham Old Church, Wood Green, 372
- Tottenham New Church, Wood Green, 372
- Toucan, The, at the Surrey Zoological Gardens, 405

"VALENTINE AND ORSON," Scene from, at the Lyceum Theatre, 408
- "Vanguard" Steamer, Wreck of the 404.

WARFARE, Novel Experiments in:
- Shower of Hand Rockets, 272
- Non-recoil Gun, 272
- Hut destroyed by a Shell, 272
- Warner's, Captain, New Destructive Power, Experiment at Brighton:
  - The "John o' Gaunt being towed to Destruction, 52
  - The Explosion, 52
  - Settling Down, 53
  - Settled, 53
  - View of the Wreck at Sunset, 53
  - Supposed Case of a Steamer pursued by an Enemy, 53
  - Supposed Appearance of Shell, 54
  - Diagram of Ship and Fleet, 54
- Washington Hall, Great Repeal Meeting in, 36
- Watermen's Free, and Lightermen's Almshouses at Penge, 389
- Waterton, Charles, Esq., Portrait of, 124
- Waverley Ball, The, 24
- Webster, The Late Miss Clara, Portrait of, 397
- Wellington Barracks in St. James's Park, 45
- Wellington Statue, at Glasgow, Inauguration of the, 269
- Westminster Hall, The Exhibition at —(*See* Fine Arts)
- Wight, Isle of, Map of; Norris Castle, 148
  - Her Majesty's Marine Residence, 149
  - (*See* also Isle of Wight, and Queen, The)
- Windsor Castle—(*See* Louis Philippe; also Alfred's, Prince, Christening also Garter, Order of the)
- Windsor Castle, Steamer, The Wreck of the, 240
- Woolf, Dr., Portrait of, 117
- Wolverhampton Races, 108

YORK, View of the City of, 220
- "You See the Slender Spire that Peers," Illustration and Music to, 13

DIRECTIONS FOR BINDING VOL. V.

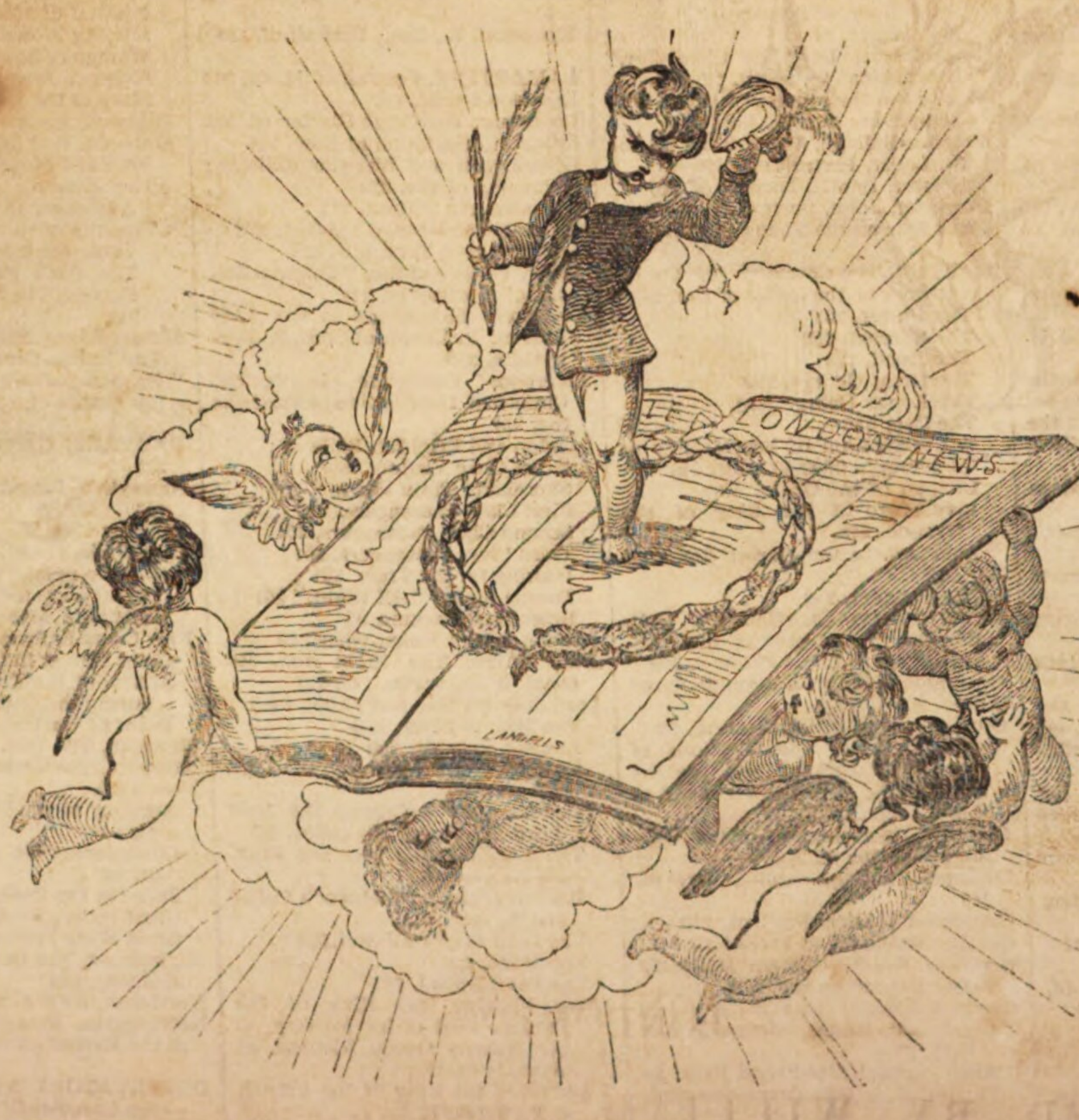
The History of London, published as a Supplement to No. 141, *is to be placed immediately after the Title, Preface, Chronology, and Key; and the Large Print of the Thames to front the Titl to Vol. V. The Census of Ireland and Scotland is recommended to be placed immediately after the Index.*

All the Numbers are reprinted, and Subscribers can complete their sets.

Portfolios for preserving future numbers, Price 4*s.*, *may be had at the Office.*

Cases for Binding either Volume may be had at 3*s. Any bookbinder in the country can bind the numbers in the case at a trifling expense.*

The whole of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, *bound in Five Volumes in cloth, gilt, are on sale—Vol. I.,* 21*s.; Vols. II., III., IV., and V.,* 18*s. each.*



London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1845.—SUPPLEMENT.

Bayerische
Staatsbibliothek
München